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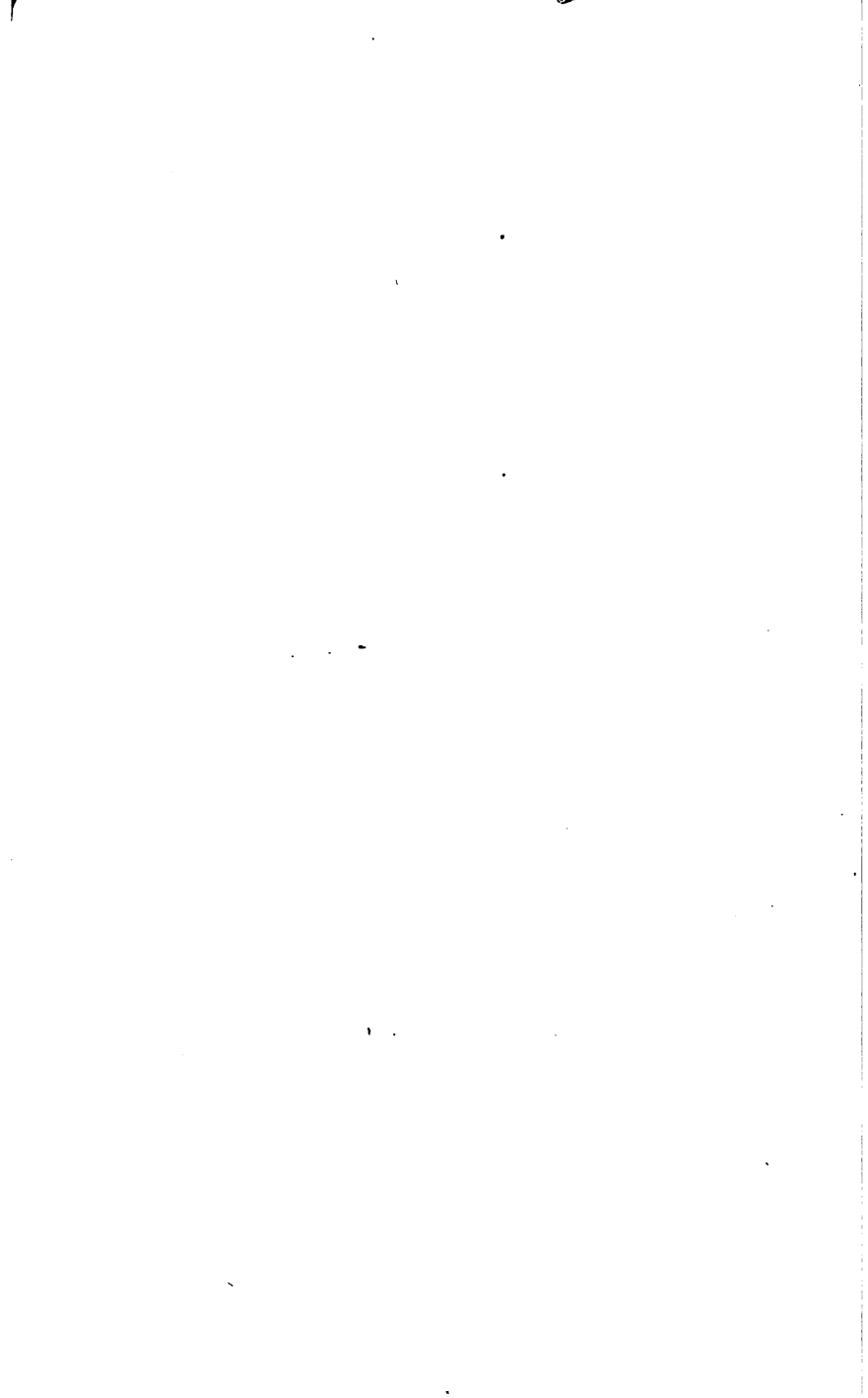


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MANUAL
OF
ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

AND
SPELLING:

CONTAINING

A FULL ALPHABETICAL VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE
WITH A PRELIMINARY

EXPOSITION OF ENGLISH ORTHOËPY AND ORTHOGRAPHY;

AND

DESIGNED AS A WORK OF REFERENCE FOR GENERAL USE, AND
AS A TEXT-BOOK IN SCHOOLS.

BY

RICHARD SOULE,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF WORCESTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY,

AND

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, *Associate Editor*

ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES

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P R E F A C E .

THE design of this work is to provide a convenient manual for consultation, whenever a doubt arises in regard to the pronunciation or the spelling of any word now commonly or occasionally used in English speech, or often met with in modern writings; and also to furnish a text-book for teaching English pronunciation and orthography in a more systematic and thorough manner than has heretofore been possible by the use of the common spelling-books alone.

So difficult is it to become thoroughly versed in either of these branches of learning, that an English dictionary is probably quite as often consulted to ascertain the pronunciation or the spelling of a word, as to learn its meaning. As works of reference for this purpose, the smaller dictionaries are often found to be defective in their vocabularies, and the larger ones are too bulky for convenient use. In order that this volume might contain a very full vocabulary, and at the same time be kept within a small compass, definitions have been omitted, except when they seemed to be required for some purpose of distinction, as in the case of words pronounced alike but differently spelled, or of words spelled alike but differently pronounced.

The words which it has been thought best, as a general rule, to omit from the Vocabulary are all such as are obs-

lete, most of those that are very rarely used, or are exclusively technical and not Anglicized, and many derivatives ending in *-er*, *-ish*, *-ly*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ness*, or *-ship*, which present no difficulty either of pronunciation or of spelling. Most of the words compounded with the prefixes *all-*, *counter-*, *in-*, *out-*, *over-*, *sub-*, *super-*, *un-*, *under-*, as they are attended with no difficulty that is not explained under their simple forms, have also been omitted.

The Introduction contains a description of the organs of speech, preliminary definitions of a few terms, and an account of the elementary sounds of the language, with a statement of the views in respect to these sounds, held by the most eminent orthoëpists, and of the various ways in which they are represented by the letters of the alphabet. It also embraces, under distinct heads, a succinct treatment of the following topics; namely, syllables, the seat and the influence of the accent, the causes which render words liable to be mispronounced or misspelled, compound words, prefixes, and syllabication.

A marked feature of the plan is, that, though the words of the Vocabulary are arranged in alphabetical order, the more important of them are classified according to some prominent characteristics, either of pronunciation or of spelling, by means of figures referring them to the sections of the Introduction in which those characteristics are described and exemplified. This method of reference, so far as it relates to pronunciation, was introduced by Nares, in his "Elements of Orthoëpy," and has been adopted by Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Goodrich. Smart remarks: "I have . . . copied from Walker the method of referring, throughout the Dictionary, to principles of pronunciation laid down at the commencement; I believe his Dictionary owes its reputation to the obvious excellence of this

plan." The attempt has not hitherto been made to apply the same method of reference, in a full alphabetical vocabulary of our language, to preliminary statements of the principles and difficulties of its orthography. It has been a gratifying result of such an attempt, on the part of the compilers, to find how easily the great mass of English words may be grouped under a comparatively few principles, and how readily the difficulties in the way of learning to spell may be overcome by classifying these difficulties and explaining their causes.

Particular attention has been paid to those words in regard to the pronunciation of which good authorities are at variance, and the method suggested and applied by Walker, and more completely and ingeniously carried out by Worcester, of exhibiting the different modes of pronunciation preferred or sanctioned by such authorities, has been adopted in this work. It has not been thought advisable, however, to record the opinions upon this point of others beside Walker and Smart, among English orthoëpists, and Webster, Worcester, and Goodrich, among American orthoëpists. A careful examination of their Dictionaries has been made with reference to the purposes of this Manual, and no pains has been spared to report accurately their modes of pronunciation, wherever there is any essential difference, though, in a very few cases, the precise sound intended by them may not be adequately represented by the notation used, which is, in some respects, different from theirs.

Of the English writers upon orthoëpy, Walker and Smart are the most eminent. The authority of the former, at the time he wrote, was very great; and, though polite usage in the pronunciation of some words has since much changed, and though later writers have shown

that he was in error on several points, still his opinion in regard to the proper mode of pronouncing most words, founded, as it was, upon an attentive study of the analogies of the language, is too valuable to be altogether neglected. Smart is one of the most recent writers upon this subject, and, by general consent, is regarded as the highest single authority, at the present day, upon English orthoëpy and English usage in the matter of pronunciation.

Of American writers who have given a careful attention to the subject of pronunciation, Dr. Webster stands first in point of time, and probably first, also, as regards the extent to which the influence of authority upon this subject has prevailed in the United States, if we may judge from the large circulation in this country of his Dictionary and his Spelling-book. But it is to be observed that both these works have been subjected to considerable revision by their editors, since Dr. Webster's death, in 1843, with respect both to pronunciation and to orthography. In order, therefore, to ascertain the mode in which Dr. Webster himself pronounced words, the compilers of this Manual have examined very carefully the edition of his Dictionary published in 1841, which was the last issued during his lifetime. To this was appended, in 1843, shortly after the author's death, a Supplement of new words, which was prepared by his own hand, and which has accordingly been examined with the same object. By comparing this edition with that of 1859, edited by Dr. Goodrich, the changes of pronunciation introduced by the latter have been determined. They were made, according to the statement of Dr. Goodrich in reply to a letter addressed to him on the subject, in conformity with Dr. Webster's known principles, and in consultation with his son, Mr. William G. Webster, who had

been associated with him in his literary labors. "We supposed ourselves," says Dr. Goodrich, "to be well acquainted with the *principles* on which he would have wished such a revision to be conducted. . . . It is matter of mere conjecture how far he might have been satisfied with each individual alteration. I am not certain he would have rejected any of them. I am sure he would have embraced nearly all, had he lived to understand the progress of the public mind as we have endeavored to do in his behalf. A dictionary, from the nature of the case, is a *progressive* thing. As the language is in a state of slow but continual progress, the volume that records it must from time to time undergo corresponding changes."

As it is chiefly the editions edited with eminent ability by Dr. Goodrich that are now much used or circulated, and that are regarded by the public as Webster's Dictionaries, it has not been deemed important to record pronunciations which, though originally adopted by Dr. Webster, were subsequently altered by his editor, with the view of conforming, as nearly as could be judged, to the principles by which the author himself would have been guided. Whenever, therefore, the name of Webster is given as an authority for pronunciation, it is accompanied with that of Goodrich, to show that the latter made no change; and whenever that of Goodrich is unaccompanied with that of Webster, it is to be inferred either that Dr. Goodrich introduced a change which he supposed Dr. Webster would have sanctioned, or that the word in question was added by the editor. It is to be observed that the pronunciation of some words, as noted in the abridged Dictionaries of the series edited by Dr. Goodrich, does not correspond with that of the same words, as noted in the unabridged edition of 1852; but this, being the most recent and the most

important work of the series, has been taken as the standard of reference.

To Dr. Worcester, the other distinguished American authority quoted for pronunciation, is justly awarded the praise of having bestowed great care upon this subject, and of having given the results of his extensive research in a condensed and simple form, well adapted to make them intelligible and useful. His method of exhibiting the opinions of various orthoëpists about words of disputed pronunciation is particularly valuable, as it enables an inquirer to select, without the labor of looking into many volumes, that mode of pronouncing any of these words which seems to be sustained by the greatest weight of authority. An English writer, Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, who has himself made the subject of orthoëpy a special study, truly remarks of what Dr. Worcester has contributed to this department of learning, that it is "deserving of great attention."

It should be stated that in most of the cases in which the name of Worcester appears, as quoted, to stand alone in support of any mode of pronunciation, his decision has apparently been influenced by the opinions of orthoëpists or lexicographers whose names he uses as authorities, but which it has not been thought advisable to cite in this work.

In regard to words of various orthography there seemed to be no better rule to follow than to record in their different forms all such, and only such, as are variously written by respectable English and American authors at the present day. There is not much difference of usage between England and the United States in the mode of spelling words, except in reference to a few words, mostly of French origin, which are still generally spelled, in England, with the termination *our*, as *colour*, *honour*, &c., in-

stead of *or*, which is now the termination given to this class of words almost universally in the United States; and except, also, as respects those words in the orthography of which Dr. Webster made changes that have been extensively adopted in the United States, but which have not found equal favor in England. The number of words, however, which have a peculiar spelling in the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary, is comparatively small, amounting in all to only about two hundred and eighty. In the case of about sixty of this number, the spelling found in the Dictionaries of Walker, Smart, and Worcester, is allowed as an alternative mode; and of the rest, about one hundred and seventy are derivatives of words ending in *l*, not accented on the last syllable. In regard to Webster's mode of spelling these words, without doubling the *l*, on adding a syllable beginning with a vowel, Smart, Worcester, and almost all other recent lexicographers, though they do not consider that the prevailing usage warrants them in adopting this mode, agree that it is more in accordance with analogy than the practice by which the *l* is doubled. All the words referred to as having a peculiar spelling in the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary will be found recorded in this Manual in the same manner as other words are recorded in regard to the orthography of which there is any difference of usage, and they may be known by the abbreviations for the names of Webster and Goodrich which follow them.

The proper mode of joining the constituent parts of compound words is a subject necessary to be considered, in connection with that of spelling, in a complete and systematic exhibition of the principles of English orthography. This difficult subject has received special attention in this work. It has not been deemed advisable, however, to swell

the Vocabulary with words of this class, which may be coined almost at will, and which exist, unregistered, by hundreds or thousands, in books of every description. Were the German method of writing compound words, without the hyphen, uniformly followed in our own language, such words would have no peculiar claim to be considered at all in a manual of orthography; but, as we compound words, sometimes with, and sometimes without, the hyphen, it is a matter of no small difficulty to know when to use this connecting mark, and when to omit it. The statement, in the Introduction, of a few simple rules of extensive application, and deduced from the best sources by a careful examination and comparison of authorities, has rendered it unnecessary to insert the greater number of compound words, while the exceptional cases, which are comparatively few, are entered in their proper alphabetical places. A few compounds of regular formation and very common occurrence have been retained for the purpose of illustrating the rules, in conformity with the general plan.

In this part of the work, and in what relates to the mode of joining prefixes, and to the principles of syllabication, — topics also concisely treated of as connected with orthography, — much assistance has been derived from Mr. John Wilson's valuable "Treatise on English Punctuation," in which the usage of the best writers of the present day, as ascertained by the ample observation of a practical printer and corrector of the press, is fully and clearly set forth.

It will, perhaps, be sufficiently obvious, without much explanation, how the present work may be used as a text-book for teaching English pronunciation and spelling. All the principles and all the difficulties which relate to either are stated, in distinct sections, in the Introduction, with illus-

trative examples. In order that pupils may make extended lists of such examples, and thus classify the more important words of the language for special study, according to their analogies of pronunciation or of orthography, these words in the Vocabulary are referred to the group to which they belong by having figures affixed corresponding to the figures prefixed to the section in which some characteristic of this group is treated of. In many cases, a word is thus distinguished by more than one numerical reference, for the reason that it has characteristics which ally it with different groups.

After pupils have become familiar, by careful study, with the principles contained in the earlier portions of the Introduction relating to the elementary sounds and the modes of representing them, and to the influence of accent on the vowel sounds, their attention may be called to what relates to pronunciation in Parts VI. and VII., or to what pertains to spelling in Parts VIII. and IX., as may be thought best. In either case, the mode of study recommended is, that, at first, the pupils should take up a single section at a time, either in its order or otherwise, as the teacher may direct, and, after committing it to memory, or reading it so attentively as to be able to repeat the substance of it, should turn to certain pages of the Vocabulary assigned for each exercise, and selecting there, by the aid of the figures corresponding to this section, the illustrative words, copy them on a slate or on paper.

In the lists copied for pronunciation, the accents and all other diacritical marks should be omitted, and the pupils should be required to pronounce the words from the lists by inspection merely of the forms which they ordinarily have in books. The lists copied for spelling are to serve the purpose, primarily, of training the eye to determine

the correct orthographical forms of words ; but, in order to impress these forms more distinctly on the memory, the words should also be given out by the teacher, either from the copied lists or from the Vocabulary itself, to be spelled orally. The words that are particularly difficult to spell, and which the teacher, therefore, would do well to assign most frequently for special attention, are those referred to by the figures 162, 169, 170, and 171. The classes of words referred to by the figures 160 and 161 will be especially useful in exemplifying the different modes in which the elementary sounds are represented by the letters of the alphabet.

Occasionally, the pupils may be separately called upon to copy words upon the blackboard to be used in a general exercise for the whole class or the whole school. The teacher, for example, may direct a pupil to copy upon the blackboard such words as may be found in any assigned portion of the Vocabulary having the reference figures 153, that is to say, words which afford examples of unauthorized or vulgar pronunciations. When the list is finished, this pupil, or any other, may be required to point out what errors are apt to be made in pronouncing these words. To take another example, some of the words distinguished by the numerical reference 155, as being of disputed pronunciation, may be advantageously copied in the same way, and made the subject of remark as to which mode is to be preferred. As an example of a similar exercise in spelling, the teacher may call out, or dictate, from the Vocabulary some of the words having the reference figures 171, as among those particularly difficult to spell, and any pupil, or several pupils in turn or simultaneously, may be required to write them down as they are uttered.

By this method of studying pronunciation and orthogra-

phy, besides the advantage arising from the interest which the pupils will take in preparing lists of words for themselves, — thus making, in fact, their own Spelling-book, — they will also have the benefit of practice in writing them, which, so far as spelling is concerned, is the only sure way of becoming skilful in this difficult art. And it should not be forgotten that it is for the purpose of writing, chiefly, that spelling needs to be made a part of education. In order to insure a repetition of this practice, and to awaken anew the interest and attention of the pupils, it will be well to lay aside or to erase the lists, after they have once served the purpose of recitation, and to recur, at intervals, to the same exercise under each of the sections, or under such of them as relate to matters of the most importance.

The mode of study may be varied by taking up certain words which have figures affixed, and occasionally, also, some of those which are not so distinguished, and by considering them in reference to the several principles or points which they exemplify. For an examination of the pupils in order to test their knowledge of the subjects treated of in the Introduction, this method will perhaps be found to be the best. The teacher may accomplish the same object by writing words upon the blackboard, and requiring the pupils to refer each of them to the group or groups to which it belongs.

The sections in Parts X., XI., and XII., on Compound Words, Prefixes, and Syllabication, should be carefully read, and questions should be put to the pupils from time to time in regard to them, — though it has not been thought advisable to multiply references to these sections. Only a few compound words have been inserted, these having been selected, as before stated, merely for the sake of illustration. The matter of syllabication, it is obvious, may be

amply exemplified by the words found on any page of the Vocabulary.

In the Table of Contents, a pretty full analysis of the several sections of the Introduction is given, not only to serve the purpose of an index, but to assist teachers in framing questions suitable to be put to their pupils in reference to the various matters treated of. Discretion must be used as to which of these should receive the most attention, or which may be most fitly studied by any class of pupils. The anatomical structure of the vocal organs, for example, need not be dwelt upon any farther than a natural curiosity prompts inquiry in regard to it. These organs are described, not in the belief that the processes of speech will be any better performed by knowing how they are performed, but merely with the view of explaining, to those who desire the information, the wonderful mechanism by which the phenomena of spoken language are produced.

A list of the principal works made use of in the preparation of the volume is appended to the Preface, both for the purpose of acknowledging indebtedness to their authors, and of furnishing the inquirer with the means of verifying any of the statements made by the compilers, or of examining the ground over which they have passed. Brief critical notices of such of these works as may not be generally known are quoted, to show in what estimation they are held by good judges.

Boston, *March*, 1861.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS MANUAL

- BELL, ALEX. M.** A new Elucidation of the Principles of Speech and Elocution. 8vo., pp. viii, 311. Edinburgh, 1849.
- BELL, SIR CHARLES.** Article on the Organs of the Human Voice, in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1832. Vol. 132, pp. 299-334.
- BROWN, GOOLD.** The Grammar of English Grammars. 8vo., pp. xx, 1070. New York, 1857.
- ELLIS, ALEX. J.** The Alphabet of Nature. 8vo., pp. v, 194. Bath, 1844-45.
- “An excellent account of the researches of the most distinguished physiologists on the human voice and the formation of letters [sounds] is found in Ellis, *The Alphabet of Nature*, a work full of accurate observations and original thought.”—*Prof. Max Müller of Oxford*, Proposals for a Missionary Alphabet. Appendix D. III., vol. 2 of *Chev. Bunsen's Outlines of the Philosophy of Universal History*.
- ELLIS, ALEX. J.** The Essentials of Phonetics. 8vo., pp. xvi, 275. London, 1848.
- “Mr. Ellis's work, *The Essentials of Phonetics*, [is] by far the most complete and accurate of all. . . . Those who delight in phonetic investigations will find the subject almost exhausted in this treatise. . . . An invaluable work to those interested in the scientific part of the question.”—*Westminster Review*, April, 1849.
- ELLIS, ALEX. J.** A Plea for Phonetic Spelling, [with an Appendix showing the inconsistencies of the common orthography.] 8vo., pp. ix, 180. London, 1848.
- ELLIS, ALEX. J.** English Phonetics. 12mo., pp. 16. London, 1854.
- ELLIS, ALEX. J.** Universal Writing and Printing with Ordinary Letters. 4to., pp. 22. Edinburgh and London, 1856.
- “The very able writings of Mr. Alexander John Ellis, on phonetics, have done much to enlighten the public, and to awaken the attention of men of science to the alphabet of sounds as a practical question.”—*Richard Cull*, Address to the Ethnological Society of London, 1854.

- FOWLER, W. C.** The English Language in its Elements and Forms. 8vo., pp. xxxii, 754. New York, 1857.
- GOODRICH, C. A.** A Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from Webster's American Dictionary. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 610. Philadelphia, 1856.
- GOODWIN, D. R.** The North American Review, No. CLIV. Article I., pp. 1-24. Boston, 1852.
- "A paper in the North American Review (Jan., 1852) where the sounds of the English, and in general of the Teutonic and Pelasgic languages, are thoroughly and scientifically treated."—*Prof. F. J. Child*, Advertisement to the second American edition of *Latham's Elementary English Grammar*.
- GRAY, HENRY.** Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical. 8vo., pp. xxxii, 750. London, 1858.
- HUNT, JAMES.** A Manual of the Philosophy of Voice and Speech. 12mo., pp. xvi, 422. London, 1859.
- JENNISON, JAMES.** Lessons in Orthoëpy. 16mo., pp. 68, 1856.
- Printed for use in Harvard College, but not published, except in the form of an Introduction to Hillard's Readers.
- LATHAM, R. G.** A Handbook of the English Language. 12mo., pp. xxiv, 398. London, 1851.
- "The . . . part . . . on the Phonology of the English language is a most valuable, and, in some respects, a highly original, contribution to this branch of English grammatical science."—*Rev. Dr. D. R. Goodwin*.
- MULLER, J.** Elements of Physiology, translated from the German, by William Baly. 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I., pp. 848; Vol. II., pp. 889.
- PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.** Proceedings for 1850-51, and 1851-52. 8vo. London, 1854.
- QUAIN, JONES, and WILSON, W. J. E.** A Series of Anatomical Plates. Third Edition, Revised, with Additional Notes, by Joseph Pancoast, M. D. 4to. Five Parts, pp. 92, 104, 100, 88, 64. Philadelphia, 1845.
- RUSH, JAMES.** The Philosophy of the Human Voice, (fifth edition, enlarged.) 8vo., pp. lxx, 677. Philadelphia, 1859.

"For the advance which has been made in elocutionary science in modern times, we are indebted to the useful labors of Steele, Odell, Walker, Thelwell, Chapman, Smart, and *Rush*, especially to the last, who has done much to perfect what was begun by others, and whose 'Philosophy of the Human Voice' contains a more minute and satisfactory analysis of the subject than is to be found in any other work."—*Penny Cyclopædia*.

- RUSSELL, WILLIAM.** Orthophony, or the Cultivation of the Voice in Elocution. [With a Supplement on Purity of Tone, by G. J. Webb.] 12mo., pp. 300. Boston, 1855.
- SMART, B. H.** A Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation. 8vo., pp. xv, 397. London, 1810.
- SMART, B. H.** Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, adapted to the present state of Literature and Science. Fifth Edition. 8vo., pp. cxxviii, 792. London, 1857.
- SMART, B. H.** Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language Epitomized, (second edition, revised.) 16mo., pp. xxxi, 694. London, 1846.

Smart thus alludes to his own qualifications for editing a Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language: "I pretend to reflect the oral usage of English, such as it is at present [1846] among the sensible and well-educated in the British metropolis; and I am now to state what my opportunities have been of learning that usage. I am a Londoner, the son of a Londoner, and have lived nearly all my life in London. My early days were spent in preparing for a literary profession; and a 'Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation,' which I published thirty years ago, is an evidence of the length of time during which my attention has been fixed on the subject in view. It has been said that the example of pronunciation should be taken not exclusively from those who move only in the highest circles, nor yet from those who devote all their time to learning. I have been able to observe the usage of all classes. As a teacher of the English language and literature, I have been admitted into some of the first families of the kingdom; as one partial to books, I have come much into contact with bookish men; while, as a public reader and lecturer, I have been obliged to fashion my own pronunciation to the taste of the day. Thus prepared, I may not unwarrantably believe that my opinion may have some value with those who seek the opinion of another to regulate their pronunciation."

- SPURRELL, WILLIAM.** The Elementary Sounds of the English Language and their Classifications. 12mo., pp. 23. Carmarthen, 1850.
- STEARNS, EDW. J.** A Practical Guide to English Pronunciation. 12mo., pp. lxxx, 55. Boston, 1857.
- STODDART, SIR JOHN.** Glossology, or the Historical Relations of Languages. 8vo., pp. 387. London and Glasgow, 1858.
- TODD, ROBERT B.** The Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1839-1862; and Supplement, 1 vol. London, 1869.

- TODD, ROBERT BENTLEY, and BOWMAN, WILLIAM.** *The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology, of Man.* 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I., pp. xv, 448; Vol. II., pp. xxiv, 660. London, 1856.
- WALKER, JOHN.** *A Critical and Pronouncing Expositor of the English Language.* 4to., Introduction, pp. 87, Vocabulary, pp. 263. Fourth Edition. London, 1806.
This edition of Walker's Dictionary was the last that was published during his lifetime.
- WALKER, JOHN.** *A Rhyming Dictionary, . . . in which the whole Language is arranged according to its Terminations. (A New and Revised Edition.)* 12mo., pp. xxiv, 684. London, 1851.
- WEBSTER, NOAH.** *An American Dictionary of the English Language.* 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I., pp. lxxvi, 938; Vol. II., pp. 1004. New Haven, 1841.
- WEBSTER, NOAH.** *The same, [with a Supplement by the author, first published in 1843, after his decease.]* 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I., pp. lxxvi, 944; Vol. II., pp. 1020. Springfield, 1845.
- WEBSTER, NOAH.** *The same, revised and enlarged, by Chauncey A. Goodrich. (Pictorial Edition.)* 4to., pp. ccxxxvi, 1512. Springfield, 1859.
- WILLIS, ROBERT.** *Article on the Mechanism of the Larynx in the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society for the year 1829.* Vol. IV., pp. 313-352.
"We strongly recommend any one who wishes to understand the operation of the muscles of the larynx, and the production of vocal sound by the glottis, to read Professor Willis's paper with great attention."—Alexander John Ellis, *Essentials of Phonetics.*
- WILSON, ERASMUS.** *A System of Human Anatomy, General and Special.* Fourth American, from the last London Edition. Edited by Paul B. Goddard. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 576. Philadelphia, 1857.
- WILSON, JOHN.** *A Treatise on English Punctuation.* 12mo., pp. xii, 334. Boston, 1855.
"We have a beautiful monograph on Punctuation, by John Wilson (Boston, 1850). It is thorough, so as to embrace his whole topic, and critical, so as to exclude what does not belong there."—Prof. J. W. Gibbs.
- WORCESTER, JOSEPH E.** *A Dictionary of the English Language.* 4to., pp. lxxviii, 1786. Boston, 1860.

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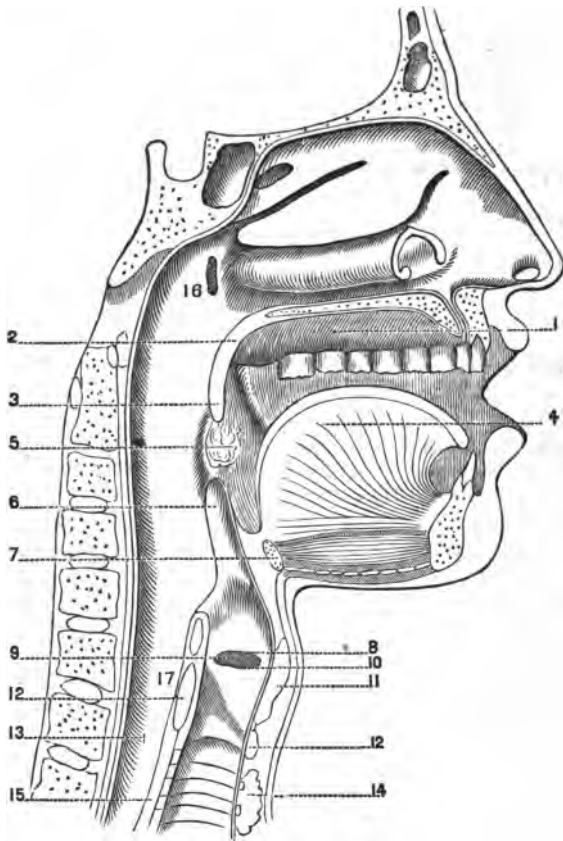


Fig. I. Section of the Head and Neck, showing the Organs of Speech.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hard palate. | 9. Ventricle of larynx on one side. |
| 2. Soft palate. | 10. Inferior or true vocal chord of one side. |
| 3. Uvula. | 11. Thyroid cartilage. |
| 4. Tongue. | 12. Cricoid cartilage. |
| 5. Tonsil. | 13. Oesophagus. |
| 6. Epiglottis. | 14. Thyroid gland. |
| 7. Hyoid or lingual bone. | 15. Trachea. |
| 8. Superior vocal chord of one side. | 16, 17. Pharynx. |

INTRODUCTION.

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANS OF SPEECH, AND PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS.

§ 1. **SPEECH** consists of a series of significant sounds produced by emissions of breath, variously modified, and in the form either of whisper or of voice.

§ 2. The **ORGANS OF SPEECH** are the *lungs*, the *trachea* or *windpipe*, the *larynx*, the *pharynx*, the *mouth*, and the *nasal passages*, with various appendages. The organs more directly concerned in modifying the sounds of which speech consists are the *lips*, the *tongue*, the *teeth*, the *hard palate*, and the *uvula*, which are parts of the mouth.

The *two lungs*, which are the essential organs of respiration, are placed one in each of the lateral cavities of the chest, separated from each other by the heart and the large arteries and veins connected with it. They are alternately dilated and compressed for the inspiration and expiration of air by the action of the diaphragm and certain muscles of the ribs.

The *trachea*, or *windpipe*, is a cartilaginous and membranous tube in the anterior part of the neck, extending from the lower part of the larynx downward about four inches to a point opposite the third dorsal vertebra, where it divides into two *bronchi*, or branches, which connect it, one with each lung. It is from three quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter, and is composed of from sixteen to twenty imperfect, elastic rings formed of cartilage and fibrous membrane, one above another, and separated by narrow strips of membrane. The cartilaginous and cylindrical portion of the rings occupies about two thirds of the circumference in front and on the sides, and the remaining part behind is nearly flat, and consists principally of fibrous membrane and a

fine, very regular layer of muscular fibres on the outside. This structure enables it, while serving the purpose of an air-tube, to accommodate itself to the motions of the head and neck, and to yield, in the act of swallowing, to the distended cesophagus, or gullet, which is situated behind it. The *thyroid gland*—so called, though it has no excretory duct—is a firm, vascular substance, lying, like a cushion, in two lobes across the upper part of the

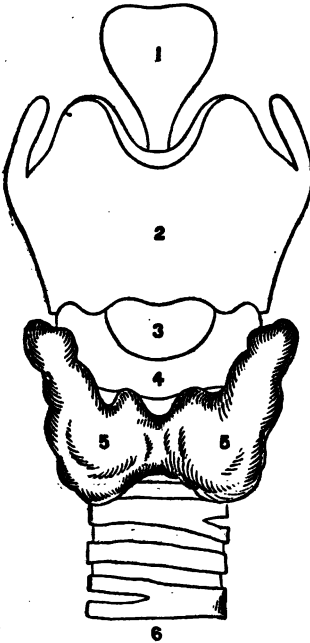


Fig. II. Front view of the Larynx and a part of the Trachea.

1. Epiglottis. — 2. Thyroid cartilage. — 3. Cricothyroid membrane. — 4. Cricoid cartilage. — 5. Thyroid gland. — 6. Trachea.

larynx; three single, namely, the *cricoid* (or ring-shaped) *cartilage*, the *thyroid* (or shield-shaped) *cartilage*, and the *epiglottis*; and six in pairs, namely, two *arytenoid* (or pitcher-shaped) *cartilages*, two

of being braced by four flat muscles that pass over its surface. Its function is generally stated to be unknown; but Sir Charles Bell supposes that it is designed to check the vibrations of sound, "and so impede the motions originating in the larynx from being propagated downward." The thyroid gland is always larger in the female than in the male sex, and it is occasionally of an enormous size, constituting the disease called *goitre*, or *bronchocoele*.

The *larynx*, which is the immediate seat and instrument of sound, is situated between the trachea and the base of the tongue. It is a complex piece of mechanism, resembling, in its general form, a kind of box, or an irregular hollow body triangular at top, but approaching nearly to a circle at its junction with the trachea.

It is composed of nine cartilages; three single, namely, the *cricoid* (or ring-shaped) *cartilage*, the *thyroid* (or shield-shaped) *cartilage*, and the *epiglottis*; and six in pairs, namely, two *arytenoid* (or pitcher-shaped) *cartilages*, two

termed *cornicula laryngis* (or little horns of the larynx), and two *uneiform* (or wedge-shaped) *cartilages*.

The *cricoid cartilage*, situated at the base of the larynx, which it supports, is thicker and stronger than the other cartilages, and is in the form of a ring slightly elliptical, and considerably deeper at the posterior part than in front. It is connected below to the first ring of the trachea by ligaments and mucous membrane, and is articulated posteriorly on the outer sides with the thyroid cartilage, and, on the upper margin, with the arytenoid cartilages.

The *thyroid cartilage* is the largest of the cartilages composing the larynx, and partially embraces the cricoid cartilage, with which it is articulated, and also otherwise connected by muscles and ligaments. It consists of two lateral, four-sided plates, or wings, open behind, but united at an acute angle in front, forming a vertical ridge, and terminating above in a prominence called the *prominens Adamsi*, or *Adam's-apple*, which is more developed in the male than in the female sex. On its four posterior angles, are situated four *cornua*, or horns, two superior and two inferior. The superior horns, being longer than the inferior, are called *great horns*, and are connected with the bone at the base of the tongue (lingual bone, hyoid bone, or *os hyoides*) by ligaments. The lateral and front portions of the upper border of the thyroid

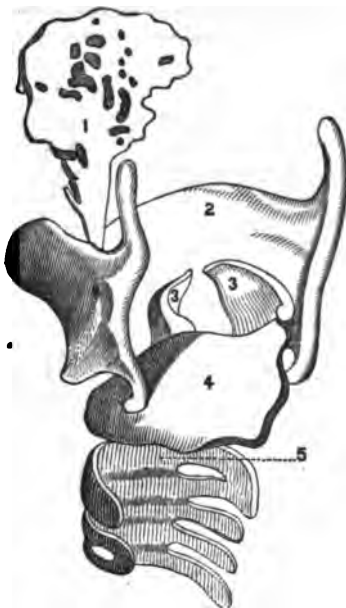


Fig. III. Principal Cartilages of the Larynx and upper part of the Trachea, seen from behind.

1. Epiglottis. — 2. Thyroid cartilage. — 3, 3. Arytenoid cartilages. — 4. Cricoid cartilage. — 5. Trachea.

are situated four *cornua*, or horns, two superior and two inferior. The superior horns, being longer than the inferior, are called *great horns*, and are connected with the bone at the base of the tongue (lingual bone, hyoid bone, or *os hyoides*) by ligaments. The lateral and front portions of the upper border of the thyroid

cartilage are connected with the same bone by what is called the *thyro-hyoid membrane*. The inferior horns are curved forward, and are articulated at their extremities to the cricoid cartilage by oblique planes directed forward and inward. The thyroid cartilage overlaps the cricoid cartilage on each side, but in front there is a space between the two, over which the *crico-thyroid membrane* extends. This space may be easily felt on applying the finger at the upper and front part of the neck.

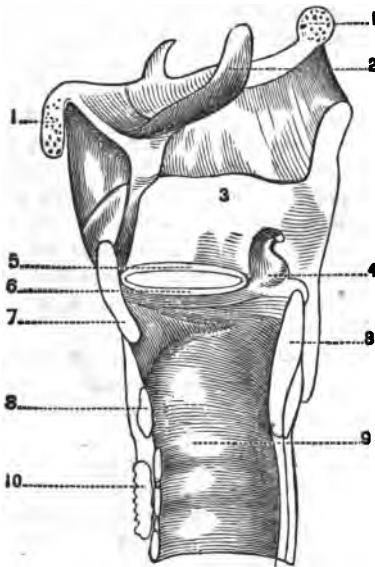


Fig. IV. Vertical section of the Larynx and a part of the Trachea.

1, 1. Hyoid or lingual bone, below which is seen the thyro-hyoid membrane extending to the thyroid cartilage. — 2. Epiglottis. — 3. One wing of the thyroid cartilage. — 4. Arytenoid cartilage of one side. — 5. Superior or false vocal chord of one side. — 6. Inferior or true vocal chord of one side. — 7. Thyroid cartilage in front. — 8, 8. Cricoid cartilage. — 9. Upper ring of the trachea. — 10. Thyroid gland.

The *epiglottis* is a thin, flexible plate of cartilage, having shallow pits upon its surface, and shaped like a cordate leaf, with a broad, rounded upper extremity, which is free to move. It is placed behind the tongue, to the bone of which it is connected by an elastic ligament, and it is attached below by a long, narrow ligament to the receding angle between the two plates of the thyroid cartilage. During respiration, its direction is nearly vertical, its free extremity curving forward towards the base of the tongue, above which it projects; but, when the larynx is drawn upward in the act of swallowing, the epiglottis is carried downward and backward, so as to serve

the purpose of a valve and completely close the glottis, or opening of the larynx.

The two *arytenoid cartilages* are situated on the posterior inner and upper margin of the cricoid cartilage in such a manner as to resemble, when approximated, the mouth of a pitcher, from which circumstance they take their name. They are of an irregular shape, but may be considered as having the form of a pyramid with a broad base, and presenting surfaces for the attachment of muscles and ligaments. The posterior surfaces are triangular, smooth, and concave, and give attachment to the *arytenoides* muscle. The anterior surfaces are somewhat convex and rough, and give attachment to the *thyro-arytenoid* muscles and to the superior, or false, vocal chords. The interior surfaces are narrow, smooth, and flattened, and form a part of the lateral wall of the larynx. Of the three corners of the bases, the external one is short, rounded, and prominent, and gives attachment to the posterior and lateral *crico-arytenoid muscles*; and the anterior one, also prominent, but more pointed, gives attachment to the true vocal chord. The apex of each of these cartilages is pointed and curved backward and inward. The two small cartilages termed *cornicula laryngis* are situated on the apexes of the arytenoid cartilages, with which they are sometimes united, and serve to prolong them backward and inward.

The *cuneiform cartilages* are two small, elongated bodies, placed one on each side in the fold of mucous membrane which extends from the apex of the arytenoid cartilage to the side of the epiglottis.

The cavity of the larynx is divided into two parts, with a narrow, oblong opening between them, by the *thyro-arytenoid ligaments*, or *vocal chords*, on each side, and the *thyro-arytenoid muscles* parallel with these chords, both of which are enclosed in folds of mucous membrane, stretched between the sides of the epiglottis and the apexes of the arytenoid cartilages, and are attached in front to the thyroid cartilage at the angle formed by the meeting of its two plates, or wings, and behind to the arytenoid cartilages. The form of this cavity is broad and triangular at top, and becomes gradually narrower downward towards the vocal chords, below which it becomes gradually broader and nearly cylindrical, its circumference coinciding below with the inner part of the ring of the cricoid cartilage. The vocal chords are in pairs on each side, one over the other. The superior

chords (called the *false vocal chords*, because they are supposed not to be concerned, or to have only a subordinate part, in the production of voice) are delicate, narrow, fibrous bands, enclosed in thick folds of the mucous membrane, and attached, in front, to the receding angle of the thyroid cartilage below the epiglottis,

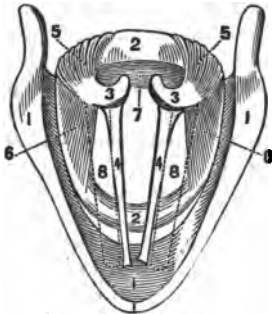


Fig. V. Interior of the Larynx, seen from above.

1. Thyroid cartilage. — 2. Cricoid cartilage. — 3, 3. Arytenoid cartilages. — 4, 4. Inferior or true vocal chords. — 5. Posterior crico-arytenoid muscles. — 6. Lateral crico-arytenoid muscles. — 7. Arytenoid muscle. — 8. Thyro-arytenoid muscles, within the dotted lines.

and behind, to the interior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. The inferior vocal chords (called the *true vocal chords*, because they are chiefly concerned in the production of voice by their vibrations) are two thick and strong fibrous bands, covered externally by a thin and delicate mucous membrane. They are attached, in front, to the centre of the depression between the two plates or wings of the thyroid cartilage, and behind, to the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. On their outer sides, they are connected with the thyro-arytenoid muscles. The lower borders of the superior vocal chords have the

form of a crescent, and constitute the upper boundaries of the *ventricles of the larynx*, of which the lower boundaries are the superior straight borders of the inferior vocal chords.

The *ventricles of the larynx* are two oblong, oval cavities between the superior and inferior vocal chords, extending nearly their entire length, one on each side, and formed by the folding inward of the mucous membrane which covers them. The chief office of these cavities is to afford sufficient space for the vibrations of the inferior, or true, vocal chords.

Each of the ventricles of the larynx leads upward on the outer side of the superior vocal chord into the *sacculus laryngis*, or laryngeal pouch, which is a membranous sac of a conical form, and of a variable size between this chord and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage.

The narrow opening between the inferior, or true, vocal chords

is called the *glottis*, or *chink of the glottis*. Its length in the adult male is rather less than an inch, and it varies in breadth at its widest part from a third of an inch to half an inch. In the female, these dimensions are somewhat less. The form of the apertures is variable. In a state of repose, or that of ordinary respiration, it is triangular, or narrower in front than behind, dilating somewhat during inspiration and contracting during expiration. In the act of producing voice, as in speaking or in singing, the glottis is nearly closed, the true vocal chords being brought into a nearly parallel position, and separated only about one tenth of an inch by the approximation of the anterior angles of the bases of the arytenoid cartilages to which they are attached. The breath being forced through the glottis when these chords are in this position, causes them to vibrate and produce a sound, the pitch of which depends entirely upon their tension. The aperture between the superior, or false, vocal chords is sometimes called the *false glottis*.

The mucous membrane of the larynx is continuous with that which lines the pharynx and mouth above, and it is prolonged downward through the trachea and bronchial tubes into the lungs. The whole apparatus of the larynx, being suspended loosely in front of the pharynx and the oesophagus, may be moved freely up and down in the neck, approximating to, or receding from, the lower jaw by means of what are called the *extrinsic muscles*, while the movements of its various segments are controlled by what are called the *intrinsic muscles*.

The *intrinsic muscles* are arranged symmetrically, and are attached to corresponding points on each side of the glottis.

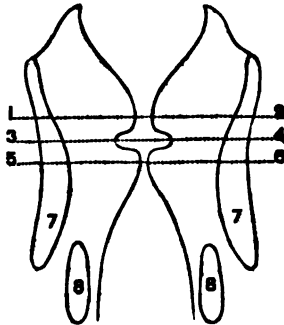


Fig. VI. Transverse section, showing the form of the cavity of the Larynx, the true vocal chords being nearly parallel, or in a position to vibrate.

1-2. Line through the superior or false vocal chords and false glottis. — 3-4. Line through the ventricles of the larynx. — 5-6. Line through the inferior or true vocal chords and true glottis. — 7, 7. Section of the thyroid cartilage. — 8, 8. Section of the cricoid cartilage.

Those of them which open or close the glottis, or regulate the tension of the vocal chords, are the following: the *posterior crico-arytenoid*, the *lateral crico-arytenoid*, the *arytenoides*, the *crico-thyroid*, and the *thyro-arytenoid*.

The two *posterior crico-arytenoid muscles* are attached to the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, and passing obliquely upward and outward, converge to be inserted into the outer angles of the bases of the arytenoid cartilages. They open the glottis by drawing the bases of the arytenoid cartilages outward and backward.

The two *lateral crico-arytenoid muscles* arise from the upper borders of the sides of the cricoid cartilage, and passing obliquely upward and backward, are inserted into the outer angles of the bases of the arytenoid cartilages in front of the posterior crico-arytenoid muscles. They close the glottis by drawing the bases of the arytenoid cartilages inward and forward.

The *arytenoides muscle* is single, though it consists of three planes of fibres, two oblique and one transverse. It fills up the posterior concave surface of the arytenoid cartilages, arising from the posterior surface and outer border of one of them, and being inserted into the corresponding parts of the other. It approximates these cartilages, and thus closes the glottis.

The two *crico-thyroid muscles* arise from the front and lateral parts of the cricoid cartilage, and diverging, pass obliquely upward and outward, to be inserted into the lower and inner borders of the thyroid cartilage from near the median line in front as far back as the inferior horns. They stretch the vocal chords by rotating the cricoid cartilage on the inferior horns of the thyroid cartilage.

The two *thyro-arytenoid muscles* are broad and flat, and lie parallel with the outer side of the true vocal chords. They are attached in front to the receding angle of the thyroid cartilage, and passing horizontally backward and outward, are inserted into the bases and anterior and outer surfaces of the arytenoid cartilages. They approximate the anterior angles of these cartilages, and thus close the glottis. According to Willis, they also draw the arytenoid cartilages, together with the cricoid cartilage, forward, and thus shorten and relax the vocal chords.

The *pharynx* is a kind of dilatable bag, and consists of all that funnel-shaped cavity, lined with mucous membrane and acted on by many muscles, which is situated in front of the cervical vertebræ behind the nose, mouth, and larynx, and above the œsophagus, with which it is continuous. It is about four inches and a half in length, extending from the base of the skull to a point between the cricoid cartilage in front and the fifth cervical vertebra behind. There are seven openings communicating with it, namely, the two posterior nares or nostrils, the two Eustachian tubes (canals leading from the tympana of the ears), the mouth, the larynx, and the œsophagus. The pharynx exercises a considerable influence on the modulation of the voice; and, according to Sir Charles Bell, it is a very important agent in the articulation of the consonants, especially the explosive consonants. Being dilated at the moment when the articulating organs come in contact, it "is prepared," he remarks, "to give an appulse by its muscular action, exactly in time" with the separation of these organs. The guttural murmur which is heard before the mouth is opened to pronounce certain consonants, as *b*, *d*, and *g*, is due, in the opinion of this author, to the vibration of the vocal chords by the ascent of air from the lungs in consequence of the dilation of the pharynx, the nasal passages being closed by the soft palate. In the process of articulation, "this smaller cavity [the pharynx]," he remarks, "is substituted for the larger cavity of the chest, to the great relief of the speaker."

The *mouth* is a nearly oval-shaped cavity, bounded in front by the lips; laterally by the internal surface of the cheeks; above by the hard palate and the teeth of the upper jaw; below by the tongue, by the mucous membrane stretched between the lower surface of the tongue and the inner surface of the lower jaw, and by the teeth of this jaw; and behind by the *soft palate*, which is a movable fold of mucous membrane containing muscular fibres and glands suspended from the posterior border of the hard palate between the mouth and the pharynx. Hanging from the middle of its lower border, is a small, rounded process called the *uvula*. Passing outward from the uvula, on each side are two curved folds of the mucous membrane called the *arches of the palate*, or the *pillars of the palate*. The anterior arches run downward and forward from the base of the uvula to the sides of the base of the

tongue. The posterior arches approach nearer to each other, are longer than the anterior, and run downward and backward from the base of the uvula to the sides of the pharynx. In the triangular intervals between the arches of the palate are situated the *tonsils*, one on each side. These are glandular organs, varying in size in different individuals. When enlarged from inflammation, they give to the voice a peculiar nasal tone.

The *tongue*, being chiefly composed of muscular fibres, and having a thin, flexible tip and a large, fleshy root, is capable of taking a great variety of positions and shapes. It is connected by muscles to the soft palate, to the hyoid bone, and to the lower jaw. It is also connected by the mucous membrane with the soft palate, as well as with the epiglottis and the pharynx.

The lingual bone, or bone at the base of the tongue, — called also the *os Hyoides*, or *Hyoid bone*, on account of its resemblance to the Greek letter υ , — consists of a bony arch, with a curvature nearly approaching a parabola, convex in front and concave behind. Situated in an almost horizontal position behind, and rather below, the lower jaw, it performs the triple office of a basis of the tongue, a point of support to the larynx, and a fulcrum by which the contractions of the intrinsic muscles of the tongue and the larynx may be impressed on these organs. It is not immediately joined to any other bone, but the muscles and ligaments which converge to it from different directions effectually prevent its displacement. Being thus suspended between the tongue and the larynx, it impresses on each the movement of the other, and is the medium by which these two organs are so intimately associated.

The *nasal passages* consist of several channels among the bones of the head in front, terminating externally in the anterior nares, or nostrils, and internally in the posterior nares, or nostrils, which are two nearly oval apertures opening into the pharynx, and capable of being closed by the soft palate.

§ 3. **WHISPER** is the sound, or series of sounds, produced by an emission of breath through the larynx, when the vocal chords are relaxed, or in such a position that they will not vibrate.

§ 4. **VOICE** is the sound, or series of sounds, produced by an emission of breath through the larynx, when the vocal chords are tense, or in a position very nearly parallel to each other, so as to be made to vibrate.

§ 5. A **VOWEL SOUND** is a sound produced by an unobstructed utterance of the breath (as in whispering), or of the voice (as in speaking aloud), more or less modified by the position of the tongue, the soft palate, and the lips, or by the motions of the lower jaw in varying the cavity of the mouth. The letter which represents such a sound is called a *vowel*; but this term is sometimes applied to the sound itself.

§ 6. A **COMPOUND VOWEL SOUND, OR DIPHTHONG**, consists of two simple vowel sounds connected by a glide, or continuous emission of the breath or the voice, while the organs of speech are rapidly changing from their position in forming the first to that necessary for forming the second.

§ 7. A **CONSONANT SOUND** is a sound produced by the partial or the total obstruction of the breath or the voice, on passing through the mouth or the nose, by the contact or the approximation of two of the organs of speech, as the two lips (*b, w, m*), the lower lip and the upper teeth (*f, v*), the tip of the tongue and the upper teeth (*t, th* as in *thin*, *th* as in *this*), the tip of the tongue and the hard palate (*sh, s, ch*), the back of the tongue and the soft palate (*g, ng*); or it is a sound produced by an utterance of the breath at the moment of separating two of these organs (*k, p, c*). The letter which represents such a sound, and sometimes the sound itself, is called a *consonant* (from the Latin *consonans*, meaning literally *sounding with*), a name probably suggested by the fact that a vowel sound is usually joined with a consonant sound in forming syllables, though not meant to imply, as some writers seem to have supposed, that no consonant sound can be uttered without being joined with a vowel sound.

§ 8. A **DIGRAPH** is a combination of two letters to represent a single sound; as, *ea* in *fear*, *ei* in *vein*, *ow* in *slow*, *ch* in *church*, *th* in *thin*, *this*, *ng* in *thing*.

§ 9. An **ELEMENTARY SOUND, OR ELEMENT OF SPEECH**, is a sound which is, in its nature, essentially simple, or which cannot be shown to consist of any other sounds.

II. ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

The following is a Table of the Elementary Sounds of the English Language, with the letters or characters used in this work to indicate them :—

1. Simple Vowel Sounds.

1.	Sound of <i>a</i> in <i>and</i> , indicated by <i>ǣ</i>	§ 10
2.	“ “ <i>a</i> “ <i>far</i> , “ “ <i>ǣ</i> (before <i>r</i> , by <i>a</i>)	§ 11
3.	“ “ <i>a</i> “ <i>fast</i> , “ “ <i>ǣ</i>	§ 12
4.	“ “ <i>e</i> “ <i>me</i> , “ “ <i>ē</i>	§ 13
5.	“ “ <i>e</i> “ <i>there</i> , “ “ <i>ē</i>	§ 14
6.	“ “ <i>e</i> “ <i>then</i> , “ “ <i>ē</i>	§ 15
7.	“ “ <i>i</i> “ <i>ill</i> , “ “ <i>ī</i>	§ 16
8.	“ “ <i>o</i> “ <i>orb</i> , (or <i>a</i> in <i>all</i>) <i>aw</i> , <i>ǎ</i> (before <i>r</i> , by <i>o</i>)	§ 17
9.	“ “ <i>o</i> “ <i>on</i> , “ “ <i>ō</i>	§ 18
10.	“ “ <i>oo</i> “ <i>food</i> , “ “ <i>oo</i>	§ 19
11.	“ “ <i>oo</i> “ <i>foot</i> , “ “ <i>ōō</i>	§ 20
12.	“ “ <i>u</i> “ <i>urn</i> , “ “ <i>uh</i> (before <i>r</i> , by <i>u</i>)	§ 21
13.	“ “ <i>u</i> “ <i>up</i> , “ “ <i>ū</i>	§ 22

2. Compound Vowel Sounds.

14.	Sound of <i>a</i> in <i>ale</i> , indicated by <i>ǣ</i>	§ 23
15.	“ “ <i>o</i> “ <i>old</i> , “ “ <i>ō</i>	§ 24
16.	“ “ <i>i</i> “ <i>time</i> , “ “ <i>ī</i>	§ 25
17.	“ “ <i>u</i> “ <i>use</i> , <i>cube</i> , “ <i>ū</i> , or <i>yoo</i>	§ 26
18.	“ “ <i>oi</i> “ <i>oil</i> , “ “ <i>oi</i> , or <i>oy</i>	§ 27
19.	“ “ <i>ou</i> “ <i>ounce</i> , “ “ <i>ou</i> , or <i>ow</i>	§ 28

3. Aspirate Sound.

20.	Sound of <i>h</i> in <i>homs</i> , indicated by <i>h</i>	§ 29
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4. Consonant Sounds.

21.	Sound of <i>p</i> in <i>pet</i> , indicated by <i>p</i>	§ 30
22.	“ “ <i>b</i> “ <i>bet</i> , “ “ <i>b</i>	§ 31
23.	“ “ <i>m</i> “ <i>man</i> , “ “ <i>m</i>	§ 32
24.	“ “ <i>w</i> “ <i>when</i> , “ “ <i>w</i>	§ 33
25.	“ “ <i>w</i> “ <i>wen</i> , “ “ <i>w</i>	§ 34

26.	Sound of <i>f</i> in <i>feel</i> , indicated by <i>f</i>	§ 35
27.	“ “ <i>v</i> “ <i>veal</i> , “ “ <i>v</i>	§ 36
28.	“ “ <i>th</i> “ <i>thin</i> , “ “ <i>th</i>	§ 37
29.	“ “ <i>th</i> “ <i>this</i> , “ “ <i>th</i>	§ 38
30.	“ “ <i>s</i> “ <i>seal</i> , “ “ <i>s</i>	§ 39
31.	“ “ <i>s</i> “ <i>zeal</i> , “ “ <i>s</i>	§ 40
32.	“ “ <i>t</i> “ <i>tale</i> , “ “ <i>t</i>	§ 41
33.	“ “ <i>d</i> “ <i>dale</i> , “ “ <i>d</i>	§ 42
34.	“ “ <i>n</i> “ <i>name</i> , “ “ <i>n</i>	§ 43
35.	“ “ <i>ch</i> “ <i>church</i> , “ “ <i>ch</i>	§ 44
36.	“ “ <i>j</i> “ <i>just</i> , “ “ <i>j</i>	§ 45
37.	“ “ <i>sh</i> “ <i>shall</i> , “ “ <i>sh</i>	§ 46
38.	“ “ <i>z</i> “ <i>azure</i> , “ “ <i>zh</i>	§ 47
39.	“ “ <i>r</i> “ <i>room, florid</i> , “ <i>r</i>	§ 48
40.	“ “ <i>r</i> “ <i>nor, sort</i> , “ <i>r</i>	§ 49
41.	“ “ <i>l</i> “ <i>low</i> , “ “ <i>l</i>	§ 50
42.	“ “ <i>y</i> “ <i>yet</i> , “ “ <i>y</i>	§ 51
43.	“ “ <i>k</i> “ <i>kill</i> , “ “ <i>k</i>	§ 52
44.	“ “ <i>g</i> “ <i>go</i> ; “ “ <i>g</i> (before <i>e, i, or y, by gh</i>)	§ 53
45.	“ “ <i>ng</i> “ <i>sing</i> , “ “ <i>ng</i>	§ 54

REMARKS ON THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

In the following remarks, the elementary sounds are treated in the order in which they are given in the Table, and the modes in which they are represented in the established system of orthography, as they occur in monosyllables or in accented syllables, are illustrated by examples.

1. Simple Vowel Sounds.

§ 10. (1.) The sound of *a* in *and* (short *a*, marked *ä*).

This sound, which is peculiarly English, is commonly reckoned the short form of *a* in *far* (No. 2, § 11), differing from it only in duration; but between these two sounds, as Bell remarks, “there is a great organic difference,” the tongue being raised higher for the former than for the latter. Smart says of *a* in *and*, that “it differs in quality as well as in quantity both from *a* [in *ale*] and *a* [in *far*]. It is much nearer the latter than the former.” According to Ellis, the long, or protracted, sound of

this element occurs as a provincialism in the west of England, in Ireland, and in New England. — See No. 5, § 14.

It is represented by *a*, and also by *ai* (*plaid*). — See § 11, NOTE.

§ 11. (2.) The sound of *a* in *far* (the Italian *a*, marked *ā*).

This sound is represented by *a* before *h* in the same syllable (*ah*), and before *r* (*car*, *cart*, *martyr*), except in the cases mentioned in the Note; also by *au* (*auant*), *ea* (*heart*), and *ua* (*guard*). — See § 72.

NOTE.—The vowel *a* represents the sound of *a* in *far* before *r* in a monosyllable or an accented syllable of some words, and in their derivatives (as in *star*, *star'ry*, *tar*, *tar'ry*, *de-bar'*, *de-bar'ring*); but when *a* comes before *r* in an accented syllable of a word not a derivative, and is followed by a syllable commencing with another *r* or with a vowel, it has its short sound (as in *mar'ry*, *ar'id*).

§ 12. (3.) The sound of *a* in *fast* (intermediate *a*, marked *ā*).

There is a class of words, mostly monosyllables, ending in *aff*, *aft*, *ass*, *ast*, *ask*, *asp*, with a few ending in *ance* and *ant*, (as *staff*, *graft*, *glass*, *fast*, *bask*, *grasp*, *dance*, *chant*) in the pronunciation of which good usage, both in England and in America, is far from being uniform, some speakers giving them the long, full sound of *a* in *far* (No. 2, § 11), while others — including most of the orthoëpists — pronounce them with the extreme short sound of *a* in *and* (No. 1, § 10). According to Smart, as stated by Goodrich, the sound of *a* in *and* is, in such words, “at present [1856] the pronunciation of well-educated London people under sixty-five or sixty years of age.” Ellis, however, maintains that “it is usual,” in such words, “to pronounce the clear vowel *ah*,” not only in London, but throughout the south of England, and that the sound of short *a* is “seldom or never heard” instead of it. This conclusion he arrived at, he says, “after many observations on the pronunciation of different speakers, instituted solely with a view of discovering whether this was or was not the case.” Bell remarks: “The extreme pronunciations [*a* in *and*, and *a* in *far*] are, at the present day [1849], comparatively seldom heard. The precise quality of the prevailing intermediate sound cannot be correctly noted; for it ranges among different speakers through every practicable shade within these limits.” The orthoëpists Fulton and Knight regard this intermediate sound as a shortened form of the Italian *a* (No. 2,

§ 11), and Worcester and Goodrich adopt substantially the same view.

This sound is always represented by *a*, as in the class of words above mentioned (*staff, grass, dance, &c.*).

§ 13. (4.) The sound of *e* in *me* (long *e*, marked *ε*).

This sound is represented by *e* and also by *æ* (*Cæsar*), *œ* (*œal*), *œ* (*œe*), *œi* (*œize*), *œo* (*œople*), *œy* (*œey*), *i* (*ravine*), *is* (*field*), *œ* (*œatus*), *uay* (*quay*).— See No. 7, § 16.

§ 14. (5.) The sound of *e* in *there* (marked *ε*).

This sound is heard, in English, only before that of *r* (No. 40, § 49) in the same syllable, and it is considered by Walker, Smart, and most orthoëpists, to be the same as that of long *a* (No. 14, § 23). Worcester characterizes it as the sound of long *a* "qualified by being followed by the letter *r*." But Bell and Spurrell regard it as a lengthened form of short *e* (No. 6, § 15). The former remarks: "An ear unaccustomed to analyze vocal sounds may possibly, at first, fail to recognize the same vowel formation in the words *ell, ere, air, heir*, arising from its combination in the [three] latter words with the open *r*" (No. 40, § 49); "but close observation and careful experiment will satisfy the demurring ear of the correctness of our classification." Russell describes the sound in question as "approaching to the *e* in *end*," and Smart, though he maintains its identity with that of long *a*, approves, according to the statement of Goodrich, the mode of obtaining it by "prolonging our short *e* before *r*." It is a common practice in some parts of the United States to substitute for the true sound of the first *e* in *there* a protracted sound of *a* in *and* (No. 1, § 10); but this pronunciation is countenanced by no good authority.

This sound is represented by *e*, and also by *a* (*fare*), *ai* (*air*), *aye* (*prayer*, in the sense of a *petition*), *œa* (*bear*), and *œi* (*heir*).

§ 15. (6.) The sound of *e* in *then* (short *e*, marked *ε*).

This sound is merely a shortened form of the first *e* in *there* (No. 5, § 14).

It is represented by *e*, and also by *a* (*any*), *æ* (*diæresis*), *ai* (*said*), *ay* (*says*), *œa* (*head*), *œi* (*heifer*), *œo* (*leopard*), *œi* (*friend*), *œ* (*asafœtida*), *œ* (*berry*), and *œo* (*guest*).

§ 16. (7.) The sound of *i* in *ill* (short *i*, marked *ι*).

This sound has been considered by many writers to be an ex-

tremely shortened form of *e* in *me* (No. 4, § 13); but by Rush, Bell, Ellis, and Goodrich, it is regarded as a distinct element. Bell remarks: "The shortest utterance of *e* [in *me*] will be a distinctly different sound from this [short *i*]. . . . There is no longer form of this vowel [*i*] in English, than that of the word *hinge*; but the prolongation of the sound is, of course, quite practicable. . . . The tendency of all vowels is to open in prolongation; but 'short *i*' is more open than *e*, and would not, therefore, naturally be lengthened into *e*. On the contrary, if any person, guided by his ears, and not by preconceived classifications, strive to lengthen the generally short vowel *i*, as in *vision*, *him*, *ill*, &c., he will find that the tendency of the prolonged sound will be towards *a* [in *ale*] rather than *e* [in *me*]. This may be well tested by singing the words to long notes." Ellis notices the fact "that almost all English orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, and Worcester, confound [long] *e* and [short] *i*, in unaccented syllables."

This sound is represented by *i*, and also by *e* (*pretty*), *eau* (*beaufin*), *ee* (*been*), *ie* (*sieve*), *o* (*women*), *u* (*busy*), *ui* (*guilt*), and *y* (*myth*).

§ 17. (8.) The sound of *o* in *orb* (or of *aw* in *awl*, or of *a* in *fall*, called broad *a*, or German *a*, marked *d*).

This sound is represented by *o* (before *r*), and also by *a* (*fall*), *ao* (*extraordinary*), *au* (*haul*), *aw* (*awl*), *awe* (*awe*), *eo* (*georgic*), *oa* (*broad*), and *ou* (*ought*).

§ 18. (9.) The sound of *o* in *on* (short *o*, marked *ð*).

This sound is the shortened form of *o* in *orb* (No. 8, § 17).

It is represented by *o*, and also by *a* (*wash*), *ou* (*cough*), and *ow* (*knowledge*).

NOTE. — According to the marking of most orthoëpists, this short sound of *o* occurs before the sound of *f*, *s*, or *th* in the same syllable (as in *off*, *cough*, *soft*, *cross*, *cost*, *broth*), though some authorities give to *o* in this situation its broad sound of *o* in *orb* (the same as that of *aw* in *awl*, No. 8, § 17). In regard to the pronunciation of words of this class, Smart remarks that "a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best speakers." Worcester observes that "this sound [*ð*] is somewhat prolonged also in *gone* and *begone*, and in some words ending in *ng*, as, *long*, *along*, *prong*, *song*, *strong*, *thong*, *throng*, *wrong*."

§ 19. (10.) The sound of *oo* in *food*.

This sound is represented by *oo*, and also by *ou* (*rheumatism*),

ew (*brew*), *o* (*do*), *oe* (*shoe*), *ow* (*manœuvre*), *ou* (*soup*), *u* (*rule*), *ue* (*true*), and *ui* (*fruit*); the digraphs *eu*, *ew*, *uo*, and *ui*, having this sound when that of *r* immediately precedes them, and the vowel *u* having this sound when it is immediately preceded by that of *r*, and followed by a consonant and a silent *e* final, or when it is immediately preceded by the sound of *sh* (*sure*).

§ 20. (11.) The sound of *oo* in *foot* (marked *ö*).

This sound is the shortened form of *oo* in *food* (No. 10, § 19).

It is represented by *oo*, and also by *o* (*wolf*), *ou* (*could*), and *u* (*full*).

§ 21. (12.) The sound of *u* in *urn* (called the *natural vowel*).

This sound is heard only before that of *smooth r* (No. 40, § 49). By most orthoëpists it is not distinguished from the sound of *u* in *up* (No. 13, § 22).

It is represented by *u*, and also by *o* (*work*), and *ou* (*journal*); the vowel *u* having this sound before *r* in a monosyllable or an accented syllable of some words and in their derivatives (as in *fur*, *fur'ry*, *in-cur'*, *in-cur'ring*); but when *u* comes before *r* in an accented syllable of a word not a derivative, and is followed by another *r*, in the next syllable, it has its short sound; as in *cur'ry*, *hur'ry*.

NOTE.—According to the common practice in the United States, the sound of *u* in *urn* is represented also in monosyllables, and in accented syllables, before *r* (when not occurring before another *r*, in a word not a derivative, as in *mer'ry*, or before a vowel, in the next syllable, as in *mer'it*), by *e* (*term*, *ser'vant*, *de-fer'*, *de-fer'ring*), by *ea* (*earth*, *ear'ly*), by *i* (*girl*, *irk'some*, *stir'ring*), and by *y* (*myrrh*, *myr'tle*). But the best English speakers give a somewhat different sound to the vowels *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the digraph *ea*, when they occur before *r*, as stated above. Sheridan, Walker, Knowles, and some other writers, erroneously identify this peculiar English sound with that of *e* in *then* (No. 6, § 15). Goodrich considers it as intermediate between the sound of *e* in *then*, and that of *u* in *up* (No. 13, § 22), or rather of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21), which is merely a lengthened quantity of *u* in *up*. "In a correct pronunciation," he says, "the organs are placed in a position for forming the short *e*, and then open instantly (as the sound begins to form) into the short *u* [or the *u* in *urn*], thus making (as Smart observes) 'a compromise between the two.'" Smart speaks of this peculiarity of English pronunciation as a delicacy which prevails only in the more refined classes of society. "Even in these classes," he says, "*sur*, *durt*, *bird*, &c., are the current pronunciation of *sir*, *dirt*, *bird*, &c.; and, indeed, in all very common words it would be somewhat affected to insist on the delicacy referred to." "It is only very careful speakers," says Ellis, "who make this

distinction; and only a very small minority of those who do make it at all, keep up the distinction in unaccented syllables." In the opinion of Worcester, "there is little or no difference" in the vowel sounds of such words as *her*, *earn*, *fir*, *fur*, *myrrh*; and Spurrell says that "the distinction, if any, is so slight that writers of the best authority disregard it."—See No. 40, § 49.

§ 22. (13.) The sound of *u* in *up* (short *u*, marked *u*).

This sound is the shortened form of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21).

It is represented by *u*, and also by *o* (*son*), *oo* (*does*), *oo* (*blood*), and *oo* (*touch*).—See § 21.

2. Compound Vowel Sounds.

§ 23. (14.) The sound of *a* in *ate* (long *a*, marked *a*).

This sound is generally regarded by English orthoëpists as a simple element; but Rush, Smart, Goodrich, Bell, Spurrell, and some other writers regard it as ending in a brief sound of *e* in *me* (No. 4, § 13). Spurrell, moreover, considers its initial or radical part to be the sound of the first *e* in *there* (No. 5, § 14). Bell remarks that the omission of the "vanishing sound" of *e* is "a marked provincialism, and is one of the leading features of the Scottish dialect." Ellis, on the contrary, asserts that the addition of this vanishing sound "is a peculiarly English mispronunciation," and maintains that the vowel should be "kept pure"; though he admits that "it is very common to let it glide almost imperceptibly into the distinctive vowel *e*."

This sound is represented by *a*, and also by *ai* (*aim*), *ao* (*gaol*), *au* (*gauge*), *ay* (*day*), *aye* (*aye*), *ea* (*great*), *ei* (*veil*), and *ey* (*they*).

§ 24. (15.) The sound of *o* in *old* (long *o*, marked *o*).

This sound is regarded by some writers as simple, by others as ending in a slight sound of *oo* in *food* (No. 10, § 19). The former view is that taken by Walker, Ellis, and most other writers; the latter that adopted by Rush, Smart, Bell, Russell, Spurrell, Goodrich, and others. Ellis allows that the sound of *o* is often made to taper off into that of *oo*, but this practice he characterizes as an error. Bell, on the other hand, remarks that "with less or more distinctness, its compound quality should be heard in every combination, in careful reading." Smart and Goodrich observe that the final *oo* sound is omitted in unaccented syllables; as in *o-pin'ion*, *to-bac'co*, *fel'low*.

It is a very common practice, in the United States, to shorten

the sound of long *o* in some words, chiefly, if not exclusively, the following: *boat, bolster, bolt, bone, both, broke, broken, choke, cloak, close* (the adjective), *coach, coat, colt, comb, dolt, holster, home, homely, hope, jolt, load, molten, moult, only, open, poultice, road, rode, rogue, smoke, spoke, spoken, stone, throat, toad, upholsterer, whole, wholly, wholesome, wrote*. The effect thus produced is due, in the opinion of Goodrich, to the omission of the brief sound of *oo*, which should properly be preserved. The shortening of long *o* in the words here enumerated, is contrary to English usage, and is not sanctioned by any orthoëpist.

This sound is represented by *o*, and also by *au* (*hautboy*), *eau* (*beau*), *eo* (*yeoman*), *ew* (*sew*), *oa* (*oak*), *oe* (*foe*), *oo* (*brooch*), *ou* (*soul*), *ow* (*snow*), *owe* (*owe*).

§ 25. (16.) The sound of *i* in *time* (long *i*, marked *†*).

With regard to the composition of this sound, considerable difference of opinion exists. Some writers, as Smart, consider it to be compounded of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21) and *e* in *me* (No. 4, § 13). Ellis resolves it into *a* in *and* (No. 1, § 10) and *i* in *ill* (No. 7, § 16). But Walker, Bell, and most other orthoëpists maintain that it is composed of *a* in *far* (No. 2, § 11) and *e* in *me* (No. 4, § 13).

It is represented by *i*, and also by *ai* (*aisle*), *ei* (*height*), *ey* (*eying*), *eye* (*eye*), *ie* (*tie*), *ui* (*guide*), *uy* (*buy*), *y* (*by*), and *ye* (*rye*).

§ 26. (17.) The sound of *u* in *use, cube* (long *u*, marked *‡*).

All orthoëpists, except Webster, agree that this sound terminates in the sound of *oo* in *food* (No. 10, § 19), and a majority of them agree that, when it begins a word or a syllable, its initial element is the sound of consonant *y*, being equivalent, in that case, to the syllable *yoo*. As to its composition when it follows a consonant in the same syllable, there is a difference of opinion, some writers, as Smart, Bell, and Goodrich, considering that its initial element remains, as before, the sound of consonant *y* slightly uttered, and others, as Walker and Spurrell, that it is rather the sound of long *e*. The former orthoëpists, however, admit that the initial element *y* is heard less distinctly after some consonants, as *j* and *l* (*jew, lute*), than after others, as *c* and *m* (*cube, mute*). Smart describes the sound which is properly heard as the initial element of long *u* after *j* and *l*, as "a slight semi-consonant sound

[noted in his Dictionary by an apostrophe (')] between \acute{e} [shortened quantity of ϵ] and y consonant, — a sound so short and slight as to be lost altogether in the mouth of an unpolished speaker, who says *loot, joo, &c.*, for *foot, j'oo, &c.*" "On the other hand," he adds, "there are persons who, to distinguish themselves from the vulgar, pronounce y consonant distinctly on the occasions which call for this slighter sound. . . . To say *late, la'cid, la'natic*, with the u as perfect [i. e. with the consonant element y as distinct] as in *cabe, ca'bic*, is Northern or laboriously pedantic in effect; and the practice of good society is *foot, foo'cid, foo'na-tic, &c.*; avoiding, at the same time, the vulgar extreme *loot, loo'cid, loo'na-tic, &c.*" It is, perhaps, not of much practical importance whether the initial element of long u , after a consonant, be considered as the sound of consonant y or as that of the vowel ϵ , since, in either case, it is only slightly pronounced, and, especially, since these sounds are nearly alike in their organic formation. (See No. 42, § 51.) It is more important to observe that the compound sound of long u is not properly heard after the sound of either r , ch , or sh , the letter u taking, when so situated, the simple sound of oo in *food*, or in *foot*. The words *rule, truth, chew, sure, sugar*, for example, should be pronounced *rool, trooth, choo, shoor, shoo'gar*.

According to Webster, the sound of long u , when it follows a consonant in the same syllable, is not compound, but a distinct and simple element. "Dr. Webster," says Goodrich, "did not consider it to be diphthongal, except at the commencement of a syllable, as in *unite*. In all other cases, he regarded our long u as a distinct elementary sound."

The sound of long u is represented by u , and also by *eau* (*beauty*), *eo* (*feodal*), *eu* (*feud*), *ew* (*few*), *ewe* (*ewe*), *ieu* (*lieu*), *iew* (*view*), *ue* (*due*), *ui* (*suit*), *yew* (*yew*), *you* (*youth*), and *yu* (*yule*).

§ 27. (18.) The sound of *oi* in *oil*.

This sound is compounded, according to Smart, Bell, Spurrell, and most orthoëpists, of that of o in *orb* (No. 8, § 17), and that of e in *me* (No. 4, § 13). Some writers, as Walker and Worcester, consider its final element to be the sound of i in *ill*, which, however, they regard as only a shortened quantity of long ϵ . — See No. 7, § 16.

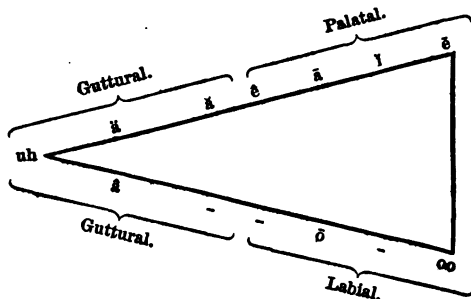
It is represented by *oi*, and also by *oy* (*boy*), and *voi* (*bourgeois*).

§ 28. (19.) The sound of *ou* in *ounce*.

The final element in this compound sound, as all orthoëpists agree, is the sound of *oo* in *food* (No. 10, § 19), or its shortened form in *foot* (No. 11, § 20); and most writers, as Smart, Bell, Spurrell, and others, consider its initial element to be the sound of *a* in *far* (No. 2, § 11). But, according to Walker and Worcester, its initial element is the sound of *o* in *orb* (No. 8, § 17); according to Russell, the sound of *u* in *up* (No. 13, § 22); and, according to Ellis, the sound of *a* in *and* (No. 1, § 10), or of *u* in *up* (No. 13, § 22). Bell characterizes the combination *ū-oo* as peculiar to Scotland.

This sound is represented by *ou*, and also by *ow* (*now*), and *eo* (*MacLeod*).

NOTE A.—The preceding vowel sounds may be arranged in such a manner as to show their organic relation to each other. We may consider them as forming two series extending (1) from the palate to the throat, and (2) from the throat to the lips. The vowels which derive their characteristic quality from the influence of the pharynx and posterior part of the mouth may be termed *guttural* (L. *guttur*, the throat); those which receive their peculiar modification from the gradual elevation of the tongue towards the palate may be termed *palatal*; and those which are due, in some measure, to the position of the lips, may be termed *labial*. The following diagram will make this classification more evident. It will be observed that the short forms of some of the vowels, namely, *oo* in *foot* (ōb), *o* in *on* (ō), *u* in *up* (ū), *a* in *fast* (ā), *e* in *then* (ē), — shortened forms respectively of *oo* in *food* (oo), *o* in *orb* or *a* in *all* (ā), *u* in *urn* (uh), *a* in *far* (ā), and *e* in *there* (ē), — are not represented, regard being had to the *quality* of the sounds, rather than to simple differences of *quantity*. The vowels *z* (No. 14, § 23) and *s* (No. 15, § 24) are included in this scheme, because, in foreign languages, they represent simple sounds, and because they are considered to do so, in English also, by many orthoëpists of high authority.



3. Aspirate Sound.

§ 29. (20.) The sound of *h* in *home*.

As no contact of the articulating organs is necessary for the formation of this elementary sound, it is clearly distinguished from the consonants. It is a mere aspiration, or, as Bell describes it, "simply a breathing of the vowels"; and, in forming it, "the organs," he says, "are adjusted to the vowel position before the breathing of *h* is emitted."

It is always represented by *h*.

4. Consonant Sounds.

§ 30. (21.) The sound of *p* in *pet*.

This sound is formed by a firm contact of the edges of both lips, and a compression of the breath within the mouth and pharynx, followed by a sudden separation of the lips, allowing the compressed breath to escape. — See REM. 2, p. 34.

It is represented by *p*, and also by *ph* (*diphthong*), *gh* (*hiccough*), and *pp* (*steppe*).

§ 31. (22.) The sound of *b* in *bet*.

This sound differs in the mode of its formation from that of *p* in *pet* only in a slighter contact of the edges of the lips, and in the compression of the *voice*, instead of simple *breath*, within the mouth and pharynx, causing a muffled sound or murmur to precede the separation of the lips. — See REM. 2, p. 34.

It is represented by *b*, and also by *bb* (*ebb*).

§ 32. (23.) The sound of *m* in *man*.

In the production of this sound, the lips are closed as for *b*, but the nasal passages are uncovered, and the voice, instead of being compressed within the mouth and pharynx, flows continuously through the nostrils. — See REM. 1, p. 34.

It is represented by *m*, and also by *mm* (*rammed*).

§ 33. (24.) The sound of *wh* in *when*.

In the digraph *wh*, the *h* is regarded by many orthoëpists as representing a simple aspiration preceding the sound of *w*, as if the letters *wh* were written, according to the original Anglo-Saxon mode, *hw*. But by Rush, Ellis, Bell, Spurrell, and some other recent writers of high authority, this digraph is regarded, with good reason, as representing a simple elementary sound which

consists of a mere emission of breath when the lips have been placed in a position to sound *w* (No. 25, § 34), the voice not being heard till the following vowel is commenced. "We doubt not," says Dr. D. R. Goodwin, "that, if a man will observe carefully for himself how and with what difference he pronounces *wit* and *whit*, he will be satisfied that the *h* is really pronounced neither before nor after the *w*, but in a sort of constant combination with it. Whether the *h*, therefore, should be printed before or after the *w*, is a matter of indifference, except so far as consistency in the notation of a given alphabet is concerned. *Wh* is certainly the most consistent with the rest of the English alphabet." Upon this subject, Bell remarks: "This element [*wh*] is a whispered form of *w*. In its formation, the lips are closely approximated, and then rapidly separated: the breath is not obstructed."

This sound is always represented by *wh*.

§ 34. (25.) The sound of *w* in *wen*.

This sound nearly resembles that of *oo* in *food* (No. 10, § 19), and by some writers, as Lowth, Webster, and Latham, is considered identical with it. But in forming it the lips are more closely approximated than for the sound of *oo*. Besides, it is to be observed that the sound of *w* occurs in some words before the sound of *oo* in the same syllable, as in *woof*, *wood*; and it is generally admitted that two and the same vowel sounds cannot occur in succession without forming two syllables. "This letter [*w*]," says Bell, "has been called a vowel by some orthoëpists, by others a consonant, and by others both. When before a vowel, it is unquestionably an articulation [or consonant]; and when in other situations, it is either a redundant letter, as in *flow*, or merely an auxiliary mark to make up the writing of some sound which has no fixed simple symbol." Smart remarks in regard to *w*, when it occurs before a vowel, that it "is a consonant having for its basis the most contracted of the vowel sounds, namely *oo*, which sound, being partially obstructed by an inward action of the lips, and then given off by an outward action, is changed from a vowel to a consonant." — See No. 42, § 51.

This sound is represented by *w*, at the beginning of a word or a syllable, and also by *u*, when *q* precedes it (*quit*), and, in some words, by *u*, when *g* or *s* precedes it (*anguish*, *persuade*).

§ 35. (26.) The sound of *f* in *feel*.

This sound is formed by placing the under lip against the edges of the upper front-teeth, so as partially to intercept the passing of the breath.

It is represented by *f*, and also by *ff* (*stiff*), *gh* (*laugh*), and *ph* (*syllable*).

§ 36. (27.) The sound of *v* in *veal*.

The formation of this sound differs from that of *f* in *feel* only in the substitution of *voice* for *breath*.

It is represented by *v*, and also by *f* (in the word *of*, only), and by *ph* (in the proper name *Stephen*).

§ 37. (28.) The sound of *th* in *thin*.

This sound is produced by placing the tip of the tongue against the inner surface of the upper front-teeth, while the breath escapes over the sides of the forepart of the tongue.

It is always represented by *th*.

§ 38. (29.) The sound of *th* in *this* (marked *th*).

The distinction between this sound and that of *th* in *thin* consists only in the substitution of *voice* for *breath*, producing a spoken instead of a whispered articulation.

It is always represented by *th*.

§ 39. (30.) The sound of *s* in *seal*.

In the formation of this sound, the tip of the tongue is rounded and brought near the upper front-teeth, while its sides are pressed firmly against the inner surface of the upper side-teeth, leaving a very narrow channel for the passing of the breath.

It is represented by *s*, and also by *ss* (*grass*), by *c* (called *soft c*) before *e*, *i*, or *y* in the same syllable (*cent*, *nice*, *cite*, *cyst*), or between two vowels the second of which is *e*, *i*, or *y* (*racer*, *facile*, *spicy*); and also by *z* when it follows the sound of *t* (*waltz*).— See NOTE C, p. 34.

NOTE.—The sound of *s*, combined with that of *k* before it, is represented, in some words, by *x*, as in *wax* (pronounced *waks*).— See § 40, NOTE, and § 52, NOTE.

§ 40. (31.) The sound of *z* in *zeal*.

To form this element, it is necessary only to place the tongue in the proper position for making the sound of *s*, and allow the passing of *voice* instead of *breath*.

It is represented by *s*, and also by *zx* (*buzz*), *o* (*suffice*), *a* (*has*),

so (discern), so (hussar), and, at the beginning of words, by *s* (Xenophon).

NOTE.—The sound of *s* in *zeal*, combined with that of *g* in *go* preceding it, is represented by *x* at the end of a syllable, in some words, before an accented syllable beginning with a vowel, as in *ex-act'* (*egz-act'*), *lux-u'ri-ous* (*lugz-u'ri-ous*). It is also represented by *x*, immediately after the sound of *ng*, in the word *anx-i'e-ty* (*ang-zi'e-ty*).—See § 30, NOTE, and § 52, NOTE.

§ 41. (32.) The sound of *t* in *tale*.

This sound is produced by placing the margin of the forepart of the tongue firmly against the inside of the upper teeth, so as perfectly to obstruct the breath, till, by continued pressure, it removes some part of the obstructing edge, and thus escapes.—See REM. 2, p. 34.

It is represented by *t*, and also by *tt* (*butt*), by *d* (*looked*, pronounced *lookt*).—See NOTE C, p. 34), and by *th* (*thyme*).

§ 42. (33.) The sound of *d* in *dale*.

This element differs from that of *t* in *tale*, just as *b* does from *p*; that is to say, *voice* instead of *breath* is compressed within the mouth and pharynx, while the organs remain in the same position as for *t*.—See REM. 2, p. 34.

It is represented by *d*, and also by *dd* (*odd*).

§ 43. (34.) The sound of *n* in *name*.

In the formation of this element, the tongue is placed in the same position as for *t* and *d*, but the nasal passages are uncovered, and the voice, instead of being compressed within the mouth and pharynx, passes freely through the nostrils.—See REM. 1, p. 34.

It is represented by *n*, and also by *nn* (*inn*).

§ 44. (35.) The sound of *ch* in *church*.

This sound has been regarded by most orthoëpists as compounded of the sound of *t* and that of *sh*. But this view seems not to be correct. "It is produced," says Goodwin, "by placing a certain portion of the tongue near the tip, but not the tip itself, against a certain part of the palate, and, after pressure, suddenly withdrawing it with a violent emission of breath. It has no *t*-sound in its composition, for neither the tip of the tongue nor the teeth are used in its production. Neither does it end in an *sh*-sound; for, in that case, it could be prolonged *ad libitum*, which the true English *ch* cannot be. Moreover, it does not begin with

any one sound and end with another, but is the same simple sound throughout its whole extent."

It is represented by *ch*, and also by *tch* (*latch*).—See NOTE D, p. 37.

NOTE 1.—When the aspirate sound represented by *t* immediately precedes, in an accented syllable, the sound of consonant *y* (as represented in long *u*, or by one of the letters *e*, *i*) in the next syllable, the two sounds are apt to be exchanged for the similar aspirate sound represented by *ch*, as in the words *nature* (*nāt'yur*), *right'eous* (*rīt'yus*), *Christ'ian* (*Christ'yan*), which are often pronounced, and, according to some orthoëpists, correctly pronounced, *na'chur*, *ri'chus*, *Chris'chan*. This substitution of *ch* for *t-y*, is due to the difficulty with which, in rapid utterance, the tongue passes from its position in sounding *t* (with the margin of the forepart against the inside of the upper teeth) to its position in sounding *y* (being raised toward the hard palate and dilated against the upper side-teeth), and the greater ease with which it assumes the intermediate position necessary for sounding *ch* (with its upper surface, near the tip, against the upper part of the hard palate).—See § 45, NOTE; § 46, NOTE 2; and § 47, NOTE.

NOTE 2.—When the digraph *ch* is preceded by *l* or *n*, as in *belch*, *bench*, *filch*, *finch*, it is marked with the sound of *sh* by Walker and some other orthoëpists, as if pronounced *belsch*, *bensch*, *flsch*, *finsh*; but by Smart, Worcester, Webster, Goodrich, and most other authorities, the regular sound of *ch* in *church* is given to words of this class.

§ 45. (36.) The sound of *j* in *just*.

This sound is produced in the same way as that of *ch*, and differs from it only in being vocal instead of aspirate. It has been regarded by most orthoëpists as compounded of the sound of *d* in *dale* (No. 33, § 42), and that of *z* in *azure* (No. 38, § 47). But "it may be shown," says Goodwin, "by a similar experiment and proof [referring to his remark, above quoted, in regard to the sound of *ch*] that *j* is a simple elementary sound."

It is represented by *j*, and also by *ch* (*sandwich*), *dg* (*judgment*), *dī* (*soldier*), *g* (called *soft g*) before *e*, *i*, and *y* (*gem*, *age*, *gibe*, *legion*, *gyve*), and by *gg* (*exaggerate*).

NOTE.—When the vocal sound represented by *d* immediately precedes, in an accented syllable, the sound of consonant *y* in the next syllable, the two sounds are apt to be exchanged for the similar vocal sound represented by *j*, for the same reason that the sounds of *t* and *y*, when so situated, are apt to be exchanged for the corresponding aspirate sound represented by *ch*; as in the word *grand'eur* (*grand'yur*), which is often pronounced, and, according to Walker, rightly pronounced, *gran'jur*. So the word *soldier* may be supposed to have been originally pronounced *sold'yur*, and, for the reason indicated, to have subsequently taken the

pronunciation *sɔl'jur*, as at present sanctioned by all the orthoëpists.— See § 44, NOTE 1; § 46, NOTE 2; and § 47, NOTE.

§ 46. (37.) The sound of *sh* in *shall*.

This sound is produced by drawing the tip of the tongue inward from the position it takes to sound *s* in *seal* (No. 30, § 39), slightly enlarging the aperture through which the breath issues, while, at the same time, the middle of the tongue rises within the arch of the palate.

It is represented by *sh*, and also by *c* (*acacia*); by *ce*, *ci*, *se*, *si*, *sci*, *ti*, before a vowel in a syllable following an accented syllable (*o'cean*, *so'cial*, *nau'seous*, *pen'sion*, *con'science*, *ac'tion*), by *s* before *e* or *u* (*nau'se-a*, *su'gar*, *in-sure'*), by *sch* (*schist*), and by *ch*, especially in words derived from the French (*chaise*, *chiarade'*, *av'a-lanche*).

NOTE 1.— The sound of *sh* in *shall* (No. 37, § 46), combined with that of *k* in *kill* preceding it (No. 43, § 52), is represented by *x* in the words *anz'lous*, *nox'lous* (*angk-shus*, *nok-shus*), and their derivatives.— See § 40, NOTE, and § 52, NOTE.

NOTE 2.— It is suggested by Smart, Latham, Ellis, and others, that the sound of *sh* may have replaced, in many words, the sounds of *s* and consonant *y*, in the same manner, and for the same reason, that *ch* tends to replace *t* and *y*. Thus, the words *noxtous*, *ocean*, *social*, *notion*, *sure*, may have been originally pronounced *noks'yus*, *ɔs'yan*, *sɔs'yal*, *nɔs'yun*, *syoor*, and subsequently have come to be pronounced, as at present, *nok'shus*, *o'shan*, *so'shal*, *no'shun*, *shoor*.— See § 44, NOTE 1, § 45, NOTE, and § 47, NOTE.

§ 47. (38.) The sound of *z* in *azure* (indicated by *zh*).

This sound differs from the preceding in a manner analogous to the difference between the sounds of *s* and *z*. (See No. 30, § 39, and No. 31, § 40.) It is never found at the beginning, or at the end, of any purely English word.

It is represented by *z*, and also by *si*, *ti*, *zi* before a vowel in a syllable following an accented syllable (*fu'sion*, *tran-si'tion*, *glaz'zier*), by *g* (*rouge*), and by *s* (*mea'sure*, *u'su-al*).

NOTE.— It is suggested by Smart, Latham, Ellis, and others, that the sound of *zh* may have replaced, in all English words, the sounds of *z* and consonant *y* (the former occurring in an accented syllable immediately before the latter in the next syllable), in the same manner, and for the same reason, that *j* tends to replace *d* and *y*, when so situated. Thus, the words *brazier*, *glazier*, *pleasure*, *vision*, may have been originally pronounced *bráz'yur*, *gláz'yur*, *pléz'yur*, *vis'yun*, and subsequently have come

to be pronounced, as at present, *bra'zhu:r*, *glazhu:r*, *plezh'ar*, *otch'um*. — See § 44, NOTE 1; § 45, NOTE; and § 46, NOTE 2.

§ 48. (39.) The sound of *r* in *roam*, *florid* (called *trilled r*, or *rough r*).

This sound is produced by a more or less forcible vibration of the tip of the tongue against the inner gum of the upper teeth. It occurs only before vowels, or between two vowels of which the first is short, and is thus distinguished from the sound of *r* in *nor*, *sort* (No. 40, § 49). — See *REM.* 1, p. 34; see also § 66.

It is always represented by *r*.

§ 49. (40.) The sound of *r* in *nor*, *sort* (called *untrilled r*, or *smooth r*).

This sound, which occurs only after a vowel in the same syllable, is much softer than that of initial *r* (No. 39, § 48), and is regarded by all the best modern orthoëpists as a distinct element. As to its true nature and its proper position in the scale of sounds, authorities are widely at variance. By Bell it is considered to be a *vowel*. "When the tongue is so placed," says this writer, "as just to *feel* the passing stream of air, *not yield to it*, we have the condition of the *final r*. The aperture for the emission of the voice is so free that the vowel quality of the sound is scarcely — if at all — affected. . . . The formation of this vowel differs but slightly from that of vowel [*u* in *urn*, No. 12, § 21]; and the difference between these sounds is, therefore, though clearly appreciable, not very strongly marked. This leads to a confusion, on the part of ordinary speakers, of such words as *fir* and *fur*, *earn* and *urn*, &c., but the audible distinction, though slight, should always be preserved." [See § 21, NOTE.] Bell states that the visible difference between the formation of this element and that of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21) is "a *slight depression* of the *posterior part of the tongue*, which directs the breath against the palate somewhat *farther back* for the latter than for the former." Ellis regards the final *r* as a consonant sound produced by a greater or less elevation of the tongue, and an indistinct or very slight vibration of the uvula; but he admits that the sound partakes so much of the nature of a vowel as to form distinct syllables. "The letter *r*," says Smart, "is sometimes a consonant, as in *ray*, *tray*, *stray*, &c., and sometimes a guttural vowel sound [i. e. when it follows a vowel, as in the terminations *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*,

ur, yr, ere, ere, ire, ore, ure, oor, ower]. In the former capacity, it is formed by a strong trill of the tongue against the upper gum; in the latter case, there is no trill, but, the tongue being curled back during the progress of the vowel preceding it, the sound becomes guttural, while a slight vibration of the back part of the tongue is perceptible in the sound." This author, accordingly, speaks of the vowels, when followed by *r*, as "terminating in guttural vibration." "A vowel," he says, "terminating in this manner, according to the idiomatic pronunciation of the English language as heard in well-bred London society, is properly considered as a single, though not a simple, element [i. e. though of a compound nature, going to form one and the same syllable]. . . . Of this blending of the *r* with the previous vowel, it is further to be observed that the union is so smooth, in polite utterance, as to make it imperceptible where one ends and the other begins."

Smooth *r* is represented by *r*, and also by *rr* (*err*).

NOTE.—It is a marked peculiarity of English usage, as stated by Smart, Bell, Ellis, and Spurrall, that the letter *r*, when it is followed by a vowel, and is, at the same time, preceded, in an accented syllable, by a long vowel or a compound vowel, has always both its final and its initial value, or, in other words, is pronounced as if it both ended the former syllable with its smooth sound and began the latter syllable with its rough, or trilled, sound. To use the language of Smart, "the *r*," in this situation, "besides blending itself with the previous vowel, is also heard [with its initial value] in the articulation of the vowel which begins the following syllable." Thus, the words *serious*, *pirate*, *tory*, *fury*, are pronounced, according to this orthoëpist, as if spelled *sēr'ri-ous*, *pī'rate*, *tō'ry*, *fūr'ry*. In such cases, the omission of the final or smooth *r*, in the pronunciation, is, according to him, "decidedly provincial"; and Ellis states that it is a Scottish peculiarity. Yet, in the United States, it is, in many words,—chiefly primitives,—the common practice to sound the *r*, thus situated, as if it had merely its initial value, or was united only to the following syllable; for example, the words above mentioned are here usually pronounced *sē'ri-ous*, *pī'rate*, *tō'ry*, *fūr'ry*. The best speakers in this country, however, follow the English usage in pronouncing a few primitive words of this class, as *fairy*, *parent*, *apparent*, *transparent*, and especially almost all words derived from primitives ending in the sound of smooth *r*, as *desirous* (from *desire*), *poring* (from *pore*), *sourish* (from *sour*), &c., giving the *r* both its final and its initial value; thus, *fēr'ry*, *pēr'rent*, *ap-pēr'rent*, *trans-pēr'rent*, *de-sēr'rous*, *pōr'ring*, *sōur'rish*.

§ 50. (41.) The sound of *l* in *low*.

This sound, which Smart characterizes as being "the most harmonious of the consonants," is produced by a simple contact

between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, while the sides of the tongue remain free for the continuous passage of the voice.

— See REM. 1, p. 34.

It is represented by *l*, and also by *ll* (*ball*).

§ 51. (42.) The sound of *y* in *yet*.

In forming this element, the tongue is raised toward the hard palate and dilated against the upper side-teeth, being placed very nearly in the same position as for the vowel *ɛ*, with which, by some writers, it has been confounded, as *w* has also been with *oo*. (See No. 25, § 34.) But the tongue is brought closer to the palate for *y* than for *ɛ*, and the aperture through which the voice passes is, in consequence, still further diminished. In relation to the sounds of *y* and *w*, Goodwin remarks: "In *yarn*, *wit*, we may give first the full sounds *ee'-arn*, *oo'-it*, where, between the initial vowel sounds, *ee*, *oo*, and the following vowel sounds, the organs pass through a certain momentary but definite position, which gives the character of a consonant sound, and which we have denominated a fulcrum or pivot. If now the vowel part, the *ee* or *oo* sound, be reduced to a minimum, and we begin immediately upon this pivot or fulcrum, and pronounce *yard*, *wit*, we shall have *y* and *w* representing sounds of a proper consonant character."

This sound is represented by *y*, when it begins a syllable before a vowel, and also by *i*, when it begins an unaccented syllable immediately following an accented syllable (*fil'ial*, *pin'ion*), and by *j* in *hallelujah*.

NOTE.— In the opinion of most orthoëpists, the sound of consonant *y* is heard as the initial element of long *u*, especially when long *u* begins a word or a syllable. According to Bell, Ellis, and Spurrell, it is also heard, in an aspirated form, before long *u* preceded by *h* at the beginning of a syllable, as in *hue*, *hu'mid*, *post'humous*, where *u*, as has been already explained (See § 26), is equivalent to *yoo*; and, in this form, it is regarded by them as a distinct element of the English language, and is represented by the digraph *yh*, which bears the same relation to *y* that *wh* bears to *w*. (See § 33). By some authorities, however, the compound sound of long *u* is, in all situations, resolved into the elements *ɛ-oo*, and this analysis would make *u* preceded by *h* to be equivalent in sound to *hɛ-oo*. As this diversity of opinion respecting the composition of long *u* affects the question of the existence, in English speech, of such a sound as *yh*, no aspirate correspondent of *y* is given in the Table of Elementary Sounds, on p. 12, but it is recognized in the tabular classification on p. 34.

§ 52. (43.) The sound of *k* in *kill*.

This sound is formed by bringing the back of the tongue into close contact with the posterior part of the palate, and then separating it by a continued pressure of the breath. — See *REM.* 2, p. 34.

When the sound of *k* (or of the corresponding vocal element *g*, No. 44, § 53) precedes the sound of Italian *a* (No. 2, § 11), of long *i* (No. 16, § 25), or of *e* or *i* before *r* in certain cases (§ 21, NOTE), (as in the words *card*, *guard*, *kind*, *sky*, *guide*, *kerchief*, *girl*), many speakers suffer a very delicate and slight sound, which resembles that of *y* in *yet* (No. 42, § 51) or of *e* in *me* (No. 4, § 13), to intervene between the sound of the consonant and that of the following vowel; and this practice is sanctioned by the authority of some eminent orthoëpists, as Bell and Smart. By some speakers, a full and distinct sound of *ɛ* or of consonant *y* is interposed between the sound of *k* or of *g* and that of the following vowel (as *kɛard*, *ghɛard*, or *k-yard*, *gh-yard*, &c.); but this style of speech — though sanctioned by Walker as “a polite pronunciation” — is strongly condemned by the best orthoëpists at the present day. Ellis, indeed, asserts that “it is now considered better to pronounce the pure *k*, *g*,” in all such words, — by which he means that neither long *e*, consonant *y*, nor any sound approximating to either of these, should be allowed to slide in between the sound of *k* or *g* and that of the succeeding vowel. The best American usage inclines to the easy and natural way of pronouncing words of this class indicated by Ellis, though some speakers go so far as to adopt the affected mode recommended by Walker.

This sound is represented by *k*, and also by *ck* at the end of a word or a syllable (*dock*, *frolick-ing*), by *c* at the end of a word (*arc*), at the end of a syllable when the next syllable begins with the sound of a consonant (*flac'cid*, *hec'tic*), and before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and final *t* (*cat*, *cot*, *cup*, *cloud*, *crown*, *act*), by *kh* (*khan*), by *q* before *u* (*quail*, *pique*), by *eq* (*laquer*), by *ch* (*chasm*, *echo*, *bald a-chin*, and other words of Greek and Italian origin), and by *gh* (*lough*).

NOTE. — The sound of *k*, combined with that of *s* in *seal* (No. 30, § 39) following it, is represented in some words by *x*, as in *wax* (pronounced *waks*). — See § 39, NOTE, and § 40, NOTE.

§ 53. (44.) The sound of *g* in *go* (called *hard g*).

This sound is formed by the same contact of the tongue and the palate as that for the sound of *k*, with the substitution of an effort of voice instead of simple *breath*. — See REM. 2, p. 34.

The views of orthoëpists respecting the pronunciation of words in which *g* precedes the sound of the Italian *a*, of long *i*, or of *e* or *i* before *r* in certain cases, are given in the preceding section, as they apply equally to words in which the corresponding aspirate element *k* precedes any one of these sounds.

This sound is represented by *g*, and also by *gg* (*egg*), *gh* (*gherkin*), and, in combination with the sound of *z* in *zeal* (No. 31, § 40) following it, by *x*, in certain words. — See § 39, *NOTE*, and § 40, *NOTE*.

§ 54. (45.) The sound of *ng* in *sing*.

This sound, which never occurs at the beginning of a syllable, is related to the sound of *g* in *go* (No. 44, § 53) as that of *m* (No. 23, § 32) to that of *b* (No. 22, § 31) and as that of *n* (No. 34, § 43) to that of *d* (No. 33, § 42). (See Table, p. 34.) In its formation, the back of the tongue is applied to the soft palate, but the voice, instead of being retained and compressed in the pharynx, is allowed to pass freely out of the nostrils.

It is represented by *ng*, and also by *n* before the sound of *k*, in a monosyllable (*drink*) or in an unaccented syllable (*lar'ynx*), and at the end of an accented syllable (except in words in which this syllable is one of the prefixes *in*, *non*, or *un*) before the sound of *k* or of hard *g* at the beginning of the next syllable (*trin'ket*, *ban'quet*, *con'cord*, *an'gle*, *hun'ger*).

NOTE 1. — By Webster and Goodrich, the letters *nk* occurring in the same syllable are considered to represent “a simple elementary sound,” or a sound entirely distinct from that represented by *ngk*. “It is, therefore,” says the latter, “undesirable to respell such words as *sink*, *brink*, by the use of *ng* [*singk*, *bringk*]. They are not so pronounced.” But this view is supported by no other authorities.

NOTE 2. — In most words formed by adding the terminations *er*, *ing*, *y*, &c., to primitives in which *ng* is final, the *ng* retains its simple sound; as in *hang'er* (from *hang*), *ring'ing* (from *ring*), *spring'y* (from *spring*). But in the following words of this class, the *n* alone is made to represent the sound of *ng*, while the second letter of this digraph is pronounced with the next syllable; namely, *lon'ger*, *stron'ger*, *youn'ger*, *lon'gest*, *stron'gest*, *youn'gest*, *diph-thon'gal*, *triph-thon'gal*. These words would

analogically be pronounced *long'er*, *strong'er*, *young'er*, &c., and Walker states that in Ireland this is the customary pronunciation.

NOTE B.—The consonants are capable of four distinct classifications:—

1. They may be classed according to the organs by which they are formed.

Those in pronouncing which the lips are used, are called *labials*. They are *p, b, wh, w, m*.

Those in forming which the lower lip touches the upper teeth, are called *labio-dentals*. They are *f, v*.

Those in forming which the tongue touches the teeth, are called *dentals*. They are *th, th*.

Those in pronouncing which the tongue touches the upper gum at various points between the teeth and the hard palate, may be called *dento-palatals*. They are *t, d, s, z, n*.

Those formed near the roof of the mouth are called *palatals*. They are *ch, j, sh, zh, r*- (rough, or trilled). *l, yh, y*.

Those formed in the throat are called *gutturals*. They are *k, g, r* (smooth, or untrilled), *ng*.

2. They may be classed according to the channel through which the air from the lungs passes in pronouncing them.

Those in pronouncing which the air passes through the mouth, are *oral consonants*. They are *p, b, t, d, ch, j, k, g, wh, w, f, v, th, th, s, z, sh, zh, r*- (rough, or trilled), *l, yh, y, r* (smooth, or untrilled).

Those in pronouncing which the air passes through the nose, are *nasal consonants*. They are *m, n, ng*.

3. They may be classed according to the manner in which they are pronounced.

Those which are incapable of being pronounced continuously, the air being first stopped in its passage, and then issuing with a sort of burst, may be called *explosive consonants*. They are *p, b, t, d, ch, j, k, g*.

Those in pronouncing which the air passes continuously may be called *continuous consonants*. Most of them have more or less of a hissing or buzzing sound. They are *wh, w, f, v, th, th, s, z, sh, zh, r*- (rough, or trilled), *l, yh, y, r* (smooth, or untrilled).

4. The consonants may again be classed into those which are formed without any vibration of the vocal chords, and those which are formed with a vibration of these chords; that is, those in which the whisper, or pure breath alone (§ 3) is heard, and those in which the voice (§ 4) is heard. They may be distinguished by applying the term *aspirate* to the former and the term *vocal* to the latter.

The *aspirate* consonants are *p, t, ch, k, wh, f, th, s, sh, yh*.

The *vocal* consonants are *b, d, j, g, w, v, th, z, zh, r*- (rough, or trilled), *l, y, r* (smooth, or untrilled), *m, n, ng*.

The following Table exhibits the four systems of classification at one view :—

CLASSES.	ORAL.				NASAL.	
	EXPLOSIVE.		CONTINUOUS.		CONTINUOUS.	
	Aspirate.	Vocal.	Aspirate.	Vocal.	Aspirate.	Vocal.
Labial.	p	b	wh	w	—	m
Labio-dental.			f	v		
Lingual. {	Dental.		th	th		
	Dento-palatal.	t	d	s	z	n
	Palatal.	ch	j	sh	zh	
	“			—	r-	
	“			—	l	
“			yh	y		
Guttural.	k	g		-r	—	ng

REMARKS.—1. The consonant elements *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, which are both continuous and vocal, are often called *liquids*, from their smooth and flowing sound.

2. The explosive consonants *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*, are frequently termed *mutes*. For the vocal forms *b*, *d*, *g*, the voice is heard only while the air from the lungs is compressed in the mouth and pharynx, and all sound ceases as soon as the articulating organs separate. For the aspirate forms *p*, *t*, *k*, the breath only is compressed, producing no sound till the articulating organs are separated (hence these three last consonants are termed *pure mutes*), when it issues as simple whisper, if the consonant is final, as in *up*, *at*, *eke*, or as vocalized breath, or voice, if followed by a vowel, as in *paw*, *too*, *key*.

3. The oral consonants *l* and *r*- (rough, or trilled, *r*), and the three nasal consonants *m*, *n*, and *ng*, are, in English speech, all vocal. In some languages, however, as the Welsh, *l* and *r*- have corresponding aspirates, produced by pronouncing them forcibly with the breath alone. It is possible to whisper *m*, *n*, *ng*, in like manner, but the breath passing freely through the nose, without the voice, would be both very indistinct and incapable of variation. Yet the aspirates of these sounds, though not acknowledged elements of any language, are, as Rush remarks, “constantly used before the vocality of *m* or *n* or *ng*, as the inarticulate symbol of a sneer.” The vocal element *-r* (smooth, or untrilled), which, indeed, is by some writers considered to be truly a vowel, has no related aspirate whatever.— See § 49.

NOTE C.—The aspirate and vocal consonants are so related that generally two of the same class are more easily united in pronunciation than two of a different class. In English, the difficulty of pronouncing an

aspirate and a vocal consonant together is so great that when they meet in a word, one is often changed from vocal to aspirate, or the reverse, to suit the sound of the other. Thus, the letter *s*, in the third person singular of verbs, and in the plural of nouns, is pronounced as *s* or as *z*, according as it is preceded by an aspirate or a vocal consonant. In the verbs *leaps*, *beats*, and the nouns *caps*, *hats*, for example, the *s* is sounded as *s* in *seal* (No. 30, § 39), because it follows an aspirate consonant; but in the verbs *robs*, *bids*, and the nouns *tubs*, *bags*, the *s* is sounded as *z* in *zeal* (No. 31, § 40), because it follows a vocal consonant. So also in the past tense and past participle of verbs, when either ends in *d* after a silent *e*, this consonant takes the sound of *t* or of *d* according as it is preceded by an aspirate or a vocal consonant. It takes the sound of *t*, for example, in *walked*, *washed*, because it follows the aspirate sounds represented by *k* and *sh*; and in *judged*, *moved*, it retains the sound of *d*, because it follows the vocal sounds represented by *j* and *e*.

The difficulty experienced in pronouncing consonants of opposite characters is much less when an aspirate follows a vocal than when it precedes it; and less after some vocal consonants than after others. The words *width*, *breadth*, &c., in which the *d* is vocal and the *th* aspirate, are easily pronounced; and such combinations as *lp* (*help*), *ls* (*false*), *lt* (*belt*), *mp* (*hemp*), *ns* (*once*), *nt* (*went*), *ngk* (*ink*), *rs* (*curse*), *rt* (*mart*), together with various others, are of very frequent occurrence.

III. NUMBER OF SOUNDS REPRESENTED BY THE SEVERAL LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET, OR BY COMBINATIONS OF THESE LETTERS.

The following summary includes only such of the representatives of vowel sounds as are uttered distinctly in monosyllables or in accented syllables. — See *Influence of Accent on the Vowel Sounds*, p. 40.

§ 55. Of the vowels, *a* has 8 sounds (*and*, *ale*, *far*, *fast*, *fare*, *fall*, *wash*, *any*); *e*, 5 (*me*, *there*, *then*, *pretty*, *mercy*); *i*, 5 (*time*, *ill*, *irksome*, *ravine*, *filial*); *o*, 9 (*old*, *orb*, *on*, *do*, *work*, *son*, *wolf*, *women*, *one*); *u*, 8 (*use*, *rule*, *urn*, *up*, *full*, *bury*, *busy*, *quit*); *y*, 3 (*by*, *myth*, *myrtle*).

§ 56. Of the combinations representing vowel sounds, *æ* has 2 sounds (*Cæsar*, *diæresis*); *ai*, 5 (*aim*, *air*, *soil*, *plaid*, *aisle*); *ao*, 2 (*gaol*, *extraordinary*); *au*, 4 (*haul*, *awnt*, *gauge*, *hauntboy*); *aw*, 1 sound (*awl*); *aww*, 1 (*aww*); *ay*, 2 sounds (*day*, *soys*); *aye*,

2 (*age, prayer*); *ea*, 6 (*east, head, bear, earth, great, heart*); *eau*, 3 (*beauty, beau, beaufin*); *ee*, 2 (*see, been*); *ei*, 5 (*seize, height, veil, heir, heifer*); *eo*, 6 (*people, yeoman, leopard, georgic, feudal, Macleod*); *ei*, 1 sound (*bourgeois*); *ee*, 2 sounds (*feed, rheumatism*); *ee*, 3 (*brew, few, sew*); *ee*, 1 sound (*see*); *ey*, 3 sounds (*they, key, eying*); *eye*, 1 sound (*eye*); *ie*, 4 sounds (*field, tie, friend, sieve*); *ieu*, 1 sound (*lieu*); *iew*, 1 (*view*); *ee*, 2 sounds (*silk, broad*); *ee*, 3 (*ice, does, shoe*); *ee*, 2 (*fatius, asafetida*); *eu*, 1 sound (*manœuvre*); *oi*, 2 sounds (*oil, choir*); *oo*, 4 (*food, foot, blood, brooch*); *ou*, 8 (*ounce, soup, soul, touch, ought, could, journal, cough*); *ow*, 3 (*now, snow, knowledge*); *oo*, 1 sound (*too*); *oy*, 1 (*boy*); *ua*, 1 (*guard*); *uey*, 1 (*quey*); *ue*, 3 sounds (*due, true, guest*); *ue*, 4 (*suit, fruit, guide, gyft*); *ue*, 1 sound (*day*); *ye*, 1 (*age*); *yew*, 1 (*yew*); *you*, 1 (*you*); *yu*, 1 (*yu*).

REMARK. — The combinations *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, and *uy*, should not be regarded as distinct digraphs, but simply as the forms which *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, and *ui* take respectively, when written at the end of a word, the vowel *i* not being used at the end of any word purely English.

§ 57. Of the aspirate letter, *h*, there is but one sound (*home*).

§ 58. Of the consonants, *b* has 1 sound (*bet*); *c*, 4 sounds (*cat, cent, suffice, acacia*); *d*, 2 (*dale, looked*); *f*, 2 (*feel, of*); *g*, 3 (*go, gem, rouge*); *j*, 2 (*just, hallelujah*); *k*, 1 sound (*kill*); *l*, 1 (*low*); *m*, 1 (*man*); *n*, 2 sounds (*name, drink*); *p*, 1 sound (*pet*); *q*, 1 (*quail*); *r*, 2 sounds (*roam, nor*); *s*, 4 (*seal, has, sugar, measure*); *t*, 1 sound (*tale*); *v*, 1 (*veal*); *w*, 1 (*wen*); *x*, 4 sounds (*wax, Xenophon, exact, anxious*); *y*, 1 sound (*yet*); *z*, 3 sounds (*zeal, azure, waltz*).

§ 59. Of the combinations representing consonant sounds, *bb* has 1 sound (*ebb*); *ce*, 1 (*ocean*); *ch*, 4 sounds (*church, chaise, chasm, sandwich*); *ci*, 1 sound (*social*); *ck*, 1 (*dock*); *cz*, 1 (*laquer*); *dd*, 1 (*add*); *dg*, 1 (*judgment*); *di*, 1 (*soldier*); *ff*, 1 (*staff*); *gg*, 2 sounds (*egg, exaggerate*); *gh*, 3 (*gherkin, hiccough, laugh*); *kh*, 1 sound (*khan*); *ll*, 1 (*ball*); *mm*, 1 (*rammed*); *nn*, 1 (*inn*); *ng*, 1 (*sing*); *ph*, 3 sounds (*phrase, Stephen, dipthong*); *pp*, 1 sound (*steppe*); *rr*, 1 (*err*); *sc*, 1 (*discern*); *sch*, 1 (*schist*); *sci*, 1 (*conscience*); *se*, 1 (*nauseous*); *sh*, 1 (*shall*); *si*, 2 sounds (*pension, fusion*); *ss*, 2 sounds (*grass, hussar*); *tch*, 1 sound (*latch*); *th*, 3 sounds (*thin, this, thyme*); *ti*, 2 (*action, transition*); *wl*, 1 sound (*wlen*); *tt*, 1 (*butt*); *zz*, 1 (*buzz*).

REMARK. — When the sound expressed by a digraph is the same as that which either of its letters is generally used to represent alone, that letter may be regarded as significant of the sound, and the other as silent. Thus, the letter having the diacritical mark in each of the digraphs *ai*, *ea*, *ie*, *oe*, *ui*, as they occur in the words *aim*, *plaid*, *seal*, *head*, *tie*, *friend*, *foe*, *suit*, *guide*, may be taken to signify the vowel sound which that digraph has in those words. So also in the consonant digraphs *bb*, *ck*, *dd*, *ff*, *gg*, as they occur in the words *ebb*, *dock*, *add*, *staff*, *egg*, only one of the letters is to be taken as significant of the sound intended, the other being necessarily silent. Some digraphs, it is to be observed, express simple sounds quite different from the sound regularly expressed by either of their letters taken singly; as, *ei* in *veil*, *ey* in *they*, *th* in *thim*, *this*, *wh* in *when*, *ng* in *sing*.

NOTE D. — In some words, certain letters of the English alphabet, though not in themselves representing any sound, have an effect upon the sound of another letter that precedes any one of them in the same syllable. Thus, a silent final *e*, when it follows a single consonant, a consonant digraph, or the combined consonants *st* in a monosyllable, or an accented syllable, lengthens the preceding vowel, as in *babe*, *bathe*, *paste*, *a-bate'* (See § 163), and when it follows *c* or *g*, it gives to each its soft sound, as in *voice*, *peaceable*, *scarce*, *trance*, *stage*, *changeable*, *georgic*, *range*, *surge*. A silent final *e* also prevents the letter *s* following a liquid consonant from taking the sound of *z*, as in *else*, *nurse*, *rinse*; and it always gives to *th* its vocal sound, as in *bathe*, *breathe*, *blithe*, except in the word *withe*, in which most orthoëpists give to *th* its aspirate sound, to distinguish this word from the preposition *with*. In some words, as *browse*, *lapse*, *tease*, the final *e* appears at first sight to be useless, yet, without it, the *s* would seem to be the sign of the plural number. So the letter *k* after *c* and before *e* or *i*, as in *trafficker*, *trafficking*, the letter *u* after *c* or *g*, and the letter *h* after *g* and before *e* or *i*, as in *biscuit*, *guest*, *guide*, *gherkin*, may be regarded as mere orthographical expedients to keep the *c* or the *g* hard. In some words which have the termination *gue*, as *fugue*, *plague*, *vogue*, both *e* and *u*, though silent, have the influence referred to, the *e* serving to lengthen the vowel that precedes *g*, and the *u* serving to keep *g* hard.

In the combination *sch* used to represent the sound of *ch* in *church*, the *t* serves to prevent this sound from being changed into that of *k* (as in *ache*), or of *sh* (as in *cartouch*).

IV. SYLLABLES.

§ 60. A syllable consists of an elementary sound or a combination of elementary sounds uttered by a single impulse of the voice, and forms either a word or a part of a word. — See § 65.

NOTE. — A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*; of two syllables, a *disyllable*; of three syllables, a *trisyllable*; and of more than three syllables, a *potysyllable*.

§ 61. Every syllable must contain at least one vowel sound, — either simple or compound, — or one liquid sound, before and after which may be placed various combinations of consonant sounds; as, *a*, *an*, *man*, *sev-en* (*sev-n*), *a-ble* (*a-bl*), *en-a-ble* (*en-a-bld*), *re-voked'st* (*re-voktst*), *plunged* (*plunj*d), *strength*, *twelfths*.

§ 62. An aspirate sound cannot, alone, form a syllable.

§ 63. Two vowel sounds cannot come together in the same syllable, unless they form a compound vowel, or diphthong (§ 6). — See § 229.

§ 64. The consonant sounds in a syllable are arranged according to a determinate and invariable law; namely, Aspirate consonants precede vocal consonants, in beginning a syllable, and follow them in closing one; as, *fedst*, *shrunk*, *strength*.

§ 65. In general, the closest contact, or the smallest opening, of the organs of speech that occurs in uttering any combination of elementary sounds, is a point of separation between syllables. Thus, in *priest-ly*, *joy-ous*, the consonant *t* and the final element of the diphthong *oy* (No. 18, § 27) respectively require for their enunciation a closer contact and a smaller opening of the organs than either the sounds which immediately precede or those which immediately follow; hence the voice, or vocal sound formed in the larynx (§ 4), instead of flowing freely and continuously through the throat and mouth, is more or less interrupted in its passage, and issues in the separate impulses which form the essential characteristic of syllables.

NOTE. — In one class of cases, the principle laid down in this section does not hold true. It has already been stated (§ 62) that an aspirate sound cannot, of itself, form a syllable: it follows, therefore, that such a word as *asks* consists of one syllable only, though a closer contact of the articulating organs is necessary for the sound of *k* than for that of *s*.

§ 66. When a consonant sound, whether represented by a single letter, a double letter, or a digraph, occurs between two vowels, half of the sound belongs to one syllable and half to the other. Thus, in *hap-py*, the first syllable is ended by the closure of the lips which is necessary to form the articulation of *p*, and the next syllable begins with the opening of the lips which gives to *p* its peculiar explosive character.

NOTE.— It must be observed that, in such cases, there is but one contact of the organs of speech. The reduplication of the consonant in the written word, as in *happy*, is a mere orthographical expedient to keep the preceding vowel short, which otherwise would be liable to have a long sound given to it. But in compound words, in which one word ends with the same consonant sound as that with which the next begins (as in *book-case*, *boot-tree*, *fish-shop*), and in most derivatives having a prefix of English origin that ends, or a suffix of English origin that begins, with the same consonant sound as that with which the primitive respectively begins or ends (as in *misspell*, *outtalk*, *soulless*, *meanness*, *vilely*), though there is still but one articulation, or contact of the organs, yet, as the sound of the consonant, or the contact necessary for its formation, is dwelt upon for some little time, the final and initial effects are clearly separated, and the division of the written syllables accordingly falls between the two letters.

§ 67. When the consonant called “the smooth *r*,” which partakes largely of the nature of a vowel (See § 49), is immediately preceded by the sound of a long vowel, the combination is uttered by one impulse of the voice, and forms, or helps to form, a single syllable; as in *pair*, *hire*, *more*. If, however, the sound of “the natural vowel” (*u* in *urn*, No. 12, § 21) intervenes between the smooth *r* and a preceding vowel, it becomes impossible to avoid a double impulse of the voice, and the combination is therefore resolved into two syllables; as in *pay-er*, *high-er*, *mow-er*.

NOTE.— These doubtful combinations may obviously be made, as Smart remarks, to “pass on the ear as either one or two syllables.” Hence it is important to observe that derivative words, like *payer*, *higher*, *mower* (from *pay*, *high*, *mow*), are properly pronounced as dissyllables. But primitive words, like *ever*, *flower*, *tower*, should be pronounced, *in prose*, as monosyllables. By the poets, however, they are sometimes made to form two syllables.

For the Rules which govern the division of words into syllables, in writing and printing, see pp. 76 to 79.

§ 71. It is obviously impossible to give correct rules for the proper sounds of the vowels in all cases where the accent is on the accent, or to express all these sounds accurately in any system of notation. They can be learned only by the ear from the lips of good speakers. — There will, however, be particular attention to the unaccented vowels, as a most judicious selection of these forms was of the greatest importance in speaking. — Through the ear alone is chiefly trusted in acquiring the pronunciation, some instances may be derived from the following general rules and examples drawn from systems of the highest authority upon this subject.

A in an unaccented syllable.

§ 72. The vowel *a*, when *r* is final in a syllable not having an accent primary or secondary and is followed in the same syllable, by any consonant except *s* and *t* or when *r* is at the end of a word, has the sound of *a* in *father* and *car*, somewhat shortened: as in *carriage* *traveller* *grace* *war*, *common*. This shortened sound of the *a* in *a* in common is uttered, resembles very nearly that of *æ* in *trap* and *bad*.

When *a*, at the end of an unaccented syllable is followed in the next syllable, by *s* or *t* or *r* and *l*; the sound of *a* in *as* (No. 6, § 15; as in *mass* *masses* *masses* *masses* *masses*) followed by a vowel in the next syllable is the sound of *a* in *as* (No. 14, § 25; somewhat shortened, as in *mass* *masses* *masses* *masses* *masses*); as in *mass* *masses* *masses* *masses* *masses*.

When *a* is not final in an unaccented syllable, it is not to fall into the sound of *a* in *as* (No. 14, § 25); as in *mass* *masses* *masses* *masses* *masses*.

When the separate *h* follows *a* in a final unaccented syllable, as in *father*, *mother*, *car*, *war*, *grace*, *war*, *common*, by the orthoepists, except Warriner, the *h* is not to be written final in a syllable. Warriner suggests that "a syllable at the end of a word approaches the *h* in sound of *h*," and writes that "at final partakes of the name of the *h* in sound."

§ 73. In the unaccented syllable *a* is not to be generally a shorter sound, — approximately that of *a* in *as* (No. 6, § 15), — in adjectives and nouns that are nouns. Thus, *a* in *father* *mother* *car* *war* *grace* *war* *common*, *in* *father* *mother* *car* *war* *grace* *war* *common*.

V. INFLUENCE OF ACCENT ON THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

§ 68. In the English language, every word of more than one syllable is pronounced with a stress of the voice, called *accent*, upon one of its syllables, and many words, besides this primary accent, have a slighter, or secondary, accent upon another syllable or upon two other syllables. Thus, the words *cab'in*, *e-vent'*, *ar'dent*, *ob-scure'*, *va'cate*, *de-cide'*, have one accent; the words *ad'ver-tise'*, *com''pre-hend'*, *con''tra-vene'*, *ag'ri-cult''ure*, *al'a-bas''ter*, and *ol'i-gar''ohy*, have two accents, one primary and one secondary; and the words *in''com-pat''i-bil'i-ty* and *in-com''pre-hen''si-bil'i-ty* have three accents, one primary and two secondary, — the mark (') being used in this Introduction to denote the primary accent, and the mark (''), to denote the secondary accent.

§ 69. The vowel sounds are always uttered with distinctness in those syllables of a word which have an accent either primary or secondary; and they are also uttered distinctly in monosyllables, except some of the particles, as, *a*, *an*, *the*, *and*, *at*, *of*, &c., the vowel sounds of which are usually pronounced somewhat indistinctly in ordinary discourse.

§ 70. When a syllable has no accent, its vowel sound is, in some cases, uttered distinctly, and, in others, it is pronounced with so much indefiniteness as hardly to be distinguished from some other vowel sound. Thus, the sounds of the vowels are uttered distinctly in the unaccented syllables of the following words: *ad-vert'*, *as'p'ect*, *bi-sect'*, *bra'vō*, *cav'il*, *clas'sic*, *graph'ite*, *e'p'act*, *prō-vidē'*, *wid'ow*. But the sounds of the vowels *a* and *e*, and of the digraphs *ai*, *ei*, *ia*, and *ie*, in the unaccented syllables of the words *cab'bage*, *col'lege*, *fount'ain*, *for'feit*, *car'riage*, *cit'ies*, are scarcely distinguishable from the sound of *i* in the word *ves'tige*. And in the terminations *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*, *yr*, of final unaccented syllables, all the vowels are sounded exactly alike; as in *dol'lar*, *mem'ber*, *na'dir*, *au'thor*, *sul'phur*, *mar'tyr*. "Unaccented sounds," says Smart, "will generally verge towards other sounds of easier utterance, and this will take place in a greater or less degree according as the pronunciation is colloquial or solemn."

§ 71. It is obviously impossible to give precise rules for the proper sounds of the vowels in all cases when not under the accent, or to express all these sounds accurately by any system of notation. They can be learned only by the ear from the lips of good speakers. "Those who wish to pronounce elegantly," as Walker truly remarks, "must be particularly attentive to the unaccented vowels, as a neat pronunciation of these forms one of the greatest beauties of speaking." Though the ear must be chiefly trusted in attaining this accomplishment, some assistance may be derived from the following general rules and remarks drawn from writers of the highest authority upon this subject.

A in an unaccented syllable.

§ 72. The vowel *a*, when it is final in a syllable not having an accent primary or secondary, and is followed, in the next syllable, by any consonant except *n* and *r*, or when it is at the end of a word, has the sound of *a* in *far* (Italian *a*, No. 2, § 11) somewhat shortened; as in *a-bound'*, *tra-duce'*, *ag'gra-vate*, *i-de'a*, *com'ma*. This shortened sound of the Italian *a*, as commonly uttered, resembles very nearly that of short *u* (No. 13, § 22).

When *a*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, is followed, in the next syllable, by *n* or by *r*, it has nearly the sound of short *e* (No. 6, § 15); as in *mis'cel-la-ny*, *cus'tom-a-ry*. When it is followed by a vowel in the next syllable it has the sound of long *a* (No. 14, § 23) somewhat shortened, or without its vanishing element *ε*; as in *a-e'ri-al*, *cha-ot'ic*.

When *a* is not final in an unaccented syllable, it is apt to fall into the sound of short *u* (No. 13, § 22); as in *hag'gard*, *mor'al*, *ty'rant*, *wom'an*.

When the aspirate *h* follows *a* in a final unaccented syllable, as in *Je-ho'vah*, *Mes-si'ah*, this vowel is considered by all the orthoëpists, except Worcester, to have the same sound as when final in a syllable. Worcester remarks that "*a* unaccented at the end of a word approaches the Italian sound of *a*," but adds that "*ah* final partakes still more of the Italian sound."

§ 73. In the unaccented final syllable *ate*, the vowel *ā* has generally a shorter sound, — approaching that of short *e* (No. 6, § 15), — in adjectives and nouns than in verbs. Thus, it is shorter in *del'i-cate*, *in'tri-cate*, *pri'mate*, than in *cal'eu-late*, *ded'i-cate*, *reg'u-late*.

§ 74. In the unaccented final syllable *ar*, the vowel *a* has the sound of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21), but less prolonged; as in *dol'lar*, *pi'l'lar*, *schol'ar*.

E in an unaccented syllable.

§ 75. The vowel *e*, when final in an unaccented syllable, and not silent, has the sound of *e* in *me* (No. 4, § 13), but less prolonged; as in *e-ject'*, *ce-ment'*, *pre-fer'*, *ap'pe-tite*, *el'e-gant*.

§ 76. The vowel *e*, in an unaccented syllable ending in a consonant, has properly, in most cases, the sound of *e* in *then* (No. 6, § 15); as in *ab'sent*, *e'gress*, *prob'lem*, *pre'fect*: though, in some words, it is liable to be sounded like short *i* (No. 7, § 16); as in *hel'met*, *du'el*, *box'es*.

§ 77. In the unaccented final syllable *er*, the vowel *e* has the sound of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21), but less prolonged; as in *bar'ber*, *of'fer*, *rob'ber*, *suf'fer*.

I in an unaccented syllable.

§ 78. The vowel *i*, when final in an unaccented syllable that immediately follows an accented syllable, has the sound of *i* in *ill* (No. 7, § 16); as in *a-bil'i-ty*, *dis'fi-dent*, *fall'i-ble*, *wit'ti-cism*. — See § 16.

§ 79. The vowel *i*, when final in an unaccented syllable that immediately precedes an accented syllable, is sometimes short, or has the sound of *i* in *ill* (No. 7, § 16); as in *di-gest'*, *di-min'ish*, *fi-del'i-ty*, *I-tal'ian*: and sometimes it is long, or has the sound of *i* in *time* (No. 16, § 26); as in *di-op'trics*, *di-ur'nal*. In the prefixes *bi* and *tri*, it is generally long.

§ 80. The vowel *i* in an unaccented syllable ending in a consonant is short; as in *art'ist*, *clas'sic*, *pump'kin*, *viv'id*.

§ 81. The vowel *i* in the final syllable *ile*, when not under the primary accent, is generally short; as in *fer'tile*, *hos'tile*, *rep'tile*, *sub'tile*. It is long only in a few words; as in *e'dile*, *ex'ile*, *gen'tile*, *cham'o-mile*, *z-ol'i-pile*, *rec'on-cile*?

§ 82. The vowel *i* in the final syllable *ine*, when not under the primary accent, is generally long in words accented on the antepenult; as in *as'i-nine*, *crys'tal-line*, *tur'pen-tine*: but in many words, — especially those accented on the penult, — it is short, as in *dis'ci-pline*, *her'o-ine*, *doc'trine*, *de-ter'mine*.

§ 83. The vowel *i* in the final syllable *ite*, when not under the primary accent, is long in some words; as in *ac'o-nite*, *op'pe-tite*, *par'a-site*: and in some words it is short; as in *def'i-nite*, *fa'vor-ite*, *op'po-site*.

§ 84. The vowel *i* in the unaccented final syllable *ive* is short; as in *ac'tive*, *pas'sive*, *ad'joo-tive*, *gen'i-tive*.

§ 85. In the unaccented final syllable *ir*, the vowel *i* has the sound of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21), but less prolonged; as in *e-liz'ir*, *na'dir*.

O in an unaccented syllable.

§ 86. The vowel *o*, when final in an unaccented syllable, has its long sound (No. 15, § 24) without the vanishing element *oo*; as in *croc'o-dile*, *he'ro*, *mot'to*, *o-boy'*, *syll'o-gism*, *to-bac'co*, *vol-ca'no*. But before the final syllables *ny* and *ry* this modified sound is so much shortened as to resemble the sound of short *u* (No. 13, § 22); as in *ac'ri-mo-ny*, *ter'ri-to-ry*. When not final in an unaccented syllable, it is apt to fall into the sound of short *u*; as in *big'ot*, *car'ot*, *wan'ton*.

§ 87. The vowel *o* in the unaccented final syllable *ogue* has its short sound (No. 9, § 18); as in *di'a-logue*, *ep'i-logue*, *mon'o-logue*, *prol'ogue*.

§ 88. In the unaccented final syllable *or*, the vowel *o* has, in most words, the sound of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21), but less prolonged; as in *au'thor*, *er'ror*, *fer'vor*, *la'bor*, *ter'ror*. "This sound [or unaccented]," says Smart, "which, under the remission of accent always verges towards *ur*, in most cases sinks completely into it." "We may be justified," he adds, "in saying *ca'lor*, *stu'por*, &c., with that attention to the final syllable which preserves the sound; but the same care would be pedantic or puerile in *error*, *orator*, &c."

U in an unaccented syllable.

§ 89. The vowel *u*, when final in an unaccented syllable, has its long sound (No. 17, § 26), and when it forms a syllable by itself, its initial element *y* is very distinctly pronounced; except when the preceding syllable ends with *r*; as in *bu-col'ic*, *cu-ra'tor*, *ed'u-cate*, *nat'u-ral*, *u-surp'*. When this vowel forms a syllable by itself and the preceding syllable ends with *r*, it has its long sound, according to Smart, with the initial element *y* very slightly

pronounced; as in *er'u-dite*, *vir'u-lent*. "It is not possible," says this author, "to give the distinct sound [yoo to the vowel *u* so situated] without pedantic effort, and an approach to the sound signified by 'oo is all that correct utterance requires." (See § 26.) But some writers are of the opinion that the vowel *u* in this case has the simple sound of *oo* in *food* (No. 10, § 19), precisely as it does when *r* precedes it in the same syllable.

§ 90. The vowel *u*, when it precedes any consonant in an unaccented syllable ending with a silent *e*, except the consonant *r* in such a syllable immediately following an accented syllable, has generally its long sound (No. 17, § 26); as in *del'uge*, *fort'une*, *stat'ute*, *lit'er-a-ture*. The only exceptions are the words *fer'rule*, *let'tuce*, *min'ute*, in which *u* has the sound of short *i* (No. 7, § 16), and the word *ar'que-buse* (spelled also *ar'que-bus*), in which this vowel, according to most orthoëpists, has its short sound (No. 13, § 22).

§ 91. The vowel *u*, when it precedes *r* in an unaccented syllable ending with a silent *e* and immediately following a syllable that is under the accent, primary or secondary, has a sound considered by Smart and some other orthoëpists to be identical in quality with that of long *u* (No. 17, § 26), though somewhat shortened in quantity; as in *fig'ure*, *ten'ure*, *verd'ure*, *ar'chi-tect'ure*. This shortened sound of long *u* resembles the shortened sound of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21) with the sound of consonant *y* prefixed, except when the sound of *j*, *sh*, or *zh* precedes the *u*, in which case that of *y* is omitted; as in *in'jure*, *cen'sure*, *treas'ure*. The same remark applies to derivatives, although the final *e* of the syllable *ure* is omitted on adding a syllable beginning with a vowel; as in *ad-vent'ur-er*, *man-u-fact'ur-er*, *pleas'ur-a-ble*.

§ 92. In the unaccented final syllable *ur* the vowel *u* has the sound of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21), but less prolonged; as in *mur'mur*, *sul'phur*.

Y in an unaccented syllable.

§ 93. The vowel *y* in an unaccented syllable, except the cases noticed in §§ 94, 95, has the sound of short *i* (No. 7, § 16); as in *a-nal'y-sis*, *a-poc'ry-pha*, *ap'a-thy*, *pit'y*, *o'nyx*, *phar'ymx*.

§ 94. The vowel *y* in the unaccented final syllable *fy* of verbs has the sound of long *i* (No. 16, § 25); as in *clar'i-fy*, *grat'i-fy*,

pu'ri-fy, tes'ti-fy. The vowel *y* has also the sound of long *i* in the unaccented final syllable of the following verbs; namely, *mul'ti-ply, oc'cu-py, proph'e-sy.*

§ 95. In the unaccented final syllable *yr*, the vowel *y* has the sound of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21), but less prolonged; as in *mar'tyr, zeph'yr.*

AI in an unaccented syllable.

§ 96. The digraph *ai* in an unaccented syllable has the sound of short *i* (No. 7, § 16); as in *cap'tain, cer'tain, cur'tain, foun'tain, moun'tain.*

EI in an unaccented syllable.

§ 97. The digraph *ei* in an unaccented syllable has the sound of short *i* (No. 7, § 16); as in *coun'ter-feit, for'eign, for'eign-er, for'feit, mul'lein, sur'feit.*

EY in an unaccented syllable.

§ 98. The digraph *ey* in an unaccented final syllable has the sound of short *i* (No. 7, § 16); as in *al'ley, gal'ley, hon'ey, jour'ney, mon'ey, val'ley.* The noun *sur'vey* (*sur'vā*), as pronounced by most orthoëpists with the accent on the first syllable, is an exception to this rule.

IE in an unaccented syllable.

§ 99. The digraph *ie* in an unaccented final syllable, as in the plurals of nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, and in the third person singular present tense, and the imperfect tense and past participle of most of the verbs that end in *y* preceded by a consonant, has the sound of short *i* (No. 7, § 16); as in *cit'ies, du'ties, car'ries, mar'ried.* But in the third person singular present tense, and in the imperfect tense and past participle of verbs ending in *fy*, and of the verbs *multiply, occupy, prophesy*, this digraph has the sound of long *i* (No. 16, § 25).

OU in an unaccented syllable.

§ 100. The digraph *ou* in the unaccented final syllable *ous* has the sound of *u* in *up* (No. 13, § 22); as in *cal'lous, fa'mous, em'u-lous, ob'vi-ous.*

OW in an unaccented syllable.

§ 101. The digraph *ow* in an unaccented final syllable has the sound of long *o* (No. 15, § 24), without the vanishing element *oo*; as in *bór'row*, *fall'ow*, *sór'row*, *wín'dow*.

VI. SEAT OF THE ACCENT.

§ 102. The seat of the accent in English words is governed by the following general laws or principles, of which sometimes one predominates and sometimes another.

§ 103. Of words of two syllables, nouns and adjectives, for the most part, have the accent on the first syllable, and verbs on the second syllable. Thus, some nouns and some adjectives are distinguished from verbs of the same spelling by this difference of accent, as the following: —

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Ac'cent	ac-cent'	Ab'sent	ab-sent'
Con'duct	con-duct'	Com'pound	com-pound'
Con'tract	con-tract'	Con'crete	con-crete'
In'sult	in-sult'	Fre'quent	fre-quent'
Tor'ment	tor-ment'	Pres'ent	pre-sent'

§ 104. Verbs of two or more syllables having the following endings are accented on the penult, or last syllable but one; namely, *en* (*fright'en*, *en-light'en*); *er* preceded by a consonant (*al'ter*, *differ*, *con-sid'er*, &c., except a few ending in *fer*, as *de-fer'*, *pre-fer'*, &c., *min'is-ter*, *reg'is-ter*, and *de-ter'*); *ish* (*per'ish*, *es-tab'lish*); *om* (*fath'om*, *ac-cus'tom*); *on* (*beck'on*, *a-ban'don*); *op* (*gal'lop*, *de-vel'op*); *ry* (*car'ry*); *le* preceded by a consonant (*am'ble*, *as-sem'ble*, *cir'cle*, *cur'dle*, *sti'fle*, *strug'gle*, *in-vei'gle*, *pick'le*, *grap'ple*, *bot'tle*, *puz'zle*, &c., except a few derived from nouns or adjectives, as *ar'ti-cle*, *chron'i-cle*, *man'a-cle*, *quad'ru-ple*).

§ 105. Words of more than two syllables have the primary accent, for the most part, on the antepenult, or last syllable but

two, this being, as Walker expresses it, "the favorite accent of the language"; as, *dis'pu-tant*, *ef'flu-ence*, *in'dus-try*, *post'hu-mous*, *cen-trif'u-gal*, *cen-trip'e-tal*, *in-ter'po-late*, *mis-an'thro-py*.

§ 106. Words derived from other words in the language generally retain the accent of their primitives. Thus, the derivatives *ser'vice-a-ble*, *ser'vice-a-ble-ness*, *hap'pi-ness*, *un-hap'pi-ness*, *mis'chiev-ous*, *ad'mi-ral-ty*, *sim'i-lar-ly*, have the accent respectively on the same syllable as the primitives *ser'vice*, *hap'py*, *mis'chief*, *ad'mi-ral*, *sim'i-lar*.

§ 107. With regard to some words, in the accentuation of which there is at any time a diversity of usage, that mode is most likely to prevail which most favors ease of utterance. Thus, as stated by Goodrich, the mode of accentuating the words *ac'cept-a-ble*, *re'cept-a-ble*, and *u'ten-sil* on the first syllable, — a pronunciation fashionable in the time of Walker, — has given place to the easier accentuation on the second syllable (*ac-cept'a-ble*, *re-cept'a-ble*, *u-ten'sil*). So, for the same reason, there is a strong tendency to transfer the accent from the first syllable of the words *an'ces-tral*, *dis'crep-an-cy*, *ex'em-pla-ry*, *in-ven-to-ry*, — as they are pronounced by most of the orthoëpists, — to the second syllable (*an-ces'tral*, *dis-crep'an-cy*, *ex-em'pla-ry*, *in-ven'to-ry*).

§ 108. Words which have a common termination, such as *i-ble*, *ic-al*, *lo-gy*, *ic*, *tion*, &c., generally have the primary accent on the syllable which precedes this termination or which marks the limit where it begins.

Words of more than two syllables, having the following endings, take the primary accent on the antepenult, thus conforming to the general rule (§ 105); namely, *ac-al* (he-li'ac-al); *ora-cy* (de-moc'ra-cy); *e-fy* (rär'e-fy); *e-gate* (del'e-gate); *e-ous* (ex-tra'ne-ous, &c., except when the sound of *sh* or of *g* soft precedes *ous*, as in *crus-ta'ceous*, *cour-a'geous*); *er-al* (gen'er-al); *er-ate* (mod'er-ate); *er-ous* (gen'er-ous); *e-tude* (qui'e-tude); *e-ty* (so-ci'e-ty); *flu-ent* (afflu-ent); *flu-ous* (su-per'flu-ous); *go-nal* (di-ag'o-nal); *go-ny* (cos-mog'o-ny); *gra-pher* (bi-og'ra-pher); *gra-phist* (chi-rog'ra-phist); *gra-phy* (ge-og'ra-phy); *i-ac* (ma-ni-ac, &c., except, according to some orthoëpists, *el-e-gi'ac*); *i-ate* (ra'di-ate); *i-ble* (cred'i-ble, &c., except *el'i-gi-ble*, *in-el'i-gi-ble*, *in-tel'li-gi-ble*, *cor'ri-gi-ble*); *ic-al* (log'ic-al); *i-cate* (ded'i-

cate, &c., except *nid'i-fi-cate*); *i-cide* (hom'i-cide); *i-date* (can'di-date); *i-dence* (diff'i-dence); *i-dent* (ac'ci-dent); *i-form* (u'ni-form); *i-fy* (paç'i-fy); *i-gate* (nav'i-gate); *i-late* (ven'ti-late); *i-mate* (an'i-mate); *i-ment* (con'di-ment); *i-nate* (cul'mi-nate); *i-nence* (em'i-nence); *i-nent* (per'ti-nent); *in-ous* (om'in-ous); *i-tant* (in-hab'i-tant); *i-tate* (ag'i-tate); *i-tive* (gen'i-tive); *i-ty* (a-bil'i-ty); *i-um* (o'di-um); *lo-ger* (as-trol'o-ger); *lo-gist* (ge-ol'o-gist); *lo-gy* (phi-lol'o-gy); *lo-quy* (col'lo-quy); *ma-chy* (lo-gom'a-chy); *ma-thy* (po-lym'a-thy); *me-ter* (ba-rom'e-ter); *me-try* (ge-om'e-try); *no-my* (e-con'o-my); *o-la* (pa-rab'o-la); *or-ous* (rig'or-ous, &c., except *ca-no'rous*, *so-no'rous*, and, according to some orthoëpists, *de-co'rous* and *in-de-co'rous*); *pa-rous* (o-vip'a-rous); *path-y* (ho-mœ-op'a-thy); *pho-ny* (sym'pho-ny, &c., except, according to some orthoëpists, *col'o-pho-ny*); *sco-py* (a-e-ros'co-py); *po-tent* (om-nip'o-tent); *so-nant* (con'so-nant); *stro-phe* (a-pos'tro-phe); *to-my* (a-nat'o-my); *u-al* (an'nu-al); *u-ence* (afflu-ence); *u-ent* (con'flu-ent); *u-la* (neb'u-la); *u-lar* (sec'u-lar); *u-late* (cir'cu-late); *u-lent* (op'u-lent); *u-lous* (fab'u-lous); *u-ous* (sumpt'u-ous); *u-ral* (nat'u-ral); *u-tive* (con-sec'u-tive, &c., except *con'sti-tüt-ive*); *y-sis* (a-nal'y-sis).

§ 109. Words of more than two syllables, having the following endings, take the primary accent on the penult, or last syllable but one; namely, *ent-al* (or-na-ment'al); *ic* (an-gel'ic, &c., except *ag'ar-ic*, *Ar'a-bic*, *a-rith'me-tic*, *ar'se-nic*, the noun, *bish'op-ric*, *cath'o-lic*, *chol'er-ic*, *cli-mac'ter-ic*, *em'pir-ic*, the noun, — as the last two are often pronounced, — *e-phem'e-ric*, *her'e-tic*, *im-poll'i-tic*, *lu'na-tic*, *poll'i-tic*, *rhet'o-ric*, *schis'mat-ic*, — as some orthoëpists pronounce the noun, — *splen'e-tic*, *tur'mer-ic*); *ics* (me-chan'ics, &c., except *poll'i-tics*); *o-sis* (a-nas-to-mo'sis, &c., except *ap-o-the'o-sis* and *mel-a-mor'pho-sis*); *sive* (ad-he'sive). — See § 104.

§ 110. Of the words ending in *e-an*, some have the primary accent on the penult, as, *ad-a-man-te'an*, *At-lan-te'an*, *co-los-se'an*, *em-py-re'an*, *ep-i-cu-re'an*, *Eu-ro-pe'an*, *hy-me-ne'an*, *pyg-me'an*; and some on the antepenult, as, *ce-ru'le-an*, *her-cu'le-an*, *Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an*, *sub-ter-ra'ne-an*, *tar-ta're-an*.

§ 111. Of the words ending in *e-um*, some have the primary accent on the penult, as, *ly-ce'um*, *mau-so-le'um*, *mu-se'um*; and some on the antepenult, as, *cas-to're-um*, *suc-ce-da'no-um*, *per-i-os'te-um*.

§ 112. Words the last syllable of which begins with the sound of *sh* (except when *ch* has this sound, as in *ma-chine'*), of *z* as in *a'zure* (*zh*), or of *y* consonant, constituting a very large class, have the primary accent on the penult (*ab-lu'tion*, *ad-di'tion*, *ac-ces'sion*, *a-tro'cious*, *pro-vin'cial*, *mu-si'cian*, *cre-ta'ceous*, *ex-plo'sion*, *se-clu'sion*, *dc-ci'sion*, *ex-pòs'ure*, *ci-vil'ian*, *com-pan'ion*).

§ 113. Many words, especially scientific words derived from the Greek or the Latin with no change or only a slight change of orthography, retain the accent given to them by the rule according to which those languages are pronounced by modern scholars; namely, that words of two syllables are invariably accented on the first syllable; and that, in words of more than two syllables, if the penult is long, it is accented, but if the penult is short, the accent falls upon the antepenult. The following are examples of words which belong to this class: *a-cu'men*, *a-sy'lum*, *bi-tu'men*, *de-co'rum*, *ho-ri'zon*, *cat-a-chre'sis*, *ex-e-ge'sis*, *par-a-go'ge*, *pros-o-po-pœ'ia*. But the analogy of the English prevails over what may be termed the classical accent in many words of common occurrence; as, *au'di-tor*, *or'a-tor*, *min'is-ter*, *sen'a-tor*.

§ 114. Many words derived without change of orthography from the French are accented on the last syllable; as, *an-tique'*, *bas-tile'*, *bour-geois'*, *cha-teau'*, *cor-vette'*, *fi-ness'*, *gi-raffe'*, *chev-a-lier'*, *cui-ras-sier'*, *gon-do-lier'*.

§ 115. When two words, which differ only or chiefly in one of their syllables, are used antithetically, the primary accent is transferred to that syllable. Thus, the accent of the words *for-bear'ing*, *in-jus'tice*, *un-done'*, is transferred to the first syllable when *for'bear-ing* is contrasted with *bear'ing*, *in'jus-tice* with *jus'tice*, *un'done* with *done*.

§ 116. With respect to the secondary accent, Smart remarks that, though it is not indispensable, "its effect is very generally felt in the rhythm of the word, and still more generally in the distinctness it gives to the syllable under it." The place of this accent may, in most cases, be easily determined by the ear, when that of the primary accent is known.

§ 117. The secondary accent is generally separated from the primary by the intervention of an unaccented syllable or of two unaccented syllables; as in *ac'ci-dent'al*, *câr'i-ca-ture'*. But the

two accents are sometimes consecutive; as in the words *a'men'*, *co'dqual*, *re'ech'o*, and in those with a negative prefix in the following lines:—

And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Un'wept', un'hon'ored, and un'sung'.

§ 118. When two words are used antithetically with respect to their prefixes or suffixes, the prefix or the suffix takes a primary accent, and the syllable which is ordinarily accented takes a secondary accent; as, *in'crease'* when opposed to *de'crease'*, *pro'ceed'* to *pre'cede'*, *im'pul'sion* to *ex'pul'sion*, *ex'te'ri-or* to *in'te'ri-or*; *de-pend'ant'* to *de-pend'ent'*, *les'se'* to *les'sor'*.

§ 119. The accents primary and secondary sometimes change places when two words are used antithetically with respect to a syllable which ordinarily has the secondary accent; as in *prop'o-si'tion* when opposed to *prep'o-si'tion*, *al'lo-cu'tion* to *e'l'o-cu'tion*, *prob'a-bil'i-ty* to *plaus'i-bil'i-ty*.

VII. CLASSES OF WORDS LIABLE TO BE MIS-PRONOUNCED.

§ 120. In acquiring a correct pronunciation, attention should be directed especially to such words as form exceptions to any of the general principles in regard to the seat of the accent, or to such as, being exceptional under one law, are embraced under another. It will be well to point out, also, for particular consideration, all other words or classes of words in pronouncing which errors of any kind are apt to be made.

§ 121. Some nouns and adjectives accented on the second syllable, contrary to the principle stated in § 103, are often mispronounced; as, *ca-nine'*, *con-dign'*, *con-junct'*, *mo-rass'*, *re-cess'*, *re-search'*, *re-source'*, *ro-mance'*, *ro-bust'*, *ver-bose'*.

§ 122. Many words of three or more syllables, not accented on the antepenult according to the principle stated in § 105, are liable to be mispronounced; as, *man-u-mit'*, *mar-mo-set'*, *mag-a-*

zine', *pan-ta-loons'*; *con-tem'plate*, *de-mon'strate*, *ex-po'nent*, *op-po'nent*; *leg'is-lát-ure*, *or'tho-e-py*, *per'emp-to-ry*.

§ 123. Some derivative words are frequently mispronounced on account of not being accented like their primitives, in conformity with the principle stated in § 106; as, *chas'tise-ment*, *com'pa-ral-ble*, *dis'pu-ta-ble*, *lam'ent-a-ble*.

§ 124. Care should be taken to discriminate by the right accent two such words as, being of the same spelling, have different meanings, or are classed under different parts of speech; as, *con'jure* and *con-jure'*, *pre-céd'ent* and *preç'e-dent*. — See § 103.

§ 125. Persons unacquainted with the classical languages are apt to mispronounce such words as, being derived from these languages, retain the accent given to them in the original by scholars; as, *ag-no'men*, *al-bur'num*, *ca-no'rous*, *ly-co'um*, *mu-se'um*. — See § 113.

§ 126. The secondary accent is sometimes placed upon a syllable which should properly have no accent, as in *dis'f'f-cul'ty*, *mem'bra'nous*, *pen'e-tra'ble*, *ter'ri-to'ry*; and sometimes it is very improperly made to change places with the primary, as in *al'a-bas'ter*, *in'ter-est'ing* (properly *al'a-bas'ter*, *in'ter-est'ing*).

§ 127. It is a common error of pronunciation to substitute one vowel sound for another; as in saying *án'gel* for *án'gel*, *crik* for *creek*, *cu'pa-ló* for *cu'po-la*, *déf* for *déaf*, *jest* for *just*, *par'a-gráph* for *par'a-gráph*, *plét* for *pláit*, *si'hunt* for *si'lent*, *sens* for *since*, *soon* for *soon*, *tos'sel* for *tas'sel*, *ya'ur* for *ye'llow*, *yes* for *yes*.

§ 128. The vowel *u*, or the digraph *ew*, when it follows the sound of *r* or of *sh*, is sometimes erroneously pronounced with the sound of long *u* (No. 17, § 26), instead of its proper sound of *oo*. Thus, the words *rule*, *true*, *shrew*, are sometimes pronounced as if they were written *r-yool*, *tr-yoo*, *shr-yoo*, or *reool*, *treoo*, *shreoo*, and not, as they should be to represent their correct pronunciation, *rool*, *troo*, *shroo*.

§ 129. An affected pronunciation is sometimes given to *e*, *i*, and *ea* before *r*; as in saying *mér'cy* for *mer'cy*, *sér'vant* for *ser'vant*, *vért'us* for *virt'us*, *éarn* for *earn*, *érth* for *earth*. — See § 21, NOTE.

§ 130. The practice, common in the United States, of shortening the sound of long *o* in some words, as *coat*, *home*, *stone*, &c., is condemned by the best orthoëpists. — See § 24.

§ 131. Particular attention should be paid to those words in which the vowel *a* is sounded as in *fast* (No. 3, § 12).

§ 132. It is a common error of careless speakers to suppress the sounds of vowels in unaccented syllables; as in saying *comf'ta-ble* for *com'fort-a-ble*, *des'prate* for *des'per-ate*, *ev'ry* for *ev'er-y*, *his'try* for *his'to-ry*, *mem'ry* for *mem'o-ry*, *part'ci-ple* for *part'i-ci-ple*.

§ 133. The sound of short *u* should not be interposed between that of a final *m* and that of *l*, *s*, or *th* which precedes it; as in saying *hel'lum* for *helm*, *chaz'um* for *chasm*, *rhyth'um* for *rhythm*.

§ 134. The sound of *t*, when it immediately precedes *e* in a syllable immediately following an accented syllable, is sometimes improperly changed into the sound of *ch*; and the sound of *d*, when so situated before *e* or *i*, is sometimes improperly changed into the sound of *j*; as in pronouncing the words *bounteous*, *plenteous*, *hideous*, *odious*, as if they were written *boun'che-us*, *plen'che-us*, *hije-us*, *o'ji-us*. This mode of pronouncing these and similar words was sanctioned by Walker, but it is now generally agreed that he was in error; inasmuch as such a substitution of *ch* for *t* and of *j* for *d* cannot take place, in conformity with the principle by which the sounds of *t* and consonant *y*, or of *d* and consonant *y* are sometimes properly exchanged for the sounds of *ch* and *j* (See § 44, NOTE 1, and § 45, NOTE), without making *e* or *i* do double duty, in representing the sound of consonant *y*, and at the same time retaining its vowel character. An error equally great, and of which the like pernicious influence may be observed in some modern mispronunciations, was made by Sheridan, as pointed out by Walker himself, in allowing the sound of *t* to be changed into that of *ch* when it occurred before long *u* in the same syllable, as in the words *tune*, *Tues'day*, *tu'mult*, which, according to Sheridan, should be pronounced *choon*, *chooz'dā*, *choo'mult*.

§ 135. The smooth *r* (No. 40, § 49), should never be trilled, as in saying *faw-rrm* for *form*, *wuh-rlđ* for *world*; nor should it be suppressed, as in saying *faw* instead of *for*, *caud* for *cord*, *lavd* for *lord*, *nus* for *nurse*; nor sounded where it does not properly belong, as in saying *lawr* for *law*, *sawr* for *saw*.

§ 136. The consonant *s* is frequently sounded like *z* in *zeal* when it should have the sound of *z* in *zeal*; as in *dis-arm'* (*diz-arm'*), *flim'sy* (*flim'zy*), *greas'y* (*greaz'y*), *na'sal* (*na'zal*), *pos-sess'*

(poz-zes'). It will be well to remember that *s* has always the sound of *z*; 1st, when it immediately follows a vocal consonant or a vocal consonant and a silent *s* in the same syllable, as in *tube* (tubz), *drags* (dragz), *fades* (fädz); 2d, when it comes immediately before the liquid consonant *m* in the same syllable, as in *chasm* (kazm), *prism* (prizm); 3d, in the additional syllable *es* forming the plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs, as in *box'es* (boks'ez), *priz'es* (priz'ez), *pleas'es* (plëz'ez); 4th, at the end of all plural nouns whose singular ends with the sound of a vowel, as in *op'er-as* (op'er-az), *shoes* (shooz); in the final syllable of verbs that end in *se* preceded by *u*, as in *a-bus'e* (a-büz'), *ac-cus'e* (ak-küz'); also of verbs that end in *se* preceded by *i*, as in *ad-vise'* (ad-viz'), *de-spise'* (de-spiz'), except *mor'tise*, *pract'ise*, *prom'ise*; and in the third person singular of verbs that end with the sound of a vowel, as in *be-trays'* (be-träz'), *sees* (sëz); 5th, in some verbs, in order to distinguish them from nouns of the same spelling, as in the verbs to *grease* (grëz), to *house* (howz), to *use* (üz).

The letter *s* has the sound of *z*, generally, when it follows an accented syllable ending with a vowel or a liquid; as in *ea'sy* (ë'zy), *ro'sy* (ro'zy), *clum'sy* (klum'zy), *päl'sy* (päl'zy), *tan'sy* (tan'zy).

This letter has also the sound of *z* in the prefix *dis*, according to Smart, when the following syllable is accented and begins with a vocal consonant, or with any vowel sound except that of long *u*; as in *dis-gust'* (diz-gust'), *dis-own'* (diz-ön'), *dis-hon'or* (diz-on'ur). Walker gives substantially the same rule; and Worcester follows it in marking the pronunciation of those words to which it applies. But Perry, Knowles, Webster, Goodrich, and some other orthoëpists, not adopting this rule, pronounce *dis* as *diz* in a very few words only.

The consonant *s* is also sometimes sounded like *z* when it should have its aspirate sound; as in saying *ad-he'ziv* for *ad-he'sive*, *met-a-mor'phöz* for *met-a-mor'phose*, *pre-ciz'ly* for *pre-cise'ly*.

§ 137. The consonant *x* is sometimes sounded like *ks* when it should have the sound of *gz*. The general rule is, that *x* has the sound of *ks* when it ends an accented syllable, as in *ex'er-cise* (eks'er-siz), *ex'e-crate* (eks'e-krät), and when it ends an unaccented syllable, if the next syllable is accented and begins with a consonant, as in *ex-cuse'* (eks-küs'), *ex-pense'* (eks-pens'); and that it

has the sound of *gz* when it ends an unaccented syllable, and the next syllable, having the accent, begins with a vowel or the letter *h*, as in *ex-am'ple* (egz-am'pl), *ex-ert'* (egz-ert'), *ex-hort'* (egz-hort'), *lux-u'ri-ous* (lugz-yoo'ri-us). The word *ex'em-pla-ry*, pronounced *egz'em-pla-ry* according to most orthoëpists, and the word *ex-ude'*, pronounced *eks-üd'*, are exceptions.

§ 138. Care should be taken to note those words in which *g*, usually sounded like *j* before *e*, *i*, or *y*, has its hard sound, or the sound of *g* in *go* (No. 44, § 63), before any one of these vowels; as in *gear*, *geese*, *gew'gaw*, *gib'cat*, *gib'bous*, *brag'ger*, *rag'ged*, *drug'gist*, *rig'ging*, *crag'gy*, *fog'gy*. This consonant has necessarily its hard sound (See § 66) when it occurs, as in the last six examples, at the beginning of a syllable before *e*, *i*, or *y*, in consequence of being doubled at the end of a word, in which it has its hard sound, on adding a termination that begins with any one of these vowels. — See § 176.

§ 139. The cases in which the letter *h* is silent at the beginning of a word, as in *hour* (our), *hon'or* (on'or), should be carefully discriminated from those in which it is sounded, as in *hos'pi-tal*, *hos'tage*. It is to be observed that *h* must always be sounded when it begins a syllable not initial, as in *ab-hor'*, *be-host'*, *per-haps'*, *ve'he-ment*; and that it is always silent when it does not begin a syllable, as in *ah*, *eh*, *Brah'ma*, *Mes-si'ah*.

§ 140. It is important to distinguish those words in which the digraph *th* has its aspirate sound (*th* in *thin*, No. 28, § 37), as in *path* (singular), *truth*, *truths* (singular and plural), *breath*, &c., from those in which it has its vocal sound (*th* in *this*, No. 29, § 38), as in *beneath*, *breathe*, *lithe*, *paths* (plural). The plural of *truth* should be especially noted in respect to the sound of *th*, as it is frequently mispronounced by giving to *th* the same vocal sound which it properly has in the plural of *path* (paths).

§ 141. Some consonant sounds are apt to be confounded; as those of *sh* and *s* in saying *slink* for *shrink*, *srob* for *shrub*; of *d* and *g*, in saying *dloom* for *gloom*; of *t* and *k*, in saying *tlaim* for *claim*; of *ph* (equivalent to *f*) and *p*, in saying *ty'pus* for *ty'phus*; of *th* and *gh* (equivalent to *f*), in saying *troth* for *trough* (*trof*); of *wh* and *w*, in saying *weth'er* for *wheth'er*; of *n* and *ng*, in saying *sing'in* for *sing'ing*, and *van'quish* for *vang'quish*; of *v* and *r*, in saying *betreen* for *between*.

§ 142. Consonant sounds are sometimes omitted where they should be heard; as in saying *con-dem'er* for *con-dem'ner*, *east'ard* for *east'ward*, *Feb'u-a-ry* for *Feb'ru-a-ry*, *han'ful* for *hand'ful*.

§ 143. Derivative words that have a short vowel in one syllable answering to a long one in the primitive are apt to be mispronounced; as in saying *hè'ro-ine*, *hè'ro-ism* (from *hè'ro*) instead of *hër'o-ine*, *hër'o-ism*, and in saying *zèa'ot*, *zèa'ous* (from *zèal*) instead of *zèal'ot*, *zèal'ous*.

§ 144. Some words are erroneously pronounced in consequence of blending two syllables into one; as in saying *an'ti-podes* for *an-tip'o-dès*, *ex-tem'pore* for *ex-tem'po-re*, *es'ries* for *es'ri-es*.

§ 145. Some words are mispronounced by dividing them into more syllables than properly belong to them; as in saying *brev'i-a-ry* for *brev'ia-ry* (*brev'ya-ry*), *en'gin-er-y* for *en'gine-ry*, *sav'a-ger-y* for *sav'age-ry*.

§ 146. The sound of *y* consonant is sometimes wrongly interposed between that of one of the guttural consonants, *k* (or *c* hard) and *g*, and that of *a* in *far* (No. 2, § 11), *i* long, *er* or *ir*; as in saying *o-yar* for *car*, *k-yind* for *kind*, *k-yer'chief* for *ker'chief*, *g-yirl* for *girl*. — See § 52.

§ 147. Mistakes are sometimes made in pronunciation through inattention to the meaning of two words which though spelled alike, are differently pronounced; as, *clèan'ly* and *cléan'ly*, *hìn'd'er* and *hínd'er*, *sláv'er* and *slāv'er*. — See § 161.

§ 148. Words nearly alike in spelling are sometimes confounded in pronunciation; as, *corps* (*kör*) and *corpee*, *náp* and *nape*, *stalk* and *stork*, *sub'tle* (*sut'l*) and *sub'tile*. — See § 67.

§ 149. Of words ending in *el*, *en*, *il*, *in*, or *on*, the cases in which the vowels *e*, *i*, and *o* ought to be sounded, as in *civ'il*, *kitch'en*, *ros'in*, *ten'don*, *trav'el*, should be carefully discriminated from those in which they ought not to be sounded, as in *ba'sin* (*ba'sn*), *but'ton* (*but'n*), *e'vil* (*e'v'l*), *ha'zel* (*ha'z'l*), *of'ten* (*of'n*).

§ 150. Of words ending in *ed* it should be observed that the *e* is generally suppressed in those which are verbs or participles, the root of which does not end in the sound of *d* or of *t*; as in *blamed*, *framed*, *believed*, *possessed*. When the root ends in *d* or in *t*, the *e* is necessarily sounded before *d* following it, as in *ac-ced'ed*, *col-lect'ed*, *ex-pect'ed*, because two consonant sounds uttered through the same position of the organs cannot be easily

blended. The *e* of this termination is sounded in most adjectives, as *a'ged*, *crab'bed*, *dog'ged*, *na'ked*, *rag'ged*, *wretch'ed*; unless it is preceded by *l* and another consonant, when it is suppressed, as in *brin'dled*, *cir'cled*, *dim'pled*, *freck'led*, *mot'tled*, *griz'zled*. It is sounded also in a few participles used as adjectives, as *be-lov'ed*, *bless'ed*, *crook'ed*, *learn'ed*, *streak'ed*, *wing'ed*. Thus, the *e* of the termination *ed* is suppressed in the past tense and past participle of the verb *pick*, as in the expressions, "He *picked* his men," "A hundred *picked* men"; but it is sounded in the adjective *pick'ed* (point'ed), as in the phrase, "A *picked* stake." So, also, it is suppressed in the word *beloved*, used participially, as in the sentence, "He is much *beloved*"; but it is sounded when the same word becomes an adjective, as in the expression, "A *be-lov'ed* son."

The termination *ed* is sometimes sounded as a distinct syllable in poetry, for the sake of the metre, though the word in which it occurs is not so pronounced in prose; as in the following lines:

Arrivèd there, the little house they fill. *Spenser.*

'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes

The thronèd monarch better than his crown. *Shakespeare.*

In notes, with many a winding bout

Of linkèd sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*

Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn. *Wordsworth.*

In a derivative formed by adding either of the syllables *ly*, *ness*, to a word ending in *ed*, this termination is pronounced as a distinct syllable, though the *e* is suppressed in the primitive; as in *con-fess'ed-ly*, *de-sign'ed-ly*, *blear'ed-ness*, *pre-par'ed-ness*.

§ 151. Of words which have an unaccented syllable ending in the vowel *i* immediately preceding an accented syllable, the cases in which *i* is long (No. 16, § 25), as in *bi-lin'gual*, *di-am'e-ter*, *vi-vip'a-rous*, should be carefully discriminated from those in which it is short (No. 7, § 16), as in *bi-tu men*, *di-vid'e*, *qui-nino'*.

§ 152. Of words ending in *ile*, *ine*, and *ite*, the cases in which the vowel *i*, when not under the accent in these terminations, is long (No. 16, § 25), as in *ac'o-nite*, *crys'tal-line*, *gen'tile*, should be carefully discriminated from those in which it is short (No. 7, § 16), as in *defi-nite*, *doc'trine*, *fer'tile*.

§ 153. No pains should be spared to correct such vulgar errors, or unauthorized modes, of pronunciation as these: *cram'*-

ber-ry for *cran'ber-ry*, *scurs* for *scarce* (*skêrs*), *sahs* for *sauce*, *voi'hunt* for *vi'o-lent*, *win'dur* for *win'dow*, *ad'ult* for *a-dult'*, *ad-verse'* for *ad'verse*, *a-men'a-ble* for *a-me'na-ble*, &c. ; and all words that exemplify this kind of pronunciation should be carefully noted.

§ 154. With regard to the pronunciation of foreign words sometimes used in English speech, as those from the French and the Italian, Smart remarks: "At their first introduction, such words are pronounced, or attempted to be pronounced, without corruption of their original sounds; by being much used, they gradually resign their foreign cast, and some of them at length become quite English. It must therefore happen, while in transition from one of these states to the other, that they will be neither English nor foreign, — a condition it were bootless to complain of, injudicious to alter by going back to the original pronunciation, and quixotic to amend by reducing them at once to the state of English words." The same author says: "With regard to Latinized names in modern science, many of which have a form half Latin, half English, it is absurd to tie them to any classical law: their current will be their proper pronunciation, be it, in other respects, what it may."

§ 155. There are many words in regard to the pronunciation of which both good speakers and the best orthoëpists differ. In such cases, individual taste must be consulted, or, if that is distrusted, the safest course will be to adopt that mode of pronunciation which seems to be supported by the greatest weight of authority.

In estimating authorities, caution should be observed with respect to the name of Walker, whose peculiarities of pronunciation, or the modes recommended by him, in certain cases, have been condemned by the best modern orthoëpists. — See §§ 52, 107, 134.

§ 156. The number of this section (156) is affixed to such words in the Vocabulary as may, for any of the causes enumerated in the preceding sections, or for any other cause, be especially liable to be mispronounced.

VIII. CLASSES OF WORDS LIABLE TO BE MIS- SPELLED.

§ 157. The difficulties usually experienced in learning to spell English words correctly, arise from various causes. These are separately enumerated in the following sections, with examples illustrating several classes of words. Other examples may be collected from the Vocabulary by means of the numbers which refer to the corresponding sections of this Introduction.

§ 158. Several letters or several combinations of letters are used to represent the same sound; as, *a, ai, ao, au, ay, aye, ea, ei,* and *ey* to represent the sound of long *a*, respectively, in the words *ale, aim, gaol, gauge, day, aye, great, veil, they.* Numerous similar examples for each of the elementary sounds, especially the vowel sounds, may be collected from the Vocabulary by means of the numbers there inserted corresponding to the sections in which the several elementary sounds are treated of.

§ 159. The same letter or the same combination of letters is used to represent different sounds; as, the letter *o* for the different sounds it has in *old, on, orb, do, work, son, wolf, wom'en,* and the combination *ou* for the different sounds it has in *ounce, soup, four, touch, ought, could, jour'nal, cough.* So the letter *x* is sometimes equivalent in sound to *ks* (*wax*), sometimes to *ksh* (*anx'ious*), sometimes to *gz* (*ex-act'*), and sometimes to *z* (*anx-i'e-ty*). Other examples may be found in §§ 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and more may be added to these by a comparison of the words noted by numbers in the Vocabulary as illustrating the several elementary sounds.

§ 160. There are many pairs or groups of words pronounced alike, but differently spelled; as, *ail* and *ale*; *all* and *awl*; *cere,* *sear,* and *seer.* Similar examples are noted in the Vocabulary by the number of this section (160).

§ 161. There are several pairs of words spelled alike but differently pronounced; as, *lead* (lĕd) and *lead* (lĕd); *slough* (slou) and *slough* (sluf). — See § 147.

§ 162. There are many words in the orthography of which silent letters occur, that is, letters which represent no sound; as, *b* in *debt* and *doubt*, *s* in *island*, *ch* in *yacht.* The consonants,

single or combined, which are sometimes silent are *b* (*debt*), *e* (*vict'uals*), *d* (*Wednes'day*), *g* (*feign, gnat*), *h* (*ghost, hour*), *k* (*knife*), *l* (*talk, salm'on*), *m* (*mne-mon'ics*), *n* (*hymn, con-temn'*), *p* (*psalm*), *s* (*is'land*), *t* (*off'en, cas'tle*), *w* (*write*), *ch* (*drachm*), *gh* (*right*), *ph* (*ph'athis'ic*), *rh* (*myrr'h*).

“When two consonant letters,” says Smart, “come together that are articulated by contact in the same part of the mouth, as *m* and *b* [*lamb*], *m* and *p* [*ademption*], *l* and *n* [*kill*]; or that are sounded in the same region, as *m* and *n* [*hymn*]; or that are followed by a sound that more readily joins itself to the former of the two consonants than the latter, as *l* when it follows *se* or *st* [*muscle, bustle*], *m* or *n* when it follows *fi* or *st* [*Christmas, chestnut*], *g* when it follows *rt* [*mortgage*], and *o* when it follows *sw* or *tw* [*sword, two*]; — in such cases the *latter* of the two consonants is generally dropped in the pronunciation.”

From similar causes having reference to ease of utterance, and from the tendency, in adopting foreign words, to make the combinations of consonant sounds conform to English analogies, the *former* of two consonants, as the same author remarks, is dropped in pronouncing some words; as, *b* in *bdellium, debt*; *c* in *czar, indict*; *g* in *gnome, phlegm, sign*; *k* in *kneel*; *l* in *calm, folk, talk*; *m* in *mnemonics*; *p* in *psalm, receipt*; *s* in *demesne, isle*.

Silent letters, especially silent consonants, may be traced, in most cases, to the original languages from which the words containing them were derived. Thus the silent *b* in the words *debt* and *doubt* may be traced to the Latin words *debitum* and *dubito*, in which *b* is sounded.

§ 163. Of the vowels, *e* is always silent at the end of words, except a few derived from the Greek, the Latin, or other foreign languages; as, *apocope, apostrophe, catastrophe, epitome, recipe, simile, systole, syncope, anime, cicerone, protegé*. The usual effect of the final *e*, when it follows a single consonant, a consonant digraph, or the combined consonants *st*, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable, is to lengthen the preceding vowel; as in *babe, hers, mile, bone, lute, bathe, paste, a-bate', com-plete', re-voke', tra-duce', im-bathe', dis-taste'*. The reason of this is, as Smart remarks, “that the *e* was originally sounded, and made with the consonant a distinct syllable, leaving the previous vowel final in

the preceding syllable. Thus, too, the vowel is long in *cheat*, *lust*, &c., because the words were originally *chā-stē*, *lā-stē*, &c.; *so*, likewise, in *butts*, &c., because the consonant is double only to the eye."

The following monosyllables are exceptions to the lengthening effect of final *e* preceded by a single consonant; namely, *are*, *axe*, *buds*, *come*, *dune*, *duns*, *give*, *glare*, *gone*, *have*, *live*, *loze*, *none*, *one*, *ate* (as the past tense of *sit* is sometimes spelled), *chose*, *some*, *were*, and *with*. In the accented syllables of the words *a-bode*', *be-come*', *fin-buds*', *fin-give*', and in the unaccented syllables of many other words, as *de-ter-mine*, *fer-tile*, *pas-sive*, *op-po-site*, the final *e* does not show the quantity of the preceding vowel, being, as Smart expresses it, "idle as well as silent."

§ 104. There is a large class of words in which the vowel *e* final is silent after the combined consonants *bl* (*bi-ble*), *cl* (*cir-cle*), *dl* (*dur-er*), *fl* (*fl-ue*), *gl* (*ea-gle*), *kl* (*pic-kle*), *pl* (*ap-ple*), *tl* (*bat-tle*), *tl* (*pas-sive*).

When *e* terminates the last syllable of a word after *r*, this syllable is pronounced as if *e*, or its equivalent before *r*, the natural vowel *u* (No. 13, § 91), preceded the *r*, as in *lu-ere* (*lu'kur*), *u-ere* (*u'kur*), *u-ere* (*u'gur*), *su-ere* (*su'bur*), *the-a-ere* (*the'a-tur*). Webster and Goodrich recommend that words of this class should be written with the *e* preceding the *r*, except when the *e* would thus be made to follow *o* or *g*, as in *lu-ere*, *u-ere*, which, if written *lu'er*, *u'er*, would be liable to be mispronounced by giving to *e* and *g* their soft sound.

§ 105. The vowel *e* is usually silent in the termination *ed* of the imperfect tense and the past participle of regular verbs that do not end with the sound of *d* or of *t*; as in *caused* (*kauzd*), *de-ceived* (*de-sevd'*), *trans-gressed* (*trans-grest'*). But it is sounded in most adjectives, in some participles used as adjectives, and sometimes also in poetry for the sake of the metre. — See § 150.

A few words, derived regularly from primitives ending in *d* or in *s* by adding *ed*, are also written by dropping this termination, as well as the final consonant of the primitive, and substituting *t*; as, *quilted*, *blowed*, which are frequently written *spelt*, *blest*. When the sound of *d*, which is vocal, follows that of *s*, which is aspirate, *t* is naturally changed into the sound of *s*. (See NOTE C, p. 34.) It is when the sound of *d* follows that of *b* as these sounds are

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- 2. The history and development of the English literature.
- 3. The history and development of the English drama.
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When *e* terminates the last syllable of a word after *r*, this syllable is pronounced as if *e*, or its equivalent before *r*, the natural vowel *u* (No. 12, § 21), preceded the *r*, as in *lu'cre* (*lu'kur*), *o'chre* (*o'kur*), *o'gre* (*o'gur*), *sa'bre* (*sa'bur*), *the'a-tre* (*the'a-tur*). Webster and Goodrich recommend that words of this class should be written with the *e* preceding the *r*, except when the *e* would thus be made to follow *c* or *g*, as in *lu'cre*, *o'gre*, which, if written *lu'cer*, *o'ger*, would be liable to be mispronounced by giving to *c* and *g* their soft sound.

§ 165. The vowel *e* is usually silent in the termination *ed* of the imperfect tense and the past participle of regular verbs that do not end with the sound of *d* or of *t*; as in *caused* (*kauzd*), *de-ceived'* (*de-sēvd'*), *trans-gressed'* (*trans-grest'*). But it is sounded in most adjectives, in some participles used as adjectives, and sometimes also in poetry for the sake of the metre. — See § 150.

A few words, derived regularly from primitives ending in *ll* or in *ss* by adding *ed*, are also written by dropping this termination, as well as the final consonant of the primitive, and substituting *t*; as, *spelled*, *blessed*, which are frequently written *spelt*, *blest*. When the sound of *d*, which is vocal, follows that of *s*, which is aspirate, it is naturally changed into the sound of *t*. (See NOTE C, p. 34.) But when the sound of *d* follows that of *l*, as these sounds are

both vocal, they may be easily uttered together; though the sound of *l*, being liquid as well as vocal, may also be easily made to blend with that of *t*. So, too, when the termination *ed* follows the liquid and vocal consonant *n*, in the regular form of a verb, there is a tendency to replace the sound of *d* by that of *t*; as in the words *burned*, *learned*, which are also sometimes written *burnt*, *learnt*.

§ 166. The vowel *e* is silent in the termination *es* of the plural of nouns and the third person singular of the present tense of verbs, as in *lakes* (laks), *apples* (ap'plz), *hastes* (häfts), *craves* (krävz), *trem'bles* (trem'biz); except when it follows a consonant that does not blend with the sound of *s* or of *z* (as *c* soft, *g* soft, *s* and *x*), as in *ra'ces* (ra'sez), *sta'ges* (sta'jez), *gas'es* (gas'ez), *box'es* (boks'ez).

§ 167. The vowels *e*, *i*, and *o* are silent before *n* in the final syllable of some words, as in *heaven* (hev'n), *cous'in* (kuz'n), *but'ton* (but'n); and the vowels *e* and *i* are also silent before *l* in the final syllable of some words, as in *shov'el* (shuv'l), *e'vil* (e'vl).

§ 168. The digraph *ue*, when final, is silent in some words after *g* and after *q*; as in *tongue* (tung), *u-nique'* (u-nék').

§ 169. There are numerous classes of words difficult to spell on account of the resemblance in sound of syllables or parts of syllables that are spelled differently, or on account of the indistinctness of the vowel sound in the penultimate syllable; as,

Words beginning with the following syllables:—

Ante, anti (*antecedent, antithetical; antepenult, antichristian*)

Cer, cir, ser, sur (*certain, circle, servant, surname*).

De, di (*debate, divide; decline, divine; deception, diplomacy*).

Fer, fir, fur (*fertile, firkin, furtive; fervid, firman, furnace*).

Mer, mur, myr (*merchant, murmur, myrtle*).

Per, pur (*perfect, purpose; pervade, pursue*).

Ter, tur (*terminate, turpentine; tertiary, turbinatè*).

Words ending in the following syllables:—

Age, ege, iage, idge, ige (*adage, college, marriage, porridge, vestige*).

Ance, ence, (*abundance, residence; utterance, difference*).

Ant, ent (*attendant, impendent; suppliant, recipient*).

Ar, er, ir, or, ur, yr, re (*dollar, miller, tapir, sailor, sulphur, zephyr, lustre*).

Cede, ceed, sede (*secede, succeed, supersede*).

Cial, sial, tial (beneficial, controversial, providential).

Cian, sion, tion (politician, apprehension, satisfaction).

Ceous, cious, tious (herbaceous, sagacious, vexatious).

City, sity (atrocious, verbosity; felicity, necessity).

Cy, sy (policy, heresy; secrecy, courtesy).

Ear, eer, ere, ier (appear, engineer, persevere, brigadier).

Geous, gious (courageous, religious; outrageous, contagious).

Ice, ise, is (bodice, treatise, trellis; office, promise, basis).

Om, ome, um (atom, welcome, alum; idiom, lonesome, vacuum).

Ous, us (porous, chorus; odious, radius; perilous, nautilus).

Phe, phy (apostrophe, philosophy; catastrophe, biography).

Sy, zy (daisy, lazy; easy, breezy; drowsy, blowzy).

Y, ey (lady, barley; study, honey; sandy, turkey).

Words in which the penultimate syllable is unaccented and ends in *a, e, or i*, or in *r* preceded by *e* (laudable, edible, ornament, tenement, liniment, rarefy, clarify, vitreous, various, solitude, quietude, laity, piety, delegate, profligate, culinary, millinery).

Words in which the sound of long *e* is represented by *ei* or *ie* (seize, piece, weird, chief, receive, believe, conceit, besiege).

NOTE.—It will obviate most of the difficulty of spelling words in which the sound of long *e* is represented by *ei* or *ie*, to remember that *ei* is always used for this purpose rather than *ie*, when this sound occurs immediately after *c*; and that *ie* is used rather than *ei* after most other consonants. The words in which *ei* represents the sound of long *e* after other consonants beside *c*, are chiefly the following,—*inveigle, leisure, neither, seignior, seine, seize, weird*, and such other words as are derivatives of any of these.

§ 170. A doubt frequently arises as to the proper mode of spelling a word in which a consonant sound occurs between two vowel sounds in different syllables; a consonant sound so situated being, in some words, represented by a single letter, as in *ar'id, big'ot, pan'el, trip'le*, and, in others, by a double letter, as in *car'ried, fag'got, chan'nel, rip'ple*.—See §§ 66, 176.

§ 171. The number of this section (171) is affixed to such words in the Vocabulary as may, for any of the causes enumerated in the preceding sections, or for any other cause, be peculiarly difficult to spell.

IX. RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

§ 172. (1.) The letter *l*, when preceded by a single vowel, is always doubled at the end of a monosyllable; as in *ball, bell, dell, mill, shall, will*.

§ 173. (2.) The letter *f*, when preceded by a single vowel, is generally doubled at the end of a monosyllable; as in *bluff, cliff, muff, puff, snuff, stuff*. The words *clef, if, and of* are the only exceptions.

§ 174. (3.) The letter *s*, when preceded by a single vowel, and when it is not the sign of the possessive case or of the plural of a noun, or of the third person singular of a verb, is generally doubled at the end of a monosyllable; as in *brass, class, dress, glass, kiss, moss, press*. The following words are the only exceptions, — *as, gas, has, his, is, pus, this, thus, us, was, yes*.

§ 175. (4.) The only consonants, except *l, f, and s*, that are ever doubled at the end of a word, are; *b* in *abb, ebb*; *d* in *add, odd, rudd*; *g* in *egg*; *m* in *lamm, mumm* (verb); *n* in *bunn, inn*; *r* in *burr, err, murr, parr, purr, shirr*; *t* in *butt*; *z* in *buzz, fuzz*. These consonants are doubled, when final, only in the words enumerated.

§ 176. (5.) In a derivative formed by adding a syllable beginning with a vowel to a monosyllable, or to a final accented syllable, ending in a single consonant (except *h*, and also *s* in the derivatives of *gas*, as *gaseous, gasify*) preceded by a vowel sound represented by a single letter, that consonant is doubled; as in *robber, propelling, quit'ed*, formed by adding the syllables *er, ing, ed* to *rob, propel, quit*, respectively. In the last of these words (*quit*), the letter *u*, it will be observed, is a vowel to the eye only, being really equivalent to consonant *w*. If the primitive ends in two consonants (as in *act, reform*), or if, though ending in a single consonant, this consonant is preceded by a vowel sound represented by a digraph (as in *boil, feel, con-veal*), the final letter is not doubled in the derivative. So also if the accent is not on the final syllable of the primitive (as in *big'ot, prof'it, lim'it*), or if the accent of the primitive is thrown back in the derivative (as in *ref'erence* from *re-fer'*), the final consonant is not doubled in the derivative, except in the cases mentioned in the next section.

The reduplication of the consonant, according to the rule here given, is obviously an orthographical expedient to keep the preceding vowel short, in conformity with the general principle that the vowels have their short sound when followed by a consonant in the same syllable. If the final consonant of the primitives were not doubled in *robber*, *propelling*, *quitted*, for example, these words would be liable to be mispronounced in consequence of having their syllables wrongly divided; thus, *ro'ber*, *pro-pe'ling*, *qui'tod*.

§ 177. (6.) In derivatives formed by adding a syllable beginning with a vowel to most words that end in *l*, this letter is doubled, by most writers, in conformity with a practice long prevalent, though the final syllable is not accented; as in *trav'el-ler*, *trav'el-ling*, *trav'elled* (from *trav'el*). But many persons in the United States now write the derivatives of such words with one *l*, as recommended by Lowth, Perry, Walker, Webster, and Goodrich, who justly maintain that this mode is more in accordance with analogy than the other. Both parties, however, agree in writing the derivatives of *par'al-ler* with one *l*. There is a diversity of usage, also, with respect to doubling the final consonant in the derivatives formed by adding a syllable beginning with a vowel to the words *bi'as*, *car'bu-ret*, *com'pro-mit*, *sul'phu-ret*, and *wor'ship*. The derivatives of *kid'nap* are uniformly written with the *p* doubled. The word *excellence* (from L. *excellentia*) is uniformly written with the *l* doubled, though the accent is on the first syllable. Smart remarks: "The double *p* in *worshipped*, *worshipper*, &c., the double *l* in *travelling*, *traveller*, &c., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." — See NOTE E, p. 70.

§ 178. (7.) Derivatives formed by adding a syllable to words that end in a double consonant generally retain both consonants; as, *bliss'ful*, *gruff'ly*, *still'ness*. There are some exceptions in the derivatives of words ending in *ll*. When the syllable *less* or *ly* is added to a word of this termination, one *l* is omitted by all lexicographers, — as in *skil'less*, *ful'ly*, — in order to prevent the meeting of three letters that represent the same sound. So also in the derivatives formed by adding the syllable *ful* or *ness* to the words *dull*, *full*, *skill*, *will* (*dul'ness*, *ful'ness*, *skil'ful*, *wil'ful*), and in those formed by adding the syllable *ment* to *en-roll'*, *in-stall'*, *in-thrall'*, or the syllable *dom* to *thrall* (*en-rol'ment*, *in-stal'ment*, *in-thral'ment*,

thra'dom), one *l*, according to Worcester, and most other lexicographers, should be omitted; but, according to Webster and Goodrich, these words should be spelled with the *l* doubled, as in the primitives. The derivatives of *pontiff*, which have only one *f*, as *pon-tiff'i-cal*, are also exceptions.

§ 179. (8.) Derivatives formed by prefixing a syllable to words that end in a double consonant generally retain both consonants, as, *be-fall*, *un-well*, *de-press*; though some of this class of derivatives from primitives ending in *ll* are spelled in some modern dictionaries, as Smart's, with one *l*, as, *be-fal*, *en-rol*, *fore-tel*, *in-thra*. The words *dis-till*, *ful-fill*, *in-still*, and *un-till*, are generally thus written with one *l*; but, according to Webster and Goodrich, all of these, except the last, should be spelled with the *l* doubled.

§ 180. (9.) Compound words generally retain all the letters which are used in writing the simple words that compose them; as, *all-wise*, *well-bred*. The exceptions are some of the compounds of *all*; as, *al-mighty*, *almost*, *already*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*, *withal*, *therewithal*, *wherewithal*; the word *wherever* (where-ever); the words *chilblain*, *welfare*, *Christmas*, *candlemas*, and others compounded with the word *mass*; the words *artful*, *awful*, *sinful*, and all others similarly compounded with the word *full*; and, according to most lexicographers, the words *fulfil* and *instil*, though, according to Webster and Goodrich, these should be written with the *l* doubled in conformity with the general rule.

§ 181. (10.) The letter *c* is generally followed by *k* to represent the sound of *k* at the end of a monosyllable; as in *back*, *brick*, *thick*, *sick*. The words *arc*, *fisc*, *lac*, *marc*, *orc*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, are exceptions.

§ 182. (11.) In derivatives formed by adding a syllable beginning with *e* or *i* to a word ending with *c*, the letter *k* is inserted after *c*, in order to prevent it from taking the sound of *s*; as in *trafficker*, *trafficking*, *trafficked* (from *traffic*).

§ 183. (12.) In derivatives formed by adding a syllable beginning with a vowel to words that end in a silent *e*, the *e* is omitted, except when it serves to keep *c* or *g* soft, or when its omission would obscure the pronunciation or the meaning. Thus it is omitted in *com'ing*, *hōp'ing*, *sen'si-ble*, *spi'cy*, *su'ing* (from *come*, *hope*, *sense*, *spice*, *sue*); but it is retained in *peace'a-ble*, *change'a-*

ble (from *peace, change*), because, otherwise, *c* and *g*, coming immediately before *a*, would have their hard sound. It is also retained in *hoe'ing, shoe'ing* (from *hoe, shoe*), to prevent the doubt that might arise about their pronunciation, if these words were written *hoing, shoing*; and in *dye'ing, singe'ing, springe'ing, swinge'ing, tinge'ing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), in order that these participles may not be confounded with *dy'ing, sing'ing, spring'ing, swing'ing, ting'ing* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The *e* is generally retained in the word *mileage*; and it was retained by Johnson and Walker in the derivatives formed by adding *able* to the words *move, prove, and sale*, but these derivatives are now more commonly written according to the rule, *movable, provable, salable*.

§ 184. (13.) In the present participles of verbs that end in *ie*, not only is the final *e* omitted on adding the syllable *ing*, but the *i* is changed into *y*; as in *dy'ing, ly'ing, ty'ing, vy'ing* (from *die, lie, tie, vie*).

§ 185. (14.) In derivatives formed by adding a syllable beginning with a consonant to words that end in a silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained; as in *peace'ful, tune'less, move'ment, vile'ly*. There are some exceptions; as, *aw'ful, ar'gument, a-bridg'ment, ac-know'edg-ment, judg'ment, du'ly, tru'ly, whol'ly, nurs'ling, wis'dom*, and such words as are derivatives of any of these. The words *abridgment, acknowledgment*, and the word *judgment*, with its derivatives, are, however, by Walker, Smart, and many others, conformed to the rule, and spelled *abridgement, acknowledgement, judgement, adjudgement, misjudgement, prejudgement*. The word *lodgement* is thus spelled, with a silent *e* in the first syllable, by Johnson, Walker, Smart, Worcester, and most other lexicographers; but, by Webster and Goodrich, the *e* is omitted in this word as well as in the others just enumerated.

§ 186. (15.) In derivatives formed by adding any termination, except one that begins with *i*, to words that end in *y* preceded by a consonant, the *y* is generally changed into *i*; as in *ed'i-fies, ed'i-fied, ea'si-ly, ea'si-er, fan'ci-ful* (from *ed'i-fy, ea'sy, fan'cy*). The derivatives of *dry, shy, and sky* retain the *y*, as in *dry'ly, shy'ness, sky'ey*. In the derivatives of *sly*, the *y* is retained by Worcester and some other lexicographers; but Smart, Webster, and Goodrich spell these words with *i* instead of *y*. The *y* is also retained

when an apostrophe and the letter *s* are added to form the possessive case singular of nouns; as in *city's*, *daisy's*, *sky's*.

§ 187. (16.) In derivatives formed by adding any termination to words that end in *y* preceded by a vowel, the *y* remains, in most cases, unchanged; as in *dis-played'*, *gay'er*, *de-lays'*. The words, *daily*, *laid*, *lain*, *said*, *said* (from *day*, *lay*, *say*), and *staid* (the past tense and past participle of *stay*, — written also *stayed*), together with their compounds, are exceptions.

§ 188. (17.) In derivatives formed by adding a syllable beginning with a vowel to words that end in any vowel sound, the letter or letters representing this sound are generally retained; as in *sub-pa'naed*, *a-gree'ing*, *a-gree'a-ble*, *em-bar'good*, *wood*, *be-stowed'*. When, however, the syllable *ed* is added to verbs that end in *ee*, one *e* is omitted; as in *a-greed'*, *de-creed'*, *freed*.

§ 189. (18.) The plural of nouns is formed regularly by adding the letter *s* to the singular, when ending in a vowel, or by adding the letter *s*, or the syllable *es*, when ending in a consonant. The letter *s* only is added, when the singular ends in a sound which will blend with that of *s*; as in *adieux*, *ideas*, *solos*, *toys*, *cars*, *oaves*, *cliffs*, *ducks*, *hills*, *kegs*, *lads*, *pans*, *paths*, *webs* (See Norm C, p. 34). The syllable *es* is added, when the singular ends in a sound which will not blend with that of *s*, as in *boxes*, *bushes*, *churches*, *crosses*; but in case the singular ends in a silent *e* preceded by soft *c*, by soft *g*, or by *s*, the final *e* is sounded to form the syllable *es*; as in *faces*, *stages*, *vases*. Letters and figures used as nouns plural, and words so used without reference to their meaning, commonly have the plural form indicated by an apostrophe and the letter *s*; as in the expressions, "Dot your *i's*"; "In 44 there are two 4's"; "You use too many *also's*."

§ 190. (19.) The plural of nouns that end in *y* preceded by a consonant or the sound of a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, as in *fancies*, *ladies*, *mercies*, *colloquies* (from *fancy*, *lady*, *mercy*, *colloquy*); but the plural of nouns ending in *y* preceded by any vowel (except *u* sounded as *w*, as in *colloquy*) is formed regularly by adding *s* to the singular; as in *boys*, *days*, *attorneys*, *journeys*, *moneys*, *valleys*. Nouns which now end in *y* formerly ended in *ie*, as, *ladie*, *mercie*; so that the plural termination *ies* was once regular.

§ 191. (20.) The plural of nouns that end in *i* is generally

formed by adding *es* to the singular, as in *alkalies*, *rabbies* (from *alkali*, *rabbi*); but some writers add *s* only.

§ 192. (21.) The plural of nouns that end in *o* is formed regularly by adding *s* to the singular, when the *o* is preceded by a vowel (See § 189), as in *cameos*, *folios* (from *cameo*, *folio*); but, when the *o* is preceded by a consonant, the plural is sometimes formed by adding *s* only, as in *bravos*, *centos*, *zeros*, and sometimes by adding *es*, as in *cargoes*, *echoes*, *mottoes*, *potatoes*.

§ 193. (22.) The plural of the following nouns is formed by changing the final *f* or *fe* into *ves*; namely, *beef*, *calf*, *elf*, *half*, *knife*, *leaf*, *life*, *loaf*, *self*, *sheaf*, *shelf*, *thief*, *wife*, *wolf* (beeves, calves, elves, &c.). The plural of *staff* (staves) is formed by changing *ff* into *ves*; though the plural of its compounds is regular, as in *flagstaffs*. The plural of *wharf*, according to English usage, is *wharfs*, but in the United States it is generally written, as well as pronounced, *wharves*. All other nouns ending in *f*, *ff*, or *fe* have the plural formed regularly by the addition of *s* to the singular.

§ 194. (23.) The plural of the nouns *brother*, *die*, *pea*, and *penny* is formed in two ways, to distinguish different meanings. Thus, that of *brother* is *brothers*, when children of the same parent are referred to, but *brethren*; when the reference is to members of the same society, or congregation, or of the same profession; that of *die* is *dies*, when used in the sense of stamps for coining, but *dice*, if implements for playing are meant; that of *pea* is *pease* for the fruit taken collectively, but *peas* for a number of individual seeds; that of *penny* is *pennies*, when a number of individual coins is spoken of, but *pence*, if reference is made to an aggregate sum, or to a coin, equal in value to a certain number of pennies.

§ 195. (24.) The plural of the following nouns is irregularly formed; namely, *child* (children), *foot* (feet), *goose* (geese), *louse* (lice), *man* (men), *mouse* (mice), *ox* (oxen), *tooth* (teeth), *woman* (women).

§ 196. (25.) The plural of compounds of which the word *man* is the final constituent is formed, after the analogy of this primitive, by changing *man* into *men*, as in *freemen*, *Dutchmen* (from *freeman*, *Dutchman*); but nouns not compound, and ending in the syllable *man*, have the plural formed regularly by adding *s*

to the singular; as, *Germans*, *Mussulmans*, *caymans*, *firmans* (from *German*, *Mussulman*, *cayman*, *firman*).

§ 197. (26.) The plural of compounds consisting of a noun and an adjective is generally indicated by the same change in the noun which it undergoes for the plural when single; as in *knight-errant* (knights-errant), *son-in-law* (sons-in-law). But those compounds of which the adjective *full* — as a suffix, written *ful* — constitutes the last part, have their plural formed by adding *s* to the adjective; as, *handful* (handfuls), *spoonful* (spoonfuls).

§ 198. (27.) Some nouns from foreign languages retain their original plural, as, *antithesis* (antitheses), *axis* (axes), *cherub* (cherubim), *focus* (foci), *larva* (larvæ), *stratum* (strata), *monsieur* (messieurs); and some nouns of this class have two plurals, one after the foreign form and the other after the English form, as, *formula* (formulæ or formulas), *medium* (media or mediums), *memorandum* (memoranda or memorandums), *seraph* (seraphim or seraphs).

§ 199. (28.) There is a class of words, which it was formerly the general usage to write with the termination *our*, that are now commonly written in the United States with the termination *or*, the *u* being omitted; as, *candor*, *color*, *error*, *honor*, *rigor*. Many of these words, however, are still written in England with the *u*.

§ 200. (29.) Most words of two or more syllables which were formerly written with the termination *ick* are now written with the termination *ic*, the *k* being omitted; as, *mimic*, *music*, *public*, *traffic*. When, however, a syllable beginning with *e* or *i* is added to any of these words in forming a derivative, the letter *k* is inserted to keep the *c* hard. — See § 182, Rule 11.

§ 201. (30.) Several words derived from the Latin through the French are variously written with the prefix *en* or *in*; as, *enquire* or *inquire*, *enclose* or *inclose*, *endorse* or *indorse*, — the prefix *en* being the French form of the Latin *in*.

§ 202. (31.) There is a diversity of usage in regard to the mode of spelling the last syllable of many of the verbs which terminate in the sound of *z* preceded by that of long *i*; some writers spelling this syllable *ize*, and others, *ise*; as, *catechize* or *catechise*, *patronize* or *patronise*, *recognize* or *recognise*. As a general rule, though with a few exceptions, those verbs of this class which are derived from Greek verbs ending in $\iota\zeta\omega$ (*izo*), or which

are formed after the analogy of these verbs, have this final syllable spelled *ize*, and in those derived from the French verb *prendre* or its participle *pris* or *prise*, it is written *ise*.

§ 203. (32.) With respect to those words in the spelling of which usage is divided at the present time, both forms, or, if there are more than two, the various forms, are given in this work with references from one to the other; and those modes of spelling which seem to be least supported by usage and by the weight of authority are indicated by printing the words in spaced letters within brackets; though, in some cases, it is very difficult to determine whether one form or another is to be preferred.

NOTE E.—It is well known that Dr. Webster, in his Dictionary of the English Language, made changes in the orthography of many words, some of which he advocated on the ground of etymology, others on that of analogy. Dr. Goodrich, his son-in-law and the editor of the revised edition of that work, published in 1847, four years after the death of Dr. Webster, candidly states that such of these changes as were based on etymology (e. g. *bridegoom* for *bridegroom*, *sether* for *feather*) were never received with favor by the public, and that, Dr. Webster having restored the old orthography in a considerable number of cases after an experiment of twelve years (1828 to 1840), he himself had restored it, in the revised edition, to nearly all that remained. Most of those changes of orthography which seemed to Dr. Webster to be desirable on the ground of analogy have been retained in the editions of his Dictionary published under the editorial care of Dr. Goodrich. They have been extensively adopted in the United States, but they cannot yet be said to have the sanction of any considerable portion of the British public. The following is a brief statement of the modes of spelling which constitute peculiar features of the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary, edited by Goodrich, and published in 1859, and of the reasons assigned for them.

1. Words terminating in *re*, as *centre*, *theatre*, have the termination changed to *er* (*center*, *theater*), except *acre*, *chancre*, *massacre*, and *ogre*, in which the change would lead to an erroneous pronunciation. Words of this class, however, are given in both modes of spelling, a preference only being expressed for the termination *er*, on the ground that other words of like termination, as *chamber*, *cider*, have already undergone this change.

2. Most of those words which by long usage have formed exceptions to the general rule that a final consonant preceded by a single vowel in the primitive is not doubled in the derivative, on adding a syllable beginning with a vowel, unless the accent is on the last syllable, as the derivatives of *trav'el* (usually spelt *trav'el-ler*, *trav'el-ling*, *trav'elled*, &c.) and about fifty other words ending in *l*, together with the derivatives of *bu'as*, *car'bu-ret*, *com'pro-mit*, *sul'phu-ret*, and *wor'ship*, are spelled without

doubling the final consonant of the primitive, in order that they may conform to the general rule. (See § 176.) The final consonant, however, is doubled in the derivatives of *kidnap*. It should be observed that some words in which the letter *l* is doubled are derived from other languages, as *tranquillity* (from L. *tranquillitas*), *crystallize* (from Gr. *κρυσταλλος*), *chancellor* (from L. *cancellarius*, through the French), and do not, therefore, come under the operation of the rule referred to, which applies only to English formatives.

3. The words *enrollment*, *installment*, *inthrall*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, are spelled in this manner, with a double *l*, for the reason that, if spelled with a single *l*, they are liable to be mispronounced by giving to the vowel that precedes this letter its short sound.

4. The words *distill*, *instill*, *fulfill*, are spelled in this manner, with a double *l*, because their derivatives, as *distiller*, *instilling*, *fulfilled*, &c., must be written with the *l* doubled.

5. The derivatives of *dull*, *full*, *skill*, and *will* are spelled with double *l*, as in *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, to prevent the inconvenience of exceptions to a general rule. — See § 178.

6. The words *defense*, *offense*, and *pretense* are thus spelled, with *s* instead of *c*, because *s* is used in the derivatives, as in *defensive*, *offensive*, *pretension*, and because the same change has already been made in the words *expense*, *license*, and *recompense*.

7. The verb *practice* is thus spelled, with *c* instead of *s* before the final *e*, 1st, because similar verbs, as *notice*, *apprentice*, in which the accent is not on the last syllable, are so spelled; 2d, because a distinction of spelling between a noun and a verb of like origin belongs properly to words accented on the last syllable, as *device*, *n.*, *devise*, *v.*; 3d, because such a distinction in spelling this verb with an *s* (*practise*) leads to a wrong pronunciation, the termination *ise* in verbs being usually sounded the same as *ize*. Though this spelling (*practice*) is proposed as the preferable one, the other form (*practise*) is also given.

8. The words *mould* and *moult* are given in this spelling, but a preference is expressed for the forms *mold* and *molt*, on the ground that they belong to the same class of words as *bold*, *colt*, *fold*, *gold*, &c., in which the *u* has either been dropped or was never introduced.

9. *Drought* and *height* are given as the established orthography of these words, but the forms *drouth* and *hight* are, on some accounts, considered preferable, and are given as alternative modes of spelling.

X. COMPOUND WORDS.

§ 204. A compound word is one that consists of two or more simple words, each of which is separately current in the language. The simple words of which a compound is formed are either consolidated in writing or are joined by a hyphen.

Rules for writing Compound Words.

§ 205. I. When each of the parts of a compound word is pronounced with a distinct accent, they should be joined with a hyphen; as, *fel'low-crea'ture*, *man'na-drop'ping*, *twen'ty-one'*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Compounds beginning with the prepositions *over*, *under*, unless the second part of the compound commences with the letter *r*; as, *o'verbear'-ing*, *un'dertak'ing*, *o'ver-rule'*, *un'der-rate'*.

2. A few compounds, mostly pronouns or adverbs, of very common occurrence; as, *here'upon'*, *nev'ertheless'*, *what'soe'ver'*.

3. Compounds terminating in *monger*; as, *tr'onmong'er*.

§ 206. II. When one of the words of which a compound is formed is pronounced without a distinct accent, no hyphen should be inserted between them; as, *black'smith*, *cler'gyman*, *earth'quake*, *ink'stand*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Compounds in which the first word ends with the same letter or digraph as that with which the second begins; as, *fish'-shop*, *flag'-grass*, *head'-dress*, *hop'-pole*, *post'-town*, *sail'-loft*, *snow'-white*, *stair'-rod*.

2. Compounds in which the first word ends, and the second begins, with a vowel; as, *love'-apple*, *pale'-eyed*, *sea'-egg*.

3. Compounds whose meaning or pronunciation would be obscured by writing the parts continuously; as, *gas'-holder*, *loop'-hole*, *pot'-house*, *tea'-chest*. In the first three of these words, if the hyphen were omitted, the letters *s-h*, *p-h*, *t-h*, might be mistaken for the digraphs *sh*, *ph*, *th*, and the words be improperly pronounced *gash'older*, *loo'phole*, *poth'ouse*. In the last of the examples, the omission of the hyphen would confound the word intended with the second person singular of the present indicative active of the verb *to teach* (*teach'est*).

4. Compounds formed by uniting a verb with an adverb, a preposition, or a noun; also those ending in *book* or *tree*; as, *get'-off*, *make'-shift*, *planning-mill*, *set'-to*; *blank'-book*, *blue'-book*, *scrap'-book*; *fir'-tree*, *palm'-tree*, *pine'-tree*.

5. Almost all compound adjectives of whatever mode of formation;

as, *God'-fearing, heart'-sick, ill'-bred, knee'-deep, odd'-looking, one'-eyed, unhoped'-for, worn'-out*. But such adjectives as are formed from compound nouns of one accent, either by the addition of *ed* or *ing*, or by changing *er* into one of these terminations, or which end with one of the words *faced, coming, like*, follow the general rule, and omit the hyphen; as *cob'wedded* (from *cob'web*), *slave'holding* (from *slave'holder*), *bare'faced, forth'coming, bird'like, &c.*

Distinctions between words which are, and words which are not, to be considered as Compounds.

§ 207. It is sometimes difficult to determine whether certain words should be compounded or written separately; and the decision of the question is often made more difficult by the conflicting practice of printers and authors, particularly lexicographers, who are not only at variance with each other in innumerable instances, but, from their frequent inconsistencies, seem to have consulted only their fancy or their convenience in regard to words of this description. The remarks which follow are intended to aid the reader in discriminating between combinations of words which are, and those which are not, properly written as compounds.

§ 208. When two nouns, or a pronoun and a noun, are in apposition, and either of the two is separately applicable to the person or thing designated, they are to be regarded as not constituting a compound word; as, *King David, Lord Byron, Viscount Palmerston, the poet Wordsworth, I Paul, &c.*

EXCEPTION. — The pronouns *he* and *she*, used merely to express sex, are united by a hyphen to the nouns which they precede and qualify; as, *he-calf, she-bear*.

§ 209. Nouns not in apposition, and of which only one is separately applicable to the person or thing designated, — or of which the first may be placed after the second with a preposition or phrase expressing the relation of the two words, — are properly regarded and written as compound words; as, *bedtime*, the time for going to bed; *bookseller*, a seller of books; *corkscrew*, a screw for drawing corks; *wine-merchant*, a merchant who deals in wine; *workshop*, a shop for work.

§ 210. When the first of two nouns is used adjectively to express the matter or substance of which the thing designated by the second is made, each word preserving its proper accent, they are to be regarded as not forming a compound word; as,

brass key, cotton cloth, glass dish, gold ring, stone jar, silk dress, tin pan.

§ 211. When a noun, either simple or compound, is used before another noun, instead of an adjective, or to supply the place of one, the two nouns are properly written as distinct words; as, *angel visitant* (for *angelic visitant*), *church government* (for *ecclesiastical government*), a *custom-house officer*, *noonday sun* (for *meridian sun*), *party hatred*, *summer flowers*.

§ 212. Two words, of which the latter is a noun, though in their usual construction separate, are compounded with a hyphen, when put before a noun which they qualify, but are set apart from the word qualified; as, a *bird's-eye view*, a *first-class hotel*, *high-water mark*, *Bowdoin-square church*, *New-England scenery*, *New-London bridge*.

§ 213. If a noun in the possessive case, and the noun governing it, no longer retain the idea of property or ownership which the words, when literally taken, convey, they should be written as a compound word, with an apostrophe and a hyphen; as, *bishop's-cap*, *king's-evil*, *lady's-finger*, *Solomon's-seal*. But such phrases as *Baffin's Bay*, *Blackfriars' Bridge*, *King's College*, *Regent's Park*, *St. James's Palace*, and other titles of honor or distinction, are properly written as separate words.

§ 214. If a noun in the possessive case, and the noun governing it, are used in their literal sense, and at the same time have but one accent, they should be written as compound words, without a hyphen and without any apostrophe; as, *beeswax*, *doomsday*, *townsman*.

§ 215. Compound nouns are sometimes formed by uniting with a hyphen a verb and an adverb, preposition, or noun; as, a *break-down*, a *pulling-up*, a *take-off*, a *spelling-book*.

§ 216. Adjectives are frequently compounded with nouns, when the compound thus formed admits of but one accent. If the adjective precedes the noun, the two words are properly written continuously, or without a hyphen; as, *black'bird*, *blue'bell*, *fore'ground*, *red'breast*, *strong'hold*, *wild'firs*. When the adjective follows the noun, the two words should be joined with a hyphen; as, *an'kle-deep*, *blood'-red*, *foot'-sore*, *stone'-cold*, except words ending with one of the adjectives *faced*, *coming*, *like*. (See § 206, Exc. 5.) But when the noun and the adjective which qualifies it are pronounced each with a distinct accent, the two words should be written separately (as, *church visitant*, *common sense*, *high sheriff*,

life eternal, prime minister), unless they are used as epithets; as, *common sense*, in the phrase *common-sense* philosophy.

§ 217. Two numerals expressing a number which is the sum of the two are connected with a hyphen (as, *thirty-four*); otherwise, no hyphen is used, and the two numerals are written as separate words; as, *four hundred*. Monosyllabic cardinal numerals denoting more than *one*, and followed by either of the words *fold* or *penny*, are consolidated with it; as, *threefold, threepenny*: if of more than one syllable, they are joined with a hyphen; as, *sixteen-fold, sixteen-penny*. *Pence*, preceded by a monosyllabic numeral, is consolidated with it; as, *sixpence, ninepence*: if preceded by a numeral of more than one syllable, the two words are written separately; as, *fourteen pence*. Such fractional terms as *one-half, four-fifths, five-sevenths, &c.*, are commonly written with a hyphen, as compound words; so also such expressions as a *half-dollar, a quarter-box, &c.*

§ 218. Epithets formed of an adverb ending in *ly*, and a past participle, are generally written as two separate words; as, a *cunningly contrived* scheme, a *newly married* man, a *poorly built* house.

§ 219. When an adverb and a participle, or a preposition and a participle, are placed after the noun they qualify, they should be written separately, as distinct words; as, the sentence *above cited*, a passage *much admired*, a matter *soon settled*.

§ 220. When words form only a phrase, — an idiomatic expression, or a compound term in which each word is taken literally, — they should be written as separate words (as, *after all, by and by, for ever, hand in hand, one's self, on high*), unless they are used adjectively and placed before the nouns they qualify, when they should be joined by the hyphen; as, the *never-to-be-forgotten* hero, an *out-of-the-way* place.

§ 221. It is impossible to lay down principles by which the inquirer may be enabled, in every case, to decide whether words should be compounded or not; but, as most anomalous compounds are given in their proper places in the Vocabulary, it will be sufficient to remember the following general rule given by Gould Brown, in his "Grammar of English Grammars": "Words otherwise liable to be misunderstood, must be joined together or written separately, as the sense and construction may happen to require." Thus, *negro-merchant* will mean a merchant who buys and sells negroes, but *negro merchant*, a merchant who is a negro.

XI. PREFIXES.

§ 222. When a prefix ends with a different letter from that with which the radical part of the word begins, the combination thus formed should be written continuously, as one unbroken word; as in *contradict*, *preternatural*, *substantial*, *transaction*.

NOTE.—The prefixes *ex* and *vice* are sometimes followed by a hyphen, as in *ex-president*, *vice-legate*, *vice-president*; but *vicegerent*, *vicegerency*, *viceroy*, *viceroyal*, *viceroyalty*, follow the rule.

§ 223. When a prefix ends with a vowel, and the radical word with which it is combined begins with a vowel, the hyphen is used between them to denote that both vowels are pronounced separately; as in *co-operate*, *fore-ordain*, *pre-occupy*, *re-instate*.

NOTE.—Instead of the hyphen between the adjacent vowels, in such cases, many printers and authors use a diæresis over the second vowel. The prefixes *bi* and *tri* are exempted from the operation of this rule; as in *biennial*, *triune*.

§ 224. When a dissyllabic prefix ends with the same consonant as that with which the radical part of a word of several syllables begins, it is followed by a hyphen; as in *counter-revolution*, *inter-radial*. The hyphen is also used after prefixes of rare occurrence ending with a vowel, even when the radical word begins with a consonant; as, *electro-magnetic*, *centro-lineal*, *mucoso-saccharine*.

XII. SYLLABICATION.

§ 225. A syllable, in the spoken language, has already (§ 60) been defined to be an elementary sound or a combination of elementary sounds uttered by a single impulse of the voice. A syllable, in the written language, is a letter or a combination of letters representing a syllable in the spoken language.

§ 226. Syllabication, in writing and printing, is the art of arranging the letters of words in groups corresponding to the natural divisions of the spoken words caused by the action of the organs of speech. A practical acquaintance with this subject is

very necessary, in order to be able to divide words correctly at the end of a line, when, from want of space, one or more syllables must be carried over to the beginning of the next line. The following rules are observed, in this case, by the best writers; and they are also generally observed, in this work, in dividing words into syllables for the purpose of exhibiting their exact pronunciation. — See NOTE F, p. 79.

Rules for Syllabication.

§ 227. (1.) Compound words should be separated, at the end of a line, into the simple words which compose them; as, *apple-tree* (not *ap-ple-tree*), *no-body* (not *nobod-y*), *what-ever* (not *whatev-er*).

§ 228. (2.) Prefixes, suffixes, and grammatical terminations should be separated from the radical words to which they belong, whenever this can be done without misrepresenting the pronunciation; as in *trans-mit*, *lead-er*, *rend-ing* (not *tran-smit*, *lea-der*, *ren-ding*).

NOTE. — The application of this rule frequently enables us to distinguish words of like spelling but of unlike pronunciation and meaning; as, *re-petition* (to petition again) and *rep-etition* (iteration); *bless-ed* (adjective) and *blessed* (past tense and past participle of the verb to bless); *hind-er* (in the rear) and *hin-der* (to retard).

In ordinary writing and printing, when a suffix or a grammatical termination beginning with a vowel follows a single consonant preceded by a single vowel having its long sound, the consonant is attached to the suffix or termination, in order that the preceding vowel may not seem to have its short sound; as in *fra-mer*, *gra-cest*, *ta-keth*, *vi-ny*, *wa-ging*, *advi-sory*. In some pronouncing dictionaries, however, which indicate the various sounds of the vowels and consonants by means of diacritical marks, the suffix is generally separated from the consonant, in order that the root of the word may be more clearly presented to the eye.

When a suffix or a grammatical termination beginning with a vowel is added to a word of one syllable ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel (as *glad*, *plan*), or to a word of more than one syllable, ending in the same manner, and accented on the last syllable (as *al-lot'*, *begin'*), that consonant is doubled according to § 176, and the letter of the two consonants must be joined to the suffix or the termination; as in *glad-der*, *glad-dest*, *plan-ner*, *plan-nest*, *plan-neth*, *al-lot-ted*, *begin-ning*. — See Rule 4, § 230.

§ 229. (3.) Two vowels coming together, and neither forming a digraph nor representing a compound vowel sound (See § 6),

must be divided into separate syllables; as in *a-orta*, *curi-osity*, *o-olite*, *ortho-epy*.

§ 230. (4.) When two or more consonants, capable of beginning a syllable, come between two vowels of which the first is long, they are joined to the second (as in *fa-ble*, *tri-ble*, *be-stride*), unless the second vowel begins a suffix, when they are joined to the first vowel (as in *wast-ed*, *wast-ing*). (See Rule 2.) When the consonants are not capable of beginning a syllable, or when the vowel preceding them is short, the first consonant must be joined to the former vowel; as in *an-gel*, *ban-ner*, *cam-bric*, *fer-tile*, *oc-tave*, *sym-bol*; *pet-rify*, *sac-rament*, *min-strel*.

§ 231. (5.) When a single consonant or a consonant digraph occurs between two vowels, the first of which is under the accent, it is joined to the former vowel, if that is short, as in *hăb'-it*, *prŏph'-et*, *vīv'-id*, *ĕp''-idĕm'-ic*, except when the consonant and the following vowel have together the sound of *sh* in *shall* (No. 37, § 46), or of *z* in *azure* (No. 38, § 47), as in *of-fi'cial*, *vī'sion*. (See § 234, Rule 8.) If the former vowel is not short, and is under the accent, the consonant or digraph is joined to the latter vowel; as in *fa'ther*, *fĕ'ver*, *vī'tal*, *hŏ'ty*, *du'ty*.

NOTE. — In all the cases embraced by this rule, the single consonant or the consonant digraph between two vowels has the effect described in § 66.

§ 232. (6.) When a single consonant or a consonant digraph occurs between two vowels, the second of which is under the accent, the consonant or digraph is joined to that vowel; as in *a-side'*, *be-neath'*, *de-ceive'*, *epi-dem'ic*, *e-phem'eral*.

EXCEPTION. — The letter *x*, so situated, is joined to the former vowel (as in *lux-u'ri-ous*), both to keep the vowel in its short sound, and because this consonant, when initial, always represents the sound of *s* in *zeal*. — See § 40.

§ 233. (7.) When a single consonant occurs between two vowels not under the accent, it is joined to the latter; as in *ni'ce-ty*, *mem'o-ry*, *mod'i-fi-ca'tion*.

EXCEPTIONS. — If the latter vowel begins a termination, the consonant is joined to the preceding vowel; as in *rig'or-ous*. (See Rule 2, § 228.) When the vowel *e* succeeds an accented syllable, and is followed by the single consonant *r*, these two letters are joined in the same syllable; as in *lit'er-al*, *gen'er-al*, *mis'er-y*, &c. These words, as Walker remarks, "can never be pronounced *lit-e-ral*, *gen-e-ral*, *mis-e-ry*, &c., without the appearance of affectation."

§ 234. (8.) The terminations *cean*, *cian*, *cial*, *tial*, *ceous*, *cious*, *geous*, *tious*, *sion*, *tion*, and others of similar formation, must not be divided; as in the words *o-cean*, *physi-cian*, *so-cial*, *par-tial*, *preda-ceous*, *gra-cious*, *coura-geous*, *ambi-tious*, *man-sion*, *na-tion*.

§ 235. (9.) Some words cannot be so divided, at the end of a line, as unequivocally to show their true pronunciation; as, *acid*, *docile*, *luring*, *miry*, *poring*, *register*. It is, therefore, desirable to avoid the division of such words.

§ 236. (10.) The letters which form a syllable must never, from want of space, be separated at the end of a line.

NOTE F.—As the word *syllable* (Gr. συλλαβή, from σύν, with, together, and λαμβάνω, to take) literally means only a *collection*, it is not necessarily restricted either to a combination of sounds produced by a single impulse of the voice, or to the collection of letters by which such a combination of sounds is represented. Syllabication may, therefore, be a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. In spelling-books, in which the sound of words forms a main object of attention, the division into syllables is intended to represent the true pronunciation as accurately as possible, no regard being paid to the derivation or mode of composition. Etymological syllabication is a different operation; it is a division of words into such parts as serve to show their origin and primary meaning; as, *ortho-graphy*, *theo-logy*, &c. In the division of words at the end of a line, the etymological principle of syllabication is generally allowed to prevail over the orthoëpical, unless the pronunciation is misrepresented by it. The rules generally adopted, in this case, by American writers and printers, are those given above; and it will be observed that, in every instance in which an etymological division would corrupt or obscure the pronunciation, the orthoëpical mode prevails over it. In English practice, however, the etymological principle is followed to a somewhat greater extent than in the United States, derivative words being resolved into their primitives (as *apo-strophe*, *carni-vorous*), and a single consonant or a consonant digraph between two vowels being joined to the latter (as *ba-lance*, *le-vel*, *spi-rit*, *pro-phet*, *sy-nod*, *mo-no-po-ly*). The letter *x*, however, and single consonants belonging to the former part of a compound or derivative word, are exempted from the operation of the latter rule (as *ex-ist*, *up-on*, *dis-arm*).

EXPLANATIONS.

In addition to what appears in the Table of Elementary Sounds (p. 12) and in the key-line at the bottom of each page of the Vocabulary, the following explanations will be needed for understanding the notation made use of in this Manual:—

Words are not respelled for pronunciation except when the sound of a letter or of letters in the ordinary orthography is liable to be mistaken for some other sound; and often, when such a case occurs, the single syllable only which presents the difficulty is respelled.

As *e* final is, in most cases, silent, and usually has the effect, when following a single consonant, to lengthen the vowel that precedes it, as in *ale*, *glebe*, *site*, *tone*, *tune*, words and syllables in which a silent *e* final follows a single consonant and a single vowel are not generally marked nor respelled for pronunciation, except when the vowel that precedes the consonant is short.

When one letter of a vowel digraph is marked, it is to be considered as representing the sound of that digraph, and the other letter is to be regarded as silent; as in *gain*, *day*, *plaid*, *bread*, *die*, *steve*, *bowl*, *four*, *dor*, *dæ*, *fead*. No mark is used for the digraph *ee* for the reason that its sound is almost invariably that of long *e*.

The combined letters *ou* and *ow*, when unmarked, and when the word in which they occur is not respelled, are sounded as in *our*, *now*.

As it is a general rule of the language that the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y* have their long sound at the end of an accented syllable, as in *fa'tal*, *le'gal*, *k'om*, *to'tal*, *tu'tor*, *ty'rant*, and their short sound when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as in *an'tic*, *hel'met*, *fin'ish*, *frol'ic*, *mus'ket*, *mys'tic*, they are not generally marked in either of these situations, except in cases that do not conform to the rule.

The letter *c* is hard, or has the sound of *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, and also before *t* when final; as in *cap*, *cold*, *cup*, *cloak*, *crag*, *act*: it is hard at the end of a word, and also at the end of a syllable unless the next syllable begins with *e*, *i*, or *y* as in *arc*, *hav'oc*, *sec'ond*. It is soft, or has the sound of *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y* in the same syllable, and also at the end of a syllable, if the next syllable begins with any one of these letters, in which case it is represented by *ç*; as in *cent*, *cite*, *face*, *cy'press*, *fan'cy*, *ap'id*.

The letter *g* is hard, or has the sound of *g* in *go*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *h*, *l*, *r*, and *w*: it is hard also at the end of a word and at the end of a syllable, unless the next syllable begins with *e*, *i*, or *y*. It is soft, or has the sound of *j*, before *e*, *i*, or *y*, unless the respelling indicates a different sound.

The letter *q* has always the sound of *k*, and it is always followed by *u*; and these letters have together the sound of *kw*, as in *quail* (*kwāl*), *quit* (*kwit*), except in some words from the French in which the *u* is silent, as in *pique* (*pëk*), *co-quette'* (*ko-ket'*).

The letter *x* has the sound of *ks*, as in *tax*, *wax*, except when the respelling indicates a different sound.

The digraph *ph* has generally the sound of *f*, as in *phrase*, *seraph*. The few words in which it has not this sound are respelled.

The syllable *tion* is generally pronounced *shun*, as in *na'tion*; and the syllable *sion* has also the same sound, except when it is preceded by a vowel, in which case it has the sound of *zhun*, as in *e-ra'sion*, *ad-he'sion*, *de-ci'sion*, *ex-plo'sion*, *con-fu'sion*.

The vowels *e*, *i*, and *y*, before *r* in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable, are sounded as in *her*, *mer'cy*, *vir'tue*, *myr'tle*. — See § 21, NOTE.

The combined consonants *ng* are used, in the respelling of French words, to replace *n* or *m*, as a mere sign of nasality in the preceding vowel sound. The French nasal vowel sounds differ from the sounds of the English syllables *ang*, *ang*, *ong*, *ung*, in being formed by allowing the voice to pass simultaneously through the nose and the mouth, and without any contact of the tongue and the soft palate.

Words from foreign languages, often used in English, but not thoroughly Anglicized, as *Ennui*, *Verbatim*, are printed in Italics.

Spaced Roman letters are used, within brackets, to distinguish modes of spelling that are not so generally prevalent or so well authorized as the other form given in the Vocabulary, but which are sanctioned or recorded as modern by one or more of the eminent lexicographers whose names are given below in the list of abbreviations. (See Abridgement.) A few words, in regard to which there may be a doubt whether one or the other of two modes of spelling them is the more common or the better authorized, are printed in both forms, — in spaced letters within brackets, as well as in close type without brackets. (See Apopthegm and Apothegm.)

A heavy hyphen (-) is used to distinguish such compound words as should have their parts connected by a hyphen in ordinary writing and printing; as, *to-morrow*. Such derivative words as have prefixes that are commonly joined to the primitive by a hyphen are distinguished in the same way; as, *co-operate*.

The exhibition of authorities for the different pronunciations of a word applies to all the derivative or related words, unless some intimation is given to the contrary.

The figures which follow words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Introduction.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> adjective.	<i>N.</i> note.	<i>Gr.</i> Greek.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>part.</i> participle.	<i>Heb.</i> Hebrew.
<i>coll.</i> colloquial.	<i>pl.</i> plural.	<i>It.</i> Italian.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.	<i>L.</i> Latin.
<i>Eng.</i> English or England.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.	<i>Sp.</i> Spanish.
<i>Exc.</i> exception.	<i>Rem.</i> Remark.	<i>Gd.</i> Goodrich.
<i>fem.</i> feminine.	<i>v.</i> verb.	<i>Sm.</i> Smart.
<i>int.</i> interjection.	<i>Ar.</i> Arabic.	<i>Wb.</i> Webster.
<i>mas.</i> masculine.	<i>Fr.</i> French.	<i>Wk.</i> Walker.
<i>n.</i> noun.	<i>Ger.</i> German.	<i>Wr.</i> Worcester.



A

MANUAL

OF

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

AND

SPELLING.

AARONIC

Aa-ron'ic (*a-ron'ik*), 109.
 Aa-ron'ic-al, 108, 171.
 Ab'a-ca, 72.
 Ab'a-cist.
 A-back'.
 Ab'a-cus, 106, 170.
 A-baft', 12, 131.
 Ab-äl'ien-ate (*-äl'yen-*).
 Ab-äl'ien-ät-ed, 183, 228.
 Ab-äl'ien-ät-ing.
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 A-bate', 23.
 A-bät'ed, 183.
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 160.]
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ab-a-té'), 184 (161), *n.*
 a kind of intrench-
 ment.

A-ba'tis (161), *n.* an offi-
 cer of the stables.
 Ab'a-tised (*-tizd*).
 A-bät'or, *n.* one who
 abates. [Law term.
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tuor').
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 or *ab-dik'a-tiv*, Gd.
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Sm. Wr.; ab-do'men
 or *ab'do-men*, Gd.
 155].
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ä, ë, î, ö, ü, *y*, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, *y*, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in fall; ê as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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 155].
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 (rij'i-néz).
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 A-bor'tive, 84.
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 A-bout', 28.
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 A-brade', 23.
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 [A bridgement, 203].
 The prevailing usage
 is to omit the *e* after the *g*
 in this word, as also in *ac-*
knowledgment, *judgment*,
 though its insertion is more
 in accordance with analog-
 ogy. Todd, in his edition
 of Johnson's Dictionary,
 restores the *e* to these
 words from which John-
 son had omitted it, "in or-
 der," as Smart remarks,
 "that they may not ex-
 hibit the otherwise unex-
 ampled irregularity of *g*
 soft before a consonant."
 For the same reason Smart
 spells these words in his
 Dictionary with an *e* fol-
 lowing *g*.
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 Ab-scind' (-sind'), 162.
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sis'a) [pl. *Ab-scis'sa*,
 198.]
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so-lu-to-ry or *ab-sol'-*
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 Ab-tract'ion, 234.
 Ab-tract'ive, 84.
 Ab-tract'ly, or Ab-
 stract'ly (*ab'strakt-ly*,
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ab-*

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ý, short; ä as in far, a as in fast, ä as in

strakt'ly, Wk. Sm. 155].
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Ac-cept'a-bly, 93.
Ac-cept'ance, 169.
Ac-cept-a'tion, 112, 228.
Ac-cept'ed.
Ac-cept'er, *n.* one who accepts. [See *Acceptor*, 160].
Ac-cept'ing.
Ac-cept'or, *n.* one who accepts a draft, &c. [Law term.—See *Acceptor*, 160].
Ac-cess', or **Ac'cess** [so Wr. Gd.; *ak'ses'*, Wk. Sm. 155].
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☞ "Accessory claims a slight etymological preference, but is less usual." *Smart*.

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Ac-count', 28.
Ac-count-a-bil'i-ty.
Ac-count'a-ble, 164, 171.
Ac-count'ant.

☞ Sometimes spelled *Accountant* when used in a technical sense, as in the term *Accountant-General*, an officer in the English Court of Chancery.

Ac-count'-book, 206, Exc. 4.
Ac-count'ed.
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fall; s as in there; oo as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Ac-coup'le (-kúp'l), 164.
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Worcester is the only lexicographer, except Knowles, who is uniform in his mode of pronouncing words that end in *phy-lous*. Knowles places the accent on the antepenult. Of the *fourteen* words of this class found in Smart's Dictionary, *six* are accented on the antepenult, and *eight* on the penult. Of the *seventeen* found in the last edition of Webster's Dictionary, edited by Goodrich, *fifteen* have the accent on the antepenult, and *two*, which are added in the Appendix, on the penult.

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fall; *o* as in there; *ö* as in foot; *o* as in facile; *gh* as *g* in go; *th* as in this.

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fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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^{ag} Pronounced *ajed*, except in compound words, as *full-aged*, in which it is pronounced *ajd*.
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ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

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 Âil'ing.
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fall; ð as in there; ðp as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

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 Al'i-oth [so Wr. ; *al'i-oth*, Gd. 155.]
 Al'i-ped.
 Al'i-quānt [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd. ; *al'i-kwōnt*, Wk. 155.]
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 hest, 203.]
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 Al-ka-les'cen-cy, 171.
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 Sm. ; *al'ka-lī*, or *al'*
ka-lī, Gd. 155.]
 Al'ka-li-fi-a-ble (116) [so
 Wb. Gd. ; *al-ka-lī-fi-*
a-blī, Wr. 155.]
 Al'ka-li-fi-ed, 186.
 Al'ka-li-fy (94) [so Wb.
 Gd. ; *al-ka-lī-fy*, Sm.
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līn, Wk. Sm. ; *al'ka-*
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 [so Wk. Wr. ; *al-le'-*
gj-ans, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Smart respells this
 word thus, *al-le'jance*; the
 apostrophe being used by
 him to represent a slight
 sound resembling that of
 consonant *y*. — See § 26.
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 Al-lo-ca'tur (L.).
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 [so Sm. Wb. Gd. ; *al-*
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ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long ; ä, è, ì, ö, ü, ý, short ; ä as in far, è as in fast, ä as in

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 Al'ter, v. to change. [See Altar, 160.]
 Al'ter-a-bil'i-ty, 171.
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 Al'ter-a-tive, 84, 171.
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 Am-a-tive-ness, 156.
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 Smart says, "Em-bas-sa-tor is consistent with embassy, but is not usual." Worcester remarks, "The immediate derivation of

fall; é as éa there; óo as éa foot; ç as éa facile; gh as g éa go; th as éa this.

the word from the French is a reason for preferring *ambassador*. Webster and Goodrich allow that *ambassador* is more common, but they prefer *ambassador* for the reason that this form corresponds with *embassy*.

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 Am-bro'si-al (-*zhi-*), 171.
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 Am-bro-type, 105.
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ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, ý, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

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- An-ach'ro-nism (an-ak'-ro-nizm), 52, 133.
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- An'a-glyph, 35, 170.
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- An-a-glyp'tic.
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- An'a-lÿze (171), v. to resolve by analysis. [See Annalize, 160.]
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- An'ces-tress [so Wr.; an-ces'tress, Gd. 155.]
- Anch'or (angkl'ur) (52, 54), n. an instrument to hold a vessel. [See Anker, 160.]
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- An-cho'vy (44) [not an'cho-vy, 153.]
- Anch'y-lose (angkl'-lōs).
- Anch'y-losed (angkl'-lōst) [so Gd.; angkl'-lōzd, Wr. 155.]
- Anch'y-lōs-ing (angkl'-lōs-).

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- An'ti* (Gr.), *prep.*
against [See *Ante*, 180.]
- An-ti-ag'id.*
- An-ti-asth-mat'ic* (-*ast-mat'*).
- An-ti-bac-chi'us* (L.) (-*bak-ki'us*) [so *Wr.*, *an-ti-bak'ki-us*, *Sm.* Gd. 155.]
- An-ti-brach'i-al* (-*brak'i-al*, or -*bra'ki-al*) [-*brak'i-al*, Gd.; *bra'ki-al*, *Wr.* 155.]
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- An-ti-dys'u-ric* [so Gd.; *an-ti-diz'u-rik*, *Wr.* 155]
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- An-ti-mon'ic.*
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- An-ti-no'mi-an*, 169.
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- An'ti-phon.*
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ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ê, i, ö, ü, y, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

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fall; ð as in there; ö as in foot; ç as in facile; gñ as in go; th as in this.

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- Ā-re-o-met'ric-al.
 Ā-re-om'e-try.
 Ā-re-op'a-gist.
 Ā-re-op'a-gite [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ar-e-op'a-ist*, Sm. 155.]
 Ā-re-op'a-gus (170) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ar-e-op'a-gus*, Sm. 155.]
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 Ar'gand.
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 Ar-gil'lo-cal-ca're-ous.
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- Ā-ris-to-tes'i-an [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ar-is-to-tes'i-yan*, Sm. 155.]
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- Ar'rôw**, 46, 66, N.; 170.
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A-run-din'e-ous.
A-rus'pico, 169.
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As (*az*) (161), *ad.* & *conj.* in the manner that; because.
As-a-fet'i-da [*Asa-fetida*, 203.]
 —
 — Walker, Smart and Goodrich, prefer the first form; Worcester the second. Goodrich gives also the forms *Asafetida*, and *Asaafetida*.
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As-cend'ent [*Ascendant*, 203.]
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As-ct'ic, 39, 171.
As-ct'i-cism (*-ctizm*), 133, 136.
As'ci-an (*ash'i-an*) [so Gd., *ash'yan*], Wr. 155.]

fall; â as in there; ôo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

As-cid'i-an, 169.
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 [so Wr. Gd.; *ash'yi*,
 Sm. 155.]
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ī-sizm), 133, 136.
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 A-skew' (*a-sku'*), 26.
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 A-slānt', 11.
 A-sleep, 13.
 A-slope', 24.
 As-mo-næ'an (-*næ'an*)
 . [A smonean, 203.]
 Asp, 12, 131.
 As-pār'a-gus (170).

⚠ This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *sparrow-grass*. Walker remarks of this form of the word: "It may be observed that such words as the vulgar do not know how to spell, and which convey no definite idea of the thing, are frequently changed by them into such words as they do know how to spell, and which do convey some definite idea. The word in question is an instance of it."

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 A-sperm'ote.
 As-perse', 21, Note.
 As-persed' (-*perst'*), 165,
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 As-pers'er, 183.
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 As-per'sion, 171.
 As-pers'ive, 84.
 As-phalt', 121.
 As-phalt'ic, 35.
 As-phal'tum, 35.
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 As-phys'i-a, 16, 171.
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 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *as-*
pir'ant, or *as'pi-rant*,
 Wr. 155.]
 As'pi-rate, n. & v. 73.
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 A-squint', 34, 52.
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 As-sas'sin, 170, 230.
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 ment:—v. to agree;
 to consent. [See As-
 cent, 160.]
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ry, Wr. 155.]
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yā') [so Sm.; *ās-in-yā'*,
 or *ās-ig-nat'*, Wr.; *as-*
sig-nat, Gd. 154, 155.]
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 As-sign-ee' (-*sin-e'*), 122,
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shī).
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- bl*, [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; (*as-so'sha-bl*), Wb. Gd. 155.]
As-so'ci-ate, *n.* & *v.* (*so'shī-āt*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *as-so'shāt*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
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At-ra-ment-a'ri-ōis.
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A-trip'.
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At-tached' (*-tach'*), 165, Note C, p. 34.
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At-tack', *n.* & *v.* 10, 52.

fall; *ā* as *ān* there; *ō* as *ōn* foot; *ē* as *ēn* facile; *g* as *gēn* go; *th* as *thēn* this.

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 At-tempt'ing (-*temt'*).
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 At-tend'ant, 169.
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 At-ten'u-ate, *a.* & *v.* 73.
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 At-ti-tu'di-nal.
 At-tol'lent, 170.
 At-torn' (*at-turn'*) [A t t u r n, 203.]
 At-tor'ney (-*turny*), 156.
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 At'tra-hent [so Wk. Sm. Wr; *at-tra'hent*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 At-trib'u-ta-ble, 164.
 At'tri-bute, *n.* 161.
 At-trib'ute, *v.* 161.
 At-trib'ut-ed, 183.
 At-trib'ut-ing.
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 At-tune', 26.
 [A t t u r n, 203. — See A t t o r n.]
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 Au'ction-a-ry 72.
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 Au'di-bly, 93.
 Au'di-ence (169) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *au'di-ens*, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Au'dit, *n.* & *v.*
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 Au'di-tor, 88, 169.
 Au-di-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Au'di-to-ry, 86, 93.
 Au'di-tress.
 Au-ge'an, 110.
 Au'ger (*aw'gur*) (138), *n.* an instrument for boring. [See Augur, 160.]
 Aught (*awt*) (162), *n.* any thing.
aw Incorrectly written O u g h t. — See O u g h t, 160.
 Au'gite, 45.
 Aug'ment, *n.* 103, 161.
 Aug-ment', *v.* 103, 161.
 Aug-ment'a-ble, 164.
 Aug-ment-a'tion.
 Aug-ment'a-tive.
 Aug-ment'er, 77.
 Au'gur (169), *n.* a sooth-sayer: — *v.* to foretell. [See Auger, 160.]
 Au'gured (*aw'gurd*), 165.
 Au'gur-er.

Au-gu'ri-al.
 Au'gu-ry, 91, 93.
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 Au-gus'tines (-*finz*), *n.*
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 [A u n e, 203.]
 Au'na-ger (*aw'na-ger*) (162) [A u l n a g e r, 203. — See Alnager.]
 Aunt (*ant*) (11), *n.* a female related to a person by being the sister of that person's father or mother. [See Ant, 160.]
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 Âu-to-bi-o-graph'ic.
 Âu-to-bi-o-graph'ic-al.
 Âu-to-bi-og'ra-phy, 168.
 Âu-to-car'pois.
 Âu-toch'thon (Gr.) (*aw-tok'*) [pl. *Âu-toch-tho-nês (-nêz)*, 198.]
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 Âu-toch'tho-nous (*-tok'*).
 Âu-toc'ra-cy, 108, 169.
 Âu'to-crat.
 Âu-to-crat'ic, 109.
 Âu-to-crat'ic-al, 108.
 Âu-toc'ra-trice, 160.
 Âu-toc'ra-trix.
 Âuto-da-fe (Port.) (*aw-to-da-fa'*) [pl. *Âutos-da-fe*, 198.]
 Âuto-de-fe (Sp.) (*aw-to-da-fa'*) [pl. *Âutos-de-fe*, 198.]
 Âu-tog'e-nous (*-toj'e*).
 Âu'to-graph, 171.
 Âu'to-graph'ic.
 Âu'to-graph'ic-al.
 Âu-tog'ra-phy, 108.
 Âu'to-math.
 Âu-to-mat'ic, 109.
 Âu-to-mat'ic-al, 108.
 Âu-tom'a-tism (*-tizm*).
 Âu-tom'a-ton (170) [L. pl. *Âu-tom'a-ta*; Eng. pl. *Âu-tom'a-tons (-tonz)*, 198.]
 Âu-tom'a-toûs.
 Âu-tom'e-ter, 108.
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 Âu-ton'o-my.
 Âu-top'sic.
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 A-vâll'a-ble, 164.
 A-vâll'ed, 166.
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av-a-lâsh', Sm.; *av-a-lanch'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Avant-courier (Fr.) (*av-âng'koo-rêr*) [so Wr. Gd.; *av-âng'koo-rêr*, Sm. 164, 155.]
 A-vânt'guârd (*av-ânt'gârd*, or *av-âng'gârd*) [*av-ânt'gârd*, Wb. Gd.; *av-ânt'gârd*, or *av-âng'gârd*, Wr.; *av-ânt'gârd*, Wk.; *av-âng'gârd*, Sm. 184, 155.]
 Av'a-ri-ce, 169, 170.
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 Av-a-tar' [so Sm. Wr.; *av-a-tar'*, or *av-ê'tar'*, Gd. 154, 155.]
 A-vâunt', 17.
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 A-venge', 15, 45.
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 Av'ens (*av'ens*).
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 A-vent'u-rine.
 Av'e-nûe, 169, 170.
 A-ver', 21, N.
 Av'er-age, 176.
 A-ver'ment.
 A-verred' (*-verrd'*), 165, [176.]
 A-ver'ring.
 A-vêr'ro-ist.
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 A-verse', 21, N.
 A-ver'sion, 171.
 A-vert', 21, N.
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 A-vid'it-ty, 170.
 Av-o-ca'tion, 170.
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 A-void', 27.
 A-void'a-ble, 164.
 A-void'ance, 169.
 A-void'ed.
 A-void'er.
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 Av-oir-du-pois' (*av-ur-du-pois'*, 171).
 Av'o-set, 170.
 A-vouch', 28.
 A-vouch'ed' (*-vouch'd'*), 165; Note C, p. 34.

A-vouch'er.
 A-vouch'ing.
 A-vow', 28.
 A-vow'al.
 A-vow'ed, 165.
 A-vow-ee', 122.
 A-vow'er.
 A-vow'ry.
 A-valued' (*-valst'*), Note C, p. 34.
 A-val'sion.
 A-vun-cu-lar (*-vung'*), 54, 106.
 A-wâit', 23.
 A-wâit'ed.
 A-wâit'ing.
 A-wake', 23.
 A-wa'ken (*-wa'kn*), 149.
 A-wa'kened (*-wa'kn'd*).
 A-wa'ken-ing (*-wa'kn*).
 A-wârd', 17.
 A-wârd'ed.
 A-wârd'er.
 A-wârd'ing.
 A-wâre' (*av-êr'*), 14.
 A-way' (23, 160), *ad.* at a distance. [See A-weigh.]
 Âwe (*aw*), 171.
 A-weath'er.
 A-weigh' (*av-wa'*) (23, 162), *ad.* denoting the position of an anchor when it is raised from the ground and is hanging by the cable. [See Away, 160.]
 Âwe'-struck, 215.
 Âw'ful (*-fûol*), 199, 186.
 Âw'ful-ly (*-fûol-*), 93.
 A-while', 25, 33.
 Âwk'ward, 171.
 Âwl (17), *n.* a small pointed instrument to bore holes with. [See All, 160.]
 Âwn.
 A-woke', 24.
 A-wry' (*-ri'*), 162.
 Ax'al.
 Âxe (*ax*) [A x, 293.]
 Âxe'head, 206.
 Ax'i-al.
 Ax-if'er-ous, 108, 233.
 Ax'il, *n.* 160.
 Ax'ile, *a.* 160.
 Ax-ill'ia (L.) [pl. *Ax-ill'ia*, 198.]
 Ax'ill-la-ry, 72, 93.
 Ax'in-ite, 162.
 Ax-in'o-man-cy.
 Ax'i-om (*aks'i-um*), or Ax'iom (*aks'yum*)

fall; s as in there; ôe as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

[*aks'i-um*, Sm.; *aks'yum*, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ak'shum*, Wk. 155.]
Ax-i-o-mat'ic, 109.
Ax-i-o-mat'ic-al, 108.
Ax'is, 10.
Ax'le (*aks'l*), 171.
Ax'le-tree, 206.
Ax'led (*aks'ld*), 183.
Ax'o-lotl, 171.
Ay, or *ÿe* (*äy*), *n.* & *ad.* (160), *yes*. [pl. of *n. ÿe*, or *ÿes* (*atx*).]
ÿe (*ä*), *ad.* (160), *always*.
 [A *yry*, 203. — See *Aerie*.]
A-za'le-a.
Az'i-muth, 169, 170.
Az'i-muth-al [so Wb. Gd.; *az-i-mu'thal*, Wr. 155.]
A-zo'ic.
Az'ote, or *A'zote* [*az'öt*, Sm. Wr.; *a'zöt*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
A-zot'ic.
Az'tec.
Az'ure (*äzh'ur*), or *Az'ure* (*äzh'ur*) (47, 171) [so Wr.; *äzh'ur*, or *ä'zhur*, Wb. Gd.; *ä'zhür*, Wk.; *ä'zh'oor*, Sm. 26, 155.]
Az'ured (*äzh'urd*), or *Az'ured* (*äzh'urd*).
Az'y-goüs.
Az'y-mite, 170.
Az'y-moüs.

B.

Bäa (*bä*), *n.* & *v.*
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Bab'ble, 10, 164.
Bab'bled (*bab'bl'd*), 183.
Bab'bler, 170.
Bab'bling.
Babe, 23.
Ba'bel.
Bäb'er-y.
Bab-oon', 121, 171, 231.
Ba'by, 93.
Ba'by-hööd.
Ba'by-ish.
Bab-y-lo'n'i-an, 171.
Bab-y-lon'ic.
Bab-y-lon'ic-al.
Bab-y-lo'nish.
Bac, *n.* a brewer's vat. [See *Back*, 160.]

Bac-ca-län're-ate, 169.
Bac'cate.
Bac'cat-ed.
Bac'cha-nal (*-ka-*), 171.
Bac'cha-na'lli-an (*-ka-*), 171.
Bac'chant (*-kant*) (160), *n.* a priest of Bacchus.
Bac'chante (*-kant*) (160), *n.* a priestess of Bacchus.
Bac'chic (*-kik*), 52.
Bac'chic-al (*-kik-*).
Bac-clif'er-ous, 108, 148, 171.
Bac-cliv'o-roüs, 108, 148.
Bach'el-or, 169, 171.
Back (10), *n.* the part of the body in which the spine is. [See *Bac*, 160.]
Back'bar.
Back'bite.
Back-bit'er, 183.
Back-bit'ing.
Back-bit'ten (*büt'n*).
Back'böne.
Back'döör (*-dör*), 206.
Bäcked (*bäkt*), Note C, p. 34.
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Back-gam'mon, 170.
Back'ground, 206.
Back'hand-ed, 206.
Back'ing.
Back'lash, 206.
Back'sight (*-stt*), 162.
Back-slid'.
Back-slid'er.
Back-slid'ing.
Back-slid'den (*-slid'n*).
Back'stäy.
Back'swörd (*-sörd*), 162.
Back'ward.
Back'wards (*-wardz*).
Ba'con (*ba'kn*), 149.
Ba-co'ni-an.
Bad (10, 160), *a. not good*.
Bäde, *v.* (160), *did bid*.
Badge (*bađ*), 10, 45.
Badg'er (*bađ'ur*), 169.
Ba-dige'on (*ba-dij'un*) [so Sm. Wr.; *bad-i-je'on*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Bad-i-näge' (Fr.) (*bad-i-nüz'h*).
Bađ'fe, 164.
Bađ'fied (*bađ'fid*), 183.
Bađ'fier.
Bađ'fing.
Bag, 10, 31, 53.
Ba-gässe' (Fr.).
Bag-a-tülle' (Fr.), 171.
Bag'gage, 170.

Bagged (*bagd*), 165, 176.
Bag'ging (*-gging*).
Bag'pipe, 206.
Bäll,n. surety. [See *Bale*, 160.]
Bäll'a-ble, 164.
Bälled, 165.
Bäll-ee', 121.
Bäll'er [*Bailor*, 203.]
Bäll'fif, 171.
Bäll'ing.
Bäll'ment.
Bäll'or, or *Bäll-or'*.
 It is pronounced *bäll-or'* when contrasted with *bäll-ee'*, 118.
Bält, *v.* to put food upon, as upon a hook to lure fish — *n.* a lure. [See *Bate*, 160.]
Bält'ed.
Bält'ing.
Bälze, *n.* a coarse woolen stuff. [See *Bays*, 160.]
Bake, 23.
Baked (*bäkt*), 183.
Bake'house, 206.
Bäk'er, 171, 183.
Bäk'er-y.
Bäk'ing.
Bak'shish (Ar.) (*bak'sheesh*) [*Bukshish*, *Bakshish*, and *Buokshish*, 203.]
Bal'a-chöng.
Bal'ance, 170.
Bal'anced (*bal'anst*).
Bal'anç-ing.
Bal'co-nled (*-nid*).
Bal'co-ny, or *Bal-co'ny* [so Wr. Gd.; *bal'ko-ny*, Sm.; *bal'ko'ny*, Wk. 155.]
Bäld, *a.* without hair on the head. [See *Bawled*, 160.]
Bäl'da-chin (*-kin*).
Bäl'der-dash, 171.
Bäl'dric, 171.
Bale, *n.* a bundle. [See *Bail*, 160.]
Bal-e-a'ri-an.
Bal-e-är'ic, 170.
Bäled, 165, 183.
Ba-leen', 121.
Bale'ful (*-füöl*), 180.
Bäl'ing, 183.
 [A *ballister*, 203. — See *Ballister*.]
Ba-lize' (*ba-liz'*), 121.
Bälk, *n.* & *v.* (*bauk*) (162) [the noun and

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, short; ü as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

verb are sometimes written **Balk**; the noun also **Bauk**, and **Bawk**, 203.]
Balked (*bawkt*), 165, Note C, p. 34.
Balk'er (*bawk'er*).
Balk'ing (*bawk'ing*).
Bäll, *n.* any thing globular. [See **Bawl**, 100.]
Bal'lad, 170.
Bal'lad-mong'er (*-lad-mung'gher*), 54, N.; 205.
Bal'lan, 170.
Bal'last, 170.
Bal'last-ed.
Bal'last-ing.
Bäll'cock, 206.
Bal'let (*Fr.*) (*bal'la*, or *bal'let* [*bal'la*, *Sm.*; *bal'let*, *Wb. Gd.*; *bal-la'*, or *bal'let*, *Wr.* 155.]
Bal'li-age, 170.
Bal'lis'ta (*L.*) [*pl. Bal'lis'ta*, 198.]
Bal'lis'ter [*so Sm. Wb. Gd.*; *bal'lis'tur*, *Wr.* 155.]
Bal'lis'tic.
Bal'lis'tios, 109.
Bal'loon', 121, 171.
Bal'loon'ist.
Bal'lot, 170.
Bal'lo-tade (*Fr.*) [*so Sm. Wr.*; *bal'lo-täd*, *Wb. Gd.* 155] [*Balotade*, 203.]
Bal'lot-box, 209.
Bal'lot-ed.
Bal'lot-ing.
Bäll'room, 206.
Bällm (*bäm*), 162, 171.
Bällm'y (*dam'y*), 93.
[Balotade, 203.— See **Ballotade**.]
Bäl'sam, 171.
Bäl-sam'ic.
Bäl-sam'ic-al.
Bäl-sam-if'er-ous, 109.
Bäl-sam-ine', 152.
Bäl'tic.
Bal'us-ter, 170.
Bal'us-tered, 165.
Bal'us-trade, 170.
Bal-za-rine' (*-rén'*), 122.
Bam-boo'.
Bam-boo'zle, 164.
Bam-boo'zled (*-boo'zld*).
Bam-boo'zling, 183.
Ban, 10.
Ba-ná'na, or **Ba-ná'na** [*ba-ná'na*, *Wb. Gd.*;

ba-na'na, *Sm.*; *ba-na'na*, or *ba-na'na*, *Wr.* 155.]
Ban'd, 10.
Ban'd'age, 160.
Ban-dan'a, or **Ban-dan'**.
Ban'd'box, 206. [*na.*]
Ban'd'ed.
Ban'de-rol [*Bandrol*, 203.]
Ban'di-coot.
Ban'd'ing.
Ban'died (*ban'did*), 186.
Ban'dit.
Ban-dit'ti, *n. pl.* 170.
Ban'dog, 206.
Ban-do-leer' (122) [*Bandolier*, 283.]
Ban-dore' [*so Wr.*; *ban'dör*, *Gd.* 155] [*Pandore*, 203.]
Ban'dröl [*Banderole*, 203.]
Ban'dy.
Ban'dy-ing.
Ban'dy-leg, 206.
Ban'dy-legged (*-legd*), 206, Exc. 5.
Bane, 23.
Bane'ful (*-fööl*), 180.
Bang, 10, 54.
Banged (*bangd*), 165.
Bang'ing.
Ban'gle (*bang'gl*), 54, 164.
Ban'lan (*ban'yan*), or **Ban-ian'** (*ban-yan'*) [*ban'yan*, *Wb. Gd.*; *ban-yan'*, *Wk. Sm. Wr.* 155] [*Bannian*, *Banyan*, 203.]
Ban'fish, 170.
Ban'ished (*-isht*), 150.
Ban'ish-ing.
Ban'ish-ment, 170.
Ban'is-ter.

sp This word is a corruption of *Bahster*.

Ban'jo [*Banjer*, 203.]
Bank, 54.
Bank'a-ble, 160.
Banked (*bangkt*), Note C, p. 34.
Bank'er.
Bank'ing.
Bank'rupt.
Bank'rupt-cy, 169.
Ban'ner, 170.
Ban'nered (*-nurd*), 165.
Ban'ner-et.
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[Bannian, 203.— See **Banian**.]

Ban'ning, 176.
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Banns (*bans*), *n. pl.* 136.
Ban'quet (*bang'kwet*),
Ban'quet-ed, [54, 171.
Ban'quet-er.
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Ban'quette (*Fr.*) (*bang'ket'*).
Ban'tam.
Ban'ter, 10, 77.
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Ban'ting.
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Baph'o-met, 35.
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Bap'tist-er-y, 171. [136.
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Bap-tize', 202.
Bap'tized', 165.
Bap-tiz'er, 183.
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Barb, 11, 49.
Bar'ba-can [*Barbi-can*, 203.]
Bar-ba'di-an.
Bar-ba'ri-an, 49, N.
Bar-bär'ic, 170.
Bar'ba-rism (*-rism*), 136.
Bar-bär'ity, 108, 170.
Bar'bar-ize, 202.
Bar'bar-ösa.
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Bar'bat-ed.
Bar'be-cüe, 171.
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Barbed, 165.
Bar'bel.
Bar'bel-late, 170.
Bar'ber, 77, 169.
Bar'bered (*-burd*).
Bar'ber-ry, 93.
Bar'bet.
[Barbican, 203.— See **Barbacan**.]
Barb'ing.
Bar'bule.
Bard (11), *n.* a poet. [See **Barred**, 160.]
Bard'ic.
Bare (*bér*), *a.* naked. [See **Bear**, 160.]
Bared (*bérd*), 165, 183.
Bare'faced (*bér'fast*), 206
Bare'foot (*bér-*), 206.
Bare'foot-ed (*bér'-*).

fall; *é* as *in* there; *ö* as *in* foot; *ç* as *in* facile; *gh* as *g in* go; *th* as *in* this.

- Barge* (Fr.) (*ba-rash'*).
Bar'gain (*bar'ghin*), 171.
Bar'gained (*-ghind*).
Bar'gain-ee', 122.
Bar'gain-er. [*See Bar-gain-or*.]
Bar'gain-ing.
Bar'gain-or'.
 So written and pronounced, when contrasted with *Bargaines*.
Barge, 11, 45.
Bar-ri'la, 170.
Bar'ling (*bär'ing*), *part. making bare*. [*See Bar'ing*, 160.]
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 [Bawk, 203. — See Balk.]
 Baw'l, v. to make a clamorous outcry. [See Ball, 160.]
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 Bäv (23), n. an inlet of the sea. [See Bay, 160.]
 [pl. Bays. — See Balze, 160.]
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 Bë-at'i-tude, 171.
 Beau (Fr.) (bë), n. a gal-
 lant. [See Bow, 169;]
 [Fr. pl. beaux (bëz);
 Eng. pl. Beaux, or
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 Beau'fin (bi'fin) [bo'fin,
 Wr.]
 — Ellis says, "There
 is no doubt as to the
 pronunciation [bi'fin]," and
 that the word is often
 spelled Biffin.
 Beau's idéal (Fr.) (bë-e-
 dä'äl, or bë-i-dë'al) [so
 Wr.; bë-e-dä'äl, Sm.;
 bë-i-dë'al, Wb. Gd. 154,
 155.]
 Beau's monde (Fr.) (bë-
 mänd', or bë-mänd').

Bëau'te-otis (bë'te-ot) [so Wr. Gd.; bë'te-ot,
 or büt'yus, Sm.; büt-
 che-ot, Wk. 134, 155.]
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 — Smart says that the
 pronunciation bëd'klöz is
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 Wr.; bë-diz'n, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
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 [so Gd.; bëd'oo-inz,
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 Bëd'pöst.
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 Bëd'rid.
 Bëd-rid'den (-rid'n).
 Bëd'room, 206.

fall; ä as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Bed'stead.
 Bed'ward.
 Bee (13), *n.* an insect that makes honey. [See *Be*, 160.]
 Beech (13), *n.* a forest tree. [See *Beach*, 160.]
 Beef, 13.
 Beet'steak (-stak), 14.
 Bee'hive. [171.]
 Be-el'ze-bub, 171.
 Been (*bin*), [not *bēn*, 153] *part.* of *Be*. [See *Bin*, 160.]
 Beer (13), *n.* a fermented liquor. [See *Bier*, 160.]
 Bees'wax (*bēz'*), 214.
 Beet (13), *n.* a kind of vegetable. [See *Beat*, 160.]
 Bee'tle (164), *n.* a coleopterous insect. [See *Betel*, 160.]
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 Béguin (Fr.), *n. mas.* (*bā-gang'*, or *beg-win'*).
 Béguine (Fr.), *n. fem.* (*bā-ghēn'*).
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 Properly written *Behoove. Smart.*
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 Bell (15), *n.* a hollow vessel used for making a ringing sound. [See *Belle*, 160.]
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 Belle *n.* a gay young lady. [See *Bell*, 160.]
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 in a ship to sleep in.
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 Best'al'i-ty (best'gal'i-
 ty) [so Wb. Gd. ; best'-
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 al'i-ty, Wk. 134, 155.]
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fall ; é as ée there ; óo as ée foot ; ç as ée facile ; gh as g ée go ; th as ée this.

- of good. [See Better, 160.]
- Bet/tered, 150.
- Bet/ter-ing.
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- Bet/ting.
- Bet/tor, n. one who bets. [See Better, 160.]
- Bet'ty, 170.
- Be-tween', 13.
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- Bev'el [Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; bev'l, Sm. 155.]
- Bev'elled (150) [Bev-elled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
- Bev'el-ling [Bevel-ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
- Bev'er-age, 170.
- Bev'y, 93, 170.
- Be-wail', 23.
- Be-wailed', 150.
- Be-wail'er.
- Be-wail'ing.
- Be-ware' (-wér'), 14.
- Be-wil'der.
- Be-wil'dered (-durd), 150.
- Be-wil'der-ing.
- Be-witch', 44.
- Be-witched' (-wicht'), Note C, p. 34.
- Be-witch'er.
- Be-witch'er-y, 233.
- Be-witch'ing.
- Be-witch'ment.
- Be-wray' (be-ra'), 162.
- Bey (ba), n. a Turkish or Tartar governor. [See Bay, 160.]
- Be-yond', 18.
- Be-zant' [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; bez'ant, Sm. 155.]
- Bez'el (bez'el, or bez'l) [so Wr.; bez'el, Wb. Gd.; bez'l, Sm. 155.]
- Be-zoar', 24, 171.
- Bez-oar'dic, 109.
- Bi'as.
- Bi'assed, or Bi'ased (bi'-ast), Note C, p. 34.
- "This [biased] is the common spelling, but it should be *biased*." *Smart*.
- Bi'as-sing, or Bi'as-ing.
- Bi-áu-ric'u-late, 116.
- Bi-ax'al, 39 N.; 79.
- Bib, 16, 31.
- Bi-ba'cious (-ba'shus), 109.
- Bib'ber, 170.
- Bib'l-to-ry, 86, 170.
- Bi'ble, 25, 164.
- Bib'ler.
- Bib'lic-al, 108, 169.
- Bib'li-cist, 78, 171.
- Bib-li-og'ra-pher.
- Bib-li-o-graph'ic.
- Bib-li-o-graph'ic-al.
- Bib-li-og'ra-phy, 108.
- Bib-li-o-la-try, 170.
- Bib'li-o-lite, 152.
- Bib-li-o-log'ic-al (-laj').
- Bib-li-ol'o-gy, 108.
- Bib'li-o-man-ey.
- Bib-li-o-ma'ni-a.
- Bib-li-o-ma'ni-ac, 116.
- Bib-li-o-ma-ni'ac-al.
- Bib-li-o-ma'ni-an-ism (-izm), 136.
- Bib-li-o-peg'ic (-pej'ik).
- Bib-li-op'e-gy.
- Bib'li-o-philé.
- Bib-li-oph'i-lism (-lizm).
- Bib-li-oph'i-list.
- Bib-li-o-pho'bi-a.
- Bib-li-op'o-lar.
- Bib'li-o-pole.
- Bib-li-op'o-lism (-lizm).
- Bib-li-op'o-list.
- Bib-li-op-o-list'ic.
- Bib'li-o-théck.
- Bib'list, 16.
- Bib'u-loüs, 89, 108.
- Bi-cal'car-áte, 79.
- Bi-cap'su-lar, 79, 89.
- Bi-car'bon-áte, 73, 79.
- Bice, 25.
- Bi-ceph'a-loüs.
- Bi-chro'mate (-kros').
- Bi-cip'i-tal, 78, 169.
- Bi-cip'i-toüs.
- Bick'er.
- Bick'ered (-urd), 150.
- Bick'er-er, 77.
- Bick'er-ing.
- Bick'ern (-turn).
- Bi-con'ju-gate.
- Bi-corn'ous.
- Bi-cor'po-ral.
- Bi-oru'ral (-kroo').
- Bid, 16.
- Bid'den (bid'n), 149.
- Bid'der, 176.
- Bid'ding.
- Bide, 25.
- Bi-dent'al, 79.
- Bi-dent'ate.
- Bi-dent'at-ed.
- Bi-det' (Fr.) (bi-det', or bi-da' [so Wr.; bi-det', Wb. Gd.; bi-da', Sm. 155.]
- Bi-en'ni-al, 170.
- Biér (13), n. a kind of
- frame for carrying a dead body to the grave [See Beer, 160.]
- Bi'est'ings (-ingz).
- Bi-fa'ri-ous.
- Bi-fer-ous.
- Bi'fin [Beaufin. — See Beaufin, 203.]
- Bi'fid.
- Bi'fi-date, 170.
- Bi'fi-dat-ed.
- Bi'fi-lar.
- Bi'fold.
- Bi-fo'li-ate.
- Bi-fo-rate [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; bi-fo'rate, Wr. 155.]
- Bi-fo-rine [Biforin, 203.]
- Bi'form.
- Bi'formed, 150.
- Bi-front'ed (-frunt').
- Bi-fur'cate.
- Bi-fur'cat-ed.
- Bi-fur-ca'tion.
- Bi-fur'cotis.
- Big, 16.
- Big'a-mist, 170.
- Big'a-my, 93, 170.
- Big'e-ner (big').
- Big'gin (-gim), 138.
- Bight (bit), n. a small inlet of the sea. [See Bite, 160.]
- Big'ot, 86, 170.
- Big'ot-ed, 176.
- Big'ot-ry.
- Bi-ju'etry (bi-shoo'try).
- Bi-ju'gate.
- Bi-ju'gous [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; bi-ju-gus, Sm. 155.]
- Bi-la'bi-ate, 78, 169.
- Bi-lam'el-late.
- Bi-lam'el-lat-ed.
- Bi-lan-der.
- Bi-lat'er-al.
- Bi'l'bér-ry.
- Bi'l'bo [pl. Bil'boes (bil'-böz, 192).]
- Bilboquet (Fr.) bil'bo-ka, or bil'bo-ket [bil'-bo-ka, Wr.; bi'l'bo-ket, Wb. Gd. 154, 155.]
- Bil'd'stein.
- Bile, n. the fluid secreted by the liver.
- Bile, n. a painful tumor [Boil, 203.]
- Of these two forms of spelling this word, *bile* is more in conformity with its etymology (Anglo-Sax-

on *hyl* or *bile*, and it is so spelled in the oldest English Dictionaries. Johnson and Walker give both forms, but prefer *bile*. Smart, Webster, and Goodrich give the preference to *both*. Worcester says, "Both [forms] are still more or less in use;" and he remarks also that the word is "more commonly spelt *both*."

Bilge, 16, 45.
 Bilged (*biljd*), 150, 153.
 Bil'la-ry (*bil'ya-ry*).
 Bi-lin'gual (*-ling'gwəl*), 34, 54.
 Bi-lin'guist (*bi-ling'-gwist*).
 Bi-lin'guōis (*bi-ling'-gwōis*).
 Bil'loūs (*bil'yoūs*), 51, 171.
 Bi-lit'er-al, 79.
 Bilk, 16.
 Bilked (*bilkt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Bilk'ing.
 Bill, 16, 172.
 Bill'book, 208.
 Billed (*bil'd*), *s.* having a bill. [See *Bulld*, 160.]
 Bill'et, 170.
 Bil'let-doux (Fr.) (*bil'le-doo*) [pl. *Bil'lets-doux* (*bil-le-dooz'*), 198.]
 Bil'let-ed, 176.
 Bill'et-ing.
 Bill'iard (*bil'yard*).
 Bill'iards (*bil'yards*), 136, 171.
 Bil'linge-gate (*-lingz-*).
 Bill'ion (*bil'yoūn*), 171.
 Bill'lot, 170.
 Bil'lōw, 101.
 Bi-lo'bate [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *bi-lo-bate*, Sm. 195.]
 Bi'lōbed, 165.
 Bi-loc'u-lar, 79, 89.
 Bi-mac'u-late.
 Bi-ma'na.
 Bi'mane.
 Bi-ma'noūs, 79.
 Bi-mar'gin-ate.
 Bi-me'di-al [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *bi-mēd'yal*, Sm. 155.]
 Bi-men'sal.
 Bi-mes'tri-al.
 Bi-month'ly (*-munt'h-*), 93, 169.
 Bin (16), *n.* a chest or cell for grain. [See *Been*, 160.]

Bi'na-ry, 72, 171.
 Bi'nate.
 Bind, 25.
 Bind'er.
 Bind'er-y, 93, 233.
 Bind'ing.
 Bi-ner'vate.
 Bin'na-ole, 148, 164, 170.
 Bin'o-ole, 148, 164, 170.
 Bi-noc'u-lar, 74, 89.
 Bi-no'mi-al, 79, 169.
 Bi-nom'i-notūs.
 Bi-not'o-notūs.
 Bi'noūs.
 Bi-nox'id [Bin oxyd, 203. — See *Oxide*.]
 Bi-oc'el-late, 170.
 Bi-o-dy-nam'ics.
 Bi-og'ra-pher, 108.
 Bi-o-graph'ic.
 Bi-o-graph'ic-al.
 Bi-og'ra-phy, 79, 106, 171.
 Bi-ol'o-gy, 108.
 Bi'o-tine, 182.
 Bip'a-roūs.
 Bi-part'i-ble, 164.
 Bip'ar-tile [so Gd.; *bi-par'tile*, Wr. 155.]
 Bi-par'tient (*-par'shent*)
 Bip'ar-tite, 171.
 Bi-par'tition (*-tish'un*).
 Bi-pec'tin-ate.
 Bi'ped, 25.
 Bi-pol'tate.
 Bi-pen'nate, 170.
 Bi-pen'nat-ed.
 Bi-pet'al-ōis, 170.
 Bi-pin'nate, 170.
 Bi-pin-nat'i-fid.
 Bi-pli'cate [so Gd.; *bi-pli-cat*, Wr. 155.]
 Bi-plic'i-ty, 171.
 Bi-po'lar, 74, 79.
 Bi-po-lar'i-ty, 108.
 Bi'pont.
 Bi-pont'ine, 152.
 Bi-punct'u-al.
 Bi-pu'pil-late, 170.
 Bi-quad'rate (*bi-kwood'-rāt*) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *bi-kwood'rāt* Wk. 135.]
 Bi-qua-drat'ic.
 Bi-quin'tile, 152.
 Bi-ra'di-ate.
 Bi-ra'di-āt-ed.
 Birch, 21, N.
 Birch'en (*bitrō'n*), 149.
 Bird, 21, N.
 Bird'-like, 216.
 Bird'lime, 208.
 Bi-rhom-boid'al (*-rom-*), 162.

Bi-ros'trate.
 Bi-ros'trat-ed.
 Birth (21, N.), *n.* a coming into life. [See *Berth*, 160.]
 Birth'day, 208.
 Bis'co-tin.
 Bis'cuit (*bis'kit*), 171.
 Bise (Fr.) (*bēz*).
 Bi-sect', 15, 79.
 Bi-sect'ed.
 Bi-sect'ing.
 Bi-sec'tion.
 Bi-seg'ment.
 Bi-se'ri-al, 49, N.
 Bi-sér'rate, 170.
 Bi-se'tose.
 Bi-se'tōis.
 Bi-sex'u-al, 89.
 Bish'op, 171.
 Bish'op-ric.
 Bisk.
 Bis'muth (*bis'-*), 171.
 Bis'muth-al (*bis'-*).
 Bis'muth-ic (*bis'-*), 106.
 Bi'son (149) [so Wb. Gd.; *biz'un*, Sm.; *bi'son*, or *bis'un*, Wr. 155.]
 Bist'que (Fr.) (*bisk*).
 Bis-nex'tile (171) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *bis-seks'til*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Bi-stip'uled (*-ald*).
 Bis'tort.
 Bis'tou-ry (*bis'too-*).
 Bis'tre (164) [Bister, Wb. Gd. — See 164, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Bi-sul'cate.
 Bi-sul'coōis.
 Bi-sul'phate.
 Bit (16), *n.* a part of a bridle; a tool for boring, &c. [See *Bitt*, 160.]
 Bitch, 16, 44.
 Bite (25), *v.* to wound with the teeth. [See *Bight*, 160.]
 Bit'er, 183.
 Bi-tern'ate, 21, N.
 Bit'ing, 183.
 Bitt, *n.* a piece of timber projecting perpendicularly from a deck. [See *Bit*, 160.]
 Bit'ted, 178.
 Bit'ten (*bis'n*), 66, 149.
 Bit'ter, 170.
 Bit'tern, 66, N.; 170.
 Bit'ters (*bis'ters*), 76.
 Bit'ting, 178.

fall; 6 as in there; 66 as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Bi-tu'men (L.), 125.
 Bi-tu'mi-nate, 171.
 Bi-tu'mi-nät-ed, 183.
 Bi-tu'mi-nät-ing.
 Bi-tü-mi-ni'er-öus, 108.
 Bi-tu'mi-nize, 202.
 Bi-tu'mi-nized.
 Bi-tu'mi-niz-ing.
 Bi-tu'mi-noüs, 171.
 Bi'väive.
 Bi-valv'öus.
 Bi-valv'u-lar, 80.
 Bi-vault'ed.
 Bi-ven'tral.
 Biv'i-öus, or Bi'vi-öus
 [bi'vi-üs, Wb. Gd.;
 bi'vi-üs, Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Biv'ouac, n. (Fr.) (bi'v-
 wak, or bi'v'oo-ak) [bi'v-
 wak, Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 bi'v'oo-ak, Sm. 155.]
 [B]izantine, 203. —
 See Byzantine.]
 Bi-zarre' (Fr.).
 Blab, 10.
 Blabbed (*blabd*), 165, 176.
 Blab'ber.
 Blab'bing.
 Black, 10, 181.
 Black'a-moor [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *blak'-
 a-mör*, Wk. 155.]
 Black'bäll, n. & v.
 Black'bälled (-*bawld*),
 165.
 Black'bäll-ing.
 Black'bër-ry.
 Black'bird, 206.
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 Black'cap.
 Blacked (*blakt*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Black'en (*blak'n*), 149.
 Black'ened (*blak'nd*).
 Black'en-ing (*blak'n-*).
 Black'en-er (*blak'n-ur*),
 77.
 Black'-eyed (-*id*), 171.
 Black'fish, 206.
 Black'gård (*blag'gard*)
 171; Note C, p. 34.
 Black'ing.
 Black-léad' [so Wr.;
blak'léd, Gd. 155.]
 Black'-let'ter, a. & n.
 Black'smith, 206.
 Blad'der, 170.
 Blad'der-y, 93.
 Blade, 23.
 Bläd'ed, 183.
 Bläin, 23.
 Bläm'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Bläm'a-bly, 93.

Blame, 23.
 Blamed, 165.
 Bläm'er.
 Blame'wor-thy (-*wor-
 thy*), 215.
 Blanch, 12, 131.
 Blanched (*bläncht*), Note
 C, p. 34.
 Blänch-im'e-ter, 170.
 Blänch'ing.
 Blanc-mange } (Fr.)
 Blanc-manger }
 (blä-mang') [so Wr.;
 blong-mongzh', Sm.;
 blo-monj', Wb. Gd. 154,
 155.]
 Bland, 10.
 Bland'ish, v. 104.
 Bland'ished (-*isht*),
 Note C, p. 34.
 Bland'ish-ing.
 Bland'ish-ment.
 Blank, 10, 54.
 Blanked (*blänkt*), Note
 C, p. 34.
 Blank'et, 54.
 Blank'et-ed, 176.
 Blank'et-ing.
 Blank-verse' (216) [so
 Wr.; *blank'vurs*, Gd.
 155.]
 Blare (*blär*), 14.
 Blar'ney, 98.
 Blas-pheme', 35, 171.
 Blas-phemed', 150, 183.
 Blas-phém'er.
 Blas-phém'ing.
 Blas'phe-möus, 171.
 Blas'phe-my, 93, 171.
 Bläst.
 Bläst'ed.
 Blas-te'ma (Gr.).
 Blas-te'mal.
 Bläst'er.
 Bläst'-fur-nace, 209.
 Bläst'ing.
 Bläs-to-car'pöus.
 Blas'to-derm.
 Bla'tant, 160.
 Bläy, 23.
 Bläze, 23.
 Blazed, 150, 183.
 Blaz'er.
 Blaz'ing.
 Bla'zon (*blä'zn*), 149.
 Bla'zoned (*blä'znd*), 165.
 Bla'zon-er (*blä'zn-*).
 Bla'zon-ing (*blä'zn-*).
 Bla'zon-ry (*blä'zn-*), 171.
 Bläa'bër-ry.
 Bléach, 13, 44.
 Bléached (*blécht*), Note
 C, p. 34.

Bléach'er-y, 93.
 Bléach'ing.
 Bléak, 13.
 Bléar, 13, 67.
 Bléared, 160.
 Bléar'-eyed (-*id*).
 Bléat, 13.
 Bléat'ed.
 Bléat'ing.
 Bleb, 15.
 Bled, 15.
 Bleed, 13.
 Bleed'ing.
 Blem'ish, 170.
 Blem'ished (-*isht*).
 Blem'ish-ing.
 Blench, 15, 44, Note 2.
 Blend (15), v. to min-
 gle. [See Blende, 160.]
 Blende, n. sulphuret
 of zinc. [See Blend,
 160.]
 Blend'ed.
 Blend'ing.
 Blend'öus, 183.
 Blen'ny, 170.
 Blent, 15.
 Bless, 15, 174.
 Blessed (*blest*), part. 165.
 Bless'ed, a. 150.
 Bless'er, 169.
 Bless'ing.
 Blest. [See Blessed.]
 Blet, 16.
 Ble'ton-ism (-*izm*), 133,
 136.
 Ble'ton-ist.
 Blet'ing, 176.
 Blew, v. (*blä*), did blow.
 [See Blue, 160.]
 Blight (*blät*), 162.
 Blight'ed (*blit'ed*).
 Blight'ing (*blit'ing*).
 Blind, 25.
 Blind'age.
 Blind'ed.
 Blind'er, 77.
 Blind'fold.
 Blind'fold-ed.
 Blind'fold-ing.
 Blind'ing.
 Blind'side (206) [so Sm.
 Wr. Gd.; *blind-stid*,
 Wk. 155.]
 Blink (*blängk*), 16, 54.
 Blink'ard.
 Blinked (*blängkt*), Note
 C, p. 34.
 Blink'er, 77.
 Blink'ing.
 Bliss, 16, 174.
 Bliss'ful (-*fööl*), 180.
 Blis'ter, 16, 77.

- Blis'tered, 150.
Blis'ter-ing.
Blis'ter-y, 93.
Blithe, 25, 38.
Bli'the'some (*blith'sum*).
Blōat (24, 130), *v.* to swell. [See Blote, 160.]
Blōat'ed.
Blōat'er.
Blōat'ing.
Blob, 18.
Blob'ber, 170.
Blob'ber-lipped (*-līpt*),
Block, 18, 181. [215.
Block-ade'.
Block-ād'ed, 183.
Block-ād'ing.
Block'head, 206.
Block'ing.
Block-tin' (209) [so Wr.;
blok'tin, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Blom'a-ry (*bloom'-'*) (72)
[Bloom'ary, 203.]
Blond, *a.* 18.
Blonde, *n.* (Fr.) (*blond*).
Blood (*blūd*), 22.
Blood'ed (*blūd'-'*). [209.
Blood'hound (*blūd'-'*),
Blood'i-ly, 171.
Blood'i-ness (*blūd'-'*).
Blood'ing (*blūd'-'*).
Blood'root (*blūd'-'*), 206.
Blood'shed (*blūd'-'*).
Blood'shot (*blūd'-'*).
Blood'shot-ten (*blūd'-
shot-n*), 149, 171.
Blood'-ves-sel, 209.
Blood'wort (*blūd'wort*).
Blood'y (*blūd'y*), 93.
Bloom, 19.
Bloom'a-ry [Bloom'a-
ry, 203.]
Bloomed, 150.
Bloom'er.
Bloom'ing.
Bloom'y, 93, 169.
Blos'som, 170.
Blos'somed (*-sumd*), 150.
Blos'som-ing.
Blos'som-y.
Blot, 18.
Blotch, 18, 44.
Blote, *v.* to dry and
smoke [See Bloat, 160.]
Blot'ted, 176.
Blot'ter.
Blot'ting.
Blouse (*blouz*)
[Blowze, 203.]
Blōw, 24.
Blōw'er.
Blōw'ing.
Blōwn.
Blowze (28) [Blouse,
203.]
Blowzed (*blouzd*).
Blowz'y.
Blub'ber, 170.
Blub'bered, 166.
Blub'ber-ing.
Blud'geon (*blud'geon*), 171.
Blūe (20), *n.* a kind of
color. [See Blew, 160.]
Blūe'hēr-ry, 206.
Blūe'bird.
Blūe'y, 93, 171.
Bluff, 22, 173.
Bluff'y, 93.
Blu'ing, 183.
Blu'ish, 171.
Blun'der.
Blun'dered (*-durd*), 150.
Blun'der-er, 77.
Blun'der-ing.
Blunt, 22.
Blunt'ed.
Blunt'ing.
Blur, 21.
Blurred, 150, 176.
Blur'ring.
Blurt, 21.
Blush, 22, 46.
Blushed (*blushd*), Note
C, p. 34.
Blush'ing.
Blus'ter, 22, 77.
Blus'tered, 150.
Blus'ter-er, 77.
Blus'ter-ing.
Bōar, *n.* the male of the
hog. [See Bore, 160.]
Bōard, *n.* a thin piece of
sawed timber. [See
Bored, 160.]
Bōard'a-ble, 164.
Bōard'ed.
Bōard'er.
Bōard'ing.
Bōast, 24.
Bōast'ed.
Bōast'er.
Bōast'ful (*-fōd*), 180.
Bōast'ing.
Bōat, 24, 130.
Bōat'a-ble, 169.
Bōat'bill, 206.
Bōat'-buil'd'er (*-būd'-
er*), 209.
Bōat'ing.
Bōat'swain (*bo'sn*, in
seaman's language)
[so Wb. Gd.; *bōt'-
swān*, colloquially *bo'-
sn*, Sm.; *bōt'swān*, or
bo'sn, Wr. 155.]
Bob, 18, 31.
Bobbed (*bobd*), 150, 176.
Bob'bin, 170.
Bob-bin-et' [so Gd.;
bob'bt-net, Wr. 155.]
Bob'bing.
Bob'o-link, 171.
Bob'stāy, 206.
Bob'tail.
Bob'tailed (*-tald*), 150.
Boc'a-sine, 152.
Bock'ing.
Bock'land [Book-
land, 203.]
Bode, 24.
Bōd'ed.
Bod'ice (*bod'is*), 169, 171.
Bod'ied (*bod'id*), 90, 183.
Bod'i-less, 169, 171.
Bod'i-ly, 78, 93.
Bōd'ing.
Bod'kin.
Bod'lai-an (*-is*), 171.
Bod'y, 93, 170.
Bod'y-ing.
Bō-o'tian (*be-o'shan*).
Bog, 18.
Bog'gle, 164.
Bog'gled (*bog'ld*), 166.
Bog'gl'er.
Bog'gling.
Bog'gy (*-ghy*), 133.
Bō-hea' (*bō-hē*), 171.
Bo-he'mi-an.
Boil, *v.* 27.
Boil, *n.* [Bile, 203. —
See Bile.]
Boll'ed, 150.
Boil'er.
Boil'er-y.
Boil'ing.
Bois'ter-ōis.
Bo'la-ry, 72.
Bōld, (24) *a.* daring, fear-
less. [See Bowled, 160]
Bōld'-faced (*-fāst*), 216.
Bole, *n.* a kind of min-
eral. [See Boll, and
Bowl, 160.]
Bolero (Sp.) (*bo-lē-ro*).
Bōll, *n.* the capsule of a
plant. [See Bole, and
Bowl, 160.]
Bol'lard.
Bōll'ing [so Wr.; *bōl'-
ing*, Gd. 155.]
Bō-logn-ēse' (*bō-lon-
yēz'*), 171.
Bo-lōgn'ian (*-lōn'yan*),
Bōl'ter. [171.
Bōl'tered (*-sturd*), 150.
Bōl'ter-ing.
Bōlt, 24, 130.
Bōlt'ed.

fall; ð as in there; ō as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Bôlt'er.
 Bôlt'ing.
 Bo'lus.
 Bomb (*bum*), 162.
 Bom'bard, n. (*bum'-bard*), 161.
 Bom'bard', v. (*bum-bard'*), 161, 171.
 Bom-bard'ed (*bum-*).
 Bom-bard-ler' (*bum-bard-ler'*), 169, 171.
 Bom-bard'ing (*bum-*).
 Bom-bard'ment (*bum-*).
 [Bombasin, 203. — See Bombazine.]
 Bom'bast (*bum'*), or Bom-bast' (*bum-*), n. [*bum'bast*, Wk. Wb. Gd.; *bum-bast'*, Sm.; *bum-bast'*, or *bum-bast*, Wr.]
 ⚡ Walker pronounces this word, when used as an adjective, *bum-bast*.
 Bom-bast'ic (*bum-*), 109.
 Bom-ba-zette' (*bum-*).
 Bom-ba-zine' (*bum-ba-zen'*) (171) [Bombasin, 203.]
 Bom'bi-late.
 Bomb'-shell (*bum-*).
 Bom-byç'i'notis, 171.
 Bom'byx (L.).
 Bo-na-part'e-an, 110.
 Bo'na-part-ism (*-izm*) (133, 136) [so Gd.; *bona-part'izm*, Wr. 155.]
 Bo-na'sus.
 Bon'bon (Fr.) (*bong'-bong*).
 Bon-chret'ien (Fr.) (*bon-bond*), 18. [*kret'yen*].
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 Bôn'y, 93.
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 ⚡ "My prototype Walker, I am informed, was a Yorkshireman; and the information must be correct, or surely he would not have marked all words in *ook*, — *book*, *cook*, *look*, &c. — to be pronounced with the long sound of the vowel digraph, as in *food*, *pool*, *boot*, &c., and not, as we always hear those words in London, with the short sound, as in *good*, *wool*, *foot*, &c." *Smart*. — Yet Walker says of himself, — "To a man born, as I was, within a few miles of the capital [at Colney-Hatch, county of Middlesex], living in the capital almost my whole life, and exercising myself there in public speaking for many years, — to such a person, if to any one, the true pronunciation of the language must be very familiar."
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zhâwâ') (161), n. a citi-
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re-mâ').
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 tion of the head or of
 the head and body in
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 recognition: — the
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 side forward. [See
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 play. [See Bole, and
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fall; ê as in there; ô as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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 ornamented pin used
 to fasten parts of a
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 160.]
 Brood, *n.* the young
 birds hatched at one
 time by the same
 mother. [See *Brewed*,
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 Bud'ding, 176.
 Bud'dle, 164.
 Budge (*buj*), 22, 45.
 Budged (*bujd*), 150.
 Budg'et (*buj'et*).
 Bud'let.
 Buff, 22, 173.
 Buf'fa-lō, 170.
 Buff'el, 170.
 Buff'er, 170.
 Buff'et.
 Buff'et-ed, 176.
 Buff'et-er.
 Buff'et-ing.
 Buf-foon', 121.
 Buf-foon'er-y.
 Buf-foon'ing.
 Buff'y.
 Bug, 22.
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 Bull'd'er.
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 Bulb-if'er-ous, 103
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 Būl'būl, 22.
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 Bulged, 150, 183.
 Bulg'ing (*bulj'-*).
 Bu'li-my.
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 Bulk'head, 206.
 Bulk'i-ness.
 Bulk'y, 93.
 Bull (*boōl*), 20, 178.
 Bull-an'tic (*boōl-*), 179.
 Bull'a-ry (*boōl-*), 72.
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 Bull'let (*boōl'et*), 170.
 Bull'le-tin (*boōl'e-tīn*, or *boōl'e-tīn*) (171) [so Wr.; *boōl'e-tīn*, Sm.; *boōl'e-tīn*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Bull'-fight (*boōl'fīf*).
 Bull'-frog (*boōl'-*).
 Bull'fed (*boōl'fd*), 99, 186.
 Bull'ion (*boōl'yun*), 171.
 Bull'ion-ist (*boōl'yun-*).
 Bull'ist (*boōl'ist*).
 Bull'lock (*boōl'ok*), 171.
 Bull's-eye (*boōl'e*), 214.
 Bull'y (*boōl'y*), 93.
 Bull'y-ing (*boōl'y-*), 189.
 Bull'rush (*boōl'-*), 171.
 Pulse (*būls*).
 Būl'tel.
 Bul'tow (*boōl'tō*).
 Bul'wark (*boōl'-*), 171.
 Bum'ble-bee (*bum'bl-*).
 Bum'bōat.
 Bum'kin, n. a short boom. [*Ses* *Bumpkin*, 148.]
 Bump, 22.
 Bumped (*bumpd*), 150.
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 Bump'er.
 Bump'kin, n. a clown. [*Ses* *Bumkin*, 148.]
 Bun (*Bunn*), 203.]
 Bunch, 22, 44.
 Bunch'i-ness, 78, 171.
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 Bun'dle, 164.
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164.

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Bun'gler (*bung'glur*).

Bun'gling (*bung'gling*).

Bun'ion (*bun'yun*)

[Bunyon, 203.]

Bunk (*bungk*), 22, 54.

Bunn [Bun, 203.]

Bunt, 22.

Bunt'ine, 82, 182.

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Bunt'line [so Wr.;

bunt'lin, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Bun'yon [Bunyon,

203.]

Buoy (*buoy*), 171.

See "On board of ship, where the word *buoy* is always occurring, it is called a 'boy,' though the slow, correct pronunciation is *buoy*." *Smart*.

Buoyed (*buoy'd*), 150, 188.

Buoy'age (*buoy'age*).

Buoy'an-cy (*buoy'ancy*), 171.

Buoy'ant (*buoy'ant*), 169.

[Bur, 203. — See Burr.]

Bur'bot.

Bur'den (*bur'dn*), 149.

Bur'dened (*bur'dnd*).

Bur'den-ing (*bur'dn-ing*).

Bur'den-some (*bur'dn-some*).

Bur'dock. [sum.]

Bu'reau (Fr.) (*bu'ro*, or

bu-ro') [*bu'ro*, Wb.

Gd.; *bu-ro'*, Wk. Sm.;

bu-ro, or *bu'ro*, Wr.

155.] [Fr. pl. *Bu-*

reaux (-*rōz*); Eng. pl.

Bureaus (-*rōz*), 198.]

Bu'reau'era-cy (-*ro'*),

160.

Bu'reau'rat'ic (-*ro*).

Bu'reau'rat'ic-al (-*ro*).

Bu'reau'rat'ist (-*ro'*).

Bu'rat'ie' (Fr.).

[Burg, 203. — See

Burgh.]

Burg'age.

Burg'all.

Burg'a-mot [Berga-

mot, 288. — See Berg-

gamot.]

Bur'gee' [so Gd.; *bur'-*

je, Wr. 155.]

[Burgéois, 203. — See

Bourgeois.]

Bur'gress.

Burgh (*burg*) (162)

[Burg, 203.]

Burgh'er (*burg'er*), 171.

Burgh'ist (*burg'ist*).

Burgh'lar.

Burg-la'ri-oūs.

Burg-la-ry, 72, 171.

Burg'mote.

Bur'go-mas-ter.

Bur'goo', or Bur'gout'

(-*goo'*) [so Wr.; *bur'-*

goo, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Bur'grave.

Bur'gun-dy.

Bur'hal (*ber'hl*), 171.

Bur'led (*ber'ld*) (186),

part. put into a grave,

or covered with earth.

[See Buried, 160.]

Bur'ler (*ber'lr*).

Bu'rin, 26.

Burke (*burk*).

Burked (*burkt*), 150,

Note C, p. 34.

Burk'er, 183.

Burk'ing.

Burk'ism (-*izm*), 133, 134.

Burl, 21.

Bur'lap.

Bur-lesque' (-*lesh'*), 121.

Bur-lesqued' (-*leshkt'*),

165.

Bur-lesqu'ing (-*leshk'-*

ing), 183.

Bur'li-ness, 78, 171.

Bur'ly.

Burn, 21.

Burned, 150.

Burn'er.

Burn'ing.

Bur'nish, 21, 104.

Bur'nished (-*nisht*), 150.

Bur'nish-er.

Bur'nish-ing.

Burnt, 21.

Burr (21, 175) [Bur,

203.]

Bür'rel, 170.

Bür'roek, 170.

Bür'rōw (170), *n.* a hole

in the ground for rab-

bite, &c. [See Bor-

ough, 160.]

Bür'rōwed, 150, 188.

Bür'rōw-ing.

Burr'y, 93.

Bur'sar.

Bur'sa-ry, 72.

Bursch (Ger.) (*boorsch*)

[pl. *Bursch'en*, 198.]

Burst, 21, 49.

Burst'ing.

Bur'then (*bur'thn*), 149.

Bur'ton (*bur'tn*), 149.

Bur'y (*ber'y*) (171), *v.*

to put into a grave:

— to cover with earth.

[See Bury, 100.]

Bur'y-ing (*ber'y-ing*).

Bush (*buush*), 20.

Bush'el (*buush'el*), 149.

Bush'el-age (*buush-*

age), 78.

Bush'ing (*buush'ing*).

Bush'man (*buush'man*), 206.

Bush'y (*buush'y*).

Bus'ted (*biz'id*), 171, 186.

Bus't-ly (*biz'ly*).

Bus'ness (*biz'nes*), 171.

Busk, 22.

Busk'et.

Busk'in.

Busk'ined (-*ind*), 150.

Busk'y, 93.

Bus, 22, 174.

Bust, 22.

Bus'tard.

Bus'tle (*bus'tl*), 162, 164.

Bus'tled (*bus'ld*), 183.

Bus'tler (*bus'lr*).

Bus'tling (*bus'ling*).

Bus'y (*biz'y*), 171.

But (22), *conj.* on the

other hand: — *prep.*

excepting: — *n. end* of

any thing. [See Butt,

160.]

Butch'er (*buoch'ur*), 20,

77.

Butch'ered (*buoch'urd*),

150.

Butch'er-ing (*buoch'ing*).

Butch'er-y (*buoch'y*).

But'hinge.

But'ler.

But'ler-age.

But'ment.

Butt, *n.* a mark to be

shot at: — *v.* to strike

with the head. [See

But, 160.]

Butt'ed.

But'ter, 170.

But'tered, 150.

But'ter-cup, 206.

But'ter-fly.

But'ter-y, 170.

But'tock.

But'ton (*but'n*), 149.

But'toned (*but'nd*).

But'ton-ing (*but'n-ing*).

But'tress, 170.

But'tressed (*but'rest*),

150.

But'tress-ing.

Bū-ty-ra'ceous (-*ra-*

shus) [so Sm. Wr.;

bū-ty-ra'shus, Wb.

Gd. 155.]

Bu-tyr'ic.

all; ã as in there; çb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Bu'tyr-ine, 152.
 Bu'ty-rods [so Sm. Wr.;
büt'y-rus, Wb. Gd.
 Bux'e-ous. [155.]
 Bux'ine, 152.
 Bux'om, 169.
 Buÿ' (bt) (171), *v.* to pur-
 chase. [See By, 100.]
 Buÿ'er (by'-.)
 Buÿ'ing (by'-.)
 Buzz, 22, 175.
 Buz'zard, 170.
 Buzzed (buzd), 150.
 Buzz'ing.
 By (bt, colloquially bt),
prep. through or with,
 &c. [See Buy, 160.]
 Bÿ, or Bÿe, *n.* some-
 thing aside from the
 main subject. [See
 Bye, 160.]
 Bÿe, *n.* a village. [See
 By, 160.]
 Bÿ'-göne, 206, Exc. 4.
 Bÿ'-law.
 Bÿs'sine, 152.
 Bÿs'sus (L.).
 Bÿ'word (-word).
 Bÿ-zan'tian (-shan).
 Bÿz'an-tine, *a.* & *n.* [so
 Wr.; *byz-an'tin*, Gd.
 155.]

C.

Cab, 10.
 Ca-bal', *n.* & *v.* 121.
 Cab'a-la, 72.
 Cab'al-iam (-izm), 136.
 Cab'al-ist.
 Cab'al-ist'ic, 109.
 Cab'al-ist'ic-al, 108.
 Ca-bal'ler, 176.
 Cab'al-line, *a.* & *n.* 82.
 Cab'a-ret (kab'a-rä, or
kab'a-ret) [so Wr.;
kab'a-rä, Sm.; *kab'a-*
ret, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Cab'bage, 70, 170.
 Cab'in, 170.
 Cab'ined (-ind), 150.
 Cab'i-net, 170.
 Cab'in-ing.
 Ca-bir'i-an, 78.
 Ca-bir'ic.
 Ca'ble, 164.
 Ca'bled (ka'bl'd), 183.
 Ca'bling.
 Ca-boose' (121) [Cam-
 boose, Coboose,
 203.]

Cab'ot-age.
 Cab-ri-o-let' (Fr.) (*kab-*
ri-o-lät').
 Cab'urns (-urns).
 Cac'a-gogue (-gog), 87.
 Ca'cad' (ka'kä) [so Wr.;
ka-ka'o, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Cach'a-lot (kash'a-lot)
 [so Wr.; *kach'a-lot*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Cache (Fr.) (*kash*), *n.* a
 holedug in the ground
 for concealing and
 preserving provisions
 [See Cash, 160.]
 Ca-chet'ic (-ket'-), 109.
 Ca-chet'ic-al (-ket'-), 108.
 Ca-chex'y (ka-kek'y)
 [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
kak'ek-sy, Wk. 155.]
 Cach-in-na'tion (kak-).
 Cach'o-long (kash'-).
 Ca-cique' (Fr.) (*ka-sék'*).
 Cack'er-el.
 Cac'kle (kak'l), 164.
 Cac'kled (kak'l'd), 150,
 Cac'kler. [183.]
 Cac'kling.
 Cac-o-chym'ic (-kim'-).
 Cac-o-chym'ic-al (-kim'-).
 Cac'o-chym-y (-kim-y).
 Cac-o-de-mon.
 Cac-o-e'thês (L.) (-thêz),
 113.
 Ca-cog'ra-phy.
 Ca-col'o-gy, 93.
 Cac-o-phon'ic, 109.
 Cac-o-phon'ic-al, 108.
 Cac-o-pho'ni-otis.
 Ca-coph'o-ny, 108.
 Cac-o-tech'ny (-tek'-).
 Ca-co't-ro-phy.
 Cac-ta'ceous (-shus).
 Cac'tus.
 Cad, 10.
 Ca-dav'er-ous.
 Cad'dice (kad'is) [Cad-
 dis, 203.]
 Cad'dis [so spelled in-
 variably when it
 means a kind of rûb-
 bon; but, in the sense
 of a case-worm, it is
 written also Cad-
 dice, 203.]
 Cad'dow, 101.
 Cad'dy, 93.
 Cade, 23.
 Ca'dence, 169.
 Ca'denced (-denst), 150.
 Ca'denc-ing, 183.
 Ca-det', 121.
 Ca'dew (ka'du).

Cadge (kaf), 45.
 Cadg'er (kaf'ur) [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *keg'ur*,
 Wk. 155.]
 Ca'di' (Ar.).
 Ca-dil'lac.
 Cad-me'an, 110.
 Cad'mi-a.
 Cad'mi-um, 169.
 Cad-u-ce'an [so Sm.
 Wr.; *ka-du'ce-an*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Ca-du'ceus (L.) (*ka-du'-*
shus) [so Wr.; *ka-du'-*
she-us, Wk. Sm.; *ka-*
du'ce-us, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ca-du'coth.
 Cæ'cum (se'cum).
 [Cæsarean, 203. —
 See Cæsarean.]
 Cæs-pi-tose' (sês-).
 Cæ-su'ra (se-zu'ra) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; *se-zu'-*
ra, or *se-su'ra*, Gd.
 155.] [Cesura, Sm.
 203.]
 Cæ-su'ral (se-zu'ral).
 Cafê (Fr.) (*kaf'ä*).
 Caf-fe'ic, 109.
 Caff'e'ine [Caffein,
 203.]
 Caf'fre (kaf'ur), 164.
 Cag [Keg, 203.]
 Cage, 23.
 Caged, 150, 183.
 Cag'ing (kaf'-).
 Cahier (Fr.) (*kä'e-ye*)
 [so Sm. Wr.; *ka-hër'*,
 Gd. 155.]
 Ca-hoot'.
 [Calc, 203. — See
 Calque.]
 [Caiman, 203. — See
 Cayman.]
 Cairn (kêrn).
 Cais'son [so Sm. Gd.;
ka-soon, Wr. 155.]
 [Caissoon, Sm. 203.]
¹⁸³ When spelled *cais-*
soon, Smart pronounces it
ka-soon.
 Cäl'tiff, 23.
 Caj'e-put, 169.
 Ca-jole'.
 Ca-joled', 150, 183.
 Ca-jol'er.
 Ca-jol'er-y.
 Ca-jol'ing.
 Cake, 23.
 Caked (kakt), Note C,
 p. 34.
 Cak'ing, 183.

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 Cal'a-boose, 169.
 Cal'a-man'co (-*man'go*)
 Cal'a-ma-ry, 72.
 Cal'am-bac.
 Cal-a-mif'er-ous, 108.
 Cal'a-mine [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *kal'a-min*, or
kal'a-min, Wr. 155.]
 Cal'a-mite.
 Ca-lam'i-tois.
 Ca-lam'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Cal'a-mus [L. pl. *Calam-*
is; Eng. pl. *Cal'a-*
mus-es.]
 Ca-lash', 121.
 Cal'car.
 Cal'car-ate.
 Cal-ca're-ous, 169.
 Cal'ce-at-ed [so Sm. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *kal'she-at-*
ed, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Cal'ce-don.
 [Caledony, 203. —
 See Chalcedony.]
 Cal'ce'i-form, 169.
 Cal'cif'er-ous, 108.
 Cal'ci-form, 169.
 Cal-cin'a-ble (164) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kal-*
stin'a-ble, or *kal'si-na-*
ble, Wr. 155.]
 Cal-ci-na'tion, 112.
 Cal-cin'a-to-ry, 86.
 Cal-cine', or Cal'cine [so
 Gd.; *kal-stn'*, Wk. Sm.
 Wr. 155.]
 Cal'cite.
 Cal'ci-um [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *kal'she-um*, Wr.
 134, 155.]
 Calc'-sin-ter [so Gd.;
kal-stin'tur, Wr. 155.]
 Calc'-spar, 224.
 Calc'-tuff.
 Cal'cu-la-ble, 164.
 Cal'cu-la-ry, 72.
 Cal'cu-late.
 Cal'cu-lat-ed, 183.
 Cal'cu-lat-ing.
 Cal'cu-la'tion, 112.
 Cal'cu-lat-ive, 84.
 Cal'cu-lat-or.
 Cal'cu-la-to-ry, 86.
 Cal'cu-lus [L. pl. *Calcu-*
li (used when the
 word has its medical
 sense of a morbid con-
 cretion); Eng. pl. *Cal-*
culuses (used when
 the word means a
 method of computa-
 tion), 198.]

Cal'dron, 17.
 Ca-lèche' (Fr.) (*ka-lash'*)
 Cal-e-do'ni-an, 169.
 Cal-e-fa'cient (-*fa'shent*)
 Cal-e-fac'tion.
 Cal-e-fac'to-ry, 86.
 Cal'em-bourg (Fr.)
 (-*boorg*).
 Cal'en-dar, n. a register
 of the year. [See Cal-
 ender, 160.]
 Cal'en-der, n. a hot press
 for cloth: — *v.* to
 dress, as cloth, by hot
 pressing. [See Calen-
 dar, 160.]
 Cal'en-dered (-*durd*), 150
 Cal'en-der-ing.
 Cal'en-drer.
 Cal'ends (-*ends*), 136.
 Cal'en-ture.
 Ca-les'cence.
 Calf (*ka'*) (162) [pl.
 Calves (*kävz*), 193.]
 Cal'i-ber, or Cal'i-bre
 (*kal'i-bur*) [so Wr.
 Gd.]
 — Walker and Web-
 ster give this word only
 in the first spelling. Smart
 spells it *caliber*, when it
 means the bore of a gun,
 and *calibre*, when it means
 mental capacity. In the
 first form he pronounces it
kal'i-bur, and in the sec-
 ond *ka-l'br*.
 Cal'ice (-*is*), 169.
 Cal'i-oo [pl. *Cal'i-coes*,
 192.]
 [Calif, 203. — See Cal-
 liph.]
 [Califate, 203. — See
 Caliphate.]
 Cal-i-pash', or Cal'i-
 pash [*kal-i-pash'*, Sm.
 Wr.; *kal'i-pash*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.] [Calli-
 pash, 203.]
 Cal-i-pee', or Cal'i-pee
 [*kal-i-pe'*, Sm. Wr.;
kal'i-pe, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 [Callipee, 203.]
 Cal'i-pers (-*purz*), 78,
 136 [Callipers, 202.]
 Cal'iph (*ka'if*) [Calif,
 Kalif, 203.]
 Cal'iph-ate [Califate,
 Kalifate, 203.]
 Cal-is-then'ic [not Cal-
 is'then-ic, 153.] [Cal-
 listhenic, 203.]
 Cal-is-then'ics.
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[Callx, 203. — See Cal-
 yx.]
 Calk (*kaok*) (148, 161,
 162) [Calk, 203.]
 Calk, 161.
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 p. 34.
 Calk'er (*kaok'er*).
 Cal'kin, or Calk'in
 (*kal'kin*, or *kaok'in*)
 [so Wr.; *kal'kin*, vul-
 garly *kaok'in*, Sm.;
kaok'in, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Calk'ing (*kaok'ing*), 162.
 Call, 17, 172.
 Called, 150.
 Call'er.
 Cal-lig'ra-pher.
 Cal-li-graph'ic, 109.
 Cal-li-graph'ic-al, 108.
 Cal-lig'ra-phys.
 Cal-lig'ra-phy, 108.
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 [Callipash, 203. — See
 Callipash.]
 [Callipee, 203. — See
 Callipee.]
 [Callipers, 203. — See
 Callipers.]
 [Callisthenic, 203.
 — See Callisthenic.]
 Cal-los'i-ty, 78, 169.
 Cal'lous.
 Cal'lów, 170.
 Cállm (*kám*), 162.
 Cállmed (*kám'd*), 150.
 Cállm'er (*kám'*).
 Cállm'ing (*kám'*).
 Ca-log'ra-phy, 108.
 Cal'o-mel.
 Cal-lór'ic [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *ka-lo'rik*, Sm.
 155.]
 Cal-o-rific, 109.
 Cal-lór-i-fi-ca'tion.
 Cal-o-rim'e-ter, 108.
 Cal-lór-i-mo'tor [so Gd.;
ka-lór'i-mo'tor, Sm.;
kal-o-ri-mo'tor, Wr.
 155.]
 Cal'o-type, 170.
 Ca-loy'er.
 Calp, 10.
 Cal'trop.
 Ca-lum'ba.
 Cal'u-met, 89.
 Ca-lum'ni-ate, 78.
 Ca-lum'ni-at-ed, 183.
 Ca-lum'ni-at-ing.
 Ca-lum'ni-a'tion, 112.
 Ca-lum'ni-at-or.
 Ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry, 86.

fall; é us in there; óo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Ca-lum'ni-ōs.
 Cal'um-ny, 93.
 Cal'va-ry, 72.
 Clive (*kw*), 162.
 Cálved (*káed*), 150.
 Cálv'ing (*káv'*), 153.
 Cal'vin-ism (*-izm*), 133, 136.
 Cal'vin-ist.
 Cal-vin-ist'ic, 109.
 Cal-vin-ist'ic-al, 108.
 Calx (L.) [L. pl. *Calces*; Eng. pl. *Calxes*, 196.]
 Ca-lyx'l-nal [so Wb. Gd.; *kal-i-s'nal*, Wr. 155.]
 Cal'y-cine [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *kal'y-sin*, Sm. 155.]
 Cal'y-cle (*kal'i-kl*), 164.
 Cal'y-cled (*kal'i-kléd*), 183
 Ca-lyx'u-late.
 Ca-lyc'u-lát-ed.
 Ca-lyp'tra [Calypter, 203.]
 Ca-lyp'tri-form.
 Cal'yx [L. pl. *Cal'y-ōs* (*-ōs*); Eng. pl. *Cal'lyx-es*, 198.]
 Cam (10), n. a contrivance to produce alternating motion. [See *Cham*, 150.]
 Ca-ma'leu (*-ma'yoo*), 171.
 Cam'ber.
 Cam'ber-ing.
 Cam'bi-al, 129.
 Cam'bist.
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 Cam'brí-an.
 Cãm'bric.
 Came, 23.
 Cam'el, 170.
 Ca-me'le-on, 169.
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 Cam'e-5, 170.
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 Cam-e-ra-list'ic.
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[Camomile, 203. — See *Chamomile*.]
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 Cam-pa-nú'lí-form.
 Cam-pa-nol'o-gist.
 Cam-pa-nol'o-gy, 108.
 Cam-pan'u-late.
 Cam-pes'tral.
 Cam-pes'tri-an.
 Cam-phené' [so Wr.; *kam'fen*, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Cam'pho-gen.
 Cam'phor.
 Cam'phor-ate.
 Cam'phor-át-ed.
 Cam'phor-át-ing.
 Cam'pl-on, 169.
 Can (10), n. a vessel for liquor:—v. to be able. [See *Khan*, 160.]
 Ca'naan-ite (*-nan*), 171.
 Ca-na-an-ít'ism (*-nan*),
 Ca-na'di-an, 169. [183.
Canaille (Fr.) (*ka-ná'í*)
 [so Sm.; *ka-nál'*, Wk. Wr. 184, 155.]
 Can'a-kin.
 Ca-nal'.
 [Canal-coal, 202. — See *Cannel-coal*.]
 Can-a-lio'u-late.
 Can-a-lio'u-lát-ed.
 Ca-na'ry.
 Can'cel.
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fall; é as in there; ö as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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fáll; ð as ín thère; ób as ín foot; q as ín facile; gh as g ín go; th as ín this.

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Cham-páin', n. a mark of dishonor in an ecutcheon. [See Champagne, and Champain, 160.]
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fall; é as in there; óo as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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tóz'), 198.]
Chat'el-la-ny (*shat'-*), 72.
Cha-toy'ant (*sha-tó'-*
ant).
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Chat'tel (*chat'té*) (170)
[so *Wk. Sm. Wb.*
Gd.; *chat'té*, or *chat'-*
et, *Wr.* 155.]
Chat'ter, 170.
Chat'tered, 160.
Chat'ter-er.
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Chat'wood.
Chaud'-med'ley (*shá'd'-*)
Cháu'fer [*Chauf'er*,
203.]
Chav'en-der.
Cheap, 13.
Chéap'en (*chép'n*), 149.
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Chéat, 18.
Chéat'a-ble, 164, 169.

Chéat'ed.
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Ché-bac'oo.
Check, *n.* [*Cheque*,
203.]
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cheque, when used in the
sense of an order for mon-
ey.
Check, *v.*
Check'-book, 206, Exc. 4.
Checked (*chekt*), *Note*
C. p. 34.
Check'er [*Chequer*,
203.]
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[*Chequers*, 203.]
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Check'mate, *n. & v.*
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Check, 13.
Cheer, 13.
Cheered, 150.
Cheer'ful (-fúl) [so *Sm.*
Wr. Wb. Gd.; *chér'-*
fúl, or *chér'fúl*, *Wk.*
155.]
Cheer'i-ly, 78, 169.
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Cheese (*chéz*).
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Chéf-d'œuvre (Fr.) (*shé-*
doovr') [so *Wr.*; *shéf-*
doovr', *Wb. Gd.* 164,
185.]
[*Cheger*, *Chegoe*,
Chegre, 203. — *See*
Chigre.]
Chel-róp'ter-óüs (*kl-*).
Che-ko'a [so *Wr.*; *chék-*
o'a, *Wb. Gd.* 155.]
Chel-lifer-óüs (*ke-*), 108.
Chel'l-form (*kel'*-), 169.
Che-lo'ni-an (*ke-*), 169.
Chem'ic (*kem'*-).
Chem'ic-al (*kem'-*) [*See*
Chemistry.]
Chem-ise' (Fr.) (*shé-*
més').
Chem-i-sette' (Fr.) (*shém-*
i-zet').
Chem'ist (*kem'*-).
Chem'is-try (*kem'is-try*,
or *kim'is-try*) [so *Wr.*;
kim'is-try, or *kem'is-*
try, *Gd.*; *kim'is-try*,

- Sm. 155.] [Chymistry, 203.]
See The pronunciation *kim-i-stry* is obviously derived from the obsolete spelling *Chymistry*.
- [Cheque, 203. — *See* Check.]
 [Chequer, 203. — *See* Checker.]
 [Chequers, 203. — *See* Checkers.]
 [Chequin, 203. — *See* Cecchin.]
 [Cherif, 203. — *See* Sherif.]
 Chér'ish, 48, 66.
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 Che-root' (she-root') [so Gd.; che-root', Wr. 155.]
 Chér'ris, 170.
 Chér'ry, 170.
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 Chert, 21, N.
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 Chest, 15, 44.
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 Chevaux-de-frise (Fr.) (shév'á-duh-fréz') n. pl.
 Chev-a-liér' (shév-a-lér') 122, 169.
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 Chev'i-sánce (shév'i-záns).
 Chev'ron (shév'ron).
 Chev'roned (shév'roned).
 Chev'ron-el (shév').
 Chew (choo) [so Sm. Wr.; chee, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Chewed (chood).
 Chew'ing (choo').
 Chib'bal, 170.
 Chi-bouque' (Turkish) (che-book').
 Chi-cane' (shé-).
- Chi-cán'er (she-).
 Chi-cán'er-y (she-).
 Chic'co-ry, 170.
 Chieh, 16, 44.
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 Chick'en, 149.
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 Chick'pea.
 Chick'weed, 206.
 Chide, 25.
 Chid'ed, 183.
 Chid'er.
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 Chie'f, 13.
 Chie'f-tain (-tán), 96.
 Chig're (chig'ur) (164) [Chigger, Chig-gua, Chigoe, Che-goe, Cheger, Che-gre, Jigger, 203.]
 Chil'báin, 180.
 Child (25, 44), n. [pl. Children, 195.] a son or a daughter. [*See* Child, 160.]
 Child'bed.
 Child'birth.
 Child, or Childs [so Wr.; child, Gd.; child, Sm. 155], n. the son of a nobleman. [*See* Child, 160.]
 Child'hood.
 Child'ing.
 Child'ish.
 Child'like, 206, Exc. 5.
 Child'ren, n. pl.
 Chi-lese' (-lez'). [136.
 Chil'i-ad (kil').
 Chil'i-a-gon (kil').
 Chil-i-a-he'dron (kil-) [pl. Chil-i-a-he'dra, 198.]
 Chil'i-arch (kil'i-ark), 52.
 Chil'i-arch-y (kil'i-ark).
 Chil'i-asm (kil'i-azm).
 Chil'i-ast (kil'). [136.
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 [Chilifactive, 203. — *See* Chylifactive.]
 Chill, 16, 172.
 Chilled, 150.
 [Chilli, 203. — *See* Chilly, n.]
 Chil'li-ness, 78, 169.
 Chill'ing.
 Chil'ly, n. the pod or fruit of Capsicum. [Chilli, 203.]
- Chil'ly (178), a. cold.
 Chi-lo'nl-an (kí-).
 Chi-ion'io (kí-).
 Chil'o-pod (kí').
 Chimb (chím) (162), n. the edge of a cask. [Chime, Chine, 203] [*See* Chime, 160.]
 Chime, n. harmony of many instruments; a set of bells; the edge of a cask: — v. to sound in harmony. [*See* Chimb, 160.]
 Chimed, 150.
 Chim'er.
 Chi-mé'ra (kí-).
 Chi-mér'io-al (kí-), 108.
 Chim'in-age (shím').
 Chim'ing.
 Chim'ney (98, 169) [pl. Chimneys, 190.]
 Chim-pan'zee [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; chím-pan-zé', Sm. 155.]
 Chin, 16.
 Chi'na [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; cha'ná, or ché'na, Wk. 155.]
See Though Walker gives *chá'na* as the most fashionable pronunciation of this word in his time, yet he says of it:—"What could induce us to so irregular a pronunciation of this word is scarcely to be conceived."
- Chin'ca-pin (ching'-) (64) [Chinkapin, Chinquapin, 203.]
 Chin-chill'la, 170.
 Chin'cough (-kuf).
 Chine [Chimb (in the sense of the edge of a cask), 203.]
 Chimed, 183.
 Chi-nese' (-nez'), 136.
 Chink (chingk), 54.
 [Chinkapin, 203. — *See* Chincapin.]
 Chinked (chingkt).
 Chink'ing (chingkt').
 Chink'y (chingk'y).
 Chinned (chind), 176.
 [Chinquapin, 203. — *See* Chincapin.]
 Chnse, v. to fill with oakum, as a seam. [*See* Chintz, 148.]
 Chintz (chintz) (Note C, p. 34), n. a kind of calico. [*See* Ghinse, 148.]

fall; & as in there; éé as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

- Chip, 16.
 Chip'monk [Chip-munk, Chipmuk, 203.]
 Chipped (*chipt*), 150.
 Chip'per. [176.]
 Chip'ping, 176.
 Chip'py.
 Chi-ra'grā (*kt.*).
 Chi-rag'ric-al (*kt.*).
 Chi-ro-graph (*kt.*), 127.
 Chi-ro-graph-pher (*kt.*).
 Chi-ro-graph'ic (*kt.*), 109.
 Chi-ro-graph'io-al (*kt.*), 108.
 Chi-ro-g'ra-phist (*kt.*).
 Chi-ro-g'ra-phy (*kt.*).
 Chi-ro-lóg'ic-al (*kt-ro-ló'*).
 Chi-rol'o-gist (*kt.*).
 Chi-rol'o-gy, 108.
 Chi-ro-man-cer (*kt.*).
 Chi-ro-man-cy (*kt'*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kt'roman-sy*, Wk.; *kt'roman-sy*, or *kt'roman-sy*, Wr. 155.]
 Chi-ro-man'tic (*kt.*).
 Chi-ro-man'tic-al (*kt.*).
 Chi-ro-nom'ic (*kt.*).
 Chi-ron'o-my (*kt.*), 108.
 Chi-ro-plast (*kt'*).
 Chi-ro-pod (*kt'*).
 Chi-ro-p'o-dist (*kt.*).
 Chi-ros'o-phist (*kt.*).
 Chirp, 21, N.
 Chirped (*chirpt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Chirp'er.
 Chirp'ing.
 Chir'rup, 170.
 Chir'ruped (*-rupt*).
 Chir'rup-ing.
 Chis'el (*chiz'el*), 149.
 Chis'elled (*chiz'eld*) [Chiseled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Chis'el-ling [Chisel-ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Chis'leu.
 Chis'ley (*chiz'ly*).
 Chis'sels (*chiz'zls*), n. pl. [so Sm.; *chiz'zels*, Wr. 155.]
 Chit.
 Chit'-chat, 206, Exc. 3.
 Chit'ter-lings, n. pl. 170.
 Chi-val'ric (*shí-val'rik*), or Chi-val'ric (*shí-val'al-rik*) [*shí-val'rik*, Sm. Wr.; *shí-val'al-rik*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Chiv'al-roüs (*shíval-rus*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *chíval-rus*, Wk.; *shíval-rus*, or *chíval-rus*, Wr. 155.]
 Chiv'al-ry (*shíval-ry*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *chíval-ry*, Wk.; *shíval-ry*, or *chíval-ry*, Wr. 155.]
 Chives (*chívez*), n. pl.
 Chlam'y-phore (*klam'*).
 Chlo'ral (*klo'*).
 Chlo'rate (*klo'*).
 Chlo'ric (*klo'*).
 Chlo'ride (*klo'*) [Chlorid, 203.]
 Chlo'rime (*klo'*) (82, 152) [Chlorin, 203.]
 Chlo'rite (*klo'*).
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 Chlo'ro-form (*klo'*), 171.
 Chlo-rom'e-ter (*klo'*), 108.
 Chlo-rom'e-try (*klo'*).
 Chlo'ro-phane (*klo'*).
 Chlo'ro-phyl (*klo'*).
 Chlo-ro-ph'yl-lite (*klo'*).
 Chlo-ro'sis (*klo'*).
 Chlo-rot'ic (*klo'*).
 Chlo'roüs (*klo'*).
 Chlo'ru-ret (*klo'*).
 Chock, 181.
 Choc'o-late, 132, 171.
 Choice, 27.
 Choir (*kwír*).
 Chöke, 24.
 Chöked (*chökt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Chök'er, 183.
 Chök'ing.
 Chök'y.
 Chol'er (*kol'ur*), n. anger. [See Collar, 160.]
 Chol'er-a (*kol'*), 171, 233.
 Chol'er-ic (*kol'*).
 Cho-les'ter-ine (*ko-*).
 Cho-li-am'bic (*ko-*).
 Chon-drog'ra-phy (*kon-*).
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 Chon-drop-te-ryg'i-an (*kon-drop-te rij'i-an*).
 Chon-drot'o-my (*kon-*).
 Choose (*chooz*).
 Choos'er (*chooz'*).
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 Chop, 18, 44.
 Chopin (*chop'in*, or *chop'en'*) [so Wr.; *chop'in*, Gd.; *chop'en'*, Wk. 155.]
 Chopped (*chopt*), 176.
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 Chop'ping. [Chops, 203. — See Chaps.]
 Chop'stick.
 Cho-rag'ic (*ko-raj'*).
 Cho-ra'gus (L.) (*ko-*).
 Cho'ral (*ko'*).
 Cho'ral-lat (*ko'*).
 Chord (*kord*), n. the string of a musical instrument; — tones that harmonize; — a right line joining the two ends of an arc. [See Cord, 160.]
 Chord'ed (*kord'*).
 Chord'ing (*kord'*).
 Chore [Char, Chare, 203.]
 Cho-re'a (*ko-*).
 Cho-ree' (*ko-*), 121.
 Cho-re'us (*ko-*).
 Cho'ri-ant (*ko'*).
 Cho-ri-am'bic (*ko-*).
 Cho-ri-am'bus (L.) (*ko-*)
 Cho'ri-on (*ko'*).
 Chor'ist, 21, N.
 Chor'ist'er [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *kwír'ist-ur*, Wk. 155.] [Quirist-er, 203.]
 Cho-ro-g'ra-pher (*ko-*).
 Cho-ro-graph'ic (*ko-*).
 Cho-ro-graph'ic-al (*ko-*). [so Wb. Gd.; *kor-ograf'ik-al*, Wr. 155.]
 Cho-ro-g'ra-phy (*ko-*).
 Cho'roid (*ko'*).
 Cho'rus (*ko'*), 52, 169.
 Chöse (*chöz*), 136, 161.
 Chose (Fr.) (*shöz*), 161.
 Chos'en (*chöz'n*), 149.
 Chough (*chuf*) (35), n. a kind of bird. [See Chuff, 160.]
 [Choule, 203. — See Jowl.]
 Chouse (*chous*), 28.
 Choused (*choust*).
 Chous'ing, 183.
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 Chre-ma-tis'tics (*krē-*).
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 Chrim (*krizm*), 133, 136.
 Chris'mal (*kriz'*).
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 Chris-cross-röw' (*kris-kros-rö'*).
 Christ'en (*kris'n*), 162.
 Christ'ened (*kris'nd*), 150.
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- Christ'ian** (*krist'yan*), 44, Note 1; 51.
Christ'ian-ism (*krist'-yan-izm*).
Christ'ian'i-ty (*krist'-yan'i-ty*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *krist-chi-an'i-ty*, Wk.; *krist-yi-an'i-ty*, Wr. 155.]
Christ'ian-i-za'tion (*krist'-yan-*).
Christ'ian-ize (*krist'-yan-*).
Christ'ian-ized (*krist'-yan-izd*), 183.
Christ'ian-iz-ing (*krist'-yan-*).
Christ'mas (*krist'mas*), 162, 180.
Christ'ol'o-gy (*kris-*), 106.
Chro'mate (*kro'*).
Chro-mat'ic (*kro-*).
Chro-mat'ics (*kro-*).
Chro-ma-tog'ra-phy (*kro-*).
Chro-ma-tol'o-gy (*kro-*).
Chrome (*krom*).
Chro'mic (*kro-*).
Chro'mi-um (*kro'-*), 169.
Chro'mo-grāph (*kro'-*).
Chron'ic (*kron'-*).
Chron'ic-al (*kron'-*), 148.
Chron'ic-ele (*kron'-*), 148, 164.
Chron'ic-led (*kron'i-kl'd*).
Chron'ic-ler (*kron'-*).
Chron'ic-les (*kron'iklz*), 171.
Chron'ic-ling (*kron'-*), 183.
Chron'o-grāph (*kron'-*).
Chron'o-gram (*kron'-*).
Chron'o-gram-mat'ic (*kron-*).
Chron'o-gram-mat'ic-al (*kron-*).
Chron'o-gram'ma-tist (*kron-*).
Chro-nog'ra-pher (*kro-*).
Chro-nog'ra-phy (*kro-*).
Chro-nol'o-ger (*kro-*).
Chro-no-log'ic (*kro-no-loj'-*).
Chro-no-log'ic-al (*kro-no-loj'ik-al*) [so Wk. Sm. Gd.; *kron-o-loj'ik-al*, Wr. 155.]
Chro-nol'o-gist (*kro-*).
Chro-nol'o-gy (*kro-*).
Chro-nom'e-ter (*kro-*), 106, 169.
Chro-no-met'ric [so Gd.; *kron-o-met'rik*, Wr. 155.]
Chro-no-met'ric-al.
Chro-nom'e-try (*kro-*).
Chron'o-scope (*kron'-*).
Chrys'a-lid (*kris'-*).
Chrys'a-lis (*kris'-*) [pl. *Chrys'al'i-des* (-*dz*), 198.]
Chrys-o-bēr'yl (*kris-*).
Chrys'o-col-la (*kris'-*).
Chrys-og'ra-phy (*kris-*).
Chrys'o-lite (*kris'-*).
Chrys-ol'o-gy (*kris-*).
Chrys'o-prase (*kris'o-prās*) [so Sm. Wr.; *kris'o-prās*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Chub, 22.
Chub'bed, 150.
Chuck, 22, 181.
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Chuck'ing.
Chuc'kle (*chuk'l*), 164.
Chuc'kled (*chuk'ld*), 183.
Chuck'ling.
Chu'fa (*choo'-*).
Chuff, *n.* a clown. [See *Chough*, 160.]
Chu'ff'ly, 93, 170.
Chu'ff'ness, 169.
Chu'ffy, 93, 170.
Chum, 22, 44.
Chump.
Chunk.
Chunk'y.
Church, 44.
Churched (*churcht*).
Church'ing.
Church'man, 206.
Church'yard.
Churl, 21, 44, 135.
Churl'ish.
Churn, 21, 44.
Churned, 165.
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Churr'worm (-*wurm*).
Chy-la'ceous (*ki-la'-shus*).
Chy'le (*kl*).
Chy-li-fac'tion (*ki-*).
Chy-li-fac'tive (*ki-*), or *Chyl'i-fac-tive* (*kil'-*) [so Wr.; *ki-li-fac'tiv*, Sm.; *kil'i-fac-tiv*, Wk. Wb. Gd. 155.] [C *hil-ificative*, 203.]
Chy-lif'er-ous (*ki-*), 108.
Chy-li-fac'tion (*ki-*).
Chy-lo-po-et'ic (*ki-*).
Chy'l'ous (*kl'*).
Chyme (*kim*).
Chym'i-fi-ca'tion (*kim-*).
Chym'i-fy (*kim'*), 94.

- [Chymistry, 203. — See Chemistry.]**
Cnym'ous (*kim'-*).
Ci-ba'ri-ous.
Cib'ol, 170.
Ci-bo'ri-um (L.) [pl. *Ci-bo'ri-a*, 196.]
Ci-ca'da (L.) [pl. *Ci-ca'dæ*, 198.]
Cic'a-trice, 169.
Cic'a-tri-sant (-*sant*) [*Cicatrizant*, 203.]
Cic'a-tri-sive.
Ci-ca'trix (L.) [*Ci-ca'tri-cēs* (-*sēs*), 198.]
[Cicatrizant, 203. — See Cicatrisant.]
Cic'a-tri-za'tion.
Cic'a-trize, 202.
Cic'a-trized, 150, 183.
Cic'a-tris-ing.
Cig'e-ly (*sie'e-ly*) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sie'ly*, Wk. 155.]
Cic'rone (It.) (*che-che-ro'ne*, or *sie-e-ro'ne*) [so Wr. Gd.; *chē-chā-ro'na*, Sm. 154, 155.]
Cig-e-ro'ni-an, 169.
Cig-e-ro'ni-an-lam (-*izm*).
Cich-o-ra'shus (*sik-o-ra'shus*).
Cich'o-ry (*sik'-*), 52.
Ci-cis'be-lam (-*izm*).
Cicis'beo (It.) (*che-chis-ba'o*, or *se-sis'be-o*) [so Wr. Gd.; *che-chis-ba'o*, Sm. 154, 155.]
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Ci'der, 25, 77.
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Ci'der-kin.
Ci-devant (Fr.) (*se-de-vang'*).
Cierge (Fr.) (*sēry*).
Ci-gar' [*Segar*, 203.]
Cil'i-a (L.) *n. pl.*
Cil'ia-ry (*sil'ya-ry*), 51.
Cil'i-ate, 169. [171.]
Cil'i-āt-ed.
Ci-l'ic'ian (-*hsh'an*).
Ci-l'ic'ous (*lish'us*), *a.* made of hair. [See *Sil-licious*, 160.]
Cil'i-o-grade.
[Cim a, 263. — See Cyma.]
[Cimar, 203. — See Simar.]
Cim'bal, *n.* a kind of cake. [See *Cymbal*, 160.]

fall; ð as in there; ðo as in foot; ʒ as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Cim'bric.
 Cim'e-ter [Scimitar, 203.]
 Ci'miss.
 Cim-me'ri-an, 160, 170.
 Cim'o-lite.
 Cin-cho'na (-ko'-).
 Cin-cho'ni-a (-ko'-).
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 Cinc'ture, 91.
 Cinc'tured (-yard), 150.
 Cin'der, 171.
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 Cin'droth.
 Cin-e-fac'tion.
 Cin'er-a-ry, 72, 171, 233.
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 Ci-ne'ri-ous, 160.
 Cin-er-y'tious (-ish'us).
 Cin-ga-leae' (-las).
 Cin'na-bar, 170.
 Cin'na-bar-lme, 84.
 Cin'na-mon, 170.
 Cinque (Fr.) (singk).
 Cinque-foil (singk'-).
 Ci'on [Scion, 203.]
 Ci'pher, 25, 35.
 Ci'phered (-yard), 150.
 Ci'pher-ing.
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 Cir-cas'sian (sur-bash'-an) [so Gd.; sur-kash'-an, Wr. 155.]
 Cir-cas'ian (110) [Circosian, 203.]
 Cir-cen'sial (-shal).
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 Cir-ci-nal, 78, 169.
 Cir-ci-nate.
 Cir-cle, 21, N.; 164.
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 Cir-clet.
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 Cir-cuit (-kit), 171.
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 Cir-cuit-er' (-kit), 122.
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 Cir-cu-lar, 89, 108.
 Cir-cu-lar'i-ty.
 Cir-cu-late, 171.
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 Cir-cu-la'tion, 112.
 Cir-cu-la-tive, 106.
 Cir-cu-la-to-ry.
 Cir-cum-amb'li-ent, 160.
 Cir-cum-bell'ion (-sh'-yun) [so Wb. Gd.;
- sur-cum-bell'-on, Wr. 155.]
 Cir-cum-cise (-sis), 202.
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 Cir-cum-flect.
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 Cir-cum-fused' (-fuz').
 Cir-cum-fus'ing (-fuz'-).
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 Cir-cum-gy-rate, 105.
 Cir-cum-gy-ra'tion.
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 Cir-cum-lo-cu'tion.
 Cir-cum-loc'a-to-ry.
 Cir-cum-mured'.
 Cir-cum-nav'i-ga-ble.
 Cir-cum-nav'i-gate.
 Cir-cum-nav'i-gat-ed, 183.
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 Cir-cum-stance, 171.
 Cir-cum-stanced (-stanst).
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 Cir-cum-stan'tial (-shal).
 Cir-cum-stan'ti-ate (-shi-at) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; sur-kum-stan'-shat, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Cir-cum-stan'ti-at-ed (-shi-at).
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 Cir-cum-val'iate, 170.
- Cir-cum-val'ia'tion.
 Cir-cum-vec'tion.
 Cir-cum-vent'.
 Cir-cum-vent'ed.
 Cir-cum-ven'tion.
 Cir-cum-vent'ive, 84.
 Cir-cum-vest'.
 Cir-cum-vo-lu'tion.
 Cir-cum-voled', 150, 183.
 Cir-cum-voiv'ing.
 Cir'cus [pl. Cir'cus-es (-ez)].
 Cir-ri'fer-ous, 108, 170.
 Cir-ri-form, 100, 170.
 Cir-rig'er-ous (-rij'-).
 Cir-ri-ped, 78, 160, 170.
 Cir-ro-cu'mu-lus.
 Cir-ro-str'a'tus.
 Cir'rus (170) a. having tendrils. [See Cirrus, 160.]
 Cir'rus (L.), n. [pl. Cir-ri, 98] a tendril. [See Cirrus, 160.]
 Cir'so-celle.
 Cis-alp'ine [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; sis-alp'in, Sm. 155.]
 Cis-at-lan'tic.
 Cis-mon'tane.
 Cis/pi-dane.
 Cis'soid, 170.
 Cist, n. a place of interment.
 Cist, n. a pouch or sac. [Cyst, 203.]
 Cist'ed [Cysted, 203.]
 Cis-ter'cian (-shan).
 Cis'tern, 171.
 Cis'tic [Cystic, 203.]
 Cit, 16.
 Cit'a-ble, 164.
 Cit'a-del, 171.
 Cit'al.
 Ci-ta'tion.
 Cit'a-to-ry, 86, 93.
 Cite, v. to call:— to quote. [See Site, 160.]
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 Cit'er.
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 Cit'i-zen (-zen), 78, 129.
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 Ci-vil'ian (-yan), 51.
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 Ci-vil'i-ty, 78, 108, 169.
 Civ'il-iz-a-ble, 164, 169.
 Civ-il-i-za'tion, 112.
 Civ'il-ize, 170, 202.
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 C, p. 34.
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 Clack'ing.
 Clad, 10.
 Claim, 23.
 Cläim'a-ble, 164.
 Cläim'ant, *n.* one who
 claims. [See Clamant,
 160.]
 Cläimed, 150.
 Cläim'er.
 Cläim'ing.
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 Clair-voy'ant (klär-).
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 Clam'bered (-burd), 150.
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 Clam'mi-ness, 169.
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 Sm. 190, 203.]
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 Clamp'ing.
 Clan, 10.
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Clang'or-ous (klang'-
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 Note C, p. 34.
 Clapped (klapt).
 Clap'per, 176.
 Clap'per-claw.
 Clap'ping, 170, 176.
 Clap'-trap.
 Clär-en-ceux', or Clär-
 en-cieux' (klär-en-
 shoo') [so Wr.; klär-
 en-shu', Gd.; klär-
 ens-yoo', Sm.; 154,
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 Clär'et, 170.
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 Clär'i-fy-ing, 186.
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 Clär'i-on (169, 170) [so
 Sm. Wr. Gd.; klär'-
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 Clashed (klast).
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 C, p. 34.
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 Cläsp'-knife.
 Cläss, 12, 131, 174.
 Clässed (klast).
 Cläss'i-ble, 164, 169.
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 Cläss'ic-al, 108, 170.
 Cläss'i-cism (-sizm), 136.
 Cläss'i-cist, 169, 170.
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 Clas-si-fi-ca'tion.
 Clas-si-fied, 186.
 Clas-si-fy, 78, 94, 170.
 Clas-si-fy-ing.
 Cläss'ing.
 Cläss'man.
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 Clat'ter, 170.
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Clat'ter-ing.
 Cläuse (kläuz), 17.
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 Cläus'u-lar (kläuz'-), 108
 Clä'vate.
 Clä'vat-ed.
 Cläve, 23.
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 Clä'vi-a-ry, 72.
 Clä'vi-chord (-bord).
 Clä'vi-cle, 164, 170.
 Clä'vic'u-lar, 108.
 Clä'vi-er (Fr.) (klä'vi-ä)
 [so Wr.; klä'vi-er,
 Gd.; 154, 155.]
 Clä'vi-ger.
 Clä-vig'er-ous (-vij'-).
 Clä'vits (L.) [L. pl. Clä-
 vits (-vitz); Eng. pl.
 Clä'vits-es, 198.]
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 more, 203.]
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 Cläan, 13.
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 Cläan'ing.
 Cläan'li-ness, 169.
 Cläan'ly, *a.* (161) clean,
 neat.
 Cläan'ly, *ad.* (161) neat-
 ly.
 Cläan'ness, 66, N.; 170,
 230.
 Cläanec (klänz), 15.
 Cläansed (klänz), 183.
 Cläans'er (klänz-).
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 164, 169.
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 Cläared, 150.
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 Cläave, 13.
 Cläaved, 150.
 Cläav'er.
 Cläav'ing.
 Clädge.
 Clädg'y (kläj'-).
 Cläf (kläf, or kläf) [so

fall; ä as in there; öö as in foot; y as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this

- Wr.; *klyf*, Wb. Gd.; *klyf*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
- Though Walker gives only the pronunciation *klyf*, yet he says, — "Even without the plea of brevity, *clyf* is changed by musicians into *clyf*."
- Cleft.
- Clem'a-tis.
- Clem'en-cy, 169.
- Clem'ent, 169.
- Clem'ent-ine, 84, 152.
- Cle-op'ter-oüs.
- Clep'sy-dra [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *klep'sy-dra*, or *klep-sy'dra*, Wr. 155.]
- Cler'gy, 21, N.
- Cler'gy-a-ble, 164.
- Cler'gy-man, 196.
- Clér'ic.
- Clér'ic-al, 108.
- Clér'i-sy, 169.
- Clerk (*klerk*, or *klarck*) [*klerk*, Wb. Gd.; *klarck*, Wk. Sm.; *klarck*, or *klerk*, Wr. 155.]
- The pronunciation *klarck* is the prevailing one in England, but *klerk* is very generally preferred in the United States.
- Clér'o-man-cy, 169.
- Clev'er, 77, 170.
- Clev'ia.
- Clev'y.
- Clew (*kla*) (26) [Clue, 203.]
- Click, 16, 181.
- Clicked (*klikt*), Note C, p. 34.
- Click'er.
- Click'et.
- Click'ing.
- Clí'ent, 169.
- Clí-ent'al.
- Clí'ent-ed.
- Cliff, 16, 173.
- Cliff, 16.
- Clím-ac-tér'ic, or Clí-mac'ter-ic, a. & n. [so Wr.; *klím-ak-tér'ik*, Wk. Sm.; *klí-mak'ter-ik*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Clím-ac-tér'ic-al.
- Clí'mate, 73.
- Clí-mat'ic, 109.
- Clí-mat'ic-al, 108.
- Clí'ma-tize, 202.
- Clí-ma-top'ra-phy, 108.
- Clí-ma-to'l'o-gy, 108.
- Clí'max.
- Climb (*klím*) (162), v. to mount by means of the hands and feet. [See Clime, 100.]
- Climb'a-ble (*-klím'-*).
- Climbed (*klíméd*).
- Climb'er (*klím'-*).
- Climb'ing (*klím'-*).
- Clime, n. climate, region. [See Climb, 160.]
- Clinch, 16, 44.
- Clinched (*klíncht*), Note C, p. 34.
- Clinch'er.
- Clinch'er-bull (*-bill*) [Clinker-bull, 203.]
- Clinch'ing.
- Cling, 16, 54.
- Cling'stone, 206.
- Cling'y, 93.
- Clin'ic.
- Clin'ic-al.
- Clinique (Fr.) (*klín-ék'*).
- Clink (*klíngk*), 16, 54.
- Clinked (*klíngkt*).
- Clink'er (*klíngk'-*).
- [Clinker-bull, 203. — See Clincher-bull]
- Clink'ing (*klíngk'-*).
- Clí'noid.
- Clí-nom'e-ter, 108.
- Clí-no-met'ric.
- Clí-no-met'ric-al.
- Clí-nom'e-try, 108.
- Clip, 16.
- Clipped (*klípt*), 176.
- Clip'per, 170, 176.
- Clip'ping.
- Clí'que (Fr.) (*klék'*).
- Clí'qu'ish (*klék'-*).
- Clí'qu'ism (*klék'izm*).
- Clí'vers (*-vurz*).
- Cliv'i-ty, 169.
- Clo'a'ca (L.) [pl. *Clo-a'ca*, 196.]
- Clo-a'cal.
- Clóak, 24, 130.
- Clóaked (*klókt*), 150.
- Clóak'ing.
- Clock, 18, 181.
- Clock'-work (*-wurk*).
- Clod, 18.
- Clod'dy, 176.
- Clod'hop-per.
- Clod'pate, 206.
- Clod'pát-ed.
- Clod'póll [Clotpoll, 203.]
- Clóff [Clough, 203.]
- Clog, 18.
- Clogged (*klogd*), 165, 176.
- Clog'gi-ness (*-ghy*), 138.
- Clog'ging (*-ghing*).
- Clog'gy (*-ghy*).
- Clois'ter.
- Clois'ter-al.
- Clois'tered, 150.
- Clois'ter-er.
- Clois'ter-ing.
- Clon'ic.
- Clóse (*kláz*), v. & n. 24, 161.
- Clóse (*kláz*), n., a. & ad. 161.
- Clósed (*klózd*).
- Clóse'er (*klóz'-*).
- Clóse'et (*klóz'-*).
- Clóse'et-ed (*klóz'-*).
- Clóse'ing (*klóz'-*).
- Clóse'ure (*klóz'yur*), 91.
- Clot, 18.
- Clot'bur, 206.
- Cloth (*klóth*, or *klawth*) (18 N.) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *kloth*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
- Clothe, 24, 38.
- Clothed (*klóthd*), 150.
- Clothes (*klóthz*) [so Sm.; *klothz*, or *klóz*, Wr. Gd.; *klóz*, Wk. 155.]
- Though Walker gives only the pronunciation *kloz*, he speaks of it as "a corruption that is not incurable."
- Clóth'ler (*klóth'yur*), 51.
- Clóth'ing.
- Clot'póll [Clodpoll, 203.]
- Clot'ted, 66, N.; 176.
- Clot'ting.
- Clot'ty, 93.
- Cloud, 28.
- Cloud'-capt.
- Cloud'ed.
- Cloud'i-ly, 169.
- Cloud'i-ness.
- Cloud'ing.
- Cloud'y, 93, 169.
- Clough (*kluf*, or *klof*) [so Wr.; *kluf*, Sm.; *klof*, Gd.; *kloou*, Wk. 155.] [Clóff in the sense of an allowance in weight], 203.]
- Clout, 28.
- Clout'ed.
- Clout'ing.
- Clout'-náll.
- Clout'vate.
- Clove.
- Clo'ven (*kló'ven*), 149.

Clo'ven-foot'ed.
 Clo'ver.
 Clo'vered (-vurd), 150.
 Clown, 28.
 Cloy, 27.
 Cloyed (kloid), 150.
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 Clubbed (klubd), 150, 174.
 Club'bist, 170.
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 Cluck, 22, 181.
 Clucked (klukt), Note C, p. 34.
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 [Clue, 203.—See Clew]
 Clump, 22.
 Clum'si-ly (-zi-), 169.
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 Clus'ter, 77.
 Clus'tered, 150.
 Clus'ter-ing.
 Clutch, 22, 44.
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 Clutch'ing.
 Clut'ter, 170.
 Clut'tered, 150.
 Clut'ter-ing.
 Clyp'e-ate, 169.
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 Clys'ter, 16, 77.
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 Coach, 24, 44.
 Coach'man, 206.
 Co-ad'ju-tant, 169.
 Co-ad'ju'tor, 122.
 Co-ag'u-la-ble, 164.
 Co-ag'u-lant, 169.
 Co-ag'u-late, 73.
 Co-ag'u-lat-ed, 183.
 Co-ag'u-lat-ing.
 Co-ag'u-la'tion.
 Co-ag'u-la-tive, 84, 106.
 Co-ag'u-lat-or.
 Co-ag'u-la-to-ry, 86.
 Co-ag'u-lum (L.).
 Co-aid', 223.
 [Coak, 203.—See Coke.]
 Coal (24), n. a carbonaceous substance. [See Cole, 160.]
 Coaled (kōld), part. burnt to charcoal. [See Cold, 160.]
 Co-a-lesce' (-les'), 171.
 Co-a-lesced' (-lest').
 Co-a-les'cing (-les'ing).

Cō-a-les'cence (-les'ens).
 Cō-a-les'cent (-les'ent').
 Cōal'ing.
 Cō-a-lit'ion (-litz'un).
 Cōal'y, 93, 169.
 Cōam'ings.
 Co-ap-ta'tion.
 Cō-arc-ta'tion.
 Cōarse (kōrs), a. not fine. [See Course, 160.]
 Cōast, 24.
 Cōast'ed.
 Cōast'er.
 Cōast'ing.
 Cōast'wise (-wiz').
 Cōat (24, 130), n. a kind of garment. [See Cote, 100.]
 Cōat'ed.
 Cōat-ee', 121.
 Cōat'ing.
 Cōax, 24.
 Cōaxed (kōkst').
 Cōax'er.
 Cob, 18.
 Co'balt, or Co'balt (-bōlt) [ko'bawlt, Sm.; ko'bōlt, Gd.; kōb'alt, Wk.; ko'bawlt, or ko'b'alt, Wr. 155.]
 Cō'balt-ine (ko'bawlt-in) [ko'bōlt-in, Gd.; ko'b'alt-in, Wr. 155.]
 Cob'bing, 170.
 Cob'ble, v. 164.
 Cob'ble, n. [Co'ble (in the sense of a small fishing boat), 203.]
 Cob'bled (kob'ld), 150, 183.
 Cob'bler.
 Cob'bling, 183.
 Cob'le (kob'l) [Cob-ble, 203.] [Cob-ble, 203.—See Caboose.]
 Cob'web, 206.
 Cob'webbed (-webd).
 Cob'web'by [Cob-weby, Gd. 203.]
 Coc-agne' (Fr.) (kok-an')
 Coc-cif'er-ous, 108.
 Coc-cyx (kok'siks).
 Coch'i-néal (78, 169) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; Koch-i-nēl', Sm.; kuch'i-nēl, Wk. 155.]
 Coch'le-an (ko'-), 169.
 Coch'le-a'ri-form (kok-).
 Coch'le-a-ry (kok'-), 72.
 Coch'le-ate (kok'-).
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Coch'lite (kok'-).
 Cock, 18, 181.
 Cock-ade', 121.
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 Cock-a-too', 122.
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 Cock'a-trice, (171) [not kok'a-tris, 153.]
 Cock'bill.
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 Cocked (kokt), 165.
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 Coc'kled (kok'ld), 165, 183.
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 Cock'ney, 98, 109, 180.
 Cock'ney-lam (-ni-lam).
 Cock'pit, 206.
 Cock'roach.
 Cock's-cōmb (-kōm) (213) [Coxcomb, 203.]
 Cock'spur.
 Cock'swain (kok'swān), or kok'an [so Wr.; kok'swān, coll. kok'-sn, Wk. Sm.; kok'-swān, contracted into kok'an, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 ⚓ Seamen always pronounce this word *kok'an*.
 Co'cōa (ko'kō) (171) [Cacao, 203.]
 Co'cōa-nut.
 Co-coon', 121.
 Co-coon'er-y.
 Coc'file.
 Coc'tion.
 Cod, 18.
 Cod'dle, 164.
 Cod'dled (kod'ld), 150.
 Cod'dling.
 Code, 24.
 Co-de'ia (-de'ya).
 Co-de'ine [Codein, 203.]
 Co'dex (L.) [pl. Cod'i-cēs (-sēs), 196.]
 Cod'fish, 206.
 Cod'ger (koff'ur).
 Cod'i-cil, 169.
 Cod-i-cil'la-ry, 72, 170.
 Cod-i-fi-ca'tion.
 Cod'i-fied, 186.
 Cod'i-fi'er.
 Cod'i-fy, 78, 94.
 Co-dille' (-dīl').
 Cod'ling.

fall; ð as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Co-ef-fi-cient (*-fsh'ent*), 171.
 Cœ-li-ac (*se'*) [Celliac, 203.]
 Co-emp-tion (*-em'*), 162.
 Co-e'qual.
 Co-erce' (*-ers'*), 103, 171.
 Co-erced' (*-erst'*), 150, 183.
 Co-er-g'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Co-er-g'ing.
 Co-er'e-cion (*-shun*).
 Co-er-g'ive, 84.
 Co-es-sen'tial.
 Co-es-sen-ti-al'i-ty (*-shī-al'*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *ko-es-sen-shal'i-ty*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Co-e-ta'ne-ous.
 Co-e-ter'nal, 21, N.
 Co-c-ter'ni-ty, 108, 169.
 Co-e'val.
 Co-ex-ist' (*egz-*).
 Co-ex-ist'ed (*-egz-*).
 Co-ex-ist'ence (*-egz-*), 169.
 Co-ex-ist'ent (*-egz-*), 169.
 Co-ex-ist'ing (*-egz-*).
 Co-ex-ten'sive, 84.
 Coff'ee, 60, N.; 170.
 Coff'er.
 Coff'er-dam.
 Coff'er-er.
 Coff'in, 170.
 Coff'ined (*-fīnd*), 150
 Coff'in-ing.
 Coff'le (164) [Cawfle, 203.]
 Cog, 18.
 Cog-on-ey, 169.
 Cog'ent.
 Cogged (*kogd*), 176.
 Cog'ging, 138.
 Cog-i-ta-bil'i-ty (*coj-*).
 Cog'i-ta-ble (*coj'*), 164.
 Cog'i-tate (*coj'*), 169.
 Cog'i-tāt-ed (*coj'*), 183.
 Cog'i-tāt-ing (*coj'*).
 Cog-i-ta'tion (*coj-*), 112.
 Cog'i-tāt-ive (*coj'*), 84.
 Cognac (Fr.) (*kōn'yak*) [Cogniac, 203.]
 Cog'nate.
 Cog-na'tion.
 Cog-ni'tion (*-nish'un*).
 Cog-ni-za-ble (*kog-ni-za-bl*, or *kon'i-za-bl*).
 Cog-ni-zance (*kog-ni-zans*, or *kon'i-zans*) [so Wk. Wr. Gd.; *kon'i-zans*, Sm. 155.]
 Cog-ni-zant, 78.
 Cog-ni-ze' (*kog-ni-ze'*, or *kon-i-ze'*).

Cog-ni-zor' (*kog-ni-zor'*, or *kon-i-zor'*).
 Cog-no'men (L.), 126.
 Cog-nom'i-nal, 228.
 Cog-nom-i-na'tion.
 Cog-nos-cen'te (It.) [pl. *Cog-nos-cen'ti* (*-itē*), 198.]
 Cog-nos-ci-ble, 164, 171.
 Cog'-wheel.
 Co-hab'it.
 Co-hab'it-ant, 228.
 Co-hab'it-a'tion.
 Co-hab'it-ed.
 Co-hab'it-er.
 Co-hab'it-ing.
 Co'-heir (*-ēr*), 223.
 Co-her'e'.
 Co-hered' (*-hērd'*), 150, 183.
 Co-hēr'ence.
 Co-hēr'en-cy, 169.
 Co-hēr'ent, 49, N.
 Co-hēr'ing.
 Co-hē-si-bil'i-ty.
 Co-he'si-ble, 164, 169.
 Co-he'sion (*-zhun*).
 Co-he'sive, 84.
 Co'hort, 139.
 Coif, n. & v. (27) [Quoif, 203.]
 Coiled (*koif*), 150.
 Coiffure (*koif'oor*, Sm. (See § 26); *koif'foor*, Wr. 155.)
 Coigne (*koim*) (162), n. a corner; — a wedge. [See Coin, 160.] [Coin, Quoin, 203.]
 Coll, 27.
 Colled, 159.
 Coll'ing.
 Coin, n. a corner; — a wedge. [Coigne, Quoin, 203.]
 Coin, n. a piece of metal used as money: — v. to convert into money; to invent. [See Coigne, 160.]
 Coin'age.
 Co-in-cide'.
 Co-in-ci-dence, 169.
 Co-in-ci-dent, 169.
 Coined, 150.
 Coin'er.
 Coir, 27.
 Cois'tril.
 [Coit, 203.—See Quoit]
 Co-y'tion (*-ish'un*).
 Coke (24) [Coak, 203.]
 Coked (*kōkt*).
 Cōk'ing.

Col'an-der (*kol'*) [Cul-lender, 203.]
 Col-ber-tine' (*kol-ber-tēn'*) [so Wk. Sm.; *kol-ber-tēn*, Wr.; *kol-ber-tēn*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Col'chi-cum (*-kt-*), 171.
 Col'co-thar.
 Cold, a. not warm. [See Coaled, 160.]
 Cole (24), n. a plant of the cabbage family. [See Coal, 160.]
 Co-le-op'ter-an.
 Co-le-op'ter-otis.
 Cole'seed, 206.
 Cole'wort (*-wurt*).
 Col'ic, 170.
 Col'ick-y, 182.
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 Col-i-se'um (111) [Col-oss-eum, 203.]
 Col-lab-o-ra'tion.
 Col-lab-o-ra'tor, 170.
 Col-lap'se', 170.
 Col-lap'sed (*-laps'*).
 Col-lap'sing.
 Col-lap'sion.
 Col'l'ar, n. a neck-band. [See Chol'er, 160.]
 Col'lared (*-lurd*), 150.
 Col'l'ar-ble.
 Col-lāt'a-ble, 164.
 Col-late'.
 Col-lāt'ed, 183.
 Col-lāt'er-al, 170.
 Col-lāt'ing.
 Col-la'tion, 112.
 Col-la'tion-er.
 Col-lāt'ive, 84.
 Col-lāt'or, 228.
 Col'l'eague (*-lēg*), 171.
 Col-lect', v. 161.
 Col-lect', n. 161.
 Col-lect-ta'ne-a (L. pl.).
 Col-lect-ta'ne-ous.
 Col-lect'ed.
 Col-lect'i-ble, 164, 169
 Col-lect'ion.
 Col-lect'ive, 84.
 Col-lect'or.
 Col-leg'a-ta-ry, 72.
 Col-lege (*-lēj*), 169, 171.
 Col-le-gi-an.
 Col-le-gi-ate, 73.
 Col'let, 170.
 Col-lide'.
 Col-lid'ed, 183.
 Col-lid'ing.
 Col'l'ier (*kol'yur*), 171.
 Col'l'ier-y (*kol'yur-y*).
 Col'li-māt-ing.
 Col-li-ma'tion, 112.

Col-li-ma'tor.
 Col-lin-e-a'tion.
 Col-lin'gual, 170.
 Col-lin'qua'tion.
 Col-liq'ua-tive (*kik'wa-*).
 Col-liq'ue-fac-tion (*kik'we-*).
 Col-lis'ion (*kik'usn*).
 Col-lo-cate, 170.
 Col-lo-cāt-ed.
 Col-lo-cāt-ing.
 Col-lo-ca'tion, 112.
 Col-lo'di-on, 160, 170.
 Col'lop.
 Col-lo'qui-al.
 Col-lo'qui-al-ism (*izm*).
 Col-lo'quist.
 Col'lo-quy, 170.
 Col-lude'.
 Col-lūd'ed, 183.
 Col-lūd'er.
 Col-lūd'ing.
 Col-lu'sion (*-zhun*).
 Col-lu'sive.
 Col-lu'so-ry.
 Col-lu'si-ōs (*-ōz*) (L. sing. & pl.).
 Col'ly, 93, 169.
 Col-lyr'i-um (L.) [pl. *Col-lyr'i-a*].
 Col-o-cynth, 171.
 Col-o-cynth'ine [*Colo-cynthin*, 203].
 Co-logne' (*ko-lōn'*).
 Col'on.
 Colonel (*kur'nel*), 171.
 ⚠ "The spelling is French; the pronunciation comes from the Spanish *Coronel*." *Smart*.
 Colonelcy (*kur'nel-ey*).
 Co lo'ni-al.
 Col'o-nist, 170.
 Col-o-ni-za'tion, 112.
 Col'o-nize, 170, 202.
 Col'o-nized, 150, 183.
 Col'o-niz-ing.
 Col-on-aad'e, 170.
 Col'o-ny, 170.
 Col'o-phon, 170.
 Col-o-pho'ni-an.
 Col'o-pho-ny, or Col-oph'o-ny [*kol'o-fo-ny*, Wb. Gd.; *kol'o-fo-ny*, Sm.; *ko-lo'fo-ny*, Wk.; *ko-lo'fo-ny*, or *kol'o-fo-ny*, Wr. 155].
 Col-o-quin'ti-da.
 Col'or (*kul'ur*) (22) [*Colour*, Sm. 203].
 Col'or-a-ble (*kul'*), 164.
 Col'or-a-bly (*kul'*).
 Col-or-a'tion (*kul'*).

Col'or-a-ture (*kul'*).
 Col'ored (*kul'urd*), 171.
 Col-or-if'ic (*kul-ur-if'ik*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kol-or-if'ik*, Wk. Wr. 155].
 Col'or-ing (*kul'*).
 Col'or-ist (*kul'*).
 Col'ors (*kul'urz*).
 Co-los'sal, 170.
 Col-os-se'an, 110.
 Col-os-se'um (L.) [*Coliseum*, 203].
 Co-los'sian (*ko-losh'an*).
 Co-los'sus (L.) [L. pl. *Co-los'si*; Eng. pl. *Co-los'sus-es* (*-ez*), 198].
 Col'pōrt-age [so Gd.; *kol-pōrt'aj*, Wr. 155].
 Col'pōrt-or [so Wb. Gd.; *kol-pōrt'or*, Wr. 155].
 Col'stuff.
 Cōlt, 24.
 Cōlt'er [*Coulter*, 203].
 Colt's'-fōt, 213.
 Col'u-ber.
 Col'u-brine, 82, 152.
 Co-lum'ba.
 Col-um-ba-ry (72) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *ko-lum'ba-ry*, Wk.; *kol-um-ba-ry*, or *ko-lum'ba-ry*, Wr. 155].
 Co-lum'bi-an, 169.
 Co-lum'bic.
 Col-um-bif'er-ous, 108.
 Col-um-bine, 82, 152.
 Col-um-bite.
 Co-lum'bl-um, 169.
 Col-u-mel'la, 170.
 Col'umn (-*um*) (162) [*not kol'yum*, 153].
 Co-lum'nar.
 Col'umned (-*umd*).
 Co-lum-ni-a'tion.
 Co-lure' (121) [*not köl'yur*, 153].
 Col'za.
 Co'ma, 72.
 Co-mate', n. [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *ko'mat*, Gd. 155].
 Cōm'ate, a. [so Sm. Wr.; *ko'mat*, Wb. Gd. 155].
 Co'ma-tose [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kom-a-tōz'*, Wk. Wr. 155].
 Co'ma-tōis [so Wb. Gd.; *kom'a-tus*, Wr. 155].

Cōmb (*kōm*), 24, 162.
 Com'bat (*kum'bat*, or *kom'bat*) [so Wr.; *kum'bat*, Wk. Sm.; *kom'bat*, Wb. Gd. 155].
 Com'bat-a-ble (*kum'-*, or *kom'-*) [so Wr.; *kom-bat'a-ble*, Gd. 155].
 Com'bat-ant (*kum'-*, or *kōm'-*).
 Com'bat-er (*kum'-*, or *kōm'-*).
 Com'bat-ive (*kum'-*, or *kōm'-*).
 Cōmbed (*kōmd*).
 Com-bin'a-ble, 164.
 Com-bi-na'tion.
 Com-bin'a-to-ry, 72.
 Com-bine'.
 Com-bined', 150.
 Com-bin'er.
 Cōmb'ing (*kōm'-*).
 Com-bin'ing.
 Com-bust', 121.
 Com-bus-ti-bil'i-ty.
 Com-bus'ti-ble, 164, 169.
 Com-bus'tion (*-bus'ti-gun*).
 Com-bus'tive.
 Come (*kum*), 22, 163.
 Co-me'di-an, 169.
 Come'e-dy, 171.
 Come'li-ness (*kum'-*), 169.
 Come'ly (*kum'-*), 171.
 Com'er (*kum'-*), 183.
 Com'et, 18, 170.
 Com-et-a-ri-um.
 Com'et-a-ry, 72.
 Com-et-og'ra-phy, 108.
 Com'fit (*kum'-*), 22.
 Com'fi-ture (*kum'-*).
 Com'fort (*kum'-*), 135.
 Com'fort-a-ble (*kum'-*), 132, 164.
 Com'fort-ed (*kum'-*).
 Com'fort-er (*kum'-*).
 Com'fort-ing (*kum'-*).
 Com'frey (*kum'fry*) [*Cumfrey*, Com-fry, 203].
 Com'ic, 170.
 Com'ic-al.
 Com'ic-al-ly, 170.
 Com'ing (*kum'-*), 183.
 Co-my'i-a (L. pl.) (*ko-mish'i-a*).
 Co-mi'tial (*-mish'al*).
 Com'i-ty, 169, 170.
 Com'ma, 170.
 Com-mand'.
 ⚠ "Speakers of the old school, and the vulgar, universally pronounce the

fall; & as in there; ō as in foot; ç as in faelle; gh as g in go; th as in this.

a broad [as in *far*] in both these words [command and demand]." *Smart*. They are very commonly pronounced, in the United States, *com-mānd* and *com-mānd*'.

Com-man-dānt', 122.
 Com-mānd'ed.
 Com-mānd'er.
 Com-mānd'er-y [Com-mānd'ry, 203.]
 Com-mānd'ing.
 Com-mānd'ment.
 [Com-mānd'ry, 203. — See Commandery.]
 Com-mān'tic.
 Com'mā-tism (-tizm).
 Com-mēas'ur-a-ble (-mēzh'-), 164.
 Com-mem'o-ra-ble, 164.
 Com-mem'o-rate, 170.
 Com-mem'o-rāt-ed.
 Com-mem'o-rāt-ing.
 Com-mem'o-ra'tion.
 Com-mem'o-ra-tive, 84.
 Com-mem'o-ra-to-ry.
 Com-mence'ed.
 Com-menced' (-menst').
 Com-mence'ment.
 Com-menc'ing, 183.
 Com-mend'ed.
 Com-mend'a-ble [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *kom-men-da-bl*, or *kom-mend'a-bl*, Wk. 107,
 Com-mend'a-bly. [155.]
 Com-mend'am (L.).
 Com-mend'a-ta-ry (72), a. holding in commendam. [See Commendatory, 148.]
 Com-mend'a-tion.
 Com-mend'a-tor.
 Com-mend'a-to-ry, a. bestowing commendation. [See Commendatory, 148.]
 Com-mend'ed.
 Com-mend'ing.
 Com-men-su-ra-bil'i-ty (-shoo-).
 Com-men'su-ra-ble (-shoo-), 164, 171.
 Com-men'su-rate (-shoo-).
 Com-mēn-su-ra'tion (-shoo-).
 Com'ment, v. [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kom-ent*, or *kom-ent*', Wr. 155.]
 Com'ment, n. 170.
 Com'ment-a-ry, 72.

Com'ment-ā-tor.
 Com-mēnt'ed.
 Com'mēnt'er [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kom-ent'ur*, Wk.; *kom'ent ur*, or *kom-ent'ur*, Wr. 155.]
 Com'mer-ce (-murs'), 170.
 Com-mer'cial (-shāl).
 Com-mi-nā'tion.
 Com-min'a-to-ry.
 Com-min'gle (-ming'gl), 54, 164. [gl].
 Com-min'gled (-ming'gl).
 Com-min'gling (-ming'gling).
 Com'mi-nate, 169, 170.
 Com'mi-nāt-ed, 183.
 Com'mi-nāt-ing.
 Com-mi-nu'tion, 112.
 Com-mis'er-a-ble (-miz'-), 164.
 Com-mis'er-ate (-miz'-).
 Com-mis'er-āt-ed (-miz'-).
 Com-mis'er-āt-ing (-miz'-).
 Com-mis'er-a'tion (-miz-).
 Com-mis'er-a-tive (-miz-).
 Com-mis'er-āt-or (-miz'-).
 Com-mis-sa'ri-al, 170.
 Commissariat (Fr.) (*kom-is-sār'e-a*, or *kom-is-sār'i-at*) [so Wr.; *kom-is-sār'e-a*, Sm.; *kom-is-sār'i-at*, Wb. Gd.; 154, 155.]
 Com'mis-sa-ry, 72, 170.
 Com-mis'sion (-mish'un). [und].
 Com-mis'sioned (-mish'un).
 Com-mis'sion'er (-mish'un).
 Com-mis'sion-ing (-mish'un).
 Com-miss'ure (-mish-yur), 91.
 Com-mit', 170.
 Com-mit'ment.
 Com-mit'tal, 176.
 Com-mit'ted.
 Com-mit'tee (161, 170), n. a body of persons appointed for any purpose.
 Com-mit-tee' (161), n. the person to whom the care of an idiot or alumnatic is committed.
 Com-mit'ter (176) [Com-mit'tor, 203.]

Com-mit'ti-ble, 164, 169.
 Com-mit-tor', 118.

— This word is thus spelled and pronounced when it is contrasted with *Com-mit-tee*.

Com-mix'ed.
 Com-mixed' (-mikst').
 Com-mix'ing.
 Com-mix'tion (-yun).
 Com-mix'ture (-yur), 91.
 Com-mode' [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *kom-mūd*, Sm. 155.]
 Com-mo'di-ōtis [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *kom-mo'di-us*, or *kom-mo-ji-us*, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Com-mo'di-ty, 169, 170.
 Com'mo-dore (170) [so Sm. Gd.; *kom-mo-dōr*, or *kom-mo-dōr'*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Com'mon, 170.
 Com'mon-a-ble, 164, 169.
 Com'mon-age.
 Com'mon-al-ty, 145.
 Com'mon-er, 170.
 Com'mon-ness, 170.
 Com'mon-place, n. & a.
 Com'mon-place', v.
 Com'mon-place-bōōk, 206, Exc. 4.
 Com'mon-placed' (-plāst').
 Com'mon-plāg'ing.
 Com'mons (-munz).
 Com'mon-weal'.
 Com'mon-wealth, or Com'mon-wealth' [so Wr.; *kom'mon-welth*, Wk. Sm.; *kōm-mon-welth'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Com'mon-wealth'sman, 171, 214.
 Com'mo-rance.
 Com'mo-ran-cy.
 Com-mo'tion.
 Com-move' (-moov').
 Com-mune', 170.
 Com-muned', 150.
 Com-mu-ni-ca-bil'i-ty.
 Com-mu'ni-ca-bly, 164.
 Com-mu'ni-cant, 169.
 Com-mu'ni-cate, 73, 78.
 Com-mu'ni-cāt-ed, 183.
 Com-mu'ni-cāt-ing.
 Com-mu'ni-ca'tion.
 Com-mu'ni-cāt-ive, 84.
 Com-mu'ni-cāt-or.
 Com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry.
 Com-mūn'ing, 183.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, y, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Com-mun'ion (-yun).
 Com-mun'ion-ist (-yun).
 Com-mu-nism (-nizm).
 Com'mu-nist.
 Com-mu-nist'ic.
 Com-mu-ni-ty, 169.
 Com-müt-a-bil'i-ty.
 Com-müt'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Com-mu-ta'tion.
 Com-müt'a-tive, 84.
 Com-müte'.
 Com-müt'ed.
 Com-müt'ing.
 Com-müt'u-al, 91, 170.
 Co-mose' [so Sm. Wr.;
 ko'mös, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Com'pact, n. 103, 161.
 Com'pact', a. & v. 161.
 Com'pact'ed.
 Com'pact'i-ble, 164.
 Com'pact'ing.
 Com'pac'tion.
 Com-pa'ges (-jéz) [L.
 sing. & pl.]
 Com-pan'ion (-yun), 51.
 Com-pan'ion-a-ble
 (-yun-), 164, 169.
 Com'pa-ny (kum'-).
 Com'pa-ra-ble (122) [not
 kom-pär'a-bl, 123,
 153.]
 Com'pa-rätes, n. pl.
 Com-pär'a-tive, 84, 170.
 Com-pare' (-pär'), 14.
 Com-pared' (-pär'), 150,
 183.
 Com-par'er (-pär'-).
 Com-par'ing (-pär'-).
 Com-pär'i-son (kom-
 pär'i-sun, or kom-
 pär'i-sun) [so Wr.;
 kom-pär'i-sun, coll.
 kom-pär'i-sun, Sm.;
 kom-pär'i-sun, Wb.
 Gd.; kom-pär'i-sun,
 Wk. 155.]
 Com-part'.
 Com-part'ed.
 Com-part'ing.
 Com-part'ment.
 Com'pass (kum'-), 22.
 Com'pass-a-ble (kum'-),
 164, 169.
 Com'passed (kum'past).
 Com'pass-es (kum'pas-
 ez), n. pl. 171.
 Com'pass'ing (kum'-).
 Com-pas'sion (-pash'-
 un).
 Com-pas'sion-ate
 (-pash'un-).
 Com-pas'sion-ät-ed
 (-pash'un-).

Com-pas'sion-ät-ing
 (-pash'un-).
 Com-pat-i-bil'i-ty, 169.
 Com-pat'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Com-pa'tri-ot [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; kom-pa'tri-
 ot, or kom-pa'tri-ot,
 Gd. 155.]
 Com-peer', 121.
 Com-pel', 15.
 Com-pel'la-ble, 164, 176.
 Com-pel-la'tion, 112.
 Com-pel'la-to-ry.
 Com-pelled' (-peld'), 150.
 Com-pel'ler.
 Com-pel'ling.
 Com'pend, 18
 Com-pen'di-ous [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; kom-
 pen'j-us, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Com-pen'di-um, 169.
 Com-pen'sate [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; kom-pen'-
 sät, or kom-pen-sät,
 Gd. 155.]
 Com-pen'sät-ed.
 Com-pen'sät-ing.
 Com-pen-sa'tion.
 Com-pen-sa-tive.
 Com-pen'sa-to-ry.
 Com-pete', 13.
 Com-pët'ed, 183.
 Com'pe-tence.
 Com'pe-ten-cy, 169.
 Com'pe-tent.
 Com-pët'ing, 183.
 Com-pe-ti'tion (-tish'un)
 Com-pet'i-tive, 84, 169.
 Com-pet'i-tor, 171.
 Com-pi-la'tion, 112.
 Com-pille', 25, 103.
 Com-piled', 150, 183.
 Com-pil'er.
 Com-pil'ing.
 Com-pla'cence, 171.
 Com-pla'cen-cy, 169.
 Com-pla'cent.
 Com-pla'cen'tial.
 Com-pläin', 23, 103.
 Com-pläin'a-ble, 164.
 Com-pläin'ant.
 Com-pläined', 150.
 Com-pläin'er.
 Com-pläin'ing.
 Com-pläint', 23.
 Com-pläi-sance' (-zans')
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
 kom'pla-zans, Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Com-pläi-sant' (-zant')
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
 kom'pla-zant, Wb. Gd.
 155.]

Com'ple-ment, n. ful-
 ness. [See Compli-
 ment, 160.]
 Com-ple-ment'al, a. that
 completes. [See Compli-
 mental, 160.]
 Com-ple-ment'a-ry, a.
 completing. [See
 Complimental, 160.]
 Com-plete', 13, 108.
 Com-plët'ed.
 Com-plët'ing.
 Com-plë'tion.
 Com-plët'ive.
 Com-plë-to-ry, 96.
 Com'plex [not kom-
 plex', 153, 156.]
 Com-plex'ion (-plek'-
 shun).
 Com-plex'ion-a ry
 (-plek'shun-), 72.
 Com-plex'ioned (-plek'-
 shund).
 Com-plex'i-ty, 169.
 Com-pli'a-ble, 164.
 Com-pli'ance.
 Com-pli'ant, 169.
 Com-pli'cate, 73, 78.
 Com-pli-cät-ed, 153.
 Com-pli-cät-ing.
 Com-pli-ca'tion.
 Com-pli-c'i-ty, 169, 171.
 Com-plied', 186.
 Com-pli'er.
 Com-pli-ment, n. an act
 or an expression of
 civility. [See Com-
 plement, 160.]
 Com-pli-ment'al, a. im-
 plying compliments.
 [See Complimental,
 160.]
 Com-pli-ment'a-ry, a.
 bestowing compli-
 ment. [See Comple-
 mentary, 160.]
 Com-pli-ment'er.
 Com'pline [Complin,
 203.]
 Com'plot, n. 161.
 Com-plot', v. 161.
 Com-plot'ted, 176.
 Com-plot'ting.
 Com-plu-ten'sian
 (-shan).
 Com-ply', 25.
 Com-pone'.
 Com-po-nent [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; kom-po'-
 nent, or kom-po-nent,
 Gd. 155.]
 Com-pört'.
 Com-pört'a-ble, 164.

äi; é as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in façade; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Com-pört'ed.
Com-pört'ing.
Com-pose' (-pöz'), 24.
Com-posed' (-pöz'd'), 165, 183.
Com-pös'er (-pöz').
Com-pös'ing (-pöz'-).
Com-pos'ite (-poz'it) (83, 152) [not kom'pozit, 153.] (un).
Com-po-s'ition (-zish'-).
Com-pos'i-tive (-poz'-).
Com-pos'i-tor (-poz'-).
Com-pōst, n. 161.
Com-pōst', v. 103, 161.
Com-pos'ure (-pöz'-), 91.
Com-pote.
Com-pound, a. & n. 161.
Com-pound', v. 161.
Com-pound'a-ble, 164.
Com-pound'ed.
Com-pound'er.
Com-pound'ing.
Com-pre-hend', 122.
Com-pre-hend'ed.
Com-pre-hend'er.
Com-pre-hend'ing.
Com-pre-hen'si-ble, 164.
Com-pre-hen'si-bly.
Com-pre-hen'sion.
Com-pre-hen'sive.
Com-press', v. 103, 161.
Com-press, n. 161.
Com-pressed' (-prest').
Com-press-i-bil'i-ty, 169.
Com-press'ing.
Com-press'ive.
Com-press'or.
Com-press'ure (-pressh'-).
Com-print', v. 161.
Com-print, n. 161.
Com-print'ed.
Com-print'ing.
Com-prise' (-priz').
Com-prise'd' (-priz'd') 150.
Com-pris'ing (-priz'-).
Com-pro-mise (-miz).
Com-pro-mise'd (-miz'd).
Com-pro-mis-er (-miz-).
Com-pro-mis-ing (-miz-).
Com-pro-mit.
Com-pro-mit-ted [Com-promit-ed, Wb. Gd. 177, 203.]
Com-pro-mit-ting [Com-promit-ing, Wb. Gd. 177, 203.]
Com-p'rol'ler (kon-tröl'-ur) [Controller, 203.]
☞ This word is now written *Comptroller* only when used in a technical sense to denote one who examines the accounts of other officers.
- Com-pul'sion.
Com-pul'sive.
Com-pul'so-ry, 86.
Com-punc'tion (-pungk'-).
Com-punc'tions (-pungk'shus).
Com-pur-ga'tion.
Com'pur-ga-tor [so Sm. Wr.; kom-pur-ga'tor, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Com-püt'a-ble, 164, 169.
Com-pu-ta'tion.
Com-pute', 26.
Com-püt'ed, 183.
Com-püt'er.
Com-püt'ing.
Com'rade [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; kom'räd, Wk.; kom'räd, or kom'räd, Wr. 155.]
Con, 18.
Con-cat'e-nate, 169.
Con-cat'e-nät-ed.
Con-cat'e-nät-ing.
Con-cat-e-na'tion.
Con'cave (kong'-), 54.
Con-cav'i-ty, 108, 169.
Con-ca'voüs.
Con-céal, 13.
Con-céal'a-ble, 164, 169.
Con-céaled', 165.
Con-céal'er.
Con-céal'ing.
Con-céal'ment.
Con-cede'.
Con-céd'ed, 183.
Con-céd'ing.
Con-céit', 121, 169, N.
Con-céit'ed.
Con-céit'ing.
Con-céiv'a-ble, 164, 169.
Con-céive', 169.
Con-céived', 165, 183.
Con-céiv'er.
Con-céiv'ing.
Con-cent', n. harmony. [See Consent, 160.]
Con-cen'trate.
Con-cen'trat-ed, 183.
Con-cen'trat'ing.
Con-cen-tra'tion.
Con-cen'tre [Concen-ter preferred by Wb. and Gd. — See Note E, p. 70.]
Con-cen'tric, 109.
Con-cen'tric-al, 108.
Con-cep'ta-ble, 164, 169.
Con-cep'tion.
- Con-cep'tion-al-ist.
Con-cern', 21, N.
Con-cerned' (-sernd'),
Con-cern'ing. [165.]
Con-cern'ment.
Con-cert', v. 103, 161.
Con-cert, n. 103, 161.
Con-cert'ed.
Con-cert'ing.
Con-cer'to (It.) [pl. Con-cer'tos (-töz), 192.]
Con-ces'sion (-sesh'un).
Con-ces'sion-a-ry, 72.
Con-ces'sive.
Con-ces'so-ry.
Conch (kongk), 52, 54.
Conch'i-fer (kongk'-), 109.
Conch-if'er-ous (kongk-ij'-), 108.
Conch'ite (kongk'-), 152.
Conch'oid (kongk'-).
Conch-oid'al (kongk-).
Conch-o-log'ic-al (kongk-o-laj'-), 108.
Conch-ol'o-gist (kongk-).
Conch-ol'o-gy (kongk-), 108.
Conch-yl-i-a'ceous (kongk-ül-i-a'shus), 112.
Conch-yl-i-om'e-try (kongk-), 108.
Conch-yl'i-ous (kongk-).
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krēt, or *kon-krēt'*, Wr.
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kon-f-dant, Gd. 155.]
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 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kon-*
f-in', Wk.; *kon-f-in'*,
 or *kon'f-in*, Wr. 155.]
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 Con-fined', 165, 183.
 Con-fine'ment.
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 who, or that which,
 confines.
 Con-fin'er (161), n. a
 borderer. [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; *kon-f-in'ur*,
 Wk.; *kon-f'in'ur*, or
kon'f-in'ur, Wr. 155.]
 Con-fin'ing.
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f-s-kát, or *kon'f-s-kát*,
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fall; ð as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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 Con-fūt'ed.
 Con-fūt'er.
 Con-fūt'ing.
 Con'gē (Fr.) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kon-je'*, Wk. 155], n. leave.
 Con'gē, n. a kind of moulding.
 Con'gē, v. [so Sm. Gd.; *kon-je'*, Wk.; *kon'jē'*, or *kon-je'*, Wr. 155.]
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kon-je-nur, or *kon-je-nur*, Wr. 155.]
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 Con-gre-ga'tion (*kong'gē*).
 Con-gre-ga'tion-al (*kong'gē*).
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 Con-gre-ga'tion-al-ist (*kong'gē*).
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 Con-junc'tion-al.
 Con-junct'ive, 84.
 Con-junct'ure, 91.
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 Con-jure' (124, 161), v. to enjoin solemnly.
 Con'jure (*kun'jur*) (124, 161), v. to practise magic.
 Con-jured', 161, 183.
 Con'jured (*kun'jurd*), 161.
 Con-jūr'er (161), n. one who enjoins solemnly. [See Conjuror, 160.]
 Con'jur-er (*kun'jēr*) (161), n. an enchanter.
 Con-jūr'ing, 161, 183.
 Con'jur-ing (*kun'jēr*), 161.
 Con-jūr'or, n. one bound by oath with others. [Law term.—See Conjuror, 160.]
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 Con-niv'er.
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 (*kon-is-sūr'*, or *kon-is-*
sur') [so Wr.; *kon-*
is-sūr', or *kon'is-sēr*,
 Gd.; *kon-nā-sūr'*, Sm.
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 (54) [so Sm. Wr.;
kon'kūr, Wb. Gd.;
kong'kur, or *kong'-*
kūr, Wk. 155.]
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kur-), 164, 169.
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en'shus) [not *kon-si-*
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 Con'scious (-*shus*).
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 Con-sec-ta'ne-ous, 169.
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ry, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
kon'sek'ta-ry, Sm. 155.]
 Con-se-cu'tion.
 Con-sec'u-tive.
 Con-se-nes'cence.

Con-se-nes'cen-cy.
 Con-sent', n. concur-
 rence:—v. to agree.
 [See Consent, 160.]
 Con-sen-ta'ne-ous, 169.
 Con-sent'ed.
 Con-sent'er.
 Con-sent'ient (-*shent*).
 Con-sent'ing.
 Con'se-quence.
 Con'se-quent.
 Con-se-quen'tial (-*shal*).
 Con-serv'a-ble, 164, 169.
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 Con-serv'ant.
 Con-ser-va'tion.
 Con-serv'a-tism (-*shism*),
 136.
 Con-serv'a-tive.
 Con'ser-vā-tor, or Con-
 ser-va'tor [*kon'ser-*
vā-tor, Sm. Wr.; *kon-*
sur-va'tor, Wk. Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Con-serv'a-to-ry, 86.
 Con-serve', v. 103, 161.
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 Con-sign-ee' (-*shn-*), 118.
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 Con-sign-or' (*kon-sin-*
or') [Law term, cor-
 relative to *Consignee*]
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 Con-sist'ing.
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 sis'to-ry [so Wr.;
kon'sis-to-ry, Wk.
 Sm.; *kon-sist'o-ry*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
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 73) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
kon-so'shāt, Wb. Gd.
 155.]

Con-so'ci-āt-ed, (-*shī-*).
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 Con-so-ci-a'tion (-*shī-*).
 Con-sol'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Con-so-l'i-tion.
 Con-sol'a-to-ry, 86.
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 Con'sole, n. 161.
 Con-sol'ed', 160, 183.
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 Con-sol'i-dant, 169.
 Con-sol'i-date, 169.
 Con-sol'i-dāt-ed, 183.
 Con-sol'i-dāt-ing.
 Con-sol-i-da'tion.
 Con-sol'ing, 183.
 Con-sols', or Con'sols
 (-*shlz*) [so Wr.; *kon-*
shlz, Sm.; *kon'sols*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]

See "The uninitiated
 talk of selling *con'sols*, till
 they learn on the stock ex-
 change that the technical
 pronunciation is *con-sols*."
Smart.

Con'so-nance.
 Con'so-nan-cy.
 Con'so-nant, 169.
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 Con-spic'u-ous.
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 Con-spire', 25.
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 Con-spir'er, 49, N.
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 Con'stel-late [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; *kon-stel'lat*,
 Wk. Wr. 155.]
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 Con-ster-na'tion.
 Con'sti-pate, 169.
 Con'sti-pāt-ed, 183.
 Con'sti-pāt-ing.
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 Con-stit'u-en-cy, 169.
 Con-stit'u-ent.
 Con'sti-tute, 78.
 Con'sti-tūt-ed, 183.
 Con'sti-tūt'er.
 Con'sti-tūt-ing.

fall; ð as in there; ðb as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in thus.

Con-stit'u-tion.
 Con-stit'u-tion-al.
 Con-stit'u-tion-al-ist.
 Con-stit'u-tion-al'i-ty.
 Con-stit'u-tioned
 (-shund), 171.
 Con-stit'u-tion-ist.
 Con-stitüt-ive.
 Con-strain', 23.
 Con-strain'a-ble, 164.
 Con-strained', 150.
 Con-strain'er.
 Con-strain'ing.
 Con-strain't'.
 Con-strict'.
 Con-strict'ed.
 Con-strict'ing.
 Con-strict'ion.
 Con-strict'ive, 84.
 Con-strict/or.
 Con-stringe'.
 Con-stringed' (-strinj'd').
 Con-string'ent (-strinj'-ent), 183.
 Con-stringe'ing.
 Con-struct'.
 Con-struct'ed.
 Con-struct'er [Con-struct'or, 203].
 Con-struct'ion.
 Con-struct'ion-al.
 Con-struct'ion-ist.
 Con-struct'ive.
 Con-struct/or [Con-struct'er, 203].
 Con'struce (kon'stroo)
 [so Sm. Wr.; kon'-stru, Wb. Gd.; kon'-stru, or kon'stur, Wk. 155.]
sg- "It is a scandal to seminaries of learning, that the latter pronunciation [kon'str] should prevail there." Walker.
 Con'strued (-strood), 183
 Con'stru-ing (-stroo-).
 Con-sub-stan'tial (-shat)
 Con-sub-stan-ti-al'i-ty (-shä-).
 Con-sub-stan'ti-ate (-shät) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; kon-sub-stan'-shät, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Con-sub-stan-ti-a'tion (-shät-).
 Con-sue-tude (-sue-), 171
 Con-sue-tu'di-nal(-sue-).
 Con-sue-tu'di-na-ry (-sue-), 72.
 Con'sul, 18.
 Con'sul-age.
 Con'sul-ar [so Sm. Wr.]

Wb. Gd.; kon'shu-lar, Wk. 155.]
 Con'sul-ate, 73.
 Con-sult', v.
 Con-sult', or Con'sult, n. [kon-sult', Sm. Wb. Gd.; kon'sult, or kon-sult', Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Con-sult-a'tion.
 Con-sult'ed.
 Con-sult'er.
 Con-sult'ing.
 Con-sult'ive.
 Con-süm'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Con-sume'.
 Con-sumed', 183.
 Con-süm'er.
 Con-süm'ing.
 Con-sum'mate, v. [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; kon-sus'mät, or kon'sum-ät, Gd. 155.]
 Con-sum'mate, a.
 Con-sum'mät-ed.
 Con-sum'mät-ing.
 Con-sum'ma'tion.
 Con-sump'tion (-sum'-), 162.
 Con-sump'tive (-sum'-).
 Con'tact, 18.
 Con-tact'u-al.
 Con-ta'gion (-jun), 171.
 Con-ta'gion-ist (-jun-).
 Con-ta'gious (-jus).
 Con-tain', 23.
 Con-tain'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Con-tain'ant.
 Con-tain'ed', 150.
 Con-tain'er.
 Con-tain'ing.
 Con-tam'i-nate, 78, 169.
 Con-tam'i-nät-ed.
 Con-tam'i-nät-ing.
 Con-tam-i-na'tion.
 Con-temn' (-tem'), 162.
 Con-temned' (-temd').
 Con-tem'ner.
 Con-tem'ning.
 Con-tem'plate (122) [so Wk. Sm.; kon-tem'-plät, or kon'tem-plät, Gd. 155.]
 Con-tem'plät-ed, 183.
 Con-tem'plät-ing.
 Con-tem-pla'tion.
 Con-tem-pla-tive.
 Con-tem'plät-or, or
 Con'tem-plät-or [so Wk. Wr.; kon-tem'plät-or, Wk.; kon'tem-plät-or, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Con-tem-po-ra'ne-ous, 171.

Con-tem'po-ra-ry (78)
 [Cotemporary, 203.]
sg- Webster and Goodrich prefer co-temporary. But Smart, Worcester, and most writers give the preference to con-temporary. "I prefer con-temporary," says Dr. Campbell, "to co-temporary. The general use in words compounded with the inseparable preposition con is to retain the s before a consonant, and expunge it before a vowel or an h mute." There are several exceptions to the rule referred to by Dr. Campbell, as co-partner, co-parasener, co-quest, co-tidal, co-tenant, co-trustee, co-worker.
 Con-tempt', 15.
 Con-tempt'i-ble (kon-tem'ti-bl) (164, 169)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; kon-tempt'i-bl, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Con-tempt'i-bly (-tem'-)
 Con-tempt'u-ous, 89.
 Con-tend', 15.
 Con-tend'ed.
 Con-tend'er.
 Con-tend'ing.
 Con-tent', a. v. & n. 15.
 Con-tent'ed.
 Con-tent'ing.
 Con-tent'ion.
 Con-tent'ious (-shus).
 Con-tent'ment.
 Con-tents', or Con'tents, n. pl. [so Wr.; kon-tents, Wk. Sm.; kon'tents, or kon-tents', Gd. 155.]
sg- Walker says of this word that it "is often heard with the accent on the first syllable."
 Con-ter'mi-nous.
 Con-test', v. 15, 102, 161.
 Con'test, n. 161.
 Con-test'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Con-test-a'tion.
 Con-test'ed.
 Con-test'ing.
 Con'text, 18.
 Con-text'u-ral.
 Con-text'ure, 91.
 Con-tig'u'i-ty, 169.
 Con-tig'u-ous.
 Con'ti-nence, 78, 169.
 Con'ti-nen-cy.

Con'ti-nent, 169.
 Con-ti-nent'al.
 Con-tin'gence.
 Con-tin'gen-cy, 169.
 Con-tin'gent.
 Con-tin'u-a-bly, 164.
 Con-tin'u-al.
 Con-tin'u-ance.
 Con-tin-u-a'tion.
 Con-tin'u-a-tive, 84, 106.
 Con-tin'ue (-yoo).
 Con-tin'ued (-yood), 183.
 Con-tin'u-er.
 Con-tin'u-ing.
 Con-ti-nu'i-ty, 169.
 Con-tin'u-ous.
 Con-tour' (Fr.) (*kon-toor'*), 114, 121.
 Con-tort'.
 Con-tort'ed.
 Con-tort'ing.
 Con-tor'tion, 112.
 Con'tra-band.
 Con-tract', v. 103, 161.
 Con'tract, n. 103, 161.
 Con-tract'ed.
 Con-tract-i-bil'i-ty.
 Con-tract'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Con-tract'ile, 81, 162.
 Con-tract'ing.
 Con-tract'ion.
 Con-tract'ive.
 Con-tract'or.
 Con'tra-dance [Country-dance, 203.—
 See Country-dances.]
 Con-tra-dict', 122.
 Con-tra-dict'ed.
 Con-tra-dict'er.
 Con-tra-dict'ing.
 Con-tra-dict'ion.
 Con-tra-dict'ive.
 Con-tra-dict'or.
 Con-tra-dict'o-ry, 86.
 Con-tra-dis-tinc'tion.
 Con-tra-dis-tin'guish
 (-ting'gwish), 64.
 Con-tra-dis-tin'guished
 (-ting'gwisht), Note
 C, p. 34.
 Con-tra-dis-tin'guish-
 ing (-ting'gwish-).
 Con'trad'ito (It.).
 Con-tra-mure', 122.
 Con'tra-ries (-riz), n. pl.
 Con'tra-ri'e-ty, 169.
 Con'tra-ri-ly, 171.
 Con'tra-ry, 72.
 Con'trast, n. 103, 161.
 Con'trast', v. 103, 131, 161
 Con'trast'ed.
 Con'trast'ing.
 Con-tra-val-la'tion.

Con-tra-vene', 122.
 Con-tra-vened', 165, 183.
 Con-tra-vén'er.
 Con-tra-vén'ing.
 Con-tra-vén'tion.
 Con-trib'u-ta-ry (72)
 [Contributory,
 203.]
 Con-trib'ute [not kon'-
 tri-büt, 153, 156.]
 Con-trib'üt-ed, 183.
 Con-trib'üt-ing.
 Con-trib-u'tion.
 Con-trib'üt-ive.
 Con-trib'üt-or.
 Con-trib'u-to-ry [Con-
 tributory, 203.]
 Con'trite [so Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *kon-tris'*,
 Sm. 155.]
 — "This word ought
 to have the accent on the
 last syllable." *Walker*.
 — "This word is accented
 both ways, more common-
 ly on the first syllable,
 more consistently on the
 last." *Smart*.
 Con-tri'tion (*trish'un*).
 Con-triv'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Con-triv'ance, 169.
 Con-trive'.
 Con-trived', 165, 183.
 Con-triv'er.
 Con-triv'ing.
 Con-tröl', 24.
 Con-tröl'la-ble, 164, 176.
 Con-trölled' (-tröld'), 165
 Con-tröl'ler [Comp-
 troller, 203.— See
 Comptroller.]
 Con-tröl'ling.
 Con-tro-ver'sial (-shal').
 Con'tro-ver-sy, 169.
 Con'tro-vert.
 Con'tro-vert-ed.
 Con'tro-vert-ing.
 Con'tro-vert-ist.
 Con-tu-ma'cious (-shus').
 Con'tu-mä-cy, 122, 169.
 Con-tu-me'li-ous.
 Con'tu-me-ly, 122, 171.
 Con-tuse' (-tüz').
 Con-tused' (-tüzd'), 183.
 Con-tüs'ing (-tüz-').
 Con-tu'sion (-zhus').
 Co-nun'drum, 86.
 Con-va-lesce' (-les').
 Con-va-lesced' (-lest').
 Con-va-les'cence, 171.
 Con-va-les'cent.
 Con-va-les'cing.
 Con-vec'tion.
 Con-vén'a-ble, 164, 169.

Con-vene', 13.
 Con-vened', 165, 183.
 Con-vén'er.
 Con-vén'ence (-yens)
 (171) [so Wr. Gd.;
kon-ve-né-ens, Wk.
 Sm. 155.]
 Con-vén'ien-cy (-yen-),
 169.
 Con-vén'ient (-yent) [so
 Wr. Gd.; *kon-ve-né-ent*,
 Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Con'vent, n.
 Con-vén'ti-cle, 164, 171.
 Con-vén'ti-oler, 183.
 Con-ven'tion.
 Con-ven'tion-al.
 Con-ven'tion-al-ism
 (-izm).
 Con-ven'tion-a-ry, 72.
 Con-vent'u-al.
 Con-verge', 21, N.
 Con-verged', 165, 183.
 Con-ver'gence (-verj'-).
 Con-ver'gen-cy (-verj'-),
 169.
 Con-ver'gent (-verj'-).
 Con-ver'ging (-verj'-).
 Con-ver'sa-ble, 164, 169.
 Con-ver'sance [so Gd.;
kon-ver-sans, or *kon-
 ver'sans*, Wr. 155.]
 Con-ver'sant (169) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.;
kon-ver-sant, or *kon-
 ver'sant*, Wk. 155.]
 Con-ver'sa'tion, 112.
 Con-ver'sa'tion-al.
 Con-ver'sa'tion-ist.
 Con-ver'sa-tive, 72, 84.
Conversazione (It.)
 (*kon-ver-sät-se-o-nä*)
 [pl. *Conversazioni*
 (*kon-ver-sät-se-o-nä*).]
 Con-verse', 21, N.
 Con-versed' (-verst'), 183
 Con-vers'er.
 Con-vers'ing.
 Con-ver'sion.
 Con-vers'ive.
 Con-vert', 21, N.
 Con-vert'ed.
 Con-vert'er.
 Con-vert-i-bil'i-ty, 169.
 Con-vert'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Con'vex [not kon-veks',
 153, 156.]
 Con-vex'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Con'vex-ly (93) [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; *kon-
 veks'ly*, Wk. 155.]
 Con-vey' (-vay'), 23.
 Con-vey'a-ble (-vay'-), 169

ð as in there; ö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Con-vey'ance(-va'-), 169.
 Con-vey'anc-er (-va'), 183
 Con-vey'anc-ing (-va'-).
 Con-veyed' (-vad'), 150.
 Con-vey'er (-va').
 Con-vey'ing (-va').
 Con-vict', v. 16, 103, 161.
 Con-vict', n. 103, 161.
 Con-vict'ed.
 Con-vict'ing.
 Con-vict'ion.
 Con-vict'ive.
 Con-vince', 16, 103.
 Con-vinced' (-vinst'), 165, 183.
 Con-ving'er.
 Con-ving'ible, 164, 169.
 Con-ving'ing.
 Con-viv'ial (169) [so Sm. Wb. Gd., *konviv'yal*, Wk. 155.]
 Con-viv'ial-ist.
 Con-viv-i-al'i-ty, 108.
 Con-vo-ca'tion.
 Con-voke', 24, 103.
 Con-voked' (-vokt'), Note C, p. 34.
 Con-vok'ing, 183.
 Con'vo-lute.
 Con'vo-lüt-ed.
 Con-vo-lu'tion, 112.
 Con-volve', 18.
 Con-volved' (-volöd'-), 183.
 Con-völving.
 Con-voy', v. 27, 103, 161.
 Con'voy, n. 103, 161.
 Con-vulse', 22, 163.
 Con-vulsed' (-vult'),
 Con-vuls'ing. [183.]
 Con-vul'sion.
 Con-vul'sion-a-ry, 72.
 Con-vul'sive.
 Co'ny, or Con'y (*kun'y*) [so Gd.; *ko'ny*, Sm.; *kun'y*, Wk., *kun'y*, or *ko'ny*, Wr. 155.]
 — "It is familiarly pronounced *cu'ny*; the former or regular pronunciation [*ko'ny*] is that proper for solemn reading." *Smart*.

Cooled, 165.
 Cool'er.
 Cool'ing.
 Cool'ly, *ad.* 66, N.; 148.
 Coo'ly, n. (148) [pl. Coo-lies, 190.]
 Coom, n. dirt. [See Comb, 160.]
 Coomb (*koom*), n. (162) a dry valley. [See Coom, 160.]
 Coop, 19.
 Coo-pee' [Coupee, 203.]
 Coop'er, or Cöoper [so Sm. Wr.; *koop'er*, Wk.; *köop'u'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Coop'er-age.
 Co-op'er-ate, 223.
 Co-op'er-at-ed, 183.
 Co-op'er-at-ing.
 Co-op'er-a'tion.
 Co-op'er-ät-ive.
 Co-op'er-ät-or.
 Coop'er-ing.
 Coop'er-y.
 Co-or-di-nate, 223.
 Co-or-di-na'tion.
 Coot, 19.
 Co-päi'ba (*ko-pa'ba*) [so Sm. Gd.; *ko-pe'ba*, Wr. 155.] [Copaiva, Copayva, Copivi, Capivi, 203.]
 Co'pal.
 Co-par'ce-na-ry, 72.
 Co-par'ce-ny, 199.
 Co-part'ner.
 [Copaiva, 203. — See Copaiba.]
 Cope, 24.
 Coped (*köpt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Co-per'ni-can, 21, N.; 169
 Cop'ted (-id), 99, 186.
 Cop'ier [Coper, 203.]
 Cöping.
 Co'pi-ous, 78, 169.
 [Cöpivi, 203. — See Copaiba.]
 Copped (*köpt*).
 [Coppel, 203. — See Cupel.]
 Cop'per, 66, 170.
 Cop'per-as, 171.
 Cop'pered (-purd), 165.
 Cop'per-ing.
 Cop'per-plate, 206.
 Cop'per-y, 93.
 Cop'pis (*kop'is*), 169.
 Cop'ple-crown.

Cop'ro-lite, 83, 152.
 Cop-ro-lit'ic.
 Co-prop'h-a-göus.
 Cöpse (*kops*), 171.
 Cop'sy.
 Copt.
 Cop'tic.
 Cop'u-la (L.) [pl. Cop'-u-læ, 198.]
 Cop'u-lät-ed.
 Cop'u-lät-ing.
 Cop-u-la'tion.
 Cop-u-la-tive, 84, 89
 Cop'y, 169, 170.
 [Coper, 203. — See Copier.]
 Cop'y-höld.
 Cop'y-ing, 186
 Cop'y-ist.
 Cop'y-right (-rit), 102.
 Co-quet' (*ko-ke't'*), v. 160.
 Co-quet'ry (-ke't'-), 156.
 Co-quette' (*ko-ke't'*), n. 160.
 Co-quet'ted (-ke't'-), 176.
 Co-quet'ting (-ke't'-).
 Cör'a-cle, 164.
 Cör'a-coid.
 Cör'al (170), n. a hard substance found in the ocean, and formed of the skeletons of certain polypes. [See Corol, 160.]
 Cör-al-lä'ceous (-shus).
 Cör-al-lif'er-ous, 108.
 Co-ral'li-form, 169.
 Cör-al-lig'e-notis (-lij'-).
 Cör'al-line, 82, 152.
 Cör'al-lite, 83, 152.
 Cör'al-loid'al.
 Cör'a-nach(-nak) [Cor-anich, *Coranach*, 203.]
 Corb.
 Corb'an.
 Cor'bell (*kor'bel*), n. a little basket to be filled with earth, — a term in fortification. [See Corbel, 160.]
 Cor'bel, n. a sculptured basket, — a term in architecture. [See Corbell, 160.]
 Cord, n. a small rope. [See Chord, 160.]
 Cord'age, 169.
 Cor'date.
 Cor'dat-ed.
 Cord'ed.
 Cor'di-al, or Cord'ial

ä, ê, î, ö, û, ÿ, long ; ä, ë, î, ô, ü, ÿ, short ; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

- (*kord'yal*) [*kor'di-a-*, Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kord'yal*, or *kor'di-al*, Wr.; *kor'ji-al*, Wk. 134, 155.]
- Cor-di-al'i-ty, or Cordial'i-ty (*-yal'*) [*kor-ds al'i-ty*, Sm. Wb. Gd.; *kord-yi-al'i-ty*, Wr.; *kor-ji-al'i-ty*, Wk. 134, 155.]
- Cor'di-form, 169.
- Cor'ding.
- Cor'don (Fr.) (*kor'don*, or *kor'dong*) [*kor'don*, Wb. Gd.; *kor'dong*, Sm.; *kor'don*, or *kor'dong*, Wr. 154, 155.]
- Cor'do-van.
- Cor'du-roy [so Sm. Wr.; *kor-du-roy*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Cor'dwain-er.
- Core, 24, 163.
- Core (*körd*), 165, 183.
- Co-ri-a'ceous (*-shus*), 112
- Co-ri-an'der.
- Co-rin'thi-an, 78, 169.
- Cork, 17.
- Corked (*korkt*), Note C,
- Cork'ing. [p. 34.]
- Cork'-tree, 206, Exa. 4.
- Cork'y, 93.
- Cor'mo-rant.
- Corn, 17.
- Cor'ne-a, 75, 169.
- Corned (*kornd*), 165.
- Cor'nel, 149.
- Cor'ner, 17, 77.
- Cor'nered (*-nerd*), 165.
- Cor'ner-ing.
- Cor'net.
- Cor'net-cy, 169.
- Corn'field, 206.
- Cor'nloe (*-nis*), 169.
- Cor'ni-cle, 78, 164.
- Cor'nic'u-late, 73, 89.
- Cor'ni-form, 169.
- Cor'nist.
- Corn'-laws (*-lawz*).
- Cor-nu-co'pi-a (L.) [pl. *Cor-nu-co'pi-a(-pi-t)*, 198.]
- Cor-nute'.
- Corn'y, 93.
- Cor'o-dy [Corrody, 203.]
- Cör'ol, n. a corolla. [See Coral, 160.]
- Co-rol'la, 170.
- Cor-ol-la'ceous (*-shus*).
- Cör'ol-la-ry (72) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd., *kor'-*
- o-a-ry*, or *ko-rol'a-ry*, Wr. 155.]
- Cör'ol-lute.
- Cor'ol-lat-ed.
- Cör'ol-let.
- Co-ro'na (L.) [pl. Co-ro'næ (*-næ*).] [Coronach, 203. — See Coronach.]
- Cör'o-nal, n. & a. [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *ko-rol'-nal*, Wk.; *ko-ro'nal*, or *kör'o-nal*, Wr. 155.]
- Cör'o-na-ry, 72.
- Cör'o-nät-ed.
- Cör'o-na'tion.
- Cör'o-ner, 77, 170.
- Cör'o-net, 86, 170.
- Cör'o-net-ed.
- Co-ron'i-form, 78, 169.
- Cör'o-noid.
- Cör'o-nule.
- Cor'po-ral.
- Cor-po-ra'lé (L.), 163.
- Cor'po-ral-ly, 170.
- Cor'po-rate, 73.
- Cor-po-ra'tion.
- Cor'po-rät-or.
- Cor-po're-al, 169.
- Cor-po're-al-ly.
- Cor-po-re'i-ty, 106, 169.
- Cor'po-sant (*-zant*).
- Corps (Fr.) (*kör*) (156), n. a body of troops. [See Core, 160.] [pl. Corps (*körz*).]
- Corpæ (*korps*), n. a dead human body. [See Corps, 148.]
- Cor'pu-lence, 169.
- Cor'pu-len-cy, 169.
- Cor'pu-lent.
- Cor-pus'cle (*-pus'l*), 162.
- Cor-pus'cu-lar, 108.
- Cor-rect', 15, 105.
- Cör-rect'ed.
- Cör-rect'ing.
- Cör-rect'ion, 170.
- Cör-rect'ion-al.
- Cör-rect'ive, 84.
- Cör-rect'or.
- Cör-rect'o-ry, 86.
- Cör're-late.
- Cör-re-la'tion.
- Cör-rel'a-tive, 84, 170.
- Cör-re-spond', 170.
- Cör-re-spond'ed.
- Cör-re-spond'ence, 169.
- Cör-re-spond'ent.
- Cör-re-spond'ing.
- Cor'ri-dör, 78, 170.
- Cör-ri-gen'da (L.), n. pl.
- Cör'ri-gent, 78.
- Cör-ri-gi-bil'i-ty, 171.
- Cör'ri-gi-ble, 164.
- Cör-ri'val.
- Cör-ri'val-ry.
- Cör-rob'o-rant.
- Cör-rob'o-rate, 170.
- Cör-rob'o-rät-ed.
- Cör-rob'o-rät-ing.
- Cör-rob-o-ra'tion.
- Cör-rob'o-ra-tive.
- Cör-rob'o-ra-to-ry, 86.
- Cör-rode', 24.
- Cör-röd'ed, 183.
- Cör-röd'ent, 169.
- Cör-röd'ing.
- Cör-ro-dy [Corody, 203.]
- Cör-ro'sion (*-shus*).
- Cör-ro'sive, 84.
- Cör-ru-gant, 170.
- Cör-ru-gate, 66, 89.
- Cör-ru-gät-ed, 183.
- Cör-ru-gät-ing.
- Cör-ru ga'tion, 112.
- Cör-ru-gät-or.
- Cör-ru'gent (*-roo'*), 26.
- Cör-rupt', 22.
- Cör-rupt'ed.
- Cör-rupt'er.
- Cör-rupt-i-bil'i-ty, 169.
- Cör-rupt'i-ble, 78, 164.
- Cör-rupt'i-bly.
- Cör-rupt'ing.
- Cör-ruption.
- Cör-rupt'ive.
- Cor'sair (*-sör*), 171.
- Corse (*kors*), or Cörse (*körs*) [so Gd.; *kors*, Sm.; *körs*, Wk.; *körs*, or *kors*, Wr. 155.]
- Corse'let (*kors'*), 171.
- Cor'set.
- Cor'si-can, 78.
- C. rs'ned.
- Cor'tege (Fr.) (*kor'tézh*).
- Cor'tes (Sp.) (*kor'tés*), n. pl.
- Cor'ti-cal, 78.
- Cor'ti-cate.
- Cor'ti-cät-ed.
- Cor-ti-ci'fer-o-us 108.
- Cor-tic'i-form, 78, 169.
- Co-nun'drum.
- Co-rus'cant.
- Co-rus'cate [so Sm. Wr.; *kör'us-kät*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Co-rus'cät-ed, 183.
- Co-rus'cät-ing.
- Cör-us-ca'tion.
- Cor-vette' (Fr.), 114, 171.
- Cor'vine, 82, 152.
- Cor-y-ban'tic.

fall, & as in there; öö as in foot; 9 as in facile, gh as g in go; th as in this.

Cör'yumb, 171.
 Co-rym'bi-ate.
 Co-rym'bi-ät-ed.
 Cör-yin-bif'er-öüs, 108.
 Cör-ym-bose'.
 Co-rym'boüs.
 Co-rym'bu-loüs.
 Co-rym'bus (L.).
 Cör-y-phe'us (L.) [L. pl. *Cor-y-phæ'i*; Eng. pl. *Cor-y-phæ'ua-ea* (-æz).]
 Co-se'cant.
 Cos'en-age (*kuz'en-*) [Law term] [Cosin-age, 203.]
 Co'sey (*ko'zy*) [Cosy, Cozy, Cozey, 203.]
 Co'si-ly (-zi-), 78, 93.
 Co'sine, 152.
 Cos-met'ic (*köz-*).
 Cos-met'ic-al (*köz-*).
 Cos'mic (*köz'*).
 Cos'mic-al (*köz'*).
 Cos'mic-al-ly (*köz'*).
 Cos-mog'o-nal (*köz-*).
 Cos-mog'on'ic (*köz-*).
 Cos-mo-gon'ic-al (*köz-*).
 Cos-mog'o-nist (*köz-*).
 Cos-mog'o-ny (*köz-*).
 Cos-mog'ra-pher (*köz-*), 108.
 Cos-mo-graph'ic (*köz-*).
 Cos-mo-graph'ic-al (*köz-*).
 Cos-mog'ra-phy (*köz-*).
 Cos'mo-labe (*köz'*).
 Cos-mol'a-try (*köz-*).
 Cos-mo-log'ic-al (*köz-mo-loj'*).
 Cos-mol'o-gist (*köz-*).
 Cos-mol'o-gy (*köz-*).
 Cos-mom'a-try (*köz-*).
 Cos-mo-plas'tic (*köz-*).
 Cos-mo-pol'i-tan (*köz-*).
 Cos-mop'o-lite (*köz-*).
 Cos-mop'o-li-tism (*köz-mop'o-li-tizm*), 78, 136.
 Cos-mo-ra'ma (*köz-*).
 Cos-mo-ram'ic (*köz-*).
 Cos'mös (*köz'*).
 Cos'mo-sphere (*köz'*).
 Cos'sack, 170.
 Cos'set, 170.
 Cos'set-ed.
 Cos'set-ing.
 Cost, 18, N.
 Cost'al, 72.
 Cost'ard.
 Cos'tate, 73.
 Cos'tät-ed.
 Cos'tive.
 Cost'li-neas, 78, 169.

Cost'ly, 93.
 Cost'ma-ry, 72.
 Cos-tume' (121) [*not* kos'tüm, 153, 156.]
 [Cosy, 203. — See Co-sey.]
 Cot, 18.
 Co-tan'gent.
 Cote, n. a cot. [See Coat, 160.]
 Co-tem'po-ra-ry (72) [Contemporary, 203. — See Contemporary.]
 Co-te-rie' (Fr.) (*kö-te-re'*) [so Wk. Wr. Gd.; *kot-e-re'*, Sm. 154, 155.]
 Co-thurn'ate.
 Co-thurn'ät-ed.
 Co-tic'u-lar, 108.
 Co-tid'al.
 Co-til'ion (*ko-til'yün*) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ko-til'yöng*, Sm.; *ko-til'yöng'*, Wk. 154, 155.] [Cotillon, Cotillion, 203.]
 Cot'quean.
 Co-trus-tee'.
 Cots'wöld.
 Cot'tage, 70, 170.
 Cot'taged, 183.
 Cot'ta-ger.
 Cot'ter.
 Cot'ton (*ko't'n*), 149.
 Cot'ton-gin (*ko't'n*).
 Cot'ton-y (*ko't'n-y*).
 Co-tyl'e-don (171) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *ko'ty-le'don*, Wr. 155.]
 Co-tyl'e-don-öüs [so Gd.; *ko'ty-le'd'o-nüs*, Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Co-tyl'i-form, 78, 169.
 Cot'y-loid.
 [Cou'age, 203. — See Cowhage.]
 Couch, 28.
 Couch'an-cy.
 Couch'ant, 169.
 Couch'ed (*koucht*).
 Cou-chee' (Fr.) (*koo-she'*)
 Couch'er.
 Couch'ing.
 Cou'gar (*koo'-*).
 Cough (*köf*), 18, N.
 Cough'ed (*köft*), Note C, p. 34.
 [Coughage, 203. — See Cowhage.]
 Could (*kood*), 162.
 Cou'l'ter [Col'ter, 203.]
 Cou'l'ter neb (*köl't'*).

Coun'cil, n. an assembly for deliberation; a body of advisers. [See Counsel, 148.]
 Coun'cil-lor, n. a member of a council. [See Counsellor, 148.] [Councilor, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Coun'sel, n. advice. [See Council, 148.]
 Coun'selled' (-seld) [Counseled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Coun'sel-ling [Counseling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Coun'sel-lor, n. one who gives advice. [See Counsellor, 148.] [Counselor, Wb. Gd. 203.]

☞ The words *Councilor* and *Counsellor* have often been used as synonyms; but, as Worcester remarks, "the proper distinction is now more frequently made than formerly."

Count, 28.
 Count'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Count'ed.
 Count'e-nance, 169.
 Count'e-nanced' (-nansd)
 Count'e-nanç-er.
 Count'e-nanç-ing.
 Count'er.
 Count'er-act.
 Count'er-bal'ance, v. 161.
 Count'er-bal'ance, n. 161.

☞ "We may observe, in words composed of counter, an evident tendency to that distinction that obtains between the noun and the verb in dissyllables. Thus the word to counterbalance has the accent on the third syllable, and the noun of the same form on the first, and so of the rest." Walker.

Coun-ter-bal'anced' (-ansd).
 Coun-ter-bal'anç-ing.
 Coun'ter-brace, n.
 Coun'ter-felt' (-fält), 171.
 Coun'ter-felt-ed.
 Coun'ter-felt'er.
 Coun'ter-felt-ing.
 Coun-ter-mand', v. 156, 161.

Coun'ter-mand, *n.* 161.
 Coun'ter-mand'ed.
 Coun'ter-mand'ing.
 Coun'ter-march', *v.* 161.
 Coun'ter-march, *n.* 161.
 Coun'ter-mark', *v.* 161.
 Coun'ter-mark, *n.* 161.
 Coun'ter-mine', *v.* 161.
 Coun'ter-mure', *v.* 161.
 Coun'ter-mure, *n.* 161.
 Coun'ter-pane.
 Coun'ter-part.
 Coun'ter-plot', *v.* 161.
 Coun'ter-plot, *n.* 161.
 Coun'ter-plot'ted, 176.
 Coun'ter-plot'ting.
 Coun'ter-point.
 Coun'ter-poise' (-*poiz'*),
v. 161.
 Coun'ter-poise (-*poiz*),
n. 161.
 Coun'ter-poised'
 (-*poizd'*), 165.
 Coun'ter-poise'ing
 (-*poiz-*), 183.
 Coun'ter-sign' (-*sign'*), *v.*
 161, 162.
 Coun'ter-sign (-*sign*), *n.*
 Coun'ter-signed' [161.
 (-*signed'*), 165.
 Coun'ter-sign'ing
 (-*sign-*),
 Coun'ter-sink', *v.* 54, 161.
 Coun'ter-sink, *n.* 161.
 Coun'ter-vail'.
 Coun'ter-valled', 165.
 Coun'ter-vail'ing.
 Coun'ter-val-la'tion.
 Coun'ter-weigh' (-*weid'*).
 Coun'ter-weighed'
 (-*weid'*), 162, 165.
 Coun'ter-weigh'ing
 (-*weid-*).
 Coun'ter-weight (-*weid*).
 Coun'tess, 228.
 Coun'ting.
 Coun'tri-fied (*kun'-*),
 78, 171.
 Coun'try (*kun'-*), 22, 93.
 Coun'try-dance [Con-
 tra-dance, 203.]

††† *Country-dance* is supposed to be corrupted from *Contra-dance* (a dance in which the parties stand opposite to one another), "as though," to use the words of Tronek, "it were the dance of the country folk and rural districts, as contrasted with the quadrille and waltz, and more artificial dances of the town."

Coun'try-man (*kun'-*).
 Coun'ty, 28, 93.
 Coup de main (Fr.)
 (*koo'duh-mang'*).
 Coup d'état (Fr.) (*koo'-
 dā-tā'*).
 Coup d'esil' (Fr.) (*koo-
 duhl'*) [so Sm.; *koo-
 dā'*, Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Cou-pé (Fr.) (*koo-pā'*).
 Cou-pee' (*koo-pee'*)
 [Cooper, 203.]
 Coup'le (*kup'l'*), 164.
 Coup'led (*kup'ld*).
 Coup'ling (*kup'-*), 22.
 Cotip'ling (*kup'-*).
 Cou-pou' (Fr.) (*koo-
 pong'*).
 Cou'r'age (*kur'-*), 169.
 Cou'r'ageous (*kūr-ā-
 jus*), 171.
 Cou-rant' (*koo-rānt'*)
 [so Wk. Wr. Gd.;
koo-rānt', Sm. 155.]
 Cou'r'i'er (Fr.) (*koo'ri-
 ur*) [so Sm. Gd.; *koo-
 rēr'*, Wk.; *koo'rēr'*,
 Wr. 154, 155.]
 Cou'rse (*kōrs*), 24.
 Cou'rse'd (*kōrs'*), 183.
 Cou'r's'er (*kōrs'*).
 Cou'r's'ing (*kōrs'-*).
 Cou'rt (*kōrt*), 24.
 Cou'rt'ed.
 Cou'rt'e-ōis (*kurt'e-ōis*),
 or Cou'rt'eōis (*kōrt'-
 yus*) [so Wr.; *kurt'e-
 us*, Gd.; *kōrt'yus*,
 Sm.; *kur'che-us*, Wk.
 134, 155.]
 Cou'rt'er.
 Cou'rt'e-san (*kurt-e-
 zan'*, or *kurt'e-zan*)
 [*kurt'e-zan'*, Wk. Sm.
 Wr.; *kur'te-zan*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Cou'rt'sied (*kurt'sid'*),
 171, 186.
 Cou'rt'e-sy (*kurt'se-sy*)
 (148), *n.* civility.
 Courte'sy (*kurt'sy*)
 (148), *n.* a bending and
 depression of the body
 by a woman or a girl,
 expressive of civility:
 - *v.* to make a courtesy.
 [Curtsy, 203.]
 Courte'sy-ing (*kurt'sy-*).
 Cou'rt'ier (*kōrt'yur*) [not
kōrt'yur, 145, 153.]
 Cou'rt'li-ness, 78, 166.
 Cou'rt'ling.
 Cou'rt'ly, 193.

Cou'rt-mar'tial (-*shāl*),
 205, 216.
 Cou's'in (*kus'n*) (149),
n. one related to
 another, as the chil-
 dren of brothers and
 sisters. [See Cozen,
 160.]
 Cou's'in-ger'man (*kus'-
 n*) [pl. *Cous'ins-ger-
 man* (*kus'nz*), 197.]
 Cove, 24.
 Cov'e-nant (*kuv'-*), 169.
 Cov'e-nant-ed (*kuv'-*).
 Cov'e-nant-ee' (*kuv'-*).
 Cov'e-nant-er' (*kuv'-*),
 160.
 Cov'e-nant-ing (*kuv'-*).
 Cov'e-nant-or' (*kuv'-*),
 160.
 [Covenous, 203. —
 See Covinous.] [Law
 term.]
 Cov'er (*kuv'ur*), 22, 77.
 Cov'ered (*kuv'urd*), 165.
 Cov'er-er (*kuv'-*).
 Cov'er-ing (*kuv'-*).
 Cov'er-let (*kuv'-*).
 Cov'ert (*kuv'-*), 171.
 Cov'ert-ure (*kuv'-*), 91.
 Cov'et (*kuv'et*), 22.
 Cov'et-a-ble (*kuv'-*), 164.
 Cov'et-ed (*kuv'-*). [169.
 Cov'et-ing (*kuv'-*).
 Cov'et-ōis (*kuv'-*) [not
kuv'e-chus, 153, 155.]
 Cov'ey (*kuv'y*), 22, 93.
 Cov'in (*kuv'in*).
 Cōv'ing.
 Cov'in-ōis [Coven-
 ous, 203.]
 Cow, 28.
 Cow'ard, 72.
 Cow'ard-foe (-*fo*), 169.
 Cowed (*koūd*), 165.
 Cow'er.
 Cow'ered (-*urd*), 165.
 Cow'er-ing.
 Cow'hage [Counge,
 Cowitch, 203.]
 Cow'ing.
 [Cowitch, 203. — See
 Cowhage.]
 Cowl, 28.
 Cowl'd (*koūld*).
 Cow'lick, 206.
 Co-work'er (-*wurk'*).
 Cow-pox [Cow-
 pock, 203.]
 Cow'ry, 190.
 Cow'slip [Cow's-lip
 (*koūslip*), Wb. Gd.
 203.]

fall; & as in there; ō as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Cox'omb (*koks'kɔm*),
 39, N.; 162.
 Cox'comb-ry (*-kɔm*).
 Cox-com'ic-al.
 Coy, 27.
 Coz'en (*kuz'n*) (149), *v.*
 to cheat. [See Cous-
 in, 160.]
 Coz'en-age (*kuz'n*).
 Coz'ened (*kuz'nd*).
 Coz'en-er (*kuz'n*).
 Coz'en-ing (*kuz'n*).
 [Coxey, 203.— See Co-
 sey.]
 [Coxey, 203.— See Co-
 sey.]
 Crab, 10.
 Crab'-ap'ple, 205.
 Crab'bed, 66, N.; 170.
 Crab'by.
 Crab'-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 Crab'yaw.
 Crack, 10, 181.
 Cracked (*krakt*), Note
 C, p. 34.
 Crack'er.
 Crack'ing.
 Crack'le (*krak'l*), 164.
 Crack'led (*krak'ld*), 183.
 Crack'ling.
 Cra-co'vi-ènné (Fr.), 171.
 Cra'dle, 164.
 Cra'dled (*kra'dld*), 183.
 Cra'dling.
 Cra'ft, 12, 131.
 Cra'ft'i-ly, 78, 93.
 Cra'ft'i-ness, 169.
 Cra'ft'y.
 Crag, 10.
 Crag'ged (*-ghed*), 138,
 176.
 Crag'gi-ness (*-ghī*).
 Crag'gy (*-ghy*), 138.
 Cram, 10.
 Cram'bo.
 Crammed (*kramd*), 176.
 Cram'mer.
 Cram'ming.
 Cramp, 10.
 Cramped (*krampt*).
 Cramp'ing.
 Cramp'i-ron (*-i'urn*).
 Cram-poons' (*-poons*),
n. pl. 122.
 Crān'age.
 Cran'ber-ry [not kram-
 bër-ry, 153, 156.]
 [Cran'ch, 203.— See
 Craunch.]
 Crane, 23.
 Crānes'bill (*krānz'*), 214
 Cra'ni-al, 78, 169.
 Crā-ni-og'no-my, 108.
 Crā-ni-o-log'ic-al (*-loj'*).
 Crā-ni-ol'o-gist.
 Crā-ni-ol'o-gy, 103.
 Crā-ni-om'e-ter, 103.
 Crā-ni-o-met'ric-al.
 Crā-ni-om'e-try, 108, 169.
 Crā-ni-os'co-py, 108.
 Crā-ni-um, 78, 169.
 Crank (*krangk*), 10, 54.
 Crān'kle (*krangk'l*), 54,
 164.
 Cran'kled (*krangk'ld*),
 183.
 Cran'kling (*krangk'y*).
 Crank'y (*krangk'y*).
 Cran'nled (*kran'ld*), 171.
 Cran'ny, 66, 170.
 Crants.
 Crap'au-dine, 82, 152.
 Crape, 23.
 [Crapnel, 203.— See
 Grapnel.]
 Cra'pu-la (L.) [so Sm.;
krap'u-la, Wr. Wb.
 Gd. 154, 155.]
 Crap'u-lence, 169.
 Crap'u-lent, 108.
 Crap'u-lotis.
 Crash, 10, 46.
 Crashed (*krasht*), Note
 C, p. 34.
 Crash'ing.
 Cras'sa-ment, 170.
 Cras'si-tude, 169, 170.
 Cratch, 10, 44.
 Cratch'-Cra'dle (205)
 [Scratch-Cradle,
 203.]
 Cratch'es (*-ez*), *n. pl.*
 Crate, 23, 163.
 Cra'ter, 23, 77.
 Cra-tër'i-form, 78, 169.
 Crāunch (*krāunch*)
 [Cran'ch, 203.]
 Crāunched (*krāuncht*).
 Crāunch'ing (*krāunch'*).
 Cra-vat', 121.
 Crave, 23, 163.
 Craved, 165.
 Cra'ven (*kra'vn*), 149.
 Crāv'er.
 Crāv'ing.
 Crawl, 17.
 Crawl'fish [Cray-
 fish, 203.]
 Crawl, 17.
 Crawled, 165.
 Crawl'er.
 Crawl'ing.
 [Crayfish, 203.— See
 Crawfish.]
 Crāy'on, 23, 86.
 Craze, 23.
 Crazed, 165, 183.
 Cra'zi-ly, 78, 93.
 Cra'zi-ness, 169.
 Crāz'ing.
 Cra'zy, 169.
 Crēak, *v.* to make a
 harsh, grating noise:
 — *n.* a harsh noise.
 [See Creek, 160.]
 Creaked (*krēkt*).
 Crēak'ing.
 Crēam, 13.
 Crēamed, 165.
 Crēam'ing.
 Crēam'y.
 Crē'ance.
 Crēase, 13.
 Crēased (*krēst*), Note C,
 p. 34.
 Crē-ate'.
 Crē-āt'er, 183.
 Crē-āt'ing.
 Crē-a'tion.
 Crē-āt'ive, 84.
 Crē-āt'or, 228.
 Crēat'ur-al (*-yur-*), 91.
 Crēat'ure (91) (*krē'yur*)
 [so Wr. Gd.; *krē'ture*,
 coll. *krē'sh'oor*, Sm.;
krē'char, Wk. 26; 44,
 Note 1; 155.]
 Crē'dence, 169.
 Crē-den'dum (L.) [pl.
Crē-den'da, 198.]
 Crē'dent.
 Crē-den'tial (*-shal*).
 Crēd-i-bil'i-ty, 78, 169.
 Crēd'i-ble, 78, 164.
 Crēd'i-bly, 93.
 Crēd'it, 15, 170.
 Crēd'it-a-ble, 164, 169
 Crēd'it-a-bly.
 Crēd'it-ed.
 Crēd'it-ing.
 Crēd'it-or.
 Crē-du'li-ty, 78, 93.
 Crēd'u-lous, 89.
 Creed, 13.
 Creek (13) [not krīk, 127,
 163], *n.* a rivulet. [See
 Creak, 160.]
 Creeky, 169.
 Creep, 13.
 Creep'er.
 Creep'ing.
 Crē'nate.
 Crē'nāt-ed.
 Crēn'a-ture.
 Crēn'el-late, 170.
 Crēn'el-lāt-ed, 183.
 Crēn'el-lāt-ing.
 Crēn-el'a'tion.
 Crē-nēlle'.

Cren/elled (-*eld*).
 Cren/u-late.
 Cre/ole.
 Cre/o-sote, 171.
 Cre/panoe.
 Cre/pane.
 Crep/'tate, 169.
 Crep/'tāt-ed, 183.
 Crep/'tāt-ing.
 Crep-i-ta'tion.
 Crept, 15.
 Cre-pus/cu-lar, 89, 108.
 Cre-pus/cule.
 Cres/cent, 171.
 Creas, 15, 174.
 Cres/set, 170.
 Crest, 15.
 Crest/ed.
 Crest/fallen (-*fawln*).
 Crest/ing.
 Cre-ta'ceous (-*shus*), 112.
 Cre'tic.
 Cre'tin.
 Cre'tin-ism (-*izm*), 136.
 Cre-vāsse' (Fr.).
 Crev'ice (-*is*), 169, 170.
 Crew (*kroo*) (19) [pl. Crews (*krooz*). — See Cruise, 160.]
 Crew/el (*kroo'*), *n.* a kind of yarn or worsted. [See Cruel, 160.]
 [Crewet, 203. — See Cruet.]
 Crib, 16.
 Crib/bage, 170.
 Cribbed, 165, 176.
 Crib'bing.
 Crib'ble, 164.
 Crib'bled (*krīb'ld*), 183.
 Crib'bling.
 Crib'ri-form, 78.
 Crich/ton-ite (*krīk-*) [so Wr.; *krīch/ton-īt*, Gd. 155.]
 ⚠ Sometimes pronounced *krī-ton-īt*, or *krī-ton-īt*.
 Crick.
 Crick/et, 16.
 Crick/et-er.
 Cri/coid [so Sm. Wr.; *krīk'oid*, Gd. 155.]
 Cried, 186.
 Cri'er.
 Crime, 25.
 Crim'i-nal, 143, 169.
 Crim-i-nal/i-ty.
 Crim-i-nal-ly, 170.
 Crim'i-nate, 72, 169.
 Crim'i-nāt-ed.
 Crim'i-nāt-ing.
 Crim-i-na'tion.

Crim'i-nāt-ive.
 Crim'i-na-to-ry, 86.
 Crimp, 16.
 Crimped (*krīmp't*).
 Crimp/ing.
 Crim'ple, 164.
 Crim'pled (*krīm'pl'd*).
 Crim'pling.
 Crim'son (*krīm'zn*), 149.
 Crim'soned (-*znd*), 165.
 Crim'son-ing (*krīm'zn-*)
 Cri'nāt-ed.
 Cringe, 16, 45.
 Cringed (*krīnj'd*).
 Cringe/ing.
 Cring'er (*krīnj'-*).
 Cring'ing (*krīnj'-*).
 Crin'gle (*krīng'gl*), 54.
 Crin-i-cult'u-ral.
 Cri-nig'er-ous (-*nij'*).
 Crī'nite.
 Crim'kle (*krīng'kl*), 54.
 Crim'kled (*krīng'kld*).
 Crim'kling (*krīng'-*).
 Cri'noid.
 Cri-noid'al.
 Cri-noid'e-an, 169.
 Crin'o-lline, 82, 152 [not *krīm'o-līn*, 153.]
 Crip'ling (170), *n.* a short spar used as a support. [See Crip-pling, 160.]
 Crip'ple (*krīp'l*), 164.
 Crip'pled (*krīp'ld*).
 Crip'pling (170), *part.* from *Cripple*. [See Crippling, 160.]
 Cri'sis, 25.
 Crisp, 16.
 Crisp/āt-ed.
 Crisped (*krīsp't*).
 Crisp'er.
 Cris'pin.
 Crisp/ing.
 Crisp'y, 93.
 Criss-cross-rōw'.
 Cris'tate.
 Cris'tāt-ed.
 Cri-te'ri-on (Gr.) [Gr. pl. *Cri-te'ri-a*; Eng. pl. *Criteria*, 198.]
 ⚠ "The Greek plural *criteria*, is most commonly used." Worcester;
 Crit'ic, 16, 170.
 Crit'ic-al, 72, 108.
 Crit'ic-al-ly.
 Crit'i-cise (-*siz*), (78, 202). [Criticize, Sm. 203.]
 Crit'i-cised (-*sīzd*).
 Crit'i-cis-er (-*siz*).
 Crit'i-cis-ing (-*siz*).

Crit'i-clam (-*sizm*), 183.
 Cri-tique' (Fr.) (*krī-tīk'*) 121, 171.
 Cris/sel (*krīs'l*) (149) [Criszle, 203.]
 Cris'sel-ing (*krīs'l-*).
 Crōak, 24.
 Crōaked (*krōkt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Crōak'er, *n.* one who croaks. [See Croker, 160.]
 Crōak'ing.
 Cro'at.
 Cro'ches (-*chēz*), *n. pl.*
 Cro-chet' (Fr.) (*kro-*)
 Crock, 18, 181. [*shā'*].
 Crock'er-y, 233, Exc.
 Crock'et.
 Croc-o-dile (152) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *krok'o-dīl*, Wk.; *krok'o-dīl'*, or *krok'o-dīl*, Wr. 155.]
 Croc-o-dil'i-an [so spelled by Gd. — Crocodilean, Wr. 203.]
 Croc-o-dil'i-ty, 169.
 Cro'cus.
 Crōft, 18, N.
 Crof'ses (-*sēz*), *n. pl.*
 Cro'ker, *n.* a large water-fowl. [See Croaker, 160.]
 Crom'lech (-*lēk*), 171.
 Crone, 24.
 Cro'ny, 190.
 Crōok [See Book.]
 Crōok'ed.
 Crōok'ing.
 Crop, 18.
 Cropped (*krop't*).
 Cro'ster (-*zhur*), 47.
 Cro'stered (-*zhur'd*), 165.
 Cros'slet [Crosslet, 203.]
 Cross (18, N.).
 Cross'bar, 206.
 Cross'-billed.
 Crossed (*krōst*), Note C, p. 34.
 Cross'-eyed (-*īd*).
 Cross/ing.
 Cross'-legged (-*lēgd*).
 Cross'-trees (-*trēz*).
 Cross'wise (-*wīz*).
 Crotch, 18, 44.
 Crotched (*krocht*), 165.
 Crotch'et, 171.
 Crotch'et-ed.
 Crotch-et-y.
 Crouch, 28.

fall; *ā* as *in* there; *ōō* as *in* foot; *ō* as *in* facile; *gh* as *in* go; *th* as *in* this.

Crouched (*kroucht*).
 Crouch'ing.
 Croup (*kroop*), 19.
 Crou-páde' (*kroo-*).
 Crou'pi-er (*kroo'pi-ur*).
 Crout [*K r o u t*, 203.]
 Crów, 24.
 Crówed (*kréd*), 188.
 Crowd, 28.
 Crowd'ed.
 Crowd'er.
 Crowd'ing.
 Crów'fóot.
 Crów'ing.
 Crown, 28.
 Crowned, 165.
 Crown'er.
 Crown'ing.
 Crown'-wheel.
 Crów's'-fóot (*kró's'-*), 213.
 Cru'ci-al (*kroo'shi-al*) [so *Wk. Sm. Wr.*; *kré'shal*, *Wb. Gd.* 155.]
 Cru'ci-ate (*kroo'shi-at*) [so *Wk. Sm. Wr.*; *kré'shát*, *Wb. Gd.* 155.]
 Cru'ci-ble (*kroo'-*), 78, 164.
 Cru-ci'fer-ous (*kroo-*), 108.
 Cru'ci-fied, 186.
 Cru'ci-fi-er (*kroo'-*).
 Cru'ci-fix (*kroo'-*), 78, 169.
 Cru-ci-fix'ion (*kroo-si-ál'shun*), 171.
 Cru'ci-form (*kroo'-*).
 Cru'ci-fy (*kroo'-*), 94.
 Cru'ci-fy'ing (*kroo'-*).
 Cru-cig'er-ous (*kroo-sij'-*), 108.
 Cru'cite (*kroo'-*).
 Crude (*krood*), 19.
 Cru'di-ty (*kroo'-*), 78, 93.
 Cru'el (*kroo'-*), *a. un-* feeling. [*See Crewel*, 160.]
 Cru'el-ty (*kroo'-*).
 Cru'et (*kroo'-*) [*Crew-et*, 203.]
 [*C r u i s e*, *n.* — *See* *Cruise*, 203.]
 Cruise (*krooz*) [*not* *kroos*, 136, 153], *v.* to rove over the sea: — *n.* a roving voyage. [*See Crews*, *pl.* of *Crew*, 100.]
 Cruised (*kroozd*), 183.
 Cruis'er (*krooz'-*).

Cruis'ing (*krooz'-*).
 Crum [*C r u m b*, 203.]
 Crumb (*krum*) (162) [*C r u m*, 203.]
 ⚠ Though both these forms, *crum* and *crumb*, are well authorized, the form *crumb* is probably most in use. It is preferred by Worcester and Goodrich. Smart, however, gives only *crum*, and remarks: "It is often unnecessarily spelled *crumb*."
 Crumbed (*krumd*) [*C r u m m e d*, 203.]
 Crumb'ing (*krum'-*) [*C r u m m i n g*, 203.]
 Crum'ble, 164.
 Crum'bled (*krum'bl'd*).
 Crum'bling.
 Crum'ma-ble, 164, 170.
 Crummed (*krumd*) [*C r u m b e d*, 203.]
 Crum'ming [*C r u m m i n g*, 203.]
 Crum'my, 170.
 Crump.
 Crum'pet.
 Crum'ple, 164.
 Crum'pled (*krum'pl'd*), 183.
 Crum'pling.
 Crup'per (*krap'ur*, or *kroop'ur*) [*krap'ur*, *Wk. Sm. Wr.*; *kroop'ur*, *Wb. Gd.* 155.]
 Cru'ral (*kroo'-*).
 Cru-sáde' (*kroo-*), 121.
 Cru-sád'er (*kroo-*), 183.
 Cru-sád'ing (*kroo-*).
 Cruse, *n.* (*kroos*) [*not* *krooz*, 136, 153.]
 Cru'set (*kroo'-*).
 Crush, 22.
 Crushed (*krucht*), *Note* *C*, p. 34.
 Crush'er.
 Crush'ing.
 Crust, 22.
 Crus-ta-cean (*-shan*).
 Crus-tá-ce-ol'o-gy, 106.
 Crus-tá-ceous (*-shus*), 112.
 Crust'-át-ed.
 Crust'ed.
 Crust'i-ly.
 Crust'i-ness, 169.
 Crust'ing.
 Crust'y.
 Crutch, 22, 44.
 Crutched (*krucht*).
 Crutch'ing.
 Cry, 25.

Cry'ing, 186.
 Cry-oph'o-rus (*-ó/-*).
 Crypt, 16.
 Cryp'tic.
 Cryp'tic-al, 108.
 Cryp-to-gam'ic, 170.
 Cryp-tog'a-mous.
 Cryp-tog'a-mist.
 Cryp-tog'ra-pher.
 Cryp-to-graph'ic.
 Cryp-to-graph'ic-al.
 Cryp-tog'ra-phy, 108.
 Cryp-to-l'o-gy.
 Crys'tal, 16, 72.
 Crys'tal-line, or Crys'-tal-line (170) [so *Wk. Wr.*; *kris'tal-in*, *Gd.*; *kris'tal-in*, *Sm.* 155.]
 Crys'tal-lite.
 Crys-tal-liz'a-ble, 164.
 Crys-tal-li-zá'tion.
 Crys'tal-lize, 170, 202.
 Crys'tal-lized, 165, 183.
 Crys-tal-log'ra-pher.
 Crys-tal-lo-graph'ic, 109.
 Crys-tal-lo-graph'ic-al, 108.
 Crys-tal-log'ra-phy, 108, 170.
 Crys'tal-lo-type, 170.
 Cte'noid (*te'-*), 162.
 Cab, 22.
 Cu'ba-ture.
 Cubbed (*kub'd*), 150, 176.
 Cub'bing.
 Cub/by-hole.
 Cube, 26.
 Cu'beb.
 Cu'bic.
 Cu'bic-al.
 Cu'bi-form, 78.
 Cu'bit, 26.
 Cu'bit-al, 228.
 Cu'bit-ed.
 Cu'bold.
 Cu'bold'al.
 Cuck'ing-stool.
 Cuck'old.
 Cuck'oo (*kóok'oo*), 20, 156, 171.
 Cu-cul'late (170) [so *Wk. Sm. Wr.*; *ku'kul-at*, *Wb. Gd.* 155.]
 Cu-cul'lat-ed [so *Wk. Sm. Wr.*; *ku'kul-at-ed*, *Wb. Gd.* 155.]
 Cu'cum-ber [so *Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.*; *kow'-kum-bur*, *Wk.* 155.]
 ⚠ The pronunciation *kowkumbur*, though fashionable in the time of Walker, is now antiquated.

Cu'cur-bit [Cucur-
bite, 203.]
Cu-cur-bi-ta'ceous
(-shus)
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Cud'bear (-bêr), 171.
Cud'dle, 164.
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Cud'dy, 170.
Cud'gel, 149.
Cud'gelled (-jeld) (165)
[Cud'gelled, Wb.
Gd. 203. — See 177, and
Note E, p. 70.]
Cud'gel-ler [Cud'gel-
er, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Cud'gel-ling [Cud'gel-
ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Cud'weed.
Cue (*kê*), 26.
Cuff, 22, 173.
Cuffed (*kuff*), Note C,
p. 34.
Cuff'ing.
Cui-rass (*kwe-râs'*, or
kwe'r-râs') (171) [so
Wr.; *kwe-râs'*, Wk.
Wb. Gd.; *kwe'r-râs'*,
Sm. 155.]
Cui-ras-sier', (*kwe'r-ras-
sêr'*), 122, 171.
Cuish (*kuis*).
Cul-dee' (121) [so Wk.
Sm. Wr.; *kul'dz*, Wb.
Gd. 165.]
Cu-hic'i-form, 78, 169.
Cu'li-na-ry, 72, 171.
Cull, 22.
Culled, 165.
Cul'len-der [Colan-
der, 203.]
Cull'er, *n.* one who
culls, or selects. [See
Color.]
Cull'ing.
Cull'ion (-yum).
Cul'lis.
Cul'ly, 170, 190.
Culm, 22, 133.
Cul-mif'er-ous, 108.
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Cul'mi-nât-ed, 163.
Cul'mi-nât-ing.
Cul-mi-na'tion.
Cul-pa-bil'i-ty, 108, 169.
Cul'pa-ble, 164.
Cul'prit, 22.
Cul'ti-va-ble, 164.
Cul'ti-vât-a-ble, 164.
Cul'ti-vate, 169.
Cul'ti-vât-ed, 183.
Cul-ti-va'tion, 112.

Cul'ti-vât-or.
Cul'trate.
Cul'trât-ed.
Cul'tri-form, 169.
Cult'ure, 91.
Cul'ver-in.
Cul'vert, 22.
Cul'ver-tail.
Cul'ver-tailed.
Cum'bent, 169.
Cum'ber, 104.
Cum'bered (-burd), 165.
Cum'ber-ing.
Cum'ber-some (-sum).
Cum'brance, 169.
Cum'bri-an, 169.
Cum'broûs.
Cum'frey (98, 169)
[Com'frey, 203.]
Cum'in, 170.
Cu'mu-la-tive, 84.
Cu'mu-lose [so Wb.
Gd.; *cu-mu-lôs'*, Wr.
165.]
Cu'mu-lo-êr-ro-strâ-
tus.
Cu'mu-lo-strâ-tus, 224.
Cu'mu-lus (L.) [pl. *Cu'-
mu-li*, 198.]
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Cu'ne-ate.
Cu'ne-ât-ed.
Cu-ne'i-form, 169.
Cu'ni-form, 108.
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Cun'ning, 170.
Cup, 22.
Cup'board (*kub'burd*)
(Note C, p. 34) [so
Wk. Wr. Gd.; *kub'-
bord*, Sm. 155.]
Cu'pel [Coppel, 203.]
Cu-pel-la'tion, 170.
Cup'ful (-fûl), 197.
Cu-pid'i-ty, 170.
Cu'po-la [not *ku'pa-lô*,
127, 153.]
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Cup'ping.
Cu-pre-ous, 170.
Cu-pri'fer-ous, 108.
Cu'pule.
Cu-pu-lif'er-ous.
Cur, 21.
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Cûr'a-ble, 164.
Cu-ra-çõe' (*ku-ra-so'*)
(171) [so Sm. Gd.;
ku-ra-so', Wr. 155.]
Cu'ra-cy, 169.
Cu-ras-sow, 170.
Cu'rate, 49, N.

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Curbing.
Curb'roof, 206, Exe. 2.
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Cur'cu-ma.
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Curd'i-ness, 169.
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Cu-ri-ôs'i-ty, 108, 169.
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Curl'i-ness, 169.
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Cur-mud'geon (*cur'-
m*), 171.
Cûr'rant (170) [so Sm.
Wb. Gd. Wr.; *kûr'an*,
Wk. 155], *n.*
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Cûr-ri-cu-lum (L.) [pl.
Cûr-ri-cu-la, 198.]
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Cur'tail-dog.
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kur'tin] 163.
Cur'tained (-tind), 165.

fall; & as in there; ôb as in foot; 9 as in facie; gh as g in go; th as in this

Cur'tate.
 Cur-ta'tion.
 [Curtsey, 203. — See
 Courtesy.]
 Cur'rule (-roof), 19, 26.
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 Curve (*kurv*), 21, 163.
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 [*kur'vet*, Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *kur-ve't'*, Wk.;
kur-ve't', or *kur-ve't*,
 Wr. 155.]
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 Gd.; *kur-ve't'*, Wk.;
kur'vet, or *kur-ve't'*,
 Wr. 155.]
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 Cus'tom-a-ry, a. 72.
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 tumary, 203.]
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 [Custumary, n. 203.
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 Cý-an'ic.
 Cy'a-nide [Cyanid,
 203.]

Cý-an'o-gen, 170.
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 Cý-an'u-ret.
 Cý-an'u-ric.
 Cyc'la-men.
 Cy'cle, 164.
 Cyc'lic.
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 Cy'clo-graph (127) [so
 Sm. Wr.; *sik'lo-graf*,
 Gd. 155.]
 Cý'cloid.
 Cý'cloid'al.
 Cý'cloid'i-an.
 Cý'clom'e-try, 108.
 Cý'clo-pæ'di-a (*pe'*)
 [Cyclopedia, 203.]
 Cý'clo-pe'an, 110.
 Cý'clo-ped'ic, 109.
 Cý'clo-ped'ic-al, 108.
 Cý'clop'ic.
 Cyg'net, n. a young
 swan. [See Signet,
 160.]
 Cyl-in-der, 171. [160.
 Cyl-in'dric.
 Cyl-in'dric-al, 108.
 Cyl-in'dri-form, 169.
 Cyl'in-droid.
 Cyl-in-dro-met'ric.
 Cy'ma [Cima, 203.]
 Cý-mar' (121) [Simar,
 203.]
 Cym'bal, n. a kind of
 musical instrument.
 [See Cimbál, 160.]
 Cym'bi-form, 169.
 Cýme, 25.
 Cý'mose, or Cý-mose'
 [*si'mós*, Wb. Gd.;
si-mós', Wr. 155.]
 Cý'mous.
 Cý-nan'che (-nang'kè).
 Cý-nan'thro-py.
 Cyn-arc-tom'a-chy(-ky).
 Cyn'ic.
 Cyn'ic-al.
 Cyn'i-cism (-izm), 136.
 Cý'no-súre, or Cý'n'o-
 súre [so Wr.; *si'no-
 zúr*, or *si'no-zh'oor*
 (see § 26), Sm.; *si'n'o-
 shúr*, or *si'no-shúr*,
 Wk. Gd. 155.]
 ⚠ Though Walker
 prefers *si'n'o-shúr* to *si'n'o-
 shúr*, he says, "I am not
 sure, however, that the
 best usage is not against
 me."
 Cyph'o-nism (*nizm*).
 Cy'press (171), n. a kind
 of tree. [See Cyprus,
 148.]

Cyp'ri-an.
 Cyp'rine, 82, 152.
 Cyp'rus, n. a thin,
 transparent, black
 stuff. [See Cypress,
 Cýr-e-ná'ic, 148.]
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 Cýr-i-o-log'ic (-laj').
 Cyst [Cist, 203.]
 Cyst'ic.
 Cys'to-cèle.
 Cyst'ose.
 Cys-tot'o-my, 108.
 Cyt'i-sine [Cytisin,
 203.]
 Cyt'o-blást.
 Czar (*zar*) [Tzar, 203.]
 Cza-ri'na (*za-re'na*).
 Czar'o-witz (*zár'o-
 wíts*).

D.

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 [Dactyloglyph,
 203.]
 Dac'tyl-i-og'ra-phy.
 Dac'tyl'i-o-man-cy
 [Dactyloman-cy,
 203.]
 Dac'tyl-ist, 171.
 Dac'tyl'o-glyph [Dac-
 tylioglyph, 203.]
 Dac'tyl-ol'o-gy, 108.
 Dac'tyl'o-man-cy
 [Dactyloman-cy,
 203.]
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 Dæ'dal (*dæ-*) [Dedal,
 203.]
 Dæ-dá'll-an (*dæ-*) (169)
 [Dedalian, 203.]
 Dæd'a-loüs (*ded'*)
 [Dedalous, 203.]
 Daf-fa-dil'ly, 170.
 Daffo-dil, 170.
 Dag'ger (-gur), 138.
 Dag'gle, 164.

ä, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

- Da-guërre/i-an (-ghër'-) [so Gd.; Daguerrian, Wr. 203.]
- Da-guërre/o-type (-ghër'-) [not da-ghër'-e-o-típ, 153.]
- 23** This word (formed from the name of the inventor, *Daguerre*) is most commonly spelled *daguer*-rich in the Supplement to Webster's Dictionary. But in the Dictionaries of Smart and Worcester it is spelled *daguerrottype*. Smart pronounces it *da-guër'-o-típ*; Worcester and Goodrich, *da-ghër'-o-típ*.
- Dah/li-a [so Wr.; *däl'-ya*, Wb. Gd.; *dä/li-a*, Sm. 155] [not *dal'ya*, 153.]
- Däi'ly, 93.
- Däin/ti-ly.
- Däin/ti-ness, 169.
- Däin'ty.
- Däi'ry, 49, N.
- Da'is [so Sm. Wr.; *da'is*, or *däs*, Gd. 155.]
- Däi'sied (*da'zid*).
- Däi'sy (*da'zy*), 169.
- Da'ker [D a k i r, 203.]
- Dale, 23.
- Däi'l-ance, 169, 170.
- Dal'lled (-léd), 99, 186.
- Däi'li-er.
- Däi'ly, 93, 170.
- Dal'ton-ism (-izm), 136.
- Dam (10), n. a female parent, — used of beasts; — a bank to confine water. [See *Damn*, 160.]
- Dam'age, 169.
- Dam'age-a-ble, 164, 183.
- Dam'aged, 165, 183.
- Dam'a-ging.
- Dam'as-cene, 171.
- Dam'ask.
- Dam'asked (-askt).
- Dam'as-keen, v. [so Sm. Wr.; *dam-as-kén'*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [D a m a s k e n, D a m a s k i n, 203.]
- Dam'as-keened, 165.
- Dam'as-keen-ing.
- Dam'as-kin, n. [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *dam'as-kén'*, Wr. 155.]
- Dam'as-sin [so Wb. Gd.; *da-mas'sin*, Wr. 155.]
- Dame, 23.
- Damn (*dam*) (162), v. to condemn. [See *Dam*, 160.]
- Dam-na-bil'i-ty, 169.
- Dam'na-ble, 164.
- Dam'na-bly, 72, 93.
- Dam-na'tion, 112.
- Dam'nn-to-ry, 86.
- Damned (*damd*), part. 165.
- Dam'ned, a. 150.
- Damp, 10.
- Damped (*damp*t), Note C, p. 34.
- Damp'en (*damp'n*), 149.
- Damp'ened (*damp'nd*).
- Damp'en-ing (*damp'n-*).
- Damp'er.
- Damp'ing.
- Dam'sel (-sel), 136.
- Dam'son (*dam'zn*), 136, 149.
- Dance, 12, 131.
- Danced (*dānst*).
- Dānc'er.
- Dānc'ing.
- Dan'de-li-on, or Dan-de-li'on [*dan'de-li-on*, Wb. Gd.; *dan-de-li'-on*, Wk. Sm. Wr. 155.]
- Dan'di-prat, 169.
- Dan'dle, 164.
- Dan'dled (*dan'dld*), 150.
- Dan'dler.
- Dan'dling.
- Dan'druff, 171.
- Dan'dy, 10, 93.
- Dane'geld (-gheld) [D a n e g e l t, 203.]
- Dane'wort (-wurt).
- Dān'ger, 23, 77.
- Dān'ger-ōs.
- Dan'gle (*dan'gl*), 54, 164.
- Dan'gled (*dang'gl'd*), 183.
- Dan'gler (*dang'glur*).
- Dan'gling (*dang'gling*).
- Dānk (*dangk*), 10, 54.
- Dāp'per, 170.
- Dāp'ple, 164.
- Dāp'pled (*dap'ld*), 183.
- Dāp'pling.
- Dare (*dēr*), 14.
- Dared (*dērd*), 183.
- Dar'er (*dēr'-*).
- Dār'ic.
- Dar'ing (*dēr'-*), 183.
- Dark, 11.
- Dark'en (*dark'n*), 149.
- Dark'ened (*dark'nd*).
- Dark'en-er (*dark'n-*).
- Dark'en-ing (*dark'n-*).
- Dark'some (-sum), 169.
- Dar'ling.
- Darn, 11.
- Darned, 165.
- Dar'nel.
- Darn'er.
- Darn'ing.
- Dart, 11.
- Dart'ed.
- Dart'er.
- Dart'ing.
- Dar'trouis.
- Dash, 10, 46.
- Dashed (*dash*t), Note C, p. 34.
- Dash'er.
- Dash'ing.
- Das'tard.
- Das'y-ure.
- Da'ta (L. pl.).
- Da-tä'ri-a [Gd. 154, 155.]
- Da'ta-ry, 72.
- Date, 23.
- Dät'ed, 163.
- Dät'er.
- Dät'ing.
- Da'tive, 84.
- Da'tum (L.) [pl. *Da'ta*, 198.]
- Da-tu'ri-a, 72.
- Da-tu'rine, 82, 162.
- Däub, 17.
- Däubed (*dawbd*), 165.
- Däub'er.
- Däub'ing.
- Däub'y.
- Däugh'ter (*daw'-*), 162.
- Däunt (*dānt*) (11) [not *dawnt*, 153.]
- Däunt'ed (*dānt-*).
- Däunt'er (*dānt'*).
- Däunt'ing (*dānt'-*).
- Däu'phin, 17, 35.
- Da'vit [so Sm. Wr.; *dav'it*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Daw, 17.
- Daw'dle, 164.
- Daw'dled (*daw'dld*).
- Daw'dler.
- Daw'dling.
- Dawn, 17.
- Dawned, 150.
- Dawn'ing.
- Day, n. the time between the rising and the setting of the sun; the period of twenty-four hours. [See *Dey*, 160.]
- Day'time, 206.
- Daz'zle, 164.
- Daz'zled (*das'ld*), 183.
- Daz'zling.

fall; ð as in there; öo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

Déa'con (*de'kən*), 149.
 Déa's'on-ry (*de'kn-*).
 Déad, 15.
 Déad'en (*de'd'n*), 149.
 Déad'il-neas, 160.
 Déad'ly, 93.
 Déaf (*dəf*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *dəf* in England, more commonly *dəf* in America, Gd. 155.]
n *Dəf*, though common in the U. S., is not the pronunciation of the best speakers in this country.
 Déaf'en (*de'f'n*) (149) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *dəf'n*, or *dəf'n*, Gd. 155.]
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 Déal'er.
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 Déan, 13.
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 Déar, *a.* costly, precious. [See Deer, 160.]
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 De-bar', 11.
 De-barrod' (*-bard'*), 176.
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 De-bāt'a-ble, 164.
 De-bate', 23.
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 De-ca'dence, 122.
 De-ca'den-cy, 169.
 Dec'a-gon.
 Dec'a-gram [D e c a g r a m m e, 203.]
 Dec-a-gyn'i-an (*-jīn'-*).
 De-cag'y-notis (*-kaj'-*).
 Dec-a-he'dral.
 Dec-a-he'dron [pl. Dec-a-he'dra, 198.]
 Dec-a-lit're (Fr.) (*de-tur*) [D e c a l i t e r (*dek'a-lit-tur*, Sm.; *de-kal'i-tur*, Gd.), 203.]
 De-cal'o-gist.
 Dec'a-lögue (*-log*), 87.
 De-cam'er-on, 166.
 Dec'a-me'tre (Fr.) (*-me-tur*) [D e c a m e t e r (*de-kam'e-tur*, or *dek'a-me-tur*), Gd. 203.]
 De-camp', 10, 103.
 De-camped' (*-kamt'*).
 De-camp'ing.
 De-camp'ment, 166.
 Dec'a-nal [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *dek'a-nal*, or *de-ka'nal*, Wr. 155.]
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 De-cant', 10.
 De-cant'a'tion [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *deb-an-ta'tion*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
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 Dec'a-pod, 169.
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 Dé-car'bon-ize, 202.
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 De-cid'ing.
 De-cid'u-öus, 89.
 Dec'i-gram [D e c i g r a m m e, 203.]
 Dec'i-li-tre (Fr.) (*-litur*) [Decilliter (*de-sil'i-tur*), Gd. 203.]
 De-cill'ion (*-yun*).
 De-cill'ionth (*-yunt'h*).
 Dec'i-mal, 171.
 Dec'i-mate, 73.
 Dec'i-mät-ed, 183.
 Dec'i-mät-ing.
 Dec'i-ma'tion, 112.
 Dec'i-me'tre (Fr.) (*-me-tur*) [Decimeter (*de-sim'e-tur*), Sm. Wb. Gd. 203.]
 De-ci'pher.
 De-ci'pher-a-ble, 164.
 De-ci'phered (*-st'urd*), 150.

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ê as in fast, ä as in

De-ci'pher-er, 77.
 De-ci'pher-ing.
 De-ci'sion (-sish'un).
 De-ci'sive, 84.
 Deck, 16, 181.
 Deck'ed (dekt'), 149.
 Deck'er.
 Deck'ing.
 De-claim', 23, 103.
 De-claim'er.
 De-claim'ing.
 Dec-la-ma'tion, 112.
 De-clam'a-to-ry, 86.
 De-clar'a-ble (-klár'-), 164.
 Dec-la-ra'tion.
 De-clár'a-tive, 84, 143.
 De-clár'a-to-ry, 86.
 De-clare' (-klár'), 14.
 De-clared' (-klár'd'), 183.
 De-clar'er (-klár').
 De-clar'ing (-klár'-).
 De-clen'sion.
 De-clin'a-ble, 104.
 Dec-li-na'tion.
 Dec'li-nā-tor.
 De-clin'a-to-ry.
 De-cline', 25, 103.
 De-clined', 165, 183.
 De-clin'er.
 De-clin'ing.
 Dec-li-nom'e-ter, 108.
 De-clin'oüs.
 De-cliv'i-toüs.
 De-cliv'i-ty, 106, 160.
 De-cliv'oüs.
 De-coct', 18, 103.
 De-coct'i-ble, 164, 169.
 De-cooc'tion.
 De-cooc'tive, 84.
 De-col'lute, 170.
 Dē-col'lūt-ed.
 De-col'lūt-ing.
 De-col-la'tion.
 De-col'or (-kul').
 De-col'or-ant (-kul').
 De-col'or-a'tion (-kul').
 De-col'ored (-kul'urd), 165.
 De-col'or-ing (-kul').
 De-col'or-ize (-kul'-), 202.
 De-col'or-ized (-kul').
 De-col'or-iz-ing (-kul').
 De-com-pōs'a-ble (-pōs'), 164.
 De-com-pose' (-pōs'), 122.
 De-com-posed' (-pōsd').
 De-com-pōs'ing (-pōs'-).
 De-com-po-si'tion (-sish'un).
 De-com-pound', v. & a.

Dec'o-rate.
 Dec'o-rät-ed, 153.
 Dec'o-rät-ing.
 Dec-o-ra'tion, 112.
 Dec'o-ra-tive.
 Dec'o-rät-or.
 De-co'roüs, or Dec'o-rotüs [so Wr. Gd.; de-ko'rous, Wk. Sm. 125, 155.]
 De-cor'ti-cate.
 De-cor'ti-cät-ed, 183.
 De-cor'ti-cät-ing.
 De-cor-ti-ca'tion.
 De-co'rum, 125, 169.
 De-coy', 27.
 De-coyed', 165, 187.
 De-coy'ing.
 De-créase' (-kréas'), 13, 118.
 De-creased' (-kréas'd'), 165.
 De-créas'ing, 183.
 De-cree'.
 De-creed', 188.
 De-cre'er.
 De-oree'ing.
 Dec're-ment, 105.
 De-crep'it [not de-krep'id, 141, 183.]
 De-crep'i-tate, 169.
 De-crep'i-tät-od.
 De-crep'i-tät-ing.
 De-crep'i-ta'tion.
 De-crep'i-tude, 169.
 De-cre'scent, 171.
 De-cre'tal [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; de-kre'tal, or dek're-tal, Wk. 155.]
 De-cre'tist.
 De-cre'tive.
 Dec're-to-ry, 72, 122.
 De-cri'al.
 De-cried', 186.
 De-cry', 25.
 De-cum'bence, 169.
 De-cum'ben-cy.
 De-cum'bent.
 De-cum'bi-ture.
 Dec'u-ple, a. n. & v. 164.
 Dec'u-pled (-pld), 183.
 Dec'u-pling.
 De-cu'ri-on, 169.
 De-cür'rent.
 De-cur'sive.
 De-cus'sate, 170.
 De-cus'sät-ed.
 De-cus'sät-ing.
 De-cus-sa'tion.
 [D e d a l] 203. — See Dædal.]

[D e d a l i a n, 203. — See Dædalian.]
 [D e d a l o u s, 203. — See Dædalous.]
 Ded'i-cate, 169.
 Ded'i-cät-ed, 183.
 Ded'i-cät-ing.
 Ded-i-ca'tion.
 Ded'i-cät-or.
 Ded'i-ca-to-ry, 86.
 De-duce', 26.
 De-duced' (-düst').
 De-düg'ing.
 De-düg'i-ble, 164, 169.
 De-duct', 22, 103.
 De-duct'ed.
 De-duct'ing.
 De-duc'tion.
 De-duct'ive, 84.
 Deed, 13.
 Deem, 13.
 Deemed, 165.
 Deem'ing.
 Deem'ster, 77.
 Deep, 13.
 Deep'en (dēp'n), 149.
 Deep'ened (dēp'nd), 150.
 Deep'en-ing (dēp'n-).
 Deep'-enät-ed, 206, Exc. 5.
 Deer (13), n. a quadruped of the genus Cervus. [See Dear, 160.]
 De-face', 23.
 De-faced' (-fäst'), 183.
 De-face'ment.
 De-fac'er.
 De-fac'ing.
 De-fal'cate.
 De-fal'cät-ed.
 De-fal'cät-ing.
 Dē-fal-ca'tion [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; dē-fal-ka'shun, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Def-a-ma'tion.
 De-fam'a-to-ry, 86.
 De-fame', 23.
 De-famed', 165, 183.
 De-fäm'er.
 De-fäm'ing.
 De-fäult', 17.
 De-fäult'ed.
 De-fäult'er.
 De-fäult'ing.
 De-féa'ssance (-sæns), 122.
 De-féa'si-ble (-f'e'st-), 164.
 De-féat', 13.
 De-féat'ed.
 De-féat'ing.

fall; ä as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Den-oue-ment (Fr.) (*den-oo-mang'*) [so Wr. Gd.; *den-oo-mung'*, Sm. 154, 155.]

De-nounce', 28.
De-nounced' (*-nounst'*).
De-nounce'ment.
De-nounc'er.
Dense (*dens*), 15; Note D, p. 37.

Den'si-ty, 169.
Dent, 15.
Den'tal.
Den'tate.
Den'tat'ed.
Den-ta'tion.
Dent'ed.
Den'ti-cle, 164.
Den-tic'u-late, 73.
Den-tic'u-lat'ed.
Den-tic-u-la'tion.
Den'ti-form, 78, 109.
Den'ti-frŕce (*fris*) (169) [*not den'tri-fis*, 153.]

Den'til.
Den-ti-ros'tral.
Den'tist, 15, 16.
Den-tist'ic, 109.
Den-tist'ic-al.
Den'tist-ry.
Den-ti'tion (*-tish'un*).
Den'toid.

De-nŭ'date, a.
De-nu-da'tion [so Wk. Wb. Gd.; *den-u-da'-shun*, Sm. Wr. 155.]

De-nude', 26.
De-nŭ'd'ed, 183.
De-nŭ'd'ing.
De-nun'ci-ate (*-shŭ-ät*) [so Sm. Wr.; *de-nun'-shät*, Wb. Gd. 155.]

De-nun'ci-ät-ed (*-shŭ-*).
De-nun'ci-ät-ing (*-shŭ-*).
De-nun-ci-a'tion (*-shŭ-*).
De-nun'ci-ät-or (*-shŭ-*).

De-ny', 25.
De-ob'stru-ent.
De'o-dand.
De-o'dor-ize, 202.
De-o'dor-ized, 183.
De-o'dor-iz-er.
De-o'dor-iz-ing.
De-on-tol'o-gy, 108.

De-ox'i-date [Deoxydate, 203.]
De-ox'i-dät-ed.
De-ox'i-dät-ing.
De-ox-i-da'tion.
De-ox-i-dize (202) [Deoxydize, 203.]
De-ox'i-dized, 183.
De-ox'i-diz-ing.

[Deoxydate, 203. — See Deoxidate.]

[Deoxydize, 203. — See Deoxidize.]

De-ox'y-gen-ate, 171.
De-ox'y-gen-ät-ed.
De-ox'y-gen-ät-ing.
De-ox-y-gen-a'tion.

De-part', 11, 135.
De-part'ed.
De-part'er.
De-part'ing.
De-part'ment.

De-part-ment'al, 122.
De-part'ure, 91.
De-pend', 15.
De-pend'ant, n. [Dependent, 203.]

[Dependant, a. 203. — See Dependent.]
De-pend'ence, 169.
De-pend'en-cy.

De-pend'ent, a. [Dependant, 203.]
[Dependent, n. 203. — See Dependant.]

De-pend'er.
De-pend'ing.
De-phleg'mate, 35.
De-phleg'mat-ed.
De-phleg'mät-ing.

De-phleg-ma'tion [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *def-leg-ma'shun*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
De-pict', 16.
De-pict'ed.
De-pict'ing.
De-pict'ure, 91.

De-pict'ured (*-yurd*).
De-pict'ur-ing (*-yur-*).
De-pil'a-to-ry, 86.
De-ple'tion.

De-ple'to-ry, 86.
De-plör'a-ble, 164.
De-plör'a-bly.
Dep-lo-ra'tion.

De-plore', 24.
De-plöred', 165, 183.
De-plör'er, 49, N.
De-plör'ing.

De-ploy', 27.
De-plied', 165, 188.
De-ploy'ing.
De-po'nent, 169.

De-pop'u-late, 89.
De-pop'u-lät-ed.
De-pop'u-lät-ing.
De-pop-u-la'tion.

De-pört', 24.
De-pör-ta'tion, or *Dep-or-ta'tion* [*de-pör-ta'-shun*, Sm.; *dep-or-ta'-shun*, Wk. Wr. Gd. 155.]

De-pört'ment.

De-pös'a-ble (*-pöz'*), 164.
De-pös'al (*-pöz'*), 183.
De-pose' (*-pöz'*), 24.
De-posed' (*-pözd'*), 183.

De-pös'er (*-pöz'*).
De-pös'ing (*-pöz'*).
De-pös'it (*-pöz'*), 170.
De-pös'i-ta-ry (*-pöz'*-)

(72) n. one with whom any thing is intrusted. [See Depositary, 148.]

De-pös'it-ed (*-pöz'*).
De-pös'it-ing (*-pöz'*).
Dep-o-si'tion (*-zish'un*) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *de-po-zish'un*, Sm. 155.]

De-pös'i-to-ry (*-pöz'*-) (86), n. the place where any thing is deposited. [See Depositary, 148.]

Depöt (Fr.) (*de-pö'*, or *dä-pö'*) [*de-pö'*, Wb. Gd. Wr.; *dä-pö'*, Sm. 155.]

⚠ This word is very often pronounced *dēpö*, in the United States.

Dep-ra-va'tion.
De-prave', 23.
De-präved', 165.
De-präv'er, 183.

De-präv'ing.
De-präv'i-ty, 123, 169.
Dep're-ca-ble, 164.
Dep're-cate, 169.

Dep're-cät-ed, 183.
Dep're-cät-ing.
Dep-re-ca'tion.
Dep're-cät-or.

Dep're-ca-to-ry, 72, 86.
De-pre'ci-ate (*-shŭ-ät*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *-pre'shät*, Wb. Gd. 155.]

De-pre'ci-ät-ed (*-shŭ-*).
De-pre'ci-ät-ing (*-shŭ-*).
De-pre-ci-a'tion (*-shŭ-*).
De-pre'ci-ät-ive (*-shŭ-ät-*) [so Sm.; *de-pre'shŭ-a-tiv*, Wr.; *de-pre'sha-tiv*, Wb. Gd.]

De-pre'ci-a-to-ry (*-shŭ-*).
Dep're-date, 169.
Dep're-dät-ed, 183.

Dep're-dät-ing.
Dep-re-da'tion.
Dep're-dät-or.
Dep're-da-to-ry, 86.

De-press', 15.

De-pressed' (*-press'*).
 De-press'ing.
 De-press'ion (*-press'usn*)
 De-press'ive, 84.
 De-press'or.
 De-priv'a-ble, 164.
 Dep-ri-va'tion.
 De-priv'e', 25.
 De-priv'ed', 165, 183.
 De-priv'er.
 De-priv'ing.
 Depth, 15, 37.
 Dep'u-rate, 73, 89.
 Dep'u-rat-ed.
 Dep'u-rat-ing.
 Dep-u-ra'tion.
 Dep'u-rat-or.
 Dep'u-ra-to-ry, 86.
 Dep-u-ta'tion.
 De-pute', 26, 103.
 De-püt'ed.
 De-püt'ing.
 Dep-u-ty, 89, 93.

☞ "This word is often mispronounced [*deb'us-ty*] even by good speakers." — Walker.

De-ränge', 23.
 De-ränged', 165, 183.
 De-räng'ing (*-rängj'*).
 De-ränge'ment, 185.
 Dér'e-lict, 169, 171.
 Dér'e-lic'tion.
 De-ride', 25, 103.
 De-rid'ed.
 De-rid'er.
 De-rid'ing.
 De-ri'sion (*de-rizh'usn*), 171.
 De-ri'sive, 84.
 De-ri'so-ry, 86, 93.
 De-ri-v'a-ble, 164.
 Dér-i-va'tion.
 Dér-i-va'tion-al.
 De-ri-v'a-tive, 84, 169.
 De-ri-ve', 25, 103.
 De-ri-ved', 165, 183.
 De-ri-ve'r.
 De-ri-ving.
 Derm, 21, N.
 Derm'al.
 Derm-at'ic.
 Derm'a-toid.
 Derm-a-tol'o-gy, 108.
 Derm-og'ra-phy, 108.
 Derm'oid.
 Derm-ot'o-my, 108.
 Dér'o-gate.
 Dér'o-gat-ed, 183.
 Dér'o-gat-ing.
 Dér-o-ga'tion.
 De-rog'a-to-ry, 86.
 Dér'rick, 170.

Der'vis [*Dervise*,
Dervish, 203.]
 Des'cant, n. 103, 161.
 Des-cant', v. 103, 161.
 ☞ By the poets it is often accented on the first syllable.
 Des-cant'ed.
 Des-cant'er.
 Des-cant'ing. [171.
 De-scend' (*-send'*), 39,
 De-scend'ant, n. 148.
 De-scend'ed.
 De-scend'ent, a. 148.
 De-scend'er.
 De-scend-i-bil'i-ty.
 De-scend'ible, 164, 169.
 De-scend'ing.
 De-scen'sion, 171.
 De-scen'sion-al.
 De-scent' (*-sent'*), 15, 39.
 De-scrib'a-ble, 164, 169.
 De-scribe', 25, 103.
 De-scribed', 165, 183.
 De-scrib'er.
 De-scrib'ing.
 De-scried', 186.
 De-scrip'tion.
 De-scrip'tive, 84.
 De-scry', 25.
 De-scry'ing.
 Des'e-crate, 169.
 Des'e-crät-ed, 183. —
 Des'e-crät-ing.
 Des-e-cra'tion.
 Des'ert (*des'urt*), a.
 waste; solitary: — n.
 an uninhabited place.
 [See *De-sert'*, n. & v.
 161.]
 De-sert' (*de-zert'*) (21,
 N.), n. that which is
 deserved: — v. to for-
 sake; to leave. [See
Des'ert, a. & n. 161,
 and *Des-sert'*, n. 148.]
 De-sert'ed (*-zert'*).
 De-sert'er (*-zert'*).
 De-sert'ing (*-zert'*).
 De-ser'tion (*-zert'*).
 De-serve' (*-zerv'*), 21, N.
 De-served' (*-zervd'*), 165.
 De-serv'ed-ly (*-zerv'*).
 De-serv'er (*-zerv'*).
 De-serv'ing (*-zerv'*).
 [De-sha-bille, 203. —
 See *Dishabille*.]
 De-sic'cant, a. & n.
 De-sic'cate [so *Wk. Sm.*
Wr.; *de-sik'at*, or
des'i-kät, *Gd.* 155.]
 De-sic'cat-ed, 183.
 De-sic'cat-ing.

Des-ic-ca'tion, 170.
 De-sic'ca-tive.
 De-sid'er-a-tive.
 De-sid'er-a'tum (L.) [pl.
De-sid'er-a'ta, 198.]
 De-sign' (*de-sin'*, or *de-*
stin') (102) [so *Wr. Gd.*;
de-sin', *Wk. Sm.* 165.]
 Des'ig-nate [*not des'ig-*
nät, nor *de-sig'nät*,
 153.]
 Des'ig-nät-ed, 183.
 Des'ig-nät-ing.
 Des'ig-na'tion.
 De-signed' (*-sind'*, or
-zind'), 162.
 De-sign'er (*-sin'*, or
-zin'). [*-zin'*].
 De-sing'ing (*-sin'*, or
 De-sip'i-ent.
 De-sir-a-bil'i-ty (*-zir'*).
 De-sir'a-ble (*-zir'*), 164.
 De-sir'a-bly (*-zir'*).
 De-sire' (*-zir'*).
 De-sired' (*-zir'd'*), 183.
 De-sir'ing (*-zir'*).
 De-sir'ous (*-zir'*).
 De-sist', 16, 103, 136.
 De-sist'ed.
 De-sist'ing.
 Desk, 15.
 Des'man.
 Des'o-late, 136.
 Des'o-lät-ed, 183.
 Des'o-lät'er.
 Des'o-lät-ing.
 Des-o-la'tion.
 Des'o-la-to-ry, 72.
 De-spair' (*-spér'*), 14.
 De-spaired' (*-spér'd'*).
 De-spair'ing (*-spér'*).
 De-spatch' [*Dis-*
patch, 203.]
 ☞ The spelling *de-*
spatch is most in conform-
 ity with the etymology of
 this word (*Fr. dépêcher*),
 and is preferred by
 Walker, Smart, and
 Worcester; but Webster
 and Goodrich prefer *dis-*
patch. Worcester remarks:
 "Good usage, as well as
 the dictionaries, is much
 divided."
 De-spatched' (*-spacht'*)
 [*Dispatched*, 203.]
 De-spatch'ing [*Dis-*
patching, 203.]
 Des-pe-ra'do [pl. *Des-*
pe-ra'does (*-döz*), 192.]
 Des'per-ate, 132.
 Des-per-a'tion.
 Des'pi-ca-ble (164) [*not*
des-plik'a-bl, 153.]

fall; é as in there; öö as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Des'pi-ca-bly.
 De-spise' (-spiz'), 25.
 De-spised' (-spizd'), 183.
 De-spis'er (-spiz'-).
 De-spiz'ing (-spiz'-).
 De-spite', n. & prep.
 De-spoil', 27, 103.
 De-spoiled', 165.
 De-spoil'er.
 De-spoil'ing.
 De-spond', 18.
 De-spond'ed.
 De-spond'ence, 169.
 De-spond'en-cy.
 De-spond'ent.
 De-spond'ing.
 Des'pot.
 Des-pot'ic, 109.
 Des-pot'ic-al, 108. [136.
 Des-pot'ism (-izm), 133.
 De-spu'mate [so Sm.
 Wr. ; des'pu-māt, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 De-spu'mat-ed.
 De-spu'mat'ing.
 Des-pu-ma'tion, 112.
 Des-qua-ma'tion.
 Des-sert' (des-zert'), n.
 a service of fruit, pas-
 try, &c., at a meal.
 [See Desert, n. & v.
 148.]
 Des-ti-na'tion.
 Des'tine, 152, 171.
 Des'tined (-tīnd), 183.
 Des'tin-ing.
 Des'ti-ny, 169.
 Des'ti-tute.
 Des-ti-tu'tion.
 De-stroy', 27.
 De-stroyed', 165, 183.
 De-stry'er.
 De-stry'ing.
 De-struct-i-bil'i-ty.
 De-struct'i-ble, 164.
 De-struct'ion.
 De-struct'ive.
 Des-u-da'tion.
 Des'ue-tude (-we-), 171.
 Des'ul-to-ri-ly.
 Des'ul-to-ri-ness.
 Des'ul-to-ry, 86.
 De-tach', 10, 44.
 De-tached' (-tacht').
 De-tach'ing.
 De-tach'ment.
 De-tail', v. 23.
 De-tail', or De'tail, n.
 [so Wr. ; de-tal', Wk.
 Wb. Gd. ; de'tal, Sm.
 155.]
 De-tailed', 150.
 De-tail'er.

De-tail'ing.
 De-tain', 23.
 De-tain'der.
 De-tained', 165.
 De-tain'er.
 De-tain'ing.
 De-tect', 16, 103.
 De-tect'a-ble, 164, 169.
 De-tect'er.
 De-tect'ing.
 De-tect'ion.
 De-tect'ive, 84.
 De-tent', 121.
 De-ten'tion.
 De-ter', 21, N.
 De-terge'.
 De-terged', 165, 183.
 De-terg'ent (-terj'-).
 De-terg'ing (-terj'-).
 De-te-ri-o-rate, 49, N.
 De-te-ri-o-rat-ed.
 De-te-ri-o-rat'ing.
 De-te-ri-o-ra'tion.
 De-ter'ment.
 De-ter'mi-na-ble, 164.
 De-ter'mi-nate, a.
 De-ter-mi-na'tion.
 De-ter'mi-na-tive.
 De-ter'mine.
 De-ter'mined (-mīnd),
 150.
 De-ter'min-er, 183.
 De-ter'min-ing.
 De-tēr-ra'tion, 170.
 De-terred', 165, 176.
 De-ter'ring, 21, N.
 De-ter'sive.
 De-test', 14.
 De-test'a-ble, 164.
 Det-es-ta'tion, or De-
 tes-ta'tion [det-es-ta-
 shun, Wk. Wr. Gd. ;
 de-tes-ta'shun, Sm.
 155.]
 De-test'ed.
 De-test'er.
 De-test'ing.
 De-throne', 24.
 De-throned', 165, 183.
 De-throne'ment, 186.
 De-thrōn'er.
 De-thrōn'ing.
 Det'i-nē [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd. ; de-tin'ē, Wk. ;
 det'i-nē, or de-tin'ē,
 Wr. 155.]
 Det'o-nate.
 Det'o-nat-ed, 183.
 Det'o-nat-ing.
 Det'o-na'tion.
 Det-o-ni-za'tion.
 Det'o-nize, 105, 202.
 Det'o-nized, 183.

Det'o-nis-ing.
 De-tract', 10.
 De-tract'ed.
 [Detractor, 203.—
 See Detractor.]
 De-tract'ing.
 De-trac'tion.
 De-tract'ive.
 De-tract'or [Detract-
 er, 203.]
 De-tract'o-ry, 86.
 Det'ri-ment, 105, 169.
 Det-ri-ment'al.
 De-tri'tal.
 De-tri'tion (-trish'un).
 De-tri'tus.
 De-trude' (-trood'), 19.
 De-trud'ed (-trood'), 183
 De-trud'ing (-trood'-).
 De-trun'cate (-trung'-).
 De-trun'cat-ed (-trung'-)
 De-trun-ca'tion.
 De-trun'sion (-troo'zhun)
 Deuce (dās) [Duse,
 203.]
 Deū-ter-og'a-mist, 108.
 Deū-ter-og'a-my.
 Deū-ter-on'o-my, 108.
 Deū-ter-op'a-ty.
 Deū-ter-os'co-py.
 Deū-tox'ide [so Wr. ;
 de-tox'id, Sm. 155.]
 [Deutoxyd, 203.]
 De-vap-o-ra'tion.
 De-vās'tate, or Dev'as-
 tate [de-vās'tāt, Wk.
 Sm. ; dev'as-tāt, Wb.
 Gd. ; de-vas'tāt, or
 dev'as-tāt, Wr. 155.]
 De-vās'tat-ed, or Dev'-
 as-tāt-ed.
 De-vās'tat-ing, or Dev'-
 as-tāt-ing.
 Dev-as-ta'tion.
 De-vel'op [Develope,
 203.]
 De-vel'oped (-opt').
 De-vel'op'er.
 De-vel'op-ing.
 De-vel'op-ment.
 De-vest' [Dive st, 203.]
²³⁷ Written deriv as a
 technical term in law.
 De-ri-ate, 73, 78.
 De-ri-at-ed, 183.
 De-ri-at-ing.
 De-ri-a'tion.
 De-vice', 25, 121.
 Dev'il (dev'l), 149.
 De-ri-ot's, 78.
 De-vis'a-ble (-vīz'-), 164.
 De-vise' (-vīz'), 25, 103.

De-vised' (-vīzd'), 163.
 Dev-i-see' (-sē'), 122.
 De-vis'er (-vīz'-), n. one who contrives. [See Deviser, 160.]
 De-vis'ing (-vīz'-).
 De-vis'or' (-vīz'-) (118) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *dev-4-sor'*, or *de-vīzur*, Wr. 155], n. one who bequeathes. [Law term, correlative of *devisee*. — See Deviser, 160.]
 De-vit-ri-fi-ca'tion.
 De-void', 27, 121.
 Devoir' (Fr.) (*dev-voor'*).
 De-volve', 18, 102.
 De-veloped', 186, 183.
 De-volv'ing.
 De-vote', 24.
 De-vōt'ed, 183.
 Dev-o-tee', 122.
 De-vōt'er.
 De-vōt'ing.
 De-vo'tion.
 De-vo'tion-al.
 De-vour', 28, 103.
 De-voured', 165.
 De-vour'er.
 De-vour'ing.
 De-vout', 28.
 Dew (*dē*) (26) [*not doo*, 153], n. moisture deposited in consequence of the cooling of the atmosphere. [See Dew, 160.]
 Dew'drop (*dē'*-).
 Dew'i-ness (*dē'*-), 169.
 Dew'lap (*dē'*-), 206.
 Dew'point (*dē'*-).
 Dew'y (*dē'y*), 93.
 Dex-tér'i-ty, 106, 169.
 Dex'ter-ōus [Dex-trous, 203.]
 237 The spelling *dexterous* is the only form given by Walker and Smart; and it is preferred by Worcester. Webster and Goodrich, however, prefer the spelling *dextrous*.
 Dex'tral.
 Dex-tral'i-ty.
 Dex'trine, 82, 152.
 Dex-trōr'al.
 Dex'trōis [Dexterous, 203.— See Dexterous.]
 Dey (*dē*), n. a Turkish title of dignity. [See Day, 160.]
 [Dhurra, 203.— See Doura.]

Di-a-be'tēs (-tēs), n. *sing. & pl.*
 Di-a-bet'ic.
 Di-ab'ler-y (233, Exc.) [so Gd.; *dī-ab'l-ri*, Wr. 155.]
 Di-a-bol'ic, 109.
 Di-a-bol'ic-al.
 Di-ab'o-lism (-lizm), 136.
 Di-a-ca-thol'i-con.
 Di-a-cāus'tic.
 Di-sēh'y-lon (-ak'-) [Dī-a-chylum, 206.]
 Di-ac'o-nal, 79.
 Di-ac'o-nate.
 Di-a-cous'tic, a. 28.
 Di-a-cous'tics, n. 28.
 Di-a-crit'ic.
 Di-a-crit'ic-al.
 Di-a-del'phi-an, 109.
 Di-a-del'phōus.
 Dī'a-dem, 171.
 Dī'a-demed (-demd), 150.
 Di-ser'e-sis (-sē'-) [pl. Dī-er'e-sēs (-sēs), 198.] [Dieresis, 203.]
 Dī-ag-no'sis, 125.
 Dī-ag-nos'tic.
 Dī-ag'o-nal, 79, 108, 170.
 Dī'a-gram.
 Dī'a-grāph, 127.
 Di-a-graph'ic.
 Di-a-graph'ic-al.
 Di-a-gryd'i-ate.
 Dī'al, 25, 72.
 Dī'a-lect, 171.
 Di-a-lect'ic, a. & n.
 Di-a-lect'ic-al.
 Di-a-lect'ics, n.
 Di-a-lec-ti'cian (-tish'an)
 Dī'al-ing.
 Dī'al-ist.
 Di-al'la-gē (161), n. a rhetorical figure by which arguments are placed in various points of view.
 Dī'al-lage [so Wb. Gd.; *dī-al'la-jē*, Sm. Wr. 155] (161), n. a mineral of a foliated structure, whose joints and fractures present different lines.
 Dī'al'o-gism (-jizm), 136.
 Dī'al'o-gist, 170.
 Dī-al-o-gist'ic.
 Dī-al-o-gist'ic-al. —
 Dī'a-lōgue (-log), 87.
 Di-al'y-sis (171) [pl. Dī-al'y-sēs (-sēs), 198].
 Di-a-mag-net'ic.
 Di-am'e-ter, 79, 108.

Di-a-met'ric.
 Di-a-met'ric-al.
 Dī'a-mōnd (*dī'a-mōnd*, or *dī'mōnd*) [so Wr. Gd.; *dī'a-mōnd*, Wk.; *dī'a-mōnd*, coll. *dī'mōnd*, Sm. 155.]
 Di-an'dri-an.
 Di-an'droit's.
 Dī-a-pa'son (-sun), 156, 171.
 Dī-a-pen'te, 163.
 Dī'a-per, 77.
 Dī-a-pū-ne'l-ty.
 Dī-a-phān'ic.
 Dī-aph'a-notis (-af'-).
 Dī-a-phōn'ic.
 Dī-a-phōn'ic-al.
 Dī-a-phōn'ics.
 Dī-a-pho-re'sis, 125.
 Dī-a-pho-ret'ic.
 Dī'a-phragm (-fram), 106, 162.
 Dī-a-phrag-mat'ic.
 Dī-a-po-re'sis, 122, 125.
 Dī-a'ri-an (109) [so Sm. Gd.; *dī-a'ri-an*, Wr. 155.]
 Dī'a-rist.
 Dī-ar-rhōe'a (-rē'a) (171) [Diarrhœa, 203.]
 Dī-ar-rhœt'ic (-rēt'-) [Diarrhetic, 203.]
 237 Walker, Smart, and Worcester give only the forms *diarrhœa* and *diarrhœtic*. Webster and Goodrich give only the forms *diarrhea* and *diarrhetic*.
 Dī-ar-thro'sis, 122, 125.
 Dī'a-ry.
 Dī'as-tase.
 Dī-as'to-le, 163.
 Dī'a-style.
 Dī-a-te'sa-ron, 170.
 Dī-a-ther'mal, 21, N.
 Dī-a-ther'ma-nōus.
 Dī-ath'e-sis.
 Dī-a-ton'ic.
 Dī'a-tribe [so Wb. Gd.; *dī'a-tri-be*, Sm.; *dī'a-trīb*, or *dī-al'ri-be*, Wr. 155.]
 Dī-at'ro-bist, 105.
 Dī-a-zeū'tic (-sū'-).
 Dib'ble, 164.
 Dib'bled (*dīb'ld*), 183.
 Dib'bler.
 Dib'bling.
 Dib'stōne, 206.
 Dice (25), n. [pl. of Die, 194.]
 Di-ceph'a-lōus.

fall; ē as in there; ō as in foot; ē as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Dig'er, 183.
 Di-chla-my'd'e-oūs
 (-kła-).
 Di-chof'o-moūs (-kof-).
 Di-chof'o-my (-kof'-).
 Di-chro-ism (-kro-izm).
 Di-chro-mat'ic (-kro-).
 Dic'ing.
 Dick'y.
 Di-co-tyl'e'don [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; *dī-kot-y-le'-*
don, Wr. 155.]
 Di-co-tyl'e'don-oūs [so
 Sm. Gd.; *dī-kot-y-*
led'o-nus, Wr. 155.]
 Dic'tate, 16, 73.
 Dic'tat'ed, 183.
 Dic'tat'ing.
 Dic'ta'tion, 112.
 Dic'tat'or.
 Dic-ta-to'ri-al, 169.
 Dic-tat'ure (91) [so Sm.
 Wr.; *dī'ta-tūr*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Dic'tion.
 Dic'tion-a-ry, 72.
Dic'tum (L.) [pl. *Dic'-*
ta, 194.]
 Di-dac'tic, 79, 108.
 Di-dac'tic-al, 109.
 Di-dac'tic-al-ly.
 Di-dac'tyl.
 Di-dac'tyl-oūs.
 Did-ap'per [so Wk. Sm.
 Wr.; *dī-dap'ur*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Did-as-cal'ic [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; *dī-das-kal'-*
ik, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Did'dle, 164.
 Did'dled (*dī'dld*), 183.
 Did'dling.
 Di-dec-a-he'dral.
 Di-del'phic [Dīdel-
 phyc, Gd. 203.]
 Di-del'phys [Dīdel-
 phis, Gd. 203.]
 Di-dym'i-um.
 Did'y-moūs.
 Did-y-na'mi-an.
 Di-dyn'a-moūs.
 Die (*dī*), *v.* to cease to
 live. [See Dye, 160.]
 [Diecian, 203. — See
 Dioclan.]
 [Diecious, 203. — See
 Diocious.]
 Died (*dīd*) (25, 186),
part. from Die. [See
 Dyed, 160.]
 [Dieresis, 203. — See
 Diereis.]
 Dī'e-sis.]

Dī'et, 25, 76.
 Dī'et-a-ry, 72.
 Dī'et'er.
 Dī'et-ed.
 Dī-e-tet'ic, 109.
 Dī-e-tet'ic-al, 108.
 Dī-e-tet'ics.
 Dī'et-ine, 82, 152.
 Dī'et-ing.
 Dī-fār-re-a'tion, 170.
 Dī'fer, 104, 170.
 Dī'ferred (-furd), 150.
 Dī'fer-ence, 169.
 Dī'fer-ence (-enst), 183.
 Dī'fer-enç-ing.
 Dī'fer-ent, 127, 169.
 Dī'fer-en'tial, (-shal').
 Dī'fer-en'ti-ate (-shā-
 āt).
 Dī'fer-en-ti-a'tion
 (-shā-a'-).
 Dī'fi-cult, 78, 170.
 Dī'fi-cul-ty, 126.
 Dī'fi-dence, 169.
 Dī'fi-dent, 127.
 Dī'form.
 Dī'fract'.
 Dī'fract'ed.
 Dī'fract'ing.
 Dī'frac'tion.
 Dī'fuse' (-fūz'), *v.* 161.
 Dī'fused' (-fūz'), 183.
 Dī'fus'er (-fūz'-).
 Dī'fu-si-bil'i-ty (-sī-).
 Dī'fūs'i-ble (-fūz'-),
 104, 183.
 Dī'fūs'ing (-fūz'-).
 Dī'fū'sion (-zūn).
 Dī'fū'sive, 84, 136.
 Dig, 16.
 Di-gam'ma, 72.
 Di-gas'tric.
 Dī'gest, *n.* 15, 25, 161.
 Dī'gest', *v.* 161.
 Dī'gest'ed.
 Dī'gest'er.
 Dī'gest-i-bil'i-ty.
 Dī'gest'i-ble, 164.
 Dī'ges'tion (-jest'yun).
 Dī'gest'ive, 84.
 Dī'gred (*dīgd*), 165, 176.
 Dī'gger (-gur'), 138.
 Dī'ging (-ghing).
 Dī'git (*dīj'*), 171.
 Dī'git-al (*dīj'*-).
 Dī'git-ate (*dīj'*-).
 Dī'git-āt-ed (*dīj'*-).
 Dī'git-a'tion (*dīj'*-).
 Dī'git-i-grade (*dīj'*-).
 Dī'glyph.
 Dī'gnī-fied.
 Dī'gnī-fy, 78, 94.
 Dī'gnī-fy-ing.

Dī'gnī-ta-ry, 72.
 Dī'gnī-ty, 169.
 Dī'g'o-noūs.
 Dī'graph, 127.
 Dī'gress', 79, 103.
 Dī'gressed' (-grest'), 185.
 Dī'gress'ing.
 Dī'gres'sion (-gresh'-
 un).
 Dī'gres'sion-al (-gresh'-
 un-).
 Dī'gres'sive.
 Dī'gyn'i-an (*djīn'-*
an)
 Dī'g'y-noūs (*dīj'*-) [so
 Gd.; *dī'g'y-nus*, Wr.
 155.]
 Dī-he'dral.
 Dī-he'dron.
 Dike, 25.
 Diked (*dīkt*), Note C, p.
 34.
 Dī'king, 183.
 Dī-lap'i-date, 73, 169.
 Dī-lap'i-dāt-ed.
 Dī-lap'i-dāt-ing.
 Dī-lap-i-da'tion.
 Dī-lap'i-dāt-or.
 Dī-late', or Dī-late' [so
 Wr.; *dī-lāt'*, Wk.
 Gd.; *dī-lāt'*, Sm. 155.]
 Dī-lāt'ed, or Dī-lāted.
 Dī-lāt'ing, or Dī-lāt'ing.
 Dī-lāt'or, or Dī-lāt'or.
 Dī'l'a-to-ri-ly.
 Dī'l'a-to-ri-ness 169.
 Dī'l'a-to-ry, 86.
 Dī-lem'ma, or Dī-lem'-
 ma (170) [*dī-lem'ma*,
 Wr. Gd.; *dī-lem'ma*,
 Wk. Sm. 155.]
Dī-et-tan'te (It.) (*tan'-*
ta) [pl. *Dī-et-tan'ti*
 (-tan'te), 198.]
 Dī-et-tan'te-ism (-izm).
 Dī'l'i-geuce, 169.
 Dī'l'i-gent.
 Dīll, 16, 172.
 Dī'l'u-ent, *a.* & *n.*
 Dī-lute', *a.* & *v.* 26, 104.
 Dī-lūt'ed, 183.
 Dī-lūt'er.
 Dī-lūt'ing.
 Dī-lu'tion.
 Dī-lu'vial.
 Dī-lu'vial-an.
Dī-lu'vi-um (L.).
 Dim, 16.
 Dīme, 25.
 Dī-men'sion, 79.
 Dī-me'ter [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *dī-me-tur*, Sm.
 155.]
 Dī-mid'i-ate, *a.*

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, ý, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Di-min'ish, 79, 134.
 Di-min'ished (-ish't).
 Di-min'ish-ing.
 Dim-i-nu'tion.
 Di-min'u-tive.
 Dim'is-so-ry, 86.
 Dim'i-ty, 169, 170.
 Dimmed (dim'd), 176.
 Dim'ming.
 Dim'mish, 170.
 Di-mor'phism (-izm), 136.
 Di-mor'phoüs.
 Dim'ple, 164.
 Dim'pled (dim'pl'd), 183.
 Dim'pling.
 Dim'ply, 93.
 Din, 16.
 Dine, 25.
 Dined, 165, 183.
 Ding, 16, 54.
 Dinged (ding'd), 165.
 Din'gi-ness, 169.
 Din'gy, 45, 93.
 Din'ing.
 Din'ing-room, 215.
 Din'ner, 170.
 Din'ning, 176.
 Dint, 16.
 Di-oc'e-san, or Di-o-ce'-san [so Wr.; di-oc'e-zan, Sm.; di-oc'es-san, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Di'o-cöse, or Di'o-cöse [di'o-cös, Sm. Gd.; di'o-cös, Wk. Wr. 155.] [Diocöess, 203.]
 Di-ce'cian (-e'shan) [Di-cian, 203.]
 Di-ce'cioüs (-e'shus) [Di-cious, 203.]
 Di-op'tric.
 Di-op'tric-al, 108.
 Di-op'trics.
 Di-o-rä'ma, or Di-o-rä'ma [di-o-rä'ma, Sm. Wr.; di-o-rä'ma, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Di-o-ram'ic.
 Di-or-tho'sis, 108, 125.
 Dip, 16.
 Di-pet'a-loüs.
 Diph'thong (dip'thong) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; dif'thong, Wb. Gd. 155.]

☞ "Though διφθόγος [dif-thong'gus] was the only way in which the word could be easily and gracefully pronounced by an ancient Greek, it does

not follow that δι'θωνg is not a harsher and more uncouth pronunciation than dip'thong." - Smart.

Diph-thon'gal (dip-thong'gal) (54, N. 2.) [so Sm. Wr.; dif'thong'gal, Gd. 155.]
 Di-phy'l'ious, or Diph-yl-loüs [See Adenophyllous.]
 Dip'lo-ë, 163.
 Di-plo'ma, 79.
 Di-plo'ma-cy (169) [so Sm. Wr. Gd.; dip-lo-ma-sy, Wk. 155.]
 Dip'lo-mate, n.
 Di-plo'mät-ed, or Dip'lo-mät-ed, a. [so Wr.; di-plo'mät-ed, Sm.; dip-lo'mät-ed, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Dip-lo-mat'ic.
 Dip-lo-mat'ic-al-ly.
 Dip-lo-mat'ic, n.
 Di-plo'ma-tist.
 Dipped (dip'p), 165, 176.
 Dip'per, 170.
 Dip'ping.
 Dip'ter-al, 233, Exc.
 Dip'tote.
 Dip'tych (-tik).
 Di-rä-di-a'nion.
 Dire (25, 67, Note), a. dreadful. [See Dyer, 160.]
 Di-rect', a. & v. 79.
 Di-rect'ed.
 [Di-recter, 203. - See Director.]
 Di-rect'ing.
 Di-rect'ive.
 Di-rect'or [Di-recter, 203.]
 Di-rec-to'ri-al.
 Di-rect'o-ry, 86.
 Di-rect'ress.
 Di-rect'rix.
 Dire'ful (-fööl).
 Dirge, 21, Note.
 Dir'i-gent.
 Dirk, 21, Note.
 Dirt, 21.
 Dirt'ed (-id), 99, 186.
 Dirt'i-ly.
 Dirt'i-ness, 169.
 Dirt'y, a. & v.
 Dirt'y-ing.
 Dis-a-bil'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Dis-a'ble (diz-, or dis-) (136, 164) [diz-a'bl, Wk. Sm. Wr.; dis-a-bl, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Dis-a'bled (diz-a'bl'd, or dis-a'bl'd), 136, 183.
 Dis-a'bling (diz-, or dis-).
 Dis-a-buse' (-büz').
 Dis-a-büs'ing (-büsz').
 Dis-ad-van'tage, 131.
 Dis-ad-van-tä'geous (-jus), 160.
 Dis-af-fect'.
 Dis-af-fect'ed.
 Dis-af-fect'ing.
 Dis-af-fec'tion.
 Dis-af-firm'.
 Dis-af-firm'ance.
 Dis-af-firm'ed, 165.
 Dis-af-firm'ing.
 Dis-a-gree'.
 Dis-a-gree'a-ble, 164.
 Dis-a-gree'a-bly.
 Dis-a-greed', 188.
 Dis-a-gree'ment.
 Dis-a-gree'er.
 Dis-a-gree'ing.
 Dis-al-low', 170.
 Dis-al-lowed', 165.
 Dis-al-low'ing.
 Dis-an-nul'.
 Dis-an-nulled', 165.
 Dis-an-nul'ling.
 Dis-ap-pär'.
 Dis-ap-pär'ance, 169.
 Dis-ap-päred', 165.
 Dis-ap-pär'ing.
 Dis-ap-point'.
 Dis-ap-point'ed.
 Dis-ap-point'ing.
 Dis-ap-point'ment.
 Dis-ap-pro-ba'tion.
 Dis-ap-pro-ba-to-ry, 86.
 Dis-ap-prov'al (-proof'), 183.
 Dis-ap-prove' (-proof').
 Dis-ap-proved' (-proof'd').
 Dis-arm' (diz-), 136.
 Dis-armed (diz-arm'd').
 Dis-arm'ing (diz-).
 Dis-ar-range', 170.
 Dis-ar-ranged', 183.
 Dis-ar-range'ment, 185.
 Dis-ar-rang'ing (-ränj').
 Dis-ar-ray'.
 Dis-ar-ray'ed, 188.
 Dis-ar-ray'ing.
 Dis-as'ter (diz-).
 Dis-as'trou's (diz-).
 Dis-a-vow'.
 Dis-a-vow'al.
 Dis-a-vowed', 188.
 Dis-a-vow'ing.
 Dis-band' (diz-, or dis-) (136) [diz-band', Wk.

all; é as é in there; ö as ö in foot; ç as ç in facile; gh as g in go; th as th in this.

- Sm. Wr.; *dis-band'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Dis-band'ed (*dis-ordis*).
 Dis-band'ing (*dis-*, or *dis-*).
 Dis-be-liéf'.
 Dis-be-liève', 160.
 Dis-be-liéved', 150, 183.
 Dis-be-liév'er.
 Dis-be-liév'ing.
 Dis-bur'den (*dis-bur'-án*, or *dis-bur'-án*) (136) [*dis-bur'-án*, Wk. Sm. Wr.; *dis-bur'-án*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [*Dis-burthen*, 203.]
 Dis-bur'dened (*dis-bur'-ánd*, or *dis-bur'-ánd*).
 Dis-bur'den-ing (*dis-bur'-án-ing*, or *dis-bur'-án-ing*).
 Dis-burse' (*dis-*, or *dis-*) [*dis-burs'*, Wk. Sm. Wr.; *dis-burs'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Dis-bursed' (*dis-burs'*, or *dis-burs'*).
 Dis-burse'ment (*dis-*, or *dis-*).
 Dis-burs'er (*dis-*, or *dis-*), 183.
 Dis-burs'ing (*dis-*, or *dis-*).
 [Disburthen, 203. — See Disburden.]
 Dis-card', 11, 103.
 Dis-card'ed.
 Dis-card'ing.
 Dis-cern' (*dis-zern'*), 40, 150.
 Dis-cerned' (*dis-zern'*), 150.
 Dis-cern'er (*dis-zern'*).
 Dis-cern'i-ble (*dis-zern'*), 164.
 Dis-cern'i-bly (*dis-zern'*).
 Dis-cern'ing (*dis-zern'*).
 Dis-cern'ment (*dis-zern'*).
 Dis-charge', 11.
 Dis-charged', 183.
 Dis-charg'er (-*charj'*).
 Dis'ci-form, 78, 160.
 Dis'ci'ple, 164.
 Dis'ci-plin-a-ble, 164.
 Dis'ci-pli-na-ry, 72.
 Dis'ci-pline, 82, 152.
 Dis'ci-plined (-*plind*), 183.
 Dis'ci-plin-ing.
 Dis-claim', 23.
 Dis-claim'ed'.
 Dis-claim'er.
 Dis-claim'ing.
 Dis-close' (-*klöz'*), 24.
 Dis-closed' (-*klöz'*).
 Dis-clós'er (-*klöz'*).
 Dis-clós'ing (-*klöz'*).
 Dis-clós'ure (-*klöz'*), 91.
 Dis'cold, a. & n.
 Dis-coid'al.
 Dis-col'or (-*ku'ur*) [*Discolour*, Sm. 199, 203.]
 Dis-col-or-a'tion (-*ku'ur*), 112.
 Dis-col'ored (-*ku'ur'd*), 150. [*Discoloured*, 199, 203.]
 Dis-col'or-ing (-*ku'ur*). [*Discolouring*, 199, 203.]
 Dis-com'fit (-*kum'*).
 Dis-com'fit-ed (-*kum'*), 171.
 Dis-com'fit-ing (-*kum'*).
 Dis-com'fit-ure (*kum'*).
 Dis-com'fort (-*kum'*), 135.
 Dis-com-mode'.
 Dis-com-mód'ed, 183.
 Dis-com-mód'ing.
 Dis-com-pose' (-*pöz'*).
 Dis-com-posed' (-*pöz'*).
 Dis-com-põe'ing (-*pöz'*).
 Dis-com-põe'ure (-*pöz'*), 91.
 Dis-con-cert', 21, Note; 171.
 Dis-con-cert'ed.
 Dis-con-cert'ing.
 Dis-con-cert'ion.
 Dis-con-nect'.
 Dis-con-nect'ed.
 Dis-con-nect'ing.
 Dis-con-nect'ion.
 Dis-con'no-late, 73.
 Dis-con-tent'.
 Dis-con-tem'ed.
 Dis-con-tent'ing.
 Dis-con-tin'u-ance, 160.
 Dis-con-tin-u-a'tion.
 Dis-con-tin'ue.
 Dis-con-tin'ued (-*äd*), 183.
 Dis-con-tin'u-ing.
 Dis-con-ti-nu'i-ty, 108.
 Dis-con-tin'u-ous.
 Dis'cord.
 Dis-cord'ance, 160.
 Dis-cord'an-cy.
 Dis-cord'ant.
 Dis-count, n.
 Dis'count, or Dis-count', v. [so Gd.; *dis-kount'*, Wk. Sm. Wr. 155.]
 "The accent [on the last syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun." — *Smart*.
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 Dis-cov'er-a-ble (-*kuw'*), 164.
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 Dis-cred'it-a-bly.
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dent. — See Discrete, 100.]
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fall; 8 as in there; 66 as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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ä; ä, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ù, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

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un).
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zes') [so Wk. Sm.
- Wr.; *dis-pos-ess'*,
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 [*diz-röb*, Wk. Sm.

fall; ð as in there; öo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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[so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
dis-u'ni-ən, Wk. 155.]
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Wr.; dī-trig'lyf, Gd.
155.]
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Di-ver'si-fy, 94.
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Di-ver'sion, 21, N.; 79.
Di-ver'si-ty, 169.
Di-vert', 21, 79.
Di-vert'ed.
Di-vert'er.
Di-vert'ing.
Di-ver'tise-ment (-tiz-
mong).
Smart spells this
word *Divertisement*,
and says of it, "an old
word in the language; but,
as a modern word, revived
with a half French pro-
nunciation by making the
last syllable nasal (-mong),
to signify a short ballet or
other entertainment between
the acts of longer pieces."
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vest, 203. — See Note
under *Devest*.]
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Di-vid'ed, 183.
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Di-vin'i-ty, 108, 169.
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Di-vis'ible (-viz-i-bl),
164, 169.
Di-vis'ible (-viz'-).
Di-vi'sion (-viz'ən).
Di-vi'sor (-zur), n. the
number by which the
dividend is divided.
[See *Deviser*, 160.]
Di-vōrc', 24, 79.
Di-vōrced' (-vōrat'), 183.
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Di-vōrc'i-ble, 164.

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Di-vul'sion.
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Sm. Wr.; dō'si-bl, or
dōç'i-bl, Gd. 155.]
Doç'ile (152) [so Wk.
Sm. Wr.; dō'sil, or
dōç'ū, Gd. 155], a.
teachable. [See *Dos-*
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Doc-u-ment'a-ry, 72.
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Do-dec-a-gon'i-an
(-jin').
Do-de-cag'y-nois
(-kaj'-).
Do-dec-a-he'dral.
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Do-de-can'dri-an.
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Dodge (dōj), 18, 45.
Dodged (dōjd), 150, 183.
Dodg'er.
Dodg'ing.
Dō'do, 24.
Dōe (dō), n. a she-deer.
[See *Dough*, 169.]
Dō'er (doo'), 19, 77.
Docs (dūz) [*not dooz*,
153].
Dōe'skin (dō'-), 206.
Doff, 18, 173. [p. 34.
Doffed (dōft), Note C,

fall; ð as in there; öb as in foot; ȝ as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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 Dogged (*dogd*) (161), *v.*
did dog; *a.* 138, 161.
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 [Doggrel, 203.]
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 Döll'ing, 183.
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 Do'lor, 88.
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 Dol-o-rif'ic.
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 Dölt, 24.
 Do-mäin', 23.
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 Do-mes'tic.
 Do-mes'tic-ate.
 Do-mes'tic-ät-ed.
 Do-mes'tic-ät-ing.
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ry) (72, 171) [so *Wk.*
Sm. Wr.; *dom-i-sil'i-*
a-ry, *Wb. Gd.* 155.]
 Dom-i-cil'i-ate, 73.
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 Dom-i-cil'i-ät-ing.
 Dom-i-cil-i-a'tion.
 Dom'i-cil-ing, 183.
 Dom'i-nant, 169.
 Dom'i-nate.
 Dom'i-nät-ed, 183.
 Dom'i-nät-ing.
 Dom-i-na'tion.

Dom'i-nät-ive [so *Sm.*;
dom'i-na-tiv, *Wr. Wb.*
Gd. 155.]
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 Do-min'i-can.
 Do-min'ion (*-yun*).
 Dom'i-nö [pl. *Dom'i-*
nös (-nöz), 192.]
 Don, 18.
 Do'nate.
 Do'nät-ed, 183.
 Do'nät-ing.
 Do-na'tion.
 Don'a-tive, 84.
 Done (*dun*), *part. from*
Do [See *Dun*, 160.]
 Do-nee', 118, 121.
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 Dungeon.]
 Don'key (*dong'ky*), 98.
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 Dooms'day (*dooms'-*),
 214.
 Döör (*döör*), 24.
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Wr.; *do-re'*, *Wb. Gd.*;
do're, *Sm.* 155.]
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 Dor'mant, 17, 72.
 Dor'mer, 17, 77.
 Dor'mi-tive, 84.
 Dor'mi-to-ry, 86.
 Dor'mouse, 206.
 [Dorr, 203. — See Dor.]
 Dor'sal, 17, 72, 148.
 Dor'sel, 17, 76, 148.
 Dor'ser, 17, 77.
 Dor-sif'er-ös, 108.
 Dor-sip'a-rotis.
 Do'ry (49, N.), *n.* a kind
 of fish. [Doree, 203.]
 Do'ry, *n.* a kind of small
 boat.
 Dose, 24.
 Dos'sil (170), *n.* a lump
 of lint, — a term used
 in surgery. [See Do-
 cile, 160.]

Dost (*dust*) [not *döst*,
 153], *v.* the second
 person singular of the
 present tense indica-
 tive, from *Do*. [See
 Dust, 160.]
 Dot, 18.
 Do'tage, 24, 169.
 Do'tal, 24, 72.
 Do'tard.
 Do-ta'tion.
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 Dot'ter-el.
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 Doüb'le (*dub'l*), 164, 171.
 Doüb'led (*dub'lä*), 183.
 Double'-entendre (*doob'-*
long-tong'dr.)
 Doüb'let (*dub'-*), 22.
 Doüb'ling (*dub'-*).
 Doüb-loon' (*dub'-*), 121.
 Doubt (*dout*), 28, 162.
 Doubt'a-ble (*dout'a-bl*).
 Doubt'ed (*dout'-*).
 Doubt'er (*dout'-*).
 Doubt'ful (*dout'fööl*).
 Doubt'ful-ly (*dout'fööl-*).
 Doubt'ing (*dout'-*).
 Douceur (Fr.) (*doo-sur'*)
 Douche (Fr.) (*doosh*).
 Döugh (*dö*) (162), *n.*
 flour or meal moist-
 ened with water for
 making bread. [See
 Doe, 160.]
 Döugh'nut (*dö'-*), 162.
 Döugh'ti-ly (*döw'-*).
 Döugh'ti-ness (*döw'-*).
 Döugh'ty (*döw'-*), 162.
 Döugh'y (*dö'y*), 162.
 Dou'ra (*doo'ra*) (Ar.)
 [Dora, Dhurra,
 Durra, 203.]
 Douse, 28.
 Doused (*doust*).
 Dous'ing.
 Dove (*döv*), 22.
 Dove'tail (*döv'-*), 171.
 Dove'tailed (*döv'-*), 165.
 Dove'tail-ing (*döv'-*).
 Dow'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Dow'a-ger, 45.
 Dow'dy.
 Dow'cl.
 Dow'elled (*eld*) [Dow-
 eled, *Wb. Gd.* 203.
 — See 177, and Note
 E, p. 70.]

Dow'el-ling [Dowel-
ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Dow'er, 28, 77.
[Dow'ery, 203.— See
Dowry.]
Down, 28.
Down'cast, 131, 206.
Down'fall.
Down'häul.
Down'hill, *a.* & *n.*
Down'ness, 169.
Down'right (-*rt*), 162.
Down'ward, 72.
Down'wards (-*wards*).
Down'y.
Dow'ry [Dow'ery,
203.]
Dox-ol'o-gy, 108.
Doze, 24.
Dozed (*dozd*), 183.
Doz'en (*duz'n*) (149) [pl.
Dozen, *rarely* Doz-
ens.]
Döz'i-ness, 171.
Döz'ing.
Döz'y.
Drab, 10.
Drab'ble, 164.
Drab'bled (*drab'ld*), 183.
Drab'bling.
Drachm (*drām*) (162,
171), *n.* a drachma; —
a certain part of an
ounce. [See Dram,
160.] [Dram (in the
last sense), 203.]
Drach'ma (*drak'-*).
Draff (12, 131, 173)
[Draugh, 203.]
Draft, *n.* a selection of
men from a military
body; — an order for
the payment of mon-
ey; — a drawing, or
plan; — a written out-
line. [See Draught,
160.] [Draught, 203]
☞ The spelling *draught*
is seldom used when this
word has the first two
senses above given. For
the other senses, the form
draft is less proper than
draught.
Draft, *v.* [Draught,
203.]
☞ When this word is
used as a verb, the spelling
draught is of rare occur-
rence.
[Draftsman, 203.—
See Draughtsman.]
Drag, 10.

Dragged (*dragd*), 176.
Drag'ging (-*gging*).
Drag'gle, 164.
Drag'gled (*drag'ld*), 183.
Drag'gling.
Drag'net, 206.
Drag'o-man [pl. Drag-
omans, 196.]
Drag'on, 170.
Drag'on-fly.
Drag'on's-blood (*drag'-
unz-blud*), 213.
Dra-goon', *n.* & *v.*
Dra-goon-ade'.
Dra-gooned', 165.
Dra-goon'ing.
Drain, 23.
Drain'a-ble, 164.
Drain'age, 169.
Drain'ing.
Drake, 23.
Dram (10), *n.* a certain
part of an ounce; —
the quantity of spir-
ituous liquor that
is drunk at once.
[See Drachm, 160.]
[Drachm (in the
first sense), 203.]
Dra'ma, or Dram'a [so
Wk. Wr.; *dram'a*,
Sm.; *dra'ma*, or *dra'-
ma*, Gd. 155.]
Dra-mat'ic, 108.
Dra-mat'ic-al, 109.
Dra-mat'ic-al-ly.
Dram'a-tist.
Dram'a-tize, 202.
Dram'a-tized, 183.
Dram'a-tiz-ing.
Drank (*drangk*), 10, 54.
Drape, 23.
Draped (*drapt*), 183.
Drap'er.
Drap'er-y.
Drap'ing.
Dra'stic.
[Draugh, 203.— See
Draff.]
Draught (*dräft*), *n.* act
of drawing or pull-
ing; — capability of
being drawn; — that
which is taken by
drawing; — the act of
drinking; — the liquor
drunk; — a current of
air; — a drawing, or
plan; — a written out-
line; — a drain; —
depth of water in
which a ship floats;
— bevel given to parts

of a pattern; — a se-
lection of men from
a military body; — an
order for the payment
of money. [See Draft,
160.] [Draft, 203.]
☞ The spelling *draught*
is more proper than *draft*
for all the senses of this
word except the last two.
Draughts (*dräfts*), *n. pl.*
a kind of game; — a
mild vesicatory.
Draughts'man (*dräfts'-*)
[Draftsman, 203.]
Draw, 17.
Draw'back.
Draw'bridge, 206.
Draw-ee' (118) [so Wr.;
draw'ee, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Draw'er, *n.* one who
draws; — a box in a
bureau, &c., to be
drawn out.
Draw'ers (-*urz*) [*not*
drawz, 153], *n. pl.* an
under garment for the
lower limbs.
Draw'ing.
Draw'ing-room.
Drawl, 17.
Dra-wled, 165.
Drawl'ing.
Drawn, 17.
Dräy, 23.
Dräy'age, 169.
Dräy'man.
Dräed (*dred*), 15.
Dräed'ed.
Dräed'ful (-*foöl*).
Dräed'ing.
Dräed'näught (-*nauf*).
Dräem (*dräm*), 13.
Dräemed (*dräm*d), 165.
Dräem'er.
Dräem'ing.
Dräemt, 165.
Dräem'y.
Dräer (*drär*).
Dräer'i-ness, 169.
Dräer'y, 93.
Dredge, 15, 45.
Dredged (*dredjd*), 165.
Dredg'er, 183.
Dredg'ing.
Dreg'gi-ness (-*ghit*), 138.
Dreg'gy (-*ghy*).
Dregs (*dregz*), *n. pl.* 15.
Drench, 15, 44.
Drenched (*drencht*),
Note C, p. 34.
Drench'ing.
Dress, 15, 174.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Dressed (*drest*) [*Drest*, 203.]
 Dress'er.
 Dress'ing.
 Drib'ble, 164.
 Drib'bled (*drib'ld*), 183.
 Drib'bling.
 Drib'let.
 Dried, 186.
 Dri'er.
 Drift, 16.
 Drift'ed.
 Driit'ing.
 Drill, 16, 172.
 Drilled, 168.
 Drill'ing.
 Drink (*dringk*), 16, 54.
 Drink'a-ble, 164.
 Drink'er.
 Drink'ing.
 Drip, 16.
 Dripped (*dript*), Note C, p. 34; 176.
 Drip'ping, 170.
 Drive, 26.
 Driv'el (*driv'el*), 149.
 Driv'elled (*driv'ld*) [*Driv'el*, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Driv'el-er, [*Driv'el-er*, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Driv'el-ling [*Driv'el-ling*, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Driv'en (*driv'n*), 149.
 Driv'er.
 Driv'ing.
 Driz'le, 164.
 Driz'zled (*driz'ld*), 183.
 Driz'zling.
 Dröll, 24, 172.
 Dröll'er-y.
 Drom'e-da-ry (*dram'-*), 72, 171.
 Drone, 24.
 Dröned, 165, 183.
 Drön'ing.
 Drön'ish.
 Droop (19), v. to hang down; to languish. [*See Drupe*, 160.]
 Drooped (*droopt*), 165.
 Droop'ing.
 Drop, 18.
 Dropped (*dropt*) (Note C, p. 34; 160, 176) [*Dropt*, 203.]
 Drop'ping.
 Drop'si-cal.
 Drop'sy, 169.
 [Dropt, 203. — See Dropped.]
 Dross, 18, 174.

Dross'i-ness, 171, 186.
 Dross'y.
 Drought (*droust*) (162) [*Drouth*, 203.]
 327 "This word is often pronounced as if written *drowth*, but improperly." *Walker*. "Our old authors, perhaps more correctly, write and pronounce *drowth*." *Smart*.
 Drought'i-ness (*droust'-*).
 Drought'y (*droust'y*).
 Drouth [*Drouht*, 203.]
 327 "This is usually written *drouth*, after the Belgic dialect, but improperly." *Webster*. "This [*drowth*] was the original word, and it is still used in Scotland, and, to a considerable extent, in America." *Goodrich*.
 Drove, 24.
 Dröv'er.
 Drown, 28.
 Drowned, 165.
 Drown'ing.
 Drowse (*drouz*), n. & v.
 Drowsed (*drouzd*), 183.
 Drows'i-ly (*drouz'i-*).
 Drows'i-ness (*drouz'i-*).
 Drows'ing (*drouz'-*).
 Drows'y (*drouz'y*).
 Drub, 22.
 Drubbed (*drubd*), 176.
 Drub'bing.
 Drudge, 22, 45.
 Drudged, 165, 183.
 Drudg'er.
 Drudg'ing.
 Drudg'er-y, 233, Exc. 8.
 Drug, 22.
 Drugged (*drugd*), 176.
 Drug'ging (-*ging*), 138.
 Drug'gist (-*gist*).
 Dru'id (*drou'id*), 19.
 Dru'id'ic-al (*drou-*) 108.
 Dru'id-ism (*drou'id-*), 136.
 Drum, 22.
 Drummed (*drumd*), 178.
 Drum'mer.
 Drum'ming.
 Drunk (*drungk*), 23, 54.
 Drunk'ard, 54, 72.
 Drunk'en (*drungk'n*),
 Drunk'en-ness [149. (*drungk'n-*), 170.
 Dru-pa'ceous (*drou-pa'-shus*).
 Drupe (*droop*) (19), n. a fruit containing a nut

or stone in which is the seed. [*See Droop*, 160.]
 Drupe (*droos*).
 Drused (*droost*).
 Dru'ses (*drou'sez*), n. pl.
 Dru'sy (*drou'sy*).
 Dry, 25.
 Dry'ing.
 Dry'-nurse, 206, Exc. 8.
 Dry'-rot.
 Du'al, 26, 72.
 Du'al-ism (-*izm*), 136.
 Du'al-ist, n. one who believes in the doctrine of dualism. [*See Duellist*, 148.]
 Du-al-ist'ic.
 Du-al'i-ty, 169.
 Du'ar-chy (-*chy*).
 Dub, 22.
 Dubbed (*dubd*), 176.
 Dub'ber [*Dupper*, 203.]
 Dub'bing.
 Du'bi-ous, 78.
 Du'bi-ta-ble, 164.
 Du'cal, 26, 72.
 Dū'at [*not du'kat*, 153.]
 Duch'ess.
 Duch'y.
 Duck, 22, 181.
 Duck'ed (*dukt*), 165.
 Duck'ing.
 Duct, 22.
 Duc'tile, 81, 182.
 Duc-til'i-ty, 169.
 Dug'eon (*dug'un*).
 Düe (*du*), 26.
 Du'el, 26, 76.
 Du'el-ling [*Duelling*, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Du'el-ist, n. one who fights duels. [*See Du'-alist*, 148.]
 [Duellist, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Du-en'na, 170.
 Du'et, 121.
 Duff'el [*Duffle*, 203.]
 Dug, 22.
 Du-gong', 121.
 Düke (26) [*not dook*, nor jook, 127, 134, 141, 153.]
 Düke'dom, 169.
 Dul-ca-ma'ra, 72.
 Dul'cet.
 Dul-ci-fi-ca'tion.
 Dul'ci-fied, 186.
 Dul'ci-fy, 78, 94.
 Dul'ci-fy-ing.

Dul'ci-mer.
 Du'li-a.
 Dull, 22, 172.
 Dull'ard.
 Dul'y, 66, N.; 178.
 Dul'ness (178) [Dull-ness, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Dulse, 22; Note D, p. 37.
 Du'ly, 26, 93.
 Dumb (*dum*), 162.
 Dum'found [Dumb-found, 203.]
 Dum'found-ed.
 Dum'found-ing.
 Dump, 22.
 Dump'ling.
 Dum'py.
 Dun (22), a. of a dark-brown color: — v. to solicit with importunity: — n. one who duns. [See Done, 160.]
 Dunce, 22, 39.
 Dunc'er-y.
 Dun'der.
 Dune, 26.
 Dun'nah, 206.
 Dung, 22, 54.
 Dugged (*dungd*), 165.
 Dun'geon (*jun*) (171) [Donjon, 203.]
 Dug'hill, 206.
 Dug'ing.
 Dug'y.
 Dun'nage, 160, 170.
 Dunned (*dund*), 176.
 Dun'ner.
 Dun'ning.
 Dun'nish, 170.
 Du-o-de-cen'ni-al, 170.
 Du-o-dec'i-mal, 160.
 Du-o-dec'im-ial, 171.
 Du-o-dec'i-mō (169) [pl. Du-o-dec'i-mos (-mōz), 192.]
 Du-o-dec'u-ple, 164.
 Du-o-den'a-ry, 72.
 Du-o-de-num.
 Du-o-lit'er-al.
 Dūp'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Dupe, 26.
 Dūped (*dapt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Dūp'er-y, 233, Exc.
 Du'pli-cate, 73, 169.
 Du'pli-cat-ed, 83.
 Du'pli-cat-ing.
 Du-pli-ca'tion, 112.
 Du-pli'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Dup'per [Dubber, 203.]
 Du-ra-bil'i-ty, 169.

Dū'ra-ble, 66, N.; 164.
 Du'ra-bly.
 Du'rance.
 Du-ra'tion, 49, N.
 Du'ress [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; du-res', Wb. Gd. 155.] [Duresse, Sm. 203.]
 Dūr'ing, 49, N. [Durrā, 203. — See Doura.]
 Durst, 21. [Duse, 203. — See Deuce.]
 Dusk, 22.
 Dusk'i-ly.
 Dusk'i-ness, 169.
 Dusk'y.
 Dust (22), n. earthy or other matter in the state of a dry powder: — v. to free from dust. [See Dost, 160.]
 Dust'ed.
 Dust'er.
 Dust'i-ness, 169.
 Dust'ing.
 Dust'y, 93.
 Dutch, 22, 44.
 Du'te-ous, 169.
 Du'ti-a-ble, 164.
 Du'ti-ful (-fōl).
 Du'ti-ful-ly (-fōl).
 Du'ty, 26, 93.
 Du-um'vir (L.) [pl. Du-um'vi-ri, 198.]
 Du-um'vi-ral.
 Du-um'vi-rate, 73.
 Dwale, 23.
 Dwärf, 17, 171.
 Dwärfed (*dawoft*), Note C, p. 34.
 Dwärf'ing.
 Dwell, 15, 172.
 Dwelled (*dwekd*) (165) [Dwelt, 203.]
 Dwelt is now more commonly used than dwelled.
 Dwell'er.
 Dwell'ing.
 Dwelt (165) [Dwelled, 203.]
 Dwin'dle, 164.
 Dwin'dled (*dwin'dld*), 163.
 Dÿ-ad'ic.
 Dÿe (*dî*) (25), n. a coloring liquor. [See Die, 160.]
 Dÿed (*dîd*) (183), part. from Dÿe. [See Died, 160.]

Dÿe'ing (183), part. from Dÿe. [See Dying, 160.]
 Dÿ'er (67, N.), n. one whose business it is to dye cloth, &c. [See Dire, 160.]
 Dÿe'stuff, 206.
 Dÿ'ing (184), part. from Die [See Dyeing, 160.]
 Dÿ-nam'e-ter, 108.
 Dÿ-n-a-met'rio-al.
 Dÿ-nam'ic, 109.
 Dÿ-nam'ic-al, 108.
 Dÿ-nam'ics.
 Dÿ-n-a-mom'e-ter, 108.
 Dÿ-nas'tic.
 Dyn'as-ty, or Dÿ'nas-ty [*din'as-ty*, Sm.; *dî'nas-ty*, Wb. Gd.; *dî'nas-ty*, or *din'as-ty*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Although Walker, in defence to the majority of orthoepists, puts the pronunciation *din'asty* first, he says that "analogy is clearly for the best" [*din'asty*.]
 Dÿs'cras-y, 169.
 Dÿs-en-tèr'ic.
 Dÿs-en-ter-y, 171.
 Dÿs-pep'si-a (L.).
 Dÿs-pep'sy (107) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *dîs-pep-sy*, Wk.; *dîs-pep-sy*, or *dîs-pep'sy*, Wb. 155.]
 Dÿs-pep'tic, 109.
 Dÿs-pep'tic-al, 108.
 Dÿs'pha-gy.
 Dÿs-pho'ri-a.
 Dÿs-pnō's-a (-nō'), 171.
 Dÿs-p'het'ic.
 Dÿs'u-ry [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *dîzh'u-ry*, Wk.; *dîzh'u-ry*, or *dîs'u-ry*, Wk. 155.]

E

Each, 13, 44.
 Ea'ger (*ē'gur*), a. ardent, earnest. [See Ea'gre, 160.]
 Ea'gle (*ē'gd*), 164, 171.
 Ea'gle-eyed (*ē'gd-id*), 206, Exc. 2, 5.
 Ea'glet.
 Ea'gre (*ē'gur*) (164), n. a tide swelling above another tide. [See Eager, 160.] [E'ger, 203.]
 Ear (*ēr*), 13.
 Eared (*ērd*), 165.

fall; & as in there; ōō as in foot; ȳ as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Ear'ing.
 Earl (*erl*), 21, N.
 Ear'li-ness (*er'-*), 171.
 Ear'ly (*er'-*), 21, N.
 Earn (*ern*) (21, N.), *v.* to gain or to deserve by labor. [See *Urn*, 160.]
 Earned (*ern'd*), 165.
 Ear'nest (*er'-*).
 Earn'ing (*ern'-*).
 Ear'-ring, 206, Exc. 1.
 Earth (*erth*), 21, N.
 Earthed (*erth'd*), Note C, p. 34.
 Earth'en (*erth'n*), 149.
 Earth'l-ness (*erth'-*), 169, 186.
 Earth'ing (*erth'-*).
 Earth'quake (*erth'-*).
 Earth'worm (*erth'-* *worm*), 206.
 Earth'y (*erth'y*).
 Ear'wig.
 Ease (*ez*), 13, 47.
 Eased (*ez'd*), 165, 183.
 Ea'sel (*ez'l*) (149) [so Sm. Wr.; *ez'el*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ease'ment (*ez'-*).
 Eas'ly (*ez'-*), 169.
 Eas'l-ness (*ez'-*).
 East, 13.
 East'er, 77.
 East'ern.
 East'ing.
 East'ward [not *est'ard*, 142, 153.]
 Eas'y (*ez'y*), 13, 136.
 Eat (*et*), 13.
 Eat (*et*), past tense and past participle from *Eat*.
 "The preterite of *eat* is now seldom spelled *ate*; and *eaten* for the participle, which some years ago was the only sanctioned form, is giving way to *eat* [*et*]." *Snart*.
 Eat'a-ble, 164.
 Eat'en (*et'n*), 149.
 Eat'er.
 Eat'ing.
 Eau de Cologne (Fr.) (*o'duh-ko-lon'*).
 Eau de vie (Fr.) (*o'duh-ve'*).
 Eaves (*evz*), *n. pl.* 171.
 Eaves'drop-per (*evz'-*).
 Ebb, 15, 175.
 Ebb'd (*eb'd*), 150.
 Ebb'ing.
 Ebb'-tide.

Eb'on, 15, 86.
 Eb'on-y.
 E-brac'te-ate, 73.
 E-bri'e-ty, 75, 169.
 E'br'i-otus.
 E-bull'ien-cy (*-yen-*), 51, 171.
 E-bull'ient (*-yent*).
 Eb-ul-l'ition (*-ish'un*).
 E-bur'ne-an, 110, 169.
 Ec'ba-sis.
 Ec-bat'ic.
 Ec'bo-lo (Gr.), 163.
 Ec-cen'tric [Ex-cen-tric, 203.]
 Ec-cen'tric-al.
 Ec-cen'tric'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Ec-chy-mo'sis (*-ki-*), 198.
 Ec-cle-si-as'tes (*-kle-zi-as'tez*), 171.
 Ec-cle-si-as'tic (*-kle-zi-as'tik*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd. Wr.; *ek-kle-zh'i-as'tik*, Wk. 155.]
 Ec-cle-si-as'tic-al (*-kle-zi-as'tik-*), 108.
 Ec-cle-si-o-log'ic-al (*kle-si-o-laj'ik-*).
 Ec-cle-si-o-l'o-gist (*-zi-*).
 Ec-cle-si-o-l'o-gy (*-zi-*).
 Ec-co-prot'ic.
 Echelon (Fr.) (*esh'e-lon*).
 Ech'i-nate (*ek'-*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *ek'i-nat*, or *e-ki'nat*, Wr. 155.]
 E-chi'nus (L.) (*-ki'-*) [pl. *E-chi'ni* (*-ki'-*), 198.]
 Ech'o (*ek'o*) (52, 171) [pl. *Ech'o'es* (*ek'o'ez*), 192.]
 Ech'oed (*ek'od*), 188.
 E-chom'e-ter (*-kom'-*), 108.
 E-chom'e-try (*-kom'-*).
 Eclaircissement (Fr.) (*ek-lér'sis-mang*) [so Gd.; *ek-lér'sis-mong*, Sm.; *ek-lér'sis-ment*, Wk.; *e-kilér'sis-mang'*, or *e-kilér'sis-ment*, Wr. 154, 155.]
 Ec-lamp'sy.
 Ec-clat' (Fr.) (*a-klá'*, or *e-klá'*) [*a-klá'*, Sm.; *e-klá'*, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *e-klaw'*, Wk. 154, 155.]
 Ec-lect'ic.
 Ec-lect'i-ciam (*-sizm*).
 Ec'logm (*-lem*), 162.
 E-clipse', 75, 171.
 E-clipsed' (*-klíps't'*), 183.
 E-clipse'ing.

E-clip'tic.
 Ec'logue (*-log*), 87; Note D, p. 37.
 Ec-o-nom'ic, or Ec-o-nom'ic.
 Ec-o-nom'ic-al, or Ec-o-nom'ic-al [so Wr.; *ek-o-nom'i-cal*, Wk. Sm.; *ek-o-nom'i-cal*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ec-o-nom'ic-al-ly, or Ec-o-nom'ic-al-ly.
 E-con'o-mist.
 E-con'o-mize.
 E-con'o-mized, 183.
 E-con'o-miz-ing.
 E-con'o-my, 108, 170.
 Ec-pho-ne'sis (Gr).
 Ec'sta-sy (169, 171) [Ecstacy, Extasy, 203.]
 Ec-stat'ic [Extatic, 203.]
 Ec-stat'ic-al.
 Ec'ta-sis.
 Ec-thil'p'is.
 Ec'ty-pal.
 Ec-u-men'ic-al [Ecu-menical, 203.]
 E-da'cious (*-shus*), 169.
 E-dac'i-ty.
 Ed'da, 170.
 Ed'died (*-did*), 99, 186.
 Ed'dy, 170.
 Ed'dy-ing, 186.
 E-dem'a-tose.
 E-dem'a-toús.
 E'den, 149.
 E-den'tate.
 E-den'tat-ed.
 Edge, 15, 45.
 Edged (*ejd*), 150.
 Edge'-rail.
 Edge'-tool.
 Edge'wise (*-wiz*)
 Edg'ing, 183.
 Ed'i-ble, 164, 169.
 E'dict, 13, 16.
 Ed'i-fi-ca'tion.
 Ed'i-fice (*-fis*), 169.
 Ed'i-fied, 90, 186.
 Ed'i-fy, 94.
 Ed'i-fy-ing.
 E'dile (152) [Ædile, 203.]
 Ed'it, 13, 16.
 Ed'it-ed.
 Ed'it-ing.
 E-dit'ion (*-dish'un*), 171.
 Ed'it-or, 88, 228.
 Ed-it-o'ri-al.
 Ed'u-cate, 45, N.; 73, 89.

Ed'u-cât-ed, 183.
 Ed'u-cât-ing.
 Ed-u-ca'tion, 169.
 Ed-u-ca'tion-al.
 Ed'u-cât-or, 89, 228.
 E-duce', 26, 75.
 E-duced' (-dust').
 E-dûc'ing.
 E-duc'tion.
 E-duc'tor.
 E-dul'co-rate.
 E-dul'co-rât-ed, 183.
 E-dul'co-rât-ing.
 E-dul'co-ra'tion.
 E-dul'co-rât-ive [so
 Sm. Wr.; e-dul'ko-ra-
 tiv, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 E-dul'co-rât-or.
 Eel (ē), 13.
 Ef-face', 23.
 Ef-face'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Ef-faced' (-fast'), 183.
 Ef-fâc'ing.
 Ef-fect', n. & v.
 Ef-fect'ive.
 Ef-fect'or, 88, 228.
 Ef-fect'u-al, 169.
 Ef-fect'u-al-ly.
 Ef-fect'u-ate.
 Ef-fect'u-ât-ed, 183.
 Ef-fect'u-ât-ing.
 Ef-fem'i-na-cy, 169.
 Ef-fem'i-nate, a. & v.
 73.
 Ef-fem'i-nât-ed, 183.
 Ef-fem'i-nât-ing.
 Ef-fer-vesce' (-ves'), 171.
 Ef-fer-vesced' (-vest').
 Ef-fer-ves'cence, 171.
 Ef-fer-ves'cent.
 Ef-fer-ves'ci-ble, 164.
 Ef-fete', 121.
 Ef-fi-ca'cious (-shus),
 112, 169.
 Ef-fi-ca-cy, 169.
 Ef-fi'cience (-fash'ens).
 Ef-fi'cien-cy (-fash'en-
 sy) [so Wb. Gd.; ef-
 fash'en-sy, Sm. (See
 § 26); ef-fash'yen-sy,
 Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Ef-fi'cient (-fash'ent).
 Ef-fi'ci-es (L.) (-fj'i-
 ēz), 144.
 Effi-gy, 170.
 Ef-flo-resce' (-res'), 171.
 Ef-flo-resced' (-rest').
 Ef-flo-res'cence.
 Ef-flo-res'cen-cy.
 Ef-flo-res'cent, 171.
 Ef-flo-res'cing, 183.
 Ef-flu-ance, 105, 169.
 Ef-flu-ent.

Ef-flu'vi-um (L.) [pl.
 Ef-flu'vi-a, 198.]
 Ef-flux.
 Ef-flux'ion (-fshuk'shun),
 46, Note 1.
 Ef-fôrt, 135.
 Ef-front'er-y (-frunt'-),
 233, Exc.
 Ef-ful'gence.
 Ef-ful'gent.
 Ef-fuse' (-fuz').
 Ef-fused' (-fuzd'), 183.
 Ef-fûs'ing (-fûz'-).
 Ef-fu'sion (-zhun).
 Ef-fu'sive, 84.
 Eft, 15.
 E'ger (-gur) [Eagre,
 203. — See Eagre.]
 E-gest'ion (-yun), 51.
 Egg, 15, 175.
 Eg'lan-tine, or Eg'lan-
 tine [so Wr. Gd.; eg'-
 lan-tin, Sm.; eg'lan-
 tin, Wk. 155.]
 E'go-ism (-izm), 133.
 E'go-ist.
 E'go-tism, or Eg'o-
 tism (-tizm) [so Wr.;
 e'go-tizm, Wk. Wb.
 Gd.; eg'o-tizm, Sm.]
 Though Walker, in
 deference to all the author-
 ities of his time, pro-
 nounces this word *ego-*
tism, he says, that, by anal-
 ogy, it ought to be pro-
 nounced *egotism*.
 E'go-tist, or Eg'o-tist.
 E-go-tist'ic, or Eg-o-
 tist'ic, 109.
 E-go-tist'ic-al, or Eg-o-
 tist'ic-al, 108.
 E-gre'gious (e-gre'jus)
 [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; e-
 gre'ji-us, Wk. Sm.
 155.]
 E'gress, 76.
 E'gret.
 E-gyp'tian (-jip'shan).
 Ei'der-down (i'dur-).
 Ei'der-duck (i'dur-).
 Eight (ait) (162), a. & n.
 twice four. [See Ate,
 160.]
 Eigh'teen (a'tēn).
 "When we are
 counting, *this* teen, *four-*
teen, *five* teen, &c., the for-
 mer syllable will be ac-
 cented; but, in using one
 of the words separately, ei-
 ther the last syllable will be
 accented, or each syllable

will be pronounced as a
 distinct word." Smart.
 Eigh'teenth (a'tēnth).
 Eigh't-fold (ait'-), 162.
 Eigh'th (aitth).
 In this word, the
 s presents the singular
 anomaly of serving both
 as the last letter in *eight*,
 and as the first letter in
 the digraph *th*.
 Eigh'ti-eth (a'tē-), 171.
 Eigh't-score (ait'-), 206.
 Eigh'ty (aity), 171.
 Elgne (ā'nē, or ān) [so
 Wr.; ā'nē, Sm.; ān,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ei'ther (ē'thur) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; ē'thur,
 or i'thur, Gd. 155.]
 With regard to the
 pronunciation of the
 words *either* and *neither*,
 Walker remarks: "Anal-
 ogy, without hesitation,
 gives the diphthong the
 sound of long open e
 rather than that of i:—
 and Smart says: "Usage,
 as well as regularity, fa-
 vour the sound e in
 these two words."
 E-jac'u-late, 73, 89.
 E-jac'u-lât-ed, 183.
 E-jac'u-lât-ing.
 E-jac'u-la'tion.
 E-jac'u-la-to-ry, 86.
 E-ject', 15, 75.
 E-ject'ed.
 E-ject'ing.
 E-ject'ion.
 E-ject'ment.
 E-ject'or, 88, 228.
 Eke, v.
 Eked (ākt), Note C, p.
 34.
 Ek'ing, 183.
 E-lab'o-rate, a. & v. 73.
 E-lab'o-rât-ed, 183.
 E-lab'o-rât-ing.
 E-lab'o-ra'tion.
 E-lab'o-rât-or.
 E-la'in [so Sm. Gd.; e-
 lan', or e-lā'in, Wr.
 155.]
 E-lapse', 10.
 E-lapsed' (-lapst').
 E-laps'ing, 183.
 E-las'tic.
 E-las'tic'i-ty, 169.
 E-late', 23.
 E-lât'ed, 183.
 E-lât'er.
 E-lât'ing.

fall; ē as in there; ō as in foot; o as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

E-lu'tion.
 El'bōw, 15, 24.
 El'bōwed (-bōd), 188.
 El'bōw-ing.
 El'der, *a.* & *n.*
 El'dest.
 El-Do-rā'do [so Sm. Wr.; *el-do-rā'do*, Gd. 155.]
 El-e-cam-pāne', 122.
 E-lect', *a.* & *n.*
 E-lect'/ed.
 E-lect'/ing.
 E-lect'ion.
 E-lection-eer', 169.
 E-lection-ered' (-srd'), 165.
 E-lection-eer'ing.
 E-lect'ive.
 E-lect'or, 88, 228.
 E-lect'o-ral.
 E-lect'o-rate.
 E-lect'o-ri-al.
 E-lect'ric, 109.
 E-lect'ric-al, 108.
 E-lect'ric-al-ly.
 E-lect-ri'cian (-trish'-an).
 E-lect'ric'i-ty, 171.
 E-lect'ri-fi-a-ble, 164.
 E-lect'ri-fi-ca'tion.
 E-lect'ri-fied, 99, 186.
 E-lect'ri-fy, 94, 169.
 E-lect'ri-fy-ing.
 E-lect'ro-chem'is-try (-kem', or -kim'), 224.
 E-lect'ro-dy-nam'ics.
 E-lect'ro'y-sis.
 E-lect'ro-lyte.
 E-lect'ro-lyt'ic.
 E-lect'ro-lyz-a-ble, 164.
 E-lect'ro-lyze, 171.
 E-lect'ro-lyzed, 183.
 E-lect'ro-lyz-ing.
 E-lect'ro-mag'net, 224.
 E-lect'ro-mag-net'ic.
 E-lect'ro-mag'net-ism (-izm).
 E-lect'rom'e-ter, 106.
 E-lect'ro-mo'tive.
 E-lect'ro-mo'tor.
 E-lect'ro-neg'a-tive.
 E-lect'roph'o-rus [pl. E-lect'roph'o-ri, 193.]
 E-lect'ro-plāt'ing.
 E-lect'ro-po'lar.
 E-lect'ro-pos'i-tive (-poz').
 E-lect'ro-scope.
 E-lect'ro-type, *n.* & *v.*
 E-lect'ro-typed (-tīpt).
 E-lect'ro-typ-ing, 183.
 E-lect'u-a-ry, 72, 89.

El-ee-mos'y-na-ry (*el-s-moz'*), 72, 171.
 El'e-gance, 169.
 El'e-gant.
 El-e-gi'ac, or E-le'gi-ac (108) [*el-e-ji'ak*, Wk. Sm. Wr.; *e-le'ji-ak*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 "El-e-gi-ac is another exception [to the rule in § 106] from the undue weight of classical authority." *Smart*. — "E-le-gi-ac is the general pronunciation of this country [U. S.]" *Goodrich*.
 El'e-gist, 45.
 El'e-gy, 169, 170.
 El'e-ment, 169.
 El-e-ment'al.
 El-e-ment'al-ly, 170.
 El-e-ment'a-ry, 72.
 El'e-ml.
 E-lench' (-lengh') [so Sm.; *e-lenk'*, Wb. Gd.; *e-lengh'*, or *e-lench'*, Wr. 155.]
 E-lench'ic-al (-lengh'-).
 El'e-phant, 169.
 El-e-phan-ti'a-sis.
 El-e-phant'ine, 152.
 El'e-phant-oid [so Wr.; *el-e-phan-toid'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 El-e-phant-oid'al.
 El-eu-sin'i-an (-u-sin').
 El'e-vate, 73.
 El'e-vat-ed, 183.
 El'e-vat-ing.
 El-e-va'tion.
 El'e-vat-or, 88, 228.
 El'e-vat-o-ry, 86.
 E-lev'en (*e-lev'n*) (149) [*not lev'n*, 153.]
 E-lev'enth (*e-lev'nth*).
 Elf (15) [pl. *Elves* (*elvz*), 193.]
 Elf'in.
 Elf'ish.
 E-lic'it, 171.
 E-lic'it-ed.
 E-lic'it-ing.
 E-lide'.
 E-lid'ed, 183.
 E-lid'ing.
 El-i-gi-bil'i-ty, 171.
 El'i-gi-ble, 106, 164.
 El'i-gi-bly.
 E-lim'i-nate.
 E-lim'i-nat-ed, 183.
 E-lim'i-nat-ing.
 E-lim-i-na'tion.
 El-i-qua'tion.
 E-lu'sion (-lūzh'un).

Élite (Fr.) (*a-let'*).
 E-lux'ur, 86.
 E-liz'a-beth-an [so Sm. Wr.; *e-liz-a-beth'an*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [*not e-liz-a-be'than*, 153.]
 Elk, 15.
 Ell, 15, 172.
 El-lipse', 171.
 El-lip'sis (L.) [pl. *El-lip'sēs* (-sēz), 198.]
 El-lip'soid.
 El-lip'soid'al.
 El-lip'tic, 109.
 El-lip'tic-al, 106.
 El-lip'tic-al-ly.
 El-lip'tic'i-ty, 171.
 Elm, 15, 133.
 El'men.
 Elm'y, 15, 93.
 El-o-cu'tion (119, 170) [See *Allocation*, 148.]
 El-o-cu'tion-a-ry, 72.
 El-o-cu'tion-ist.
 Éloge (Fr.) (*a-lōzh'*).
 E-lon-gate (-long'-), 54.
 E-lon-gat-ed (-long'-).
 E-lon-gat-ing (-long'-).
 E-lon-ga'tion (*e-long-ga'shun*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *el-ong-ga'shun*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 E-lope', 24.
 E-loped' (-lōpt'), Note C, p. 34.
 E-lōp'ing, 183.
 E-lope'ment, 185.
 E'lōps.
 El'o-quence, 170.
 El'o-quent, 34.
 Else (*els*), Note D, p. 37.
 Else'where (*els'whēr*).
 E-lu'ci-date.
 E-lu'ci-dāt-ed, 183.
 E-lu'ci-dāt-ing.
 E-lu'ci-da'tion, 112.
 E-lu'ci-dāt-ive, 84.
 E-lu'ci-dāt-or.
 E-lu'ci-dāt-o-ry, 86.
 E-lude', 26.
 E-lūd'ed, 183.
 E-lūd'ed-ly, 164, 169.
 E-lūd'ing.
 E-lu'sion (-zhun), *n.* act of eluding. [See *Illusion*, 148.]
 E-lu'sive.
 E-lu'so-ri-ness.
 E-lu'so-ry.
 E-lu'tri-ate, 73.
 E-lu'tri-āt-ed, 183.
 E-lu'tri-āt-ing.

- E-lu-tri-a'tion.
 Elves (*elvz*), pl. of *Elf*.
 E-ly'-si-an (*e-lizh'i-an*)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
e-lizh'yan, Gd. 155.]
 E-ly'-si-um (*e-lizh'i-um*)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
e-lizh'yum, Gd. 155.]
 [L. pl. *E-ly'si-a*
 (*e-lizh'i-a*); Eng. pl.
E-ly'si-ums (*e-lizh'e-*
umz), 198.]
 E-lyt'ri-form, 169.
 El'y'-tron [pl. *El'y'-tra*,
 198.]
 El'y'-trum, or E-ly'-
 trum [so Wr.; *el'i-*
trum, Gd.; *e-l'i'trum*,
 Sm.] [pl. *El'y'-tra*, or
E-ly'tra, 198.]
 El'ze-vir.
 E-ma'ci-ate (*-shī-āt*) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; *e-ma'-*
shāt, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 E-ma'ci-āt-ed (*-shī-āt-*).
 E-ma'ci-āt-ing (*-shī-āt-*).
 E-mā-ci-a'tion (*-shī-*).
 Em'a-nant (169), *a.*
 flowing from. [See
 Eminent, 148.]
 Em'a-nate, 169, 171.
 Em'a-nāt-ed, 183.
 Em'a-nāt-ing.
 Em-a-na'tion.
 Em'a-nāt-ive [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *em'a-*
na-tiv, Wk. 155.]
 E-man'ci-pate, 73.
 E-man'ci-pāt-ed, 183.
 E-man'ci-pāt-ing.
 E-man-ci-pa'tion.
 E-man'ci-pāt-or.
 E-mar'gi-nate, *v.* & *a.*
 E mar'gi-nāt-ed.
 E-mar'gi-nāt-ing.
 E-mar-gi-na'tion, 112.
 E-mas-cu-late.
 E-mas-cu-lāt-ed.
 E-mas-cu-lāt-ing.
 E-mas-cu-la'tion.
 Em-bale'.
 Em-baled', 166, 183.
 Em-bāl'ing.
 Em-bālm' (*-bām'*), 162.
 Em-bālmēd' (*-bāmēd'*).
 Em-bālm'er (*-bām'er*).
 Em-bālm'ing (*-bām'-*).
 Em-bankment (*em-*
bankh') [Im bank-
 ment, 203.]
 [E m b a r c a t i o n, 203.
 — See Embarkation.]
 Em-bar'go, *n.* & *v.* [pl.

- of *n.* Em-bar'goes
 (*-gōz*), 192.] [Im Lar-
 go, 203.]
 Em-bar'gōed (*-gōd*), 188.
 Em-bar'go-ing.
 Em-bark' [Im bark,
 203.]
 Em-barked' (*-bark'*).
 Em-bark'ing.
 Em-bark-a'tion [E m-
 b a r c a t i o n, 203.]
 Em-bār'rass, 170.
 Em-bār'rassed (*-rast*).
 Em-bār'rass-ing.
 Em-bār'rass-ment.
 Em-bas'sa-dor [A m-
 b a s s a d o r, 203.—See
 Note under Ambassa-
 dor.]
 Em'bas-sy.
 Em-bat'tle, 164.
 Em-bat'tled (*-bat'ld*),
 183.
 Em-bat'tling.
 Em-bed'[Im bed, 203.]
 Em-bed'ded, 176.
 Em-bed'ding.
 Em-bel'lish, 170.
 Em-bel'lished (*-lishēd*).
 Em-bel'lish-ing.
 Em-bel'lish-ment.
 Em'bers (*-burz*), *n. pl.*
 Em'ber-week.
 Em-bez'zle, 164.
 Em-bez'zled (*-bez'ld*),
 183.
 Em-bez'zle-ment.
 Em-bez'zler.
 Em-bez'zling.
 [E m b i t t e r, 203.—
 See Imbitter.]
 Em-blaze'.
 Em-blazed', 183.
 Em-blāz'ing.
 Em-bla'zon (*-bla'zn*),
 149.
 Em-bla'zoned (*-bla'znd*)
 Em-bla'zon-er (*-bla'zn-*)
 Em-bla'zon-ing (*-bla'-*
zn).
 Em-bla'zon-ry (*-bla'zn-*)
 Em'blem, 15, 76.
 Em-blem-at'ic, 109.
 Em-blem-at'ic-al, 108.
 Em-blem-at'ic-al-ly.
 Em'ble-ments (*em'bl-*),
n. pl.
 Em-bod'ded (*-id*), 99.
 Em-bod'd-er.
 Em-bod'd-ment, 169.
 Em-bod'dy, 93.
 Em-bod'dy-ing. [149.
 Em-böld'en (*-böld'n*),

- Em-böld'ened (*-böld'nd*)
 Em-böld'en-ing (*böld'-*
n-).
 Em'bo-llism (*-lizm*), 136.
 Em-bo-lis'mal (*-liz'-*).
 Em-bo-lis'mic (*-liz'-*).
 Em'bo-lus [pl. *Em'bo-*
li, 198.]
 Embonpoint' (Fr.)
 (*äng-bong-pwäng'*).
 [E m b o r d e r, 203.—
 See Imborder.]
 [E m b o s o m, 203.—See
 Imbosom.]
 Em-bo'ss', 18, 171.
 Em-bo'ssed' (*-boss'*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Em-bo'ss'ing.
 Em-bo'ss'ment.
 Embouchure' (Fr.)
 (*äng-doo-shoor'*).
 Em-bow'el [Im bow-
 el, 203.]
 Em-bow'elled (*-eld*) (150)
 [E m b o w e l e d, Wb.
 Gd. 203.— See 177, and
 Note E, p. 70.]
 Em-bow'el-ler [E m-
 b o w e l e r, Wb. Gd.
 203.]
 Em-bow'el-ling [E m-
 b o w e l i n g, Wb. Gd.
 203.]
 Em-bow'el-ment.
 Em-brace', 23.
 Em-braced' (*-bräst'*), 165.
 Em-brāc'er, 183.
 Em-brāc'er-y.
 Em-brāc'ing.
 Em-bra'sure (*-zhūr*, or
zhur) [em-bra'zhūr,
 Wk. Gd.; *em-bra-zūr*,
 Sm.; *em-bra-zhoor'*,
 or *em-bra'zhur*, Wk.
 155.]
 Em'bro-cate, 73.
 Em'bro-cāt-ed, 183.
 Em'bro-cāt-ing.
 Em-bro-ca'tion.
 Em-broid'er.
 Em-broid'ered (*-urd*),
 150, 165.
 Em-broid'er-er, 77.
 Em-broid'er-ing.
 Em-broid'er-y, 171.
 Em-broil', 27.
 Em-broid'ed', 165.
 Em-broil'ing.
 Em-broil'ment.
 Em'bry-ō, 160, 171 [pl.
 Em'bry-ōs (*-ōz*), 192.]
 Em-bry-og'ra-phy, 108.
 Em-bry-ol'o-gy, 108.

fall; *ä* as in there; *ō* as in foot; *ö* as in föüle; *gh* as in *gh* in go; *th* as in this

Em'bry-o-nate, a.
 Em'bry-o-nat-ed.
 Em-bry-on'ic, 109.
 Em-bry-ot'ic.
 Em-bry-ot'o-my, 108.
 [E me or, 203. — See Emir.]
 E-mend', 15.
 E-mend'als (-alz), n. pl.
 Em-en-da'tion.
 Em'en-dät-or.
 E-mend'a-to-ry, 86.
 E-mend'ed.
 E-mend'ing.
 Em'er-ald, 170, 171.
 E-merge', 21, N.
 E-merged', 165.
 E-merg'ence (-merj'-).
 E-merg'en-cy (-merj'-), 169, 183.
 E-merg'ent (-merj'-).
 E-merg'ing (-merj'-).
 E-mër'it-ed.
 E-mër'i-tus (L.), a. & n. [pl. of n. E-mër'i-ti, 198.]
 Em'er-ods (-odz).
 Em'er-olds.
 ⚠ The two preceding words are corrupted from *Hemorrhoids*.
 E-mer'sion (21, N.), n. act of emerging. [See Immersion, 148.]
 Em'er-y, 93, 170.
 E-met'ic.
 E-mct'ic-al.
 E-mct'ic-al-ly.
 Em'e-tine (.52) [E me-tin, 203.]
 E'meu (-mä) [E mew, Em u, 203.]
 Émeute (Fr.) (ä-mät').
 Em'i-cant.
 Em'i-grant, 169.
 Em'i-grate, 73.
 Em'i-grät-ed, 183.
 Em'i-grät-ing.
 Em-i-gra'tion.
 Em'i-nence, 169.
 Em'i-nen-cy.
 Em'i-nent, a. conspicu-ous. [See Emanant, 148.]
 E'mir [E me or (e-mër'), 203.]
 Em'is-sa-ry, 72, 170.
 E-mis'sion (-mish'un).
 E-mis'sive, 84.
 E-mit', 16.
 E-mit'ted, 176.
 E-mit'tent.
 E-mit'ting.

Em'met, 170.
 Em-ol-les'cence, 171.
 E-mol'liate (-mol'yät) [so Sm.; e-mol'yi-at, Wr.; e-mol'li-at, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 E-mol'liät-ed (-mol'yät-).
 E-mol'liät-ing (-mol'yät-).
 E-mol'l'ient (-mol'yent) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; e-mol'li-ent, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 E-mol'u-ment, 89.
 E-mol-u-ment'al.
 E-mo'tion.
 E-mo'tion-al.
 E-mo'tive, 84.
 Em-pale', 23.
 Em-päl-ed', 183.
 Em-pale'ment.
 Em-päl'ing.
 Em-pan'el [Empan-nel, Impanel, Impannel, 201, 203.]
 Em-pan'elled (-eld) [Empanneled, Wb. Gd. 203.—See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Em-pan'el-ling [Em-pan-nelling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Em-pasm' (-pazm'), 136.
 Em'per-or, 171.
 Em'pha-sis [pl. Em'pha-sés (-séz), 198.]
 Em'pha-size, 202.
 Em'pha-sized, 183.
 Em'pha-siz-ing.
 Em-phat'ic, 109.
 Em-phat'ic-al.
 Em-phy-se'ma.
 Em phy-sem'a-toüs.
 Em'pire.
 Em-pir'ic, or Em'pir-ic, n. [so Wr.; em-pir'ik, Sm.; em'pir-ik, or em-pir'ik, Wk. Gd. 155.]
 Em-pir'ic, a. 109.
 Em-pir'ic-al, a. unwar-ranted by science. [See Empyrical, 160.]
 Em-pir'i-cism (-sizm).
 Em-pir'i-cist.
 Em-plas'tic.
 Em-ploy', 27.
 Employé (Fr.) (ong-ploi-a', or em-ploi-a'), 154.
 Em-ployed', 165, 187.
 Em-ploy'er.
 Em-ploy'ing.

Em-ploy'ment.
 Em-po'ri-um (L.) [L. pl. Em-po'ri-a; Eng. pl. Em-po'ri-ums (-uzs), 198.]
 Em-pov'er-ish [I m-poverish, 203.]
 Em-pov'er-ish-ed (-isht).
 Em-pov'er-ish-er.
 Em-pov'er-ish-ing.
 Em-pov'er-ish-ment.
 Em-pow'er [I mpow-er, 203.]
 Em-pow'ered (-urd), 150.
 Em-pow'er-ing.
 Em'press.
 Empt'ied (em'tid), 162.
 Em'pti-ness (em'tid).
 Empt'y (em'ty), 93, 162.
 Empt'y-ing (em'ty-).
 Empt'y-ings (em'ty-ings), n. pl. [not em'tings, 153.]
 Em-pur'ple, 164.
 Em-pur'pled (-pur'pld).
 Em-pur'pling.
 Em-py-e'ma.
 Em-pyr'e-al.
 Em-py-re'an, or Em-pyr'e-an (110) [so Wk. Wr.; em-py-re'an, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Em-py-reu'ma (-roo').
 Em-py-reu-mat'ic (-roo-).
 Em-py-reu-mat'ic-al (-roo-).
 Em-pyr'ic-al, a. pertain-ing to combustion. [See Empirical, 160.]
 [Em u, 203. — See Emeu.]
 Em'u-late, 73, 89.
 Em'u-lät-ed.
 Em'u-lät-ing.
 Em-u-la'tion, 112.
 Em'u-lät-ive [so Wr.; em'u-la-tive, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Em'u-lät-or.
 E-mul'gent.
 Em-u-lotüs, 108.
 E-mul'sion.
 E-mul'sive, 84, 109.
 E-munc'to-ry(-mungk'-).
 En-a'ble, 164.
 En-a'bled (-a'blad).
 En-a'bling, 183.
 En-act', 10.
 En-act'ed.
 En-act'ing.
 En-act'ment.
 En-act'or, 88, 228.

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

En-nal'la-ge (L.) (163) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *en-alla-je*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 En-am'el.
 En-am'el-lar, *a.* resembling enamel. [See Enameller, 160.] [En-am-el-lar, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 En-am'elled (-*eld*) [En-am-eled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 En-am'el-ler, *n.* one who enamels. [See Enamellar, 160.] [En-am-eler, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 En-am'el-ling [En-am-eling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 En-am'or [En-amour, Sm. 199.]
 En-am'ored (-*urd*), 150.
 En-am'or-ing.
 En-an-the'sis.
 En-armed' (-*arm'd*'), *a.*
 En-ar-thro'sis.
 En-cage' (23) [In-cage, 201, 203.]
 En-caged', 183.
 En-cag'ing (-*kaj'*).
 En-camp', 10.
 En-camped' (-*kamp't*).
 En-camp'ing.
 En-camp'ment.
 [En-case, 201, 203. — See Incase.]
 En-châu'ma.
 En-câus'tic.
 En-cave'.
 En-oaved', 183.
 En-oav'ing. [*sânt'*].
 En-ceinte (Fr.) (*ang-ce-phal'ic*).
 En-châf'ic.
 En-châf'ed' (-*châf't*).
 En-châf'ing, 183.
 En-châtu', 23.
 En-châined', 165.
 En-châin'ing.
 En-chânt', 131.
 En-chânt'ed.
 En-chânt'er.
 En-chânt'ing.
 En-chânt'ment.
 En-chânt'ress.
 En-chase' (23) [In-chase, 201, 203.]
 En-chased' (-*châst'*).
 En-châs'ing.
 En-chi-rid'i-on (*en-ki-*) (171) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *eng-ki-rid'i-on*, Sm. 155.]

En-cho'ri-al (-*kô'*), 171.
 En-cir'cle (154) [In-cir-cle, 201, 203.]
 En-cir'cled (-*sir'kl'd*).
 En-cir'cling.
 [En-clasp, 201, 203. — See Inclasp.]
 En-clit'ic, 109.
 En-clit'ic-al, 108.
 En-clit'ic-al-ly.
 En-close' (-*klôz'*) [In-close, 201, 203.]

Both forms *enclose* and *inclose* are in good use. Walker, Smart, and Worcester, prefer the first; Webster and Goodrich the last.

En-clôsed' (-*klôzd'*), 183.
 En-clôse'ing (-*klôz'*).
 En-clôse'ure (-*klôz'yur*) [In-closure, 201, 203.]
 En-co'mi-ast, 169.
 En-co-mi-ast'ic, 109.
 En-co-mi-ast'ic-al, 108.
 En-co'mi-um (L.) (169) [L. pl. *En-co'mi-a*; Eng. pl. *En-co'mi-ums* (-*umz*), 198.]
 En-coom'pass (-*kum'*), 171.
 En-com'passed (-*kum'-past*).
 En-coom'pass-ing (-*kum'*).
 Encore (Fr.) (*ang-kôr'*), *n.* & *v.*
 En-cored' (-*ang-kôrd'*).
 En-côr'ing (*ang-kôr'*).
 En-coun'ter.
 En-coun'tered, 150.
 En-coun'ter-ing.
 En-coûr'age, 70.
 En-coûr'aged, 165.
 En-coûr'age-ment.
 En-coûr'a-ger, 183.
 En-coûr'a-ging.
 En-cri'nal, 72.
 En-crin'ic, 109.
 En-crin'it-al.
 En-crin'ite, 152, 169.
 En-crôach' (24, 44) [In-croach, 203.]
 En-crôached' (-*krôch't*), 165.
 En-crôach'ing.
 En-crôach'ment.
 [En-crust, 201, 203. — See Incrust.]
 En-cum'ber.
 En-cum'bered (-*burd*), 150.

En-cum'ber-ing.
 En-cum'brance (169) [In-cum-brance, 203.]
 En-cyc'lic-al, 171.
 En-cy-clo-pæ'di-a.
 En-cy-clo-pe'di-a.

Both modes of spelling this word are in good use. The former is preferred by Worcester; the latter by Walker, Smart, Webster, and Goodrich.

En-cy-clo-pe'di-an.
 En-cy-clo-pe'd'ic.
 En-cy-clo-pe'd'ic-al.
 En-cy-clo-pe'dist.
 En-cyst'ed, 171.
 End, 15.
 En-dân'ger.
 En-dân'gered (-*jurd*), 150.
 En-dân'ger-ing.
 En-déar', 13.
 En-déar'ed', 165.
 En-déar'ing.
 En-déar'ment.
 En-déav'or (-*dev'ur*) [Endeavour, Sm. 199, 203.]
 En-déav'ored (*dev'urd*).
 En-déav'or-ing (-*dev'ur-*).
 En-dec'a-gon.
 End'ed.
 En-deic'otic (-*dik'*), 171.
 En-dem'ic, 109, 170.
 En-dem'ic-al, 108.
 [Endict, 201, 203. — See Indict.]
 End'ing.
 [Endite, 201, 203. — See Indite.]
 En'dive (84) [*not en-div*, 153.]
 En'do-gen.
 En-dog'en-ôis (-*doj'*).
 En-do-phy'l'loûs, or Endoph'y-loûs [See Adenophyllous.]
 En-dorse' [Indorse, 201, 203.]
 Both the two forms *endorse* and *indorse*, and their corresponding derivatives, are in good use. Walker gives only *endorse*, and Smart only *indorse*. Webster and Goodrich prefer *indorse*. Worcester has both forms; but he indicates no preference for either.
 En-dorsed' (-*dorst'*), 183.

fall; â as in there; ô as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

En-dors'er [In dors-er, 201, 203.]
 En-dors'ing
 En-dorse'ment [In-dorsement, 203.]
 En-dos-mose [so Sm. Gd.; *en-dos-mös'*, Wr. 155.]
 En-do-sperm.
 En-do-stome.
 En-dow', 28.
 En-dowed', 105.
 En-dow'er.
 En-dow'ment.
 En-düe', 26.
 En-düed', 165, 183.
 En-du'ing.
 En-dür'a-ble, 164.
 En-dür'ance, 183.
 En-düre'.
 En-düred', 183.
 En-dür'ing.
 E-ne'id, or E'ne-id [so Wr.; *e-ne'id*, Sm. Gd. 155.] [*Æneid*, 203.]
 E-ne'ma [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *en'e-ma*, Wr. 155.]
 ¶ "The customary pronunciation is as given (*e-ne'ma*); Greek quantity would require *en'e-ma*." *Smart*.
 En'e-my, 170.
 En'er-get'ic, 45, 109.
 En'er-get'ic-al, 106.
 En'er-get'ic-al-ly.
 En'er-gize.
 En'er-gized, 183.
 En'er-giz-ing.
 En'er-gy, 170.
 E-nerv'ate (21, N.) [not en'er-vät, 153.]
 E-nerv'ät-ed, 183.
 E-nerv'ät-ing.
 En'er-va'tion.
 En-fee'ble, 164.
 En-fee'ble (*fe'blad*), 183.
 En-fee'bling.
 En-feoff' (*feff'*), 171.
 ¶ Walker's pronunciation is *en-fel'*; but, under *feoff*, he says that it ought to have been *en-fel'*.
 En-feoffed' (*feff'*).
 En-feoff'ing (*feff'*).
 En-feoff'ment (*feff'*).
 En-fi-lade', n. & v. [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ong-ß-läd'*, Sm. 155.]
 En-ß-läd'ed, 183.
 En-ß-läd'ing.
 [En-fold, 203. — See Infold.]

En-förce', 24.
 En forced' (*först'*), 150.
 183. Note C. p. 34.
 En förce'ment, 185.
 En förge'er.
 En förge'ing.
 En fran'chise (-*chiz*) (155) [In franchise, 201, 203.]
 En-fran'chised (-*chizd*).
 En-fran'chise-ment.
 En-fran'chis-ing (-*chiz*).
 En-gage', 23.
 En-gaged', 183.
 En-gage'ment.
 En-gag'ing (-*gäff'*).
 En-gen'der. [150.]
 En-gen'dered (-*durd*),
 En-gen'der-ing.
 En'gine (-*jin*) (82, 152) = [not en'jin, 153.]
 En-gi-neer', 122, 109.
 En-gi-neer'ing.
 En'gine-ry [not en'jin-er-y, 145, 153.]
 En-gird' (-*ghird'*), 138.
 En-gird'ed (-*ghird'*).
 En-gird'ing (-*ghird'*).
 En-girt' (-*ghirt'*), 138.
 En'glish (*ing'*), 54.
 En gorge' [In gorge, 201, 203.]
 En-gorged', 165, 183.
 En-gorge'ment, 185.
 En-gor'ging.
 [En-graft, 201, 203. — See Ingraft.]
 En-gräll', 23.
 En-grailed', 165.
 En-gräll'ing.
 En-gräll'ment.
 En-gräin' [In grain, 201, 203.]
 En-gräimed', 165.
 En-gräin'ing.
 En-grave', 23.
 En-graved', 165, 183.
 En-gräv'er.
 En-gräv'ing.
 En-gröss', 24.
 En-grössed' (-*gröst'*).
 En-gröss'ing.
 En-gröss'ment.
 [En-gulf, 201, 203. — See Ingulf.]
 En-hance', 131.
 En-hanced' (-*hänst'*).
 En-hance'ment.
 En-hanc'ing.
 En-har-mon'ic.
 En-har-mon'ic-al.
 E-nig'ma, 72.
 E-nig-mat'ic, 109.

E-nig-mat'ic-al, 108.
 E-nig'ma-tist.
 En-join' (27) [In join, 201, 203.]
 En-joined', 165.
 En-join'ing.
 En-joy', 27.
 En-joy'a-ble, 164.
 En-joyed', 165, 188.
 En-joy'ing.
 En-joy'ment.
 En-kin'dle, 164. [183.]
 En-kin'dled (-*kin'äld*),
 En-kin'dling.
 En-lard' (11) [In lard, 201, 203.]
 En-lard'ed.
 En-lard'ing.
 En-large' (11) [In-large, 201, 203.]
 En-larged', 165, 183.
 En-large'ment, 185.
 En-larg'ing (-*larj'*).
 En-light'en (-*lit'n*), 149, 162.
 En-light'ened (-*lit'nd*).
 En-light'en-ing (-*lit'n*).
 En-list' (16) [In list, 203.]
 En-list'ed.
 En-list'ing.
 En-list'ment.
 En-liv'en (-*liv'n*), 149.
 En-liv'ened (-*liv'nd*).
 En-liv'en-ing (-*liv'n*).
 En masse (Fr.) (*ang-mäs'*).
 En-mi-ty, 93, 169.
 En-ne-a-con-ta-he'dral.
 En-ne-a-gon, or En-ne-a-gon (so Wr.; *en-ne-a-gon*, Sm.; *en-ne-a-gon*, Wb. Gd. 155.)
 En-ne-an'dri-an, 169.
 En-ne-an'drous.
 En-ne-a-pet'a-löts.
 En-no'ble, 164.
 En-no'bled (-*no'blad*), 183.
 En-no'bling.
 En-nui' (Fr.) (*än-wö'*).
 E-nor'mi-ty, 169.
 E-nor'möts.
 E-nough' (-*nuff'*), 35, 171.
 En-quire' [Inquire, 201, 203.]
 ¶ Both forms, *enquire* and *inquire*, are used, but the preference is given to *inquire* in most of the dictionaries. See *Inquire*, and its derivatives.
 En-rage', 23.
 En-raged', 165, 183.

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, à as in fast, à as in

En-räg'ing (-raj').
 En-rapt'ure, 91.
 En-rapt'ured (-yurd).
 En rapt'ur-ing (-yur-), 91.
 En-rav'ish.
 En-rav'ished (-isht).
 En-rav'ish-ing.
 En-rich', 16, 44.
 En-riched' (-richt'), 300.
 Note C, p. 34.
 En-rich'ing.
 En-rich'ment.
 En-robe', 24.
 En-robbed', 165, 183.
 En-röb'ing.
 En-röll' [En rol, Sn. 179, 203.]
 En-rolled' (-röld'), 165.
 En-röll'ing.
 En-röl'ment [Enroll-ment, Wb. Gd. 178, 203.]
 En-root', 19.
 En-root'ed.
 En-root'ing.
 En-san'guline (-sang'-guin), 54, 171.
 En-san'guled (-sang'-guind).
 En-san'guin-ing (sang'-guin-).
 En-sconce', 171.
 En-sconced' (-skonst').
 En-sconce'ing, 183.
 En-shrine' (141) [In-shrine, 203.]
 En-shrined', 165, 183.
 En-shrin'ing.
 En'si-forin, 108, 166.
 En'sign (-sin), 162.
 En-slave', 23.
 En-slaved', 165.
 En-sláv'er.
 En-sláv'ing.
 En-snare' (-snér') (14) [In snare, 201, 203.]
 * Both forms, *en-snare* and *insnare*, are in good use. Smart prefers *en-snare*; Webster and Goodrich *insnare*. Worcester allows either.
 En-snared' (-snér'd'), 165.
 En-snar'er (-snér'-).
 En-snar'ing (-snér'-).
 En-sphere', 13, 35.
 En-sphered', 165, 183.
 En-spher'ing.
 En-stamp', 10.
 En-stamped' (-stamp').
 En-stamp'ing.
 En-süe', 26.

En-süed', 165, 183.
 En-su'ing.
 [Ensurance, 203. — See Insurance.]
 En-sure' (-shoor') [In-sure, 201, 203.]
 * This word, according to Smart, should be spelled *ensure* when it is used in the general sense to *make certain*, and *insure* when it is used in the technical sense to *guarantee against loss*.
 En-sured' (-shoord').
 En-sur'er (-shoor'-).
 En-sur'ing (-shoor'-).
 En-tab'la-ture, 171.
 En-tail', n. & v. 23.
 En-tailed', 165.
 En-tail'ing.
 En-tail'ment.
 En-tan'gle (-tang'gl), 54, 164.
 En-tan'gled (-tang'gl'd), 183.
 En-tan'gle-ment (-tang'-gl-).
 En-tan'gling.
 En-ta-sis (Gr.).
 En-tas'tic.
 En-tel'c-ehy (-kí).
 En'ter, 15, 77.
 En'tered, 150.
 En'ter-ing.
 En-tér'o-céle.
 En-ter-og'ra-phy, 108.
 En-ter-ol'o-gy, 108.
 En-ter-om'pha-lós [En-ter-om-phalus, 203] [En-ter-plead, 203. — See Interplead.]
 En'ter-prise (-príz), 136.
 En'ter-vised (-príz'd).
 En'ter-pris-ing (-príz-).
 En-ter-tain'.
 En-ter-tained', 165.
 En-ter-tain'ing.
 En-ter-tain'ment.
 En-the-as'tic.
 [Enthrall, 201, 203. — See Inthrall.]
 En-throne', 24.
 En-throned', 183.
 En-thron'ing.
 En-thu'si-asm (-zÍ-azm) (136, 171) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *en-thu'zhÍ-azm*, Wk. 155.]
 En-thu'si-ast (-zÍ-).
 En-thu-si-ast'ic (-zÍ-).
 En-thu-si-ast'ic-al (-zÍ-).
 En-thÿ-me-mat'ic.
 En-thÿ-me-mat'ic-al.

En'thy-meme.
 En-tice', 25.
 En-ticed' (-tist'), 183.
 En-tic'er.
 En-tic'ing.
 En-tire' (25) [Intire, 201, 203.]
 En-tire'ty.
 En-ti'tle (164) [Inti-tle, 201, 203.]
 En-ti'tled (-tít'd), 183.
 En-ti'tling.
 En-ti'ty, 93, 169.
 En-tomb' (-toom') (162) [In tomb, 201, 203.]
 En-tombed' (-toom'd').
 En-tomb'ing (-toom'-).
 En-tomb'ment (-toom'-).
 En-tom'ic, 109.
 En-tom'ic-al, 108.
 En'to-mold.
 En-to-mo-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
 En-to-mol'o-gist, 108.
 En-to-mol'o-gy, 108.
 En-to-moph'a-gotis.
 En-to-mos'tra-can.
 En-to-mos'tra-coñas.
 En-ton'ic.
 En-to-zo'on [pl. En-to-zo'a, 198.]
 En'tralls (-tralz), n. pl.
 En'trance, n. 161.
 En'trance, v. (131, 161) [In trance, 203.]
 En'tranced' (-tráns'd').
 En'trance'ing, 183.
 En-trap', 10.
 En-trapped' (-trapt'), 165, Note C, p. 34.
 En-tréat', 13.
 En-tréat'ed.
 En-tréat'ing.
 En-tréat'y.
 Entrée (Fr.) (*ang tra'*).
 Entremets (Fr.) (*ang-truh-ma'*), n. pl.
 Entrepot (Fr.) (*ang-truh-po'*).
 Entresol (Fr.) (*ang-truh-sol'*).
 En'try (15, 93) [pl. En'tries (-triz), 99, 190.] [En-twine, 201, 203. — See Intwine.]
 E-nu'cle-ate, 73, 179.
 E-nu'cle-át-ed.
 E-nu'cle-át-ing.
 E-nu-cle-a'tion.
 E-nu-mer-ate, 73.
 E-nu-mer-át-ed, 183.
 E-nu-mer-át-ing.
 E-nu-mer-a'tion.

fall; ð as in there; ðó as in foot; ç as in middle; gh as g in go; th as in this.

E-nu'mer-ät-ive [so Sm.; *e-nu'mer-a-tiv*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
E-nun'ci-ate (-*shĭ-at*) (171) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *e-nun'shat*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
E-nun'ci-ät-éd (-*shĭ-ät*).
E-nun'ci-ät-ing (-*shĭ-ät*).
E-nun'ci-a'tion (-*shĭ-ät*).
E-nun'ci-ät-ive (-*shĭ-ät-*) [so Sm.; *e-nun'shĭ-a-tiv*, Wr.; *e-nun'shativ*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
E-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-*shĭ-ät*).
En-vel'op, *v.* (170) [*En-vel-ope*, 203.]
En-vel'öpe' (Fr.) (*ang-vel'öp'*, or *on-vel'öp'*), *n.* [*ang-vel'öp'*, Gd.; *on-ve-löp'*, Wk.; *öngvölöp'*, Sm.; *ang-ve-löp'*, or *en-ve-löp'*, Wr. 154, 155.] [*Envelop*, 203.]

☞ The French form of this word as a noun, *envelope*, is more in use than the English form, *envelop*. When the last is used it should be pronounced *en-vel'öp*, like the verb. Walker, who gives only the French form, and pronounces it *en-re-löp'*, remarks, however, that "it ought to be pronounced like the verb to *envelop*."

En-vel'oped (-*öpt*), 150.
En-vel'op-ing.
En-vel'op-ment.
En-ven'om, 169.
En-ven'omed (-*umd*), 150
En-ven'om-ing.
En'vi-a-ble, 104, 169.
En'vied, 99, 186.
En'vi-er.
En'vi-ötis.
En'vi'ron, 49, N.; 104.
En-vi'roned (-*rund*), 150.
En-vi'ron-ment.
En-vi'rons, or **En'vi-rons** (-*ronz*) [so Wr. Gd.; *en'vi-ronz*, Sm.; *on'vi-rönz*, or *en-vi-ronz*, Wk. 155.]

☞ Though Walker puts the pronunciation *on-ri-rons* first, he says: "This word is in general use, and ought to be pronounced like the English verb to *en-vi-ron*."

En'voy, 15, 27.
En'vy, 15, 93.

En'vy-ing.
 [Enwrap, 201, 203.— See Inwrap.]
E'o-cene, 171.
E-ö-li-an [*Æolian*, 203.]
E-öl'ic [*Æolic*, 203.]
E-öl'i-pile (sl) [*Æolipile*, 203.]
E'on [*Æon*, 203.]
E'pact, 10, 13, 70.
Ep'arch (-*ark*), 52.
Ep'arch-y (-*ark*).
E-päule'ment [*Epaulment*, 203.]
Ep'äulet (171) [*Epaullette*, 203.]
E-pen'the-sis (Gr.) [pl. *E-pen'the-sēs* (-*sēz*), 198.]
Épergne (Fr.) (*ä-përn'*).
E'pha (*e'fa*) (72) [*Ephah*, 203.]
E-phem'er-a, *n. sing. & pl.*

☞ *Ephemera* is singular in the sense of a fever that continues only one day, and plural in the sense of insects that live but a day.

E-phem'er-al, 171.
E-phem'er-an.
E-phem'er-ic, 109.
E-phem'er-is (L.) (233, Exc.) [pl. *Eph-er-mēr'i-dēs* (-*dēz*), 198.]
E-phem'er-ist.
E-phem'er-on [pl. *E-phem'er-a*, 198.]
E-ph'e-sian (-*shan*).
Eph-i-al'tēs (-*tēz*), *n. sing.*
Eph'od (*e'fod*) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *e'fod*, or *e'fod*, Wk. 155.]
Ep'ic, 170.
Ep'i-carp.
Ep-i-ce'di-al, 169.
Ep-i-ce'di-an.
Ep-i-ce'di-um.
Ep'i-cene, 171.
Ep-i-ce-ras'tic, 108.
Ep-i-chi-re'ma (-*ki-*) (Gr.) [pl. *Ep-i-chi-re-ma-ta*, 198.]
Ep-ic-te'tian (-*shan*).
Ep'i-cure, 169, 170.
Ep-i-cu-re'an (110) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *ep-i-cu're-an*, or *e-pi-cu-re'an*, Wb. Gd. 110, 155.]
Ep-i-cu're-an-ism (-*izm*)

(136) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *ep-i-cu-re'an-izm*, or *ep-i-cu're-an-izm*, Wr. 155.]
Ep'i-cur-ism (-*izm*), 49, N.; 136.
Ep'i-cy-cle, 78, 164.
Ep-i-cy'cloid.
Ep-i-cy-cloid'al [so Gd.; *ep-i-sĭ-cloid'al*, Wr. 155.]
Ep-i-dem'ic, 231.
Ep-i-dem'ic-al.
Ep-i-dem'y.
Ep-i-der'mal.
Ep-i-der'mic, 109.
Ep-i-der'mic-al, 108.
Ep-i-der'mi-dal.
Ep-i-der'mis (L.) [pl. *Ep-i-der'mi-dēs* (-*dēz*), 198.]
Ep-i-dote, 170.
Ep-i-gas'tric, 109.
Ep-i-gas'tro-cele.
Ep-i-ge'al.
Ep-i-glot'tic.
Ep-i-glot'tis, 170.
Ep-i-gram, 169, 170.
Ep-i-gram-mat'ic, 170.
Ep-i-gram-mat'ic-al.
Ep-i-gram'ma-tist.
Ep-i-gräph, 127.
E-pig'y-noüs (-*pi'j'*).
Ep-i-lep-sy, 169.
Ep-i-lep'tic, 109.
Ep-i-lep'tic-al, 108.
E-pil'o-gism (*jizm*), 136.
E-pil-o-gist'ic.
Ep-i-lögue (-*log*), 87, 168, 171.
Ep-i-ni'cion (-*nish'un*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *ep-i-nish'i-un*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
E-piph'a-ny (*pi'f'*), 171.
Ep-i-pho-ne'ma [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *e-pif-o-ne'ma*, Sm. 155.]
E-piph'o-ra (-*pi'f'*)
Ep-i-phy'l'öus, or **Ep-i-phy'l'öus** [See *Adenophyllous*.]
Ep-i-phys'e-al.
E-piph'y-sis (*pi'f'*), 171.
Ep'i-phyte.
E-piph'y-tal (-*pi'f'*) [so Wb. Gd.; *ep-i-fĭ-tal*, Wr. 155.]
Ep-i-phyt'ic.
E-pip'lo-ce, 163.
E-pip'lo-cele.
E-pip'lo-ic [so Wr.; *ep-i-plo'ic*, Gd. 155.]

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

E-pip'lo-on.
 E-pis'co-pa-cy, 169, 171.
 E-pis'co-pal.
 E-pis-co-pa'li-an.
 E-pis-co-pa'li-an-ism
 (-izm), 136.
 E-pis'co-pate.
 Ep'i-sode, 78, 169.
 Ep-i-so'di-al.
 Ep-i-sod'ic.
 Ep-i-sod'ic-al.
 Ep-i-spas'tic.
 Ep'i-sperm.
 E-pis'tle (-pis'tl), 162,
 171.
 E-pis'to-la-ry, 72.
 Ep-is-to'l'ic.
 Ep-is-to'l'ic-al.
 E-pis-to-lo-graph'ic.
 E-pis-to-log'ra-phy.
 E-pis'tro-phe, 163.
 Ep'i-style.
 Ep'i-tāph (-tāf'), [not
 ep'i-tāf, 127, 153.]
 Ep-i-ta'ph-an.
 Ep-i-taph'ic.
 E-pit'a-sis.
 Ep-i-tha-la'mi-um.
 Ep-i-thet, 78, 169.
 Ep-i-thet'ic.
 E-pit'o-me (163) [pit' E-
 pit'o-mes (-mez).]
 E-pit'o-mist.
 E-pit'o-mize, 202.
 E-pit'o-miz-ed, 183.
 E-pit'o-miz-er.
 E-pit'o-miz-ing.
 Ep'i-trite.
 E-pit'ro-pe, 163.
 Ep-i-zo'an.
 Ep-i-zo-ot'ic.
 Ep'och (ep'ok) [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; ep'ok, or
 ep'ok, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Ep'o-cha (-ka).
 Ep'ode [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd., ep'od, or ep'od,
 Wk. 155.]
 Ep-od'ic [so Gd.; e-pod'-
 ik, Wr. 155.]
 Ep-o-pee', 122.
 Eprouvette (Fr.) (a-
 proo-ve't').
 Ep-u-lot'ic.
 Ep-u-ra'tion.
 E-qua-bil'i-ty (ē-kwa-),
 or Eq-ua-bil'i-ty (ēk-
 wa-), 171.
 E'qua-ble (ē'kwa-bl), or
 Eq'ua-ble (ēk'wa-bl)
 (34, 164) ē'kwa-bl,
 Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.,
 ek'wa-bl, Sm. 155.]

E'qua-bly (ē'kwa-), or
 Eq'ua-bly (ēk'wa-).
 E'qual, 34, 52.
 [E-qual-ed, 203. — See
 Equalled.]
 [E-qual-ing, 203. —
 See Equaling.]
 E-qual'i-ty (-kwol'),
 169.
 E-qual-i-za'tion.
 E'qual-ize, 202.
 E'qual-ized, 183.
 E'qual-iz-ing.
 E'qualled (ē'kwald)
 [E-qual-ed, Wb. Gd.
 203. — See 177, and
 Note E, p. 70.]
 E'qual-ling [E-qual-
 ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 E'qual-ly, 93, 170.
 [E-qual-ing, 203.
 — See Equiangular.]
 E-qua-nim'i-ty, 169,
 171.
 E-qua'tion, 34, 52.
 E-qua'tor, 171.
 E-qua-to'ri-al [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; ek-wa-
 to'ri-al, Sm. 155.]
 Eq'uer-ry (ēk'wer-y, or
 e-kwer'y) (171, 190)
 [so Wr.; ek'wer-y,
 Sm.; e-kwer'y, Wk.
 Gd. 155.] [E-quer-y,
 203.]
 E-ques'tri-an.
 E-ques'tri-an-ism
 (-izm).
 E-qui-an'gu-lar (-ang'-)
 [so Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 ek-wi-ang'gu-lar, Sm.
 155.]
 E-qui-dis'tant [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; ek-wi-
 dis'tant, Sm. 155.]
 E-qui-lat'er-al [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; ek-wi-
 lat'er-al, Sm. 155.]
 E-qui-li'brate [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; ek-wi-
 li'brat, Sm. 155.]
 E-qui-li'brat-ed.
 E-qui-li'brat-ing.
 E-qui-li-bra'tion.
 E-qui-l'i-rist, 169.
 E-qui-lib'ri-um (171) [so
 Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 ek-wi-līb'ri-um, Sm.
 155.]
 E-qui-mul'ti-ple (164)
 [so Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 ek-wi-mul'ti-pl, Sm.
 155.]

E-qui'nal.
 E'quine, 34, 52.
 E-qui-noc'tial (-shal)
 [so Wk. Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; ek-wi-nok'shal,
 Sm. 155.]
 E'qui-nox [so Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; ek-wi-noks,
 Sm. 155.]
 E-quip', 16, 34, 52.
 Eq'ui-page (ēk'wi-), 171.
 [not e-kwip'aj, 153.]
 E-quip'ment.
 E'qui-poise (-poiz)
 (71) [so Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; ek-wi-poiz,
 Sm. 155.]
 E-qui-pol'ence (169,
 170) [so Wk. Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; ek-wi-pol'ens,
 Sm. 155.]
 E-qui-pol'len-cy.
 E-qui-pol'lent [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; ek-wi-
 pol'lent, Sm. 155.]
 E-qui-pon'der-ance [so
 Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.,
 ek-wi-pon'der-ans,
 Sm. 155.]
 E-qui-pon'der-ant.
 E-quip'ped' (-kwipt),
 165, 176; Note C,
 p. 34.
 E-quip'ping.
 Eq-ui-se'tum (ēk-wi-).
 E-qui'o-nance [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; ek-wi-so-
 nans, Sm. 155.]
 Eq'ui-ta-ble (ēk'wi-ta-
 bl), 122, 164, 171.
 Eq'ui-ta-bly (ēk'wi-).
 Eq'ui-tant (ēk'wi-).
 Eq-ui-ta'tion (ēk-wi-).
 Eq'ui-ty (ēk'wi-ty).
 E-quiv'a-lence, 169.
 E-quiv'a-len-cy.
 E-quiv'a-lent.
 E-quiv'o-cal, 171.
 E-quiv'o-cal-ly.
 E-quiv'o-cate, 73.
 E-quiv'o-cāt-ed, 183.
 E-quiv'o-cāt-ing.
 E-quiv'o-ca'tion.
 E-quiv'o-cāt-or.
 E-quiv'o-ca-to-ry.
 Eq'ui-voke (ēk'wi-).
 E-qui-voque' (Fr.) (a-ke-
 vok').
 E-quiv'o-rous.
 E'ra, 13, 49, N.; 72.
 E-rad'i-ca-ble, 164.
 E-rad'i-cate, 73, 169.
 E-rad'i-cāt-ed, 183.

fall; ē as in there; ō as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

E-rad/i-cāt-ing.
 E-rad-i-ca'tiou, 112.
 E-rad/i-cāt-ive (sī) [so Sm.; *e-rad/i-ka tīe*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 E-rās'a-ble, 164, 183.
 E-rase', 23.
 E-rased' (-rās't'), 183.
 E-rās'er.
 E-rās'ing.
 E-ra'sion (-zhun).
 E-rā'sure (-zhur), 171.
 Ere (*ēr*), *ad. & prep.* before. [See *Air*, Heir, 160.]
 E-rect', 15.
 E-rect'a-ble, 164.
 E-rect'ed.
 E-rect'ile, 152.
 E-rect'ing.
 E-rect'ion.
 E-r'e-mite.
 E-r-e-mit'ic.
 E-r-e-mit'ic-al.
 E-r'e-thism (-thizm), 136.
 E-r-e-this'tic.
 E-r'got, 21, N.
 E-r'got-ism (-izm).
 E-r-i-om'e-ter (108) [so Sm. Wr.; *ē-ri-om'e-tur*, Gd. 155.]
 E-r'mine (152) [Er-min in, 203.]
 E-r'mined (-mīnd), 150, 171, 183.
 E-rode', 24.
 E-rōd'ed, 183.
 E-rōd'ent.
 E-rōd'ing.
 E-rose' (-rōs'), 121.
 E-ro'sion (-zhun).
 E-ro'sive, 84.
 E-rot'ic, 109.
 E-rot'ic-al, 108.
 E-ro-to-ma'ni-a.
 E-ro-tom'a-ny.
 [Erpetology, 203. — See Herpetology.]
 Err, 21, N.; 171, 175.
 E-r'rand (170) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ēr-rand*, Wk. 155.]
 ⚠ Though Walker pronounces this word *ar-rand*, he says, that it "might, perhaps, without pedantry, be more properly pronounced as it is written."
 E-r'rant.
 E-r'rant-ry.
 E-r'a'ta (L.), *n. pl.* [See Erratum.]

E-rat'ic, 109.
 E-rat'ic-al, 108.
 E-r'a'tum (L.) [pl. E-r'a'ta, 198.]
 E-r'rhine (-rīn), 162, 171.
 Erred (*erd*), 21, N.; 171.
 Err'ing.
 E-r-ro'ne-oūs.
 E-r'ror, 15, 66, N.; 88.
 Erse, 21, N.; 171.
 E-r-u-bes'cence, 89.
 E-r-u-bes'cen-cy, 89, 169.
 E-r-u-bes'cent, 89.
 E-ruc-ta'tion.
 E-r'u-dite (89) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *ēr-u-dit'*, Wk.; *ēr'u-dit*, or *ēr'u-dit*, Wr. 155.]
 E-r-u-dit'ion (-dīsh'un).
 E-ru'gi-noūs (-roo'f-) [E-ruginous, 203.]
 E-rupt'ed.
 E-rup'tion.
 E-rup'tive, 84.
 E-r-y-sip'e-las, 169, 171.
 E-r-y-si-pe'l'a-toūs, 116.
 E-r-y-the'ma.
 E-r-y-the-mat'ic.
 E-r-y-them'a-toūs.
 E-s-ca-lade', *n. & v.* 122.
 E-s-ca-lād'ed.
 E-s-ca-lād'ing.
 Escal'op (*skol'up*) [so Wk. Gd.; *skol'op*, or *es-kol'up*, Wr. 155. [Scallop, Scollop, 203.]
 ⚠ The more common form of spelling this word, at the present time, is *scallop*.
 E-s-ca-pade', 122.
 E-s-cape' (23) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *e-skāp'*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 E-s-cāped' (*es-kāpt'*), 165, 183; Note C, p. 34.
 E-s-cape'ment.
 E-s-cāp'ing.
 E-s-carp', *n. & v.*
 E-s-carped' (-karp't'), 165.
 E-s-carp'ing.
 E-s-carp'ment.
 Each a-lot' (*esh-a-lot'*) [so Sm. Gd.; *sha-lot'*, Wk.; *esh-a-lot'*, or *sha-lot'*, Wr. 155.] [Shalot, 203.]
 E-s'char (-kar), 52, 171.
 E-s-cha-rot'ic (-ka-), 109.
 E-s-cha-to'l'o-gy (-ka-).
 E-s-chēat', *n. & v.*

E-s-chēat'a-ble, 164.
 E-s-chēat'age.
 E-s-chēat'ed.
 E-s-chēat'ing.
 E-s-chēat'or.
 E-s-chew' (-chōo'), 19, 26.
 E-s-chewed' (-chōod'), 165.
 E-s-chew'ing (-chōo'-)
 E-s'cort, *n.* 103, 161.
 E-s-cort', *v.* 193, 161.
 E-s-cort'ed.
 E-s-cort'ing.
 E-s-cri-toir' (*es-kre-twoor'*) [so Wb. Gd.; *es-kru-tōr'*, Wk. 145.]
 E-s-cri-toire (Fr.) (*es-kre-twoor'*) [so Wr.; *es-kre-twar'*, Sm. 154, 155.]
 ⚠ Walker, Webster, and Goodrich give only the Anglicized form of this word (*escriitor*). Smart and Worcester give only the French form (*escri-toire*).
 E-s-cri-to'ri-al.
 E-s-cu-la'pi-an, 169.
 E-s'cu-lent.
 E-s-cu'ri-al, 169.
 E-s-cutch'eon (-kuch'-un), 171.
 E-s-cutch'ioned (-kuch'-und).
 [Esophagus, 203. — See Esophagus.]
 E-s-o-tēr'ic, 100.
 E-s-o-tēr'ic-al, 108.
 E-s-o-tēr'i-cism (-izm).
 E-s-pal'ter (-yur), 171.
 E-s-pū'cial (-pesh'al), 231.
 E-s-pū'cial-ly (-pesh'al-), 171.
 E-s-pied', 99, 186.
 E-s'pi-o-nage (*es'pi-o-nāj*, or *es'pi-o-nāzh*) [so Wr. Gd.; *es'pī-o-nāzh*, Sm. 155.]
 E-s-pla-nade', 122.
 E-s-pou'sal (-zal), 171.
 E-s-pou'sals (-zals).
 E-s-pouse' (-pouz').
 E-s-poused' (-pouz'd), 183.
 E-s-pous'er (-pouz'-).
 E-s-pous'ing (-pouz'-).
 E-s-prit de corps (Fr.) (*es-pre'duh-kōr'*).
 E-s-py', 25.
 E-s-py'ing.

Es'qui-man (*es'ki-mə*)
[pl. Es'qui-maux
(-mə, or -məz), 196.]
Es-quire' (-kwīr').
Es'say, *n.* 161.
Es-say', *v.* 161.
Es-sayed' (-sād'), 187.
Es-say'ing.
Es'say-ist, or Es-sāy'-
ist [so Wr.; *es-sā-ist*,
Sm.; *es-sā-ist*, Wk.
Wb. Gd. 155.]
Es'sence, 170, 171.
Es'senced (-sens), 183.
Es-senc'ing.
Es-sen'tial (-shāl).
Es-sen-ti-al'i-ty (-shī-
ty).
Es-sen'tial-ly (-shāl-
ly), 170.
Es-tab'lish, 104.
Es-tab'lished (-līsh).
Es-tab'lish-ing.
Es-tab'lish-ment.
Es-ta-let'.
Es-ta-fette' (Fr.).
es Smart gives only
the English form of this
word (*estafette*). Worcester
only the French form (*es-
tâfette*). Goodrich gives
both forms.
Es-tate', 23.
Es-teem', 13.
Es-teem'a-ble, 164.
Es-teemed' (-tēmd'),
165.
Es-teem'ing.
[Esthetic, 203. — See
Æsthetic.]
Es'ti-ma-ble, 164, 171.
Es'ti-mate, *n.* & *v.* 73.
Es'ti-mat-ed, 183.
Es'ti-mat-ing.
Es'ti-mat'ion, 112.
Es'ti-mat-ive, 84.
Es'ti-mat-or, 183.
Es'ti-val, 78.
Es-ti-va'tion [Æsti-
va'tion, 203.]
Es-top'.
Es-topped' (-topt').
Es-top'pel [E stop-
ple, E stopel, 203.]
Es-to'vers (-vurz), *n.*
pl.
Es-trāde' (Fr.) (*es-trād'*)
[so Sm. Wr.; *es-
trād'*, Wb. Gd. 154,
155.]
Es-tränge', 23, 45.
Es-tränged', 165.
Es-tränge-ment, 185.
Es-träng'ing, (-trānj'-)

Es-tra-pade', 122.
Es-tray', 23.
Es-tréat'.
Es-tréat'ed.
Es-tréat'ing.
Es-trepe-ment.
Est'u-a-ry, 72.
Étagère (Fr.) (*a-tā-
zhēr'*).
Etch (*ech*), 15, 44; Note
D, p. 37.
Etched (*echt*), Note C,
p. 34.
Etch'er (*ech'*), 77.
Etch'ing (*ech'*).
E-ter'nal, 21, Note.
E-ter'nal-ly, 170.
E-ter'ni-ty, 78, 93, 169.
E-ter'nize, 202.
E-ter'nized, 183.
E-ter'niz-ing.
E-te'si-an (-zhī-an) [so
Sm. Wr.; *e-te'shan*,
Wb. Gd. 155.]
E'ther, 13, 37, 77.
E-the-re-al, 49, N.; 169.
E-the-re-al-ize, 202.
E-the-re-al-ized, 183.
E-the-re-al-iz-ing.
E-thēr-i-fi-ca'tion.
E-thēr'i-form, 169.
E-ther-i-za'tion.
E'ther-ize, 202.
E'ther-ized, 183.
E'ther-iz-ing.
Eth'ic, 15, 37.
Eth'ic-al, 108.
Eth'ics.
E-thi-op'i-an, 169.
E-thi-op'ic.
Eth'moid.
Eth-moid'al.
Eth'nic.
Eth'nic-al, 108.
Eth-nog'ra-pher, 108.
Eth-no-graph'ic.
Eth-no-graph'ic-al.
Eth-nog'ra-phy, 108.
Eth-no-log'ic (-loj'-).
Eth-nol'o-gist, 108.
Eth-nol'o-gy.
E'ti-o-late, 73, 122.
E'ti-o-lat-ed, 183.
E'ti-o-lat-ing.
E-ti-o-la'tion, 112.
E-ti-o-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
E-ti-ol'o-gy, 108.
Et-i-quette' (-ket'), 122.
Et-ne'an, 110.
E-trus'can.
Étus (Fr.) (*et-əs'*) [so
Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.;
a-tus', Wb. 154, 155.]

es Webster and Good-
rich, besides this French
form of the word, give also
the Anglicized form Et-
wee.
Et-y-mo-log'ic (-loj'-).
Et-y-mo-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
Et-y-mo-log'ic-al-ly
(-loj'-).
Et-y-mol'o-gist, 108.
Et-y-mol'o-gy, 108, 170.
Et'y-mol [Gr. ἔ L. pl.
Et'y-ma; Eng. pl. Et'-
y-mons (-mons), 196.]
Eū-cha-rist (*u'ka-*), 171.
Eū-cha-rist'ic (*u'ka-*).
Eū-cha-rist'ic-al (*u'ka-*).
Eū-chy-my (*u'ky-*).
Eū-cra-sy, 169.
Eū-cre (*u'kur*), 164, 171.
Eū-di-om'e-try, 108.
Eū-di-o-met'ric.
Eū-di-o-met'ric-al.
Eū-di-om'e-try, 108.
Eū-lo-gist, 108.
Eū-lo-gist'ic, 169.
Eū-lo-gist'ic-al, 108.
Eū-lo-gi-um, 169.
Eū-lo-gize, 202.
Eū-lo-gized, 183.
Eū-lo-giz-ing.
Eū-lo-gy, 26, 93.
Eū-no-my.
Eū-nuch (-nuk).
Eū-pa-to-ry, 86.
Eū-pep'sy [so Sm. Wb.
Gd.; *u'pep-sy*, Wk.;
u'pep-sy, or *u'pep'sy*,
Wr. 155.]
Eū-pep'tic.
Eū-phe-mism (-mizm),
136, 169.
Eū-phe-mist.
Eū-phe-mist'ic.
Eū-phe-mist'ic-al.
Eū-phon'ic, 109.
Eū-phon'ic-al, 108.
Eū-pho-ni-ous, 169.
Eū-pho-nism (-nizm).
Eū-pho-ny, 86, 93.
Eū-phra-sy, 169.
Eū-phu-ism (-izm).
Eū-phu-lat.
Eū-phu-lat'ic.
Eū-plas'tic, 109.
Eū-ri'pus, or Eū'ri-pus
[so Wr.; *u-ri'pus*,
Wk. Gd.; *u-ri'pus*,
Sm. 155.]
Eū-roc'ly-don.
Eū-rope, 171.
Eū-ro-pe'an (110) [not
u-ro'pe-an, 153.]

fall; ē as in there; ōō as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Eū'ryth-my** [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *u-rith'my*, Sm. 155 [Eurithmy], Sm. 203.]
Eū-sta'chi-an (-kt-).
 Eū'style.
Eū-ter'pe-an, 110, 169.
Eū-tha-na'si-a (-shī-a).
Eū'than-ā-sy (-zy) or **Eū'than'a-sy** [*u'than-ā-zy*, Sm.; *u'than'a-sy*, Wk.; *u'than'a-sy*, or *u'than-ā-zy*, Wr.; *u'tha-nā-sy*, or *u'than'a-sy*, Gd. 155.]
E-vac'u-ant.
E-vac'u-ate, 73, 80.
E-vac'u-āt-ed, 183.
E-vac'u-āt-ing.
E-vac'u-a'tion, 112.
E-vac'u-āt-ive [so Sm.; *e-vak'u-a-tiv*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
E-vac'u-āt-or.
E-vade', 23.
E-vād'ed, 188.
E-vād'ing.
Ev-a-nes'cence, 171.
Ev-a-nes'cent.
Ev-an-gel'ic.
Ev-an-gel'ic-al, or **Ev-an-gel'ic-al** [so Wr.; *e-van-jel'ik-al*, Wb. Gd.; *ev-an-jel'ik-al*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
Ev-an-gel'ic-al-ly.
Ev-an-gel'i-cism (-sizm).
Ev-an-gel'ism (-izm).
Ev-an-gel'ist.
Ev-an-gel'ize.
Ev-an-gel'ized, 183.
Ev-an-gel'iz-ing.
E-vap'o-ra-ble, 164.
E-vap'o-rate, 73.
E-vap'o-rāt-ed.
E-vap'o-rāt-ing.
E-vap'o-ra'tion.
E-vap'o-ra-tive.
E-vas'ion (-zhun).
E-vas'ive, 84.
Eve, 13.
E-vec'tion.
E'ven (*e'vn*), 149.
E'vened (*e'vnd*), 150.
E'ven-ing (*e'vn*-).
E'ven-ness (*e'vn*-), 66, N.
E-vent', 15.
E-vent'ful (-fōl).
E-ven-tra'tion.
E-vent'u-al.
E-vent'u-al'i-ty.
E-vent'u-al-ly.
Ev'er, 15, 77.
Ev'er-glade.
Ev'er-green.
Ev'er-last'ing.
Ev'er-liv'ing.
Ev'er-more'.
E-ver'sion.
E-ver'sive, 21, N.
Ev'er-y, 132, 233, Exc.
Ev'er-y-whēre.
E-vict'.
E-vict'ed.
E-vict'ing.
E-vic'tion.
Ev'i-dence, 169.
Ev'i-dence'd (-denst').
Ev'i-denc'ing.
Ev'i-dent, 169.
E'vil (*e'vl*), 149.
E'vil-do'er (*e'vl-doo'*).
E-vince', 16.
E-vince'd (-vinst').
E-ving'i-ble, 164.
E-ving'ing.
E-vis'cer-ate, 73.
E-vis'cer-āt-ed.
E-vis'cer-āt-ing.
E-vis'cer-a'tion.
E-vok'e', 24.
E-voked' (-vokt').
Ev-o-lut'ic, 109.
Ev-o-lu'tion.
Ev'o-lute, 170.
Ev-o-lu'tion.
E-volve' (-volv'), 18.
E-volved' (-vold'), 183.
E-volv'ing.
E-vul'sion.
Ewe (*yoo*) (171), *n.* a female sheep. [See You, 160.] [pl. Ewes. — See Use, 100.]
Ewer (*yoor*) (171), *n.* a kind of pitcher. [See Your, 160.]
Ew'ry (*yoo'ry*), 49, N.
Ex-aq'er-bate (*egz-as'*-) (137) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *eks-a-ser'bat*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Ex-aq'er-bāt-ed (*egz*-).
Ex-aq'er-bāt-ing (*egz*-).
Ex-aq'er-ba'tion (*egz*-).
Ex-act' (*egz*-), 40, 137.
Ex-act'ed (*egz*-).
Ex-act'er (*egz*-) [E x-actor, 203.]
Ex-act'ing (*egz*-).
Ex-ac'tion (*egz*-).
Ex-act'or (*egz*-) [E x-actor, 203.]
Ex-ag'ger-ate (*egz-aj'*-), 45, 171.
Ex-ag'ger-āt-ed (*egz-aj'*-), 183.
Ex-ag'ger-āt-ing (*egz-aj'*-).
Ex-ag-ger-a'tion (*egz-aj'*-).
Ex-ālt' (*egz*-), 17, 137.
Ex-ālt-a'tion (*egz*-).
Ex-ālt'ed (*egz*-).
Ex-am'in-a-ble (*egz*-), 164.
Ex-am-in-a'tion (*egz*-).
Ex-am'ine (*egz*-), 152.
Ex-am'ined (*egz*-), 166.
Ex-am'in-er (*egz*-), 183.
Ex-am'in-ing (*egz*-).
Ex-am'ple (*egz-am'pl*) (137, 164) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *egz-am'pl*, Wr. 155.]
Ex-an'them (*egz*-).
Ex-an-thē'ma (Gr.) [pl. *Ex-an-them'a-ta*, 198.]
Ex-an-them'a-to'is.
Ex-an-thē'sis, 125.
Ex'arch (-ark).
Ex'arch-ate (-ark-) [so Wr.; *eks-ark'at*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Ex-as'per-ate (*egz*-).
Ex-as'per-āt-ed (*egz*-).
Ex-as'per-āt-ing (*egz*-).
Ex-as-per-a'tion (*egz*-).
Ex-can-des'cence, 171.
Ex-can-des'cent.
Ex-car'nate, *a.* & *v.*
Ex-car'nāt-ed, 183.
Ex-car'nāt-ing.
Ex-car-ni-fl-ca'tion.
Ex ca-thē'dra (L.).
 "The Latin will allow of *ca-thē'dra* or *ca-thē'dra*, but the latter is most common in English." Goodrich.
Ex'ca-vate (137) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *eks-kā'vat*, Wk.; *eks-ka'vat*, or *eks-kā'vat*, Wr. 155.]
Ex'ca-vāt-ed, 183.
Ex'ca-vāt-ing.
Ex-ca-vā'tion, 112.
Ex'ca-vāt-or.
Ex-ceed', 13, 137, 169.
Ex-ceed'ed.
Ex-ceed'ing.
Ex-cel', 15, 137.
Ex-celled', 166, 176.
Ex'cel-lence, 170, 177.
Ex'cel-len-cy, 169.

Ex'cel-lent.
 Ex-cel'ling.
 [Ex-centric, 203.—
 See Eccentric.]
 Ex-cept', 15.
 Ex-cept'ed.
 Ex-cept'ing.
 Ex-cep'tion.
 Ex-cep'tion-a-ble, 164.
 Ex-cep'tion-al.
 Ex-cept'ive, 84.
 Ex-cept'or.
 Ex-cept' [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *eks-scrpt'*,
eks-scrpt', Wr. 155.]
Ex-cerp'ta (L.), n. pl.
 Ex-cess', 121, 137, 171.
 Ex-cess'ive, 84.
 Ex-change', 23.
 Ex-chänge-a-bil'i-ty.
 Ex-chänge'a-ble, 183.
 Ex-chäng'er (-chängj').
 Ex-cheq'uer (-chek'ur),
 171.
 Ex-cise'a-ble (-siz'), 164.
 Ex-cise' (-siz'), n. & v.
 Ex-cised' (-sized'), 160.
 Ex-cise'man (-siz'),
 166.
 Ex-cis'ing (-siz').
 Ex-ci'sion' (-sizhun).
 Ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty, 160.
 Ex-cit'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Ex-cit'ant, or Ex'ci-
 tant [so Wr.; *eks-sit'*-
 ant, Wb. Gd.; *eks'si-*
 tant, Sm. 155.]
 Ex-ci-ta'tion.
 Ex-cit'a-tive, 84.
 Ex-cit'a-to-ry, 86.
 Ex-cite', 25, 137.
 Ex-cit'ed, 183.
 Ex-cite'ment, 185.
 Ex-cit'er.
 Ex-cit'ing.
 Ex-claim', 23.
 Ex-claim'ed, 165.
 Ex-claim'ing.
 Ex-cla-ma'tion, 171.
 Ex-clam'a-tive.
 Ex-clam'a-to-ry, 86.
 Ex-clude', 26.
 Ex-clud'ed, 183.
 Ex-clud'ing.
 Ex-clu'sion (-zhun).
 Ex-clu'sion-ist (-zhun-).
 Ex-clu'sive, 84.
 Ex-cog'i-tate (-koj').
 Ex-cog'i-tat-ed (-koj').
 Ex-cog'i-tat-ing (-koj').
 Ex-cog-i-ta'tion (-koj').
 Ex-com-mu'ni-ca-ble,
 164.

Ex-com-mu'ni-cate.
 Ex-com-mu'ni-cat-ed.
 Ex-com-mu'ni-cat-ing.
 Ex-com-mu-ni-ca'tion.
 Ex-co'ri-ate, 49, N.
 Ex-co'ri-at-ed, 183.
 Ex-co'ri-at-ing.
 Ex-co-ri-a'tion.
 Ex-cor-ti-ca'tion.
 Ex'cre-ment.
 Ex-cre-ment'al.
 Ex-cre-men-ti'tious
 (-tish'us).
 Ex-cre-s'cence, 171.
 Ex-cre-s'cent.
 Ex-crete', 13, 137.
 Ex-cret'ed, 183.
 Ex-cret'ing.
 Ex-cre-tion.
 Ex-cret'ive, or Ex'ere-
 tive [*eks-kret'iv*, Sm.;
eks'kre-tiv, Wk. Wb.
 Gd.; *eks'kre-tiv*, or
eks-kret'iv, Wr. 155.]
 Ex-cret'o-ry, or Ex'
 cre-to-ry [*eks-kret'o-*
ry, Sm.; *eks'kre-to-*
ry, Wk. Wb. Gd.;
eks'kre-to-ry, or *eks-*
kret'o-ry, Wr. 155.]
 Ex-cru'ci-ate (-kroo'sh-
 at) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
eks-kre'shat, Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Ex-cru'ci-at-ed (-kroo'-
 shi-).
 Ex-cru'ci-at-ing (-kroo'-
 shi-).
 Ex-cru-ci-a'tion (-kroo'-
 shi-).
 Ex-cul'pate, 73, 137.
 Ex-cul'pat-ed, 183.
 Ex-cul'pat-ing.
 Ex-cul-pa'tion, 112.
 Ex-cul'pa-to-ry, 86.
 Ex-cür'rent, 170.
 Ex-cur'sion.
 Ex-cur'sive.
 Ex-cüs'a-ble (-küz'),
 183.
 Ex-cüs'a-to-ry (küz').
 Ex-cüse, n. 26, 161.
 Ex-cuse' (-küz'), v. 136,
 137, 161.
 Ex-cused' (-küzd'), 183.
 Ex-cüs'ing (-küz').
 Ex'e-cra-ble, 164.
 Ex'e-cra-bly, 93.
 Ex'e-crate, 137, 169.
 Ex'e-crät-ed.
 Ex'e-crät-ing.
 Ex-e-cra'tion.
 Ex'e-cra-to-ry (86) [so

Wr. Wb. Gd.; *eks'e-*
crät-o-ry, Sm. 155.]
 Ex'e-cute, 169.
 Ex'e-cüt-ed, 183.
 Ex'e-cüt-er [Ex'ecu-
 tor, 203.]
 Ex'e-cüt-ing.
 Ex-e-cu'tion, 112.
 Ex-e-cu'tion-er.
 Ex-ec'u-tive (*egz-*), 40,
 N.; 84, 137.
 Ex-ec'u-tor (*egz-*) [Ex-
 e-cu-tor, 203.]
 Ex-ec-u-to'ri-al (*egz-*).
 Ex-ec'u-to-ry (*egz-*).
 Ex-ec'u-trix (*egz-*).
 Ex-e-ge'sis (Gr.), 113.
 Ex'e-gete.
 Ex-e-get'ic, 109.
 Ex-e-get'ic-al, 106.
 Ex-em'plar (*egz-*), 137.
 Ex'em-pla-ry (*egz-*),
 107, 137.

This word, as pro-
 nounced by all the ortho-
 pias, is an exception to the
 general rule by which *x* at
 the end of an accented syl-
 lable has the sound of *ks*.
 It is sounded as *gz* in *ex-*
emplary, because it has
 that sound in the primi-
 tive *exemplar*.

Ex-em-pli-fi-ca'tion
 (*egz-*), 112, 116.
 Ex-em'plif-ied (*egz-*),
 99.
 Ex-em'pli-fy (*egz-*), 94.
 Ex-em'pli-fy-ing (*egz-*).
 Ex-empt' (*egz-empt'*),
 137, 162.
 Ex-emp'tion (*egz-emp-*).
Ex-e-qua'tur (L.).
 Ex-e'qui-al.
 Ex'e-quis (-kwiz), n.
 pl. 171.
 Ex'er-cise (-siz), 137.
 Ex'er-cised (-sized), 183.
 Ex'er-cis'a-ble (-siz'),
 164.
 Ex-ergue' (*egz-erg'*),
 171.
 Ex-ert' (*egz-*), 21, N.;
 137.
 Ex-ert'ed (*egz-*).
 Ex-ert'ing (*egz-*).
 Ex-er'tion (*egz-*).
 Ex-fo'li-ate.
 Ex-fo'li-at-ed, 183.
 Ex-fo'li-at-ing.
 Ex-fo'li-a'tion.
 Ex-fo'li-a-tive.

all; é as in there; öb as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Ex-häl'a-ble (*egz-*), 137, 164.
 Ex-häl'ant (*egz-*), 183.
 Ex-ha-la'tion (*egz-*).
 Ex-hale' (*egz-*), 23, 137, 139.
 Ex-häled' (*egz-*), 183.
 Ex-hül'ing (*egz-*).
 Ex-häust' (*egz-*), 17, 137, 139.
 Ex-häust'ed (*egz-*).
 Ex-häust'i-ble (*egz-*), 164, 169, 171.
 Ex-häust'ing (*egz-*).
 Ex-häust'ion (*egz-häust'yun*), 171.
 Ex-häust'ive (*egz-*), 84.
 Ex-hib'it (*egz-*), 137, 139.
 Ex-hib'it-ed (*egz-*).
 Ex-hib'it-er (*egz-*).
 Ex-hib'it-ing (*egz-*).
 Ex-hi-bl'tion (*-bish'un*), 171, 231, Exc.
 Ex-hib'it-ive (*egz-*), 84.
 Ex-hib'it-o-ry (*egz-*).
 Ex-hil'a-rant (*egz-*).
 Ex-hil'a-rate (*egz-*), 139.
 Ex-hil'a-rät-ed (*egz-*).
 Ex-hil'a-rät-ing (*egz-*).
 Ex-hil-a-ra'tion (*egz-*).
 Ex-hort' (*egz-*), 17, 137, 139.
 Ex-hor-ta'tion (*eks-*).
 Ex-hort'a-tive (*egz-*).
 Ex-hort'a-to-ry (*egz-*).
 Ex-hort'er (*egz-*).
 Ex-hu-ma'tion (*eks-*).
 Ex-hume' (*egz-*), 26, 137, 139.
 Ex-humed' (*egz-hämd'*), 183.
 Ex-hüm'ing (*egz-*).
 [E x i c c a t e, 203. — See E x s i c c a t e.]
 Ex'i-gence, 137, 169.
 Ex'i-gen-cy, 169.
 Ex'i-gent.
 Ex-i-gu'i-ty, 169.
 Ex-ig'u-ous.
 Ex'ile (*eks'il*), *n.* 81, 137.
 Ex'ile (*eks'il*), *v.* [so Sm. Gd.; *eg-zil'*, Wk.; *eg-zil'*, or *eks'il*, Wr. 155.]
 Ex-ile' (*eg-zil'*), *a.* [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *eks'il*, Gd. 155.]
 "Authority is certainly on the side of the ultimate accent; but it may be questioned whether it is not contrary to analogy." Walker.
 Ex'iled, 183.
 Ex'il-ing.
 Ex-il'i-ty (*egz-*).
 Ex-ist' (*egz-*), 137.
 Ex-ist'ed (*egz-*).
 Ex-ist'ence (*egz-*), 169.
 Ex-ist'ent (*egz-*).
 Ex-ist'ing (*egz-*).
 Ex'it, 137.
 Ex-mayor (*-ma'ur*, or *-mër'*), 222, N.
 Ex'ode.
 Ex'o-dus.
 Ex of: f'i'ci-o (L.) (*eks-of-fish'io*).
 Ex'o-gen.
 Ex-og'en-ous (*-oj'*).
 Ex-on'er-ate (*egz-*), 137.
 Ex-on'er-ät-ed (*egz-*), 183.
 Ex-on'er-ät-ing (*egz-*).
 Ex-on'er-a'tion (*egz-*).
 Ex-on'er-ät-ive (*egz-*) [so Sm.; *egz-on'ur-ät-ive*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ex-o-phyl'lois, or Ex-oph'yli-ous. [See Ade-nophyllous.]
 Ex'o-ra-ble, 164.
 Ex-or'bi-tance (*egz-*).
 Ex-or'bi-tan-cy (*egz-*), 169.
 Ex-or'bi-tant (*egz-*).
 Ex-or-cise (*-aur-siz*) (202) [not *eks-or'siz*, 135.]
 Ex-or-cised (*-sizd*), 183.
 Ex-or-cis-er (*-siz-*).
 Ex-or-cis-ing (*-siz-*).
 Ex-or-cism (*-sizm*), 136.
 Ex-or-cist.
 Ex-or'di-al (*egz-*).
 Ex'os-mose [so Sm. Gd.; *eks-os-mös'*, Wr. 155.]
 Ex-os'se-ous [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *eks-osh'us*, Sm. (See § 26); *eks-osh'e-us*, Wk. 155.]
 Ex-os-to'sis, 109, 125.
 Ex-o-tër'ic, 109.
 Ex-o-tër'ic-al, 108.
 Ex-ot'ic.
 Ex-ot'ic-al.
 Ex-ot'i-cism (*-sizm*).
 Ex-pand', 10, 137.
 Ex-pand'ed.
 Ex-pand'ing.
 Ex-panse', 10, 137.
 Ex-pan-si-bil'i-ty.
 Ex-pan'si-ble, 164.
 Ex-pan'sion.
 Ex-pan'sive, 84.
 Ex-pe-di'tious (*-dish-us*).
 Ex-pa'ti-ate (*-shì ät*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *eks-pa'shät*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ex-pa'ti-ät-ed (*-shì-*).
 Ex-pa'ti-ät-ing (*-shì-*).
 Ex-pa-ti-a'tion (*-shì-*).
 Ex-pa'ti-ät-or (*-shì-*).
 Ex-pa'ti-a-to-ry (*-shì-*).
 Ex-pa'tri-ate.
 Ex-pa'tri-ät-ed, 183.
 Ex-pa'tri-ät-ing.
 Ex-pa-tri-a'tion.
 Ex-pect', 15, 137.
 Ex-pect'ance, 169.
 Ex-pect'an-cy, 169.
 Ex-pect'ant.
 Ex-pect-a'tion.
 Ex-pect'ed, 160.
 Ex-pect'er.
 Ex-pect'ing.
 Ex-pect'ing-rant.
 Ex-pect'o-rate, 73.
 Ex-pect'o-rät-ed.
 Ex-pect'o-rät-ing.
 Ex-pec-to-rä'tion.
 Ex-pect'o-rät-ive (84) [so Sm.; *eks-pek'to-rät-iv*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ex-pe'di-ence.
 Ex-pe'di-en-cy, 169.
 Ex-pe'di-ent [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *eks-pe'di-ent*, or *eks-pe'ji-ent*, Wk. 155.]
 Ex'pe-dite.
 Ex'pe-dit-ed, 183.
 Ex'pe-dit-ing.
 Ex-pe-di'tion (*-dish-un*) 231, Exc.
 Ex-pe-di'tion-a-ry (*-dish-un*), 72.
 Ex-pe-di'tious (*-dish-us*).
 Ex-pel', 15, 137.
 Ex-pel'la-ble, 164, 176.
 Ex-pelled' (*-peld'*), 165.
 Ex-pel'ler, 176.
 Ex-pel'ling.
 Ex-pend', 15, 137.
 Ex-pend'ed.
 Ex-pend'ing.
 Ex-pend'i-ture, 169.
 Ex-pense', 15, 137.
 Ex-pen'sive, 84.
 Ex-pe'ri-ence, 169.
 Ex-pe'ri-enced (*-enst*).
 Ex-pe'ri-enc-ing, 183.
 Ex-për'i-ment, 169.
 Ex-për-i-ment'al.
 Ex-për-i-ment'al-ist.

Ex-pér-i-ment'al-ly.
 Ex-pér-i-ment-a'ri-an.
 Ex-pér-i-ment-a'tion.
 Ex-pér'i-ment-er.
 Ex-pér'i-ment-ist.
 Ex-pert', a. & n. (21, N.) [not eks'purt, 153.]
 Ex'pi-a-ble, 164.
 Ex'pi-ate, 73.
 Ex'pi-at-ed.
 Ex'pi-at-ing.
 Ex'pi-a'tion.
 Ex'pi-a-to-ry (86) [so Wr. Wb. Gd., eks'pi-at-o-ry, Sm.]
 Ex-pir'a-ble, 164.
 Ex-pi-ra'tion, 171.
 Ex-pir'a-to-ry, 49, N.
 Ex-pire', 25, 137.
 Ex-pired, 183.
 Ex-pir'ing.
 Ex-plain', 23, 137.
 Ex-plain'a-ble, 164.
 Ex-plained', 165.
 Ex-plain'er.
 Ex-plain'ing.
 Ex-pla-na'tion.
 Ex-plan'a-to-ry, 86.
 Ex'ple-tive, 84.
 Ex'ple-to-ry.
 Ex'pli-ca-ble (164) [not ex'plik'a-bl, 153.]
 Ex'pli-cate, 73, 137.
 Ex'pli-cat-ed, 183.
 Ex'pli-cat-ing.
 Ex'pli-ca'tion, 112.
 Ex'pli-cat'ive, 84.
 Ex'pli-cat-or.
 Ex'pli-cat-o-ry [so Sm. Wr.; eks'pli-ka-to-ry, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ex-plod'e't, 171.
 Ex-plod'e', 24, 137.
 Ep-plod'ed, 183.
 Ex-plod'er.
 Ex-plod'ing.
 Ex-ploit' (27, 121) [not ex'ploit, 153.]
 Ex-plo-ra'tion.
 Ex-plor'a-to-ry.
 Ex-plore', 24, 137.
 Ex-plored', 183.
 Ex-plor'er, 49, N.
 Ex-plor'ing.
 Ex-plo'sion (-zhun), 112.
 Ex-plo'sive, 84.
 Ex-po-nent (122) [not ex'po-nent, 153.]
 Ex-po-nen'tial (-shal).
 Ex-pört', v. 137, 161.
 Ex'pört, n. 137, 161.
 Ex-pört'a-ble, 164.
 Ex-pört-a'tion.

Ex-pört'ed.
 Ex-pört'er.
 Ex-pört'ing.
 Ex-pose' (-pöz'), v. 161.
 Exposé (Fr.) (eks-po-zä'), n. 161.
 Ex-posed' (-pözd'), 183.
 Ex-pös'er (-pöz'-).
 Ex-pös'ing (-pöz'-).
 Ex-po-si'tion (-sish'un).
 Ex-pos'i-tive (-poz'-).
 Ex-pos'i-tor (-poz'-).
 Ex-pos'i-to-ry (-poz'-).
 Ex-pos'tu-late, 73.
 Ex-pos'tu-lät-ed.
 Ex-pos'tu-lät-ing.
 Ex-pos-tu-la'tion.
 Ex-pos'tu-lät-or.
 Ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; eks-pos'tu-lät-o-ry, Sm. 155.]
 Ex-pös'ure (-pöz'-), 91, 112.
 Ex-pound', 28, 137.
 Ex-pound'ed.
 Ex-pound'er.
 Ex-pound'ing.
 Ex-pres'i-dent (-pres'-), 222, Note.
 Ex-press', 15, 137.
 Ex-press'age.
 Ex-pressed' (-prest'), Note C, p. 34.
 Ex-press'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Ex-pres'sion (-pres'h-un).
 Ex-press'ive, 84.
 Ex'pro-brate [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; eks'pro-brät, Wk.; eks'pro-brät, or eks'pro-brät, Wr. 155.]
 Ex'pro-brät-ed, 183.
 Ex'pro-brät-ing.
 Ex-pro-bra'tion.
 Ex-pro'bra-tive.
 Ex-pro'pri-ate.
 Ex-pro'pri-ät-ed, 183.
 Ex-pro'pri-ät-ing.
 Ex-pro'pri-a'tion.
 Ex-pugn' (-pän'), 162.
 Ex-pug'na-ble, 164.
 Ex-pug-na'tion.
 Ex-pü'ned' (-pänd').
 Ex-pugn'er (-pän'-).
 Ex-pugn'ing (-pän'-).
 Ex-pul'sion.
 Ex-pul'sive.
 Ex-puno'tion.
 Ex-punge', 22, 137.
 Ex-punged', 183.

Ex-pung'ing (-punj'-).
 Ex-pur'gate [so Sm. Wr.; eks-pur'gät, or eks'pur'gät, Gd. 155.]
 Ex-pur'gat-ed, 183.
 Ex-pur'gat-ing.
 Ex-pur-ga'tion, 112.
 Ex-pur'ga-tor, or Ex'pur-gat-or [so Wr.; eks-pur'ga-tor, Sm.; eks'pur-gät-or, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ex-pur'ga-to-ry, 86.
 Ex'qui-site (eks'kwiz-it) (137, 152) [not eks-kwiz'it, 153.]
 Ex-san-guin'i-ty (-gwin'-).
 Ex-san'gui-notis (-sang'not-).
 Ex-san'gui-nous (-sang'gnot-).
 Ex-scind' (-sind'), 162.
 Ex-scind'ed (-sind'-).
 Ex-scind'ing (-sind'-).
 Ex-sert', 21, N.
 Ex-sert'ed.
 Ex-sert'ing, 152.
 Ex-sic'cant.
 Ex-sic'cate [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; eks-sik'kat, or eks'sik'kat, Gd. 155.] [Exsiccate, G. 203.]
 Ex-sic'cat-ed, 183.
 Ex-sic'cat-ing.
 Ex-sic-ca'tion.
 Ex-sic'ca-tive, 84.
 Ex-spu-y'tion (-ish'un).
 Ex-stip'u-late.
 Ex-succous (170) [Ex-uceous, 203.]
 Ex-suc'tion.
 [Exsudation, 203. — See Exudation.]
 Ex'tant, 137, 169.
 [Ex'tatic, 203. — See Ecstatic.]
 Ex-tem-po-ra'ne-otis, 169.
 Ex-tem'po-ra-ry, 72.
 Ex-tem'po-re [not eks-tem'pör, 144, 153.]
 Ex-tem'po-rize, 202.
 Ex-tem'po-rized, 183.
 Ex-tem'po-riz-er.
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 Ex-tend', 15, 137.
 Ex-tend'ed.
 Ex-tend'er.
 Ex-tend'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Ex-tend'ing.
 Ex-ten-sil-bil'i-ty, 169.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Ex-ten'si-ble, 164.
 Ex-ten'sille, 152.
 Ex-ten'sion.
 Ex-ten'sive, 84.
 Ex-ten'sor.
 Ex-tent', 15, 137.
 Ex-ten'u-ate, 73, 80.
 Ex-ten'u-ät-ed, 183.
 Ex-ten'u-ät-ing.
 Ex-ten-u-a'tion.
 Ex-ten'u-ät-or.
 Ex-te'ri-or, 49, N.; 118.
 Ex-te-ri-ör'i-ty, 160.
 Ex-ter'mi-nate, 21, N.
 Ex-ter'mi-nät-ed, 183.
 Ex-ter'mi-nät-ing.
 Ex-ter'mi-na'tion.
 Ex-ter'mi-nät-or.
 Ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry (86)
 [so Wr. Wb. Gd.;
eks-ter'mi-nät-o-ry,
 Sm. 155.]
 Ex-tern', 21, N.
 Ex-tern'al.
 Ex-ter-nal'i-ty, 160.
 Ex-ter-ra'ne-ös.
 Ex-ter'sion.
 Ex-tinct' (*-tingkt'*), 16,
 54.
 Ex-tinc'tion.
 Ex-tin'guish (*-ting'-
 gwish*), 104.
 Ex-tin'guish-a-ble
 (*-ting'gwish-a-bl*), 164,
 171.
 Ex-tin'guished (*-ting'-
 gwisht*), Note C, p. 34.
 Ex-tin'guish-er (*-ting'-
 gwish-*).
 Ex-tin'guish-ing (*-ting'-
 gwish-*).
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 (*-ting'gwish-*).
 Ex-tir'pa-ble, 164.
 Ex-tir'pate, 21, N.
 Ex-tir'pät-ed, 183.
 Ex-tir'pät-ing.
 Ex-tir'pät-or, or Ex-
 tir'pät-or [so Wr.;
eks-tir'pät-or, Wk.
 Sm.; *eks-tir'pät-or*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ex-tol' [not *eks-töl'*,
 153.]
 Ex-tolled' (*-töld'*), 176.
 Ex-tol'ler.
 Ex-tol'ling.
 Ex-tor'sive, 84.
 Ex-tort', 17, 137.
 Ex-tort'ed.
 Ex-tort'ing.
 Ex-tort'ion.

Ex-tor'tion-a-ry, 72.
 Ex-tor'tion-ate, 73.
 Ex-tor'tion-cr.
 Ex'tra (72) [not *eks'trä*,
 153.]
 Ex'tract, n. 103, 161.
 Ex'tract', v. 103, 161.
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 Ex'tract'ing.
 Ex'trac'tion.
 Ex'tract'ive, 84.
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 Ex-tra-dü'tion (*-dish'-
 un*).
 Ex-tra'dos.
 Ex-tra-do'tal, 222.
 Ex-tra-ju-dü'cial (*-dish'-
 al*), 222.
 Ex-tra'ne-ös, 108, 169.
 Ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly
 (*-tror'*), 72.
 Ex-traor'di-na-ry
 (*-tror'*) (17, 72, 171)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *eks-tror'di-na-
 ry*, or *eks-tra-or'di-
 na-ry*, Wr. 155.]
 Ex-trav'a-gance, 160.
 Ex-trav'a-gant.
 Ex-trav'a-gan'za.
 Ex-trav'a-sate.
 Ex-trav'a-sät-ed, 183.
 Ex-trav'a-sät-ing.
 Ex-trav'a-sa'tion.
 Ex-treme', 13.
 Ex-trém'ist.
 Ex-trém'i-ty.
 Ex'tri-ca-ble, 164.
 Ex'tri-cate.
 Ex'tri-cät-ed.
 Ex'tri-ca'tion.
 Ex-trin'sic, 109.
 Ex-trin'sic-al, 108.
 Ex-trin'sic-al-ly.
 Ex-trude' (*-trood'*), 26.
 Ex-trud'ed (*-trood'*-),
 183.
 Ex-trud'ing (*-trood'*-).
 Ex-tru'sion (*-trood'-
 zhun*).
 Ex-tu'ber-ance.
 Ex-tu'ber-ant.
 Ex-u'ber-ance (*egz-*),
 137, 169.
 Ex-u'ber-ant (*egz-*).
 [Exsuccous, 203. —
 See Exsuccous.]
 Ex-u-da'tion.
 Ex-ude' (*eks-*), 26.

— This word is an ex-
 ception to the general rule,
 (§ 187), by which *x* is
 sounded as *gz* at the end

of a syllable, when the
 next syllable is accented,
 and begins with a vowel.

Ex-üd'ed, 183.
 Ex-üd'ing.
 Ex-ul'cer-ate (*egz-*), 137.
 Ex-ul'cer-ät-ed (*egz-*),
 183.
 Ex-ul'cer-ät-ing (*egz-*).
 Ex-ul'cer-a'tion (*egz-*).
 Ex-ult' (*egz-*), 22, 137.
 Ex-ult'ant (*egz-*), 169.
 Ex-ult-a'tion (*egz-*).
 Ex-u'vi-a (L.) (*egz-u'-
 vi-a*), n. pl.
 Eye (i), 25, 171.
 Eye'bäll (i'), 206.
 Eye'bright (i'brist), 162.
 Eye'brow (i'), 206.
 Eyed (id), 150, 183.
 Eye-glass, 209.
 Ey'ing (i'), 183.
 Eye'lash (i').
 Eye'let (i').
 Eye'lid (i').
 Ey'er (i') (67, 183), n.
 one who eyes. [See
 Ire, 148.]
 Eye'-ser-vant (i').
 Eye'sight (i'sit), 162,
 206.
 Eye'sore (i').
 Eye'-stone (i'), 24, 156.
 Eye'-tooth (i').
 Eye'-wä-ter (i').
 Eye'-wit-ness (i').
 Eyre (i'), n. a journey;
 a court of justices
 itinerant. [See Air,
 Ere, Heir, 160.]
 Ey'ry (ery), or Eyr'y,
 (i'ry) [ery, Sm.; ery,
 Wk. Wr. Gd. 155.]
 [A erie, 203.]

F.

Fa-ba'ceous (*-shus*), 169.
 Fä-bi-an, 78.
 Fa'ble, 23, 164, 230.
 Fa'bled (*fa'blä*), 183.
 Fa'bler, 77.
 Fa'bling.
 Fab'ric [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *fab'rik*, or *fa'-
 brik*, Wk.; *fa'brik*,
 Sm. 155.]
 Fab'ric-ate, 73, 228.
 Fab'ric-ät-ed, 183.
 Fab'ric-ät-ing.
 Fab'ric'ation.

Fab'ric-ät-or.
 Fab'u-list, 89.
 Fab'u-lous, 108.
 Fa-cäde' (Fr.) (*fa-süd'*)
 [so Sm. Wr.; *fa-säd'*,
 Gd. 155.]
 Face, 23.
 Faced (*fast*), Note C, p.
 34.
 Fac'et (*fas'et*) (171), *n.* a
 small surface or face.
 [See Faucet, 148.]
 Fac'et-ed (*fas'-*).
 Fa-ce'ti-a (L.) (*fa-se'-*
hi-ti), *n. pl.*
 Fa-ce'tious (-*shus*), 169.
 Fa'cial (-*shal*), 169.
 Fac'ile (*fas'il*), 171.
 Fa-cil'i-tate, 73, 169.
 Fa-cil'i-tät-ed, 183.
 Fa-cil'i-tät-ing.
 Fa-cil'i-tät'ion, 112.
 Fa-cil'i-ty, 78, 169.
 Fac'ing.
 Fac-sim'i-lä.
 Fact, 10.
 Fac'tion.
 Fac'tion-ist.
 Fac'tious (-*shus*), 169.
 Fac'ti'tious (-*shä's*).
 Fac'tor, 88.
 Fac-to-ri-al.
 Fac-to-ry, 86, 93.
 Fac-to'tum.
 Fac'ul-ty, 170.
 Fade (23), *v.* to vanish ;
 to decay. [See Fayed,
 160.]
 Fäd'ed, 183.
 Fäd'ing.
 [Fäc'al, 203 — See Fe-
 cal.]
 Fä'ces (L.) (*fa'sez*), *n.*
pl. [Fäces, 203.]
 [Fäc'ula, 203. — See
 Fecula.]
 [Fä'ry, 203. — See
 Fairy.]
 Fag, 10.
 Fag-end', 206, Exc. 3.
 Fagged (*fagd*), 165, 176.
 Fag'ging (-*ghing*), 138.
 Fag'ot, 170.
 Fähr'en-heit (*fär'en-*
it) (171) [so Gd.; *fa'-*
ren-heit, Wr. 155.]
 Fa-lence' (Fr.) (*fa-*
yans').
 Fall, 23.
 Failed (*fald*), 165.
 Fäll'ing.
 Fäll'ure, 91.
 Fäin, *a.* glad: — *ad.*

gladly. [See Fane,
 Feign, 160.]
 Fäint, *a.* weak, swoon-
 ing: — *v.* to grow
 weak; to swoon. [See
 Feint, 160.]
 Fäint'ed.
 Fäint-heart'ed (206,
 Exc. 5) [so Wk. Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; *fäint'hart-*
ed, Wr. 155.]
 Fäint'ing.
 Fair (*fär*) (14), *a.* free
 from blemish: — *n.* a
 meeting for traffic.
 [See Fare, 160.]
 Fair'y (*fär'y*), *n. & a.*
 49, N. [Fä'ry, 203.]
 Fair'y-land (*fär'-*).
 Fäith, 23, 37.
 Fäith'ful (-*fööl*), 180.
 Fa'kir [so Sm. Gd.;
fa-kär', or *fa'kur*, Wr.
 155.] [Fä'quir, Fä-
 queer, 203.]
²³ Goodrich pronoun-
 ces this word *fa-keer'*,
 when it is spelled *Faquir*.
 Fal-cade', 121.
 Fal'cate.
 Fal'cat-ed.
 Fal-ca'tion.
 Fäl'chion (*fäw'chun*)
 [so Sm. Wb. Gd.;
fäw'shun, Wk.;
fäw'chun, or *fäw'-*
shun, Wr. 155.]
 [not *fäl'chun*, 153.]
 [Faulchion, 203.]
 Fäl'con (*fäw'kn*) (149,
 162) [so Wk. Sm.
 Wr.; *fäw'kn*, or *fäl-*
kon, Gd. 155.]
 Fäl'con-er (*fäw'kn-ur*)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
fäw'kn-ur, or *fäl'kon-*
ur, Gd. 155.]
 Fäl'co-net [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *fäw'ko-net*,
 Wk.; *fäl'ko-net*, or
fäw'ko-net, Wr. 155.]
 Fäl'con-ry (*fäw'kn-ry*)
 [so Sm. Wr.; *fäw'-*
kn-ry, or *fäl'kon-ry*,
 Gd. 155.]
 Fa-ler'ni-an, 21, N.,
 169.
 Fäll, 17, 172.
 Fal-la'cious (-*shus*), 169.
 Fal-la'cy, 169, 170.
 Fäll'en (*fäwln*).
 Fal-li-bl'i-ty, 169.

Fäl-li-ble, 78, 164, 170.
 Fäll'ing.
 Fal-lo'pi-an.
 Fäll'low, 10, 101.
 Fäll'low-deer.
 Fäll'lowed (-*löd*), 187.
 Fäll'low-ing.
 Fälse, 17.
 Fälse-heart'ed, 206,
 Exc. 5.
 Fälse'hööd, 171.
 Fäl-set'to (It.).
 Fäll'si-fi-a-ble, 164.
 Fäll'si-fi-ca'tion, 112.
 Fäll'si-fied, 99, 186.
 Fäll'si-fi-er.
 Fäll'si-fy, 94.
 Fäll'si-ty, 78, 93.
 Fäll'ter, 17, 77.
 Fäll'tered, 160.
 Fäll'ter-ing.
 Fame, 23.
 Famed (*fämd*), 183.
 Fa-mil'iar (*yur*), 51,
 171.
 Fa-mil-iär'i-ty (*yür'i-*
ty) [so Wb. Gd.;
fa-mil-i-är'i-ty, Sm.;
fa-mil-yi-är'i-ty, Wk.
 Wr. 155.]
 Fa-mil'iar-ize (*yur-*).
 Fa-mil'iar-ized (*yur-*).
 Fa-mil'iar-iz-ing
 (*yur-*).
 Fam'i-ly, 78, 93.
 Fam'ine, 10, 82, 152.
 Fam'ish, 10.
 Fam'ished (-*isht*).
 Fam'ish-ing.
 Fam'ous, 100, 169.
 Fan, 10.
 Fa-nat'ic, 109.
 Fa-nat'ic-al, 108.
 Fa-nat'i-cism (-*sizm*).
 Fan'cted, 99, 186.
 Fan'cl-er.
 Fan'ct-ful (-*fööl*).
 Fan'cy, 10, 169.
 Fan-dan'go (-*dang'*).
 Fane (23), *n.* a temple.
 [See Feign, 100.]
 Fan'färe (Fr.) (*far*),
 154.
 Fan'fa-ron [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *fan'fa-rön*,
 Wk.; *fan'fa-ron*, or
fan'fa-rön, Wr. 155.]
 Fan'fa-ron-ade', 122.
 Fang, 10, 54.
 Fanged (*fängd*), 165.
 Fan'got (*fäng'*).
 Fan'ion (*yun*).
 Fanned (*fänd*), 165, 176.

fall; ä as in there; öb as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Fan'ner.
Fan'ning.
Fan-ta'si-a (It.) (-zī-).
[Fantasm, 203. — See Phantasm.]
Fan-tas'tic, 109.
Fan-tas'tic-al.
Fantocctni (It.) (*fan-to-cha'ne*).
[Fantom, 203. — See Phantom.]
[Faqueer, Faquir, 203. — See Fakir.]
Far, 11.
Farce (*fars*), 11, 39.
Far'ci-cal, 72, 78.
Far'cin.
Far'cy, 169.
Fare (*fēr*) (14), *n.* price of a passage: — *v.* to travel; to be treated. [See Fair, 160.]
Fare-well' (*fēr-wel'*), *int.* [so Sm. Gd.; *fēr-wel'*, or *fēr'wel*, Wr.; *fēr'wel*, or *fēr-wel'*, *fār'wel*, or *fār-wel'*, Wk. 155.]
☞ "When it is used as an interjection... the accent is either on the first or second syllable, as the rhythm of pronunciation seems to require." Walker.
Fare'well (*fēr'wel*), *n.* [so Sm. Wr.; *fēr'wel*, or *fēr-wel'*, *fār'wel*, or *fār-wel'*, Wk. 155.; *fēr-wel'*, Gd. 155.]
☞ "When it is used as a substantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the first syllable." Walker. — "It may be met with in poetry accented as the parent word [fare-well, *int.*]:... otherwise the proper accent is the one assigned [fare'well]." Smart.
Fare'well (*fēr'wel*), *a.* [so Sm. Wr.; *fēr'wel*, or *fār'wel*, Wk. 155.]
☞ Webster and Goodrich do not give this word as an adjective. Walker remarks: "When it is used as an adjective, the accent is always on the first syllable: as, 'A fare'well sermon.'" The words of Smart, as quoted under the noun, apply also to the adjective.
Far-fetched' (*fecht'*), 206, Exc. 5.
Fa-ri'na.
Fār-i-na'ceous (-shus), 112.
Fār'l-nose.
Farm, 11, 135.
Farm'a-ble, 164, 169.
Farmed (*farmd*), 165.
Farm'er.
Farm'er-y, 233, Exc.
Farm'ing.
Far'o (*fēr'o*).
Fār-ra'go.
Fār'ri-er.
Fār'ri-er-y, 171.
Fār'rōw, 66, 101.
Far'ther, *ad.* to a greater distance: — *a.* more remote. [See Father, 148.] [Further, 203.]
☞ "The letter [w-ther] is the genuine Saxon word; the former [f-ther] takes precedence in modern use." Smart. "Both are in good use." Worcester.
Far'ther-mōst [Furthermost, 203.]
Far'thest [Furthest, 203.]
Far'thing, 11, 38, 54.
Far'thin-gale (-thing-gāl) [so Sm. Gd.; *fār'thin-gāl*, Wr.; *fār'thin-gāl*, Wk. 155.]
Fas'ces (L.) (-sēs), *n. pl.*
Fas'ci-a (*fash'i-a*).
Fas'cial (*fash'yal*) (171) [so Sm. Wr.; *fash'i-al*, Gd. 155.]
Fas'ci-ate (*fash'i-at*).
Fas'ci-āt-ed (*fash'i-at-*).
Fas-ci-a'tion (*fash'i-*).
Fas'ci-cle, 164.
Fas'ci-cled (-klēd), 183.
Fas-cic'u-lar, 108.
Fas-cic'u-late, 108.
Fas-cic'u-lāt-ed.
Fas-cic'u-lus (L.) [pl. *Fas-cic'u-li*, 198.]
Fas'ci-nate, 169.
Fas'ci-nāt-ed, 183.
Fas'ci-nāt-ing.
Fas-ci-na'tion, 112.
Fas-cine' (-sēn'), 121.
Fash'ion (*fash'un*), 171.
Fash'ion-a-ble (*fash-un-a-bl*), 164, 169.
Fash'ioned (*fash'und*), 165.
Fash'ion-er (*fash'un-*).
Fash'ion-ing (*fash'un-*).
Fast, 12, 131.
Fast-day.
Fas'ten (*fash'n*), 149, 162.
Fas'tened (*fash'nd*), 150.
Fas'ten-ing (*fash'n-*).
Fas-tid'i-ōus (169) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *fash-tid'i-us*, or *fash-tid'ji-us*, Wk. 155.]
Fas-tig'i-ate (-tj'').
Fas-tig'i-āt-ed (-tj'').
Fast'ing.
Fat, 10.
Fa'tal, 23, 72.
Fa'tal-ism (-izm), 136.
Fa'tal-ist.
Fa-tal'i-ty, 169.
Fate (23), *n.* destiny. [See Fete, 160.]
Fā'ted.
Fā'ther (11, 38), *n.* a male parent. [See Further, 148.]
Fā'thered (-thurd), 150.
Fā'ther-hōod.
Fā'ther-ing.
Fā'ther-in-law.
Fā'ther-li-ness, 169.
Fā'ther-ly, 93.
Fā'h'om, 109.
Fā'h'om-a-ble, 164.
Fā'h'omed (-umd), 150.
Fā-tid'i-c-al, 108.
Fa-tif'er-ōus, 108.
Fa-tigue' (-tēg'), 171.
Fa-tigued' (-tēgd'), 183.
Fa-ticu'ing (-tēg').
Fa-ti'l'o-quist.
Fa-tis'cence, 171.
Fā't'ing.
[Fātner, 203. — See Fattener.]
Fā't'ed, 176.
Fā't'en (*fat'n*), 149.
Fā't'ened (*fat'nd*), 183.
Fā't'en-er (*fat'n-ur*) [Fātner, 203.]
Fā't'i-ness, 169.
Fā't'ing, 176.
Fā't'ye, 169, 170.
Fa-tu'i-toūs.
Fā-tu'ōus, 89, 100.
Fā'u'bourg (Fr.) (*fo'-boorg*).
Fā'u'ces (L.) (-sēs), *n. pl.*
Fā'u'cet (171), *n.* a spout with a spigot for drawing liquor from

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

a cask. [See Facet, 148.]
 Fåult, 17, 156.
 Fåult'ness, 169.
 Fåult'y, 93.
 Fåun (17), *n.* a rural deity. [See Fawn.]
 Fåun'a, 72.
 Fåun'ist.
 Fåux pas (Fr.) (*fo'pa*).
 Fa-ve'o-late [so Wr.; *fa've-o-lat*, Gd. 155.]
 Fa-vil'loüs, 170.
 Fa'vor, 23, 88.
 [Favour, Sm. 199, 203.]
 Smart inserts the *u* in all the derivatives of this word.
 Fa'vor-a-ble, 164.
 Fa'vored (*-vurd*), 150.
 Fa'vor-er.
 Fa'vor-ing.
 Fa'vor-ite, 83, 152.
 Fa'vor-it-ism (*-izm*).
 Fa-vose'.
 Fawn (17), *n.* the young of the fallow deer:—*v.* to court favor. [See Faun, 160.]
 Fawned (*faund*), 150.
 Fawn'er, 11, 77.
 Fawn'ing.
 Fåy, *n.* & *v.* 23.
 Fåyed (*fad*) (187), *v.* did fay. [See Fade, 160.]
 Fåy'ing.
 Fe'al-ty, 144.
 Fåar, 13, 67.
 Feared (*ferd*), 165.
 Fear'ful (*-fool*) (180) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *fer'fool*, or *fer'fool*, Wk. 155.]
 Fear'ful-ly (*-fool-*), 170.
 Fear'naught (*-nawt*) (102) [F e a r - nought, 203.]
 [Fease, 203.—See Feaze.]
 Fåa-si-bil'i-ty (*-zi-*).
 Fåa-si-ble (*-zi-bl*), 164.
 Fåa-si-bly (*-zi-*).
 Fåeat, 13.
 Fåeast'ed.
 Fåeat'er, 77.
 Fåeat'ing.
 Fåeat, *n.* an exploit. [See Feet, 160.]
 Fåeath'er, 15, 38, 77.
 Fåeath'ered, 150, 171.
 Fåeath'er-ing.
 Fåeath'er-y.

Fåeat'ure, 13, 91.
 Fåeat'ured (*-yurd*), 183.
 Fåeaze (13) [Fease, Phease, 203.]
 Fåeazed, 165, 183.
 Fåeaz'ing.
 Feb-ri-fa'cent (*-shent*).
 Fe-brif'er-ous, 108.
 Fe-bri'lic, 109.
 Fe-brif'u-gal [so Wr.; *feb-ri-fu'gal*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Feb'ri-fuge, 169.
 Fe'brile, or Feb'rile (152) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *feb'ril*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Feb'ru-a-ry (*-roo-*) (72, 171) [not feb'u-a-ry, 142, 153.]
 Fe'cal [Fæcal, 203.] [Fæces, 203.—See Fæces.]
 Fe'cial (*-shal*).
 Fe'cit (L.).
 Fe'cu-la (108) [Fæcu-la, 203.]
 Fe'cu-lence, 169.
 Fe'cu-len-cy.
 Fe'cu-lent.
 Fe'cund [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *fe'kund*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Fe'cun-date [so Sm.; *fe'kun-dat*, Wb. Gd.; *fe'kun'dat*, or *fe'kundat*, Wr. 155.]
 Fe'cun-da'tion, 112.
 Fe-cund'i-ty, 169.
 Fed, 15.
 Fed'er-al, 233, Exc.
 Fed'er-al-ism, 133, 136.
 Fed'er-al-ist.
 Fed'er-al-ize, 202.
 Fed'er-al-ized, 183.
 Fed'er-al-iz-ing.
 Fed'er-ate, 73.
 Fed'er-a'tion.
 Fed'er-ät-ive [so Sm. *fed'er-a-tiv*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Fee, 13.
 Fee'ble, 164.
 Fee'bly, 93.
 Feed (188), *part.* from *Fee*.
 Feed, *v.* to supply with food; to take food.
 Feed'er, 77.
 Feed'ing.
 Fee'ing.
 Feel, 13.
 Feel'er.

Feel'ing.
 Fee'-sim'ple, 164, 205.
 Feet, *n.* plural of Foot. [See Feet, 160.]
 Fee'-tail', 205.
 Feign (*fan*) (23, 162), *v.* to dissemble. [See Fane, 160.]
 Feigned (*fand*), 162, 171.
 Feign'ing (*fan'*).
 Feint (*fänt*) (23), *n.* a false appearance. [See Faint, 160.]
 [Felanders, 203.—See Filanders.]
 [Feldspar, 203.—See Felspar.]
 Fe-li'ci-tate, 73, 109.
 Fe-li'ci-tät-ed, 183.
 Fe-li'ci-tät-ing.
 Fe-li'ci-tät-ion.
 Fe-li'ci-tous, 171.
 Fe-li'ci-ty, 169.
 Fe'line, 152.
 Fell, *a.* & *v.* 15, 172.
 Fell'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Felled (*feld*), 165.
 Fell'er, 77.
 Fell'ing.
 Fell'loe, *n.* the rim of a wheel. [See Fellow, 160.] [Felly, 203.]
 Fell'low (101), *n.* a companion. [See Fellow, 160.]
 Fell'low-crëat'ure, 205.
 Fell'y, *ad.* 66, N.
 Fel'y, *n.* (66) [Felloe, 203.]
 Felly is now the more usual spelling of this word.
 Fel'on, 86, 170.
 Fe-lo'ni-ous, 78, 100.
 Fel'on-y, 93.
 Fel'spar [Feldspar, 203.]
 Smart gives only the form *felspar*, and Worcester prefers it. Webster and Goodrich prefer *feldspar*, and give also the forms *felspath* and *felspath*.
 Fel-spath'ic, 109.
 Felt, *n.* & *v.* 15.
 Felt'ed.
 Felt'ing.
 Fe-luc'ca, 170.
 Fel'wort (*-wurt*).

fall; & as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Fe'male.

Feme-covert (Fr.) (*fem-ko-vert'*) [so Sm.; *fām-ko-vert'*, or *fem-kuv'urt*, Wr.; *fem-kuv'urt*, Wb. Gd. 154, 155.]Feme-sole (Fr.) (*fem-söl'*) [so Sm.; *fēm-söl'*, Gd., *fām-söl'*, Wr. 154, 155.]

Fem'i-nal.

Fem-i-nal'i-ty, 169.

Fem'i-nine, 152, 171.

Fem'o-ral, 72.

Fem'ur (L.) [pl. *Fem'o-ra*, 198.]

Fen, 15.

Fence, 15, 39.

Fenced (*fenst*) (165, 183); Note C, p. 34.

Fenc'er, 77, 183.

Fenc'i-ble, a. 164.

Fenc'i-bles (-*bles*), n. pl.

Fenc'ing.

Fend, 15.

Fend'ed.

Fend'er, 77.

Fend'ing.

Fen-es'tral, 72.

Fen-es'trate, a. 73.

Fen-es'tra'tion.

Fen'ec, 170.

Fen'nel, 66, 170.

Fen'ny, 176.

[Fe'od, 203. — See Feud.]

Fëoff (*fej'*), 171.Fëoff'ee, or Fëoff'ee' (118) [so Wr.; *fej'ee*, Wk. Sm.; *fej'ee'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Fëoff'er, or Fëoff'or, 118.

Fëoff'ment.

Fe'ri-al, 72, 78.

Fe'r'ine, 152.

Fer-ment', v. 103, 161.

Fer'ment, n. 21, N.; 161.

Fer-ment-a-bil'i-ty.

Fer-ment'a-ble, 164, 169.

Fer-ment'a'tion.

Fer-ment'a-tive.

Fer-ment'ed.

Fer-ment'ing.

Fern, 21, N.

Fern'y, 93, 169.

Fe-ro'cious (-*shus*), 169.

Fe-roc'i-l-ty, 169, 171.

Fër-ra-ress' (-*rëz'*).

Fër're-ös, 100, 170.

Fër'ret, n. & v. 66, 170.

Fër'ret-ed.

Fër'ret-er.

Fër'ret-ing.

Fër'ri-age, 70, 171.

Fër'ried, 99.

Fër-rif'er-ous, 108.

Fër-ro-cy'an-ate.

Fër-ro-cy'an'ic, 109.

Fër-ro-cy'an-ide [Fër-ro-cy'an'id, 203.]

Fër-ro-cy'an'o-gen.

Fër-ro-prus'ä-ate

(-*prush't*), 46, 73.

Fër-ro-prus'ic.

Fër-ru'gi-nät-ed.

Fër-ru'gi-noös, 169.

Fër'rule (*fër'ril'*) (90, 171) [so Wk. Sm.; *fër'ril'*, or *fër'ru'*,Wr.: *fër'ril'*, or *fër'ru'*, Gd. 155], n. a

ring put round any

thing to keep it from

splitting. [See Ferule, 148.]

Fër'ry, 66, 170.

Fër'ry-böat, 209.

Fert'ile, 21, N.; 152.

Fer-til'i-ty, 169.

Fer-til-i-za'tion.

Fer'til-ize, 202.

Fer'til-ized, 183.

Fer'til-iz-er.

Fer'til-iz-ing.

Fër-u-la'coös (-*shus*), 89, 169.Fër'ule (*fër'ril'*, or *fër'ru'*) [so Gd.; *fër'ul'*, Wr. 155], n. a

ruler or similar in-

strument used in

schools to punish

children by striking

the palm of the hand:

— v. to punish with

the ferule. [See Ferule, 148.]

Fër'uled (*fër'ild'*, or *fër'ru'*), 165, 183.Fër'ul-ing (*fër'ril'*, or *fër'ru'*).

Fër'ven-cy, 169.

Fër'vent, 21, N.

Fër'vid, 169.

Fër'vor, 88.

Fes'cüs, 171.

Fes'cüed (-*küed*), 183.

Fes'cu-ing.

Fes'cis (-*ëtz*), n. pl.Fesse (*fes*).

Fes'tal, 15, 72.

Fes'ter, 15, 77.

Fes'tered, 150.

Fes'ter-ing.

Fes'ti-val, 72, 169.

Fes'tive, 84.

Fes-tiv'i-ty, 169.

Fes-toon', 121.

Fes-tooned' (-*toond'*).

Fes'tu-cine, 152.

Fes'tu-coüs [so Sm.

Wb. Gd.; *fes-tu'kus*, Wk. Wr. 155.]

Fe'tal.

Fetch, 15, 44.

Fetch'd (*fecht*), 165;

Note C, p. 34.

Fetch'ing.

Fête (Fr.) (*fät'*), n. a

festival. [See Fate, 160.]

Fête-cham-pêtre (Fr.)

(*fät-sham-pät'r'*).Fe'tich (*fësh*), 171.Fe'tich-ism (-*ish-izm*),or Fe'ti-cism (-*isim*),

133, 136.

Fe'tid [not fe'tid, 153.]

Fe-tif'er-ös, 108.

Fet'lock.

Fet'or (-*awör*), 88.

Fet'ter, 170.

Fet'tered, 150.

Fet'ter-ing.

Fe'tus [pl. Fe'tus-es

(-*ëz*) [Fätus, 203.]Feüd (*fäd*) (26) [Fe'od,

203.]

Feüd'al, 72.

Feüd'al-ism (-*izm*), 136.

Feüd'al-i-ty, 169.

Feüd'al-i-za'tion.

Feüd'al-ize, 202.

Feüd'al-ized, 183.

Feüd'al-iz-ing.

Feüd'a-ry, 72.

Feüd'a-to-ry, a. & n.

[Feudatary, 203.]

Fëu de jote (Fr.) (*foo'**äuh zhwa'*), 154.

Fëüd'ist.

Fëuillemorte (Fr.) (*foo'**il-mort*), 154.Fëuilleton (Fr.) (*foo'**il-töng*), 154.

Fë'ver, 13, 77.

Fë'ver-few (-*fu*).Few (*fu*), 26.Fiacre (Fr.) (*fe-ä'kr*).

Fi'at.

Fib, 16.

Fibbed (*föb*), 176.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Fib'ber.
 Fib'bing.
 Fib're (164) [Fiber, Wb. Gd. 203.— See Note E, p. 70.]
 Fib'ril [not fib'ril, 163.]
 Fib'ril'ious [so Gd.; *fi-bril'ius*, or *fib'ril'ius*, Wr. 155.]
 Fib'rine (152) [not fib'rin, 153.] [Fibrin, 203.]
 Fib'rin-oüs [so Gd.; *fib-rin-us*, Wr. 155.]
 Fib'rous, 25, 100, 169.
 Fib'u-la (L.) [pl. Fib'u-læ, 198.]
 Fic'kle (*fik'l*), 164.
 Fick'ly.
 Fic'tile, 152.
 Fic'tion, 16, 46.
 Fic'tion-al.
 Fic'tion-ist.
 Fic'titious (*-fish'us*).
 Fic'tor (*-tor*), 88.
 Fid, 16.
 Fid'dle, 164.
 Fid'died (*fid'd*).
 Fid'dler, 183.
 Fid'dling.
 Fi-del'i-ty (79, 169) [not fi-del'i-ty, 153.]
 Fidg'et.
 Fidg'et-ed, 176.
 Fidg'et-i-ness, 169.
 Fidg'et-ing.
 Fidg'et-y, 93.
 Fi-du'cial (*-shal*), 79.
 Fi-du'ci-a-ry (*-shä-a-ry*) [so Wk. Wr.; *fi-du'sha-ry*, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.] [203.]
 Fie (*f*), *int.* (25) [F y, Fief (*fief*), 13.]
 Field (*fiel'd*), 13.
 Field'lare (*fiel'd'lar*) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *fiel'd'lar*, coll. *fiel'd'lar*, Sm. 155.]
 Fiend (*fend*) [not fënd, 127, 153.]
 Fiend'like, 206, Exc. 5.
 Fierce (*fiers*) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *fiers*, or *fiers*, Wk. 155.]
 "The first mode of pronouncing this word [*fiers*] is the most general; the second [*fiers*], is heard [1890] chiefly on the stage."
Walker.
 Fi'er-i Fa'c't-as (L.) (*fi'er-i fu'sh'i-as*).

Fi'er-i-ly, 169.
 Fi'er-i-ness, 171.
 Fi'er-y, 93.
 Fife, 25.
 Fifed (*fift*), 183.
 Fifer, 77.
 Fif'ing.
 Fif'teen [See Eighteen.]
 Fif'teenth.
 Fifth, 16, 37.
 Fif'th-eth.
 Fift'y, 93.
 Fig, 16.
 Fight (*fit*), 25, 162.
 Fight'er (*fit'*).
 Fight'ing (*fit'*).
 Fig'ment.
 Fig'-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 Fig-u-ra-hil'i-ty, 169.
 Fig'u-ra-ble, 164.
 Fig'u-ral.
 Fig'u-rant (Fr.), *n. mas.* [so Gd.; *fig'u-rant*, Wr.; *fig-u-räng'*, Sm. 155.]
 Fig'u-rante (Fr.), *n. fem.* [so Gd.; *fig-u-rant'*, Wr.; *fig-u-räng'*, Sm. 155.]
 Fig'u-rate.
 Fig'u-rät-ed.
 Fig-u-ra'tion.
 Fig'u-ra-tive, 84.
 Fig'ure, 91.
 Fig'ured (*-yurd*).
 Fig'ur-ing (*-yur-*).
 Fi-la'ceous (*-shus*), 79.
 Fil'a-er.
 Fil'a-ment.
 Fil'a-ment'oüs.
 Fil'an-ders (*-durs*), *n. pl.* [Felanders, 203.]
 Fil'a-to-ry.
 Fil'a-ture.
 Fil'bert.
 Filch, 16, 44, N. 2.
 Filched (*ficht*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Filch'er.
 Filch'ing.
 File (25), *n.* a thread; a list; an instrument for abrading:—*v.* to string upon a thread; to place upon file; to abrade with a file. [See Phyle, 160.]
 Filled, 183.
 Fil'e-mot [See Feuille-morte.]
 Fil'er.
 Fil'ial (*-yal*), 16, 51.

Fil-i-a'tion.
 Fil-i-bus'ter.
 Fil-i-bus'ter-ing.
 Fil-i-bus'ter-ism (*-ism*).
 Fil-ic'i-form, 108.
 Fil'i-coid.
 Fil'i-form, 108.
 Fil'i-granc.
 Fil'i-gree, 169.
 Fil'i-greed, 188.
 Fil'ing.
 Fil'ings (*-ings*), *n. pl.*
 Fill, 16.
 Filled (*fil'd*), 165.
 Fill'er.
 Fil'ler, 66, 170.
 Fil'let-ed.
 Fil'let-ing.
 Fil'l-beg [Philbeg, 203.]
 Fill'ing.
 Fil'lip.
 Fil'liped (*-lip*), 165.
 Fil'li-peen [Philope-na, 203.]
 Fil'ly, 170.
 Film, 133.
 Film'i-ness, 169.
 Film'y.
 Fil'lose' [so Sm. Wr.; *fil'los*, Gd. 155.]
 Fil'ter, *n.* a strainer:—*v.* to strain. [See Philter, 160.]
 Fil'tered, 150.
 Fil'ter-ing.
 Filth, 16, 37.
 Filth'i-ly.
 Filth'i-ness, 169.
 Filth'y, 93.
 Fil'trate, 73.
 Fil'trät-ed, 183.
 Fil'tra'tion, 112.
 Fil'm'ble, 164.
 Fil'm'bri-ate.
 Fil'm'bri-ät-ed, 183.
 Fil'm'bri-ät-ing.
 Fin (16), *n.* a membranous organ projecting from the body of fishes;—a native of Finland. [Fin n (in the last sense), 203.]
 Fin'a-ble, 164.
 Fin'al, 25, 72.
 Fin'a'le (It.) (*fe-nä'le*).
 Fin'al'i-ty, 169.
 Fin'al-ly, 66, N.
 Fin'ance' (121) [not fin'ans, 153.]
 Fin'an'cial (*-shal*).
 Fin-an-ciär' (*-sär'*) (122,

fall; ä as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- 169) [not *fi-nan-sēr'*, 153.]
 Finch, 16, 44.
 Find (25), *v.* to discover. [See *Fined*, 160.]
 Find'er, 77.
 Find'ing.
 Fine, 25.
 Fined (*fīnd*) (183), *part.* from *Fine*. [See *Find*, 160.]
 Fine'draw.
 Fine'draw-er.
 Fine'draw-ing.
 Fine'drawn.
 Fine'ness, 66, N.
 Fin'er.
 Fin'er-y.
 Fine'ss' (Fr.) (*fe-nes'*), 114, 171.
 Finessed' (*-nest'*).
 Finess'ing.
 Fin'ger (*fing'gur*), 54, Note 2; 133.
 Fin'gered (*fing'gur'd*).
 Fin'ger-ing (*fing'gur'-*).
 Fin'ger-ring (*fing'gur-*), 206, Exc. 1.
 Fin'al, 169.
 Fin'al, 72, 169.
 Fin'ing.
 Fin'ish, 104.
 Fin'ished (*-isht*).
 Fin'ish-er.
 Fin'ish-ing.
 Fin'ite, 152.
 Fin'itude, 169.
 Finn, *n.* a native of Finland. [Fin, 203.]
 Finned (*fīnd*), 176.
 Fin'ny, 170.
 Fin'no'chi-o [so *Wb.Gd.*; *fin'och-o*, Sm.; *fe-no'she-o*, *Wk.Wr.* 154, 155]
 Fin'toed, 206, Exc. 5.
 Fin'ord' (*fe-ord'*).
 Fir (21, N.), *n.* a kind of tree. [See *Fur*, 160.]
 Fire, 25.
 Fire'-arms (*-arms*).
 Fire'brand, 206.
 Fire'-brick.
 Fire'-clay.
 Fired, 183.
 Fire'-en'gine, 205.
 Fire'faire (*fēr*) [Fire-flair, 203.]
 Fire'-fly.
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(54) [pl. Fla-min'goes
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waver; to glitter; to
spread outward. [See
Flaire, 160.]
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Sm. 199, 203.]
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199, 203.]
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ing, Sm. 199, 203.]
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Flēa (13), n. a small in-
sect of the genus Pu-
ler. [See Flee, 160.]
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Flēam (13) [Phleme,
203.]
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Flec'tor (-tawr), 88.
Fled, 15.
Fledge, 15, 45.
Fledged (flejd), 165.
Fledg'ing, 183.
Fledge'ling.
Flee (13), v. to run, as
from danger. [See
Flea, 160.]
Fleece, 13, 39.
Fleeced (flest), 165, 183;
Note C, p. 34.
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Fleeç'ing.
Fleeç'y, 93.
Fle'er (67, N.), n. one
who flees.
Fleer (13, 67, N.), v. to
mock; to gibe:—n.
a gibe; a sneer.
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Fleer'er.
Fleer'ing.
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Fleet'ed.
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Flötsam.]
Flöat'y.
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Floc'cu-lent.
Flock (18, 181), n. a col-

ll; & as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

lection of small animals, as sheep or fowls; a lock of wool or hair. [pl. Flocks. — See Phlox. 160.]
 Flocked (*fokt*), 165.
 Flock'ing.
 Flock'y, 93.
 Flöe, *n.* a mass of floating ice. [See Flow, 160.]
 Flog, 18. [176.]
 Flogged (*fogd*), 165.
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 Flounced (*founst*).
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 Floured (*fourd*), 165.
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 Flour'ished (*für'isht*).
 Flour'ish-er.
 Flour'ish-ing.
 Flout, 28.
 Flout'ed.
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 Flout'ing.

Flöw, *v.* to run or move as a fluid. [See Floe, 160.]
 Flöwed (*föd*), 188.
 Flöw'age.
 Flower (28, 67), *n.* that part of a plant by which the seed is produced; a blossom. [See Flour, 160.]
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 Flowered, 28, 150.
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 Flu'cu-at-ing.
 Flu'cu-a'tion, 112.
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 Flüe, *n.* a passage for smoke, as in a chimney. [See Flew, 160.]
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 Flu'ent.
 Fluff'y, 170.
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 Flu'id, 28, 80.
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 Föetus (13) [Fetus, 203.]
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 Föh, *inf.* [so Sm. Gd.; *föh*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
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 Föiled, 165.
 Föil'er, 77.
 Föil'ing.
 Föist, 27.
 Föist'ed.
 Föist'er.
 Föist'ing.
 Föld, *n.* an enclosure for sheep; — a flock of sheep; — a plait; — *v.* to lay in folds; to double. [See Foaled, 160.]

Föld'age.
 Föld'ed.
 Föld'er.
 Föld'ing.
 Fo-li-a'ceous (-shus).
 Fo-li-age, 70.
 Fo-li-ata.
 Fo-li-ät-ed, 183.
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 Fo-li-a'tion.
 Fo-li-a-ture.
 Fo-li-er.
 Fo-lif'er-otis.
 Fo-li-o [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; fo'li-o, or fo'l'yo, Wr. 155.] [pl. Fo'li-ös (-öz), 192.]
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Fööt'mark.
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 Fo-ra'men (L.) [pl. Fo-ram'i-na, 198.]
 Fo-ram'i-nät-ed.
 Fo-ram-in'i-fer [so Gd.; för-a-min'i-fur, Wr. 155.]
 Fo-ram-i-nif'er-otis.
 For-as-much' (-az-).
 Fo-räy', or För'äy [so Wr.; fo'ra, Wb. Gd. 155.] [Forray, 203.]
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— ad. anteriorly. [See Four, 160.]
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 Fore-close' (-klöz'),
 Fore-closed' (-klöz'd').
 Fore-clös'ing (-klöz'-).
 Fore-clös'ure (-klöz'-),
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fall; ä as in there; öb as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Fore-run'ning.
 Fore'said (-sed).
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 Fore-saw'.
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 Fore'top.
 For-ev'er.
 For and ever are
 generally written separate
 by English authors, and
 they are not given as form-
 ing a compound word in
 the Dictionary of Walker
 and Smart. "It is the pre-
 vailing usage with Ameri-
 can writers," says Worcester.
 "to form the two parts
 into one word, forever."
 Wilson says: "The words
 [for and ever] every where
 occur in the common ver-
 sion of the Bible as a
 phrase; and, the eye being
 thus accustomed to their
 separation, it would prob-
 ably be better to retain this
 form."
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 Förg'er-y (fö'j') [not
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 For-get'-me-not
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 For-give', 163.
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 For-giv'ing.
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 For-got'ten (-got'n).
 Fo-ris-fa-mil'i-ate [so
 Sm. Wr.; fo-ris-fa-
 mil'yät, Wb. Gd. 155.]
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 Fork, 17.
 Forked (forkt), 165.
 Fork'y, 93.
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When this word
 has the sense of a long seat,
 or of a class of students, the
 English pronunciation is
 form.

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 who forms.
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 For'mic.
 For'mi-cate, 73.
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 For'mi-da-ble (164) [not
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 For'mu-la (L.) [L. pl.
 For'mu-læ; Eng. pl.
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 For'ni-cät-ing.
 For'ni-ca'tion.
 For'ni-cät-er.
 For'ni-cät-ress.
 For-rä'y, or For'räy [so
 Wr.; for-ra', Sm. Gd.
 155.] [Foray, 203.]

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 For-säk'er.
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 For-söök', 20.
 For-sooth', 19.
 For-swear' (-swær'), 171.
 For-swear'er.
 For-swore'.
 Fört (24, 160), n. a small
 fortified place.
 Fört'e (Fr.) (24, 160), n.
 that in which one ex-
 cels.
 Fort'e (It.) (for'ta), 161.
 Forth, ad. forward in
 time or in place. [See
 Fourth, 160.]
 Forth'-com-ing(-kum-),
 206, Exc. 5.
 Forth-with', 37.
 For'ti-eth.
 For'ti-fi-a-ble, 164.
 For-ti-fi-ca'tion.
 For'ti-fied, 99.
 For'ti-fi-er.
 For'ti-fy, 94.
 For-tis'si-mo (It.).
 For'ti-tude, 169.
 For'tnight (-nt) (162)
 [so Wk. Sm. Gd.;
 for'tnt, or for'tnit,
 Wr. 155.]
 Fortress.
 For-tu'i-toüs, 169.
 For-tu'i-ty, 108.
 Fort'u-nate, 73, 89.
 Fort'unc [so Wr. Gd.;
 for'tän, coll. for't-
 sh'oon (See § 26); for'-
 chän, Wk. (See § 44,
 N. 1), 155.]
 Fort'unc-tell'er, 205.
 For'ty, 93.
 For'tum (L.) [L. pl. Fo'-
 ra; Eng. pl. Fo'rums
 (-rumz), 198.]
 Forward.
 Forward-ed.
 Forward'er.
 Forward-ing.
 Forward's (-wardz).
 For-zan'do (It.) (fort-
 san'do).
 Fosse (fos).
 Fosse'way, 206.
 Fos'sil, 66, 170.
 Fos-sil-i'er-ous, 108.
 Fos'sil-ist.
 Fos-sil-i-za'tion.
 Fos'sil-ize, 202.
 Fos'sil-ized, 183.
 Fos'sil-iz-ing.

Fos-sil'o-gy, 106.
 Fos-so'ri-al, 49, N.
 Fos'ter, 77.
 Fos'ter-child.
 Fos'tered, 150.
 Fos'ter-er.
 Fos'ter-ing.
 Fos'ter-ling.
 Foth'er.
 Foth'ered, 150.
 Foth'er-ing.
 Fought (*faot*), 162.
 Foul (28), *a.* not clean; not clear; shameful: — *v.* to soil. [*See* Fowl, 160.]
 Fouled, 23, 165.
 Foul'ing.
 Foul'ly, 66, N.
 Fou'mart (*fool'*).
 Found, 28.
 Foun-da'tion.
 Found'ed.
 Found'er (228, N.), *n.* one who founds.
 Found'er, *v.* to fill with water, and sink; — to cause to be lame or sore, as the feet of a horse.
 Foun'dered (*-durd*), 150.
 Found'er-ous.
 Found'er-y [*Found-ry*, 203.]
 — The forms *foundery* and *foundry* are both in good use. Walker gives only *foundry*. Smart says *foundery* or *foundry*. Worcester and Goodrich give both, but prefer *foundery*.
 Found'ing.
 Found'ling.
 Found'ry [*Found-ery*, 203.]
 Fount, 28.
 Fount'ain (*-in*), 70, 96, 171.
 Four (*for*) (24), *a.* & *n.* twice two. [*See* Fore, 160.]
 Four'fold, 24, 217.
 Four'i-er-ism (*foori-er-ism*) [so Gd.; *foori-er-ism*, Wr. 155.]
 Four'score.
 Four'teen [*See* Eighteen.]
 Four'teenth.
 Fourth.
 Fo've-ate.

Fo-ve'o-late [so Wr.; *fo've-o-lat*, Gd. 155.]
 Fo-vil'ia.
 Fowl (28), *n.* a bird. [*See* Foul, 160.]
 Fowl'er.
 Fowl'ing.
 Fox, 18.
 Foxed (*fokest*), 165.
 Fox'glove (*-gluv*).
 Fox'like, 206, Exc. 5.
 Fox'tail.
 Fra'cas (Fr.) [so Wb. Gd.; *fra-ka'*, Sm.; *fra'kas*, or *fra-ka'*, Wr. 154, 155.]
 Frac'tion.
 Frac'tion-al, 72.
 Frac'tious (*-shus*), 169.
 Fract'ure, 91.
 Fract'ured (*-yurd*).
 Fract'ur-ing (*-yur*).
 Frag'ile (*frai'*), 152.
 Fra-gil'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Frag'ment, 10, 15.
 Frag'ment-a-ry, 72.
 Frag'ment-ed.
 Fra'grance.
 Fra'gran-cy, 160.
 Fra'grant, 72.
 Fra'il, 23.
 Fra'il'ly.
 Fram'a-ble, 164.
 Frame, 23.
 Framed, 165.
 Fram'er, 183.
 Fram'e'work (*-wurk*).
 Fram'ing.
 Franc (*frangk*), *n.* a French silver coin. [*See* Frank, 160.]
 Fran'chise (*-chiz*) (171) [*not fran'chiz*, 153.]
 Fran-cis'can.
 Fran-co-lin (*frang'*), 54.
 Fran-gi-bil'i-ty, 169.
 Fran-gi-ble, 104.
 Frank (*frangk*) (54), *a.* ingenuous; sincere. [*See* Franc, 160.]
 Franked (*frangkt*).
 Frank'in-cense (*frangk'*). [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *frank-in-sens*, or *frank'in-sens*, Gd. 155.]
 Frank'ing (*frangk'*).
 Frank'lin (*frangk'*).
 Frank'pledge, 206.
 Frank'tic.
 Frap, 10.

Frapped (*frapt*).
 Frap'ping, 176.
 Fra-ter'nal, 21, N.; 72.
 Fra-ter'ni-ty, 108, 169.
 Fra-ter-ni-za'tion [so Sm.; *frat-er-ni-za-shun*, Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Fra-ter'nize, 21, N.; 202 [*not fra'tur-niz*, 153.]
 Fra-ter'nized, 183.
 Fra-ter'niz-er.
 Fra-ter'niz-ing.
 Frat-ri-ci'd'al, 183.
 Frat'ri-ci-de, 169.
 Fraud, 17.
 Fraud'u-lent, 89.
 Fraught (*frawt*), 162.
 Fray (23), *n.* a chafe in cloth; a fight; a quarrel: — *v.* to rub; to frighten. [pl. of *n.* Frays (*fras*). — *See* Phrase, 160.]
 Frayed (*frad*), 187.
 Fray'ing.
 Freak, 13.
 Freck'le, 164.
 Freck'led (*frek'ld*), 150.
 Freck'ling.
 Free, 13.
 Free'bench [so Sm. Wr.; *fre-bench'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Free'boot-er.
 Free'boot-ing.
 Free'born.
 Freed, 183.
 Free'man, 196.
 Free'dom, 169.
 Free'höld, 206.
 Free'höld-er.
 Free'ing.
 Free'man, 196.
 Free'mä-son (*-mä-sn*), 149.
 Free'mä-son-ry (*-mä-sn-*).
 Free'er, 183, 188.
 Free'stone, 130.
 Free'think-er (*-think-*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *fré-thing'ur*, Wk. 155.]
 Free'think-ing.
 Free-will', *n.* (161) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *fré-wil*, Wr. 155.]
 Free'will, *a.* 161.
 Freeze (13, 47), *v.* to be congealed with cold. [*See* Frieze, 160.]
 Freez'ing, 183.

fall; & as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in fiddle; gh as in go; th as in this

Freight (*fraɪt*), 162.
Freight'ed (*fraɪt'*).
Freight'er (*fraɪt'*).
Freight'ing (*fraɪt'*).
French, 16, 44.
French'i-fied, 186.
French'i-fy, 94.
French'i-fy-ing.
French'man, 196.
Fre-net'ic [*F h r e n e t - i c*, 203.]
Fren'zied, 99.
Fren'zy, 169.
Fre'quen-cy, 169.
Fre'quent, a. 103, 161.
Fre-quent', v. 103, 161.
Fre-quent'a-tive.
Fre-quent'ed.
Fre-quent'er.
Fre-quent'ing.
Fres'co (It.), n. [pl. *Fres'cos* (-kɔz), 192.]
Fresh, 16, 46.
Fresh'en (*fresh'n*), 149.
Fresh'ened (*fresh'nd*), 160.
Fresh'en-ing (*fresh'n*).
Fresh'et, 76.
Fresh'man, 196.
Fret, 15.
Fret'ful (*-fʊl*), 180.
Fret'ted, 176.
Fret'ter.
Fret'ting.
Fret'ty, 93.
Fret'work (*-wɜrk*).
Fri-a-bil'i-ty, 106.
Fri'a-ble, 164.
Fri'ar (74), n. a brother or member of any religious order. [See *Friar*, 160.]
Fri'ar-y.
Frib'ble, 164.
Frib'bled (*frɪb'ld*).
Frib'bler.
Frib'bling.
Fric-an-deau', (Fr.) (*frɪk-an-do'*) [See *Fricando*, 203.]
Fric-as-see', 122, 171.
Fric-as-see'd, 188.
Fric-as-see'ing.
Fric'tion.
Fric'tion-al, 72.
Fri'day (*-di*).
Fried (*frɪd*), 186.
Friend (*frɛnd*), 15.
Friend'li-ness.
Friend'ly, 93, 169.
Fri'er, n. one who fries. [See *Friar*, 160.]
Friès'ic (*frɛz'*).

Frièze (*frɛz*) (13), n. a coarse woollen cloth, with a nap on one side;—the part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice. [See *Freeze*, 160.]
Frig'ate, 170.
Fright (*frɪt*), 162.
Fright'en (*frɪt'n*), 149, 162.
Fright'ened (*frɪt'nd*), 160.
Fright'en-ing (*frɪt'n*).
Fright'ful (*-fʊl*).
Frig'id (*frɪd*), 16, 45.
Fri-gid'i-ty, 160.
Frill, 16, 172.
Frilled (*frɪld*), 168.
Frill'ing.
Fringe, 16, 45.
Fringed (*frɪnd*), 183.
Fring'ing (*frɪnj'*).
Fring'y (*frɪnj'*).
Frip'per.
Frip'per-er.
Frip'per-y, 170.
Fri-seur' (Fr.) (*frɛ-zur'*).
Frisk, 16.
Frisked (*frɪskt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
Frisk'er.
Frisk'et.
Frisk'ful (*-fʊl*).
Frisk'i-ly.
Frisk'i-ness, 169, 186.
Frisk'ing.
Frisk'y, 93, 169.
Frit, 16.
Frith, 16, 37.
Frit'ter, 170.
Frit'tered, 150.
Frit'ter-ing.
Fri-vol'i-ty, 106, 169.
Friv'o-lous.
Friz'zle, 164.
Friz'zled (*frɪz'ld*), 183.
Friz'zler.
Friz'zling.
Fro, 24.
Frock, 18, 181.
Frock'-coat, 206, Exc. 1.
Frocked (*frɒkt*).
Frog, 18.
Frog'hop-per, 206.
Frol'ic, 18, 170.
Frol'icked (*-ɪkt*), 182.
Frol'ick-ing.
Frol'ic-some (*-sʊm*).
From, 18.

From'd, 18.
From-des'cence, 171.
From'doits.
Front (*frʌnt*) (22) [see *Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.*; *frʌnt* or *frɒnt*, *Wk. 155.*]
 sp. "Mr. Sheridan marks this word in the second manner only [*frʌnt*]; but I am much mistaken if custom does not almost universally adopt the first [*frʌnt*]." *Walker*.
Front'age (*frʌnt'*), 70.
Frōnt'al, 72.
Frōnt'a-ted.
Frōnt'ed (*frʌnt'*).
Frōnt-ier' (121, 169) [see *Sm. Wr. Gd.*; *frɒn-ti-er*, or *frɒnt'yer*, *Wk. 155.*]
Frōnt-ier'ed (*-ɛrd'*), 165.
Frōnt'ing (*frʌnt'*).
Frōnt'i-piece, 171.
Frōnt'let (*frʌnt'*).
Frost (*frɒst*, or *frʌst*) (18, N.) [see *Wr. Gd.*; *frɒst*, *Wk. Sm. 155.*]
Frost'ed.
Frost'i-ly.
Frost'i-ness, 169.
Frost'ing.
Frost'work (*-wɜrk*), 206.
Frost'wort (*-wɜrt*).
Frost'y, 93.
Froth (*frɒθ*, or *frʌθ*) (18, N.) [see *Wr. Gd.*; *frɒθ*, *Wk. Sm. 155.*]
Froth'i-ly.
Froth'i-ness, 169.
Froth'y, 93.
Frounce, 28.
Frounced (*frʌnst*).
Frounc'ing.
Frou'ward, 24, 72.
Frown, 28.
Frowned (*frʌnd*).
Frown'ing.
Froze, 24.
Frōz'en (*frɒz'n*), 149.
Fruo-tes'cence, 171.
Fruc-ti'er-ous, 186.
Fruc-ti-fi-ca'tion.
Fruc-ti-fied, 99.
Fruc-ti-fy, 94.
Fruc-ti-fy-ing.
Fru'gal (*frʌg'*), 19, 72.
Fru'gal'i-ty (*frʌg'*), 106.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, & as in

- Fru'gal-ly (*froot'*-), 66, N.
 Fru-gif-fer-oūs (*froot'*-), Fru-giv'o-roūs (*froot'*-), 108.
 Fruit (*froot'*), 19.
 Fruit'age (*froot'*-), 70.
 Fruit'er-er (*froot'*-), 77.
 Fruit'er-y (*froot'*-).
 Fruit'ful (*froot'*'*fōol'*), 19, 20.
 Fruit'ing (*froot'*-).
 Fru-it'ion (*froot'*'*ish'un*), 171.
 Fru-men-ta'ceous (*froomen-ta'*'*shus*), 169, 171.
 Fru'men-ty (*froot'*-).
 Frush, 22.
 Frus'trate.
 Frus'trat-ed, 183.
 Frus-tra'tion.
 Frus'tum (L.) [pl. Frus'ta, 108.]
 Fru-tes-cent (*froot'*-).
 Fru'ti-cose (*froot'*-) [so Gd.; *froot-ti-kōs'*, Wr, 155.]
 Fru'ti-coūs (*froot'*-).
 Fru-tic'u-lose.
 Fry, 25.
 Fry'ing.
 Fry'ing-pan, 215.
 Fu'cate.
 Fu'cat-ed.
 Fu'cold, 26, 27.
 Fu-coid'al.
 Fu'cus (L.) [pl. Fu'ci, 108.]
 Fud'dle, 164.
 Fud'dled (*fud'*'*ld*), 183.
 Fud'dler.
 Fud'dling.
 Fudge, 22, 45.
 Fu'el, 26, 76.
 Fu'elled (*eld*) [Fu-elled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Fu'el-er [Fu-eler, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Fu'el-ing [Fu-eling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Fu-ga'cious, 169.
 Fu-ga'ci-ty, 108.
 Fu'g'i-ive, 84, 171.
 Fu'g-le-man, 164, 196.
 Fugue (*fug*) (171; Note D, p. 37) [not fū, 153.]
 Fugu'ist (*fug'*-)
 Fu'crate.
 Fu'crum (L.) [L. pl. *Fu'cra*; Eng. pl.
- Fu'crums (*-krums*), 198.]
 Fu'fil' (*fōol'*) (179, 180) [Fulfill, Wb. Gd. — See Note E, p. 70.]
 Fu'filled' (*fōol'*'*fld'*).
 Fu'fil'ler (*fōol'*), 176.
 Fu'fil'ling (*fōol'*-).
 Fu'fil'ment (*fōol'*-) [Fulfillment, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Fūl'gen-cy.
 Fūl'gent.
 Fūl-gu-ra'tion.
 Fūl-gu-rite, 152.
 Fu-lig'i-nous (*-lij'*-).
 Full (*fōol'*), 20, 172.
 Full-aged (*fōol'*'*agd*), 206, Exc. 5.
 Full'-blōwn (*fōol'*-).
 Full'ed (*fōold*), 20, 165.
 Full'er (*fōol'*-), 77.
 Full'er-y (*fōol'*-).
 Full'ing (*fōol'*-).
 Full'y (*fōoly*), 178.
 Fūl'mar.
 Fūl'mi-nate, 73, 169.
 Fūl'mi-nāt-ed, 183.
 Fūl'mi-nāt-ing.
 Fūl'mi-na'tion.
 Fūl'mi-nāt-o-ry [so Wk. Sm.; *fūl'mi-na-to-ry*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Full'ness (*fōol'*-) (178) [Fullness, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Fūl'some (*fūl'sum*) [not fōol'sum, 153.]
 Fūl'vid.
 Fūl'voūs, 109.
 Fu-ma'do.
 Fu-ma-to-ry [Fu-mi-tory, 203.]
 Fum'ble, 164.
 Fum'bled (*fum'*'*bid*), 183.
 Fum'bler, 77.
 Fum'bling.
 Fume, 26.
 Fumed (*fūmd*), 165.
 Fu-mif'er-oūs, 108.
 Fu'mi-gate, 73.
 Fu'mi-gāt-ed, 183.
 Fu'mi-gāt-ing.
 Fu-mi-ga'tion, 112.
 Fūm'ing.
 Fu'mi-to-ry [Fu-ma-tory, 203.]
 Fūm'oūs.
 Fūm'y, 93.
 Fun, 22.
 Fu-nam'bu-late.
- Fu-nam'bu-lāt-ed.
 Fu-nam'bu-lāt-ing.
 Fu-nam'bu-la'tion.
 Fu-nam'bu-lāt-o-ry [so Sm.; *fu-nam'bu-la-to-ry*, Wr. Wb. Gd.; 155.]
 Func'tion (*fungl'*'*shun*), 64.
 Func'tion-al, 72.
 Func'tion-a-ry, 72.
 Fund, 22.
 Fun-da-ment'al, 72.
 Fun-da-ment'al-ly.
 Fund'ed.
 Fund'ing.
 Fu'ner-al, 26, 72.
 Fu-ne're-al, 49, N.; 169.
 Fun'gi-form, 108.
 Fun'gold (*fung'*-).
 Fun-gos'i-ty (*fung'*-).
 Fun'gotis (*fung'*-) (160), a. like a fungus; spongy.
 Fun'gus (L.) (*fung'*-) (160) [L. pl. *Fun'gi*; Eng. pl. *Fun'gus-es* (-ez), 198], n. one of a class of cellular, flowerless plants; — a spongy excrescence.
 Fu'ni-cle, 164.
 Fu-nic'u-lar, 74.
 Fun'nel, 60, 170.
 Fun'ny, 169.
 Fur (21), n. the finer, soft hair on certain animals; — a coating: — v. to cover with fur, or a coating. [See Fir, 148.] [pl. *Furs* (*furz*). — See Furze, 160.]
 Fur'be-lōw, 169.
 Fur'be-lōwed (*-lōd*), 188.
 Fur'be-lōw-ing.
 Fur'bish, 21, 104.
 Fur'bish'ed (*-bish'*).
 Fur'bish-er.
 Fur'bish-ing.
 Fur'cate.
 Fur'cat-ed.
 Fur-ca'tion.
 Fur'fur, 21, 169.
 Fur-fu-ra'ceous (*-shus*).
 Fur'ri-oūs, 49, N.; 73.
 Furl, 21, 135.
 Furl'ed (*furid*), 165.
 Furl'ing.
 Fur'long, 169.
 Fur'lough (*-lō*), 162.
 Fur'nace, 169.
 Fur'nish, 21, 104.

fall; ē as in there; ōō as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

Fur'nished (-nîsh').
 Fur'nish-er.
 Fur'nish-ing.
 Fur'ni-ture [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; fur'ni-tôr, coll. fur'nî-ch'oor, Sm. (See § 26); fur'nî-châr, Wk. 155.]
 Furred (furd), 165, 176.
 Fur'ri-er, 169.
 Fur'ri-er-y.
 Fur'ring.
 Fûr'row, 22, 101.
 Fûr'rowed, 188.
 Fur'ry, 21, 170.
 Fur'ther, a. & ad. [Farther, 203.]
 Fur'ther, v.
 Fur'ther-ance.
 Fur'thered (-thurd), 150.
 Fur'ther-er.
 Fur'ther-ing.
 Fur'ther-more.
 Fur'ther-most [Farthermost, 203.]
 Fur'thest [Farthest, 203.]
 Fur'tive, 84, 169.
 Fu-run'cle (-rung'kl), 54, 164.
 Fu'ry, 49, N.
 Furze (fuz) (21), n. a thorny shrub of the genus *Ulex*. [See Furs, pl. of Fur, 160.]
 Furz'y, 93, 169.
 Fus-ca'tion.
 Fus'oon, 100, 169.
 Fuse (fuz), v. 26, 136.
 Fuse (fuz) n. [Fuse, 203.]
 Fused (fuzd), 183.
 Fu-see' (-ze'), 121, 171.
 Fûs-i-bil'i-ty (fûz-)
 Fûs'i-ble (fûz') (164, 169) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; fu'si-bl, Wk. 155.]
 Fu'si-form, 106.
 Fu'sil (-zil) (136), a. capable of being fused.
 Fu'sil (-zil) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; fu-ze', Wk.; fu'zil, or fu-ze', Wr. 155], n. a small musket.
 Fu-sil-ee'r' (-zil-), 122, 169.
 Fûs'ing (fûz').
 Fûs'ion (-zhun).
 Fuss, 22, 174.

Fussed (fust), v. did fuss. [See Fust, 160.]
 Fuss'ing.
 Fuss'y, 93.
 Fust, n. a musty smell; mustiness. [See Fussed, 160.]
 Fust'ian (-yan), 22, 51.
 Fust'ic, 200.
 Fus-ti-ga'tion.
 Fust'i-ness, 153.
 Fust'y, 93.
 Fu'ttle, 152.
 Fu'ttle-ly, 66, N.
 Fu-til'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Fut'tocks, n. pl.
 Fûture, 91.
 Fu-tu'ri-ty, 89, 169.
 Fûze, n. [Fuse, 203.]
 Fuzz, 22, 175.
 Fuzz'y, 93.
 Fÿ, inf. [Fie, 203.]

G.

Gab-ar-dine' (-dên') (122) [Gaber-dine, 203.]
 Gab'ble, 164.
 Gab'bled (gab'ld), 183.
 Gab'bler, 77.
 Gab'bling.
 Ga'bl-on, 78, 86.
 Gâ-bi-on-nade', 122.
 Ga'ble, 164.
 Ga'blet.
 Gad, 10.
 Gad'ded, 176.
 Gad'der.
 Gad'ding.
 Gad'dy, 206.
 Ga'doid [so Wr. Gd.; gad'oid, Sm. 155.]
 Gael (gâl), n. sing. & pl.
 Gâel'ic (gâl'ik) (171) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; ga'el-ik, Sm. 155.]
 Gaff (10) [not gaff, 153.]
 Gaff'er.
 Gaff'le, 164.
 Gag, 10.
 Gage (23, 45, 160), n. a pledge; — a chal-lenge; — a kind of plum; — an instru-ment for measuring; — the number of feet which a ship sinks in water; — the position of one ship as regards another. [Gauge (in

the last three senses), 203.]
 Gage, v. to give as a pledge; — to bind by a pledge. [See Gauge, v. 160.]
 Gaged, 165.
 Gag'er (gâj'), n. one who gives a pledge. [See Gauger, 160.]
 Gag'ing (gâj'), part. giving a pledge. [See Gauging, 160.]
 Gagged (gagd), 176.
 Gag'gle (-gur), 138.
 Gag'gle, 164.
 Gag'gled (gag'ld), 183.
 Gag'gling.
 [Gaiety, 203. — See Gayety.]
 [Gaily, 203. — See Gayly.]
 Gâin, 23.
 Gâined (gând), 165.
 Gâin'er.
 Gâin'ful (-fûl), 180.
 Gâin-said' (gân-sâd'), or Gâin'said (gân'sâd) [Gainsayed, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Gâin-sây', or Gâin'sây [so Wr. Gd.; gân-sâ', Wk.; gân'sâ, Sm. 155.]
 Gâin-sây'er, or Gâin-sây-er.
 Gâin-sây'ing, or Gâin-sây-ing.
 Gair'ish (ghêr'-) [Gar-ish, 203.]

Of the two forms of this word, Walker, Smart, Webster, and Goodrich prefer the first (gair'ish). Worcester prefers the last (gair'ish).

Gâit (23), n. manner of walking. [See Gate, 100.]
 Gâit'er.
 Gâit'ered (-urd), 150.
 Gâit'er-ing.
 Ga'la, 72.
 Ga-lac'tic, 109.
 Gal-ac-tom'e-ter, 108.
 Gal-ac-top'h'a-gist (-tof').
 Gal-ac-top'h'a-goûs (-tof').
 Gal-ac-top'h'o-roûs (-tof'), 108.
 Ga-lac-to-poi-et'ic.
 Ga-lan'gal (-lang'-), 54.

Gal'an-tine, 152.
 Ga-la'tians (-shanz), *n.*
pl. 112.
 Gal'ax-y, 93, 170.
 Gal'ba-num.
 Gale, 22.
 Gal'e-as [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *gal'yas*, Wk.;
gal'yas, or *gal'e-as*,
 Wr. 155.]
 Ga'le-ate, *a.* 73.
 Ga'le-ät-ed.
 Ga-lee'to.
 Ga-le'na, 72.
 Ga-len'ic, 109.
 Ga-len'ic-al, 108.
 Ga'len-ism (-izm), 136.
 Ga'len-ist.
 Ga-l'i'cian (-lish'un).
 Gal-i-le'an, 110.
 Gal'l-lee (170), *n.* a
 porch or chapel.
 Gal'l-ot [so Sm. Gd.;
gal'yut, Wk.; *gal'yot*,
 Wr. 155.] [Galliot,
 203.]
 Gal'l-pot (170), *n.* a
 kind of white resin.
 [See Gallipot, 160.]
 Gäll, 17.
 Gal'lant (161), *a.* brave,
 high-spirited.
 Gal-lant' [so Sm. Wr.;
gal-lant', Wk. Wb.
 Gd. 155.] (161), *a.* at-
 tentive to ladies.
 Gal-lant' [so Wk. Sm.
 Wr.; *gal-lant'*, Wb.
 Gd. 155], *n.* one who
 is attentive to ladies:
 — *e.* to wait on or be
 attentive to, as ladies.
 Gal-lant'ed.
 Gal-lant'ing.
 Gal-lant-ly (161), *ad.*
 bravely.
 Gal-lant'ly (161), *ad.* in
 the manner of a gal-
 lant.
 Gal-lant-ry, 170.
 Gal'late [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *gaw'lat*, Sm.
 155.]
 Gälled (*gawld*), 165.
 Gal'le-on, 170.
 Gal'ler-y, 171.
 Gäl'less, 66, N.; 178.
 Gal'ley (98) [*pl.* Gal'-
 leys, 190].
 Gäll'f'y, 206.
 Gal'lic [so Wb. Gd.;
gaw'lik, Sm. Wr.
 155], *a.* denoting an

acid obtained from
 gall-nuts.
 Gal'lic, *a.* belonging to
 Gaul, or France.
 Gal'lic-an.
 Gal'li-cism (-sizm).
 Gal'li-mäu-ry.
 Gal-li-na'cean (-shan).
 Gal-li-na'ceous (-shus),
 169, 170, 171.
 Gal'li-nip-fer, 170.
 Gal'li-nule.
 [Galliot, 203. — See
 Galliot.]
 Gal'li-pot (170), *n.* a
 small glazed pot, used
 by apothecaries. [See
 Galipot, 160.]
 Gäll'-nut.
 Gal'lon, 10, 86, 170.
 Gal-loon', 121.
 Gal'lop, 86, 170.
 Gal-lop-äde', 122.
 Gal'loped (-tupt'), 165.
 Gal'lop-er.
 Gal'lop-ing.
 Gal'lo-wäy.
 Gal'lows (-lus) [*pl.* Gal-
 lowses (-lus-es), 189.]

Some writers have
 regarded *gallows* as both
 singular and plural, but
 the best modern authori-
 ties regard it as singular
 only, with the regular plu-
 ral *gallowses*.

Ga-loche' (Fr.) (*ga-
 lösh'*, or *ga-lösh'*)
 [*ga-lösh'*, Sm.; *ga-
 lösh'*, Wk. Wr. Wb.
 Gd. 154, 155.]
 [Galt, 203. — See
 Gault.]
 Gal-van'ic, 109, 170.
 Gal'van-ism (-izm).
 Gal'van-ist.
 Gal'van-ize, 202.
 Gal'van-ized, 183.
 Gal'van-iz-ing.
 Gal'va-nog'ra-phy.
 Gal'va-nol'o-gist.
 Gal'va-nol'o-gy, 108.
 Gal'va-nom'e-ter.
 Gal-van'o-scope.
 Gam-ba'do [*pl.* Gam-
 ba'does (-döz), 192.]
 Gam'bit.
 Gam'ble, 164.
 Gam'bled (*gam'blä*).
 Gam'bler.
 Gam'bling.
 Gam-boge' (-böcj') (121)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;

gam-böj', Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Gam-bo'gi-an.
 Gam'bol, 10, 86.
 Gam'boiled (-bold)
 (165) [Gamböled,
 Wb. Gd. 203. — See
 177, and Note E, p.
 70.]
 Gam'bol-ling [Gam-
 boling, Wb. Gd.
 203.]
 Gam'brel [Cambrel,
 Chambrel, 203.]
 Game, 23.
 Gamed, 165.
 Game'ful (*fööl*).
 Game'some (-sum).
 Game'ster, 77.
 Gäm'ing.
 Gam'mer.
 Gam'mon, 170.
 Gam'moned (-münd).
 Gam'mon-ing.
 Gam-o-pet'al-öus.
 Gam-o-phy'l-öus, or
 Ga-moph'y-l-öus [See
 Adenophyllous.]
 Gam-o-sep'al-öus.
 Gam'ut, 170.
 Ganoh, 10, 44.
 Ganch'd (*gancht*).
 Ganch'ing.
 Gan'der, 10, 77.
 Gang (10, 54), *n.* a band;
 a crew. [See Gangue,
 160.]
 Gan'gli-ac (*gangt'*), 54.
 Gan'gli-form (*gangt'*).
 Gan'gli-o-form (*gangt'*).
 Gan'gli-on (*gangt'*), 54.
 Gan'gli-o-nary
 (*gangt'*), 72, 171.
 Gan'gli-on'ic (*gangt'*),
 Gan'gre-nate (*gangt'*).
 Gan'gre-nät-ed
 (*gangt'*).
 Gan'gre-nät-ing
 (*gangt'*).
 Gan'grene (*gangt'*), 171.
 Gan'grened (*gangt'*),
 166.
 Gan'grën-ing (*gangt'*).
 Gan'gre-nes'cent
 (*gangt'*), 171.
 Gan'gre-notis (*gangt'*).
 Gänge (*gang*), *n.* the
 matrix of an ore.
 [See Gang, 160.]
 Gang'wäy, 206.
 Gan'net, 170.
 Ga'noid [so Gd.; *gan'-
 oid*, Sm. Wr. 156.]

fall; ä as in there; ö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Ga-noid'al.
 Ga-noid'i-an.
 Gant'let, *n.* a military punishment inflicted by making the offender run between two rows of men, each of whom gives him a stroke with a switch or a whip. [See Gauntlet, 148.]
 Gan'za.
 Gäol (*jäl*) (158) [Jail, 203.]
 22 The form *pool*, though heretofore common, and sanctioned by good authorities, is not now so generally used as *jail*.
 Gaol'er (*jäl'*) [Jail-er, 203.]
 Gap, 10.
 Gape (*gäp*, or *gäp*) [so Wr.; *gäp*, Wk. Wb. Gd.; *gäp*, Sm. 153.]
 22 "The expressive but irregular pronunciation of this word with the Italian *a* [*gäp*] is no longer prevalent." *Socart*. "This pronunciation [*gäp*], however, is well supported by authorities, and it is common in the U. S." *Worcester*.
 Gaped (*gäpt*, or *gäpt*).
 Gap'er (*gäp'*, or *gäp'*).
 Gaping (*gäp'*, or *gäp'*).
 Gä'r-a-gäy.
 Gä'r-an-cine (-*sän*) [so Sm. Wr.; *gär'an-sän*, Gd. 155.]
 Garb, 11, 135.
 Gar'bage, 70.
 Gar'baged.
 Gar'ble, 165.
 Gar'bled (*gar'blä*), 183.
 Gar'bler.
 Gar'bles (*gar'blz*), *n. pl.*
 Gar'bling.
 Gar'bôard.
 Gar'den (*gar'dän*) (53, 149) [so Gd.; *gar'dän*, Sm. (See § 26), *gar'dän*, or *gar'den*, Wr. 155.]
 Gar'dened (*gar'dänd*).
 Gar'den-er (*gar'dän*).
 Gar'den-ing (*gar'dän*).
 Gar'fish, 206.
 Gar'gan-cy, 98, 169.

Gar'ga-rism (-*riem*).
 Gar'get (-*ghet*), 138.
 Gar'gil (-*ghil*), 138.
 Gar'gle, 164.
 Gar'gled (*gar'glä*), 183.
 Gar'gling.
 Gar'gol.
 Gar'ish (*ghër'*) [Gair-ish, 203.] [See Note under Gairish.]
 Gar'land, 11, 72.
 Gar'lic, 11, 200.
 Gar'lick-y, 182.
 Gar'ment.
 Gar'ner, 11, 77.
 Gar'nered (-*nurd*), 150.
 Gar'ner-ing.
 Gar'net, 11, 76.
 Gar'nish, 104.
 Gar'nished (-*nisht*).
 Gar'nish-er, 122.
 Gar'nish-er.
 Gar'nish-ing.
 Gar'nish-ment.
 Gar'ni-ture, 169.
 Gar'pike.
 Gar'rous [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *gär'us*, Sm. 155.]
 Gä'r-ret, 11, N.
 Gä'r-ret-ed.
 Gä'r-ret-er', 122.
 Gä'r-ret-ing.
 Gä'r-ri-son (-*sän*), 149.
 Gä'r-ri-son (-*sänd*), 165.
 Gä'r-röte' (Sp.).
 Gar-röt'ed, 183.
 Gar-röt'ing.
 Gä'r-ru-li-ty (-*roo'*), 169.
 Gä'r-ru-loüs, (-*roo*).
 Gar'ter, 11, 77.
 Gar'tered, 150.
 Gar'ter-ing.
 Gä'r-um.
 Gä's (10, 174) [not *gäs*, nor *gäz*, 153.]
 Gas'con.
 Gas-con-ade', 122.
 Gas-con-äd'ed, 183.
 Gas-con-äd'ing.
 Gas-con-äd'er.
 Gas'e-ous (*gaz'*) (136, 171, 176) [so Sm. Gd.; *gaz'e-us*, or *ga'se-us*, Wr. 155.]
 Gash, 10, 46.
 Gashed (*gash't*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Gash'ing.
 Gas-höld-er, 206, Exc. 3.
 Gas-i-fl-ca'tion.
 Gas'l-fied, 186.

Gas'l-form, 108.
 Gas'l-f'y, 94, 176.
 Gas'l-f-y-ing.
 Gas'ket.
 Gas'kins (-*kinz*), *n. pl.*
 Gas'-me-ter, 206, Exc. 3.
 Gas-om'e-ter (-*zom'*;) (108) [so Sm. Wr.; *gaz-om'e-tur*, Gd. 155.]
 Gas-om'e-try (-*zom'*;) [so Wr.; *gaz-om'e-try*, Gd. 155.]
 Gasp, 12, 131.
 Gasped (*gasp't*), 165.
 Gasp'ing.
 Gas'sing.
 Gas'sy, 93, 170.
 Gas'ter-o-pod [Gas-tropod, 203.]
 Gas'ter-op'o-döüs [Gastropodous, 203.]
 Gas'tric, 200.
 Gas-tril'o-quist.
 Gas-tril'o-quy, 171.
 Gas-tri'tis.
 Gas'tro-cele.
 Gas'trol'o-gy, 108.
 Gas'tro-man-cy, 169.
 Gas'tro-nome.
 Gas'tron'o-mer.
 Gas'tro-nom'ic, 109.
 Gas'tron'o-mist.
 Gas'tron'o-my.
 Gas'tro-pod [Gas-teropod, 203.]
 Gas'trop'o-döüs [Gasteropodous, 203.]
 Gas-trör'a-phy.
 Gas-tros'co-py.
 Gas-trot'o-my.
 Gate (23), *n.* a frame for closing a passage;— an avenue. [See Gait, 160.]
 Gate'way, 206.
 Gath'er, 10, 38, 77.
 Gath'ered, 150.
 Gath'er-er.
 Gath'er-ing.
 Gäud'i-ly.
 Gäud'i-ness, 109.
 Gäud'y.
 Gäuff'er-ing.
 Gäuge (*gä*) (23, 160), *n.* an instrument for measuring;— the number of feet which a ship sinks in the water;— the position of a ship as regards another;— the breadth of a railway.

[Gage (in the first three senses), 203.]
 Gänge (*gãj*), *v.* to measure. [See Gage, *v.* 160.]
 Gänge-able (*gãj'*), 164, 183.
 Gänged (*gãjd*), 183.
 Gäng'er (*gãj'*), *n.* one who gauges, or measures. [See Gager, 160.]
 Gäng'ing (*gãj'*), *part.* & *n.* measuring. [See Gaging, 160.]
 Gäul, 17.
 Gäult [Galt, Golt, 203.]
 Gäunt (*gãnt*) [*not* gawnt, 153.]
 Gäunt'let (*gãnt'*), *n.* a large iron glove. [See Gantlet, 160.]
 Gäunt'let-ed.
 Gäuze, 17, 40.
 Gäuz'y.
 Gave, 23.
 Gav'el, 170.
 Gav'el-kind.
 Ga-vot' [so Sm.; *gav'*-ot, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Gawk, 17.
 Gawk'y, 93.
 Gäy, 23.
 Gäy'e-ty (171) [Gaiety, 203.]
 Gäy'ly [Gaily, 203.]
 Gaze, 23.
 Gazed, 183.
 Ga-zelle', 121, 171.
 Gäz'er.
 Ga-zette', 121, 171.
 Ga-zet'ted, 171.
 Gaz-et-tee'r', 122, 169.
 Gäz'ing, 183.
 Gear (*ghër*), 13, 138.
 Geared (*ghërd*), 165.
 Gear'ing (*ghër'*-.).
 Gëat (*jët*).
 Geck'o (*ghëk'o*) [so Wr.; *jek'o*, Gd. 155.]
 Gee, 13, 46.
 Geed, 188.
 Gee'ing.
 Geese (*ghës*), *n. pl.* (138) [See Goose, 195.]
 Ge-hen'na (*ghë-*), 138.
 Ge'ine, 152.
 Gel'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Ge-lat'i-nate.
 Ge-lat'i-nät-ed.
 Ge-lat'i-nät-ing.
 Ge-lat-i-na'tion.

Gel'a-tine (45, 152) [Gelatin, 203.]
 Gel-a-tin'i-form (108) [so Wr.; *je-lat'i-ni-form*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ge-lat'i-nize, 202.
 Ge-lat'i-nized, 183.
 Ge-lat'i-niz-ing.
 Ge-lat'i-noüs.
 Geld (*gheld*).
 Geld'ed (*gheld'*-.).
 Geld'er (*gheld'*-.).
 Geld'ing (*gheld'*-.).
 Gel'y [Jelly, 203.]

Both forms of this word are found in most of the Dictionaries. Smart and Worcester indicate a preference for *jelly*, and this form is now the more common.

Gelt (*ghelt*).
 Gem, 15, 46.
 Ge-mä'ra (*ghë-*), 138.
 Ge-mär'ic (*ghë-*).
 Gem'el.
 Gem'i-ni (L.), *n. pl.*
 Gem'i-noüs.
 Gem'ma-ry, 72, 170.
 Gem'mate.
 Gem'mät-ed.
 Gem-ma'tion.
 Gemmed (*jemä*), 176.
 Gem'me-oüs, 169.
 Gem-mif'er-ous, 108.
 Gem'ming, 176.
 Gem-mip'a-roüs.
 Gem'mule, 170.
 Gem-mu-lif'er-oüs.
 Gem'my, 170.
 Gems'boe (*jemz'bök*) [Gemsbok, 203.]
 Gen-darme' (*zhän-darm'*) [*pl.* Gen-darmes', or *Gens d'armes* (*zhän-darm'*)].

The plural form, *gens d'armes* (armed men), is the French expression, from which the word *gendarme* is formed.

Gen-darm'er-y.
 Gen'der, 15, 45, 77.
 Gen-e-a-log'ic-al, or Gen-e-a-log'ic-al (-loj'-) [*jen-e-a-loj'ik-al*, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *je-ne-a-loj'ik-al*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Gen-e-al'o-gist, or Gen-e-al'o-gist.
 Gen-e-al'o-gy, or Gen-e-al'o-gy (108) [*jen-e-al'o-jy*, Wr. Wb. Gd.;

je-ne-al'o-jy, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Gen'e-ra, *n. pl.* [See Genus.]
 Gen'er-al, 108, 233, Exc.
 Gen'er-al-ist's-mo, 169, 170.
 Gen'er-al-i-ty, 108, 169.
 Gen'er-al-iz-a'tion.
 Gen'er-al-ize, 202.
 Gen'er-al-ized, 183.
 Gen'er-al-iz-ing.
 Gen'er-al-ly, 170.
 Gen'er-ant.
 Gen'er-ate, 45, 72.
 Gen'er-at-ed, 183.
 Gen'er-at-ing.
 Gen'er-a'tion, 45, 112.
 Gen'er-at-ive [so Sm.; *gen'er-a-tiv*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Gen'er-at-or, 228.
 Gen'er-at-rix.
 Ge-nër'ic, 109.
 Ge-nër'ic-al, 108.
 Gen'er-os'i-ty, 169.
 Gen'er-oüs, 108, 169.
 Gen'e-sis, 45, 169.
 Gen'et, *n.* a small-sized Spanish horse; — an animal of the weasel kind. [See Genette, 148.] [Genette, 203.]
 Ge-neth'll-ac.
 Gen-eth'll'ac-al.
 Gen-eth'll'al'o-gy.
 Ge-net'ic.
 Ge-nette' (*net'*), *n.* a cat skin made into a muff or a tippet; — a small-sized Spanish horse; — an animal of the weasel kind. [Genet (in the last two senses), 203.]
 Ge-ne-van.
 Ge-ne-van-ism (-izm).
 Gen-e-ve-se' (-vëz'), *n. sing.* & *pl.*
 Ge-ni-al, 72, 78, 156.
 Ge-ni-al'i-ty, 169.
 Ge-ni-al-ly, 66, N.
 Ge-nio'u-late.
 Ge-nio'u-lät-ed.
 Ge-nio-u-la'tion.
 Gen'i-tal.
 Gen'i-ting [Jenneting, 203.]
 Gen'i-tiv-al.
 Gen'i-tive, 84, 108.
 Gen'ius (*jen'yus*), or Ge'ni-us [so Wr.; *jen'yus*, Gd.; *je'ni-us*,

fall ; è as in there ; öb as in foot ; q as in facile ; gh as in go ; th as in this.

Wk. Sm. 155] [pl. Geniuses], *n.* extraordinary mental power.
Ge'ni-us (L.) [pl. *Ge'ni-i*, 198], *n.* a tutelary deity.
Gen-o-ese' (-*ez'*), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.*
Gen-teel', 45, 121.
Gen-teel'y, 66, N.; 170.
Gen'tian (-*shan*).
Gen'til.
Gen'tile (81, 152) [so Sm. Wr. Gd.; *jen'til*, or *jen'til*, Wk. 155.]
 ⚠ Though Walker prefers *jen'til*, he says of *jen'til*, "This pronunciation [*jen'til*] is most agreeable to general usage."
Gen'til-ism (-*izm*), 143.
Gen-ti-lit'al (-*lish'al*).
Gen-ti-lit'ous (-*lish'us*).
Gen-till'y, 169.
Gen'tle, 164.
Gen'tle-folk (-*fo'k*) [pl. *Gen'tle-folks* (-*fo'ks*).]
 ⚠ Though *gentlefolk* is a collective noun, writers who make use of the word generally give it the plural form.
Gen'tle-man (*jen'tl*-X72, 164) [pl. *Gen'tle-men* (*jen'tl-men*), 156, 196.]
 ⚠ The plural is often mispronounced *jen'tl-men*.
Gen'tle-wom-an (*jen'tl-woom*).
Gen-too', 121.
Gen'try, 15, 93.
Gen-u-flec'tion [so Sm.; *je-nu-flek'shun*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
Gen'u-ine, 152, 171.
Ge'nus (L.) [pl. *Gen'ter-a*, 198].
Ge-o-oen'tric, 109.
Ge-o-oen'tric-al, 108.
Ge'ode, 13, 24.
Ge-o-des'ic, 109.
Ge-o-des'ic-al, 108.
Ge-od'e-sy (105) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *je'o-des-y*, Sm. 155.]
Ge-o-det'ic, 109.
Ge-o-det'ic-al, 108.
Ge-o-dif-fer-ous, 108.
Ge'og-nost.
Ge-og-nost'ic, 109.
Ge-og-nost'ic-al, 108.
Ge-og'no-sy, 106.

Ge-o-gon'ic.
Ge-og'o-ny, 105.
Ge-og'ra-pher, 45, 108.
Ge-o-graph'ic, 109.
Ge-o-graph'ic-al, 108.
Ge-og'ra-phy, 45, 108.
Ge-ol'o-ger, 45, 77.
Ge-o-lo'gi-an.
Ge-o-log'ic-al (-*loj'*-).
Ge-ol'o-gist, 45, 108.
Ge-ol'o-gy, 45, 108.
Ge'o-man-eer.
Ge'o-man-oy, 169.
Ge-o-man'tic.
Ge-om'e-ter, 108.
Ge-o-met'ric, 109.
Ge-o-met'ric-al, 108.
Ge-om-e-tri'cian (-*trish'an*), 112, 171.
Ge-om'e-try, 45, 108.
Ge-o-pon'ic, 109.
Ge-o-pon'ic-al, 108.
Ge-o-pon'ics.
Ge-o-ra'ma [so Wr.; *je-o-ra'ma*, Gd. 155.]
Geor'gi-an (*jo'r'i-*).
Geor'gic (*jo'r'jik*), 45, 171; Note D, p. 37.
Geor'gic-al (*jo'r'jik-*).
Geor'gics (*jo'r'jiks*), *n.*
Ge-os'co-py, 105. [pl. *Ge-ra-ni-um*, 169.
Ger'fal-con (*jer'faw-kn*) (171) [*Gyr'fal-con*, *Jer'fal-con*, 203].
Germ, 21, N.; 45.
Ger'man [pl. *Ger'mans* (-*manz*), 196.]
Ger'man-der, or *Ger'man'der* [so Wr.; *jer'man-der*, Sm.; *jer-man'dur*, Wk. Wb. Gd. 155.]
Ger-mane', 121. [155.]
Ger-man'ic.
Ger'man-ism (-*izm*).
Germ'i-nal, 72, 78.
Germ'i-nant.
Germ'i-nate, 73.
Germ'i-nat-ed, 183.
Germ'i-nat-ing.
Germ-i-na'tion.
Ge-roc'o-my.
Ger'und, 15, 45.
Ge-rund'ial.
Ge-rund'ive, 84.
Ges-ta'tion.
Ges'tic.
Ges-tic-u-late, 89.
Ges-tic-u-lat-ed, 183.
Ges-tic-u-lat-ing.
Ges-tic-u-la'tion, 112.
Ges-tic-u-lat-or.
Ges-tic-u-lat-o-ry [so

Sm.; *jes-tik'u-la-to-ry*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
Gest'ure, 45, 91.
Gest'ured (-*gurd*), 165.
Gest'ur-ing (-*gur*).
Get (*ghet*) (138) [*not* *ghit*, 153].
Gew'gaw (*gu'*-), 138, 171.
Ge'y'ser (*ghis'ur*) (138, 171) [so Wr. Gd.; *ghis'ur*, Sm. 155].
Ghast'ly-ness, 162, 196.
Ghast'ly, 12, 93, 162.
Ghee, 138. [D, p. 37.
Gher'kin, 21, N.; Note
Ghib'el-line, 152, 162.
Ghast, 24.
 ⚠ "Host, post, most, ghost, ac., . . . instead of having the regular short sound as heard in *cost, frost, lost, host*, are pronounced with *o* in its long or alphabetical sound; perhaps because they were once pronounced in two syllables, in correspondence with their old spelling, *ho-ste, po-ste, ac."* Smart.
Ghöst'like, 206, Exc. 5.
Ghöst'll-ness, 186.
Ghöst'ly, 93, 169.
Ghoul (*gool*), 19, 171.
Gial-lo-li'no (*jal-lo-le'-no*) [so Gd.; *jal-lo-le'no*, Wr. 155.]
Gl'ant, 25, 72.
Giaour (*jour*) (Turkish), 171.
Gib'ber-ing (*ghib'*-), 138.
Gib'ber-ish (*ghib'*-), 138.
Gib'bet, 16, 45, 170.
Gib'bet-ed.
Gib'bet-ing.
Gib'bon (*ghib'*-), 138.
 [Gib-boom, 203.—
 See *Jib-boom*.]
Gib-bose' (*ghib-*), 138.
Gib-bos'i-ty (*ghib-*), 169.
Gib'boüs (*ghib'*-), 138, 171.
Gib'cat (*ghib'*-), 138.
Gibe (25, 45), *n.* a sneer: — *v.* to sneer. [See *Gybe*, 160.]
Gibed, 165, 183.
Gib'er.
Gib'ing.
Gib'let, *a.*
Gib'leta, *n. pl.*
Gib'staff (*jib'staf*), or *ghib'staf* [so Wr.; *jib'staf*, Wb. Gd.; *ghib'staf*, Sm. 155.]
Gid'di-ly (*ghid'*-).

Gid'di-ness (*ghid'*).
 Gid'dy (*ghid'*), 138.
 Gír'ea-gle (*jír'è-gl*), 164.
 Gift (*ghíft*), 16, 138.
 Gift'ed.
 Gíg (*ghig*), 16, 138.
 Gi-gan-te'an, 110.
 Gi-gan-tesque' (*-tesk'*).
 Gi-gan'tic, 79, 109.
 Gi-gan-tol'o-gy, 108.
 Gíg'gle (*ghig'gl*), 138, 164.
 Gíg'gled (*ghig'gl*), 183.
 Gíg'gler (*ghig'gl*).
 Gíg'ging (*ghig'gl*).
 Gild (*ghild*), 16, 138.
 Gild'ed (*ghild'*).
 Gild'er (*ghild'ur*), *n.*
 one who gilds. [See
 Guild, 160.]
 Gild'ing (*ghild'*).
 Gill (*ghil*) (138, 161), *n.*
 the organ of respiration
 in fishes.
 Gill (*jil*) (46, 161), *n.* the
 fourth part of a pint.
 Gil'ly-flow-er, 206.
 Gilt (*ghilt*), *part.* from
 Gild. [See Gult, 160.]
 Gim'bal, 16, 45, 72.
 Gim'crack, 16, 45.
 Gim'let (*ghim'let*) (138)
 [not *ghim'let*, 153.]
 Gim'let-ed (*ghim'let'*).
 Gim'let-ing (*ghim'let'*).
 Gimp (*ghimp*), 16, 138.
 Gin, 16, 45.
 Gin'ger, 16, 45, 77.
 Gin'ger-bread, 206.
 Ging'ham (*ghing'am*),
 138, 162, 171.
 Gin'ging (*jín'jín*), 45.
 Gin'gi-val, 45, 78.
 Ging'ko (45, 64), [Gín-
 kó, 203.]
 Gin'gle, 45, 164.
 Gin'gled (*jín'gl*), 183.
 Gin'gler.
 Gin'gling.
 Gin'gly-moid (*ghing'gl*),
 53, 54, 171.
 Gin'gly-mus (*ghing'gl*)
 [pl. *Gín'gly-mi*, 198.]
 [Gínkó, 203.— See
 Gingko.]
 Ginned (*jín*), 176.
 Gin'net, 16, 45, 80.
 Gin'ning, 176.
 Gin'seng, 16, 45.
 Gip, 16, 45.
 Gipped (*jípf*).
 Gip'ping, 176.
 Gip'sy (45, 169) [Gyp-
 sy, 203.]

See Of the two modes
 of spelling this word, Walk-
 er, Webster, and Goodrich
 prefer the first (*gipsy*);
 Smart and Worcester pre-
 fer the last (*gyp*).

Gip'sy-ism (-izm) [Gyp-
 syism, 203.]
 Gí-raff'e' (121, 171) [so
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *zhí-
 raf'*, Sm. 155.]
 Gí'ran-dole (*zhé'ran-
 dol*) [so Sm.; *jír'an-
 dol*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Gír'a-sole, 16, 45.
 Gírd (*ghírd*), 21, N.; 138.
 Gírd'ed (*ghírd'*).
 Gírd'er (*ghírd'*), 171.
 Gírd'ing (*ghírd'*).
 Gírd'le (*ghírd'le*), 138, 164
 Gírd'led (*ghírd'le'*).
 Gírd'ler (*ghírd'*).
 Gírd'ling (*ghírd'*).
 [Gíre, 203.— See Gyre.]
 Gírl (*ghírl*), 21, N.; 138,
 146.
 Gíronde (Fr.) (*zhé-
 rón*d').
 Gí-rón'd'ist (*je-rón'd'ist*)
 [so Wr.; *jí-rón'd'ist*,
 Gd. 155.]
 Gírt (*ghírt*), 21, N.; 138.
 Gírt'h (*ghírt'h*), 37, 138.
 Gíst, 16, 45.
 Gíth (*ghíth*), 16, 138.
 Gí't'ern (*ghí't'*), 138.
 Gísto (It.) (*jóos'to*).
 Gíve (*ghíve*), 16, 138, 163.
 Gív'en (*ghív'en*), 149.
 Gív'er (*ghív'er*), 183.
 [Gíves, 203.— See
 Gyves.]
 Gív'ing (*ghív'ing*).
 Gíz'zard (*ghíz'z'*), 171.
 Glá'broús.
 Glá'cí-al (-shí-al) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; *glá'-
 shal*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Gláç'l-er (*glás'i-ur*) [so
 Sm. Wr.; *glá'sér*,
 Wb. Gd. 154, 155.]
 Glá'cis (*glá'sis*, or *glá-
 ses'*) [so Wk. Wr.;
glá'sis, Wb. Gd.; *glá-
 ses'*, Sm. 154, 155.]
 Glad, 10.
 Glad'den (*glad'n*), 149.
 Glad'dened (*glad'nd*).
 Glad'den-ing (*glad'n-*).
 Glad'l-ate, 78.
 Glad'l-át-or [so Sm. Wr.
 Gd.; *glad-i-át'ur*, Wk.
 155.]
 Glad-i-a-to'ri-al.

Glad'i-a-to-ry [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *glad'i-át-o-
 ry*, Sm. 155.]
 Glad'l-ole.
 Glad'some (-sum).
 Gláir (*glér*), *n.* the white
 of an egg; — any vis-
 cous, transparent
 matter: — *v.* to smear
 with glair. [See Glare,
 160.]
 Gláired (*glérd*), 165.
 Gláir'ing (*glérl'*).
 Gláir'y (*glérl'y*), 171.
 Glánce, 12, 131.
 Glánced (*glánst*), 165,
 183; Note C, p. 34.
 Glánc'ing.
 Glánd, 10.
 Glánd'ered (-urd).
 Glánd'ers (-urz), *n. pl.*
 Glánd-if'er-ous, 108.
 Glánd'l-form, 108.
 Glánd'u-lar, 108.
 Glánd-u-la'tion.
 Glánd'ule, 10, 90.
 Glánd-u-lif'er-ous, 108.
 Glánd-u-los'i-ty, 169.
 Glánd'u-lóús.
 Glare (*glér*) (14), *n. a*
 dazzling light: — *v.*
 to shine with a daz-
 zling light. [See Glair,
 160.]
 Glár'e-ous (*glér'*).
 Glár'l-ness (*glér'*).
 Gláss, 12, 131, 174.
 Gláss'house, 206.
 Gláss'i-ness, 186.
 Gláss'works (-wurks),
n. pl.
 Gláss'wort (-wurt).
 Gláss'y, 93, 169.
 Gláu-ces'cent, 171.
 Gláu'cine, 152.
 Gláu'l-ness (*glér'*).
 Gláu-co'ma-tóús [so
 Gd.; *glaw-kom'a-tus*,
 Wr. 155.]
 Gláu-co'sis, 109.
 Gláu'coús, 17, 100, 169.
 [G lá y more, 203.—
 See Claymore.]
 Glaze, 23.
 Glazed, 165, 183.
 Gláz'er.
 Gláz'ier (-zhúr), 47, N.
 Gláz'ing.
 Gléam, 13.
 Gléamed (*glémd*), 165.
 Gléam'ing.
 Gléam'y, 93.
 Gléan, 13.

fall; é as in there; óo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Gléamed (*glénd*), 165.

Gléan'er, 77.

Gléan'ing.

Glebe, 13.

Gléb'y, 93, 169.

Glee, 13.

Gleet.

Gleet'y.

Glen, 15.

Gle'ne [so Wr. Gd.;
glén, Sm. 155.]

Gle'noid.

Glib, 16.

Glide, 25.

Glid'ed, 183.

Glid'er.

Glid'ing.

Glim'mer, 66, 170.

Glim'mered (*-murd*),
150, 171.

Glim'mer-ing.

Glimpse (*glimps*) (16)[so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
glims, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Glis'sa.

Glis'ten (*glis'n*), 149,
162.Glis'tened (*glis'nd*),
165.Glis'ten-ing (*glis'n-*).

Glis'ter.

Glis'tered, 150, 165.

Glis'ter-ing.

Glit'ter, 16, 77.

Glit'tered, 150, 165.

Glit'ter-ing.

Glóam'ing.

Glóat, 24.

Glóat'ed.

Glóat'ing.

Gló'bard.

Gló'bate.

Gló'bát-ed.

Globe, 24.

Glo-bose'.

Glo-bos'i-ty, 108, 169.

Glo'boüs.

Glob'u-lar, 108.

Glob'ule, 90.

Glob'u-line (152)

[Glo'bulin, 203.]

Glob'u-loüs.

Glome, 24.

Glom'er-ate, *a. & v.* 73.

Glom'er-át-ed.

Glom'er-át-ing.

Glom'er-a'tion.

Gloom (19) [not dloom,

141, 153.]

Gloomed, 165.

Gloom'i-ly, 186.

Gloom'i-ness, 169.

Gloom'ing.

Gloom'y.

Glo'ried, 49, N.; 99.

Glo-ri-fi-ca'tion.

Glo'ri-fied.

Glo'ri-fy, 49, N.; 94.

Glo'ri-fy-ing.

Glo'ri-ous.

Glo'ry, 49, N.; 93.

Glo'ry-ing.

[Glose, 203.—See
Gloze.]

Gloss, 18, 174.

Gloss-a-ri-al.

Gloss'a-rist, 170.

Gloss'a-ry, 72.

Glossed (*glost*), 165;
Note C, p. 34.

Gloss'er.

Gloss'i-ly, 186.

Gloss'i-ness, 169.

Gloss'ing.

Gloss-og'ra-pher, 108.

Gloss-o-graph'ic-al.

Gloss-og'ra-phy, 108.

Gloss-o-log'ic-al (*-log'*).

Gloss-ol'o-gist.

Gloss-ol'o-gy, 108.

Gloss'y.

Glot'tal, 72, 170.

Glot'tis, 66, 170.

Glot'tol'o-gy, 108.

Glove (*gluv*), 22, 163.Gloved (*gluvd*), 183.Glov'er (*gluv'*).

Glów, 24.

Glówed, 165.

Glów'ing.

Glów'worm (*-wurm*).Gloze (24) [Glose,
203.]

Glozed, 165, 183.

Glöz'er.

Glöz'ing.

Glu'cic, 26, 39, 52.

Glu-ci'na.

Glu'cine, 152.

Glu-cin'i-um.

Glu-ci'num.

Glu'cose.

Glüe, 26.

Glüed (*glüd*), 165, 183.

Glu'er.

Glu'ey, 98, 169.

Glu'ing, 183.

Glum, 22.

Glu-ma'ceous (*-shus*),
169.

Glume, 26.

Glüm'ous, 100.

Glut, 22.

Glu'te-al, 169.

Glu'ten, 26, 76, 149.

Glu'ti-nate.

Glu'ti-nát-ed, 183.

Glu'ti-nát-ing.

Glu'ti-notis.

Glut'ted, 176.

Glut'ting.

Glut'ten (*glut'n*), 149.Glut'ton-ous (*glut'n-*).Glut'ton-y (*glut'n-y*)[so Sm. Wr. Wb.
Gd.; *glut'tun-y*, Wk.
155.]

Glyc'er-ine (152)

[Glycerin, 203.]

Gly-co'ni-an.

Gly-con'ic.

Gly-cyr'rhi-zine [Gly-
cyrhizin, 203.]Glyph (*glif*), 16, 35.

Glyph'ic.

Glyph'o-graph.

Gly-phog'ra-pher, 108.

Gly-ph-o-graph'ic, 109.

Gly-phog'ra-phy, 108.

Glyp'tic.

Glyp-to-graph'ic.

Glyp-tog'ra-phy.

Glyp-to-the'ca.

Gnarl (*narf*), 11, 162.Gnarled (*narld*) (161),
v. did gnarl.Gnarled (161), *a. knotty*.Gnarl'ing (*narf'*).Gnarl'y (*narf'y*), *a.*
knotty.Gnash (*nash*), 10, 162.Gnashed (*nashd*), 165.Gnash'ing (*nash'*).Gnat (*nat*), 10, 162.Gnaw (*naw*), 17, 162.Gnawed (*nawd*), 165.Gnaw'er (*naw'*).Gnaw'ing (*naw'*).Gneiss (*nis*) (162, 171),
n. a primary rock re-
sembling granite in
its composition, but
of a slaty structure.

[See Nice, 100.]

Gneis'soid.

Gneis'sose.

Gnome (*nöm*), 24, 162.Gnom'ic (*nom'*), 162.Gnom'ic-al (*nom'*).Gnom-o-log'ic (*nom-o-*
log'), 109.Gnom-o-log'ic-al (*nom-*
o-log'), 108.Gno-mol'o-gy (*no-*),
108.Gno'mon (*no'*), 162, 171.Gno-mon'ic (*no-*).Gno-mon'ic-al (*no-*).Gno-mon'ics (*no-*).

Gno'mon-ist (*no'*).
 Gno-mon-ol'o-gy (*no-*).
 Gnos'tic (*nos'*), 162, 171.
 Gnos'ti-cism (*nos'ti-*
sizm).
 Gnu (*nŕ*), *n.* a species
 of antelope inhabiting
 Southern Africa. [See
 Knew, 160.]
 Go, 24, 53.
 Goad, 24.
 Goad'ed.
 Goad'ing.
 Goad, 24.
 Goat, 24.
 Goat'herd, 206.
 Goat'suck-er.
 Gob'bet, 170.
 Gob'bing, *n.*
 Gob'ble, 164.
 Gob'bled (*gob'ld*).
 Gob'bler, 183.
 Gob'bling.
 Gob'e-lin, *a.* denoting a
 fine kind of French
 tapestry. [See Goblin,
 148.]
 Gob'let, 18, 76.
 Gob'lin, *n.* an evil spir-
 it. [See Gobelín, 148.]
 Go'by, 93.
 Go'cart, 206, Exc. 3.
 God, 18.
 God'child, 206.
 God'-daugh-ter
 (*-daw'*), 66, N.; 162,
 206, Exc. 1.
 God'dess, 66, 170.
 God'f'ä-ther, 206.
 God'h'ead.
 God'like, 206, Exc. 5.
 God'li-ness, 186.
 God'ly, 93.
 God'moth-er (*muth'*).
 God'send.
 God'son (*-sun*).
 God'ward.
 God'wit.
 Go'er, (24, 67, 77) [See
 Gore, 148.]
 Gog'gle, 164.
 Gog'gled (*gog'ld*).
 Gog'gle-eyed (*gog'l-*
ld), 206, Exc. 5.
 Gog'gles (*gog'lz*), *n.*
pl. 171.
 Go'ing.
 Goit're (*-tur*) (27, 164)
 [Goiter, Wb. Gd.
 203.— See Note E, p.
 70.]
 Goit'red (*-terd*) [Goit-

tered, Wb. Gd.
 203.]
 Goit'röts, 27.
 Göld [so Sm. Wr Wb.
 Gd.; *göld*, or *goold*,
 Wk. 155.]
 ⚠ Though Walker, in
 deference to the very gen-
 eral usage in his time, al-
 lows the pronunciation
goold, he condemns it as a
 corruption, and "an un-
 meaning deviation from
 the general rule" for the
 sound of *o* in words of
 this class.
 Göld'en (*gold'n*).
 Göld'finch, 206.
 Göld'fish.
 Göld'ham-mer.
 Göld'ney, 98.
 Göld'smith, 206.
 Göld'stick.
 Göld'y-locks.
 Golf, 18.
 [Goit, 203.— See
 Gault.]
 Gom-ph'a-als.
 Gom-ph'o'sis, 109.
 Go-mu'ti.
 Gon'do-la, (72, 86) [*not*
gun'da-lo, 153.]
 Gon-do-l'ler, 114, 169.
 Göne (18, N.; 163) [so
 Wk. Sm.; *gŕn*, or
gawn, Wr.; "pron-
 ounced nearly
gawn," Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Gŕng, 18, 54.
 Go-nl-om'e-ter (108) [so
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *gon-*
om'e-tur, Sm. 155.]
 Go-ni-o-met'ric.
 Go-ni-o-met'ric-al.
 Go-ni-om'e-try, 108.
 Gŕdd, 20.
 Gŕdd'-by', 205.
 Gŕdd'li-er, 186.
 Gŕdd'li-est.
 Gŕdd'li-ness, 186.
 Gŕdd'ly, 20, 93.
 Gŕdds (*gŕddz*), *n. pl.*
 Gŕdd'y, 93, 169.
 Goog'ings (*gŕoj'ingz*),
n. pl.
 Goos'an-der [so Wb.
 Gd.; *goos-an'dur*,
 Wr. 155.]
 Goose (19) [pl. Geese
 (*ghs*), 195.]
 Goose'bër-ry (*gooz'-*
bër-y) (190) [so Wk.

Sm. Wr.; *goos'bër-*
ry, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Goose'neck, 206.
 Goos'er-y, 233, Exc.
 Go'pher, 24, 35.
 Gor'cock, 206.
 Gor'cŕow.
 Gor'di-an, 78.
 Gore, (24, 67) [See Goer,
 148.]
 Gored (183), *v.* did
 gore. [See Gourd,
 160.]
 Gorge, 17, 45.
 Gorged, 183.
 Gor'geoths (*-fus*), 169.
 Gor'gŕt (*-jet*), 156.
 Gorg'ing (*gorj-*), 183.
 Gor'gon.
 Gor-go-ne'ia (*-ne'ya*),
n. pl. 51, 171.
 Gor-go'ni-an [Gorgo-
 nean, 203.]
 Gor'hen, 206.
 Gör'ing.
 Gor'mand [Gour-
 mand, 203:]
 ⚠ *Gourmand* is the
 French form of this word,
 and is more generally used
 than *gormand*, the Angli-
 cized form.
 Gor'mand-ism (*-izm*).
 Gor'mand-ize, 202.
 Gor'mand-ized, 183.
 Gor'mand-iz-er.
 Gor'mand-iz-ing.
 Gorse, 17; Note D, p.
 37.
 Gör'y, 49, N.
 Gos'hawk.
 Gos'ling (*goz'*).
 Gos'pel, 18, 76.
 Gos'pelled (165) [Gos-
 peled, Wb. Gd.
 203.— See 177, and
 Note E, p. 70.]
 Gos'pel-ler [Gospel-
 er, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Gos'pel-ling [Gos-
 peling, Wb. Gd.
 203.]
 Gos'sa-mer, 170.
 Gos'sa-mer-y.
 Gos'sip, 66, 170.
 Gos'siped (*-sift*), 165.
 Gos'sip-ing.
 Got, 18.
 Goth, 18, 37.
 Goth'ic.
 Goth'i-cism (*-sizm*), 136.
 Goth'i-cize, 202.
 Goth'i-cized, 183.

fall; é as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Goth'l-ciz-ing.
 Got'ten (*got'n*), 149.
 Gouge (*gowj*), or *goof* [so Wr.; *gowj*], Wb. Gd.; *goof*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Gouged (*gowjd*, or *goajd*), 183.
 Goug'ing (*gowj'*-, or *goaj'*-).
 Gourd (*görd*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *görd*, or *goord*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Though Walker allows *goord*, he says: "The first [*görd*] is, in my opinion, the most agreeable to English analogy."
 Gourd'i-ness, 186.
 Gourd'y, 93.
 Gour'mänd (Fr.) (*gour-mänd*) [G o r m a n d, 203. — See Note under *Gormand*.]
 [Gour'net, 203. — See *Gurnet*.]
 Gout (28, 161), *n.* an inflammation of the joints, particularly those of the great toe.
 Gout (Fr.) (*goo*) (19, 161), *n.* taste; relish.
 Gout'i-ness, 28, 186.
 Gout'y, 28, 93.
 Gov'ern (*gou'urn*), 22, 171.
 Gov'ern-a-ble (*gou'-'*), 164.
 Gov'ern-ante (*gou'urn-änt*) [so Sm. Gd.; *gou'urn-änt'*, Wr.; *gou'ur-nänt'*, Wk. 155.]
 Gov'ernod (*gou'urnod*).
 Gov'ern-ess (*gou'-'*).
 Gov'ern-ing (*gou'-'*).
 Gov'ern-ment (*gou'-'*), 171.
 Gov'ern-ment'al (*gou'-'*).
 Gov'ern-or (*gou'-'*), 88, 171.
 Gov'ern-or-gen'er-al, 205, 216.
 Gow'an.
 Gown, 28.
 Gowned (*gownd*), 165.
 Gown'man, 196.
 Gown's'man (*gownz'-*), 215.
 Grab, 10.
 Grabbed (*grabd*), 176.
 Grab'bing.
 Grace, 23, 39.
 Graced (*gräst*), 165, 183; Note C, p. 34.
 Grace'ful (*-foot*), 180.
 Gräc'es (-*ez*), *n. pl.*
 Gräc'ing.
 Gra'ciöus (-*shus*), 169.
 Grac'kle (*grak'l*), 164.
 Gra-da'tion.
 Grad'a-to-ry, 86.
 Grade, 23.
 Grad'ed, 183.
 Grad'l-ent.
 Grad'ing.
 Grad'u-al, 89, 92.
 Grad'u-al-ly, 170.
 Grad'u-ate, 73.
 Grad'u-at-ed, 183.
 Grad'u-at-ing.
 Grad-u-a'tion, 112.
 Grad'u-at-or, 228.
 Grad'us (L.).
 Graff, 10, 173.
 Graffer, 170.
 Graft, 12, 131.
 Graft'ed.
 Graft'er.
 Graft'ing.
 Graill, 23.
 Grain, 23.
 Grained, 183.
 Grain'er.
 Grain'ing.
 Grain'y, 93, 169.
 Gral-la-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Gral'la-to-ry.
 Gral'lic.
 Gram, *n.* the unity of the French system of weights. [G r a m m e, 203.]
 Gra-min'e-al.
 Gra-min'e-ous.
 Gram-i-ni-fo'li-ous.
 Gram-i-niv'o-rous.
 Gram'mar, 66, 170.
 Gram-ma'ri-an, 49, N.
 Gram-mat'ic, 109.
 Gram-mat'ic-al, 108.
 Gram'ma-tist.
 Gramme (Fr.) (*gram*) [G r a m, 203.]
 [G r a n a d e, 203. — See *Grenade*.]
 [G r a n a d o, 203. — See *Grenade*.]
 Grän'a-ry (72, 123, 169) [not *grän'a-ry*, 153.]
 Grand, 10.
 Grand'am.
 Grand'child, 206.
 Grand'-däugh-ter (-*daw-*), 206, Exc. 1.
 Gran-dee', 121.
 Grand'eur (*-gur*) (45, N.) [so Sm. Wr. Gd.; *gran'fur*, Wk. 155.]
 Grand'fä-ther.
 Gran-dil'o-quence.
 Gran-dil'o-quent.
 Gran-dil'o-quoüs.
 Grand'iose.
 Grand'moth'er (-*muth-*).
 Grand'par-ent (-*pär-*).
 Grand'sire.
 Grand'son.
 Gränge, 23, 45.
 Gra-nif'er-ous, 108.
 Gran't-form, 108.
 Gran'tic, 152.
 Gran'tic, 109.
 Gra-nit-i-f-i-ca'tion.
 Gran'ti-form, 108.
 Gran'ti-toid.
 Gra-niv'o-rous, 100.
 Grant, 12, 131.
 Grant'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Grant'ed.
 Grant-ee', 118, 121.
 Grant'er, 160.
 Grant-or', or Grant'or (118, 160) [Law term, correlative of *Grant-ee*.]
 Gran'u-lar, 72, 89.
 Gran'u-la-ry.
 Gran'u-late, 73.
 Gran'u-lät-ed.
 Gran'u-lät-ing.
 Gran-u-la'tion.
 Gran'ule, 90.
 Gran'u-lite, 152.
 Gran'u-loüs.
 Grape, 23.
 Gräp'er-y, 233, Exc.
 Graph'ic, 10, 35, 200.
 Graph'ic-al, 108.
 Graph'ic-al-ly.
 Graph'ite, 70, 152.
 Graph'o-lite, 152.
 Graph-om'e-ter, 108.
 Graph-o-met'ric-al.
 Grap'nel (10, 76) [C r a p n e l, 203.]
 Grap'ple, 164.
 Grap'pled (*grap'ld*), 183.
 Grap'pling.
 Grap'to-lite, 152.
 Gräp'y, 93, 169.
 Gräsp, 12, 131.
 Gräsp'a-ble, 164.
 Gräsped (*gräspd*), 165; Note C, p. 34.

Gräsp'er.
 Gräsp'ing.
 Gräss, 12, 131, 174.
 Grässed (*gräst*), 165.
 Gräss/hop-per, 171.
 Gräss'/ness, 169, 186.
 Gräss'ing.
 Gräss'y.
 Grate (23), *n.* a frame of bars:—*v.* to rub; — to fret. [See Great, 160.]
 Grät'ed, 183.
 Grate'ful (-*fööl*), 180.
 Grate'ful-ly (-*fööl*).
 Grät'er (183), *n.* an instrument for grating. [See Greater, 160.]
 Gra-tic-u-la'tion.
 Grat-i-fi-ca'tion.
 Grat'i-fied, 186.
 Grat'i-fi-er.
 Grat'i-fy, 94, 169.
 Grat'i-fy-ing.
 Grät'ing, 183.
 Grät'is, 23, 169.
 Grat-i-tude, 108, 169.
 Gra-tu'i-toüs, 78, 100.
 Gra-tu'i-ty, 169.
 Grat'u-lant.
 Grat'u-late, 73, 89.
 Grat'u-lät-ed.
 Grat'u-lät-ing.
 Grat-u-la'tion.
 Grat'u-la-to-ry [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *grät'-u-lät-o-ry*, Sm. 155.]
 [Grauwacke, 203.— See Graywacke.]
 Gra-va'men.
 Grave, 23.
 Graved, 165, 183.
 Grav'el, 10, 76.
 Grav'elled (-*eld*) (165) [Graveled, Wb. Gd. 203.— See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Grav'el-ling [Gravel-ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Grav'el-ly.
 Gräv'en (*gräv'n*), 149.
 Gräv'er.
 Grave'stone, 206.
 Grave'yard.
 Gra-vim'e-ter, 108.
 Gräv'ing.
 Grav'i-tate, 73, 169.
 Grav'i-tät-ed.
 Grav'i-tät-ing.
 Grav-i-ta'tion.
 Grav'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Gräv'vy, 23, 93.
 Gräy [Grey, 203.]

gr "More properly and commonly written gray." Worcester.
 [Grayhound, 203.— See Greyhound.]
 Gräy'ling.
 Gray'wack-e [so Wr.; *grä'wack*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [Grauwacke, 203.]
 Graze, 23, 40.
 Grazed, 165.
 Grätz'er, 183.
 Gra'zier (-*zhur*), 47, N.
 Grätz'ing. [161.]
 Gréase (*grés*), *n.* 136.
 Grease (*gréz*), *v.* 136, 161.
 Gréased (*grézd*), 165.
 Gréas'i-ly (*gréz'-*).
 Gréas'i-ness (*gréz'-*).
 Gréas'ing (*gréz'-*).
 Gréas'y (*gréz'y*) [*not* grés'y, 153.]
 Gréat (*grät*) (23), *a.* large; grand. [See Grate, 160.]
 Gréat'er, *a.* more great. [See Grater, 160.]
 Gréave (*grév*) (13), *n.* armor for the legs;— generally used in the plural. [See Grieve, 160.]
 Grebe, 13.
 Gré'cian (-*shan*).
 Gré'cism (-*sizm*), 136.
 Greed, 13.
 Greed'i-ly, 186.
 Greed'i-ness, 169.
 Greed'y, 93.
 Greek, 13.
 Green, 13.
 Green'finch, 206.
 Green'house.
 Green'ness, 66, N.
 Green'room.
 Greens (*grénz*), *n. pl.*
 Green'stone, 130, 206.
 Green'sward.
 Greet, 13.
 Greet'ed.
 Greet'er.
 Greet'ing.
 Gre-ga'ri-ous, 49, N.
 Gre-go'ri-an.
 Gre-nade' (121) [Gra-nade, Grana-do, 203.]
 Gren-a-diér', 122, 169.
 Gre-nat'i-form, 108.
 Gren-a'tite, 152.
 Gres-so'ri-al, 169.
 Greut (*groot*), 19.

Grow (*groot*), 19.
 [Grey, 203.— See Gray.]
 Greyhound (*grä'-*) [Grayhound, 203.]
 gr "Smart gives only the form *greyhound*, and remarks: "This is not a compound of *gray*, the color." It is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *grig-hund*, in which the first part (*grig*) does not appear to have the meaning of *gray*. No definition of it is given in the Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries of Bosworth and Lye, and the Anglo-Saxon origin of *gray* is there stated to be *græg*."
 Grid'dle, 164.
 Grid'e-lin.
 Grid'i-ron (-*'urn*), 171.
 Grief, 13, 169, N.
 Griév'ance, 183.
 Griève (13, 169, N.), *v.* to wound the feelings of;— to mourn. [See Grieve, 160.]
 Griéved, 183.
 Griév'er.
 Griév'ing.
 Griév'ous, 13, 169.
 Griff'in, or Griff'on, 66, 170.
 Grig, 16.
 Grill, 16, 172.
 Grill-lade', 121.
 Grill'lage.
 Grilled (*grild*), 165.
 Grill'ing.
 Grim, 16.
 Gri-mace', 121, 171.
 Gri-maced' (-*mas'*).
 Gri-mäc'ing.
 Gri-mäl'kin.
 Grime, 25.
 Grimed, 183.
 Grim'ing.
 Grim'y, 93.
 Grin, 16.
 Grind, 25.
 Grind'er.
 Grind'ing.
 Grind'stone (130, 206) [so Wk. Wb. Gd.; *grind'stone*, coll. *grin'stun*, Sm.; *grind'ston*, or *grind'ston*, Wr. 155.]
 Grinned (*grind*), 176.
 Grin'ner, 228, N.
 Gripe, 25.
 Griped (*gript*), 183.
 Grip'er.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Grip'ing.
Grisette (Fr.) (*gre-zet'*).
Gris'll-ness (*griz'-*), 186.
Gris'ly (*griz'ly*), a. horrible; frightful. [See **Grizzly**, 160.]
Gri'sons (*gre'zunz*), *n. pl.* [so Wr. Gd.; *gre'zonz*, Sm. 155.]
Grist, 16.
Gris'tle (*gris'tl*), 162, 164.
Grist'ly (*gris'ly*), 162.
Grit, 16.
Grit'stone, 130, 206.
Grit'ti-ness, 186.
Grit'ty, 170, 176.
Griz'zle, 164.
Griz'zled (*griz'ld*), 183.
Griz'zly, a. somewhat gray. [See **Grialy**, 160.]
Gröan, *v.* to utter a mournful sound, as in pain: — *n.* a mournful sound uttered in distress. [See **Grown**, 160.]
Gröaned (*grönd*), 165.
Gröan'ing.
Groat (*grawt*), 17, 171.
Groats (*grawts*), *n. pl.*
Groats'worth (*grawts'wurth*), 171, 206.
Gro'cer (24, 39), *n.* a trader in goods required for the table. [See **Grosser**, 100.]
Gro'cer-y, 171.
Grog, 18.
Grog'ger-y (*gur-*), 138.
Grog'ram [Groggeram, **Groggran**, 203.]
Grog'shop, 206.
Groin, 27.
Groined (*groind*), 165.
Grom'll [Gromwell, 203.]
Grom'met, 170.
 ⚓ Seamen usually pronounce this word *grum'st*; and hence it is sometimes incorrectly spelled **Grummet**.
Grom'well [Gromill, 203.]
Groom (19), *n.* a servant; — a bridegroom. [See **Grume**, 160.]
Groomed (*groomd*), 165.
Groom'ing.
Grooms'man (*groomz'*), 196, 214.

Groove, 19.
Grooved, 183.
Groov'er.
Groov'ing.
Grope, 24.
Groped (*gröpt*), 165, 183; Note C, p. 34.
Grös'beak [Grossbeak, 203.]
Gröss, 24, 174.
Gröss'beak (206) [Grossbeak, 203.]
Gros'su-lar, 72, 170.
Grot, 18. [171.]
Gro-tesque' (*-tesk'*), 121.
Grot'to (66, 170) [*pl. Grot'tös* (*-töz*), 192.]
Ground, 28.
Ground'age.
Ground'ed.
Ground'ing.
Ground'ling.
Ground'-nut.
Ground'sel, *n.* a plant of the genus *Senecio*.
Ground'sill, or **Ground'sel**, *n.* the horizontal timber of a building lying next to the ground; sill.
Ground'work (*-wurk*).
Group (*groop*), 19.
Grouped (*groopt*), 183.
Group'ing (*groop'*).
Grouse (*grous*), *n. sing. & pl.* 28.
Grout, 28.
Grout'ing.
Grove, 24.
Grov'el (*grov'ld*), 149.
Grov'elled (*grov'ld*) [Groveled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
Grov'el-ler (*grov'l-*) [Grove-ler, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Grov'el-ling (*grov'l-*), [Grove-ling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Gröw, 24.
Gröw'er.
Gröw'ing.
Growl, 28.
Growled (*grould*), 165.
Growl'er, 28, 77.
Growl'ing.
Gröwn, *part. from Grow*. [See **Groan**, 160.]
Gröwth, 24.
Grub, 22.
Grubbed (*grubd*), 176.

Grub'bing.
Grudge, 22, 45.
Grudged (*grudj*), 165.
Grudg'er, 183.
Grudg'ing.
Grue'l (*groo'el*), 19, 26, 76.
Gruff, 22, 173.
Gruff'ly, 178.
Grum, 22.
Grum'ble, 164.
Grum'bled (*-bl'd*), 183.
Grum'bler.
Grum'bling.
Grume (*groom*), *n.* a clot, as of blood. [See **Groom**, 160.]
[Grummet, 203. — See **Grommet**.]
Gru'moths (*groo'-*), 19, 100.
Grunt, 22.
Grunt'ed.
Grunt'er.
Grunt'ing.
Gua-chä'ro (*gwa-*).
Gua'la-cum (*gwa'yakum*), 34, 51, 171.
Guän (*gwän*).
Guä'na (*gwä'-*).
Gua-nä'co (*gwa-*) [*pl. Gua-nä'oös*, 192.]
Gua-ni'er-oös (*gwa-*).
Guä'no (*gwä'no*).
Guä'ra (*gwä'-*).
Guär-an-tee' (*gär-*), *n. & v.* (122) [Guaranty, 203.]
 ⚓ *Guarantee* is now more commonly used than *guaranty*.
Guär-an-tee'd' (188) [Guaranteed, (*gär'an-tä'd*), 203.]
Guär-an-tee'ing [Guarantying (*gär'an-ty'ing*), 203.]
Guär-an-tor, 118.
 ⚓ When this word is used as the correlative of *guarantee* (in the sense of *one to whom surety is given*), it is properly accented on the last syllable (*guar-an-tor'*).
Guär'an-ty, *n. & v.* [Guarantee, 203. — See Note under *Guarantee*.]
Guär'an-ty-ing [Guarantying, 203.]
Guard (*gard*) (11, 52, 53, 146) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.;

g'ard, Sm. (See § 26);
gyard, Wk. 155.]
 Guard'ed (*gard'*-).
 Guard'er (*gard'*-).
 Guard'i-an (*gard'i-an*)
 [so Wb. Gd.; *g'ard'*-
yan, Sm. (See § 26);
gard'i-an, or *gard'*-
yan, Wr.; *gyard'i-*
an, or *gyar'ji-an*, Wk.
 155.]
 Guä'va (*gwa'va*) [so
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *gwa'*-
va, Sm. 155.]
 Gu-ber-na-to'ri-al.
 Gud'geon (*jun*), 22, 45.
 Gue'bers, or Gue'bres
 (*ghe'burz*), n. pl.
 Gue'lf's (*gwelfs*), n. pl.
 [Guelphs. 203.]
 Guer'don (*gher'dun*)
 (21, N.) [so Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *gh'er'dun*,
 Sm. (See § 26), 155.]
 Gue-ri'l'la (*ghe-ri'l'la*)
 [so Wr.] [Guerril-
 la (*guer-ri'l'la*), Gd.
 155, 203.] [174.]
 Guess (*ghes*), 15, 171,
 Guessed (*ghesat*), v. did
 guess. [See *Guest*,
 160.]
 Guess'er (*ghes'*-).
 Guess'ing (*ghes'*-).
 Guess'work (*ghes'-*
wurk).
 Guest (*ghest*) (15, 174;
 Note D, p. 37), n. one
 entertained in the
 house or at the table
 of another. [See
 Guessed, 160.]
 Guhr (*gur*), 21.
 Guid'a-ble (*ghid'*-), 164.
 Guid'ance (*ghid'*-), 169.
 Guide (*ghid*), 25, 52, 53;
 Note D, p. 37.
 Guid'ed (*ghid'*-).
 Guid'ing (*ghid'*-).
 Guild (*ghild*) (171), n. a
 fraternity, or assoc-
 iation. [See *Gild*, 160.]
 Guild'er (*ghild'*-), n. a
 Dutch coin. [See *Gild-*
er, 160.] [Gilder,
 203.]
 Guild'häll (*ghild'*-).
 Guile (*ghil*) [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *ghil*, Wk.;
gh'il, Sm. (See § 26),
 52, 53, 155.]
 Guile'less (*ghil'*-), 66,
 N.

Guil'le-mot (*ghil'*-).
 Guil'le-vat (*ghil'*-).
 Guil-lo-tine' (*ghil-lo-*
ten') (122, 171) [so Wr.;
ghil-yo-ten', Sm.;
ghil'lo-ten, Gd. 155.]
 Guil-lo-tined' (-*ten'd'*).
 Guil-lo-tin'ing (-*ten'*-).
 Guilt (*ghilt*) (16, 171), n.
 criminality. [See
 Gilt, 160.]
 Guilt'i-ness (*ghilt'*-), 186.
 Guilt'y (*ghil'i'y*).
 Guim'bard (*ghim'*-).
 Guin'ea (*ghin'y*), 171.
 Guin'lad (*gwins'yad*)
 [Gwinlad, 203.]
 Guil-pure' (*ghe-pär'*) [so
 Wr.; *ghe-pär*, Gd. 154,
 155.]
 Guise (*ghiz*), 25, 40.
 Gu'läund [so Gd.; *gu'-*
länd, Wr. 155.]
 Gules (*ghls*).
 Gulf, 22.
 Gull, 22, 172.
 Gulled (*guld*), 165.
 Gul'let, 66, 170.
 Gul'lied.
 Gull'ing.
 Gul'ly, 93, 170.
 Gul'ly-ing.
 Gulp, 22.
 Gulp'ed (*gulpt*), 165.
 Gulp'ing.
 Gum, 22.
 Gum-'Ar'a-ble (216) [not
 gum-a-rab'ik, nor
 gum-a-rab'ik, 153.]
 Gum'boil, 206.
 Gum-e-las'tic, 205, 206.
 Gum-mif'er-ous, 106.
 Gum'mi-ness, 186.
 Gum'mo'na.
 Gum'my, 93, 170.
 Gump'tion (*gum'shun*)
 [so Sm. Wr.; *gump'-*
shun, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Gum-res'in (-*rez'in*) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *gum'-*
rez-in, Wr. 155.]
 Gum-sen'e-gal.
 Gum-trag'a-canth.
 Gum-'tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 Gun, 22.
 Gun-'bär-rel, 209.
 [Gunnel, 203. — See
 Gunwale.]
 Gun'nel, n. a small
 spotted fish. [See
 Gunwale, 160.]
 Gun'ner, 77, 170.
 Gun'ner-y, 171.

Gun'ning.
 Gun'ny, 93, 169.
 Gun'pow-der, 206.
 Gun'room.
 Gun'shot.
 Gun'smith.
 Gun'stick.
 Gun'stock.
 Gun'wale (*gun'el*) (171)
 [Gunnel, 203.]
 Gur'gle, 164.
 Gur'gled (-*gld*), 183.
 Gur'gling.
 Gur'nard.
 Gur'net [Gournet,
 203.]
 Gur'rah, 72.
 Gush, 22.
 Gushed (*gusht*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Gush'ing.
 Gush'et, 66, 170.
 Gust, 22.
 Gust'a-to-ry.
 Gus'to.
 Gust'y, 93, 169.
 Gut, 22.
 Gut'ta per'cha [not gut'-
 ta per'ka, 153.]
 Gut'ta se-re'na (L.).
 Gut'tät-ed.
 Gut'ted, 176.
 Gut'ter, 170.
 Gut'tered, 165.
 Gut'ter-ing.
 Gut'ti-fer, 77, 78.
 Gut'ti'er-ous, 108.
 Gut'ting.
 Gut'tur-al, 21, 22, 72.
 Gut'ty.
 Guy (*ghy*), 25, 171.
 Guz'zle, 164.
 Guz'zled (-*zld*), 183.
 Guz'zler.
 [Gwinlad, 203. — See
 Guinlad.]
 Gy'all (*ghl'*-).
 Gybe (*ghb*) (25), v. to
 shift from one side of
 the vessel to the oth-
 er, as the boom of a
 fore-and-aft sail. [See
 Gibe, 160.]
 Gybed (*ghbd*), 183.
 Gÿb'ing (*ghb'*-).
 Gym-na'si-arch (*jim-*
na'zi-ark), 171.
 Gym-na'si-um (*jim-na'-*
zhi-um) [so Wr.; *jim-*
na'zi-um, Gd.; *jim-*
näz'i-um, coll. *jim-*
näzh'yum, Sm. 155.]
 [L. pl. *Gym-na'si-a*

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; 9 as in faul; gh as g in go; th as in this.

(-ah-a); Eng. pl. Gym-na'si-ums (-ah-umz), 198.]
 Gym'nast (*fim'*-), 45.
 Gym-nas'tic, 171.
 Gym-nas'tics, *n. pl.*
 Gym-nos'o-phist.
 Gym'no-sperm.
 Gym-no-sperm'otis.
 Gym'note, 45.
 Gym-no'tus.
 Gy-nan'der (*jh'*), 45.
 Gy-nan'dri-an.
 Gy-nan'droüs.
 Gyn'ar-chy (*jin'ar-ky*).
 Gyn-e'cian (*jin-e'shan*).
 Gyn-e-oc'ra-cy, 169.
 Gyp'se-otis.
 Gyp-sif'er-otis, 108.
 Gyp'sum (*jit'*-), 45, 169.
 Gyp'sy [*Gipsy*, 203.
 — See Note under *Gipsy*.]
 Gyp'sy-ism (-izm) [*Gipsyism*, 203.]
 Gy'rate, *a. & v.* 73.
 Gy'rät-ed, 183.
 Gy'rät-ing.
 Gy-ra'tion, 112.
 Gy'ra-to-ry, 49, N.; 86.
 Gy're (25, 45) [*Gire*, 203.]
 [*Gyr Falcon*, 203. — See *Gerfalcon*.]
 Gy'ro-man-ey, 169.
 Gy'ro-scope, 49, N.
 Gy'rose [so *Gd.*; *ji-rös'*, Wr. 155.]
 Gyve (*jitv*), *n. & v.* (25, 45) [*Give*, 203.]
 — The plural, *gyves* (*jitvz*) is more commonly used than the singular.
 Gyved (*jitvd*), 183.
 Gyv'ing.

H.

Hä (11, 29) [*Hah*, 203.]
 Ha-ar'kies (-kiz).
 Hä'be-as cor'pus (L.).
 Hab'er-dash-er, 171.
 Hab'er-dash-er-y.
 Hab'er-dine [so *Sm.*; *hab'ur-dän*, *Gd.*; *hab-ur-dän'*, *Wk.* Wr. 155.]
 Ha-ber'ge-on [so *Wk.* Wr. *Gd.*; *hab'ur-jun*, *Sm.* 155.]
 Ha-bil'i-ment, 169.

Hab'it, 10, 16, 231.
 Hab-it-a-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Hab'it-a-ble, 164.
 Hab'it-an-cy, 169.
 Hab'it-at, 78.
 Hab-i-ta'tion.
 Hab'it-ed.
 Hab'it-ing.
 Ha-bit'u-al, 72, 89.
 Ha-bit'u-al-ly.
 Ha-bit'u-ate.
 Ha-bit'u-ät-ed, 183.
 Ha-bit'u-ät-ing.
 Ha-bit-u-a'tion.
 Hab'l-tude, 78.
 Hacienda (Sp.) (*hä-the-en'da*), 171.
 Hack, 10.
 Hack'bér-ry.
 Hacked (*hakt*).
 Hack'ing.
 Hack'le (164) [*Heckle*, *Hatchel*, 203.]
 Hack'led (-kid), 183.
 Hack'ler.
 Hack'ling.
 Hack'ly, 93.
 Hack'ma-tack, 171.
 Hack'ney (10, 98), *n., a. & v.* [*pl. of a Hackneys* (-näs), 190.]
 Hack'neyed (-nid), 171.
 Hack'ney-ing.
 Had, 10.
 Had'dock, 10, 86, 170.
 Ha'dés (-déz).
 Hadj (Ar.)
 Hadj'I (Ar.) [*Hadjee*, 203.]
 Hæc-ce'i-ty, 171.
 Hæ'mal (*he'*-), 13, 72.
 Hæm-a-stat'ics (*hem*-).
 [*Hæmatite*, 203. — See *Hematite*.]
 [*Hæmatology*, 203. — See *Hematology*.]
 [*Hæmatosine*, 203. — See *Hematosine*.]
 Hæ-ma-to'sis (*he*-) (169) [so *Sm.*; *hem-a-to'sis*, Wr. 155.] [*Hematosis*, 203.]
 — "Words of this class generally change the diphthong *æ* into *e*." *Smart*.
 [*Hæmorrhage*, 203. — See *Hemorrhage*.]
 [*Hæmorrhoid*, 203. — See *Hemorrhoid*.]
 Häft, 12, 131.
 Häft'ed.
 Häft'ing.

Häg, 10.
 Häg'ard, 10, 72.
 Häg'ged (-ghed), 138.
 Häg'gress (-ghes), or Häg'gis (-ghis).
 Häg'gish (-ghish).
 Häg'gle, 164.
 Häg'gled (-gld), 183.
 Häg'gler.
 Häg'gling.
 Häg'gar-chy (-ky).
 Hä'gi-o-graph.
 Hä'gi-og'ra-pha, *n. pl.*
 Hä'gi-og'ra-phal.
 Hä'gi-og'ra-pher, 108.
 Hä'gi-og'ra-phy.
 Hä'gi-ol'o-gist.
 Hä'gi-ol'o-gy, 108.
 Hägue'but (*hag'but*) [so Wr., *Wb. Gd.*; *hag'e-but*, *Sm.* 155.]
 Häh (11, 29) [*Ha*, 203.]
 Hä'hä', *n.* [*Haw-haw*, 203.]
 Häik (23), *n.* an under garment worn by an Arab. [See *Hake*, 160.] [*Hyke*, 203.]
 Häil (23), *n.* frozen drops of rain: — *v.* to pour down frozen drops of rain: — *inf.* a term of salutation. [See *Hale*, 160.]
 Häiled (*häld*), 166.
 Häil'ing.
 Häil'stone, 24.
 Häil'y, 23, 93.
 Häir (*här*) (14), *n.* a filament, or a collection of filaments, growing from the skin of an animal. [See *Hare*, 160.]
 [*Hairbell*, 203. — See *Harebell*.]
 Häir'cloth (*här'kloth*, or *här'klawth*), 18, N.
 Häired (*hërd*), *a.*
 Häir'i-ness (*här'*-), 186.
 Häir'y (*här'y*), 93.
 Häke (23), *n.* a fish allied to the cod. [See *Haik*, 160.]
 Häl'berd [so *Sm. Wb. Gd.*; *haw'burd*, *Wk.*; *haw'burd*, or *hal'burd*, *Wr.* 155.]
 Häl-berd-ër', 122.
 Häl'öy-on [so *Sm. Wb. Gd.*; *hal'she-un*, *Wk.*; *hal'shi-un*, or *hal'st-un*, *Wr.* 155.]

Hale (23), *a.* healthy.
[See Hall, 160.]

Hale (*hāl*, or *hawł*), *v.*
[so Wk. Wr. Gd.; *hāl*,
Sm. 155.]

☞ "This word in familiar language, is corrupted, beyond recovery, into *hāl*; but solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rhyming with *pale*; the other sound would, in this case, be gross and vulgar." *Walker*.

Haled (*hald*, or *hawld*).
Hält (*háf*) (162) [pl.

Hälves (*hävz*), 193.]

Hal'pen-ny (*ha'pen-ny*) [so Wk. Sm.; *ha'pen-ny*, *hap'en-ny*, or *haf'pen-ny*, Wr.; *hap'en-ny*, or *ha'pen-ny*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [pl.

Hal'pen-nies, or Hal'pence, 194.]

Hal'i-but (*hol'i-but*) [so Wk. Wb. Gd.; *hāl't-but*, Sm. 155.]

Hal'i-mas (180) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hol't-mas*, Wk. 155.] [Hal-i-mas-s, 203.]

Hal'ing (*hāl'*, or *hawł'*).

Hal-i-og'ra-pher, 108.

Hal-i-og'ra-phy.

Häll (17, 172), *n.* a large room at the entrance of a house, or for a public assembly. [See Haul, 160.]

Hal-le-lu'jah (*-lu'ya*) (51, 171) [so Wb. Gd.; *hal-le-l'oo'ya*, Sm. (See § 26); *hal-le-loo'ya*, Wr. 155.] [Allelu-jah, Allelulia, 203.]

Hal'liard (*hal'yard*) [Hal'yard, 203.]

☞ Of these two forms *Smart* gives only *halliard*; and this is preferred by *Webster* and *Goodrich*. *Worcester* prefers *hallyard*.

Hal-loo', *int. & v.*
Hal-looed' (*-lood'*), 188.

Hal-loo'ing.

Hal'lów.

Hal'lówed, 165, 188.

Hal'lów-een' [so Wr.; *hāl'lo-en*, Gd. 155.]

Hal'lów-mas, 180.

Hal-lu-ci-na'tion.

Hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry.

[Halm, 203.—See Haum.]

Ha'lo [pl. Ha'lös (*-lös*), 192.]

Ha'lóed, 188.

Hal'o-gen, 170.

Ha-log'e-noús (*-log'*).

Ha'lold.

Häls'er (*haws'er*) [Hawser, 203.]

Hält, 17.

Hält'ed.

Hält'er.

Hält'ing.

Hälve (*häv*), 162.

Hälved (*hävđ*).

Hälves (*hävz*), *n. pl.*

Hal'yard [Halliard, 203.—See Note under Halliard.]

Ham, 10.

Ham'a-dry-ad [L. pl. *Ham-a-dry'a-dēs* (*-dēs*); Eng. pl. Ham'a-dry-ads (*-ads*), 198.]

Ha'mate.

Ha'mät-ed.

Hämes (*hämz*), *n. pl.*

Ham'let, 10, 76.

Ham'let-ed.

Ham'mer, 66, 170.

Ham'mer-a-ble, 164, 169.

Ham'mered (*-murd*), 150

Ham'mer-er.

Ham'mer-ing.

Ham'möck, 170.

Ha'möús, 100, 169.

Ham'per, 10, 77.

Ham'pered (*-purd*), 160.

Ham'per-ing.

Ham'ster.

Ham'string, 206.

Ham'string-ing.

Ham'strung.

Ham'a-per.

Han'ces (*-ses*), *n. pl.* [Hanches, 203.]

Hand, 10.

Hand'bill, 206.

Hand'book.

Hand'breadth.

Hand'cart.

Hand'cuff.

Hand'cuffed (*-kuff*).

Hand'cuff-ing.

Hand'ed.

Hand'ful (*-fööl*) (142)

[pl. Hand'fuls (*-föölz*), 197.]

Hand'i-craft, 169.

Hand'i-crafts-man, 196.

Hand'i-ly, 186.

Hand'i-ness.

Hand'i-work (*-wurk*).

Hand'ker-chief (*hang'-kur-chief*), 171.

Han'die, 164.

Han'die-a-ble, 164.

Han'died (*-died*), 183.

Han'dier.

Han'ding.

Hand'mald, 206.

Hand'mald-en (*-mald-n*).

Hand'rail.

Hand'saw.

Hand'screw (*-skroo*).

Hand'sel.

Hand'selled (*-seld*)

[Handseled, Wb. Gd. 203.—See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]

Hand'sel-ling [Hand-seling, Wb. Gd. 203.]

Hand'some (*hand'sum*)

[so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *han'sum*, Wk. Wr. 155], *a.* ample;—noble, —beautiful. [See Hansom, 148.]

Hand'spike.

Hand'writ-ling (*-rit-*), 162.

Hand'y, 10, 93, 169.

Hang, 10, 54.

Hang'bird, 266.

Hang'dog.

Hang'er, 77.

Hang'er-on.

Hang'ing.

Hang'man, 198.

Hang'nail.

Hank (*hank*), 10, 54.

Hank'er.

Hank'er-ed (*-urd*), 150.

Hank'er-ing.

Han-o-ve'ri-an, 169.

Han'sard.

Hans, 10.

Han-se-at'le.

Han'som, *n.* a low kind of travelling vehicle. [See Handsome, 148.]

Hap-haz'ard.

Hap'less.

Hap'ly, 10, 93.

Hap'pen (*hap'n*), 149.

Hap'pened (*hap'nd*), 165.

Hap'pen-ing.

Hap'pi-ly.

Hap'pi-ness, 106, 186.

Hap'py, 66, 170.

Ha-rangue' (*-rang'*), 168.

Ha-rangued' (*-rangd'*), 165.

Ha-rangu'er (*-ur*).

fall; ð as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in fuelle; gh as in go; th as in this.

Ha-rang'u'ing(-ing), 171.
 Hār'ass, 10, 171.
 Hār'assed (-ast).
 Hār'ass-ing.
 Har'bin-ger, 46, 171.
 Har'bor (11, 88) [Har-
 bour, Sm. 199, 203.]
 Har'bored (-bord) (166)
 [Harboured, Sm.
 199, 203.]
 Har'bor-er [Har-
 bourer, Sm. 199, 203.]
 Har'bor-ing [Har-
 bouring, Sm. 199,
 203.]
 Hard, 11.
 Hard'beam.
 Hard'en (hard'n), 149.
 Hard'ened (hard'nd),
 150.
 Hard'en-er (hard'n-).
 Hard'en-ing (hard'n-).
 Hard'-fought (-fawt),
 206, Exc. 5.
 Hard'hack.
 Hard'head.
 Hard'i-hööd, 169.
 Hard'i-ly.
 Hard'i-ness, 186.
 Hard'y, 93, 169.
 Hare (här), *n.* a small
 quadruped of the ge-
 nus *Lepus*. [See Hair,
 160.]
 Hare'bell (här'-) [Hair-
 bell, 203.]
 Hair'-brained (här'-
 bränd), 206, Exc. 5.
 Hare'lip.
 Hare'lip-ped (-lîpt).
 Ha'rem, 49, N.
 Ha-ren'gi-form, 108.
 Här'i-cot (Fr.) (här'e-
 ko).
 [Harrier, 203. — See
 Harrier.]
 Hark, 11, 135.
 Hark, 11.
 Har'le-quin (-kin), 171.
 Har'lock.
 Har'lot.
 Har'lot-ry.
 Harm, 11, 135.
 Har-mat'tan, 170.
 Harmed (harmä), 165.
 Harm'ful (-föö), 180.
 Har-mon'ic.
 Har-mon'ic-al.
 Har-mon'ic-a.
 Har-mon'ics, *n. pl.*
 Har-mo'ni-öns, 78, 100.
 Har-mon'i-phon.
 Har'mon-ist.

Har'mon-ize, 202.
 Har'mon-ized, 183.
 Har'mon-iz-er.
 Har'mon-iz-ing.
 Har-mo-nom'e-ter, 108.
 Har'mo-ny, 93.
 Har'möst, 86.
 Har'mo-töme.
 Har'ness.
 Har'nessed (-nest).
 Har'ness-er.
 Har'ness-ing.
 Harp, 11.
 Harped (harpt), 165,
 Note C, p. 34.
 Harp'er.
 Harp'ing.
 Harp'ings (-ingz), *n. pl.*
 Harp'ist.
 Har-po-neer' [Har-
 pooneer, 203.]
 Har-poon', 11, 19, 121.
 Har-pooned' (-poond').
 Har-poon-er' [Har-
 pooneer, 203.]
 Har-poon'er.
 Har-poon'ing.
 Harp'seal.
 Harp'si-chord (-kord),
 171.
 Har'py, 11, 93, 190.
 Här'ried, 186.
 Här'ri-er (77, 78, 171)
 [Harier, 203.]
 — "The original spell-
 ing, *harier*, is disguised."
 Smart.
 Här'röw, 101.
 Här'röwed, 165, 188.
 Här'röw-er.
 Här'röw-ing.
 Här'ry.
 Här'ry-ing.
 Harsh, 11, 46, 135.
 Hars'let (11, 76) [Has-
 let, 203.]
 — Of these two forms
 Walker and Smart prefer
harslet: Goodrich prefers
harslet. Worcester gives
 both forms without indi-
 cating any preference.
 Hart (11), *n.* the male
 of the red deer. [See
 Heart, 160.]
 Harts'horn, 214.
 Ha-rus'pice [Arus-
 pice, 203.]
 Ha-rus'pi-cy [Arus-
 picy, 203.]
 Har'vest, 11, 76.
 Har'vest-ed.
 Har'vest-er.

Har'vest-ing.
 Has (haz), 10, 174.
 Hash, 10, 46.
 Hashed (hasht), 165.
 Hash'ish [Hasch-
 isch, Hasheesh,
 203.]
 Has'let [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; ha'slet, Wk.;
 ha'slet, or has'let, Wr.
 155.] [Harslet, 203.
 — See Note under
 Harslet.]
 Häsp, 12, 131.
 Häsped (häsp).
 Has'sock.
 Hast, 10.
 Has'tate.
 Has'tat-ed.
 Haste, 23.
 Häst'ed.
 Häst'en (has'n), 149, 162.
 Häst'ened (has'nd).
 Häst'en-er (has'n-).
 Häst'en-ing (has'n-).
 Häst'i-ly, 186.
 Häst'i-ness, 169.
 Häst'ing.
 Häst'y, 93, 169.
 Häst'y-pud'ding
 (-pood'-), 205.
 Hat, 10.
 Hät'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Hatch, 10, 44.
 Hatched (hacht).
 Hatch'el [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; hak'l, Wk.;
 hach'el, or hak'l, Wr.
 155.] [Hackle, 203.]
 Hatch'elled (-eld)
 [Hatcheled, Wb.
 Gd. 203. — See 177, and
 Note E, p. 79.]
 Hatch'el-ler [Hatch-
 eler, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Hatch'el-ling [Hatch-
 eling, Wb. Gd.
 203.]
 Hatch'er.
 Hatch'et, 76.
 Hatch'ing.
 Hatch'ment.
 Hatch'way.
 Hate, 23.
 Hät'ed, 188.
 Hate'ful (-föö), 180.
 Hate'ful-ly (-föö-).
 Hät'er, 77.
 Hä'tred.
 Hat'ted, 176.
 Hat'ti-shèr'if, or Hat'-
 ti-schër'if.
 Häugh'ti-ly (haw'-), 162.

Håugh'ti-ness (*haw'*-), 171.
 Håugh'ty (*haw'*-), 162, 171.
 Håul, v. to pull; to draw. [See Hall, 160.]
 Håul'age.
 Håuled (*hawld*), 165.
 Håul'ing.
 Håum [Håum, Hålm, Håwm, 203.]
 Håunch (*hånch*) (11) [not hawnch, 153.]
 Håunched (*håncht*).
 Håunt (*hånt*) (11) [not hawnt, 153.]
 Håunt'ed.
 Håunt'er.
 Håunt'ing.
 Håus'tel-late.
 Håut'boy (*ho'*-), 171.
 Håu-teur' (*ho-tur'*) [so Sm.; *ho-tur'*, or *ho-toor'*, Wr.; *ho-tår'*, or *ho-tåur'*, Gd. 154, 155.]
 Håut gout (Fr.) (*hoo-gout'*).
 Håve (*hav*), 10, 163.
 Hå'ven (*hav'n*), 149.
 Håv'er-sack.
 Håv'ing, 183.
 Håv'oc, 10, 86.
 Håw, 17.
 Håwed, 165.
 Håw-haw' [Håhå, 203.]
 Håw'ing.
 Håwk, 17.
 Håwked (*hawkt*), 165.
 Håwk'er.
 Håw'key, 17, 98, 169.
 Håwk'ing.
 Håwk'weed, 206.
 Håwse (*hawz*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *haws*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 [Håwm, 203. — See Håum.]
 Håws'er [Håls'er, 203.]
 Håw'thorn, 135.
 Håy, n. grass cut and dried for fodder. [See Hey, 160.]
 Håz'ard, 10, 72.
 Håz'ard-ed.
 Håz'ard-ing.
 Håz'ard-on'a.
 Håz'e, 23.
 Håzed, 165, 183.
 Hå'zel (*hå'zl*), 149.
 Håz'i-ness, 186.

Håz'ing, 183.
 Håz'y, 93.
 He, 13, 29.
 Håd, 15.
 Håd'ache (*-åk*), 171.
 Håd'-dress, 66, N.; 206, Exc. 1.
 Håd'ed.
 Håd'er.
 Håd'fast, 206.
 Håd'-frist', 205.
 Håd'i-ly, 186.
 Håd'i-ness, 169.
 Håd'ing.
 Håd'land.
 Håd'long.
 Håd'man, 196.
 Håd'most.
 Håds'man (*hædz'*-), 214.
 Håd'ståll.
 Håd'stone, 206.
 Håd'strong.
 Håd'wåy.
 Håd'y, 15, 93.
 Håal, v. to cure. [See Heel, 160.]
 Håal'a-ble, 164.
 Håalds (*hældz*), n. pl.
 Håaled (*hæld*), 165.
 Håal'er.
 Håal'ing.
 Håalth, 15, 37.
 Håalth'ful (*-fåul*), 180.
 Håalth'i-ly, 186.
 Håalth'i-ness, 169.
 Håalth'y.
 Håap, 13.
 Håaped (*hæpt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Håap'er.
 Håap'ing.
 Håap'y, 93.
 Håar (13), v. to perceive by the ear. [See Here, 160.]
 Håard (*hærd*) [not hërd, 153] (21, N.), v. did hear. [See Herd, 160.]
 Håar'er.
 Håar'ing.
 Håark'en (*hark'n*), 149.
 Håark'ened (*hark'nd*).
 Håark'en-er (*hark'n-*).
 Håark'en-ing (*hark'n-*).
 Håar'såy, 206.
 Håarse (*hærs*) (21, N.), n. a carriage for conveying the dead. [See Horse, 160.]
 Håært (*hært*) (11), n. the muscular organ by the alternate contraction and dilatation of

which the blood is made to circulate in the body of an animal. [See Hart, 160.]
 Håært-brök'en (*hært-brök-n*), 206, Exc. 5.
 Håært'burn.
 Håærth (*hærth*) (11) [not hurth, 153.]
 Håært'i-ly, 186.
 Håært'i-ness, 169.
 Håært's'-eåse (*hært'æz*), 213.
 Håært'-sick, 206, Exc. 5.
 Håært'y (*hært'y*), 93.
 Håeat, 13.
 Håeat'ed.
 Håeat'er.
 Håeath, 13, 37.
 Håe'then (*hæ'th-n*) (149) [pl. Håe'then (*-th-n*), or Håe'thens (*-thnz*).]
 Håe'then-ize (*hæ'th-n-*), 202.
 Håe'then-ized (*hæ'th-n-*).
 Håe'then-iz-ing (*hæ'th-n-*).
 Håe'ther (13, 37) [so Sm. Wr.; *hæ'th'ur*, Gd. 155.]
 "This [*hæ'th'ur*] is the only pronunciation in Scotland." Goodrich.
 Håe'ther-y [so Wr.; *hæ'th'ur-y*, Gd. 155.]
 Håe'th'y, 13, 93.
 Håeat'ing.
 Håeave (*hæv*), 13.
 Håeaved (*hæv'd*), 183.
 Håeav'en (*hev'n*), 149, 167.
 Håeav'en-ward (*hev'n-*).
 Håeav'er, 183.
 Håeaves (*hævz*), n. pl.
 Håeav'i-ly, 186.
 Håeav'i-ness, 169, 171.
 Håeav'ing.
 Håeav'y (*hev'y*), 15, 93.
 Håeav'y-låd'en (*-låd'n*), 205.
 Heb-dom'a-dal, 72.
 Heb-dom'a-da-ry, 72.
 Heb'e-tate, 73.
 Heb'e-tåt-ed, 183.
 Heb'e-tåt-ing.
 Heb-e-tåt'ion, 112.
 Heb'e-tude.
 He'b'ra-ism (*-izm*) (133, 136) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *heb'ra-ism*, Wk.; *he-bra-izm*, or *heb'ra-izm*, Wr. 155.]

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in gin go; th as in this.

- He'bra-ist [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *heb'ra-ist*, Wk.; *he'bra-ist*, or *heb'ra-ist*, Wr. 155.]
 He-bra-ist'ic, 100.
 He'bra-ize, 202.
 He'bra-ized, 183.
 He'bra-iz-ing.
 He'brew (-*broo*), 13, 19.
 He-brid'li-an.
 Hee'a-tomb (-*toom*, or *tom*) (*hek'a-toom*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hek'a-tom*, Sm. 165.)
 [Heckle, 203. — See Hackle.]
 Hee'türe (Fr.), 154.
 Hee'tic, 200.
 Hee'tic-al, 108.
 Hee'to-gramme (Fr.) (154) [Hec-togram, 203.]
 Hec-tolitre (Fr.) (*hek'to-le'tr*) (154) [Hec-to-liter (*hek-tol'i-tur*), Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Hectomètre (Fr.) (*hek'to-ma'tr*) (154) [Hec-to-meter (*hek-tom'e-tur*), Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Hee'tor, 15, 88.
 Hee'tored, 150, 165.
 Hee'tor-ing.
 Hee'to're-an, 110.
 Hee'tor-ism (-*izm*), 136.
 Hec-tostère (Fr.) (*hek'to-stèr*), 154.
 Hee'dle, 164.
 Hed-er-a'ceous (-*shus*).
 Hed'er-al, 233, Exc.
 Hed-er-ifer-oüs, 108.
 Hedge (*hej*), 15, 45.
 Hedged (*hejd*), 183.
 Hedgehog, 206.
 Hedg'er, 183.
 Hedge'-röw, 206, Exc.3.
 Hedg'ing, 171, 183.
 He-don'ic, 109, 200.
 Hed'o-nism (-*nizm*).
 Heed, 13.
 Heed'ed.
 Heed'ful (-*foöl*), 180.
 Heed'ing.
 Heel (13), *n.* the hind part of the foot:—*v.* to put a heel to;—to incline. [See Heal, 160.]
 Heel'er.
 Heel'ing.
 Heel'tap, 206.
 He-g'l'ra, or Heg'l'ra (*hej'-*) [so Wk. Wr.;
- hej'-ra*, Wb. Gd.; *hej'-ra*, Sm. 155.]
 Heit'er (*hef'ur*), 15, 171.
 Heigh'-hö (*hi'ho*), 162.
 Height (Hit) (25, 162) [Hight, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Note E, p. 70.]
 Heigh'ten (Hit'n) (149, 162).
 [Highten, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Height'ened (*hit'nad*).
 Height'en-ing (*hit'n-*).
 Hei'noüs (*hä'nus*) [not *hän'yus*, nor *he'nus*, 153.]
 Heir (*èr*) (14, 139), *n.* one who inherits. [See Air, Ere, Eyre, 160.]
 Heir-ap-par'ent (*èr-ap-pèr'ent*), 216.
 Heir'ess (*èr'-*), 171.
 Heir'loom (*èr'-*).
 Hei'a-mys.
 Held, 15.
 He'll-ac.
 He-ll'ac-al, 108.
 He-ll'ac-al-ly.
 Hel'i-cal, 72, 78.
 Hel'i-cine, 152.
 Hel'i-cite, 152.
 Hel'i-coid.
 Hel-i-co'ni-an.
 He-li-o-cen'tric.
 He-li-o-cen'tric-al.
 He'li-o-chrome (-*krom*).
 He-li-o-chrom'ic (-*krom'*).
 He-ll-och'ro-my (-*ok'*) [so Wr.; *he'li-o-kro-my*, Gd. 155.]
 He'li-o-gräph.
 He-ll-o-gräph'ic, 109.
 He-ll-og'ra-phy, 108.
 He-ll-ol'a-ter.
 He-ll-ol'a-try.
 He-ll-om'e-ter, 108.
 He'li-o-scope.
 He'li-o-stat.
 He'li-o-trope.
 Hel-i-sphèr'ic.
 Hel-i-sphèr'ic-al.
 He'llix [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hel'iks*, Sm. 155.] [pl. *Hel'i-öös* (-*ööz*), 198.]
 Hell, 15, 172.
 Hel'le-bore.
 Hel-le'ni-an.
 Hel-le'nic, or Hel-len'ic (109) [*hel-le'nik*, Sm.;
- hel-le'nik*, Wb. Gd.; *hel-le-nik*, or *hel-len-ik*, Wr. 156.]
 Hel'le-nism (-*nizm*), 126.
 Hel'le-nist.
 Hel-le-nist'ic, 109.
 Hel'le-nize, 202.
 Hel'le-nized, 153.
 Hel'le-niz-ing.
 Hel-len-pont'ine, 152.
 Hell'ward.
 Helm, 15, 133.
 Helmed (*helmd*).
 Hel'met, 15, 76.
 Hel'met-ed.
 Hel-min'thic.
 Hel-min-tho-log'ic (-*loj'*).
 Hel-min-tho-log'ic-al (-*loj'*).
 Hel-min-thol'o-gist.
 Hel-min-thol'o-gy, 105.
 Helm'wind.
 Hel'ot [so Sm. Wr.; *he'lot*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Hel'ot-ism (-*izm*).
 Help, 15.
 Helped (*helpt*), 165.
 Help'er.
 Help'ful (-*foöl*), 180.
 Help'mate, 206.
 Help'meet.
 Hel'ter-skel'ter.
 Helve (*helv*), 15, 171.
 Helved (*helvd*), 165.
 Hel-vet'ic.
 Hel'vine (152) [Hel-vin, 203.]
 Helv'ing, 183.
 Hem, 15.
 Hem'a-chate (-*kat*).
 Hem-as-tat'ic-al.
 Hem'a-tine (152) [Hematin, 203.]
 Hem'a-tite (152) [Hæm-ate, 203.]
 Hem-a-tit'ic.
 He-mat'o-cele [so Sm. Wr.; *hem'a-to-sèl*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [Hæmatocele, 203.]
 Hem-a-tol'o-gy (108) [Hæmatology, 203.]
 He-mat'o-sine (152) [so Wr.; *hem-a-to-sin*, Gd. 155.] [Hæmato-sin, 203.]
 [Hæmatosis, 203. — See Hæmatosis.]
 Hem'i-crä-ny.
 Hem'i-öy-cle, 164, 171.
 Hem-i-he'dral.

ä, ä, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

- Hem/'i-na.
 Hem/'i-op-sy.
 Hem-i-pleg/'ic (-plej'-).
 Hem/'i-pleg-y (-plej'-) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; hem/'i-
 ple-jy, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 He-mip/'ter-al.
 He-mip/'ter-ous.
 Hem/'i-sphere, 78, 169.
 Hem-i-sphär/'ic, 109.
 Hem-i-sphär/'ic-al, 108.
 Hem/'is-tich (-tik) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; he-
 mis/'tik, Wk.; hem/'is-
 tik, or he-mis/'tik, Wr.
 155.]
 Hem-is'tich-al (-tik-) [so
 Sm.; he-mis/'tik-al,
 Wr. Gd. 155.]
 He-mit/'ro-pal.
 Hem/'i-trope.
 He-mit/'ro-pous.
 Hem/'lock, 15, 18.
 Hemmed (hemd), 176.
 Hem/ning.
 Hem/'or-rhage (-raj')
 (162, 171) [Hæm or-
 r h a g e, 203.]
 Hem-or-rhag/'ic (-raj'-).
 Hem-or-rhoid/'al
 (-roid'-), 162.
 Hem-'or-rhoids (-roidz),
 n. pl. 162, 171.
 Hemp, 15.
 Hemp'en (hemp'n), 149.
 Hem/stitch.
 Hen, 15.
 Hen/bane, 206.
 Hence, 15, 39.
 Hence-förth' [so Sm.
 Gd.; hens/'forth, Wk.;
 hens/'forth, or hens-
 forth', Wr. 155.]
 Hence-for/ward.
 Hen-dec-a-gon.
 Hen-dec-a-syl-'lab'ic.
 Hen-dec-a-syl/'la-ble,
 164.
 Hen-di'a-dys.
 Hen/'ner-y, 170.
 [Hep, 203. — See Hip.]
 He-pat/'ic, 109.
 He-pat/'ic-al, 108.
 Hep'a-tite, 152.
 Hep-a-ti-'za'tion.
 Hep'a-tize, 202.
 Hep'a-tized, 183.
 Hep'a-tiz-ing.
 He-pat-'o-cele, 171.
 He-pat-'o-gas'tric.
 Hep-a-tog/'ra-phy, 108.
 Hep-a-to'l/'o-gy.
 Hep-a-tos/'co-py.
 Hep/'ta-chord (-kord).
 Hep/'ta-gon, 169.
 Hep/'ta-glot.
 Hep-tag/'o-nal.
 Hep-ta-gyn/'i-a (-jin'-).
 Hep-ta-gyn/'i-an.
 Hep-tag/'y-nous (-taj'-).
 Hep-ta-he'dron [pl.
 Hep-ta-he'dra, 198.]
 Hep-ta-hex-a-he'dral.
 Hep-tam/'e-rede.
 Hep-tan/'dri-a.
 Hep-tan/'dri-an, 169.
 Hep-tan/'drotis.
 Hep-tan/'gu-lar
 (-tang'-).
 Hep-ta-pet/'al-ous.
 Hep-ta-phy'l'ous, or
 Hep-taph/'yll-ous. [See
 Adenophyllous.]
 Hep'tarch (-tark).
 Hep-tarch/'ic (-tark'-).
 Hep'tarch-y (-ky), 171.
 Hep-ta-sperm'ous.
 Hep'ta-teüch (-tük).
 Her, 21, N.
 Her'ald, 15, 72.
 Her'ald-ed.
 He-ral'dic [so Wk. Sm.
 Wr.; her-'al'dik, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Her'ald-ry, 93, 171.
 Herb (erb, or herb) (21,
 N.; 139) [erb, Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; herb,
 Sm. 155.]
 Herb'age (erb'-, or
 herb'-) [so Wr. Gd.;
 erb/'ij, Wk.; her'baj,
 Sm. 155.]
 Herb'aged, 165, 183.
 Herb'al (herb'-), 139.
 Herb'al-ism (herb'al-
 izm), 136, 139.
 Herb'al-ist (herb'-).
 Her-ba'ri-um (her-) [L.
 pl. Her-ba'ri-a; Eng.
 pl. Her-ba'ri-ums
 (-umz), 198.]
 Herb'a-ry, 72.
 Herb-es'cent, 171.
 Herb-if'er-ous, 108.
 Herb/ist.
 Herb-iv-'o-ra, n. pl.
 Herb-iv-'o-rous.
 Herb/let.
 Her-bo-ri-'za'tion.
 Her'bo-rize, 202.
 Her'bo-rized, 183.
 Her'bo-riz-ing.
 Herb'ous.
 Herb'y (erb'y, or herb'-
 y), 139.
 Her-cu'le-an, 110.
 Her-cyn/'i-an.
 Herd (21, N.), n. a num-
 ber of beasts feeding
 together: — v. to as-
 sociate, as beasts.
 [See Heard, 160.]
 Herd/ed.
 Herd'er.
 Herd/ing.
 Herds/gräss (herds'-).
 171, 214.
 Herds/man, 196, 214.
 Here (13), ad. in this
 place. [See Hear,
 160.]
 Here'a-bout.
 Here'a-bouts.
 Here-after.
 Here-by'.
 He-red-i-ta-bil'i-ty, 108.
 He-red-i-ta-ble, 164.
 Hér-e-dit'a-ment.
 33 This word is some-
 times pronounced he-red-
 i-ta-ment, as sanctioned by
 Sheridan and some other
 orthoepists: but Walker,
 Smart, Worcester, Web-
 ster, and Goodrich agree
 in pronouncing it her-e-
 dit'a-ment. Walker re-
 marks of this accentuation,
 that it "is not only most
 agreeable to the best usage,
 and the most grateful to the
 ear, but it seems to accord
 better with the secondary
 accent of the later Latin
Hereditamenta."
 He-red-i-ta-ry, 72, 171.
 Here in'.
 Here-of' (hër-öf') [so
 Wk. Sm. Gd.; hër-öf',
 or hër-ov', Wr. 155.]
 Here-on'.
 He-re'si-arch (-zi-ark),
 or Hër'e-si-arch (zi-
 ark) [he-re'zi-ark,
 Wr.; her'e-zi-ark,
 Sm.; hër'e-si-ark, or
 he-re'zi-ark, Gd.; he-
 re'zhi-ark, Wk. 155.]
 Hër-e-si-og/'ra-pher.
 Hër-e-si-og/'ra-phy, 108.
 Hër'e-sy, 169.
 Hër'e-tic, 109.
 He-ret/'ic-al.
 Here-to-fore'.
 Here-up-on', 205, Exc. 2.
 Here-with' [not hër-
 with', 153.]
 Hër'I-ot, 170.
 Hër'I-ot-a-ble, 164.
 Hër'is-son [so Wb.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Gd.; *he-ris'son*, Wr. 155.]
 Her'i-ta-ble, 164, 171.
 Her'i-tage, 169, 171.
 Her-maph'ro-dite, 152.
 Her-maph-ro-dit'ic.
 Her-maph-ro-dit'ic-al.
 Her-me-neu'tic, 109.
 Her-me-neu'tic-al, 108.
 Her-me-neu'tics.
 Her-met'ic, 109.
 Her-met'ic-al, 108.
 Her-met'ic-al-ly.
 Her'mit, 21, N.
 Her'mit-age, 169.
 Her'mit-a-ry, 72.
 Her-mit'ic-al.
 Her-mo-dac'tyl [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *her'mo-dac'til*, Sm. 155.] [*Her-mo-dac'tyle*, Wr. 203.]
 Heru [contracted from *Heron*.]
 Her'ni-a, 21, N.
 Her-ni-ot'o-my, 109.
 He'ro, 13, 24, 49, N.
 He-ro'ic, 109.
 He-ro'ic-al, 108.
 He-ro'ic-al-ly.
 He-ro-i-com'ic [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *her-o-i-kom'ik*, Sm. 155.]
 Her'o-ine (82, 143) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *her'o-in*, or *he'ro-in*, Wr. 155.]
 Her'o-ism (-izm) (136, 143) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *her'o-izm*, or *he'ro-izm*, Wr. 155.]
 Her'on, 170.
 Her'on-ry.
 Her'on-shaw.
 He-ro-ol'o-gist, 108.
 He-ro-wor'ship (-our').
 Her'pès (-pèz).
 Her-pet'ic.
 Her-pet-o-log'ic (-loj').
 Her-pet-o-log'ic-al (-loj').
 Her-pe-to'l'o-gist, 108.
 Her-pe-to'l'o-gy (108) [*Erpetology*, 203.]
 Her'ring, 66, 170.
 Hers (*herz*), 21, N.
 Her'schel (-shel), 21, N.; 171.
 Herse (*hers*), n. a lattice or portaculis set with spikes; — a kind of candlestick used in churches. [See *Hearse*, 160.]
 Her-self.
 Her'sill-lon [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *her-sil'lon*, Wr. 155.]
 Hes'i-tan-oy (*hez'*), 169.
 Hes'i-tant (*hez'*).
 Hes'i-tate (*hez'*).
 Hes'i-tät-ed (*hez'*), 183.
 Hes'i-tät-ing (*hez'*).
 Hes-i-tä'tion (*hez'*).
 Hes'i-tät-ive (*hez'*).
 Hes'per.
 Hes-pe'ri-an, 49, N.
 Hes'pe-rus.
 Hes'sian (*hesk'an*), 171.
 Het-er-o-car'poüs.
 Het-er-o-ceph'a-loüs.
 Het-er-o-cer'cal.
 Het-er-o-chro'moüs (-kro'-) [so Wr.; *het-er-ok'ro-mus*, Sm. 155.]
 Het'er-o-élite, 152.
 Het-er-o-clit'ic.
 Het-er-o-clit'ic-al.
 Het'er-o-dox, 122, 171.
 Het'er-o-dox-y.
 Het-er-og'a-moüs.
 Het-er-o-ge'ne-al.
 Het-er-o-ge-ne'l-ty, 108.
 Het-er-o-ge'ne-oüs.
 Het-er-o-mor'phoüs.
 Het-er-on'y-moüs.
 Het-er-o-path'ic.
 Het-er-op'a-thy, 108.
 Het-er-o-phy'l'oüs, or
 Het-er-oph'yl-loüs [See *Adenophyllous*.]
 Het'er-o-pod, 171.
 Het-er-op'o-doüs.
 Het-er-os'cian (-osh'an).
 Het-er-ot'ro-poüs.
 Het-er-ot'ro-pal.
 Hew (*hä*) (26, 51, N.), v. to cut with an axe or other edged tool, so as to make an even surface. [See *Hue*, 160.]
 Hewed (*häd*), 165.
 Hew'er (*hu'*), 26, 77.
 Hewn (*hän*).
 Hex'a-chord (-kord).
 Hex-a-dac'tyl'oüs.
 Hex'ade.
 Hex'a-gon, 169.
 Hex-ag'o-nal.
 Hex-a-gyn'i-an (-jin'-).
 Hex-a-gyn'i-a (-jin'-).
 Hex-ag'y-noüs (-aj'-).
 Hex-a-he'dral.
 Hex-a-he'dron [pl. Hex-a-he'dra, 189.]
 Hex-a-he'mer-on.
 Hex-am'er-oüs.
 Hex-am'e-ter, 169.
 Hex-a-met'ric.
 Hex-a-met'ric-al.
 Hex-an'dri-a.
 Hex-an'dri-an.
 Hex-an'droüs.
 Hex-an'gu-lar (-ang'-), 54, 108.
 Hex-a-pet'al-oüs.
 Hex-a-phy'l'oüs, or
 Hex-aph'yl-loüs [See *Adenophyllous*.]
 Hex'a-pla.
 Hex'a-plar, 135.
 Hex'a-pod.
 Hex-ap'ter-oüs.
 Hex'a-stich (-stik).
 Hex'a-style.
 Hex-oo-ta-he'dron.
 Hey (*hä*), *int.* an exclamation of joy or of exhortation. [See *Hay*, 160.]
 Hey'däy (*hä'dä*).
 Hi-a'tus [L. pl. *Hi-a'tus*; Eng. pl. *Hi-a'tus-es* (-ez), 198.]
 Hi-ber'na-cle, 21, N.; 164.
 Hi-ber'nal, 79.
 Hi-ber-nate (73) [*Hy-ber-nate*, 203.]
 Hi-ber-nät-ed, 183.
 Hi-ber-nät-ing.
 Hi-ber-na'tion, 112.
 Hi-ber-ni-an, 21, N.; 79.
 Hi-ber-ni-an-ism (-izm).
 Hi-ber-ni-clam (-sizm).
 Hic'cough (*hik'cup*) (30) [so Wb. Gd.; *hik'kup*, or *hik'kof*, Wk. Wr.; *hik'kof*, Sm. 155.] [*Hiccup*, *Hick up*, 203.]
 "Though *Hiccough* is the most general orthography, *hik'cup* is the most usual pronunciation." — *Walker*. Smart remarks that *hic'cup* is "preferable, in familiar use, both in spelling and sound."
 Hic'coughed (*hik'cup't*).
 Hic'cough-ing (*hik'cup-*).
 [Hiccup, 203. — See *Hiccough*.]
 Hic'cough.
 Hick'o-ry, 86, 171.
 [Hick up, 203. — See *Hiccough*.]
 Hick'wall.
 Hick'way.

Hid, 16.
 Hid'age.
 Hid'dal'gò (Sp.) (*he-dal'-go*), 154.
 Hid'den (*hid'n*), 149.
 Hide, 25.
 Hide'bound, 206.
 Hid'e-ous (134) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hid'e-us*, or *hid'je-us*, Wk. 155.]
 Hid'er, 183.
 Hid'ing.
 Hie, *v.* to hasten. [See High, 160.]
 Hi'e-rarch (*-rark*), 169.
 Hi'e-rarch-al (*-rark-*).
 Hi-c-rarch'ic-al (*-rark'ic-*).
 Hi'e-rarch-y (*-rark-*), 171.
 Hi-e-rat'ic, 109.
 Hi-e-roc'ra-cy, 169.
 Hi'e-ro-glyph.
 Hi-e-ro-glyph'ic.
 Hi-e-ro-glyph'ic-al.
 Hi-e-ro-glyph'ic-al-ly.
 Hi-e-rog'ly-phist (108) [so Wr.; *hi-e-ro-glyf'ist*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Hi'e-ro-gram.
 Hi-e-ro-gram-mat'ic.
 Hi-e-ro-gram'ma-tist.
 Hi-e-rog'ra-pher, 108.
 Hi-e-ro-graph'ic.
 Hi-e-ro-graph'ic-al.
 Hi-e-rog'ra-phy, 108.
 Hi-e-rol'o-gist.
 Hi-e-rol'o-gy, 108.
 Hi'e-ro-man-ey.
 Hi-e-rom-ne'mon.
 Hi'e-ro-phant, or Hi-ér'o-phant [so Gd.; *hi'e-ro-fant*, Sm.; *hi-ér'o-fant*, Wk.; *hi-ér'o-fant*, or *hi'e-ro-fant*, Wr. 155.]
 Hi-e-ro-phant'ic.
 Hi-e-ros'co-py.
 Hig'gle, 16, 164.
 Hig'gled (*hig'ld*), 183.
 Hig'gier.
 Hig'gling.
 High (*hi*) (25, 162), *a.* elevated; *exalted*. [See Hie, 160.]
 High'er (*hi'ur*) (67), *a.* more high. [See Hire, 148.]
 High'land (*hi'*), 162.
 High'mind-ed.
 [Hight, *n.* Wb. Gd. 203. — See Height.]

High-way' (*hi'-oo'*) (162) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *hi'wa*, Gd. 165.]
 High'way-man (*hi'-*), 162, 196.
 Hi-la'ri-ous, 79, 100.
 Hi-lar'i-ty, or Hi-lar'i-ty [*hi-lar'i-ty*, Wk. Sm.; *hi-lar'i-ty*, Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Hil'a-ry.
 Hill, 16, 172.
 Hilled (*hild*), 165.
 Hill'ing.
 Hill'ock, 86.
 Hill'-side.
 Hill'y, 93.
 Hilt, 16.
 Hilt'ed.
 Hil'um.
 Him, 16.
 Him-a-lāy'an, 171.
 Him-self.
 Hind, 25.
 Hind'bèr-ry.
 Hind'er, *v.* 147, 161.
 Hind'er, *a.* 147, 161.
 Hind'er-ance [Hinder-ance, 203.]
 Both forms of this word are in good use, but the contracted form (*hinderance*), according to Smart, prevails.
 Hind'ered (*-dur'd*), 150.
 Hind'er-er, 77.
 Hind'er-ing.
 Hind'most.
 Hin-doo' [so Sm. Wr.; *hin'doo*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [pl. *Hin-doo's* (*-dooz'*)]
 Hin-doo'ism (*-izm*).
 Hin-doo-tan'ee [Hindoo-stanee, 203.]
 Hind'rance [Hinder-ance, 203. — See Note under *Hinderance*.]
 Hinge, 16, 45.
 Hinged (*hindh*), 183.
 Hing'ing (*hin'ing*).
 Hin'ny, 66, 170.
 Hint, 16.
 Hint'ing.
 Hint'ed.
 Hip (16), *n.* & *v.* [Hep (in the sense of the fruit of the wild brier), H y p (in the sense of to make melancholy), 203.]
 Hipped (*hipt*) (165).

[Hyped (in the sense of dispirited), 203.]
 Hip'po-camp.
 Hip-po-cen'taur.
 Hip'po-cras.
 Hip-po-crat'ic.
 Hip'po-drome, 170.
 Hip'po-griff.
 Hip'po-mane.
 Hip-po-pa-thol'o-gy.
 Hip-poph'a-goüs.
 Hip-po-pot'a-mus [not hip-po-po-ta-mus, 153] [L. pl. *Hip-po-pot'a-mi*; Eng. pl. *Hip-pot'a-mus-es(-ez)*, 198.]
 Hip-pu'ric.
 Hire, (25, 67), *v.* to procure temporarily for a price: — *n.* recompense. [See Higher, 148.]
 Hired, 165, 183.
 Hire'ling.
 Hir'er.
 Hir'ing.
 Hir-sute', 121.
 His (*his*), 16, 174.
 His'pid.
 Hiss, 16, 174.
 Hissed (*hiss*), *v.* did hiss. [See Hiss, 160.]
 Hiss'ing.
 Hist, *int.* commanding silence. [See Hissed, 160.]
 His-tog-e-net'ic (*-toj-*).
 His-tog'e-ny (*-toj'-*).
 His-tog'ra-phy.
 His-to-log'ic (*-toj'-*).
 His-to-log'ic-al (*-toj'-*).
 His-tol'o-gist.
 His-tol'o-gy, 108.
 His-to-ri-an, 49, N.
 His-tör'ic, 109.
 His-tör'ic-al, 108.
 His-to-ri-ette' (Fr.), 154.
 His-to-ri-og'ra-pher.
 His-to-ri-og'ra-phy, 108.
 His-to-ry, 132.
 His-tri-on'ic.
 His-tri-on'ic-al.
 His'tri-on-ism (*-izm*).
 Hit, 16.
 Hitch, 16, 44.
 Hitched (*hicht*), 165.
 Hitch'ing.
 Hith'er, 16, 140.
 Hith'er-to (*-too*).
 Hith'er-ward.
 Hit'ter, 176.
 Hit'ting.

fall; ð as in there; öb as in foot; ȝ as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

[Hity-tity, 203. — See Hotty-toity.]
 Hive, 25.
 Hived, 165, 183.
 Hives (*Atez*), *n. pl.*
 Hiv'ing.
 Ho, *int.* calling attention. [See Hoe, 160.]
 [Hoa (*ho*), 203.]
 Hōar, 24.
 Hōard (24), *v.* to store secretly; to accumulate. [See Horde, 160.]
 Hōard'ed.
 Hōard'er.
 Hōard'ing.
 Hōar'frost, 206.
 Hōar'hound [Horehound, 203.]
 ⚠ The two forms of this word are both in use. Walker gives only *hoarhound*, and Smart as well as Webster and Goodrich, prefers it. Worcester prefers *horehound*.
 Hōar'l-ness, 186.
 Hōarse, 24.
 Hōar'stone, 24.
 Hōar'y, 93, 169.
 Hōax.
 Hōaxed (*hōkst*).
 Hob, 18.
 Hob'ble, 164.
 Hob'bled (*hob'ld*).
 Hob'bler, 183.
 Hob'bling.
 Hob'by, 93, 169.
 Hob-gob'lin.
 Hob'nail, 206.
 Hob'nailed.
 Hob'nob.
 Hock, *n.* a white Rhenish wine; — in quadrupeds, the joint at the lower extremity of the tibia: — *v.* to disable in this joint.
 [Hough (in the last two senses), 203.]
 Hocked (*hokt*)
 [Houghed, 203.]
 Hock'ing [Houghing, 203.]
 Hod, 18.
 Hod'den-grāy (*hod'n*).
 Hodge'podge [Hotchpot, Hotchpotch, 203.]
 Hod'man, 196.
 Hod'man-dod.
 Hōe (24), *n.* a tool used in gardening, and shaped

like an adze: — *v.* to dig or cut with a hoe.
 [See Ho, 160] [*pl.* Hōes (*hōz*)] [See Hoae, 160.]
 Hōed, 165, 183.
 Hōe'ing, 183, Exc.
 Hog, 18.
 Hogg'd (*hogd*), 176.
 Hog'ging (*-ghing*), 188.
 Hog'gish (*-ghish*).
 Hogs'hēad (*hogz'*).
 Hō'den (*hō'dn*), 149.
 Hō'dened (*hō'dnd*).
 Hō'den-ing (*hō'dn*).
 Hoist, 27.
 Hoist'ed.
 Hoist'ing.
 Hō'ity-toi'ty, *a. & int.*
 [Hity-tity, 203.]
 Hōld (24), *v.* to have or grasp in the hand.
 [See Holed, 160.]
 Hōld'back, 206.
 Hōld'er.
 Hōld'ing.
 Hole (24), *n.* a cavity: — to drive or to go into a hole. [See Hole, 160.]
 Holed, *v.* did drive or go into a hole. [See Hold, 160.]
 [Holibut, 203. — See Halibut.]
 Hō'l'i-dāy [Holiday, 203. — See Note under Holyday.]
 Hō'h-ly, 186.
 Hō'h-ness, 169.
 Hōl'ing.
 Hō'l'a, *n. v. & int.* [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *hol-lā*, Wr.; *hol-lo'*, Wk. 155.] [Holloa, Hollo, Hollow, Halloo, 203.]
 Hō'l'āed, 188.
 Hō'l'a-ing.
 Hō'l'and-er.
 Hō'l-lo', or Hō'l-lōa', *int.* [See Holla.]
 Hō'l-lo, *v.* [so Wb. Gd.; *hol-lo'*, Wr. 155.] [See Holla.]
 Hō'l'ōed.
 Hō'l'o-ing.
 Hō'l'ōw, *a.* having a void space within: — *n.* a cavity: — *v.* to excavate.
 Hō'l'ōw [so Sm.; *hol-lo*, or *hol-lo'*, Wr. Gd. 155], *v.* to shout. [See Holla.]

Hō'l'ōwed, 188.
 Hō'l'ōw-ing.
 Hō'l'y, 170.
 Hō'l'y-hock.
 Hōlm [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hōlm*, Sm. 155.]
 Hō'l'o-cāst.
 Hō'l-o-hē'dral.
 Hō'l'ster, 24, 77.
 Hō'l'stered (*-sturd*), 150.
 Hō'l'y, *a.* free from sin; — sacred. [See Wholly, 160.]
 Hō'l'y-dāy [so Wk. Wr.; *hō'ly-dā*, Gd. 155.] [Holiday, 203.]
 ⚠ This word is now usually written *holiday*; but when it is used in the sense of a day devoted to religious services, it is properly written and pronounced, as Worcester remarks, *hō'ly-dāy*.
 Hō'l'y-rod.
 ⚠ "As applied to the palace in Edinburgh, it is pronounced *hō'ly-rod*." Smart.
 Hō'l'y-stone.
 Hōm'age, 70, 170.
 Hōm'age-a-ble, 164.
 Hōme, 24, 130.
 Hōme'l'i-ness, 169, 186.
 Hōme'l'y, 24.
 [Hōmēopathy, 203. — See Homœopathy.]
 Hō-mēr'ic, 109.
 Hō-mēr'ic-al.
 Hōme'sick, 206.
 Hōme'spun, 24.
 Hōme'stēad.
 Hōme'ward, or Hōme'wards (*-wardz*).
 Hōm-i-cid'al.
 Hōm'i-cide, 106.
 Hōm-i-let'ic.
 Hōm-i-let'ic-al.
 Hōm-i-let'ics.
 Hōm'i-list.
 Hōm'i-ly, 78, 93.
 Hōm'i-ny (169) [Hōmony, 203.]
 [Hōmmock, 203. — See Hummock.]
 Hō-mo-cen'tric [so Sm. Wr.; *hōm-o-sen'trik*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Hō-mo-cer'cal.
 Hō-moch'ro-mōtis (*-mōk'*) [so Sm.; *hō-mōk'ro-mus*, or *hō-mō-kro'mus*, Wr. 155.]
 Hō-mōe-o-path'ic (*-mē*).

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, & as in

Ho-mo-op'a-ty (-me-) (108, 171) [*not* ho'me-o-path-y, 153.]
 Ho-mog'a-mo'is.
 Ho-mo-ge'ne-al.
 Ho-mo-ge-ne'l-ty, 108.
 Ho-mo-ge'ne-o'us, 169.
 Ho-moi-op'to-ton [so Wr., *hom-oi-op'to-ton*, Gd. 155.]
 Ho-moi-ou'si-an (-ow'-zi-an) (171) [so Sm.; *ho-moi-ou'si-an*, Gd.; *ho-moi-ou'shan*, Wr. 155.]
 Ho-mol'o-gate.
 Ho-mol'o-gat-ed.
 Ho-mol'o-gat-ing.
 Ho-mol'o-ga'tion.
 Ho-mo-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
 Ho-mol'o-go'is, 170.
 Hom'o-l'ogue (-log), 168.
 Ho-mol'o-gy, 108.
 [H o m o n y, 203. — See Hominy.]
 Hom'o-ny-me, or Hom'-o-ny-m, 203.
 Hom-o-ny'm'ic, 109.
 Hom-o-ny'm'ic-al, 108.
 Ho-mon'y-mo'is.
 Ho-mon'y-my, 171.
 Ho-mo-ou'si-an (-ow'-zi-an) [so Sm.; *ho-mo-ou'si-an*, Gd.; *ho-mo-ou'shan*, Wr. 155.]
 Hom'o-phone, 35, 171.
 Ho-moph'o-no'is.
 Ho-moph'o-ny, 171.
 Ho-mop'ter-an.
 Ho-mop'ter-o'is.
 Ho-mot'ro-pal.
 Ho-mot'ro-po'is.
 Hom'o-type.
 Hone, 24.
 Honed, 165, 183.
 Hon'est (on'-), 139, 171.
 Hon'est-y (on'-).
 Hone'wort (-wurt).
 Hon'ey (hun'y), 98, 169.
 Hon'ey-co'mb (hun'y-köm), 162, 171.
 Hon'eyed (hun'id).
 Hon'ey-suc-kle (hun'y-), 164, 171.
 Hong, 18, 54.
 Hon'ing.
 Hon'or (on'ur) (138, 199) [H o n o u r, Sm. 203.]
 ⚠ Smart inserts the u in all the derivatives of this word except honora-ry.

Hon'or-a-ble (on'-), 164.
 Hon'or-a-bly (on'-).
 Hon'o-ra-ry (on'-), 72.
 Hon'ored (on'urd), 138.
 Hon'or-er (on'-), 77, 88.
 Hon'or-ing (on'-).
 Hood, 20.
 Hood'ed.
 Hood'ing.
 Hood'wink (-wingk), 54.
 Hood'winked (-wingkt).
 Hood'wink-ing (-wingk-).
 Hood, 20.
 Hood'ed (hooft), 171; Note C, p. 34.
 Hood'ek (20) [See Book.]
 Hoo'kah, 72.
 Hood'ed (hoo'kt), 165.
 Hood'ker.
 Hood'ky, 93.
 Hoop (hoop, or hooop) [so Wr.; *hoop*, Wk. Sm.; *hooop*, Wb. Gd. 155], n. a band of wood or of metal used to bind together the parts of a cask, &c.; — a ring: — v. to bind with hoops; — to encircle.
 Hoop (19), n. a shout: — v. to shout. [W h o o p, 203.]
 Hooped (hoopt, or hoopt), v. did bind with hoops.
 Hooped (hoopt), v. did shout. [W h o o p e d, 203.]
 Hoop'ing (hoop'ing, or hooop'ing), part. binding with hoops.
 Hoop'ing, part. shouting. [W h o o p i n g, 203.]
 Hoop'ing-cough (-koff), 18, N. [W h o o p i n g - c o u g h, 203.]
 Hoo'poo, or Hoo'poe (-poo).
 ⚠ Both forms of this word are given by Worcester and Goodrich, and the latter (*hoo'poe*) is pronounced by them *hoo'po*; but Smart gives only this form, and pronounces it *hoo'poo*.
 Hoot, 19.
 Hoot'ed.
 Hoot'ing.
 Hoove (hooov).
 Hop, 18.

Hop'-bind.
 Hope, 24.
 Hoped (hoopt), 183.
 Hope'ful (-fool).
 Hope'ful-ly (-fool-).
 Hop'er, 183.
 Hop'ing.
 Hopped (hoopt), 176.
 Hop'per.
 Hop'ping.
 Hop'ple (164) [H o b - b l e, 203.]
 Hop'pled (hop'ld), 183.
 Hop'ples (hop'ls), n. pl.
 Hop'pling.
 Ho'ral, 49, N.
 Ho'ra-ry (49, N.; 72) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hōr'a-ry*, Sm. 155.]
 Hōr'de (hōrd) (24), n. a migratory body of men. [See Hoard, 160.]
 Hor'de-lue (152) [H o r - d e i n, 203.]
 Hore'hound [H o a r - h o u n d, 203. — See Note under Hoar-hound.]
 Ho-ri'zon (86, 111) [*not* hōr'i-son, 153.]
 Hōr-i-zon'tal, 72, 171.
 Hōr-i-zon'tal-ly.
 Horn, 17.
 Horn'beam.
 Horn'bill, 206.
 Horn'blende, 171.
 Horn-blend'ic, 109, 186.
 Horn'-bōok, 206, Exc.4.
 Horned (horn'd), 165.
 Horn'er.
 Horn'et, 17, 76.
 Horn'ing.
 Horn'nt-to.
 Horn'pipe, 206.
 Horn'pout.
 Horn'stone, 24.
 Horn'work (-wurtk).
 Horn'wort (-wurt).
 Horn'y, 93, 169.
 Ho-rog'ra-phy, 108.
 Hōr'o-loge (hōr'o-lōj) [so Sm. Gd.; *hōr'o-lōj*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Ho-rol'o-ger.
 Hōr-o-log'ic (-loj'-).
 Hōr-o-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
 Hōr-o-lo-gi-og'ra-pher.
 Hōr-o-lo-gi-o-graph'ic.
 Hōr-o-lo-gi-og'ra-phy.
 Ho-rol'o-gist.
 Ho-rol'o-gy (108) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hōr'o-lō-jy*, Sm. 155.]

Ho-rom'e-ter, 108.
 Ho-rom'e-try, 169.
 Hör'o-scope.
 Ho-ros'co-py, 108.
 Hör'rent, 170.
 Hör'ri-ble, 164, 170.
 Hör'ri-bly, 93.
 Hör'rid, 66, 170.
 Hör'rif'ic, 109.
 Hör'ri-fied, 186.
 Hör'ri-fy, 94.
 Hör'ri-fy-ing.
 Hör-rip-i-la'tion.
 Hör'ror, 18, 88.
Hors de combat (Fr.)
 (*hōr duh combāt'*), 154.
 Horse, 17.
 Horse'back, 206.
 Horse'foot.
 Horse'jock-ey, 98.
 Horse'man, 196, 206.
 Horse'shoe (-shoo), 171.
 Horse'tail.
 Horse'whip.
 Horse'whipped (-whipt).
 Horse'whip-ping.
 Hor'ta-tive, 84.
 Hor'ta-to-ry, 86.
 Hor'ti-cul-tor.
 Hor-ti-cult'ur-al(-gur-).
 Hor'ti-cult-ure, 91, 171.
 Hor-ti-cult'ur-ist(-gur-).
 Hor'tu-lan.
Hortus sic'cus (L.).
 Ho-san'na (-zan'-), 170.
 Hose, *n. sing. & pl.*
 stockings;—a flexi-
 ble tube for conduct-
 ing water to exting-
 uish fires, &c. [See
 Hoes, *pl.* of Hoe, 160.]
 Ho'sier (-zhur) (171) [so
 Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 ho'zh'ur, Sm. (See
 § 26), 155.]
 Ho'sier-y (-zhur-).
 Hos'pice (-pēs), 156.
 Hos'pi-ta-ble (164, 171)
 [not hos-pit'a-bl, 153.]
 Hos'pi-ta-bly.
 Hos'pi-tal, 78, 139.
 Hos-pi-tal'i-ty.
 Hos'pi-tal-ler [Hospi-
 taler, Wb. Gd. 203.
 — See 177, and Note
 E, p. 70.]
 Hos'po-där.
 Hōst, (24) [See Ghost.]
 Hōst'age, 139.
 Hōst'ess.
 Hos'tile, 81, 152.
 Hos'tile-ly, 66, N.
 Hos-til'i-ty, 106, 169.

Hos'tier (os'tur) (139,
 162) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
 hos'tur, or os'tur, Gd.]
 Hot, 18. [155.]
 Hot'bed, 206.
 Hotch'pot, or Hotch'-
 potch [Hodge-
 podge, 203.]
 Ho-tel'.
Hotel de ville (Fr.) (o-
 tel' duh vĕl').
Hotel Dieu (Fr.) (o-tel'
 de-uh').
 Hot'-house, 206, Exc. 3.
 Hot'press.
 Hot'pressed (-prest).
 Hot'press-ing.
 Hot'spur.
 Hot'spurred (-spurd).
 Hot'ten-tot (hot'n-), 171.
 Hou'dah (72) [How-
 dah, 203.]
 Hough (hok) (171), *n.* in
 quadrupeds, the joint
 at the lower extremi-
 ty of the tibia:—*v.* to
 hamstring. [Hock,
 203.]
 Houghed (hokt)
 Hocked, 203.]
 Hough'ing (hok'-)
 [Hocking, 203.]
 [Houlet, 203.— See
 Howlet.]
 Hound, 28.
 Hour (our) (139), *n.* the
 twenty-fourth part of
 a day. [See Our, 160.]
 Hour'glass (our'-).
 Hour'f (hour'y) [*pl.*
 Hour'ies (-iz-).]
 House, *n.* 28, 161.
 House (howz), *v.* 136, 161.
 Housed (howzd), 183.
 House'höld, 206.
 House'leak.
 House'wife (huz'wif,
 or hous'wif) [so Wr.;
 huz'wif, Wk. Sm.;
 hous'wif, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 [Hus wife, 203.]
 — In the sense of a
 little case for pins, needles,
 &c., this word, according
 to Smart, "is colloquially
 pronounced huz'wif."

Hove, 24.
 Hov'el, 18, 76, 149.
 Hov'elled (-eld) [Hov-
 eled, Wb. Gd. 203.
 — See 177, and Note
 E, p. 70.]
 Hov'el-ing [Hovel-
 ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Hov'er (huv'ur), 22, 171.
 Hov'ered (huv'urd), 150.
 Hov'er-ing (huv'-).
 How, 28.
 How'dah (72) [Hou-
 dah, 203.]
 How-ev'er.
 How'itz'er (-its-), 171.
 How'ker.
 Howl, 28.
 Howled (howld), 165.
 How'let [Houlet, 203]
 How'ling.
 How-so-ev'er.
 Hoy, 27.
 Hub (22) [Hob, 203.]
 Hub'bud, 22.
 Huc'k-a-back.
 Huc'kle-backed (huk'-
 l-bakt), 164, 171.
 Huc'kle-bär-ry (huk'l-),
 164, 171.
 Huck'ster, 22, 77.
 Huck'stered (-sturd),
 150, 165.
 Huck'ster-ing.
 Hud'dle, 164.
 Hud'dled (hud'ld), 183.
 Hud'dler.
 Hud'dling.
 Hu-di-bras'tic, 109.
 Hüe, 20, 51, N.
 Huff, 22, 173.
 Huffed (huff').
 Huff'er.
 Huff'iness, 186.
 Huff'y, 93.
 Hug, 22.
 Huge, 26, 45.
 Hugged (hugd), 176.
 Hug'ging (-ghing), 138.
 Hu'gue-not (-ghe-), 171.
 Hu'gue-not-ism (-ghe-
 Hulk, 22. [not-izm].
 Hull, 22, 172.
 Hulled (huld), 165.
 Hull'ing.
 Hull'y.
 Hul'ver.
 Hum, 22.
 Hu'man, 26, 72.
 Hu-mane', 23, 89.
 Hu'man-ism (-izm), 136.
 Hu'man-ist.
 Hu-man-i-ta'ri-an, 49, N.

Hu-man-i-ta-ri-an-ism (-izm), 133, 136.
 Hu-man'i-ty, 108, 109.
 Hu-man-i-z'a-tion.
 Hu'man-ize, 202.
 Hu'man-ized, 183.
 Hu'man-iz-er.
 Hu'man-iz-ing.
 Hum'bird, 206.
 Hum'ble (*hum'bl*, or *um-bd*) (139, 164, 171) [so Wr.; *hum'bl*, Wb. Gd., *um'bl*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Hum'ble-bee (*hum'bl*, or *um'bl*).
 Hum'bled (*hum'bl'd*, or *um'bl'd*), 165, 183.
 Hum'bler (*hum'*, or *um'*).
 Hum'bling (*hum'*, or *um'*).
 Hum'bly (*hum'*, or *um'*).
 Hum'drum, 22.
 Hu'mer-al.
 Hu'mic.
 Hu'mid, 51, N.
 Hu-mid'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Hu-mil'i-ate, 169.
 Hu-mil'i-ät-ed, 183.
 Hu-mil'i-ät-ing.
 Hu-mil-i-a'tion.
 Hu-mil'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Hu'n'ine [H u m i n, 203]
 Hummed (*hum'd*), 176.
 Hum'mel, 170.
 Hum'melled (-melled) (166) [H u m m e l e d, Wb. Gd. 203.—See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Hum'mel-ler [H u m m e l e r, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Hum'mel-ling [H u m m e l i n g, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Hum'mer, 176.
 Hum'ming.
 Hum'ming-bird, 215.
 Hum'mock (66, 170) [H o m m o c k, 203.]
 Hum'mock-y, 93.
 Hu'mor (*u'mur*, or *hu-mur*) (51, N.; 88) [so Wr.; *u'mur*, Wk.; *hu'mur* (in the sense of *moisture* or *fluid of the animal body*), *u-mur* (in other senses), Sm.; *hu'mur*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [H u m o u r, 199, 203.]

¹⁹⁹ Smart omits the *u* in the last syllable of this word when it means *moisture*, as also in the derivatives having reference to this sense, but he inserts the *u* in all other cases.
 Hu'mored (*u'murd*, or *hu'mord*), 150, 171.
 Hu'mor-äl (*u'*, or *hu'*).
 Hu'mor-äl-ism (*u'mur-äl-izm*, or *hu'mur-äl-izm*), 136.
 Hu'mor-äl-ist (*u'*, or *hu'*).
 Hu'mor-ing (*u'*, or *hu'*).
 Hu'mor-ism (*u'mur-izm*, or *hu'mur-izm*), 136.
 Hu'mor-ist (*u'*, or *hu'*).
 Hu'mor-ös (*u'*, or *hu'*).
 Hu'mor-some (*u'mur-sum*, or *hu'mur-sum*), 171.
 Hump, 22.
 Hump'back, 206.
 Hump'backed (-bakt), 206, Exc. 5.
 Humped (*humpt*), 165.
 Hu'mus.
 Hunch, 22, 44.
 Hunch'back, 206.
 Hunch'backed (-bakt).
 Hun'dred (so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hun'dred*, or *hun'durd*, Wk. 155.)
 Hun'dred-er.
 Hun'dredth.
 Hung, 22, 54.
 Hun'ga'ri-an, 49, N.
 Hun'ger (*hung'gur*), 54, 138.
 Hun'gered (*hung'gur'd*), 150.
 Hun'ger-ing (*hung'gur*).
 Hun'gri-ly (*hung'*), 186.
 Hun'gry (*hung'*).
 Hunks (*hungks*), *n. sing.*
 Hunt, 22.
 Hunt'ed.
 Hunt'er.
 Hunt'ing.
 Hunts'man, 106.
 Hur'dle, 104, 164.
 Hur'dled (*hur'dld*), 183.
 Hur'dling.
 Hur'dy-gur'dy, 205.
 Hurl, 21.
 Hurl'bat.
 Hurl'bone.
 Hurl'd (*hurld*), 165.
 Hurl'er.
 Hurl'ing.

Hurl'y-bur'ly.
 Hur-rah' [H u r r a, 203.]
 Hür'ri-cane, 170, 171.
 Hür'ried, 136.
 Hür'ri-er.
 Hür'ry, 21, 48, 66.
 Hür'ry-ing.
 Hurt, 21.
 Hurt'er.
 Hurt'ful (-fööl), 180.
 Hür'tle-bür-ry (*hur'tl*).
 Hus'band (*hus'*).
 Hus'band-ed (*hus'*).
 Hus'band-ing (*hus'*).
 Hus'band-man (*hus'*).
 Hus'band-ry (*hus'*).
 Hush, 22.
 Hushed (*husht*).
 Hush'ing.
 Husk, 22.
 Husked (*huskt*).
 Husk'i-ness, 169, 186.
 Husk'ing.
 Husk'y, 43.
 Hus-sar' (*höz-zar'*) (171) [so Wk. Sm.; *höz-zar'*, Wr.; *hus-zar'*, Wb. Gd. 155], *n. originally*, a Hungarian or Polish horse-soldier. [See Huzza, 148.]
 Hus'sy (*hus'zy*).
 Hus'tings (-ings), *n. pl.*
 Hus'tle (*hus'tl*), 162, 164.
 Hus'tled (*hus'tld*), 162, 165.
 Hus'tling (*hus'ting*).
 Hus'twife (*hus'zif*, or *hus'zif'*) [so Wr.; *hus'zif*, Wk. Gd.; *hus'zif*, Sm. 155.] [H o u s e w i f e, 203.]
 Hus'twife-ry (*hus'zif-ry*, or *hus'zif'-ry*) [H o u s e w i f e r y, 203.]
 Hut, 22.
 Hutch, 22, 44.
 Hutch'd (*huchtd*).
 Hutch'ing.
 Hut'ted, 176.
 Hut'ting.
 Hut-to'ni-an, 169.
 Huz-zä' (*höz-zä'*) [so Sm. Gd.; *höz-zä'*, Wr.; *höz-zä'*, Wk. 155], *inf.* an exclamation of joy. [See Hus-sar, 148.]
 Huz-zäed' (*höz-zä'd*), 188.
 Huz-zä'ing (*höz-zä'*).
 Hy'a-cinth, 171.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Hy-a-cin'thine, 152.
 Hy'a-dēs (-dēz), *n. pl.*
 Hy'ads (-adz), *n. pl.*
 Hy-a-les'cence, 171.
 Hy'a-line, 152.
 Hy'a-loid.
 Hy'al'o-type.
 [Hybernate, 203. —
 See Hiberniate.]
 Hy'brid [so Sm.; *hi'*-
brid, or *hib'rid*, Wr.
 Gd. 155.]
 Hy'brid-ism (-izm).
 Hy-brid'i-ty, 108.
 Hy'brid-oūs [so Sm.;
hib'rid-oūs, Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Hy'da-tid [so Sm.; *hid'*-
a-tid, Gd.; *hi'da-tid*,
 or *hid'a-tid*, Wr. 155.]
 Hy'da-tis [so Sm. Wr.;
hid'a-tis, Gd. 155.]
 . [pl. Hy-dat'l-dēs
 (-dēz), 198.]
 Hy'da-toid.
 Hy'dra [L. pl. *Hy'dræ*;
 Eng. pl. *Hy'dras*
 (-dræz), 198.]
 Hy-draç'id.
 Hy'draç'göge (-gog),
 87, 168, 171.
 Hy'dran'ge-a.
 Hy'drant, 25, 72.
 Hy'drar'gy-rum.
 Hy'drate, 25, 73.
 Hy'drâu'lic, 109.
 Hy'drâu'lic-al.
 Hy'drâu'lic-on.
 Hy'drâu'lics.
 Hy'dri-ad.
 Hy'dri-o-date [so Sm.
 Wr.; *hid'ri-o-dat*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Hy'dri-od'ic [so Sm.
 Wr.; *hid-ri-od'ik*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Hy'dro-car'bon.
 Hy'dro-car'bon-ate.
 Hy'dro-car'bu-ret.
 Hy'dro-cele.
 Hy'dro-ceph'a-lus.
 Hy'dro chlo'rate (-klo'-)
 Hy'dro chlo'ric (-klo'-).
 Hy'dro-cy'a-nate.
 Hy'dro-cy-an'ic.
 Hy'dro-dy-nam'ics.
 Hy'dro-gen, 25, 45, 171.
 Hy'dro-gen-ate.
 Hy'dro-gen-ät-ed.
 Hy'dro-gen-ät-ing.
 Hy'dro-gen-ize.
 Hy'dro-gen-ized.
 Hy'dro-gen-iz-ing.
- Hÿ-drog'e-noūs (-droj'-)
 Hÿ-drog'ra-pher, 108.
 Hÿ-dro-gräph'ic.
 Hÿ-dro-gräph'ic-al.
 Hÿ-drog'ra-phy, 108.
 Hÿ-drog'u-ret.
 Hÿ-dro-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
 Hÿ-drol'o-gist.
 Hÿ-drol'o-gy, 108.
 Hÿ'dro-man-ey, 169.
 Hÿ'dro-man'ti-z.
 Hÿ'dro-mel.
 Hÿ-drom'e-ter, 108.
 Hÿ-dro-met'ric.
 Hÿ-dro-met'ric-al.
 Hÿ-dro-met'ry.
 Hÿ-dro-path'ic, 109.
 Hÿ-dro-path'ic-al, 108.
 Hÿ-drop'a-thist.
 Hÿ-drop'a thy (108) [not
 hy'dro-path-y, 153.]
 Hÿ'dro-phane.
 Hÿ-droph'a-noūs.
 Hÿ'dro-phid.
 Hÿ-dro-pho'bi-a (171)
 [Hydrophoby,
 (hy'dro-pho-by), 203.]
 Hÿ-dro-phob'ic.
 Hÿ-droph-thal'my.
 Hÿ'dro-phÿte.
 Hÿ-drop'ic.
 Hÿ-drop'ic-al.
 Hÿ-dro-pueu-mat'ic
 (-nu'-).
 Hÿ'dro-sält.
 Hÿ'dro-scope.
 Hÿ-dro-stat'ic.
 Hÿ-dro-stat'ic-al.
 Hÿ-dro-stat'ics.
 Hÿ-dro-sul'phate.
 Hÿ-dro-sul'phite, 152.
 Hÿ-dro-sul'phu-ret.
 Hÿ-dro-sul'phu-ret-ed
 [Hydrosulphu-
 reted, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Hÿ-dro-sul'phu'ric.
 Hÿ-drot'ic, 109.
 Hÿ'droūs, 25, 109.
 Hÿ'e'mal [so Wk. Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; *hi-e'mal*, or
hi'e-mal, Wr. 155.]
 Hÿ'e'na, 72.
 Hÿ'e-to-gräph.
 Hÿ'e-to-gräph'ic.
 Hÿ'e-tom'e-ter.
 Hÿ-ge'ian (-yan), 51,
 171.
 Hy'gi-ene (-ji-ēn) [*hi'*-
ji-ēn, or *hi'jen*, Wr.;
hi-ji-ēn', Gd. 155.]
 Hÿ-gi-en'ic, 109.
 Hÿ-gol'o-gy, 108.
 Hÿ-grom'e-ter, 108.
- Hÿ-gro-met'ric.
 Hÿ-gro-met'ric-al.
 Hÿ-grom'e-try, 93, 169.
 Hÿ-gro-scope.
 Hÿ-gro-scop'ic.
 Hyke [H a l k, 203.]
 Hÿ-læ-o-säu'rus (-le-).
 Hy'lo-bate.
 Hy'lo-bate.
 Hy'lo-ist.
 Hÿ-lop'a-thism (-thizm).
 Hy'lo-the-ism (-izm)
 [so Sm. Gd.; *hi-loth'*-
e-izm, or *hi-lo-the'izm*,
 Wr. 155.]
 Hÿ-lo-zo'ic.
 Hÿ-lo-zo'ism (-izm).
 Hÿ-lo-zo'ist.
 Hy'men.
 Hÿ-me-ne'al.
 Hy-me-ne'an, 110.
 Hÿ-men-op'ter.
 Hÿ-men-op'ter-al.
 Hÿ-men-op'ter-an.
 Hÿ-men-op'ter-oūs
 Hymn (*him*) (162), *n.* a
 song for a religious
 service. [See Him,
 160.]
 Hymn-böök (*him'*-),
 206, Exc. 4.
 Hymned (*himd*), or
 Hym'ned [so Wr.;
himd, Gd. 155.]
 — "The participles
hymning and *hymned* are
 colloquially pronounced
him'ing and *him'd*, but with
 solemnity *him'ning* and
him'ned." Smart.
- Hym'nic.
 Hymn'ing (*him'ing*), or
 Hym'ping [so Wr.;
him'ning, Wk.; *him'*-
ning, coll. *him'ing*,
 Sm.; *him'ing*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Hym-nol'o-gist.
 Hym-nol'o-gy, 108.
 Hy'oid, 25, 27.
 Hyp (16) [H i p, 203.]
 Hÿ-pæ'thral (-pe'-) (171)
 [so Wr. Gd.; *hip-e'*-
thral, Sm. 155.]
 Hÿ-pal'la-ge, 163, 170.
 Hÿ-pas'pist.
 Hÿ-per-bat'ic, 109.
 Hÿ-per'ba-ton.
 Hÿ-per'bo-lä, 21, N.; 171.
 Hÿ-per'bo-le, 163.
 Hÿ-per-bol'ic, 109.
 Hÿ-per-bol'ic-al, 108.
 Hÿ-per-bol'ic-al-ly.
 Hÿ-per-bol'i-form, 108.

ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Hÿ-per'bo-llism (-lîzm).
 Hÿ-per'bo-list, 21, N.
 Hÿ-per'bo-loid.
 Hÿ-per-bo're-an, 49, N.
 Hÿ-per-car'bu-ret-ted
 [Hypercarburet-
 ed, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Hÿ-per-cat-a-lect'ic.
 Hÿ-per-crit'ic, 109.
 Hÿ-per-car'tic'al, 108.
 Hÿ-per-crit'l-cism
 (-sîzm).
 Hÿ-per-du'll-a.
 Hÿ-per-me-ter, 21, N.;
 108.
 Hÿ-per-met'ric-al.
 Hÿ-per-sthene [Hÿ-
 per-stene, 203.]
 Hÿ-per-sthen'ic, 109.
 Hÿ-per-troph'ic, 109.
 Hÿ-per-troph'ic-al, 108.
 Hÿ-per-tro-phy, 21, N.
 Hÿ-phen, 25, 35.
 Hÿp-nol'o-gist, 108.
 Hÿp-nol'o-gy.
 Hÿp-not'ic.
 Hÿp-no-tism (-tîzm).
 Hÿ-pob'o-le [so Sm.
 Wr.; *hi-pob'o-le*, Gd.
 155.]
 Hÿp'o-câust.
 Hÿp-o-chon'dres (-kon'-
 dÛrz) [so Sm. Wr.; *hi-*
po-kra-tër'i-form, Gd.
 155.]
 Hÿp-o-chon'drî-a
 (-kon'-), n. pl.
 Hÿp-o-chon'drî-ao
 (-kon'-), 52, 171.
 Hÿp-o-chon-drî'ao-al
 (-kon-), 108.
 Hÿp-o-chon-drî'a-cism
 -kon-drî'a-sîzm), 136,
 171.
 Hÿp-o-chon-drî'a-sis
 (-kon-).
 Hÿp-o-cist.
 Hÿp-o-cra-tër'i-form
 (108) [so Sm. Wr.; *hi-*
po-kra-tër'i-form, Gd.
 155.]
 Hÿ-poc'ri-sy (169, 171)
 [not *hi-pok'ri-sy*, 153.]
 Hÿp'o-crite, 152, 171.
 Hÿp-o-crit'ic, 109.
 Hÿp-o-crit'ic-al, 108.
 Hÿp-o-gæ'oûs (-je'-).
 Hÿp-o-gas'tric [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; *hi-po-gas'-*
trik, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Hÿp-o-gas'tro-cele [so
 Sm. Wr.; *hi-po-gas'-*
tro-sël, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Hÿp'o-gene.
 Hÿp-o-ge'um [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; *hi-po-je'um*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.] [pl.
 Hÿp-o-ge'a, 198.]
 Hÿp-o-glos'sal.
 Hÿp'o-gyn (-jin), 45.
 Hÿ-pog'y-noûs (-poj'-)
 [so Sm. Wr.; *hi-poj'-*
t-nus, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Hÿ-po'pi-um [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *hip-o'pi-*
um, Sm. 155.]
 Hÿ-pos'ta-sis [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hip-*
os'ta-sis, Sm. 155.]
 Hÿ-po-stat'ic, 109.
 Hÿ-po-stat'ic-al [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hip-o-*
stat'ic-al, Sm. 155.]
 Hÿ-pot'e-nuse [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hip-*
ot'e-nûs, Sm. 155.]
 [Hÿpothenuse,
 203.]
 Walker, Smart, and
 Webster give only the
 form *hypotenuse*, and
 Goodrich prefers this form;
 but Worcester prefers *hy-*
pothenuse.
 Hÿ-PTH'E-CATE [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *hip-oth'e-*
kât, Sm. 155.]
 Hÿ-PTH'E-CAT-ED, 183.
 Hÿ-PTH'E-CAT-ING.
 Hÿ-PTH'E-CAT'ION.
 Hÿ-PTH'E-CAT-OR.
 Hÿ-PTH'E-NUSE [Hÿ-
 potenuse, 203.—
 See Note under *Hy-*
potenuse.]
 Hÿ-PTH'E-SIS [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *hip-oth'e-*
sis, or *hi-poth'e-sis*,
 Wk.; *hip-oth'e-sis*,
 Sm. 155.]
 Hÿ-po-thet'ic [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hip-o-*
thet'ik, Sm. 155.]
 Hÿ-po-thet'ic-al.
 Hÿpped (*hipt*) (176)
 [Hipped, 203.]
 Hÿpp'ing [Hipping,
 203.]
 Hÿpp'ish [Hippish,
 203.]
 Hÿp-so-met'ric.
 Hÿp-som'e-try.
 Hÿrse, 16, n. millet.
 [See Hearse, and
 Herse, 160.]
 Hÿ'son, 25, 86.

Hÿs'sop (*his'sup*) [so
 Sm.; *hi'z'zup*, or *hi'-*
s'up, Wk.; *hi'z'up*, or
his'sup, Gd. 155.]

Though Walker
 allows *hi'z'up*, he says: "To
 pronounce the *y* long be-
 fore double *s* is contrary to
 every rule of orthoëpy;
 and, therefore, as the first
 mode is undoubtedly the
 best, the other ought to be
 relinquished."

Hÿs-te'ri-a.
 Hÿs-tër'ic, 109.
 Hÿs-tër'ic-al, 108.
 Hÿs-tër'ica.
 Hÿs-tër'o-cele.
 Hÿs-ter-ot'o-my, 108.

I.

I-am'bic, 109.
 I-am'bus [L. pl. *î-am'-*
bus-es (-ez), 198.]
 I'bex, 15, 25.
 I'bis, 16, 25.
 I-ca'ri-an, 49, N.; 169.
 Ice, 25, 39.
 Ice'berg, 206.
 Ice'boat.
 Ice'cream.
 Iced (*îst*), 183; Note C,
 p. 34.
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fall; ð as in there; ðö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, long; ä, é, i, ö, ü, ý, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

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 Im-plant'ed.
 Im-plant'ing.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ý, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

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Im-plic-á'tion.
Im-plic-át-ive [so Sm.
Wr.; *im'plík-ka-tív*,
Wb. Gd. 155.]
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Im-po-ros'i-ty.
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 23- When this verb has
the sense of *to signify*,
Smart pronounces it *im-
paort'*.
Im'pórt, n. 16, 161.

 24- When this noun has
the sense of *signification*,
Smart pronounces it *im-
paort'*.
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Wr. Wb. Gd.; *im-
por'tant*, or *im-pórt-
tant*, Wk. 155.]

 25- "The best usage,"
says Walker, of the two
modes which he gives, "is
on the side of the first
pronunciation (*im-por'tant*)." Im-pórt-a'tion.
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mát*, Wb. Gd.; *im-
pos'chu-mát*, Wk.
155.]
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Im-póst'hu-mát-ing.
Im-póst-hu-ma'tion.
Im-póst'hume [so Sm.;
im-pos'tám, Wr. Wb.
Gd.; *im-pos'chám*,
Wk. 155.]
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coll. *im-pos'ch'oor*,
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pos'chár*, Wk. 155.]
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fall; é as in there; óó as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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 In-cense' (161), *v.* to inflame with anger; to provoke.
 In'cense [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *in'sens*, or *in-sens'*, Wr. 155], *v.* to burn; — to perfume with incense.
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 86 "The termination *atory* has a tendency to shorten the preceding vowel, as is evident in *de-clamatory*, *predatory*, &c." Walker.
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fall; ð as in there; ö as in foot; y as in shall; g as in go; th as in this.

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 In-dis-cret'e' (160), a. not separated.
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 In-dis'pu-ta-ble. * Though Walker, in deference to the authority of Johnson, Ash, and others, allows the pronunciation in-dis'pu-ta-bl, he says of the other mode (in-dis'pu-ta-bl): "My experience and recollection grossly fail me, if this is not the general pronunciation of polite and lettered speakers."
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 In-dis-tinct'.
 In-dis-tin'guish-a-ble (-ting'gwish-), 164, 171.
 In-dite' (25), v. to compose, or write. [See Indict, 160.]
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 In-dit'er, n. one who composes or writes. [See Indictor, 160.]
 In-di-vid'u-al (45, N.) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; in-di-vid'u-al, or in-di-vid'ju-al, Wk. 155.]
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ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, y, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

- In-doc'trin-ät-ed.
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 In-du'si-um (-zhi-um) [so Sm. Wr.; in-du'shi-um, Gd. 155.]
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 In-ef'fect'u-al, 72, 89.
 In-ef'fi-ca'cious (-shus).
 In-ef'fi-ca-cy, 169.
 In-ef'fi'cien-cy (-fsh'en-sy), 171.
 In-ef'fi'cient (-fsh'ent).
 In-el'e-gance, 169.
 In-el'e-gant.
 In-el-i-gi-bil'i-ty, 108.
 In-el'i-gi-ble, 108, 164.
 In-ept'.
 In-ept'i-tude, 108, 169.
 In-e-qual'i-ty (-kwol'-).
 In-eq'ui-ta-ble (-ek'wi-ta-bl), 164, 171.
 In-ert', 21, N.
 In-er'tia (-shÿ-a) [so Sm. Wr.; in-er'sha, Wb. Gd.]
 In-es'ti-ma-ble, 164.
 In-ev'i-ta-ble, 164.
 In-ex-act'.
 In-ex-cüs'a-ble (-küs'-), 164.
 In-ex-häust'i-ble, 164, 169.
 In-ex'o-ra-ble, 164, 171.
 In-ex-pe'di-ent.
 In-ex-pe'ri-ence, 48, N.
 In-ex-pe'ri-enced (-ent).
 In-ex-pert', 21, N.
 In-ex'pi-a-ble, 164, 169.
 In-ex'pil-ca-ble, 164.
 In-ex-press'i-ble, 164.
 In-ex-pug'na-ble, 164.
 In-ex-tin'guish-a-ble (-ting'gwish-a-bl), 164, 171.
 In-ex'tri-ca-ble, 164, 169.
 In-fal-li-bil'i-ty, 108.
 In-fal'li-ble, 164, 170.
 In'fa-möus, 100, 169.
 In'fa-my, 93.
 In'fan-cy, 169.
 In'fant, 16, 72.
 In-fan'ta (Sp.), n. fem.
 In-fan'te (Sp.) (-tä), n. mas.
 In-fant'i-cide, 169.
 In'fant-ile, or In'fant-ile [so Wr.; in'fant-il, Wk. Gd.; in'fant-il, Sm. 155.]
 In'fant-ine, or In'fant-ine [so Wr.; in'fant-in, Wk. Gd.; in'fant-in, Sm. 155.]
 In'fant-ry, 93, 105.
 In-fat'u-ate, 73, 89.
 In-fat'u-ät-ed, 183.
 In-fat'u-ät-ing.
 In-fat-u-a'tion.
 In-fect', 15, 103.
 In-fect'ed.
 In-fect'ing.
 In-fection.
 In-fec'tious (-shus).
 In-fec'und [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; in-fe'kund, Wb. Gd. 165.]
 In-fe-cund'i-ty.
 In-fe-lic'i-tous, 171.
 In-fe-lic'i-ty.
 In-fer', 21, N.
 In-fer'a-ble (164) [In-ferrible, 203.]
 In-fer'ence, 176.
 In-fer-en'tial (-shal).
 In-fe'ri-or, 49, N.
 In-fe-ri-or'i-ty, 108.
 In-fer'nal, 21, N.
 In-ferred' (-ferd'), 176.
 In-fer'ri-ble (164) [In-ferable, 203. — See Note under *Inferable*.]
 In-fer'ring, 176.
 In-fest', 15, 103.
 In-fest-a'tion.
 In-fest'ed.
 In-fest'er.
 In-fest'ing.
 In'fi-del, 76, 78.
 In-fi-del'i-ty, 108, 169.
 In-fil'trate, 73.
 In-fil'trät-ed, 183.
 In-fil'trät-ing.
 In-fil'tra'tion.
 In'fi-nite, 152.
 In-fin-i-tes'i-mal, 116.
 In-fin'i-tive, 84.
 In-fin'i-tude, 108.
 In-fin'i-ty, 106, 169.
 In-firm', 21, N.
 In-firm'a-ry, 72.
 In-firm'i-ty, 169.
 In-fix', 16, 39, N.
 In-fixed' (-fikst'), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 In-fix'ing.
 In-flame', 23.
 In-flamed', 183.
 In-fläm'er.
 In-fläm'ing.
 In-fläm-ma-bil'i-ty.
 In-fläm'ma-ble, 164, 170.
 In-fläm-ma'tion, 112.
 In-fläm'ma-to-ry, 86.
 In-fläte', 23.
 In-flät'ing, 183.
 In-flät'ing.
 In-flä'tion.
 In-fect', 15.

Smart says of this word: "It is better to spell it *Inferrote*."

ä; ö as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this

In-flect'ed.
 In-flec'tion.
 In-flec'tion-al.
 In-flex'ed (-flekst').
 In-flex-i-bil'i-ty, 108.
 In-flex'i-ble, 164.
 In-flict', 16, 103.
 In-flict'ed.
 In-flict'er.
 In-flict'ing.
 In-flict'ion.
 In-flict'ive, 84.
 In-flu-res'cence, 171.
 In-flu-ence, 109.
 In-flu-enced (-enst).
 In-flu-enç-ing.
 In-flu-en'tial (-shal).
 In-flu-en'za.
 In-flux.
 In-föld' [E n f o l d , 203.]
 In-föld'ed.
 In-föld'ing.
 In-form', 17.
 In-form'al.
 In-for-mal'i-ty, 108.
 In-for'mal-ly.
 In-form'ant.
 In-form'a'tion.
 In-formed' (-formd'), 105.
 In-form'er.
 In-frac'tion.
 [I n f r a n c h i s e , 201, 203. — See Enfranchise.]
 In-fran'gi-ble, 164.
 In-fre'quen-cy, 169.
 In-fre'quent.
 In-fringe', 16, 45.
 In-fringed' (-frinj'd'), 183.
 In-fringe'ment, 185.
 In-fring'er (-frinj').
 In-fring'ing (-frinj').
 In-fun-dib'u-lar, 108.
 In-fun-dib'u-li-form.
 ¶ This word is an exception to the general rule (§ 106), by which words ending in *t-form* take the primary accent on the antepenult.
 In-fu'ri-ate, 49, N.
 In-fu'ri-ät-ed, 183.
 In-fu'ri-ät-ing.
 In-fus'cate.
 In-fus'cat-ed, 183.
 In-fus'cat-ing.
 In-fus-ca'tion, 112.
 In-fuse', 20, 136.
 In-fused' (-fuzd'), 183.
 In-fus-i-bil'i-ty (-fuz').

In-fus'i-ble (-fuz-), 164.
 In-füs'ing (-fuz').
 In-fu'sion (-shun).
 In-fu'sive, 84.
 In-fu-so'ri-a, n. pl.
 In-fu-so'ri-al.
 In-fu'so-ry, 190.
 In'gath-er-ing [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; in-gath'ur-ing, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 In-gel'a-ble, 45, 164, 169.
 In-gên'loüs (-jên'yus), or In-ge'ni-ous (-je-ni-us) [so Wr.; in-jên'yus, Gd.; in-je'ni-us, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 In-gen'te (182) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; in-jen'te, Wk.; in-jen'te, or in-jen'te, Wr. 155.]
 In-ge-nu'i-ty, 105.
 In-gen'u-ous, 89, 100.
 In-glo'ri-ous, 49, N.
 In-glu'vi-és (-ez).
 [I n g o r g e , 201, 203. — See Engorge.]
 In'got, 16, 86.
 ¶ This word is an exception to the general rule (§ 54), by which *n* is sounded as *ng* at the end of an accented syllable (unless this syllable is one of the prefixes *in*, *non*, or *sem*) before the sound of *t* or of hard *g* at the beginning of the next syllable.
 In-graft' (12, 131) [E n g r a f t , 203.]
 In-graft'ed.
 In-graft'ing.
 In-grain' [E n g r a i n , 201, 203.]
 In-grained', 165.
 In-grain'ing.
 In'grate, a. [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; in-grät', Wk.; in-grät', or in-grät', Wr. 155.]
 In'grate, n. [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; in-grät', Wr. 155.]
 In-gra'ti-ate (-shí-ät) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; in-gra'shät, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 In-gra'ti-ät-ed (-shí-ät-).
 In-gra'ti-ät-ing (-shí-ät-).
 In-grat'i-tude, 108, 169.
 In-gre'di-ent [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; in-

gre'jent, Wk. 134, 155.]
 In'gress.
 In-gui-nal (ing'gwi-), 84, 84, 171.
 In-gull' (22) [E n g u l f , 201, 203.]
 In-guiled' (-gulft').
 In-gul'ing.
 In-gul'ment.
 In-gur'gi-tate, 73.
 In-gur'gi-tat-ed.
 In-gur'gi-tat-ing.
 In-gur-gi-ta'tion.
 In-hab'it.
 In-hab'it-a-ble, 164, 169.
 In-hab'i-tan-cy.
 In-hab'i-tant.
 In-hab'i-ta'tion.
 In-hab'it-a-tive-ness.
 In-hab'it-er.
 In-hab'it-ing.
 In-ha-la'tion, 171.
 In-hale', 23.
 In-haled', 183.
 In-häl'er.
 In-häl'ing.
 In-here', 13.
 In-hered', 165, 183.
 In-hér'ence.
 In-hér'en-cy.
 In-hér'ent.
 In-hér'it.
 In-hér'i-ta-ble, 164.
 In-hér'i-tance, 169.
 In-hér'it-ed.
 In-hér'it-ing.
 In-hér'it-or.
 In-hib'it.
 In-hib'it-ed.
 In-hib'it-ing.
 In-hi-bi'tion (-bish'un).
 In-hib'it-o-ry, 86.
 In-hos'pi-ta-ble, 164, 171.
 In-hos-pi-tal'i-ty.
 In-hu'man.
 In-hu-man'i-ty.
 In-hu-ma'tion.
 In-hume', 26.
 In-humed', 183.
 In-hüm'ing.
 In-im'ic-al [so Wb. Gd.; in-i-mi'kal, Sm.; in-im'ik-al, or in-i-mi'kal, Wk. Wr. 155.]

¶ Though Walker allows the pronunciation *in-i-mi'kal*, he condemns it as contrary to analogy. Ellis says: "We have never heard any other pronunciation but *in-im-ic-al* in actual use."

In-im'i-ta-ble, 184.
 In-iqu'i-tous (-ik'wō-).
 In-iqu'i-ty (-ik'wō-), 171.
 In-'tial (-ish'ā-).
 In-'ti-ate (-ish'ā-) (171) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *in-shah'ate*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 In-'ti-āt-ed (-ish'ā-).
 In-'ti-āt-ing (-ish'ā-).
 In-'ti-a'tion (-ish'ā-).
 In-'ti-a-tive (-ish'ā-).
 In-'ti-a-to-ry (-ish'ā-).
 In-'ject', 15.
 In-'ject'ed.
 In-'ject'ing.
 In-'jection.
 [In join, 201, 203.— See Enjoin.]
 In-'ju-d'i-cious (-dīsh'us).
 In-'junc'tion.
 In-'jure, 91.
 In-'jured (-jur'd), 183.
 In-'jur-er.
 In-'jur-ing.
 In-'ju-ri-ous, 49, N.
 In-'ju-ry, 89, 93.
 In-'jus'tice (-tis), 115, 169.
 Ink (*ing'k*), 16, 54.
 Ink'horn (*ing'k'*-), 206.
 Ink'ling (*ing'k'*-).
 Ink'stand (*ing'k'*-), 206.
 Ink'y (*ing'k'y*).
 In-lace', 23.
 In-laced' (-lāst').
 In-lāc'ing.
 In-lāid', 187.
 In-'land.
 In-lāy', 23.
 In-lāy'er, 187.
 In-lāy'ing.
 In-'let.
 [In list, 201, 203.— See Enlist.]
 In-'mate.
 In-'mōst.
 Inn (16, 175), n. a house of entertainment for travellers; a tavern. [See In, 160.]
 In-nate' (66, 170) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *in-nāt*, or *in-nāt'*, Gd. 155.]
 In-nāv'-'ga-ble, 164.
 In-'ner, 170.
 In-nerv-a'tion.
 In-nerve', 21, N.
 In-nerved' (-nervd'), 183.
 In-nerv'ing.
 Inn'hōld-er.

Inn'ing.
 Inn'keep-er.
 In-'no-cence, 170.
 In-'no-cent.
 In-noc'u-ōus.
 In-'no-vate, 105, 170.
 In-'no-vāt-ed, 183.
 In-'no-vāt-ing.
 In-'no-va'tion.
 In-'no-vāt-or, 88.
 In-nox'ious (-nok'-shus), 46, Note 1.
 In-nū-en'do (170, 171) [pl. In-nu-en'does (-dōz), 192.]
 In-nū-mer-a-ble, 164.
 In-oc'u-late, 73, 89.
 In-oc'u-lāt-ed, 168.
 In-oc'u-lāt-ing.
 In-oc-u-la'tion, 112.
 In-oc'u-lāt-or.
 In-o'dor-ōus.
 In-or'di-nate, 78, 78.
 In-os'cu-late.
 In-os'cu-lāt-ed, 183.
 In-os'cu-lāt-ing.
 In-os-cu-la'tion.
 In'quest, 34.
 In-qui'e-tude, 169.
 In-quir'a-ble, 164, 183.
 In-quire' [Enquire, 201, 203.]
 In-quired', 165, 183.
 In-quir'er.
 In-quir'ing.
 In-qui-si'tion (-rish'-un), 171, 231, Exc.
 In-quis'i-tive (-kwiz'-).
 In-quis'i-tor (-kwiz'-).
 In-quis-i-tō'ri-al (-kwiz'-).
 In'rōad.
 In-san'a-ble, 164.
 In-sane', 23.
 In-san'i-ty, 108, 169.
 In-sā-ti-a-bil'i-ty (-sā-shī-), 169, 171.
 In-sā'ti-a-ble (-sā'shī-) (164) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *in-sā'shā-bl*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 In-sā'ti-a-bly (-sā'shī-).
 In-sā'ti-ate (-sā'shī-) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *in-sā'shāt*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 In-sat'u-ra-ble, 164.
 In-scrib'a-ble, 164, 169.
 In-scribe', 25.
 In-scribed', 183.
 In-scrib'er.
 In-scrib'ing.
 In-scrip'tion.
 In-scrip'tive, 84.

In-scrib' [Inscrib Sm. 179, 203.]
 In-scrōlled' (-skrōld'), 105.
 In-scrōll'ing.
 In-scrō'ta-ble (-skroo'-), 164.
 In'sect, 16, 76.
 In-sect'le, 182.
 In-sect-iv'o-rous, 108.
 In-se-cure'.
 In-se-cu'ri-ty, 49, N.
 In-sen'sate, 73.
 In-sen-si-bil'i-ty, 108.
 In-sen'si-ble, 164.
 In-sen'tient (-sen'-shent), 46, 171.
 In-sep-a-ra-bil'i-ty, 169.
 In-sep'a-ra-ble, 164.
 In-sert', 21, N.
 In-sert'ed.
 In-sert'ing.
 In-sert'ion.
 In-sea-so'ra (res;), n. pl.
 In-sea-so'ri-al, 49, N.
 In-shore'.
 [Inshrine, 201, 203.— See Enshrine.]
 In-sic-ca'tion.
 In'side.
 In-sid'i-ōus [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *in-sid'us*, or *in-sid'i-us*, Wk. 155.]
 In'sight (-sīt), 162.
 In-sig-ni-a (L.), n. pl.
 In-sig-ni'f'i-cance, 109.
 In-sig-ni'f'i-can-cy.
 In-sig-ni'f'i-cant.
 In-sig-ni'f'i-ca-tive.
 In-sin-cere'.
 In-sin-cēr'i-ty.
 In-sin'u-ate, 73.
 In-sin'u-āt-ed.
 In-sin'u-āt-ing.
 In-sin-u-a'tion.
 In-sin'u-a-tive, 84.
 In-sin'u-āt-or [so Wk. Wr. Gd.; *in-sin'u-a-tor*, Sm. 155.]
 In-sip'id, 170.
 In-si-pid'i-ty, 108.
 In-sist', 16.
 In-sist'ed.
 In-sist'ing.
 In-sist'ion (-sish'un) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *in-sizh'un*, or *in-sish'un*, Wr. 155.]
 In-sit'u (L.).
 In-snare' (-snēr') (14) [Ensnare, 201, 203.]

āll; ē as in there; ō as in foot; ȳ as in facile; g as in go; th as in this.

In-snares' (-snærd'), 183.
 In-snar'er (-snær').
 In-snar'ing (-snær').
 In-so-late, *v.* to dry by the heat of the sun; to expose to the rays of the sun. [See In-sulate, 148.]
 In'so-lät-ed.
 In'so-lät-ing.
 In-so-la'tion.
 In'so-lence.
 In'so-len-ey, 169.
 In'so-lent.
 In-sol-u-bil'i-ty, 106.
 In-sol'u-ble, 164.
 In-solv'a-ble, 164.
 In-solv'en-ey.
 In-solv'ent.
 In-som'ni-ous.
 In-spect', 15, 103.
 In-spect'ed.
 In-spect'ing.
 In-spec'tion.
 In-spect'ive, 84.
 In-spect'or, 88, 169.
 In-spir'a-ble, 164.
 In-spir'a'tion.
 In'spi-ra-to-ry, or In-spi'a-to-ry (80) [so Wr.; *in-spir'a-to-ry*, or *in'spi-ra-to-ry*, Gd. 155.]
 In-spire', 25.
 In-spired', 183.
 In-spir'er.
 In-spir'ing.
 In-spir'it.
 In-spir'it-ed.
 In-spir'it-ing.
 In-spis'sate, 170.
 In-spis'sät-ed, 183.
 In-spis'sät-ing.
 In-spis-sä'tion.
 In-sta-bil'i-ty, 108.
 In-sta'ble, 164.
 In-ställ' (17) [In stal, 203.]
 In-stall-a'tion, 171.
 In-ställed' (-stæld').
 In-ställ'ing.
 In-stäl'ment (178) [In-stallment, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 In'stance.
 In'stanced (-stansd').
 In-stang-ing.
 In'stant.
 In-stant-a'ne-ous, 169.
 In *stä'tu quo* (L.) [not in stat'yoo kwo, 153.]
 In-städ' (-sted') [not in-stid', 153.]

In'step.
 In'sti-gate, 73, 78.
 In'sti-gät-ed, 183.
 In'sti-gät-ing.
 In-sti-gä'tion, 112.
 In'sti-gät-or, 88.
 In-stil' (179, 180) [In-s still, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 In-stil-la'tion.
 In-stilled' (-stild'), 165.
 In-stil'ler, 176.
 In-stil'ling.
 In-stil'ment [In stillment, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 In'stinct (-stingkt') (54, 161), *n.* natural impulse as distinguished from reason or deliberation.
 In-stinct' (-stingkt') (54, 161), *a.* moved; animated.
 In-stinct'ive (-stingkt').
 In'sti-tute, 26, 127.
 In'sti-tüt-ed, 183.
 In'sti-tüt-ing.
 In-sti-tu'tion.
 In-sti-tu'tion-al.
 In-sti-tu'tion-a-ry, 72.
 In'sti-tüt-ist, 183.
 In'sti-tüt-or, 88.
 In-struct', 22.
 In-struct'ed.
 [In-structor, 203. — See Instructor.]
 In-struct'ing.
 In-struc'tion.
 In-struct'ive, 84.
 In-struct'or [In-structor, 203.]
 In-struct'ress.
 In'stru-ment (-stroom-).
 In-stru-ment'al (-stroom-)
 In-stru-ment'al'i-ty (-stroom-), 108, 169.
 In-stru-ment-a'tion (-stroom-).
 In-sub-or'di-nate.
 In-sub-or-di-na'tion.
 In-suff'er-a-ble, 164.
 In-suff'ic'ien-ey (-Ash'en-).
 In-suff'ic'ient (-Ash'ent)
 In-su-lar (72) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *in-shu-lar*, Wk. 155.]
 In-su-lär'i-ty, 108.
 In'su-late (73), *v.* to detach; to isolate. [See In-solate, 148.]
 In'su-lät-ed, 183.
 In'su-lät-ing.
 In-su-la'tion.

In'su-lät-or, 88.
 In'sult, *n.* 103, 161.
 In-sult', *v.* 103, 161.
 In-sult'ed.
 In-sult'er.
 In-sult'ing.
 In-su-per-a-bil'i-ty, 108.
 In-su'per-a-ble, 164.
 In-sup-pört'a-ble, 164.
 In-sur'a-ble (-shoor'), 164.
 In-sur'ance (-shoor') (46, 183) [Ensur-ance, 201, 203.]
 In-sure' (-shoor') (19, 46) [Ensure, 201, 203. — See Note under Ensure.]
 In-sured' (-shoord').
 In-sur'er (-shoor').
 In-sur'ing (-shoor').
 In-sur'gent.
 In-sur-mount'a-ble, 164.
 In-sur-rec'tion, 170.
 In-sur-rec'tion-al.
 In-sur-rec'tion-a-ry, 72.
 In-sur-rec'tion-ist.
 In-tact'.
 In tag'l'io (It.) (-tal'yo).
 In-tan-gi-bil'i-ty, 108.
 In-tan-gi-ble, 164.
 In'te-gral, 45, 106.
 In'te-gral, 72.
 In'te-grant.
 In'te-grate, 73, 169.
 In'te-grät-ed.
 In'te-grät-ing.
 In-te-grä'tion.
 In-teg'ri-ty, 108, 169.
 In-teg'u-ment, 89.
 In-teg'u-ment'a-ry, 72.
 In'tel-lect, 66, 170.
 In-tel-lect'ion.
 In-tel-lect'ive, 84.
 In-tel-lect'u-al, 72, 170.
 In-tel-lect'u-al-ist.
 In-tel'li-gence, 170.
 In-tel'li-gence-er, 183.
 In-tel'li-gent, 169, 170.
 In-tel-li-gen'tial (-shal).
 In-tel'li-gi-ble, 108, 164, 171.
 In-tem'per-ance, 169.
 In-tem'per-ate, 73.
 In-tend', 15.
 In-tend'an-ey, 169.
 In-tend'ant.
 In-tend'ed.
 In-tend'ing.
 In-tend'ment.
 In-tense', 15.
 In-ten'si-fied, 186.
 In-ten'si-fy, 94.

In-ten'si-fy-ing.
 In-ten'sion, *n.* act of making intense. [See Intention, 160.]
 In-ten'si-ty, 106, 169.
 In-ten'sive, 84.
 In-tent', *a. & n.* 15.
 In-ten'tion, *n.* design; purpose. [See Intention, 160.]
 In-ten'tion-al.
 In-ten'tioned (-shund').
 In-ter', 21, N.
 In-ter'ca-lar.
 In-ter'ca-la-ry (72) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *in-ter-kal'a-ry*, Wk. 155.]
 In-ter'ca-late, 21, N.; 73.
 In-ter'ca-lät-ed, 183.
 In-ter'ca-lät-ing.
 In-ter-ca-lä'tion.
 In-ter-cede', 169.
 In-ter-cöd'ed, 183.
 In-ter-cöd'ent.
 In-ter-cöd'er.
 In-ter-cöd'ing.
 In-ter-cept'.
 In-ter-cept'ed.
 In-ter-cept'er.
 In-ter-cept'ing.
 In-ter-ces'sion (-sesh'-un), 46, 171.
 In-ter-ces'sion-al(-sesh'-un-).
 In-ter-ces'sor, 88.
 In-ter-ces'so-ry, 86.
 In-ter-chänge, *n.* 161.
 In-ter-chänge', *v.* 161.
 In-ter-chänge-a-bil'i-ty.
 In-ter-chänge'a-ble, 164.
 In-ter-chänge'a-bly.
 In-ter-chänged', 183.
 In-ter-clip'i-ent.
 In-ter-clude'.
 In-ter-clüd'ed.
 In-ter-clüd'ing.
 In-ter-clu'sion (-zhun).
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 In-ter-loc'u-tor [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *in-ter-lok'u-tur*, or *in-ter-lo-ku'tur*, Wr.; *in-ter-lo-ku'tur*, or *in-ter-lok'u-tur*, Wk. 155.]
 In-ter-loc'u-to-ry, 86.
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 In-ter-nc'cine, 152.
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 In-ter-pleäd'ed.
 In-ter-pleäd'er.
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 In-ter'po-late (21, N.; 105) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *in-ter-po-lät*, or *in-ter'po-lät*, Gd. 155.]
 In-ter'po-lät'ed.
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 In-ter'po-lät-or.
 In-ter-pose' (-pöz').
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 In-ter-pös'er (-pöz'-), 183.
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 In-ter'pret-a-ble, 164.
 In-ter-pret'ation.
 In-ter'pre-tät-ive [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *in-ter'pre-tät-iv*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
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 In-ter'ro-gä'tion.
 In-ter'rog'a-tive.
 In-ter'ro-gät-or.
 In-ter'rog'a-to-ry, 86.
 In-ter-rupt'.

fall; & as in there; öö as in foot; q as in fiddle; gh as in go; th as in this.

- In-ter-rupt'ed.
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 In-ter-rupt'ing.
 In-ter-rup'tion.
 In-ter-sect'.
 In-ter-sect'ed.
 In-ter-sect'ing.
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stis, Sm. 155.]
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 thräll, 201, 203.]
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 thrällment, Wb.
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- [Intitle, 201, 203.—
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 [In tr a n c e', 203.—See
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 165; Note C, p 34.
 In-trench'ing.
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 In-trigued' (-trégd').
 In-trigu'er (-trég').
 In-trigu'ing (-trég').
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 In-trin'sic-al, 108.
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 un).
 In-tro-duce'.
 In-tro-duced' (-düst').
 In-tro-dúc'er.
 In-tro-dúc'ing.
 In-tro-duc'tion.
 In-tro-duc'tive, 84.
 In-tro-duc'to-ry, 86.
 In-tro'it [so Sm. Wr.;
in-trott', Wb. Gd. 155.]
 In-tro-mis'sion (-mish'-
 un).
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 In-tro-mit'ted, 176.
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 In-tro-spec'tion.
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 In-tro-sus-cep'tion.
 In-tro-ver'sion.
 In-tro-vert', 21, N.
 In-tro-vert'ed.
 In-tro-vert'ing.
 In-trude' (-trood').
 In-trud'ed (-trood').
 In-trud'er (-trood').
 In-trud'ing (-trood').
- In-tru'sion (-troo'shun).
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 In-trust'ed.
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 In-um'brät-ed, 183.
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 In-un'dät-ed.
 In-un'dät-ing.
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 In-ured', 165, 183.
 In-ür'ing.
 In-ure'ment.
 In-urn', 21.
 In-urned' (-urnd').
 In-urn'ing.
 In-u-till'i-ty, 108, 169.
 In-vade' (23), v. to en-
 ter with a hostile
 army. [See Inveighed,
 160.]
 In-väd'ed, 183.
 In-väd'er.
 In-väd'ing.
 In-vag-i-na'tion (-vaj').
 In-val'id (161), a. of no
 force; weak.
 In-va-lid, or In-va-lid'
 (-läd) [*in-va-lid*, Wb.
 Gd.; *in-va-läd'*, Wk.
 Sm. Wr. 155] (161),
 n. one who is weak,
 or infirm.
 In-val'i-date, 73, 169.
 In-val'i-dät-ed, 183.
 In-val'i-dät-ing.
 In-val-i-da'tion.
 In-va-lid'i-ty, 108.
 In-val'u-a-ble, 164.
 In-vä-ri-a-bil'i-ty.
 In-va'ri-a-ble, 49, N.; 164.
 In-va'sion (-zhun).
 In-va'sive, 84.
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 In-veighed' (-väd'), v.
 did inveigh, or rail.
 [See Invaide, 160.]
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 169.
 In-veig'led (-*ve'gl'd*).
 In-veig'ler.
 In-veig'ling.
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 In-vent'ed.
 [In-venter, 203. — See
 Inventor.]
 In-vent'ing.
 In-vent'ion.
 In-vent'ive, 84.
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 venter, 203.]
 In-ven-to-ry (85) [not
 in-ven'to-ry.]
 In-verse', 21, N.
 In-ver'sion.
 In-vert', 21, N.
 In-ver'te-brate, 72.
 In-ver'te-brat'ed.
 In-vert'ed.
 In-vert'ing.
 In-vest', 15.
 In-vest'ed.
 In-ves'ti-ga-ble, 164.
 In-ves'ti-gate, 169.
 In-ves'ti-gat-ed, 183.
 In-ves'ti-gat-ing.
 In-ves'ti-ga'tion.
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 In-vest'ing.
 In-vest'i-ture.
 In-vest'ment.
 In-vet'er-a-cy, 160.
 In-vet'er-ate, 73.
 In-vid'i-ous (169) [so
 Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
in-vid'i-us, or *in-vid'-*
ji-us, Wk. 155.]
 In-vig'o-rate.
 In-vig'o-rat-ed.
 In-vig'o-rat-ing.
 In-vig'o-ra'tion.
 In-vin-ci-bil'i-ty, 108.
 In-vin'ci-ble, 164.
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 In-vi'o-la-ble, 164.
 In-vi'o-late, 73.
 In-vis-i-bil'i-ty (-*viz'*),
 109.
 In-vis'i-ble (-*viz'*-), 164.
 In-vi-ta'tion.
 In-vit'a-to-ry, 86.
 In-vite', 25.
 In-vit'ed, 183.
 In-vit'er.
 In-vit'ing.
 In-vit'ri-fi-a-ble (164)
 [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *in-*
vit-ri-fi-a-ble, Sm. 155.]
 In-vo-ca'tion.

In'voice.
 In'voiced (-*voist'*).
 In'voic-ing.
 In-voke', 24.
 In-voked' (-*vokt'*).
 In-vök'ing, 183.
 In-vol'u-cel [so Wb.
 Gd.; *in-vo-lu-cel*, Wr.
 155.]
 In-vo-lu'cel-late.
 In-vo-lu'cral.
 In-vo-lu'crate.
 In-vo-lu'cre (-*kur'*) (164)
 [so Wb. Gd.; *in-vo-*
lu-kur, Wr. 155.]
 In-vo-lu'cred (-*kurd'*),
 In-vo-lu'cret. [171.]
 In-vo-lu'crum.
 In-vol'un-ta-ry, 72.
 In'vo-lute.
 In-vo-lüt-ed.
 In-vo-lu'tion.
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 In-volv'ing, 183.
 In-vul-ner-a-bil'i-ty.
 In-vul'ner-a-ble, 164.
 In'ward, *ad.* & *n.*
 In'wards (-*wardz'*), *ad.*
 & *n. pl.*
 In-wrap' (-*rap'*) (162)
 [En-wrap, 203.]
 In-wrapped' (-*rapst'*), 176
 In-wrap'ping.
 I'o-date.
 I'od'ic, 109.
 I'o-dide [I'o did, 203.]
 I'o-dine, 152.
 I'o-dize, 202.
 I'o-dized, 183.
 I'o-diz-ing.
 I'o-dotüs.
 I'od'u-ret, 79, 89.
 I'o-lite, 152.
 I'on.
 I'o-mi-an, 169.
 I'on'ic, 79, 109.
 I'o'ta, 72.
 Ip-e-cac-u-an'ha (116,
 171) [so Sm. Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *ip-e-kak-u-a'na*,
 Wk. 155.]
 I-ras-ci-bil'i-ty, 108, 169.
 I-ras'ci-ble, 164, 171.
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 Ire'ful (-*foöl'*).
 I'ren-arch (-*ark'*).
 I-ren'ic-al.
 I'ri-an, 169.

I'ri-dal, 72, 78.
 Ir-i-des'cence, 39, 171.
 Ir-i-des'cent [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.: *ir-i-des'sent*,
 Sm. 155.]
 I-rid'i-um, 169.
 I'ris (49, N.) [L. *pl. Ir'-*
t-dës (-*dëz*); Eng. *pl.*
I'ris-es (-*ez*), 198.]
 I'ri-sät-ed.
 I'ri-scope.
 I'ri-scope.
 I'rised (-*rist'*).
 I'rish, 49, N.
 I'rish-ism (-*izm'*).
 I'rish-ry.
 Irk'some (-*sum'*), 21, N.
 I'ron (i'urn), 171.
 I'roned (i'urn'd).
 I'ron-er (i'urn-).
 I-ron'ic, 109.
 I-ron'ic-al, 106.
 I'ron-ing (i'urn-).
 I'ron-mon'ger (i'urn-
mun'gur), 206, Exc.
 3.
 I'ron-mon-ger-y (i'urn-
mun'gur-y), 171.
 I'ron-y (i'urn-y) (161),
a. made of iron;—
resembling iron.
 I'ron-y (i'urn-y) (161),
n. a species of ridi-
cule in which what is
said is contrary to
what is meant.
 Ir-ra'di-ance.
 Ir-ra'di-an-cy.
 Ir-ra'di-ant.
 Ir-ra'di-ate, 169.
 Ir-ra'di-ät-ed, 183.
 Ir-ra'di-ät-ing.
 Ir-ra-di-a'tion.
 Ir-ra'tion'al (-*rash'un-*
al) [so Sm. Wr.; *ir-*
rash'o-nal, Wk.; *ir-*
ra'shun-al, or *ir-*
rash'un-al, Gd. 155.]
 Ir-rä-tion'al'i-ty (-*rash-*
un-), 108, 169, 171.
 Ir-re-cläim'a-ble, 164.
 Ir-rec-on-cil'a-ble, 164.
 Ir-rec'on-ciled.
 Ir-re-ov'er-a-ble (-*kuv'-*
ur-a-bl'), 164, 169.
 Ir-re-deem'a-ble, 164.
 Ir-re-düc'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Ir-ref-ra-ga-bil'i-ty.
 Ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (164) [so
 Sm. Wr., *ir-ref'ra-*
ga-bl', or *ir-re-frag-a-*
bl', Wk.; *ir-re-fra'-*
ga-bl', or *ir-ref'ra-*
ga-bl', Gd. 155.]

fall; *ä* as *in* there; *ö* as *in* foot; *g* as *in* facile; *gh* as *g* *in* go; *th* as *in* this.

Walker remarks of the first pronunciation which he gives (*ir-ref'ra-ga-l*): "If I am not much mistaken, it has not only the best usage on its side, but the clearest analogy to support it."

Ir-ref'ut'a-ble, or *Ir-ref'u-ta-ble* (164) [so Wr.; *ir-re-fat'a-bl*, Wk. Sm.; *ir-ref'u-ta-bl*, or *ir-re-fat'a-bl*, Gd. 155.]

Though Walker, in deference to all the authorities that preceded him, adopts the pronunciation *ir-re-ut'a-bl*, he says that analogy is in favor of *ir-ref'u-ta-bl*.

Ir-reg'u-lar, 72, 80.
Ir-reg-u-lar'i-ty, 108.
Ir-rel'a-tive, 84.
Ir-rel'e-vant.
Ir-re-lig'ion (*-ij'un*).
Ir-re-lig'ioüs (*-ij'us*).
Ir-re-me-a-ble, 164.
Ir-re-me'di-a-ble, 164.
Ir-re-mis'si-ble, 164.
Ir-re-mis'sive.
Ir-re-mov'a-ble (*moov'-a-bl*), 164.
Ir-re-mu'ner-a-ble, 164.
Ir-rep-a-ra-bil'i-ty, 169.
Ir-rep'a-ra-ble (164, 169) [not *ir-re-për-a-bl*, 153.]
Ir-rep'a-ra-bly.
Ir-re-péal-a-bil'i-ty.
Ir-re-péal'a-ble, 164, 169.
Ir-re-plev'i-a-ble, 164.
Ir-re-plev'i-sa-ble, 164.
Ir-rep-re-hen'si-ble, 164.
Ir-re-press'i-ble, 164, 169.
Ir-re-pröach'a-ble, 164.
Ir-re-prov'a-ble (*proov'-a-bl*), 164.
Ir-re-sist-i-bil'i-ty (*-zist-*), 108, 169.
Ir-re-sist'i-ble (*-zist'-*), 164.
Ir-res'o-lu-ble (*-rez'-*), 164.
Ir-res'o-lute (*-rez'-*).
Ir-res-o-lu'tion (*-rez-*).
Ir-re-solv-a-bil'i-ty (*-zolv-*), 108, 169.
Ir-re-solv'a-ble (*-zolv'-*), 164.
Ir-re-spect'ive, 84.
Ir-res'pi-ra-ble, 164.
Ir-re-spon-si-bil'i-ty.
Ir-re-spon'si-ble, 164.
Ir-re-triëv'a-ble, 164.

Ir-rev'er-ence, 160.
Ir-rev'er-ent.
Ir-re-vers'i-ble, 164.
Ir-rev-o-ca-bil'i-ty.
Ir-rev'o-ca-ble.
Ir'ri-gate, 78, 169.
Ir'ri-gät-ed.
Ir'ri-gät-ing.
Ir-ri-gät'ion.
Ir-ri-g'u-ous, 108.
Ir-ris'i-ble (*-riz'-*), 164.
Ir-ri'sion (*-rizh'un*).
Ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ty.
Ir'ri-ta-ble, 164, 169.
Ir'ri-tant.
Ir'ri-tate, 78, 169.
Ir'ri-tät-ed, 183.
Ir'ri-tät-ing.
Ir-ri-tä'tion.
Ir'ri-tät-ive [so Sm. Wr.; *Ir'ri-tä-tiv*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Ir'ri-ta-to-ry (72) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *Ir'ri-tät-o-ry*, Sm. 155.]
Ir-ro-ra'tion.
Ir-rupt'ed.
Ir-rup'tion.
Ir-rup'tive, 84.
Is (*iz*), 174.
I-sa-gog'ic (*gog'-*), 109.
I-sa-gog'ic-al (*gog'-*), 108.
I'sa-gon.
Is-chi-ad'ic (*-ki-*), 52, 109.
Is-chi-ag'ra (*-ki-*).
Is-chu-ret'ic (*-ku-*).
Is-chu'ri-a (*-ku-*).
Is'chu-ry (*-ku-*).
I'sin-glass (*-zing-*) (171) [I sing glass, Sm. 203.]
Is'lam (*iz'-*), 171.
Is'lam-ism (*iz'lam-izm*).
Is-lam-it'ic (*iz-*), 109.
Is'land (*i'land*), 162, 171.
Is'land-er (*i'land-*).
Isle (*il*), 162, 171.
Isl'et (*i'l'et*).
I'so-bare (*-bër*).
I-so-bär-o-met'ric.
I-so-ch'im'al (*-ki-*) [I so che-m'al, Wb. Gd. 203.]
I-so-ch'im'en-al (*-ki-*) [so Gd.; *I-so-kim'e-nal*, Wr. 155.]
I-so-ch'im'ene (*-ki-*).
I-soch'ro-nal (*-sok'-*).
I-soch'ro-nism (*-sok'ro-nizm*), 136, 171.
I-soch'ro-noüs (*-sok'-*).
I-so-cl'i'nal [so Wr.; *i-sok'li-nal*, Gd. 155.]

I-sod'o-mon.
I-so-dy-nam'ic, 109.
I-so-ge-o-ther'm'al.
I-so-gon'ic.
I-sog'ra-phy, 108.
I-so-hy'e-tose.
Is'o-late (*iz'o-lät*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *is'o-lät*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [not *i'so-lät*, 153.]
Is'o-lät-ed (*iz'-*).
Is'o-lät-ing (*iz'-*).
Is-o-la'tion (*iz-*).
I-sol'o-göüs.
I-so-mè'ric.
I-som'er-ism (*-izm*), 136.
I-so-met'ric, 109.
I-so-met'ric-al, 108.
I-so-mor'phism (*-izm*).
I-so-mor'phöüs.
I-son'o-my, 108.
I-so-për-i-met'ric-al.
I-so-pe-ri'e-try, 169.
I'so-pod.
I-sop'o-dotüs.
I'so-pyre.
I-sos'ce-lès (*-lèz*), 171.
I-so-stem'o-nous.
I-soth'er-al.
I'so-thère.
I'so-therm.
I-so-therm'al, 21, N.
I-soth'e-rom'brose.
I-so-ton'ic.
Is'rä-el-ite (*iz'rä-*) (72) [so Sm.; *iz'ra-el-it*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
Is-rä-el-it'ic (*iz-*), 72, 109.
Is-rä-el-it'ish (*iz-*).
Is'su-a-ble (*ish'shoo'-ä-bl*), 169, 183.
Is'sue (*ish'shoo*) (171) [*ish'oo*, Sm. (See § 26); *ish'shu*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
Is'sued (*ish'shoo'd*), 183.
Is'su-er (*ish'shoo-*).
Is'su-ing (*ish'shoo-*).
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Isth'mus (*ist'-*), 41, 171.
It, 16, 41.
I-tal'ian (*-yan*) (51, 79) [not *i-tal'yan*, 153.]
I-tal'ic (170) [not *i-tal'-ic*, 153.]
I-tal'i-cize, 202.
I-tal'i-cized, 183.
I-tal'i-ciz-ing.
Itch, 16, 44.
Itched (*icht*), Note C, p. 34.
Itch'ing.
Itch'y.

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ê, y, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

I'tem.
 It'er-ate.
 It'er-ät-ed, 183.
 It'er-ät-ing.
 It'er-a-tion.
 It'er-ät-ive (84) [so
 Sm.; *it'er-a-tiv*, Wr.
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 I-tin'er-an-cy, 169.
 I-tin'er-ant.
 I-tin'er-a-ry, 72.
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 Yttria.]
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 Yttrium.]
 I-u'lli-dan [so Wr.; *yoo'-
 li-dan*, Sm. 155.]
 Iv'led [I v y e d, 203.]
 I'vo-ry, 93.
 I'vy, 169.
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 Ivied.]
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 Jab'bered (-burd), 150.
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 Jab'l-ru (-roo).
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 Ja'cent.
 Ja'cinth.
 Jack, 181.
 Jack-a-dan'dy.
 Jack'äl [so Sm. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *jak-äl'*, Wk.
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 Jack'a-lent.
 Jack'an-ape, or Jack'an-
 apes.
 Jack'äss, 12, 131.
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 Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
jak-boots', Wk. 155.]
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 Jac-ti-ta'tion.
 Jac-u-la'tion.
 Jac'u-lät-or.
 Jac'u-la-to-ry (86) [so
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *jak'u-
 lä-t-o-ry*, Sm. 156.]
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 Jäd'ing.
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 Jagged (*jagd*) (161,
 166), v. did jag, or
 notch.
 Jag'ged (*jag'ghed*) (161,
 166), a. notched, un-
 even.
 Jag'ger (-gur), 138.
 Jag'gher-y [Jaggery,
 203.]
 Jag'gy (-ghy), 138, 170.
 Jag'hire (-hër).
 Jag-hire-dar' (-hër-).
 Jag-u-ar' (122) [not jag'-
 war, nor ja'gwar,
 153.]
 Jäh, 72.
 Jäl (23) [G a o l, 203. —
 See Note under Gaol.]
 Jäl'er [G a o l e r, 203.]
 Jal'ap [not jol'up, 153.]
 Jam (10), n. a conserve
 of fruit; — a thick bed
 of stone in a lead
 mine: — v. to squeeze
 tight; to press. [See
 Jamb, 160.] [J a m b
 (in the second sense
 of the noun), 203.]
 Jamb (*jam*) (10, 162),
 n. the side piece of a
 door, fireplace, &c.;
 — a thick bed of stone
 in a lead mine. [See
 Jam, 160.] [J a m (in
 the second sense),
 203.]
 Jammed (*jamd*), 176.
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[J a n e, 203. — See
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 See Janizary.]
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 [J a n i s s a r y, 203.]
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 Jänt'i-ness.
 Jänt'y [J a u n t y, 203.]
 Jan'u-a-ry (72) [not
 jen'u-a-ry, 127, 153.]
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 Jap-an-ese' (-ez'), a. &
 n. sing. & pl. 122, 171.
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 176.
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 [so Wr. Wb. Gd.,
zhardz, Sm. 155.]
 Jar'gon, 11, 86.
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 Ja'smine (*jaz'min*, or
jas'min) (152) [so
 Wr.; *jaz'min*, Wk.
 Sm.; *jas'min*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.] [J e s s a -
 mine, 203.]
 Jas'per, 10, 77.
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 Jäunt (11) [J a n t, 203.]
 Jäunt'ed.
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 [J a u n t y, 203. — See
 Janty.]
 Jav-a-nee' (-nez'), a.
 Jäve'lin, 146, 171.
 Jaw, 17, 46.

fall; è as in there; öö as in foot; g as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

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 Jéal'óis, 15, 100.
 Jéal'óis-y.
 Jean (23) [so Wb. Gd.;
Jén, Wr. 155.] [*Jane*,
 203.]
 Jéars (*Jérz*), *n. pl.*
 [Jeers, 203.]
 Jeer, 13.
 Jeered (*Jérđ*), 165.
 Jeer'er.
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 Jeers (*Jérz*), *n. pl.*
 [Jeers, 203.]
 Je-ho'vah, 72.
 Je-ho'vist.
 Je-june' (-*joon'*) [so
 Wk. Wr.; *je-jún'*,
 Wb. Gd.; *jed'joon*,
 Sm. 155.]
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 Jel'ly (93, 170) [*Gel-*
ly, 203.— See Note
 under *Gelly*.]
 Jen'net-ing [*Geni-*
ting, 203.]
 Jen'ny, 68, 170.
 Jéop'ail (*Jé'ál*) [so Sm.
 Gd.; *Jé'ál*, Wr. 155.]
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 [See *Gerfalcon*.]
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 Jerk'ing (141, 148), *part.*
 from *Jerk*.
 Jer'sey (-*zy*), 21, N.
 Jess, 15, 174.
 Jes'sa-mine [*Jas-*
mine, 203.]
 Jess'e.
 Jessed (*Jest*) (160), *a.*
 having jesses on.
 Jest (15, 160), *n. a* joke:
 — *v.* to joke.
 Jest'ed.
 Jest'er.
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Jes'u-ít (*Jez'-*).
 Jes-n-ít'ic (*Jez-*), 109.
 Jes-u-ít'ic-al (*Jez-*), 108.
 Jes'u-ít-ism (*Jes'u-ít-*
izm), 130.
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 Jet-d'eau (Fr.) (*zhá-do'*)
 [pl. *Jets-d'eau* (*zhá-*
do'), 198.]
 Jet'sam [*Jetson*,
Jettison, 203.]
 Jet'tee, *n.* a projection
 in a building; — *a*
 kind of pier. [*Jet-*
ty (in the second
 sense), *Jutty* (in
 both senses), 203.]
 Jet'ty, *n.* a kind of pier;
 a mole. [*Jettee*,
 203.]
 Jet'ty (176), *a.* made of
 jet; black as jet.
 Jeu d'esprit (Fr.) (*zhoo*
des-pré').
 Jew (*Ju*) (26, 171) [so
 Wk. Wb. Gd.; *Joo*,
 Sm. (See § 26); *Ju*, or
Joo, Wr. 155.]
 Jew'el (*Ju'*).
 Jew'elled (*Ju'eld*)
 [Jeweled, Wb.
 Gd. 203.— See 177,
 and Note E, p. 70.]
 Jew'el-ler (*Ju'-*) [*Jew-*
eler, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 [Jewellery, 203.—
 See *Jewelry*.]
 Jew'el-ling (*Ju'-*)
 [Jeweling, Wb.
 Gd. 203.]
 Jew'el-ly (*Ju'-*).
 Jew'el-ry (*Ju'-*) [*Jew-*
ellery, 203.]
 — "Jewellery is the
 more regularly formed
 word; but *Jewelry* is per-
 haps the more common."
 Worcester. — *Jewelry* is the
 only form given by Smart,
 Webster, and Goodrich.

Jew'ess (*Ju'-*).
 Jew'ish (*Ju'-*).
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 Jew's-harp (*Júz'-*), 213.
 Jez'e-bel.
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 ger (in the sense of *a*
kind of insect), 203.
 — See *Chigre*.]

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 Joc'u-lar, 72, 89.
 Joc-u-lár'i-ty, 108, 199.
 Joc'und.
 Jo-cund'i-ty.
 Jog, 18.
 Joggled (*Jogđ*), 165, 176.
 Jog'ger (-*gur*), 138.
 Jog'ging (-*ghing*).
 Jog'gle, 164.
 Jog'gled (*Jog'ld*), 183.
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 Joint'ed.
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 Joint'ress [*Jointur-*
ess, 203.]
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 Joint'ured (-*yrđ*).
 Joint'ur-ing (-*yr-*).
 Joint'ur-ess [*Joint-*
ress, 203.]
 Joist, 27.
 Joist'ed.
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 Joke, 24.
 Joked (*Jókt*), 165.
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 Jole (24) [*Jowl*, 208.]
 Jol'i-ty, 108, 160.
 Jol'ly, 66, 170.
 Jölt, 24.
 Jölt'ed.
 Jölt'er.

Ĳ, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, long; Ĳ, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, short; Ĳ as in far, Ē as in fast, Ĳ as in

Jolt'ing.

Jon'quille, or Jon'quill
(*jon'kwil*) [so Wr.
Wb. Gd.; *jun'kwil*,
Wk.; *jung'kwil*, Sm.
155.]

Walker and Smart
give only the French form
of this word (*jonquille*);
Webster and Goodrich
give only the Anglicized
form (*jonquil*); Worcester
gives both, but prefers *jon-
quilla*.

Jos'tle (*jos'tl*), 162.

Jos'tled (*jos'tld*), 183.

Jos'tling (*jos'tling*).

Jot, 18.

Jot'ted, 176.

Jot'ting.

Jounce, 28.

Jounced (*jounst*), 165.

Jounce'ing.

Jour'nal (*jur'nl*), 21, 72.

Jour'nal-ism (*jur'nal-
izm*), 133, 136.

Jour'nal-ist (*jur'nl*).

Jour'nal-ize (*jur'nl*),

202.

Jour'nal-ized (*jur'nl*).

Jour'nal-iz-ing (*jur'nl*).

Jour'ney (*jur'ny*), 98,

169.

Jour'neyed (*jur'ntd*).

Jour'ney-er (*jur'nl*).

Jour'ney-ing (*jur'nl*).

Jour'ney-man (*jur'nl*).

Joist (*just*), *n.* & *v.*

[*not* joost, 153.]

[*J u s t*, 203.]

Walker and Smart
prefer *joost*; Webster and
Goodrich *just*. Worcester
prefers *just* for the noun.

Joist'ed.

Joist'er.

Joist'ing.

Jo'vi-al, 72, 78.

Jo'vi-al'i-ty, 108, 169.

Jowl [so Sm. Wr.;

jowl, Wb. Gd. 155]

[*J o l e*, *Chouile*,

203.]

Jowl'er (*jowl'ur*) [so

Sm. Wb. Gd.; *jal'ur*,

Wk.; *jol'ur*, or *jowl'-
ur*, Wr. 155.]

Joy, 27.

Joyed (*jojd*), 165.

Joy'ful (*-fool*), 180.

Joy'ful-ly (*-fool*).

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Joy'ous.

Ju'bi-lant.

Ju'bi-la'te (L.) (163) [so

Sm. Wr.; *ju'bi-la'te*,

Wb. Gd. 155.]

Ju'bi-la'tion.

Ju'bi-lee.

Ju-da'ic, 109.

Ju-da'ic-al, 108.

Ju'da-ism (*-izm*) (72)

[so Wk. Sm.; *ju'da-
izm*, Wr. Wb. Gd.

155.]

Ju'da-ist.

Ju-da-ist'ic.

Ju-da-i-za'tion.

Ju'da-ize, 72, 202.

Ju'da-ized, 183.

Ju'da-iz-er.

Ju'da-iz-ing.

Judge (*jud*), 22, 45.

Judged (*jud*), 165, 183.

[*J u d g e m e n t*, 203. —

See Judgment.]

Judg'er.

Judg'ing.

Judg'ment (185)

[*J u d g e m e n t*, Sm.

203.]

Ju'di-ca-to-ry [so Wr.

Wb. Gd.; *ju'di-ca-
tur-y*, Wk. Sm. 155.]

Ju'di-ca-ture (*-tūr*) [so

Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ju'di-
cā-tūr*, Wk. Sm. 155.]

Ju'di'cial (*-dish'al*).

Ju'di'ci-ary (*-dish'i-a-
ry*) [so Wr.; *ju-dish'-
'ar-y* (*See* § 26), Sm.;

ju-dish'a-ry, Wk. Wb.

Gd. 155.]

Ju'di'cious (*-dish'us*).

Jug, 22.

Jug'at-ed.

Jug'gle, 164.

Jug'gled (*jug'ld*), 183.

Jug'gler.

Jug'gler-y.

Jug'gling.

Ju'gu-lar, 72, 89, 108.

Juice (*jus*), 26, 39.

Ju'ci-ness, 186.

Ju'icy, 93.

Ju'jube, 26.

Ju'lep, 26, 76.

Ju'l'ian (*-yan*), 51.

Ju'lus.

Ju-ly'.

Ju'mart.

Jum'ble, 164.

Jum'bled (*jum bld*).

Jum'bler.

Jum'bling.

Jump, 22.

Jumped (*jumpd*), 165.

Jump'er.

Jump'ing.

[*J u n c a t e*, 203. — *See*

Junctet.]

Junc'tion (*jung'tl*).

Junc'ture (*junkt'yur*),

44, N. 1; 91, 171.

June, 26.

Jun'gle (*jung'gl*), 164.

Jun'gly (*jung'*).

Jun'ior (*jun'yur*) [so

Wb. Gd.; *jun'yur*, or

ju'ni-ur, Wr.; *ju'ni-ur*

(*See* § 26), Sm. 155.]

Jun-ior'i-ty (*-yōr'*), 108.

Ju'ni-per, 77, 78.

Junk (*jungk*), 22, 54.

Junk'et (*jung'et*), *n.* &

v. [*J u n c a t e*, *n.*

203.]

Junk'et-ed.

Junk'et-ing.

Ju'no, 26, 127.

Jun'ta (Sp.), 154.

Jun'to (Sp.) (154) [*pl.*

Jun'tōs (*-tōz*), 192.]

Ju'pl-ter, 77, 78.

Jup-pon' [so Sm. Wb.

Gd.; *jup-pon'*, or

jup'pon, Wr. 155.]

Ju'rat.

Ju'ra-to-ry, 86.

Ju-rid'ic-al, 108.

Ju-rid'ic-al-ly.

Ju-ris-con'sult [so Wk.

Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ju'ris-
kon-sult*, Sm. 155.]

Ju-ris-dic'tion.

Ju-ris-dic'tion-al.

Ju-ris-dic'tive.

Ju-ris-pru'dence

(*-proo'*).

Ju-ris-pru'dent

(*-proo'*).

Ju'rist, 49, N.

Ju'ror, 88.

Ju'ry, 49, N.

Ju'ry-man, 196.

Ju'ry-mast, 206.

Just, *a.* & *ad.* (22) [*not*

jest, 127, 153.]

Just, *n.* & *v.* [*J o u s t*,

203. — *See Note* under

Just.]

Just'ed.

Just'ing.

Juste *miliieu* (Fr.)

(*zhoost mil-yoo'*), 154.

Just'ice (*-tis*), 160.

Jus'ti-ci-ary (*-ish'i-a-*

fall; *é* as in there; *ō* as in foot; *ç* as in facile; *gh* as *g* in go; *th* as in this.

- ry) [so Wk. Wr. ; *justish'ar-y* (See § 26), Sm. ; *justish'ar-y*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Just'i-fi-a-ble, 164.
- Just-i-fi-ca'tion.
- Just'if-i-cá-tive [so Sm. ; *just'if'i-ka-tiv*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Just'if-i-ca-to-ry [so Sm. ; *just'if'i-ka-to-ry*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Just'i-fied, 160.
- Just'i-fi-er.
- Just'i-fy, 94.
- Just'i-fy-ing.
- Jus'tle (*jus'tl*), 162.
- Jus'tled (*jus'tid*), 183.
- Jus'tling (*jus'ting*).
- Jut, 22.
- Jute, 26.
- Jut'ted, 176.
- Jut'ting.
- Jut'ty [Jettee, 203.]
- Ju-ve-nes'cence.
- Ju-ve-nes'cent.
- Ju've-nile, 152.
- Ju-ve-nil'i-ty, 108, 169.
- Jux-ta-po-si'tion (*-zish'un*), 171, 231.
- K.**
- [Kaffre, Kafir, 203. — See Caffre.]
- Kale (23), *n.* a kind of cabbage. [See Kayle, 160.] [Kail, 203.]
- Ka-leid'o-scope, 171.
- Ka'li.
- [Kalif, 203. — See Caliph.]
- Kal'so-mine, 152.
- Kam'a-chi (*-kʻ*).
- Kam'sin [Khamsein, 203.]
- [Kan, 203. — See Khan.]
- Kan-ga-roo' (*kang-*).
- Kant'i-an.
- Kant'ism (*-izm*), 136.
- Kant'ist.
- Ka'o-lin [Kaoline, 203.]
- Ka'ty-did.
- [Kau, 203. — See Khan.]
- Käyle (*käl*), *n.* a nine-pin ; — a kind of game in Scotland. [See Kale, 160.]
- Ke'b'lah, 72.
- Keo'kle, 164.
- Keo'kled (*kek'ld*), 183.
- Keo'kling.
- Keo'ksy, 169.
- Keo'ky.
- Kedge, 15, 45.
- Kedgud (*kejd*), 165.
- Kedg'or, 183.
- Kedg'ing.
- Keel, 13.
- Keel'age.
- Keeled (*keeld*), 165.
- Keel'er.
- Keel'häul [Keel-hale, 203.]
- Keel'häuled, 165.
- Keel'häul-ing.
- Keel'ing.
- Kel'son (*käl'sun*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd. ; *käl'son*, Wk. ; *käl'son*, or *käl'son*, Wb. 155.]
- Keen, 13.
- Keen'ness, 66, N.
- Keep, 13.
- Keep'er, 77.
- Keep'ing.
- Keg (15) [Cag, 203.]
- Kelp, 15.
- [Kelt, 203. — See Kilt.]
- Ken'nel, 66, 170.
- Ken'nelled (*-neld*) [Kenneled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
- Ken'nel-ling [Kenneled-ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
- Ken'tle (164) [Quintal, 203.]
- Kent'ledge.
- Kept, 15, 142.
- Ker'chief (*-chif*), 21, N. ; 52, 146.
- Ker'chiefed (*-chift*).
- Kerf, 21, N.
- Ker-i-che'tib (*-ke'*) [so Sm. ; *kër-i-ke'tib*, Wb. 155.]
- Ker'més (*-méz*).
- Kern, 21, N.
- Ker'nel, 21, N.
- Ker'nelled (*-neld*) [Kerneled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
- Ker'nel-ly.
- Kër'o-sene, 171.
- Ker'sey (*-zy*), 21, N. ; 169.
- Ker'sey-mere (*-zy*) [Cassimere, 203.]
- Kes'trel [Castrel, 203.]
- Ketch, 15, 44.
- [Ketchup, 203. — See Catchup.]
- Ket'tle, 164.
- Kev'el.
- Kex, 15, 39, N.
- Key (*ké*) (13, 190), *n.* an instrument for fastening and unfastening a lock ; — a guide, &c. [See Quay, 160.]
- Key'-board, 209.
- Key'-stone, 24.
- [Khamsein, 203. — See Kamsin.]
- Khan (*kawn*, or *kân*) [so Wr. ; *kawn*, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.], *n.* in Persia, a governor ; in Tartary, a prince. [See Can, 160.]
- [Kan, Kan, 203.]
- Khan'ate (*kawn-*, or Kibe, 25. [kan-])
- Kibed (*kibd*).
- Kib'y, 93, 169.
- Kick, 16, 181.
- Kicked (*kikt*), 165 ; Note C, p. 34.
- Kick'er.
- Kick'ing.
- Kick'shaw.
- Kid, 16.
- Kid'dle (164) [not kit'l, nor ket'l, 153.]
- Kid'dow, 101.
- Kid'ling.
- Kid'nap, 10, 16.
- Kid'napped (*-napt*), 177.
- Kid'nap-per.
- Kid'nap-ping.
- Kid'ney (98, 169) [pl. Kid'neys (*-niz*), 190.]
- Kil'der-kin.
- Kill (16, 172), *v.* to put to death. [See Kilm, 160.]
- Kill'dee, or Kill'deer.
- Killed (*kild*), 165.
- Kill'er.
- Kill'ing.
- Kiln (*kil*) (162, 171), *n.* a kind of oven for heating or drying any thing. [See Kill, 160.]
- Kiln'-dried (*kil'*), 162.
- Kiln'-dry (*kil'*), 162.
- Kiln'-dry-ing (*kil'*), 162.
- Kil'o-gram (Eng.), or Kil'o-gramme (Fr.), 203.

Kil'o-litre (Fr.) (-le-tr) [Kiloliter, 203.]
Kil'-ol'i-ter [so Wb. Gd.; *kil'o-li-tur*, Sm. 155.]
Kil'o-me-tre (Fr.) (-me-tr) (154) [Kilometer, 203.]
Kil-om'e-ter [so Wb. Gd.; *kil'o-mē-tur*, Sm. 155.]
Kilt [Kelt, 203.]
Kilt'ed.
Kilm'bo.
Kim, 16.
Kind (52, 146) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *kynd*, Wk. 155.]
Kind'-heart'ed, 206, Exc. 5.
Kind'le, 164.
Kind'led (*kin'dld*), 183.
Kind'ler.
Kind'li-ness, 186.
Kind'ling.
Kind'ly.
Kind'red, a. & n. sing. & pl.
Kine (*kin*) (25, 52) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *k'in*, Sm. (See § 26), *kytn*, Wk. 155.]
 This word is the old plural of *cow*, and is now obsolete, except in poetry.
Ki-ne-mat'ic, 109.
Ki-ne-mat'ic-al, 108.
Ki-ne-mat'ics.
Ki-ne-sip'a-thist.
Ki-ne-sip'a-thy, 108.
Ki-net'ics.
King, 16, 54.
King'bird, 205.
King'craft.
King'cup.
King'dom, 86, 169.
King'fish-er.
King'like, 206.
King'li-ness, 186.
King'ly, 93.
King'pōst, 205.
Kink (*kingk*), 16, 54.
King'ka-jou (*king'ka-joo*)
Ki'no.
Kins'man (*kinz'*), 196.
Kins'wom-an (*kinz'-wōm-an*), 214.
Ki-osc' (*ke-*) (Turkish).
Kip, 16.
Kirsch'was-ser (Ger.) (*kērs'h'vūs-sur*) [so Wr.; *kērs'h'was-sur*, Gd. 154, 155.]
Kir'tle, 21, N.; 164.

Kir'tled (*kir'tld*), 183.
Kiss, 16, 174.
Kissed (*kist*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
Kiss'er.
Kiss'ing.
Kit, 16.
Kit'cat, 52.
Kitch'en, 149.
Kite, 25.
Kit'ling.
Kit'ten (*kit'n*), 149.
Klop-e-ma'ni-a.
Knab (*nab*), 10, 162.
Knabbed (*nabd*), 162, 165.
Knab'bing (*nab'*), 162, 176.
Knack (*nak*), 10, 162, 182.
Knack'er (*nak'ur*), 162.
Knag (*nag*), 10, 162.
Knagged (*nagd*), 165.
Knag'gi-ness (*nag'ghī-*).
Knag'gy (*nag'ghy*), 138.
Knap'sack (*napp'*), 162.
Knap'weed (*napp'*), 162.
[Knarl'ed (*narld*), 203. — See Gnarled.]
Knave (*nāv*) (23, 162), *n.* a villain; — the card next below the queen. [See Nave, 160.]
Knāv'er-y (*nāv'*), 162.
Knāv'ish (*nāv'*), 162.
Knaw'el (*naw'*), 162.
Knēad (*nēd*) (13, 162), *v.* to work or press together, as dough or clay. [See Knead, and Need, 160.]
Knēad'ed (*nēd'*), 162.
Knēad'er (*nēd'*), 162.
Knēad'ing (*nēd'*), 162.
Knee (*nē*), 13, 162.
Knead (*nēd*), *a.* having knees. [See Knead, and Need, 160.]
Knee'-deep (*nē'*), 162, 203, Exc. 5.
Kneel (*nēl*), 162.
Kneeled (*nēld*), 162, 165.
Kneel'er (*nēl'*), 162.
Kneel'ing (*nēl'*), 162.
Knee'pan (*nē'*), 162.
Knell (*nēl*), 15, 162, 172.
Knelt (*nēlt*), 15, 162.
Knēw (*nē*), *v.* did know. [See Gnu, and New, 160.]
Knick'-knack (*nik'-nak*), 162, 206, Exc. 1.
Knife (*nif*) (162) [pl. Knives (*nivz*), 193.]
Knight (*nit*) (162), *n.*

one admitted to a certain military rank by appropriate ceremonies; — a piece in chess. [See Night, 160.]
Knight'age (*nit'*), 162.
Knight'ed (*nit'*), 162.
Knight'-er'rant (*nit'*), 162, 205.
Knight'-er'rant-ry (*nit'*), 162.
Knight'hōod (*nit'*), 162.
Knight'li-ness (*nit'*), 166.
Knight'ly (*nit'ly*) (162), *a.* becoming a knight: — *ad.* in a manner suitable to a knight. [See Nightly, 160.]
Knit (*nit*) (16, 162), *v.* to weave by the hand with needles; — to unite. [See Nit, 160.]
Knit'ta-ble (*nit'*), 164.
Knit'ter (*nit'*), 176.
Knit'ting (*nit'*).
Knit'tle (*nit'ly*), 162, 164.
Knives (*nivz*), *n. pl.* 162. [See Knife, 160.]
Knob (*nob*), 18, 162.
Knobbed (*nobd*), 165.
Knob'bi-ness (*nob'*), 186.
Knob'by (*nob'*).
Knock (*nok*), 18, 162.
Knocked (*nokt*), 165.
Knock'er (*nok'*).
Knock'ing (*nok'*).
Knöll (*nōl*), 162.
Knölled (*nōld*), 165.
Knöll'ing (*nōl'*), 162.
Knop'pern (*nopp'*), 162.
Knot (*not*) (162), *n.* a part that is complicated or tied in a cord; — a part in a tree where a branch shoots; — a cluster; — a division of a log-line: — *v.* to complicate in knots, — to unite. [See Not, 160.]
Knot'bēr-ry (*not'*), 206.
Knot'grass (*not'*).
Knot'fed (*not'*), 162, 176.
Knot'ti-ness (*not'*), 186.
Knot'weed (*not'*).
Knot'ty (*not'*), 60, 170.
Knot'wort (*not'wort*), 171.
Knout (*nowt*), 28.

fall; & as in there; oo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Know (nô) (162), *v.* to perceive intellectually; — to be informed. [See No. 160.]

Know'a-ble (nô'-), 164.

Know'er (no'ur), 77.

Know'ing (nô'-),

Know'ledge (nô'ej)(162, 171) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *nô'ej*, or *no'lej*, Wk. 155.]

⚠ Though Walker, in deference to the opinion of a few orthoepists, allows *nô'lej*, he remarks upon the greater consistency of the first pronunciation (*nô'ej*), with analogy.

Known (nôa), 162.

Knuc'kle (nuk'l), 162, 164.

Knuc'kled (nuk'ld), 183.

Knuc'kling (nuk'-),

Knurl (nur'l), 21, 162.

Knurled (nurld), 165.

Knurly (nur'y), 171.

Ko-â'la.

Ko'ba.

Köh, 24.

Köhl'-ra'bl.

Ko'kob.

Koo'doo, 19.

Ko'peck.

Ko'ran, 49, N.

Ko'ret.

Kou'miss (koo'-) [Kumiss, 203.]

Kräal (kräwl) [krä'al, Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155], *n.* a Hottentot village, or collection of huts.

⚠ The pronunciation assigned to this word is that given to it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume.

Kra'ken.

Krem'lin.

Krout, 203. — See Crout.]

Kru'ka (kroo'-)

Krul'ler (krool'-).

Ku'fic.

Kumiss, 203. — See Koumiss.]

Ku'r'l.

Ky'a-nize, 202.

Ky'a-nized, 183.

Ky'a-niz-ing.

Kÿr'l-e.

Kÿr-l-o-log'ic (-loj'-).

Kÿr-l-o-log'ic-al (-loj'-).

L

LÄ (11, 161), the name of the sixth sound in the ascending diatonic scale.

Lâ (17, 161), *inf.* behold. [See Law, 160.]

Lab'a-dist, 105.

Lab'a-rum, 113, 233.

La'bel, 78.

La'belled (-beld) [Labelled, Wb. Gd. 203.]

— See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]

La'bel-ling [Label-ling, Wb. Gd. 203.]

La'bent.

La'bi-al, 72, 78.

La'bi-ate, 73.

La-bi-o-dent, 228.

La'bor (88) [Labour, Sm., 199, 203.]

La'b-o-ra-to-ry, 86.

La'bored (-burd) (165) [Labour'd, Sm. 199, 203.]

La'bor-er [Labourer, Sm. 199, 203.]

La'bor-ing [Labour-ing, Sm. 199, 203.]

La-bo-ri-ous, 49, N.; 100, 169.

La'bor-some (-sum), 22.

La'ra-dör-ite, 83.

La'brose, or **La-brose'** [la'brôs, Wb. Gd.; la-brôs', or la'brôs, Wr. 155.]

La-bur'num, 169.

Lab'y-rinth, 93.

Lab-y-rinth'al, 72.

Lab-y-rinth'i-an, 169.

Lab-y-rinth'ic, 109.

Lab-y-rinth'ic-al, 108.

Lab-y-rinth'i-form, 108.

Lab-y-rinth'ine, 82, 152.

Lac (181), *n.* a resinous substance. [See Laek, 160.]

Lac'cio (lak'sik), 39, 52, 200.

Lac'cine, 82, 152.

Lace, 163. [34.]

Laced (läst), Note C, p. 169.

Lac'er-a-ble, 164, 169.

Lac'er-ate, 169.

Lac'er-ät-ed.

Lac'er-ät-ing.

Lac'er-a'tion, 112.

Lac'er-ät-ive, 84, 106.

La-cer'ta (L.), 21, Note.

La-cer'tian (-shan), 112.

La-cer'tine, 82, 152.

Läche, *n. sing.*, or **Lach'es** (-ez), *n. pl.* negligence. [Law term.]

Lach'ry-mal (lak'-), 52, 72.

Lach'ry-ma-ry (lak'-), 52, 72.

Lach'ry-ma-to-ry (lak'-), 86.

Lach'ry-mose (lak'-), [so Wb. Gd.; *lak-ry-môs'*, Wr. 155.]

Lä'ing, 153.

La-cin'i-äte.

La-cin'i-ät-ed.

Lack (181), *n.* deficiency, want: — *v.* to be in want of. [See Lac, 160.]

Lack-a-dä'l-tic-al (-tik-), 116, 171.

Lack-a-dä'ly (-zy), 169.

Lacked (lakt). Note C, p. 34.

Lacker. — See Laecker, 203.]

Lack'ey (lak'y), *n. & v.* (98, 169) [pl. of *n.*]

Lack'eyes (-iz), 190.]

Lack'eyed (-id), 165.

Lack'ey-ing (-i'ing).

Lack'ing.

Lack'-lus-tre (-tur) (164) [See Lustre.]

La-con'ic, 109.

La-con'ic-al, 72, 108.

La-con'ic-al-ly, 170.

La-con'ic-ism (-izm), 133, 136.

Lac'on-ism (-izm) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *lak'on-izm*, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Lac'quer (-kur) [Lacker, 203.]

Lac'quered (-kurd), 155.

Lac'quer-ing (-kur-).

Lac'ta-rene, 171.

Lac'ta-ry, *n.* 72.

Lac'tate.

Lac'ta'tion, 112, 169.

Lac'te-al (72) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *lak'te-al*, or *lak'che-al*, Wk. 155.]

Lac'te-scence, 39, 171.

Lac'te-cent.

Lac'tif'er-ous, 100, 108.

Lac'tom'e-ter, 108.

Lac-u-nose', 80, 122.

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

- La-cus'tral, 122.
 La-cus'trine [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *la'kus-trin*, Sm. 155.]
 Lad, 10.
 Lad'a-num, 169.
 Lad'der, 66, 170.
 Lade, v. to load. [See Laid, 160.]
 Läd'ed, 183.
 Läd'en (*läd'n*), 149.
 Läd'ing, 183.
 La'dle (-dl), 164.
 La'dle-ful (*la'dl-ful*), 180, 197.
 La'dy, 93, 190.
 La'dy-däy (209) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *lä-dy-dä*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 La'dy's-bed'strow (-diz-), 213.
 La'dy-love (-löv).
 La-dy's-fin'ger (*la'diz-fing'gur*), 213.
 La'dy's-slip'per (-diz-). [Læmmergeyer, 203. — See Lammergeyr.]
 Lag, 10, 50, 53.
 Lä'ger-beer (-gur-), 205.
 Lag'gard, 66, 72.
 Lagged (*lagd*), 165, 176.
 Lag'ger (-gur), 138.
 Lag'ging (-ghing), 141.
 Lag'o-mys.
 La-agoon' [Lagune, 203.]
 La'ic, 109.
 La'ic-al, 72, 108.
 Laid (23, 187), v. did lay. [See Lade, 160.]
 Låin (187), part. from Lie. [See Lane, 160.]
 Lair (*lêr*) (14, 67), n. the couch of a wild beast. [See Layer, 148.]
 Laird (*lêrd*), 14, 49.
 La'i-ty, 93, 108, 169.
 Lake, 23.
 Lake'let, 76.
 Läk'er.
 Lal-la'tion, 66, 170.
 Lå'ma [*not lä'ma*, 153.] [Låma (in the sense of a wool-bearing quadruped of South America), 203.]
 Lå'ma-ism (-izm), 133.
 Lå'ma-ist. [188.]
 Lå'ma-ite, 83.
 La-man'tine (152) [Lå-mant'n, Lå-men-tin, 203.]
 Lamb (*lam*), 162.
 Lam'ba-tive, 84.
 Lamb'da-cism (*lam'da-cizm*), 162.
 Lamb-doid'al (*lam-*) (162) [Låmdoid'al, 203.]
 Lam'bent, 76.
 Lamb'kin (*lam'*).
 Lamb's'-wool (*lamz'-wool*) (213), n. a kind of beverage.
 Lame, 23.
 Lamed, 165, 183.
 Lam'el, 170.
 La-mel'la (L.) [pl. *La-mel'le (-le)*, 198.]
 Lam'el-lar, 169, 170.
 Lam'el-late, 73.
 Lam'el-lät-ed.
 Lam-el-lif'er-ös, 108.
 La-mel'li-form, 108.
 La-ment', v. & n. 121.
 Lam'ent-a-ble, 123.
 Lam'ent-a-bly, 93.
 Lam-ent-a'tion.
 La-ment'ed.
 La-ment'er, 77, 169.
 La-ment'ing.
 Lam'i-na, (L.) [pl. *Lam'i-ne (-ne)*, 198.]
 Lam-in-a-bil'i-ty, 103, 169.
 Lam'in-a-ble, 164, 169.
 Lam'in-ar, 169.
 Lam'in-a-ry, 72.
 Lam'in-ät-ed.
 Lam-in-a'tion.
 Låm'ing.
 Lam'mas, 180.
 Lam'mer-geir (-ghir), or Lam'mer-geyr (-ghir) [Læmmergeyer, 203.]
 Lamp, 10.
 Lam'pass, 171.
 Lamp'black, 142.
 Lam'per-eel, 206, Exc. 3.
 Lamp'ic.
 Lamp'light (-lit), 206.
 Lam-poon', n. & v. 121.
 Lam-poon'ed', 165.
 Lam-poon'er.
 Lam-poon'ing.
 Lam-poon'ry.
 Lam'prey, 98, 169.
 Lå'na-ry, 233.
 Lå'nate.
 Lå'nät-ed.
 Lånce, 12.
 Lånced (*lånst*), 183; Note C, p. 34.
 Lån'ce-o-lar, 74.
 Lån'ce-o-late.
 Lån'ce-o-lät-ed.
 Lång'er, 131.
 Lång'et, 76, 156.
 Lånch (13, 44), v. to throw, as a lance from the hand. [See Launch, 160.]
 Lånched (*låncht*).
 Lånch'ing.
 Lån'ci-form, 108.
 Lån'ci-nate, 169.
 Lån'ci-na'tion.
 Lång'ing.
 Land, 10.
 Land'am-man, 196.
 Lån'dåu [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *lan-daw'*, Wk. Wr. 155.] [Lån-daw (*lan'daw*, Wr.), 203.]
 Lån-dåu-let', 122.
 Land'ed.
 Land'grave.
 Land-gräv'i-ate, 123, 171.
 Land'gra-vine (-vên).
 Land'höld-er.
 Land'ing.
 Land'lå-dy (206) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *lan'lä-dy*, Wk. 155.]
 Land'lock, 206.
 Land'locked (-lokt).
 Land'lock-ing.
 Land'lö-per.
 Land'lord.
 Land'lub-ber, 206.
 Land'mark.
 Land'reeve.
 Land'scape, 142.
 Land'slide.
 Land'slip.
 Lands'man (*lands'-man*), 214.
 Lane, n. a narrow way or passage. [See Lain, 160.]
 Lan'grage (*lang'gråj*), 54.
 Lån'grel (*lang'-*).
 Lång-sýne', 156.
 Lan'guage (*lang'gwåj*), 34, 54.
 Lan'guid (*lang'gvid*), 141.
 Lan'guish (*lang'gvisk*), 104.
 Lan'guished (*lan'-gviskt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Lan'guish-er (*lang'-gvisk-er*), 77.

ll as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Lan'guish-ing (*lan'-gwish-ing*).
 Lan'guish-ment (*lang'-gwish-*).
 Lan'guor (*lang'gour*) [*not lang'gur*, 153.]
 [Laniard, 203. — See Lanyard.]
 La'ni-a-ry, or Lan'ia-ry (*-ya*) [so Wr.; *la'ni-a-ry*, Gd.; *lan'yür-y*, Sm. 155.]
 La'ni-ate, or Lan'i-ate (100) [so Wr.; *la'ni-at*, Wk. Gd.; *lan'i-at*, Sm. 155.]
 La-ni'er-oüs, 108.
 La-nig'er-oüs (*-náj'*).
 Lank (*langk*), 10, 54.
 Lank'y (*langk'y*), 169.
 Lan'ner, 170.
 Lan'ner-et.
 Lans'que-net (*-ke-*), 52.
 Lan'tern [Lanthorn, 203.]
 Lan'tha-num, or Lan'tha-ni-um.
 La-nu'gi-nose, 2, 465.
 La-nu'gi-noüs, 100.
 Lan'yard [Laniard, 203.]
 Lá-od-i-ce'an, 72, 110.
 Lap, n. & v. (10) [pl. of n. Laps. — See Lapse, 160.]
 Lap'dog, 206.
 La-pel', 121.
 Lap'ful (*-fööl*), 180, 197.
 Lap-i-da-ri-an, 49, N.
 Lap'i-da-ry, 72, 169.
 Lap-i-des'cence, 39, 171.
 Lap-i-des'cent.
 Lap-i-dif'ic, 170.
 Lap-i-dif'ic-al.
 La-pid-i-fi-ca'tion, 112.
 La-pid'i-fied.
 La-pid'i-fy, 94, 108.
 La-pid'i-fy-ing.
 La'pis laz'u-li [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *lazh'-a-lí*, Wk. 155.]
 Lapped (*lapf*), 163; Note C, p. 34.
 Lap'per, 77.
 Lap'pet.
 Lap'ping, 176.
 Laps'a-ble, 169.
 Lapse, n. & v. (10) [See Laps, pl. of Lap, 160.]
 Lapsed (*lapst*).
 Lap'sid-ed.
 Laps'ing, 183.
 Lap'stöne, 206.

Lap'sus lin'guæ (L.) (*ling'gwæ*).
 Lap'wing.
 Lar (L.) [pl. *La'res* (*-rés*), 198.]
 Lar'board.
 Lar'ce-ny, 93, 169.
 Larch, 135.
 Lard, 49.
 Lar-da'ceous (*-shus*), 112.
 Lard'ed.
 Lard'er.
 Lard'ing.
 La'res (*-rés*), n. pl. [See Lar.]
 Large.
 Lar'geas (*-jes*), 45.
 Lär'i-at, 48, 66.
 Lark, 135.
 Lark'spur, 206.
 Lar'mi-er, 49.
 Lär'um (109) [so Wk. Sm. Gd.; *lärum*, or *lärum*, Wr. 155.]
 Lar'va (135) [pl. Lar'væ (*-ve*), 198.]
 Lar'val.
 Lar'vát-ed.
 Larve, 189.
 La-ryn'ge-al (*-je-*) [so Wr. Gd.; *la-ring'ghe-al*, Sm. 155.]
 La-ryn'ge-an (*-je-*), 110.
 Lär-yn-gi'tis.
 Lär-yn-got'o-my, 108, 116, 233.
 Lär'ynx (*läringks*) (16, 48, 52, N.; 54) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *läringks*, Wk.; *läringks*, or *läringks*, Wr. 155.]
 Las-car', or Las'car [so Wr.; *las-kar'*, Sm.; *las'kar*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Las-civ'i-oüs, 39, 100.
 Lash, 46.
 Lashed (*lasht*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
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 Läss, 12, 174.
 Las'si-tude, 108, 127, 170.
 Las'so (86) [pl. Las'sos (*-söz*), 192.]
 Läst, 131.
 Läst'ed.
 Läst'ing.
 Latch, 44; Note D, p. 37.
 Latched (*lacht*), 34.
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 Latch'ing, 141.
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La-teen', 121.
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 La'ter-al, 233, Exc.
 La'ter-al-ly, 170.
 Lat'er-an, 72. [171.
 Lat'er-i-fo'li-oüs, 116,
 Lat'er-l'tious (*-ish'us*).
 Låth, n. & v. (14) [*not*
 Låth, 153] [pl. of n.
 Låths (*låtthz*).]
 Låthe, 38, 163.
 Låthed (*låtth*), 131, 140.
 Låth'er, n. & v. 77.
 Låth'ered (*-urd*), 150,
 163, 171.
 Låth'er-ing.
 Låth'ing, 140.
 Låth'y, 169.
 La'tian (*-shan*).
 La-tib'u-lize, 202.
 La-tib'u-lized, 183.
 La-tib'u-liz-ing.
 Lat'i-clave.
 Lat-i-cos'tate, 116.
 Lat-i-den'tate.
 Lat-i-fo'li-ate.
 Lat-i-fo'li-oüs, 171.
 Lat'in (149) [*not lat'n*,
 153.]
 Lat'in-ism (*-izm*), 133.
 Lat'in-ist, 170.
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 La-tin'i-ty, 108.
 Lat-in-i-za'tion, 112, 116.
 Lat'in-ize, 202.
 Lat'in-ized.
 Lat'in-iz-ing.
 Lat-i-ros'trous [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd. Wr.; *la-ft-ros'trus*, Wk. 155.]
 Låt'ish, 183.
 Låt'i-tat (L.).
 Lat'i-tude, 26, 108, 170.
 Lat-i-tüd'in-al, 26, 72.
 Lat-i-tüd-in-a'ri-an, 49,
 N.; 116.
 Lat-i-tüd-in-a'ri-an-ism
 (*-izm*), 133, 136.
 Lat-i-tüd'in-oüs, 108.
 La'trant.
 La-tri'a, or La'tri-a [*la-tri'a*, Sm. Wb. Gd.; *la'tri-a*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Lat'ro-bite, 152.
 Lat'ten, 66, 132, 149.
 Lat'ter, 170.
 Lat'tice, 66, 169.
 Lat'ticed (*-tist*), 183;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Lat'tic-ing, 183.
 Låud (17), n. praise.
 [See Lord, 148.]

Laud'a-ble, 164, 169.

Laud'a-bly.

Laud'a-num (*laud'a-num*, or *lud'a-num*) [so Wr.; *laud'a-num*, Wb. Gd.; *lud'a-num*, Wk. Sm. 155.]

Laud'a-tion.

Laud'a-to-ry, 86.

Laud'ed.

Laud'er.

Laud'ing.

Laugh (*láf*) (11, 35) [not lá, 153.]Laugh'a-ble (*láf'*), 109.Laughed (*láf*), 165; Note C, p. 34.Laugh'er (*láf'*).Laugh'ing (*láf'*), 141.Laugh'ter (*láf'*).

Láun-ce.

Láunch (11, 44), *v.* to cause to slide into the water, as a vessel: — *n.* the act of launching a vessel; — a kind of long-boat. [See Lanch.]Láunched (*lancht*).

Láunch'ing.

Láun'der, 11, 156.

Láun'dress (not lawn'-dress, 153.)

Láun'dry, 127.

Láu're-ate, *a.* & *v.* 73, 169.

Láu're-át-ed.

Láu're-át-ing.

Láu-re-a'tion.

Láu'rel (*lór'el*, or *law'rel*) [so Wr.; *lór'el*, Wk.; *lór'el*, Sm.; *law'rel*, Wb. Gd. 155.]Láu'relled (*lór'eld*, or *law'reld*) (177) [Láu'reled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]

Láu'res-tine, 152, 171.

Láu'va [so Wk. Sm. Gd.; *láu'va*, or *láu'va*, Wr. 155.]

Láv'a-to-ry, 86.

Lave, 36.

Laved, 183.

Láv'en-der, 170.

Láv'er.

Láv'ing, 228, N.

Láv'ish, 66, 104.

Láv'ished (*-isht*).

Láv'ish-er, 169.

Láv'ish-ing.

Law (17, 125), *n.* an es-

tablished rule. [See La, 160.]

Law'ful (*-fúl*), 180.Law'ful-ly (*-fúol-*).Law'giv'er (*ghiv-*), 206.

Lawn, 17.

Law'súit, 26, 206.

Law'yer, 112.

Lax, 10, 39, N.

Lax-a'tion.

Lax'a-tive, 84.

Lax'i-ty, 108.

Láy, 23, 50.

Láy'er (07), *n.* a stratum. [See Lair, 148.]

Láy'er-ing.

Láy'ing.

Láy'man, 196, 206.

Láz'ar, 74, 169.

Laz-a-ret', 122.

Laz-a-ret'to, 170.

Laz'a-rist, 105.

[Lazaroni, 203. — See Lazzaroni.]

Laze, 40.

Lá'zi-ly, 186.

Lá'zi-ness. [uli.]

Laz'u-li [See Lapis laz-á'zy, 169.]

Laz-za-ro'ni [Lazaroni, 203.]

Léa (13), *n.* a meadow. [See Lee, 160.]Léach, *v.* to wash by percolation, as ashes. [See Leech, 160.]

[Letch, 203.]

Léached (*lecht*).

Léach'ing.

Léad (161), *n.* a metal. [See Led, 160.]Léad (161), *v.* to guide or conduct.

Léad'ed.

Léad'en (*led'n*), 149.

Léad'er.

Léad'ing.

Léaf, *n.* & *v.* [pl. of *n.* Leaves (*lævz*), 193.]

[See Lief, 160.]

Léafed (*láf*) (165; Note C, p. 34). [See

Leaved.]

Léaf'i-ness, 186.

Léaf'ing.

Léaf'let, 76.

Léaf'y, 93, 169.

Léague (*leg*), 168.Léagued (*legd*).Léagu'er (*leg'*).Léagu'ing (*leg'*).Léak (13), *n.* a fissure or crack that lets afluid in or out: — *v.* to trickle or run in or out. [See Leek, 160.]

Léak'age, 183.

Léaked (*lékt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.

Léak'ing.

Léak'y, 169.

Leal [so Wr. Gd.; *le'al*, Sm. 155.]

Léan, 43, 50.

Léaned, 165.

Léan'ing.

Léan'ness, 66, N.

Léant, *v.* did lean; — used colloquially for *Leaned*. [See Lent, 160.]Léan'to (*-too*), 206, Exc. 4.Léap, *n.* & *v.*Leaped (*lépt*, or *lépt*) [so Wr.; *lépt*, Sm.; *lépt*, or *lépt*, Gd. 155.]

Léap'er.

Léap'frog, 206.

Léap'ing.

Léap'year.

Learn (*lern*), 21, N.Léarned (*lern'd*), *part.* 150.Léarn'ed (*lern'ed*), *a.* 144, 150.Léarn'er (*lern'-*).Léarn'ing (*lern'-*), 141.Léarn't (*lernt*).

Léase, 138.

Léased (*lést*).

Léash, 46.

Léashed (*lésh*), 165.

Léash'ing.

Léast.

Léath'ern, 15, 38.

Léath'ern, 135.

Léath'er-y, 169.

Léave, 13.

Léaved (165), *part.* hav- ing leaves or foliage.Of *leaved* and *leafed*, Smart says, "Leaved is most in use."Léav'en (*lev'n*) [so Wr. Gd.; *lev'en*, Wk. Sm. 155.]Léav'ened (*lev'nd*).Léav'ening (*lev'n-ing*).

Lech'er.

Lech'er-ous.

Lech'er-y.

Lec'tion, 169.

Lec'tion-a-ry, 72.

fall; é as in there; óó as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Lect'ure, 26, 91.
Lect'ured (-yurd), 183.
Lect'ur-er (-yur-), 91.
Lect'ur-ing (-yur-), 91.
Led, v. did lead. [See Lead, 100.]
Ledge, 15, 45.
Ledg'er [Leger, 203.]

☞ "Usually and properly written *ledger*." Webster.

[Ledger-line, 203. — See Leger-line.]

Lee (13), n. the side of any thing opposite to that from which the wind blows. [See Lea, 160.]

Leech (13), n. an aquatic worm, a blood-sucker; — v. to apply leeches to. [See Leach, 160.]

Leeched (*lêcht*), 165; Note C, p. 34.

Leech'ing.

Leek (13), n. a plant allied to the onion. [See Leak, 160.]

Leer, 13, 49.

Leered, 165.

Leer'ing.

Lees (*lêz*), n. sing. & pl.

Leet, 13, 41.

Lee'ward (*lê'ward*, or *lê'urd*) (26) [so Wr.; *lê'ward*, Wk. Gd.; *lê'ward*, coll. *lôo'urd*, Sm. (See § 26), 155.]

Lee'way.

Left'-hand'ed, 205.

Left'-off, 206, Exc. 4.

Leg, 15.

Leg'a-cy, 105, 169.

Leg'al, 72.

Leg'al-ism (-izm), 133.

Leg'al-ist.

Leg'al-i-ty, 106, 233.

Leg'al-i-za'tion, 112.

Leg'al-ize, 202.

Leg'al-ized, 165.

Leg'al-iz-ing, 183.

Leg'al-ly, 93, 170.

Leg'ate (73) [not *le'gât*, 153.]

Leg-a-tee', 122.

Leg'a-tine, 82, 152.

Leg-a'tion, 75, 112.

Leg-a-tor', 122.

Leg'end (*le'jend*), or Leg'end (*le'jend*) [so Wr. Gd.; *le'jend*, Wk.; *le'jend*, Sm. 155.]

Leg'end-a-ry (*lej'-*), 72. [Leger, 203. — See Ledger.]

Leg-er-de-main' (*lej-*), 114.

Leg'er-line (*lej'-*) [Leger-line, 203.]

Leg'ging (-ghing) (66, 189) [Leggin, 203.]

Leg'horn.

Leg-i-bil'i-ty (*lej-*), 108.

Leg'i-bile (*lej'*), 164, 169.

Leg'i-bly (*lej'*), 93.

Leg'ion (-jun).

Leg'ion-a-ry (-jun-), 72.

Leg'is-late (*lej'*), 73.

Leg'is-lat-ed (*lej'*).

Leg'is-lat-ing (*lej'*).

Leg'is-lat-ive (*lej'*) (116) [not *leg-is-lat'iv*, *le'jis-lat-iv*, nor *le-jis'lat-iv*, 153.]

Leg'is-lat-or (*lej'*).

Leg'is-lat-ure (*lej'is-lat-yur*) (26, 91, 122) [not *le-jis'la-tur*, 153.]

Leg-it'i-ma-cy, 72, 169.

Leg-it'i-mate, a. & v. 73.

Leg-it'i-mat-ed.

Leg-it'i-mat-ing, 183.

Leg-it-i-ma'tion, 116.

Leg-it'i-ma-tist.

Leg-it'i-mist, 105.

Leg'ume (26, 90) [not *le'gûm*, 153.]

Leg-u'men (L.) [L. pl. *Leg-u'mi-na*; Eng. pl. *Leg-u'mens* (-mens), 198.]

Leg-u'min-ous, 228.

Leis'ure (*lê'zhur*) (13, 47, 91, 169, N.) [so Wr.; *lê'zhur*, Wk.; *lê'zh'oor* (See § 26), Sm.; *lê'zhur*, or *lê'zh'yur*, Gd. 155.]

☞ "I acknowledge that between *either* and *ether*, *leisure* and *leisure*, *haunt* with the Italian a, and *haunt* with the broad a. — and the instances might be multiplied to a very considerable extent, — there is little in point of good usage to choose; but I have always thought it best to exhibit only one of the modes in such cases, lest the inspector, after consulting the Dictionary to fix his practice, should still be left in a state of doubt." Smart.

Lem'ma, 72.

Lem'ming, 66, 170.

Lem-nis'cate.

Lem'on, 86, 170.

Lem-on-ade', 114, 122.

Le'mur, 92, 169.

Lend, 15.

Lend'er, 77.

Lend'ing.

Le'ne, 144, 163.

Length, 15, 64.

Length'en (*length'n*), 149.

Length'ened (*length'-nd*).

Length'en-ing (*length'-ning*).

Length'i-ly, 93.

Length'i-ness, 186.

Length'wise (-wîz).

Length'y.

Le'ni-ency, 169.

Le'ni-en-ey, 169.

Le'ni-ent (78) [not *len'-ent*, 155.]

Len'i-fied, 186.

Len'i-fy, 94.

Len'i-fy-ing, 186.

Len'i-tive, 84, 108.

Len'i-ty, 108.

Lens (*lenz*), 15; Note C, p. 34.

Lent, n. a fast of forty days observed by some churches. [See Lent, 160.]

Lent'en (*lent'n*), 149, 167.

Len-tic'u-lar, 108.

Len'ti-form, 108.

Len-tig'i-nous (-tij'-).

Len-t'igo (L.).

Len'til, 171.

Len'voy (Fr.) (*lâng'-vôv*).

Le'o (L.).

Le'o-nine, 105, 152.

Leop'ard, 15, 170, 171.

Lep'er, 77, 170.

Lep'er-ous, 100.

Lep'i-do-lite, or Lep'id'-o-lite (152) [so Wr.; *lep'i-do-lit*, Wb. Gd.; *le-pid'o-lit*, Sm. 155.]

Lep-i-dop'ter-al, 72.

Lep-i-dop'ter-ous, 108.

Lep-i-do'sis, 109.

Lep'i-dote.

Lep'o-rine, or Lep'o-rine (82, 152) [so Wr. Gd.; *lep'o-rin*, Wk. Sm. 155.]

Lep'ro-sy, 169.

Lep'ro'us, 100.

Lep-to-dac'tyl.

ä, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Lep-to-dac'tyl-ous.
 Les'bi-an, 78, 169.
 Le'sion (-zhun), 47, 86.
 Less, 15, 174.
 Les-see', 121.
 Less'en (les'n) (104, 149),
 v. to make less. [See
 Lesson, 160.]
 Less'ened (les'nd), 165.
 Less'en-ing (les'n-).
 Less'er.
 Les'son (les'n) (104, 149),
 n. a portion of a book
 required to be learned
 and recited by a pupil.
 [See Lessen, 160.]
 Les'sor, 66, 118.
 It is pronounced
 les-sor when contrasted
 with les-see'.
 Lést [so Sm. Wb. Gd.
 Wr.; lést, or lést, Wk.
 155.]
 Though Walker al-
 lows lést (1806), he con-
 demns it as contrary to
 analogy.
 Let, 15.
 Let'ch, 203. — See
 Leach.
 Let'h'al, 72.
 Le-thar'gic, 75, 200.
 Le-thar'gic-al.
 Leth'ar-gy.
 Let'he, 163.
 Le-the'an, 110.
 Let'ter, 66, 170.
 Let'tered, 150, 165.
 Let'ter-ing, 141.
 Let'ter-pa'per, 205.
 Let'ter-press.
 Let'ting. [171.
 Let'tuce (let'tis), 90, 156,
 Lēu-co'ma.
 Le'vant, or Lev'ant, a.
 [le'vant, Wk. Wb. Gd.;
 lev'ant, Sm.; le'vant,
 or le-va'n't, Wr. 155.]
 Le-va'n't, n. & v., 121.
 Le-va'n't'er.
 Le-va'n't'ine, or Lev'ant-
 ine [so Wr. Gd.; le-
 van't'in, Sm. 155.]
 Lev'ee, n. a ceremoni-
 ous morning recep-
 tion of visitors; — an
 embankment on the
 margin of a river.
 [See Levy, 160.]
 When used to sig-
 nify an evening party or
 assembly, it is often pro-
 nounced, in the United
 States, le-ee'.

Lev'el (Note F, p. 79)
 [not lev'l, 155.]
 Lev'elled (-eld) [Lev-
 eled, Wb. Gd. 203.
 — See 177, and Note
 E, p. 70.]
 Lev'el-ler [Leveler,
 Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Lev'el-ling [Level-
 ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Lev'er [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
 lev'er, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Lev'er-age, 70.
 Lev'er-ct.
 Lev'i-a-ble, 186.
 Le-vi'a-than.
 Lev'ied, 99, 186.
 Lev'i-gate, 169.
 Lev'i-gät-ed.
 Lev'i-gät-ing, 183.
 Lev-i-ga'tion, 112.
 Lev'i-rate [so Wr.; le-
 vi'rate, Gd. 155.]
 Lev-i-ra'tion.
 Lev-i-ta'tion.
 Le'vite, 83, 163.
 Le-vit'ic-al, 108.
 Le-vit'i-cus, 171.
 Lev'i-ty, 108.
 Lev'y (93, 169), n. the
 act of raising or col-
 lecting money or
 men; — the quantity,
 amount, or number
 raised: — v. to raise,
 as taxes. [See Levee,
 160.]
 Lev'y-ing, 186.
 Lewd (léd), 26, 128.
 Lew'is (lè'is) (26) [so
 Gd.; loo'is, Wr.; Poo'-
 is, Sm. 155.]
 Lex (L.), 52, N.
 Lex'ic-al, 72, 108.
 Lex-i-cog'ra-pher, 108.
 Lex-i-co-graph'ic, 109.
 Lex-i-co-graph'ic-al.
 Lex-i-cog'ra-phy, 108.
 Lex-i-col'o-gy, 108.
 Lex'i-con.
 Lex-i-graph'ic.
 Lex-i-graph'ic-al.
 Lex-ig'ra-phy, 93.
 [Ley, 203. — See Lye.]
 Ley'den (lè'dn, or l'è-
 dn) (149) [lè'dn, Sm.;
 n'dn, Gd. Wr. 155.]
 Li-a-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Li'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Li'a-ble-ness, 185.
 Liaison (Fr.) (lè-a-
 zöng').
 Li'ar (67, 169), n. one

who lies, or falsifies.
 [See Lyre, 148, and
 Lier, 160.]
 Li'as, 72.
 Li-as'ic, 109, 170.
 Li-ba'tion.
 Li'bel, 76.
 Li'bel-lant [Libellant,
 Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Li'belled (-bed) [Li-
 beled, Wb. Gd. 203.
 — See 177, and Note
 E, p. 70.]
 Li'bel-ler [Libeler,
 Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Li'bel-ling [Libel-
 ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Li'bel-lous [Libel-
 ous, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Lib'ber (L.).
 Lib'er-al, 66, 233.
 Lib'er-al-ism (-izm), 133.
 Lib'er-al-ist.
 Lib'er-al'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Lib'er-al-ize, 202.
 Lib'er-al-ized, 165.
 Lib'er-al-iz-ing.
 Lib'er-al-ly, 170.
 Lib'er-al-mind'ed, 205.
 Lib'er-ate.
 Lib'er-ät-ed, 183.
 Lib'er-ät-ing.
 Lib'er-a'tion, 112.
 Lib'er-ät-or, 88, 169.
 Lib'er-ta'ri-an, 49, N.
 Lib'er-ti-cide, 103.
 So pronounced by
 all the orthodox, though
 lib-er'ti-cide would be
 more analogical, and has
 the authority of Shelley
 (Adonais, st. iv.) to sup-
 port it. Compare in'anti-
 cide, parenticide, sorori-
 cide, and tyrannicide.
 Lib'er-tine, 82, 152.
 Lib'er-tin-ism (-izm).
 Lib'er-ty, 93, 105.
 Li-bid'in-ous, 108.
 Li'bra (L.), 72.
 Li-bra'ri-an, 49, N.
 Li'bra-ry, 72, 105.
 Li'brate.
 Li'brät-ed.
 Li'brät-ing.
 Li-bra'tion.
 Li'bra-to-ry, 86.
 Li-bret'to (It.).
 Lice (195), n. pl. [See
 Louse.]
 Lic'ense [Licence,
 Sm. 203.]
 Lic'ensed (-senst), 165,
 183; Note C, p. 34.

fall; ð as in there; ö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Li-cens-ee', 122.

Li'cens-er.

Li'cens-ing.

Li-cen'ti-ate (-shy-at)

(73) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; li-sen'shat, Wb. (Gd. 155.)]

Li-cen'tious (-shus),

169.

Li'chen (li'ken, or lich'en)

(52, 149) [so Wr. Gd.; lich'en (as the name of a letter, or ringworm, li'ken), Sm. 155.]

Lich-en-og'ra-phy (lik-).

Lick, 16, 181.

Licked (lik't), 166; Note C, p. 34.

Lick'er, n. one who licks. [See Liquor, 160.]

Lick'er-ish, 171.

Lick'ing.

Lick'spit-tle, 164.

Lic'o-ri-ce (169) [Liquo-ri-ce, 203.]

Lic'tor.

Lid, 16, 42, 50.

Lie, 25.

Lie' (13), ad. willingly. [See Leaf, 160.] [Lieve, 203.]

Lie'ge, 13, 45.

Li'en (li'en, or li'en) [so Wr. Gd.; li'en, Sm. 155.] [not len, 153.]

Li-en-tér'ic, 109.

Li'en-tér-y, 116, 122.

Li'er (67, 169), n. one who lies down. [See Lyre, 148, and Liar, 160.]

Lieü (li), 26.

Lieü-ten'an-cy (li-ten'-, or lev-ten'-).

Lieü-ten'ant (li-ten'ant, or lev-ten'ant) [lev-ten'ant, Wk. Sm.; li-ten'ant, or lev-ten'ant, Gd.; lev-ten'ant, or li-ten'ant, Wr. 155.]

☞ "The irregularity in sounding *lieutenant* may be accounted for by the practice, common when the word was first introduced from the French, of confounding the letters *v* and *n*: the word was written *lieutenant*, and sounded *lieutenant*, which naturally shortened into *lieutenant*." Smart.

[Lieve, 203. — See Lief.]

Life, n. (163) [pl. Lives, 193.]

Life'blood (-blud), 206.

Life'boat.

Life'-giv-ing, 206, Exc. 5

Life'guard (-gard).

Lie'-in-sur'ance

(-shoor'-), 205.

Lie'e-like, 206, Exc. 5.

Lie'e-long, 206, Exc. 5.

Lie'e-time, 206.

Lift, 16.

Lift'ed.

Lift'er, 77.

Lift'ing, 141.

Lig'a-ment, 105, 169.

Lig-a-ment'al, 72, 123.

Lig-a-ment'oüs.

Lig'an, 72.

Li-ga'tion, 112, 151.

Lig'a-ture, 90.

Light (lit), 162.

Light'ed (lit'-).

Light'en (li'n), 149, 162.

Light'ened (li'nd).

Light'ea-ing (li'n-ing).

Light'er (lit'-).

Light'-head-ed (lit'-),

206, Exc. 5.

Light'-house (li'-), 206,

Exc. 3.

Light'-in'fant-ry (li'-),

205.

Light'ing (lit'-), 162.

Light'ning (li'-), 171.

Lights (litz), n. pl.

Light'some (li'sum),

162, 169.

Lig-nal'oës (lig-nal'öz,

or lin-al'öz) [so Gd.;

lig-nal'öz, Sm.; lin-

al'öz, or lig-nal'öz,

Wr. 155.]

Lig'ne-oüs, 169.

Lig-ni-fy-ca'tion, 116.

Lig-ni-form, 169.

Lig-ni-fy, 94, 169.

Lig-ni-fy-ing.

Lig'nine (82, 152) [Lig-

nin, 203.]

Lig'nite, 83, 152.

Lig'num vi'tæ (L.)

(vi'tæ).

Lig'u-la.

Like, 25.

Liked (lik't), 183; Note C, p. 34.

Like'li-hood, 186.

Like'ly, 93, 185.

Lik'en (lik'n), 149.

Lik'ened (lik'nd).

Lik'en-ing (lik'n-).

Like'wise (-weis).

Lik'ing, 183.

Li'lac, 72.

☞ "This word, without any reason for it, is often spelled *Lilac*; and is often corruptly pronounced *la'lok*." Smart.

Lil-i-a'ceous (-shus), 112.

Lil'led, 186.

Lil-i-pu'tian (-shan), 171.

Lil-ii-bul-e'ro (li-i-bul-

e-ro, Gd. 155.)

Lil'y, 169, 170, 190.

Li-ma'ceous (-shus).

Li-ma-ture.

Limb (lim) (162), n. one of the extremities of the body: — *v.* to dismember. [See Limn, 160.]

Lim'bate. [160.]

Limbed (lim'd), 162, 165.

Lim'ber, 77.

Lim'b'ing (lim'-), 162.

Lim'bo (86) [pl. Limb'-

bos (-böz), 192.]

Lim'bus, 169.

Lime, 103.

Limed, 165.

Lim'ing 183.

Lime'kiln (-kit), 162, 206.

Lime'stone.

Lim'it, 66, 170.

Lim'it-a-ble, 164, 169.

Lim'it-a-ry, 72.

Lim-it-a'tion.

Lim'it-ed.

Lim'it-ing.

Limn (lim) (162), *v.* to draw or paint. [See Limb, 160.]

Lim'ner.

Lim'ning.

Limp, 16.

Limped (limpt'), 165.

Lim'pet, 76.

Lim'pid.

Lim-pid'i-ty, 108, 169.

Limp'ing.

Lim'y, 169, 183.

Lin'a-ment (169), n. lint;

a tent for a wound.

[See Lineament, and

Liniment, 148.]

Linch, 16, 44.

Linch'pin.

Lin'den, 149.

Line, 25.

Lin'e-age, 169.

Lin'e-al, 72.

Lin'e-al-ly, 170.

Lin'e-a-ment (169), n. a

ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ë, l, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

- feature. [See Linament, and Liniment, 148.]
- Lin'e-ar, 74, 169.
- Lined, 183.
- Lin'en, 66, 170.
- Lin'er.
- Ling, 16, 54.
- Lin'ger (*ling'gur*), 54.
- Lin'gered (*ling'gur'd*).
- Lin'ger-ing (*ling'gur-*).
- Liu'go (*ling'go*), 86.
- Lin-gua-dent'al (*ling-gwa-*), 34.
- Liu'gual (*ling'gual*), 72.
- Lin'gui-form (*ling-gwi-*), 169.
- Lin'guist (*lin'gwist*).
- Lin'guist'ic (*ling-gwist'ik*), 109.
- Lin'guist'ic-al (*ling-gwist'ik-al*), 108.
- Li-nig'er-ous (*-nij'*).
- Lin'i-ment (169), *n.* a semi-fluid ointment. [See Liniment, and Lineament, 148.]
- Lin'ing.
- Link (*lingk*, 54), *n.* & *v.* [pl. of *n.* Links. — See Lynx, 160.]
- Linked (*lingkt*).
- Link'ing.
- Lin-næ'an (13, 72) [*not* lin'e-an, 153] [Lin-ne-an, 203.]
- Lin'net, 66, 170.
- Lin'seed.
- Lin'sey-wool'sey (*lin-zy-wool'zy*) [so Sm.; *lin'sy-wool'sy*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Lin'stock [Lint-stock, 203.]
- Lint, 16.
- Lin'tel, 76.
- Li'on, 25, 86.
- Li'on-ess.
- Li'on-ize, 202.
- Li'on-ized, 183.
- Li'on-iz-ing.
- Lip, 16, 30.
- Lip'o-gram, or Lip'o-gram [lip'o-gram, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *li'po-gram*, Sm. 155.]
- Lip'o-gram-mat'ic, or Li-po-gram-mat'ic.
- Lip'o-gram-ma-tist, or Li-po-gram-ma-tist.
- Li-poth'y-my (151, 171) [so Wk. Sm. Gd.; *li-poth'i-my*, Wr. 155.]
- Lipped (*lipt*), 176.
- Lip/pi-tude, 127, 170.
- Liq'ua-ble (*lik'wa-bl*), 164.
- Li-qua'tion.
- Liq-ue-fa'cient (*lik-we-fa'shent*), 112.
- Liq-ue-fac'tion (-we-).
- Liq-ue-fi'a-ble (-we-), 164, 169, 171.
- Liq'ue-fied (-we-).
- Liq'ue-fy (-we-), 34, 169.
- Liq'ue-fy-ing.
- Li-ques'cen-cy, 151, 171.
- Li-ques'cent, 34, 39, 52.
- Li-queur' (Fr.) (*li-kur'*) [so Sm.; *li-kur'*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Liq'uid (*lik'uid*), 171.
- Liq'uid-ate (-uid-).
- Liq'uid-at-ed (-uid-).
- Liq'uid-at-ing (-uid-).
- Liq'uid-a'tion (-uid-).
- Liq'uid-ät-or (-uid-), 109.
- Li-quad'ra-ty (-kwid-), 108, 169, 232.
- Liq'uid-ize (-uid-) 202.
- Liq'uid-ized (-uid-).
- Liq'uid-iz-ing (-uid-).
- Liq'uor (*lik'ur*) (171), *a* liquid substance. [See Licker, 160.]
- [Liquorice 203. — See Licorice.]
- Lis'bon (*liz'*), 86, 136.
- Lisp, 16.
- Lisped (*lispt*).
- Lisp'er, 77.
- Lisp'ing.
- List, 16.
- List'ed.
- List'el.
- List'en (*lis'n*), 149, 162.
- List'ened (*lis'nd*), 165.
- List'en-er (*lis'n-*).
- List'en-ing (*lis'n-*).
- List'ing.
- List'less.
- Lit, 16.
- Lit'a-ny, 66, 170.
- [Liter, 203. See Litre.]
- Lit'er-al, *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, letters; according to the exact words or their strict meaning. [See Littoral, 148.]
- Lit'er-al-ism (-izm), 136.
- Lit'er-al-ist, 171.
- Lit'er-al-ly, 170.
- Lit'er-a-ry, 72, 169.
- Lit'er-ate, *n.* & *a.* 73.
- Lit'er-a'ti (L.), *n. pl.*
- Lit'er-a'tim (L.).
- Lit'er-a-ture, 26, 90.
- Lith'arge.
- Lithe, 140.
- Lith'e-some (*lith'sum*) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *lith'sum*, Wk. 155.]
- Lith'i-a, 169.
- Lith'ic.
- Lith'i-um, 169.
- Lith'o-dome.
- Li-thod'o-mi, *n. pl.*
- Li-thod'o-möus.
- Lith'o-glyph, 171.
- Lith'o-graph, 127.
- Lith'o-graph'ed (-gräft), 171; Note C, p. 34.
- Li-thog'ra-pher.
- Lith'o-graph'ic, 109.
- Lith'o-graph'ic-al, 108.
- Lith'o-graph-ing.
- Li-thog'ra-phy, 108, 169.
- Lith-öld'al.
- Lith-o-log'ic (-loj'-).
- Lith-o-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
- Li-thol'o-gy, 108.
- Lith'o-man-ey.
- Lith-on-trip'tic [Lith-ontryptic, 203.]
- Lith-on-trip'tist [so Wr.; *lith'on-trip-tist*, Sm. 155.]
- Lith-on-trip'tor [so Wr.; *lith'on-trip-tor*, Sm. Gd. 155.]
- Li-thoph'a-goüs, 171.
- Lith'o-tint.
- Lith'o-tome.
- Li-thot'o-mist, 151.
- Li-thot'o-my, 108, 231.
- Lith'o-trip-sy, 169.
- Li-thot'ri-ty, or Lith'o-tri-ty [so Wr.; *li-thot'ri-ty*, Gd.; *lith'o-tri-ty*, Sm. 155.]
- Lith'o-type.
- Lit'i-gant, 72.
- Lit'i-gate, 73, 169.
- Lit'i-gät-ed.
- Lit'i-gät-ing.
- Lit-i-ga'tion, 112.
- Lit'i-gät-or, 169.
- Li-tig'ious (*li-tij'us*), 145.
- Lit'mus, 169.
- Li-to'tea (-tëz).
- Li-tram'e-ter, 108.
- Li'tre (*li'tur*, or *le'tur*) [*li'tur*, Sm.; *le'tur*, Wr. Gd. 155.] [Liter, preferred by Gd. See Note E, p. 70.]

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Lit'ter, 170.
 Lit'tered, 150.
 Lit'ter-ing.
 Lit'tle (*lit'tl*), 66, 162.
 Lit'to-ral (230), *a.* pertaining to, or growing on, the shore. [See *liferal*, 148.]
 Li-tur'gic.
 Li-tur'gic-al, 72.
 Lit'ur-gy.
 Live, *v.* 161, 163.
 Live, *a.* 161, 163.
 Lived (*livd*) (161), *v.* did live.
 Lived (*livd*) (161), *a.* having life.
 Live'll-hood, 186.
 Live'll-ness. [153.]
 Live'long [not liv'long], Live'ly, 93.
 Liv'er.
 Liv'er-led (*-ld*).
 Liv'er-wort (*-wurt*), 206.
 Liv'er-y, 105.
 Liv'er-y-man, 196.
 Lives (*livz*) (161, 193), *n. pl.* [See *Life*.]
 Lives (*livz*) (161), *v.* does live.
 Liv'id, 170.
 Liv'ing.
 Liv'raison (Fr.) (*liv-rä-zöng'*).
 Liv'vre (*liv'vur*, or *le'vur*), [so *Wr. Gd.*; *liv'vur*, *Wk. Sm.* 155.]
 Lix-iv'i-al, 232, *Exc.*
 Lix-iv'i-ate, *a. & v.* 73.
 Lix-iv'i-ät-ed.
 Lix-iv'i-ät-ing.
 Lix-iv-i-n'ation.
 Lix-iv'i-um, 169.
 Liz'ard, 72.
 Lla'ma (171) [*Lama*, 203.]
 Lo (24), *inf.* look; behold. [See *Low*, 100.]
 Lóach, 24, 44.
 Load (24), *n.* a burden: — *v.* to freight; to burden. [See *Lowed*, 160.] [*Lode* (in the sense of a *mineral vein*), 203.]
 Load'ed.
 Load'ing.
 Load'star [*Lodestar*, 203.]
 Load'stone [*Lodestone*, 203.]
 Loaf (24), *n.* [*pl.* *Lóaves* (*löz*, 166), 193.]
- Lóaf'er.
 Lóam, 24, 153, 156.
 "Vulgarij loom." Walker.
 Lóam'y, 160.
 Lóan (24), *v.* to lend. [See *Lone*, 160.]
 Lóaned (*lóned*), 165.
 Lóan'ing.
 Lóath, *a.* (24, 37) [*Loth*, 203.]
 Lóathe, *v.* 140, 163.
 Lóathed, 165.
 Lóath'ing.
 Lóath'some (*loth'sum*).
 Lóaves (*löz*) (193), *n. pl.* [See *Loaf*.]
 Ló'bate, 73.
 Ló'bät-ed.
 Lób'by, 66, 170.
 Lobe, 24, 163.
 Ló-be'll-a, 72, 78.
 Lób'lól-ly.
 Lób'scouse.
 Lób'ster, 18, 77.
 Lób'ule, 90.
 Ló'cal, 72.
 Ló-cále' (Fr.).
 Ló-cal-ism (*-izm*), 133.
 Ló-cal-i-ty, 108, 169.
 Ló-cal-i-zá'tion.
 Ló-cal-ize, 202.
 Ló-cal-ized, 183.
 Ló-cal-iz-ing.
 Ló'cate.
 Ló'cat-ed, 228, N.
 Ló'cat-ing, 183.
 Ló-ca'tion.
 Loch (18, 52), *n.* a lake. [See *Lock*, 160.] [*Lough*, 203.]
 Ló'cha'ber-áxe (*-kx'*), 156, 171.
 Lock (18, 52, 181), *n.* a fastening for a door, &c.: — *v.* to fasten close. [See *Loch and Lough*, 160.]
 Lock'age, 70.
 Locked (*lokt*), 165; *Note C*, p. 34.
 Lock'er, 77.
 Lock'et, 76.
 Lock'ing.
 Lock'ist.
 Lock'jaw, 206.
 Lock'smith.
 Lock'up, 206, *Exc.* 4.
 Ló'co-fó'co, 24.
 Ló-co-mó'tion.
 Ló-co-mó'tive (84, 86) [so *Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.*;
- ló'co-mó'tive, *Sm.* 155.]
 Lóc'u-la-ment.
 Lóc'u-loüs.
 Lóc'ust.
 Lode [*Load*, 203.]
 [Lódestar, 203.— See *Loadstar*.]
 [Lódestone, 203.— See *Loadstone*.]
 Lodge, 45, 171.
 Lodged (*lodj*).
 Lodge'ment (185) [*Lodgment*, *Wb. Gd.* 203.]
 Lodg'er, 45.
 Lodg'ing.
 Loft, 18, N.
 Loft'i-ly, 186.
 Loft'i-ness.
 Loft'y.
 Log, 18, 53.
 Log'a-rithm, 133, 140.
 Log-a-rith'mic, 109.
 Log-a-rith'mic-al, 108.
 Log'-book, 206, *Exc.* 4.
 Logged (*logd*), 165, 176.
 Log'ger-head (*gur-*).
 Log'ging (*-ghing*), 138, 170, 176.
 Log'ic (*loj'*), 45, 200, 235.
 Log'ic-al (*-loj'*), 72, 108.
 Log'ic-al-ly (*loj'*).
 Ló-g'i'cian (*-jish'an*), 46, 234.
 Ló-gis'tic (*-jis'*).
 Ló-gis'tic-al (*-jis'*).
 Ló-gom'a-chist (*-kist*), 52
 Ló-gom'a-chy (*-ky*), 108.
 Log-o-met'ric.
 Log'o-type, 170.
 Log'wood, 206.
 Loin, 27, 156.
 Loit'er, 77, 104.
 Loit'ered, 150.
 Loit'er-er.
 Loit'er-ing. [153.]
 Löll, (18, 172) [not löl,
 Löll'ard, 72.
 Lóll'd (*lold*), 165.
 Lóll'i-pop, 170.
 Löll'ing.
 Lóm'bard (*lum'burd*, or
lom'burd) [*lum'burd*,
Sm.; *lom'burd*, *Wr. Gd.* 155.]
 Lóm-bard'ic (*lum-*, or
lom-).
 Ló'ment, 103.
 Lón'don-er (*lum'*), 22.
 Lone (24), *a.* solitary.
 [See *Loan*, 160.]
 Lone'll-ness, 186.

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ý, short; ä as in far, ê as in fast, ä as in

Lone'ly, 93. [171.
 Lone'some (-sum), 22.
 Long, 18, N.
 Longe (lun) [Lunge, 203.]
 Longed (longd), 165.
 Long'er (161), n. one who longs.
 Lon'ger (long'gur) (161), a. more long.
 Lon-ge'val (-je'-).
 Lon-gev'i-ty, 108.
 Lon-ge'voüs, 100.
 Long'-head-ed.
 Long'ing.
 Long'ish.
 Lou'gi-tude, 26, 169.
 Lon-gi-tud'in-al.
 Long'-lived, 206, Exc. 5.
 Loo, 19, 50.
 Loof [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; lüf, Wr. 155], n. the after part of a ship's bow. [Commonly written Luff, 203.]
 Loof (loof, or lüf) [loof, Sm.; luf, Wk.; lüf, or loof, Wr. 155], v. to bring nearer the wind, as the head of a ship. [Luff, 203.]
 Loo'k (20) [so Sm. Wb. Wb. Gd.; look, Wk. 155.] [See Note under Book.]
 Loo'ked (löökt), 166; Note C, p. 34.
 Loo'k'er.
 Loo'k'ing.
 Loo'k'ing-glass (131, 206, Exc. 4) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; look'-in-glass, Wk. 155.]
 Loo'k'-out, 206, Exc. 4.
 Loom, 19.
 Loomed, 165.
 Loom'ing.
 Loon, 19, 43.
 Loop, 19, 30.
 Looped (loopt).
 Loop'-hole, 206, Exc. 3.
 Loop'ing.
 Loose, a. & v.
 Loosed (loost), Note C, p. 34.
 Loos'en (loos'n), 167.
 Loos'ened (loos'nd), 165.
 Loos'e'ness, 185.
 Loos'e'strife, 66, N.; 216.
 Loos'ing.
 Lop, 18.
 Lopped (lopt), 176.

Lop'per.
 Lop'ping.
 Lo-qua'cious (-kwa'-shus), 46, 112, 171.
 Lo-qua'c'i-ty (-kwas'-), 160, 235.
 Lo'rate, 49, N.
 Lord (17, 135) [not law'-urd, 153.]
 Lord'ed.
 Lord'ing.
 Lord'li-ness, 186.
 Lord'ly, 93.
 Lore (49, 67), n. learning. [See Lower, 148.]
 Lorgnette (Fr.) (lorn-yet').
 Lör'i-cate, 108, 169.
 Lör'i-cat-ed.
 Lör-i-ca'tion.
 Lör'i-keet, 48, 171.
 Lör'i-ot.
 Lorn, 17.
 Lo'ry, 49, Note; 190.
 Lose (looz), 19, 136.
 Los'er (looz').
 Los'ing (looz').
 Loss, 18, N.; 174.
 Lost, 18.
 Lot, 18.
 Lote'-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 [Loth, 203. — See Loath.]
 Lo'tion.
 Lo'tos (86) [Lo'tus, 203.]
 Lot'ter-y, 160, 170.
 Lo'tus [Lo'tos, 203.]
 Loud, 28.
 Lough (lok) (52, 156), n. a lake. [See Lock, 160.] [Loch, 203.]
 Louis-d'or (Fr.) (loo-e-lounge, 28, 45. [dör').
 Lounded, 165.
 Loung'er (lounj').
 Loung'ing (lounj').
 Louse [pl. Lice, 195.]
 Lou'sy (-zy), 136, 169.
 Lout, 28.
 Lou'ver (loo'-), 19, 77.
 Lov'a-ble (luv'-), 164.
 Lov'age (luv'-), 70, 169.
 Love (luv), 22, 163.
 Love'-ap-ple (luv'-), 206, Exc. 2.

Love'let-ter (luv'-).
 Love'-lies-bleed'ing (luv'liz-), 221.
 Love'li-ness (luv').
 Love'lock (luv'-).
 Love'lorn (luv'-).
 Love'ly (luv'-), 93, 185.
 Lov'er (luv').
 Love'-sick (luv'-), 206, Exc. 5.
 Lov'ing (luv').
 Lov'ing-kind'ness (luv'-), 205.
 Löw (24), a. not high or elevated. [See Lo, 160.]
 Löw [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; lo, or low, Wk. 155], v. to bellow, as a cow.
 Löw'-bred, 206, Exc. 5.
 Löwed, v. did low. [See Load, 160.]
 Löw'er (161), v. to take or bring down. [See Lore, 148.]
 Lower (lour) (28, 161), v. to appear dark or gloomy.
 Löw'ered, 150, 161.
 Lowered (lourd), 150, 161.
 Löw'er-ing, 161.
 Lower'ing (lour'-), 161.
 Löw'er-most.
 Lower'y (lour'y), 169.
 Löw'ing.
 Löw'land, 216.
 Löw'li-ness, 186.
 Löw'ly.
 Löw'-spir'it-ed, 205.
 Lox-o-drom'ic, 100, 170.
 Loy'al [not law'y'al, 153.]
 Loy'al-ist.
 Loy'al-ly.
 Loy'al-ty.
 Loz'enge, 156.
 Lub'ber, 66, 170.
 Lü'bric, 26.
 Lü'bric-al.
 Lu'bri-cant, 72.
 Lu'bri-cate, 78, 169.
 Lu'bri-cat-ed.
 Lu'bri-cat-ing.
 Lu-bri-ca'tion, 112.
 Lu-bric'i-ty, 169, 235.
 Luce, 28, 127.
 Lu'cent, 76.
 Lu'cern (26), n. a sort of hunting dog; — a species of trefoll. [See Lusern, 160.]

fall; é as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Lu-cern'al.
 Lu'cid [*not* loo'sid, 127, 153.]
 Lu'ci-fer, 26, 78.
 Lu-cif'er-ous, 108, 160.
 Lu-ci'fic, 109.
 Lu'ci-form, 171.
 Luck, 22, 181.
 Luck'i-ly, 186.
 Luck'y, 93, 169.
 Lu'cra-tive, 72, 84.
 Lu'cre (-kur), 164; Note E, p. 70.
 Lu'cu-brate, 26, 89.
 Lū-cu-bra'tion, 112.
 Lu'cu-lent, 89, 156.
 Lu'di-croūs, 78, 171.
 Luff (22, 173) [L o o f, 203.] [C, p. 34.]
 Luffed (*luff*), 165; Note Luff'ing.
 Lug, 22.
 Lug'gage, 176.
 Lugged (*lugd*), 165.
 Lug'ger (-gur).
 Lug'ging (-ghing), 138.
 Lu-gu'bri-oūs, 169.
 Lūke'wärm, 26, 127.
 Lull, 22, 172.
 Lull'a-bÿ.
 Lulled (*luld*), 165.
 Lull'ing.
 Lu'ma-chel (-kel) [so Wb. Gd.; Poo'ma-kel, Sm. (See § 24); lu'ma-chel, Wr. 155.]
 Lu-ma-chel'la (-kel').
 Lum-bag'in-oūs (-dag').
 Lum-ba'go, 122.
 Lum'bar (70, 169), a. pertaining to the loins. [See Lumber, 160.]
 Lum'ber (70, 169), n. any thing useless and cumbersome;—sawed or split timber:—v. to heap in disorder. [See Lumbar, 160.]
 Lum'bered (-burd), 150.
 Lum'ber-er, 77.
 Lum'ber-ing.
 Lum'bric-al.
 Lu'min-a-ry, 26, 72, 169.
 Lu-min-if'er-ous, 108.
 Lu-min-os'i-ty, 108.
 Lu'min-oūs, 26, 100.
 Lump, 22, 64.
 Lump'd (*lumpt*).
 Lump'ing.
 Lump'ish, 80.
 Lump'suck-er.

Lump'y, 169.
 Lu'na (L.), 26.
 Lu'na-cy, 169.
 Lu'nar, 74, 127.
 Lu-na'ri-an, 49, N.
 Lu'nate.
 Lu'nāt-ed.
 Lu'na-tic, 26, 109.
 Lu-na'tion, 89.
 Lunch, 22, 44.
 Lunched (*luncht*).
 Lunch'eon (*lunch'un*) (171) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; lun'shun, Wk. 155.]
 Lunch'ing.
 Lune, 127.
 Lu-nette' (Fr.), 154.
 Lung, 22, 54.
 [Lunge, 203.—See Longe.]
 Lung'wort (-wurt).
 Lu'ni-form, 108, 169.
 Lu-ni-so'lar, 122.
 Lu'nu-lar, 108.
 Lu'nu-late, 108.
 Lu'nu-lāt-ed.
 Lu-per'cal [so Sm. Wr.; lu'per-kal, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 ♀ Shakespeare accents the first syllable (*lu'per-cal*).
 Lu'pine, 26, 82, 152.
 Lurch, 21, 44.
 Lurched (*lurcht*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Lurch'er.
 Lurch'ing.
 Lure, 26, 49.
 Lured, 165.
 Lu'rid, 26, 49, N.
 Lūr'ing, 49, Note; 235.
 Lurk, 21.
 Lurked (*lurkt*).
 Lurk'er, 228.
 Lurk'ing.
 Lurk'ing-place, 206, Exc. 4.
 Lus'cious (*lush'us*), 171.
 Lu'sern (26), n. the lynx. [See Lucern, 160.]
 Lu'si-ad (-zi-) [so Wb. Gd.; lu'si-ad, Wr. 155.]
 Lust, 22.
 Lust'ed.
 Lust'ful (-foot).
 Lust'li-ly, 186.
 Lust'i-ness.
 Lust'ing.

Lus'tral, 230.
 Lus-tra'tion, 112.
 Lust're (169) [L u s - t e r, Wb. Gd. 203.—See Note E; p. 70.]
 Lus'tring [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *lus'tring*, or *lat'string*, Wr. 155], n. a lustrous silk. [Lute string, 203.—See Note under Lute string.]
 Lus'troūs, 100.
 Lus'trum (L.) [pl. *Lus'tra*, 198.]
 Lust'y, 169.
 Lu'sus Na-tu'ræ (L.).
 Lu'tan-ist.
 Lu-ta'ri-oūs, 49, N.
 Lu-ta'tion.
 Lute, 26, 163.
 Lūt'ed, 183.
 Lu'te-oūs, 169.
 Lute'string, n. the string of a lute.
 ♀ "By misapprehension of its etymology, the word *lusting* is also often spelled thus [*lutestring*]: but however presenting this form to the eye, it has long since regained its true character to the ear [*lus'tring*]." Smart.
 Lu'ther-an, 26, 72.
 Lu'ther-an-ism (-izm), 127, 133.
 Lu'thern, 26.
 Lūt'ing, 183.
 Lu'toee.
 Lux'ate.
 Lux'at-ed.
 Lux'at-ing.
 Lux-a'tion, 232, Exc.
 Lux-u'ri-ance (*lugz-*), 40, Note; 49, N.; 137.
 Lux-u'ri-an-cy (*lugz-*).
 Lux-u'ri-ant (*lugz-u'ri-ant*) (40, 49, N.) [so Wr.; *lug-zu'ri-ant*, Wk. Sm.; *luks-u'ri-ant*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Lux-u'ri-ate (*lugz-*), 49, N.
 Lux-u'ri-āt-ed (*lugz-*).
 Lux-u'ri-āt-ing (*lugz-*).
 Lux-u'ri-oūs (*lugz-*) (137, 232, Exc.) [so Wr.; *lug-zu'ri-us* (49, N.); Wk. Sm.; *luks-u'ri-us*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Lux-u-ry (89) [so Wb. Gd.; *luk'shu-ry*, Wk.

- Wb. ; *luka's-u-ry*, coll. *luk'sh'oo-ry* (See §26), Sm. 155.]
- Lý-can'thro-py (105) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd. ; *lí-kan'thro-py*, Wr. 155.]
- Lý-ce'um (111, 125) [L. pl. *Lý-ce'a*; Eng. pl. *Ly-ce'ums* (-umz), 198] [not lí'se-um, 153.]
- Lyd'i-an, 171.
- Lýe (25), *n.* water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood. [See *Lie*, 160.] [Ley, 203.]
- Lý'ing, 184.
- Lymph (*límf*), 16
- Lym-phat'ic, 109.
- Lynch, 16, 44, Note 2.
- Lynched (*líncht*), 166; Note C, p. 34.
- Lynch'ing.
- Lynx (*línks*) (16, 54), *n.* a quadruped of the cat kind. [See *Link*, 160.]
- Lynx'eyed (*línks'id*), 206, Exc. 5.
- Lý'ra, 49, N.
- Lý'rate.
- Lý'rat-ed.
- Lyre (25, 49) [See *Liar*, and *Lier*, 148.]
- Lýr'ic.
- Lýr'ic-al, 108.
- Lýr'i-cism (-*sizm*), 133.
- Lý'rist, 49, N.
- Lý-te'ri-an, 49, N.
- M**
- Mab, 10, 31, 32.
- Mac-ad-am-i-za'tion.
- Mac-ad'am-ize, 202.
- Mac-ad'am-ized, 183.
- Mac-ad'am-iz-ing.
- Mac-a-ro'ni, 170.
- Mac-a-ron'ic.
- Mac-a-roon', 122.
- Mac-caw', 121.
- Mac'co-boy, 105.
- Mace, 23.
- Mac'e-do'ni-an.
- Mac'er-ate, 171, 233, Exc.
- Mac'er-ät-ed, 183.
- Mac'er-ät-ing.
- Mac'er-a'tion, 112.
- Mach-i-a-vel'ian (*mak-i-a-vel'yan*) [so Wr.
- Wb. Gd. ; *mak-i-a-vel'ian*, Sm. 155.]
- Mach'i-a-vel-ism (*mak-i-a-vel-izm*), 133, 136.
- Ma-chic'o-lit-ed.
- Mach-i-co-la'tion (*mach-*, or *mash-*) (*mach-i-ko-la'shun*, Wr. Gd. ; *mash-i-kö-la'shun*, Sm. 155.)
- Mach'in-al (*mak'-*), or Ma-chin'al (*ma-shén'-*) [so Wr. ; *mak'in-al*, Wk. Wb. Gd. ; *ma-shé'nal*, Sm. 155.]
- Mach'in-ate (*mak'-*).
- Mach'in-ät-ed (*mak'-*).
- Mach'in-ät-ing (*mak'-*).
- Mach-in-a'tion (*mak'-*).
- Ma-chine' (-*shén'*), 114.
- Ma-chin'er-y (-*shén'-*).
- Ma-chin'ist (-*shén'-*).
- Mack'er-el, Note D, p. 37.
- Mack'in-tosh, 171.
- Mack'ic (*mak'ic*), *n.* a blur in printing. [See *Macle*, 160.]
- Mack'ic (*mak'ic*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd. ; *ma'kl*, Wr. 155], *n.* a tessellated appearance in crystals. [See *Mackie*, 166.]
- Ma'cro-cosm (-*koz*m) (133) [so Wk. Sm. Wr. ; *mak'ro-koz*m, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Ma-crom'e-ter, 108.
- Ma'cron.
- Mac-ro-phy'l'loüs, or Ma-croph'yl-loüs. — [See *Adenophyllous*.]
- Ma-crou'ran, or Ma-cru'ran (-*kroo'*), 203.
- Ma-crou'rous, or Ma-cru'rous (-*kroo'*), 203.
- Mac'u-la (L.) [pl. *Mac'u-læ* (-*le*), 198.]
- Mac'u-late, *v.* & *a.*
- Mac'u-lät-ed.
- Mac'u-lät-ing.
- Mac-u-la'tion.
- Mad, 10, 42.
- Mad'am, 72, 170.
- Ma-däme' (Fr.) [pl. *Mesdames* (*mä-däm'*), 198.]
- Mad'cap, 206.
- Mad'ded.
- Mad'den (*mad'n*), 149.
- Mad'dened (*mad'nd*), 105, 167.
- Mad'den-ing (*mad'n-*).
- Mad'der, 66, 170.
- Mad'ding, 176.
- Made, *v.* did make. [See *Maid*, 160.]
- Ma-dei'ra (*ma-de'ra*, or *ma-da'ra*, 60, N.) [*ma-de'ra*, Wr. ; *ma-dér'ra*, Sm. ; *ma-da'ra*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Mad-em-oi-selle' (*mad-mwä-zel'*) [so Sm. Gd. ; *mad-em-wä-zel'*, Wr. 155.]
- Mad'house, 216.
- Mad'män, 196.
- Ma-don'na, 60, 170.
- Mad'rè-pore, 105, 171.
- Mad'r'i-er, or Ma-driér' [so Wr. ; *mad'r'i-er*, Sm. ; *mad-rèr'*, Gd. 155.]
- Mad'r'i-gal, 72.
- Ma-es-tó'so (It.) (-*so*).
- Mag-a-zine' (-*zén'*), 122.
- Mag'da-len, 105.
- Mag-el-ian'ic (*maj'-*) [so Wr. Gd. ; *mag-el-ian'ic*, Sm. 155.]
- Mag'got, 170.
- Mag'got'y, 169, 176.
- Ma'gi (-*ji*), *n. pl.*
- Ma'gi-an, 78, 171.
- Mag'ic (*maj'ic*), 200, 235.
- Mag'ic-al (*maj'ic*), 228.
- Ma-gi'cian (-*ji-sh'an*).
- Ma-gilp' (-*ghilp'*), 121.
- Mag-is-te'ri-al (*maj-*), 49, N.
- Mag-is-tra-cy (*maj'-*).
- Mag'is-trate (*maj'-*).
- Mag'ma, 72.
- Mag'na Char'ta (L.), (*kar'*), 156.
- Mag-na-nim'i-ty, 169.
- Mag-nan'i-moüs.
- Mag'nate.
- Mag-ne'si-a (-*zh'i-a*) [so Wr. ; *mag-ne'si-a*, coll. *mag-ne'shi-a*, Sm. ; *mag-ne'zha*, Gd. 155.]
- Mag-ne'si-an (-*zh'i-an*).
- Mag'net, 76.
- Mag-net'ic, 109.
- Mag-net'ic-al, 108.
- Mag'net-ism (-*izm*), 136.
- Mag'net-ize, 202.
- Mag'net-ized, 165.
- Mag-net-iz-er.
- Mag'net-iz-ing.
- Mag'net-o-e-lec'tric, 224
- Mag'net-o-e-lec'tric'i-ty [so Sm. Wr. ; *mag-*

fall ; ä as in there ; öö as in foot ; ç as in facile ; gh as g in go ; th as in this.

- ne'to-e-leb-tris'i'ty*, Gd. 155.]
Mag-net-om'e-ter, 108.
Mag-net-o-mo'tor [*Magnetometer*, 203.]
Mag-nif'ic, 109.
Mag-nif'i-cal, 108.
Mag-nif'i-cence, 171.
Mag-nif'i-cent, 127.
Mag-ni-fied.
Mag-ni-fi-er, 186.
Mag-ni-fy, 94.
Mag-ni-fy-ing, 186.
Mag-nil'o-quence (*-kwens*).
Mag-nil'o-quent (*-kwent*).
Mag-ni-tude, 169.
Mag-no'li-a, 156.
Mag'pie.
Mag'uey (*magh'y*), Note D, p. 37; 169.
Mag'yar (*mad'yar*).
Ma-há-ba-rá'ta, or **Ma-hab-a-ra'ta** [*ma-hab-a-rá'ta*, Sm.; *má-ha-bá'ra-ta*, Wr. 155.]
Ma-hog'a-ny, 171.
Ma-hom'et-an [*Mahomedan*, *Mohammedan*, 203.]
Ma-hom'et-an-ism (*-izm*).
Maid, *n.* a virgin. [*See Made*, 160.]
Máid'en (*máid'n*), 149.
Máid'en-hóod (*máid'n*).
Máid-ma'ri-an [so Wr. Gd.; *máid-mér'yan*, Wk.; *máid-mér'i-an*, Sm. 155.]
Máil, *n.* defensive armor;—postal conveyance:—*v.* to send by post. [*See Male*, 160.]
Máil'a-ble, 164, 169.
Máiled, 165.
Máil'ing.
Máim, 23, 32.
Máimed, 165.
Máim'ing.
Máin, *a.* principal, chief:—*n.* the ocean, the continent. [*See Mane*, 160.]
Máin'mást, 206, 216.
Máin'prise (*-priz*) [*Mainprize*, 203.]
Máin'sáil.
Main-táin' (*men-tán'*) [so Wk. Wb. Gd.; *man-tán'*, or *mán-tán'*, Wr.; *mán-tán'*, Sm. 155.]
Main-táin'a-ble (*men-*), 169.
Main-táinéd' (*men-*), 165.
Main-táin'er (*men-*), *n.* one who maintains or supports. [*See Maintainer*, 160.]
Main-táin'ing (*men-*).
Main-táin'or (*men-*), *n.* one who maintains a suit between others by furnishing money. [*Law term.*—*See Maintainer*, 160.]
Main'ten-ance (169, 171) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *men'ten-ans*, Wk. 155.]
Máize (23, 40), *n.* Indian corn. [*See Maze*, 160.]
Ma-je's'tic, 109.
Ma-je's'tic-al, 228.
Ma-je's'tic-al-ly.
Ma'jes-ty, 105.
Ma'jor, 88, 169.
Ma'jor-do'mo.
Ma'jor-gen'er-al, 205.
Ma-jor'i-ty, 169.
Ma-jus'cule.
Make, 23, 52.
Mák'er.
Make'-shift, 206, Exc. 4.
Make'-weight (*-wát*).
Mák'ing, 141.
Mal'a-chite (*-kit*), 52.
Mal-a-col'o-gy, 108.
Mal-a-cop-te-ryg'i-óüs (*-rij'i-us*), 116, 171.
Mal-a-cos'tra-can.
Mal-a-cos'tra-coüs. [*Maladministration*, 203. *See Maladministration*.]
Mal-a-droit', 122.
Mal'a-dy, 105.
Mal'a-ga, 72.
Mal'an-ders (*-durz*).
Mal'a-pert, 21, N.
Mal-ap-ro-pos' (*Fr.*) (*-po'*).
Mal'ar.
Ma-la'ri-a (49, N.) [so Wb. Gd.; *mal-a'ri-a*, Wr.; *mal-á're-a*, Sm. 155.]
Ma-la'ri-óüs, 100.
Ma'late.
Ma-lá'y' (121, 156), *n.* a native or an inhabitant of Malacca. [*See Méléé*, 160.]
Ma-lá'y'an.
Mal-con-form-a-tion, 203.—*See Maleconformation*.
Mal-content.—*See Malecontent*.
Mále, *a.* of the sex that begets young:—*n.* a he-animal. [*See Mail*, 160.]
Mále, *a.* prefix signifying *ill*.
 As a prefix, *male* is pronounced *máil* by Smart, Worcester, and most other orthoepists, but by Walker *mái*; and the *e*, which is sunk in the pronunciation, is often omitted in the orthography. Worcester remarks: "There are words in which *male* has the same origin and meaning [ill]; but the letters are not so separable as to have the character of a prefix; as, *malefactor*."
Mále-ad-min-is-trá-tion [*Maladministration*, 203.]
Mále-con-form-a'tion [*Malconformation*, 203.]
Mále-con-tent' [*Malecontent*, 203.]
Mal-e-dic'tion, 144.
Mal-e-fac'tor, or **Mal'e-fac'tor** (88, 116) [*malefactor*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mal'e-fak-tur*, Sm. 155.]
Mále-fa'sance (*mal-fe'zans*) [so Wr. Gd.; *mal-fa'zans*, Sm. 155.] [*Malfeasance*, 203.]
[Mal]eformation, 203.—*See Malformation*.
Mále-prac'tice (171) [*Malpractice*, 203.]
[Mal]e-treat, 203.—*See Maltreat*.
Ma-lev'o-lence, 169.
Ma-lev'o-lent.
[Mal]e-fa'sance, 203.—*See Malefeasance*.
Mal-form-a'tion [*Maleformation*, 203.]
Ma'lic, 200.
Mal'tee, 169, 170.
Ma-li'cious (*-lish'us*), 112, 169.
Ma-lign' (*-lín'*), *a.* & *v.* 103, 121, 162.
Ma-lig'nan-cy, 169.

Ma-lig'nant, 72.
 Ma-ligned' (-lind'), 162.
 Ma-lign'er (-lin').
 Ma-lign'ing (-lin').
 Ma-lig'ni-ty, 169.
 Ma-lin'ger (ma-ling'-gur) (54, 138) [so Gd. Sm.; ma-lin'jur, Wr. 155.]
 Ma-lin'gered (-ling'-gur'd), 165.
 Ma-lin'ger-er (-ling'-gur-).
 Ma-lin'ger-ing (-ling'-gur).
 Mal'i-son (-zn), 136, 149.
 Mál'kin (maw'kin), 162, 171.
 Máll [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; Sm.; mel, Wk. Sm. 155], n. a heavy wooden hammer or beetle. [M a u l, 203.]
 Máll [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; mel, Wk. Sm. 155], n. a public walk.
 Máll, v. to beat with a mall. [M a u l, 203. — See Máll.]
 Mal'lard, 72.
 Mal-le-a-bil'i-ty, 169.
 Mal'le-a-ble, 164, 229.
 Mal'le-ate, 170.
 Mal'le-át-ed, 183.
 Mal'le-át-ing.
 Mal-le-a'tion, 112.
 Málled, 165.
 Mal'le-o-lar.
 Mal'let, 66, 76, 170.
 Máll'ing.
 Mal'lów [pl. Mal'lóws (-lów), 159.]
 "Seldom used but in the plural form." — Worcester.
 Málm'sey (mám'zy), 162, 169.
 [Mal'p'ra'ctice, 203. — See Malepractice.]
 Mált, 17.
 Mált'ed.
 Mál-tese' (-tész') (121) [so Wr.; masol-tész', Gd. 155.]
 Mal'tha, 72.
 Mal-thu'sian (-zhan) (112, 127) [mal-thu'-shan, Wr.; mal-thu'-st-an, Gd. 155.]
 Mált'ing.
 Mal-treat' [M a l e - treat, 203.]

Mal-tréat'ed.
 Mal-tréat'ing.
 Mal-treat'ment.
 Mált'ster, 77.
 Mál'tum in se (L.).
 Mal-va'ceous (-shus).
 Mul-ver-sa'tion.
 Mam'e-lúke, 26.
 Mam-mä', 171.
 Mam'mal, 72, 170.
 Mam-ma'li-a, n. pl.
 Mam-ma'li-an.
 Mam-mal'o-gist, 45.
 Mam-mal'o-gy, 108.
 Mam'ma-ry, 72.
 Mam'mi-fer, 78.
 Mam-mif'er-ous, 108.
 Mam'mi-form, 108.
 Mam'mil-la-ry, 170.
 Mam'mil-lát-ed.
 Mam'mon, 66, 86, 170.
 Mam'mon-ist.
 Mam'moth, 86, 170.
 Man, n. & v. (10, 43) [pl. of n. men, 195.]
 Man'a-cle, 104, 164.
 Man'a-cled (-kld), 183.
 Man'a-cling.
 Man'age, 169, 170.
 Man'age-a-ble, 164, 183.
 Man'aged.
 Man'age-ment, 185.
 Man'a-ger.
 Man'a-ging.
 Man'a-kin, 169.
 Man-a-tee, 122.
 Manch-i-neel', 122, 171.
 Man-ci-pa'tion.
 Man'ci-ple, 164.
 Man-dá'mus (L.).
 Man-da-rin' (-rén'), 122.
 Man'da-ta-ry, 72.
 Man'date.
 Man'da-to-ry, 86.
 Man'di-ble, 164, 169.
 Man-dib'u-lar, 74, 108.
 Man-dib'u-late, 89.
 Man-dib'u-lát-ed.
 Man-di-bu'li-form, 108.
 Man'drake, 103.
 Man'drel (76), n. an instrument for holding the work in a turner's lathe. [See Mandrill, 148.]
 Man'drill, n. a large and powerful species of baboon. [See Mandrel, 148.]
 Mane (23), n. the long hair on the neck of certain animals. [See Main, 160.]

Ma-nege' (ma-názh') [so Wr.; mán-ázh', Sm.; ma-názh', or man'ej, Gd. 155.]
 Ma'nes (L.) (-néz), n. pl.
 Man'ful (-fúol), 178.
 Man'ful-ly (-fúol).
 [M a n e u v e r, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Manœuvre.]
 [M a n e u v e r e r, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Manœvrer.]
 [M a n e u v e r i n g, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Manœvring.]
 Man'ga-by (mang'-), 54.
 Man-ga-nese' (mang-ga-néz') (122) [so Sm. Wr.; mang-ga-néz', Gd. 155.]
 Man-ga-ne'sian (mang-ga-ne'zhi-an) [so Wr.; mang-ga-ne'-shan, Gd. 155.]
 Mänge, 23, 127.
 Man'gel-wur-zel (mang'gl-wur'zl).
 Mán'ger, 45.
 Mán'gi-ness, 186.
 Man'gle (mang'gl), 54, 164.
 Man'gled (mang'glá).
 Man'gler (mang'-).
 Man'gling (mang'-).
 Man'go (mang'-).
 M a n g o o s e, 203. — See Mongoose, 203.]
 Man'go-stan (mang'-), or Man'go-steen (mang'-).
 Man'grove (mang'-) [so Wr. Gd.; man'gröv, Sm. 155.]
 Mán'gy, 93, 156.
 [M a n h a d e n, 203. — See Menhaden.]
 Man'hóod.
 Ma'ni-a.
 Ma'ni-a à po'tu (L.).
 Ma'ni-ac, 108.
 Ma-ni'ac-al, 108.
 Man-i-che'an (-ke').
 Man'i-chee (-ke-) [so Sm. Gd.; man-i-ke', Wr. 155.]
 Man-i-chee'ism (-ke'-izm) [so Sm. Wr.; man'i-ke-izm, Gd. 155.]
 Man'l'-chord (-kord).
 Man'l'-fest.
 [M a n i f e s t a b l e,

fall; & as in there; Óo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

203. — See Manifestible.]
 Man-i-fest-a'tion.
 Man'i-fest-ed.
 Man'i-fest-i-ble (164) [Manifestable, 203.]
 Man'i-fest-ing.
 Man'i-fest-ly, 126.
 Man-i-fest'o, n. [pl. Man-i-fest'o'es (-ōz), 192.]
 Man'i-föld.
 Man'i-kin, 169, 170.
 Ma'ni-oc.
 Man'i-ple, 164.
 Ma-nip'u-lar, 106.
 Ma-nip'u-late.
 Ma-nip'u-lät-ed.
 Ma-nip'u-lät-ing.
 Ma-nip-u-la'tion.
 Ma'nis.
 Man'i-tou (-too).
 Man-kind' (52, 146) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *man-kind'*, Sm. (See § 26); *man-kynd'*, Wk. 155.]
 ☞ When used antithetically with respect to *woman-kind*, the accent is on the first syllable.
 [Manks, 203. — See Manx.]
 Man'like, 206, Exc. 5.
 Man'li-ness, 78, 186.
 Man'ly, 93.
 Man'-mid'wife [so Wr.; *man-mid'wif*, Sm. 155.]
 Man'-mil'li-ner.
 Man'na, 66, 72.
 Man'na-drop'ping, 205.
 Man'nsed, 165, 186.
 Mannod, 165, 176.
 Man'ner (70, 170), n. mode, method. [See Manor, 160.]
 Man'nered (-nurd).
 Man'ner-ism (-izm), 133.
 Man'ner-ist.
 Man'ner-li-ness.
 Man'ner-ly.
 Man'ning.
 Man'nish, 176.
 Ma-nœu'vre (-noo'vur) (169, 171) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *ma-na'vur*, Wb. Gd. 155] [Maneuver, preferred by Gd. 203.]
 Ma-nœu'vred (-noo'vurd) [Maneuvered, 203.]

Ma-nœu'vrer (-noo'-) [Maneuverer, 203.]
 Ma-nœu'vring (-noo'-) [Maneuvering, 203.]
 Man-of-wär', 221.
 Ma-nom'e-ter, 108.
 Man-o-met'ric-al.
 Man'or (66, 70, 170), n. a nobleman's estate in lands. [See *Man-ner*, 160.]
 Ma-no'ri-al, 49, N.
 Manse, Note D, p. 37.
 Man'sion, 112, 234.
 Man'slaugh-ter (-slaw-), 205.
 Man'sue-tude (-sue-), 169
 Man'tel (*man'til*) (149), n. the work in front of a chimney over the jambs of a fireplace.
 ☞ "This spelling is now prevalent instead of *mantle*, in order to distinguish between this word and *mantle*, a garment." *Goodrich*.
 Man'tel-et (*man'til-et*) [so Sm., *man'tel-et*, Wb. Gd.; *man-te-let'*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Man'ti-ger (-gur), or Man'ti-ger (-gur) [*man'ti-gur*, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *man'ti-gur*, Sm.; *man-ti'gur*, Wk. 155.]
 Man'tle (-tl), 164.
 ☞ When this word means *the work in front of a chimney, over the jambs of a fireplace*, it is now more commonly written *mantel*. — See Note under *Mantel*.
 Man'tled (-tld), 164, 165.
 Man'tling, 183.
 Man'tua (*man'tu*, or *man'tu-a*) [*man'tu*, Sm., *man'chu-a*, Wk.; *man'tu-a*, or *man'tu*, Wr. Gd. 155.]
 ☞ *Manteau* . . . is the original word, and suggests the usual pronunciation: the word has no relationship to the Italian city, and may therefore properly differ from it in sound." *Smart*.
 Man'tua-mäk-er (-tu-), 205.
 Man'u-al, 72, 89.
 Man-u-duc'tion, 112.

Man-u-fact'o-ry, 80.
 Man-u-fact'ure, n. & v. 89, 91.
 Man-u-fact'ured, 165.
 Man-u-fact'ur-er (-gur-), 91, 171, 183.
 Man-u-fact'ur-ing.
 Man-u-mis'sion (-mish-un), 112, 169.
 Man-u-mit' (122) [so Wk. Wr. Gd.; *man'u-mit*, Sm. 155.]
 Man-u-mit'ted, 176.
 Man-u-mit'ting.
 Man-u-mit'tor, 169.
 Ma-nür'a-ble, 49, N.; 169.
 Ma-nüre', 103, 121.
 Ma-nured', 165.
 Ma-nür'er, 183.
 Ma nür'ing.
 Man-u-script, 89.
 Manx (*mangks*), 52, 54. [Manks, 203.]
 Man'y (*men'y*), 170, 171.
 ☞ "*Man'y* and *any*, as they were originally pronounced, have been shortened, by their frequent occurrence in discourse, into *meny* and *eny*." *Smart*.
 Map, 10, 30, 32.
 Ma'ple, 164.
 Mapped (*mapt*), 176.
 Map'ping.
 Mar, 11, 49, 135.
 Mär'a-bou (-boo), 105 [so Gd.; *mär-a-boo'*, Wr. 155.]
 Mär'a-bout (-boot) [so Gd.; *mär-a-boot'*, Wr. 155.]
 Mär-a-nä'tha (Heb.) (156) [so Sm. Gd.; *mär-a-nath'a*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Mar-as-chi'no (-ke'-).
 Ma-ras'mus (-raz'-), 136.
 Ma-räud', 17, 103.
 Ma-räud'ed.
 Ma-räud'er [so Sm. Wr. Gd.; *ma-ro'dur*, Wk. 155.]
 Ma-räud'ing.
 Mar-a-ve'di', 154.
 Mar'ble, 135, 164.
 Mar'bled (-bid), 165.
 Mar'bler, 183.
 Mar'bling.
 Marc (11, 52, 181), n. refuse matter remaining after the pressure of fruit. [See *Mark*, and *Marque*, 160.]

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Mar'ca-si-te.
 Mar-ca's-cent, 122.
 March, 11, 44, 49, 135.
 Marched (*marcht*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 March'er.
 March'es (-*ez*), 76.
 March'ing.
 Mar'chlou-ess (-*shun*), 141, 156.
 March'pane.
 Mar'cid, 80.
 Mar-cid'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Mare (*mër*) (14), *n.* the female of the horse. [See Mayor, 160.]
 Märeschal (*mar'shal*) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mä'resh-al*, by contraction *mar'shal*, Sm.] [Marshall (the common orthography), 203.]
 Mar-ga-rate.
 Mar-gär'ic.
 Mar-ga-rine (152) [Mar-gä-rin, 203.]
 Marge, 11, 45, 49.
 Mar-gin, 11, 45.
 Mar-gin-al, 72, 106
 Mar-gin-ate.
 Mar-gin-ät-ed.
 Mar'grave, 103.
 Mar-gräv'i-ate, 123.
 Mar'gra-vine (-*vën*), 183.
 Mär'i-göld, 48, 105.
 Ma-rine' (-*rën*'), 121.
 Mär'l-ner, 105.
 Ma-ri-ol'a-try.
 Mär'ish [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *mür'ish*, Wk.; *mër'ish*, Wr. 155.]
 Mär'i-tal [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ma-ri'tal*, Sm. 155.]
 Mär'i-time [not *mär-a-tim*, 127, 153.]
 Mar'jo-ram, 72, 105.
 Mark (11, 135), *n.* a trace or impression:—*v.* to trace or impress. [See Marc, and Marque, 160.]
 Marked (*markt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Mark'er, 228.
 Mar'ket, 11, 76.
 Mar'ket-a-ble, 106, 169.
 Mar'ket-däy', 205.
 Mar'ket-ed.
 Mar'ket-ing.
 Mar'ket-man.
 Mar'ket-place.

Mar'ket-wom'an (-*wööm'*-), 205.
 Mark'ing.
 Marks'man, 214.
 Marl, 11, 135.
 Marled (*marld*), 165.
 Mar'line, 82, 152.
 Marl'ing.
 Marl'y, 93, 169.
 Mar'ma-lade, 105.
 Mar-mo-ra'ceöüs (-*shus*), 112.
 Mar-mo're-an, 49, N.; 110
 Mar-mo-set' (-*zet'*) (122) [so Wk. Wr.; *mar'-mo-zet*. Sm.; *mar'-mo-set*, Gd. 155.]
 Mar'mot, or Mar-mot' [so Wr.; *mar'mot*, Wb. Gd.; *mar-mot*, Sm.; *mar'moot*, Wk. 155.]
 [Marone, 203. — See Marroon.]
 Mär'on-ite.
 Ma-roon' (121), *n.* a free negro living on the mountains in the West Indies. [See Marroon, 148.]
 Mar'plot, 205.
 Marque (*mark*), *n.* permission to pass the frontier of a country in order to make reprisals. [See Marc, and Mark, 160.]
 Mar-quee' (-*ke'*'), 114.
 Mar'quess (-*kves*) (171) [Marqu'is, 203.]
 "Till of late, *marquis* was the usual form... but this is now in a great degree discontinued, or used only with reference to the foreign title." *Smart*.
 Mar'quet-ry (-*ket*-).
 Mar'quis [Marquess, 203.]
 Mar'quis-ate (-*kwis*-) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *mar'kwis-at*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Marred (*marrd*), 165.
 Mär'riage (-*rj*'), 70, 169.
 Mär'riage-a-ble (-*rj*-), 183.
 Mär'ried, 99.
 Mär'ri-er, 186.
 Mär-roon' (121), *n.* a very deep red color with a brownish cast. [See Maroon, 148.]

"It is generally though wrongly spelled *maroon* or *marone*." *Smart*
 Mär'röw, 48, 101.
 Mär'röw-bone.
 Mär'röw-fät.
 Mär'röw-y, 93.
 Mär'ry, 48, 93, 104.
 Mär'ry-ing, 186.
 Mars (*marz*), 11, 40.
 Marsh, 11, 40, 64.
 Mar'shal (230), *n.* a civil or a military officer of high rank. [See Martial, 160.] [Mar-eshal, 203.]
 Mar'shalled (165) [Mar-shaled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Mar'shal'ler (177) [Mar-shaler, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Mar'shal-ling (177) [Marshaling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Mär'shal-säa.
 Marsh'-mal'löw, 205.
 Marsh'-mär'i-göld.
 Marsh'y, 169.
 Mar-su'pi-al, 127.
 Mar-su'pi-um, 169.
 Mart, 11, 41, 49.
 Mar-tel'lo, 86, 170.
 Mar'tën (149), *n.* a large kind of weasel:—a kind of swallow.
 "In the last sense, the more usual orthography is Martin.
 Mar'tial (-*shal*), *a.* pertaining to war or battle. [See Marshal, 160.]
 Mar'tin (149), *n.* a sort of swallow that builds in the eaves of houses. [See Marten, 148.]
 [Marten, 203. — See Note under Marten.]
 Mar'tin-et (122) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *mar-ti-net*, Wr.; *mar-tin-et*, in the sense of a rigid disciplinarian—*mar'tin-et*, in the sense of a martin, Wk. 155.]
 Mar'tin-gale (105) [Martingal, 203.]
 Mar'tin-mas, 72, 180.
 Mart'let, 230.
 Mar'tyr, 95, 169.

fall; *ä* as *in* there; *ö* as *in* foot; *ä* as *in* facile; *gh* as *in* go; *th* as *in* this.

- Mar'tyr-dom** (-dum'
169).
Mar'tyred, 150, 165.
Mar'tyr-ing, 170.
Mar'tyr-o-log'ic (-loj'-).
Mar'tyr-o-log'ic-al
 (-loj'-).
Mar'tyr-ol'o-gist.
Mar'tyr-ol'o-gy.
Mar'vel, 149.
Mar-velled [Mar-
 veled, Wb. Gd. 203.
 — See 177, and Note
 E, p. 70.]
Mar'vel-ling [Marvel-
 ling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Mar'vel-loŭa (109, 177)
 [Marvelous, Wb.
 Gd. 203.]
Mas'cle (mas'kl) [so
 Sm. Wr.; mas'kl, or
 mas'l, Gd. 155.]
Mas'cu-line, 89, 152.
Mash, 10, 46.
Mashed (mash), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
Mash'ing.
Mash'y, 93, 169.
Mask, 12, 131.
Masked (mask), 165.
Mask'er, 77.
Mask'ing.
Mas'lin (mas'lin)
 [Mastlin, Meslin,
 Mislin, 203.]
Mas'son (mas'sn), 149.
Ma-son'ic, 109, 123.
Ma-son-ry (-sn-), 106.
Mas'o-rah [Masora,
 Massora, 203.]
Mas-o-ret'ic.
Mas-o-ret'ic-al.
Mas'o-rite, 152.
[Mas'que, 203. — See
 Mask.]
Mas-quer-ade' (-kur-),
 122.
Mas-quer-ād'ed (-kur-).
Mas-quer-ād'er (-kur-).
Mas-quer-ād'ing (-kur-).
Mäss, 12, 174.
Mäs'sa-cre (-kur-), 171;
 Note E, p. 70.
Mäs'sa-cred (-kurd), 171.
Mäs'sa-crer (-krur).
Mäs'sa-cr'ing.
Mass'-book, 206, Exc. 4.
Mas'si-cot.
Mas'si-ness, 186.
Mas'sive, 84.
Mäss'-meet-ing.
Mäss'y, 66, 169.
Mäst, 12, 131.
- Mäst'ed**.
Mäs'ter (12) [See Mis-
 ter.]
Mäs'ter-bu'ild'er, 205.
Mäs'ter-ing.
Mäs'ter-ly.
Mäs'ter-pl'ce.
Mäs'ter-ship.
Mäs'ter-stroke.
Mäs'ter-work'man
 (-wurk'-), 205.
Mäs'ter-y, 93, 169.
Mäst'-head, 206, Exc. 3.
Mas'tic [Mastich,
 203.]
Mas'ti-ca-ble, 164.
Mas'ti-cate, 73, 169.
Mas'ti-cät-ed, 183.
Mas'ti-cät-ing.
Mas-ti-cät'ion, 112, 169.
Mas'ti-cät-o-ry, 86.
Mäs'tiff, 103.
- ⚠ "The plural is reg-
 ular: Johnson gives *mas-
 tiffs*, which is out of use."
Smart.
- [Mastlin** (mas'lin)
 [so Sm. Wr.; mes'-
 lin, Wk.; mäst'lin,
 Wb. Gd. 155]. — See
 Maslin, 203.]
Mas'to-don (105) [so
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; mast-
 o'don, Sm. 155.]
Mas'toid.
Mat, 10, 41.
Mat'a-co, 156, 170.
Mat'a-dö-re [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; mat-a-dör',
 Wk. Wr. 155.]
Match, 10, 44.
Match-a-ble, 164, 169.
Matched (match), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
Match'er, 77.
Match'ing.
Match/lock, 206.
Mate (23, 161), *n.* a com-
 panion; — a subordi-
 nate officer of a ship:
 — *v.* to match.
Ma'te (Sp.) (mä'tä)
 (161) [mä'te, Wr.;
 ma-tä', Gd. 155], *n.*
 Paraguay tea, — being
 the dried leaf of the
 Brazilian holly.
Mät'ed, 183.
Ma-te-ri-al, 49, N.; 72.
Ma-te-ri-al-ism (-izm).
Ma-te-ri-al-ist, 106.
Ma-te-ri-al-ist'ic.
Ma-te-ri-al-ist'ic-al.
- Ma-te-ri-al'i-ty**, 169.
Ma-te-ri-al-ize, 202.
Ma-te-ri-al-ized, 183.
Ma-te-ri-al-iz-ing.
Ma-te-ri-al-ly, 170.
Ma'te-ri-a med'i-ca (L.).
Matériel (Fr.) (*ma-tä-
 re-él*).
Ma-ter'nal, 21, N.; 72.
Ma-ter'nal-ly, 170.
Ma-ter'ni-ty, 169.
Math-e-mat'ic, 109.
Math-e-mat'ic-al, 106.
Math-e-mat'ic-al-ly.
Math-e-mat'ics, 109.
Ma-th'e'sis, 122.
Mat'ın, 149, 170.
Mät'ing, 183.
Mat'ıns (-ınz), *n. pl.*
Mat'rass, *n.* a chemical
 vessel used in subli-
 mations. [See Mat-
 tress, 148.]
[Matress, 203. — See
 Mattress.]
Ma'trice (-tris) (161,
 169), *n.* the cavity in
 which any thing is
 formed; the womb;
 matrix.
Mat'rice (-ris) (161, 169),
n. a mould, — particu-
 larly for type, or for
 coin; — in dyeing, the
 five simple colors,
 black, white, blue,
 red, and yellow.
Mat'ri-ci-dal (106) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; mat-
 ri-s'dal, Wr. 155.]
Mat'ri-cide, 170, 230.
Ma-tric'u-late, 89.
Ma-tric'u-lät-ed, 183.
Ma-tric'u-lät-ing.
Ma-tric'u-lät'ion, 112.
Ma-tri-mo-ni-al, 72.
Mat-ri-mo-ni-al-ly.
Mat'ri-mo-ny, 86, 126.
Ma'trix (L.).
Ma'tron (86) [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; mat'ron,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
Mat'rou-age, 70.
Mat'ron-al (72) [so Sm.;
 mat'ron-al, or mat-
 tron-al, Wr.; mat-
 rin-al, or ma-tro'nal,
 Wk.; mat'ron-al,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
Mat'ron-ize, 202.
Mat'ron-ized, 183.
Mat'ron-iz-ing.
Mat'ron-ly [so Wk. Sm.

- Wr.; *mat'ron-ly*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ma-tross⁶, 121.
 Mat'ted, 176.
 Mat'ter, 66, 170.
 Mat'ter-of-fact, a. 220.
 Mat'ting.
 Mat'tock, 171.
 Mat'tress (170) [not matras⁵, 153], n. a quilted bed, stuffed with hair, moss, husks, wool, or other soft material, instead of feathers. [See Matrass, 148.] [Matress, 203.]
 Mat'u-rate.
 Mat'u-rat-ed, 183.
 Mat'u-rat-ing.
 Mat'u-rat-ion, 112.
 Mat'u-ra-tive (84) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mat'u-ra-tiv*, Wk. 155.]
 Ma-ture⁶, 26, 127.
 Ma-tured⁶, 165.
 Ma-ture'ly, 185.
 Mat-u-res'cent, 171.
 Ma-tür'ing, 183.
 Ma-tu'ri-ty, 49, N.; 169.
 Mat'u-ti-nal [not matu'ti-nal, 153.]
 Mäud'lin, 17, 171.
 Mäu'gre (-gur) (164) [Mauger, preferred by Gd. — See Note E, p. 70.]
 [Maugin, 203. — See Malkin.]
 Mäul (17) [Mall, 203.]
 37 As a noun, meaning a heavy wooden hammer or beetle, this word is commonly written *mall*: as a verb, in the literal sense, to strike with a mall, it follows the spelling of the noun; in the derivative sense, to beat and bruise in a coarse manner, it is oftener spelled *maul*.
 Mäuled, 165.
 Mäul'ing.
 Mäul'stick, 206.
 Mäund (12) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *mänd*, or *maund*, Gd. 155.]
 Mäun'dy-Thurs'day (-thurs'-).
 Mäu-so-le'an, 110.
 Mäu-so-le'um, n. (111, 150) [L. pl. *Mäu-so-le'a*; Eng. pl. *Mäu-so-le'ums* (-umz), 198.]
 Ma'vis, 156.
 Maw, 17, 32.
 Mawk'ish.
 Maw'-worm (-wurm), 206. Exc. 1.
 Max'il-lar [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *mag-zil'lar*, Wk.; *max'il-lar*, or *maz'il-lar*, Wr. 155.]
 Max'il-la-ry, 72.
 Max-il'li-form, 108.
 Max'im, 10, 80.
 Max'i-mum (L.) [pl. *Max'i-ma*, 198.]
 Mäy, 23, 32.
 Mäy'be, 206.
 Mäy'day.
 Mäy'flower (-flour).
 Mäy'hap [so Gd.; *mähap*, Wr. 155.]
 Mäy'hem, (*ma'hem*, or *mäm*) [so Wr.; *ma'hem*, Wb. Gd.; *mäm*, Sm. 155.] [Law term. — See Maim.]
 Mäy'ing.
 Mäy'or, or May'or (*mër*) (23, 67) [*ma'ur*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mër*, Sm. 155], n. the chief magistrate of a city. [See Marc, 160.]
 Mäy'or-al-ty.
 Mäy'or-eas.
 Mäy'pole, 206.
 Maz'ard, 72, 170.
 Maz-a-rine' (-rën'), 122.
 Maze (23, 40), n. a labyrinth. [See Maize, 160.]
 Ma-zol'o-gy, 108.
 Mäz'y, 169.
 Me, 13, 32.
 Mead, n. a kind of beverage, — a meadow. [See Meed, 160.]
 Mead'ow, 101.
 Mead'ow-y, 93.
 Mea'gre (-gur) [Meager, 203; Note E, p. 70.]
 37 "In Johnson's Dictionary, it is spelt *meager*; in the English Dictionaries which preceded that of Johnson, generally *meagre*; and in most of those published since, *meaper*." Worcester. "Meager, however justifiable and desirable, is quite disused." Smart.
 Mea'gre-ly (-gur-).
 Mea'gre-ness (-gur-).
 Meäl, 13, 50.
 Meäl'i-ness, 186.
 Meäl'time, 206.
 Meäl'y, 228.
 Meäl'y-mouthed, 165, 206, Exc. 5.
 Mean, a. wanting dignity or worth: — n. medium: — v. to intend; to signify. [See Mien, 100.]
 Me-an'der, 77, 122.
 Me-an'der-ed (-durd), 165.
 Me-an'der-ing.
 Mean'ing.
 Mean'ing-less.
 Mean'ing-ly, 93.
 Mean'ness, 66, N.
 Means (*mënz*), n. sing. & pl.
 Meant.
 Meantime, 206.
 Mean'while.
 Mease (*mës*, or *mëz*) [*mës*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mëz*, Sm. 155.]
 Mea'sled (*mëz'led*).
 Mea'sles (*mëz'lez*), 171.
 Mea'sly (*mëz'ly*).
 Meas'ur-a-ble (*mez'hur-a-bl*), 47, 164.
 Meas'ur-a-bly (*mez'hur-*ur-).
 Meas'ure (*mez'hur*), 47, N., 91, 156.
 Meas'ured (*mez'hurd*), 165.
 Meas'ure-ment (*mez'hur-*ur-).
 Meas'ur-ing (*mez'hur-*ur-), 91.
 Meät, n. food, — particularly flesh used for food. [See Meet, and Mete, 160.]
 Me-chan'ic (-kan'-), 109.
 Me-chan'ic-al (-kan'-), 108.
 Me-chan'ic-al-ly (-kan'-).
 Mech-a-ni'cian (*mek-a-nish'an*), 112.
 Me-chan'ic-o-chem'ic-al (-kan'ik-o-kem'-), 224.
 Me-chan'ics (-kan'-).
 Mech'an-ism (*mek'an-izm*), 52, 133, 136.
 Mech'an-ist (*mek'-*).
 Mech-an-og'raph-ist (*mek-*).
 Mech-an-og'ra-phy (*mek-*), 168.
 Mech'lin (*mek'-*).
 Me-cho'a-can (-ko'-, or

fall; ð as in there; öb as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

-cho'-) [so Wr. ; me-ko'-u'-kan, Sm. ; me-cho'-a'-kan, or me-ko'-a'-kan, Gd. 155.]
 Me-co'ni-um, 109.
 Med'al (72) [See Med-dle, 148.]
 Me-dal'lic, 170.
 Me-dal'lion (me-dal'-yun), 51, 170.
 Med'al-list [Medalist, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Med'al-lur-gy [Med-alurgy, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Med'dle (104, 164, 170) [See Medal, 148.]
 Med'dled (med'id).
 Med'dler (70), n. one who meddles. [See Medlar, 160.]
 Med'dle-some (med'l-sum), 171.
 Med'dling, 66, 170.
 Me'di-a (L.), n. pl. [See Medium.]
 Me-di-æ'val (13, 72) [so Sm. Wb. Gd. ; med-i-e'val, Wr. 155.] [Medieval, 203.]
 Me'di-al, 78, 171.
 Me'di-an, 72.
 Me'di-ant, 72.
 Me-di-as'tine, 82, 152.
 Me-di-as'tinum.
 Me'di-ate, a. & v. 73.
 Me'di-ated, 183.
 Me'di-ate-ly, 185.
 Me'di-ät-ing.
 Me-di-a'tion, 112.
 Me-di-at-Y-za'tion, 116.
 Me'di-a-tize, 202.
 Me'di-a-tized.
 Me'di-a-tiz-ing.
 Me'di-ät-or, 126, 169.
 Me-di-a-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Me'di-ät-rix [so Sm. Wr. ; me-di-a'trix, Wk. Gd. 155.]
 Med'ic-a-ble, 126, 164.
 Med'ic-al, 108.
 Med'ic-al-ly, 170.
 Med'ic-a-ment, 169.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, Webster, and Goodrich, agree in pronouncing this word with the accent on the first syllable ; but Walker remarks : "My judgment much falls me if the true pronunciation ought not to be with the accent on

the second, as in *predicament*."

Med'i-cate, 109.
 Med'i-cat-ed.
 Med'i-cat-ing.
 Med-i-ca'tion.
 Med'i-ca-tive, 106.
 Med-i-ce'an, 110.
 Me-di'gin-al [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd. ; me-dis't-nal, or med-i-s'i'nal, Wk. 155.]

“In poetry it will sometimes be necessary to accent the penultimate.”
 Smart.

Med'i-cine (156) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. ; med-i-sin, coll. med'-sin, Sm. 155.]

“Vulgarly and improperly pronounced med'-sm.”
 Webster.

Med'i-co-le'gal, 224.
 [Medieval, 203. — See Medieval.]

Me'di-o-cral, 72.
 Me'di-o-cre (-kur), 126, 156.

Me'di-o-crist.
 Me-di-oc'ri-ty (109) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd. ; me-di-ok'ri-ty, or me-ji-ok'ri-ty, Wk. 134, 155.]

Med'i-tate, 169.
 Med'i-tät-ed.
 Med'i-tät-ing.
 Med-i-ta'tion.
 Med'i-tät-ive.
 Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an, 110, 171.

Me'di-um (169) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd. ; me'di-um, or me'ji-um, Wk. 134, 155.] [L. pl. Me'di-a ; Eng. pl. Me'di-ums (-umz), 198.]

Med'lar (70), n. a kind of tree and its fruit. [See Meddler, 160.]

Med'ley, 98, 160.
 Me-dui'lar, 74, 170.
 Med'ul-la-ry, 72.

Me-dul'line (152) [Medullin, 203.]

Me-du'sa (L.) (26) [pl. Me-du'sæ (-se-), 198.]

Meech'ing.
 Meed (13, 42), n. a reward. [See Mead, 160.]

Meek, 13, 52.
 Meek'en (mek'n), 104.
 Meek'ened (mek'nd).
 Meek'en-ing (mek'n-).
 Meer'schauum (-shawm, or -shoum), 154, 156.

This word is pronounced by all the orthoepists *meer'shoum*, but the current, if not universal pronunciation in the United States, is *meer'shawm*.

Meet (13), a. fit, proper : —v. to encounter. [See Mead, 166.]

Meet'ing, n. an interview ; an assembly. [See Meeting, 160.]

Meet'ing-house, 206, Exo. 4 ; 215.

Meg'a-cosm (-koz-m), 130. [112.]

Meg-a-le'sian (-zhan), Meg-a-lo'nyx (122) [so Sm. Wr. ; meg-a-ton'iks, Gd. 153.]

Meg-a-lo-säu'rus.
 Me-gu'ri-an, 49, N.
 Me-gär'ic, 109.

Meg'a-scope.
 Meg-a-the'ri-um, 49, N.
 Me'grim [not me-grim', 153.]

Mei-bo'mi-an, 25, 169.
 [Miocene, 203. — See Miocene.]

Mei-o'sis (mi'o-sis, Wr. Wb. Gd. ; mi'o-sis, Sm. 155.)

Mel-an-chol'ic (-kol-).
 Mel-an-chol-y (-kol-y).
 Mélange (Fr.) (mä-länzh') [so Wr. Wb. Gd. ; mä'longzh, Sm. 154.]

Mel'an-ite, 152.
 [Melasses, 203. — See Molasses.]

Mel-chis-e-dic'ian (-kiz-e-dish'an), 171.

Mélee (Fr.) (mä-lä'), n. a confused fight. [See Malay, 160.]

Me-lic'ra-to-ry, 86.
 Mel'i-lot, 170.

Mel'io-rate (-yo-) (51) [so Sm. Wr. ; me'li-orat, Wk. ; mel'yor-at, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Mel'io-ra'tion (-yo-).
 Mel'li-fer-oüs, 108.

Mel-li'fic, 109.
 Mel-li-fi-ca'tion.

- Mel-lif'lu-ence, 169.
 Mel-lif'lu-ent, 108.
 Mel-lif'lu-ous, 100.
 Mel-lig'e-noüs (-lîj'-).
 Mel'li-lite, 152.
 Mel-liph'a-gan, 105.
 Mel'lit.
 Mel'lite, 152, 170.
 Mel'lon (170), n. a yellow powder composed of carbon and nitrogen. [See Melon, 160.]
 Mel'lôw (101) [not mel'lur, 153.]
 Mel'lôwed, 165, 188.
 Mel'lôw-ing.
 Mel-o-oo-ton' (-toon') (122) [so Wr. Gd.; mel-o'ko'ton, Sm. 155.]
 Me-lo'de-on, or Mel-o-de'on (154, 160) [so Wr.; me-lo'de-on, Gd. 155.]
 Me-lo'di-ôis (169) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; mel-o'-di-us, Sm.; me-lo'di-us, or me-lo'ji-us, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Mel'o-dist.
 Mel'o-dize, 202.
 Mel'o-dized, 165.
 Mel'o-diz'ing, 183.
 Mel-o-dra'ma [See Drama.]
 Mel-o-dra-mat'ic, 109.
 Mel-o-dra-mat'ic-al, 108.
 Mel-o-dram'a-tist.
 Mel'o-drame [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; mel'o-dram, Sm. 155.]
 Mel'o-dy, 170.
 Mel'on (170), n. a trailing plant, and its fruit of several varieties. [See Mellon, 160.]
 Mel't, 15, 64.
 Mel'ted, 228.
 Mel't'er, 77.
 Mel't'ing.
 Mem'ber, 70, 103.
 Mem'bered (-burd), 77, 165.
 Mem-bra-na'ceotis (-shus), 171.
 Mem'brane.
 Mem-bra'ne-ôis, 169.
 Mem-bra'nif'er-ôis, 108.
 Mem-bra'ni-form, 108.
 Mem-bra-nol'o-gy, 108.
 Mem'bra-noüs, 126.
 Me-men'to (86, 122) [pl.
- Me-men'tôs (-têz), 192.]
 Mem'oir (mem'wor) (156) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; me-moir', or mem'wor, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Mem-o-ra-bil'i-a (L.), n. pl.
 Mem-o-ra-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Mem'o-ra-ble, 164.
 Mem'o-ra-bly, 72.
 Mem-o-ran'dum, n. [L. pl. Mem-o-ran'da; Eng. pl. Mem-o-ran'dums (-dumz), 198.]
 Me-mo'ri-al, 49, N.; 169.
 Me-mo'ri-al-ist.
 Me-mo'ri-al-ize, 202.
 Me-mo'ri-al-ized.
 Me-mo'ri-al-iz-ing.
 Me-mo'ri-a tech'ni-ca (L.) (tek'-).
 Me-mô'r'i-ter (L.).
 Mem'o-rize.
 Mem'o-rized, 183.
 Mem'o-riz-ing.
 Mem'o-ry, 86, 233.
 Mem'ph'an, 35, 169.
 Men (15, 43), n. pl. [See Man.]
 Men'ace, 70.
 Men'aced, 165, 183.
 Men'a-cer.
 Men'a-cing.
 Men-âge' (men-âzh').
 Men-âg'er-ic (men-âzh'-ur-e) [so Sm. Wr. Gd.; men-âzh'-ur-e', Wk. 155.] [Men a g e r y (men-â'jer-y;—so Wr.; men'a-ger-y, Wb.Gd.), 203.]
 Mend, 15.
 Mend'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Men-da'cious (-shus).
 Men-daç'i-ty, 169.
 Mend'ed.
 Mend'er.
 Men'di-can-cy.
 Men'di cant, 169.
 Men-diç'i-ty, 108.
 Mend'ing.
 Men-gre'tian (-shan).
 Men-ha'den [Man ha-den, 203.]
 Me'ni-al, 72, 169.
 Me-nin'ge-al (-je-), 169.
 Me-nin'g'es (-jêz), n. pl.
 Me-nis'al, 72.
 Me-nis'oid, 122.
 Me-nis'cus.
- Men'i-ver, or Me'ni-ver [men'i-vur, Wr. Wb. Gd.; me'ni-vur, Sm. 155.] [M i n e v e r, 203.]
 Men-non-ite, 170.
 Men'sa et tho'ro (L.).
 Men'sal, 230.
 Men'ses (-sêz), n. pl.
 Men'stru-al (-stroof-).
 Men'stru-ate (-stroof-).
 Men'stru-ât-ed (-stroof-).
 Men'stru-ât-ing (-stroof-).
 Men'stru-a'tion (-stroof-).
 Men'stru-ôis (-stroof-).
 Men'stru-um (-stroof-), n. (L.) [pl. Men'stru-a (-stroof-), 198.]
 Men-su-ra-bil'i-ty (-shoo-).
 Men'su-ra-ble (men'-shoo-ra bl) (164) [men'-sh'oo-ra-bl, Sm. (See § 26); men'shu-ra-bl, Wk. Gd.; mens'yoo-ra-bl, Wr. 155.]
 Men'su-ral (-shoo-).
 Men-su-ra'tion (-shoo-).
 Men'tal, 72, 230.
 Men'tal-ly, 170.
 Men'tion.
 Men'tion-a-ble, 164.
 Men'tioned (-shund), 165.
 Men'tion-ing.
 Men'tor, 88.
 Men-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Me-phit'ic, 109.
 Me-phit'ic-al, 108.
 Me-ph'i'tis [so Wr. Gd.; me'fi-tis, Sm. 155] [pl. Meph'i-tês (-têz), 198.]
 Meph'i-tism (-tizm).
 Mer-can-tile (81, 105) [so Wk. Wr. Gd.; mer'-kan-til, Sm. 155] [not mer-kan'til, nor mer-kan-tîl, 153.]
 Mer-cap'tan.
 Mer'ce-na-ri-ly, 72.
 Mer'ce-na-ry, 169.
 Mer'cer, 21, N.; 77.
 Mer'chan-dise (-dîz), 202.
 Mer'chant, 21, N.; 72, 169.
 Mer'chant-a-ble, 164.
 Mer'chant-man, 206.
 Mer'chant-ry.
 Mer'ci-ful (-fûl), 186.
 Mer'ci-ful-ly (-fûl-).
 Mer'ci-less.
 Mer-cu'ri-al, 72, 169.
 Mer-cu'ri-al-ist.
 Mer-cu'ri-al-ize, 202.
 Mer-cu'ri-al-ized.

fall; ð as in there; ðo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Mer-cu'ri-al-iz-ing.
 Mer-cu'ri-fy, 94.
 Mer-cu-ry, 21, N.; 80.
 Mer'cy, 129, 169.
 Mer'cy-séat.
 Mere, 13, 67.
 Mere'ly, 185.
 Mër-e-ir'clous (-trish'-
 us), 46, 112.
 Mer-gan'ser [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; mer'gan-
 ser, Sm. 155.]
 Morge, 21, N.
 Merged, 166.
 Merg'er (merj'-).
 Merg'ling (merj'-).
 Mër'lap, 169.
 Me-rid'i-an (169) [so
 Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 me-rid'i-an, or me-
 rid'ji-an, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Me-rid'i-on-al [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; me-
 rid'jun-al, Sm. 155.]
 Me ri'no (-re'-) (13, 122)
 [pl. Me-ri'noes (-re'-
 nöz), 192.]
 Mër-is-mat'ic (-iz-) [so
 Gd.; mër-is-mat'ik,
 Wr. 155.]
 Mër'it, 48, 170.
 Mër'it-ed.
 Mër'it-ing, 176.
 Mër-it-o'ri-öus, 49, N.
 Mër'i-tot, 105.
 Mer'lin, 169.
 Mer'ling, 129.
 Mer'lon, 21, N.
 Mer'maid, 169.
 Mer'man, 196.
 Me'ro-cele.
 Me-rop'i-dan.
 Mër'ri-ment, 169, 183.
 Mër'ry, 15, 48, 66.
 Mër'ry-An'drew
 (-äroo).
 Mër'ry-mäk'ing.
 Mër'ry-thought
 (-thawt), 206.
 Mer'sion, 169.
 Me-ru'li-dan (-roo'-).
 Me-scems' (-sémz').
 Mes-en-tër'ic (mez-).
 Mes'en-tër-y (mez'-) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; mes'-
 en-tër-y, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Mesh, 15, 46.
 Meshed (mesht), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Mesh'ing.
 Mesh'y, 169.
 Mes'i-al (mez'i-al, or

mez'i-al) [so Sm.;
 mez'i-al, Wr.; mez'al,
 Gd. 155.]
 [Me s lin (mez'lin), 203.
 — See Mastlin.]
 Mes-mer-ee' (mez-), 122.
 Mes-mër'ic (mez-), 109.
 Mes-mër'ic-al (mez-).
 Mes'mer-ism (mez'mur-
 izm), 130, 156.
 Mes'mer-lat (mez'-).
 Mes-mer-i-za'tion
 (mez-), 112.
 Mes'mer-ize (mez'-), 202.
 Mes'mer-ized (mez'-).
 Mes'mer-iz-er (mez'-).
 Mes'mer-iz-ing (mez'-).
 Meane (mæn) (162), a. in
 law, intervening. [See
 Mean, Mien, 100.]
 Mes'o-carp (mes'-, or
 mez'-).
 Mes'o-co-lon (mes'-, or
 mez'-) [mes'o-ko-lün,
 Wb. Gd.; mez'o-ko-
 lün, Sm.; mes-o-ko'-
 lün, Wr. 155.]
 Mes'o-labe (mes'-, or
 mez'-) [mes'o-lab, Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; mez'o-lab,
 Sm. 155.]
 Mes'o-sperm (mes'-, or
 mez'-).
 Mes'o-tho'rax (mes'-, or
 mez'-) [mes'o-tho-rax,
 Wb. Gd.; mez'o-tho-
 rax, Sm.; mes-o-tho'-
 rax, Wr. 155.]
 Mes'o-type (mes'-, or
 mez'-).
 Mess, 15, 174.
 Mes'sage, 70, 170.
 Messed (mest), Note C,
 p. 34.
 Mes'sen-ger.
 Mes-si'ad, 122.
 Mes-si'ah, 72.
 Mes-si-an'ic.
 Mes'sieurs (mes'yurz)
 [so Sm.; mesh'shoorz,
 or mesh-shoorz', Wk.;
 mesh'yurz, Gd.;
 mesh'urz, or mes'-
 yurz, Wr. 155.]
 Mess'ing, 228.
 Mess'mate, 180, 206.
 Mes'suage (-suäd), 66.
 Mes-tee' [Mu s tee, 203.]
 Mes-ti'zo (-te'-) (13, 86)
 [pl. Mes-ti'zös (-te'-
 zös), 192.]
 Met, 15, 41.
 Me-tab'a-sis (Gr.).

Met-a-bo'lli-an, 169.
 Met-a-car'pal, 72.
 Met-a-car'pus, 169.
 Me-tach'ro-nism (-tak'-
 ro-nizm), 136.
 Met'a-clasm, 136.
 Me'tage, 70.
 Met-a-gram'ma-tism
 (-tizm), 133, 136.
 Met'al (72) [so Sm.;
 met'l, Wk. Wb. Gd.;
 met'l, or met'al, Wr.
 155.]

Walker says of the
 pronunciation met'l. "The
 impropriety is so striking
 as to encourage an ac-
 curate speaker to restore the
 a to its sound as heard in
 medal."

Met-a-lep'sis (Gr.) [pl.
 Met-a-lep'sés (-séz),
 198.]
 Met'a-lep-sy, 169.
 Met-a-lep'tic, 109.
 Met-a-lep'tic-al, 108.
 Me-tal'lic, 170.

In this word, as well
 as in other derivatives of
 metal, as *metalline*, *metal-
 lurgy*, &c., the *l* is dou-
 bled, contrary to the gen-
 eral rule (c 170), on account
 of the two *l*'s in the original
 Latin, *metallum*.

Met-al-lifer-öus, 108.
 Me-tal'li-form, 108.
 Met'al-line (105, 152) [so
 Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 met'al-lin, Sm. 155.]
 Met'al-list.
 Met-al-li-za'tion, 112.
 Met'al-lize, 202.
 Met'al-lized, 165.
 Met'al-liz-ing, 183.
 Me-tal'lo-chrome
 (-kröm).
 Met-al-loch-ro-my
 (-lok'-), 105.
 Met-al-log'ra-phot.
 Met'al-log'ra-phy, 108.
 Met'al-loid.
 Met-al-loid'al, 72.
 Met-al-lur'gic.
 Met-al-lur'gic-al.
 Met'al-lur-gist [not met-
 al-lur'gist, 126, 153.]
 Met'al-lur-gy, 122.
 Met'al-män, 196, 206.
 Met-a-mër'ic.
 Met-a-mor'phic.
 Met-a-mor'phism
 (-fizm).

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, long; ä, é, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; k as in far, & as in fast, & as in

- Met-a-mor'phist.
Met-a-mor'phose (-fōs), 136.
Met-a-mor'phosed (-fōst), 165.
Met-a-mor'phos-er.
Met-a-mor'phos-ic.
Met-a-mor'phos-ing.
Met-a-mor'pho-sis (106, 109, 156) [pl. Met-a-mor'pho-sēs (-sēz), 194].
Met'a-phor, 171.
Met-a-phōr'ic, 108.
Met-a-phōr'ic-al.
Met-a-phōr'ic-al-ly.
Met'a-phōr-ist [so Sm. Wr.; met'a-for-ist, Wb. Gd. 155].
Met'a-phrasē (-frāz).
Met-a-phrast.
Met-a-phrast'ic.
Met-a-phrast'ic-al.
Met-a-phrast'ic-al-ly.
Met-a-phys'ic (-fiz').
Met-a-phys'ic-al (-fiz').
Met-a-phys'ic-al-ly (-fiz'-), 170.
Met-a-phy-si'cian (-ziā'an), 46, 171.
Met-a-phys'ic-o-the-o-log'ic-al (-fiz'ik-o-the-o-lōj'-), 224.
Met-a-phys'ics (-fiz'-), 109.
Met'a-plasm (-plāzm), 136.
Me-tas'ta-sis, 156.
Met-a-stat'ic, 109.
Met-a-tar'sal.
Met-a-tar'sus, 169.
Me-tath'e-sis (L.) [pl. Me-tath'e-sēs (sēz), 198].
Met-a-thet'ic, 109.
Met-a-thet'ic-al, 108.
Met-a-tho'rax, 122.
Mete, v. to measure: — n. a boundary. [See Meat, and Meet, 160.]
Mēt'ed, 183.
Me-temp-ay-cho'sis (-kō'-), 109, 171.
Met-emp-to'sis.
Me'te-or (88, 169) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; me'te-ur, or me'che-ur, Wk. 155].
Me-te-ōr'ic, 109.
Me-te-ōr'ic-al, 108.
Me'te-or-ite, 152.
Me-te-or-og'ra-phy, 108.
Me-te-ōr-o-lite, or Me-te-ōr'o-lite (152) [me-te-ōr-o-lit, Sm.; me-te-ōr'o-lit, Wr. Gd. 155].
Me-te-ōr-o-log'ic (-lōj'-).
Me-te-or-o-log'ic-al (-lōj'-), 108.
Me-te-or-ol'o-gist, 108.
Me-te-or-ol'o-gy, 108.
Me-te-ōr'o-man-cy.
Me'te-ōr-o-scope, or Me-te-or'o-scope [me'te-ōr-o-skōp, Sm.; me-te-or'o-skōp, Gd.; me-te'o-ro-skōp, Wk.; me-te-or'o-skōp, or me-te'o-ro-skōp, Wr. 155].
Me-te-or-os'co-py, 108.
Me'ter, n. one who metes, or measures. [See Metre, 160.]
[Meter, 203. — See Metre.]
Me-theg'lin.
Me-thinks', 64.
Meth'od, 86.
Me-thod'ic, 109.
Me-thod'ic-al, 108.
Me-thod'ic-al-ly.
Meth'od-ism (-izm).
Meth'od-ist.
Meth-od-ist'ic.
Meth-od-ist'ic-al.
Meth-od-ist'ic-al-ly.
Meth-od-i-za'tion, 112.
Meth'od-ize, 202.
Meth'od-ized.
Meth'od-iz-er.
Meth'od-iz-ing.
Meth-od-ol'o-gy, 108.
Me-thought' (-thawt'), 162.
Met'ic (156) [so Sm. Gd.; me'tik, Wr. 155].
Mēt'ing, part. from Mete. [See Meeting, 160.]
Me-ton'ic, 109.
Met-o-nym'ic.
Met-o-nym'ic-al, 108.
Met'o-nym-y, or Me-ton'y-my (171) [so Gd.; met'o-nim-y, Sm.; me-ton'i-my, or met'o-nim-y, Wk. Wr. 155].
Met'o-pe, 163.
Met-o-po-scop'ic-al.
Met-o-pos'co-pist.
Met-o-pos'co-py, 108.
Me'tre (me'tur) (164), n. measure. [See Meter, 160.] [Meter, pre-ferred by Gd. — See Note E, p. 70.]
Met'ric-al, 72.
Met'ric-al-ly, 170.
Met-ro-chrome (-krōm).
Met'ro-graph.
Me-trol'o-gy.
Met'ro-nome.
Me-tron'o-my, 108.
Me-trop'o-lis.
Met-ro-pol'i-tan [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; me-tro-pol'i-tan, Sm. 155].
Met'tle (met'l), 164.
Met'tled (met'ld).
Met'tle-some (met'l-sum), 171.
Mew (mu), n. & v. [pl. of n. Mews (māz), stables. — See Muse, 160.]
Mewed (mād).
Mew'ing (mu'-).
Mewl, v. to cry, as an infant. [See Mule, 160.]
Mewled (māld).
Mewl'er (māl'-).
Mew'ing.
Mex'i-can.
Me-z'e-re-on, 49, Note; 169.
Mez'za-nine (-nēn) [so Sm. Gd.; mez'za-nin, Wr. 155].
Mez'zo-ri-lis'vo (It.) (med'zo-).
Mez'zo-tint (med'zo-).
Mez-zo-tin'to (med-zo-) [med-zo-tin'to, or me-zo-tin'to, Wr.; mez-zo-tin'to, or med-zo-tin'to, Gd.; me-tso-tin'to, Wk.; me-zo-tin'to, Sm. 155].
Mī'asm (mī'āzm), 133, 136.
Mī-as'ma (-az'-) (L.) (151) [pl. Mī-as'ma-ta (-az'-), 198].
Mī-as'mal (-az'-), 72.
Mī-as-mat'ic (-az-).
Mī-as-mat'ic-al (-az-).
Mī-as'ma-tist (-az'-).
Mī'ca, 25, 72.
Mī-ca'ceous (-shus), 112.
Mice (26), n. pl. [See Mouse.]
Mīch'a-el-mas (mik'el-), 171, 180.
Mīck'le (mik'l), 164.

fall; & as in there; ōō as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Mi'cro cosm (-koz'm).
 Mi-cro-cos'mic (-koz'-).
 Mi-cro-cos'mic-al
 (koz'-).
 Mi-cro-cos'm'ic, 28, 109.
 Mi-cro-graph'ic, 109.
 Mi-cro-gra'phy, 108, 109.
 Mi-crol'o-gy, 108.
 Mi-crom'e-ter, 108.
 Mi-cro-met'ric, 109.
 Mi-cro-met'ric-al.
 Mi'cro-phon.
 Mi-cro-phon'ics.
 Mi-croph'o-nous, 100.
 Mi-croph'thal-my
 (-krop'-or-krop'-)[*mi-*
krop'thal-my, Wr.;
mi-krop'thal-my, Sm.
 155.]
 Mi-cro-phy'l'loüs, or
 Mi-croph'yl-loüs [See
 Adenophyllous.]
 Mi'cro-pyle.
 Mi'cro-scope, 156.
 Mi-cro-scop'ic, 109.
 Mi-cro-scop'ic-al, 108.
 Mi'cro-scöp-ist, 106.
 Mi-cros'co-py, 108.
 Mic-tu-ri'tion (-rish'-
 un), 112.
 Mid, 16, 42.
 Mi'das's-eär (-das-ex-
 er), 213.
 Mid-day, 66, N.
 Mid'dle (*mid'l*), 164, 170.
 Mid'dle-aged (*mid'l-*
ajd).
 Mid'dle-man (*mid'l-*),
 206.
 Mid'dle-möst (*mid'l-*).
 Mid'dling, 66, 170.
 Midge, 16, 45.
 Mid'jet (*mi'j-*).
 Mid'land, 216.
 Mid'möst, 206.
 Mid'night (-nit).
 Mid'rib.
 Mid'riff, 189.
 Mid'ship.
 Mid'ship-man, 72, 196, 206
 Mid'ships.
 Midst, 16, 64.
 Mid'sum-mer, 216.
 Mid'way.
 Mid'wife, 189.
 Mid'wife-ry [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; *mid'wif-ry*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Mid'win-ter, 216.
 Miën (13), n. external ap-
 pearance and carriage.
 [See Mean, Meane,
 160.]
- Miß, 16, 173.
 Mißed (*miß*), 165; Note
 C, p. 34.
 Miß'ing.
 Miß't (*miß*), 162.
 Miß't'ly (*miß'-*), 186.
 Miß't'i-ness (*miß'-*).
 Miß't'y (*miß'-*) (109), a.
 powerful. [See Mißy,
 160.]
 Miß-on-ette' (*miß-yun-*
et'), 162, 171.
 Miß'grate, 72.
 Miß'grät-ed, 183.
 Miß'grät-ing.
 Mi-gra'tion, 112.
 Mi'gra-to-ry, 86.
 Mil-an-ese' (-ez'), n.
sing. & pl.
 Milch, 16, 44, Note 2.
 Mild, 25.
 Mil'dew (-du).
 Mil'dewed (-dud).
 Mil'dew-ing (-du-).
 Mile, 25, 163.
 Mile'age, 183.
 Mile'stone, 206.
 Mil'foil, 103.
 Mil'ia-ry (-ya-) (145), a.
 resembling a millet-
 seed; granulated.
 [See Military, 148.]
 Mil'i-tant.
 Mil'i-ta-ry, 72.
 Mil'i-tate, 169.
 Mil'i-tät-ed, 183.
 Mil'i-tät-ing.
 Mi-l'tia (*mi-lish'a*) [so
 Wb. Gd.; *mi-lish'ya*,
 Wk.; *mi-lish'ya*, Wr.;
mi-lish'a, Sm. (See
 § 26), 155.]
 Milk, 16, 50, 52.
 Milked (*milk*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34; 64.
 Milk'er, 77.
 Milk'ing.
 Milk'l-ness, 186.
 Milk'mäid, 206.
 Milk'man, 196.
 Milk'päll.
 Milk'pän.
 Milk'sop.
 Milk'tooth.
 Milk'wärm.
 Milk'white.
 Milk'wort (-wort).
 Milk'y, 169.
 Mill, 16, 172.
 Mill'däm, 206.
 Milled, 165.
 Mil-le-na'ri-an, 49, N.;
 169.
- Mil-le-na'ri-an-ism,
 (-izm).
 Mil'le-na-ry (72, 169), n.
 the space of a thou-
 sand years. [See Mil-
 linary, 148.]
 Mil-leu'ni-al, 169.
 Mil-len'ni-al-ist.
 Mil-len'ni-um, 169, 170.
 Mil'le-ped, 189.
 ⚠ So spelled and pro-
 nounced by Worcester,
 Webster, and Goodrich;
 by Smart, *mil-le-pede*; and
 by Walker, who gives only
 the plural form, *mil-le-*
pedes (-pædz), or *mil-lep-*
edes (-dez).
 Mil'le-pore, 170.
 Mill'er, 160.
 Mill'er-ite, 152.
 Mill'er's-thumb (*mil'-*
erz-thum), 162, 213.
 Mil'les'l-mal, 72, 169.
 Mil'let, 66, 74.
 Mill'hääd, 206.
 Mil'l-i-a-ry (169), a. per-
 taining to, or denot-
 ing, a mile. [See Mil-
 lary, 148.]
 Mil'l-i-gram (Eng.), or
Mil'li-gramme (Fr.).
 Mil'l-i-li-ter [so Sm.;
mil-lil'i-tur, Gd. 155.]
Mil'li-li-tre (Fr.) (*mil'-*
le-le-tur).
 Mil'l-i-me-ter (Eng.), or
Mil'li-me-tre (Fr.)
 (*mil'le-mä-tur*).
 Mil'l-i-ner, 77, 170.
 Mil'l-i-ner-y (169, 171),
 n. the work of a milliner.
 [See Millenary, 148.]
 Mil-li-net', 171.
 Mill'ing.
 Mill'ion (-yun), 51, 86.
 Mill'ion-a-ry (-yun-),
 169.
 Mill'ion-aire (-yun-er)
 (Eng.), or *Mil'li-on-*
naire' (-yun-er') (Fr.).
 Mill'ionth (-yunt).
 Mill'pönd.
 Mill'race.
 Mill'rea, or Mill'ree,
 203.
 Mill'stone, 24.
 Mill'wheel.
 Mill'wright (-rit), 162.
 Milt, 16.
 Mil-ton'ic, 170.
 Milt'wort (-wort), 206.

Mil'vine (152) [so Sm.;
mi'vin, Wr. 155.]
Mime, 25, 163.
Mi-met'ic [so Sm.; mī-
met'ik, Wk. Wr. Gd.
155.]
Mi-met'ic-al.
Mim'ic, 200.
Mim'ic-al.
Mim'icked (-ikt), 200.
Mim'ick-ing.
Mim'ic-ry.
Mi-mog'ra-pher, 108.
Mi-mo'sa, or MI-mo'sa
(-za) [mi-mo'sa, Gd.;
mī-mo'za, Sm.; mī-
mo'sa, Wr. 155.]
MI-na'cious (-shus), 112.
MI-naç'i-ty, 169.
Min'a-ret, 76.
Min'a-to-ry, 86.
Mince, 16, 39.
Minced (minst), 165;
Note C, p. 34.
Minced'meat, or
Minced'-meat (minst')
Minced'pie, or Minced'-
pie (minst').
Minc'ing.
Mind, 25.
Mind'ed.
Mind'ful (-fūl), 180.
Mind'ful-ly (-fūl-), 170.
Mind'ing.
Mine, 163.
☞ "When this word
is used adjectively before
a word beginning with a
vowel or h mute, as in say-
ing, 'On mine honor,' the
complete absence of ac-
centual force, and a style
quite colloquial, will per-
mit the shortening of the
sound into min." Smart.
Mined, 165.
Min'er (170), n. one who
mines. [See Minor,
160.]
Min'er-al, 233, Exc.
Min'er-al-ist, 106.
Min'er-al-iz-a'tion.
Min'er-al-ize, 202.
Min'er-al-ized, 165.
Min'er-al-iz-er, 228, N.
Min'er-al-iz-ing.
Min'er-al-og'ic (-oj').
Min'er-al-og'ic-al (-oj').
Min'er-al-og'ist, 108.
Min'er-al-og-y [not min-
er-ol'o-ji, 127, 153.]
Min'e-ver [Meniver,
203.]
Min'gle (ming'gl), 54.

Min'gled (ming'gl),
183.
Min'gler (ming'-).
Min'gling (ming'-).
Min'i-ate, v. & a. 73, 109.
Min'i-ate-ed, 183.
Min'i-ate-ing.
Min'ia-ture (min'i-tēr),
or Min'i-a-ture [so
Gd. Wr.; min'i-tēr,
Wk. Sm. 155.]
Min'ia-tür-ist (min'i-),
or Min'i-a-tür-ist.
Min'i-bus, 170.
Min'ic-ri'fle (-fl) (205)
[so Wr.; min-e'-ri'fl,
Gd. 155.]
Min'i-kin, 66, 169.
Min'im, 103.
Min'i-mum (L.) [pl.
Min'i-ma, 198.]
Min'ing, 183.
Min'ion (-yun), 51, 86.
Min'is-ter, 230.
Min'is-tered, 150.
Min-is-ter-i-al, 49, N.;
169.
Min-is-ter-i-al-ly, 93.
Min'is-ter-ing.
Min'is-trant.
Min-is-tra'tion, 112.
Min'is-trat'ive.
Min'is-tress.
Min'is-try.
Min'i-um (169) [so Sm.
Wb. Gd.; min'yum,
Wk.; min'i-um, or
min'yum, Wr. 155.]
Mink (mingk), 16, 54.
Min'no-sing-cr, 171.
Min'nōw, 161, 170.
Min'nor (70, 169), a.
smaller: — n. one un-
der age. [See Miner,
160.]
MI-nōr'i-ty, 169.
Min'o-taur [not mi'no-
tāur, 153.]
Min'ster, 77.
Min'stel, 230.
Min'stel-sy, 169.
Mint, 16.
Mint'age, 228.
Mint'ed.
Mint'ing.
Min'u-end, 89.
Min'u-et, 89, 156.
MI'nus (L.), 169.
MI-nus'cule.
MI-nute', a. (121, 161)
[so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.;
mī-nūt', or mī-nut',
Wr. 155.]

☞ "If we wish to be
very minute, we pronounce
the i in the first syllable
long." Walker.
Min'ute, n. (min'it) (90,
160) [so Wb. Gd.;
min'at, or min'it, Wr.;
min'at, coll. min'it,
Wk. Sm. 155.]
Min'ut-ed (min'it-).
Min'ute-gun' (min'it-),
205.
Min'ute-ly (min'it-ly),
161.
MI-nute'ly, 161.
Min'ute-man (-it-), 196.
MI-nute'ness, 185.
Min'ut-ing (-it-), 183.
MI-nu'ti-æ (L.) (-shē-ē).
Minx (mingks), 16, 54.
Min'y, 169, 183.
MI'o-cene [Meiocene,
203.]
Miq'ue-let (-we-).
MI-rab'i-le dic'tu (L.).
MI-rach (-rak), 49, N.
MI-r'a-cle (-kl) (164) [not
mēr'a-kl, 153.]
MI-r'a-cle-mon'ger (-ki-
nung'gur), 205, Exc. 3.
MI-rac'u-lous, 100, 108.
MI-rage' (Fr.) (me-rach'),
171.
Mire, 25, 49.
Mired, 165, 183.
MI-ri'fic, 109.
MI-ri'fic-al, 108.
MI-r'i-ness, 49, N.; 186.
[Mirky (21, N.), 203.
— See Murky.]
MI-r'ror, 48, 66, 170.
MI-rth, 21, N.
Mirth'ful (-fūl), 180.
Mirth'ful-ly (-fūl-).
MI-ry, 49, N.; 235.
MI-r'za, n. the common
title of honor in Per-
sia. [See Murza, 160.]
Mis-ad-vent'ure, 91.
Mis-ad-vent'ur-ous
(-yur-us), 91, 171.
Mis-al-li'ance.
Mis-al-lied'.
Mis'an-thrope (105) [not
mis-an'thrōp, 153.]
Mis-an-throp'ic, 109.
Mis-an-throp'ic-al, 108.
Mis-an'thro-pist.
Mis-an'thro-py, 105, 156.
Mis-ap-pli-ca'tion.
Mis-ap-plied', 186.
Mis-ap-ply'.
Mis-ap-ply'ing, 186.

fall; & as in there; ōo as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Mis-ap-pre-hend', 116.
Mis-ap-pre-hend'ed.
Mis-ap-pre-hend'ing.
Mis-ap-pre-hen'tion.
Mis-ap-pro-pri-a'tion.
Mis-be-came' (-*kám'*).
Mis-be-come' (-*kum'*).
Mis-be-com'ing (*kum'*-).
Mis-be-have', 116.
Mis-be-haved', 183.
Mis-be-häv'ing.
Mis-be-häv'lor (-*yur*),
 51, 171.
Mis-be-liev'.
Mis-be-lëve', 169.
Mis-be-lïved', 183.
Mis-be-lïv'er.
Mis-be-lïv'ing.
Mis-cal'cu-late.
Mis-cal'cu-lät-ed.
Mis-cal'cu-lät-ing.
Mis-cal'cu-la'tion.
Mis-cäll' [*Miscal*,
 203.]
Mis-called'.
Mis-cäll'ing.
Mis-carriage (-*rîj*), 70.
Mis-car'ried, 99.
Mis-car'ry, 60, 170.
Mis-cär'ry-ing.
Mis-cäst', 131.
Mis-cäst'ing.
Mis-cel-la-na'ri-an, 49,
 N.; 169.
Mis-cel-la'ne-a (L.), *n.*
pl.
Mis-cel-la'ne-ös, 169,
 171.
Mis-cel-la-nist, 105.
Mis-cel-la-ny, 72, 156,
 171.
Mis-chance'.
Mis-charge'.
Mis-chlef (-*chîf'*), 171.
Mis-chlef-mäk'er, 205.
Mis-chlev-ös (103, 156,
 171) [*not mis-chëv'us*,
 153.]
See "Some old authors,
 and the vulgar still, accent
 the second syllable." *Smart*
 [*Mischna*, 203. — *See*
Mishna.]
Mis-con-cïve', 169.
Mis-con-cäived', 165.
Mis-con-cëiv'ing.
Mis-con-cep'tion, 112.
Mis-con-duct, *n.* 161.
Mis-con-duct', *v.* 161.
Mis-con-struc'tion.
Mis-con'struce (-*stroo*)
 (156) [*See Note under*
Construe.]

Mis-con'strued
 (-*strood*).
Mis-con'stru-ing
 (-*stroo*-).
Mis-cre-ant, 144, 169.
Mis-date'.
Mis-dät'ed.
Mis-dät'ing.
Mis-deed'.
Mis-de-mean'or, 199.
Mis-di-rect', 151.
Mis-di-rect'ed.
Mis-di-rect'ing.
Mis-di-rect'ion, 112.
Mis-do' (-*doo'*), 19.
Mis-do'er (-*doo'*-), 77.
Mis-do'ing (-*doo'*-).
Mis-done' (-*dun'*).
Mis-em-ploy'.
Mis-em-ployed', 187.
Mis-em-ploy'ing.
Mis-em-ploy'ment.
Mis-en'try, 93.
Mi'ser (-*zur*), 136.
Mis'er-a-ble (*miz'ur-a-*
bl), 164, 169.
Mis'er-a-bly (*miz'*-).
Mis-ere're (L.), 49, N.
Mi'ser-ly (-*zur*-).
Mis'er-y (*miz'*-), 169,
 233, Exc.
Mis-fän'sance (-*zans*)
 [so *Wr. Wb. Gd.*;
mis-fä'zans, *Sm.* 155.]
Mis-form', 17.
Mis-formed'.
Mis-form'ing.
Mis-fort'üne (90) [*See*
Fortune.]
Mis-gave'.
Mis-give' (-*ghiv'*).
Mis-giv'en (-*ghiv'n*),
 149.
Mis-giv'ing (-*ghiv'*-).
Mis-got'ten (-*got'n*),
 149.
Mis-gov'ern (-*guv'*-).
Mis-gov'erned (-*guv'-*
urnd), 165.
Mis-gov'ern-ing
 (-*guv'*-).
Mis-gov'ern-ment
 (-*guv'*-).
Mis-guid'ance, 53, 183.
Mis-guide'.
Mis-guid'ed.
Mis-guid'ing.
Mis-hap'.
Mish'mash.
Mish'na [*Mischna*,
 203.]
Mis-in-form'.
Mis-in-form-a'tion, 112.

Mis-in-formed', 165.
Mis-in-form'er.
Mis-in-form'ing.
Mis-in-ter'pret.
Mis-in-ter-pret-a'tion.
Mis-in-ter-pret-ed.
Mis-in-ter'pret-er.
Mis-in-ter'pret-ing.
Mis-join', 27.
Mis-join'der, 77.
Mis-joined', 165.
Mis-join'ing.
Mis-judge', 45.
Mis-judged', 183.
Mis-judg'ing (-*juj'*-).
Mis-judg'ment (185)
 [*Misjudgement*,
Sm. 203. — *See Note*
under Abridgment.]
Mis-läid'.
Mis-läy'.
Mis-läy'ing.
Mis'le(*miz'l*)(164)[*Miz-*
zle, 203.]
Mis-lead'.
Mis-lead'er.
Mis-lead'ing.
Mis'led (*miz'ld*) (161),
v. did misle, or rain
 in very fine drops.
 [*Mizzle*, 203.]
Mis'led(161), *v.* did mis-
 lead.
 [*Misletoc*, 203. — *See*
Mistletoe.]
Mis-man'age.
Mis-man'aged, 183.
Mis-man'age-ment.
Mis-man'a-ger.
Mis-man'a-ging.
Mis-mark'.
Mis-marked' (-*markt'*).
Mis-mark'ing.
Mis-match'.
Mis-matched' (-*mächt'*).
Mis-match'ing.
Mis-méas'ure (-*mez'h-*
ur).
Mis-méas'ured (-*mez'h-*
urd).
Mis-méas'ur-ing
 (-*mez'h'ur*-).
Mis-name'.
Mis-named', 183.
Mis-näm'ing.
Mis-no'mer, 122.
Mi-sog'a-mist, 151.
Mi-sog'a-my, 169.
Mi-sog'y-nist (-*soj'*-),
 151, 156, 171.
Mi-sog'y-ny (-*soj'*-), 93.
 [*Mispell*, 203. — *See*
Mispell.]

ä, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, short; ä as *in* far, ê as *in* fast, ä as *in*

[Mispēnd, 203. — See Misspend.]
 Mis-pick'el (-pik'el) (167) [so Gd.; *mis-pik'el*, Wr. 155.]
 Mis-place'.
 Mis-placed' (-plāst'), 166, Note C, p. 34.
 Mis-place'ment, 186.
 Mis-plāc'ing, 183.
 Mis-plēad'.
 Mis-plēad'ed.
 Mis-plēad'ing.
 Mis-point', 27.
 Mis-point'ed.
 Mis-point'ing.
 Mis-print'.
 Mis-print'ed.
 Mis-print'ing.
 Mis-pris'ion (-priz'hun) [not *mis-priz'n*, 153.]
 Mis-prize'.
 Mis-prized'.
 Mis-priz'ing, 183.
 Mis-pro-nounce'.
 Mis-pro-nounced' (-nounsāt'), Note C, p. 34.
 Mis-pro-nounc'ing.
 Mis-pro-nun-ci-a'tion (-shī-a', or sī a') (116) [See Pronunciation.]
 Mis-pro-por'tion.
 Mis-pro-por'tioned, 166.
 Mis-pro-por'tion-ing.
 Mis-quo-ta'tion, 112.
 Mis-quote'.
 Mis-quot'ed, 183.
 Mis-quot'ing. [149.]
 Mis-reck'on (-rek'n).
 Mis-reck'on'ed (-rek'nd).
 Mis-reck'on-ing (-rek'n).
 Mis-re-mem'ber.
 Mis-re-mem'bered, 166.
 Mis-re-mem'ber-ing.
 Mis-ren'der.
 Mis-ren'dered (-durd).
 Mis-re-por't-ing.
 Mis-re-por't'.
 Mis-re-por't'ed.
 Mis-re-por't'ing.
 Mis-rep-re-sent' (-zent').
 Mis-rep-re-sent'ed (-zent').
 Mis-rep-re-sent'ing (-zent').
 Mis-rep-re-sent-a'tion (-zent').
 Mis-rule', 26, 128.
 Miss, n. & v. (16, 174) [pl. of n. *Miss'es*, 189.]
 Mis'sal (72), n. the Ro-

man Catholic mass-book. [See *Misalle*, 148.]
 Missed (*mist*), (Note C, p. 34), v. did miss. [See *Mist*, 160.]
 Mis'sel-thrush (*miz'-zel*).
 [Misseltoe, 203. — See *Mistletoe*.]
 Mis-send', 66, N.
 Mis-send'ing.
 Mis-sent'.
 Mis-serve', 21, N.
 Mis-served', 166.
 Mis-serv'ing.
 Mis-shape'.
 Mis-shaped' (-shāpt').
 Mis-shāp'en (-shāp'n), 149.
 Mis'sile (81), n. a weapon to be thrown. [See *Missal*, 148.]
 Miss'ing.
 Mis'sion (*mish'un*), 46, Note 2; 171.
 Mis'sion-a-ry (*mish'un-*), 72, 169.
 Mis'sis.

☞ This form of spelling represents the pronunciation of the common title of married women of all classes. It is a corruption of *mistress*, and is always abbreviated, in writing, to *Mrs.*

Mis'sive, 66, 84.
 Mis-spell' (66, N.) [Misspell, 203.]

☞ Smart, following Johnson, gives *Misspel*.

Mis-spelled', 166.
 Mis-spell'ing.
 Mis-spelt', 166.
 Mis-spend' (64) [Mispēnd, 203.]
 Mis-spend'ing.
 Mis-spent'.
 Mis-state', 66, N.
 Mis-stāt'ed.
 Mis-state'ment, 185.
 Mis-stāt'ing.
 Mis-step'.
 Mist (16), n. rain in the form of fine and almost imperceptible drops. [See *Missed*, 160.]
 Mis-tāk'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Mis-take'.
 Mis-tāk'en (-tāk'n), 149.
 Mis-tāk'ing, 183.

Mis-taught' (-taut'), 162.
 Mis-tēach'.
 Mis-tēach'ing.
 Mis'ter.

☞ This form of spelling represents the pronunciation of the common title of men of all ranks. It is never used except in connection with a proper name, the word *air* taking its place in addressing a person. It is always abbreviated in writing to *Mr.* "This form of the word *master*," says Smart, "seems to have been adopted, or at least promoted, for the sake of analogy with *mistress*; for *mistress* among our old writers often had the form *maistress*, in order to suit with *master*, which was then used where we now find *mister*."

Mis-time'.
 Mis-timed', 165.
 Mis-tim'ing, 183.
 Mist'l-ness, 186.

[Mistle, 203. — See Mizzle.]

Mis'tle-tōe (*miz'l-tō*) (156, 162) [Mistletoe, Misseltoe, 203.]

Mist'like, 206, Exc. 5.
 Mis-tōok'.
 Mis'tral, 72, 103.
 Mis-trans-late', 116.
 Mis-trans-lāt'ed, 228, N.
 Mis-trans-lāt'ing.
 Mis-trans-la'tion, 112.
 Mis'tress (76) [See Note under *Missis*.]
 Mis-trust'.

Mis-trust'ed.
 Mis-trust'ful (-fool).
 Mis-trust'ing.
 Mis-tune', 26, 127.
 Mis-tuned', 165, 183.
 Mis-tūn'ing.
 Mist'y, 169.
 Mis-un-der-stand'.
 Mis-un-der-stand'ing.
 Mis-un-der-stōod'.
 Mis-us'age (-yooz'-), 136.
 Mis-use' (-yooz'), v. 161.
 Mis-use', n. 161.
 Mis-use' (-yoozd').
 Mis-us'er (-yooz').
 Mis-us'ing (-yooz').
 Mis-wed'.
 Mis-wed'ded, 176.
 Mis-wed'ding.
 Mis-write' (-rit').
 Mis-writ'ing (-rit').

fall; & as in there; oō as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Mis-writ'ten (-rit'n).
Mis-wrote' (-rōt'), 24.
Mis-wrought' (-rōwt'), 162.

Mis-yoke'.
Mis-yoked' (-yokt').

Mitch'ell, 171.

Mite (25), *n.* a very minute animal or particle. [See Might, 160.]
[Miter, 203. — See Mitre.]

Mit'i-gable, 164.

Mit'i-gant, 72.

Mit'i-gate, 73, 169.

Mit'i-gät-ed, 183.

Mit'i-gät-ing.

Mit-i-gät'ion, 112.

Mit'i-gät-ive, 84.

Mit'i-gät-or, 169.

Mit'ral, 72.

Mit're (-tur) (164) [Miter, preferred by Wb. and Gd. — See Note E, p. 70.]

Mit'tred (mit'turd).

Mit'ri-form, 169.

Mit'ten [not mit'n, 149, 153.]

Mit'ti-mus (L.), 169.

Mitts, *n. pl.*

Mit'y (169), *n.* having mites. [See Might, 160.]

Mix, 16, 39, N.

Mix'a-ble, 164, 169.

Mixed (mikst) (66, Note C, p. 34) [Mixt, 203.]

☞ "This being necessarily pronounced, if in one syllable, as if written *mixt*, is quite unnecessarily made irregular by being so written." *Smart*.

Mix'ed-ly, or Mixed'ly (mikst'ly) [so Wr.; mikst'ed-ly, Gd.; mikst'ly, or mikst'ed-ly, Sm. 155.] [Mixt-ly, 203.]

Mix'er.

Mix'ing.

Mix-ti-lin'e-al.

Mix-ti-lin'e-ar, 169.

Mixt'ion (-yun), 86.

Mixt'ure, 91.

Miz'zen (miz'n), 149.

Miz'zen-mäst (miz'n-).

Miz'zle (164) [Mistle, Mistle, 203.]

☞ "The former spelling [mizle] is sanctioned by

etymology: the latter [mistle] is more analogical; the most usual spelling is, however, that which conforms to the pronunciation, namely, *mistle*." — *Smart*.

Miz'zled (-zld), 165.

Miz'zling.

Miz'zly, 170.

Mne-mon'ic (-ve-), 162.

Mne-mon'ic-al (-ne-).

Mnem-o-ni'cian (nem-o-nish'an), 46, 162.

Mne-mon'ics (-ne-), 109, 171.

Mnem'o-tech-ny (nem'-o-tek-ny), 162.

Möan (24, 43), *v.* to bewail. [See Mown, 160.]

Möaned, 165.

Möan'ing, *part.* from *Moan*. [See Moning, 160.]

Möat (24, 41), *n.* a ditch round a castle, filled with water. [See Mote, 160.]

Mob, 18, 31.

Mobbed, 165, 176.

Mob'bing.

Mob'bish.

Mob'ble (81) [so Sm.; mo-bil', Wk.; mo-bil', Wb. Gd.; mo-bil', or mob'il, Wr. 155.]

Mo-bil'i-ty, 169.

Mob-i-liz-a'tion, 112.

Mob'il-ize, 202.

Mob'il-ized, 183.

Mob'il-iz-ing.

Mob'le (mob'l) (164) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; mo'bl, Wk.; mob'l, or mo'bl, Wr. 155.]

Mob'led (mob'ld) [not mob'led, 156.]

Mob'ling.

Möb-oc'ra-cy (169) [so Gd.; mo-bok'ra-sy, Wr. 155.]

Moc'ca-son (-sn) (167) [Mocca'sin, Mog-gason, 203.]

☞ "Often written *moccasin*, and also often written and pronounced *moggason*." *Worcester*.

Mo'cha (-ka), 52, 72.

Mock, 18, 181.

Mocked (mokt), 165;

Nota C, p. 34.

Mock'er, 77.

Mock'er-y, 169.

Mock'ing.

Mock'ing-bird, 206, Exc. 5.

Mock'-he-ro'ic.

Mock'-or'ange.

Mock'-tur'tle, 164.

Mo'co (86) [pl. Mo'cös (-kös), 192.]

Mo'dal, 72.

Mo'dal-ist, 106.

Mo-dal'i-ty, 108, 169.

Mode (163), *n.* manner. [See Mowed, 160.]

Mod'el, *n.* & *v.* (76) [not mod'l, 149.]

Mod'elled (-eld) (165) [Model'ed, Wb. and Gd. 203. — See 177 and Note E, p. 70.]

Mod'el-ler [Model'er, Wb. and Gd. 203.]

Mod'el-ling [Model-ing, Wb. and Gd. 203.]

Mo-de'na.

Mod'er-ate, *a.* & *v.* 73, 108, 233, Exc.

Mod'er-at-ed.

Mod'er-ate-ly, 185.

Mod'er-at-ing.

Mod'er-a'tion, 112.

Mod'er-at-ism (-izm).

Mod-e-rä'to (It.), 154.

Mod'er-at-or, 88.

Mod'er-at-rix.

Mod'ern.

Mod'ern-ism (-izm), 133

Mod'ern-ist.

Mod-ern-i-za'tion, 112.

Mod'ern-ize, 202.

Mod'ern-ized, 165.

Mod'ern-iz'er.

Mod'ern-iz-ing.

Mod'ern-ness, 66, N.

Mod'est, 76, 103.

Mod'est-y, 93, 169.

Mod'ic-um. [186.

Mod-i-fi'a-ble, 164, 169,

Mod-i-fi-ca'tion, 233.

Mod'i-fied, 99.

Mod'i-fi'er, 186.

Mod'i-ty, 94.

Mod'i-ty-ing, 186.

Mo-dil'lion (-dil'yun).

Mo-di'o-lar, or Mo'di-o-lar [mo-di'o-lar, Wr.; mo'di-o-lar, Sm. Gd. 153.]

Möd'ish, 156.

Möd'ist, 183.

Mod'ü-late (80) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; mod'-

a-lat, or *mod'ja-lat*, Wk. 134, 155.]
mod'ü-lät-ed, 153.
Mod'ü-lät-ing.
Mod'ü-la'tion, 112.
Mod'ü-lat-or.
Mod'ule (90) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mod'-ü*, or *mod'jal*, Wk. 134, 155.]
Mod'ü-lus (L.) (89) [pl. *Mod'ü-ü*, 198.]
Mod'us (L.) [L. pl. *Mod'i*; Eng. pl. *Mod'us-es* (-ez), 198.]
Mod'wall.
Mod'so-Goth'ic(mod'so-), 13, 224.
 [Mog gason, 203. — See Moccason.]
Mo-gul', 121.
Mo'hair (-här).
Mo-ham'med-an (72, 170) [Mahometan, Mahomedan, 203.]
Mo-ham'med-an-ism (-izm), 133, 136.
Mo-ham'med-an-ize, 202.
Mo-ham'med-an-ized.
Mo-ham'med-an-izing.
Mo'hawk [Mohock, 203.]
Mo-hö'ly, 191.
Möhr (mö'r) (162), *n.* a species of antelope inhabiting Africa. [See Mohur, 148; and More, 160.]
Mohur, *n.* an East Indian gold coin, worth about \$6.67. [See Mohr, and More, 148; and Mower, 160.]
Mod'dore (171) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mod'dör*, Sm.; *mod'dör'*, Wk. 155.]
Mod'e-ty (*mod'-*, or *mod'-*) [*mod'e-ty*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mod'e-ty*, Sm. 155.]
Moil, 27.
Molled, 165.
Moll'ing.
Moi'neau (Fr.) (-no), 154.
Moi're'-an-tique' (Fr.) [*moor'an-tik'*].
Moist, 27.
Moist'en (*mois'n*), 149, 162, 167.
Moist'ened (*mois'nd*).
Moist'en-ing (*mois'n-*).
Moist'ure, 91.

Mo'lar, 74.
Mo'lar-y, 169.
Mo-läs'ses (-läs'ez) (76) [*mo-läs'ez*, Wb. Gd.; *mo-läs'ez*, Wr.; *mo-läs'iz*, Wk.; *mo-läs'es*, Sm. 155.] [*Melasses*, 203.]
 — “Commonly called molasses... properly melasses.” *Snart.* — “Melasses... is more accordant with etymology.” — *Goodrich*.
 [Mold, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Mould.]
 [Molder, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Moulder.]
 [Moldy, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Mouldy.]
Mole, 24.
Mo-lec'u-lar (89) [*not möl'cu-lar*, 144, 153.]
Mo-lec-u-lär'i-ty, 169.
Mol'e-cule [*not möl'-kü*, 144, 153.]
Mole'hill, 206.
Mo-lest', 103.
Mol-est-a'tion, 112, 143.
Mo-lest'ed.
Mo-lest'er.
Mo-lest'ing.
Mol'in-ism (-izm), 133.
Mol'in-ist.
Möll, 18, 172.
Mol'lah (72) [Mool-lah, 203.]
Mol'lient (*mol'gent*), or *Mol'li-ent* (so Wr.; *mol'gent*, Wk. Sm.; *mol'i-ent*, Wb. Gd. 155.) [186.]
Mol'll-fi-a-ble, 164, 169.
Mol-li-fi-ca'tion, 233.
Mol'li-fied, 99.
Mol'li-fy, 94, 170.
Mol'li-fy-ing, 186.
Mol-lus'ca (L.), *n. pl.*
Mol-lus'can, 72.
Mol-lus'cois, 100.
Mol'lusk, 66, 170.
Mo'looh (-loh), 52.
Mo-losee (-los'), 121.
Mo-los'sus, 170.
 [Molt, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Moul't.]
Mölt'en (*möü'n*), 24, 149, 167.
Mol-yb-de'na, 122.
Mo-lyb'de-noüs.
Mol-yb-de'num (171) [*not mo-lib'de-num*, 153.]

Mo'ment, 24, 76.
Mo'ment-a-ri-ly, 126, 186.
Mo'ment-a-ry, 72, 169.
Mo-ment'ous, 100.
Mo-men'tum (L.) [L. pl. *Mo-men'ta*; Eng. pl. *Mo-men'tums* (-tumsz), rare, 198.]
Mom'ler (*mum'-*), 22.
Mo'möt.
Mo'mus, 169.
Mon'a-chal (-kal), 52, 72.
Mon'a-chism (-kizm), 133.
Mon'ad (103) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mon'-ad*, or *mo'nad*, Wk. 155.]
Mon'a-delph.
Mon-a-delph'i-an, 169.
Mon-a-delph'oüs.
Mo-nad'ic, 109.
Mo-nad'ic-al, 108.
Mo-nan'der.
Mo-nan'dri-an, 169.
Mo-nan'drotis, 100.
Mo-nan'thoüs.
Mon'arch (-ark), 52, 72.
Mo-narch'i-al (-nark'-), 169.
Mo-narch'ic (-nark'-).
Mo-narch'ic-al (-nark'-).
Mon'arch-ist (-ark-).
Mon'arch-ize (-ark-).
Mon'arch-ized (-ark-).
Mon'arch-izing (-ark-).
Mon'arch-y (-ark-), 169.
Mon-as-te'ri-al, 49, N.
Mon-as-tër-y (116, 122) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *mon'as-try*, or *mon'-as-tër-y*, coll. *mon'as-try*, Sm. 155.]
Mo-nas'tic, 109.
Mo-nas'tic-al, 108.
Mo-nas'tic-al-ly, 170.
Mo-nas'ti-cism (-sizm).
Mo-nas'ti-con.
Mo'näul, 159.
Mon'day (*mun'dy*), 22.
Mönde (Fr.) (154) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *mönd*, Wr. 155.]
Mon'e-ta-ry (*mun'-*) (72) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *mon'e-ta-ry*, or *mun'e-ta-ry*, Wr. 155], *s.* pertaining to money. [See Monito-ry, 148.]
Mon'ey (*mun'y*) (98,

fall; ð as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

169, 190 [pl. Moneys, 171, 187.]
 Mon'ey-age (*mun'*-).
 Mon'ey-bro'ker (*mun'*-), 205.
 Mon'eyed (*mun'id*), 171.
 Mon'ey-er (*mun'*-).
 Mon'ey-mak'er (*mun'*-), 205.
 Mon'ger (*mung'gur*), 54, 138, 171.
 Mon'gol (*mong'*-), 86.
 Mon-go'li-an, 169.
 Mon'goose (*mong'*-) [*Mangoose*, *Mongooz'*, 203.]
 Mon'grel (*mung'*-), 22, 54, 141, 171.
 Mo-nil'l-form, 108.
 Mo'ning, n. a fine kind of black tea. [See *Moaning*, 160.]
 Mo-ni'tion (*-niash'un*).
 Mon'i-tive, 84.
 Mon'i-tor, 169.
 Mon-i-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Mon'i-to-ry (80), a. giving admonition. [See *Monetary*, 148.]
 Mon'i-tress.
 Monk (*mungk*), 22, 54.
 Monk'er-y (*mungk'*-).
 Monk'ish (*mungk'*-).
 Monk's'hood (*mungks'*-), 213.
 Mon-o-ba'sic, 109.
 Mon-o-car'di-an.
 Mon-o-car'poüs, 100.
 Mon-o-ceph'a-loüs.
 Mon-o-chla-my'd'e-oüs (*-kla-*), 108, 169.
 Mon'o-chord (*-kord*).
 Mon-o-chro-mat'ic (*-kro'*-).
 Mon'o-chrome (*-krom*).
 Mon-o-chron'ic (*-kron'*-), 52.
 Mon-o-cl'i'noüs, 122.
 Mon-o-co-tyl'e'don [so Gd.; *mon-o-kot-y'e'*-don, Sm. Wr. 155. — See *Cotyledon*.]
 Mon-o-co-tyl'e'don-oüs, 143.
 Mo-noc'ra-cy, 108.
 Mo-noc'u-lar, 108.
 Mon'o-cule.
 Mo-noc'u-loüs, 108.

Mon-o-dac'tyl-oüs.
 Mon'o-delph.
 Mon'o-dist.
 Mon'o-don.
 Mon-o-dra-mat'ic, 109.
 Mon'o-drame, 105.
 Mon'o-dy.
 Mo-noc'cian (*-ne'shan*), 13, 46, 169.
 Mo-noc'cloüs (*-ne'shus*).
 Mo-nog'a-mist.
 Mo-nog'a-moüs.
 Mo-nog'a-my, 93.
 Mon-o-gas'tric, 230.
 Mon'o-gram, 105.
 Mon-o-gram'mic, 109.
 Mon'o-gram-mal, 72.
 Mon-o-gram-mat'ic, 170.
 Mon'o-gram-moüs.
 Mon'o-gräph, 127.
 Mo-nog'ra-pher, 108.
 Mon-o-graph'ic.
 Mon-o-graph'ic-al.
 Mo-nog'ra-phet.
 Mo-nog'ra-phy, 108.
 Mon'o-gyn (*-jin'*-).
 Mon-o-gyn'i-an (*-jin'*-).
 Mo-nog'y-noüs (*-noj'*-).
 Mon'o-lith.
 Mon'o-lith-al, 106.
 Mon-o-lith'ic, 109.
 Mo-nol'o-gist, 108.
 Mon'o-lögue (*-log*), 87.
 Mo-nom'a-chy (*-ky*), 108.
 Mon-o-ma'ni-a.
 Mon-o-ma'ni-ac, 108.
 Mon'ome [so Sm. Gd.; *mon'o-me*, Wr. 155.]
 Mo-nom'e-ter, 108.
 Mon-o-met'ric.
 Mo-no'mi-al, 169.
 Mon-o-mor'phoüs.
 Mon-o-ou'si-an (*-ou'zi-an*) [*mon-o-ow'si-an*, Gd.; *mon-o-ow'shan*, Wr. 155. — See *Homocousian*.]
 Mo-nop'a-ähy, 108.
 Mon-o-per'so-nal.
 Mon-o-pet'al-oüs.
 Mo-noph'a-noüs.
 Mo-noph'thong (*-nop'*-), or *Mon'ophthong* (*-of'*-) [*mo-nop'thong*, Sm.; *mon'ofthong*, Wb. Gd.; *mon'ofthong*, or *mon'ofthong*, Wr. 155.]
 Mon-oph-thon'gal (*-opthong'*-), 54, 72.

Mon-o-phy'löüs, or *Mo-noph'yl-loüs*. [See *Adenophyllous*.]
 Mon-o-phy'o-dont.
 Mo-noph'y-site, 152.
 Mo-noph-y-sit'ic-al.
 Mo-nop'o-dy, 105.
 Mo-nop'o-list.
 Mo-nop'o-lize, 202.
 Mo-nop'o-lized, 183.
 Mo-nop'o-liz-er, 183.
 Mo-nop'o-liz-ing.
 Mo-nop'o-ly.
 Mon-o-pol'y-lögue, 87.
 Mon'op'ter-al, 72.
 Mon'op-tote, or *Me-nop'tote* [so Wk.; *mon'op'tit*, Sm. Wr.; *mo-nop'tit*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Mon'o-rhyme (*-rim*), 162.
 Mon-o-sep'a-loüs.
 Mon-o-sperm'oüs.
 Mon-o-sphèr'ic-al.
 Mon'o-stich (*-stik*), 141.
 Mon-o-stroph'ic.
 Mon-o-syl-lab'ic.
 Mon-o-syl-lab'ic-al.
 Mon'o-syl-la-ble, 164.
 Mon-o-thal'a-moüs.
 Mon'o-the-ism (*-izm*), 133, 136.
 Mon'o-the-ist.
 Mon-o-the-ist'ic, 109.
 Mo-noth'e-lite, 152, 169.
 Mon'o-tone, 156.
 Mo-not'o-noüs, 100.
 Mo-not'o-ny, 105.
 Mon'o-treme.
 Mon-o-tri'glyph, 122.
Monsieur (Fr.) (*möng-sen'yur*) [pl. *Messeigneurs*, (*mäs-sen'yurz*), 154.]
Monsieur (Fr.) (*mos-sër'*, or *mos-yur'*) [*mos-sër'*, Gd.; *möngs-yoor'*, or nearly *mös'yur'*, Sm.; *mös'yur'*, or *mos-sër'*, Wr. 155] [pl. *Messeigneurs*, 198. — See *Messieurs*.]
 Mon-soon', 121.
 Mon'ster, 77, 230.
 Mon'strance, 64.
 Mon-stros'i-ty, 169.
 Mon'stroüs, 100, 169.
 Mon-tan'ic, 109.
 Mon'ta-nism (*-nizm*), 136.
 Mon'ta-nist.

ä, ä, I, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, I, ö, ü, y, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Mon-ta-nist'ic.
 Mon-ta-nist'ic-al.
 Mon'tant, 72.
Mont de piété (Fr.)
 (mōng'd'pē-a-tā').
 Mon'te (-tā) (Sp.).
 Mon-te-ī-as'co.
 Mon'tem.
 Mon-teth', or Mon'teth
 [mon-teth', Wb. Gd.;
 mon'teth, Sm.; mon'-
 teth, or mon-teih', Wr.
 155.]
 Month (munth), 22.
 Month'ly (munth'-).
 Mon-tio'u-late, 89.
 Mont-mar'tri'e, 152.
Mon-toir' (mōng-twor')
 [so Sm.; mon'twor',
 Gd.; mon-twor', Wr.
 155.]
 Mon'u-ment, 89.
 Mon-u-ment'al.
 Moo, 19, 32.
 Mood (19), *n.* state of
 mind; — the form of
 a verb. [See *Mooed*,
 160.]
 Mooed (165, 188), *v.* did
 moo. [See *Mood*, 160.]
 Moo'ing.
 Mood'ily, 186.
 Mood'i-ness.
 Mood'y, 169.
 [Moolah, 203. — See
 Mollah.]
 Moon, 19, 32, 43.
 Moon'beam, 206.
 Moon'calf (-kalf).
 Mooned, 165.
 Moon'-eyed (-īd), 206,
 Exc. 5.
 Moon'ish.
 Moon'light (-lit).
 Moon'lit.
 Moon'shee.
 Moon'shine, 206.
 Moon'shin-y, 169.
 Moon'stone.
 Moon'-struck.
 Moon'wort (-wort).
 Moon'y, 93.
 Moor, 19, 49.
 Moor'age, 70.
 Moor'-cock.
 Moored, 165.
 Moor'-fowl.
 Moor'-game.
 Moor'-grass.
 Moor'-hen.
 Moor'ing.
 Moor'ish.
 Moor'land, 206.

Moor'-stone.
 Moor'y, 169.
 Moose.
 Moose'wōod.
 Moot, 19.
 Moot'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Moot'ed.
 Moot'er.
 Moot'ing.
 Mop, 18, 30.
 Mope, 163.
 Moped (mōpt), 163;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Mōp'ing, 183.
 Mōp'ish.
 Mopped (mopt), 176.
 Mop'pet, 66, 170.
 Mop'ping, 176.
 Mop'sey, 98, 169.
 Mo-raine'.
 Mōr'al, 48, 66, 170.
 Mō-rāle' (Fr.).
 Mōr'al-ist.
 Mo-ral'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Mōr-al-i-za'tion, 112.
 Mōr'al-ize, 202.
 Mōr'al-ized, 165.
 Mōr'al-iz-er.
 Mōr'al-iz-ing.
 Mōr'al-ly, 170.
 Mōr'als (-alz), *n. pl.*
 Mo-rāss', 121.
 Mo-rāss'y, 93, 169.
 Mo-ra'vi-an, 169.
 Mo-ra'vi-an-ism (-izm),
 136.
 Mor'bid, 135.
 Mor-bid'i-ty, 108.
 Mor-bif'ic, 170.
 Mor-bif'ic-al, 228.
 Mor-bil'lotis, 171.
 Mor-bose', 121.
Mor-ceau' (Fr.) (mor-
 so') [pl. *Mor-ceaux'*
 (mor-so').]
 Mor-da'cloüs (-shus), 46.
 Mor-daç'i-ty, 169.
 Mor'dant, 72.
 More (135), *a.* greater
 in degree, quantity,
 or amount. [See
 Mohur, and Mower,
 148; and Mohr, 160.]
 Mo-reen', 121.
 Mo-rel' (121) [Moril
 (in the sense of a
 kind of mushroom),
 203.]
 More'land, 72.
 More-o'ver.
 Mo-resque' (-resk'), 114.
 Mor-ga-nat'ic, 109.
 Mor'gay.

Morgue (Fr.) (morg).
 Mōr'i-bund.
 Mōr'il [Morel, 203.]
 Mo-ril'ion, 170.
 Mōr'i-nel, 48.
 Mo'ri-on, 49, N.
 Mo-ris'co, 86.
 Mor'mon, 86.
 Mor'mon-ite.
 Morn, 17, 135.
 Morn'ing, 141.
 Morn'ing-glo'ry, 206.
 Mo-roc'co, 66, N.
 Mo-rone'.
 Mo-rose', 121.
 Mo-rose'y, 185.
 Mor'pheus [so Wr.;
 mor'fe-us, Wk. Sm.
 Gd. 155.]

☞ "The termination
eus in proper names which
 in Greek end in *eus*, as
Orpheus, *Prometheus*, is to
 be pronounced as one syl-
 lable, the *eu* being a diph-
 thong. Walker, following
 Labbe, generally separates
 the vowels in pronuncia-
 tion. But the diphthong
 is never resolved in Greek;
 and very rarely, if ever in
 Latin poetry of the gold-
 en or silver age. . . . The
 usage of the English poets,
 of modern classical schol-
 ars, and of the best speak-
 ers generally, also favors,
 it is believed, the pronun-
 ciation which the analogy
 of the original languages
 requires, and which is sup-
 ported by the authority of
 the best Latin grammari-
 ans from Priscian to the
 present time." Worcester.

Mor'p'hew (-f), 26.
 Mor'phi-a.
 Mor'phine, 82, 152.
 Mor-pho-log'ic (-loj'-).
 Mor-pho-log'ic-al
 (-loj'-).
 Mor-phol'o-gy (-jy), 108.
 Mōr'ris (170) [Mor-
 rice, 203.]
 Mōr'ris-dance.
 Mōr'rōw, 66, 101.
 Mors (L.) (morz).
 Morse, Note D, p. 37.
 Mor'sel, 149.
 Mort, 49.
 Mor'tal, 72.
 Mor-tal'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Mor'tal-ly, 170.
 Mor'tar, 74, 169.
 Mort'gage (mor'-), 162.
 Mort'gaged (mor'gājd).

fall; *ē* as in there; *ō* as in foot; *ç* as in facile; *gh* as in go; *th* as in this.

Mort-gagee' (*mor-ga-jee'*).

Mort-gage-er' (*mor-gaj-or'*) (Note D, p. 37) [so *Wr.* (id.); *mor-ga-jor*, *Sm.* 156.] [Law term, — correlative of *mort-gagee*.] [Mort-ga-gor, 203.]

☞ "Mortgagee is an orthography that should have no countenance." *Webster*.

Mort-gager (*mor-ga-jur*).

Mort-tifer-osis.

Mort-tif-ication, 112.

Mort-tif-ied, 99.

Mort-ti-ty, 108.

Mort-ti-ty-ing, 186.

Mort-tise, 138, 160.

Mort-tised (-tise), 165.

Mort-tis-ing, 183.

Mort-main.

Mort-u-ary, 72, 80.

Mo-sa'ic (-za').

Mo-sa'ic-al (-za').

Mos'cha-tel (-ka).

Mo-nelle' (-zel'), 121.

Mos'tem (*moz'*) (136) [so *Sm.* Gd.; *mos'tem*, *Wr.* 155.]

Mos-quit'o (*-ke'*) (171) [pl. *Mos-quit'oes*, (*-ke'tōz*), 192.]

☞ "This word has been spelled in various ways, but *mosquito* and *mosquito* are most prevalent." *Goodrich*. — "*Moschetto*, *mosquito*, and other forms yield in frequent occurrence to the one given [*mosquito*], which may be considered as the established one in our language." *Smart*.

Moss, 18, N.; 174.

Moss'-clad, 206, Exc. 5.

Moss'i-ness, 186.

Moss'-troop-er.

Moss'y, 160.

Mōst (24) [See *Ghost*.]

Mos'tick [Mosaic, 203.]

☞ "A corruption of *moul-stick*." *Worcester*.

Mōst'ly, 93.

Mōt, 18.

Mote (24, 163), *n.* a small particle. [See *Moat*, 160.]

Moth (18, N.; 166) [pl. *Moths* (*mothz*), 140. —

See Note C, p. 34.]

Moth'-cat'en (*-at'en*).

Moth'er (*moth'ur*).

Moth'er-hood (*moth'hood*).

Moth'er-ing (*moth'ing*).

Moth'er-in-law.

Moth'er-less (*moth'less*).

Moth'er-li-ness (*moth'li-ness*), 186.

Moth'er-ly (*moth'ly*).

Moth'er-of-pearl'

(*moth'ur-ov-pearl'*), 221

Moth'er-of-thyme'

(*moth'ur-ov-thim'*).

Moth'er-wort (*moth'ur-wurt*).

Moth'er-y (*moth'y*), 160.

Moth'y, 18, N.; 93.

Mo-ti'le, 66, 170.

Mo'tile, 81, 152.

Mo-ti'l-i-ty, 108, 160.

Mo'tion.

Mo'tioned (-shund), 165.

Mo'tion-ing.

Mo'tive, 84.

Mo-tiv'i-ty.

Mot'ley, 160.

Mot'mot.

Mot'or, 88, 160.

Mo-to'ri-al, 49, N.

Mo'to-ry, 80.

Mot'tle (*mot'tl*), 164.

Mot'tled (-id), 165.

Mot'to (86, 153) [pl. *Mot-tōes* (-tōz), 192.]

Mou'fflon (*mooff'*), 170.

Mōuld (24) [Mold, *Wb.*

Gd. 203. — See Note

E, p. 70.]

☞ "This word, before *Dr. Johnson* wrote his Dictionary, was frequently written *mold*, which was perfectly agreeable to its Saxon derivation, and was less liable to mispronunciation than the present spelling." *Walker*.

Mōuld'a-ble, 164.

Mōuld'ed [Molded,

Wb. Gd. 203.]

Mōuld'er [Molder,

Wb. Gd. 203.]

Mōuld'ered (165)

[Moldered, *Wb.*

Gd. 203.]

Mōuld'er-ing [Mold-

ering, *Wb.* Gd. 203.]

Mōuld'i-ness (186)

[Moldiness, *Wb.*

Gd. 203.]

Mōuld'ing [Molding,

Wb. Gd. 203.]

Mōuld'warp [Mold-

warp, *Wb.* Gd. 203.]

Mōuld'y (160) [Moldy,

Wb. Gd. 203.]

Mōult (24) [Molt, *Wb.*

Gd. 203. — See Note

E, p. 70.]

Mōult'ed [Molted,

Wb. Gd. 203.]

Mōult'ing [Molting,

Wb. Gd. 203.]

Mound, 28.

Mound, 28.

Mound'a-ble, 164, 160.

Mound'ain (-in), 96.

Mound'ain-ash.

Mound'ain-er', 160.

Mound'ain-ōus, 145.

Mound'e-bank, 144.

Mound'ed.

Mound'ing.

Mōurn, 24, 135.

Mōurned, 165.

Mōurn'er.

Mōurn'ful (*-fool*), 180.

Mōurn'ful-ly (*-fool*).

Mōurn'ing.

Mōurn'ing-ring, 206,

Exc. 4.

Mouse, *n.* (28, 161) [pl.

Mice, 195.]

Mouse (*moüz*), *v.* 161.

Moused (*moüzd*), 165.

Mouse'-ear, 206, Exc. 2.

Mous'er (*moüz'*).

Mouse'tail, 206.

Mouse'trap.

Mous'ing (*moüz'ing*), 183.

[*Moustache* (Fr.)

(*moos-tash'*), 203. —

See *Mustache*.]

Mouth, *n.* (28, 37, 161)

[pl. *Mouths* (*mouthz*),

38, 140; Note C, p.

34.]

Mouth, *v.* 38, 161.

Mouth'ed, 165.

Mouth'er.

Mouth'ful (*-fool*), 197.

Mouth'ing.

Mouth'piece, 206.

Mov'a-ble (*moov'a-ble*)

(164, 160, 171, 183)

[*Moveable*, 203.]

Mov'a-bly (*moov'-ly*).

Move (*moov*), 19.

Moved (*moovd*).

Move'ment (*moov'-ment*), 185.

Mov'er (*moov'-er*), 77.

Mov'ing (*moov'-ing*), 183.

Mow (*moü*), *n.* 161.

- Mow (*mou*) (161), *v.* to put into a mow.
- Mōw (161), *v.* to cut with a scythe, as grass.
- Mowed (*mowd*) (161), *v.* did mow, or put into a mow.
- Mowed (*mōd*) (161), *v.* did mōw, or cut with a scythe. [See Mode, 160.]
- Mōw'er, *n.* (67), one who mōws. [See More, 148; and Mohur, 160.]
- Mow'ing (*mou'ing*) (161), *part.* putting into a mow.
- Mōw'ing (161), *part.* cutting with a scythe.
- Mōwn (24), *part.* from Mōw. [See Moan, 100.]
- Mox'a, 231.
- Mox-i-bus'tion (*-bust'yun*).
- Mr. [See Mister.]
- Mrs. [See Missis.]
- Much, 22, 44.
- Mu-ch'ic, 100.
- Mu'ci-form, 108.
- Mu'ci-lage, 169.
- Mu-ci-lag'in-ōūs (*-lag'j-*), 108, 116.
- Mu-cip'a-roūs, 108.
- Muck, 22, 181.
- Muck'worm (*-wurm*).
- Muck'y, 169.
- Mu'co-cele.
- Mu'co-pu'ru-lent, 224.
- Mu-cos'i-ty, 108, 109.
- Mu-co'so-sac'cha-rine (*-ka*), 224.
- Mu'coūs (100), *a.* pertaining to mucus; slimy. [See Mucus, 160.]
- Mu'cro-nate, 108.
- Mu'cro-nāt-ed.
- Mu'cu-lent, 89.
- Mu'cus (169), *n.* a viscid fluid secreted by the membrane lining the cavities of the body. [See Mucous, 160.]
- Mud, *n.* & *v.* 22, 42.
- Mud'ded (176), *v.* did mud. [See Muddied, 148.]
- Mud'ded (99), *v.* did make muddy. [See Mudded, 148.]
- Mud'di-ly, 186.
- Mud'di-ness.
- Mud'ding, 176.
- Mud'dle, 66, 104, 170.
- Mud'dled (*mud'dl*), 183.
- Mud'dling.
- Mud'dy, 176.
- Mud'dy-ing, 186.
- Mu-er'zin, 66, 170.
- Muff, 22, 173.
- Muff'in.
- Muff'ie (*muf'ī*), 66, 164.
- Muff'ied (*muf'īd*), 183.
- Muff'ier.
- Muff'ing.
- Muff'ti, 127, 191.
- Mug, 22, 53.
- Mug'gent (*-ghent*) (138) [so Wb. Gd.; mug'jent, Wr. 155.]
- Mug'get (*-ghet*), 76, 138.
- Mug'gle-to'ni-an (*mug-l*), 169.
- Mug'gy (*-ghy*).
- Mu-lat'to (170) [pl. Mu-lat'tōes (*-tōz*), 192.]
- Mu-lat'tress.
- Mul'ber-ry, 170.
- Mulch, 22, 44.
- Mulched (*mulch*), 166; Note C, p. 34.
- Mulch'ing.
- Mulet, 22, 52, 64.
- Mulet'ed.
- Mulet'ing.
- Mulet'u-a-ry, 72, 89.
- Mule (26), *n.* a mongrel animal or plant. [See Mewl, 160.]
- Mu-let-er', 144, 169.
- Mu-li-eb'ri-ty, 108.
- Mul'ish, 183.
- Mull, 22, 172.
- Mul'la, 189.
- Mul-la-ga-taw'ny, 171.
- Mulled (*muld*), 166.
- Mul'le'n (*-līn*) (97, 170, 171) [Mullen, 203.]
- Mul'let, 170.
- Mull'ing.
- Mull ion (*mull'yun*), 170.
- Mul't-an'gu-lar (*-ang'j-*).
- Mul-ti-ar-tic'u-late.
- Mul-ti-cap'su-lar.
- Mul-ti-car'i-nate, 108.
- Mul-ti-cus'pi-date.
- Mul-ti-den'tate.
- Mul-ti-fa'ri-ōūs, 49, N.; 169.
- Mul'ti-fid.
- Mul'ti-fl'o-roūs, or Mul-ti'flo-rūs, Sm.; mul-ti'fo-rus, Wb. Gd.; mul-ti-fl'o-rus, Wr. 155.]
- Mul'ti-foil.
- Mul'ti-fōld.
- Mul'ti-form, 108.
- Mul'ti-form'i-ty, 108.
- Mul-ti-gen'er-ous (*-jen'*).
- Mul-ti-gran'u-late.
- Mul-tij'u-goūs [so Sm. Wr.; mul-ti-ju'gus, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Mul-ti-lat'er-al.
- Mul-ti-lin'e-al, 169.
- Mul-ti-loc'u-lar, 108.
- Mul'ti'o-quence.
- Mul-ti'l'o-quent, 169.
- Mul-ti'l'o-quoūs.
- Mul-ti-no'date.
- Mul-ti-no'doūs.
- Mul-ti-no'mi-al, 72, 169.
- Mul-tip'a-roūs, 108.
- Mul-tip'ar-tite, 152, 156.
- Mul'ti-ped [Multi-pede, 203.]
- Mul'ti-ple, 164.
- Mul'ti-plex, 76, 78.
- Mul-ti-pli'a-ble, 164.
- Mul-ti-pli-cand' (122) [not mul'ti-pli-kand, 153.]
- Mul'ti-pli-cate, or Mul-tip'li-cate [mul'ti-pli-kāt, Sm. Wb. Gd.; mul-tip'li-kāt, Wk.; mul-tip'li-kāt, or mul-ti-pts-kāt, Wr. 155.]
- Mul-ti-pli-ca'tion, 112.
- Mul'ti-pli-cat-ive.
- Mul'ti-pli-cat-or [so Sm. Wr.; mul-ti-pli-ka'tur, Wk. Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Mul'ti-pli'c'i-ty, 108, 169.
- Mul'ti-plied, 99, 186.
- Mul'ti-pli'er.
- Mul'ti-ply, 94.
- Mul'ti-ply-ing, 186.
- Mul-tip'o-tent.
- Mul-ti-pres'ence (*-pres'*).
- Mul-ti-ra'di-ate, 169.
- Mul-ti-se'r'i-al, 49, N.
- Mul-tis'o-noūs, 156.
- Mul-ti-spi'ral, 49, N.
- Mul-ti-stri'ate.
- Mul-ti-sul'cate.
- Mul'ti-tude (26, 169) [not mul'ti-tood, 127, 153.]
- Mul-ti-tu'din-a-ry, 72.
- Mul-ti-tu'din-ōūs, 108.
- Mul'ti-valve.
- Mul-ti-val'v-u-lar, 108.
- Mul-to'ca.

fall; *ē* as *in* there; *ōē* as *in* foot; *q* as *in* facile; *gh* as *g* in *go*; *th* as *in* this.

Mult-oc'u-lar, 169.
Mul'tum in par'vo (L.).
 Mult-un'gu-late (-ung'-)
 Mul'ture, 91.
 Mum (22, 32), *a.* silent.
 [See Mumm, 160.]
 Mum'ble, 164.
 Mum'bled, 165, 183.
 Mum'bler.
 Mum'bling.
 Mumm (175), *v.* to mask
 one's self. [See Mum,
 160.]
 Mum'ma-chog [Mum-m
 yohog, 203.]
 Mumméd (*mumá*), 165.
 Mum'mer, 170.
 Muni'mer-y, 169.
 Mum-mi-fi-ca'tion.
 Mum-mi-fied, 99.
 Mum'mi-form, 108, 186.
 Mum'mi-fy, 94.
 Mum'mi-fy-ing, 186.
 Mum'ming, 170.
 Mum'my, 66, 170.
 Mump, 22, 64.
 Mumped (*mumpf*), 165.
 Mump'er.
 Mump'ing.
 Mump'ish.
 Mumps, 22.
 Munch, 22, 44.
 Munched (*muncht*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Munch'ing.
 Mun'dane, 103.
 Mun-di-fi-ca'tion.
 Mun-di-fi-ca-tive.
 Mun-dun'gus (-dung'-),
 54, 169.
 Mu-nig'i pal, 72.
 Mu-nig'i-pal'i-ty, 108.
 Mu-nif'i-cence, 105.
 Mu-nif'i-cent, 171.
 Mu-ni-ment, 169.
 Mu-ni'tion (-nish'un).
 Mun-jeet', 121.
 Mun'nion (*mun'yun*).
 Mu'ral, 49, N.; 72.
 Mur'der, 77.
 Mur'dered, 150.
 Mur'der-er, 135.
 Mur'der-ess.
 Mur'der-ing.
 Mur'der-ous.
 Mur'dress, 169.
 Mu'ri-ate, 49, N.; 108,
 169.
 Mu'ri-ät-ed.
 Mu-ri-at'ic, 109.
 Mu'ri-ate, 108.
 Mu'ri-cät-ed.
 Mu-ri-ca'to-his'pid, 224.

Mu'ri-form, 108.
 Mu'rine, 49, N.; 152.
 Murk, 21.
 Murk'i-ly, 186.
 Murk'y (169) [Mirk'y,
 203.]
 Mur'mur, 92, 169.
 Mur'mured, 150, 165.
 Mur'mur-er, 135.
 Mur'mur-ing.
 Mur'mur-ous, 100.
 Mür'rahn (-rahn), 96, 171.
 Mür'rhine (-rahn) (171)
 [so Sm.; mür'in, Wr.
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Mur'za, *n.* an hereditary
 nobleman among the
 Tartars. [See Mirza,
 100.]
 Mu-sa'ceous (-zo'shus),
 46, 112.
 Mu-sa-rab'ic (-za-).
 Mus'ca-del, 105.
 Mus'ca-dine, or Mus'-
 ca-dine [so Wr.; mus'-
 ka-din, Wk. Gd.;
 mus'ka-din, Sm. 155.]
 Mus-car-dine, 152.
 Mus-car'i-form, 108.
 Mus'cat.
 Mus'ca-tel.
 Musch'el-kalk (*mösh'-*)
 [so Sm.; mus'h-el-kalk,
 Wb. Gd.; moosh'el-
 kalk, Wr. 155.]
 Mus'cle (*mus'l*) (162,
 164). [See Mussel.]
 Mus'cled (*mus'ld*).
 Mus'cling (*mus'ling*).
 Mus'coid.
 Mus-col'o-gy, 108.
 Mus-cos'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Mus-co-va'do [not mus-
 ko-vä'do, 153.]
 ☞ This word is from
 the Spanish *mas-ca-bá'lo*
 (uncleyned sugar), in which
 a of the third syllable has
 properly the Italian sound,
 or that of a in *far*; but the
 best authorities give to a
 its long sound in the An-
 glicized form *Muscovado*.
 Mus'co-vite, 105.
 Mus'co-vy.
 Mus'cu-lar, 89, 108.
 Mus-cu-lär'i-ty.
 Mus'cu-loüs, 100.
 Muse (*máz*), *n.* one of
 the nine sister god-
 desses who presided
 over the liberal arts:
 — *v.* to meditate. [See
 Mews, 160.]

Mused (*mázd*), 183.
 Muse'ful (*máz'fül*), 180.
 Múser (*máz'-*).
 Mu-se'um (-ze'-) (111,
 113, 125) [not mu'ze-
 um, 153.]
 Mush, 22.
 Mush-room.
 Mu'sic (-zik), 200.
 Mu'sic-al (-zik'), 72.
 Mu'sic-al-ly (-zik-), 170.
 Mu-si'cian (-zish'an).
 Mu'sic-más'ter (-zik-),
 205, 209.
 Mu'sic-o-ma'ni-a(-zik-),
 224.
 Mu'sic-stool (-zik-).
 Mú'sing (*máz'-*), 183.
 Musk, 22.
 Mus'ket (76) [Mus-
 quet, 203.]
 Mus-ke't-er', 122, 169.
 Mus-ke't-oon', 122.
 Mus'ket-ry, 93.
 Musk'i-ness, 186.
 Muskrat, 206.
 Musk'y, 169.
 Mus'lin (*muz'-*).
 Mus'lin-de-laine
 (*muz'-*), 171.
 Mus'lin-et (*muz'-*).
 Mus'men, or Mus'i-mon
 Mu-so-ma'ni-a(-zo-), 169.
 Mus'quash (-kwosh').
 [Musquet, 203. — See
 Musket.]
 [Musquito, 203. —
 See Mosquito.]
 Mus'röl (*mus'-*, or
 muz'röl) [mus'röl, Sm.;
 muz'röl, Wr. Wb. Gd.
 155.] [Musrole,
 Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Muss, 22, 174.
 Mus'sel (*mus'l*), *n.* a
 kind of bivalve mol-
 lusk. [Muscle, 203.]
 Mus'sul-man (171) [pl.
 Mus'sul-mans (-mans)
 100.]
 Mus-sul-man'ic, 170.
 Mus'sul-man-ish.
 Must, 22.
 Mus-táche' (-tash') (189)
 [so Sm. Gd.; mus-
 tash', Wk.; mus-tash',
 or mus-tash', Wr. 155.]
 [Moustache, 203.]
 Mus-tách'io (-tash'o)
 [pl. Mus-tach'ios (mus-
 tash'öz), 192.]
 Mus-tách'ioed (-tash'öd)
 (188) [so Wb. Gd.;

mus-tū'shi-ōd, Wr. 155.]
Mus'tang, 103.
Mus'tard.
Mus'tee' [Mestee, 203.]
Mus'te-line, 152.
Mus'ter, 77.
Mus'tered, 150, 165.
Mus'ter-ing.
Mus'ti-ly, 136.
Mus'ti-ness.
Mus'ty, 93.
Mu-ta-bil'i-ty, 108.
Mu'ta-ble, 164.
Mu'ta-bly.
Mu'tage.
Mu-ta'tion.
Mu'ta-to-ry, 86.
Mute, 26.
Mute'ly, 185.
Mute'ness.
Mu'ti-late, 169.
Mu'ti-lāt-ed, 183.
Mu'ti-lāt-ing.
Mu-ti-lā'tion, 112.
Mu'ti-lāt-or.
Mu-ti-neer', 122, 169.
Mu'ti-ned, 90, 186.
Mu'ti-noūs, 100, 108.
Mu'ti-ny, 169.
Mu'ti-ny-ing, 186.
Mut'ter, 66, 170.
Mut'tered, 150, 165.
Mut'ter-er.
Mut'ter-ing.
Mut'ton (*mut'n*), 149.
Mū'tu-al (*mā'yoo-āl*) (89) [so Sm. Wr. Gd.; *mu'chā-āl*, Wk. 134, 155.]
Mu-tu-al'i-ty, 106, 169.
Mu'tu-al-ly, 170.
Mu'tu-a-ry, 72, 89.
Mu'tule (*mā'āl*), 26.
Muz'zle, 66, 164.
Muz'zled (*muz'ld*), 165.
Muz'zling.
Mÿ (often *mī*) [so Sm.; *mī*, or *mī*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 ☞ "The word *my*, when used without emphasis, takes its regular short sound in England, and to some extent in this country; as, 'I took down *mī* hat.' This sound, however, should not be given in serious or solemn discourse, nor should the *y* ever be turned into long *e*, after the Irish fashion, 'I took down *mē* hat.'" *Goodrich*.

Mÿ-co-log'ic (*-loj'-*), 109.
Mÿ-co-log'ic-al (*-loj'-*), 108.
Mÿ-col'o-gy, 108.
Myl'o-don.
Mÿn-heer' [not *min-hēr'*, 153.]
Mÿ-o-dÿ-nam'ics, 109.
Mÿ-o-dÿ-nam-i-om'e-ter, 108, 116, 171.
Mÿ-o-graph'ic.
Mÿ-o-graph'ic-al.
Mÿ-og'ra-phys.
Mÿ-og'ra-phy, 108.
Mÿ-o-log'ic (*-loj'-*).
Mÿ-o-log'ic-al (*-loj'-*).
Mÿ-ol'o-gy, 108.
Mÿ'ope, 189.
Mÿ-op'ic.
Mÿ-op-sy, 169.
Mÿ'o-py, 93.
Mÿ'o-sis, 109.
Mÿ-o-sit'ic.
Mÿ-o-til'i-ty, 108.
Mÿ-ot'o-my, 108.
Mÿr'i-ad.
Mÿr'i-a-gram [*Myriagramme*, 203.]
Mÿr'i-a-gramme' (Fr.) [so Wr.; *mīr'i-a-gram*, Gd. 155.]
Mÿr-i-a-l'iter [*mīr-i-āl-ī-tur*, Gd. 155] [*Myrioliter*, (*mīr-i-ō-lī-tur*), Sm.; *Myriallitre*, 203.]
Mÿr-i-a-lī'tre (Fr.) (*-lēt-ur*) [so Wr.; *mīr'i-a-le-tur*, Gd. 155.]
Mÿr-i-am'e-ter (108) [so Gd.; *mīr-i-a-mē'tur*, Sm. 155.] [*Myriametre*, 203.]
Mÿr-i-a-mē'tre (Fr.) (*-mā'tur*) [so Wr.; *mīr'i-a-mā-tur*, Gd. 155.]
Mÿr'i-a-pod.
Mÿr'i-arch (*-ārċ*).
Mÿr'i-arc (Fr.) (*-ār*).
Mÿr'i-cine (82) [*Myricin*, 203.]
Mÿr'i-o-lōgue (*-log*), 87.
Mÿr-i-o-phy'lōūs, or **Mÿr-i-oph'yl-ōūs** [See *Adenophyllous*.]
Mÿr-i-o-rā'ma, or **Mÿr-i-ō-rā'ma** [*mīr-i-ō-rā-ma*, Gd.; *mīr-i-ō-rā-ma*, Wr. 155.]
Myr'mi-don, 169, 171.
Myr-mi-do'mi-an.
My-rob'a-lan.

My-rop'o-list.
Myrrh, 21, N.; 49, 162, 171.
Mÿr'rhine (*-rin*), 152.
Myr'ti-form, 108, 169.
Myrtle, 21, N.; 164, 169.
My-self (*mī-self'*, or *mī-sel'f*) [so Wr.; *mī-sel'f*, Wk. Sm.; *mī-sel'f*, Wb. Gd. 155] [See Note under *My*.]
Mys-ta-gog'ic (*-gogj'-*).
Mys-ta-gog'ic-al (*-gogj'-*).
Mys'ta-gōgue (*-gog*), 87.
Mys-te'ri-arch (*-ārċ*), 49, N.; 169.
Mys-te'ri-ōūs, 171.
Mys'ter-y, 169, 223, Exce.
Mys'tic.
Mys'tic-al.
Mys'tic-al-ly, 170.
Mys'ti-cism (*-sīz-m*), 133.
Mys-ti-fi-cā'tion, 112.
Mys'ti-fi-cā-tor.
Mys'ti-fied, 99.
Mys'ti-fÿ, 94.
Mys'ti-fÿ-ing, 186.
Myth (16, 37) [*Mythe*, 203.]
Myth'ic.
Myth'ic-al.
Mÿ-thog'ra-pher, 108.
Mÿ-thol'o-ger, 108.
Myth-o-log'ic (*-loj'-*).
Myth-o-log'ic-al (*-loj'-*).
Myth-o-log'ic-al-ly (*-loj'-*), 170.
Mÿ-thol'o-gist, 108.
Mÿ-thol'o-gize, 202.
Mÿ-thol'o-gized, 165.
Mÿ-thol'o-giz-ing.
Myth'o-lōgue (*-log*), 87.
Mÿ-thol'o-gy.

N.

Nab, 10, 31.
Nabbed, 165, 176.
Nab'bing.
Na'bob, 103.

☞ "This is the proper pronunciation adopted and established by us; though *na-bo'* is said to be nearer the native mode of sounding it." *Smart*.

Nac'a-rat, 105.
Na'cre (*-kur*), 164.

fall; ð as *in* there; 66 as *in* foot; 9 as *in* felle; gh as *g in* go; th as *in* this.

Na'cro-oñs, 169.
 Na'critic, 152.
 Na'dir, 70, 169.
 Nag, 10, 53.
 Na'gel'stuk (Ger.) (nah'-gl'-floo).
 Na'iad (na'yad), or Nal'-ad (na'ad) [na'yad, Wr. Wb. Gd.; na'ad, Wk. Sm. 155.] [Eng. pl. Nalads; L. pl. Na'ia-des (na'ya-déz), 104.]
 Nail, 23, 50.
 Nailed, 165.
 Nail'er, 169.
 Nail'er-y, 233, Exc.
 Nail'ing.
 Na'ive (Fr.) (-év), 154.
 Na'ive-ly (-év) [so Gd.; na'év-ly, or na'v'ly, Wr. 155.]
 Natvété (Fr.) (nah'té-tá).
 Na'ked, 127.
 Na'kir, 169.
 Nam'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Nam'by-pam'by, 205.
 Name, 23, 163.
 Named, 165.
 Name'less, 185.
 Name'y, 93.
 Nim'er.
 Name'sake, 206.
 Nam'ing.
 Nan-keen' (121) [N a n -kin, 203.]
 Nap (10, 30), n. a short sleep; — woolly or downy fibres on cloth: — v. to take a short sleep. [See Nappe, 160.]
 Na-pe'an (-pe'-), 13.
 Nape (23) [not nap, 148, 153.]
 Naph'tha (nap'-), 30, 141.
 Naph'thal'ic (nap-), 122.
 Naph'tha-linc (nap'-) (152) [N a p h t h a l i n, 203.]
 Na'pi-er's-bones (na'-pi-urz-bónz), 213.
 Na'pi-form [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; nap't-form, Wr. 155.]
 Nap'kin, 230.
 Na-po'le-on, 171.
 Nappe (nap), n. one of the two parts of a conic surface which meet at the vertex. [See Nap, 160.]

Nap'pi-ness, 185.
 Nap'py, 66, 170.
 Nar-cis'sus, 170.
 Nar-cot'ic, 109.
 Nar-cot'ic-al, 108.
 Nar-cot'ic-o-ac'rid, 224.
 Nar'co-tine (82, 152) [N a r c o t i n, 203.]
 Nar'co-tism (-tizm), 133.
 Nar'co-tize, 202.
 Nar'co-tized.
 Nar'co-tiz-ing.
 Nard, 11, 135.
 Nard'ine, 152.
 Na'rés (L.) (-rés), n. pl.
 Nár-rate, or Nár-rate' [so Wr. Gd.; nár-rát, Wk.; nár-rát', Sm. 155.]
 Nár-rát-ed, or Nár-rát'-ed.
 Nár-rát-ing, or Nár-rát'-ing.
 Nár-ra'tion, 46, Note 2; 112.
 Nár-ra-tive, 84.
 Nár-rát'or, 169.
 Nár-rów, 101, 153.
 Nár-rówed (-réd), 188.
 Nár-rów-er.
 Nár-rów-ing.
 Nár-rów-mind'ed, 205.
 Nár-róws (-rés), n. pl.
 Nar'whal (135) [N a r -wal, N a r w h a l e, N a r v a l, 203.]
 Na'sal (-zal), 72, 136.
 Na-sal'i-ty (-zal'-), 156, 169.
 Na-sal-i-za'tion (-zal-).
 Na'sal-ize (-zal-), 202.
 Na'sal-ized (-zal-), 183.
 Na'sal-iz-ing (-zal-).
 Na'sal-ly (-zal-), 170.
 Nas'cent-ey, 169.
 Nas'cent, 39, 76.
 Nase'ber-ry (náz'-).
 Nas-i-cor'noüs (naz-).
 Nas'i-form (naz'-), 136.
 Na-soi'o-gy, 108.
 Nás'ti-ly, 12, 186.
 Nás'ti-ness.
 Nas-tur'tion.
 Nas-tur'ti-um (-shí-).
 Nás'ty, 12, 131.
 Na'tal, 72.
 Na-tal'i'tial (-tsh'al).
 Na-tal'i'tious (-tsh'us), 112.
 Na'tant, 156.
 Na-ta'tion, 112.
 Ná-ta-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Na'ta-to-ry, 86.

Natch, 10, 44; Note D, p. 37.
 Na'tion, 234.
 Ná'tion-al (nash'un-al) (143) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; na'shun-al, or nash'un-al, Gd. 155.]
 Ná'tion-al-ism (nash'un-al-izm), 133, 136.
 Ná'tion-al-ist (nash'un-).
 Ná'tion-al'i-ty (nash'un-), 106, 169.
 Ná'tion-al-i-za'tion (nash'un-), 112.
 Ná'tion-al-ize (nash'un-), 202.
 Ná'tion-al-ized (nash'un-), 165.
 Ná'tion-al-iz-ing (nash'un-), 183.
 Ná'tion-al-ly (nash'un-), 171.
 Na'tive, 84, 156.
 Na'tiv-ism (-izm), 183.
 Na-tiv'i-ty, 108.
 Na'tro-lite [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; na'tro-lit, Wr. 155.]
 Na'tron, 86.
 Nat'ter-jack.
 Nat'ty, 66, 170.
 Nat'u-ral (44, Note 1; 89, 108) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; nat'chú-ral, Wk.; nat'ch'oo-ral, Sm. (See § 26), 155.]
 Nat'u-ral-ism (-izm), 136.
 Nat'u-ral-ist, 106.
 Nat'u-ral-i-za'tion.
 Nat'u-ral-ize, 202.
 Nat'u-ral-ized, 165.
 Nat'u-ral-iz-ing, 183.
 Nat'u-ral-ly, 170.
 Na'ture (nát'gur) (44, Note 1; 91, 156) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; na'-chúr, Wk.; na'túr, coll. na'ch'oor (See § 26), Sm. 155.]
 Naught (nawt) (17, 162), n. & a.
 — The noun is often written N o u g h t, to distinguish it from *nought*, a. — See Note under *Nought*.
 Naught'i-ly (nawt'-) 186.
 Naught'i-ness (nawt'-).
 Naught'y (nawt'-), 169.
 Náu'ma-chy (-ky), 82, 108.
 Náu'sco-py, 108.

Nâu'se-a (-she-), 144, 171.
 Nâu'se-ant (-she-), 72.
 Nâu'se-ate (-she-).
 Nâu'se-ät-ed (-she-).
 Nâu'se-ät-ing (-she-).
 Nâu-se-a'tion (-she-), 112
 Nau'seous (-shus), 46,
 Note 2; 171.
 Nâu'tic.
 Nâu'tic-al, 108.
 Nâu'ti-lite, 152.
 Nâu'ti-lus (109) [L. pl.
Nâu'ti-li; Eng. pl.
Nâu'ti-lus-es (-ez),
 198.]
 Na'val (72), *a.* pertain-
 ing to ships. [See
 Navel, 148.]
 Na'varch (-vark).
 Na'varch-y (-vark-), 169.
 Nave, 23, 163.
 Na'vel (-navl) (149), *n.*
 the round cicatrix in
 the middle of the ab-
 domen. [See Naval,
 148.]
 Na'vew (-vu), 26.
 Na'vic'u-lar, 108.
 Nav-i-ga-bil'i-ty, 108,
 169.
 Nav'i-ga-ble, 164.
 Nav'i-ga-bly.
 Nav'i-gate, 108, 169.
 Nav'i-gat-ed, 183.
 Nav'i-gät-ing.
 Nav-i-gät'ion, 112.
 Nav'i-gät-or.
 Nav'vy, 68, 170.
 Nav'vy, 93, 169.
 Näy (23, 56, Rem.), *ad.*
 a word of negation;
no. [See Neigh, 160.]
 Naz'a-rene', 122, 171.
 Naz'a-rite, 152.
 Naz'a-rit-ism (-izm) [so
 Wb. Gd.; *naz'a-rit-*
izm, Wb. 155.]
 Naze, 23, 40.
 Näp, 13, 30.
 Näp-ed (näpt), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Ne-a-pol'i-tan.
 Nêar, 13, 49.
 Nêared, 165.
 Nêar'ing.
 Nêar'-sight-ed (-stt-),
 162.
 Nêat, 13, 41.
 Nêat'-herd, 206, Exc. 3.
 Neb. 15.
 Neb'u-la (L.) (89, 106)
 [pl. *Neb'u-læ*, 198.]
 Neb'u-lar, 108.

Neb'ule, 90.
 Neb-u-los'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Neb'u-lous, 108, 169.
 Neg-es-sa'ri-an, 49, N.
 Neg'es-sa-ries (-riæ),
n. pl.
 Neg'es-sa-ri-ly, 72, 106,
 126, 171.
 Neg'es-sa-ri-ness, 186.
 Neg'es-sa-ry, 72, 171.
 Ne-oes-si-ta'ri-an, 49, N.
 Ne-ces'si-tate, 169.
 Ne-ces'si-tät-ed, 183.
 Ne-ces'si-tät-ing.
 Ne-ces'si-tät'ion, 112.
 Ne-ces'si-toüs, 100.
 Ne-ces'si-ty, 169.
 Neck, 15, 181.
 Neck'cloth, 66, N.
 Neck'er-chief (-chîf').
 Neck'-hand'ker-chief
 (-hang'), 205.
 Neck'lace, 206.
 Neck'tie.
 Neck'verse.
 Nec-ro-log'ic (-loj').
 Nec-ro-log'ic-al (-loj').
 Nec-rol'o-gist, 108.
 Nec-rol'o-gy, 108.
 Nec-ro-man-er.
 Nec-ro-man-er-y, 169.
 Nec-ro-man'tic (109) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *nek'-*
ro-man'tik, Wb. 155.]
 Nec-ro-man'tic-al, 108.
 Nec-ro-nite, 152.
 Nec-ropt'a-gan, 105.
 Nec-ropt'a-gous, 169.
 Ne-crop'o-lis (105) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *nek-rop'o-*
lis, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Nec-ro-scop'ic.
 Nec-ro-scop'ic-al.
 Ne-cro'sis, 109, 113.
 Nec'tar, 74, 169.
 Nec'ta're-al, 169.
 Nec'ta're-an, 49, N.
 Nec'ta're-ous, 169.
 Nec'tar-if'er-ous, 108.
 Nec'tar-ine, 82, 152.
 Nec'tar-ous, 100.
 Nec'ta-ry, 72.
 Nêe (Fr.) (*na*), *part. fem.*
 Need (13, 42), *n.* neces-
 sity: -*v.* to be in
 want of. [See Knead,
 160.]
 Need'ed.
 Need'er.
 Need'ful (-fûl), 180.
 Need'li-ly, 186.
 Need'i-ness.
 Need'ing.

Need'le, 164.
 Need'le-book, 206,
 Exc. 4.
 Need'le-ful (-fûl), 180,
 197.
 Need'le-shaped (-shäpt)
 Need'le-wom'an
 (-wom'än), 205.
 Need'le-work (-wûrk).
 Need'y, 93, 169.
 Nê'er (nêr) (14) [not
 nêr, 153.]
 Nê'c'e-at (L.).
 Ne-fan'dous.
 Ne-fa'ri-ous, 49, N.
 Ne-ga'tion.
 Neg'a-tive, *a.* & *n.*
 Neg'a-tive, *v.* [so Wb.
 Wb. Gd.; *neg'a-tiv*,
 Sm. 155.]
 Neg'a-tiv-ed, 165.
 Neg'a-tive-ly, 185.
 Neg'a-tiv-ing, 183.
 Neg'a-tiv'i-ty, 169.
 Neg-lect'.
 Neg-lect'ed.
 Neg-lect'er.
 Neg-lect'ful (-fûl), 180.
 Neg-lect'ing.
 Nêg'tigêe (Fr.) (*neg-le*
shâ).
 Neg'ti-gence, 169.
 Neg'ti-gent.
 Ne-go-ti-a-bil'i-ty
 (-shî-), 108.
 Ne-go'ti-a-ble (*shî-a-bl*),
 164.
 Ne-go'ti-ate (-shî-) (108)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wb.; *ne-*
go'shât, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 [Negociate, 203.]
 Ne-go'ti-ät-ed (-shî-).
 Ne-go'ti-ät-ing (-shî-).
 Ne-go'ti-a'tion (-shî-),
 112.
 Ne-go'ti-ät-or (-shî-), 106
 Ne-go'ti-a-to-ry (-shî-),
 86, 171.
 Nê-gress, 76.
 Nê-gro (86) [not nig'ro,
 153], [pl. *Nê-groes*
 (-grôz), 192.]
 Nê-gro-loid.
 Nê-gus, 169.
 Neigh (nä) (23, 162), *n.*
 the cry of a horse: -
v. to whinny, or cry
 as a horse. [See Nay,
 160.]
 Neigh'bor (*na'bur*)
 [N eigh'bour, Sm.
 109, 203.]
 Neigh'bored (*na'burd*)

ñ as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facie; gh as g in go; th as in this.

[Neighbourhood, Sm. 203.]
 Neigh'bor-hood
 [Neighbourhood, Sm. 203.]
 Neigh'bor-ing (nā'-)
 [Neighbouring, Sm. 203.]
 Neigh'bor-li-ness (nā'-)
 [Neighbourliness, Sm. 203.]
 Neigh'bor-ly (nā'-)
 [Neighbourly, Sm. 203.]
 Neighed (nād), 162, 165.
 Neigh'ing (nā'-).
 Neith'er (169, N.) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; neithur, or nithur, Gd. 155.]
 ☞ "The former [neithur] is given in most Dictionaries, and still prevails in America. The latter [nithur] is now common in England." Goodrich. — See Note under *Either*.
 Ne'me-an (110) [so Wr.; ne-me'an, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 ☞ "Often incorrectly spelt and pronounced *Ne-me'an*." Worcester.
 Nem'e-sis, 156.
 Nen'u-phar, 105.
 Ne-od'a-mode.
 Ne-og'a-mist.
 Ne-og'ra-phy, 108.
 Ne-o-lo-gi-an.
 Ne-o-log'ic (-loj'), 109.
 Ne-o-log'ic-al (-loj').
 Ne-ol'o-gism (-jizm).
 Ne-ol'o-gist, 108.
 Ne-ol-o-gist'ic.
 Ne-ol-o-gist'ic-al.
 Ne-ol'o-gy, 108.
 Ne-o-no'mi-an.
 Ne'o-phi-los'o-pher, 224.
 Ne'o-phyte, 171.
 Ne'o-pla-ton'ic.
 Ne'o-pla-to-ni'cian (-nish'an).
 Ne'o-pla-to-nism, 136.
 Ne'o-pla-to-nist, 224.
 Ne-o-ra'ma, 156.
 Ne-o-tär'ic, 109, 122.
 Ne-o-tär'ic-al, 108.
 Ne-o-zo'ic.
 Ne-pen'the, 163.
 Neph'e-lne (82, 152) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; nef'-

e-ln, Sm. 155]
 [Nephelin, 203.]
 Neph-el-o-oc-cyg'i-a (-sj').
 Neph'ew (nev'yoo, or nef'yoo) [so Wr.; nev'yoo, Wk. Sm.; nef'yoo, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 ☞ "This word is uniformly pronounced *nev'yoo* by the English orthoëpists; but in the United States it is often pronounced *nef'yoo*." Worcester.
 Ne-phral'gi-a.
 Ne-phral'gy.
 Ne-phrite, or Neph'rite [ne'frit, Sm.; nef'rit, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ne-phrit'ic.
 Ne-phrit'ic-al.
 Ne-phrit'is (L.).
 Ne-phrog'ra-phy, 108.
 Neph-ro-lith'ic.
 Ne-phrol'o-gy, 108.
 Ne-phrot'o-my, 108.
 Ne plus ultra (L.).
 Nep'o-tal, 72.
 Nep'o-tiam (-tizm) (136) [not nep'o-tizm, 153.]
 Nep'o-tist.
 Nep'tune.
 Nep-tu'ni-an.
 Nep-tu-nist.
 Ne quid ni'mis (L.).
 Ne're-id, 49, N.
 Ne-re-id'i-an, 169.
 Ne'rite, 152.
 Nēr'o-li, or Ne-ro'li [nēr'o-li, Wr. Wb. Gd.; ne-ro'li, Sm. 155.]
 Nerve, 21, N.; 135.
 Nerved (nervd), v. & part.
 Nerved (nervd) (150) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; nerv'ed, or nerv'd, Wr. 155], a.
 Nerv-i-mo'tion.
 Nerv'ine, 152.
 Nerv'ing.
 Nerv-ose' [so Wr.; nerv'ös, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Nerv'ös, 100.
 Nerv'üre, 21, N.
 Nes'ci-ence (nesh'i-ens) [so Wk. Wr.; nesh'ens, Sm. (See § 26); nesh'ens, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Nest, 15.
 Nest'ed.
 Nest'ing.
 Nes'tle (nes'tl), 162.
 Nes'tling (nes'tl), 183.
 Nes'tling (nes'ling).
 Nes-to'ri-an, 169.
 Nes-to'ri-an-ism (-izm).
 Net, 15.
 Neth'er.
 Neth'er-möst, 130.
 Net'ted, 66, 176.
 Net'ting, 170.
 Net'tle (net'tl), 66, 164.
 Net'tled (net'tl), 183.
 Net'tler (net'tur).
 Net'tling (net'ting).
 Net'work (-wurk).
 Neü'ral, 26, 72.
 Neü-ral'gi-a.
 Neü-ral'gic, 45.
 Neü-ral'gy, 145.
 Neü'rine, 82, 152.
 Neü-rog'ra-phy, 108.
 Neü-ro-log'ic-al (-loj').
 Neü-rol'o-gist, 108.
 Neü-rol'o-gy, 108.
 Neü-rop'ter.
 Neü-rop'ter-a (L.).
 Neü-rop'ter-al.
 Neü-rop'ter-an.
 Neü-rop'ter-ös.
 Neü-rot'ic.
 Neü-ro-tom'ic-al.
 Neü-ro-tome.
 Neü-rot'o-my, 108.
 Neü-ryp-nol'o-gist.
 Neü-ryp-nol'o-gy, 108.
 Neü'ter [not noo'tur, 127, 153.]
 Neü'tral, 72.
 Neü'tral'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Neü'tral-i-za'tion.
 Neü'tral-ize, 202.
 Neü'tral-ized, 165.
 Neü'tral-iz-er, 183.
 Neü'tral-iz-ing.
 Neü'tral-ly, 170.
 Neü-väines' (Fr.) (nu-vänz'), n. pl.
 Nev'er, 66, 77.
 Nev'er-the-less', 205, Exc. 2.
 New (nu) (26) [not noo, 127, 153], a. of recent origin. [See *Gnu*, and *Knew*, 160.]
 New'cl (nu'-).
 New-fan'gled (nu-fang'gl'd), 206, Exc. 5.
 New-fashion'ed (nu-fash'und).
 New'ish (nu'-).

Newly (*nu'*).
 New-made (*nu'*).
 Newness (*nu'*).
 News (*nəz*).
 News-boy (*nəz'*), 206.
 News-man (*nəz'*), 196.
 News-mon'ger (*nəz'-
 mung'gur*).
 News-pa-per (*nəz'*).
 News-pa-pe'ri-al (*nəz-*),
 or News-pa-pō'ri-al
 (*nəz-*), 203.

☞ The former spelling
 of this colloquial word is
 the more analogical, but
 the latter is perhaps the
 more common.

News-room (*nəz'*).
 Newt (*nət*).
 New-to'ni-an, 169.
 New-year, *a.* 212.
 Next'le, 152.
 Next, 15, 39, N.
 Nib, 16.
 Nibbed, 165, 176.
 Nib'ble (*nib'l*), 66, 164.
 Nib'bled (*nib'ld*), 183.
 Nib'bler, 170.
 Nib'bling.
 Nice (25, 163), *a.* deli-
 cate; exact; requir-
 ing scrupulous care.
 [See Gneiss, 160.]
 Nice'ly, 185.
 Ni'cene, or Ni-cene'
 (*ni'sēn*, Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *ni-sēn'*, Sm. 155.)
 Nice'ness.
 Ni'ce-ty, 233.

☞ "In this word of
 our own composition from
 nice, we have unaccounta-
 bly run into the pronun-
 ciation of the mute *e*."
Walker.

Niche, 16, 163.
 Niche'd (*nicht*) (Note C,
 p. 34) [so Wb. Gd.;
nich'ed, or *nicht*, Wr.
 155.]
 Nick, 16, 181.
 Nick-ar-tree, or Nick'-
 er-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 Nicked (*nikt*), 165; Note
 C, p. 34.
 Nick'el, 149.
 Nick-el'ic (109) [so Sm.
 Wr.; *nik-el-ik*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Nick-el-l'i'er-ous, 108.
 Nick'ing.
 [Nick'nack, 203. —
 See Knickknack.]

Nick'name, *n. & v.*
 Nick'named, 183.
 Nick'nām-ing.
 Nic-o-la'i-tan [so Gd.
 Wr.; *nik-o-la'tan*,
 Sm. 155.]
 Ni-co'tian (-*shan*) [so
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ni-ko'-
 shān*, Sm. 155.]
 Ni-co'ti-a-nine (-*shī*)
 [so Sm. Wr.; *ni-ko'-
 sha-nin*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Nic'o-tine (82, 152) [Ni-co-
 tin, 203.]
 Nic'tate.
 Nic'tat-ed.
 Nic'tat-ing.
 Nic-tā'tion.
 Nic'ti-tate.
 Nic'ti-tāt-ed, 183.
 Nic'ti-tāt-ing.
 Nic-ti-ta'tion, 112.
 Nid-a-ment'al, 109.
 Nide, 25.
 Nid'get (*nij'et*).
 Nid'fi-cate, 169.
 Nid-i-fi-ca'tion, 112.
 Nid'u-lant.
 Nid-u-la'tion.
 Nid'us (L.).
 Niece, 169, N.; 171.
 N^v-el'lo (It.), 170.
 Nig'gard, 66, 72.
 Nig'gard-li-ness, 106.
 Nig'gard-ly.
 Nigh (*ni*), 162.
 Night (*nīf*) (162), *n.* the
 time between sunset
 and sunrise. [See
 Knight, 160.]
 Night'-bloom-ing
 (*nīf'*), 206, Exc. 5.
 Night'cap (*nīf'*), 206.
 Night'fall (*nīf'*).
 Night'gown (*nīf'*).
 Night'-hawk (*nīf'*), 206,
 Exc. 3.
 Night'in-gale (*nīf'*).
 Night'jar (*nīf'*).
 Night'ly (*nīf'*).
 Night'mare (*nīf'mēr*).
 Night'shade (*nīf'*).
 Night'-time (*nīf'*), 66,
 N.; 206, Exc. 1.
 Night'-walk-er (*nīf'-
 wawk*).
 Night'-walk-ing (*nīf'-
 wawk*).
 Night'-watch (*nīf'*).
 Ni-gres'cent, 171.
 Ni-ri-fi-ca'tion [so
 Wr.; *ni-grī-fi-ka'-
 shun*, Sm. 155.]

Ni'grine [Nigrin,
 203.]
 Nig'ri-tude, 108.
 Ni'hil de'bet, or Nil de-
 bet (L.).
 Ni'hil di'cit, or Nil di-
 cit (L.).
 Ni'hil ha'bet, or Nil
 ha'bet (L.).
 Ni'hil-ism (-*izm*), 136.
 Ni-hil-ist'ic, 109.
 Ni-hil'i-ty, 168, 169.
 Nil (L.), *n.* nothing, —
 a term in book-keep-
 ing to denote an entry
 that is cancelled. [See
 Nil, 160.]
 Nil (172), *v.* to be un-
 willing. [See Nil, 160.]
 Ni-lom'e-ter, 108.
 Ni'lo-scope.
 Ni-lot'ic, 109.
 Nim-bl'er-ous, 106, 169.
 Nim'ble, 61, 164.
 Nim'by.
 Nim'bus (L.), 169.
 Nine, 25.
 Nine'fold, 217.
 Nine'pence (217) [pl.
 Nine'pen-ces (-*sez*)].
 Nine'pins (-*pinz*), *n. pl.*
 Nine'teen. [See Elgh-
 teen.]
 Nine'teenth.
 Nine'ti-eth, 186.
 Nine'ty, 93.
 Nin'ny, 66, 170.
 Nin'sin.
 Ninth, 25, 37.
 Nip, 16, 30.
 Nipped (*nīpt*), 165; Note
 C, p. 34.
 Nip'per, 176.
 Nip'per-ing.
 Nip'pers (-*purz*), *n. pl.*
 Nip'ping.
 Nip'ple, 164.
 Ni'sau.
 Ni'si pri'us (L.) [so
 Wr.; *ni'si pri'us*, Wk.
 Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Nit (16), *n.* the egg of
 any small insect. [See
 Knit, 160.]
 [Niter, 203. — See Ni-
 tre.]
 Nit'ld, 66, 170, 156.
 Nit'rate.
 Nit're (-*tur*) (164) [Ni-
 ter, 203.]
 Nit'ric, 200.
 Ni-tri-fi-ca'tion.
 Ni'tri-fied, 99.

fall; ð as in there; ö as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

Ni'tri-fy, 94.
 Ni'trite, 70, 152.
 Ni'tro-a-e'ri-al, 224.
 Ni'tro-gen.
 Ni'tro-ge'ne-oūs.
 Ni'tro-gen-ise (166, 202)
 [so Wr.; ni'trof'e-
 siz, Gd. 155.]
 Ni-trom'e-ter, 108.
 Ni'tro-mu-ri-at'ic.
 Ni'trose.
 Ni'troūs, 100, 169.
 Ni'try, 93, 169.
 Nit'ty, 176.
 Niv'e-oūs, 169.
 Ni'vette' (Fr.).
 Nix, 16, 39, N.
 NI-zam'.
 No (24), *ad.* a word of
 denial or refusal:—*a.*
 not any; —*n.* a vote
 in the negative. [See
 Know, 160.]
 No-a'chi-an (-k'it) (52)
 [so Wb. Gd.; no-ak'-
 i-an, Wr. 155.]
 Nob, 18, 31, 43.
 No-bil'i-ty, 108, 169.
 No'ble, 164.
 No'ble-man, 72, 164, 196.
 No-bless', or No'bless
 [no-bless', Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; no'bles, Sm.
 155.] [N o b l e s s e
 (Fr.), 203.]
 No'bly, 93.
 No'bod-y, 221, 227.
 No'cent, 76.
 Noc-tam-bu-la'tion.
 Noc-tam'bu-lism
 (-izm), 133, 136.
 Noc-tam'bu-list.
 Noc-til'u-oūs.
 Noc-tiv'a-gant, 156.
 Noc-tiv'a-ga'tion.
 Noc-tiv'a-goūs.
 Noc-tiv'ograph.
 Noc'tu-a-ry, 72, 89.
 Noc'tule.
 Noc'turn.
 Noc'turn'al, 72.
 Noc'u-oūs.
 Nod, 18.
 No'dal, 72.
 No'dat-ed.
 No-da'tion, 112.
 Nod'ded, 176.
 Nod'ding, 170.
 Nod'dle, 164.
 Nod'dy, 66, 93.
 Node, 24, 163.
 No-dose'.
 No-dos'i-ty, 108, 169.

No'dōis, 100, 169.
 Nod'u-lar, 108, 169.
 Nod'ule (45, N.; 90) [so
 Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 no'ul, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Nod'u-lose.
 No-et'ic, 109.
 No-et'ic-al, 108.
 Nog, 18.
 Nog'gin (-ghin) (66, 170),
n. a small cup; a gill.
 [See Nogging, 148.]
 Nog'ging (-ghing), *n.* a
 partition of scantlings
 filled with bricks.
 [See Noggin, 148.]
 Noise (noiz), 27.
 Noised (noizd), 165.
 Nois'i-ly (noiz'-), 186.
 Nois'i-mess (noiz'-).
 Nois'ing (noiz'-), 183.
 Noi'some (-sum), 169.
 Noi'sy (-zy), 169.
 No'lens vo'lens (L.) (no'-
 lenz vo'lenz).
 No'li me tan'ge-re (L.).
 No'le pros'e-qui (L.).
 Nom'ad (66) [so Sm.
 Wr.; no'mad, Wb.
 Gd. 155] [N o m a d e,
 203.]
 No-ma'di-an, 169.
 No-mad'ic, 109.
 Nom'ad-ism (-izm), 133.
 Nom'ad-ize, 202.
 Nom'ad-ized.
 Nom'ad-iz-ing.
 No'man-cy, 169.
 Nom'aroh (-ark), 52.
 Nom'bles (num'ble), *n.*
pl. [N u m b l e s, 203.]
 Nom'bril.
 Nom de guerre' (-ghèr')
 (Fr.), 154.
 Nom de plume' (Fr.).
 Nome, 24, 163.
 No'men-clā-tor [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; no-men-
 kla'tur, Sm.; nom-en-
 kla'tur, Wk. 155.]
 No'men-clā-tress.
 No-men-clā'tur-al
 (-klat'yur-), 91, 108.
 No'men-clā-ture (-klat'-
 yur) (44, Note 1, 91)
 [so Wr. Gd.; no'men-
 kla'tur, Sm.; nom'en-
 kla'tur, Wk. 155.]
 No-men-clā-tur-ist
 (-klat'yur-), 91, 171.
 No'mi-al, 72.
 Nom'i-nal, 72, 78.
 Nom'i-nal-ism (-izm).

Nom'i-nal-ist.
 Nom-i-nal-ist'ic, 109.
 Nom'i-nal-ly, 170.
 Nom'i-nate, 169.
 Nom'i-nat-ed, 183.
 Nom'i-nat-ing, 228, N.
 Nom-i-na'tion, 112.
 Nom'i-na-tive, 132.
 Nom-i-nee'.
 Nom-i-nor', 122.
 No-mog'ra-phy, 108.
 No-mol'o-gy, 108.
 Nom'o-thete, 105.
 Nom-o-thet'ic, 109.
 Nom-o-thet'ic-al, 108.
 Non (L.).
 — This Latin adverb
 is used in English only as
 a prefix, and is employed
 to give a negative sense to
 words. The compounds
 thus formed are printed
 with or without a hyphen
 after the prefix, according
 as they more or less fre-
 quently occur. When the
 primary accent is on any
 other syllable, the prefix
 takes a secondary accent.
 Non-a-bil'i-ty.
 Non-ac-cept'ance.
 Non-age, 70.
 Non-a-ge-na'ri-an, 49,
 N.; 169.
 Non-a-ges'i-mal.
 Non-a-gon, 170.
 Non-ap-péar'ance.
 Non as-sump'sit (L.).
 Non-at-tend'ance.
 Nonce, 18; Note D, p. 37.
 Nonchalance (Fr.) (non-
 sha-lans', or nong'-
 shal'ongs'), 154.
 Nonchalant (Fr.) (non-
 sha-lang', or nong'-
 shal-ong'), 154.
 Non-com-mis'sioned
 (-mish'und), 171.
 Non-com-mit'al.
 Non com'pos men'tis
 (L.).
 Non-con-cur'.
 Non-con-duct'or.
 Non-con-form'ist.
 Non-con-form'i-ty.
 Non-con-vent'.
 Non-de-script.
 Non det'i-net (L.).
 None (nun) (163) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; nōn,
 or nun, Gd. 155], *a.*
 & *pron.* not one. [See
 Nun, 160.]
 Non-e-lect'.
 Non-en'ti-ty, 169.

Nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* 24, 136.
None-so-pret'*ty* (*nun*'-so-pret'*ty*), 231.
Non-es-sen'tial (-shāl).
Non est fuc'tum (L.).
Non est in-ven'tus (L.).
None'such (*nun*'-).
Non-ex-ist'ence (-egz-).
Non-ill'ion (-il'yūn) (170) [so Sm.; *no-nill-yūn*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
Non'ju-ring (49, N.) [so Sm.; *non-jūr'ing*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
Non'ju-ror (49, N.) [so Wk. Sm.; *non-ju'ror*, Wb. Gd.; *non'ju-ror*, or *non-ju'ror*, Wr. 155.]
Non-nat'u-ral, 66, N.
Non-ob-serv'ance (-zerv'), 169.
Non ob-stan'te (L.).
Non-o-gc-na'ri-an.
Non-pa-rēll', 156, 171.
Non-per-form'ance.
Non-plus.
Non-plussed (-plust), 165; Note C, p. 34.
Non-plus-sing.
Non'-pros.
Non'-pressed (-prost).
Non-res'i-dent (-rez'-).
Non-re-sist'ance (-zist'-), 169.
Non'sense.
Non-sens'ic-al, 72.
Non-sens'ic-al-ly, 170.
Non seq'ui-tur (sek'wī-) (L.).
Non'suit.
Non'suit-ed.
Non'suit-ing.
Non-ūs'er (-yooz'-).
Noo'dle, 164.
Noök (20) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *nook*, Wk.; *nook*, or *noök*, Wr. 155. — See Book.]
No-o-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
No-ol'o-gist, 108.
No-ol'o-gy, 108.
Noon, 19, 127.
Noon'day.
Noon'ing.
Noon'tide.
Noose (*nooz*, or *noos*), *n.* [so Wr.; *nooz*, Sm. Wb. Gd.; *noos*, Wk. 155.]
Noose (*nooz*), *v.*

Noosed (*noozd*).
Noos'ing (*nooz'*-).
No'pal, 72.
Nor, 17, 135.
Norm, 49.
Norm'al, 72, 228.
Nor'man, 72.
Nör'roy.
Norse, 135.
North.
North-ēast', 140.
North-ēast'er-ly.
North-ēast'ern.
North'er-li-ness, 186.
North'er-ly.
North'ern, 135.
North'ern-er.
North'ern-mōst.
North'ing, 142.
North'man (72, 140) [pl. Northmen, 196.]
North-um'bri-an.
North'ward, or **North'-wards** (-wardz).
North'ward-ly, 93.
North-west'.
 ☞ "Colloquially *non-west*." Smart.
North-west'er-ly.
Nor-we'gl-an, 169.
Nose (nōz), *n. & v.* 24, 40.
Nose-band (nōz'-), 206.
Nose-bleed (nōz'-).
Nosed (nōzd), 166.
Nose'gay (nōz'-).
Nose'smart (nōz'-).
Nōs'ing (nōz'-).
 [Nōs'le, 203. — See Nozzle.]
No-sog'ra-phy, 108.
Nos-o-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
No-sol'o-gist, 108.
No-sol'o-gy (108) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *no-zol'o-ly*, Wk.; *no-sol'o-ly*, or *no-zol'o-ly*, Wr. 155.]
Nos-tal'gi-a.
Nos-tal'gic, 109.
Nos'toc.
Nos'tril, 80.
Nos'trum, 169, 189.
Not (18, 41), *ad.* the negative particle. [See Knot, 160.]
No'ta be'ne (L.), 156.
No-ta-bil'i-ty, 108.
Nōt'a-ble (161, 164), *a.* worthy of notice; remarkable.
Not'a-ble (161, 164), *a.*

careful, thrifty, and bustling.
Nōt'a-bly (161), *ad.* remarkably.
Not'a-bly (161), *ad.* with bustling activity and thrift.
No'tal, 72.
No-tan'da (L.), *n. pl.*
No-ta'ri-al, 49, N.
No'ta-ry, 72, 93.
No'tate.
No-ta'tion, 112.
Notch, 18, 44; Note D, p. 37.
Notched (*nocht*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
Note, 24, 163.
Note'-book, 206, Exc. 4.
Not'ed, 183.
Note'-pa-per.
Note'-wor-thy (-wōr-).
Not'ing (*nuth'ing*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *nōth'ing*, or *nuth'ing*, Gd. 155.]
No'tice, 169.
No'tice-a-ble, 164, 183.
No'tice-a-bly.
No'ticed (-tist), 165; Note C, p. 34.
No'tic-ing.
No-ti-fl-ca'tion.
No'ti-fied, 99.
No'ti-fy, 94.
No'ti-fy-ing, 186.
Nōt'ing, 228.
No'tion.
No'tion-al, 72.
No-to-ri'e-ty, 169.
No-to'ri-ōus, 49, N.; 169.
Not-with-stand'ing.
 [Nought, *n.* — See Naught, 203.]
 ☞ Johnson remarks that this word should be written *naught*, according to analogy, as it corresponds to *might*: "but a custom," he adds, "has irreversibly prevailed of using *naught* for *had*, and *naught* for *nothing*." — "Commonly, though improperly, written *naught*," Walker. — "This word should not be written *naught*," Webster. — "More properly written *naught*," Worcester. — "Nought is the proper spelling, when the word is used in the sense of *nothing*." Smart.
Noun, 28, 43.

fall; ð as in there; ðo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Noûr'ish, 48, 104, 171.
 Noûr'ish-a-ble, 104.
 Noûr'ished (-ish).
 Noûr'ish-er.
 Noûr'ish-ing.
 Noûr'ish-ment.
 No-vac'u-lite (152) [so
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; no-va'-
 lû-tit, Sm. 155.]
 No-va'tian (-shan), 169.
 Nov'el, 149.
 Nov-el-ette', 114.
 Nov'el-ist.
 Nov'el-ty.
 No-ven'ber, 126.
 Nov'en'ary (72) [so
 Wk. Wr.; nov'en-ûr-y,
 Sm., no'ven-a-ry, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 No-ven'ni-al, 170.
 No-ver'cal, 21, N.
 Nov'ice, 169.
 Nov'i-lu-nar [so Wr.;
 no-vi-lu'nar, Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 No-vi'ti-ate (-rish'i-at)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; no-
 vish'at, Wb. Gd. 155]
 [N o v i c i a t e, 203.]
 Now, 28.
 Now'a-days (-dáz).
 No'way, or No'ways
 (-wáz).
 Now'el [so Wr.; no'el,
 Gd. 155]
 No'where.
 No'wise (-wíz).
 Nox'ioûs (nok'shus), 46,
 Note 1; 171.
 Noyades (Fr.) (noû-
 yad'), n. pl.
 Noyau (Fr.) (no'yo).
 Noz'zle (noz'z) [Nozle,
 No s l e, 203.]
 Nu'ble, 81.
 Nu-ca-men-ta'ccous
 (-shus), 112.
 Nu-ca-ment'oûs.
 Nu'ci-form, 108.
 Nu'cle-ar, 74.
 Nu'cle-ât-ed.
 Nu-cle'f-form.
 Nu'cle-us, 169.
 Nu'cule.
 Nude, 26, 127.
 Nudge, 22, 45; Note D,
 p. 37.
 Nudged (nuj'd), 183.
 Nudg'ing (nuj'-).
 Nu-di-bran'chi-ate
 (-brang'ki-), 52, 54.
 Nu-di-fl-ca'tion.
 Nu'di-ty, 108, 156.

Nu'dum pactum (L.).
 Nu-gag'i-ty, 169.
 Nu'gaw (-jê) (L.).
 Nu'ga-to-ry, 86, 126.
 Nug'get (-ghet), 138, 170.
 Nû'sance, 171.
 Null, 22, 172.
 Nul-li-fl-ca'tion.
 Nul-li-fid'i-an, 169.
 Nul'li-fied.
 Nul'li-fy, 78, 94.
 Nul'li-fy-ing.
 Nul'li-ty, 169.
 Numb (num), 162.
 Numbed (numb'd), 166.
 Numb'er (num'er) (161),
 a. more numb.
 Num'ber (161), n. a col-
 lection of things of
 the same kind; — a
 numeral character,
 &c. : — v. to count;
 to designate by a
 number.
 Num'bered (-bur'd), 150.
 Num'ber-ing.
 Numb'ing (num'f-), 162.
 Num'ber-a-ble, 164.
 Num'ber-al, 233, Exc.
 Nu'mer-a-ry, 72.
 Nu'mer-ate, 26.
 Nu'mer-ât-ed, 183.
 Nu'mer-ât-ing.
 Nu-mer-a'tion.
 Nu'mer-ât-or.
 Nu-mer'ic-al.
 Nu'mer-oûs, 169.
 Nu-mis-mat'ic (-miz-),
 109.
 Nu-mis-mat'ic-al
 (-miz-), 108.
 Nu-mis-mat'ics (-miz-).
 Nu-mis'ma-tist (-miz'-).
 Nu-mis-ma-tol'o-gist
 (-miz-), 108.
 Nu-mis-ma-tol'o-gy
 (-miz-).
 Num'ma-ry, 72.
 Num'mu-lar, 108, 169.
 Num'mu-la-ry, 72.
 Num'skull, 171.
 Nun, 22, 43.
 Nun'cl-o (-sh'ô) (192)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
 nun'sho, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Nun'cu-pâ-tive, or Nun-
 cu'pa-tive [nun'ku-
 pâ-tiv, Sm.; nun-ku'-
 pâ-tiv, Wk. Wr. Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Nun'cu-pa-to-ry, or
 Nun-cu'pa-to-ry [nun'-
 ku-pât-ûr-y, Sm.; nun-

ku'pa-to-ry, Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Nun'di-nal, 72.
 Nun'ner-y, 66, 170.
 Nup'tial (-shal) [not
 nup'chial, 154.]
 Nup'tials (-shalz).
 Nurse, 21, 135; Note D,
 p. 37.
 Nursed (nurst), 165, 183;
 Note C. p. 34.
 Nurs'er-y, 169.
 Nurs'ing, 183.
 Nurs'ling, 183.
 Nur'ture (nurt'yur), 44,
 Note 1; 91.
 Nur'tured (nurt'yurd),
 165, 183.
 Nur'tur-ing (nurt'yur-),
 91, 171.
 Nut, 22.
 Nu'tant, 72.
 Nu-ta'tion.
 Nut'-brown, 206, Exc. 5.
 Nut'-crack-er.
 Nut'gall.
 Nut'-hatch, 206, Exc. 3.
 Nut'-hook.
 Nut'meg, 76.
 Nut'megged (-meg'd).
 Nu'tri-ent, 78.
 Nu'tri-ment (108) [not
 noo'tri-ment, 127, 153.]
 Nu-tri-ment'al.
 Nu-tri'tial (-trish'al).
 Nu-tri'tion (-trish'un).
 Nu-tri'tious (-trish'us).
 Nu'tri-tive, 26, 78, 84.
 Nut'shell.
 Nut'ted, 176.
 Nut'ting, 170.
 Nut'-tree, 66, N.; 206,
 Exc. 1, 4.
 Aux vom'i-ca (L.).
 Nuz'zle (nuz'z), 164.
 Nuz'zled (nuz'z'd), 183.
 Nuz'zling.
 Nye-ta-lo'pi-a.
 Nye'ta-lo-py.
 Nye'ta-lops.
 Ny'l'ghau [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; nil-gaw', Wr.
 155] [N i l g h a u,
 Ny l g a u, 203.]
 Nymph (nimf), 16, 35.
 Nym'pha (L.) [pl. Nym'-
 phæ (-fē), 198.]
 Nymph'e-an, 110.
 Nymph'ic.
 Nymph'ic-al.
 Nymph-in'a-roûs, 108.
 Nymph'like, 206, Exc. 5.
 Nymph-o-lep'sy, 169.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; Ë, Ê, Î, Ô, Û, ÿ, short; Ë as in far, Ê as in fast, & as in

O.

O (24), an interjection used to denote a calling to, or exclamation; also to express a wish, emotion, or earnestness. [See Oh, and Owe, 160.]

☞ "O and oh are often used indiscriminately; but oh is expressive of a wish, emotion, or earnestness." Worcester.

Ōaf, 24, 35.

Ōak, 24, 52.

Ōak'en (3k'n), 149.

Ōak'um, 169.

Ōak'y, 93.

Ōar (24, 135), n. an instrument by which boats are rowed. [See O'er, and Ore, 160.]

Ōars'man (3r'z').

O'a-sis [not o-a'sis, 153.]

Ōat, 24, 41.

Ōat'en (3t'n), 61, 149.

Ōath (24, 37) pl. Ōaths

(3thz), 38, 140.]

Ōat'meal (205) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; 3t'mæl, or 3t'mæl, Wk. 155.]

Ob-cla'vate.
Ob-com-pressed' (-prest').

Ob-con'ic, 109.

Ob-con'ic-al, 108.

Ob-cor'date.

Ob-du-ra-cy, or Ob-du'ra-cy (49, N.; 109) [so Wr. Gd.; ob'dā-rā-sy, Sm.; ob'jā-ra-sy, or ob-du'ra-sy, Wk. 134, 155.]

Ob-du-rate, or Ob-du'rate.

O'be-ah (72) [so Gd.; o-be'ah, Wr. 155.]

O-be'di-ence (78) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; o-be'di-ens, Wk. 134, 155.]

O-be'di-ent.

O-be'ssance (-ba', or -be') (136) [so Wr.; o-ba'sans, Wk. Sm.; o-be'sans, or o-ba'sans, Gd. 155.]

O-be'ssant (-ba', or -be').

Ob'e-lisk, 169.

Ob'e-lize, 202.

Ob'e-lized.

Ob'e-liz-ing.

Ob'e-lus (L.) [pl. Ob'e-ls, 198.]

O-bese' (121) [not o-béz', 134, 153.]

O-bes'i-ty, 108, 109.

O-bey' (-ba'), 23, 86.

O-beyed' (-bād'), 187.

O-bey'er (-ba').

O-bey'ing (-ba').

Ob-fus'cate, a. & v. (73)

[Offuscate, 203.]

Ob-fus'cat-ed, 183.

Ob-fus'cat-ing.

Ob-fus-ca'tion [Offusca-tion, 203.]

O'bit, or Ob'it [so Wr.;

o'bit, Wk. Sm.; ob'it,

Wb. Gd. 155.]

Ob'i-ter (L.).

O-bit'u-al, 89.

O-bit'u-a-ry, 72.

Ob'ject, n. 103, 161.

Ob'ject', v. 103, 161.

Ob'ject'ed.

Ob'ject'i-fied, 99.

Ob'ject'i-fy, 94.

Ob'ject'i-fy-ing.

Ob'ject'ing.

Ob'jec'tion, 234.

Ob'jec'tion-a-ble, 164.

Ob'ject'ive, 84.

Ob'ject'ive-ly, 185.

Ob'ject'iv'i-ty.

Ob'ject'or, 169.

Ob-ju-ra'tion.

Ob-jur'gate, 122.

Ob-jur'gat-ed.

Ob-jur'gat-ing.

Ob-jur'ga'tion.

Ob-jur'ga-to-ry, 86.

Ob-lan'ce-o-late.

Ob-late', 121.

Ob-la'tion, 112.

Ob-li-gate, 169.

Ob-li-gat-ed, 183.

Ob-li-gat-ing.

Ob-li-ga'tion.

Ob-li-ga-to-ri-ly, 126,

171, 186.

Ob-li-ga-to-ri-ness.

Ob-li-ga-to-ry (72, 86)

[so Wk. Wr. Wb.

Gd.; ob'li-gā-tur-y,

Sm. 155] [not o-blig'a-

to-ry, 153.]

O-blige' (103) [so Sm.

Wr. Wb. Gd.; o-blij',

or o-blij', Wk. 155.]

O-bliged' (-blj'd'), 165.

Ob-li-gee' (-jeel'), 122.

O-blig'ing (-blj'-), 183.

Ob-li-gor'.

Ob-lig'u-late, 108.

Ob-lique' (ob-lēk', or ob-

lik') [so Wr.; ob-lēk',

Sm.; ob-lik', Wk.;

ob-lik', or ob-lēk', Gd.

155] [O b l i k e, 203.]

☞ "When it becomes

a custom to write this word

in the English form ob-

like, it will be consistent to

give up the French pro-

nunciation; but not till

then." Smart.

Ob-liqu'i-ty (-lik'wī-),

143, 171.

Ob-lit'er-ate.

Ob-lit'er-at-ed, 183.

Ob-lit'er-āt-ing.

Ob-lit'er-a'tion.

Ob-lit'er-a-tive, 84.

Ob-liv'i-on, 169.

Ob-liv'i-ōus, 100.

Ob'long.

Ob'long-ish.

Ob'lo-quy (-kwī).

Ob-mu-tes'cence.

Ob-nox'ious (-nok'-

shus), 46, Note 2.

O'bo-e, 144.

Ob'ole [O bol, 203.]

Ob'o-lus (L.) [pl. Ob'o-

li, 198.]

Ob-o'val, 72.

Ob-o'vate.

Ob-rep'tion.

Ob-rep-ti'tious (-tish'-

us), 171.

Ob-scene', 121.

Ob-scen'i-ty, 143, 169.

Ob-scu'rant, 49, N.; 72.

Ob-scu-ra'tion.

Ob-scure', a. & v.

Ob-scured', 165.

Ob-scure'ly, 93, 185.

Ob-scūr'ing, 183.

Ob-scu'ri-ty, 108.

Ob-se-cra'tion.

Ob-se-ques (-kwiz), n.

pl. 171.

☞ The singular, Ob-

se-que, is rarely used.

Ob-se'qui-ōus, 171.

Ob-serv'a-ble (-zerv'a-

bl), 21, N.

Ob-serv'a-bly (-zerv'-).

Ob-serv'ance (-zerv'-).

Ob-ser-van'da (L.)

(-zer-).

Ob-serv'ant (-zerv'-).

Ob-serv-a'tion (-zerv'-).

fall; 3 as in there; 36 as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Ob-serv-a'tion-al (-zerv-).
 Ob-serv'a-tive (-zerv').
 O'serv-a-tor (-zerv-).
 Ob-serv'a-to-ry (-zerv'), 86, 171.
 Ob-serve' (-zerv'), 103.
 Ob-served' (-zervod'), 165.
 Ob-serv'er (-zerv').
 Ob-serv'ing (-zerv').
 Ob-ssion (-sesh'un).
 Ob-sid'i-an (iōw) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; ob-sid'yan, Sm. 155].
 Ob-sid'i-on-al [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; ob-sid'yan-al, Sm.; ob-sid'i-an-al, or ob-sij'i-un-al, Wk. 134, 155].
 Ob-so-les'cence, 39, 171.
 Ob-so-les'cent, 127.
 Ob'so-lete [not ob-so-lēt', 153].
 Ob'sta-ble, 164.
 Ob-stet'ric.
 Ob-stet'ric-al, 72.
 Ob-stet-ri'cian (-rish'-an).
 Ob-stet'rics, 109.
 Ob'sti-na-cy, 72, 169.
 Ob'sti-nate, 73.
 Ob-sti-pa'tion.
 Ob-strep'er-ous, 100, 233, Exc.
 Ob-stric'tion.
 Ob-struct'.
 Ob-struct'ed.
 Ob-struct'er.
 Ob-struct'ing.
 Ob-struct'ion.
 Ob-struct'ive, 84.
 Ob'stru-ent (-stroo-).
 Ob-tain', 23.
 Ob-tain'a-ble, 164.
 Ob-tained', 165.
 Ob-tain'er.
 Ob-tain'ing.
 Ob-test'.
 Ob-test-a'tion.
 Ob-test'ed.
 Ob-test'ing.
 Ob-trude' (-trood').
 Ob-trud'ed (-trood').
 Ob-trud'er (-trood').
 Ob-trud'ing (-trood').
 Ob-tru'sion (-troo'-zhun).
 Ob-tru'sive (-troo'-) [not ob-troo'ziv, 136, 153].
 Ob-tund'.
 Ob-tund'ed.
 Ob-tund'ent, 127.

Ob-tund'ing.
 Ob-tus-an'gu-lar (-ang').
 Ob-tuse', 26.
 Ob-tuse'-an'gled (-ang'-gled).
 Ob-tuse'ness, 185.
 Ob-tu'sion (-zhun).
 Ob'verse, n. 135, 161.
 Ob'verse, a. 161.
 Ob-vert'.
 Ob-vert'ed.
 Ob-vert'ing.
 Ob'vi-ate, 169.
 Ob'vi-ate-d, 183.
 Ob'vi-ate-ing.
 Ob-vi-a'tion.
 Ob'vi-ous, 100.
 Ob'vo-lute.
 Oc-ca-my, 170.
 Oc-ca'sion (-zhun).
 Oc-ca'sion-al (-zhun-).
 Oc-ca'sion-al-ism (-zhun-al-ism), 133, 136.
 Oc-ca'sion-al'i-ty (-zhun-).
 Oc-ca'sion-al-ly (-zhun-), 170.
 Oc-ca'sioned (-zhund).
 Oc-ca'sion-ing (-zhun-).
 Oc-ca'sive, 84, 136.
 Oc-ci-dent.
 Oc-ci-dent'al, 109.
 Oc-cip'it-al, 72.
 Oc-ci-put, 171.
 Oc-clu-sion (-zhun) (47, N.) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; ok-loo'zhun, Sm. 155].
 Oc-cult', 121.
 Oc-cult-a'tion.
 Oc-cult'ing.
 Oc-cu-pan-cy, 169.
 Oc-cu-pant, 89.
 Oc-cu-pa'tion, 112.
 Oc-cu-pied, 99.
 Oc-cu-pi-er.
 Oc-cu-py, 94.
 Oc-cu-py-ing, 186.
 Oc-cur', 21.
 Oc-curred', 165, 176.
 Oc-cur'rence, 21, 66.
 Oc-cur'rent, 76.
 Oc-cur'ring, 21, 49.
 O'cean (-shan), 46, Note 2; 234.
 O-ce-an'ic (-she-), 156.
 O-cel'la-ted [so Sm. Wr.; o-sel'a-ted, Wk.; o'sel-a-ted, Wb. Gd. 155].
 O'ce-lot, 171.

[O'cher, 203.— See Ochre.]
 [O'cherous, 203.— See Ochreous.]
 [O'chery, 203.— See Ochrey.]
 Och'i-my (ok'-), 52.
 Och-loc'ra-cy (ok-), 108.
 Och-lo-crat'ic (ok-).
 Och-lo-crat'ic-al (ok-).
 [O'chra, 203.— See Okra.]
 O-chra'ceous (-kra'-shus).
 O'chre (o'kur) (52, 164) [O'cher, Wb. Gd. 203].
 O'chre-a (L.) (-kre-) [pl. O'chre-æ (-kre-e), 198].
 O'chre-ate (-kre-), 171.
 O'chre-ous (-kre-) [O'cherous, Wb. Gd. 303].
 O'chrey (-kry) (169) [O'chry, O'chery, Wb. Gd. 203].
 O-chro-leu'cofis (-kro-).
 O'cre-ate-d.
 O'cre-chord (-kord).
 O'cre-gon, 72.
 O'cre-tag'o-nal, 108.
 O'cre-ta-he'dron [O'cre-ta-edral, 203].
 O'cre-ta-he'dron [O'cre-ta-edron, 203].
 O'cre-tam'er-ous.
 O'cre-tan'dri-a.
 O'cre-tan'dri-an, 169.
 O'cre-tan'drous.
 O'cre-tan'gu-lar (-tang'-), 108.
 O'cre-tant, 72.
 O'cre-tar-ehy (-ky).
 O'cre-tave, 230.
 O'cre-ta'vo (86) [pl. O'cre-ta'vos (-vōz), 192].
 O'cre-ten'ni-al, 171.
 O'cre-till'ion (-till'yun), 171.
 O'cre-to'ber.
 O'cre-to-dec'i-mó [pl. O'cre-to-dec'i-mos (-mōz), 192].
 O'cre-to-den'tate.
 O'cre-to-fid.
 O'cre-to-ge-na'ri-an, 49, N.; 169.
 O'cre-tog'e-na-ry (-toj'-), or O'cre-to-ge-na-ry (72) [so Wr.; ok-toj'e-na-ry, Wk. Sm.; ok'to-ge-na-ry, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Oc-tog'y-noüs (-toj'-).
 Oc-to-loc'u-lar, 108.
 Oc-to-na-ry, 72.
 Oc-to-noc'u-lar, 169.
 Oc-to-pet'al-oüs.
 Oc-to-pod.
 Oc-to-sperm'oüs.
 Oc-to-style.
 Oc-to-syl-lab'le.
 Oc-to-syl-lab'ic-al.
 Oc-to-syl'la-ble, 164.
 Oc-troi' (Fr.) (-trouas'), 154.
 Oc-tu-ple, 164.
 Oc'u-lar, 89, 108.
 Oc'u-late.
 Oc'u-li-form.

33 This word is an exception to the general rule (§ 108) by which words ending in *i-form* are accented on the antepenult.

Oc'u-list.
 Od, or Öd.
 O'da-lisk, or O'da-lisque [O'dalik, O'da-lisque, 203.]

33 "Properly *o-dah-lic*." Goodrich. — Spelled and pronounced by Smart, *o-dal-ique* (-ék).

Odd, 18, 175.
 Odd'-fel-löw.
 Odd'i-ty, 108. [34.
 Odds (odx), Note C, p.
 Ode (24, 163), n. a short song or poem. [See Owed, 160.]
 O-de'on (125) [not o'de-on, 153.]
 Od'ic, or Öd'ic.
 O'din.
 O-din'ic.
 O'di-oüs (169) [so Wb. Gd.; *o'di-us*, or *o'ji-us*, Wk.; *o'di-us*, or *öd'yus*, Sm.; *ö'd'yus*, or *o'di-us*, Wr. 134, 155.]
 O'di-um, 108, 169.
 O'dize.
 O'dized.
 O'diz-ing.
 O-dom'e-ter, 108.
 O-do-met'ric-al.
 O-dom'e-try.

Od-on-tal'gic, or O-don-tal'gic [so Wr.; *od-on-tal'jik*, Sm.; *o-don-tal'jik*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Od-on-tal'gi-a.
 Od-on-tal'gy.

Od-on-tog'e-ny (-toj'-).
 O-don'to-graph, 127.
 Od-on-tog'ra-phy, 108.
 O-don'toid.
 O-don'to-lite, 162.
 Od-on'tol'o-gy, 108.
 O'dor (70, 86) [O'dour, Sm. 199.]
 O'dor-ant.
 O-dor-ifer-oüs, 108.
 O'dor-oüs, 100.
 O'dyle, 186, 171.
 O-dyl'lic, 170.
 Od'y-s-sey (98, 169, 171) [not o-di'sy, 153.]
 [E-con-om-ics, 203. — See Economics.]

33 "The digraph *or* is to be esteemed a mere equivalent for [the] letter *e*, and subject, like *e*, to be shortened [See § 56]; hence, it is now usual to employ *e* alone, instead of *or*, in this and many other words." Smart.

[E-cu-men-i-cal, 203. — See Ecumenical.]
 Ö-de'ma (*e-de'ma*).
 Ö-ll'iad (*e-ll'yad*, or *ü'yad*) [so Wr.; *e-ü'yad*, Wk. Wb. Gd.; *ü'yad*, Sm. 155.]
 Ö-nan'thic (8).
 Ö-nom'e-ter (8), 108.
 Ö'er (ör), *prep. & adv.* a poetical contraction of *over*. [See Öar, and Öre, 160.]
 Ö-s-o-pha'ge-al (8s-), 169.
 Ö-soph-o-got'o-my (8-sof-), 108.

Ö-soph'a-gus (*8-sof'-*) (169) [pl. *Ö-soph'a-gi*, 198.]
 Ö-s'trum (es'-), 15, 169.
 Öf (ov), 36, 173.
 Öff (18, N. 173) [so Wk. Sm. Gd.; *öf*, or *awf*, Wr. 155.]

Öffal.
 Öf-fence' [Öffense, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Note E, p. 70.]
 Öf-fend', 66.
 Öf-fend'ed.
 Öf-fend'er.
 Öf-fend'ing.
 [Öffense. — See Öf-fence.]
 Öf-fen'sive, 84.
 Öf-fer, 77, 104.
 Öf-fered (-furd), 150, 166.
 Öf-fer-ing.

Öf-fer-to-ry, 86.
 Öf'-hand.
 Öffice, 169.
 Öfficer.
 Öfficer-ed (-swrd), 160.
 Öfficer-ing.
 Öf-f'cial (-fash'al), 46, Note 2.
 Öf-f'cial-ly (-fash'al-).
 Öf-f'cial-ty (-fash'al-), 145.
 Öf-f'ci-a-ry (-fash'y-), 72.
 Öf-f'ci-ate (-fash'y-) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *of-fash'-at*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Öf-f'ci-at-ed (-fash'y-).
 Öf-f'ci-ät-ing (-fash'y-).
 Öf-f'ci-at-or (-fash'y-).
 Öf-f'ci-nal, or Öf-f'ci-nal [so Wr.; *of-f'ci-nal*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Öf-f'ci-ous (-fash'us).
 Öff'ing, 66, 170.
 Öff'scour-ing.
 Öff'scum.
 Öff'set, n.
 Öff'set', or Öff'set, v. [*of-set'*, Sm.; *of-set*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Öff'set'ting, or Öff'set-ting.
 Öff'shoot.
 Öff'skip.
 Öff'spring.
 [Öffuscate, 203. — See Obfuscate.]
 [Öffuscation, 203. — See Obfuscation.]
 Öff'ward.
 Öft (18, N.) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *oft*, or *awft*, Wr. 155.]
 Öft'en (of'n) (18, N.; 149, 162) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *of'n*, or *awf'n*, Wr. 155] [not öft'en, 153.]
 Öft'en-times (of'n-timz)
 Öft'times (-timz).
 Ög'do-ad.
 Ög-do-as'tich (-tik).
 Ö-gee' (o-je').
 Ö-g'ham.
 Ö-give (-jiv), or Ö-give' (-jiv') [*o'jiv*, Wb. Gd.; *o-jiv'*, Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Ö-gle (og'l), 164 [not og'l, 127, 153.]
 Ö-gled (og'gl), 165, 183.
 Ö-gling.
 [Ö-glio (8'li-o), 203. — See Olio.]

fall; ö as in there; ös as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

O'gre (o'gur), 164.
 O'gress, 76.
 O-gyg'i-an (j'j'-).
 Oh (24), an exclamation of pain, sorrow, surprise, or anxiety. [See O and Owe, 160.]
 Oil (27) [not il, 153.]
 Oiled, 165.
 Oil/cloth, 206.
 Oil'er-y.
 Oil/i-ness, 186.
 Oil'man, 196.
 Oil/-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 Oil'y, 93.
 Oint, 27.
 Oint'ed.
 Oint'ing.
 Oint'ment.
 O'kra [Ochra, Okro, 203.]
 Old, 24.
 Old'en (old'n), 149.
 Old/-fash'ioned (-usd).
 Old'ish.
 Old'wife [pl. Old'wives (-wifz), 193.]
 O-le-ag'i-in-oūs (-aj'-), 169
 O-le-an'der, 126.
 O-le-as'ter, 126.
 O'le-fi-ant [so Sm. Gd.; o-le-fi-ant, or o'le-fi-ant, Wr. 155.]
 O'le-ic.
 "This word, which might undoubtedly be accented on the penultimate [See § 109], seems, in practice, to yield to the more general principle." [See § 105.] Smart.
 O-le-if'er-oūs, 108.
 O'le-ine [O le in, 203.]
 O-le-om'e-ter, 108.
 O'le-o-res'in (-rez'-).
 O'le-ose, or O-le-ose' [o'le-ōs, Sm. Wb. Gd.; o-le-ōs', Wk. Wr. 155.]
 O'le-oūs.
 Ol'er-a'ceous (-akus).
 Ol-fac'tion.
 Ol-fac'to-ry, 86.
 O-lib'a-num, or Ol-i-ba'-num (164) [o-lib'a-num, Wr. Wb. Gd.; ol-i-ba'-num, Sm. 155.]
 Ol'id, 170.
 Ol'id-oūs.
 Ol'i-garch (-gark).
 Ol'i-garch-al (-gark').
 Ol-i-garch'ic (-gark').
 Ol-i-garch'io-al (-gark')
 Ol'i-garch-y (-gark').

Ol'i-gist.
 Ol-i-gist'ic, 109.
 O'li-o, or Ol'io (ol'yo) [so Wr.; o'li-o, Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ol'i-to-ry, 86.
 Ol-i-va'ceous (-akus), 112.
 Ol-i-vas'ter.
 Ol'ive, 84, 170.
 Ol'i-vine [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; ol'i-vin, Sm. 155] [Olivin, 203.]
 O'la po-dri'da (Sp.) (-dre'-).
 O-lym'pi-ad, 169.
 O-lym'pi-an, 72.
 O-lym'pic, 109.
 Om'bre (ōm'bur, or ōm'-bur) [ōm'bur, Wk. Sm. Wr.; ōm'bur, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Om-brom'e-ter, 108.
 O-me'ga, or O-meg'a [o-me'ga, Wk. Wb. Gd. Wr.; o-meg'a, Sm. 155.]
 Om'e-let, or ōme'let [om'e-let, Wb. Gd.; om'let, Wk. Wr.; om'-e-let, coll. om'let, Sm. 155.]
 O'men, 76.
 O-men'tum.
 O'mer.
 Om'in-oūs (108) [not o'min-ous, 153.]
 O-mis'si-ble, 164.
 O-mis'sion (-mish'un), 112.
 O-mis'sive, 84.
 O-mit', 103.
 O-mit'ted, 176.
 O-mit'ting.
 Om'ni-bus, 169.
 Om-ni-fa'ri-oūs, 49, N.
 Om-ni'er-oūs, 108.
 Om-ni'ic, 109.
 Om'ni-form, 108.
 Om-ni-form'i-ty, 108.
 Om-nig'e-noūs (-nj'-).
 Om'ni-grāph, 127.
 Om-ni-pa'ri-ent.
 Om-ni-pār'i-ty, 170.
 Om-nip'a-roūs, 108.
 Om-nip'o-tence.
 Om-nip'o-ten-cy, 169.
 Om-nip'o-tent.
 Om-ni-pres'ence (-prez'-).
 Om-ni-pres'ent (-prez'-).
 Om-ni'sci-ence (om-nish'i-ens, or Om-ni'science (om-nish'-

ens) [so Wr.; om-nish'i-ens, Wk. Sm.; om-nish'ens, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Om-ni'sci-en-cy (om-nish'i-en-sy), or Om-ni'sci-en-cy (om-nish'-en-sy).
 Om-ni'sci-ent (-nish'i-ent), or Om-ni'scient (-nish'ent), 171.
 Om'ni-um, 169.
 Om'ni-um gath'er-um.
 Om-niv'a-gant.
 Om-niv'o-roūs, 108.
 O-mog'ra-phy, 108.
 Om'o-plate.
 Om'pha-cine, 152.
 Om-phal'ic, 109.
 Om-pha-lop'ter.
 Om-pha-lop'tic.
 Om-pha-lot'o-my, 108.
 On, 18, 43.
 On'a-ger.
 Once (wunz), 171.
 On-cof'o-my.
 On dit (Fr.) (on de).
 One (wun) (163), a single:—pron. & n. a single person or a single thing. [See Won, 160.]
 One'-eyed (wun'id), 206, Exc. 5.
 O-nei-ro-crit'ic, 49.
 O-nei-ro-crit'ic-al.
 O-nei-ro-crit'ics.
 O-nei-rol'o-gist, 108.
 O-nei-rol'o-gy, 108.
 O-nei-ro-man-cy, 169.
 O-nei-ros'co-pist.
 O-nei-ros'co-py, 108.
 One'ness (wun'nes), 66, N.; 171.
 On'er-a-ry (72), a pertaining to burdens; burdensome. [See Honorary, 160.]
 On'er-oūs [not o'nur-us, 127, 153.]
 One'-sid-ed, 206, Exc. 5.
 On'ion (un'yun), 22, 51, 171.
 On'-lōok-er.
 Ōn'ly, 24.
 On'o-man-cy, 169.
 On-o-man'tic.
 On-o-man'tic-al.
 On-o-mas'tic.
 On-o-mas'ti-con (Gr.) [pl. On-o-mas'ti-ca, 198.]
 On-o-ma-tech'ny (-tek').

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĩ, ŏ, ů, ŷ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

- On-o-ma-tol'o-gist [so Wb. Gd.; *o-nom-a-tol'o-jist*, Wr. 155.]
- On-o-ma-tol'o-gy, 108.
- On'o-ma-tope.
- On-o-mat'o-py.
- On-o-mat-o-pe'ia (-pe'-ya), 171.
- O-nom-a-to-po-et'ic.
- On'set, 18, 76.
- On'slaught (-slawt), 162, 171.
- On-to-log'ic (-laj').
- On-to-log'ic-al (-laj').
- On-tol'o-gist.
- On-tol'o-gy.
- O'nus pro-ban'di (L.).
- On'ward, 72.
- On'wards (-wards).
- On'y-cha (on'i-ka), or O'ny-cha (o'ni-ka) [on'i-ka, so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; o'ni-ka, Sm. 155.]
- O-nych'o-man-cy (-mik'), 52, 171.
- O'nyx, 93, 171.
- O'o-lite, 152, 229.
- O-o-lit'ic, 109.
- O-ol'o-gist.
- O-ol'o-gy, 108.
- Oo-long' [so Wr.; oo'-long, Gd. 155] [O u-long, 203.]
- Ooze, 19, 40.
- Oozed, 165, 183.
- Ooz'ing.
- Ooz'y, 93, 169.
- O-pac'i-ty, 169.
- O-pa'coüs, 100.
- O'pah, 72.
- [O p a k e, 203. — See Opaque.]
- O'pal (72) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.]
- Smart marks the *a* in this word as having a sound intermediate between that of *o* in orb and that of *o* in os. See § 18, N.
- O-pal-esce', 39.
- O-pal-esced' (-est').
- O-pal-es-cence, 171.
- O-pal-es-cent.
- O-pal-es-cing.
- O'pal-ine, 82, 152.
- O'pal-ize, 202.
- O'pal-ized.
- O'pal-iz-ing, 183.
- O'pal-oid.
- O-paque' (168, 171; Note D, p. 37) [O p a k e, 203.]
- Ope, 24, 163.
- O'pen (o'pn), 24, 149.
- O'pene'd (o'pnd), 150.
- O'pen-ing (-pn-), 142.
- O'pen-ness (o'pn-nes), 60, N.
- Op'er-a, 72, 189.
- Op'er-am'e-ter, 108.
- Op'er-ant. [Exc.]
- Op'er-ate, 73, 170, 233.
- Op'er-ät-ed, 183.
- Op'er-at'ic.
- Op'er-at'ic-al, 228.
- Op'er-ät-ing.
- Op'er-a'tion.
- Op'er-a-tive, 84.
- Op'er-ät-or.
- O-per'cu-lar, 108.
- O-per'cu-late.
- O-per'cu-lät-ed.
- Op'er-cu'lli-form (108) [so Sm. Wr.; o-per'-ku-li-form, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- O-per'cu-lum (L.) [pl. O-per'cu-la, 193.]
- Op'er-et'ta, 171.
- Op'er-ose, or Op'er-ose' [op'ur-ös, Sm. Wb. Gd.; op'ur-ös', Wk. Wr. 155.]
- Oph'i-cleide (-käd), 156.
- O-phid'i-an, 169.
- O-phid'i-öus.
- Oph-i-o-log'ic (-laj').
- Oph-i-o-log'ic-al (-laj').
- Oph-i-ol'o-gist.
- Oph-i-ol'o-gy, 45.
- Oph'i-o-man-cy, 169.
- Oph-i-o-mor'phöus.
- Oph-i-säu'rus.
- O'phite, 152.
- Oph-i-u'chus (-kus).
- Oph-thal'mi-a.
- Oph-thal'mic (op-thal'-mik, or of-thal'mik) [so Wr.; op-thal'mik, Wk. Sm.; of-thal'-mik, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Oph-thal-mog'ra-phy (op-, or of-), 108.
- Oph-thal-mol'o-gist (op-, or of-), 108.
- Oph-thal-mol'o-gy (op-, or of-), 108.
- Oph-thal-mom'e-ter (op-, or of-), 108.
- Oph-thal'mo-scope (op-, or of-), 108.
- Oph-thal-mos'co-py (op-, or of-), 108.
- Oph-thal-mo-tol'o-gist (op-, or of-), 108.
- Oph-thal-mo-tol'o-gy (op-, or of-), 108.
- Oph-thal-mo-tol'o-gy (op-, or of-).
- Oph-thal-mo-tol'o-my (op-, or of-), 108.
- Oph'thal-my (op-, or of').
- O'pl-ate, 73, 78.
- O-pif'er-öus, 108.
- O-pine', 25, 103.
- O-pined', 165.
- O-pin'ing.
- O-pin'ion (yun), 51.
- O-pin'ion-at-ed (-yun-).
- O-pin'ion-a-tive (-yun-).
- O'pi-um, 78, 169.
- Op-o-bäl'sam [so Sm. Wr.; o-po-baol'sam, Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Op-o-del'doc (171) [so Sm. Wr.; o-po-del'dok, Wb. Gd.; 155] [not o-po-dil'dok, 127, 153.]
- O-pos'sam, 169, 170.
- Op'pi-dan.
- Op-po-then-cy.
- Op-po'nent (122) [not op-o-nent, 153.]
- Op-por-tune', 122.
- Op-por-tune'ly, 185.
- Op-por-tune'ness, 66, N.
- Op-por-tu'ni-ty (23, 108) [not op-por-too-ni-ty, 127, 153.]
- Op-pös'a-ble (-pös'a-bl), 164, 169.
- Op-pose' (-pös').
- Op-posed' (-pösd').
- Op-pös'ing (-pös').
- Op-po-site (-zit), 152.
- Op-po-si'tion (-zish'un).
- Op-po-si'tion-ist (-zish'un-).
- Op-pos'i-tive (-poz').
- Op-press', 15, 103.
- Op-pressed' (-prest').
- Op-press'ing.
- Op-pression (-pres'h-un), 112.
- Op-press'ive, 84.
- Op-press'or, 88, 169.
- Op-pro'bri-öus, 100.
- Op-pro'bri-um, 169.
- Op-pugn' (-pän'), 162.
- Op-pugned' (-pänd').
- Op-pugn'er (-pän').
- Op-pugn'ing (-pän').
- Op-si-om'e-ter, 108.
- Op'ta-tive, 84.
- Op'tic.
- Op'tic-al, 108.
- Op't'cian (-tish'an).
- Op'tics.

fall; ä as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Op'ti-graph, 127.
 Op'ti-ma-cy, 169.
 Op'ti-mate.
 Op'ti-me (L.).
 Op'ti-mism (-mizm).
 Op'ti-mist.
 Op'tion.
 Op'tion-al.
 Op-tom'e-ter, 108.
 Op'u-lence, 105.
 Op'u-lent, 108.
 O-pus'cu-lum (L.) [pl.
 O-pus'cu-la, 198.]
 O'pus op-e-ra'tum (L.).
 Or, 17, 49.
 Or'ach (44, 156) [Or-
 rach, 203.]
 Or'a-cle, 164.
 O-rac'u-lar, 106.
 O-rac'u-loüs, 108.
 O'ral, 49, N.; 72.
 O'ral-ly, 170.
 Or'ange (ör'anj) [so
 Wk.; ör'anj, or ör'-
 enj. Sm.; ör'anj, Wr.
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ö-ran-ge-ade' (-anj'-).
 Ö-ran-geat' (Fr.).
 (-zhat').
 Ö-ran-ger-y (-jer-) (169)
 [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 o-ran'zhur-y, Wk.
 155.]
 O-rang'-ou-tang' (o-
 rang'-oo-tang') [so
 Sm.; o-rang'-oo-
 tang', Gd.; o-rang'-
 oo-tang', or o-rang-
 oo'tang, Wr. 155.]
 O-ra'tion.
 Ö-r'a-tor, 88, 113, 169.
 Ö-r-a-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Ö-r-a-tör'ic-al, 108.
 Ö-r-a-to'ri-o, 192.
 Ö-r-a-to-ry, 86.
 Orb, 17, 135.
 Orbed (orb'd), v.
 Orbed (orb'd), a. (150)
 [so Wb. Gd.; or'bed,
 or orb'd, Wk. Wr.; or'-
 bed, Sm. 155.]
 Orb'ic.
 Orb'ic-al, 72.
 Or-bic'u-lar, 108.
 Or-bic'u-late.
 Orb'ing.
 Orb'it, 80.
 Orb'it-al.
 Orb'y, 169.
 Ork (17, 181) [Ork, 203.]
 [Orchal, 203. — See
 Orchil.]
 Or'chard, 135.

Or'chard-ing.
 Or'chard-ist.
 [Or'chal, 203. — See
 Orchil.]
 Or'ches-tra (-kes-), or
 Or-ches'tra (-kes'-) [so
 Wr.; or'kes'tra, Wb.
 Gd.; or-kes'tra, Wk.
 Sm. 155.]
 — Walker says: "Not-
 withstanding the numbers
 against me, the very gen-
 eral rule is on my side;
 which is, that, when we
 adopt a word whole from
 the Latin or Greek, it
 ought to have the same
 accent as in those lan-
 guages." See § 112.
 Or'ches-tral (-kes-).
 Or-ches-tra'tion (-kes-).
 Or'ches-tro (-kes-tur)
 (164) [Or'chester,
 preferred by Wb. and
 Gd. 203. — See Note
 E, p. 70.]
 Or-ches'tric (-kes'-), 169.
 Or'chid (-kid), 49, 52.
 Or-chid-a'ceous (or-kid-
 a'shus), 112.
 Or-chid'e-ous (-kid'-),
 169.
 Or'chil (44, 141) [Ar-
 chil, Or'chal, Or-
 chel, 203.]
 Or'chi-o-cele (-kt-).
 Or'chis (-kis), 169, 171.
 Or'cine, 152.
 Or-dain', 103.
 Or-dained', 165.
 Or-dain'ing.
 Or'de-al (109) [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; or'de-
 al, or or'je-al, 134,
 155] [not or-de'al, 153.]
 Or'der, 104, 136.
 Or'dered (-dur'd), 150.
 Or'der-ing, 142.
 Or'der-li-ness, 186.
 Or'der-ly.
 Or'di-nal, 78.
 Or'di-nance (169), n. a
 law. [See Ordinance
 and Ordonnance, 148.]
 Or'di-nand.
 Or'di-nant.
 Or'di-na-ri-ly, 72, 126.
 Or'di-na-ry (72), a. [so
 Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; or'-
 di-na-ry, or ord'na-
 ry, Wk. 155.]
 Or'di-na-ry, n. [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; ord'na-ry,

Wk.; or'di-na-ry, or
 ord'na-ry, Wr. 155.]
 Or'di-nate.
 Or-di-na'tion.
 Ord'nance (109), n. can-
 non. [See Ordinance
 and Ordonnance, 148.]
 Or'don-nance (Fr.) [so
 Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 or-don'ans, Sm. 155],
 n. the proper disposi-
 tion of the parts in a
 work of art. [See Or-
 dinance, and Ord-
 nance, 148.]
 Ord'ure, 91.
 Ore (24, 49), n. a metal
 combined with some
 mineralizing sub-
 stance. [See Oar, and
 O'er, 160.]
 Ö're-ad, 49, N.; 189.
 Or'gan, 72.
 Or-gan'ic, 109.
 Or-gan'ic-al, 108.
 Or-gan-ism (-izm), 136.
 Or-gan-ist.
 Or-gan-iz-a-bil'i-ty, 116,
 169.
 Or-gan-iz-a-ble, 164.
 Or-gan-i-za'tion.
 Or-gan-ize, 202.
 Or-gan-ized, 165.
 Or-gan-iz-ing, 183.
 Or-gan-o-graph'ic.
 Or-gan-og'ra-phys.
 Or-gan-og'ra-phy, 108.
 Or-gan-ol'o-gy.
 Or-gan-ol'oo-py, 108.
 Or-gan-zine (-zén), or
 Or-gan-zine' (-zén')
 [or'gan-zén, Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; or-gan-zén', Sm.
 155.]
 Or'gasm (-gasm), 133.
 Or'geat (Fr.) (or'zhat)
 [not or'je-at, 145, 153.]
 Or'gles (jíz), n. pl. [See
 Orgy.]
 Or'gy (orgz), n. pl. 171.
 Or'gy (or'jy) [pl. Or'-
 gles (jíz), 190.]
 — This word is rarely
 used in the singular.
 Ö-r'i-chaich (-kalk), 52.
 Ö-r'i-el, 49, N.
 Ö-r'i-ent.
 Ö-r'i-ent'al, 109.
 Ö-r'i-ent'al-ism (-izm).
 Ö-r'i-ent'al-ist.
 Ö-r'i-ent'al-ize, 202.
 Ö-r'i-ent'al-ized.

- O-ri-ent'al-is-ing.
 O-ri-ent-a'tion, 116.
 O'ri-ent-á-tor.
 Or'i-floe, 169.
 Or'i-flamme [Ori-
 flamb, 203.]
 Or'i-gan, 170.
 O-rig'a-num.
 Or'i-gen-ism (-jen-izm),
 133.
 Or'i-gen-ist (-jen-).
 Or'i-gin, 78.
 O-rig'i-na-ble (-rij'), 164,
 169.
 O-rig'in-al (-rij').
 O-rig-in-al'i-ty (-rij').
 O-rig'in-ate (-rij').
 O-rig'in-át-ed (-rij').
 O-rig'in-át-ing (-rij').
 O-rig-in-a'tion (-rij').
 O-rig'in-a-tive (-rij').
 O-rig'in-át-or (-rij').
 O-ril'lon, 170.
 O'ri-ole, 49. N.
 O-ri'on, 122.
 O-ris-mo-log'ic-al (-loj').
 O-ris-mol'o-gy (108) [so
 Wb. Gd.; or-is-mol'-
 o-ji, Wr. 155.]
 Or'i-son (-zun), 149.
 [Ork, 203. — See Ore.]
 Orle (orl).
 Or'le-aus (-anz).
 Or'let.
 Or'lo.
 Or'lop, 86.
 Or-mo-lú' [so Wb. Gd.;
 or-mo-'loo', Sm. (See
 § 25); or-'mo-loc, Wr.
 155.]
 Or'na-ment, 169.
 Or-na-ment'al, 109.
 Or-na-ment-a'tion.
 Or'na-ment-ed.
 Or'na-ment-ing.
 Or'nate [not or-nát',
 153.]
 Or-nith'ic.
 Or-nith-ich'nite (-ik').
 Or-nith-ich-nol'o-gy
 (-ik'), 103.
 Or-nith'o-lite, 152.
 Or-nith-o-log'ic-al (loj').
 Or-nith-ol'o-gist, 108.
 Or-nith'o-man-cy, 169.
 Or-nith-o-rhyn'ohus
 (-ring'kus), 54.
 Or-o-graph'ic.
 Or-o-graph'ic-al.
 O-rog'ra-phy, 108.
 Or-o-log'ic-al.
 O-rol'o-gy, 108.
 O'ro-tund (105) [so Gd.;
- o-ro-tund', Wr. 155.]
 [not ór'o-tund, 127,
 163.]
 Or'phan, 72.
 Or'phan-age, 70.
 Or'phaned (-faná).
 Or-phe'an (110) [so Sm.
 Wr.; or'fe-an, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Or'phic.
 Or'pi-ment, 169.
 Or'píne (82, 152) [Or-
 pín, 203.]
 Or'rar-y, 233, Exe.
 Or'ris, 169.
 Orsae'dew (-dæ) [Orse-
 due, 203.]
 Ort (17), n. a fragment;
 — refuse.
 Or'tho-clase.
 Or'tho-dox, 156.
 Or'tho-dox-y, 160.
 Or-tho-drom'ic.
 Or-tho-drom'ics, 109.
 Or'tho-drom-y [so Sm.
 Wr.; or'tho-dro-my,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Or-tho-ep'ic, 109.
 Or-tho-ep'ic-al, 108.
 Or'tho-e-pist.
 Or'tho-e-py (122, 229)
 [not or-tho'e-py, 153.]
 Or'tho-gon.
 Or-thog'o-nal, 108.
 Or-thog'ra-pher.
 Or-thog'ra-phy, 108.
 Or-tho-graph'ic, 109.
 Or-tho-graph'ic-al, 108.
 Or-thog'ra-phot.
 Or-thog'ra-phy, 108;
 Note F, p. 79.
 Or-thol'o-gy.
 Or-tho-met'ric.
 Or-thom'e-try.
 Or-tho-ped'ic.
 Or-tho-ped'ic-al.
 Or-thop'e-dist.
 Or-thop'e-dy.
 Or-thoph'o-ny.
 Or-thop-no's'a (-ne').
 Or-thop'ny.
 Or-thop'ter-an.
 Or-thop'ter-oüs.
 Or'the-style.
 Or-thot'ro-pal, 105.
 Or-thot'ro-poüs.
 Or'tive, 84.
 Or'to-lan, 72.
 Orts, n. pl. (17) [See
 Ort.]
 Or'val, 72.
 O-ryc'ter-ope.
 Or-yo-tog-nos'tic.
- Or-yo-tog'no-sy, 105.
 Or-yo-tog'ra-phy.
 Or-yo-to-log'ic-al
 (-loj').
 Or-yo-tol'o-gy, 93.
 O'ryx [so Gd.; ór'ix,
 Wr. 155.]
 Os'che-o-cele (-be).
 Os'cil-lan-cy, 109.
 Os'cil-late, 103, 170.
 Os'cil-lát-ed, 183.
 Os'cil-lát-ing.
 Os-cil-la'tion, 112.
 Os'cil-la-to-ry (86) [so
 Wb. Gd.; os'il-a-tár-y,
 Sm.; os'il'a-tár-y,
 Wk.; os'il-a-to-ry, or
 os-il'a-to-ry, Wr. 155.]
 Os'ci-tan-cy, 169.
 Os'ci-tant, 78.
 Os-ci-ta'tion.
 Os'eu-lant, 89.
 Os'cu-late.
 Os'cu-lát-ed.
 Os'cu-lát-ing, 183.
 Os-cu-la'tion.
 Os'cu-la-to-ry, 86.
 Os'cu-lát-rix.
 Os'cule.
 O'sler (-shur), 47, N.
 O'slered (-shurd), 165.
 Os'man-li, 191.
 Os'ma-zome (oz').
 Os'mi-um (oz'), 169.
 Os'mosc (oz').
 Os-mot'ic (oz'), 109.
 Os'na-burg (oz').
 Os'práy (23) [Osprey,
 203.]
- os' — "The more com-
 mon orthography of this
 word in the Dictionaries is
 aspray, as it is found in
 the Bible; but the orthography
 of the ornithologists is os-
 prey." Worcester.
- Os'se-let.
 Os'se-oüs (os'e-us, coll.
 osh'us) [so Sm.; os'-
 e-us, Wb. Gd.; os'e-
 us, or osh'e-us, Wr.
 155.]
 Os'si-cle, 164.
 Os-sif'er-oüs, 108.
 Os-sif'ic.
 Os-si-fi-ca'tion, 170.
 Os'si-fied, 99.
 Os'si-fragr.
 Os'si-fý, 94.
 Os'si-fý-ing, 186.
 Os-siv'o-roüs, 108.
 Os'u-a-ry (osh'u-a-ry,
 or os'u-a-ry) [so Wr.;

fall; ð as in there; ð as in foot; ʒ as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- osh'u-a-ry, Wb. Gd.;
 os'u-ry, Sm. 155.]
 Os'te-ine.
 Os-ten-si-bil'i-ty.
 Os-ten'si-ble, 164.
 Os-ten-si-bly.
 Os-ten'sive, 84.
 Os-tent' [so Wk. Sm.
 Wr.; os'tent, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Os-tent-a'tion.
 Os-tent-a'tious, 171.
 Os'te-o-cele.
 Os'te-o-coope [so Wk.
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; os'te-
 o-kōp, or os'te'o-kōp,
 Wr. 155.]
 Os-te-o-den'tine.
 Os-te-og'e-ny (-oj'), 169.
 Os-te-og'ra-phy.
 Os-te-ol'o-ger, 108.
 Os-te-o-log'ic (-loj').
 Os-te-o-log'ic-al (-loj').
 Os-te-ol'o-gist.
 Os-te-ol'o-gy.
 Os'te-o-plas-ty.
 Os-te-ot'o-my, 108.
 Os'ti-a-ry, or Ost'ia-ry
 (ost'yar-y) [so Wr.;
 ost'i-a-ry, Wb. Gd.;
 ost'yār-y, Sm. 155.]
 [Ostler, 203. — See
 Hostler.]
 Os'tra-cism (-sizm), 136.
 Os'tra-cize, 202.
 Os'tra-cized.
 Os'tra-ciz-ing, 183.
 Os-tre-a'ceous (-shus),
 234.
 Os'trich [not os'trij],
 153.]
 Os'tro-goth.
 Ot-a-cous'tic [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; o-ta-
 kous'tik, Sm. 155.]
 O-tal'gi-a, 72.
 O-tal'gic, 45.
 O-tal'gy, or O'tal-gy
 [o-tal'jy, Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; o'tal'jy, Sm.
 155.]
 Oth'er (uth'ur), 38, 77.
 Oth'er-wise (uth'ur-
 wīz) [so Sm. Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; uth'ur-wīz, or
 uth'ur-wīz, Wk. 155.]
 O-ti-ose' (-shī-) [so
 Wr.; o'shōs, Gd. 155.]
 O'ti-um cum dig-ni-ta-
 te (L.) (o'shī-um).
 O-tog'ra-phy, 108.
 O-tol'o-gy.
 O-top'a-thy, 108.
- O-tot'o-my, 108.
 Ot'tar (66, 74), n. the
 essential oil of roses.
 [See Otter, 100] [A t-
 tar, Otto, 203.]
 Ot'ter (66, 77), n. an
 aquatic quadruped of
 the weasel kind. [See
 Otter, 160.]
 Ot'to, 86.
 — This is another
 spelling of otar; both
 forms are in good use.
 Smart gives otto only in
 his Dictionary, but says:
 "some persons have lately
 chosen to spell it otar."
- Ot'to-man, 196.
 Ou-bil-ette' (Fr.) (oo-).
 Ouch, 28, 44.
 Ought (awt) (162), v.
 was obliged; should.
 [See Aught, 160.]
 Ouis-dire' (Fr.) (oo-e-dēr')
 [Oulong, 203. — See
 Oolong.]
 Ounce, 28.
 Our (28, 49), pron. or a.
 belonging to us. [See
 Hour, 160.]
 Ou-ran-og'ra-phys-t.
 Ou-ran-og'ra-phy, 108.
 Ou-ret'ic.
 Ou-rol'o-gy.
 Ou-ros'co-py.
 Ours (ourz), 28.
 Our-self.
 Our-selves' (-selvz').
 [Ousel, 203. — See Ouz-
 zel.]
 Oust (28) [not oost, 153.]
 Oust'ed.
 Oust'er, 77.
 Oust'ing.
 Out, 28, 41.
 Out-blōwn [so Sm.;
 out-blōn', Wb. Gd.
 Wr. 155.]
 Out-cast, 131.
 Out-crop, n. 103, 161.
 Out-crop', v. 103, 161.
 Out-cry', n.
 Out-cry', v.
 Out-do' (-doo'), 142.
 Out-dōor, 206.
 Out'er, 77, 169.
 Out'er-mōst, 130.
 Out'fit.
 Out'go-ing [so Sm.;
 out-go'ing, Wb. Gd.
 Wr. 155.]
 Out'house, 206, Exc. 3.
 Out-land'ish, 126.
- Out'law.
 Out'lawed, 188.
 Out'law-ing.
 Out'law-ry.
 Out'lay.
 Out'let.
 Out'line, 206.
 Out'ly-ing [so Wk.
 Wr.; out-lī'ing, Sm.
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Out'-of-door', a. 220.
 Out'post.
 Out'pour-ing [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; out-pōr'-
 ing, Wr. 155.]
 Out'rage, 70.
 Out'raged.
 Out-ra-geous (-jus), 169.
 Out-rag-ing (-raj-).
 Ouisé' (Fr.) (oo-trā').
 Out'rid-er, 126.
 Out'rig-ger (-gur), 138.
 Out'right' (-rit') (162)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
 out'rit, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Out'side.
 Out-sid'er, 126.
 Out-stretch'.
 Out-stretched'.
 (-stretch'), 150; Note
 C, p. 34.
 Out-stretch'ing.
 Out-talk' (-tawk'), 66, N.
 Out-tell'.
 Out'ward.
 Out'wards (-wardz).
 Out'work (-wurk), n.
 103, 161.
 Out-work' (-wurk'), v.
 103, 161.
 Ouz-zel (oo'zēl) (19, 149)
 [Ousel, 203.]
 O'val, 72.
 O-val-bu'men, 156.
 O-val'i-form, 108.
 O-va'ri-al, 49, N.
 O-va'ri-an, 169.
 O-va'ri-ōus, 100.
 O-va'ri-um (L.) [pl.
 O-va'ri-a, 196.]
 O'va-ry.
 O'vate.
 O'vate-ob'long.
 O-va'tion, 112.
 Ov'en (wv'n), 22, 149.
 O'ver, 77, 205, Exc. 1.
 O'ver-alls (-awlz), n. pl.
 O-ver-bal'ance, v. 161.
 O'ver-bal-ance, n. (161)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
 o-vur-bal'ans, Wb. Gd.
 155. — See Note under
 Counterbalance.]

O-ver-bōard.
 O-ver-came'.
 O-ver-cāst', v. 131, 161.
 O-ver-cāst, a. 131, 161.
 O-ver-charge', v. 161.
 O-ver-charge, n. 161.
 O-ver-come' (-kum').
 O-ver-com'ing (-kum').
 O-ver-fōw', v. 161.
 O-ver-fōw, n. 161.
 O-ver-fōwed', 165.
 O-ver-fōw'ing.
 O-ver-hāul'.
 O-ver-hāuled'.
 O-ver-hāul'ing.
 O-ver-laud.
 O-ver-lāy-ing, n. [so Sm.; o-vur-lā'ing, Wr. Gd. 155.]
 O-ver-lōok'.
 O-ver-lōoked' (-lōokt').
 O-ver-lōok'ing.
 O-ver-match', v. 161.
 O-ver-match, n. 161.
 O-ver-matched' (macht').
 O-ver-match'ing.
 O-ver-much'.
 O-ver-plus.
 O-ver-rate', 206, Exc. 1.
 O-ver-rāt'ed.
 O-ver-rāt'ing.
 O-ver-rēach'.
 O-ver-reached' (-rēcht').
 O-ver-reach'ing.
 O-ver-right'eous (ri'-chus), 205, Exc. 1.
 O-ver-rig'id (-rij').
 O-ver-rule'.
 O-ver-ruled'.
 O-ver-rūl'ing.
 O-ver-ran'.
 O-ver-run'.
 O-ver-run'ning, 176.
 O-ver-sight (-sīt).
 O'vert (-vurt).
 O-ver-threw' (-throo').
 O-ver-thrōw', v. 161.
 O-ver-thrōw, n. 161.
 O-ver-thrōw'ing.
 O-ver-thrōwn'.
 O-ver-tūre, 26.
 O-ver-turn', v. 161.
 O-ver-turn, n. 161.
 O-ver-turned', 165.
 O-ver-turn'ing.
 O-ver-ween'.
 O-ver-weened', 165.
 O-ver-ween'ing.
 O-ver-whelm'.
 O-ver-whelmed', 165.
 O-ver-whelm'ing.
 O-vi-cap'sule.

O-vic'u-lar, 108.
 O-vid'l-an, 169.
 O'vi-duct.
 O-vif'er-ous, 108.
 O'vi-form.
 O-vig'er-ous (-vij').
 O'vine, 82, 152.
 O-vip'a-roūs, 108.
 O-vi-pos'it (-poz').
 O-vi-pos'it-or (-poz').
 O'vi-sac.
 O'void.
 O-void'al.
 O'vo-lo [not o-vo'lo, 153.]
 O-vol'o-gy, 108.
 O-vo-vi-vip'a-roūs, 108.
 O-vu-la'tion.
 O'vule, 90.
 O'vum (L.) [pl. O'va, 198.]
 Owe (ō) (24), v. to be indebted to. [See O, and Oh, 160.]
 Owed (ōd), v. was indebted to. [See Ode, 160.]
 Ow'el-ty, 28.
 Ōw'ing, 183.
 Owl, 28, 50.
 Owl'er (owl'ur. or ōwl'ur) [owl'ur, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; ōwl'ur, Sm. 155. — See Owling.]
 Owl'et, 76.
 Owl'ing (owl'ing, or ōwl'ing) [owl'ing, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; ōwl'ing, Sm. 155.]
 ⚡ "Blackstone considers the word as related to owl, because the offence of transporting wool or sheep is generally committed at night: such relationship, if real, would require a correspondent pronunciation of the word." Smart.
 Owl'ish, 176.
 Owl'-like, 206, Exc. 1.
 Ōwn, 24, 43.
 Ōwned (ōnd), 165.
 Ōwn'er.
 Ōwn'er-ship.
 Ox (18, 52, N.) [pl. Ox'en (oks'n), 195.]
 Ox-al'ic, 109.
 Ox'bird, 206.
 Ox'en (oks'n), n. pl. (149) [See Ox.]
 Ox'eye, 206.
 Ox'-eyed (-id), 206, Exc. 5.
 Ox'fly.

Ox-id-a-bil'i-ty (108) [Oxydability, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'id-a-ble (164) [Oxydable, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'id-ate [Oxydate, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'id-āt-ed [Oxydated, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'id-āt-ing [Oxydating, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox-id-a'tion (112) [Oxydation, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'id-āt-or [Oxydat-or, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'ide (163) [Oxyde, Oxyd, 203.]

⚡ "The true orthography of this word is *oxyd*, as originally written by Lavoisier and his associates. No analogy in the language is better established than the uniform translation of the Greek *o* into the English *y*, as in Latin, and it is very absurd to preserve this analogy in *oxygen*, *oxygeniate*, and *hydrogen*, and depart from it in *oxyd*." Webster. — "Oxyde is etymologically correct; but the other form (*oxide*), &c., exhibits the scientific termination by which compounds are distinguished that possess no sensible properties of acids, and are supporters of combustion." Smart. — "The orthography of *oxide*, *oxidate*, &c., is that of the English scientific dictionaries, encyclopædias, &c., and seems to be established by common usage, especially in chemical and scientific books." Worcester.

Ox-id-iz'a-ble (164) [Oxydizable, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'id-ize (202) [Oxydize, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'id-ized [Oxydized, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'id-ize-ment (185) [Oxydizement, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'id-iz-ing (183) [Oxydizing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ox'lip, 206.
 Ox-o'ni-an, 108, 169.
 Ox'peck-er.
 Ox'tongue (-tung).

fall; ō as in there; ōb as in foot; o as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Ox'y-gen, 45.
 Ox'y-gen-ate, 106, 122.
 Ox'y-gen-ät-ed.
 Ox'y-gen-ät-ing.
 Ox'y-gen-a'tion, 126.
 Ox'y-gen-ät-or.
 Ox'y-gen-iz-a-ble, 106.
 Ox'y-gen-ize, 202.
 Ox'y-gen-ized, 165.
 Ox'y-gen-ize-ment.
 Ox'y-gen-iz-ing, 183.
 Ox-yg'en-oüs (-y/-), 100.
 Ox'y-gon.
 Ox-yg'on-al, 106.
 Ox-y-hydro-gen.
 Ox'y-mel.
 Ox-y-mo'ron.
 Ox-y-mu'ri-ate, 49, N.
 Ox-y-mu-ri-at'ic, 109.
 Ox'y-ö-py.
 Ox-yph'o-ny, 108.
 Ox'y-sält.
 Ox'y-sel.
 Ox'y-tone (106) [Oxy-ton, 203.]
 Ö'yer [not oy'er, 163.]
 O-yes' [so Sm. Wr.; o-yis', Wk. 155] [O-yez, 203.]
 Oys'ter.
 Oys'ter-catch'er, 205.
 Oys'ter-wom'an (-wööm'-).
 Oz-o-ce'rite, (49, N.) [so Wr.; oz-o-sér'it, Sm.; o-zo-ke'rit, Gd. 155.]
 Oz-o-na'tion.
 O'zone.
 O-zo-ni-fl-ca'tion.
 Oz'o-nize (202) [so Wr.; o'zo-niz, Gd. 155.]
 Oz'o-nized.
 Oz'o-niz-ing.
 Oz-o-nom'e-ter, 106.
 Oz-o-no-met'ric.
 Oz-o-nom'e-try.

P.

Pab'u-lar, 106.
 Pab-u-la'tion.
 Pab'u-löus.
 Pab'u-lum (L.).
 Pä'ca, 189.
 Pace, 23, 163.
 Paced (päs), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Päch'er, 228.
 Pa-chä' (pa-shaw') (121) [Pasha, Pashaw, 203.]

Pa-chä'lie (-shaw'-), 122.
 Pach-y-dac'tyl-oüs (pak-).
 Pach'y-derm (pak'-).
 Pach-y-derm'al (pak-).
 Pach-y-derm'a-ta (pak-)
 Pach-y-derm'a-töus (pak-).
 Pach-y-derm'oid (pak-).
 Pa-cl'ic.
 Pa-cl-f-ca'tion, or Pa-cl-f-ca'tion [so Wr.; pas-1-f1-ka'shun, Wk.; pa-sif-1-ka'shun, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pa-cl-f-ca'tor, or Pa-cl-f-ca'tor.
 Pa-clif-ca-to-ry, 86.
 Pacl'fied.
 Pacl'f-er.
 Pacl'f-er, 235.
 Pacl'f-er, 186.
 Pacl'f-er, 183.
 Pacl'f-er, 181.
 Pacl'f-er, 70.
 Packed (pakt), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Pack'er.
 Pack'et.
 Pack'et-ed.
 Pack'et-ing.
 Pack'et-ship.
 Pack'fong [Pakfong, 203.]
 Pack'horse, 206.
 Pack'ing.
 Pack'thread.
 Pack'wax [Paxwax, 203.]
 Pa'co, n. a species of llama. [pl. Pa'cös (pa'kös), 161, 192.]
 Pa'cos (161), n. a kind of mineral.
 Pact, 10.
 Pac'tion.
 Pac'tion-al, 72.
 Pac'tious (-fish'us).
 Pä-to'll-an.
 Pad, 10, 30, 42.
 Pad'ded, 176.
 Pad'ding.
 Pad'dle, 164, 170.
 Pad'dled (pad'd), 165.
 Pad'dling.
 Pad'dock, 66.
 Pad'dy.
 Pa-di-shah' [Padisha, 203.]
 Pad'lock.
 Pad-u-a-soy' (pad-u-ä-soy', coll. pad-u-soy') (89) [so Sm.; pad-u-

a-soy', Wb. Gd.; pad-u-soy', Wr. 155.]
 Pæ'on (13, 72) [See Pæ-on, and Peon, 148.]
 [Pædobaptism. — See Pedobaptism, 203.]
 [Pædotrophy, 203. — See Pedotrophy.]
 Pæ'on, n. a foot consisting of one long syllable and three short syllables. [See Pæan, 148; and Peon, 160.]
 [Pæony, 203. — See Peony.]
 Pa'gan.
 Pa-gan'ic, 109.
 Pa-gan'ic-al, 106.
 Pa-gan-ish.
 Pa-gan-ism (-izm).
 Pa-gan-ize, 202.
 Pa-gan-ized.
 Pa-gan-iz-ing.
 Page, 23, 163.
 Pag'eant (paj'ent), or Pa'geant (pa'jent) [so Wr.; paj'unt, Wk. Sm.; pa'jent, or paj'ent, Gd. 155.]
 Pag'eant-ry (paj'ent-).
 Paged, 165.
 Pag'i-nal (paj'-).
 Pag-i-na'tion (paj-).
 Päg'ing (paj'-).
 Pa-go'da.
 Pa-gu'ri-an, 109.
 Päid, 23, 171, 187.
 Päil (23), n. a vessel with a bail, used for carrying liquids. [See Pale, 160.]
 Päil'ful (-fööl), 197.
 Päin (23), n. a sensation of uneasiness. [See Pæne, 160.]
 Päined, 165.
 Päin'ful (-fööl), 180.
 Päin'nim [Paynim, 203.]
 Päin'ing. [203.]
 Päins (pänz).
 Päins'tak-er (pänz'-).
 Päins'tak-ing (pänz'-).
 Päint, 23.
 Päint'ed.
 Päint'er.
 Päint'ing.
 Päint'strake.
 Päir (për) (67), n. two things of the same kind, which go together, or suit each

other. [See Payer, 148; and Pare, Fear, 100.]
 Paired (*pérd*), 165.
 Pair'ing (*pé'r'-*).
 Páix'hau.
 [Páki'ng, 203.— See Packfong.]
 Pál [Páll, 203.]
 Pal'ace (70, 170) (coll. *pal'is*, in the U. S.; *pal'ás*, or *pal'us*, in Eng.)
 37 "In . . . *palace* . . . although the *a* in the last syllable may be marked á (á unaccented), yet the shortening of this sound brings it to *é*, and this again easily slides into . . . á, so that for common pronunciation the word . . . might be marked . . . *pal'ás* [*palas*, or *palus*]." *Smart*.
 Pal'a-din.
 [Palæo- (initial syllable).— See Paleo-, 203.]
 Pa-læ's'tra (*-læ's'-*) (L.) [pl. *Pa-læ's'træ* (*-læ's'træ*), 198.]
 Pa-læ-ti-ol'o-gy (*-læ-shí-*), 108.
 Pal-an-quin' (*-kén'*) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pal-ang-kén'*, Sm. 153] [Palankeen, 203.]
 Pal'a-ta-ble, 164.
 Pal'a-tal, 72.
 Pal'ate (170), *n.* the roof of the mouth. [See Palette, and Pallet, 148.]
 Pa-la'tial (*-shal*).
 Pa-lat'ic, or Pal'a-tic [*pa-lat'ik*, Wk. Wr.; *pal'a-tik*, Sm.; *pal'a-tik*, or *pa-lat'ik*, Gd. 155.]
 Pa-lat'in-ate.
 Pal'a-tine, 82, 162.
 Pa-lá'ver.
 Pa-lá'vered (*-vurd*).
 Pa-lá'ver-ing.
 Pale, *a.* wan; pallid:— *n.* a stake; a district:— *v.* to enclose:— to make pale. [See Pall, 100.]
 Paled, 165.
 Pá-le-a'ceous (*-shus*), 46.
 Pá-le-o-graph.
 Pá-le-og'ra-pher, 108.

Pá-le-o-graph'ic, 109.
 Pá-le-o-graph'ic-al.
 Pá-le-og'ra-phys.
 Pá-le-og'ra-phy, 108.
 Pá-le-ol'o-gist, 48.
 Pá-le-ol'o-gy, 108.
 Pá-le-on-to-graph'ic-al.
 Pá-le-on-tog'ra-phy.
 Pá-le-on-to-log'ic-al (*-lój'-*), 108.
 Pá-le-on-tol'o-gy, 127.
 Pá-le-o-the'ri-um.
 Pal-es-tin'e-an, 110, 169.
 Pa-les'tric.
 Pa-les'tric-al.
 Paletot (Fr.) (*pal'to*).
 Pal'ette, *n.* a painter's board. [See Palate, 148; and Pallet, 100.] [Pallet, 203.]
 Pál'frey, or Pal'frey (169) [so Wk. Wr.; *paol'frey*, Wb. Gd.; *pal'fry*, Sm. 155.]
 Pal-i-ti-ca'tion [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pa-ti-ti-ka'shun*, Sm. 155.]
 Pa-ll'o-gy, 108.
 Pal'imp-pest [not palimp'pest, 153.]
 Pal'in-drome.
 Pal-in-drom'ic.
 Pal-in-drom'ic-al.
 Páll'ing.
 Pal-in-ge-ne's-s-a (Gr.) (*-shí-*).
 Pal-in-gen'e-sy, 160.
 Pal'in-ode.
 Pal-in-ód'ic-al.
 Pal-i-sade'.
 Pal-i-sád'ed.
 Pal-i-sád'ing.
 Pal-i-sá'do [pl. Pal-i-sá-dões (*-döz*), 192.]
 Páll'ish, 183.
 Páll (17) [See Pawl.]
 Páll'a (L.).
 Pal-la'di-um (169) [L. pl. *Pal-la'di-a*: Eng. pl. *Pal-la'di-ums* (*-umz*), 198.]
 Páll'ah, 72.
 Páll'as.
 Páll'et, *n.* a small, rude bed;— a particular part of the mechanism of a clock or a watch. [See Palate, 148; and Palette, 160.] [Páll'a t (in the latter sense), 202.]
 Páll'ic-al.
 Páll'i-ate, 170.

Pal'h-át-ed, 183.
 Pal'h-át-ing.
 Pal-li-a'tion.
 Pal'li-a-tive, 126.
 Pal'li-a-to-ry, 86.
 Páll'id, 66, 170.
 Páll'ic-er.
 Páll'ing.
 Páll'i-o-bran'chi-ate (*-brang'kí-*).
 Páll'ic-um (L.) [pl. *Pal-li-a-*].
 Páll-Máll' (*pel-mel'*) (166), *n.* a game formerly practised in England;— a street in London, so named from this game. [See Pellmell, 160.]
 Páll'lor (*-laur*), 88.
 Páll'm (*pahm*), 162.
 Páll'mar.
 Páll-ma'ceous (*-shus*).
 Páll'ma-ry (72) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pahm'úr-y*, Sm. 155.]
 Páll'mate.
 Páll'mát-ed.
 Páll-mat'ic-fid.
 Páll'med (*pahmed*), 162.
 Páll'm'er (*pahm'-*).
 Páll'met'to (80) [pl. Páll-met'tões (*-töz*), 192.]
 Páll'mi-grade.
 Páll'mine, 82, 152.
 Páll'ming (*pahm'-*).
 Páll'mi-ped [Páll'mi-pede, 203.]
 Páll'mis-ter.
 Páll'mis-try, 156.
 Páll'm'-tree (*pahm'-*), 206, Exc. 4.
 Páll'm'y (169) (*pahm'y*).
 Páll'p, 10, 30, 50.
 Páll-pa-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Páll'pa-ble, 164.
 Páll'pa-tion.
 Páll'pe-bral, 72, 169.
 Páll'pe-brous, 100.
 Páll'p'i-form, 108.
 Páll'p'ig'er-ous (*-tj'-*).
 Páll'p'i-tate.
 Páll'p'i-tát-ed, 183.
 Páll'p'i-tát-ing.
 Páll'p'i-ta'tion.
 Páll's'grave (*paolz'-*).
 Páll's-gra-vine' (*paolz-gra-vén'*), 156.
 Páll'sied (*-síá*).
 Páll'sy (*-sy*), 169.
 Páll'sy-ing (*-sy-*).
 Páll't'er, 17.
 Páll'tered, 150, 165.

fall; á as in there; öö as in foot; 9 as in halle; gh as in go; th as in this.

Päl'ter-ing.
Päl'tri-ness, 186.
Päl'try, 169.
Pa-lu'dal.
Pa-lu'di-noüs.
Päl'y, 169.
Pam'pas (*pa-z*), *n. pl.*
Pam'per (77), *v. to feed*
luxuriously. [See
Pampre, 160.]
Pam'pered (*-purd*).
Pam'per-ing.
Pam'phlet, 230.
Pam-phlet-er', 169.
Pam-phlet-er'-ing.
Pam-pin'l-form.
Pam'pre (*-pur*), *n.* an
 ornament for col-
 umns, consisting of
 vine-leaves and clus-
 ters of grapes. [See
Pamper, 160.]
Pan, 10, 30, 43.
Pan-a-ce'a [L. *pl. Pan-*
a-ce'a; Eng. *pl. Pan-*
a-ce'as (*-az*), 198.]
Pan-a-ce'an, 110.
Panache (Fr.) (*pan-*
ish'). [203.]
Pa-na'da, or **Pa-na'do,**
Pan'cake, 206.
Pan'carte [so Gd.; *pan-*
kart', Wr. 155.]
Pan-cra'tian (*-shan*).
Pan-cra'ti-ast.
Pan'cra-tist.
Pan-cra'ti-um (L.)
 (*-sh'i*).
Pan'cre-as (*pan'g'*)
 (54) [so Wk. Sm.
 Wr.; *pan'kre-as*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
Pan-cre-at'ic (*pan'g'*)
 [so Wk. Sm.; *pan-*
kre-at'ik, Wr. Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
Pan-da-na'ceous (*-shus*).
Pan-de'an (110) [so Gd.;
pan'de-an, Wr. 155.]
Pan'dect.
Pan-dem'ic.
Pan-de-mo'ni-um, 169.
Pan'der.
Pan'dered (*-durd*), 150.
Pan'der-ing.
Pan'der-ism (*-izm*).
Pan-dic-u-la'tion.
[Pandit, 203.— See
Pundit.]
Pan-do'ra, 49, N.
Pan-dore' [so Sm. Wr.;
pan'dör, Wb. Gd. 155]
 [Bando-re, 203.]

Pan'dour (*-door*) [so
 Sm.; *pan-door'*, Wr.
 155] [Bandoor,
 203.]
Pan-dow'dy.
Pan'dress.
Pan'du-rate, 105.
Pan-du'ri-form, 108.
Pane (23, 163), *n.* a
 square of glass. [See
Pain, 160.]
Paned, 165.
Pan-e-gyr'ic (*-jir'ic*), *a. &*
n. [so Wr. Wb. Gd.;
pan-e-jer'ik, Wk. Sm.
 155.]
 In the United States,
 this word is pronounced
 by most speakers with the
 regular short sound of *i*, in
 the penultimate syllable:
 in England, it is common-
 ly pronounced with the
 sound of short *e*, in the
 same syllable. Smart
 says: "The irregular sound
 of *i* and *y*, in *spirit* and
panegyric, we may hope
 in time to hear reclaimed;
 a correspondent reforma-
 tion having taken place in
spirit and *miracle*."

Pan-e-gyr'ic-al.
Pan-e-gyr'ist, 45, 126.
Pan'e-gyr-ize, 202.
Pan'e-gyr-ized.
Pan'e-gyr-iz-ing.
Pan'el (66, 170), *n.* a
 square of wainscot;
 — a schedule of jur-
 ors' names. [See
Pannel, 160.]
Pan'elled (*-eld*) [Pan-
 eled, Wb. Gd. 203.
 — See 177, and Note
 E, p. 70.]
Pan'el-ling (177) [Pan-
 eeling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Pang, 10, 30, 54.
Pan-go-lin (*pan'g'*), 54.
Pan-hel-len'ic.
Pan-hel'len-ism (*-izm*).
Pan-hel'len-ist.
Pan'ic, 170.
Pan'l-cle, 164.
Pan'l-cled (*-kld*).
Pa-niv'o-roüs, 106.
Pan-nade' [not pan-
 näd', 153.]
Pan'nel (66, 170), *n.* a
 kind of rustic saddle;
 — a hawk's stomach.
 [See **Panel,** 160.]
Pan'nier (*pan'yur*), or
Pan'ni-er [so Wr.;

pan'yur, Wk. Wb.
 Gd.; *pan'ni-ur*, Sm.
 155.]
Pan'o-pled (*-plld*).
Pan'o-ply, 93.
Pan-op'ti-con.
Pan-o-ra'ma, or **Pan-o-**
ra'ma [so Wr.; *pan-*
o-ra'ma, Sm.; *pan-o-*
ra'ma, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Pan-o-ram'ic.
Pan-o-ram'ic-al.
Pan-phar'ma-con.
Pan-soph'ic-al.
Pan'so-phy.
Pan-ste-o-ra'ma, or
Pan-ste-o-rä'ma [*pan-*
ste-o-ra'ma, Sm. Wr.;
pan-ste-o-rä'ma, Gd.
 155.]
Pan'sy (*-zy*), 160.
Pänt, 12, 131.
Pan'ta-cosm (*-koz-m*).
Pan'ta-gräph (127)
 [Pantograph,
 Pentagraph, 203.]
Pan-ta-let', 122.
Pan-ta-loon' (122) [pl.
Pan-ta-loons'
 (*-loonz'*), 189] [not
 pan'ta-loonz', 153.]
Pan-ta-morph'ic.
Pan-tech'ni-con (*-tek'-*).
Pänt'ed, 131.
Pänt'er.
Pan'the-ism (*-izm*), 136.
Pan'the-ist.
Pan'the-ist'ic.
Pan'the-ist'ic-al.
Pan'the-ol'o-gist.
Pan'the-ol'o-gy.
Pan'the'on.
 As a classical word,
 it is pronounced *pan'the-*
on, by Walker, Smart, and
 Goodrich; but, as an Eng-
 lish word, they pronounce
 it *pan'the-on*. Worcester's
 pronunciation is *pan'the-*
on, in both cases.
Pan'ther.
Pan'ther-ine, 82, 152.
Pan'tile [Pentile,
 203.]
Pänt'ing.
Pänt'ler.
Pan-to-chro-nom'e-ter
 (*-kro-*), 106.
Pan-to'fie (*-foö'fi*), 156.
Pan'to-gräph
 (127)
 [Pantograph,
 Pentagraph, 203.]
Pan-to-graph'ic.
Pan-to-graph'ic-al.

Pan-tog'ra-phy, 108.
 Pan-to-log'ic (-loj').
 Pan-to-log'ic-al (-loj').
 Pan-tol'o-gist.
 Pan-tol'o-gy.
 Pan-tom'e-ter, 108.
 Pan-tom'e-try.
 Pan'to-mime, 141.
 Pan-to-mim'ic.
 Pan-to-mim'ic-al.
 Pan'to-mim-ist.
 Pan'ton.
 Pan-toph'a-gist.
 Pan-toph'a-gotis, 105.
 Pan-toph'a-gy, 45.
 Pan'try, 93.
 Pap, 10, 30.
 Pa pä, 11, 72.
 Pa'pa-cy, 169.
 Pa'pal, 72.
 Pa'par-ohy (-ky); 52.
 Pa-pa'cer (L.).
 Pa-pav'er-a'ceous
 (-shus), 112.
 Pa-pav'er-ous.
 Pa-paw' (121) [Pa-w-
 p a w, 203.]
 Pa'per, 231.
 Pa'per-out'ter, 205.
 Pa'pered (-purd).
 Pa'per-mak'er.
 Pa'per-y, 169.
 Pa-pes'cent.
 Pa'phi-an, 78.
 Papier-maché (Fr.)
 (pā-pā-mah'shā).
 Pa-pil'lo-na'ceous (-yo-
 nah'shus), 112.
 Pa-pil'la (L.) [pl. Pa-
 pill'la (-le), 193.]
 Pap'il-la-ry, 72, 122.
 Pa-pil'late.
 Pa-pil'll-form.
 Pap'il-lose' [so Wr.;
 pap'il-lōs, Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Pa-pil'lous, or Pap'il-
 lous [so Wr.; pa-pil'-
 lus, Wk.; pap'il-lus,
 Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pa'pist.
 Pa-pist'ic.
 Pa-pist'ic-al.
 Pa'pist-ry, 156.
 Pap-poose' (148, 171), n.
 [P a p o o s e, 203.]
 Pap-pose', a, 148.
 Pap'pous (100), a, per-
 taining to, or consist-
 ing of, pappus.
 Pap'pus (100), n. the
 soft, downy substance
 that grows on the

seeds of certain
 plants.
 Pap'py, 167, 176.
 Pap'u-a, 89.
 Pap'u-an.
 Pap'u-la (L.) [pl. Pap'-
 u-læ (-le), 193.]
 Pap'u-lar, 108.
 Pap-u-lose' [so Wr.;
 pap'u-lōs, Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Pap'u-lous, 100.
 Pap-y-ra'ceous (-shus),
 93.
 Pa-pyr'e-an, 110.
 Pap-y-rog'ra-phy, 108.
 Pa-py'rus (113) (L.) [pl.
 Pa-py'ri, 198.]
 Par (1), n. equal value;
 — a small fish. [Par r
 (in the latter sense),
 203.]
 Pär'a-ble, 164.
 Pa-rab'o-la, 72, 189.
 Pär-a-bol'ic, 109.
 Pär-a-bol'ic-al, 108.
 Pär-a-bol'i-form, 108.
 Pa-rab'o-list.
 Pa-rab'o-loid.
 Pär-a-bo-loid'al, 126.
 Pär-a-cel'sian (-shan),
 112.
 Pär-a-cel'sist.
 Pär-a-cen'tric.
 Pär-a-cen'tric-al.
 Pa-rach'ro-nism (-rak'-
 ro-nizm), 133.
 Pär-a-chute' (-shoot')
 (26, 114) [so Sm.; par-
 a-shūt', Wr.; par'a-
 shūt, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pär'a-clete, 171.
 Pär-ac-mas'tic.
 Pär-a-cros'tic, 109.
 Pa-rade'.
 Pa-räd'ed, 183.
 Par'a-digm (-dim), 162.
 Pär-a-dig-mat'ic.
 Pär-a-dig-mat'ic-al.
 Pa-räd'ing.
 Pär-a-dil'sal.
 Pär-a-dise, 136.
 Pär-a-dil-si'ac-al, 108, 171.
 Pär'a-dos.
 Pär'a-dox, 171.
 Pär-a-dox'ic-al.
 Pär'af-fine, or Pär'af-
 fine [par'af-fīn, Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; par'af-fīn,
 Wr. 135.]
 Pär-a-gen'ic (-jen').
 Pär-a-go'ge (-je) (Gr.)
 (113, 163) [so Wk. Wr.

Wb. Gd.; par'a-gē-jē,
 Sm. 155.]
 Pär-a-gog'ic (-goj').
 Pär-a-gog'ic-al (-goj').
 Pär'a-gōn.
 Pär'a-gram.
 Pär-a-gram'ma-tist.
 Pär'a-graph, 127.
 Pär-a-graph'ic.
 Pär-a-graph'ic-al.
 Pär-a-leip'sis [Para-
 lipsis, Paralep-
 sis, Paralepsy,
 203.]
 Pa-rä'll-an.
 Pär-a-l-pom'e-na (Gr.)
 n. pl.
 Pär-al-lac'tic.
 Pär-al-lac'tic-al.
 Pär'al-lux, 170.
 Pär'al-lal, 171.
 Pär'al-leled (-leid), 177.
 [Parallelepiped,
 203. — See Parallelo-
 piped.]
 Pär'al-lel-ism, 133, 136.
 Pär-al-lel'o-gram, 170.
 Pär-al-lel-o-gram'mic.
 Pär-al-lel-o-gram'mic-al
 Pär'al-lel-o-gram-mat'-
 ic, 109, 116.
 Pär-al-lel-o-pip'ed (171)
 [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 par-al-lel-o-pip'ed,
 Sm. 155] [Parallel-
 epiped, 203.]
 Pär-al-lel-o-pip'e-don.
 Pa-ral'o-gism (-jizm).
 Pa-ral'o-gize, 202.
 Pa-ral'o-gized.
 Pa-ral'o-giz-ing.
 Pa-ral'o-gy, 108.
 Pa-ral'y-sis, 93, 171.
 Pär-a-lyt'ic, 171.
 Pär-a-lyt'ic-al.
 Pär-al-ÿ-za'tion [so Wr.;
 pä-r-a-ÿ-za'shun, Gd.
 Pär-a-lyze, 171. [155.]
 Pär'a-lyzed, 183.
 Pär'a-lyz-ing.
 Pär-a-mag-net'ic.
 Pär-a-mag-net-ism
 (-izm).
 Pär'a-ment.
 Pa-ram'e-ter, 108.
 Pär'a-mount (105) [so
 Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 par-a-mount', Wk.
 155.]
 Pär'a-mour (-moor).
 Pär'a-nymph.
 Pär'a-pegm (-pem), 162.
 Pär'a-pet, 48.

fall; ä as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Pär'a-pet-ed.
 Pär'aph.
 Pär-a-pher'nal.
 Pär-a-pher-na'l'i-a, 144.
 Pär'a-phrased (-fráz).
 Pär'a-phras-ing (-fráz-).
 Pär'a-phrast.
 Pär-a-phrast'ic.
 Pär-a-phrast'ic-al.
 Pär-a-phre-ni'tis.
 Pär-a-ple'gi-a.
 Pär'a-pleg-y (-pléj-).
 Pär-ap'o-plex-y.
 Pär-a-sang.
 Pär-a-scene' (-sén').
 Pär-a-sce'ni-um (L.).
 Pär-a-se-le'ne (Gr.), 163.
 Pär-a-site, 83, 152.
 Pär-a-sit'ic.
 Pär-a-sit'ic-al.
 Pär'a-sit-ism (-izm).
 Pär'a-sol [so Wb. Gd.;
 pär'a-sól, Wk.; pär-
 a-sól', Sm.; pär'a-sol,
 or pär'a-sól, Wr. 155.]
 Pär-a-sol-ette', 14, 156.
 [Parasyllabic, 203.
 — See Parasyllabic.]
 Par-a-ther'mic, 109.
 Pa-rath'e-sis.
 Pär-a-ton-nérre' (Fr.).
 Pär-a-väll'.
 Par'boil.
 Par'boiled, 165.
 Par'boll-ing.
 Par'buc-kle (-két).
 Par'buc-kled (-buk-kld).
 Par'buc-king.
 Par'cel, 149.
 Par'celled (165) [Par-
 celed, Wb. Gd. 203.
 — See 177, and Note
 E, p. 70.]
 Par'cel-ling (177) [Par-
 celing, Wb. Gd.
 203.]
 Par'ce-na-ry, 72.
 Par'ce-ner.
 Pärch, 11, 136.
 Pärched (pärcht), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Pärch'ing.
 Pärch'ment.
 Pärch, 11, 49, 142.
 Pär'don (-án) [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; par'dun,
 coll. par'dn, Sm. 155.]
 Pär'don-a-ble (par'dn-
 a-bl), 164, 169.
 Pär'doned (-dnd).
 Pär'don-er (-án-).
 Pär'don-ing (-án-).

Pare (pär) (14, 67), *v.* to
 cut off the surface of.
 [See Fayer, 148; and
 Pair, Fayer, 160.]
 Pared (pérad).
 Pa-reg'me-non.
 Pär-c-gör'ic, 48.
 Pa-rel'con.
 Pa-rem'bo-le (Gr.), 163.
 Pa-ren'chy-ma (-reng'-
 kí-) (52, 54) [so Sm.;
 pa-ren'ki-ma, Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pa-ren-chym'a-toüs
 (-kim'-).
 Pa-ren'chy-moüs
 (-reng'kí-).
 Pa-ren'e-sis [so Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; pär'e-sis,
 Sm. 155.]
 Pär-e-net'ic.
 Pär-e-net'ic-al.
 Pär'ent (pär'rent) (14,
 49, N.) [so Sm. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; pä'rent,
 Wk. 155.] [not pä'rent
 nor pä'rent, 153.]

¶ Though Walker di-
 vides this word *parent*, as
 if the *a* were to have its
 long sound (No. 14, § 23),
 and the *r* its rough or
 trilled sound merely (No.
 32, § 43), it is well ascer-
 tained that his own pro-
 nunciation was *pär'ent*. In
 reference to words like the
 present, Smart says: "The
 first syllables of *vár'y*, *ac-
 ri-ous*, *wér'y*, *poúr-ous*, *cu-
 rate*, and the like . . . in all
 Dictionaries previously to
 'Walker Remodelled'
 [Smart's edition of Walk-
 er's Dictionary. See p.
 xvii.], are wrongly referred
 to the same mode of pro-
 nunciation as the first syl-
 lables of *vacant*, *secret*,
wíth, *po'tent*, *cubic*, and
 the like."

Pär'ent-age (pär'-), or
 Pär'ent-age [so Wr.;
 pär'rent-áj, Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; pär'ent-áj, Wk.
 155.]
 Pa-rent'al.
 Pa-ren'the-sis (Gr.) [pl.
 Pa-ren'the-sés (-séz),
 193.]
 Pär-en-thet'ic.
 Pär-en-thet'ic-al.
 Pa-rent'l-cide.
 Pär'er (pär'rur).
 Pär'gas-ite, 152.
 Pär'get (-jet), 45.

Pär'get-ing (-jet-), 176.
 Pär-hel'ic, 109.
 Pär-he'lli-on, or Pär-
 héli'on (-yun) [so
 Wr.; par-he'lli-on,
 Wk. Sm.; par-héli-
 yun, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pär'i-ah, or Pär'i-ah
 [pa'ri-a, Wb. Gd.;
 pär'i-a, Sm.; pah'ri-
 ah, Wr. 156] [not pa-
 ri'a, 153.]
 Pa-ri'al, 122.
 Pa-ri-an, 49, N.; 109.
 Pär-i-dig'i-tate (-díj-).
 Pa-ri'e-tal (-rié'yan) [not
 pär-i-e'tal, 153.]
 Pa-ri'e-ta-ry, 72.
 Pär-ri'e-tis (L.) (-itiz), *n*
pl.
 Pär'ing (pär'ring).
 Pär'i pas'su (L.).
 Pär-i-pin'ate.
 Pär'ish, 11, N.
 Pa-rish'ion-er (-en-).
 Pa-ri's'ian (-rié'yan) [so
 Wb. Gd.; pa-ris'yan,
 coll. pa-rizh'an, Sm.
 (See § 26); pa-rizh'i-
 an, Wr. 155.]
 Pär-i-sol'o-gy, 108.
 Pär-i-syl-lab'ic [Para-
 syllabic, 203.]
 Pär-i-syl-lab'ic-al.
 Pär'i-ty, 48, 169.
 Pärk, 11, 49, 135.
 Pär'lance, 72.
 Pär'ley, 98, 169.
 Pär'leyed (-léd), 171.
 Pär'ley-ing.
 Pär'lia-ment (-ñ-), 145,
 171.
 Pär-lia-ment-a-ri-an
 (-ñ-), 49, N.; 169.
 Pär-lia-ment'a-ry (-ñ-),
 72, 156.
 Pär'lör (88) [Parlour,
 203.]
 Pär'lóüs.
 Pär-me-san' (-sán') [not
 Pär-me'san, 153.]
 Pär-nas'al-an (-nash't-
 an), 171.
 Pa-ro'chi-al (-kí-), 52, 156.
 Pa-rod'ic.
 Pa-rod'ic-al.
 Pär'o-died (-díed), 99.
 Pär'o-diet.
 Pär'o-dy, 93.
 Pär'o-dy-ing.
 Pär'ol, *a. & n.* [Law
 term] (170) [so Sm.
 Wr.; pa-ról, Wb.

- Gd. 155] [Parole, 203.]
 Pa-rolé', n. [Military term.]
 Pär-o-mol'o-gy, 106.
 Pär-o-no-ma'si-a (-ma'-zhí-a) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *pär-o-no-ma'-zha*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pär-o-no-mas'tic.
 Pär-o-no-mas'tic-al.
 Pär-o-nom'a-sy.
 Pär'o-nýme, 171.
 Pa-ron'y-moñs, 93.
 Pa-ron'y-my.
 Pär-o-quet' (-ket') [so Sm.; *pär'o-ket'*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155] [Paroket, Parra-keet, 203.]
 Pa-rot'id, 156.
 Pär-o-tí'tis.
 Pär'ox-ysm (-izm), 136, 171.
 Pär-ox-ys'mal (-iz').
 Par-quet' (Fr.) (*par-ka'*) [so Wr.; *par-ket'*, Gd. 155] [Parquette, 203.]
 Par'quet-ry (-ket').
 Parr (11, 171), n. a small fish. [Par, 203.]
 [Parrakeet, 203. — See Parquet.]
 Pär'ral, or Pär'rel, 203.
 Par-rho'si-a (-re'si-a) [so Wr.; *par-re'zha*, Gd. 155.]
 Pär-ri-ci-dal.
 Pär'ri-clde, 170.
 Par'ried, 99, 186.
 Pär'rot, 48, 66, 86.
 Pär'ry.
 Pär'ry-ing, 186.
 Parse, 11, 49, 135.
 Parsed (*parst*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Par'see [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *par-see'*, Sm. 155.]
 Pars'er.
 Par-si-mo'ni-oñs, 169.
 Par'si-mo-ny, 86.
 Pars'ing, 183.
 Pars'ley, 98, 169.
 Pars'nip [Parsnep, 203.]
 Par'son (*par'sn*) (149, 167) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *par'sun*, coll. *par'sn*, Sm. 155.]
 Par'son-age (*par'sn*-.). Part, 11, 49, 142.
 Par-take'.
 Par-ták'en (-tak'n).
 Par-ták'er.
 Par-ták'ing.
 Part'ed.
 Part'er.
 Par-térre' (Fr.), 114, 171.
 Par-then'ic (109) [so Wb. Gd.; *par'the-nik*, Wr. 155.]
 Par'the-non.
 Par-then'o-pe, 163.
 Par-the-no'pi-an, 169.
 Par'tial (-shal), 234.
 Par'tial-ism (-shal-izm).
 Par'tial-ist (-shal-).
 Par-ti-al'i-ty (-shí-al'-) (108, 169) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *par-shal'i-ty*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Part-i-bil'i-ty.
 Part'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Par'ti-ceps crim'i-nis (L.).
 Par-tic'i-pa-ble, 164.
 Par-tic'i-pant, 72.
 Par-tic'i-pate.
 Par-tic'i-pat-ed, 183.
 Par-tic'i-pat-ing.
 Par-tic'i-pat'ion, 116.
 Par-tic'i-pat-ive [so Sm.; *par-tis'i-pa-tiv*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Par-tic'i-pat-or.
 Par-ti-cip'i-al (189) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *par-ti-sip'yal*, Sm. 155.]
 Par'ti-ci-ple, 164.
 Par'ti-cle, 164.
 Par-tic'u-lar, 89, 108.
 Par-tic'u-lar-ism (-izm).
 Par-tic'u-lar-ist.
 Par-tic-u-lár'i-ty.
 Par-tic'u-lar-ize, 202.
 Par-tic'u-lar-ized, 165.
 Par-tic'u-lar-iz-ing, 183.
 Par-tic'u-lar-ly, 156.
 Part'ing.
 Par'ti-san (-zan) [not *par-ti-zan'*, 153] [Par-ti-zan, 203.]
 Par'tite, 152.
 Par-tí'tion (-tish'un).
 Par-tí'tion-al (-tish'un-).
 Par-tí'tioned (-tish'un'd).
 Par-tí'tion-ing (-tish'un-).
 Par'ti-tive, 84.
 Part'let.
 Part'ner, 77.
 Par-tóok' [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *par-took'*, Wk. 155. — See Book.]
 Par'tridge (11, 49) [not *pat'rij*, 153.]
 Par-tu'ri-ent, 49, N.
 Par-tu-ri-fa'cient (-shent).
 Par-tu-ri'tion (-rish'un), 89.
 Par'ty, 11, 49, 135.
 Par'ty-col'ored (-ku'urd), 205.
 Par-ve-nu' (Fr.) (-noo').
 Pas (Fr.) (*pah*).
 Pas'chal (-kal), 52, 72, 171.
 [Pasch-flower, 203. — See Pasque-flower.]
 [Pasha, 203. — See Pacha.]
 [Pasha, 203. — See Pacha.]
 Pas-i-graph'ic.
 Pas-i-graph'ic-al.
 Pa-sig'ra-phy, 108.
 Pas'i-lá-ly.
 Pasque'-flower (-flour) [Pasch-flower, 203.]
 Pas'quin (-kwín).
 Pas-quin-ade' (-kwín-).
 Pass, 12, 174.
 Pass'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Pas-sade'.
 Pas-sa'do, or Pas-sá'do [pas-sa'do, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pas-sá'do*, Sm. 155.]
 Pas'sage, 70, 170.
 Pas'sant.
 Pass'-book, 206, Exc. 4.
 Passé (Fr.) (*päs-sá'*).
 Passed (*past*), v. & part. [165; Note C, p. 34] [See Past, 160.]
 "Pass is a regular verb; and *past*, for *passed*, is a correct pronunciation, but a wrong orthography for the proper participles [and imperfect tense]." Worcester.
 Pas'sen-ger, 45.
 Passe-pa-tout' (Fr.) (-tao').
 Pass'er.
 Pas'ser-ine, 152.
 Pas-si-bil'i-ty.
 Pas'si-ble, 164.
 Pas-si-flo-ra'ceous (-shus).
 Pas'sim (L.).
 Pass'ing.
 Pass'ing-bell, 206, Exc. 4.

fall; è as in there; öo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Pas'sion (*pass'un*).
 Pas'sion-al.
 Pas'sion-ate, 73.
 Pas'sion-ist.
 Pas'sive, 84.
 Pas-siv'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Päss'o-ver, 206.
 Päss-pa-rol'e'.
 Päss'pört.
 Päss'word (*-wurd*).
 Päst, *n. a. & prep.* [*See*
Passed, 160.]
 Paste, 23, 163.
 Päst'e-board.
 Päst'ed.
 Päst'tel.
 Päst'tern.
 Pasticcio (It.) (*pas-*
tich'yo).
 Päst'til.
 Pästille (Fr.) (*pas-tel'*).
 Päst'time [*not pas'tim,*
153.]
 Päst'ing.
 Päst'tor, 88.
 Päst'tor-age.
 Päst'tor-al.
 Päs-to-ri'le (It.).
 Päst'tor-ate.
 Päs'try, 93, 169.
 Päs'tur-a-ble (*päs't'gur-*
a-bl), 91, 164. [91.]
 Päs'tur-age (*päs't'gur-*).
 Päs'ture (*päs't'gur*), 91.
 Päs'tured (*päs't'yurd*).
 Päs'tur-ing (*päs't'yur-*).
 Päs'ty, or Päs'ty (161)
 [*päs'ty*, Sm. Wb. Gd.;
päs'ty, Wk. Gd.;
päs'ty, or *päs'ty*, Wr.
 155], *n. a kind of pie.*
 Päst'y (161), *a. resembling*
paste.
 Pat, 10, 30, 41.
 Pat-a-coon', 122.
 Pat-a-go'ni-an.
 Pat-a-re'mo.
 Pat-a-vin'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Patch, 10, 44.
 Patched (*pacht*).
 Patch'er.
 Patch'ing.
 Pat-chou'ly (*pa-choo'*).
 Patch'work (*-wark*).
 Patch'y, 169.
 Pate (23, 161), *n. the*
head.
 Paté (Fr.) (*pä-tä'*) (161),
n. a kind of platform.
 [A term in fortifica-
 tion.]
 [Pate e, 203. — *See*
 Pattee.]

Pat-e-fac'tion.
 Pa-tel'la (L.) [L. pl. *Pa-*
tel'la, 198; Eng. pl.
Pa-tel'las (-laz), 189.]
 Pa-tel'll-form, 108.
 Pat'en (149), *n. the ves-*
sel on which the con-
secrated bread is
placed. [*See Patten,*
160] [Patin, Pa-
 tine, 203.]
 Pat'ent, or Pa'tent, *n.*
a. & v. [so Wk. Wr.;
pas'ent, Sm. Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Pat'ent-a-ble, or Pa'-
 tent-a-ble, 164.
 Pat'ent-ed, or Pa'tent-
 ed.
 Pat'ent-ee', or Pa-tent-
 ee'.
 Pat'ent-ing, or Pa'tent-
 ing.
 Pa-ter'nal, 21, N.
 Pa-ter'ni-ty.
 Pa'ter Nos'ter (L.) [so
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pas'ur*
nos'tur, Sm. 155.]
 Pät'h (11, 37) [pl. Pät'hs
 (*pät'hs*), 140, 189.]
 Pa-thet'ic.
 Pa-thet'ic-al.
 Pät'h'less.
 Pa-thog'e-ny (*-thoj'*).
 Pa-thog-no-mon'ic.
 Pa-thog-no-my, 103.
 Path-o-log'ic (*-loj'*).
 Path-o-log'ic-al (*-loj'-*).
 Pa-thol'o-gist.
 Pa-thol'o-gy.
 Path-o-pö'ia (*-pe'ya*).
 Pät'hös.
 Pät'h'way, 206.
 Pa'tience (*-shens*).
 Pa'tient (*-shent*).
 Pat'in [Paten, 203.]
 Pat'ine [Paten, 203.]
 Pa-ti'na (It.) (*-te'*) [so
 Gd.; *pat'i-na*, Wr.
 155.]
 Patois (Fr.) (*pat-wm'*).
 Pat'rés Con-scrip'ti
 (L.) (*pat'réz-*).
 Pa'tri-al.
 Pa'tri-arch (*-ark*).
 Pa-tri-arch'al (*-ark'*).
 Pa-tri-arch'ate (*-ark'*).
 Pa-tri-arch'ic (*-ark'*).
 Pa'tri-arch-y (*-ark-*).
 Pa-tri'cian (*-trish'an*),
 46, 171.
 Pat-ri-cid'al.
 Pat-ri-cide, 78.

Pat-ri-mo'ni-al.
 Pat-ri-mo-ny, 86.
 Pa'tri-ot, or Pat'ri-ot
 [so Gd.; *pa'tri-ot*,
 Wk. Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Pa-tri-ot'ic, or Pat'ri-
 ot'ic.
 Pa'tri-ot-ism, or Pat'ri-
 ot-ism (*-izm*), 136.
 Pä-tri-pas'sian (*pass'-*
an).
 Pa-tris'tic.
 Pa-tris'tic-al.
 Pa-tröl', *n. & v.*
 Pa-tröl'l'd, 166, 176.
 Pa-tröl'ling.
 Pa'tron, or Pat'ron (86)
 [so Gd.; *pa'trun*,
 Wk. Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Pa'tron-age, or Pat'-
 ron-age [*pa'trun-aj*,
 Sm.; *pat'run-aj*, Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pa'tron-al, or Pat'ron-
 al [*pa'trun-al*, Sm.;
pa'trun-al, Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pa'tron-ess, or Pat'ron-
 ess [so Gd.; *pa'trun-*
es, Wk. Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Pa'tron-ize, or Pat'ron-
 ize (202) [*pa'trun-iz*,
 Sm.; *pat'run-iz*, Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd. 155]
 [Patronise, Sm.
 203.]
 Pa'tron-ized, or Pat'-
 ron-ized, 164.
 Pa'tron-iz-ing, or Pat'-
 ron-iz-ing.
 Pat-ro-nym'ic, 171.
 Pat-ro-nym'ic-al.
 Pa-troon', 121.
 Pat-tee' [Patee, 203.]
 Pat'ten (140), *n. a kind*
of wooden shoe. [*See*
Paten, 160.]
 Pat'ter, 66, 170.
 Pat'tered, 150.
 Pat'ter-ing.
 Pat'tern, 170.
 Pat'terned (*-turn'd*).
 Pat'tern-ing.
 Pat'ty.
 Pat'u-lous, 108.
 Päu'cl-ty, 169.
 Päu'gle (*-ghät*) [Por-
 gee, Pogy, Pogy,
 Pögg'y, 203.]
 Päu-häu'gen (*-ghen*)
 [Pohagen, 203.]
 [Paul, 203. — *See*
 Pawl.]

Päu'll-an-ist.
 Päu'll-ci-an (-ish'i-an).
 Päu'line, 152.
 Päu'unch, or Päu'unch (44, N. 2) [so Wr.; panch, Sm.; pänsh, Wk.; pawnch, Wb. Gd. 155].
 Päu'per.
 Päu'per-ism (-izm), 136.
 Päu'per-ize.
 Päu'per-ized.
 Päu'per-iz-ing.
 Päuse (pawz) (17, 40), n. a cessation: — v. to cease. [See Paws (pl. of Paw), 160.]
 Päused (pawzd), 165.
 Paus'er (pawz'), 183.
 Paus'ing (pawz'-).
 Päv'age.
 Päv'an [Pavane, Paven, Pavin, 203].
 Pave (23, 161), v. to floor with stone, brick, or other material.
 Pavé (Fr.) (pa-vé'), n. the pavement.
 Paved, 165, 183.
 Pave'ment, 185.
 [Paven, 203. — See Pavan.]
 Päv'er [Pavier, Pavior, 203].
 Pav-e-säde', 114.
 Päv'i-age.
 Päv'lor (-yur) [Paver, 203].
 Pa-vil'ion (-vil'yun), 171.
 [Pavin, 203. — See Pavan.]
 Päv'ing, 183.
 Päv'lor (-yur) [Paver, Pavier, 203].
 Pav'o-nine, 82, 152.
 Paw (17, 30) [pl. Paws (pawz), 189. — See Pause, 160.]
 Paved, 165.
 Paw'ing.
 Pawl (17), n. a detent or click to stop the backward revolution of a ratchet wheel, a windlass, &c. [See Pall, 160] [Paul, 203].
 Pawn, 17.
 Pawn'bro-ker.
 Pawned (pawnd), 165.
 Pawn-ee' (118, 121) [Law term, — correlative of Pawnor.]

Pawn'er.
 Pawn-or' (118, 121) [Law term, — correlative of Pawnce.]
 [Paw paw, 203. — See Papaw.]
 Pax, 10, 39, N.
 Pax-il-lose' [so Sm.; pax'il-lös, Wr. 155.]
 [Pax wax, 203. — See Packwax.]
 Pay, 23, 30.
 Pây'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Pây'däy.
 Pây-ee' (118, 121) [Law term, — correlative of Payor.]
 Pây'er (67) [See Pair, Pare, and Pear, 148].
 Pây'ing.
 Pây'mas-ter.
 Pây'nim [Painim, 203].
 Pây-or' (118, 121) [Law term, — correlative of Payee.]
 Paz-a-ree', 122.
 Pëa (13) [pl. Peas (pëz), for the individual seeds; Pease (pëz), for the fruit taken collectively, 194.]
 Pëace (13, 39), n. freedom from commotion or disturbance. [See Piece, 160.]
 Pëacc'a-ble, 169, 183.
 Pëacc'a-bly, 93.
 Pëacc'ful (-föö'l), 180.
 Pëacc'ful-ly (-föö'l-), 170.
 Pëacc'mäk-er.
 Pëach, 13, 44.
 Pëa'chick.
 Pëach'-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 Pëach'y.
 Pëa'cock.
 Pëa'fowl.
 Pëa'hen.
 Pëa'-jack-et.
 Pëak (13), n. the pointed top of any thing. [See Peek, and Pique, 160.]
 Pëak'ed, a. (150) [so Wr.; pëkt, Gd. 155].
 Pëak'ish.
 Pëal (13), n. a loud, continued sound: — v. to utter a loud, prolonged sound. [See Peel, 160.]
 Pëaled, 165.
 Pëal'ing.

[Pean, 203. — See Pëan.]
 Pëa'nut, 206.
 Pëar (14, 48, 67), n. a well-known fruit of many varieties. [See Payer, 148; and Pair, Pare, 160.]
 Pearl (perl') (21, N.), n. a hard, smooth, lustrous, silvery-white substance, found in the shells of many species of mollusks. [See Purl, 148].
 Pearl'ash (perl'-).
 Pearled (perl'd), 165.
 Pearl'y (perl'-), 169.
 Pëar-main' [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; pë'r-män, Gd. 155].
 Pëar'-shaped (-shäpt), 206, Exc. 5.
 Pëar'-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 Pëas'ant (pëz'-).
 Pëas'an-try (pëz'-).
 Pëas'cod (pëz'-) (214) [so Sm. Gd.; pës'kod, Wk.; pëz'kod, or pës'kod, Wr. 155].
 Pëase (pëz), (13, 194), n. pl. [See Pea.]
 Pëat, 13, 30, 41.
 Pë'ha.
 Pëb'ble, 164, 170.
 Pëb'bled (pëb'l'd), 183.
 Pëb'bly.
 [Pecal, 203. — See Pecoul.]
 Pë-can', 121.
 Pë-cä'na [so Gd.; pë-kan'a, Wr. 155].
 [Pecary, 203. — See Peccary.]
 Pëc-ca-bil'i-ty, 170.
 Pëc'ca-ble, 164.
 Pëc-ca-dil'lo (170) [pl. Pëc-ca-dil'loes (-löz), 192].
 Pëc'can-cy, 169.
 Pëc'cant, 72.
 Pëc'ca-ry (72, 93) [Peccary, Peccory, 203].
 Pëc-ca'v't (L.) [so Wr. Gd.; pëk-ka'v't, Sm. 155].
 [Pëchblende, 203. — See Pitchblende.]
 Peck, 15, 181.
 Pecked (pekt), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Peck'ing.

fall; ð as in there; öb as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Pec'tan.
 Pec'tic.
 Pec'ti-nal, 78.
 Pec'ti-nate, 169.
 Pec'ti-nat-ed.
 Pec'ti-na'tion.
 Pec'tine (82, 152) [Pec-tin, 203.]
 Pec'to-lite, 182.
 Pec'to-ral, 72.
 Pec'to-ri-lo'qui-al.
 Pec'to-ri'l'o-quism (-kwoism), 136.
 Pec'to-ri'l'o-quois.
 Pec'to-ri'l'o-quy, 93.
 Pec'ul [so Gd.; *pe'kul*, Wr. 155.] [Pecal, Picul, 203.]
 Pec'u-late, 108.
 Pec'u-lat-ed, 183.
 Pec'u-lat-ing.
 Pec'u-la'tion.
 Pec'u-lat-or.
 Pe-cul'iar (-yar), or Pe-cul'iar [so Wr.; *pe-kul'yar*, Wb. Gd.; *pe-ku'li-ar*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Pe-cu-lar'i-ty [so Wk. Sm.; *pe-kul-yar'i-ty*, Wb. Gd.; *pe-kul-yar'i-ty*, Wr. 155.]
 Pe-cul'iar-ize (-yar-).
 Pe-cun'ia-ri-ly (-ya), or Pe-cu'ni-a-ri-ly, 171.
 Pe-cun'ia-ry (-ya), or Pe-cu'ni-a-ry [so Wr.; *pe-kun'ya-ry*, Gd.; *pe-ku'ni-ar-y*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Ped-a-gog'ic (-gof').
 Ped-a-gog'ic-al (-gof').
 Ped'a-gog-ism (-izm) (171) [so Sm. Gd.; *ped'a-go-izm*, Wr. 155.]
 Ped'a-gogue (-gof), 87, 168, 171.
 Ped'a-go-gy [so Wb. Gd.; *ped'a-go-gy*, Wr. 155.]
 Pe'dal (161), a. [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ped'al*, Sm. 155.]
 Ped'al (161), n. [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ped'al*, or *ped'al*, Wk. 155.]
 Pe-da'll-an, 169.
 Pe-da'll-ty.
 Ped'ant, 66, 170.
 Pe-dant'ic.
 Pe-dant'ic-al.
 Ped'ant-ry,

Pe-da'ri-an, 49, N.
 Ped'ate.
 Pe-dat'if-id.
 Ped'dle (*ped'l*), 164.
 Ped'dled (*ped'ld*), 165.
 [Peddler, 203. — See Pedler.]
 [Peddler-y, 203. — See Pedlery.]
 Ped'dling.
 Ped'es-tal (105) [not *pedes'tal*, 163.]
 Pe-des'tri-al.
 Pe-des'tri-an.
 Pe-des'trian-ism (-izm).
 Pe-des'tri-an-ize, 202.
 Pe'di-al, 169.
 Ped'i-cel, 171.
 Ped'i-cel-late.

⁸² So pronounced by Worcester, as an adjective or a botanical term, meaning furnished with a pedicel, but *pe-dis'c-late* (-dis'), as a noun, or the name of one of an order of echinoderms. Smart's pronunciation of the word, for both senses, is *ped'i-cel-late*. Webster and Goodrich give the word only as an adjective, and pronounce it *ped'i-cel-late*.

Ped'i-celled (-seld).
 Ped'i-cle, 164.
 Pe-dic'u-lar, 108.
 Pe-dic-u-la'tion.
 Pe-dic'u-lotus.
 Pe-dig'er-ous (-dij').
 Ped'i-gree, 78.
 Pe-dim'a-nolis.
 Ped'i-mane.
 Ped'i-ment, 108, 169.
 Ped'i-palp.
 Ped'ler [Peddler, formerly Pedlar, 203.]

⁸³ This word is spelled *pedler*, by Johnson, Walker, Smart, Worcester, and most other English lexicographers, but *pedder* by Webster and Goodrich. Worcester says: "If regularly formed, as a verbal noun, from the verb to *peddle*, the proper orthography would be *pedder*; but the noun *pedler*, or *pedlar*, appears to have been in use much longer than the verb to *peddle*; and this fact accounts for the apparent inconsistency in the orthography: — *peddle* not being found in the English Dictionaries which were published before that of Johnson." Walker re-

marks that "there is the same impropriety in spelling this word with one *d* only, as there would be in spelling *saddler* and *addler* in the same manner," and the reason he assigns is, that the vowel in the first syllable is liable to be wrongly pronounced with its long sound.

Ped'ler-y.
 Pe-do-bap'tism (-fizm) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ped-o-bap'tizm*, Wk. 155.]
 Pe-do-bap'tist.
 Ped'o-man-cy, 169.
 Pe-dom'e-ter, 108.
 Ped-o-met'ric.
 Ped-o-met'ric-al.
 Pe-dot'ro-phy [P edot-rophy, 203.]
 Pe-dun'cle (*dung'kl*), 54, 164.
 Pe-dun'cled (-*dung'kl'd*).
 Pe-dun'cu-lar (-*dung'*).
 Pe-dun'cu-late (-*dung'*).
 Pe-dun'cu-lat-ed (-*dung'*).
 Peek (13), *v.* to look slyly. [See Peak, and Pique, 160.]
 Peel (13), *n.* skin, bark, or rind; — a wooden shovel used by bakers: — *v.* to strip off, as skin, &c. [See Peal, 160.]
 Peeled (*peeld*), 165.
 Peel'er.
 Peel'ing.
 Peep, 13, 30.
 Peeped (*peept*), 165.
 Peep'er.
 Peep'ing.
 Peer (13, 49), *n.* an equal; a nobleman: — *v.* to look narrowly. [See Pier, 160.]
 Peer'age (49, N.), *n.* the body of peers; the nobility. [See Pier-age, 160.]
 Peered, 165.
 Peer'ess.
 Peer'ing.
 Peer'less.
 Pee'vish.
 Peg, 15, 30, 53.
 Pe-ga'se-an, 110.
 Peg'a-sus.
 Pegged, 176.
 Peg'ger (-gur), 138.

Peg'ging (-g'ing).
 Peg'o-man-cy.
 Pel-ram'e-ter.
 Pel-ras'tic.
 Pek'oe [so Gd.; *pe'ko*,
 or *pek'o*, Wr. 155.]
 Pel'age, 70, 170.
 Pe-la'gi-an.
 Pe-la'gi-an-ism (-izm).
 Pe-lag'ic (-laj'-).
 [Pel'egan, 203. — See
 Pelican.]
 Pel'e-coid [Pellicoid,
 203.]
 Pel'e-rine, 82, 152.
 Pelt, 15, 64.
 Pel'i-can (66, 72) [Pel-
 ecan, 203.]
 [Pellicoid, 203. — See
 Pelicoid.]
 Pel'i-om [so Wr.; *pe'l-
 i-om*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pe-lisse' (-liss'), 114, 171.
 Pelt, 15, 172.
 Pel'lage.
 Pel'let, 170.
 Pel'li-ole, 78, 164.
 Pel'lic'u-lar, 108.
 Pel'li-to-ry, 86.
 Pelt-mell, *ad.* confus-
 edly. [See Pelt-Mall,
 160.]
 Pel-lu'cid (26) [not pel-
 loo'id, 153.]
 Pel-lu-cid'i-ty, 89.
 Pel-o-pon-ne'sian
 (-shan) (171) [so Gd.;
pel-o-pon-ne'shi-an,
 Wr. 155.]
 Pelt, 15.
 Pel'tate.
 Pel'tat-ed.
 Pelt'ed.
 Pel'ti-form, 108.
 Pel'ti-nerved, 165.
 Pelt'ing.
 Pel'try, 93, 160.
 Pel'vic.
 Pel'vis.
 Pem'mi-can [Pemi-
 can, 203.]
 Pen, 15.
 Pe'nal, 72.
 Pen'al-ty, 93.
 Pen'ance, 170.
 Pe-na'tes (L.) (-tēs), *n.*
pl.
 Penchant (Fr.) (*pong-
 shong'*), 154.
 Pen'cil, *n.* a small brush
 of hair; an instru-
 ment for writing or
 drawing without ink :

— *v.* to paint or draw.
 [See Pensile, 160.]
 Pen'cilled (-sild) [Pen-
 oiled, Wb. Gd. 203.
 — See 177, and Note
 E, p. 70.]
 Pen'cil-ling [Pencil-
 ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Pen'dant, *n.* any thing
 hanging, particularly
 by way of ornament.
 [See Pendant, 148.]
 Pen'dence, 171.
 Pen'den-cy, 169.
 Pen'dent, *a.* hanging.
 [See Pendant, 148.]
Pen-den'te w'te (L.).
 Pen-den'tive, 84.
 Pend'ing.
 Pend'u-lous, 45, N.
 Pend'u-lum, 169, 189.
 Pen-e-tra-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Pen'e-tra-ble, 126, 164.
Pen-e-tra'bi-a (L.), *n. pl.*
 Pen'e-trate, 169.
 Pen'e-trat-ed, 183.
 Pen'e-trat-ing.
 Pen-e-tra'tion.
 Pen'e-trat-ive [so Sm.
 Wr.; *pen'e-tra-tiv*,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pen'guin (-gwin), 171.
 Pen'hoid-er.
 Pen'i-cil.
 Pen-i-cil'late.
 Pen-i-cil'lät-ed. [108.
 Pen-in'su-la, 46, Note 2;
 Pen-in'su-lar, 108.
 Pen-in'su-late.
 Pen-in'su-lät-ed.
 Pen-in'su-lät-ing.
 Pen'i-tence, 169.
 Pen'i-tan-cy.
 Pen'i-tent, 171.
 Pen-i-ten'tial (-shal).
 Pen-i-ten'tia-ry (-sha-).
 Pen'knife (*pen'if*) (162)
 [pl. Pen'knives (*pen-
 itz*), 193.]
 — This word is an ex-
 ception to the remark con-
 tained in the last part of
 the note under § 88, the
 consonant sound of *n* not
 being dwelt upon in the
 pronunciation.
 Pen'man, 196, 206.
 Pen'nant, 170.
 Pen'nate.
 Pen'nät-ed.
 Penned, 165, 176.
 Pen'ni-form, 60.
 Pen-nig'er-ous (-nij'-).

Pen'ni-nerved, 165.
 Pen'ning, 176.
 Pen-nip'o-tent.
 Pen'non, 86, 170.
 Pen'ny [pl. Pen'nies
 (-niz), for the individ-
 ual coins; Pence, for
 an aggregate sum,
 194.]
 Pen'ny-a-lin'er.
 Pen-ny-roy'al.
 Pen'ny-weight (-wät),
 162, 171.
 Pen'ny-wise' (-wiz')
 (206, Exc. 5) [so Sm.;
pen'ny-wiz, Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pen'ny-worth (-wurt);
 [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
pen'ny-wurt, coll.
pen'nurth, Sm. 165.]
 — This word is com-
 monly and without vul-
 garity contracted (*in
 speaking*) into *penwurt*.
Walker.
 [Penology, 203. — See
 Penology.]
 Pen'sile (81, 152), *a.*
 hanging, pendulous.
 [See Pencil, 160.]
 Pen'sion, 169.
 Pen'sion-a-ry, 72.
 Pen'sioned (-shund).
 Pen'sion-er.
 Pen'sion-ing.
 Pen'sive, 84.
 Pen'sive-ly, 185.
 Pent, 15.
 Pen-ta-cap'su-lar, 108.
 Pen'ta-chord (-kord).
 Pen'ta-cle, 164.
 Pen'ta-coc-coüs [so
 Sm.; *pen-ta-kok'kus*,
 Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Pen-tac'ri-nite, 152.
 Pen-ta-cros'tic.
 Pen'ta-dact-yl.
 Pen'ta-gon.
 Pen-tag'o-nal, 108.
 Pen-tag'o-nots.
 Pen'ta-gram.
 [Pentagraph, 203. —
 See Pantograph.]
 Pen-ta-gyn'i-a (*jin'*).
 Pen-ta-gyn'i-an (*jin'*).
 Pen-tag'yn-ous (-taj'-).
 Pen-ta-he'dral [Penta-
 edral, 203.]
 Pen-ta-hed'ric-al [Pen-
 taedrical, 203.]
 Pen-ta-he'dron [Pen-
 taedron, 203.]

fall; & as in there; oo as in foot; o as in facile; gh as g in go; th or in this
 27*

Pen-ta-he'droüs, 100.
 Pen-ta-hex-a-he'dral, 116.
 Pen-ta-me'ran.
 Pen-tam'er-öüs, 108.
 Pen-tam'e-ter, 108.
 Pen-tam'y-ron.
 Pen-tan'der.
 Pen-tan'dri-a.
 Pen-tan'droüs.
 Pen-tan'gle (-tang'gl).
 Pen-tan'gu-lar (-tang'-).
 Pen-ta-pet'al-öüs.
 Pen-ta-phy'l'loüs, or
 Pen-taph'y'l-öüs. [See Adenophyllous.]
 Pen-tap'o-dy.
 Pen'tap-tote.
 Pen'tar-chy (-kÿ), 62.
 Pen'ta-spast.
 Pen-ta-sperm'öüs.
 Pen'ta-stich (-stik).
 Pen'ta-style.
 Pen'ta-tëuch (-täk), 171.
 Pen-ta-tëuch'al (-täk'-).
 Pen'te-con-ter.
 Pen'te-cöst [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; pen'te-köst, Wk. 155.]
 Pen-te-cost'al.
 Pen-te-cos-ter.
 Pen-tel'ic.
 Pen-tel'ic-an.
 Pen'te-house, 206, Exc.3.
 Pen'tile [Pantile, 203.]
 Pe-nult', or Pe'nult [pe-nult', Sm.; pe-nult, Gd.; pe'nult, or pe-nult', Wr. 155.]
 Pe-nult'i-ma.
 Pe-nult'i-mate.
 Pe-num'bra, 72.
 Pe-num'bral.
 Pe-nu'ri-öüs, 49, N.
 Pen'u-ry, 89.
 Pe'on (86), n. in Mexico, a bondman for debt; in India, a native constable. [See Pæan, 148; and Pæon, 160.]
 Pe'on-age.
 Pe'o-ny [Pæony, Pionny, 203.]
 Peo'ple (pe'pl), 13, 164.
 ⚠ This word sometimes takes the plural form, but only when it is used in the sense of nation.
 Peo'pled (pe'pld), 183.
 Peo'pling.
 Pe-pas'tic.

Pe'per, 170.
 Pe'pered (-purd), 150.
 Pe'per-grass.
 Pe'per-idge, 169, 171.
 Pe'per-ing.
 Pe'per-mint.
 Pe'per-sauce.
 Pe'per-y, 169.
 Pe'pin.
 Pe'ptic.
 Per, 21, N.
 Për-ad-vent'ure (91) [not pur-ad-vent'yur, 163.]
 Per-am'bu-late, 127.
 Per-am'bu-lät-ed.
 Per-am'bu-lät-ing.
 Per-am-bu-la'tion.
 Per-am'bu-lät-or.
 Per an'num (L.).
 Per-bi-sul'phate [so Sm.; pur-bi-sul'fat, Wr. 155.]
 Per cap'i-ta (L.).
 Per-celv'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Per-celvé', 169, N.
 Per-celved', 183.
 Per-celv'er.
 Per-celv'ing.
 Per-cent'age, 109.
 Per cent'um (L.).
 ⚠ Commonly abbreviated to per cent.
 Per'cept.
 Per-cep-ti-bil'i-ty.
 Per-cep-ti-ble, 164.
 Per-cep'tion, 169.
 Per-cep'tive, 84.
 Per-cep-tiv'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Peroh, 21, N.
 Per-chance'.
 Perched (percht), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Peroh'er.
 Peroh'ing.
 Per-chlo'rate (-klo'-).
 Per-chlo'ric (-klo'-).
 Per-chlo'ride (-klo'-).
 Per-cip'i-ence.
 Per-cip'i-ent, 169.
 Per'cold.
 Per'co-late.
 Per'co-lät-ed, 183.
 Per'co-lät-ing.
 Per-co-la'tion.
 Per'co-lät-or.
 Per-cuss'.
 Per-cussed' (-kust').
 Per-cuss'ing.
 Per-cus'sion (-kush'un).
 Per-cus'sion-cap.
 Per-cus'sive, 84.

Per-cu'tient (-shent), 112.
 Per d'icem (L.).
 Per-dil'tion (-dish'un).
 Per-du'or Per-düe', 203.
 Për'e-gri-nate.
 ⚠ This word is an exception to the general rule (108), by which words ending in *i-nate* are accented on the antepenult.
 Për-e-gri-na'tion.
 Për'e-gri-nät-or.
 Për'e-grine, 82, 152.
 Për'emp-to-ri-ly (-em-), 86, 126, 162.
 Për'emp-to-ri-ness (-em-).
 Për'emp-to-ry (-em-) (86, 122, 162) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; per'em-tür-y, or pe-rem-to-ry, Wk. 155.]
 ⚠ Though Walker gives two modes of pronouncing this word, he says: "I am much mistaken, if the first [per'em-tür-y] has not obtained a complete victory."
 Për-en'ni-al, 170.
 Për-en-ni-bram'chi-ate (-brang'ki').
 Per'fect, a. & v. 21, N.; 169.
 ⚠ The verb is sometimes erroneously accented on the last syllable.
 Per'fect-ed.
 Per-fect-i-bil'i-ty.
 Per-fect'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Per'fect-ing, 156.
 Per-fection, 169.
 Per-fec'tion-ism (-izm).
 Per-fec'tion-ist.
 Per-fect'ive, 84. [112.]
 Per-fi'cient (-fish'ent),
 Per-fid'i-öüs, or Per-fid'i-ous (-yus) [so Wr.; pur-fid'i-us, Wb. Gd.; per-fid'yus, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Per-fi-dy, 21, N.; 169.
 Per-fo'll-ate.
 Per-fo'll-ät-ed.
 Per'fo-rate.
 Per'fo-rät-ed.
 Per'fo-rät-ing.
 Per-fo-ra'tion.
 Per'fo-ra'tive.
 Per'fo-rät-or, 169.
 Per-förce'.
 Per-form' (17) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; per-

form', or *per-fŏrm'*, Wk. 155.]

Walker characterizes the second mode of pronunciation which he assigns to this word, as "a wanton deviation from rule," and says that "it seems chiefly confined to the stage, where it probably originated."

Per-form'a-ble, 164.

Per-form'ance.

Per-formed', 165.

Per-form'er.

Per-form'ing.

Per-fume, or Per-fume', (161), *n.* [so Wr.; *per-fŭm*, Wk.; *per-fum'*, or *per-fŭm*, Sm. Gd. 155.]

"The analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs seems now to have fixed the accent of the substantive on the first, and that of the verb on the last [syllable]." Walker.—"The poets frequently accent both the verb and the noun on the former syllable, the noun so frequently that it is difficult to decide whether its predicament is the one here assigned, or *Pain*. 83 [corresponding to that in § 103 of this Manual], under which it is also placed: what is conceived to be the seat of accent in present colloquial use, has here determined the preference." Smart.

Per-fume', *v.* 161.

Per-fumed', 165.

Per-fŭm'er.

Per-fŭm'er-y.

Per-func-to-ri-ly, or Per-func'to-ri-ly.

Per-func-to-ri-ness, or Per-func'to-ri-ness.

Per-func-tŏ-ry, or Per-funk'tŏ-ry (86) [*per-funk'tŏ-ry*, Sm.; *pur-funk'to-ry*, Wk. Wb. Gd.; *pur-funk'to-ry*, or *pur'funkt-to-ry*, Wr. 155.]

"The original of this word is a Latin adverb [or a Latin adjective, meaning *carelessly done*], of which the verb, participle, and the other related words, have just the contrary meaning, so that if it had been derived from them, instead of the adverb,

it would have signified *completely done, thoroughly performed*, in which case its accentuation would have been *per'funktory*; but formed as it is by abbreviation from *per'funktŏ-ri-a*, its proper accentuation is deemed to be that assigned to it above [*per'funkt-to-ry*]." Smart.

Per-fuse' (-fuz'), 121.

Per-fu'alve.

Per-ga-me'ne-ŏis [Pergamēnious, 203.]

Per-haps', 132, 139.

Pe'r'i, 49, N.; 191.

Per'i-ānth.

Per-i-car'di-ac.

Per-i-car'di-al.

Per-i-car'di-an.

Per-i-car'dic.

Per-i-car'di'tis.

Per-i-car'di-um, 169.

Per'i-carp.

Per-i-carp'i-al, 169.

Per-i-carp'ic.

Per'i-chæth (-keth).

Per-i-chæ'tial (-ke'shal).

Per'i-chete (-kët).

Per'i-clase.

Pe-ric'o-pe, 163.

Per-i-cra'ni-um.

Per-i-do-dec-a-he'dral.

Per'i-dot.

Per'i-drome.

Per-i-e'sian (-shan).

Per-i-er'gy.

Per-i-ge'an, 45.

Per'i-gee (-je), 138.

Per'i-gŏne [so Wr.; *per'ig'o-ne*, Sm. 155.]

Per'i-grāph.

Per-i-gyn'i-um, 45.

Pe-ri'g'y-notis (-rij'), 171.

Per-i-he'li-on (Gr.) [pl. *Per-i-he'li-a*, 198.]

Per-i-hex-a-he'dral.

Per'il, 48, 170.

Per'illed (165) [Per-illed, Wb. Gd. 203.— See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]

Per'il-ling (177) [Per-illing, Wb. Gd. 203.]

Per'il-ous, 169, 171.

"Not *perillous*, though the usual practice of the language is to double *l* in situations where other consonants are not doubled." Smart. See § 177.

Per'i-lymph.

Pe-rim'e-ter, 108.

Per-i-oc-ta-he'dral.

Pe'ri-od, 49, N.

Pe-ri-od'ic.

Pe-ri-od'ic-al.

Pe-ri-od'ic-al-ly, 170.

Pe-ri-od'ig'i-ty.

Per-i-œ'ci (e'si), 13.

Per-i-œ'cian (-e'shan) [so Wb. Gd.; *për-i-e'sh'an*, Sm. (See § 26); *për-i-e'si-an*, Wr. 155.]

Per-i-œ'te-um, 111, 169.

Per-i-œ-ti'tis.

Per-i-pa-tet'ic.

Per-i-pa-tet'ic-al.

Per-i-pa-tet'i-cism (-sizm), 136.

Per-i-pet'al-ŏis.

Pe-riph'er'al, 106.

Per-i-phër'ic, 109.

Per-i-phër'ic-al.

Pe-riph'er-y, 171.

Per'i-phrase (*frāz*).

Pe-riph'ra-sis (L.) [pl. *Per-i-ph'ra-sēs* (-sēs), 198.]

Per-i-phras'tic.

Per-i-phras'tic-al.

Per-ip-neū-mo'ni-a (L.).

Per-ip-neū-mon'ic.

Per-ip-neū-mon'ic-al.

Per-ip-neū-mo-ny.

Pe-rip'ter-al.

Pe-rip'ter-ŏis.

Pe-rip'ter-y.

Pe-ris'cian (-rish'an).

Pe-ris'ci-i (-rish'i-i).

Per'i-scope.

Per-i-scop'ic.

Per-i-scop'ic-al.

Per'ish, 104.

Per'ish-a-ble, 164, 169.

Per'ish-a-bly.

Per'ished (-isht).

Per'i-sperm.

Per-i-sphër'ic.

Per-i-sphër'ic-al.

Per-is-so-log'ic-al (-lo'i').

Per-is-sol'o-gy, 93.

Per-i-stal'tic.

Per'i-stome.

Per-i-streph'ic.

Per'i-style.

Per-i-sys'to-le, 163.

Pe-rit'o-mŏis.

Per-i-to-nŏ-um (L.)

[*Peritoneum*, 203.]

Per-i-to-ni'tis.

Pe-rit'ro-pal.

Per'i-wig, 169.

fall; *ē* as in there; *ōō* as in foot; *q* as in facile; *gh* as in go; *th* as in this.

Pèr'l-wìn-kle (*-wìng-kf*) (54, 164) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pèr'l-wìng-kf*, Wk.; *pèr-i-wìng-kf*, Sm. 155.]
 Per/jure (*jur*), 91.
 Per/jured (*jurd*).
 Per/jur-er.
 Per/jur-ing.
 Per/ju-ry, 21, N.; 169.
 Perk, 21, N.
 Perked (*perkt*), 165.
 Per/kin-ism (*-izm*).
 Per/kin-lat.
 Perk'y, 169.
 Per-la'cious (*-shus*), 112, 169.
 Per/ma-nence.
 Per/ma-nen-cy.
 Per/ma-nent.
 Per/man-gan'le.
 Per/me-a-bil'i-ty.
 Per/me-a-ble, 164.
 Per/me-ate, 169.
 Per/me-ät-ed, 163.
 Per/me-ät-ing.
 Per/me-a'tion, 112.
 Per/mi-an.
 Per/mis-si-bil'i-ty.
 Per/mis-si-ble, 164.
 Per/me-a-bil'i-ty.
 Per/mis-sion (*-mish'un*).
 Per/mis-sive, 84.
 Per/mis-sive-ly, 185.
 Per/mit', or Per/mit', *n*. [so Gd.; *per'mit*, Wk. Sm.; *per'mit'*, or *per-mit'*, Wr. 155.]
 Per/mit', *v*.
 Per/mit'ted, 176.
 Per/mit-tee'.
 Per/mit'ter.
 Per/mit'ting.
 Per/mixt'ion (*-yus*).
 Per/mu-ta'tion.
 Per/nan-oy.
 Per-ni'cious (*-nish'us*).
 Per-noc-ta'll-an.
 Per-noc-ta'tion.
 Per/o-nate.
 Pèr'o-ne, 163.
 Pèr'o-ne'al.
 Pèr-o-ra'tion.
 Per-ox'ide (21, N.) [Peroxyd, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Per-pen-dic-u-lar, 108.
 Per-pen-dic-u-lar'i-ty.
 Per/pe-trate, 169.
 Per/pe-trät-ed, 183.
 Per/pe-trät-ing.
 Per/pe-trä'tion.
 Per/pe-trät-or.
 Per/pet'u-al, 108.

Per-pet'u-ate, 78, 89.
 Per-pet'u-ät-ed, 183.
 Per-pet'u-ät-ing.
 Per-pet-u-a'tion.
 Per-pe-tu'i-ty.
 Per-plex', 103.
 Per-plexed' (*-plekst'*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Per-plex'ing.
 Per-plex'i-ty.
 Per/qui-site (*-sit*), 152.
 Per/qui-si'tion (*-kwizish'un*).
 Pèr/ron.
 [Perroquet, 203.— See Paroquet.]
 Pèr'ry, 48, 66.
 Per sal'tum (L.).
 Per-scu-ta'tion (*-skroo-*).
 Per se (L.).
 Per/se-cute, 169.
 Per/se-cüt-ed, 183.
 Per/se-cüt-ing.
 Per/se-cu'tion, 112.
 Per/se-cüt-or, 228.
 Per/se-cüt-rix.
 Per-se-pol'i-tan.
 Per/sens [See Note under *Morpheus*.]
 Per-se-vér'ance, 169.
 Per-se-vere'.
 Per-se-vered'.
 Per-se-vér'ing.
 Per'sian (*-shan*), 169.
 Per'sic, 200.
 Per'si-cot (Fr.) [so Gd.; *pèr-se-ko'*, Wr. 154, 155.]
 Persi'hage (Fr.) (*pèr-se-hážh'*).
 Per-sist', 136.
 Per-sist'ed.
 Per-sist'ence, 169.
 Per-sist'en-cy.
 Per-sist'ent, 228.
 Per-sist'ive, 84.
 Per'son (*per'sn*) (149, 169) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *per'sun*, coll. *per'sn*, Sm 155.]
 Walker remarks that he has "not the least objection" to the preservation of the sound of the *o* in this word, "on solemn occasions."
 Per'son-a-ble, 164, 169.
 Per'son-age.
 Per'son-al, 72.
 Per'son-al'i-ty, 108.
 Per'son-al-ty, 145.
 Per'son-ate, 73.

Per'son-ät-ed, 168.
 Per'son-ät-ing.
 Per'son-a'tion.
 Per'son-at-or.
 Per'son-i-fi-ca'tion, 115.
 Per'son'i-fied, 99.
 Per'son'i-fy', 94.
 Per'son'i-fy-ing.
 Personnel (Fr.) (*pèr-so-nel'*).
 Per-spec'tive [not per-spek-tiv, 153.]
 "In the poets, this word often has the accent on the first syllable." Smart
 Per-spec'to-graph.
 Per-spec-tog'ra-phy, 108.
 Per-spi-ca'cious (*-shus*), 112, 169.
 Per-spi-cag'i-ty.
 Per-spi-cu'i-ty.
 Per-spic'u-ous, 108.
 Per-spir-a-bil'i-ty.
 Per-spir'a-ble (49, N.; 164, 169) [not per'spi-ra-bl, 153.]
 Per-spi-ra'tion.
 Per-spir'a-tive, 156.
 Per-spir'a-to-ry, 86.
 Per-spire', 135.
 Per-spired', 165.
 Per-spir'ing, 183.
 Per-suad'a-ble (*-swäd'-a-bl*), 164.
 Per-suade' (*-swäd'*), 34.
 Per-suäd'ed (*-swäd'*).
 Per-suäd'ing (*-swäd'*).
 Per-sua'si-ble (*-swa'si-bl*) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *per-swa'zi-bl*, Wk. 155.]
 Per-sua'sion (*-swa'-zhun*), 47, N.
 Per-sua'sive (*-swa'-*).
 Per-sua'sive-ly (*-swa'-*), 185.
 Per-sua'so-ry (*-swa'-*), 86, 171.
 Per-sul-phate, 21, N.; 117.
 Per-sul-ta'tion.
 Pert, 21, N.; 135.
 Per-tain'.
 Per-täined' (*-tänd'*).
 Per-täin'ing.
 Per-ti-na'cious (*-shus*), 46, 112.
 Per-ti-nag'i-ty.
 Per-ti-nence, 169.
 Per-ti-nen-cy.
 Per-ti-nent, 108, 171.
 Per-turb', 103.

Per-turb'ance, 169.
 Per-turb-a'tion.
 Per-turbed', 164.
 Per-turb'ing.
 Per-tur'sion (-zhun).
 Për'uke (-dök) [not pe-rook', 153.]
 Për'ule (-oof).
 Pe-rus'al (-rooz'-), 19.
 Pe-rused' (-rooz'), 128, 136.
 Pe-rused' (-rooad').
 Pe-rus'er (-rooz'-).
 Pe-rus'ing (-rooz'-).
 Pe-ru'vi-an (-roo').
 Per-vade' (103, 169), to be in all parts. [See Purveyed, 160.]
 Per-väd'ed, 183.
 Per-väd'ing.
 Per-va'sion (-zhun).
 Per-va'sive, 84.
 Per-ver'se, 21, N.
 Per-ver'sion.
 Per-ver'si-ty.
 Per-ver'sive.
 Për'vert, n. 103, 161.
 Per-vert', v. 103, 161.
 Per-vert'ed.
 Per-vert'er.
 Per-vert'i-ble, 169.
 Per-vert'ing.
 Për'vi-oüs, 21, N.; 169.
 Pe-sads' (-zäd') [so Sm.; pe-säd', Gd.; pe-säd', Wr. 155.]
 Pes'sa-ry, 72.
 Pes'si-mism (-mism).
 Pes'si-mist.
 Pes'so-man-cy, 169.
 Pest, 15.
 Pes'ter, 77.
 Pes'tered, 150, 165.
 Pes'ter-er.
 Pes'ter-ing.
 Pest'house, 296, Exc. 3.
 Pest-if'er-oüs, 108.
 Pes'ti-lence, 169.
 Pes'ti-lent.
 Pes'ti-lent'ial (-shäl), 169
 Pest'le (pes't) (162) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; pes'tl, Wk.; pes'tl, or pes'tl, Wr. 155.]
 Pet, 15.
 Pet'al [so Sm.; pet'al, or pet'al, Wr. Gd.; pet'al, or pet'al, Wk. 155.]
 pet' "However right the long sound of e may be by analogy, I am apprehensive that . . . the short sound is in more general use." Walker.

Pet-al-if'er-oüs.
 Pe-tal'i-form, 108.
 Pet'al-ine, 152.
 Pet'al-ism (-izm).
 Pet'al-ite, 152.
 Pet'al-oid.
 Pet'al-oüs.
 Pe-tard', 121.
 Pet-ard-er' (169) [Pet-ardier, 203.]
 Pet'a-sus (L.).
 Pe-tân'rist [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; pet-a-u'rist, Sm. 155.]
 Pe-te'chi-al (-k'i-), or Pe-tech'i'al (-tek'-) [pe-te'ki-al, Wk. Wr.; pe-te'ki-al, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155] [Petecchi-al, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 [Peterel, 203. — See Petrel.]
 Pet'er-pence, n. pl.
 Pet'er-wort (-wort).
 Pet'i-o-lar.
 Pet'i-o-la-ry, 72.
 Pet'i-o-late.
 Pet'i-o-lät-ed.
 Pet-i-ol'u-late, 89.
 Pet'i-o-lule, 26.
 Petit (Fr.) (pet-ët', meaning little in figure; in other senses, pet'y) [so Sm.; pet'y, Wb. Gd.; pet'y, or pet'it, Wr. 155.]
 Pe-ti'tion (-tish'un).
 Pe-ti'tion-a-ry (-tish-un-), 72.
 Pe-ti'tioned (-tish'un'd).
 Pe-ti'tion-ee' (-tish-un-), 118, 122.
 Pe-ti'tion-er (-tish'un-).
 Pe-ti'tion-ing (-tish'un-).
 Pe-ti'ti-o prin-cip'i-i (L.) (pe-tish'i-o).
 Petit-maitre (Fr.) (pet'y-ma'tr).
 Pet'i-to-ry, 86.
 Pe-tong'.
 Pe-tra'ry, 49, N.
 Pe-tre'an, 110.
 Pet'rel [so Wb. Gd.; pet'rel, or pet'rel, Wr. 155] [Peterel, 203.]
 Pe-tres'cence, 169.
 Pe-tres'cent, 171.
 Pet-ri-fac'tion.
 Pet-ri-fac'tive, 84.
 Pe-trif'ic, 109.
 Pet-ri-fi-ca'tion.
 Pet'ri-fied.
 Pet'ri-ty, 94.

Pet'ri-fy-ing.
 Pe'trine (82, 152) [so Wr.; pe'trin, Gd. 155.]
 Pet-ro-graph'ic.
 Pet-ro-graph'ic-al.
 Pe-trog'ra-phy.
 Pe-trol' [so Sm.; pe'trol, Wk.; pe'trol, or pe'tröl', Wr. 155.]
 Pe-tro'le-um, 111, 169.
 Pet'ro-line, 152.
 Pe-trol'o-gy.
 Pet'ro-sal.
 Pet-ro-sil'lex, or Pe-tro-sil'lex [so Wr.; pe'tro-sil'lex, Gd.; pe'tro-sil'lex, Sm. 155.]
 Pet-ro-sil'lic'ous (-tish-troüs). [us].
 Pet'ted, 176.
 Pet'ti-coat, 24.
 Pet'ti-fog-ger (-gur).
 Pet'ti-fog-ger-y (-gur-).
 Pet'ti-fog-ging (-ghing).
 Pet'ti-ly, 186.
 Pet'ti-ness.
 Pet'ting.
 Pet'tish.
 Pet'ti-toes (-töz), n. pl.
 Pet'to.
 Pet'ty, 66, 170.
 Pet'ty-chaps (-chops) [so Wr. Gd.; pet'ty-chaps, Sm. 155.]
 Pet'u-lance, 69, 169.
 Pet'u-lan-cy.
 Pet'u-lant.
 Pe-tu'ni-a.
 Pe-tunee' [Petance, Petuntse, Petuntze, 203.]
 Pet'worth (-wurth).
 Pew (pu), 26, 30.
 Pe'wit, or Pe'wet (203) [not pu'it, pu'et, pewit', nor pe-wet', 153.]
 Few'ter (pu'-), 26, 77.
 Few'ter-er (pu'-).
 Few'ter-y (pu'-), 169.
 Fez't-zoid.
 Pfen'ing (fen'-), 162.
 Pha'cid.
 Phe-nog'a-möus [Phe-nogamous, 203.]
 [Phenomenon, 203. — See Phenomenon.]
 Pha'e-ton [not phæ-ton (fe'tum), 144, 153.]
 Phag-e-de'na (faj'-) [so Wr. Gd.; fagh-e-de-na, Sm. 155.]
 Phag-e-den'ic (faj'-).
 Phag-e-de'möus (faj'-).

fall : ä as in there; ö as in foot; ç as inaille; gh as in go; th as in this.

Pha-lan'gal (-lang'-).
 Pha-lan'ge-al, 46, 169.
 Pha-lan'ge-an, 110.
 Pha-lan'ger (-jur).
 Pha-lan'gi-an, 169.
 Pha-lan'gi-ōtis.
 Pha-lan'gite (-jitf).
 Phal-an-ste'ri-an.
 Phal-an-ste'ri-an-ism (-izm), 136.
 Pha-lan'ster-ism (-izm).
 Pha-lan'ster-y.
 Phal'anx (-ingks) (54) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *fa'langks*, or *fa'langks*, Wk. Wr. 155.] [L. pl. *Pha-lan'gēs (-jēz)*; Eng. pl. *Phal'-aux-es (-ungk-ēz)*, 198.]

☞ "The second manner of pronouncing this word [*fa'langks*] is more general; but the first [*fa-langks*] is more analogical." Walker.

Phal'a-rop-e [Phale-rope, Sm. 203.]
 Pha-le'cian (-shan).
 Phal'lic, 170.
 Phan-er-o-ga'mi-an.
 Phan-er-o-gam'ic.
 Phan-er-og'a-mōtis.
 Phan'ta-scope.
 Phan'tasm (-tazm) (133, 136) [Fantasm, 203.]
 Phan-tas'ma (-taz'-).
 Phan-tas-ma-go'ri-a (-taz-), 116, 171.
 Phan-tas-ma-go'ri-al (-taz-).
 Phan-tas-ma-gōr'ic (-taz-).
 Phan-tas'ma-go-ry (-taz'-), 86, 136.
 Phan-tas'mal (-taz').
 Phan-tas'ma-scope (-taz'). [(*-taz-*).
 Phan-tas-ma-tog'ra-phy [Phantastic, 203. — See Fantastic.]
 [Phantasy, 203. — See Fantasy.]
 Phan'tom (36, 86) [Fantom, 203.]
 Phā-rā-on'ic (72) [so Sm.; *far-a-on'ik*, Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Phār-i-sa'ic, 109.
 Phār-i-sa'ic-al, 106.
 Phār'i-sā-ism (-izm).
 Phār'i-see (11, N.; 171) [not *fār'ī-ze*, 153.]
 Phār'i-see-ism (-izm).

Phar-ma-çeu'tic, 171.
 Phar-ma-çeu'tic-al.
 Phar-ma-çeu'tics, 109.
 Phar-ma-çeu'tiat.
 Phar'ma-cist.
 Phar-mac'o-lite, 152.
 Phar-ma-col'o-gist.
 Phar-ma-col'o-gy, 108.
 Phar-ma-co-poe'ia (-pe-ya), 171, 189.
 Phar-ma-oy, 169.
 [Pharo, 203. — See Faro.]
 Phā'rōs, 49, N.
 Pha-ryn'ge-al (-je-).
 Phār-yn-gi'tis.
 Pha-ryn'go-go'lou'sal (-ring'-), 224.
 Phār-yn-gog'ra-phy, 108.
 Phār-yn-gol'o-gy.
 Phār-yn-got'o-my.
 Phār'ynx (-ingks) (54, 93) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *fa'ringks*, Wk. 155.]
 Phas'co-lome.
 Phase (fāz) (23, 35, 40) [pl. Phases (*fāz-ēz*), 189.]
 Phā'sis (Gr.) [pl. Phāsēs (-zēs), 198.]
 Phēas'ant (*fez'*), 72.
 Phēas'ant-ry (*fez'*).
 Phēas'ant's-eye (*fez'*), 213.
 [Feese, 203. — See Feaze.]
 Phen'a-cite.
 Phen-a-kis'to-scope.
 Phen'gite (-jitf).
 [Phenician, 203. — See Phœnician.]
 Phen'i-cine [Phenicin, 203.]
 Phen'i-cop-ter [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *fe-ni-kop'tur*, Wk. 155.]
 [Phenix, 203. — See Phenix.]
 Phen'o-gam.
 Phe-no-ga'mi-an.
 Phe-no-gam'ic.
 Phe-nog'a-mōtis.
 Phe-nom'e-nal.
 Phe-nom'e-nol'o-gy.
 Phe-nom'e-nōn (L.) [pl. Phe-nom'e-na, or Phe-nom'e-nons (-nōnz), 198.]

☞ "This word has a regular plural, as having been long adopted in our

language; but the classical plural, *phenomena*, is more common in works of science." Smart.

Phil'al [Vial, 203.]
 Phi-ga'lli-an.
 Phil-a-del'phi-an.
 Phil-an-throp'ic.
 Phil-an-throp'ic-al.
 Phil-an-throp'i-nism (-nizm) [so Wr.; *Al-an-thro-pi-nizm*, Sm. 155.]
 Phil-an-throp'i-nist.
 Phil-lan'thro-pist.
 Phil-lan'thro-py [not *fil-lan'thro-py*, 53.]
 Phil-lar-mon'ic.
 Phil-hel'icene.

☞ Smart gives only the plural of this word, and he pronounces it as a classical word, *phil-hel-icēnis* (nēz).

Phil-hel-len'ic.
 Phil-hel'len-ism (-izm).
 Phil-hel'len-ist.
 [Philibeg, 203. — See Fillibeg.]
 Phi-lip'pi-an, 170.
 Phi-lip'pic, 171.
 [Phillipine, 203. — See Philopena.]
 Phī-lis'ter.
 Phī-lis'tine, 82, 152.
 Phī-lis'tin-ism (-izm).
 Phil-o-hel-le'ni-an.
 Phī-lol'o-ger.
 Phil-o-log'ic (-loj').
 Phil-o-log'ic-al (-loj').
 Phī-lol'o-gist.
 Phī-lol'o-gy [not *fi-lol'o-y*, 153.]
 Phil'o-math [so Sm. Wr.; *fi-lo-math*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Phil-o-math'ic.
 Phil-o-math'ic-al.
 Phī-lom'a-ty, 108.
 Phil'o-mel [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *fi-lo-mel*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Phil-o-me'ia.
 Phil'o-mot.
 Phil-o-pe'na [Fillippen, Philippine, 203.]
 Phī-lo-po-lem'ic.
 Phī-lo-po-lem'ic-al.
 Phī-lo-po-len'g'i-tiveness.
 Phī-lol'o-pher.
 Phil-o-soph'ic (-sof'-, or

-zof'-) [*fil-o-sof'ik*,
Wb. Gd.; *fil-o-zof'ik*,
Wk. Sm.; *fil-o-zof'ik*,
or *fil-o-sof'ik*, Wr.
155.]
Phil-o-soph'ic-al (-sɒf'-
or -zɒf'-).
Phil-los'o-phism (-fɪzəm).
Phil-los'o-phist.
Phil-los'o-phist'ic.
Phil-los'o-phist'ic-al.
Phil-los'o-phize, 202.
Phil-los'o-phized.
Phil-los'o-phiz-ing.
Phil-los'o-phy (109) [*not*
fi-los'o-fy, 153.]
Phil-o-stor'gy.
Phil-o-tech'nic (-tek'-).
Phil-o-tech'nic-al (-tek'-).
Phil'ter, *n.* a love-po-
tion. [*See Filter*, 160]
[*Philtre*, 203.]
Phiz, 16, 35, 40.
Phle-bog'ra-phy, 108.
Phleb'o-lite, 152.
Phle-bol'o-gy.
Phle-bop'ter-ōis.
Phleb'or-rhage (-rɒʃ),
162, 171.
Phleb'or-rha'gi-a
(-rɒʃ-).
Phle-bot'o-mist.
Phle-bot'o-my, 108.
Phlegm (*flem*), 162, 171.
Phleg'ma-gōgue, 87.
Phleg-mat'ic [so Sm.
Wb. Gd.; *fleg'ma-tik*,
Wk.; *fleg-mat'ik*, or
fleg'ma-tik, Wr. 155.]
Phlegmatic, ...
though more frequently
heard with the accent on
the antepenultimate syl-
lable, ought, if possible,
to be reduced to regularity."
Walker. — "This word is
often heard with the ac-
cent on the first syllable,
and some of the poets so
use it, particularly in the
figurative sense." *Smart*.

Phleg-mat'ic-al.
Phleg'mon-oid.
Phleg'mon-ōis.
Phle-gra'an, 171.
[*Phleme*, 203. — *See*
Fleam.]
Phlo-gis'tic, 45.
Phlo-gis'ti-cate.
Phlo-gis'ti-cāt-ed.
Phlo-gis'ti-cāt-ing.
Phlo-gis-ti-ca'tion.
Phlo-gis'ton (-jis'-) [so
Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;

flō-jis'ton, or *flō-ghis'ton*,
Wk. 155.]

Walker considered
flō-ghis'ton to be the pro-
nunciation in established
use among the scientific
men of his day; yet he
says: "Those who are not
chemists ought, in my
opinion, to protest against
the irregular sound of the
g in this and similar words
[from the Greek]. Pro-
nouncing the *g* soft would
only hurt the pride of the
professor; but pronounc-
ing it hard would hurt the
genius of the language."
Walker.

Phlox (*floks*) (171), *n.*
the name of an Amer-
ican plant, or genus
of plants. [*See Flock*,
160.]

Pho'ca (L.) [pl. *Pho'-*
cæ (-se), 198.]

Pho-ca'cean (-shan)
(112) [so Wr.; *fo-ka'-*
she-an, Sm. 155.]

Pho'cal.

Pho'cine, 82, 152.

Pho'bus (-fē'-).

Pho-ni'cian (*fo-nish'-*
an) [*Phenician*,
293.]

Pho-ni'ceous (-nish'us).
[*Pheniceous*, 203.]

Pho'nix (13) [*Phē-*
nix, 203.]

Pho-la'de-an.

Pho-li-doph'er-ōis.

Phon-as-cet'ic.

Pho-na'tion.

Pho-net'ic.

Pho-net'ic-al.

Pho-net'ics.

Pho-net-i-za'tion.

Phon'ic.

Phon'ic-al.

Phon'ics.

Pho-no-grāph, 127.

Pho-nog'ra-pher.

Pho-no-graph'ic.

Pho-no-graph'ic-al.

Pho-nog'ra-phist.

Pho-nog'ra-phy, 108.

Pho-no-lite, 152.

Pho-nol'o-ger.

Pho-no-log'ic (-lɒʃ'-).

Pho-no-log'ic-al (-lɒʃ'-).

Pho-nol'o-gist, 108.

Pho-nol'o-gy.

Pho-no-type.

Pho-no-typ'ic.

Pho-no-typ'ic-al.

Pho-not'y-pist.

Pho-not'y-py [so Wr.;
fo'no-ty-py, Gd. 155.]

Phos'phate.

Phos-phat'ic.

Phos'phite.

Phos-pho-lite.

Phos'phor, 35.

Phos-phor-ate.

Phos'phor-ate-ed, 228.

Phos'phor-ate-ing.

Phos-phor-esce', 171.

Phos-phor-esced' (-est').

Phos-phor-es'cence.

Phos-phor-es'cent.

Phos-phor-es'cing.

Phos-phōr'ic, 109.

Phos-phōr'ic-al, 108.

Phos-phor-ōis, *a.* per-
taining to phospho-
rus; — denoting an
acid formed of one
equivalent of phos-
phorus and three
equivalents of oxy-
gen. [*See Phospho-*
rus, 160.]

Phos'phor-us, *n.* the
morning star; — an
inflammable, poison-
ous substance, lumin-
ous in the dark. [*See*
Phosphorous, 160.]

Phos'phu-ret.

Phos-phu-ret-ed

[*Phosphureted*,
Wb. Gd. 203.]

Pho-to-chem'ic-al

(-kəm'-).

Pho-to-gen'ic.

Pho-tog'e-ny (-tɒʃ'-).

Pho-to-grāph.

Pho-tog'ra-pher, 108.

Pho-to-graph'ic.

Pho-to-graph'ic-al.

Pho-tog'ra-phist.

Pho-tog-ra-phom'e-ter.

Pho-tog'ra-phy.

Pho-to-log'ic (-lɒʃ'-).

Pho-to-log'ic-al (-lɒʃ'-).

Pho-tol'o-gy, 108.

Pho-tom'e-ter.

Pho-to-met'ric.

Pho-to-met'ric-al.

Pho-to-m'e-try.

Pho-to-m'bi-a.

Pho-top'si-a.

Pho-top'sy.

Phrag'ma-cone.

Phrase (-fræz), *n.* an ex-
pression forming part
of a sentence, and
not making complete

fall; ð as *th* there; ɔɔ as *in* foot; ɛ as *in* facile; gh as *g* *in* go; th as *in* this.

sense by itself: - *v.* to express in words. [See *Fraise*, 160.]
 Phrased (*/fræzd/*), 165.
 Phrā-se-o-log'ic (-*ss-ə-loj'*-).
 Phrā-se-o-log'ic-al (-*ss-ə-loj'*-).
 Phrā-se-ol'o-gist (-*ss-ə*-).
 Phrā-se-ol'o-gy (-*ss-ə*-).
 Phrās'ing (*/fræs'*-).
 Phra'try.
 Phre-net'ic [*Frenet-ic*, 203.].
 Phren'ic, 156.
 Phre-ni'tis, 113.
 Phre-nol'o-ger, 106.
 Phren-o-log'ic (-*laj'*-) [so *Sm. Wr.*; *fre-na-laj'ik*, *Wb. Gd.* 155.].
 Phren-o-log'ic-al (-*laj'*-).
 Phre-nol'o-gist.
 Phre-nol'o-gy.
 Phren-o-mag'net-ism (-*izm*), 224.
 [Phrensy, 203. — See *Frenzy*.]
 Phryg'i-an (*/frj'*-).
 Phtis'ic (*/tiz'ik/*), 156, 162, 171.
See "As to the letters *ph* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced?" *Smart*.
 Phtis'ic-al (*/tiz'*-).
 Phtis'ic-k-y (*/tiz'*-).
 Phtis-i-ol'o-gy (*/tiz'*-).
 Phtis'is (*/tis'sis*, or *tis'sis*) [so *Wr.*; *tis'sis*, *Wk. Wb. Gd.*; *tis'sis*, *Sm.* 155.].
 Phthon-gom'e-ter (*/thong-*), 162.
 Phy-lac'ter-y, 171.
 Phy'larch (-*lark*).
 Phy'larch-y (-*lark-*).
 Phyle (*/fil*), *n.* a tribe in ancient Athens. [See *Pile*, 100.]
 Phyl'ode.
 Phyl-o-nye'ter-an.
 Phyl-loph'a-gan, 169.
 Phyl-loph'o-rou's.
 Phyl'o-pod.
 Phyl'o-stoma.
 Phyl'o-tac'tic.
 Phyl'o-tax-y.

Phy-se'ter [so *Wr.*; *ss'-e-tur*, *Wb. Gd.* 155.].
 Phys-i-an'thro-py (*/s'*-).
 Phys'ic (*/s'*-), 200.
 Phys'ic-al (*/s'*-), 72.
 Phy-al'dian (-*ciab'as*), 46, 171, 234.
 Phys'i-cist (*/s'*-).
 Phys'icked (*/s'ik'*), 200.
 Phys'ic-ing (*/s'*-).
 Phys'ic-o-log'ic-al (*/s'-ik-ə-loj'*-), 224.
 Phys'ic-o-the-ol'o-gy (*/s'*-).
 Phys'ics (*/s'*-), *n. pl.*
 Phys-i-og-nom'ic (*/s'*-).
 Phys-i-og-nom'ic-al (*/s'*-).
 Phys-i-og-nom'ics (*/s'*-), 109.
 Phys-i-og'no-mist (*/s'*-).
 Phys-i-og'no-my (*/s'*-) [so *Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.*; *szh-i-og'no-my*, *Wk.* 165] [not *sz-i-on'o-my*, 163.].
See Walker attempts to justify his pronunciation of *s* as *sz*, in words like *physiognomy*, by an appeal to analogy; but he acknowledges that "this is far from being the most general pronunciation"
 Phys-i-og'o-ny (*/s'*-).
 Phys-i-o-graph'ic-al (*/s'*-).
 Phys-i-og'ra-phy (*/s'*-).
 Phys-i-ol'o-ger (*/s'*-), 108.
 Phys-i-o-log'ic (*/sz-t-ə-loj'ik/*).
 Phys-i-o-log'ic-al (*/sz-t-ə-loj'ik-al/*).
 Phys-i-ol'o-gist (*/s'*-).
 Phys-i-ol'o-gy (*/s'*-) [so *Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.*; *szh-i-ol'o-gy*, *Wk.* 155] [See Note under *Physiognomy*.]
 Physique (*/fr-sz'*-).
 Phys'o-cele (*/s'*-).
 Phys'o-grade (*/s'*-).
 Phy-tiph'a-gan.
 Phy-tiv'o-rou's (106) [so *Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.*; *fi-tiv'o-rus*, *Wr.* 155.].
 Phy-to-chem'is-try (-*chem'*-).
 Phy-toch'i-my (-*tok'*-).
 Phy-tog'e-ny (-*toj'*-).
 Phy-to-ge-og'ra-phy.
 Phy-to-graph'ic-al.

Phy-tog'ra-phy, 106.
 Phy-to-li-thol'o-gy.
 Phy-to-log'ic-al (-*loj'*-).
 Phy-tol'o-gist, 45.
 Phy-tol'o-gy.
 Phyt'on.
 Phy-ton'o-my [*Phy-tonomy*, 203.].
 Phy-top'h'a-gois, 100.
 Phy-tot'o-mist, 108.
 Phy-tot'o-my.
 Phy-to-z'on [so *Gd.*; *fi-toz'o-on*, *Sm.*; *fi-toz'o-on*, *Wr.* 155] [*Pl. Phy-to-z'oa*, 198.].
 Pi, *n.* a confused mass of types. [*Pie*, 203.].
 Pi-ac'u-lar, 108.
 Pi'a-ma'ter (*L.*).
 Pi-ā'nist [not *pi-a-nist*, *pe'a-nist*, nor *pi-an'-ist*, 153.].
 Pi-ā'no (*pe-*) (*It.*) (161) *a. soft.*
 Pi-an'o [pi-ā'no, or pi-ā'n'o, *Wr.* 155], *n.* a musical stringed instrument with keys.
 Pi-an'o-for'te (163) [so *Sm.*; *pi-ā-no-fort'ia*, *Gd.*; *pi-ā-no-fort'ie*, or *pi-an'o-fort'ie*; often *pi-an'o-fort'*, *Wr.* 155.].
See The pronunciation pi-an'o-fort' is not countenanced by any good ortho-epist except Worcester.
 Pi'a-rist.
 Pi-as'ter.
 Pi-az'za, 170, 189.
 Pib'corn.
 Pi'broch (*pe'brok*) [so *Sm.*; *pi'brok*, *Wr. Wb. Gd.* 155.] [*Pi-brach*, 203.].
See Smart says: "Without difference of sound, it is also spelled *pi-brach*;" but Worcester pronounces this form of the word *pi-brak*.
 Pi'ca, 25, 72.
 Pic-a-dā's' (Sp.).
 Pic'a-mar.
 Pic'ard.
 Pic-a-roon', 122.
 Pic-a-yune', 26, 122.
 Pic-ca-dil'ly [so *Sm.*; *pic'ā-dil-ly*, *Wr. Gd.* 155.].
 Pic'ca-lil-Il.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, è, ì, ò, ù, ŷ, short; ä as in far, è as in fast, ì as in

Pic'on-lo (It.).
Pic'o-òs.
Pick, 16, 181.
Pick'a-nin-ny.
Pick'axe [*Pickax*, 203.]
Picked (*pik't*) (Note C, p. 34), v. did *pick*. [See *Pict*, 160.]
Pick'ed (150), a. pointed; sharp.
Pick'er.
Pick'er-el, 76, 77.
Pick'et.
Pick'et-ed.
Pick'et-ing.
Pick'ing.
Pick'le (*pik'l*), 104, 164.
Pic'klud (*pik'ld*), 183.
Pick'ling.
Pick'lock, 206.
Pick'pock-et.
Pick-wick'i-an.
Pic'nic, 171.
Pic-o-tec', 122.
Pic'ro-lite, 152.
Pic'ro-mel, 105.
Pic-ro-phar'ma-co-lite.
Pic-ro-phyll.
Pic-ro-phyll'ite, or *Pic-ro-phyll'ite*, 152.
Pic-ros'mine (*-ros'el-*) (152) [so Gd.; *pik'ros-min*, Wr. 155.]
Pic-ro-tox'ine [*Pic-ro-toxin*, 203.]
Pict (16, 52), n. one of a tribe of Scythians or Germans who settled in Scotland. [See *Picked*, 160.]
Pict'ish, 228.
Pic-to'ri-al, 49, N.; 169.
Pic'ture (*pikt'yur*), 91.
Pic'ture-book, 206, Exc. 4.
Pict'ured (*pikt'yurd*).
Pic-tur-esque' (*pikt-yur-esk'*), 122, 171.
Pic'tur-ing (*pikt'yur-*).
Pic'ul [*Pecul*, *Pecul*, 203.]
Pic'u-let, 86.
Pid'dle, 164.
Pid'dled (*pid'ld*).
Pid'dler.
Pid'dling.
Pic, 25.

— Written also *Pi*, in the sense of *types thrown confusedly together*; and in the sense of a Roman Catholic service-book. It is sometimes written *Pye*.

Pie'bald, 171.
Piece (13, 169), n. a part, or portion. [See *Peace*, 160.]
Pieced (*pest*), 165, 183; Note C, p. 34.
Piece'meal.
Piece'ner.
Pieç'er.
Pieç'ing, 183.
Pied, 25.
Pie droit (Fr.) (*pe drwa*).
Piepow-der [*Piepow-dre*, 203. [Law term.]
Piër (13), n. the mass of masonry supporting an arch; — a mole or jetty. [See *Peer*, 160.]
Piër'age, n. toll paid for the use of a pier. [See *Peerage*, 160.]
Pierce [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *pèrs*, or *pers*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
Pierced (*pèrst*), 165, 183.
Piër'cel.
Piërç'er.
Piërç'ing.
Pi-e'ri-an, 49, N.
Piër-tä-ble, 164, 206, Exc. 3.
Pi'e-tism (*-tism*), 136.
Pi'e-tist.
Pi-e-tist'ic.
Pi-e-tist'ic-al.
Pi'e-ty, 169.
Pi-e-son'e-ter, 108.
Pig, 16, 30, 53.
Pig'eon (*pi'un*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *pi'in*, Wk.; *pi'un*, or *pi'in*, Wr. 155.]
Pig'eon-hole (*pi'un-*).
Pig'eon-liv'ered (*pi'un-liv'urd*), 205.
Pig'eon-ry (*pi'un-*).
Pig'ger-y (*-gur-*), 169.
Pig'gin (*-ghin*).
Pig'gin (*-ghish*), 138.
Pig'-head-ed.
Pig'-i-ron (*-i-urn*).
Pig'-lead.
[Pig'mean, 203. — See *Pygmean*.]
Pig'ment.
Pig'ment'al, 72.
Pig'ment-a-ry, 72.
[Pig'my, 203. — See *Pygmy*.]
Pig-no-ra'tion.

Pig'no-ra-tive.
Pig'nut, 206.
Pig'ot-ite.
Pig'pen, 206.
Pig'st'y.
Pig'tail.
Pig'wid-geon (*-jwa*).
Pike, 25.
Pik'ed [so Wk. Wr.; *pikt*, Sm. Gd. 155.]
Pike'staff.
Pi-las'ter (122) [not *pi-las-tur*, 153.]
Pi-las'ter, 150, 165.
[Pila'u, 203. — See *Pil-lau*.]
Pileh, 16, 44, Note 2.
Pilch'ard, 135.
Pile, 25.
Pi'le-ate.
Pi'le-at-ed [so Sm.; *pi'le-at-ed*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
Piled, 165.
Pile-driv'er, 209.
Pi'le-òs, 109, 169.
Pil'er, 183.
Piles (*pilz*), n. pl. *Pi'le-us* (L.)
Pile'wort (*-wurt*).
Pil'fer, 104.
Pil'fered, 160, 165.
Pil'fer'er.
Pil'fer-ing.
Pil-gar'lic [*Pilled-gar'lic*, 203.]
Pil'grim, 80.
Pil'grim-age, 70.
Pi-lif'er-òs [so Gd.; *pi-lif'er-us*, Wr. 155.]
Pi'li-form [*pi'li-form*, Wr. 155.]
Pi-lig'er-òs (*-li'el-*).
Pil'ing, 183.
Pill, 16, 172.
Pil'lage, 70.
Pil'laged, 165.
Pil'la-ger.
Pil'la-ging.
Pil'lar, 70, 148, 179.
Pil'lared (*-lurd*).
Pil'lar-ist.
Pil'-äu' (Turkish) [*Pila'u*, 203.]
Pilled-gar'lic [*Pil-gar-lic*, 203.]
Pill'ion (*pi'yun*), 170.
Pil'lo-ried.
Pil'lo-ry.
Pil'lów (101) [not *pill-lur*, 148, 153.]
Pil'lów-case.
Pil'lówed, 165, 183.

fall; ð as in there; ðb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; h as in hair.

Pil'low-ing.
 Pil'low-y, 93.
 Pill'wort (-wort).
 Pi-lose' (so Sm. Gd.;
pi-lōs', Wr. 155.)
 Pi-los't'y (so Sm. Gd.;
pi-los't-y, Wk. Wr.
 155.)
 Pi'lot, 86.
 Pi'lot-age.
 Pi'lot-ed, 176.
 Pi'lot-fish.
 Pi'lot-ing.
 Pi'lotis, 100, 169.
 Pi'u-lar, 108.
 Pim'el-ite, 152.
 Pi-men'ta, or Pi-men'-
 to, 203.
 Pimp, 16.
 Pimped (*pimpt*), 64.
 Pim'per-nel [*Pimp* *p*-
nel, 203.]
 Pimp'ing.
 Pim'ple, 164.
 Pim'pled (-*pld*), 183.
 Pim'ply, 93.
 Pin, 16.
 Pin'a-fore.
 Pi-nas'ter.
 Pin'case, 206.
 Pin'cers (-*surz*), *n. pl.*
 [*Pinchers*, 203.]
 Pinch, 16, 44, Note 2.
 Pinch'beck (not *pinch'*-
 bak, 127, 153.)
 Pinched (*pincht*), 41.
 Pinch'ers (-*urz*), *n. pl.*

27 "Commonly spelled *pinchers*, in which case it certainly ought not to be pronounced as *pinchers*; yet the identical meaning of the words generally produces this effect:—why not always write the word as coming from the verb?" *Smart*.

Pinch'ing.
 Pin'cush-ion (-*kōsh-*
un).
 Pin-dār'ic.
 Pin'dar-ism (-*izm*).
 Pin'dar-ist.
 Pine, 25, 30, 43.
 Pin'e-al (169) [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pi'ne-*
al, Sm. 155.]
 Pine'-ap-ple, 164, 206,
 Exc. 2.
 Pined, 165, 183.
 Pine'-mar-ten.
 Pin'er-y.
 Pine'-tree, 206, Exc. 4.

Pin'ey, *n.* a kind of res-
 in. [See *Piney*, 160.]
 Pin'fold.
 Pi'nic.
 Pin'ing, 183.
 Pin'ion (-*yun*), *n.* & *v.*
 Pin'ioned (-*yund*).
 Pin'ion-ing (-*yun*).
 Pin'ite, or Pi'nite [*pin'*-
it, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pi'*-
nit, Sm. 155.]
 Pink (*pink*), 16, 54.
 Pinked (*pinkt*), 165.
 Pink'er (-*pink'*-).
 Pink'ing (*pink'*-).
 Pin'-mon-ey (-*mun*-).
 Pin'nace, 170.
 Pin'na-cle, 164, 169.
 Pin'nate.
 Pin'nat-ed.
 Pin-nat'i-fid, or Pin'na-
 ti-fid (so Wr.; *pin-*
nat'i-fid, Gd.; *pin'na-*
ti-fid, Sm. 155.)
 Pin-nat'i-ped, or Pin'-
 na-ti-ped.
 Pinned, 165.
 Pin'ner, 176.
 Pin'ni-form, 108.
 Pin'ni-grade.
 Pin'ning, 176.
 Pin'ni-ped.
 Pin'nock, 170.
 Pin'non-ade.
 Pin'nu-late, 108.
 Pin'nule, 26.
 Pint, 25.
 Pin'tail.
 Pin'tle, 164.
 Pin'y, *a.* abounding
 with pines;—belong-
 ing to the pine. [See
Piney, 160.]
 Pi-o-neer', 122.
 Pi-o-neered', 165.
 Pi-o-neer'ing.
 [*Pion* *y*, 203.—See *Pe-*
ony.]
 Pi'ous, 100, 169.
 Pip, 16, 30.
 Pipe, 23, 163.
 Piped (*pippt*), 165; Note
 C, p. 34.
 Pipe'fish.
 Pip'er.
 Pip'er-a'ceous (-*shus*).
 Pip'er-lue (152) [*Pip-*
erin, 203.]
 Pi'pette' (Fr.) [so Wr.;
pi-pet', Gd. 155.]
 Pipe'wort (-*wurt*).
 Pip'ing, 183.
 Pi-pis'trel.

Pip'it, 66.
 Pip'kin.
 Pip'pin, 170.
 Pi'quan-cy (*pe'kan-sy*)
 (169) [See *Piquant*.]
 Pi'quant (*pe'kant*) (so
 Sm.; *pi'kant*, Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.)
 Pique (*pek*), *n.* slight
 and sudden anger:—
 v. to offend;—to pride.
 [See *Peak and Peek*,
 160.]
 Piqued (*pekt*), 165, 183;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Pi-quet' (*pi-ke'*) (121)
 [*Picket*, *Picquet*,
 203.]
 Piqu'ing (*pek'ing*).
 Pi'ra-cy, 169.
 Pi-rä'gua (Sp.) (*pi-rä-*
gua) [so Wr.; *pi-*
ragu-a, Sm.; *pi-rav-*
ga, Gd. 155] [*Pi-*
rogue, 203.]
 Pi-ram'e-ter, 108.
 Pi'rate, 49, N.
 Pi'ra-ted, 183.
 Pi-rat'ic, 109.
 Pi-rat'ic-al, 108.
 Pi-ra'ting.
 Pirn, 21, N.
 Pi-rögue' [*Piragua*,
 203.]
 Pir-ou-ette' (-*oo*-), 114.
 Pi'san (*pe'zan*).
 [*Pisaspalt*, 203.—
 See *Pisaspalt*.]
 Pis'ca-ry, 72.
 Pis-ca-to'ri-al.
 Pis-ca-to-ry, 86.
 Pis'cés (L.) (-*séz*), *n. pl.*
 Pis'ci-cult-ure, 91.
 Pis'ci-cult-ur-ist' (-*gur*-).
 Pis'ci-form, 108.
 Pis'ci-nal.
 Pis'cine [so Sm.; *pis'*-
sin, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pis-civ'o-rous.
 Pisé (Fr.) (*pe'zä*).
 Pish, 16, 46.
 Pi'si-form.
 Pis'mire (*pit'*-) [so Wk.
 Sm.; *pis'mtr*, Wb.
 Gd.; *pit'mtr*, or *pis'*-
mtr, Wr. 155.]
 Pi'so-lite, 152.
 Pis'sas-phalt [*Pisasp-*
phalt, *Pissasp-*
phalt, 203.]
 Pis'so-phane.
 Pis-ta'chio (-*sho*) [so
 Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.;

- pis-ta'ch'o*, Sm. (See § 26), 155.]
Pis-ta-reen', 122.
Pis'til, 80.
Pis-til-la'ceous (-shus).
Pis'til-late, 73.
Pis-til-li'fer-oüs, 108.
Pis'tol, 86.
Pis-tol-ade'.
Pis-tole', 121.
Pis-tol-et', 122.
Pis'ton, 86.
Pit, 16.
Pit-a-hä'ya.
Pit-a-pat, n. & adv. [so Sm. Wb. Gd.]
 Worcester pronounces the noun with the accent on the first syllable, and the adverb with the accent on the last syllable.
Pitch, 16, 44; Note D, p. 37.
Pitch'blende.
Pitched (*pitcht*), 41.
Pitch'er.
Pitch'er-plänt.
Pitch'fork.
Pitch'ing.
Pitch'pine.
Pitch'pipe.
Pitch'y, 169.
Pit'e-oüs (169) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pitch'e-us*, Wk. 134, 155.]
Pit'fall.
Pith (16, 37) [not *peth*, 163.]
Pith'i-ly, 186.
Pith'i-ness.
Pith'y.
Pit'i-a-ble, 164.
Pit'i-a-bly.
Pit'led, 99.
Pit'er.
Pit'i-ful (-fööl).
Pit'i-less.
Pit'man, 196.
Pit'ta-cäl, or *Pit'ta-cäl*, 203.
Pit'tance, 66, 72.
Pit'ted, 176.
Pit'ting.
Pi-tu'i-ta-ry, 72.
Pit'u-ite, 152.
Pi-tu'i-toüs.
Pit'y, 93, 170.
Pit'y-ing.
Pit-y-ri-a-sis.
Pit'y-roid.
Pi'u (It.) (*pe'oo*).
Piv'ot, 86.
Piv'ot-al.
Fix [Pyx, 203.]
Pix'ing.
Pix'y.
Plä-ca-bil'i-ty.
Pla-ca-ble (164) [not *plak'a-bl*, 153.]
Pla-card' (121), n. & v. [not *plak'ard*, 153.]
Pla-card'ed.
Pla-card'ing.
Pla'cate.
Pla'cät-ed.
Pla'cät-ing.
Place, n. a particular portion of space:— v. to put or set. [See *Placee*, 160.]
Pla-ce'bo (L.).
Placed (*pläst*), 183.
Place'man, 196.
Pla-cen'ta (L.) [pl. *Pla-cen'tæ* (-te), 198.]
Pla-cen'tal.
Pla-cen'ta-ry, 72.
Plaç-en-ta'tion, 143.
Plaç-en-tif'er-oüs, 108.
Pla-cen'ti-form.
Pläç'er (161), n. one who places.
Plä'cer, or *Pla'cer* (Sp.) [so Gd.; the Spanish pronunciation is *plah-ihér'*] (161), n. a place where gold is found.
Pläç'id.
Pla-cid'i-ty, 108, 169.
Pläç'ing, 183.
Pläç'i-to-ry, 86.
Plac'oid.
Pla-oid'i-an [*Pla-coid-e-an*, 203.]
Pla-fond', 121.
Pla'gal.
Pla'gi-a-rism (-rizm) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *plä-ja-rizm*, Wk.; *plä'ja-rizm*, Sm. (See § 26)]
Pla'gi-a-rist. [155.]
Pla'gi-a-rize.
Pla'gi-a-rized.
Pla'gi-a-riz-ing.
Pla'gi-a-ry [so Wb. Gd.; *plä'ja-ry*, Wk.; *plä-j'a-ry*, Sm. (See § 26); *plä'ji-a-ry*, or *plä'ja-ry*, Wr. 155.]
Pla-gi-he'dral.
Pla'gi-os-tome.
Plägue (*pläg*) (168; Note D, p. 37) [not *pleg*, 127, 153.]
Plägued (*plägä*), 165.
Pläg'er (*pläg'*), 183.
Plägu'i-ly, 186.
Plägu'ing.
Plägu'y, 171.
Pläce (23), n. a species of flat fish. [See *Place*, 160.] [*Pläfise*, 203.]
Pläid (*pläid*), 10.
 The Scottish pronunciation is *pläid*, which is current to some extent in England.
Pläid'ing.
Pläin, n. level ground:— a. smooth; free from difficulty, obscurity, ornament, or disguise. [See *Plane*, 160.]
Pläin'deäl-ing.
Pläin'ly, 93.
Pläin'ness, 66, N.
Pläin'-spök-en (-spök-n) *Pläint*, 23.
Pläin'tiff [not *plan'tif*, 127, 153.]
Pläin'tive, 84.
Pläit (127), n. a fold, as of cloth;— v. to fold. [See *Plate*, 160.]
 Often wrongly pronounced *plät*." *Smart*.
Pläit'ed.
Pläit'ing.
Pläit, 10.
Pla-na'ri-an.
Pla-na'ri-oid.
Plan-ceer', 169.
Plan'cher.
Plan'chet.
Plane, n. a level superficies; a carpenter's or joiner's tool; the sycamore-tree:— a. having an even or flat surface:— v. to make smooth. [See *Plain*, 160.]
Plained, 165.
Plän'er.
Plan'et, 66, 170.
Plan-et-a'ri-um, 169.
Plan'et-a-ry, 72.
Plan'et-oid.
Plan-et-oid'al.
Plane'-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
Plan'et-ule.
Plan'et-wheel.
Plan'gent, 45.
Plan-fö'li-oüs [so Sm. Wr.; *plä-ni-fo'li-us*, Gd. 155.]

fall; é as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

Pledged (*plejd*), 183.
 Pledg'ee (*plej-*) (118) [Law term, — correlative of *Pledgeor*.]
 Pledge-or' (183) [Law term, — correlative of *Pledgee*.]
 Pledg'er (*plej'*).
 Pledg'er-y (*plej'*).
 Pledg'et (*plej'*).
 Pledg'ing (*plej'*), 183.
 Plei'ad (*-yad*) (61) [not pli'ad, 153.]
 Plei'a-dés (*-ya-déz*) (L.), n. pl. [not pli'a-déz, 153.]
 [Pliocene, 203. — See Pliocene.]
 Pleis'to-cene.
 Plei'na-ri-ly [See *Plenary*.]
 Plen'ar-ty.
 Plei'na-ry [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *plen'a-ry*, or *ple'na-ry*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Plen'i-corn.
 Plei-i-lu'nar.
 Ple-nip'o-tence.
 Ple-nip'o-ten-cy.
 Ple-nip'o-tent.
 Ple-ni-po-ten'tia-ry (*-sha-*) (72, 171) [so Wk. Wb. Gd.; *plen-i-po-ten'sh'ia-ry*, Sm. (See § 26); *plen-i-po-ten'shi-a-ry*, Wr. 155.]
 Ple'nist.
 Ple'n'i-tude (26, 106) [not plen'i-tood, 163.]
 Ple-ni-füd-i-na'ri-an, 49, N.
 Ple-ni-tüd'i-na-ry, 72.
 Ple'n'te-ous [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *plen'che-us*, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Ple'n'ti-ful (*-fool*), 180, 186.
 Ple'n'ty.
 Ple'num (L.).
 Ple-och'ro-ic (*-ok'*).
 Ple-och'ro-ism (*-ok'ro-izm*) [so Wr. *ple'o-kro-izm*, Gd. 155.]
 Ple-o-chro-ma-tism (*-kro-ma-tizm*).
 Ple-o-chro-mat'ic (*-kro-*) [*ple-o-kro-ma-tik*, Gd. 155.]
 Ple-och'ro-ous (*-ok'*).
 Ple-o-mor'phism (*-izm*).
 Ple-o-mor'phous.
 Ple'o-nasm (*-nazm*), 133.

Ple-o-nas'tic, 169.
 Ple-o-nas'tic-al, 108.
 Ple-si-o-mor'phism (*-izm*).
 Ple-si-o-mor'phous.
 Ple'si-o-säur.
 Ple-si-o-säur'us [pl. *Ple-si-o-säur'i*, 198.]
 Pleth'o-ra [not ple'tho-ra, nor ple-tho'ra, 153.]
 Ple-thör'ic (109) [so Wk. Sm.; *pleth'o-rik*, Wb. Gd.; *ple-thör'ik*, or *pleth'o-rik*, Wr. 156.]
 Ple-thör'ic-al.
 Pleü'ra, 26, 72.
 Pleü'ral.
 Pleü'ri-sy (169) [Plu-ri-sy, 203. — See Note under *Pturisy*.]
 Pleü-rit'ic.
 Pleü-rit'ic-al.
 Pleü-ro-për-ip-neü'mo-ny, 116.
 Pleü-ro-pneü-mo'ni-a (*-nä-*), 162.
 Plex'i-form, 108.
 Plex-im'e-ter, or Plex-om'e-ter, 108, 203.
 Plex'ure, 91.
 Plex'us, 169.
 Pli-a-bil'i-ty.
 Pli'a-ble, 164.
 Pli'a-bly.
 Pli'an-cy, 169.
 Pli'ant, 72.
 Pli'cate.
 Pli'cät-ed.
 Pli'e-a-türe, 44, Note 1; 90.
 Pli-g-den'tine.
 Plied, 186.
 Pli'ers (*-urz*), n. pl. [Ply'ers, 203.]
 Pli'form.
 Plight (*plitt*), 162.
 Pliht'ed (*plitt'*).
 Plight'er (*plitt'*).
 Plight'ing (*plitt'*).
 Plinth, 16, 37.
 Plio-cene [Plië-cene, 203.]
 "The word in both ways of spelling has the same pronunciation. Mr. Lyell, the author of the word... spells, in the more English way, *Pliocene*; and correspondently, *Pliocene*." — *Swart*.
 Plod, 18.
 Plod'ded, 176.
 Plod'der.
 Plod'ding.

Plot, 18.
 Plo-ti'nist [*plot'i-nist*, Wr. 165.]
 "This word is derived from the proper name *Plo-tinus*, in which the accent is on the second syllable.
 Plot'ted, 176.
 Plot'ter.
 Plot'ting.
 Plough (*plow*), n. & v. (28, 162) [Plo w, 203.]
 "Goodrich gives both forms of this word, but he prefers *plow*. "Plow" being of the English Bible, and is preferable as more nearly representing the sound."
 Plough'a-ble (*plow'*), 164.
 Plough'boy (*plow'*).
 Ploughed (*ploud*), 165.
 Plough'er (*plow'*).
 Plough'ing (*plow'*).
 Plough'man (*plow'*), 196.
 Plough'share (*plow-shér*).
 Plough'tail (*plow'*).
 Plov'er (*pluw'*), 22, 156. [Plo w, 203. — See Plough.]
 Pluck, 22, 181.
 Plucked (*plukt*), 156.
 Pluck'y-ly.
 Pluck'ing.
 Pluck'y.
 Plug, 22, 53.
 Plugged (*plugd*), 165, 176.
 Plug'ging (*-ghing*), 138.
 Plum (22), n. a fruit of many varieties. [See *Plumb*, 160.]
 Plum'age, 70.
 Plumb (162), n. a plummet: — a perpendicular to the horizon: — v. to adjust by a plumb-line. [See *Plumb*, 160.]
 Plum-ba'gine [Plu-m-ba-gin, 203.]
 Plum-bag'i-nous (*-bag'i-*).
 Plum-ba'go, 122.
 Plum'be-an, 110.
 Plum'be-ous.
 Plum'b'er (*plum'*), 162.
 Plum'b'er-y (*plum'*).
 Plum'ble.
 Plum-bl'fer-ous, 108.

fah; é as in there; öb as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

Plumb'ing (*plum'*).
 Plumb'-line (*plum'*-),
 206, Exc. 3.
 Plume, 26.
 Plumed, 165.
 Plume'let, 185.
 Plum'er-y, 233, Exc.
 Plu-mig'er-ônâ (-*mij'*-).
 Plu mil'i-form, 108.
 Plüm'ing, 183.
 Plu'mi-ped [*Plumi-*
pede, 203.]
 Plum'met, 170.
 Plum'ming.
 Plu-nose' [so *Wr.* ;
plu'môz, *Wb. Gd.* 155.]
 Plu'môis, 100.
 Plump, 22, 64.
 Plump'er.
 Plum'-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 Plu'mule, 26.
 Plu'mu-lose.
 Plüm'y, 169.
 Plun'der, 77.
 Plun'der-age.
 Plun'dered (-*durd*).
 Plun'der'er, 77.
 Plun'der-ing.
 Plunge, 22, 45 ; *Note D*,
 p. 37.
 Plunged, 165, 183.
 Plung'er (*plunj'*-).
 Plung'ing (*plunj'*-).
 Plu'per-foot [so *Wr.* ;
plu-per'fekt, *Gd.* 155.]
 Plu'ral, 20, 49, *N.*
 Plu'ral-ism (-*izm*), 136.
 Plu'ral-ist.
 Plu-ral'i-ty, 108, 169
 Plu'ral-ize, 202.
 Plu'ral-ized, 183.
 Plu'ral-iz-ing.
 Plu-ri-fa'ri-ôis.
 Plu-ri-fo'li-ate.
 Plu-ri-lit'er-al.
 Plu-ri-loc'u-lar, 108.
 Plu-ri-pres'ence
 (-*prez'*-).
 Plu'ri-sy.

☞ "A word used by our old dramatists to signify superabundance, and being pronounced exactly as *pleurisy*, the disease, liable to be alluded to also as a disease." *Smart*.

Plus (*L.*), 22.
 Plush, 22, 46.
 Plush'er.
 Plu-to'ni-an, 78, 169.
 Plu-ton'ic, 109.
 Plu-to-nism (-*nizm*).
 Plu'to-nist.

Plu'vi-al, 72, 78.
 Plu-vi-am'e-ter [*Plu-*
viometer, 203.]
 Plu-vi-a-met'ric.
 Plu-vi-a-met'ric-al.
 Plu'vi-ôis, 78.
 Ply, 25, 64.
 [P'lyers, 203. — *See*
Pliers.]
 Ply'ing.
 Pneu-mat'ic (*nu-*), 162,
 171.
 Pneu-mat'ic-al (*nu-*).
 Pneu-mat'ics (*nu-*), 162.
 Pneu-mat'o-cele (*nu-*).
 Pneu-ma-to-log'ic-al
 (*nu-ma-to-log'*-).
 Pneu-ma-tol'o-gist
 (*nu-*), 108.
 Pneu-ma-tol'o-gy (*nu-*).
 Pneu-ma-tom'e-ter
 (*nu-*).
 Pneu-mo-bran'chi-ate
 (*nu-mo-brang'ki-ät*),
 171.
 Pneu-mo-gas'tric (*nu-*).
 Pneu-mog'ra-phy (*nu-*).
 Pneu-mol'o-gy (*nu-*),
 108.
 Pneu-mom'e-ter (*nu-*).
 Pneu-mom'e-try (*nu-*).
 Pneu-mo'n'i-a (*nu-*), 162.
 Pneu-mon'ic (*nu-*).
 Pneu-mo-nit'ic (*nu-*).
 Pneu-mo-nit'is (*nu-*).
 Pneu-mo-ny (*nu'*-).
 /*nyz* (*Gr.*) (*niks*), 162.
 Pöach, 24, 44.
 Pöach'ard [*Pochard*,
 203.]
 Pöached (*pöcht*), 165 ;
Note C, p. 34.
 Pöach'er.
 Pöach'ing.
 Pöach'y.
 Poe-coon', 121.
 Pöeh'ard [*Poachard*,
 203.]
 Pock, 18, 181.
 Pock'et, 76.
 Pock'et-böök, 206, Exc.
 4.
 Pock'et-com'pass
 (-*kum'*-), 205.
 Pock'et-ed, 176.
 Pock'et-hand'ker-oh'ief
 (-*hang'kur-chif*'), 205.
 Pock'et-ing.
 Pock'-fret'ten (-*tn*).
 Pock'mark.
 Pock'y.
 Po'co (*It.*).
 Pöc'u-li-form.

☞ This word is an exception to the general rule by which words ending in *t*-form are accented on the antepenult.

Pod'a-gra [*pod'a-gra*,
 or *po-dag'ra*, *Wr.* 155]
 Pod'a-gral.
 Po-dag'ric, 109.
 Po-dag'ric-al.
 Pod'a-gröis.
 Po-des'ta (*It.*).
 Po'di-um (*L.*).
 Pod'o-gyn (*-jin*).
 Po-dol'o-gy.
 Pod-oph-thal'mic.
 Pod'o-sperm.
 Po'e-bird.
 Pöc'di-lite (*pe'*-) [*Poi-*
killite, 203.]
 Pöc'di-lit'ic (*pe-*) [so *Sm.*
Gd. ; *pes-tit'ik*, *Wr.*
 155] [*Poikillitic*,
 203.]
 Pöc'di'l'o-pod (*pe-*).
 Po'em, 76, 144.
 Pöc-nol'o-gy [*Peno-l-*
ogy, 203.]
 Po'e-sy, 169.
 Po'et, 24, 76.
 Po'et-as-ter.
 Po'et-ess.
 Po-et'ic.
 Po-et'ic-al.
 Po-et'ic-al-ly.
 Po-et'ics, 109.
 Po'etry, 93.
 [Poggy, Pogy, 203.
 — *See* *Faugie*.]
 Pöh, 24, 139.
 [Pohagen, 203. — *See*
Pauhaugen.]
 Poig'nan-cy (*poi'*-), 162.
 Poig'nant (*poi'*-), 156,
 171.
 [Poikillite, 203. — *See*
Pöc'dilite.]
 [Poikillitic, 203. —
See *Pöc'dilic*.]
 Point, 27.
 Point/blank, *n. a. & ad.*
 [so *Gd.* ; *point-blangk'*,
n. point'blangk, a. *q*
ad. Wr. 155.]
Point d'appui (*Fr.*)
 (*pwang-dap'pwe*), 154.
 Point'ed.
 Point'er.
 Point'ing.
 Points'man, 214.
 Poise (*poiz*'), 27, 40.
 Poised (*poizd*'), 183.
 Pois'ing (*poiz'*-).

ê, ë, î, ô, ù, ý, long ; ê, ë, î, ô, ù, ý, short ; ü as in *far*, ä as in *fast*, å as in

Pol'son (*poi'zn*), 149.
 Pol'soned (*-znd*).
 Pol'son-er (*-zn-*).
 Pol'son-ing (*-zn-*).
 Pol'son-ous (*-zn-*).
 Poke, 24, 163.
 Poked (*pökt*), 165, 183 ;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Pök'er.
 Pöke'weed.
 Pök'ing, 183.
 Po-lac'ca (170), *n.* a kind
 of vessel with three
 masts, common in the
 Mediterranean; — a
 Polish air and dance.
 [Po-lac'ce (in the
 first sense), 203.]
 Po-lä'cere (164) [*not* po'-
 la-kur, *nor* po-la'kur,
 153] [Po-lac'ca, 203.]
 Po-lar, *a.* pertaining to
 the pole or poles. [See
 Poller, 160.]
 Po-lar-im'e-ter, 108.
 Po-lar-im'e-try.
 Po-lär'is-cope.
 Po-lär'ty, 108, 169.
 Po-lar-iz-a-ble, 164.
 Po-lar-iz-a'tion.
 Po-lar-ized.
 Po-lar-iz-er.
 Po-lar-iz-ing.
 Po-lar-y.
 Pöl'der.
 Pole (24, 163), *n.* one of
 the extremities of an
 axis; — a native or an
 inhabitant of Poland :
 — *v.* to furnish with
 poles; — to carry on
 poles. [See Poll, 160.]
 Pole'-axe (206, Exc. 2).
 [Pole-ax, 203.]
 Pole'cat.
 Pöled (165), *v.* did pole.
 [See Polled, 160.]
 Pol'e-march (*-mark*).
 Po-lem'ic.
 Po-lem'ic-al.
 Po-lem'ica.
 Pol'e-mist.
 Po-lem'o-scope.
 Pole'star, 206.
 Po-lice' (*-lēs'*), 121, 171.
 Po-lice'man (*-lēs'*), 196.
 Pol'i-cied (*-sid*).
 Pol'i-cy, 160.
 Pöl'ing (183), *part.* from
 Pol'e. [See Polling,
 160.]
 Pol'ish (104, 161, 170), *v.*
 to smooth and bright-

en, as by friction :—
n. gloss produced by
 friction.
 Po'lish (161), *a.* per-
 taining to Poland, or
 its inhabitants.
 Pol'ish-a-ble, 164.
 Pol'ished (*-isht*).
 Pol'ish-er.
 Pol'ish-ing.
 Po-lite', 121.
 Po-lite'ness, 185.
 Pol-i'tesse' (Fr.).
 Pol'i-tic, 109, 170.
 Po-lit'ic-al.
 Po-lit'ic-al-ly.
 Pol-i-ti'cian (*-tish'an*).
 Pol'i-tic-ly.
 Pol'i-tics, 109.
 Pol'i-ty, 78, 93.
 Pöl'ka, 72, 130.
 Pöll (161), *n.* a head ;
 an election :— *v.* to
 cut or clip off ;— to
 register, as a vote.
 [See Pole, 160.]
 Pöll (161), *n.* the famil-
 iar name for a parrot ;
 — one who, at Cam-
 bridge University,
 Eng., does not try for
 honors, but is con-
 tented to obtain a de-
 gree merely.
 [In the latter sense,
 pronounced *pöll* by
 Worcester, but *pöll* by
 Smart. The word, in this
 use of it, is an abbrevia-
 tion of *οἱ πολλοὶ* (*hoi pol-
 loi*), the multitude.]
 Pol'lard, 72.
 Pöll'-böök.
 Pölled, *v.* did poll. [See
 Pöled, 160.]
 Pol'len, 66, 170.
 Pöll'cr, *n.* one who
 polls. [See Polar, 160.]
 Pol-liç-i-ta'tion.
 Pöll'ing, *part.* from
 Pol'l. [See Poling,
 160.]
 Pol-li'nifer-ous, 108.
 Pol'li-nose.
 Pol'li-wig.
 [Worcester says of
 this word, that it is provin-
 cial in England; and that
 it is "vulgarily called, in the
 United States, *polliwog*."]
 Pöll'-tax.
 Pol-lute', 103.
 Pol-lüt'ed, 153.
 Pol-lüt'er.

Pol-lüt'ing.
 Pol-lüt'ion.
 Pol'lux.
 Polonaise (Fr.) (*po-lo-
 nāz'*).
 Po-lo-nese' (*-nēs'*).
 Po-lo'ny [so Gd.; *pol'-
 o-ny*, Wr. 155], *n.* a
 dried sausage.
 [Probably abridged
 from *Bologna-sausage*.]
 Goodrich.
 Pölit.
 Pol-troon', 121.
 Pol-troon'er-y.
 Pol'ver-ine, 152.
 Pol'y- [A prefix in
 words of Greek ori-
 gin.]
 Pol'y-a-cous'tic (28) [so
 Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
po-ly-a-kous'tik, Wk.
 155.]
 Pol-y-a-del'phi-a.
 Pol-y-a-del'phi-an.
 Pol-y-a-del'phois.
 Pol-y-an'dri-a.
 Pol-y-an'dri-an.
 Pol-y-an'droüs.
 Pol-y-an'dry.
 Pol-y-an'thus [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *po-ly-
 an'thus*, Wk. 155]
 [Polyanthos, Wk.
 203.]
 Pol'y-arch-ist (*-ärk*).
 Pol'y-arch-y (*-ärk*), 52.
 Pol-y-ba'ic.
 Po-lyb'a-site, 152.
 Pol-y-car'pous.
 Pol'y-chord (*-kord*).
 Pol'y-chrest (*-krest*).
 Pol'y-chro-ite (*-kro-*).
 Pol-y-chro-ma'tic
 (*-kro-*), 108.
 Pol'y-chro-my (*-kro-*).
 Pol-y-chro'ni-ous
 (*-kro'*) [so Wr.; *pol-
 i-kron'i-us*, Sm. 155.]
 Pol-y-co-tyl-e'don, 122.
 Pol-y-co-tyl-e'don-ous
 [See Cotyledonous.]
 Pol-y-co-ra-cy, 169.
 [Polyedron, 203.—
 See Polyhedron.]
 Pol-y-em-bry'o-nate.
 Pol-y-em-bry-on'ic.
 Pol-y-em'bry-o-ny, 93.
 Pol'y-foil.
 Pol-y-ga'mi-a.
 Pol-y-ga'mi-an.
 Po-lyg'a-mist.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Pol-*yg*'a-moüs.
 Pol-*yg*'a-my, 171.
 Pol-*y*-gas'tri-an.
 Pol-*y*-gas'tric.
 Pol-*yg*'e-noüs (-*ij'*-).
 Pol-*y*-glót, 171.
 Pol-*y*-gon.
 Pol-*yg*'o-nal, 106.
 Pol-*y*-gon-om'e-try.
 Pol-*yg*'o-noüs.
 Pol-*yg*'o-ny.
 Pol-*y*-gram.
 Pol-*y*-gráph, 127.
 Pol-*y*-graph'ic.
 Pol-*y*-graph'ic-al.
 Pol-*yg*'ra-phy.
 Pol-*y*-gyn (-*jin'*-).
 Pol-*y*-gyn'i-an, 45.
 Pol-*yg*'y-noüs (-*ij'*-).
 Pol-*yg*'y-ny (-*ij'*-).
 Pol-*y*-hé'dral.
 Pol-*y*-hé'dric-al.
 Pol-*y*-hé'droüs.
 Pol-*y*-hé'dron [pl. Pol-*y*-edron, 203.]
 Pol-*y*-hy'drite, 152.
 Pol-*y*-hym'ni-a [Pol-*y*ymnia, 203.]
 Pol-*y*-math'ic.
 Pol-*ym*'a-thy, 106.
 Pol-*ym*'er-ism (-*izm*).
 Pol-*ym*'er-oüs.
 Pol-*y*-mitg'nite, 152.
 Pol-*ym*'ni-a [Pol-*y*-hymnia, 203.]
 Pol-*y*-morph.
 Pol-*y*-morph'ic.
 Pol-*y*-morph'ism (-*izm*), 136.
 Pol-*y*-morph'oüs.
 Pol-*y*-morph-y.
 Pol-*y*-neme.
 Pol-*y*-né'si-a (-*ne'zhi-a*) [so Wr.; pol-*y*-né'zi-a, or pol-*y*-né'z'ya, Sm.; pol-*y*-né'z'ha, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pol-*y*-né'si-an (-*ne'zhi-an*).
 Pol-*y*-no'mi-al, 171.
 Pol-*y*-om'ma-toüs, 170.
 Pol-*y*-on'o-moüs.
 Pol-*y*-on'o-my.
 Pol-*y*-op'tron.
 Pol-*y*-o-rá'ma [so Gd.; pol-*y*-o-rá'ma, Wr. 155.]
 Pol-*yp* [Pol-*y*pe, 203.]
 Pol-*yp*'a-roüs.
 Pol-*yp*'a-ry, 72.
 Pol-*yp*'e, or Pol-*y*'pe

[pol-*ip*, Sm.; pol-*ip*, or pol-*ip*, Wr. 155] [Pol-*y*p, 203.]
 Pol-*y*-pe'an, 110.
 Pol-*y*-pet'al-oüs, 100.
 Pol-*lyph*'a-goüs.
 Pol-*y*-phar'ma-cy, 160.
 Pol-*y*-phon'ic, 169.
 Pol-*lyph*'o-nism (-*nizm*).
 Pol-*lyph*'o-nist.
 Pol-*lyph*'o-ny.
 Pol-*y*-phore.
 Pol-*y*-phyl'lotis, or Pol-*lyph*'yl-otüs. [See Adenophyllous.]
 Pol-*yp*'ide [Pol-*y*pid, 203.]
 Pol-*yp*'i-dom, 169.
 Pol-*yp*-if'er-ous.
 Pol-*yp*-ip'a-roüs.
 Pol-*yp*-ode.
 Pol-*yp*'o-dy.
 Pol-*yp*'old.
 Pol-*yp*'o-rite, 152.
 Pol-*yp*'o-roüs.
 Pol-*y*-poüs, a. pertaining to, or resembling, a polypus. [See Pol-*yp*us, 160.]
 Pol-*y*-prag-mat'ic.
 Pol-*y*-prag-mat'ic-al.
 Pol-*y*-pris-mat'ic (-*priz*-).
 Pol-*yp*'to-son (L.).
 Pol-*y*-pus (169), n. a polype; — a tumor in a mucous membrane, as in that of the nose. [See Pol-*yp*us, 160] [L. pl. Pol-*y*-pi; Eng. pl. Pol-*y*-pus-es (-*ez*), 198.]
 Pol-*y*-sche'ma-tist (-*ske*-).
 Pol-*y*-scope.
 Pol-*y*-sep'a-otüs.
 Pol-*y*-sperm.
 Pol-*y*-sperm'oüs.
 Pol-*y*-spo-roüs.
 Pol-*y*-style.
 Pol-*y*-syl-lab'ic, 116.
 Pol-*y*-syl-lab'ic-al.
 Pol-*y*-syl-lab'i-clam (-*sizm*), 171.
 Pol-*y*-syl'la-bism (-*bizm*).
 Pol-*y*-syl-la-ble, 126, 164.
 Pol-*y*-syn'de-ton.
 Pol-*y*-syn-thet'ic.
 Pol-*y*-syn-thet'ic-al.
 Pol-*y*-tech'nic (-*tek'*-).
 Pol-*y*-tech'nic-al (-*tek'*-).
 Pol-*y*-thal'a-moüs.

Pol-*y*-the-ism (-*izm*).
 Pol-*y*-the-ist.
 Pol-*y*-the-ist'ic.
 Pol-*y*-the-ist'ic-al.
 Pol-*lyt*'o-moüs.
 Pol-*y*-zo'a, n. pl. [See Polyzoon.]
 Pol-*y*-zo'an.
 Pol-*y*-zo'a-ry.
 Pol-*y*-zo'nal.
 Pol-*y*-zo'on [so Wr.; po-*iz*'o-on, Sm. 155.] [pl. Pol-*y*-zo'a, 196.]
 Pom'ace (pum'-), n. the substance of apples after the juice is expressed. [See Pum-ice, 148] [Pom-*a*ce, 203.]
 Po-mac'oous (-*shus*), 112.
 Po-made' [not po-mäd', 127, 153.]
 Po-man'der.
 Po-mat'um, 169.
 Pome, 24.
 Pome-gran'ate (pum-), 122, 171.
 [Pomelion, 203.— See Pommelon.]
 Pöm'ey, 98, 169.
 Pöm'fret.
 Po-miff'er-oüs.
 Pom'mage (pum'-), 170.
 Pom'mel (pum'-) (22, 170) [Pum mel, 203.]
 Pom-me'li-on, or Pom-mel'ion (-*yun*) [pom-mel'ion, Sm.; pom-mel'yun, Gd. 155] [Pomelion (pom-mel'yun), Wr. 203.]
 Pom'melled (pum'-*meld*) [Pom-meled, Wb. Gd. 203.— See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Pom'mel-ling (pum'-) (177) [Pom-meling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Pöm-o-log'ic-al (-*loji'*-) [so Wr.; po-mo-*loji'*-*ik*-al, Gd. 155.]
 Po-mol'o-gist.
 Po-mol'o-gy, 106.
 Po-mo'na.
 Pomp, 18, 64.
 Pom'pet, 76, 230.
 Pom-pho-lyx.
 [Pom-pion (pump'-*yus*) [so Sm.; pum'-*pi-un*, Wr. Gd. 155], 203.— See Pumpkin.]
 Pomp-os'i-ty, 106, 169.

ä, ä, i, ö, ß, ý, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ß, ý, short; ä, ä as the far, ä as the fast, ä as the

Pomp'ous, 100, 228.
 Pomp'tine (152) [Pon-
 t'ine, 203.]
 Pon'cho.
 Pond, 18.
 Pon'der, 77.
 Pon-der-a-bil'i-ty.
 Pon'der-a-ble, 164, 169.
 Pon'der-ance.
 Pon'dered (-durd), 150.
 Pon'der-er, 77.
 Pon'der-ing.
 Pon-der-os'i-ty.
 Pon'der-ous, 100.
 Pond'weed.
 Pone, 24.
 Po'nent, 76, 127.
 [Poney, 203. — See
 Pony.]
 Pon-gee', 45.
 Pon'go (pong'-), 54, 86.
 Pon'lard (-yard) (51)
 [not pun'yurd, nor
 poin'yurd, 153.]
 Pons as-i-no-rum (L.)
 (pons).
 Pon'tac.
 Pon'tage, 169.
 Pon-tee' [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; pon'tee, Wr.
 155.]
 Pon'tic, 200.
 Pon'tiff, 171.
 Pon-tif'ic, 178.
 Pon-tif'ic-al.
 Pon-tif'i-cate.
 Pon'tine (152) [Pomp-
 tine, 203.]
 Pon-to-niér', or Pon-
 ton-niér', 114, 122, 203.
 Pon-toon', 121.
 Pont-vo-lant'.
 Po'ny [Poney, 203.]
 Poo'dle, 164.
 Poo'h, 19, 139.
 Pool, 19.
 Pool'er.
 Pool'ing.
 Pool'snipe.
 Poop, 19, 30.
 Pooped (poopt), v.
 Poop'ed, or Pooped
 (poopt) [so Wr.;
 poop'ed, coll. poopt,
 Sm.; poopt, Gd.
 155], a.
 Poop'lag.
 Poor, 19, 49, 135.
 Poor'house, 216.
 Poor'john (jon) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; poor-
 jon', Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Poor'law, 221.

Poor'-rate, 206, Exc. 1.
 Pop, 18, 30.
 Pope, 24, 163.
 Pope'dom, 169, 185.
 Pope'joan [so Sm.;
 pöp-jön', Wk. Gd.
 Wr. 155.]
 Pöp'er-y, 169.
 Pop'gun.
 Pop'in-jäy.
 Pöp'ish, 183.
 Pop'lar, 72.
 Pop'lin, 80.
 Pop-lit'e-al.
 Pop-lit'ic.
 Popped (popf), 165, 176;
 Note C, p. 32.
 Pop'pet.
 Pop'ping, 176.
 Pop'py, 93, 170.
 Pop'u-lace, 89.
 Pop'u-lar, 108, 169.
 Pop-u-lär'i-ty.
 Pop-u-lär-i-za'tion.
 Pop'u-lar-ize, 106, 202.
 Pop'u-lar-ized.
 Pop'u-lar-iz-er.
 Pop'u-lar-iz-ing, 183.
 Pop'u-lar-ly.
 Pop'u-late.
 Pop'u-lät-ed, 183.
 Pop'u-lät-ing.
 Pop-u-la'tion.
 Pop'u-line [Populin,
 203.]
 Pop'u-loüs.
 Por'cate.
 Por'cät-ed.
 Por'ce-lain (17, 96) [so
 Gd.; por'slan, Sm.;
 por'se-lan, or pör'se-
 lan, Wr.; pör'se-lan,
 Wk. 155.]
 Por-cel-la'ne-ous (171)
 [so spelled by Sm.
 Wb. Gd. — Porcela-
 neous, Wr. 203.]
 23 "The l is doubled
 as from the Italian form of
 the word." Smart.
 Pörch, 24, 49, 135.
 Por'cine (152) [so Sm.
 Gd.; por'sin, Wr. 155.]
 Por'cu-pine, 89.
 Pore (24, 49), n. a mi-
 nute opening or pas-
 sage in the skin or
 other substances:—
 v. to examine any
 thing with steady at-
 tention. [See Four,
 160.]

Pored, 165.
 [Porgee, Porgy,
 203. — See Pangie.]
 Po-ri'er-an.
 Po'ri-form, 49, N.; 108.
 Pör'l-ness.
 Pör'ing.
 Po'risim (-rizm), 49, N.
 Po-ris-mat'ic (-ris-).
 Po-ris-mat'ic-al (-ris-).
 Po-ris'tic.
 Po-ris'tic-al.
 Po'rite, 152.
 Pörk, 24, 49, 135.
 Pörk'er.
 Po-ro-s'i-ty.
 Po-rot'ic.
 Po'rouis, 169.
 [Porress, Por-
 pesse, 203. — See
 Porpoise.]
 Por-phy-ra'ceous
 (-shus), 112.
 Por-phy-rit'ic, 109.
 Por-phy-rit'ic-al, 108.
 Por'phy-ry, 93, 135.
 Por'poise (-pus) (171)
 [Porress, Por-
 pesse, Porpus,
 203.]
 Por-ra'ceous (-shus), 112.
 Por-rect'.
 Por-rect'ed.
 Pör'ridge, 48, 66, 169.
 Pör'rin-ger, 170.
 Pört (24), n. a harbor;
 — the left side of a
 ship; — bearing; — a
 kind of wine. [See
 Porte, 160.]
 Pört-a-bil'i-ty.
 Pört'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Pört'age, 70.
 Pört'al, 72.
 Pört'ate.
 Pört'-cräy'on (205)
 [pört'kra-un, Wr. Gd.;
 pört'kra'un, Sm. 155.]
 Pört-cul'lis.
 Pörte (24), n. the Turk-
 ish court or govern-
 ment. [See Port, 160.]
 Pörte-feuille (Fr.)
 (-foöl'ye), 154.
 Pörte-mon-näie' (Fr.).
 Por-tend', 108.
 Por-tend'ed.
 Por-tend'ing.
 Por-tent', n. 121.
 Por-tent'ive.
 Por-tent'ous.
 Pär'ter, 77.
 Pör'ter-age, 70, 169.

fall; é as ée there; öö as öö foot; ç as çé facile; gh as g ée go; th as ée this.

Pör'ter-ess [Por-
tress, 203.]
Pört-föl'lo (-yo) [so Sm.
Wb. Gd.; pört-fö'li-o,
Wk.; port-fö'li-o, or
pört-föl'yo, Wr. 155]
[pl. Pört-föl'lös (-yöz),
192.]
Pört'-hole, 206, Exc. 3.
Pört'ti-co (78, 86) [so Sm.
Wr. Wb. Gd.; port'ti-
ko, Wk. 155] [pl. Pört-
ti-cös (-köz), 192.]
Pört'tion, 169.
Pört'tioned (-shund), 165.
Pört'tion-er.
Pört'tion-ing.
Pört'tion-ist.
Pört'tli-ness, 186.
Pört'tly, 93.
Pört-man'teau (-to), 199.
Pört'trait [not por'trät,
153].
Pört'trät-üre, 90.
Pör-träy', 56, Kem.
Pör-träy'al, 72.
Pör-träy'd, 187.
Pör-träy'er.
Pör-träy'ing.
Pörtress [Porter-
ess, 203.]
Pört'so-ken (-so-ken), 149.
Pört'-töll, 206, Exc. 1.
Pört'-town, 66, N.
Pört'tu-guese (-ghöz), 171
Por-tu-lac'ca [so Gd.;
Portulaca (pör-tu-
la'ka), Wr. 203]
Pört-wär'den (-wör'dän).
Pör'y, 49, N.
Pose (pöz), 24, 40.
Posed (pözd), 165.
Pös'er (pöz'), 183.
Pös'ing (pöz').
Pos'it-ed (poz').
Po-si'tion (-zish'un).
Pos'i-tive (poz'), 84.
Pos'i-tiv-ism (poz'i-tiv-
izm), 183.
Pos'i-tiv-ist (poz').
Pos-o-log'ic (-loj').
Pos-o-log'ic al (-loj').
Po-zol'o-gy [so Wr.
Gd.; po-zol'o-zy, Sm.
155].
Pos-po-lite, 152.
Pos'se (L.).
Pos'se-com-i-tä'tus (L.).
Pos-sess' (poz-zes') [so
Wk. Sm. Wr.; pos-
ses', Wb. Gd. 155.]
☞ "Possess is, by the
English orthoëpists, pro-

nounced possess; but why
not, then, pronounce as-
sess, assist, assuasia, con-
cession, objection, with the
sound of z? Can any
good reason be assigned for
making possess an excep-
tion to the pronunciation
of this class of words?"
Webster. — Dr. Webster
seems to have supposed
that possess is the only ex-
ception to the general rule
that s, when doubled, pre-
serves its aspirate sound;
but such is not the fact.
In disoître, Assuar, Assay,
assessor, and, according to
some orthoëpists, in As-
sop, the s, though doubled,
is vocal, or has the sound of
z. All these words, except
the last, are correctly but
inconsistently pronounced
by Webster and Goodrich
with the sound of s instead
of z.

Pos-sessed' (poz-zes'),
165, 171.
Pos-sess'ing (poz-zes').
Pos-ses'sion (poz-zesh'-
un), 171.
Pos-ses'sion-a-ry (poz-
zesh'un-) [so Wr.;
poz-zesh'un-a-ry, or
poz-zesh'un-a-ry, Gd.
155] [See Possess.]
Pos-sess'ive (poz-zes')
[so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
pos-ses'iv, Wb. Gd.
155] [See Possess, and
Possessionary.]
Pos-sess'or (poz-zes'),
169.
Pos-sess'o-ry (poz-
zes') [so Sm.; poz-zes-
sör-y, Wk.; pos'ses-
so-ry, Wb. Gd.; poz-
zes'so-ry, or poz-zes-
so-ry, Wr. 155.]
☞ Walker considers it
more agreeable to analogy
to place the accent on the
first syllable, rather than
on the second. He says,
however: "Most of our
... orthoëpists accent the
second syllable."

Pos'set, 76, 170.
Pos-si-bil'i-ty, 108.
Pos-si-ble, 164, 169.
Pos-si-bly, 56.
Pöst (24) [See Note un-
der Ghost.]
Pöst'a-ble, 164.
Pöst'age, 70.
Pöst'al, 72.
Pöst'boy.

Pöst'-cap'tain [so Gd.;
post-kap'tän, Sm.;
pöst'kap'tän, Wr. 155.]
Pöst'-schaine (-shäs).
Pöst'date.
Pöst'dät-ed, 183.
Pöst'dät-ing.
Pöst-dl-lu'vi-an.
Pöst'o-a (L.).
Pöst'ed.
Pöst'-en-try.
Pöst'er.
Pös-te'r-ri-or, 49, N.
Pös-te-ri-ör'i-ty, 169.
Pös-te'r-i-or-ly.
Pös-tér'i-ty.
Pöst'ern [not pös'turn,
127, 153].
Pöst'fix, n.
Pöst-fix', v. [so Wb.
Gd.; pöst'fix, Wr. 155.]
Pöst-fixed' (-fäst').
Pöst-fix'ing.
Pöst'-häste' [so Sm.;
pöst'häst, Wb. Gd.;
pöst-häst', Wr. 155.]
Pös-thet'o-mist.
Pös-thet'o-my, 108.
Pös-thi-o-plas'tic.
Pöst'-horn, 206, Exc. 3.
Pöst'-horse.
Pöst'hu-möus (105) [not
pöst'hu-mus, 153]
[Postumous, 203.]
Pos'til.
Pös-til'ion (-yün) (51)
[so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
pös-til'yün, Wk. 155]
[Postillion, 203.]
Pöst'ing.
Pos'tique (-tük) [so Sm.
Gd.; pos-tük', Wr. 155.]
Pöst-li-min'i-ar.
Pöst-li-min'i-öus.
Pöst-li-min'i-um (L.).
Pöst-lim'i-ny.
Pöst'mark, n. & v.
Pöst'marked (-markt').
Pöst'mark-ing.
Pöst'mas-ter.
Pöst-me-rid'i-an.
Pöst-mor'tem (L.), a.
Pöst'-note.
Pöst-nup'tial (-shäl).
Pöst-o'bit [so Sm. Wr.;
pöst-ob'it', Wb. Gd.
155].
Pöst'-of-lice.
Pöst'paid.
Pöst-pone', 103.
Pöst-poned', 183.
Pöst-pon'e-ment, 185.

Pōst-pōn'ing, 183.
 Pōst-po-si'tion (-sish'-
 un).
 Pōst-pos'i-tive (-pos'-).
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 large quantities. [See
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 presture, 203.]
 [Pōursuivant, 203.
 — See Pursuivant.]
 Pout, 28.
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 Pout'er, n. one who
 pouts; — a kind of
 pigeon. [Pōwter (in
 the last sense), 203.]
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Smart pronounces
 pōwdron as here given,
 with the sound of ou in
 ounces (§ 28), but pōudron
 with the sound of o in old
 (§ 24).

Pōw'ter [Pōuter, 203.
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fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in gingo; th as in this.

- Prag-mat'ic.
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 v. to commend. [See
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 Preys, 160.]
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 Frase (práz) (23, 40), n.
 a leek-green variety
 of massive quartz.
 [See Praise, Prays,
 and Preys, 160.]
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 cate. [See Prey, 160.]
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 pray. [See Preyed,
 160.]
 Prayer (prér) (14, 67,
 N.; 161), n. supplica-
 tion.
 Práy'er (23, 67, N.; 161),
 n. one who prays, or
 supplicates. [See
 Preyer, 160.]
 Prayer'-book (prér'-).
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 Práy'ing, part. from
- Pray. [See Preying,
 160.]
 Práys (prás) (23, 40),
 v. does pray. [See
 Praise, Frase, and
 Preys, 160.]
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 Latin, denoting prior-
 ity. [Fr s, 203.]
 237 "The Latin form
 pre is still retained in
 some words scarcely nat-
 uralized." Worcester.
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 Pré-Ad'am-ite.
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 Pré-cise'.
 Pré-cise'ly, 136, 156.
 Pré-cise'ness, 39.
 Pré-ci'sian (-sish'an)
 (72), n. one who is
 very precise or rigor-
 ous. [See Precialon,
 160.]
 Pré-ci'sian-ism (-sish'-
 an-izm).
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 an-).
 Pré-ci'sion (-sish'un),
 n. the state of being
 precise. [See Preci-
 sian, 160.]
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 Pre-es-tab'lished (-Həst).
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 Pre-ex-am'ine (-egz-).
 Pre-ex-am'ined (-egz-).
 Pre-ex-am'in-ing (-egz-).
 Pre-ex-ist' (-egz-).
 Pre-ex-ist'ed (-egz-).
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fall; ð as in there; ðó as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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 ⚡ A colloquial contraction of *apprentice*.
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 Pre-serv'a-to-ry (-zerv'-), 86.
 Pre-serve' (-zerv'), 21, N.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Pre-served' (-zervd').
 Pre-serv'er (-zerv').
 Pre-serv'ing (-zerv').
 Pre-side' (-zid'), 136.
 Pre-sid'ed (-zid').
 Pres'i-dence (prez').
 Pres'i-den-cy (prez').
 Pres'i-dent (prez'), 136.
 Pres-i-dential (prez'-den'shal), 169.
 Pre-sid'er (-zid').
 Pre-sid'i-al (39, 136) [so Wb. Gd. Wr.; *pres'id'y'al*, Sm.; *pre-sij'i-al*, Wk. 155.]
 Pre-sid'i-a-ry (72) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pres'id'yū-ry*, Sm. 155.]
 Pre-sid'ing (-zid').
 Pre-sig-ni-fi-ca'tion.
 Pre-sig'ni-fied.
 Pre-sig'ni-fy.
 Pre-sig'ni-fy-ing.
 Press, 15, 174.
 Pressed (*prest*).
 Press'er.
 Press'-gang.
 Press'ing, 228.
 Press'ion (*pres'hun*).
 Pres-si-ros'ter, 126.
 Pres-si-ros'tral.
 Press'man, 196.
 Press'ure (*pres'hur*), 46, Note 2; 91.
 Press'work (-wurk).
 Pres'ter [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pre'stur*, Sm. 155.]
 Pres'tige (*pres'tēzh*) [so Sm.; *pres'tij*, Gd.; *pres-tēj*, or *pres'tij*, Wr. 155.]

☞ This word was formerly used in the plural to signify *illusions*, or *impostures*, and in this form is pronounced *pres'ti-gez* (-jez), by Smart and Worcester. In its present acceptance of *moral influence created by past success*, it hardly admits of being pluralized. Webster and Goodrich give the word only in the former sense, which is now obsolete.

Pres'ti-mo-ny, 86.
 Pres'tis'si-mo (It.).
 Pres'to.
 Pre-sūm'a-ble (-zūm'ab), 164, 169.
 Pre-sume' (-zūm'), 26.
 Pre-sumed' (-zūmd').
 Pre-sūm'er (-zūm').

Pre-sūm'ing (-zūm').
 Pre-sump'tion (-zūm'), 162, 171.
 Pre-sump-tive (-zūm').
 Pre-sumpt'u-ous (-zūm') (89, 100) [not *pre-zum'shus*, 153.]
 Pre-sup-posed' (-pōzd').
 Pre-sup-posed' (-pōzd'),
 Pre-sup-pōs'ing (-pōz').
 Pre-sup-po-si'tion (-zish'un).
 Pre-tence' (121) [Pre-tense, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Note E, p. 70.]
 Pre-tend', 103.
 Pre-tend'ed.
 Pre-tend'er, 77.
 Pre-tend'ing.
 [Pre-tense, 203. — See Pretence.]
 Pre-tensed' (-tenst'), Note C, p. 34.
 Pre-ten'sion, 112, 169.
 Pre-ten'tious (-shus).
 Pre-tēr'i-ent [so Gd.; *pre-tē-ri-ent*, Wr. 155.]
 Pre'ter-im-per'fect.
 Pre'ter-it, or Pre'ter-ite (203) [*pre'tur-it*, Sm.; *pre'tur-it*, Wk. Wb. Gd.; *pre'tur-it*, or *pre'tur-it*, Wr. 155.]

☞ Of the two forms of spelling this word, Walker, Smart, Webster, and Goodrich give only *preterit*; Worcester gives both, but prefers *preterite*.

Pre'ter-y'tion (-ish'un).
 Pre-tēr'i-tive [so Gd.; *pre'tur-it-iv*, Wr. 155.]
 Pre-ter-mis'sion (-mish'un).
 Pre-ter-mit'.
 Pre-ter-mit'ted, 176.
 Pre-ter-mit'ting.
 Pre-ter-nat'u-ral.
 Pre'ter-per'fect.
 Pre'ter-plu'per-fect.
 Pre-text', or Pre'text [so Wr. Gd.; *pre-tekst'*, Wk. Sm. 155] [See Note under *Pro-lix*.]
 [Pre-texta, 203. — See *Pretexta*.]
 Pre'tor (-tawr) (88) [Pre-tor, 203.]
 Pre-to'ri-al, 169.
 Pre-to'ri-an, 49, N.

Pre'ti-ly (*priti'*).
 Pre'ti-ness (*priti'*).
 Pre'ty (*priti'y*) (66, 170) [not *prēt'y*, nor *pōōt'y*, 153.]
 Preuz-chev-u-lēr' (Fr.) (*proo-shev-a-lēr'*).
 Pre-väll'.
 Pre-väll'ed, 165.
 Pre-väll'ing.
 Prev'a-lence, 169.
 Prev'a-len-cy.
 Prev'a-lent.
 Pre-vär'l-cate [so Wk. Wb. Gd. Wr.; *pre-vēr'ri-kät*, Sm. 155.]
 Pre-vär'l-cät-ed.
 Pre-vär'l-cät-ing.
 Pre-vär'l-ca'tion.
 Pre-vär'l-cät-or.
 Pre-ve'ni-ent.
 Pre-vent'.
 Pre-vent'a-ble, 164.
 Pre-vent'ed.
 Pre-vent'er.
 Pre-vent'ing.
 Pre-vent'ion.
 Pre-vent'ive.

☞ Sometimes incor-rectly written *preventative*.

Pre-vi-ous, 78.
 Pre-vi'sion (-vizh'un).
 Prey (*prä*) (23), *n.* goods taken in war, or food seized to be devoured; — *v.* to plunder; — to feed by violence. [See *Pray*, 160.]
 Preyed (*präd*), *v.* did prey. [See *Prayed*, 160.]
 Prey'er (*prä'*) (67), one who preys, or plunders. [See *Präy'er*, 160.]
 Preys (*präz*), *v.* does prey. [See *Praise*, *Prase*, and *Prays*, 160.]
 Pri-a-pe'an, 110.
 Price, 25, 39.
 Price-clūr-rent [so Wb. Gd.; *pris'kūr-rent*, Wr. 155.]
 Priced (*prist*), 165, 183; Note C, p. 34.
 Price'less, 185.
 Prig'ing, 183.
 Prick, 16, 181.
 Pricked (*prikt*).
 Prick'er.
 Prick'ing.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Prickle (*prɪk'l*), 164.
 Prickle-back (*prɪk'l*-).
 Prickliness, 186.
 Prickly.
 Prickwood.
 Pride, *n.* inordinate self-esteem: — *v.* to plume; to value. [See Pried, 160.]
 Pried, 183.
 Prid'ing.
 Pried, *v.* did pry. [See Pride, 160.]
 Pri'er, *n.* one who pries. [See Prior, 160.]
 Pries, *v.* does pry. [See Prize, 160.]
 Priest, 13.
 Priestcraft, 206.
 Priest'ess.
 Priesthood.
 Priestlike, 206, Exc. 5.
 Priestliness.
 Priest-rid-den (*-rid'n*).
 Prig, 16, 64.
 Prig'ger-y (*-gur-*), 138.
 Prig'lish (*-ghish*), 138.
 Prig'ism (*-ghizms*).
 Prill, 16, 172.
 Prim, 16, 32.
 Pri'ma-cy, 72, 169.
 Pri'ma don'na (*It.*) (*pré'*).
 Pri'ma fa'ct-e (*L.*) (*-fa-shy-é*).
 Pri'mage, 70.
 Pri'mal, 72.
 Pri'ma-ri-ly, 126.
 Pri'ma-ry (72) [*not* pri'mer-y, 126, 153.]
 Pri'mate, 73.
 Pri'ma'tial (*-shal*) [so Gd.; *prí-ma'shal*, Wr. 155.]
 Pri'ma'tio-al [so Sm. Gd.; *prí-ma'tik-al*, Wr. 155.]
 Prime, 26, 163.
 Primed, 165, 183.
 Prim'er (170), an elementary book in which children are taught to read; — a kind of type. [See Primmer, 160.]
 Pri'me'val.
 [Primigenial, 203. — See Primogenial.]
 Pri-mig'e-noüs (*-mj'-*), 169, 171.
 Pri'mine.
 Prim'ing, 183.
 Pri-mip'l-lar.

Pri-m'y-ti-a (*L.*) (*prímish'e-e*).
 Prim'itive, 84.
 Primmed (*prim'd*), 166, 176.
 Prim'mer, *a.* more prim. [See Primer, 160.]
 Prim'ming, 176.
 Pri-mo-gen'i-al [Primigenial, 203.]
 ☞ "This is the usual form; but old writers more correctly use *primigenial*." *Smart*.
 Pri-mo-gen'i-tor, 169.
 Pri-mo-gen'i-ture, 90, 171.
 Pri-mor'di-al [so Sm. Wr. Gd.; *prí-mor'di-al*, or *prí-mor'ji-al*, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Prim'rose (*-ríz*).
 Pri'mum mob't-le (*L.*).
 Prince, 16, 39.
 Princedom, 169.
 Prince'ly, 185.
 Prin'ce's-feath'er (*-sez*), 213.
 Prin'ce's-met'al (*-sez*), 213.
 Prin'cess, 106.
 ☞ In England sometimes pronounced *princess*. Walker speaks of this pronunciation as a "glaring absurdity, which prevails (1808) even in the first circles."
 Prin'ci-pal, *a.* chief. [See Principle, 148.]
 Prin'ci-pal'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Prin'cip'i-t-a (*L.*), *n. pl.*
 Prin'ci-ple (164, 171), *n.* a fundamental truth; a rule of action; — an element. [See Principal, 160.]
 Prin'ci-pled (*-pld*).
 Prink, 16, 64.
 Prinked (*prink't*).
 Prink'ing.
 Print.
 Print'ed.
 Print'er.
 Print'ing.
 Print'ing-off'ice.
 Pri'or (88), *n.* the superior of a priory: — *a.* preceding in time. [See Prior, 160.]
 Pri'or-ate.
 Pri'or-ess.
 Pri-ór'i-ty.

Pri'or-y, 169.
 Pri'sage (*prí'zaj*) [so Wr. Gd.; *prí'saj*, Sm. 155], *n.* a right belonging to the English crown of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more, — afterwards exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported, and called *butlerage*.
 ☞ *Smart* pronounces this word *prí'adj*, because, as he supposes, it is derived from *price*, and in order to distinguish it from another word of the same spelling, derived, according to him, from *prize*, and meaning, the share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, which belongs to the king or admiral. This derivative from *prize* he pronounces *prí'adj*. But Worcester and Goodrich give the word only in the sense of the royal right now called *butlerage*, and derive it from the French *prize* (*préz*).
 Pris-cill'ian-ist (*-yan-*). [Prise, 203. — See Prize.]
 Prism (*prizm*), 61, 136.
 Pris-mat'ic (*príz-*).
 Pris-mat'ic-al (*príz-*).
 Pris-ma-to'id-al (*príz-*).
 Pris'moid (*príz'*).
 Pris-moid'al (*príz-*).
 Pris'on (*príz'n*) (149) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *príz'un*, coll. *príz'n*, Sm. 155.]
 Pris'on-base (*príz'n-*) [Prison-bars, 203.]
 Pris'on-er (*príz'n-*).
 Pris'onee, 82, 152.
 Prith'ee (140) [*not* prith'-ee, 153.]
 Pri'va-cy (169) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *prí'va-sy*, or *prí'va-sy*, Wk. 155.]
 ☞ "My ear and observation greatly fail me, if the first mode of pronouncing this word [*prí'va-sy*] is not the most agreeable to polite as well as general usage." *Walker*.
 Pri'vate, 73.

Pri-va-teer', 122, 169.
 Pri-va-teer'ing.
 Pri-va-teers'man
 (-tērz'-).
 Pri-va'tion, 112, 169.
 Priv'a-tive, 156.
 Priv'et.
 Priv'i-lège (-lej'), 171.
 Priv'i-legged (-lej'd), 183.
 Priv'i-leg'ing (-lej'-).
 Priv'i-ly, 186.
 Priv'i-ty.
 Priv'y.
 Prize (25, 46), *n.* a re-ward gained by com-petition; — money drawn by a lottery ticket; — goods or a vessel taken from an enemy at sea; — a lever: — *v.* to value; — to move with a lever. [*See* Fries, 160.]
As a noun, in the sense of a lever, and as a verb, in a corresponding sense, this word is generally written, in the United States, Priz. In England it is sometimes written Prize.
 Prized, 165.
 Prize-fight (-f'it').
 Priz'ing.
 Pro (L.).
The phrase pro and con (that is, pro and contra, for and against) is sometimes used in a plural form. pros (prōs) and cons (konz).
 Pro'a, 72, 189.
 Prob'a-bil-ism (-izm).
 Prob'a-bil-ist.
 Prob'a-bil'i-ty, 119.
 Prob'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Prob'a-bly.
 Prob'ang.
 Prob'ate.
 Prob'a'tion.
 Prob'a'tion-al.
 Prob'a'tion-a-ry, 72.
 Prob'a'tion-er.
 Prob'a-tive, 84.
 Prob'a-to-ry(86)[so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; prob'-a-tēr-y, Wk. 155.]
 Prob'a'tum est (L.).
 Probe, 24, 163.
 Probed, 165.
 Prob'ing, 183.
 Prob'i-ty, 170.
 Prob'lem, 76.
 Prob-lem-at'ic.

Prob-lem-at'ic-al.
 Prob-lem-at'ic-al-ly.
 Pro-bos'ci-date.
 Pro-bos'cid'i-al.
 Pro-bos'cid'i-an (169)
 [so Sm. Gd.; prob'-o-sid'i-an, Wr. 155.]
 Pro-bos'cid'i-form, 108.
 Pro-bos'cis, 171.
 Pro-cat-arc'tic.
 Pro-ce-den'do (L.).
 Pro-cēd'ure, 91, 171.
 Pro-ceed', 118, 169.
 Pro-ceed'ed.
 Pro-ceed'ing.
 Pro'ceeds (pro'stēdz), or
 Pro'ceeds (pros'tēdz)
 [pro'stēdz, or pro-
 sēdz', Wr.; pros'tēdz,
 Sm.; pro-sēdz', Wk.;
 pro-sēdz', or pro'sēdz',
 Gd. 155.]
 Pro-e-leūn-mat'ic.
 Pro-cel-la'ri-an.
 Pro'cess [not pro'ses,
 153.]
 Pro-ces'sion (-sesh'un).
 Pro-ces'sion-al (-sesh'-
 un-).
 Pro-ces'sion-a-ry(-sesh'-
 un-).
 Pro-ces'sive.
 Pro'cess verbal (Fr.)
 (pro'sā vēr'bal) (154)
 [so Gd.; pro'sā vēr-
 bal', Wr. 155.]
 Pro'chēin (-shen).
 Pro'chro-nism (-kro-
 nizm) [so Gd.; pro'-
 kron-izm, Wr. 155.]
 Pro'ci-dence, or Pro'ci-
 dence [so Wr.; pros'-
 t-dens, Sm.; pro'si-
 dens, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pro-cid'u-ōis.
 Pro-clām', 23, 103.
 Pro-clāim'ed', 165.
 Pro-clāim'er.
 Pro-clāim'ing.
 Proc-la-ma'tion.
 Pro-cliv'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Pro-cos'li-an (-sē'-), 171.
 Pro-con'sul.
 Pro-con'su-lar, 108.
 Pro-con'su-la-ry.
 Pro-con'sul-ate.
 Pro-cras'ti-nate, 108.
 Pro-cras'ti-nāt-ed.
 Pro-cras'ti-nāt-ing, 183.
 Pro-cras-ti-na'tion.
 Pro-cras'ti-nāt-or.
 Pro-cras'ti-na-to-ry, 86.
 Pro'cre-ant.

Pro'cre-ate, 169.
 Pro'cre-āt-ed.
 Pro'cre-āt-ing.
 Pro-cre-a'tion.
 Pro'cre-āt-ive, 84.
 Pro'cre-āt-or.
 Pro-crus'te-an (110) [so
 Wr.; pro-krus'te'an,
 Sm. 155.]
 Proc'to-cele.
 Proc'tor, 88, 169.
 Proc-to-ri-al.
 Pro-cum'bent.
 Pro-cūr'a-ble, 164.
 Proc-u-ra'tion.
 Pro-u-ra'tor, 88.
 Pro-cure'.
 Pro-cured', 165.
 Pro-cure'ment, 185.
 Pro-cūr'er, 49, N.
 Pro-cūr'ess.
 Pro-cūr'ing, 183.
 Pro'cy-on, 93.
 Prod'i-gal, 72.
 Prod-i-gal'i-ty.
 Prod'i-gal-ly.
 Pro-dig'itōus (-dij'us).
 Prod'i-gy, 45, 93.
 Prod'i-to-ry, 86.
 Pro-duce', *v.* 103, 161.
 Pro'duce, *n.* (103, 161)
 [not pro'dūs, 153.]
 Pro'duce' (-dūst').
 Pro-dūc'ant.
 Pro-dūc'er.
 Pro-du'ci-ble, 164.
 Pro-dūc'ing.
 Pro'duct [not pro'dukt,
 153.]
 Pro-dūc'tile, 81, 152.
 Pro-dūc'tion.
 Pro-dūc'tive, 84.
 Pro-dūc'tress.
 Pro-e-gu'mi-nal.
 Pro'em, 76.
 Pro-emp-to'sis (-em-),
 109, 162.
 Prof-a-na'tion.
 Pro-fane', *a. & v.*
 Pro-faned', 165.
 Pro-fane'ly, 185.
 Pro-fane'ness, 66, N.
 Pro-fan'er, 169.
 Pro-fan'ing.
 Pro-fan'i-ty, 78, 93.
 Pro-fec-ti'tious (-tish'-
 us).
 Pro-fess'.
 Pro-fessed' (-fest').
 Pro-fess'ed-ly, 150.
 Pro-fess'ing.
 Pro-fes'sion (-fesh'un),
 169, 234.

fall; & as in there; ð as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

- Pro-fes'sion-al (-fesh'-un-).
 Pro-fes'sion-al-ly (-fesh'-un-).
 Pro-fess'or, 88.
 Pro-fes-so'ri-al, 49, N.
 Pro-fess'or-ship.
 Prof'fer, 170.
 Prof'fered, 150, 165.
 Prof'fer-er, 77.
 Prof'fer-ing.
 Pro-fil'cence (-fash'ens).
 Pro-fil'cien-cy (-fash'-en-), 171.
 Pro-fil'cient (-fash'ent).
 Pro-fil'e (-fel) [so Sm.; pro-fel', Wk.; pro-fil, prof-fil, Gd.; pro-fel, pro-fel', or pro-fil, Wr. 155.]
 Pro-fil-ist, or Pro-fil'ist (-fel'-) [pro-fil-ist, Wb. Gd.; pro-fel'ist, Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Prof'it (66, 170), n. advantage, gain: -v. to benefit. [See Proph-et, 148.]
 Prof'it-a-ble, 164.
 Prof'it-a-bly.
 Prof'it-ed.
 Prof'it-ing.
 Prof'il-ga-cy, 169.
 Prof'il-gate, 169.
 Prof'l'u-ent.
 Pro for'ma (L.).
 Pro-found'.
 Pro-fun'di-ty.
 Pro-fuse', 121, 136.
 Pro-fu'sion (-zhun).
 Pro-gen'i-tor, 78, 88.
 Prog'e-ny (proj'-).
 Prog-na'thous.
 Prog-no'sis, 109.
 Prog-nos'tic.
 Prog-nos'tic-a-ble.
 Prog-nos'tic-a-te.
 Prog-nos'tic-ät-ed.
 Prog-nos'tic-ät-ing.
 Prog-nos'tic-a'tion.
 Prog-nos'tic-ät-or.
 Pro-gramme (-gram) (171) [Program, 203.]
 Pro-gress (103, 161), n. [not pro-gres, 153.]
 Pro-gress', v. 103, 161.
 Pro-gressed' (-grest'), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Pro-gress'ing. [un].
 Pro-gres'sion (-gresh'-).
 Pro-gres'sion-al (-gresh'-un-).
 Pro-gres'sion-ist (-gresh'-un-).
 Pro-gres'sive, 84.
 Pro-hib'it.
 Pro-hib'it-ed.
 Pro-hib'it-er.
 Pro-hib'it-ing.
 Pro-hi-bi'tion (-bish'-un).
 Pro-hi-bi'tion-ist (-bish'-un-).
 Pro-hib'i-tive, 84.
 Pro-hib'i-to-ry, 86.
 Pro-ject', v. 124.
 Pro-ject', n. (124) [not pro'jekt, 153.]
 Pro-ject'ed.
 Pro-ject'ile, 81, 152.
 Pro-ject'ing.
 Pro-jec'tion.
 Pro-ject'or.
 Pro-ject'ure, 91.
 Pro-je't (Fr.) (pro'zha).
 Pro-lap'sus (L.).
 Pro-lap'tion.
 Pro-late [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; pro-lät, Wk.; pro-lät', Sm. 155.]
 Pro-la'tion.
 Pro-leg.
 Pro-le-gom'e-na, n. pl. [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; pro-le-gom'e-na, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pro-le-gom'e-na-ry, 72.
 Pro-lep'sis.
 Pro-lep'tic.
 Pro-lep'tic-al.
 Pro-lep'tics, 109.
 Pro-le-taire (Fr.) (pro-le-tär').
 Pro-le-ta'ri-an (49, N.) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; pro-le-ta'ri-an, Wr. 155.]
 Pro-le-ta'ri-an-ism (-izm), 136.
 Pro-le-ta-ry, 72.
 Pro-l'i-cide.
 Pro-lif'fer-ous.
 Pro-lif'fic, 170.
 Pro-lif'fic-al.
 Pro-lif'fic-a'tion.
 Pro-lix', 121.
 Pro-lix' and pre-terit (for pro-liz' and pre-terit) are widely prevalent, especially the former. Goodrich.
 Pro-lix'i-ty.
 Pro-l'o-cu-tor [so Sm.; pro-l'o-ku'tur, Wk.; pro-lo-ku'tur, Gd.];
 pro-l'o-ku-tur, or pro-lok'u-tur, Wr. 155.]
 Pro-l'ogue, or Pro-l'ogue [pro-log, Wk. Sm. Wr.; pro-log, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Pro-long', 18, N.
 Pro-lon-ga'tion (-long-).
 Pro-lon-ga'tion (-long-). [so Sm. Gd.; pro-long-ga'shun, Wk.; pro-lon-ga'shun, Wr. 155.]
 Pro-longed' (-longd').
 Pro-long'er.
 Pro-long'ing.
 Pro-lu'sion (-zhun).
 Prom-e-näde', or Prom-e-näde', n. & v. (122) [so Wr.; prom-e-näd', Sm.; prom-e-näd', Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Prom-e-näd'ed, or Prom-e-näd'ed.
 Prom-e-näd'er, or Prom-e-näd'er.
 Prom-e-näd'ing, or Prom-e-näd'ing.
 Prom'e'the-an, 110.
 Prom'i-nence.
 Prom'i-nen-cy, 169.
 Prom'i-nent.
 Pro-mis'cu-ous.
 Prom'ise, n. (169) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; prom'iz, Wk. 155.]
 Prom'ise, v. [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; prom'iz, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Prom'ised (-ist).
 Prom-is-ee' [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; prom-i-see', Sm. 155.]
 Prom'is-er, 106.
 Prom'is-ing.
 Prom'is-or, or Prom-is-or' (118) [Law term.]
 Prom'is-so-ri-ly.
 Prom'is-so-ry, 86, 106.
 Prom'on-to-ry, 122, 126.
 Pro-mote', 103.
 Pro-möt'ed.
 Pro-möt'er.
 Pro-möt'ing.
 Pro-mo'tion.
 Pro-möt'ive.
 Prompt (prompt), 162.
 Prompt'ed (prompt').
 Prompt'er (prompt').
 Prompt'ing (prompt').
 Prompt'i-tude (prompt'-).
 Prompt'u-a-ry (prompt'-).
 Pro-mul'gate (122) [not prom-ul-gät, 153.]

Pro-mul'gāt-ed.
 Pro-mul'gāt-ing.
 Prom-ul-ga'tion, or
 Pro-mul-ga'tion, (112)
 [*prom-ul-ga'shun*,
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; *pro-
 mul-ga'shun*, Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Prom-ul-gāt-or, or Pro-
 mul-gāt'or [*prom'ul-
 ga-tur*, Sm.; *prom-ul-
 ga'tur*, Gd.; *prom-ul-
 ga'tur*, Wk.; *prom-
 ul-ga-tur*, or *prom-ul-
 ga'tur*, Wr. 155.]
 Pro-muige'.
 Pro-mulged' (-mul'jd').
 Pro-mulger' (-mul'j-').
 Pro-mulging' (-mul'j-').
 Pro-na'os.
 Pro-nate.
 Pro-na'tion.
 Pro-na'tor.
 Prone, 24.
 Prone'ly, 93.
 Prone'ness, 66, N.
 Prong, 18, N.
 Prong'-buck.
 Pro-nom'i-nal.
 Pro'noun.
 Pro-nounce'. [185.
 Pro-nounce'a-ble, 164,
 Pro-nounced' (-nounst')
 Pro-nounc'ing.
 Pro-nun'cial (-shal).
 Pro-nun-ci-a-men'to.
 Pro-nun-ci-a'tion (-shī-
 a'shun, or -sh'a'shun)
 [*pro-nun-shī-a'shun*,
 Wk. Wr.; *pro-nun-
 sh'a'shun*, Sm. Wb.
 Gd. 155.]

☞ "The word *pro-
 nunciation* is regularly pro-
 nounced *pro-nun-shī-a'-
 shun*, and by all speakers
 would probably be so
 sounded, if it were related
 to any such verb as to *pro-
 nunciate*. In the same way
 that *association* and *enu-
 meration* are related to *as-
 sociate* and *enumerate*. In
 the absence of any such re-
 lated verb, most speakers
 say *pro-nun-shī-a'shun*, and
 so avoid the double occur-
 rence of the sound of *sh* in
 the same word." *Smart*.

Pro-nun'ci-a-tive (-shī-)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
pro-nun'sha-tiv, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Pro-nun'ci-a-to-ry
 (-shī-), 86.

Proof, 19.
 Proof-sheet.
 Proof-text.
 Prop, 18, 64.
 Pro-pæ-deū'tic (-pe-
 du'-), 171.
 Pro-pæ-deū'tic-al.
 Pro-pæ-deū'tica.
 Prop'a-ga-ble, 164.
 Prop-a-gan'da.
 Prop-a-gan'dism
 (-dizm-).
 Prop-a-gan'dist.
 Prop-a-gate, 169.
 Prop'a-gāt-ed, 183.
 Prop'a-gāt-ing.
 Prop-a-ga'tion.
 Prop'a-gāt-ive.
 Prop'a-gāt-or.
 Pro-pel'.
 Pro-pelled', 165.
 Pro-pel'ler.
 Pro-pel'ling, 176.
 Pro-pend'en-cy.
 Pro-pend'ent, 169.
 Pro-pense', 171.
 Pro-pen'sion, 169.
 Pro-pen'si-ty.
 Prop'er, 170.
 Prop'er-ly.
 Prop'er-ty, 135.
 Proph'e-cy (171), n. [See
 Prophecy, 148.]
 Proph'e-sied.
 Proph'e-si-er.
 Proph'e-sy (94, 171), v.
 [See Prophecy, 148.]
 Proph'e-sy-ing, 186.
 Prop'h-et (76; Note F,
 p. 79), one who fore-
 tells future events.
 [See Profit, 148.]
 Prop'h-et-ess.
 Prop'h-et'ic.
 Prop'h-et'ic-al.
 Prop'h-et'ic-al-ly.
 Prop'h-y-lac'tic.
 Prop'h-y-lac'tic-al.
 Pro-pin'qui-ty (-ping'-
 kwī-), 54, 171.
 Pro-pl'i-ti-a-ble (-pish'i-
 a-bl), 164.
 Pro-pl'i-ti-ate (-pish'i-)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
pro-pish'at, Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Pro-pl'i-ti-āt-ed (-pish'i-).
 Pro-pl'i-ti-āt-ing (-pish'i-).
 Pro-pl'i-ti-a'tion (-pish-i-
 a'shun).
 Pro-pl'i-ti-at-or (-pish'i-).
 Pro-pl'i-ti-a-to-ri-ly
 (-pish'i-).

Pro-pl'i-ti-a-to-ry (-pish'-
 i-), 86.
 Pro-pl'i'tious (-pish'us).
 Pro-pl'i'tious-ly (-pish'-
 us-).
 Pro'plasm, 136.
 Pro-plas'tic.
 Pro'po-lis.
 Pro-po'nent, 122.
 Pro-pōr'tion.
 Pro-pōr'tion-a-ble, 164.
 Pro-pōr'tion-a-bly.
 Pro-pōr'tion-al.
 Pro-pōr'tion-al'i-ty.
 Pro-pōr'tion-al-ly.
 Pro-pōr'tion-ate.
 Pro-pōr'tion-āt-ed.
 Pro-pōr'tion-āt-ing.
 Pro-pōr'tion-ate-ly.
 Pro-pōr'tioned (-shund)
 Pro-pōr'tion-ing.
 Pro-pōr'tion-ment.
 Pro-pōs'al (-poz'-), 40,
 72.
 Pro-pose' (-pōz').
 Pro-posed' (-pōzd').
 Pro-pōs'er (-pōz'-).
 Pro-pōs'ing (-pōz'-).
 Prop-o-si'tion (-zish'-
 un), 119.
 Prop-o-si'tion-al (-zish'-
 un-).
 Pro-pound', 103.
 Pro-pound'ed.
 Pro-pound'er.
 Pro-pound'ing.
 Propped (*prop'*) (Note
 C, p. 34) [P r o p t, 203]
 Prop'pling, 176.
 Pro-pre'tor (-taur) (88)
 [P r o p r a t o r, 203.]
 Pro-pri'e-ta-ry, 72.
 Pro-pri'e-tor.
 Pro-pri'e-ty, 169.
 Pro-proc'tor.
 [P r o p t, 203. — See
 Propped.]
 Pro-pugn' (-pūn'), 162.
 Pro-pugn'er (-pūn'-).
 Pro-pul'sion.
 Pro-pul'sive.
 Prop-y-læ'um (L.) (-lē-'
 [pl. *Prop-y-læ'a*, 196.]
 Pro-ra'ta (L.).
 Pro-re, 24.
 Pro-rec'tor.
 Pro-rec'tor-ate.
 Pro-rep'tion.
 Pro-ro-ga'tion.
 Pro-rōgue', 168; Note
 D, p. 37.
 Pro-rōgued' (-rōgd').
 Pro-rōgu'ing (-rōgd'-).

fall; ð as in there; ðb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Pro-rup'tion.
 Pro-sa'ic (-za'-).
 Pro-sa'ic-al (-sa'-).
 Pro-sa'ism (-sa'ism).
 Pro-sa'ist (-za'-) [so Sm. Wr.; *pro-sa-ist*, Gd. 155.]
 Pro-see'ni-um, 160.
 Pro-scribe'.
 Pro-scribed', 165.
 Pro-scrib'ing, 183.
 Pro-scrip'tion.
 Pro-scrip'tive, 84.
 Prose (*prōs*), 24, 40.
 Pro-sec'tor.
 Pros'e-cute.
 Pros'e-cūt-ed, 183.
 Pros'e-cūt-ing.
 Pros'e-cu'tion.
 Pros'e-cūt-or, 228.
 Pros'e-cūt-rix.
 Prosed (*prōsd*), 165.
 Pros'e-lyte, 171.
 Pros'e-lyt-ed.
 Pros'e-lyt-ing.
 Pros'e-lyt-ism (-izm).
 Pros'e-lyt-ize, 202.
 Pros'e-lyt-ized.
 Pros'e-lyt-iz-ing.
 Pros-en-ne-a-he'dral.
 Prōs'er (*prōs'*).
 Pro-sil'i-en-cy.
 Prōs'i-ly (*prōs'*).
 Prōs'i-ness (*prōs'*).
 Prōs'ing (*prōs'*).
 Pro-slav'er-y.
 Pro-so-di'ac-al, 106.
 Pro-so-di-al, 160.
 Pro-so-di-an.
 Pro-sod'ic-al.
 Pros'o-dist, 141.
 Pros'o-dy [not *pros'o-dy*, 153.]
 Pros-o-pog-ra-phy.
 Pros-o-po-lep'sy, 160.
 Pros-o-po-pō'ia (*pe-ya*), 113, 171.
 Pros'pect.
 Pros-pec'tion.
 Pros-pect'ive, 84.
 Pros-pect'ive-ly.
 Pros-pect'us, 160, 180.
 Pros'per.
 Pros'pered, 150, 165.
 Pros'per-ing.
 Pros-pēr'i-ty, 108, 160.
 Pros'per-ous, 100.
 Pros'tate.
 Pros-tat'ic.
 Pros'the-sis.
 Pros-thet'ic, 100.
 Pros'ti-tute, 26, 169.
 Pros'ti-tūt-ed.

Pros'ti-tūt-ing.
 Pros-ti-tu'tion.
 Pros'ti-tūt-or.
 Pros'trate.
 Pros'trat-ed, 183.
 Pros'trat-ing.
 Pros-tra'tion.
 Pro'style.
 Prōs'y (*prōs'*), 160.
 Pro-syl'lo-gism (-fism).
 Pro-tag'o-nist.
 Prot'a-sis.
 Pro-tat'ic.
 Pro-te-an, or Pro-te'an (110) [*pro'te-an*, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *pro'te'an*, Sm. 155.]
 Pro-tect'.
 Pro-tect'ed.
 Pro-tect'ing.
 Pro-tec'tion.
 Pro-tec'tion-ist.
 Pro-tect'ive, 228.
 Pro-tect'or, 160.
 Pro-tect'or-al.
 Pro-tect'or-ate.
 Pro-tect'o'ri-al.
 Pro-tect'ress.
 Pro-tect'rix.
Protégé (Fr.) (*pro-tā-zhā'*), n. mas. 163.
Protégée (Fr.) (*pro-tā-zhā'*), n. fem.
 Pro-te-in-a-ceous (-shus)
 Pro-te'in-ous.
 Pro'te-line (152) [Pro-te-in, 203.]
Pro tem'po-re (L.).
 Pro-ter-an'thoūs.
 Pro-test', v. 103, 161.
 Pro'test, or Prot'est, n. (103, 161) [so Wr.; *pro'test*, Wb. Gd.; *pro'test*, Sm.; *pro'test'*, or *prot'est*, Wk. 155.]
 Prot'est-ant, 160.
 Prot'est-ant-ism (-izm), 133, 136.
 Prot'est-a'tion [not *prō-tēst-a'shun*, 143, 153.]
 Pro-test'ed.
 Pro-test'er.
 Pro-test'ing.
 Pro'teus, or Pro'te-us [so Wr.; *pro'te-us*, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.] [See Note under *Morphous*.]
 Proth'e-sis.
 Pro-thon'o-ta-ry (72) [not *pro-tho-no'ta-ry*, 153.]

Prō-tho'rax [so Wr. Gd.; *pro'tho-rax*, Sm. 155.]
 Pro'to-ōil, 171.
 Pro'to-ōil-ist.
 Pro'to-gine (-jin) [so Gd. Wr.; *pro'to-jin*, Sm. 155.]
 Pro'to-mar'tyr, 224.
 Pro'to-phyte.
 Pro'to-phy-tol'o-gy.
 Pro'to-plasm (-plazm).
 Pro'to-plas'mic (-plaz'-)
 Pro'to-plast.
 Pro'to-plas'tic.
 Pro'to-salt.
 Pro'to-type.
 Pro-tox'ide. [See Note under *Oxide*.]
 Pro-tox'id-ize.
 Pro-tox'id-ized.
 Pro-tox'id-iz-ing.
 Pro-to-zo'a, n. pl.
 Pro-to-zo'ic.
 Pro-tract'.
 Pro-tract'ed.
 Pro-tract'ing.
 Pro-tract'ile, 152.
 Pro-trac'tion.
 Pro-tract'or, 84.
 Pro-trude' (-trood'), 19.
 Pro-trud'ed (-trood'-).
 Pro-trud'ing (-trood'-).
 Pro-tru'sile (-troo'-).
 Pro-tru'sion (-troo'-shun).
 Pro-tru'sive (-troo'-).
 Pro-tu'ber-ance.
 Pro-tu'ber-an-cy.
 Pro-tu'ber-ant, 160.
 Pro-tu'ber-ate.
 Pro-tu'ber-āt-ed.
 Pro-tu'ber-āt-ing.
 Pro-tu'ber-a'tion.
 Proud, 28.
 Proud'ly, 93.
 Prov'a-ble (*proov'a-bl*), 164, 171.
 Prove (*proov*), 19.
 Proved (*proovd*), 183.
 Pro-ved'it-tor.
 Prov'e-dore [so Gd.; *prov-e-dōr'*, Wr. 155.]
 Prov'en (*proov'n*), 140.
 237 This participle from *prove* is distinctively a term of Scottish law, but it is occasionally used by English and American writers instead of *proved*.
 Pro-ven'cial (-shal), a. of, or belonging to,

Provence, in France. [See Provincial, 148.]
 Prov'en-der.
 Prov'er (*prov' -*), 188.
 Prov'erb, 135.
 Pro-verb'i-al.
 Pro-verb'i-al-ism (*-ism*).
 Pro-verb'i-al-ist.
 Pro-verb'i-al-ly.
 Pro-vid'e.
 Pro-vid'ed, 183.
 Prov'i-dence.
 Prov'i-dent, 76.
 Prov-i-den'tial (*-shal*), 169.
 Pro-vid'er.
 Pro-vid'ing.
 Prov'ince.
 Prov-in'cial (*-shal*) (112), a. pertaining to a province. [See Provincial, 148.]
 Pro-vin'cial-ism (*-shal-ism*), 136.
 Pro-vin'cial-ist (*-shal-*).
 Pro-vin-ci-al-i'ty (*-sh'i-*).
 Pro-vine'.
 Pro-vined'.
 Pro-vin'ing.
 Prov'ing (*prov' -*), 183.
 Pro-vi'sion (*-vizh'un*).
 Pro-vi'sion-al (*-vizh'un-*). [un-].
 Pro-vi'sion-al-ly (*-vizh'un-*).
 Pro-vi'sion-a-ry (*-vizh'un-*), 72.
 Pro-vi'sioned (*-vizh'und*).
 Pro-vi'sten-ing (*-vizh'un-*).
 Pro-vi'so (*-zo*) [pl. Pro-vi'sos (*-zoz*), 192.]
 Pro-vi'sor (*-zur*).
 Pro-vi'so-ry (*-zo-*), 86.
 Pro-vo-ca'tion.
 Pro-vo-ca'tive [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *provok'a-tiv*, Sm. 165.]
 Pro-vok'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Pro-voke'.
 Pro-voked' (*-vokt'*).
 Pro-vok'er.
 Pro-vok'ing.
 Prov'ost (86) (*prov'ust*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr. Gd.], n. the chief or head of any body, as of a college.
 Prov'ost (*prov'ust*) [so Sm.; *pro-vo'*, Wk. Gd.; *pro-vo'*, or *prov'ust*, Wr. 155], n. an executioner, or a su-

perintendent of executions.
 Prow (28) [so Wb. Gd.; *prou*, or *pro*, Wk. Wr.; *pro*, Sm. 155.]
 ⚡ Though Walker, in deference to the authorities whom he cites, gives *pro* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: "Analogy . . . is clearly for the first pronunciation."
 Prow'ess (28, 76) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *proves*, or *pro'is*, Wk. 155.]
 ⚡ Walker remarks that "analogy must decide" for the pronunciation *proves* in preference to *pro'is*.
 Prowl (28) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *proul*, or *pröl*, Wk. 155.]
 ⚡ "The former [*prowl*] is more agreeable to analogy." Walker.
 Prowled (*prould*).
 Prowl'er.
 Prowl'ing.
 Prox'ene, 171.
 Prox'i-mal.
 Prox'i-mate, 73.
 Prox-im'i-ty.
 Prox'i-mo.
 Prox'y, 169.
 Prude (*prood*), 19.
 Pru'dence (*prov' -*), 169.
 Pru'dent (*prov' -*).
 Pru-den'tial (*proo-den'-shal*), 112.
 Pru'dent-ly (*prov' -*).
 Prud'er-y (*prood' -*).
 Prud'homme (Fr.) (*proo-dom'*).
 Prud'ish (*prood' -*).
 Pru'i-nate (*prov' -*).
 Pru'i-nose (*prov' -*).
 Prune (*proon*), 19.
 Pruned (*proond*), 183.
 Pru-nel'la (*proo-*) [Prunello (in the sense of a kind of woollen cloth), 203.]
 Pru-nel'lo [Prunella, 203.]
 Prun'er (*proon' -*).
 Pru-nif'er-oüs (*proo-*).
 Prun'ing (*proon' -*), 183.
 Prun'ing-höök (*proon' -*), 206, Exc. 4.
 Pru'ri-ence (*prov' -*), 49, N.

Pru'ri-en-oy (*prov' -*).
 Pru'ri-ent (*prov' -*).
 Pru-rig'i-nous (*proortj' -*).
 Prus'sian (*prush'an*) [so Sm.; *prush'an*, Wb. Gd.; *prush'an*, or *proosh'an*, Wr. 155.]
 ⚡ "The old name for Prussia was *Pruce*; hence the present word, with its relations, was for a long time subject to a similar sound of the *w*, which in the metropolis [London] is now deemed a vulgarism." Smart.
 Prus'si-ate [so Sm.; *prush'at*, Wb. Gd.; *prush'at*, or *proosh'at*, Wr. 155.]
 Prus'sic [so Sm.; *prush'sik*, Wb. Gd.; *prush'sik*, or *proosh'sik*, Wr. 155.]
 Pru-ten'ic (*proo-*).
 Pry (25, 30, 48) [See Frize.]
 Fry'ing.
 Pryt'a-ne'um (L.) (122) [so Gd. Wr.; *prytane'um*, Sm. 155.]
 Pryt'a-nis (L.) [pl. *prytanes* (*-niz*), 193.]
 Pryt'a-ny.
 Psalm (*säm*), 11, 162.
 Psalm'ist (*säm'ist*) [so Sm. Gd.; *salm'ist*, Wk.; *salm'ist*, or *säm'ist*, Wr. 155.]
 Psalm'ist-ry (*säm'ist-ry*) [*salm'ist-ry*, Wr. 155.]
 Psal-mod'ic (*sal-*).
 ⚡ "This word and the following are pronounced not as formatives from *psalm*, but with reference to Greek formatives." Smart.
 Psal-mod'ic-al (*sal-*).
 Psal'mo-dist (*sal' -*).
 Psal'mo-dy (*sal' -*) (162) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *säm'o-dy*, or *salm'o-dy*, Gd. 155.]
 Psal-mog'ra-phy (*sal-*).
 Psal'ter (*saw'tur*, or *saltur*) (162) [*saw'tur*, Wk. Wr. Gd.; *saltur*, Sm. 155.]
 ⚡ "Such [*saltur*] is the present pronunciation

ð as in there; ð as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

<p>of this word, with reference to the original Greek [$\psi\alpha\lambda\tau\eta\rho$], and not to the intervening Saxon (<i>psaltere</i>).¹⁷ <i>Swart</i>.</p> <p>Psal'ter-y (<i>sawol'tur-y</i>, or <i>sall'tur-y</i>).</p> <p>Pse'phism (<i>se'fizm</i>).</p> <p>Pseu-de-pig'ra-phy (<i>su-</i>).</p> <p>Pseu'do- (<i>su'do</i>) (162), a prefix from the Greek signifying <i>false</i>.</p> <p>Pseu'do-dip'ter-al (<i>su-</i>), 224.</p> <p>Pseu'do-graph (<i>su-</i>).</p> <p>Pseu-dog'ra-phy (<i>su-</i>).</p> <p>Pseu-dol'o-gist (<i>su-</i>).</p> <p>Pseu-dol'o-gy (<i>su-</i>).</p> <p>Pseu'do-mar'tyr (<i>su'</i>).</p> <p>Pseu'do-morph (<i>su'</i>).</p> <p>Pseu'do-morph'oüs (<i>su-</i>), 171.</p> <p>Pseu'do-nyme, or Pseu'do-nym, 203.</p> <p>Pseu-don'y-moüs (<i>su-</i>).</p> <p>Pseu'do-phi-los'o-pher (<i>su'</i>).</p> <p>Pseu'do-scope (<i>su-</i>).</p> <p>Pseu-do-sperm'ic (<i>su-</i>).</p> <p>Pshaw (<i>shaw</i>), 162.</p> <p>Psi-lan'thro-pism (<i>st-lan'thro-pizm</i>), 136, 162.</p> <p>Psi-lan'thro-pist (<i>st-</i>).</p> <p>Psit-ta'ceoüs (<i>sit-ta'-shus</i>), 171.</p> <p>Pso'ra (<i>so'</i>), 162.</p> <p>Pso'ric (<i>so'</i>).</p> <p>Psy-chi'a-ter (<i>st-ki'</i>).</p> <p>Psy-chi'a-try (<i>st-ki'</i>).</p> <p>Psy'chic (<i>st'kik</i>), 171.</p> <p>Psy'chic-al (<i>st'kik</i>).</p> <p>Psy'chism (<i>st'kizm</i>), 133, 136.</p> <p>Psy-cho-log'ic (<i>st-ko-loj'ik</i>), 109, 171.</p> <p>Psy-cho-log'ic-al (<i>st-ko-loj'</i>), 108.</p> <p>Psy-cho'l'o-gist (<i>st-kol'</i>).</p> <p>Psy-cho'l'o-gy (<i>st-kol'</i>), 162.</p> <p>Psy-chom'a-chy (<i>st-kom'a-ky</i>), 171.</p> <p>Psy'cho-man-cy (<i>st'ko-</i>).</p> <p>Psy-cho-pan'ny-chism (<i>st-ko-pan'ni-kizm</i>), 136, 171.</p> <p>Psy-chrom'e-ter (<i>st-krom'</i>), 108.</p> <p>Psy-chrom'e-try (<i>st-krom'</i>), 171.</p>	<p>Psy-chro-pho'bi-a (<i>st-kro-</i>).</p> <p>Psych'ic (<i>stik'</i>).</p> <p>Ptar'mic (<i>tar'</i>).</p> <p>Ptar'mi-gan (<i>tar'</i>), 162.</p> <p>Pter-i-ple-gis'tic (<i>ter-</i>).</p> <p>Pter-o-dac'tyl (<i>ter-</i>).</p> <p>Pter'o-pod (<i>ter-</i>).</p> <p>Pter-op'od-oüs (<i>ter-</i>).</p> <p>Pter-yg'i-an (<i>ter-rj'</i>), 171.</p> <p>Pter'y-gold (<i>ter'</i>).</p> <p>Ptis'an (<i>tiz'an</i>) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; <i>ti-zan'</i>, Wk.; <i>ti-zan'</i>, or <i>tiz-an</i>, Wr. 153.]</p> <p>Ptol-e-ma'ic (<i>tol'</i>), 171.</p> <p>Pty'a-line (<i>ti'</i>), 152.</p> <p>Pty'a-lism (<i>ti'a-lizm</i>), 133, 136.</p> <p>Pty'al'o-gogue (<i>ti-</i>), 87, 162.</p> <p>Ptys'ma-gogue (<i>tiz'</i>), 87, 171.</p> <p>Pu'ber-al.</p> <p>Pu'ber-ty, 93.</p> <p>Pu-ber'u-lent, 89.</p> <p>Pu-bes'cence, 171.</p> <p>Pu-be'scent.</p> <p>Pu'bic.</p> <p>Pub'lic, 200.</p> <p>Pub'li-can, 72, 78.</p> <p>Pub-li-ca'tion, 112.</p> <p>Pub'li-cist.</p> <p>Pub-lic'i-ty, 169, 171.</p> <p>Pub'lic-ly.</p> <p>Pub'lic-splr'it-ed.</p> <p>Pub'lish.</p> <p>Pub'lish-a-ble, 164, 169.</p> <p>Pub'lished (<i>-lish'</i>).</p> <p>Pub'lish-er.</p> <p>Pub'lish-ing.</p> <p>Pub'lish-ment.</p> <p>Puc-coon', 121.</p> <p>Puce, 26, 39.</p> <p>Puck, 22, 181.</p> <p>Puck'er, 104.</p> <p>Puck'ered, 150.</p> <p>Puck'er-ing.</p> <p>Puck'er-y.</p> <p>Pud'den-ing (<i>poöd'n-</i>).</p> <p>Pud'der.</p> <p>Pud'dered, 150.</p> <p>Pud'der-ing.</p> <p>Pud'ding (<i>poöd'</i>), 20, 66, 170.</p> <p>Pud'ding-stone (<i>poöd'</i>).</p> <p>Pud'dle (<i>pud'dl</i>), <i>n. & v.</i></p> <p>Pud'dled (<i>-dld</i>).</p> <p>Pud'dler.</p> <p>Pud'dling.</p> <p>Pu-diq'i-ty.</p>	<p>Pu'er-ile, 81, 152.</p> <p>Pu-er-il'i-ty.</p> <p>Pu-er'per-al, 21, N.</p> <p>Pu-er'per-oüs.</p> <p>Puff, 22, 173.</p> <p>Puff'bäll.</p> <p>Puffed (<i>puft</i>), 165; Note C, p. 34.</p> <p>Puff'er.</p> <p>Puff'er-y.</p> <p>Puff'in, 170.</p> <p>Puff'i-ness, 186.</p> <p>Puff'ing.</p> <p>Puff'y, 169.</p> <p>Pug, 22, 30, 53.</p> <p>Pug'ging (<i>-ghing</i>), 138.</p> <p>Pugh (<i>puo</i>), 162.</p> <p>Pu'gil, 26, 45.</p> <p>Pu'gil-ism (<i>-izm</i>).</p> <p>Pu'gil-ist.</p> <p>Pu-gil-ist'ic.</p> <p>Pug-na'cioüs (<i>-shus</i>), 46, Note 2.</p> <p>Pug-naç'i-ty.</p> <p>Pug'-nosed (<i>-nöd</i>), 206, Exc. 5.</p> <p>Puis'ne (<i>pu'ne</i>), <i>a.</i> inferior in rank; subordinate. [Law term.] [See Puny, 160.]</p> <p>Pu'is-sance (169) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; <i>pu'is-sans</i>, or <i>pu'is'-sans</i>, Wk. 155.]</p> <p>Pu'is-sant.</p> <p>Puke, 26, 163.</p> <p>Puked (<i>pukt</i>), 165.</p> <p>Pük'ing, 183.</p> <p>Pu'chri-tude (<i>-kri-</i>).</p> <p>Pule, 26, 163.</p> <p>Puled, 165.</p> <p>Pül'er.</p> <p>Pu'lic.</p> <p>Pu'li-cene, 171.</p> <p>Pül'ing.</p> <p>Pull (<i>poöl</i>), 20, 172.</p> <p>Pull'-back (<i>poöl'</i>), 215.</p> <p>Pulled (<i>poöld</i>), 165.</p> <p>Pull'er (<i>poöl'</i>).</p> <p>Pul'let (<i>poöl'</i>).</p> <p>Pul'ley (<i>poöl'y</i>) (169) [pl. <i>Pul'leys</i> (<i>poöl'tz</i>), 190.]</p> <p>Pül'li-cat [so spelled by Wb. Gd. — <i>Pullicate</i> (<i>poöl'i-kät</i>), Wr. 203.]</p> <p>Pül'lu-late.</p> <p>Pül'lu-lät-ed.</p> <p>Pül'lu-lät-ing.</p> <p>Pül-mo-bran'chi-ate (<i>-brang'ki-</i>), 54, 171.</p> <p>Pül'mo-grade.</p>
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ä, ä, I, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, I, ö, ü, y, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Pul'mo-na-ry, 72.
 Pul'mo-nate.
 Pul-mon'ic.
 Pul-mon'ic-al.
 Pul-mo-nif'er-oüs.
 Pülp, 22, 64.
 Pülped (*pülp't*), 165.
 Pülp'l-ness.
 Pülp'ing.
 Pul'pit (*poöl'ka*).
 Pülp'oüs, 100.
 Pülp'y, 169.
Pulque (Sp.) (*poöl'ka*)
 [so Wr.; *pu/ka*, Gd. 155.]
 Pül'sate.
 Pül'sät-ed.
 Pül'sa-tile, 152.
 Pül'sät-ing.
 Pül'sä'tion.
 Pül'sa-tive, 84.
 Pül'sa-to-ry, 86.
 Pül'se, 22, 189.
 As a noun in the sense of *leguminous plants*, it does not take the plural form.
 Pül'sed (*pulst*), 165.
 Pül'se-gläss.
 Pül'sif'ic.
 Pül-sim'e-ter, 108.
 Pül's'ing, 183.
 Pül'ta'ceöüs (-*shüs*).
 Pu'lu.
 Pül'ver-a-ble, 164.
 Pül'ver-a'ceöüs (-*shus*).
 Pül'ver-ine (152) [P u l -
 v e r i n . 203.]
 Pül'ver-iz-a-ble, 164.
 Pül'ver-iz-a'tion.
 Pül'ver-ize.
 Pül'ver-ized.
 Pül'ver-iz-er.
 Pül'ver-iz-ing.
 Pül'ver-oüs.
 Pül-vér'u-lence.
 Pül-vér'u-lent, 108.
 Pül'vi'nar.
 Pül'vi-nate.
 Pül'vi-nät-ed.
 Pu'ma, 72.
 Pu'mäce, or Pum'ice
 (169) [so Wr.; *pu'mis*,
 Wk.Sm.; *pum'is*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Pu-mi'ceöüs (-*mish'us*).
 [P u m m a c e , 203. —
 See Pomace.]
 [P u m m e l , 203. — See
 Pommel.]
 Pump, 22, 64.
 Pumped (*pumpt*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.

Pump'er.
 Pump'er-nick'el.
 Pump'ing.
 [P u m p i o n (*pump'-
 yun*), 203. — See Pump-
 kin.]
 Pump'kin (80) [P u m -
 p i o n , P o m p i o n ,
 203.]
 As *Pumpkin*, though a
 corrupted form of *pumpio-*
 or *pompion*, is now the
 common orthography.
 Pun, 22.
 Punch, 22, 44, Note 2.
 Punched (*puncht*).
 Punch'eon (-*un*), 171.
 Punch'er.
 Pun-chi-nel'lo.
 Punch'ing.
 Punc'tate (*pungkt'*)
 Punc'tät-ed.
 Punc'ti-form, 108.
 Punc-til'io (*pungkt-til'-
 yo*) (54) [so Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *pungkt-til'-
 to*, Sm. 155.] [pl.
 Punc-til'ios (-*yöz*),
 192.]
 Punc-til'ious (*pungkt-
 til'yus*), 51, 54.
 Punct'ion (*pungkt'*).
 Punct'u-al (*pungkt'*),
 89.
 Punct'u-al-ist.
 Punct'u-al'ity.
 Punct'u-al-ly, 170.
 Punct'u-ate, 73, 89.
 Punct'u-ät-ed.
 Punct'u-ät-ing.
 Punct'u-a'tion, 112.
 Punct'u-ät-or.
 Punct'u-ist, 89.
 Punct'ure (*pungkt'yur*),
 91, 171.
 Punct'ured (-*yurd*).
 Punct'ur-ing (-*yur-*).
 Pun'dit [P a n d i t , 203.]
 Pung, 22, 54.
 Pun'gence, 45.
 Pun'gen-cy, 169.
 Pun'gent.
 Pu'nic, 26, 80.
 Pu'ni-ca *fides* (L.) (-*dix*)
 Pu'ni-ness, 186.
 Pun'ish, 104.
 Pun'ish-a-ble, 164, 169.
 Pun'ished (-*isht*).
 Pun'ish-er, 77.
 Pun'ish-ing.
 Pun'ish-ment.
 Pu'ni-tive, 84.
 Punk (*pungkt*), 22, 54.

Pun'ka (*pung'ka*) [so
 Wr.; *pun'ka*, Gd. 155.]
 Punned, 165, 176.
 Pun'ner.
 Pun'net, 66, 170.
 Pun'ning.
 Pun'ster.
 Punt, 22.
 Punt'er.
 Punt'ing.
 Pun'to.
 Pu'ny, a. inferior;
 small; weak. [See
 Puisse, 160.]
 Pup, 22.
 Pu'pa (L.) [pl. Pu'pas
 (-*pe*), 198.]
 Pupe.
 Pu'pil, 26, 80.
 Pu'pil-age, 171.
 Pu-pil-lär'ity.
 Pu'pil-la-ry [not pu-pil'-
 la-ry, 153] [P u p i l -
 a-ry, 203.]
 As Johnson, Smart,
 Webster, and Goodrich,
 spell this word with one *l*,
 as if derived from our own
 word *pu'pil*; Walker and
 Worcester spell it with two
*l*s, in accordance with its
 Latin original, *pupillarie*.
 Pu'pi-pare (-*pär*).
 Pu-pip'a-roüs, 108.
 Pu'pi-vore.
 Pu-piv'o-roüs, 108.
 Pupp'd (*pup'd*), 176.
 Pup'pet, 230.
 Pup'ping, 176.
 Pup'py, 66, 170.
 Pup'py-ism (-*izm*), 136.
 Pur (21, 49) [Purr,
 203.]
 Pu-rä'na [so Wr. Gd.;
pä-rä'na, Sm. 155.]
 Fu-ran'ic, 109.
 Fur'blind, 169.
 Fur'chas-a-ble, 164.
 Fur'chase, n. & v.
 Fur'chased (-*chäst*).
 Fur'chase-mon'ey
 (-*mun'*), 205.
 Fur'chas-er.
 Fur'chas-ing.
 Pure, 26, 49.
 Pur'fied (-*fid*).
 Pur-ga'tion, 169.
 Pur-ga-tive, 84.
 Pur-ga-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Pur-ga-to'ri-an.
 Pur-ga-to-ry, 86, 169.
 Purge, 21, 135.
 Purged (*purd*).
 Furg'er (*purj'*).

fall; é as in there; öb as in foot; q as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Pur'g'ing (*purj'*).
 Pu-ri-fi-ca'tion. [See
 Note under Pur'fy.]
 Pu-ri-fi-ca-tive.
 Pu-ri-fi-ca'tor.
 Pu-ri-fi-ca-to-ry, 86.
 Pu-ri-fied. [See Purify.]
 Pu-ri-fi-er. [See Purify.]
 Pu-ri-form, 108.
 Pu-ri-fy, 169.

☞ We should natu-
 rally expect *purify*, *purify*,
 and other English deriva-
 tives from *pur*, to be pro-
 nounced *pū'ri-fy*, *pū'ri-ty*,
 &c.; but the general,
 if not universal practice,
 in the United States, is to
 say *pu-ri-fy*, *pu-ri-ty*, &c.;
 and this is the mode adopt-
 ed in the Dictionaries of
 Webster, Goodrich, and
 Worcester. See § 49, B.

Pu-ri-fy-ing.
 Pu-rim, 49, N.
 Pu-rism (*-rism*) (136)
 [See Purify.]
 Pu-rist. [See Purify.]
 Pu-ri-tan. [See Purify.]
 Pu-ri-tan'ic (170) [See
 Purify.]

Pu-ri-tan'ic-al.
 Pu-ri-tan-ism (*-ism*)
 (136) [See Purify.]
 Pu-ri-ty (169) [See Pu-
 rify.]

Purl (21, 49), *n.* a kind
 of border; — a circle
 made by a flowing
 liquid; — two rounds
 in knitting; — *v.* to
 flow with a gentle
 noise; — to move in
 waves. [See Pearl,
 148.]

Purled, 165.
 Pur'leū (*-lu*), 169, 171.
 Pur'lin [Purline, 203.]
 Pur'ling.
 Pur-loin', 103.
 Pur-loined', 165.
 Pur-loin'ing.
 Pur'par-ty [Pourpar-
 ty, 203.]
 Pur'ple, 164.
 Pur'pled (*pur'pld*).
 Pur'pling.
 Pur'plish.
 Pur'pört, *n.* & *v.* 121.
 Pur'pört-ed.
 Pur'pört-ing.
 Pur'pose (*pur'pus*).
 Pur'posed (*-pust*).
 Pur'pose-ly (*-pus*).
 Pur'pos-er (*-pus*).

Pur'pos-ing (*-pus*), 183.
 Pur'preat'ure (91)
 [Pourpreature,
 203.]

Pur'prise (*-pris*).
 Pur'pure.
 Pur-pu're-al.
 Purr, *n.* & *v.* (21, 175)
 [Pur, 203.]
 Purred, 165.
 Pūr'ree.

Purr'ing.
 Purse, 21, 49, 135; Note
 D, p. 37.

Pursed (*purst*).
 Purse'net, 206. [5.
 Purse'-proud, 206, Exc.
 Purs'er.

Pur'si-ness, 186.
 Purs'ing.
 Purs'lain (96) [Purs-

lane, 203.]
 Pur-su'a-ble, 164.

Pur-su'al.
 Pur-su'ance, 72.
 Pur-su'ant.
 Pur-sue', 169.
 Pur-sued'.

Pur-su'er.
 Pur-su'ing, 183.

Pur-suit', 171. [171.
 Pur'suit-vant (*-sūt'*), 169,

Pur'sy, 93, 169.
 Pur'te-nance.

Pu-ru-lence (*-roo*).
 Pu-ru-len-ey (*-roo*).
 Pu-ru-lent (*-roo*) [not

pūr'oo-lent, 163.]
 Pur-vey' (*-va'*).
 Pur-vey'ance (*-va'*).

Pur-veyed' (*-vād'*) (187),
v. did purvey. [See
 Pervadé, 160.]

Pur-vey'ing (*-va'*).
 Pur-vey'or (*-va'*), 169.

Pur'view (*-vu*), 171.
 Pus, 22, 174.

Pu'sey-ism (*-sī-ism*)
 [not pu'sī-ism, 153.]

Pu'sey-ist (*-sī*).
 Pu'sey-ite (*-sī*), 152.

Push (*pōosh*), 20, 46.
 Pushed (*pōoshd*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.

Push'er (*pōosh'*).
 Push'ing (*pōosh'*).

Pu-sil-la-nim'i-ty, 171.
 Pu-sil-lan'i-mōus.

Puss (*pōos*), 20, 174.
 Puss'y (*pōos'*).

Pūs'tu-lar, 99, 108.
 Pūs'tu-late.

Pūs'tu-lāt-ed.

Pūs-tu-la'tion.
 Pūs'tule (20, 44, Note 1)
 [so Sm.; *pus'cheel*,
 Wk.; *pus'l*, or *pust'*
yal, Wb. Gd.; *pus'*
lul, or *pust'yal*, Wr.
 155.]

☞ Webster says that
pus'l, "is the usual pro-
 nunciation in America;"
 but this pronunciation is
 not supported by analogy,
 and it is now heard, for
 the most part, only among
 uneducated speakers. It
 should be carefully avoid-
 ed as a vulgarity.

Pūs'tu-lōus.
 Put (*pōst*), *v.* 161.

☞ As a neuter or in-
 transitive verb, Walker
 pronounces it *pōst*, or *put*.

Put (*pōst*), *n.* [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; *pūt*, Wk.
 Wr. 155], *n.* an action
 of distress.

Pūt (161), *n.* a clown;
 a game at cards.

Pu'ta-tive.

Pūt'-chock' [so Gd.]
 [Putchuck (*pūch'uk*),
 Wr. 203.]

Pu'te-al.

Pu'tlog (*pōst'*) [so Sm.
 Gd.; *put'log*, Wk. Wr.
 155.]

Pu't-off (*pōst'*), 18, N.;
 206, Exc. 4.

Pu-tred'i-mōus, 108.

Pu-tre-fac'tion, 171.

Pu-tre-fac'tive, 84.

Pu'tre-fied.

Pu'tre-fy, 94, 169.

Pu'tre-fy-ing.

Pu-tres'cence, 171.

Pu-tres'cent.

Pu-tres'ci-ble, 164.

Pu'trid, 26, 80.

Pu-trid'i-ty, 108.

Pu'tri-lage.

Put'ter (*pōst'*), 176.

Pūt'tied.

Pūt'ting (*pōst'*).

Pūt'ty, 22, 170.

Pūt'ty-ing.

Pūz'zle, 104, 164.

Pūz'zled (*-zld*), 183.

Pūz'zler.

Pūz'zling.

[Puzzolan, Puzzo-
 lana, Puzzolano,
 203. — See Pozzuola-
 na.]

Pyc'nite, 152.

Pycno-dont.
Pycno-style, 171.
[Pyc, 203. — See Pic.]
Py-garg.
Pyg-me'an (110) [**Pig-mean**, 203.]
Pyg-my [**Pig my**, 203.]
Py-la-gore.
Py-lör'ic, 109.
Py-lo'rus (L.) [pl. **Pý-lo'ri**, 198.]
Py-o-gen'ic.
Pýr'a-canth.
Pýr-al'lo-lite, 152.
Pýr'a-mid, 105, 171.
Pý-ram'í-dal [**not pýr-a-mí'dal**, 153.]
Pý-ram'í-dal-ly.
Pýr-a-mid'ic.
Pýr-a-mid'ic-al.
Pý-ram'í-doid.
Pý-ran'gíl-lite, 152.
Pýre, 25, 171.
Pý-rene, 171.
Pýr-e-ne'an, 110.
Pý-ret'ios, 109.
Pýr-e-tol'o-gy.
Pý-rex'í-al [so **Wr.**; **pý-refs't-al**, **Gd.** 155.]
Pý-rex'ic-al.
Pýr-he-ll-om'e-ter.
Pýr'i-form, 108.
Pýr-i-ta'ceous (-shus).
Pýrite, 16, 152.

pyr—Smart says of this modern Analyzed form of *pyrites*: "The plural is *pyrites*, which may be considered the regular English plural, and pronounced accordingly [**pý'rites**]; or the classical plural, and pronounced in three syllables. **pýr'ites**: the latter practice is more common, the noun singular [*pyrite*] being unusual."

Pý-ri'tés (-téz) (L.), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [so **Sm.** **Wr.** **Gd.**; **pý-ri'téz**, or **pýr'i-téz**, **Wk.** 155] [**See Note under Pýrite.**]
Pý-rit'ic.
Pý-rit'ic-al.
Pýr'i-toid.
Pýr-i-to-he'dral.
Pýr-i-to-he'dron.
Pýr-i-toús.
Pý-ro-a-cet'ic, or **Pý-ro-a-cet'ic** [**pý-ro-a-cet'ik**, **Gd.**; **pýr-o-a-cet'ik**, **Sm.** **Wr.** 155.]
Pý-ro-aç'id.
Pý-ro-chlore (-klör).

Pý-ro-cit'ric.
Pý-ro-e-lec'tric.
Pý-ro-g'e-noús (-roj'-).
Pý-rol'a-try.
Pý-ro-lig'ne-ous.
Pý-ro-lig'nic.
Pý-ro-lig'nite, 152.
Pý-ro-lig'noús.
Pý-ro-lith'ic.
Pý-rol'o-gist, 45.
Pý-rol'o-gy.
Pý-ro-lu'site, 152.
Pýr'o-man-ey.
Pý-ro-man'tic [so **Gd.**; **pýr'o-man'tik**, **Wr.** 155], *n.*
Pý-ro-man'tic [so **Gd.**; **pýr'o-man'tik**, **Wr.** 155], *a.*
Pý-rom'e-ter, 108.
Pý-ro-met'ric.
Pý-ro-met'ric-al.
Pý-rom'e-try.
Pý-ro-mor'phite, 152.
Pý-ro-mor'phous.
Pý-ro-nom'ics, 109.
Pýr'ope, 16, 24.
Pý-ro-ph'a-noús.
Pý-ro-phör'ic.
Pý-ro-ph'o-roús, *a.* 160.
Pý-ro-ph'o-rus, *n.* 160.
Pý-ro-phy'l'ite, or **Pý-ro-ph'y'l-ite,** 162.
Pý-ror'thite, 152.
Pýr'o-scope.
Pý-ro'sis, 109.
Pý-ros'ma-lite, 152.
Pýr'o-some.
Pýr-o-tech'nic (-tek'-).
Pýr-o-tech'nic-al (-tek'-).
Pýr-o-tech'nics (-tek'-), 171.
Pýr-o-tech'nist (-tek'-).
Pýr'o-tech-ny (-tek'-).
Pý-rot'ic.
Pýr'ox-ene.
Pý-rox-en'ic.
Pý-rox-yl'ic.
Pý-rox'y-line, 152.
Pýr'rhic (-rit'), 171.
Pýr'rhic-ist (-rit'), 171.
Pýr'rhite (-rit'), 152.
Pýr-rho-ne'an.
Pýr-rhon'ic (-ron'-).
Pýr-rho-nism (**pýr'o-nizm**), 136.
Pýr-rho-nist (-ro-).
Pýr-rho-tine (-ro-).
Pý-thag-o-re'an (110) [so **Wk.** **Sm.** **Wr.**; **pýth-a-go're-an**, or **pý-thag-o-re'an**, **Gd.** 155.]
Pý-thag'o-rism (**pý-rizm**).

Pýth'i-ad.
Pýth'i-an, 169.
Pý'thon.
Pýth'o-ness.
Pý'thon'ic.
Pýth'o-nism (-nísm) (133) [so **Wr.**; **pý'thon-izm**, **Gd.** 208.]
Pýth'o-nist.
Pý-ul'o-om.
Pýx (16, 171) [**Pix**, 203.]
Pýx-id'l-um.
Pýz'is.

Q.

Quab (**kwob**), 18, 34, 52.
Qua-chill'to.
Quack, 10, 34, 181.
Quacked (**kwakt**), 165; **Note C**, p. 34.
Quack'er-y, 233, **Exc.**
Quack'ing.
Quack'ish.
Quack'ism, 133, 136.
Quack'sal-ver (**kwak'sal-vur**, or **kwak'st-vur**) [**kwak'sal-vur**, **Wk.** **Wr.** **Wb.** **Gd.**; **kwak'sa-vur**, **Sm.** 155.]
Quad'ra (**kwod'**) (L.) [**pl.** **Quad'ra** (**kwod'-rè**), 198.]
Quad'ra-gene (**kwod'-**).
Quad-ra-ges'i-ma (**kwod'**), 116.
Quad-ra-ges'i-mal (**kwod'**).
Quad-ran-gle (**kwod'-rang-gl**), 54, 164, 171.
Quad-ran'gu-lar (**kwod-rang'-**), 108.
Quad'rans (**kwod'ranz**).
Quad'rant (**kwod'-**) (18, 72) [so **Sm.** **Wr.** **Wb.** **Gd.**; **kwaw'drant**, **Wk.** 155.]
Quad-rant'al (**kwod'**).
Quad'rat (**kwod'**).
Quad'rate (**kwod'**).
Quad-rat'ic (**kwod'-**) (109) [so **Sm.** **Wb.** **Gd.**; **kwad-rat'ik**, **Wk.** **Wr.** 155.]
Quad-ra'trix (**kwod'**).
Quad'ra-ture (**kwod'-**), 90.
Quad'rel (**kwod'**).
Quad-ren'ni-al (**kwod'**), 169, 170.

fall; ð as in there; ðö as in foot; ç as in facile; çh as in go; th as in this.

ri-ble (*kwod'ri-*
-*l*), 164.
 Quad ri-cap'su-lar
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-corn (*kwod'*-).
 Quad ri-corn'ous
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-deq'i-mal
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-den'tate
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-fa'ri-ous
 (*kwod*-), 49, N.
 Quad ri-fid (*kwod'*-).
 Quad ri-foil (*kwod'*-).
 Quad ri-fo'li-ate
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-fur-cat-ed
 (*kwod'*-).
 Quad-ri'ga (*kwod*-) (L.)
 [pl. *Quad-ri'ge*
 (*kwod-ri'je*), 198.]
 Quad ri-ge-na'ri-ous
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-ju'gate (*kwod*-),
 or Quad-ri'j'u-gate
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-ju'gous (*kwod*-),
 or Quad-ri'j'u-gous
 (*kwod*-) [so Wr.;
kwod-ri-ju'gus, Sm.;
kwod-ri'j'u-gus, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Quad ri-lat'er-al
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-lit'er-al
 (*kwod*-), 171.
 Qua-drille' (*ka-dril'*, or
kwa-dril') [*ka-dril'*,
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; *kwa-*
dril', or *ka-dril'*, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Quad-rill'ion (*kwod-ril'-*
yun), 51, 171.
 Quad ri-lo'bate (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-lobed (*kwod'*-),
 165.
 Quad ri-loc'u-lar
 (*kwod*-), 108.
 Quad ri-mem'bral
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-no'mi-al
 (*kwod*-), 160.
 Quad ri-nom'ic-al
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad-rip'ar-tite (*kwod*-)
 (152, 159) [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *kwa-drip'ar-it*,
 Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Quad ri-pen'nate
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-phyll'ous
 (*kwod*-), or Quad-

riph'yl-lotus (*kwod*-)
 [See *Adenophyllous*.]
 Quad'ri-reme (*kwod'*-).
 Quad-ri-sec'tion
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad ri-sul'cate
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad-ri-syl-lab'ic
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad-ri-syl-lab'ic-al
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad-ri-syl'la-ble
 (*kwod*-), 164.
 Quad'ri-valve (*kwod'*-).
 Quad-ri-valv'u-lar
 (*kwod*-).
 Quad-riv'i-al (*kwod*-).
 Quad-roon' (*kwod*-)
 (122, 171), n. the off-
 spring of a mulatto
 and a white person.
 [See *Quadrun*, 148.]
 Quad-ru'ma-na (L.)
 (*kwod-roo'*-), n. pl.
 Quad-ru-mane (*kwod'*-)
 [Quadru man, 203.]
 Quad-ru'ma-nous
 (*kwod-roo'*-) [so Wr.;
kwod-ru'ma-nus, Wb.
 Gd.; *kwod-roo-mān-*
us, Sm. 155.]
 Quad'rune (*kwod'roon*),
 n. a kind of gritstone.
 [See *Quadroon*, 148.]
 Quad'ru-ped (*kwod'*-
roo-).
 Quad-ru'pe-dal (*kwod-*
roo'-) [so Gd.; *kwod-*
roo-pe-dal, Sm.;
kwod-roo-pe-dal, or
kwod-roo-pe-dal, Wb.
 155.]
 Quad'ru-ple (*kwod'roo-*
pl), 164.
 Quad'ru-pled (*kwod'*-
roo-pld), 183.
 Quad-ru'pli-cate (*kwod-*
roo'-), 73.
 Quad-ru'pli-cat-ed
 (*kwod-roo'*-), 183.
 Quad-ru'pli-cat-ing
 (*kwod-roo'*-).
 Quad-ru-pli-ca'tion
 (*kwod-roo*-), 112.
 Quad'ru-pling (*kwod'*-
roo-).
 Quad'ru-ply (*kwod'*-
roo-).
 Qua're (L.) (*kwere*),
 163.
 [Quæstor, 203. — See
Quæstor.]
 Quaff, 12, 131, 173.

Quaffed (*kwaff*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Quaff'ing, 228.
 Quag, 10, 34.
 Quag'ga, 66, 127.
 Quag'gy (-*ghy*), 138.
 Quag'mire (10) [not
 kwog'mir], 153.
 Quâ'haug (*kwaw'hog*)
 [so Wb. Gd.; *kwaw-*
hawg, Wr. 155]
 [Qu a h o g, 203.]
 Quail, 23, 34.
 Quailed, 165.
 Quail'ing.
 Quaint, 23, 34, 52.
 Quake, 23, 163.
 Quaked (*kwakt*), 165,
 183; Note C, p. 34.
 Quak'er.
 Quak'er-ish.
 Quak'er-ism (-*izm*).
 Quak'ing, 183.
 Qual'i-fi-a-ble (*kwol'*-),
 164, 186.
 Qual-i-fi-ca'tion
 (*kwol'*-), 112.
 Qual'i-fi-cā-tive (*kwol'*-),
 84.
 Qual'i-fi-cā-tor (*kwol'*-).
 Qual'i-fied (*kwol'*-), 99.
 Qual'i-fi-er (*kwol'*-), 186.
 Qual'i-fy' (*kwol'*-), 94.
 Qual'i-fy-ing (*kwol'*-),
 186.
 Qual'i-tā-tive (*kwol'*-).
 Qual'i-ty (*kwol'*-) (169)
 [not kwâl'i-ty, 127,
 153.]
 Qualm (*kwahm*) (162)
 [so Sm. Wb. Gd.;
kwawm, Wk.; *kwahm*,
 or *kwawm*, Wr. 155.]
 Qualm'ish (*kwahm'*-).
 Quam'ash (*kwom'*-), 18.
 Quam'o-clit, 105.
 Quan-da'ry (*kwon*-), or
 Quan-da-ry (*kwon'*-)
 (105) [so Wr.; *kwon-*
da'ry, Wk.; *kwon-*
dê'ry, Sm.; *kwon'da-*
ry, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Quā "Quandary (for
quandary) in accordance
 with *countary*, and near-
 ly every other word in
 -ary, is our prevailing pro-
 nunciation." Goodrich.
 Quānt [so Gd.]
 Quā Worcester does not
 indicate the pronunciation
 of this word.
 Quan'ti-ta-tive (*kwon'*-).

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Quan'ti-ty (*kwoon'*-)
(108) [not kwän'ti-ty,
127, 153.]
Quantum (*kwoon'*-).
Quan'tum mäs' u-it (L.).
Quan'tum sußf-cit (L.).
Quan'tum va-le'bat (L.).
Quä-qua-ver'sal, 21, N.
Quar'an-tine (*kwör'an-
tän'*) (161) [so Sm. Wb.
Gd.; *kwör-an-tän'*,
Wk. Wr. 155], n.
Quar-an-tine' (*kwör'an-
tän'*), v. 161.
Quar'rel (*kwör'el'*), 48, 171.
Quar'elled (*kwör'el'd'*)
(165) [Quar'elled,
Wb. Gd. 203.— See
171, and Note E, p. 70.]
Quar'el-ler (*kwör'el'*-)
[Quar'eler, Wb.
Gd. 203.]
Quar'el-ling (*kwör'el'*-)
[Quar'eling, Wb.
Gd. 203.]
Quar'el-some (*kwör'el-
rel-süm'*), 169.
Quar'ried (*kwör'ri'd'*), 99
Quar'ri-er (*kwör'ri'*-).
Quar'ry (*kwör'ri'*-).
Quar'ry-ing (*kwör'ri'*-).
Quärt, n. two pints. [pl.
Quarts.— See Quartz,
160.]
Quär'tan, 72.
Quär-ta'tion, 112.
Quär'ter.
Quär'ter-age.
Quär'ter-day.
Quär'ter-deck.
Quär'ter-165.
Quär'ter-ing.
Quär'ter-ly, 93.
Quär'ter-mäs'ter, 205.
Quär'tern.
Quär'ter-on.
Quär'ter-oon', 122.
Quär'ter-ses'sions
(-esh'unz), 205.
Quär'ter-stäff.
Quär'tet', or Quär-
tette', 203.
Quär'ttle, 152.
Quär'tine, 82, 152.
Quär'to (86) [pl. Quär-
tös (-töz), or Quär-
töes (-töz), 192], n. a
book of which each
sheet is folded so as
to make four leaves.
[See Quartoze, 160.]
Quär'toze, n. a name
given to the four axes

in piquet. [See Quar-
tos, pl. of Quarto, 160.]
Quärtz (*kwörtis'*) (17;
Note C, p. 34), n. a sil-
licious mineral. [See
Quarts (pl. of Quart),
160.]
Quärt-zif'er-öös, 108.
Quärtz'ose (*kwörtis'*-)
[so Wb. Gd.; *kwört-
zös'*, Sm. *kwört'zös'*,
Wr. 155.]
Quärtz'-sin-ter
(*kwörtis'*-), 66, N.
Quärtz'y (*kwörtis'*-), 160.
Quäs, or Quäs, 203.
Quash (*kwosh'*), 18, 46.
Quashed (*kwosh't'*), 165;
Note C, p. 34.
Quash'ee (*kwosh'ee'*-).
Quash'ing (*kwosh'ing'*-).
Qua'si (L.).
Quäs-i-mo'do [so Wr.
Wb. Gd.; *kwä-zim'o-
do*, Sm. 155.]
Quas-sa'tion.
Quas'si-a (*kwosh'y-a'*)
[so Wr.; *kwosh'yü'*,
Gd.; *kwosh'y-a'*, Sm.
155] [not *kwosh'y'*,
153.]
Quas'sine (*kwosh'*-), 152.
Quas'site (*kwosh'*-), 152.
Qua'ter-cous'ins (*ka'-
tur-kuz'inz'*), 171.
Qua-ter'na-ry, 72.
Qua-ter'nate, 21, N.
Qua-ter'ni-on.
Qua-ter'ni-ty, 108.
Qua'ter-on.
Quat'räin (*kwot'el'*-) [so
Sm. Gd.; *kwäw'trin'*,
Wk. Wr. 155.]
Qua'ver, 34, 77.
Qua'vered (-vurd), 165.
Qua'ver-ing.
Quay (*ke'*), 13, 156, 171.
Quay'age (*ke'el'*-).
Quëach'y, 169.
Quëan, n. a worthless
or lewd woman. [See
Queen, 160.]
Quëa'st-ness (-st-), 186.
Quëa'sy (*kwë'zy'*), 169.
Queen, n. the wife of a
king; a female who
is the ruler of a king-
dom. [See Quean, 160.]
Queened, 165.
Queen'ing.
Queen'like, 206, Exc. 5.
Queen'ly, 93.
Queen'pöst.

Queen's-met'al
(*kwëenz'*-), 213.
Queer, 13, 49.
Queer'ish.
Quell, 15, 34, 172.
Quelled, 165.
Quell'er.
Quell'ing.
Quel'que-chose (Fr.)
(*kel'shöz'*), 154.
Quench, 15, 44.
Quench'a-ble, 164, 169.
Quenched (*kwench't'*).
Quench'er.
Quench'ing.
Quer'cit-ron (105) [so
Wb. Gd.; *kwër'sit-
tron*, Sm.; *kwër-sit'-
ron*, Wr. 155.]
Que'ried, 99.
Quer-i-mo'ni-öös, 100.
Que'rist, 80.
Quern, 21, N.
[Querpo, 203.— See
Cuerpo.]
Quer'que-gule.
Quer'u-loös, 89.
Quer-i-mo'ni-on, N.
Que'ry-ing.
Quest, 15, 34.
Quest'ion (*kwëst'yün'*),
44, Note 1.
Quest'ion-a-ble (*kwëst'-
yün'*), 164, 169.
Quest'ion-a-ry (*kwëst'-
yün'*), 72, 169.
Quest'ioned (*kwëst'-
yünd'*).
Quest'ion-er (*kwëst'-
yün'*-).
Quest'ion-ing (*kwëst'-
yün'*-).
Quest'ion-ist (*kwëst'-
yün'*-).
Quest'man, 196.
Ques'tor, 127.
[Queue (*kwë*), 203.— See
Cue.]
Quib'ble, 164.
Quib'bled, 165.
Quib'bler.
Quib'bling, 183.
Quick, 16, 34, 181.
Quick'en (*kwik'n'*), 149.
Quick'ened (*kwik'n'd'*),
150.
Quick'en-er (*kwik'n'*-).
Quick'en-ing (*kwik'n'*-).
Quick'en-tree (*kwik'n'*-),
206, Exc. 4.
Quick'grass, 216
Quick'hme, 206.
Quick'match.

fall; ä as in there; öb as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Quick/sand.
 Quick/set.
 Quick/all-ver.
 Quick/step.
 Quick/-wit-ted, 206,
 Exc. 4.
 Quid, 16, 34, 52.
 Quid/di-ty (169, 170)
 [Quid-ity, 203.]
 Quid/die, 164.
 Quid/dled, 166.
 Quid/dler.
 Quid/dling, 188.
 Quid/nunc.
 Quid pro quo (L.).
 Qui-esce' (-es'), 171.
 Qui-esced' (-est').
 Qui-es/cence.
 Qui-es/ocn-cy, 169.
 Qui-es/cent.
 Qui-es/cing.
 Qui/et, 76.
 Qui/et-ed, 176.
 Qui/et-er.
 Qui/et-ing.
 Qui/et-ism (-ism), 136.
 Qui/et-ist.
 Qui-et-ist/ia.
 Qui/e-tude, 26, 106, 169.
 Qui-e'tus, 156.
 Quill, 16, 34, 172.
 Quilled, 165.
 Quill/et, 66, 170.
 Quill/ing, 228.
 Quill/wort (-wort).
 Quilt (kwilt), 16, 64.
 Quilt/ed, 176.
 Quilt/er.
 Quilt/ing.
 Qui/na-ry, 72.
 Qui/nate.
 Quince, 16, 39; Note D,
 p. 37.
 Quince/-tree, 206, Exc.
 4.
 Quin-cun'/cial (-shal), 112.
 Quin-cunx (kwink/-
 kungks) (54) [so WK.
 Sm.; kwink/kungks,
 Wb. Gd. Wr. 155.]
 ⚠ "As the accent is
 on the first syllable of this
 word, it is under the same
 predicament as the first
 syllable of *congregate*."
 Walker.
 Quin-dec'a-gon.
 Quin-de-cem/vir [L. pl.
Quin-de-cem/vi-ri;
 Eng. pl. *Quin-de-cem*/'-
 virs (-vurz), 198.]
 Quin-de-cem/vi-rate, 73.
 Quin/i-a, 72, 78.

Qui-nine', or Qui/nine
 [kwí-nín', Sm.; kwí-
 nín, Wb. Gd.; kwí-
 nín', or kwín'/n, Wr.
 155.]

Quin-qua-ges'i-ma.
 Quin-quan/gu-lar
 (-kwang'-), 108.
 Quin-que-an/gled (-ang'-
 gld).
 Quin-que-cap/su-lar.
 Quin-que-den'tate.
 Quin-que-den'tat-ed.
 Quin-que-fa'ri-ous.
 Quin/que-éd, 109.
 Quin-que-fó/li-ate.
 Quin-que-fó/li-át-ed.
 Quin-que-lit'er-al.
 Quin-que-lo/bate.
 Quin/que-lobed, 166.
 Quin/que-loc'u-lar.
 Quin/que-nerved, 166.
 Quin-quen'/ni-al, 170.
 Quin-quep'ar-tite, 106,
 152.

Quin/que-reme, 171.
 Quin-que-syl'/la-ble, 164.
 Quin/que-valve, 169.
 Quin-que-valv'u-lar.
 Quin/que-vir [L. pl.
Quin-quevi-ri; Eng.
 pl. *Quin/que-virs*
 (-vurz), 198.]
 Quin-qui/na.
 Quin/sy (-zy), 169.
 Quint (kwint) [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; kint, Wk.;
 kängt, Sm. 155.]

⚠ Although Walker
 repells this word *kint*, he
 remarks that it is "a term
 at cards, pronounced *kent*."

Quin'tain (96), n. a fig-
 ure set up for tilfers
 to run at. [See *Quin-
 tine*, 160.]

Quin'tal (72) [Kentle,
 203.]

Quin/tan.

Quin/ter-on.

Quin-tes/sence (107) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.;
kwín-tes-sens, or
kwín-tes-sens, Wr.
 155.]

⚠ "My opinion is,
 that it may have the ac-
 cent either on the first or
 second [syllable], as the
 rhythm of the phrase re-
 quires." Walker. — "The
 accent on the first syllable
 is very unnatural." Good-
 rich.

Quin-tes-sen'tial (-shal).
 Quin-tes' [so Gd.; kwín-
 tet, Wr. 155], or *Quin-
 tette*', 203.

Quin/tile, 81, 162.

Quin-till/ion (-yun), 51,
 171.

Quin/tine (82, 152), n.
 the fifth and inner-
 most ovule in some
 plants. [See *Quin-
 tain*, 160.]

Quin'troon' [so Wr.;
kwín'troon, Gd. 155.]

Quin'tu-ple, 69, 164.

Quin'tu-plé, 165.

Quin'tu-pling.

Quin/zaine [Quin/zain
 (*kwín'sen*), Sm. 203.]

Quip, 16, 34, 52.

Qui'po (Sp.) (*ke'po*) [pl.

Qui'pos (*ke'poz*), 189]

[Quippo, Quippa,
 Quippa, 203.]

Quire (*kwir*) (26, 34, 52),
 n. twenty-four sheets
 of paper. [See *Choir*,
 160.]

[Quire, 203. — See
 Choir.]

Quir'is-ter.

Quir'te, 162.

Qui-rí'top (L.) (-tes),
 n. pl.

Quirk, 21, N.; 135.

Quirked (*kwirkt*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.

Quirk'ish.

Quit, 16, 34, 52.

Quit tam (L.).

Quit/claim, n. & v.

Quit/claimed, 165.

Quit/claim-ing.

Quite, 26, 34, 52.

Quit/rent.

Quits, int.

Quit'ta-ble, 164, 169.

Quit'tance, 72, 176.

Quit/ted.

Quit/ter.

Quit/ting, 141.

Quiv'er, 77.

Quiv'ered (-wrd), 150.

Quiv'er-ing.

Qui vive (Fr.) (*ke vev'*).
 Quix-ot'ic, 109.

Quix'ot-ism (-izm), 133.

Quiz'er-ry, 169.

Quiz, 16, 34, 46.

Quizzed, 165.

Quiz'zer, 176.

Quiz'zic-al.

Quiz'sing.

Quiz'zing-glass, 215.
Quo'ad hoc (L.).
Quo'ant'mo (L.).
Quod'it-bet (L.), 156.
 [Quo'if, 203.— See
 Coif.]
Quoin (*kwoin*, or *koin*)
 [so Wr. Gd.; *koin*,
 Sm. 155], n. a corner;
 — a wedge. [Coin,
 Coigne, 203.]
Quoit (*kwoit*), 27, 34, 52.
 Quoil, 18, 172.
Quon'dam.
Quo'rum, 49, N.; 169.
Quo'ta.
Quot'a-ble, 164, 169.
Quo'ta'tion.
Quote (*kwoit*) (24, 34) [not
 kôt, 153].
Quot'ed.
Quot'er.
Quoth (*kwoth*, or *kwoth*)
 (130) [so Wr. Gd.;
kwoth, or *kwoth*, Wk.;
kwoth, Sm. 155].
Quo'tid'i-an (169) [so
 Sm. Wr. Gd.;
kwo'tid'i-an, Wk. 155]
Quo'tient (*-shent*), 171.
Quot'ing.
Quo'wor'ran-to (L.)
 (*-wôr'-*).

R.

Rab'bet, v. to cut in a
 particular way, as
 boards, in order to
 join their edges:—n.
 a cut made in the
 edges of boards for
 the purpose of join-
 ing them. [See Rab-
 bit, 148.]
Rab'bet-ed.
Rab'bet-ing.
Rab'bi, or *Rab'bi* [*rab'-*
bi, or *rab'bi*, Wk. Wr.
 Gd.: *rab'bi*, Sm. 155.]
 [pl. *Rab'bies*, 191.]
 ag— When pronounced
 in Scripture, [it] ought to
 have the last syllable like
 the verb to buy. Walker.
Rab'bin.
Rab-bin'ic, 170.
Rab-bin'ic-al, 108.
Rab-bin-ism (*-izm*), 136.
Rab'bin-ist.
Rab'bin-ite, 152.

Rab'bit (170), n. an ani-
 mal of the genus *Lepus*.
 [See Rabbet, 148.]
Rab'ble (*rab'l*), 164.
Rab'ble-ment (*rab'l-*).
 [Rabdology, 203.—
 See Rhabdology.]
 [Rabdomaney, 203.
 — See Rhabdomaney.]
Rab'id, 66, 170.
Rab'it-és (L.) (*-éz*)
Ra'ca (Chaldee).
Rac-coon' [Raccoon,
 Raccoon, 203.]
 Race, 23, 39.
Race'-course.
Raced (*râst*), 165, 185;
 Note C, p. 34.
Rac'e-ma'tion.
Ra-ceme', or *Rac'eme*
 [*ra-sém'*, Wr. Gd.;
ras'ém, Sm. 155].
Ra-tem'ic.
Rac'e-mif'er-ous [Rac-
 imiferous, 203].
Rac'e-mose', or *Rac'e-*
mose' [*ras-e-môs'*, Wr.;
ra-se'môs, Gd. 155].
Rac'e-mo'us, or *Rac'e-*
mo'us [so Wr. Gd.;
ra-se'mus, Sm. 155].
Ra-cem'u-lose.
Rac'er, 183.
Ra-chil'la (*-kîl'-*).
Ra'chis (*ra'kis*) [Rha-
 chis, 203].
Ra-chit'ic (*-kîs'-*).
Ra-chit'is (*-kîs'-*).
Ra-ci-ness, 186.
Rac'ing, 183.
 Rack, 16, 181.
Racked (*rak't*), 165.
Rack'er.
Rack'et.
Rack'et-ed.
Rack'et-ing.
Rack'ing.
 [Raccoon, 203.— See
 Raccoon.]
Rack'rent.
 [Raccoon, 203.— See
 Raccoon.]
Ra-coo'vi-an.
Ra'cy, 169.
Rad'dle, 164.
Ra-deau' (*-dô'*).
Ra'di-al, 78.
Ra'di-ance, 169.
Ra'di-an-cy.
Ra'di-ant [so Sm. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *ra'di-ant*,
 or *ra'ji-ant*, Wk. 134,
 155.]

Ra'di-a-ry, 72.
Ra-dî-a'ta (L.), n. pl.
Ra'di-ate (108) [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ra'dî-*
ât, or *ra'ji-ât*, Wk.
 134, 155].
Ra'di-ât-ed, 183.
Ra'di-ât-ing.
Ra-di-a'tion.
Ra'di-ât-or, 169.
Rad'i-cal.
Rad'i-cal-ism (*-izm*), 136.
Rad'i-cal'i-ty.
Rad'i-cal-ly.
Rad'i-cant.
Rad-i-ca'tion.
Rad'i-cel, 76, 78.
Rad'i-cle, 164.
Rad'i-cule.
Ra'di-o-lite, 152.
Ra-di-om'e-ter.
Ra'di-ous, 100.
Rad'ish (66, 170) [not
 red'ish, 153].
Rad'i-us (169) [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ra'dî-*
us, or *ra'ji-us*, Wk.
 134, 155] [L. pl. *Rad'i-*
di-i; Eng. pl. *Rad'it-*
us-es (*-ez*), 198.]
 ag— The English plural,
radiuses, is very rarely
 used.
Ra'di-us-vec'tor.
Ra'dix (L.) [pl. *Rad'i-*
cês (*-êz*), 198.]
Ra-du'ill-form.
Râf.
Râf'fle (*ra'f'l*).
Râf'fled (*ra'f'id*), 183.
Râf'fier.
Râf'fing.
Râft, 12, 131.
Râft'er.
Râft'ered (*-urd*), 150.
Râft'ing.
Râft's-man, 214.
Rag, 10, 48, 53.
Rag-a-muff'in, 171.
Rage, 23, 163.
Raged, 165, 183.
Rag'ged (*-ghed*), 138,
 176.
Râg'ing (*râj'-*).
Râg'lan.
Râg'man.
Ragout (Fr.) (*râ-goo'*).
Ra-guled', 165.
Rag'weed, 206.
Râid, n. a hostile incur-
 sion. [See Rayed,
 160.]

fall; ð as in there; ôb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.
 30*

Rail, 23.
 Railed, 165.
 Rail'er.
 Rail'ing.
 Rail'ler-y (*ra'l'*) (171)
 [not *räl'lur-y*, 153.]
 Rail'röad, 206.
 Rail'wäy.
 Räll'ment, 171.
 Rain, n. the water that
 falls in drops from
 the clouds:—v. to fall
 in drops from the
 clouds, as water. [See
 Reign, and Reim, 160.]
 Räll'n'böw.
 [Räll'n'deer, 203. —
 See Reindeer.]
 Räll'n'drop, 206.
 Räll'n'd, 165.
 Räll'n'-gäuge, 171.
 Räll'n'l-ness, 186.
 Räll'n'ing, part. from
 Rain. [See Reining,
 160.]
 Räll'n'-wä-ter.
 Räll'n'y, 93, 109.
 Räll's'ä ble (*räll's'a-bl'*).
 Räll'se (*räll's*) (23, 40), v.
 to put, place, take, or
 set, up. [See Rays,
 and Raze, 100.]
 Räll'sed (*räll'sd*), 165.
 Räll's'er (*räll's'*) (70), n.
 one who raises. [See
 Razor, 100.]
 Räll's'in (*räll's'n*) (140, 167)
 [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
re'zn, Wk. 155.]
 Walker's pronun-
 ciation of this word, though
 agreeable to the current
 usage of his time, and
 though it may, as he re-
 marks, "be traced as far
 back as the days of Queen
 Elizabeth," is now wholly
 obsolete.
 Raisonné (Fr.) (*räll-zon-*
na') [so Sm. Wr.;
räll-zon'nä, Gd. 155.]
 Räll'jah, or Räll'jah [*räll'-*
ja, Sm. Wb. Gd.; *räll'-*
ja, or *räll'ja*, Wr. 155]
 [Räll'ja (*räll'ja*, Gd.)
 203.]
 Räll'-poot', 122.
 Rake, 23.
 Raked (*räll'kt*), 165, 183;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Rake'hell.

☞ "Not originally a
 compound, though taken
 for one." Smart.

Räll'er, 77, 228.
 Räll'ing, 183.
 Räll'ish.
 Räll'lled (*-lled*), 99.
 Räll'li-er.
 Räll'ly, 170.
 Räll'ly-ing.
 Ram, 10.
 Ram'a-dän [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *ram-a-dän'*, Wr.
 155] [Khamadan,
 Ramadhan,
 Ramazan, 203.]
 Ram-a-yä'na (Sanskrit)
 [so Sm.; *ram-a-yä'na*,
 Wr. 155.]
 Ram'ble, 164.
 Ram'bled, 165, 183.
 Ram'bler.
 Ram'bling.
 Ra'me-al.
 Ra'me-an, 110.
 Ra-men'ta (L.) n. pl.
 Ram-en-tä'ceöüs
 (*-shus*).
 Ra'me-öüs.
 Ram-i-fy-ca'tion.
 Ram'i-fied.
 Ram'i-form.
 Ram'i-fy, 94.
 Ram'i-fy-ing.
 Ra'mist.
 Rammed (*ramd*), 165,
 170.
 Ram'mer.
 Ram'ming.
 Ram'mish.
 Ra-moon'-tree.
 Ra'mose [so Gd.; *ra-*
mös', Wr. 155.]
 Ra'möüs.
 Ramp, 10, 64.
 Ramp'an-cy.
 Ramp'ant, 72.
 Ramp'ärt.
 Ramped (*rampt*), 165.
 Ramp'ing.
 Ram'pi-on.
 Ram'rod, 206.
 Ram'son (*-zun*), 86
 Ram'u-lose, 136.
 Ram'u-löüs, 100.
 Ran, 10.
 Ra'na (L.).
 Ra'nän-ite, 152.
 Ran-ces'cent, 171.
 Ränch [so Gd.; *ränch*,
 Wr. 155.]
 Ran-che'ro (Sp.).
 (*-cha'*).
 Ran'cho (Sp.)
 Ran'cid, 80.
 Ran-cid'i-ty, 108, 169.

Ran'oor (*rang'*-) (54), n.
 deep malignity. [See
 Ranker, 160] [Ran-
 cour, Sm. 199, 203.]
 Ran'cor-öüs (*rang'*-).
 Ran'dom, 86, 169.
 [Ranedeer, 203. —
 See Reindeer.]
 Rang, 10, 54.
 Ränge, 23; Note D, p.
 37.
 Ränged (*rängd*), 183.
 Räng'er (*räng'*-).
 Räng'ing (*räng'*-).
 Ra'nine, 152.
 Rank (*rängk*), 10, 54.
 Ranked (*rängkt*), 165.
 Rank'er, a. more rank.
 [See Rankoor, 160.]
 Rank'ing.
 Rank'le (*räng'kl*), 104.
 Rank'led (*räng'kl'd*).
 Rank'ling (*räng'*-).
 Rank'ly, 93.
 Ran'nee (Hindustanee)
 [so Sm.] [Ranee (*ra-*
ne', Gd.) Ranny,
 203.]
 Ran'snack.
 Ran'sacked (*-sakt*).
 Ran'sack-ing.
 Ran'som, 86, 169.
 Ran'somed (*-sumd*).
 Ran'som-er.
 Ran'som-ing.
 Rant, 10.
 Rant'ed.
 Rant'er.
 Rant'er-ism (*-izm*), 133.
 Rant'ing.
 Rant'i-pole.
 Rant'ism (*-izm*), 136.
 Ra-nun-cu-la'ceöüs (*ra-*
nung-ku-la'shus), 112.
 Ra-nun'cu-lus (*-nung'*-)
 [L. pl. *Ra-nun'cu-li*
 (*nung'*-); Eng. pl. *Ra-*
nun'cu-lus-es (*nung'-*
ku-lus-es), 198.]
 Ranz *des vaches* (Fr.)
 (*rängz dö vash*).
 Rap, n. a smart, quick
 blow:—v. to strike
 with a quick, smart
 blow. [See W rap, 160.]
 Ra-pä'cöüs (*-shus*), 112,
 169.
 Ra-pas'i-ty, 106.
 [Raparée, 203. — See
 Rapparee.]
 Rape, 23.
 Ra'phe (*ra'fe*) [not *räf*,
 183] [Rhaphe, 203.]

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as ä in far, ä as ä in fast, ä as ä in

Rāph'a-el-ism (-izm) [*ra'fa-el-izm*, Gd. 155.]
 Rāph'a-el-ite (152) [See Pre-raphaelite.]
 Rāph'i-dēs (-dēs) [so Wr. Gd.; *ra'fids*, Sm. 155] [Rhapshides, 203.]
 Rāph'il-ite, 152.
 Rap'id, 66.
 Ra-pid'i-ty, 169.
 Ra'p'i-er, 63, 229.
 Rap'ill.
 Ra-pil'lo, 170.
 Rap'ine, 82, 171.
 Rap-pa-ree' (122) [Raparee, 203.]
 Rapped (*rapé*), *part.* struck with a quick, smart blow. [See Rapt, and Wrapped, 160.]
 Rap-pee', 121.
 Rap'pel, 170.
 Rap'per (176), *n.* one who, or that which, raps;—the knocker of a door. [See Wrapper, 160.]
 Rap'ping.
 Rapt, *part.* & *a.* transported; ravished. [See Rapped, and Wrapped, 160.]
See This word is from the obsolete verb *rap*, meaning to match or hurry away, to ravish.
 Rap'tor.
 Rap-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Rap-to'ri-ous.
 Rapt'ure, 44, Note 1; 91.
 Rapt'ur-ous (-yur-), 91.
 Ra'ra a'vis (L.).
 Rare (*rér*), 14, 48, 49.
 Raree-show (*rér'*).
 Rār-e-fac'tion [See Rarefy.]
 Rār'e-fi-a-ble, 164.
 Rār'e-fied.
 Rār'e-fy (108, 169, 171) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *rér'e-fy*, Sm. 155.]
 Rār'e-fy-ing.
 Rare'ly (*rér'*), 93.
 Rar'i-ty (*rār'i-ty*, or *rér'i-ty*), 169.
See In the sense of uncommonness, infrequency, and also in the sense of a thing valued for its scarci-

ty, this word is pronounced by Walker and Worcester *rér'i-ty*; while in the sense of *thinness, subtilty*, they pronounce it *rār'i-ty*. In all its senses, it is pronounced, by Smart, *rér-i-ty*, and by Webster and Goodrich *rār'i-ty*.
 Ra'sant (-zant).
 Rās'cal, 12, 131.
 Rās-cal'i-ty.
 Rās-call'ion (-kal'yun) [Rascalion, 203.]
 Rās'cal-ly, 170.
 [Rascolinik, 203. — See Raskoinik.]
 Rase (*rāz*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *rāz*, or *rās*, Wk. Wr. 155], *v.* to touch superficially in passing;—to erase;—to destroy completely. [Raze (in the last sense), 203.]
 Rash, 10, 46.
 Rash'er.
 Ras-kol'nik [Rascolinik, 203.]
 Ra-so'ri-al (-zo'-) [so Sm. Gd.; *ra-so'ri-al*, Wr. 155.]
 Rāsp, 12, 131.
 Rāsp'a-to-ry, 86.
 Rāsp'ber-ry (*rāz'*) (102) [so Sm. Gd.; *rās'ber-ry*, Wk.; *rās'ber-ry*, or *rās'ber-ry*, Wr. 155.]
 Rāsped (*rāspé*).
 Rāsp'er.
 Rāsp'ing.
 Rāsse.
 Ra'sure (-zhur) (47, 171) [Razure, 203.]
 Rat, 10.
 Rāt-a-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Rāt'a-ble, 164.
 Rāt'a-bly.
 Rat-a-f'a (*rat-a-fe'a*, coll. *rat-a-fe'*) [so Sm.; *rat-a-fe'a*, Wk. Wb. Gd.; *rat-a-fe'a*, or *rat-ā-fe'*, Wr. 155] [Ratifa, Ratafee, 203.]
 [Ratan, 203. — See Rattan.]
 Rat'a-ny, or Rat'an-hy (93) [Rhatany, 203.]
 Ratch, 10, 44.
 Ratch'et.
 Rate, 23, 163.
 Rāt'ed.

Rāt'er.
 Rāth'er, or Rāth'er [*rāth'ur*, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *rāth'ur*, Sm.; *rāth'ur*, or *rā'thur*, Wk. 155.]
See Walker says: "When rather signifies just *pre-ferable*, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *rayther*." But he adds: "Usage seems to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation."
 Rath'off-ite, 83, 152.
 [Ratifa, 203. — See Ratafia.]
 Rat-i-flac'tion.
 Rat'i-fied, 99.
 Rat'i-fi-er.
 Rat'i-fy, 169.
 Rat'i-fy-ing.
 Rāt'ing.
 Ra'ti-o (-shī-) [pl. Ra'ti-ōn (-shī-ōz), 192.]
 Rā-ti-oc'i-nate (*rāsh-t-os'*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *ra-shos't-nāz*, Wb. Gd. 166.]
 Rā-ti-oc-i-na'tion (*rāsh-t-os-*), 156, 171.
 Rā-ti-oc'i-na-tive (*rāsh-t-os'-*).
 Ra'tion, 169.
 Rā'tion-al (*rāsh'un-*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *ra-shun-al*, or *rāsh'un-al*, Gd. 155.]
 Rā-ti-o-na'le (*rā-shī-o-*), or Rā-ti-o-na'le (*rāsh-t-o-*) [*rā-shī-o-na'le*, Sm.; *rāsh-t-o-na'le*, Wk. Wr.; *rā-shun-a'le*, or *rāsh-un-a'le*, Gd. 155.]
 Rā'tion-al-ism (*rāsh'un-al-izm*) [See Rational.]
 Rā'tion-al-ist (*rāsh'un-*)
 Rā'tion-al-ist'ic (*rāsh'un-*).
 Rā'tion-al-ist'ic-al (*rāsh-un-*).
 Rā'tion-al'i-ty (*rāsh-un-*) [so Sm.; *rāsh-t-o-nal'i-ty*, Wk. Wr.; *ra-shun-al'i-ty*, or *rāsh-un-al'i-ty*, Gd. 155.]
 Rā'tion-al-ize (*rāsh'un-*) [See Rational.]
 Rā'tion-al-ized (*rāsh-un-*), 165.

fall; & as in there; 66 as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Rá'tion-al-iz-ing (*rash'-un-*).
- Rá'tion-al-ly (*rash'un-*), 171.
- Rá'tion-a-ry (*rash'un-*), 72.
- Rat'fines (*-fínz*), *n. pl.* [Ratlings, 203.]
- Rat-toon', 121, 171.
- Rats'bane, 214.
- Rat'-tails (*-táiz*), *n. pl.* 206, Exc. 1.
- Rat-tan' (121, 170) [Rat-tan, 203.]
- Rat'ted, 176.
- Rat-teen', 121.
- Rat-ti-net', 78, 122.
- Rat'ting, 176.
- Rat'tle (*rat'tl*), 164.
- Rat'tle (*rat'tld*).
- Rat'tle-héad'ed.
- Rat'tle-snake.
- Rat'tling.
- Ráur'ci-ty, 17, 169.
- Ráur'cons, 100.
- Rav'age, 70.
- Rav'aged, 150.
- Rav'a-ger.
- Rav'a-ging.
- Rave, 23, 163.
- Raved, 165.
- Rav'el (*rav'el*), 149, 167.
- Rav'e-lin (coll. *rav'lin*) [so Sm.; *rav'lin*, Wk. Wr. Gd. 155.]
- Rav'elled (*-eld*) (177) [Raveled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Note E, p. 70.]
- Rav'el-ling (177) [Raveling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
- Rav'en (*-vn*), *n.* 161.
- Rav'en (*rav'n*), *v.* 149, 161.
- Rav'ened (*-nd*), 149, 150.
- Rav'en-er.
- Rav'en-ing (*rav'n-*).
- Rav'en-óus (*rav'n-*).
- Ráv'er, 228.
- Rav'in (*rav'n*), 149, 167.
- Ra-vine' (*-vén'*), 121.
- Ráv'ing.
- Rav'ish, 104.
- Rav'ished (*-isht*).
- Rav'ish-er.
- Rav'ish-ing.
- Rav'ish-ment.
- Rav'is-sant.
- Raw, 17, 48.
- Raw'-boned, 206, Exc. 5.
- Raw'héad, 206.
- Ráy (23; Note D, p. 37) [pl. Ráys (*ráz*). — See Raise, and Raze, 160.]
- Rá'yah, or Rá'yah (139) [*ra'ya*, Sm.; *rash'ya*, Gd. Wr. 165.]
- Ráyed (150), *part. & a.* marked with rays, radiate. [See Rald, 160.]
- Ráy'ing.
- Ráy'less.
- Ráy'on-nant.
- Raze (23, 40), *v.* to destroy completely. [See Raise, and Rays (pl. of Ray), 160.] [Rase, 203.]
- Razed, 165.
- Ra-zee', *n. & v.*
- Ra-zeed', 188.
- Ra-zee'ing, 188.
- Ráz'ing, 183.
- Ráz'or (77), *n.* an instrument for shaving. [See Raiser, 160.]
- Ráz'or-back.
- Ráz'or-báil.
- [Razure. 203. — See Rasure.]
- Ráz'zi-a (*raz'zi-a*).
- Re-ab-sorb', 223.
- Reach (13, 41) [See Note under *Reach*.]
- Reach'a-ble, 164, 169.
- Reached (*récht*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
- Réach'er.
- Réach'ing.
- Re-act', 223.
- Re-act'ion, 117.
- Re-act'ion-a-ry, 72.
- Re-act'ive.
- Read (13, 161), *v.* to peruse. [See Reed, 160.]
- Réad (15, 161), *v.* did read. [See Red, 160.]
- Réad'a-ble, 164.
- Réad'er.
- Réad'i-ly, 186.
- Réad'i-ness.
- Réad'ing.
- Réad'ing-book, 215.
- Réad'ing-room.
- Re-ad-just'.
- Re-ad-mis'sion (*-mish'-un*).
- Réad'y, 169, 170.
- Re-af-firm', 21, N.
- Re-a'gent, 223.
- Re'al, 72.
- Re-al'gar, 122.
- Re-al-ism (*-izm*), 133.
- Re-al-ist.
- Re-al-ist'ic, 109.
- Re-al-ist-ty (169), *n.* state of being real; actual existence. [See Real-ty, 148.]
- Re'al-iz-a-ble, 164.
- Ré-al-iz-a'tion [not ré-al-iz-a'shun, nor ré-al-iz-a'shun, 126, 153.]
- Re'al-ize, 202.
- Re'al-ized, 166.
- Re'al-iz-er.
- Re'al-iz-ing.
- Re'al-ly, 144, 170.
- Réalm, 15, 133.
- Re'al-ty, *n.* quality, in certain kinds of property, of being real, or immovable. [Law term.] [See Reality, 148.]
- Réam, 13.
- Re-an'li-mate, 223.
- Re-an'li-mát-ed.
- Re-an'li-mát-ing.
- Réap, 13.
- Reaped (*répt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
- Réap'er.
- Réap'ing.
- Réap'ing-book.
- Réar, *n. & a.* 13, 48, 49.
- Réar, *v.* [not *rér*, 127, 153.]
- Réared, 165.
- Réar'er, 49, N.
- Réar'ing.
- Réar-mouse [Reermouse, 203.]
- Réar'ward.
- Re-as-cend', 223.
- Réa'son (*re'zn*), 104, 149.
- Réa'son-a-ble (*re'zn-a-bl*), 164.
- Réa'son-a-bly (*re'zn-*).
- Réa'soned (*re'znd*).
- Réa'son-er (*re'zn-*).
- Réa'son-ing (*re'zn-*).
- Re-as-sert', 21, N.
- Réave, 13, 36.
- Réav'er.
- Réav'ing.
- Re-bate', *n. & v.*
- Re-bát'ed.
- Re-bát'ement, 185.
- Re-bát'ing, 183.
- Re'bec [not *reb'ek*, 127, 153] [Rebeck, 203.]
- Reb'el, *n.* 103, 161.
- Re-bél', *v.* 103, 161.
- Re-belled' (*-beld'*), 178.
- Re-bél'ling.
- Re-bell'ion (*-yun*), 51.
- Re-bell'ióus (*-yus*), 112.
- Re-bound', *n. & v.*
- Re-bound'ed.

Re-bound'ing.
 Re-buff', n. & v.
 Re-buffed' (-buff').
 Re-buffing.
 Re-buke', n. & v. 26.
 Re-buked' (-baks').
 Re-bük'er.
 Re-bük'ing.
 Re'bus, 189.
 Re-but', 22.
 Re-but'ted, 176.
 Re-but'ter.
 Re-but'ting.
 Re-cal'ci-trant.
 Re-cal'ci-trate.
 Re-cal'ci-trät-ed.
 Re-cal'ci-trät-ing.
 Re-cal'ci-trät-ion.
 Re-cäll' (17, 222) [Re-cal, Sm. 179, 203.]
 Re-cänt'.
 Re-cänt-a'tion.
 Re-cänt'ed.
 Re-cänt'er.
 Re-cänt'ing.
 Re-ca-pit'u-late.
 Re-ca-pit'u-lät-ed.
 Re-ca-pit'u-lät-ing.
 Re-ca-pit-u-la'tion.
 Re-ca-pit-u-la-to-ry, 86, 126, 233.
 Re-cap'tion.
 Re-cap'ture, 91.
 Re-cäst', 117.
 Re-cede', 171.
 Re-céd'ed, 183.
 Re-céd'ing.
 Re-cépt' (-sét'), n. & v. 162, 169, N.
 Re-cépt'-bóok (-sét'-), 206, Exc. 4.
 Re-cépt'ed (-sét').
 Re-cépt'ing (-sét').
 Re-cépt'or (-sét'), 86.
 Re-céiv-a-bil'i-ty.
 Re-céiv'a-ble, 164.
 Re-céive', 169, N.
 Re-céived', 150, 165.
 Re-céiv'er.
 Re-céiv'ing, 183.
 Re-cen-cy, 169.
 Re-cen-sion, 112, 169.
 Re-cent.
 Re-cep'ta-cle (107, 164) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *res'ep'ta-kli*, or *re-sep'ta-ki*, Wk. 155.]
 * "The first of these pronunciations [*res'ep'ta-ki*] is by far the most fashionable, but the second [*re-sep'ta-ki*] most agreeable to analogy and the ear." *Walker*, 1806.—"This

is one of the words over which fashion relaxes its sway in favor of the more consistent accentuation [*re-sep'ta-ki*]." *Smart*, 1836.
 Re-ep'tac'u-lar (108) [so Gd.; *re-sep'tak'u-lar*, Wr. 155.]
 Re-cep-ti-bil'i-ty.
 Re-cep'ti-ble, 164, 169.
 Re-cep'tion.
 Re-cep'tive, 84.
 Re-ep-tiv'i-ty [so Wr.; *re-sep'tiv'i-ty*, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Re-cep'to-ry (86, 107) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *res'ep-tür-y*, Wk.; *res'ep-to-ry*, or *re-sep'to-ry*, Wr. 155.]
 Re-cess' (121) [not *res'es*, 153.]
 Re-cessed' (-sés').
 Re-ces'sion (-sés'ün), 234.
 Re'chab-ite (-kab-) (152) [not *rek'ab-it*, 153.]
Recherche (Fr.) (*rä-shär-shä'*).
 Reç'i-pe, 163.
 Re-cip'i-en-cy.
 Re-cip'i-ent (169) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *re-sip'yent*, Sm. 155.]
 Re-cip-ro-cal, 171.
 Re-cip-ro-cal'i-ty.
 Re-cip-ro-cal-ly.
 Re-cip-ro-cate.
 Re-cip-ro-cät-ed.
 Re-cip-ro-cät-ing.
 Re-cip-ro-ca'tion.
 Re-ciproc'i-ty [not *re-si-pros'i-ty*, 153.]
 Re-cip-ro-corn'ous.
 Re-ci'sion (-sish'ün).
 Re-cit'al, 72.
 Re-cit'a'tion.
 Re-cit'a-tive' (-sét') [not *re-sit'a-tiv*, 153.]
Reç-ta-ti-vo (It.) (-tè').
 Re-cite'.
 Re-cit'ed, 183.
 Re-cit'er.
 Re-cit'ing.
 Reck (15, 181), v. to heed. [See *Wreck*, 160.]
 Recked (*reks*), v. did *reck*. [See *Wrecked*, 160.]
 Reck'ing, part. from *Reck*. [See *Wrecking*, 160.]

Reck'less.
 Reck'on (*rek'n*), 104, 149, 107.
 Reck'oned (*rek'nd*).
 Reck'on-er (*rek'n*).
 Reck'on-ing (*rek'n*).
 Re-cläim'.
 Re-cläim'a-ble, 164.
 Re-cläimed', 165.
 Re-cläim'ing.
 Re-cla-ma'tion.
 Rec'li-nate.
 Rec-li-na'tion.
 Re-cline'.
 Re-clined'.
 Re-clin'er, 183.
 Re-clin'ing.
 Re-clüse', 26, 121.
 Re-clu'sion (-zhün), 112.
 Re-clu'sive, 84.
 Re-clu'so-ry, 86.
 Rec-og-ni'tion (-nish'-ün), 112.
 Rec-og-ni-tor (-tör).
 Rec-og'ni-to-ry, 86.
 Rec-og-niz-a-ble (164) [so Sm.; *re-kog'ni-zä-bl*, or *re-kon'i-zä-bl*, Gd.; *rek-og-ni'zä-bl*, or *re-kog'ni-zä-bl*, Wr. 155] [Recognisable, 203.]
 Rec-og'ni-sance [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *re-kog'ni-zans*, or *re-kon't-zans*, Gd. 155] [Recognisance, 203.]
 * "In the general sense, the *g* is sounded; in professional legal use, it is generally *sunk*." *Smart*.
 Re-og-ni-z'a'tion.
 Re-og-niz-e [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *rek'og-niz*, or *rek'o-niz*, Gd. 155] [Recognise, 203.]
 * "With respect to the orthography of this class of words, *recognize* or *recognise*, *recognizance* or *recognisance*, &c., good usage, as well as the Dictionaries, is much divided, and both modes may be said to be well authorized; but the greater part of the English Dictionaries seem to give the preference to the use of *a*." *Worcester*.
 Re'og-niz-ed [Recognised, 203.]
 Re-og-ni-see' [Recognisee, 203.]
 Re-og-niz-er [Recogniser, 203.]

fall ; é as in there ; öb as in foot ; é as in facile ; gh as in go ; th as in this.

Rec'og-niz-ing [Re-cog-nis-ing, 203.]
 Rec-cog-ni-zor' (118) [Re-cog-nis-or, 203.]
 Re-coil', n. & v. 121.
 Re-coiled', 165.
 Re-coil'er.
 Re-coil'ing.
 Rec-ol-lect' (161), v. to recall to mind. [not rē-kol-lekt', 153.] [Re-col-lect, n. 203. — See Recollet.]
 Re-col-lect' (161), v. to collect again.
 Rec-ol-lect'ed, 161.
 Re-col-lect'ed, 161.
 Rec-ol-lect'ing, 161.
 Re-col-lect'ing, 161.
 Rec-ol-lect'ion, 161.
 Re-col-lect'ion, 161.
 Rec-ol-lect'ive, 84.
 Rec'ol-let [Re-col-lect, 203.]
 Rec-om-mend', 171.
 Rec-om-mend'a-ble, 164.
 Rec-om-mend'a-tion.
 Rec-om-mend'a-to-ry.
 Rec-om-mend'ed.
 Rec-om-mend'er.
 Rec-om-mend'ing.
 Rec'om-pense.
 Rec'om-pensed (-penst).
 Rec-om-pens-ing.
 Rec-on-cil'a-ble, 164.
 Rec-on-cil'a-bly.
 Rec'on-cile, 81, 152.
 Rec'on-ciled, 165.
 Rec'on-cilement.
 Rec'on-cil-er.
 Rec-on-cil-i-a-tion.
 Rec-on-cil'i-a-to-ry [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; rek-on-sil'ya-tūr-y, Sm. 155.]
 Rec'on-cil-ing, 183.
 Rec'on-dite, or Re-con-dite [so Wr.; rek'on-dit, Wk. Wb. Gd.; re-ken'dit, Sm. 155.]
 "I am much de-
 ceived if the analogy of
 pronunciation be not de-
 cidedly in favor of that ac-
 centuation which I have
 given [rek'on-dit]. We
 have but few instances in
 the language, where we
 receive a word from the
 Latin by dropping a syl-
 lable, that we do not re-
 move the accent higher
 than the original." Walker.
 Re-con'nois-sance (Fr.).
 Rec-on-nol'tre (164, 171)

[so Sm. Wr.; re-kon-
 not'tur, Wb. Gd. 155]
 [Re-connoiter pre-
 ferred by Gd. — See
 Note E, p. 70.]
 Rec-on-nol'tred (-terd)
 [Re-connoitered,
 Gd. 203.]
 Rec-on-nol'tring [Re-c-
 onnoitering, Gd.
 203.]
 Re-con-sid'er, 222.
 Re-con-struct'.
 Re-cord', v. 103, 161.
 Rec'ord, n. (86, 103, 161)
 [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 rek'ord, or re-kord',
 Wk. 155.]
 "Though Walker,
 in deference to the current
 practice of his day, gives
 re-kord' as an alternative
 mode of pronouncing this
 word, yet he says that to
 pronounce it thus "is
 overturning one of the
 most settled analogies of
 our language in the pro-
 nunciation of disyllable
 nouns and verbs of the
 same form." See § 108.
 Re-cord'ed.
 Re-cord'er.
 Re-cord'ing.
 Re-count', 222.
 Re-count'ed.
 Re-count'ing.
 Re-coup' (-koop'), v.
 [Recoupe (re-koop',
 Wr.; re-koo'pa, Gd.
 155) 203.]
 Recoupe (Fr.) (re-
 koop'), n.
 Re-couped' (-koop't').
 Re-coup'ing (-koop'-).
 Re-coup'ment (-koop'-).
 Re-cōurse' (121), n. [not
 re'kōrsa, 153.]
 Re-cov'er (-kuv').
 Re-cov'er-a-ble (-kuv'-
 ur-a-bl), 164.
 Re-cov'er-ed (-kuv'urd).
 Re-cov'er-ee' (-kuv-)
 [Law term, correla-
 tive of Recoveror.]
 Re-cov'er-er (-kuv'-)
 [See Recoveror.]
 Re-cov'er-ing (-kuv'-).
 Re-cov'er-or' (-kuv-)
 (118) [Law term, cor-
 relative of Recoveree.]
 Re-cov'er-y (-kuv'-).
 Rec're-ant, 156.
 Rec're-ate (161, 228, N.),
 v. to refresh.

Re-cre-ate' (161, 228, N.),
 v. to create again.
 Rec're-at'ed, 161.
 Re-cre-at'ed, 161.
 Rec're-at'ing, 161.
 Re-cre-at'ing, 161.
 Rec-re-a'tion, 161.
 Re-cre-a'tion, 161.
 Rec're-at-ive, 84.
 Rec're-ment.
 Rec-re-ment'al.
 Rec-re-ment'ial (-ish'-
 at), 112.
 Rec-re-ment'ious
 (-ish'us).
 Re-crim'i-nate.
 Re-crim-i-na'tion.
 Re-cruit' (-kroot'), n. &
 v. 19, 171.
 Re-cruit'ed (-kroot'-).
 Rec-rut'ing (-kroot'-).
 Rec'tal.
 Rec't-an-gle (-ang'gl).
 Rec't-an-gled (-ang'ld).
 Rec't-an-gu-lar (-ang'-).
 Rec't-an-gu-lār'i-ty
 (-ang-).
 Rec'ti-fi-a-ble, 164.
 Rec-ti-fi-ca'tion.
 Rec'ti-fied.
 Rec'ti-fi-er.
 Rec'ti-fi-y, 94.
 Rec'ti-fy-ing.
 Rec-ti-lin'e-al, 169.
 Rec-ti-lin'e-ar.
 Rec-ti-lin-e-ār'i-ty.
 Rec'tion, 109.
 Rec'ti-tude, 78, 108.
 Rec'tor, 88.
 Rec'tor-ate.
 Rec'tor-ess.
 Rec-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Rec'to-ry, 86.
 Rec'tum, 169.
 Rec'tus in cu'ri-a (L.).
 Rec-u-ba'tion, 112.
 Rec-um'bence.
 Rec-um'ben-cy, 169.
 Rec-um' bent, 169.
 Re-cu'per-ate.
 Re-cu'per-at-ed.
 Re-cu'per-at-ing.
 Re-cu'per-at-ive.
 Re-cur', 21.
 Re-curred' (-kurd').
 Re-cur'rence.
 Re-cur' rent.
 Re-cur'ring, 21.
 Re-cur'sant.
 Re-cur'vate.
 Re-curv-a'tion.
 Re-curv-i-ros'ter.
 Re-curv'i-ty.

Re-curr'vōs.
 Re-u-san-cy, or Re-cu-san-cy (-zan-).
 Rec-u-sant, or Re-cu-sant (-zant) [*rek'u-zant*, Sm.; *re-ku'zant*, Wb. Gd.; *re-ku'zant*, or *rek'u-zant*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 ☞ The accent is placed [on the first syllable] according to modern usage. *Smart*.
 Rec-u-sa'tion (-za-).
 Re-cu-sa-tive (-za-).
 Re-cus'sion (-kush'un).
 Red, *a.* being of a color which resembles that of arterial blood: — *n.* a red color. [*See* Read, 160.]
 Re-dac'tion.
 Re-dan' [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *re-dan'*, or *re-dan*, Wr. 155.]
 Red/breast, 216.
 Red/cap.
 Red/cross.
 Red/den (*red'n*), 149.
 Red/den'dum (L.).
 Red/dened (*red'nd*).
 Red/den-ing (*red'n*).
 Red'dish, 176.
 Red'dition (-dish'un).
 Red'di-tive, 84.
 Re-deem'.
 Re-deem'a-ble, 164.
 Re-deemed', 165.
 Re-deem'er.
 Re-deem'ing.
 Re-demp'ti-ble (-dem'ti-bl), 162, 164. [162.]
 Re-demp'tion (-dem'-).
 Re-demp'tion-a-ry (-dem'-), 72.
 Re-demp'tion-er (-dem').
 Re-demp'tive (-dem').
 Re-demp'to-rist (-dem').
 Re-demp'to-ry (-dem'), 86.
 Red/eye (-t), 216.
 Red/gum.
 Red/head, 206.
 Red-hi-bl'tion (-bish'un).
 Red-hib'i-to-ry, 86.
 Red'-hot', 205.
 Re-din'te-grate, 169.
 Re-din'te-grät-ed.
 Re-din'te-grät-ing.
 Re-din'te-gra'tion.
 Red'o-lence.
 Red'o-len-cy, 169.
 Red'o-lent, 105.

Re-dot'ble (-dub'l).
 Re-doubt' (-dow't) (121, 162) [*Red out*, 203.]
 Re-doubt'a-ble (-dow't-a-bl) (171) [*Red out-able*, 203.]
 Re-doubt'ed (-dow't-) [*Red outed*, 203.]
 Re-dound', 28, 222.
 Re-dound'ed.
 Re-dound'ing.
 Red'ow-a (*red'o-a*), 156.
 Re-dress'.
 Re-dressed' (-drest').
 Re-dress'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Re-dress'ive, 84.
 Red'root, 206.
 Red'shank.
 Red'start.
 Red'strāk.
 Red'top.
 Re-duce', 26, 127.
 Re-duced' (-dast'), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Re-dūç'ent.
 Re-dūç'i-ble, 169.
 Re-dūç'ing, 183.
 Re-duct', *n.* 121.
Re-duc'ti-o ad ab-sur-dum (L.) (*re-duk'shŏ-o*)
 Re-duc'tion, 112, 169.
 Re-duc'tive, 84.
 Re-dun'dance.
 Re-dun'dan-cy.
 Re-dun'dant, 72.
 Re-du'pli-cate.
 Re-du'pli-cät-ed.
 Re-du'pli-cät-ing.
 Re-du'pli-ca'tion.
 Re-du'pli-ca-tive.
 Red'wing, 217.
 Re-ech'o (-ek'), 117, 223.
 Reed (13), *n.* a plant having a hollow, jointed stem; — a musical tube or vibrating tongue; — an instrument used by weavers. [*See* Read, 160.]
 Reed'-bunt'ing.
 Reed'en (*red'n*), 149.
 Reed'ing.
 Reed'y.
 Reef, 13. [C, p. 34.]
 Reefed (*ref't*), 166; Note
 Reef'ing.
 Reef'y, 169.
 Reek (13), *n.* exhalation: — *v.* to exhale. [*See* Wreak, 160.]
 Reeked (*rekt*), *v.* did reek. [*See* Wreaked, 160.]

Reek'ing, *part.* from *Reek*. [*See* Wreak-ing, 160.]
 Reek'y, 93.
 Reel, 13, 48, 50.
 Re-e-lect', 223.
 Re-e-lec'tion.
 Reeled, 165.
 Reel'ing.
 Re-em-bark', 223.
 Reem'ing.
 Re-en-force' [*Re-in-force*, 203.]
 Re-en-force'ment [*Re-in-forcement*, 202.]
 Re-en'ter.
 Re-en'tered, 150, 165.
 Re-en'ter-ing.
 Re-en'try.
 [Reermouse, 203. — *See* Rearmouse.]
 Re-es-tab'lish, 223.
 Reeve, 13.
 Reeved, 165.
 Reev'ing.
 Re-ex-change.
 Re-fec'tion.
 Re-fec'tive, 84.
 Re-fer'to-ry (86, 107) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *re-fek'tŏ-ry*, or *ref'ek-tŏ-ry*, Wk. 155.]
 ☞ "I am decidedly in favor of the accentuation on the second syllable." *Walker*. — *Smart* says: "This is one of the words which of late years have taken a more consistent accentuation," though he states that it is "still often pronounced *refecto-ry*," when used to denote the eating-room in monasteries.
 Re-fer', 21, N.
 Refer-a-ble (164, 176) [*Refferible*, 203. — *See* Note under *Refferible*.]
 Ref-er-ee', 122.
 Ref-er-ence, 176.
 Ref-er-en-dary [*Ref-erendary*, 203.]
 Ref-er-en'tial.
 Re-ferred' (-fer'd'), 176.
 Re-fer'rer, 21, N.
 Re-fer'ri-ble (21, N.; 164, 176) [*Referable*, 203.]
 ☞ "*Refferable*, which is to be met with, evidently violates the usual practice of deduction from the verb, and *refferable*,

fall; ð as in there; ðo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

which would be regular, is destitute of the old authority on which the orthography as above given rests." *Smart*. — "Refrangible is the form that seems to be the more countenanced by the Dictionaries." *Worcester*.

Re-fine'.
 Re-fined', 165.
 Re-fin'ed-ly, 165.
 Re-fine'ment, 165.
 Re-fin'er-y.
 Re-fin'ing, 165.
 Re-fit', 222.
 Re-fit'ted, 176.
 Re-fit'ting.
 Re-flect'.
 Re-flect'ed.
 Re-flect'ent.
 Re-flect'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Re-flect'ing.
 Re-flection (234) [Re-flexion, 203.]
 Re-flect'ive, 84, 228.
 Re-flect'or.
 Re-flex [not re-fleks', 153.]
 Re-flexed' (-fleks').
 Re-flex-i-ble, 169.
 Re-flex'i-ble, 164.
 Re-flex'ive, 84.
 Ref'lucence.
 Ref'lucen-cy.
 Ref'luc-ent, 169.
 Ref'luc, 156.
 Re-form' (161), *v.* to amend.
 Re-form' (117, 161), *v.* to form anew.
 Re-form'a-ble, 164.
 Ref-or-ma'tion (161, 228, N.), *n.* amendment.
 Re-form-a'tion (161), *n.* a new formation.
 Re-form'a-tive.
 Re-form'a-to-ry, 86.
 Re-formed' (161), *v.* did reform, or amend.
 Re-formed' (161), *v.* did reform, or make anew.
 Re-form'er, 228.
 Re-form'ing (161), *part.* amending.
 Re-form'ing (161), *part.* forming anew.
 Re-fract'.
 Re-fract'ed.
 Re-fract'ing.
 Re-frac'tion.
 Re-fract'ive, 84.
 Re-fract-om'e-ter.
 Re-fract'o-ri-ly, 186.

Re-fract'o-ri-ness.
 Re-fract'o-ry, 86.
 Ref-ra-ga-ble (164) [not re-fra-ga-bl, nor re-frag'a-ble, 153.]
 Re-frain', *n.* & *v.* 121.
 Re-frained', 150, 165.
 Re-frain'ing.
 Re-fran-gi-bil'i-ty.
 Re-fran'gi-ble, 164, 171.
 Re-fresh'.
 Re-freshed' (-fresh'), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Re-fresh'ing.
 Re-fresh'ment.
 Re-frig'er-ant (-frj').
 Re-frig'er-ate (-frj').
 Re-frig'er-ated (-frj').
 Re-frig'er-ät-ing (-frj').
 Re-frig'er-a'tion (-frj').
 Re-frig'er-ät-ive (-frj').
 Re-frig'er-ät-or (-frj').
 Re-frig'er-a-to-ry (-frj').
 Re-frin'gen-cy.
 Re-frin'gent.
 Reft, 15.
 Refuge, 90.
 Ref-u-gee', 122.
 Re-ful'gence.
 Re-ful'gen-cy, 169.
 Re-ful'gent.
 Re-fund'.
 Re-fund'ed.
 Re-fund'ing.
 Re-füs'a-ble (-fäs'a-bl).
 Re-füs'al (-fäs').
 Re-fuse' (-fäs'), *v.* 161.
 Re-fuse (39, 103, 161) [not ref'yooz, 153.]
 Re-fused' (-fäs').
 Re-füs'er (-fäs').
 Re-füs'ing (-fäs').
 Re-füt'a-ble (164) [not ref'ü-ta-bl, 153.]
 Ref-u-ta'tion.
 Re-füt'a-to-ry, 86.
 Re-fute'.
 Re-füt'ed.
 Re-füt'ing.
 Re-gain', 222.
 Re-gal, 72.
 Re-gale'.
 Re-galed', 183.
 Re-gale'ment.
 Re-ga'li-a (L.), *n. pl.*
 Re-gäl'ing.
 Re-gäl'i-ty, 108.
 Re-gäl-ly, 170.
 Re-gard', *n.* & *v.* 53, 146.
 Re-gard'ant [Re-guardant, 203.]

Re-gard'ed.
 Re-gard'ful (-fäs').
 Re-gard'ing.
 Re-gar'ta, 170.
 Re-gei' (-ghel) [Rigel, 203.]
 Re'gen-cy, 169.
 Re-gen'er-a-cy.
 Re-gen'er-ate, 233, Exc.
 Re-gen'er-ät-ed, 163.
 Re-gen'er-ät-ing.
 Re-gen'er-a'tion, 126.
 Re-gen'er-ät-ive, 84.
 Re-gen'er-a-to-ry.
 Re-ge'nt, 76.
 Reg-i-cid'al (rej').
 Reg'i-cide (rej') [not rej'i-sid, 153.]
 Régime (Fr.) (rä-zäm').
 Reg'i-men (rej').
 Reg'i-ment (rej').
 Reg-i-ment'al (rej').
 Re-gim'i-nal.
 Re'gion (-jun), 171;
 Note D, p. 37.
 Reg'is-ter (-rej'), *n.* & *v.* 104, 235.
 Reg'is-tered (rej'), 150.
 Reg'is-ter-ing (-rej').
 Reg'is-trar (rej').
 Reg-is-tra'tion (rej').
 Reg'is-try (rej').
 Re'gi-ter (L.).
 Reg'let.
 Reg'ma, 72.
 Reg'nan-cy, 169.
 Reg'nant.
 Re-gorge'.
 Re-gorged' (-gorj').
 Re-gorg'ing (-gorj').
 Re-grate'.
 Re-grät'ed.
 Re-grät'er [Re-grat-or, 203.]
 Re-grät'ing.
 Re-grät'or. [Law term.]
 Re'gress, *n.*
 Re-gress'ion (-gresh'un)
 Re-gress'ive.
 Re-gret'.
 Re-gret'ful (-fäs'), 180.
 Re-gret'ted, 176.
 Re-gret'ting.
 [Re-guardant, 203. — See Regardant.]
 Reg'u-lar (108, 169) [not reg'ur-lur, 153.]
 Reg-u-lär'i-ty.
 Reg'u-lar-ly, 156.
 Reg'u-late, 73, 89.
 Reg'u-lät-ed, 183.
 Reg'u-lät-ing.

Reg-u-la'tion.
 Reg'u-la-tive, 84.
 Reg'u-lät-or, 169.
 Reg'u-line.
 Reg'u-lus [L. pl. *Reg'u-lus*; Eng. pl. *Reg'u-lus-es* (-ez), 198.]
 Re-gur'gi-tate.
 Re-gur'gi-tät-ed.
 Re-gur'gi-tät-ing.
 Re-gur-gi-ta'tion.
 Re-ha-bil'i-tate.
 Re-ha-bil'i-tät-ed.
 Re-ha-bil'i-tät-ing.
 Re-ha-bil-i-ta'tion.
 Re-hear'.
 Re-heard' (-*herd'*), 21, N.
 Re-hear'ing.
 Re-hears'al (-*hers'*), 21, Note.
 Re-hearse' (-*hers'*), 21, Note.
 Re-hearsed' (-*herst'*).
 Re-hears'ing (-*herst'*).
 Rel'igle, 13, 164.
 Reign (*rän*) (23, 162), *n.*
 sovereign power; —
 the time a sovereign's
 authority lasts: — *v.*
 to exercise sovereign
 authority. [See *Rain*
 and *Rein*, 160.]
 Reigned (*ränd*).
 Reign'ing (*rän'*).
 Re-im-burse', 223.
 Re-im-bursed'
 (-*burst'*).
 Re-im-burse'ment.
 Re-im-burs'ing.
 Rein (*rän*) (23), *n.* the
 strap of a bridle by
 which a horse is
 guided: — *v.* to gov-
 ern by reins. [See
Rain, and *Reign*, 160.]
 Rein'deer (*rän'*) (171)
 [Raindeer, *Rane-*
deer, 205.]
 237 "Reindeer . . . is
 now the prevailing orthog-
 raphy in works of science
 and literature." Worcester.

Reined (*ränd*).
 Re-in-fec'ta (L.).
 [Re-en-force, 203. —
 See Re-en-force.]
 Rein'ing (*rän'*), *part.*
 from *Rein*. [See *Rain-*
ing, 160.]
 Reins (*ränz*) (23), *n. pl.*
 Re-in-state'.
 Re-in-sure' (-*shoor'*).

Reis ef-fen'di (Turkish)
 (retz) [so Sm. Wr.;
reis ef-fen'di, Gd. 155.]
 Re-it'er-ate, 223.
 Re-it'er-ät-ed.
 Re-it'er-ät-ing.
 Re-it-er-a'tion.
 Re-it'er-a-tive.
 Re-ject'.
 Re-ject'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Re-ject'ed.
 Re-ject'ing.
 Re-jec'tion, 112.
 Re-ject'ive, 84.
 Re-ject'ment.
 Re-joice', 27.
 Re-joiced' (-*joist'*).
 Re-joic'ing.
 Re-join', 222.
 Re-join'der, 77.
 Re-ju've-nate, 169.
 Re-ju've-nät-ed.
 Re-ju've-nät-ing.
 Re-ju-ve-nes'cence.
 Re-ju-ve-nes'cen-cy.
 Re-ju-ve-nes'cent, 171.
Relais (Fr.) (*re-lä'*).
 Re-lapse', *n. & v.*
 Re-lapsed' (-*lapst'*), 165,
 183; Note C, p. 34.
 Re-lapse'ing.
 Re-late'.
 Re-lät'ed, 183.
 Re-lät'ing.
 Re-la'tion.
 Re-la'tion-al.
 Rel'a-tive, 84, 170.
 Rel'a-tive-ly, 186.
 Re-lät'or.
 Re-lät'rix.
 Re-lax'.
 Re-lax'ant.
 Rel-ax-a'tion [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; *re-laks-a'-*
shun, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Re-lax'a-tive.
 Re-laxed' (-*lakt'*).
 Re-lax'ing.
 Re-läy'.
 Re-léas'a-ble, 164.
 Re-léase', 39.
 Re-léased' (-*läst'*).
 Re-léas'ing.
 Rel'e-gate, 66.
 Rel'e-gät-ed.
 Rel'e-gät-ing.
 Rel-e-ga'tion.
 Re-lent', 103.
 Re-lent'ed.
 Re-lent'ing.
 Rel'e-vance, 169.
 Rel'e-van-cy.
 Rel'e-vant, 105.

Re-li-a-bil'i-ty.
 Re-li'a-ble, 164, 186.
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re-münd', Wb. Gd.;
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fall; ä as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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- Re-mon'strant.
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 Re-mon'strat-ed.
 Re-mon'strat'ing.
 Re-mon'strat-or.
 Rem'o-ra.
 Re-morse' (17) [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; re-
 mors', or re-mōrs',
 Wk. 155.]
 Walker says of
 those who pronounce this
 word re-mors', that they
 have "analogy and the
 best usage on their side.
 The final e," he adds, "does
 not lengthen the o, but
 serves only to keep the s
 from going into the sound
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 Sm. Wr.; ren'i-ten-
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fall; ð as ðn there; öö as öö foot; ç as çn facile; gh as gn go; th as th this.

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ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

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Rest (15), n. repose; — residue; — v. to cease from action or motion of any kind; to remain. [See *Wrest*, 160.]
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Résumé (Fr.) (rè-zo-mè'), n. 161.
 Re-sumed' (-züm'd').
 Re-süm'ing (-züm'/-), 183.
 Re-sump'tion (-züm'/-), 162.
 Re-sump'tive (-züm'/-).
 Re-su'pl-nate.
 Re-su-pine', 122.
 Re-sur'gence.
 Re-sur'gent.
 Res-ur-rec'tion (rez-).
 Res-ur-rec'tion-ist (rez-).
 Re-sus'ci-ta-ble, 164.
 Re-sus'ci-tant, 171.
 Re-sus'ci-tate.
 Re-sus'ci-tät-ed.
 Re-sus'ci-tät-ing.
 Re-sus'ci-tä-tion.
 Re-sus'ci-tät-or.
 Re-sus'ci-tät-ive.
 Ret, 15, 41, 48.
 Re-täll', v. 103, 161.
 Re'täll, n. 103, 161.
 Re-tailed'.
 Re-täll'er, or Re'täll'er [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; re-täll'ur, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Ret', "This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America." Webster.
 Re-täll'ing.
 Re-täin', 23.
 Re-täin'a-ble, 164.
 Re-täined', 165.
 Re-täin'er.
 Re-täin'ing.
 Re-take', 117, 222.
 Re-tal'i-ate, 169, 170.
 Re-tal'i-ät-ed, 183.
 Re-tal'i-ät-ing.
 Re-tal-i-a'tion, 171.
 Re-tal'i-ät-ive, 84.
 Re-tal'i-a-to-ry, 86.
 Re-tard', 135.
 Re-tärd-a'tion [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; rez-är-da-shun, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Re-tard'a-tive.
 Re-tard'ed.
 Re-tard'ing.
 Retch (rèch, or rëch) [so Wk. Wr.; rëch, Sm.; rëch, Wb. Gd. 155] [Reach, 160.]
 Retch, "This word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb *reach*. . . The pronunciation of both is generally the same." Walker.

fall; è as in there; öö as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in thif

Retched (rěcht, or rěcht).
 Rětoh'ing, or Rětoh'-ing.
 Rě'ti mu-co'sum (L.).
 Re-ten'tion.
 Re-ten'tive, 84.
 Re-ten'tive-ly.
 Rě'ti-a-ry (-shĭ-), 72.
 Rě'ti-ocence, 170.
 Rě'ti-ocen-cy.
 Rě'ti-cent.
 Re-tic'u-lar, 108.
 Re-tic'u-late.
 Re-tic'u-lat-ed.
 Re-tic'u-la'tion.
 Rě'ti-ou-le, 78, 90.
 Rě'ti-form, 108.
 Rě'ti-na (L.) [pl. Rě'ti-næ, (-næ), 198.]
 Rě'ti-nal, 72.
 Rě't-in-as'phalt (107) [so Sm.; *rě't-in-as-falt'*, Wb. Gd.; *rě'ti-nas-falt'*, Wr. 155.]
 Rě't-in-as'phalt'um.
 Rě'ti-nite, 83, 152.
 Rě'ti-noid.
 Rě'ti-nūe [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *rě'ti-nūe*, or *re-sin'u*, Wk. 155.]
 ⚡ Though Walker, in deference to the divided usage of his day, gives two modes of pronouncing this word, he says that "analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable." "Retinue and revenue," says Smart, "have long struggled against the tendency [to accent polysyllabic words on the antepenult], but the struggle will be in vain, and speakers will do well to yield them up to their natural antepenultimate accent."
 Rě'ti-ped.
 Rě'ti-rūde' (Fr.).
 Rě'tire'.
 Re-tired', 165.
 Re-tire'ment, 185.
 Rě'tir'er.
 Re-tir'ing, 183.
 Re-tort', n. & v. 135.
 Re-tort'ed.
 Re-tort'ing.
 Re-tort'ion [Retor-sion, 203.]
 Re-tose'.
 Re-touch'.
 Re-trace'.
 Re-tract'.

Re-tract'a-ble [Re-tractible, 203.]
 Re-tract'ed.
 Re-tract'i-ble [Re-tractable, 203.]
 Re-tract'ile, 81, 152.
 Re-tract'ing.
 Re-trac'tion.
 Re-tract'ive.
 Re-tract'or.
 Re-trac'tis (L.).
 Re-tréat', n. & v.
 Re-tréat'ed.
 Re-tréat'ing.
 Re-trench'.
 Re-trenched'(-trencht').
 Re-trench'ing.
 Re-trench'ment.
 Re-trib'ute [not rě'tri-büt, 153.]
 Re-trib'üt-ed.
 Re-trib'üt-ing.
 Re-tri-bu'tion.
 Re-trib'üt-ive, 84.
 Re-trib'u-to-ry, 86.
 Re-triév'a-ble, 164.
 Re-triév'a-bly.
 Re-triév'al.
 Re-triève', 169, N.
 Re-triévéd', 165.
 Re-triév'ing, 183.
 Re-tro-act'ive [so Sm. Gd.; *re-tro-aktiv*, or *rě't-ro-akt'iv*, Wr. 155.]
 Rě'tro-ocede, or Rě'tro-ocede (171) [so Wr.; *rě'tro-sed*, Sm.; *rě'tro-sed*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Rě'tro-céd-ed, or Rě'tro-céd-ed.
 Rě'tro-céd'ent, or Rě'tro-céd'ent [so Wr.; *re-tro-séd'ent*, Sm. Gd. 203.]
 Rě'tro-céd-ing, or Rě'tro-céd-ing [See Ret-rocede.]
 Re-tro-ces'sion, or Ret-ro-ces'sion (-sesh'un) [so Wr.; *re-tro-sesh'un*, Sm. Gd.; *rě't-ro-sesh'un*, Wk. 155.]
 Re-tro-duc'tion.
 Rě'tro-flex, or Rě'tro-flex.
 Rě'tro-flexed, or Rě'tro-flexed (-flect).
 Re-tro-fract'ed, or Rě'tro-fract'ed.
 Re-tro-gra-da'tion, or Rě'tro-gra-da'tion [*re-tro-gra-da'shun*,

Sm. Gd.; *rě't-ro-gra-da'shun*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Rě'tro-grade, or Rě'tro-grade, a. & v. [*rě'tro-grād*, Sm.; *rě'tro-grād*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Rě'tro-grād-ed, or Rě'tro-grād-ed.
 Rě'tro-grād-ing, or Rě'tro-grād-ing.
 Re-tro-gres'sion, or Rě'tro-gres'sion (-gresh'un) [*re-tro-gresh'un*, Sm. Gd.; *rě't-ro-gresh'un*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Re-tro-gres'sive, or Rě'tro-gres'sive.
 Re-tro-pul'sive, or Rě'tro-pul'sive.
 Re-torse'ly.
 Rě'tro-spect, or Rě'tro-spect [*rě'tro-spekt*, Sm.; *rě't-ro-spekt*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Re-tro-spec'tion, or Rě'tro-spec'tion [*re-tro-spekt'shun*, Sm. Gd.; *rě't-ro-spekt'shun*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Re-tro-spect'ive, or Rě'tro-spect'ive.
 Rě'tro-ver'sion, or Rě'tro-ver'sion.
 Rě'tro-vert, or Rě'tro-vert [*re-tro-vert'*, Sm.; *rě't-ro-vert'*, Wk. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Rě'tro-vert-ed, or Rě'tro-vert-ed.
 Rě'tro-vert-ing, or Rě'tro-vert-ing.
 Re-trude' (-trud').
 Re-trud'ed (-trud').
 Re-trud'ing (-trud').
 Re-truse' (-trous').
 Ret'ud, 176.
 Ret'ing.
 Re-turn', n. & v. 135.
 Re-turn'a-ble, 164.
 Re-turned', 150.
 Re-turn'ing.
 Re-tuse', 26.
 Re-ün'tion (-An'yun)
 Re-u-nite', 223.
 Reuss'in (roos').
 Reuss'ite (roos'), 26, 152.
 Re-vac'el-nate.
 Re-vac-el-na'tion.

ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Re-vēal', 13.
 Re-vēal-a-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Re-vēal'a-ble, 164.
 Re-vēaled'.
 Re-vēal'ing.
 Reveille (Fr.) (*re-vāll'*, or *re-vāll'yā*) [so Wr.; *rā-vāll'*, Sm.; *re-vāll'yā*, Gd., 154, 155.]
 ⚠ Although Smart authorizes the pronunciation *rā-vāll'*, only, yet he says, in a note, "also pronounced *rā-vāll'yā*."
 Rev'el (124, 149, 161), n. a. carousal: — v. to carouse.
 Re-vel' (124, 161), v. to pull or draw back.
 Rev-e-la'tion.
 Rev'elled (*eld*) (161, 177) [Reveled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Note E, p. 70.]
 Re-velled' (*veld*), 161, 176.
 Re-vel'lent, 176.
 Rev'el-ler (177) [Reveler, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Rev'el-ling (161, 177) [Reveling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Re-vel'ing, 161, 176.
 Rev'el-ry [not rev'l-ry, 132, 153.]
 Re-ven'di-cate.
 Re-ven'di-cāt-ed.
 Re-ven'di-cāt-ing.
 Re-ven-di-ca'tion.
 Re-venge', n. & v. Note D, p. 37.
 Re-venge'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Re-venge'd', 165.
 Re-venge'ful (*fool*), 180.
 Re-venge'r (*venj'*).
 Re-venge'ing (*venj'*).
 Rev'e-nue [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *rev'e-nu*, or *re-ven'u*, Wk. 155. — See Note under *Retinue*.]
 Re-ver-ber-ant, 72.
 Re-ver-ber-ate.
 Re-ver-ber-āt-ed, 183.
 Re-ver-ber-āt-ing.
 Re-ver-ber-a'tion, 112.
 Re-ver-ber-a-to-ry, 86.
 Re-vere', 169.
 Re-versed'.
 Rev'er-en-oc, 169.
 Rev'er-enc-ed (*enst*).
 Rev'er-en-ç-ing, 183.
 Rev'er-end.

Rev'er-ent.
 Rev'er-en'tial (*-shāl*).
 Rev'er-iē' [so Sm. Wr.; *rev'er-ē*, Wb. Gd. 155] [Revery, 203.]
 ⚠ "Both the orthography and pronunciation of this word are unsettled, some good writers and speakers using one form, and some the other." Worcester. — "In present usage, this word is more frequently written *revere*." Goodrich. See Note under *Revery*.
 Re-vers'al, 21, N.
 Re-verse'.
 Re-versed' (*verst'*).
 Re-verse'ly.
 Re-vers'i-ble [Reversible, 203.]
 Re-vers'ing.
 Re-ver'sion, 169.
 Re-ver'sion-a-ry, 72.
 Re-ver'sion-er.
 Re-ver'sis.
 Re-vert', 21, N.; 135.
 Re-vert'ed.
 Re-vert'ent, 169.
 Re-vert'er, 77.
 Re-vert'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Re-vert'ing.
 Re-vert'ive.
 Rev'er-y [not rev-er-e', 153] [Reverie, 203.]
 ⚠ "If we place the accent on the last [syllable] of *revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y* with the accent on it is never so pronounced." Walker. See Note under *Reverie*.
 Re-vest'.
 Revêtement (Fr.) (*rev-ät'mäng*) [so Sm.; *re-vät'ment*, Wr. 155] [Revestment (*rev-ät'ment*), Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Re-view' (*vu'*), 26.
 Re-view'a-ble (*vu'a-bl*).
 Re-view'al (*vu'*), 72.
 Re-viewed' (*vüd'*).
 Re-view'er (*vu'*), 169.
 Re-view'ing (*vu'*).
 Re-vile', 25, 163.
 Re-viled', 165.
 Re-vil'ing, 183.
 Re-vis'al (*viz'*).
 Re-visit' (*viz'*), n. & v.
 Re-vised' (*vizd'*).
 Re-vis'er (*viz'*).

Re-vis'ing (*viz'*).
 Re-vi'sion (*vizh'un*).
 Re-vi'sion-ary (*vizh'un-ä*).
 Re-vi'sion-a-ry (*vizh-un*).
 Re-vis'it (*viz'*), 222.
 Re-vis'o-ry (*viz'*), 86.
 Re-viv'a-ble, 164.
 Re-viv'al, 72.
 Re-viv'al-ism (*-izm*), 136.
 Re-viv'al-ist.
 Re-vive', 25, 163.
 Re-vived', 165.
 Re-viv'er.
 Re-viv-i-ff-ca'tion, 116.
 Re-viv'i-fied.
 Re-viv'i-fy, 169.
 Re-viv'i-fy-ing.
 Re-viv'ing.
 Rev-i-vis'cence.
 Rev-i-vis'cen-cy, 169.
 Rev'iv'or [Law term.]
 Rev-o-ca-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Rev'o-ca-ble, 164.
 Rev'o-ca-bly.
 Rev-o-ca'tion, 112.
 Rev'o-ca-to-ry, 86.
 Re-vok'e', 163.
 Re-vok-ed' (*vökt'*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Re-vök'ing, 183.
 Re-vöit', or Re-vöit', n. & v. [so Wk. Wr.; *rev-öit'*, Sm.; *re-öit'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 ⚠ Walker says of this word. "that pronunciation . . . which rhymes it with *bolt*, *jolt*, &c. has . . . a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage on its side."
 Re-vöit'ed, or Re-vöit'-ed.
 Re-vöit'ing, or Re-vöit'-ing.
 Rev'o-lu-ble, 164.
 Rev'o-lute, 169.
 Rev-o-lu'tion.
 Rev-o-lu'tion-a-ry, 72.
 Rev-o-lu'tion-ism (*-izm*).
 Rev-o-lu'tion-ist.
 Rev-o-lu'tion-ize, 202.
 Rev-o-lu'tion-ized, 165.
 Rev-o-lu'tion-iz-ing.
 Re-volve'.
 Re-volve'ed'.
 Re-volve'ment.
 Re-volv'en-cy, 169.
 Re-volv'er, 183.
 Re-volv'ing.
 Re-vul'sion.
 Re-vul'sive, 84.

fall; & as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in foible; gh as in go; th as in this.

Re-wârd', 17, 135.
 Re-wârd'/a-ble, 164, 169.
 Re-wârd'/ed.
 Re-wârd'/er, 77.
 Re-wârd'/ing.
 Rey'nard (rə'nard, or ren'ard) [rə'nard, Gd.; ren'ard, or rə'nard, Wr. 155] [Ren-ard, 203.]
 Rha-bar'ba-rate (rə-).
 Rha-bar'ba-rine (rə-), 152, 171.
 Rhab-dol'o-gy (rab'-) (108) [Rabdology, 203.]
 Rhab'do-man-cy (rab'-) [Rabdomaney, 203.]
 Rha'chi-al-gy (rə'ki-), 171.
 [R h a c h i s, 203. — See Raachis.]
 [R h a m a d a n, 203. — See Ramadan.]
 Rham-na'cooūs (ram-na'shuus).
 Rham-phas'toūs (ram-).
 [R h a p h e, 203. — See Rraphe.]
 Rha-pon'ti-cline [R h a - p o n t i o i n, 203.]
 Rhap-sod'ic (-rap-).
 Rhap-sod'ic-al (rap-).
 Rhap-so-dist (rap'-).
 Rhap-so-dize (rap'-), 202.
 Rhap-so-dized (-rap'-).
 Rhap-so-diz-ing (rap'-).
 Rhap-so-dy (rap'-), 171.
 [R h a t a n y, 203. — See Ratany.]
 Rhe'ine (rē'-) (152) [R h e i n, 203.]
 Rhen'ish (ren'-), 171.
 Rhe-om'e-ter (rē-) [R e - o m e t e r, 203.]
 Rhe-o-met'ric (rē-).
 Rhe-om'e-try (rē-).
 Rhe'o-scope (rē'-).
 Rhe'o-stat (-rē'-).
 [R h e o t r o p e, 203. — See Reotrope.]
 Rhe'ti-an (rē'shī-an).
 Rhet'o-ric (rē'-), 109.
 Rhet-tō'ric-al (rē-).
 Rhet-o-ri'cian (ret-o-rish'an).
 Rheum (room) (26, 171), n. a thin, watery discharge from the mucous membranes. [See Room, 160.]

Rheum-at'ic (room-)
 Rheum'a-tism (room'-a-tizm), 133, 136, 171.
 Rheum'ic (room'-).
 Rheum'y (room'-) (169), a. pertaining to, or affected by, rheum. [See Roomy, 169.]
 Rhi'nal (rī'-).
 Rhine'grave (rīn-).
 Rhi'no (rī'-).
 Rhi-no-ce'ri-al (rī-), 49, N.
 Rhi-no-cer'ūs (rī-nos'-), 79, 171.
 Rhi-no-plas'tic (rī-).
 Rhi'no-plas-ty (rī'-).
 Rhi-pip'ter-an (rī-).
 Rhi-zan-tha'cooūs (-shus), 112.
 Rhi's'o-dont.
 Rhi-zo'ma (rī-).
 Rhi'zome (rī'-).
 Rhi-zoph'a-goūs (rī-).
 Rhi-zoph'o-roūs (rī-).
 Rhi'z'o-pod (rīz'-).
 Rhi'zo-stome (rī'-).
 Rho'di-an, 169.
 Rho'di-um (rō'-), 169.
 Rhod'i-zite (rod'-).
 Rho-do-den'dron [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; rō-do-den'dron, or rod-den'dron, Wr. 155.] [R h o d o m o n t a d e, 203. — See Rodomontade.]
 Rhomb (romb) (142) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; romb, Wk.; rumb, or romb, Wr. 155], n. an oblique-angled parallelogram, having equal sides. [See Rhumb, 148.]
 ⚠ "In the mathematical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard." Walker.
 Rhom'bic, 228.
 Rhom-bo-he'dral.
 Rhom-bo-he'dron.
 Rhom'boid, n. 161.
 Rhom-boid', a. 161.
 Rhom-boid'al.
 Rhom'bus (rom'-) (169) [L. pl. *Rhom'bi*; Eng. pl. *Rhom'bus-es* (-ez), 198.]
 Rhonch-is'o-nant (rongk-).
 Rhon'cus (rong'-), 54.
 Rhu'barb (roo'-) (19,

171) [not roo'bab, 135, 153.]
 Rhumb (rumb) (142) [so Sm. Wk.; rum, Gd. 155], n. a vertical circle, making an angle with the meridian of any place; — the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; — the track of a ship sailing constantly toward the same point of the compass. [See Rhomb, 148.]
 Rhyme (rīm) (171), n. correspondence of the sound of one word or syllable with that of another; — v. to accord in sound. [See Rime, 160.]
 Rhymed (rīmd), 165.
 Rhym'er (rīm'-), 77.
 Rhyme'ster, 185.
 Rhym'ic (rīm'-).
 Rhym'ing, 183.
 Rhym'ist.
 Rhyn'cho-lite (ring'ko-)
 Rhyn'cho-phore (ring'-)
 Rhyn'chops (ring-kops), 171.
 Rhythm (rīthm) (133, 171) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; rīthm, or rīthm, Wr. 155.]
 Rhyth'mic-al (rīth'-).
 Rhyth-mom'e-ter (rīth-).
 Rhyth'mus (rīth'-).
 [R i a l (rē'al), 203. — See Real.]
 Ri'al, n. an English gold coin current in the reign of Henry IV., and in that of Elizabeth.
 Riant (Fr.) (rē'ong) [so Sm.; rē'ing, Gd.; re-an', Wr. 154, 155.]
 Rib, 16, 31, 48.
 Rib'ald, 72, 170.
 Rib'ald-ry.
 [R i b a n d, 203. — See Ribband, and Ribbon.]
 [R i b b a n d, 203. — See Ribbon.]
 Rib'-band (206. Exc. 1), n. a long, narrow, flexible piece of timber nailed horizontally to the outside of a

ship's ribs. [Rib-
and, Ribbon, 203.]
Ribbed (*ribd*), 176.

Rib'bing.

Rib'bon (66, 149, 170), *n.*
a woven strip of silk;
— an ordinary which
is the eighth part of
a bend; — a flexible
strip of timber nailed
across the outside of
a vessel's ribs: — *v.*
to adorn with ribbons.
[Riband, Rib-
band, and (in the
last sense of the noun)
Rib-band, 203.]

☞ *Ribbon* is now the
prevailing form of this
word in the first two
senses. "The orthogra-
phy *riband* [or *ribband*] has
nothing to plead in its fa-
vor, and is least used."
Sour.

Rib'boned, 150, 166.

Rib'bon-ing.

Rib'roast.

Rib'roast-ed.

Rib'roast-ing.

Rib'wort (*-wort*).

Rice (25, 39), *n.* a kind
of esculent grain. [See
Rise, *n.* 160.]

Rice'-bird.

Rice'-pā-per.

Rich, 16, 44.

Rich'es (*-ez*).

☞ "This is in the sin-
gular number in fact, but
treated as the plural."
Webster. — It is derived
from the French *riche*, and
was formerly written
richeze, or *richese*.

Rich'ly, 93.

Rick, 16, 181.

Rick'ets, *n. pl.*

Rick'et-y, 169.

Ricochet (Fr.) (*rik'o-*
shā, or *rik'o-shet*)
[so Wr.; *rik'o-shā*,
Sm.; *rik'o-shet*, or
rik'o-shā, Gd. 155], *n.*

☞ "The verb *ricochet*
having been naturalized
as an English word, it is
desirable that the noun
should likewise have an
English pronunciation."
Goodrich.

Ric-o-chet' (*-shet'*) [so
Gd.; *rik'o-shet*, Wr.
155], *v.*

Ric-o-chet'ted (*-shet'-*).

Ric-o-chet'ting (*-shet'-*).
Rid (16, 42, 48) [not red,
127, 153.]

Rid'dance, 72, 176.

Rid'den (*rid'n*), 149.

Rid'der.

Rid'ding, 170.

Rid'dle (*rid'l*), 164.

Rid'dled (*rid'ld*).

Rid'dler.

Rid'dling, 183.

Ride, 25, 163.

Rideau (Fr.) (*re-do'*).

Rid'er, 169.

Ridge, 16, 45.

Ridged (*ridjd*), 165.

Ridg'ing (*rij'-*).

Rid'le-cule [not red'l-kūl,
137, 153.]

Rid'le-culed, 166.

Rid'le-cūl-ing.

Ri-dic'u-lous, 108.

Rid'ing, 183.

Rid'ing-mās'ter.

Ri-dot'to (It.) [pl. *Ri-*

dot'tos (*-tōz*), 192.]

Riēt'oc, 171.

Rife, 25, 163.

Riff'raff, 171.

Ri'fe, 164.

Ri'fe-man, 196.

Ri'fied (*-fid*).

Ri'fier, 77, 183.

Ri'fing.

Rift, 16.

Rift'ed.

Rift'ing.

Rig, 16.

Rig-a-noon', 122.

Ri'gel (*-ghel*), 138.

Rigged (*rigd*), 165, 176.

Rig'ger (*gur*) (138), *n.*

one who rigs. [See

Rigor, 160.]

Rig'ging (*-ghing*), 138.

Right (*rit*) (162), *a.* con-
formable to rule, fact,
reason, truth, justice,
or duty: — *adv.* di-
rectly; in a right man-
ner: — *n.* rectitude; —
prerogative; — side
opposed to the left: —
v. to restore to an up-
right position; — to
do justice to. [See
Rite, Wright, and
Write, 160.]

Right'-angled (*rit'-*

ang-gld).

Right'ed (*rit'-*).

Right'eous (*rit'chus*).

(44, Note 1; 171) [so

Wr. Wb. Gd.; *rit'-*
jus, Sm.; *rit'che-us*,
Wk. 155.]

Right'eous-ly (*rit'chu-s*)

Right'eous-ness (*rit'-*

chus).

Right'er (*rit'-*), *n.* one

who sets right. [See

Writer, 100.]

Right'iul (*rit'fūl*), 180.

Right'-hand-ed.

Right'ing (*rit'-*), *part.*

from *Right*. [See

Writing, 100.]

Right'-mind-ed (*rit'-*).

Rig'id (*rij'-*), 45, 80.

Ri-gid'i-ty, 106.

Rig'ma-role, 171.

Rig'or (66, 88, 100), *n.*

stiffness; — inflexibil-

ity in opinion or judg-

ment; — in medicine,

a sensation of cold,

with an involuntary

shuddering. [See Rig-

ger, 160] [Rig'our,

(in the first two

senses), Sm. 199, 202.]

Rig'or-ism (*-izm*), 136.

Rig'or-ist, 106.

Rig'or-ous, 100, 108.

[Rile, 203. — See Roil.]

[Rilievo (It.), 203. —

See Believeo.]

Rill, 16, 172.

Rilled (*riild*), 165.

Rill'et, 228.

Rill'ing.

Rim, 16, 32, 46.

Rime (25), *n.* hoar frost.

[See Rhyme, 160.]

Rimmed (*rimd*), 176.

Rim'ing.

Ri-mose' [*ri-mōs'*, Wr.]

ri'mōs, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Ri-mos'i-ty [so Gd.;

ri-mos'i-ty, Wr. 155.]

Ri'mous.

Rim'ple, 164.

Rim'pled (*-pld*).

Rim'pling.

Rim'y, 169.

Rind, 25, 142.

Rin-for-san'do (It.) *rin-*

fort-san'do [so Gd.;

rin-for-san'do, Wr.

155.]

Ring (16, 54), *n.* any

thing in the form of a

circle; — a sound, as

of a bell: — *v.* to en-

circle; — to cause to

sound, as a bell or

fall; *ā* as in there; *ōō* as in foot; *ē* as in shells; *gh* as *g* in go; *ih* as in this.

other sonorous body. [See Wring, 160.]
 Ring'bone.
 Ring'dove (-dove).
 Ringed (ringd), a.
 Ring'gent (-jent), 46.
 Ring'er.
 Ring'ing, n. & part. from Ring. [See Wringing, 100.]
 Ring'lead-er.
 Ring'let, 76.
 Ring'-shaped (-shapt).
 Ring'tail.
 Ring'worm (-worm).
 Rinse (Note D, p. 37) [not rens, 153].
 Rinsed (rinst), 166.
 Rins'ing, 183.
 Ri'o-lite, 162.
 Ri'ot, n. a tumultuous disturbance of the peace:—v. to revel; —to be seditious. [See Ryot, 160.]
 Ri'ot-ed.
 Ri'ot-er.
 Ri'ot-ing.
 Ri'ot-ous, 100.
 Rip, 16, 30, 48.
 Ri-pa'ri-an, 49, N.; 79.
 Ripe, 25, 163.
 Rip'en (rip'n), 149, 167.
 Rip'ened (rip'nd).
 Ripe'ness, 185.
 Rip'en-ing (rip'n-).
 Ri-phe'an, 79, 110.
 Rip-i-e'no (-a') (It.) [so Gd.; rip-i-e'no, Wr. 154, 155.]
 Ripped (ript), 156, 176; Note C, p. 34.
 Rip'ping, 176.
 Rip'ple, 164, 170.
 Rip'pled (rip'ld).
 Rip'pling.
 Rip'rap.
 Rise (riz), v. 161.
 Rise (ris) (161) [so Wk. Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.] [not riz, 153], n. the act of rising; ascent; —origin; —increase. [See Rice, 160.]

Walker, after alluding to the fact that this noun is sometimes pronounced with the *r* like *z*, remarks: "The pure *r*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved . . . by all correct speakers."

Ris'en (ris'n).
 Ris'er (riz-), 169.
 Ris-i-bil'i-ty (riz-).
 Ris'i-ble (riz'i-bl) (164, 169) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; riz'i-bl, or ri'si-bl, Gd. 155.]
 Ris'i-bly (riz'-).
 Ris'ing (riz'-).
 Risk, 16.
 Risked (riskt), 165.
 Risk'ing.
 Ri-so'ri-al, 49, N.
 Rite (25), n. a religious or external observance. [See Right, Wright, and Write, 160.]
 Ri-tor-nel'lo (It.) (rē-).
 Rit'u-al, 108.
 Rit'u-al-ism (-izm).
 Rit'u-al-ist, 101.
 Rit'u-al-ist'ic, 109.
 Rit'u-al-ly.
 Ri'val, 72.
 Ri'valled (-vald) [Ri-valled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Ri'val-ling [Rival-ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Ri'val-ry, 93.
 Rive, 25, 163.
 Rived, 150, 165.
 Riv'en (riv'n), 149, 167.
 Riv'er.
 Riv'er-horse.
 Riv'et, 76.
 Riv'et-ed.
 Riv'et-ing.
 Riv'ing, 183.
 Ri-rose', 79.
 Riv'u-let.
 Röach, 24.
 Rôad (24), n. a public way for travelling. [See Rode, and Rowed, 160.]
 Rôad'stead.
 Rôad'ster, 77.
 Rôad'way.
 Rôam, 24.
 Rôamed, 165.
 Roam'ing.
 Rôan, 24.
 Rôar (24, 48, 49, 67), n. a loud continuous cry, as of a lion, or a loud noise, as of the sea:—v. to bellow as a beast; —to make a noise like that of the sea. [See Rower, 148.]

Rôared, 150.
 Rôar'er, 49, N.
 Rôar'ing.
 Rôast, 24.
 Rôast'ed.
 Rôast'ing.
 Rob, 18.
 Robbed (robd).
 Rob'ber, 77, 176.
 Rob'ber-y.
 [Robbin, 203. — See Rope-band.]
 Rob'bing.
 Robe, 24, 163.
 Robed, 165.
 Robe de chambre (Fr.) (rôb duh sham'br).
 Rob'ert-ine, 152.
 Rob'in, 66, 170.
 Rob'in-et.
 Rôb'ing, 183.
 Rob'o-rant (72) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; ro'bo-rant, Sm. 155.]
 Ro-bust', 121.
 Ro-bust'ious (-yus).
 Roc, n. a monstrous bird of Arabian mythology. [See Rock, 160] [R ukh, 203.]
 Ro-cu'ille (Fr.).
 Roc'am-bole.
 Ro-cel'lic, 170.
 Rock'et (rok'et, or rok'et) [rok'et, Sm.; rok'et, Wb. Gd.; rok'et, or rok'et, Wr. 155], n. a linen habit, like a surplice, worn by bishops. [See Rocket, 160.]
 Rock'et (44), n. the red gurnard.
 Rock (18, 181), n. a large mass of stony matter:—v. to move backwards and forwards. [See Roc, 160.]
 Rock'-bound, 206, Exc. 5
 Rock'-crys'tal.
 Rocked (rokt).
 Rock'er.
 Roam'ing.
 Rock'et, n. a kind of projectile firework; —a cruciferous plant. [See Rocket, 160.]
 Rock'i-ness, 186.
 Rock'ing.
 Rock'ing-chair.
 Rock'ing-horse.
 Rock'ling.
 Rock'-rose (-rôz).

Rock'work (-*wurk*).
 Rock'y, 169.
 Ro-co'o-co.
 Rod, 18, 42, 48.
 Rode (24), *v. did ride*.
 [See *Road*, and *Rowed*, 160.]
 Ro'dent.
 Ro-den'ti-s (-*sh*-a), *n.*
pl. 171.
 Rodge, 18, 45.
 Rod'o-mel.
 Rod-o-mont-ade' (122)
 [Rhodomont-
 ade, 203.]
 Rod-o-mont-äd'ing.
 Rod-o-mont-äd'ist.
 Rod-o-mont-äd'or, 169.
 Roe (24), *n.* a small spe-
 cies of deer; — the
 seed or spawn of fish-
 es. [pl. *Roes* (*röz*),
 189. — See *Rose*, and
Rows (pl. of *Row*),
 160.]
 Röe'back.
 Röe'stone.
 Ro-ga'tion.
 Rögus, 24, 168; Note D,
 p. 37.
 Rögü'er-y (*rög'*).
 Rögü'ish (*rög'*-), 183.
 Roll (27) [*Rile*, 203.]
 Rolled, 165.
 Roll'ing.
 Roll'y.
 Rois'ter-er [*Roys-*
ter, 203.]
 Röle (Fr.) (*röl*), *n.* 160.
 Röll. *v.* & *n.* 24, 160, 172.
 Röll'a-ble, 164.
 Rölld, 150, 163.
 Röll'er.
 Rol'lie (170) [*Rol-*
lick, Sm. Gd. 200,
 203.]
 Rol'licked (-*lkt*).
 Rol'lick-ing, 182.
 Röll'ing.
 Röll'ing-pin, 215.
 Ro-ma'ic, 109.
 Ro-mäl' [so Wb. Gd.;
ro'mäl, Wr. 155.]
 Ro'man, 196.
 Ro-mance', *n.* & *v.* (121)
 [not *ro'mance*, 153.]
 Ro-mance'd' (-*manst'*).
 Ro-manç'er.
 Ro-manç'ing.
 Ro-manç'ist.
 Ro-man-esque' (-*esk'*).
 Ro-ma'ic, 66, 170.
 Ro'man-ish.

Ro'man-ism (-*ism*), 136.
 Ro'man-ist.
 Ro'man-ize, 202.
 Ro'man-ized.
 Ro'man-iz-ing.
 Ro-mänsh' [so Sm. Wb.
 Gd.; *ro-mänsh'*, Wr.
 155] [*Romansch*,
 Wr.; *Ruminsch*,
Rumonsch, 203.]
 Ro-man'tic, 109.
 Ro-man'tic-al-ly, 170.
 Ro-man'ti-cism (-*izm*).
 Ro-man'ti-cist.
 Röm'ish, 183.
 Röm'ist.
 Romp, 18, 64.
 Romped (*rompt*), 165;
 Note C, p. 37.
 Rom-pee', 121.
 Romp'ing.
 Romp'ish.
 Ron'deau (-*do*), or *Ron-*
deau' (-*do'*) (Fr.)
 [*ron'do*, Sm.; *ron-do'*,
 Wk. Wb. Wr. 155]
 [Fr. pl. *Ron-deaux'*
 (-*dö'*); Eng. pl. *Ron-*
deaus (*ron'döz*, or
ron-döz'), 198] [*Ron-*
do, 203.]
 Ron'del.
 Ron'ion (*run'yun*) (51)
 [*Ronyon*, 203.]
 Rood (19), *n.* the fourth
 part of an acre; — a
 representation of the
 crucified Saviour, or
 of the Trinity. [See
Rude, and *Rued*, 160.]
 Roof (19) [not *röof*, *nor*
ruf, 153.]
 Roofed (*rooft*), 41.
 Roof'ing.
 Roof'y, 93.
 Rök (20) [so Sm. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *rook*, Wk.
 155] [See Note under
Book.]
 Rökked (*röök*), 41.
 Rök'ker-y.
 Rök'y.
 Room (19) [not *rööm*,
 153], *n.* space; — an
 apartment. [See
Rheum, 160.]
 Room'age, 169.
 Room'ful (*rooms'fü*),
 180, 197.
 Room'i-ness, 186.
 Room'y, *a.* having
 room; spacious. [See
Rheumy, 160.]

Roost, 19.
 Roost'ed.
 Roost'er.
 Roost'ing.
 Root (19) [not *rööt*, 153.]
 Root'ed.
 Root'-house, 206, Exc.
 3.
 Root'ing.
 Root'let, 74.
 Root'stock.
 Root'y, 93, 169.
 Ro-pa'io.
 Rope, 24, 163.
 Rope'-band [*Rob-*
bin, 203.]
 Roped (*röpt*), 165, 183;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Rope'-pump, 66, N.
 Röp'er-y.
 Rope'walk (-*walk*), 162.
 Röp'i-ness, 186.
 Röp'y, 93, 183.
 Roquelaure (Fr.) (*rok-*
e-lor') [so Sm.; *rok-*
e-lör, Wk. Wr.; *rok'-*
e-lör, Gd. 155.]
 Ro-rif'er-ous, 108.
 Ror'qual.
 Ror'u-ient, 108.
 Ro-sa'ceotis (-*sa'shus*),
 112, 169.
 Ros'am-bole (*ros'*-).
 Ro'sa-ry (-*za*-).
 Rose (*röz*) (24), *n.* a
 well-known plant and
 its flower; — *v. did*
 rise. [See *Roes* (pl.
 of *Roe*), and *Rows*
 (pl. of *Röw*), 160.]
 Ro'so-ate (*ro'ze-ät*, or
ro'zhe-ät) (160) [*ro'-*
ze-ät, coll. *ro'zhe-ät*,
 Sm.; *ro'zhe-ät*, Wk.
 Gd.; *ro'zhe-ät*, or *ro'-*
ze-ät, Wr. 155.]
 Rose'bay (*röz'*-).
 Rose'ma-ry (*röz'*-), 72.
 Ro-se'o-la (-*ze'*-).
 Ro-sette' (-*zet'*-), 171.
 Rose'wood (*röz'*-).
 Rös-i-cru'cian (*roz-i-*
kroo'shan) (112) [not
ro-zi-kroo'shan, 153.]
 Rös'ted (*röz'id*).
 Ros'in (*roz'in*), 149.

☞ *Resin* is a different orthography of *resin*. The latter is the scientific term; the former is the commercial name of the commonest resin in use, being that which is left after distilling turpentine with water.

fall; é as in there; öö as in foot; q as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Ros'ined (*roz'ind*).
 Ros'in-y (*roz'.*).
 Ros'tel.
 Ros'tel-late, 170.
 Ros'tel-li-form, 108.
 Ros'ter.
 Ros'trai.
 Ros'trate.
 Ros'trat-ed.
 Ros'tri-form, 108.
 Ros'trum (L.) [pl. *Ros'tra*, 198.]
 Ros'u-late (*roz'.*).
 Rös'y (*röz'.*), 136.
 Rot, 18.
 Rot'a-cism (*-ism*).
 Ro'ta-ry, 72.
 Ro'tate, *a. & v.*
 Ro'tät-ed, 183.
 Ro'tät-ing.
 Ro-ta'tion, 169.
 Ro'ta-tive, 84.
 Ro-ta'to-plane, 224.
 Ro-ta'tor.
 Ro'ta-to-ry, 86, 126.
 Rote (24), *n.* mechanical repetition;—the noise of surf upon the shore. [See *Wrote*, 160.]
 Roth'er-nail [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *roth'ur-näl*, Wr. 155.]
 Ro'ti-fer [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *ro'ti-fur*, Wr. 155.]
 Ro'ti-form.
 Rot'ed, 176.
 Rot'ten (*rot'n*), 140, 170.
 Rot'ten-ness (*rot'n-*), 66, N.
 Rot'ting.
 Rot'u-lar, 108.
 Ro-tund', 121.
 Ro-tun'da [Rotundo, 203.]
 Ro-tund-i-fo'li-ös.
 Ro-tund'i-ty.
 Ro-tun'do [Rotunda, 203.]
 [Rouble, 203.—See Ruble.]
 Rouche (Fr.) (*roosh*) [Ruche, 203.]
 Rousé (Fr.) (*roo-ä'*).
 Rouge (*roozh*), 47.
 Roused (*roozhd*).
 Rouge-et-noir (Fr.) (*roozh-ä-noor'*).
 Rough (*ruf*) (22, 35), *a.* having inequalities on the surface; harsh. [See *Ruff*, 100.]

Rough'cast (*ru^f-*), *n. & v.*
 Rough'cast-ing (*ru^f-*).
 Rough'draw (*ru^f-*).
 Rough'draw-ing (*ru^f-*).
 Rough'drawn (*ru^f-*).
 Rough'drew (*ru^f drew*).
 Rough'en (*ru^fn*), 171.
 Rough'ened (*ru^fnd*).
 Rough'en-ing (*ru^fn-*).
 Rough'-hew (*ru^fhu*) (205, Exc. 1) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *ru^fhu'*, Wk.; *ru^fhu'*, or *ru^fhu*, Wr. 155.]
 Rough'-hewed (*ru^f-hüd*).
 Rough'-hew-ing (*ru^f-hu-ing*).
 Rough'-hewn (*ru^fhän*).
 Rough'ish (*ru^f-*).
 Rough'ly (*ru^f-*), 93.
 Rough'ness (*ru^f-*).
 Rough'-shod (*ru^f-*).
 Rough'work (*ru^f-wurb*).
 Rough'worked (*ru^f-wurkt*).
 Rough'work-ing (*ru^f-wurk-*).
 Rough'wrought (*ru^f-rawt*).
 Rous'ing (*roozh-*) (183) [Rougeing, Gd. 203.]
 Roulade (Fr.) (*roo-läd'*).
 Rouleau (Fr.) (*roo-lo'*) [pl. *Rouleaux* (*roo-löz'*), 198.]
 Rou-lette' (Fr.) (*roo-*).
 Rounce, 28.
 Roun'ce-val.
 Round, 28.
 Round'a-bout.
 Round'ed.
 Round'el.
 Round'e-läy.
 Round'héad, 216.
 Round'house.
 Round'ing.
 Round'ish.
 Round'let.
 Round'ly.
 Rous'ant (*rous'-*).
 Rouse (*rouz*), 28.
 Roused (*rouzd*), 165.
 Rous'er (*rous'-*).
 Rous'ing (*rouz'-*).
 Rout, *n. & v.* 28.
 Route (*root*, or *rouf*), *n.* [so Wr.; *root*, Sm.; *rouf*, or *root*, Wk. Gd. 155.]

Rout'ed.
 Rou-tine' (*roo-tün'*), 114.
 Rout'ing.
 Rove, 24.
 Roved, 150, 165.
 Röv'er.
 Röv'ing, 183.
 Röv (24, 161), *n.* a number arranged in a line:—*v.* to impel, as a boat, by oars. [pl. Rows (*röz*), 189.—See Roes (pl. of Roe), and Rose, 100.]
 Row (*rou*), 28, 161.
 Röv'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Röv'an-tree.
 Röv'dy (*rou'-*).
 Röv'ed, *v.* did row. [See Road, and Rode, 160.]
 Row'el, 28.
 Row'elled [Row-elled, Wb. Gd. 203.—See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Row'el-ing [Rowel-ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Row'en, 28.
 Röv'er (67), *n.* one who rows. [See Roar, 148.]
 Röv'ing.
 Röv'land.
 Röv'lock (*ro'lok*, coll. *ru'uk*) [so Sm.; *ro'lok*, Gd.; *ro'lok*, or *ru'uk*, Wr. 155.]
 Roy'al (27, 72) [not raw'yäl, 153.]
 Roy'al-ism (*-ism*), 136.
 Roy'al-ist.
 Roy'al-ty.
 [Roysterer, 203. See Roisterer.]
 Rub, 22, 31, 48.
 Rubbed (*rubd*), 165, 176.
 Rub'bing.
 Rub'bish, 66, 170.
 Rub'bish-y.
 Rub'ble, 164.
 Rub'bly, 93.
 Ru-be-fa'cient (*roo-be-fa'shent*), 112.
 Ru-be-fac'tion (*roo-*).
 Ru'bel-lite (*roo'-*), 152.
 Ru-be'o-la (*roo-*).
 Ru-be'cence (*roo-*), 39, 171.
 Ru-be'cent (*roo-*).
 Ru'bi-can (*roo'-*), 78.
 Ru-bic'a-tive (*roo-*).
 Ru'bi-celle (*roo'-*), 171.
 Ru'bi-cön (*roo'-*).

- Ru'bi-cund (root-).
 Ru-bi-cund'i-ty (root-).
 Ru'bled (root/bid), 99.
 Ru-bif'ic (root-), 109.
 Ru-bi-fi-ca'tion (root-).
 Ru'bi-fied (root-).
 Ru'bi-form (root-), 108.
 Ru'bi-fy (root-), 94.
 Ru'bi-fy-ing (root-).
 Ru-big'i-nous (root-
 bij').
 Ru-bi-go (L.) (root-).
 Ru'ble (root/bl) (171)
 [Rou-ble, 203.]
 Ru'bric (root-), 200.
 Ru'bric-al (root-).
 Ru'bric-ate (root-).
 Ru-br'i-cian (root-brish'-
 an).
 Ru'bric-iat (root-).
 Ru'by (root-), 93.
 [Ruche, 203. — See
 Rouche.]
 Ruck, 22, 181.
 Ruc-ta'tion, 112.
 Rudd [Rud, 203.]
 Rud'er, 170.
 Rud'di-ness.
 Rud'dle, 164.
 Rud'dock, 66.
 Rud'dy, 170.
 Rude (root) (19), a.
 rough, coarse. [See
 Rood, and Rued, 160.]
 Rude'ly (root-).
 Rude'ness (root-).
 Ru'den-ture (root-), 90.
 Ru'di-ment (root-), 169.
 Ru-di-ment'al (root-).
 Ru-di-ment'a-ry (root-),
 72.
 Rüd'ish (root-), 183.
 Ru-dol'phine (root-).
 Rue (root), 19.
 Rued (root), v. did rue.
 [See Rood, and Rude,
 160.]
 Rue'ful (root/fool), 189.
 Rue'ful-ly (root/fool-).
 Ru-fes-cent (root-).
 Ruff (22, 173), n. a plait-
 ed ornament of cloth
 worn about the neck;
 a kind of bird:—v.
 to ruffle. [See Rough,
 160.]
 Ruffed (ruf/f), 150.
 As a participial ad-
 jective, pronounced by
 Worcester, ruff'ed.
 Ruf'fan (ruf'yan) [not
 ruff'i-an, nor ruf'in,
 153.]
 Ruf'fan-ish (ruf'yan-).
 Ruf'fan-ism (ruf'yan-
 izm), 133, 136.
 Ruf'fan-ly (ruf'yan-).
 Ruff'ing.
 Ruf'fle (ruf/fl), 164.
 Ruff'led (ruf/flid).
 Ru'f'ling, 183.
 Ru'foüs, 156.
 Rug, 22, 48, 53.
 Ru'gate (root-).
 Rug'ged (-ghed), 138.
 Rug'ging (-ghing), 176.
 Ru'gine (root/jen).
 Ru-gose' (root-) (26) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; rü'gös,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ru-gos'i-ty (root-).
 Ru'göüs (root-).
 Ru-gu-lose' (root-).
 Ru'in (-root-), n. & v.
 Ru-in-a'tion (root-).
 Ru'ined (root/ind).
 Ru'ing (root-), 183.
 Ru'in-i-form (root-).
 Ru'in-ing (root-).
 Ru'in-ous (root-), 228.
 [Rukh, 203. — See
 Roe.]
 Ru'a-ble (root-), 164,
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 Rule (root), 19, 128.
 Ruled (root/d), 166.
 Ru'ler (root-), 169.
 Ru'ling (root-), 183.
 Rum, 22, 32, 48.
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 Rum'bled (-bid).
 Rum'bling, 183.
 Ru'mi-nal (root-), 106.
 Ru'mi-nant (root-).
 Ru'mi-nate (root-), 108.
 Ru'mi-nat-ed (root-).
 Ru'mi-nat-ing (root-).
 Ru-mi-na'tion (root-).
 Ru'mi-nat-or (root-).
 [Ruminsch (root-
 minsh), 203. — See Ro-
 mansh.]
 Rum'mage, 170.
 Rum'maged.
 Rum'mag-ing.
 Ru'mor (root-) (88)
 [Rumour, Sm. 199,
 203.]
 Ru'mored (root/murd)
 [Rumoured, Sm.
 203.]
 Ru'mor-er (root-) (77)
 [Rumourer, Sm.
 203.]
 Ru'mor-ing (root-)[Ru-
 mouring, Sm. 203.]
 Rump, 22.
 Rum'ple, 164.
 Rum'pled (-pid).
 Rum'pling, 183.
 Run, 22, 43, 48.
 Run'a-way.
 Run'ci-nate.
 Run'dle, 164.
 Rund'let [Runlet,
 203.]
 Rune (root), 189.
 Ru'ner (root-).
 Rung (22, 54), v. did
 ring. [See Wrang,
 160.]
 Ru'nic (root-).
 Run'let [Rundlet,
 203.]
 Run'nel, 66, 170.
 Run'ner, 176.
 Run'net (170) [Ren-
 net, 203.]
 Run'ning.
 Run'ning-fire.
 Runt, 22.
 Ru-pee' (root-), 121.
 Rup'tion.
 Rupt'ure, 91.
 Rupt'ured (-yurd).
 Rupt'ur-ing (-yur-), 91.
 Ru'ral (root-), 49, N.
 Ru'ral-ly (root-).
 Ruse (Fr.) (root).
 Ruse de guerre (Fr.)
 (root-dush-ghér').
 Rush, 22, 46, 48.
 Rushed (rush/), 165.
 Rush'er.
 Rush'i-ness, 186.
 Rush'ing.
 Rush'y, 93, 169.
 Rusk, 22.
 Russ, 22, 174.
 Rus'set, 76, 170.
 Rus'set-ing [Russet-
 ting, Wr. 203.]
 Rus'set-y [Russetty,
 Wr. 203.]
 Rus'sian (rush'an) [so
 Sm.; rü'shan, Gd.,
 rush'an, or roo'shan,
 Wr. 155.]
 Rust, 22.
 Rust'ed.
 Rus'tie, 200.
 Rus'tic-al, 109.
 Rus'tic-ate, 108.
 Rus'tic-ät-ed, 183.
 Rus'tic-ät-ing.
 Rus-tic-a'tion.
 Rus-tic'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Rust'i-ness.
 Rust'ing.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; g as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Rus'tle (*rus'tl*), 162, 164.
 Rus'tled (*rus'tld*).
 Rus'tling (*rus'tling*).
 Rus'ty.
 Rut, 22, 41, 46.
 Ru'ta-ba'ga (*roo'ta'-shus*).
 Ru-ta'ceous (*roo-ta'-shus*).
 Ruth (*rooth*) [so Wk. Wr.; *rooth*, Sm.; *rath*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ru-the'ni-um (*roo-*).
 Ruth'less (*rooth'less*).
 Ru'tile (*roo'tl*), 81, 152.
 Ru'ti-line, 152.
 Rut'ty.
 Ryo (25), *n.* a kind of esculent grain. [See Wry, 100.]
 [Rynchops, 203. — See Rhynchops.]
 Rynd, 16.
 Ry'ot, *n.* a Hindoo peasant. [See Riot, 160.]

S.

Sa'ba, 23, 72.
 Sab-a-dill'la.
 Sab-a-dill'la (*ya*).
 Sab-a-dill'line, 152.
 Sa-ba'an [Sabe'an, Saba'an, 203.]
 Sa-ba'an-ism (*-izm*).
 Sa-ba'oth, or Sab'a-oth (72) [so Wr.; *sa-ba'oth*, Sm.; *sab'a-oth*, Wk. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sab-ba-ta'ri-an.
 Sab-ba-ta'ri-an-ism (*-izm*), 133, 136.
 Sab'bath, 66, 170.
 Sab'bath-break'er, 205.
 Sab'bat'ic, 109.
 Sab'bat'ic'al, 108.
 Sab'ba-tism (*-tizm*), 133.
 Sa-be'an [Sab'ean, Saba'an, 203.]
 Sa-be-ism (*-izm*), 136.
 Sab-el-la'na.
 Sa-bell'ian (*-bel'yan*), 51, 112.
 Sa-bell'ian-ism (*-bel'yan-izm*), 133, 136.
 [Saber, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Sabre.]
 Sa'bi-an (169) [Sab'ean, Saba'an, 203.]
 Sa'bi-an-ism (*-izm*).

Sab'ine, *n.* a kind of plant or shrub; — a kind of small fish. [Savin (in the former sense), 203.]
 Sa'ble, 164.
 Sabot (Fr.) (*sa-böt'*) [so Sm.; *sa-bo'*, Wr. Gd. 154, 155.]
 Sa'bre (*-bur*) [Saber, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Note E, p. 70.]
 Sac (10, 181), *n.* in natural history, a little pouch or receptacle for a liquid; — in law, the privilege of the lord of a manor to hold courts, try causes, and impose fines. [See Sack, 160.]
 Sac-cade', 121.
 Sac'cate, 176.
 Sac'cat-ed.
 Sac'cha-rate (*-ka-*), 52.
 Sac-chär'ic (*-kär'*).
 Sac-cha-rif'er-ous (*-ka-*), 108.
 Sac-chär'i-fied (*-kär'*).
 Sac-chär'i-fy (*-kär'*), 108.
 Sac-chär'i-fy-ing (*kär'*).
 Sac-cha-ri'l'la (*-ka-*).
 Sac-cha-rim'e-try (*-ka-*), 171.
 Sac'cha-rine (*-ka-rin*) (152, 171) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *sak'ka-rin*, Wk.; *sak'ka-rin*, or *sak'ka-rin*, Wr. 155.]
 Sac'cha-rite (*-ka-*), 152.
 Sac'cha-rize (*-ka-*), 202.
 Sac'cha-rized (*-ka-*).
 Sac'cha-riz-ing.
 Sac'cha-roid (*-ka-*).
 Sac-cha-roid'al (*-ka-*).
 Sac-cha-rom'e-ter (*-ka-*), 108, 171.
 Sac-cho-lac'tate (*-ko-*).
 Sac-cho-lac'tic (*-ko-*).
 Sac'cho-late (*-ko-*).
 Sac'ci-form (*sak'öt'*), (108) [so Wr.; *sak'ki-form*, Gd. 155.]
 Sac'cu-lar.
 Sac'cule, 68, 90.
 Sa-cel'lum, 170.
 Sac'er-do'tal (*sas-*) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sas'ur-do'tal*, Sm. 153] [not *sä-sur-do'tal*, 153.]
 Sac'er-do'tal-ism (*sas-ur-do'tal-izm*), 136.

Sac'chem (44) [not *sa'-kem*, 141, 153.]
 Sack (10, 181), *n.* a bag or pouch, commonly of large size; — the measure of three bushels. [See Sac, 160.]
 Sack'age, 70, 169.
 Sack'but.
 Sack'cloth, 66, N.
 Sacked (*sakt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Sack'er.
 Sack'ful (*-fool*), 197.
 Sack'ing.
 Sac'ral, 72.
 Sac'ra-ment (169) [not *sa'kra-ment*, 153.]
 Sac-ra-ment'al.
 Sac-ra-ment'a-ri-an.
 Sack-ra-ment'a-ry, 72.
 Sa'cred, 230.
 Sa-crif'ic.
 Sa-crif'ic-al.
 Sa-crif'ice (*-fiz*), *v.* 171.
 Sa-crif'ice (*-fiz*, or *fis*), *n.* [*sak'ri-fiz*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sak'ri-fis*, Sm. 153.]

Smart says that the principle of distinguishing "from each other nouns and verbs that are the same, or almost the same, in form," by giving "certain consonant letters a sharp, hissing sound in the noun, and a vocalized sound in the verb," has, in the verbs to *suffice* and to *sacrifice*, "been allowed to communicate a most irregular sound to the letter c." "This," he adds, "if not altered in the verb, certainly ought not to be adopted in the noun *sacrifice*; yet such is the practice of most speakers, and according to this practice is the word marked [*sak'ri-fiz*] in all former pronouncing dictionaries."

Sac'ri-ficed (*-fizd*).
 Sac'ri-fice-er (*-fiz-*).
 Sac-ri-fi'cial (*-sh'äl*).
 Sac'ri-fice-ing (*-fiz-*).
 Sac'ri-läge (*-läj*), 156, 171.
 Sac-ri-le'gious (*-jus*) (Note D, p. 37) [not *sak-ri-lij'us*, 153.]
 Sac'ri-le-gist, 126.
 Sa'ring-bell.
 Sa'crist.
 Sac'ris-tan [not *sa-kris'tan*, 153.]
 Sac'ris-ty.

Sacrums (L.).
 Sad, 10, 39, 42.
 Sad'den (*sad'n*), 149.
 Sad'dle (*sad'l*), 164.
 Sad'dle-bag (*-dl-*).
 Sad'dled (*sad'ld*).
 Sad'dler, 183.
 Sad'dler-y.
 Sad'dle-shaped (*sad'l-shapt*), 206, Exc. 5.
 Sad'dling, 170.
 Sad-du-*ce*'an.
 Sad-du-*cee*, 89, 171.
 Sad-du-*cee*'ism (*-ism*), 136.
 Sad'du-*clism* (*-clism*).
 Sad'du-*cize*, 202.
 Sad'du-*cised*.
 Sad'du-*oiz*-ing.
 Sad'd-iron (*-i'urn*).
 Safe, 23, 35.
 Safe-con'duct.
 Safe'guard (*-gard*), 171.
 Safe-keep'ing.
 Safe'ty, 93.
 Safe'ty-lamp.
 Safe'ty-valve.
 Safflower (*-flour*), 67.
 Saffron (86) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *saffurn*, Wk.; *saf'frun*, or *saffurn*, Wr. 155.]
 Saffron-y.
 Sag, 10, 39, 53.
 Sa'ga, 189.
 Sa-ga'clous (*-shus*), 169.
 Sa-ga'ci-ty, 108, 171.
 Sa-ga-more, 105.
 Sa-ga-pen.
 Sa-ga-pe'num.
 Sa-ga-*thy*.
 Sage, 23, 45.
 Sa-g'e-nite (*saj'*), 152.
 Sagg'd (*sagd*), 176.
 Sa-g'er (*-gur*).
 Sa-g'ing (*-ghing*), 138.
 Sa-git'ta (L.).
 Sa-g'it-tal (*saj'*) (170) [not sa-jit'tal, 153.]
 Sa-g'it-ta'ri-us (L.) (*saj-*).
 Sa-g'it-ta-ry (*saj'*), 72.
 Sa-g'it-tate (*saj'*).
 Sa-go, 56.
 Sa-goin' [Sagouin, 203.]
 Sa-g'y (*saj'*), 183.
 Sah'ite, 152.
 Sa'ic [S a i k, 206.]
 Said (*sed*), 15, 187.
 Sail (23), *n.* a sheet of canvas by which the wind impels a ship;

—*v.* to move with sails, as a ship, or in a ship. [See Sale, 160.]
 Säll'a-ble (164), *a.* navigable. [See Salable, 160.]
 Säll'ed, 165.
 Säll'er (77, 169), *n.* one that sails;—a sailing vessel. [See Sailor, 160.]
 Säll'ing.
 Säll'-löft, 18, N.; 206, Exc. 1.
 Säll'-mäk-er.
 Säll'or (88, 109), *n.* a seaman; a mariner. [See Saller, 160.]
 Säll'yard.
 Säll'nfoin [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *san'foin*, Wk.; *sän'foin*, or *san'foin*, Wr. 155] [Saintfoin, 203.]
 Säll'nt, 23.
 Säll'nt'ed.
 Säll'nt-John's'-wort (*-jons'wort*).
 Säll'nt'like.
 Säll'nt'li-ness, 186.
 Säll'nt'ly, 93.
 Säll'nt-Si-mo'n'an.
 Säll'nt-Si-mo'n-ist.
 Säll'nt-Si-mo'n-ite.
 Säll'nt-Vi'tus's-dänce (*-vi'tus-cz*), 221.
 Säll'nt (*seth*), 187.
 Säll'nt, 23.
 Säll'ker.
 Säll'ker-et [so Sm.; *säl'ur-et*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Säll'ki, 191.
 Säll (L.).
 Säll'a-ble (164, 183), *a.* that may be sold; marketable. [See Salable, 160] [Saleable, Wk. Sm. 203.]
 Säll'a-bly [Saleably, 203.]
 Säll'ad, 72, 170.
 Säll'ad "This word is often pronounced as if written *säl'let*." Walker, 1806.
 [Säl'eratus, 203.—See Saleratus.]
 Säll'al-bërry [so Wr.; *säl'al-bërry*, Gd. 155.]
 Säll-a-lem'bröth.
 Säll-läm' (Persian) [Säl'aam, 203.]
 Säll'a-man-der [so Wk.

Wr. Wb. Gd.; *säl'a-man'dur*, Sm. 155.]
 Säll-a-man'drine, 152.
 Säll-a-man'droid.
 Säll'a-ried (*-rid*).
 Säll'a-ry, 72, 169.
 Säll'a-rÿ-ing.
 Säll (23), *n.* act or opportunity of selling. [See Säll, 160.]
 Säll'ep [so Gd.; *sa-lep'*, Wr. 155] [Säl'eb, Säl'op, Säl'oop, 203.]
 Säll'e-ra'tus [Säl'eratus, 203.]
 Säll'es'man (*säl's-*), 196.
 Säll'ic [not sä'lik, 153] [Säl'ique, 203.]
 Säll-i-ca'ceous (*-shus*), 169.
 Säll-i-cl'ous.
 Säll'i-cline (82, 152) [Säl'iclin, 203.]
 Säll'icnt, 169.
 Säll-i-f'er-ous, 233, Exc.
 Säll'i-fi-a-ble, 164.
 Säll-i-fi-ca'tion.
 Säll'i-fied.
 Säll'i-fÿ, 94.
 Säll'i-fÿ-ing.
 Säll-i-na'tion.
 Sa-lin'e, or Sa'l'ine [so Wk.; *sa-lin'*, Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd. 155], *a. & n.*
 "As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus* by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation, to remove to the first (syllable)." Walker.
 Säll-i-nif'er-ous, 108.
 Säll-in'i-form.
 Säll-i-nom'e-ter.
 Säll-i-no-tër-rene', 224.
 [Säl'ique, 203.—See Säll'ic.]
 Sa-l'i'va, 72.
 Sa-l'i'val [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *säl'i-val*, or *sa-l'i'val*, Wk. 155.]
 Säll'i-vant.
 Säll'i-va-ry, 72, 169.
 Säll'i-vate, 73.
 Säll'i-vät-ed, 183.
 Säll'i-vät-ing.
 Säll-i-va'tion, 169.
 Säll-i'voüs [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sa-l'i'vus*, or *säl'i'vus*, Wk. 155.]
 Säll'let, *n.* a light kind of helmet. [See Note under Säll'ad.]
 Säll'lied (*-lied*).

fall; s as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Sal'low, 101, 127, 170.
 Sal'y, 93.
 Sal'y-ing.
 Sal-ma-gun'di, 78.
 Salm'on (sam'sun), 162.
 Salm'on-et (sam'sun-).
 Salm'on-oid.
 Salm'on-trout (sam'-).
 Sal'o-gun, 46, 105.
 Salon (Fr.) (sà-lông').
 Sa-loon', 121.
 [Salop (sal'up; -so Gd.; sal'up, Wr. 155), Saloop (sa-loop'), 203. - See Salep.]
 Salp, 10.
 Sal'pi-con [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; sal'pi-kon, or sal-pe'kon, Wr. 155.]
 Sal'pux (-pingks).
 Sal'al-fy [so Sm.; sal'-st-fy, Wr. Gd. 155] [Salsafy, 203.]
 Sal-so-la'ceous (-shus).
 Sàlt, 17.

Smart marks the *a* in this word as having a sound intermediate between that of *a* in *all* (or *e* in *ore*, No. 8, § 17) and that of *o* in *oa* (No. 9, § 18).

Sal'tant.
 Sal'tate.
 Sal'ta'tion.
 Sal'ta-to'ri-al.
 Sal'ta-to'ri-ous.
 Sal'ta-to-ry, 86.
 Sàlt'-cel-lar.
 Sàlt'ed.
 Sàlt'er, *n.* one who salts. [See Psalter, 160.]
 Sal'tiër [Saltire, 203.]
 Sàlt'ing.
 Sàlt'ish.
 Sàlt-pe'tre (-tur) [Salt-peter, preferred by Wb. and Gd. 203.]
 Sàlt-pe'trous.
 Sàlt'-rhenum (-room).
 Sàlt'wort (-wort).
 Sa-lu'bri-ous.
 Sa-lu'bri-ty, 108.
 Sal'u-ta-ri-ly.
 Sal'u-ta-ri-ness.
 Sal'u-ta-ry, 72.
 Sal-u-ta'tion.
 Sa-lu-ta-to'ri-an.
 Sa-lu-ta-to-ry, 86.
 Sa-lute', 26.
 Sa-lüt'ed, 183.
 Sa-lüt'er.
 Sal-u-tif'er-ous.

Sa-lüt'ing.
 Sal-va-bil'i-ty.
 Sal'va-ble, 164.
 Sal'vage, 70, 169.
 Sal-va'tion.
 Sal'va-to-ry, 86.
 Salve (11, 102) [see, Sm. Wb. Gd.; sàlv, Wk.; see, or sàlv, Wr. 155.]
 Salvéd (sævd), 165.
 Sal'ver [not sà'vur, 153.]
 Salv'ing (säv'-).
 Sal'vo [pl. Sal'vões, or Sal'vos (-vöz), 192.]
 Sal-vo-lat'-tle (L.).
 "Anglicized sal-vo-tile." Worcester.

Sal'vor.
 Sam-a-ne'an.
 Sa-ma'ra.
 Sa-mär'i-tan, 169.
 Sam'a-roid [so Wr. Gd.; sa-ma'roid, Sm. 155.]
 Sam'bo.
 Same, 23.
 Same'ness, 185.
 Sa'mi-an, 109.
 Sa'mi-el, or Säm'mi-el [sa'mi-el, Wr. Wb. Gd.; sa'mi-el, Sm. 155.]
 Sam'let, 76.
 Sa'moid.
 Sam-o-thra'cian (-shan).
 Samp, 10.
 Samp'an [Sanpan, 203.]
 Sam'phire (sam'fir) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; sam'-fir, Wb. Gd. 155] [See Note under Sapphire.]
 Sam'ple (164) [not säm'-pl, 153.]
 Sam'pler.
 Sam'pling.
 Sam-a-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Sam'a-ble, 164.
 Sam'a-tive, 84.
 San'a-to-ry, 86.
 Sanc-ti-fi-ca'tion, 54.
 Sanc'ti-fied, 186.
 Sanc'ti-fi-er.
 Sanc'ti-fy.
 Sanc'ti-fy-ing.
 Sanc'til'o-quent.
 Sanc-ti-mo'ni-al.
 Sanc-ti-mo'ni-ous.
 Sanc'ti-mo-ny, 86.
 Sanc'tion.
 Sanc'tion-a-ry, 72.
 Sanc'tioned (-shund).
 Sanc'tion-ing.

Sanc'ti-tude, 106, 169.
 Sanc'ti-ty, 108.
 Sanc'tu-a-ry, 72, 89.
 Sanc'tum sanc-to'rum (L.).
 Sand, 10.
 San'dal, 72.
 San-dal'i-form, 108.
 San'dal-wöbd.
 San'da-rach (-rak) (171) [Sandarac, 203.]
 Sand'ed.
 San'der-ling.
 San'ders(-durz) [Saunders, 203.]
 San'de-ver [Sandiver, 203.]
 Sand'hill.
 Sand'i-ness, 186.
 Sand'ing.
 San'di-ver [Sande-ver, 203.]
 Sand'stone, 204.
 Sand'wich (-wicz) [so Sm. Wr.; sand'wich, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sand'wort (-wurf).
 Sand'y, 93, 169.
 Sane, 23.
 Sane'ness, 66, N.
 Sang, 10, 39, 64.
 Sang-ga-ree' (sang-), 122.
 Sang froid (Fr.) (song-froah') (154) [song-fro'a, Sm.; säng-froah, Gd.; säng'-froah, Wr. 155.]
 San'gi-ao [Sanjak, 203.]
 San'gi-ac-ate.
 San-guif'er-ous (sang-).
 San-gui-fi-ca'tion (sang-), 112.
 San-gui-fied (-sang'-).
 San-gui'lu-ous (-sang-).
 San-gai-fy (sang'-), 94.
 San-gui-fy-ing (sang'-).
 San-gui'fe-nous (sang-guij'-), 171.
 San'guin-a-ri-ly (sang'-)
 San'guin-a-ri-ness (sang'-), 171, 186.
 San'guin-a-ry (sang'-).
 San'guine (sang'guin), 152, 171.
 San'guine-ness (sang'-guin-), 66, N.
 San'guine-ous (sang-), 169.
 San-guin-iv'o-rous (sang-), 106.
 San-guin'o-ken-cy (sang-).

San-guin'o-lent (*sang*-).
San-gui-suge (*sang'*-).
San-he-drim [not san-he'drim, 161.]

San'l-cle, 104.

Sa'ni-és (L.) (-éz).

Sa'ni-óus, 169.

San'l-ta-ry, 72.

San'l-ty, 66, 170.

San'jak [Sangiac, 203.]

Sank (*sangk*), 52, 54.

[Sanpan, 203. — See Sampan.]

Sans (*sanz*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.]

☞ "By our old poets this French word was adopted and naturalized, but as an English word it is obsolete: hence, in order to be understood, modern reciters give it a French pronunciation, nearly as *sang* before a consonant, and *sanz* before a vowel." *Smart*.

San'scrit (230) [Sanakrit, 203.]

Sans culotte (Fr.) (*säng koo-lot'*) [*säng k'oolot'*, Sm. (See § 26); *säng ku-lot'*, Gd.; *sanz ku-lot'*, Wr. 154, 155.]

Sans-culott'ism (*sanz-ku-lot'izm*) [*sanz-ku-lot'izm*, or *sanz-ku-lot'izm*, Wr.; *sanz-ku-lot'izm*, Gd. 155.]

Sans souci (Fr.) (*säng-soo-se'*) [so Sm.; *säng-soo-se'*, Wr. Gd. 153.]

San'ta-line (82, 132) [Santalín, 203.]

San'to-nine (82, 152) [Santonín, 203.]

Sap, 10, 30, 39.

Sap'a-jou (-joo) [so Wr. Gd.; *sap'a-zhoo*, Sm. 155] [Sapajo (*sap'a-joo*); — so Gd.; *sap'a-jó*, Wr. 155, 203.]

Sa-pan'-wood [Sapan-wood, 203.]

Sap'id, 66, 170

Sa-pid'i-ty.

Sa'pi-ence [not sap'i-ens, 153.]

Sa'pi-ent.

Sap-in-da'ceotüs (-shus).

Sap'ling.

Sap-o-dil'la [Sappodilla, 203.]

Sap-o-na'ceotüs (-shus).

Sap-o-nag'i-ty.

Sa-pou'l-fi-a-ble, 164.

Sa-pon-i-fi-ca'tion.

Sa-pon-i-fied.

Sa-pon-i-fy, 108.

Sa-pou'l-fy-ing.

Sap'o-nine (152) [Saponín, 203.]

Sap'o-nite, 152.

Sap'o-nule, 90.

Sa'por (-pawr), 88.

Sap-or-ll'ic, 109.

Sap-or-os'i-ty, 108.

[Sappan-wood, 203. — See Sapan-wood.]

Sapped (*sapt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.

Sap'per, 176.

Sap'phic (*sap'ik*), 171.

Sap'phire (*sap'fur*) (171)

[so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *sap'fir*, or *sap'fur*, Gd. 155.]

☞ "It is pronounced *wr* in *sapphire* and in *sature*, not without the sanction of a principle; for the syllable being unaccented, the final *e* is dropped, as it is in many other similar cases, and the remaining letters *ir* are then necessarily sounded *wr*." *Smart*.

Sap'phir-ine (*sap'fur-in*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *sap'fur-in*, Wk. Wr. 155.]

Sap'pi-ness, 186.

Sap'ping, 176.

Sap-po-dil'la [Sappodilla, 203.]

Sap'py.

Sa-proph'a-gan.

Sár'a-ba-ite, 72, 152.

Sár'a-bánd.

Sár'a-cen, 169.

Sár'a-cen'ic, 170.

Sar-a-cen'ic-al, 106.

Sar'casm (-kazm), 133.

Sar-cas'tic, 109.

Sar-cas'tic-al, 108.

Sar'cel, 76.

Sarce'net (*sars'net*) [not sar'se-net, 145, 153.]

Sar'co-carp, 135.

Sar'co-cels.

Sar'co-col.

Sar'code.

Sar-co-derm'a.

Sar'cold.

Sar'co-line, 82, 152.

Sar'co-lite, 152.

Sar-co-log'ic (-log').

Sar-co-log'ic-al (-log').

Sar-col'o-gist, 108.

Sar-col'o-gy.

Sar-co'ma.

Sar-co'm'a-toüs.

Sar-coph'a-gan.

Sar-coph'a-goüs (160), a feeding on flesh.

Sar-coph'a-gus (160, 169),

n. a coffin made of stone. [L. pl. Sar-

coph'a-gi; Eng. pl.

Sar-coph'a-gus-es

(-ez), 196.]

☞ "The former plural is the more common." *Worcester*.

Sar-coph'a-gy.

Sar-co'tic.

Sard, 11, 49, 142.

Sard'a-chate (-kät).

Sar'del, n. a kind of small fish; — a species of chalcodony. [Sar-

dine (in both senses), 203.]

Sar'dine (82, 152) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *sar'din*, Wk.; *sar'din*, or *sar'din*, Wr. 155], n.

a species of chalcodony. [Sardel, Sardo-

doin, 203.]

Sar'dine, or Sar-dine', (-den') [so Wr.; *sar'din*, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155],

n. a small fish allied to the anchovy. [Sar-

dine, Sardel, 203.]

Sar-din'i-an, 72, 78.

Sar'di-us [so Sm. Wr. Gd.; *sar'di-us*, or

sar'ji-us, Wk. 134, 155.]

[Sardoin, 203. — See Sardine.]

Sar-don'ic, 109.

Sar-do-nyx (93) [not sar-do'nix, 153.]

Sar-gas'so, 170.

Sa-rigue' (Fr.) (*sa-räg'*) [so Wr.; *sar'i-gu*, Gd. 155.]

Sark'ing.

Sar'lyk (93) [Sarlac, 203.]

Sar-ma'tian (-shan).

Sar-mat'ic, 109.

Sar'ment.

Sar-ment'a'ceotüs

(-shus), 112, 169.

Sar-ment-ose'.

Sar-ment'ous.

Sar'ros.

fall; é as in there; ö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

Scal'lop-ing (sko'lop-).
 Scálp, 10, 64.
 Scálpéd (skálp't), 41.
 Scáil'pél, 76.
 Scálp'er, 77.
 Scálp'ing.
 Scálp'ing-knife (-níf').
 Scálp'ri-form, 108.
 Scáil'y, 93, 183.
 Scám'ble, 164.
 Scám'bled (-bld).
 Scám'bling.
 Scám'mo-ny, 170.
 Scámp, 10, 64.
 Scám'per, 77.
 Scám'pered (-purd).
 Scám'per-ing.
 Scán, 10.
 Scán'dal, 72.
 Scán'dal-ize, 202.
 Scán'dal-ized, 165.
 Scán'dal-iz-ing.
 Scán'dal-óús, 100.
 Scán'da-lum mag-na-tum (L.).
 Scán'dent, 127.
 Scán-dí-na'ví-an.
 Scán'ded (skánd), 176.
 Scán'ning.
 Scán'sion.
 Scán-so'res (L.) (-rés),
 n. pl.
 Scán-so'ri-al.
 Scánt, 10, 64.
 Scánt'ed.
 Scánt'i-ly, 186.
 Scánt'i-ness.
 Scánt'ing.
 Scánt'ling.
 Scánt'y, 93.
 Scápe, 23, 163.
 Scápe'gót, 206.
 Scápe'grace.
 Scápe'ment.
 Scáph'ism (-izm).
 Scáph'ite [so Wr. Gd.;
 skáf'ít, Sm. 155.]
 Scáph'oid [so Gd.;
 skáf'oid, Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Scá'pí-form [so Gd.;
 skáp'í-form, Wr. 155.]
 Scá'pó-lite, 152.
 [Scá'pple, 203. — See
 Scábble.]
 Scá'pú-la (L.) (106) [pl.
 skáp'ú-la, 198.]
 Scá'pú-lar, 108.
 Scá'pú-lar-y, 72.
 Scár, 11, 49.
 Scár'ab.
 Scár-a-bæ't-dan (-bæ').
 Scár'a-bee, 169.
 Scár'a-mouch, 28.

Scár'bro-ite, 152.
 Scároe (skérs) [not
 skars, nor skurs, 127,
 153.]
 Scároe'ly (skérs'-).
 Scároe'ness (skérs'-).
 Scáro'í-ty (skérs'-).
 Scáre (skér), 14.
 Scáre'crów (skér'-).
 Scáred (skérd).
 Scárf, 11, 49, 153.
 Scárfed (skárf't), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Scárf'ing.
 Scárf'skin.
 Scár'i-fí-ca'tion.
 Scár'i-fí-cá-tor.
 Scár'i-fíed.
 Scár'i-fí-er.
 Scár'i-fí-íng.
 Scár'i-fí-íng.
 Scár'ing (-skér'-).
 Scár'i-ose [so Gd.; ská-
 ri-ós', Wr. 155.]
 Scár'i-óús.
 Scár-la-tí'na (-tè-) [so
 Sm. Wr.; skar-lát'í-
 na, or skar-la-té'na,
 Gd. 155.]
 Scár-lat'í-not'is.
 Scár'let, 76.
 Scárp, 11, 49, 135.
 Scárpéd (skárp't).
 Scárréd (skárd).
 Scár'ring.
 Scát, 10, 64.
 Scáth (10, 37) [Scáthe,
 203.]
 Scáthed (skáth't) [not
 skáth'd, 153.]
 Scáth'ing (skáth'ing)
 [not skáth'ing, 153.]
 Scát'ter, 104, 170.
 Scát'tered, 150.
 Scát'ter-er, 77.
 Scát'ter-ing.
 Scáup, 17.
 Scáup'-duck.
 Scáup'er.
 Scáv'age, 70, 169.
 Scáv'en-ger, 45.
 Scéne (sén), n. the stage
 of a theatre; — place
 represented by the
 stage; — division of
 an act of a play; — a
 view; — place where
 any thing is exhibit-
 ed; — any remarkable
 exhibition. [See Seen,
 and Seine, 160.] [Exc.
 Scén'er-y (sén'-), 39, 233,
 Scén'ic [so Wk. Wr.

Wb. Gd.; sé'nít, Sm.
 155.]
 Scén'ic-al (sén'-) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr. Wb.
 Gd.]
 Scén-o-graph'ic.
 Scén-o-graph'ic-al.
 Scén-nog'ra-phy, 108.
 Scént (sént), n. odor: —
 v. to smell. [See
 Cent, and Sent, 160.]
 Scént'ed (sént'-), 39.
 Scént'ing (sént'-).
 Scépt'ic (skép'-) (171)
 [not sep'tik, 153]
 [Sképtic, 203.]
 scépt'ic "In the word scépt-
 ic, the c is kept hard for
 the purpose of showing off
 a familiarity with the word
 in Greek, although no letter
 intervenes between the
 c and the e, and consisten-
 cy requires that the c in
 scéne, equally related to
 the Greek c, and the c in
 scéptic, should be sounded
 alike. As, however, on
 other occasions, so in this,
 we must give way to usage,
 or incur the effect of oppos-
 ing it." Smart. — "The
 old orthography of this
 word was scéptic, and it is
 so printed in the old Dic-
 tionaries which preceded
 those of Dr. Johnson; . . .
 but Dr. Johnson intro-
 duced the orthography of
 scéptic, and in this he has
 been followed by a major-
 ity of succeeding lexicog-
 raphers." Worcester. —
 Walker makes objection to
 the use of k instead of c.
 In this word, and remarks:
 "In this I think I am sup-
 ported by the best authori-
 ties since the publication
 of Johnson's Dictionary." *Sképtic*
 is the orthography
 preferred by Webster and
 Goodrich; but scéptic, as
 Worcester remarks, "con-
 tinues to be the prevailing
 and best usage."
 Scépt'ic-al (skép'-).
 Scépt'ic-ism (skép'tí-
 sizm), 136, 171.
 Scépt'ure (sep'tur) (39,
 164, 171) [Scépter
 preferred by Gd. 203.
 — See Note E, p. 70.]
 Scépt'ured (sep'-) (164,
 165) [Scépt'ered
 preferred by Gd.]
 Scháal'stein (Ger.)
 (shál'stín).
 [Scháh (shah), 203. —
 See Shah.]

Sche'dar (*skē'*).
 Sche'di-asm (*skē'di-azm*), 171.
 Sched'ule (*sked'ul*, or *shed'ul*) (171) [*sked'ul*, Wb. Gd.; *shed'ul*, Sm.; *sed'ul*, or *sked'ul*, Wk.; *sked'ul*, *shed'ul*, or *sed'ul*, Wr. 155.]

☞ "Nothing can be more evident than that, if the Greek χ is to be supplied in our orthography by *ch*, and if this, in default of the extra aspiration which our language allows not to a consonant, necessarily identifies with χ , the words *schism* and *schedule* should have *sch* pronounced as they are in *scheme*; yet an unnecessary reference of *schedule* to its French denizenship (Old Fr. *schetule*; Fr. *ce*), with some vague notion, perhaps, of the alliance of our English *sch* to the Teutonic *sch*, has drawn the word into the very irregular pronunciation *shed'ule*; while the other word, *schism*, from a notion, probably, that, as *A* is silent, the *c* should be soft before *i*, has taken the equally irregular sound *siem*." *Smidt*. — In the United States, the customary pronunciation of *schedule* is *sked'ul*.

Scheel'e-tine (*shēl'*).
 Scheel'ite (*shēl'*).
 [Scheik, 203. — See Sheik.]
 Sche'ma-tism (*skē'ma-tizm*), 171.
 Sche'ma-tist (*skē'*).
 Scheme (*skēm*), 13, 52.
 Schemed (*skēm'd*).
 Schēm'er (*skēm'*).
 Schem'ing (*skēm'-*).
 Schēm'ist (*skēm'-*).
 Schene (*skēn*).
 [Scherif (*shēr'if*), 203. — See Sherif.]
 Scherzando (It.) (*skēr-tan'do*).
 Scherzo (It.) (*skēr'tan*).
 Sches'is (*skē'*) (Gr.) [pl. Schēsēs (*skēsēs*), 198.]
 Schet'ic (*-skēt'-*).
 [Schiah, 203. — See Shlah.]
 Schlä-dam' (*skē-*), 121.
 Schism (*siizm*) (162, 171)

[See Note under Schedule.]
 Schis-mat'ic (*siz-*), a. 109.
 Schis-ma-tio (*siz'-*), n. [so Wk. Sm.; *siz-mat'ik*, Wb. Gd.; *siz-ma-tik*, or *siz-mat'ik*, Wr. 155.]
 Schis-mat'ic-al (*siz-*).
 Schis-mat'ic-al-ly (*-siz-*).
 Schist (*shist*) (16, 46) [S'hist, 203.]
 Schist'ose (*shist'-*) [so Wr. Gd.; *shis-tōs'*, Sm. 155.]
 Schist'ous (*shist'-*).
 Schiz'o-pod (*skiz'-*) (171) [so Wr. Gd.; *skizō-pod*, Sm. 155.]
 Schi-zop'ter (*skē-*).
 Schnapps (Ger.) (*shnaps*) [Schnaps, 203.]
 Schol'ar (*skol'-*), 74, 171.
 Schol'ar-ly (*skol'-*).
 Schol'ar-ship (*skol'-*).
 Scho-las'tic (*sko-*).
 Scho-las'tic-al (*sko-*).
 Scho-las'tic-al-ly (*sko-*).
 Scho-las'ti-ciam (*sko-*), 133, 136.
 Scho'll-ast (*sko'-*), 169.
 Scho-li-ast'ic (*sko-*).
 Scho'li-um (*sko'-*) [L. pl. *Scho'li-a* (*sko'-*); Eng. pl. *Scho'll-ums* (*sko'li-umz*), 198.]
 School (*skool*), 171.
 School'-book (*skool'-*), 206, Exc. 4.
 School'-boy (*skool'-*).
 Schooled (*skool'd*).
 School'-fel-low (*skool'-*).
 School'-house (*skool'-*).
 School'ing (*skool'-*).
 School'man (*skool'-*), 196.
 School'-mas-ter (*skool'-*).
 School'-mate (*skool'-*).
 School'-mis-tress (*skool'-*).
 School'-teach'er (*skool'-*).
 School'-teach'ing (*skool'-*).
 Schoon'er (*skoon'-*) (19) [not *skoon'ur*, 153.]
 Schorl (*shorl*) [Shorl, 203.]
 Schorl'-a'ceous (*shorl-a'shus*), 112, 171.
 Schorl'ite (*shorl'-*).

Schorl'ous (*shorl'-*).
 Schorl'y (*shorl'-*).
 Schot'tische (Kr.) (*shot'tsh*), 164.
 Schrode (*skrōd*) [Scrod, Scrode, 203.]
 Sci'a-graph (*si'-*).
 Sci-a-graph'ic.
 Sci-a-graph'ic-al.
 Sci-ag-ra-phy (108) [Sciography, 203.]
 Sci-am'a-chy (*-ky*) [Sciomachy, 203.]
 Sci-a-thér'ic [Sciotheric, 203.]
 Sci-a-thér'ic-al.
 Sci-at'ic (*si-*), 109.
 Sci-at'ic-a.
 Sci-at'ic-al, 108.
 Sci'ence (*si-*), 171.
 Sci-en-tif'ic.
 Sci-en-tif'ic-al.
 Sci-en-tif'ic-al-ly, 170.
 Sci'en-tist.
 Scil'i-cet (L.) [abbreviated *sc. or ss.*]
 Scil'l-ine (82, 152) [Scillitin, 203.]
 Scim'tar (*sim'-*) (169) [Cimeter, Sycmitar, 203.]
 Scin'oid (*sing'-*), 64.
 Scin-coid'ian.
 Scin-til'la (L.).
 Scin'til-lant, 72.
 Scin'til-late, 170.
 Scin'til-lat-ed, 183.
 Scin'til-lat-ing.
 Scin-til-la'tion, 112.
 Sci-og'ra-phy (*si-*) [Sciagraphy, 203.]
 Sci'o-lism (*si'o-lizm*), 133, 136.
 Sci'o-list, 105, 171.
 Sci-om'a-chy (*-ky*) [Sciomachy, 203.]
 Sci'o-man-cy.
 Sci'on [Cion, 203.]
 Sci-op'tic, 200.
 [Sciotheric, 203. — See Sciatheric.]
 Scir'ra fu'ci-as (L.) (*-fa-shi-as*).
 Scir'rhold (*skēr'roid*).
 Scir-rhos'i-ty (*skir-rōs'*), 108, 169.
 Scir'rhus (*skēr'rus*) (160, 162), a. pertaining to, or characterized by, scirrhous. [Skirrhous, 203.]
 Scir'rhus (*skēr'rus*)

fall; é as in there; öo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- (160, 162) [L. pl. *Scir'ra* (*skir'ra*); Eng. pl. *Scir'rhus-es* (*skir'rus-es*), 198], n. an indurated gland. [*Skir'rhus*, 203.]
- See "This word is sometimes, but improperly, written *schirrus*, with *h* in the first syllable instead of the last." *Walker*.
- Scis'sel** (*sis'l*) (140) [so Sm.; *sis'sel*, Wr. 155] [*Sizel*, 203.]
- Scis'sile** (*sis'-*), 152, 171.
- Scis'sion** (*sizh'un*).
- Scis'sors** (*siz'zurz*), n. pl. 171.
- Scit-a-min'e-ous** (160) [so Wr. Gd.; *st-tamin'e-us*, Sm. 155.]
- Sci-u'rine** [so Sm.; *si'u-rin*, Wr. Gd. 155.]
- Scia-vo'ni-an** [*Slavonian*, 203.]
- Scia-vou'ic**.
- Scie'ro-derm** [so Sm.; *skir'o-derm*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Scie'ro-gen**, 45.
- Scie-ro'ma**.
- Scie-ro'tal**.
- Scie-rot'ic**, 109.
- Scie-ro'us**, 100.
- Scob'i-form**, 108.
- Scobs** (*skobz*), n. *sing.* & pl.; Note C, p. 34.
- Scoff**, 18, 173.
- Scoffed** (*skoft*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
- Scoffer**, 228.
- Scoff'ing**.
- Soaks**, 24, 52.
- Soald**, 24.
- Soald'ed**.
- Soald'er**, 77, 169.
- Soald'ing**.
- Soald'e-cite** [*Skolecite*, *Skolezite*, 203] [See Note under *Skolecite*.]
- [**Scallop**, 203. — See *Scallop*.]
- Soom'ber-oid**, 233, Exc.
- Sounce** (18, 39) [*Sounce*, 203.]
- Scoop**, 19.
- Scooped** (*skoopt*), 165.
- Scoop'er**.
- Scoop'ing**.
- Scope**, 24, 163.
- Scop-pif'er-ous**.
- Scop'i-form**, 108.
- Scop'i-ped** [so Sm.; *sko'pi-ped*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
- Scor-bu'tic** [*not skor-but'ik*, 127, 153.]
- Scor-bu'tic-al**.
- Scorch**, 17, 49, 135.
- Scorched** (*skorcht*).
- Scorch'ing**.
- Score**, 24, 49.
- Scored**, 165.
- Scori-a** (49, N.) (L.) [pl. *Scori-a*, 198.]
- Scori-ac**.
- Scori-a'ceous** (*-shus*).
- Scori-fi-ca'tion**.
- Scori-fied**.
- Scori-form**, 108.
- Scori-fy**.
- Scori-fy'ing**.
- Scör'ing**, 49, N.
- Scori-ous**.
- Scorn**, 17, 135.
- Scorned**, 165.
- Scorn'er**.
- Scorn'ful** (*-fool*), 180.
- Scorn'ful-ly** (*-fool-*).
- Scorn'ing**.
- Scör'o-dite** (152) [*Skorodite*, 203] [See Note under *Skorodite*.]
- Scor'pi-oid**.
- Scor-pi-oid'al**.
- Scor'pi-on**, 78, 86.
- Scor'za**.
- Scot**, 18, 52.
- Scotch**, Note D, p. 37.
- Scotched** (*skocht*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
- Scotch'ing**.
- Scotch'man**, 196.
- Scot'ter**.
- Scot'-free** (216) [*Shot-free*, 203.]
- Scot'ti-a** (*sko'shi-a*).
- Scot'tist**, 80.
- Scot'o-graph**.
- Scot'o-my**.
- Scots**, a.
- Scot'ti-cism**, 136.
- Scot'tish**.
- Scoun'drel**, 28, 76.
- Scoun'drel-ism** (*-izm*).
- Scour**, 28, 49.
- Scoured**, 165.
- Scour'er**.
- Scourge** (*skurf*), 171.
- Scourged** (*skurf'd*).
- Scourg'er** (*skurf'ur*).
- Scourg'ing** (*skurf'-*).
- Scour'ing**.
- Scout**, 28.
- Scout'ed**.
- Scout'ing**.
- Scov'el** (*skoo'l*), 149.
- Scow** (28) [*Skow*, 203.]
- Scowl**, 28.
- Scowled**, 150, 165.
- Scowl'ing**.
- Scrab'ble**, 164.
- Scrab'bled** (*skrab'ld*).
- Scrab'bling**, 183.
- Scrag**, 10.
- Scrag'ged** (*-ghed*).
- Scrag'gi-ly** (*-ghl-*).
- Scrag'gy** (*-ghy*), 138.
- Scram'ble**, 164.
- Scram'bled** (*-bid*).
- Scram'bler**.
- Scram'bling**, 183.
- Scran'nel**, 66, 170.
- Scrap**, 10.
- Scrap'-book**, 206, Exc. 4.
- Scrape**, 23.
- Scraped** (*skrap*).
- Scrap'er**.
- Scrap'ing**, 183.
- Scratch**, 10, 44.
- Scratched** (*skracht*).
- Scratch'ing**.
- Scrawl**, 17.
- Scrawled**, 165.
- Scrawl'er**.
- Scrawl'ing**.
- Scray**, 23.
- Scream**, 13.
- Screamed**, 165.
- Scream'er**.
- Scream'ing**.
- Screech**, 13.
- Screeched** (*skreecht*).
- Screech'ing**.
- Screech'-owl**.
- Screed**, 171.
- Screen**, 13.
- Screened**, 165.
- Screen'ing**.
- Screw** (*skroo*), 19.
- Screw'-driver** (*skroo'*).
- Screwed** (*skrood*).
- Screw'ing** (*skroo'*).
- Screw'-jack** (*skroo'*).
- Screw'-pine** (*skroo'*).
- Scribble**, 164.
- Scrib'bled** (*-bid*).
- Scrib'bler**.
- Scrib'bling**, 183.
- Scribe**, 25.
- Scribed**, 165.
- Scrib'ing**, 183.
- Script**, 16.
- Scriptur-al** (*-yur-*).

Script'ur-al-ism (-*yur-al-izm*), 91, 136.
 Script'ur-al-ist (-*yur*-).
 Script'ur-al-ly (-*yur*-).
 Script'ure, 91.
 Script'ur-ist (-*yur*-).
 Scri-vel'lo.
 Scri'ven-er (*skriv'n-ur*)
 [so Sm.; *skriv'nur*,
 Wk. Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Scro-bic'u-late, 103.
 Scrod [S *crode*,
 S *crode*, 203.]
 Scroff'u-la, 72, 103.
 Scroff'u-loüs.
 Scroll, 24, 172.
 Scrolled, 165.
 Scrub, 22.
 Scrubbed (*skrubd*), *v*.
 Scrub'bed, *a*. 150.
 Scrub'bing, 176.
 Scrub'by, 93.
 Scru'ple (*skroo'pl*).
 Scru'pled (*skroo'pld*).
 Scru'pling (*skroo'*-).
 Scru-pu-los'i-ty
 (*skroo*-), 103, 169.
 Scru'pu-loüs, 103.
 Scru-ti-neer' (*skroo*-),
 122, 169. [202.]
 Scru'ti-nize (*skroo'*-).
 Scru'ti-nized (*skroo'*-),
 165, 183.
 Scru'ti-niz-er (*skroo'*-).
 Scru'ti-niz-ing (*skroo'*-).
 Scru'ti-ny (*skroo'*-), 169.
 Scru-toire' (*skroo-*
toor') [so Wr. Gd.;
skroo-tür', Sm.;
skroo-tür', Wk. 155.]
 Scud, 22.
 Scud'ded, 176.
 Scud'ding.
 Scu'do (It.) (*skoo'do*)
 [pl. *Scu'dä* (*skoo'de*),
 193.]
 Scuff'le, 164.
 Scuff'led (*skuff'ld*).
 Scuffling.
 [S *culk*, 203. — See
 Skulk.]
 Scull, *n*. a kind of small
 boat; — one who rows
 such a boat; — a short
 oar; — an oar placed
 over the stern of a
 boat; — *v*. to impel, as
 a boat, by a single oar
 over the stern. [See
 Skull, 160.]
 Sculled (*skuld*).
 Scull'er.
 Scull'er-y.

Scull'ing.
 Scull'ion (-*yun*).
 Scul'pin.
 Sculpt'or, 169, 230.
 Sculpt'tress.
 Sculpt'ur-al (-*yur*-), 91.
 Sculpt'ure, 91.
 Sculpt'ured (-*yurd*).
 Sculpt-ur-esque' (-*yur-*
esk'), 171.
 Sculpt'ur-ing (-*yur*-).
 Scum, 22.
 Scum'bling.
 Scummed (*skumd*), 165.
 Scum'ming, 176.
 Scup'per.
 Scurf, 21, 49, 135.
 Scurf'i-ness, 186.
 Scurf'y, 169.
 Scür'rile, 48, 66, 82.
 Scür-ril'i-ty, 169.
 Scür-ril-ous, 170.
 Sour'vi-ly, 186.
 Sour'vi-ness.
 Sour'vy, 93.
 Scut, 22.
 Scut'age, 70, 169.
 Scu'tate.
 Scutch, 22, 44.
 Scutched (*skucht*), 165.
 Scutch'eon (-*un*), 171.
 Scutch'ing.
 Scute, 20.
 Scu'tel, 76.
 Scu'tel-late [so Wr.;
sku-tel'lat, Gd. 155.]
 Scu'tel-lät-ed.
 Scu'tel'li-form, 103.
Scu'tellum (L.).
 Scu-ti-bran'chi-an
 (-*brang'ki*-), 171.
 Scu-ti-bran'chi-ate
 (-*brang'ki*-).
 Scu-tif'er-ous, 103.
 Scu'ti-form, 103.
 Scu'ti-ger.
 Scu'ti-ped.
 Scu'ttle, 164.
 Scut'tled (*skut'ld*).
 Scut'tling, 183.
Scutum (L.).
 Scyl-la'ri-an (*sül*-).
 [S *cymitar*, 203. —
 See Selmitar.]
 Scy'phus (L.) (*sí'*-).
 Scythe (*sith*) (171)
 [S *ithe*, S *ythe*, 203.]
 Scythed (*sithd*).
 Scyth'i-an (*sith'*-).
 Sëa (13, 39), *n*. the
 ocean; — a large body
 of salt water commu-
 nicating with the

ocean. [See See, and
 Si, 160] [pl. Sëas
 (*séz*), 189. — See Sees,
 and Seize, 160.]
 Sëa'bôard, 206.
 Sëa'-cap-tain.
 Sëa'-egg, 206, Exc. 2.
 Sëa'-el'e-phant.
 Sëa'-far-er (-*fär*-).
 Sëa'-far-ing (-*fär*-).
 Sëa'-green.
 Sëa'-horse.
 Sëa'-kale.
 Sëa'-king.
 Seal (13), *n*. a stamp for
 making an impression
 on some soft sub-
 stance, as wax; —
 wax impressed with a
 seal; attestation; —
 a marine carnivorous
 quadruped; — *v*. to
 fasten or close with
 a seal; — to ratify; —
 to mark with a stamp.
 [See Cell, and Seel,
 160]
 Sëal'-lëop'ard.
 Sëal'ing, *part.* from
 Seal: — *n*. act of one
 who seals. [See Cell-
 ing, 160.]
 Sëal'ing-wax.
 Sëa'-li-on.
 Sëam (13), *n*. the line
 formed by sewing to-
 gether two edges of
 cloth or other mater-
 ial; a line of juncture
 — *v*. to join to-
 gether by a seam; — to
 scar. [See Seem, 160.]
 Sëa'man, 196.
 Sëamed, 165.
 Sëam'ing.
 Sëa'-mouse.
 Sëam'ster [S *emp-*
ster, 203.]
 Sëam'stress [so Sm. Gd.;
sem'stress, Wk. Wr.
 155] [S *emstress*,
 S *empstress*, 203.]
 Sëance, 72.
 [S *eannachie*, S *ean-*
nachy (*sen'naky*),
 203. — See Senna-
 chy.]
 Sëa'pört, 206.
 Sëar (13), *v*. to wither;
 — to canterize: — *a*.
 dry; withered. [See
 Cere, and Seer, 160]
 [S *ere*, 203.]

fall; è as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Search (*serch*), 21, N.
 Search'a-ble (*serch'á-bl*), 164, 171, 183.
 Searched (*serch't*), Note C, p. 34.
 Search'er (*serch'-'*).
 Search'ing (*serch'-'*)
 Sear'cloth.
 Sca'red (*sárd*), *v.*
 Scared (*sárd*) [so Wb. Gd.; *ser'ed*, or *sárd*, Wr. 155], *a.*
 Sear'ing.
 Sca'-room.
 Sca'-röy-er.
 Sca'-ser-pent.
 Sca'-shore.
 Sca'-sick, 206, Exc. 5.
 Sca'-snail.
 Sca'son (*se'zn*), 149.
 Sca'son-a-ble (*se'zn-á-bl*), 164, 171.
 Sca'son-a-bly (*se'zn-*).
 Sca'soned (*se'znd*).
 Sca'son-er (*se'zn-*).
 Sca'son-ing (*se'zn-*).
 Sca't, 13.
 Sca't'ed.
 Sca'-term.
 Sca't'ing.
 Sca'-town.
 Sca'-ur'chin.
 Sca'-wäll.
 Sca'ward.
 Sca'-weed.
 Sca'-wor-thi-ness (*-tour-*).
 Sca'-wor-thy (*-tour-*).
 Sca'-wrack (*-rak*), 162.
 Se-ba'ceous (*-shus*), 112, 169.
 Se-bac'ic, 109.
 Se'bate.
 Se-bif'er-ous.
 Seb-un-dee', or Seb'un-dy, 203.
 Se-ca'le (L.) [so Wr. Gd.; *se'kal*, Sm. 155.]
 Se'cant, 72, 231.
 Se-cede', 169.
 Se-ced'ed, 183.
 Se-ced'er.
 Se-ced'ing.
 Se-cern', 21, N.
 Se-cerned', 165.
 Se-cern'ent, 169.
 Se-cern'ing.
 Se-ces'sion (*-sesh'un*).
 Seck'el (*sek'l*), 149.
 Se-clude' [not se-klood', 127, 153].
 Se-clud'ed, 183.
 Se-clud'ing.

Se-clu'sion (*-shun*), 47, 112.
 Se-clu'sive.
 Sec'ond, 86.
 Sec'ond-a-ri-ly.
 Sec'ond-a-ry, 169.
 Sec'ond-best.
 Sec'ond-ed.
 Sec'ond-hand.
 Sec'ond-ing.
 Sec'ond-rate.
 Sec'ond-sight (*-stt*).
 Se'cre-cy, 169.
 Se'cret.
 Sec-re'ta'ri-at.
 Sec're-ta-ry, 169.
 Sec're-ta-ry-blrd.
 Se-creta'.
 Se-cret'ed, 183.
 Se-cret'ing.
 Se-cre'tion, 169.
 Se-cre-ti'tious (*-tish'us*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *sek-re-tish'us*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Se-cret'ive, 84.
 Se-cret'o-ry, or Se'cre-to-ry [so Wr.; *se-kret'ur-y*, Wk. Sm.; *se'kre-to-ry*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sect, 15.
 Sect-a'ri-an, 169.
 Sect-a'ri-an-ism (*-izm*), 133, 136.
 Sect-a'ri-an-ize.
 Sect'a-rist.
 Sect'a-ry, 72.
 Sect'ile, 83, 152.
 Sect'ion.
 Sect'ion-al.
 Sect'ion-al-ism (*-izm*), 136.
 Sect'ion-al-ly, 170.
 Sect'or.
 Sec-to'ri-al.
 Sec'u-lar, 89, 108.
 Sec'u-lar-ism, 136.
 Sec-u-lar'i-ty, 169.
 Sec-u-lar-i-za'tion.
 Sec'u-lar-ize, 202.
 Sec'u-lar-ized.
 Sec'u-lar-iz-ing, 183.
 Sec'u-lar-ly.
 Sec'und [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sek'und*, Sm. 155.]
 Sec'un-dine, 105, 189.
Smart pronounces this word thus in his Dictionary, but *sek'un-din*, in the Supplement.
 Se-cun'dum ar'tem (L.)

Se-cür'a-ble, 164.
 Se-cure', 26, 75.
 Se-cured'.
 Se-cure'ly, 185.
 Se-cür'er, 183.
 Se-cu'ri-fer, 49, N.
 Se-cu'ri-form.
 Se-cür'ing.
 Se-cu'ri-palp.
 Se-cu'ri-ty, 49, N.; 169.
 Se-dan', 121.
 Se-date'.
 Se-date'ly.
 Se-date'ness, 185.
 Sed'a-tive, 84.
 Se-de-fen-den'do (L.).
 Se'dent, 13, 76.
 Sed'en-ta-ri-ly.
 Sed'en-ta-ri-ness.
 Sed'en-ta-ry (72) [not se'den-ta-ry, nor se-den'ta-ry, 153.]
 Se-de'runt, (L.), 49, N.
 Sedge, 15, 45.
 Sedg'y, 169.
 Sed'i-ment, 169.
 Sed-i-ment'a-ry, 72.
 Se-dit'ion (*-dish'un*).
 Se-dit'ion-a-ry (*-dish-un-*), 72.
 Se-dit'ious (*-dish'us*).
 Se-duce', 26, 75.
 Se-duced' (*-düst'*).
 Se-dü'er.
 Se-dü'g'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Se-dü'g'ing, 183.
 Se-duc'tion.
 Se-duc'tive, 84.
 Se-du'li-ty, 108.
 Se'du-lous, 89.
 See (13), *n.* a diocese: — *v.* to behold. [See Sea, and Si, 160.]
 Seed (13), *n.* the substance, animal or vegetable, which nature provides for the reproduction of the species. [See Cede, and Seid, 160.]
 Seed'ed.
 Seed'lac.
 Seed'ling.
 Seeds'man (*seeds'-'*), 214.
 Seed'-time.
 Seed'-ves-sel.
 Seed'y, 93.
 See'ing, 188.
 Seek, 13, 39, 52.
 Seek'er.
 Seek'ing.
 Seel (13), *v.* to close the eyelids of, as those of

a hawk, by passing a fine thread through them. [See Ceil, and Seal, 160.]
 Seeled, 165.
 Seel'ing.
 Seem (13), *v.* to appear. [See Seam, 160.]
 Seemed, 150.
 Seem'er.
 Seem'ing.
 Seem'li-ness, 186.
 Seem'ly, 93.
 Seen, *part.* from See. [See Scene, and Seize, 160.]
 Se'er (67, 161), *n.* one who sees with the eye.
 Seer (67, 161), *n.* a prophet; one who foresees. [See Cere, and Sear, 160.]
 The two preceding words are pronounced *seer* by Smart and Worcester, but *see* by Walker, Webster, and Goodrich. The distinction here made is in conformity with the principle laid down in § 47, and accords, it is believed, with the best and most general usage. "It would be false policy," says Ellis, "when it can be so easily avoided (and is by many persons avoided), to confuse . . . *seer* (a prophet) with *seer* (one who sees)."
 Seer'suck-er, 171.
 Sees (sēz) (13, 40), *v.* does see. [See Seas (pl. of Sea), and Seize, 160.]
 See'saw.
 See'sawed, 165.
 See'saw-ing.
 Seethe (163; Note D, p. 37) [Seeth, 203.]
 Seethed, 165.
 Seeth'er.
 Seeth'ing.
 Se-fa'tian (-shan), 112. [S e g a r, 203. — See Ci-gar.]
 Seg'gar, 66, 170.
 Seg'ment, 127.
 Seg-ment'al.
 Seg-ment-a'tion.
 Seg're-gate (160) [not se'gre-gāt, 160.]
 Seg're-gāt-ed, 183.
 Seg're-gāt-ing.
 Seg-re-ga'tion.
 Seid (13) [so Wr. Gd.;

se'id, Sm. 155], *n.* a descendant of Mahomet. [See Cede, and Seod, 160.]
 Sēign-eū'ri-al (sēn-u'-), 49, N.; 162.
 Sēign'lor (sēn'yur), a lord of a manor; — in the South of Europe, a title of honor, equivalent to *Lord*. [See Senior, 160] [Signior, 203.]
 In the second sense, Smart pronounces this word *sēn-yor*.
 Sēign'lor-age (sēn'yur-).
 Sēign-lo'r'i-al (sēn-yo'-).
 Sēign'lor-y (sēn'yur-), 171.
 Sēine (sēn) [not sēn, 163] (13, 160, N.), *n.* a kind of large fishing-net. [See Scene, and Seen, 160.]
 Sēin'er.
 Sēis'in (sēz'-), or Sēis'in-in.
 In law-books, generally written *seisin*.
 Seis'mic.
 Seis-mom'e-ter, 108.
 Sēiz'a-ble, 164.
 Sēizo (13, 160), *v.* to take possession of by force. [See Seas (pl. of Sea), and Sees, 160.]
 Sēized, 166.
 Sēiz'er.
 Sēiz'in, or Sēis'in (sēz'-) [See Note under Seis-in.]
 Sēiz'ing, 183.
 Sēiz'or. [Law term.]
 Sēiz'ure (sēz'h'yur).
 Se-ju'gōus [so Wb. Gd.; se-'joo'gus, Sm. (See § 26); se-'ju'gus, or se-'ju-gus, Wr. 155.]
 Se-la'cian (-shan), 160.
 Se'lah (Heb.).
 Sel'dom, 86, 169.
 Se-lect', 103.
 Se-lect'ed.
 Se-lect'ing.
 Se-lect'ion.
 Se-lect'ive, 84.
 Se-lect'-mān, 196.
 Se-lect'or, 169.
 Se-le'ni-ate.
 Se-len'ic.
 Sel'e-nide.

Sel-e-nif'er-ōus, 108.
 Se-le'ni-ōus.
 Sel'e-nite, 160.
 Sel-e-nit'ic.
 Sel-e-nit'ic-al.
 Se-le'ni-um.
 Sel-e-ni'u-ret.
 Sel-e-ni'u-ret-ted.
 Se-le'no-cen'tric, 224.
 Sel-e-nog'ra-pher.
 Sel-e-no-graph'ic.
 Sel-e-no-graph'ic-al.
 Sel-e-nog'ra-phys.
 Sel-e-nog'ra-phy, 108.
 Self (15) [pl. Selves, 193.]
 Self is much used in composition, and the compounds thus formed have their parts separated by a hyphen; as, *self-control*, *self-evident*, *self-same*, *self-willed*.
 Sell, 15, 172.
 Sel'lan-ders, or Sel'len-ders (-dūrz), *n. pl.* 203.
 Sell'er, 77.
 Sell'ing, 228.
 Sel'vage (70, 160) [Sel-vedge, 203.]
 Sel'vaged, 150; Note D, p. 37.
 Sel-va-gee' [so Gd.; sel'va-je, Wr. 155.]
 Selves (selvz) (15, 40) [pl. of Self.]
 Sem'a-phore, 171.
 Sem-a-phō'ic.
 Sem-a-phō'ic-al.
 Sem-a-to'l'o-gy, 108.
 Sem'blance, 169.
 Sémé (Fr.) (sē-mā').
 Se-mel-og'ra-phy [S e m i o g r a p h y, 203.]
 Se-mel-o-log'ic-al (-loj'-), 108.
 Se-mel-ol'o-gy (171) [S e m i o l o g y, 203.]
 Se-mel-ot'ic, 109.
 Se-mel-ot'ics.
 Se-mes'ter (Ger.).
 Sem'i (L.), a prefix signifying half; — much used in composition.
 Sem-i-an'nu-al.
 Sem-i-A'ri-an.
 Sem'i-breve, 222.
 Sem-i-cir'cle, 164.
 Sem-i-cir'cu-lar.
 Sem'i-co-lon (86) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; sem-i-ko'lun, Wk. Wr. 155.]

fall; & as in there; óo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Sem-i-cu'bio-al.
 Sem-i-cu'bi-um, or Sem-i-cu'pi-um, 203.
 Se-mid'a-lite, 152.
 Sem-i-di-am'e-ter.
 Sem'i-nal, 72, 78.
 Sem'i-na-rist, 72.
 Sem'i-na-ry, 72.
 Sem-i-na'tion, 169.
 Sem-i-nifer-oüs.
 Sem-i-nif'ic, 109.
 Sem-i-nif'ic-al, 108.
 Sem'i-nymph.
 [Semio-graphy, 203. — See Semelography.]
 [Semiology, 203. — See Semelology.]
 Sem-i-o'pal, 223.
 Sem-i-o'vate.
 Sem-i-pal'mate.
 Sem'i-ped, 78.
 Sem-i-pe'dal, or Sem-i-p'e-dal [so Wr.; *se-mip'e-dal*, Wk. Wb. Gd.; *sem-i-ped'al*, Sm. 155.]
 Sem-i-Pe-la'gi-an.
 Sem'i-quä-ver.
 Se-mit'ic (170) [S he-mitic, 203.]
 Sem'i-tone, 78.
 Sem-i-ton'ic.
 Sem'i-vow-el, 28.
 Sem-o-le't'ia (It.).
 Sem-o-li'no (It.) (-le').
 Semoule (It.) (sä-mool').
 Sem-per-vi'rent, 49, N.
 Sem-per-vive.
 Sem-pli-ter'nal, 21, N.
 Sem-pli-ter'ni-ty.
 Sempre (It.) (*sem'prä*).
 [Sempster, 203. — See Seamster.]
 [Sempstress, Semstress, 203. — See Seamstress.]
 Sen'a-ry, or Se'na-ry [sen'a-ry, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; se'na-ry, Sm. 155.]
 Sen'ate, 66, 170.
 Sen'ate-house.
 Sen'a-tor, 83.
 Sen-a-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Sen-a-to'ri-an.
 Se-na'tus con-sul'tum (L.).
 Send, 15.
 Sen'er, 228.
 Sen'e-ga, or Sen'e-ka, 203.
 Sen'e-gal.

Sen'e-gine (45) [Sen-e-gin, 203.]
 Se-nes'cence, 171.
 Sen'esch-al (-esk) (46) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sen'es-kal*, Wk. 165.]
 — Walker, in deference to most of the authorities of his day, pronounces this word *sen'es-kal*; but he says: "As the word does not come from the learned languages, if usage were equal, I should prefer Dr. Kenrick's pronunciation (*sen'es-al*)."
 Sen'green.
 Se'nile (81, 152) [not se'nill, 153.]
 Se-nil'i-ty, 169.
 Sen'lor (*sen'yur*) (51), a. elder:— n. one older than another, or having priority over him; — a member of the highest class in an American college or a professional school. [See Seignior, 160.]
 Sen'lor'i-ty (-yor').
 Sen'na (15, 72) [not se'na, nor se'nä, 127, 153.]
 Sen'na-chy (-ky) [Se-annachy, Seannachy, 203.]
 Sen'night (-nit) (160, 162), n. the space of seven nights and days. [Seven-night, 203.]
 Sen'nit (160), n. a sort of flat, braided cordage; — plaited straw or palm-leaves, &c.
 Sen-oc'u-lar, 108.
 Sen'sate.
 Sen'sät-ed.
 Sen-sa'tion.
 Sen-sa'tion-al.
 Sen-sa'tion-al-ism (-izm), 136.
 Sen-sa'tion-al-ist.
 Sen-sa'tion-a-ry, 72.
 Sense (15, 39), n. that capacity of the mind by which corporal impressions are felt; — understanding. [See Cense, 160.]
 Sense'less, 165.
 Sens-i-bil'i-ty, 171.
 Sens'i-ble, 164, 169, 183.

Sens'i-bly.
 Sens-i'fer-oüs, 108.
 Sens-i'fic, 109.
 Sens'ism (-izm), 133.
 Sens'i-tive, 84.
 Sens-i-tiv'i-ty, 169.
 Sen'si-tize, 202.
 Sen'si-tized, 150.
 Sen'si-tiz-ing.
 Sens-o'ri-al, 49, N.
 Sens-o'ri-um (L.) [L. pl. *Sen-so'ri-a*, Eng. pl. *Sen-so'ri-ums* (-umz), 198.]
 Sens'o-ry, 86.
 Sens'u-al, 46, Note 2, 89.
 Sens'u-al-ism (-izm).
 Sens'u-al-ist, 106.
 Sens'u-al'i-ty, 108.
 Sens'u-al-i-za'tion.
 Sens'u-al-ize, 202.
 Sens'u-al-ized, 165.
 Sens'u-al-iz-ing.
 Sens'u-al-ly, 170.
 Sens'u-ism (-izm), 133, 136.
 Sens'u-üs, 100.
 Sent (15), v. did send. [See Cent, and Scent, 160.]
 Sent'ence, 169.
 Sent'enced (-tens), 165, 183; Note C, p. 34.
 Sent'enc-er.
 Sent'enc-ing.
 Sen-ten'tial (-shal), 112.
 Sen-ten'ti-a-ry (-shy-) (72) [so Wr.; *sen-ten-sha-ry*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sen-ten'tious (-shus).
 Sen'ti-en-cy (-shy-) [so Gd.; *sen'shen-sy*, Wr. 155.]
 Sen'ti-ent(-shy-) [so Wk. Wr.; *sen'shent*, Sm. (See § 26); *sen'shent*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sen'ti-ment, 169.
 Sen-ti-ment'al, 109.
 Sen-ti-ment'al-ism (-izm), 133, 136.
 Sen-ti-ment'al-ist.
 Sen-ti-ment'al-i-ty.
 Sen-ti-ment'al-ize.
 Sen-ti-ment'al-ized.
 Sen-ti-ment'al-iz-ing.
 Sen-ti-ment'al-ly.
 Sen'ti-nel, 76, 78.
 Sen'ti-nelled (-neld) [Sentinelled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Sen'try, 93, 169.

Se'pal (72) [not sep'al, 127, 153.]
 Sep'al-ine (82, 152) [so Wr.; sep'al-in, Gd. 155.]
 Sep'alled (*pald*) [Sep'al ed, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Sep'al-oid, 143.
 Sep'al-ous, 228.
 Sep-a-ra-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Sep-a-ra-ble, 164, 169.
 Sep-a-ra-bly.
 Sep-a-rate, 73, 171.
 Sep-a-rät-ed, 183.
 Sep-a-rate ly, 185.
 Sep-a-rät-ing.
 Sep-a-rät-ion.
 Sep'a-ra-tism(-tizm), 136
 Sep'a-ra-tist.
 Sep-a-ra-tist'ic.
 Sep'a-ra-tive.
 Sep'a-rät-or, 169.
 Sep'a-ra-to-ry, 72, 86.
 Se'peck, 171.
 Se'pi-a (L.), the generic name of the cuttle-fish; — a pigment prepared from the ink of the cuttle-fish. [pl. *Se'pi-a*, 198.]
 ¶ Smart says that "as the name of a pigment, it is commonly pronounced *se'pi-a*"; but Webster, Goodrich, and Worcester, pronounce the word *se'pi-a*, in both senses.
 Sep-i-da'ceous (-shus).
 Sep'poy.
 Sept, 15.
 Sept'an-gle (-ang-gl).
 Sept-an'gu-lar (-ang'l-).
 Sep'tate.
 Sep-tem'ber, 126.
 Sep-tem'brist.
 Sep-tem'vir (L.) [L. pl. *Sep-tem'viri*; Eng. pl. (rarely) *Sep-tem'virs* (-vurz), 198.]
 Sep-tem'vi-rate, 78.
 Sep'ten-a-ry, 72.
 Sep'ten-ate.
 Sep-ten'ni-al, 66, 169.
 Sep-ten'tri-al.
 Sep-ten'tri-on.
 Sep-ten'tri-on-al.
 Sept'foil.
 Sep'tic.
 Sep'tic-al.
 Sep-ti-cl'dal [so Wr. Gd.; *sep'ti-cl'dal*, Sm. 155.]

Sep-tic'i-ty, 171.
 Sep-ti-fa'ri-ous, 49, N.
 Sep-tif'er-ous.
 Sep-tif'ra-gal [so Wr. Gd.; *sep'ti-fra-gal*, Sm. 155.]
 Sep-ti-lat'er-al.
 Sep-tin'su-lar.
 Sep-ti-syl'la-ble, 164.
 Sep-tu-a-ge-na'ri-an, 116, 171.
 Sep-tu-ag'e-na-ry (-aj'-), 72.
 Sep-tu-a-ges'it-ma.
 Sep-tu-a-ges'it-mal.
 Sep'tu-a-gint, 171.
 Sep'tu-a-ry, 72.
 Sep'tu-late.
 Sep'tum (L.) [pl. *Sep'ta*, 198.]
 Sep'tu-ple, 164.
 Sep'tu-pled (-plä).
 Se-pul'chral (-kral), 52.
 Sep'ul-chre (-kur), n. 161, 171.
 ¶ Formerly pronounced *se-pul'kur*.
 Se-pul'chre (-kur) (161) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *sep'ul-kur*, Wb. Gd. 155], v.
 Se-pul'chred (-kurd).
 Se-pul'chring (-kring).
 Sep'ul-ture, 90.
 Se-qua'ciotis (-shus), 169.
 Se'quel, 76.
 Se'quence.
 Se'quent.
 Se-quen'tial (-shal).
 Se-ques'ter, 104.
 Se-ques'tered, 150.
 Se-ques'ter-ing.
 Se-ques'tra-ble, 164, 169.
 Se-ques'trate.
 Se-ques'trät-ed, 183.
 Se-ques'trät-ing.
 Seq-ues-tra'tion (*sek-wes-*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *se-kwes-tra'shun*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Seq-ues-trät-or (*sek-wes-*) (169) [so Sm. Wr.; *sek-wes-tra'tur*, Wk.; *se-kwes-tra'tur*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Se'quin [Cecchin, Chequin, Zechin, 203.]
 Se-ragl'io (-ral'yo), 162, 171.
 Sër-al-bu'men.

Sër'aph [Heb. pl. Sër'-a-phim; Eng. pl. Sër'-aphs, 198.]
 ¶ In the Common Version of the Bible, the plural form, *seraphim*, is also found; but this form is no longer in use.
 Se-raph'ic, 109.
 Se-raph'ic-al, 108.
 Sër'a-phim, n. pl. [See Seraph.]
 Sër'a-phine (-fēn).
 Se-ras'kiër [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *se-ras'kēr*, or *sër-as-kēr'*, Wr. 155.] [Sere, 203. — See Sear.]
 Sër-e-nad'e, 122.
 Sër-e-nad'ed.
 Sër-e-nad'ing.
 Sër-e-nä'ta (It.).
 Se-rene', 13, 121.
 Se-rene'ness, 66, N.
 Se-ren'i-ty, 169.
 Sër'f (21, N.), n. a slave attached to the soil. [See Surf, 148.]
 Sër'fage, 70, 169.
 Sër'fdom, 80, 169.
 Serge (21, N.; 135), n. a kind of twilled cloth. [See Surge, 148.]
 Sër'geant-y (*sar'jan-sy*, or *ser'jan-sy*) [Serjeancy, 203] [See Note under Serjeant.]
 Sër'jeant (*sar'jant*, or *ser'jant*) (72; Note D, p. 37) [Serjeant, 203. — See Note under Serjeant.]
 Sër'jeant-ry (*sar'jant-ry*, or *ser'jant-ry*) [Serjeantry, 203.]
 Sër'jeant-y (*sar'jant-y*, or *ser'jant-y*) [Serjeanty, 203.]
 Sër'ri-al, 49, N.; 169.
 Sër'ri-ate.
 Se-ri-a'tim (L.).
 Se-ri'ceous (-rih'us).
 Sër-i-cult'ure, 91.
 Se-ri-ēs (-ēz), n. sing. & pl. (49, N.; 144) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *se'riēs*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sër'in.
 Sër'i-o-com'ic, 224.
 Sër'i-o-com'io-al.
 Sër'i-ous, 49, N.
 Sër'jeant (*sar'jant*, or *ser'jant*) (21, N.; 72)

fall; s as in there; öb as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

[so Wr.; *ser'jant*, Wk. Sm.; *ser'jent*, Wb. Gd. 155.] [*Ser-geant*, 203.]

☞ This word is written *serjeant* by Johnson, Walker, Webster, Goodrich, and some other lexicographers; *serjeant* by Smart, and many others; *serjeant*, or *serjeant*, by Worcester, who remarks that both orthographies are well authorized. *Serjeant*, however, is the more common form in England, at the present day. In the United States, the prevalent pronunciation is *ser'jant*.

Ser'jeant-ry (*ser'jant-ry*, or *ser'jant-ry*) [*Sergeantry*, 203.]

Ser'jeant-y (*ser'jant-y*, or *ser'jant-y*) [*Sergeanty*, 203.]

Ser'mon, 86, 136.

Ser'mon'ic-al.

Ser'mon-ist, 106.

Ser'mon-ize, 202.

Ser'mon-ized, 165.

Ser'mon-iz-er.

Ser'mon-iz-ing.

Ser'mount-ain.

Se-ron' (*-roon'*) [so Gd.; *se-ron'*, Wr. 155], or *Se-roon'* [*Ceroon*, 203.]

Se-ros'i-ty, 233.

Ser'o-tine, 82, 152.

Ser'o'u's.

Ser'o'u's, 49, N.

Ser'pent, 21, N.; 127.

Ser'pent'i-form, 108.

Ser'pent-ig'e-no'u's

(*-ij'*), 171.

Ser'pent-ine, 82, 152.

Ser'pent'i-notis (106) [so Gd.; *ser-pen-ti'nis*, Wr. 155.]

Ser'pent-ry.

Ser'pent's-tongue

(*-tung*), 213.

Ser-pig'i-no'u's (*pij'*).

Ser-pi'go, or *Ser-pi'go* (*pe'*) [so Wk. Wr.; *sur-pi'go*, Wb. Gd.; *ser-pe'go*, Sm. 155.]

Ser-pu'le-an, 110, 160.

Ser'rate, 48, 66.

Ser'rat-ed, 183.

Ser'ra-ture, 90.

Ser'ri-cat-ed.

Ser'ri-corn, 48, 49.

Ser'ried, 99.

Ser'ru-late, 89.

Ser-ru-la'tion.

Ser'rum, 160.

Serv'a-ble, 164.

Serv'ant, 21, N.; 129.

Serve, 21, N.; 135.

Served, 150, 165.

Serv'i-an.

Serv'ice, 169.

Serv'ice-a-ble, 164, 183.

Serv'ice-a-ble-ness, 106.

Serv'ice-a-bly.

Serv'ice-bér-ry.

Serv'ice-book.

Serv'i-ent.

Serv'ile, 81, 152.

Serv'ile-ly, 66, N.

Serv'il'i-ty, 169.

Serv'ing, 183.

Serv'ing-mán.

Serv'i-tor, 88.

Serv'i-tude, 26, 169.

Ses'a-me, 144.

Ses'a-mum (L.).

Ses'a-moid [so Sm. Gd.; *ses-a-moid'*, Wr. 155.]

Ses-qui-ál'ter.

Ses-qui-ál'ter-al.

Ses-qui-ál'ter-ate.

Ses-qui-ál'ter-o'u's.

Ses-qui-bro'mide.

Ses-qui-car'bon-ate.

Ses-qui-chlo'ríde

(*-klo'*), 49, N.

Ses-qui-oy'a'nide.

Ses-qui-du'plí-cate.

Ses-qui-o'dide.

Ses-qui-ox'ide [See Note under *Oxide*.]

Ses-quip'e-dal, or *Ses-qui-pé-dal* [*ses-kwíp'e-dal*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ses'kwí-pe-dal*, Sm. 155.]

Ses-qui-pe-da'll-an.

Ses-qui-pe-dal'i-ty.

Ses-quip'li-cate [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ses'kwí-plí-kat*, Sm. 155.]

Ses-qui-quad'rate

(*-kwod'*).

Ses-qui-quin'tile, 152.

Ses'qui-sált.

Ses-qui-sul'phide.

Ses-qui-sul'phu-ret.

Ses-qui-ter'tial (*-shaf*).

Ses-qui-ter'tian (*-shan*).

Ses-qui-ter'tian-al

(*-shan*).

Ses-qui-ter'tio'u's

(*-shus*), 112, 169.

Ses'qui-tone.

Ses'sile, 82, 152.

Ses'sion (*ses'h'un*), *s.* the sitting of a court, council, legislature, or other assembly. [*See Cession*, 160.]

Ses'sion-al (*ses'h'un-*), 72.

[*Sespool*, 203.—*Ses Cesspool*.]

Ses'terce, 189.

[*Sestet*, *Sestett*, *Sestette*, *Sestetto*, 203.—*Ses Sextet*.]

Ses'time, 82, 152.

Set, 15, 39, 41.

☞ As a noun meaning a number of things of the same kind or suited to each other, it is sometimes improperly written *sett*.

Se'ta (L.) [pl. *Se'ta*, 196.]

Se-ta'ceous (*-shus*), *a.* bristly; — bristle-shaped. [*Ses Ceta-ceous*, 160.]

Seth'i-an.

Seth'ic.

Set'i-er.

Se-tí-fer-o'u's, 108.

Se'ti-form.

Se'ti-ger, 45.

Se-tig'er-o'u's (*-tij'*).

Se'ti-reme [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *set'i-rém*, Wr. 155.]

Set'-off, 206, Exc. 4.;

215.

Se'ton (86) [so Sm. Wb.

Gd.; *set'n*, Wk. Wr. 155.]

Se'tose [so Gd.; *se-tó'se'*, Wr. 155.]

Se'to'u's, 100.

Set-tee', 121, 170.

Set'ter, 176.

Set'ting.

Set'tle (*set'l*), 164.

Set'tled (*set'ld*), 171.

Set'tle-ment (*-tl*).

Set'tler.

Set'tling, 183.

Set'-to (*-too*), 66, N.; 206, Exc. 4.

Se'tule.

Set'u-lose.

Set'wáll [*Set wáll*, 203.]

Sev'en (*sev'n*), 61, 149.

Sev'en-fold (*sev'n-*), 217.

Seven'night (*sen'ntf*) [*Sennight*, 203.]

Sev'en-teen (*sev'n*-) [See

Note under *Eighteen*.]

Sev'en-teenth (*sev'n*-).

Sev'enth (*sev'nth*), 61, 149

Sev'en-ti-eth (*sev'n*-).

Sev'en-ty (*sev'n*-).

Sev'er, 104.

Sev'er-al, 233, Exc.

Sev'er-al-ly, 170.

Sev'er-al-ty, 145.

Sev'er-ance, 169.

Se-vere', 13, 75.

Sev'ered (-*urd*).

Se-vere'ly, 185.

Sev'er-er (77, 161), *n.*

one who severs.

Se-vere' (161), *a.* more

severe.

Sev'er-ing.

Sev'er-i-ty, 169.

Sew (*so*) (24, 39), *v.* to

join or fasten with a

thread and needle.

[See *So*, and *Sow*, 160]

Sewed (*səd*), *v.* did sew.

[See *Sowed*, 160.]

Sew'er (*so'*-) (67, 161),

n. one who sews. [See

Sore, 143.]

Sewer (*soor*) (67, 161)

[so Sm., *shōr*, Wk.;

su'ur, Wb. Gd.; *soo'*-

ur, or *shōr*, Wr. 155].

n. an underground

passage for conveying

water. [See *Suer*, 143.]

☞ "Sewer, a drain, by those who wish to avoid the vulgarity of the common pronunciation (*shōr*), and yet not deviate into a sound wholly unlike it, will be . . . pronounced *soor*." *Smart*.

Sewer'age (*soor'*-).

Sew'ing (*so'*-), *part.*

from *Sew*. [See *Sow-*

ing, 160.]

Sew'ing-silk (*so'*-).

Sewn (*sōn*), *part.* from

Sew. [See *Sown*, 160.]

☞ This form of the participle from *sew* is rarely used instead of the regular form *sewed*.

Sex, 15, 52, N.

Sex-a-ge-na'ri-an, 49,

N.; 171.

Sex-ag'e-na-ry (-*aj'*-)[so

Wk. Sm. Wr., *seks'*-

a-jen-a-ry, or *seks-aj'*-

e-na-ry, Gd. 155.]

Sex-a-ges'i-ma, 45.

Sex-a-ges'i-mal.

Sex'an-gle (-*ang-gl*).

Sex'an-gled (-*ang-gld*).

Sex-an'gu-lar (-*ang'gu*-)

Sex-dec'i-mal.

Sex-dig'it-ism (-*dij'it-*

izm), 136.

Sex-dig'it-ist (-*dij'it-*-)

Sex-du-o-dec'i-mal.

Sex'e-na-ry, 72.

Sex-en'ni-al, 66.

Sex'fid, or Sex'i-fid, 203.

Sex'i-syl-la-ble (164)

[*seks-i-sil'la-bl*, Wr.

155.]

Sex-loc'u-lar, 108.

Sex'tain, 96.

Sex'tant, 72.

Sex'ta-ry, 72.

Sex'tet [Sestet, Ses-

tett, Sestette,

Sestetto, 203.]

Sex'tile, 81, 152.

Sex-till'ion (-*yun*), 112.

Sex'to, *n.* [pl. Sex'tōs

(-tōz), 192.]

Sex'ton, 86.

Sex'tu-ple (-*pl*).

Sex'u-al, 89.

Sex'u-al-ist, 106.

Sex'u-al'i-ty, 108.

Sex'u-al-ly, 170.

Sfor-zā'n(*lo*) (It.), 154.

Sfor-zū'to (It.), 154.

Sfu-mū'to (It.) (*sfoo-*).

Sgrāf'f'to (It.).

☞ "In the doubled consonants [in Italian] . . . the tongue, by resting on the sound at the place of contact, must mark the difference between the articulation signified in this manner, and the same articulation signified by the single letter." *Smart*. — Compare § 68, N.

Shab, 10

Shab'bi-ly, 186.

Shab'bi-ness.

Shab'by, 66, 93.

Shab'rack.

Shack, 10.

Shac'kle (*shak'l*), 171.

Shac'kled (*shak'ld*), 150.

Shac'kling.

Shad (10) [Chad, Sm.

203.]

Shad'dock, 170.

Shade, 23, 163.

Shad'ed, 183.

Shad'i-ly, 171.

Shad'i-ness.

Shād'ing.

Shad'ōw, 101.

Shad'ōwed (-*ōd*), 171.

Shad'ōw-ing.

Shad'ōw-y.

Shād'y, 169.

Shaft, 12, 131.

Shaft'ed.

Shag, 10, 46, 53.

Shag'bark, 206.

Shag'ēared, 165.

Shag'ged (-*ghed*), 138.

Shag'gi-ness (-*ghī*-).

Shag'gy (-*ghy*), 170.

Sha-green, *n.* a dried

animal skin, resem-

bling parchment, but

granulated. [See *Cha-*

grin, 160] [Ch a -

green, 203.]

Sha-greened', 165.

Shah (11, 46) [S ch ah,

203.]

Shah Nameh (Persian)

(*shā nā-mā'*) [S h a -

n ā m ā h, Sm. 203.]

Shake, 23.

Shāk'en (*shāk'n*), 149.

Shāk'er.

Shake-speār'i-an (49,

N.) [*shaks-pe'ri-an*,

Gd. Wr.] [Shake-

spearian, Shak-

spearian, Shak-

spearian, Shak-

spearian, 203.]

Shāk'ing, 183.

Shā'ko.

Shāk'y, 93.

Shale, 23.

Shāl, 10, 172.

Shāl'il.

Shal-loon', 121.

Shāl'lop, 66, 96.

Shāl'lōw, 163.

[S h a l m (*shawm*), 203.

— See *Shawm*.]

Shalt, 10.

Shāl'y, 183.

Sham, 10, 32, 46.

Shā'man (196) [so Sm.;

sham'an, Wb. Gd.;

shā'man, Wr. 155.]

Shā'man-ism (-*izm*).

Sham'ble, 164.

Sham'bled (-*ld*), 150.

Sham'bling.

Shame, 23, 163.

Shamed, 166.

Shame'faced (-*faced*).

☞ This is a corruption of *shamefast* (made *fast*, or restrained, by *shame*), a

fall; ē as in there; ōo as in foot; ȝ as in facle, gh as g in go; th as in this.

- word found so written in old authors. "The source of the change is obviously from the effect of *shame*, in many cases, upon the face." *Richardson*.
- Shame'ful (-fūl), 180.
 Shame'ful-ly (-fūl-), 170.
 Shame'less, 185.
 Sham'ing.
 Shammed (*shamd*), 165, 176.
 Sham'mel
 Sham'mer.
 Sham'ming.
 Sham'my [*Chamois*, *Shamois*, *Shamois*, 263.]
 Sha-moy'ing.
 Sham-poo' [*Cham-poo*, 203.]
 Sham-pood', 188.
 Sham-poo'er.
 Sham-poo'ing.
 Sham'rock.
 Shank (*shangk*), 54.
 Shanked (*shangk*).
 [Shanker, 203. — See Chancre.]
 Shank'ing.
 Shan'ny.
 Sha'n't [contracted from *shall not*.]
 ⚠ "The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* is broad (or has its Italian sound, No. 2) in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds." *Smart*.
 Shan'ty [*Shantee*, 203.]
 Shap'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Shape, 23.
 Shaped (*shapt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Shap'ing, 183.
 Shape'less, 185.
 Shape'li-ness, 186.
 Shape'ly, 93.
 Shard [*Sherd*, 203.]
 Share (*shēr*), 14, 46, 49.
 Shared (*shērd*).
 Share'höld-er (*shēr'*), 206.
 Shar'er (*shēr'rur*), 48, 49, N.
 Shar'ing (*shēr'ring*).
 Shark, 11, 49, 135.
 Sharked (*sharkt*), 165.
 Shark'er.
 Shark'ing.
 Sharp, 11, 49, 135.
 Sharped (*sharpt*), 41.
 Sharp'-edged (-*gd*).
 Sharp'en (*sharp'n*), 149.
 Sharp'ened (-*nd*).
 Sharp'en-ing (*sharp'n-*).
 Sharp'er, 77, 169.
 Sharp'ing.
 Sharp'-point-ed, 66, N.; 206, Exc. 1.
 Sharp'-sight-ed (-*sit*).
 Shas'ter, or Shas'tra [*Sastra*, 203.]
 Shat'ter, 66.
 Shat'tered, 150, 165.
 Shat'ter-ing.
 Shat'ter-y, 93, 169.
 Shave, 23.
 Shaved (*shəvd*), 165.
 Shave'ling.
 Shāv'en (*shāv'n*).
 Shāv'er.
 Shāv'ing, 183.
 Shāv'ing-brush.
 Shawl, 17, 46.
 Shawm [*Shalm*, 203.]
 She, 13, 46.
 Sheaf (13, 35) [pl. *Sheaves* (*shēvz*), 193.]
 Sheaf'y.
 Sheal'ings (-*ingz*), *n. pl.*
 Shear (13, 49), *v.* to cut or clip the wool or hair from. [See *Sheer*, and *Shire*, 160.]
 Sheared (*shērd*), 165.
 Shear'er.
 Shear'-hulk [*Sheer-hulk*, 203.]
 Shear'ing.
 Shears (*shērz*), *n. pl.* large scissors; — an apparatus used for raising heavy weights. [*Sheers* (in the last sense), 203. — See Note under *Sheers*.]
 Shear'-steel.
 Shear'wā-ter [*Sheer-water*, 203.]
 Sheat'-fish.
 Sheath (13, 37) [pl. *Sheaths*, 38, 140, 189.]
 Sheath'bill.
 Sheathe (Note D, p. 37) [*Sheath*, 203.]
 ⚠ "Less properly spelled *Sheath*." *Smart*.
 Sheathed, 165.
 Sheath'er.
 Sheath'ing.
 Sheath'y, 37, 169.
 Sheave (*shēv*), 13.
 Shech'l-nah (*shek'*), or She-chi'nah (*ki'*) [so Wr.; *shek't-nā*, *Wk Sm.*; *she-ki'na*, *Wb. Gd.* 155] [*Sheki-nah*, 203.]
 Shed, 15.
 Shed'der, 176.
 Shed'ding.
 Sheel'ing [*Shieling*, 203.]
 Sheen, 13.
 Sheen'y, 93.
 Sheep, *n. sing. & pl.*
 Sheep'cot.
 Sheep'fold.
 Sheep'hook.
 Sheep'ish.
 Sheep'-pen, 66, N.
 Sheep'run.
 Sheep's'-eye, 221.
 Sheep'-shear-ing.
 Sheep'skin.
 Sheer (13, 67), *a. pure* and unmixed; — very thin, as muslin: — *v.* to turn aside from a direct course: — *n.* the longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides. [See *Shear*, and *Shire*, 160.]
 Sheered, 165.
 Sheer'-hulk [*Sheehulk*, 203.]
 Sheer'ing.
 Sheers (*shērz*), *n. pl.* two spars raised vertically, and crossing each other near the top, — used for raising great weights. [*Shears*, 203.]
 ⚠ *Sheers* is the more common orthography.
 Sheer'-strake.
 Sheer'wā-ter [*Sheerwater*, 203.]
 Sheet, 13, 41, 46.
 Sheet'-an-chor (*ang-kur*).
 Sheet'ing.
 Sheik (13, 169, N.) [*Scheik*, 203.]
 Sheel'ing (170) [*Sheeling*, 203.]
 Shek'el (*shek'l*) (149, 167) [*not she'kel*, nor *she'kl*, 153.]
 Shek'l-nah, or She-ki'-nah [*Shechinah*, 203.]
 Shel'drake (171) [*Shield-drake*, 203.]

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, û, ŷ, short; ä as in *far*, ä as in *fast*, ä as in

Shel'duck.
Shelf [pl. Shelves
(*shelvz*), 193.]
Shel'fy, 93.
Shell, 15, 172.
Shel'lac (66), or Shell'-
lac, 66, N.; 203.
Shelled, 165.
Shell'-fish.
Shell'ing.
Shell'work (-*wurk*).
Shel'ly, 93.
Shel'ter, 77.
Shel'tered, 150, 165.
Shel'ter-ing.
Shel'ter-less, 106.
Shel'tle, 99.
Shelve, 15.
Shelved, 165.
Shelves (*shelvz*), *n. pl.*
[See Shelf.]
Shelv'ing, 183.
Shelv'y.
She-mit'ic (109) [Se-
mitic, 203.]
Shem'ite, 152.
Shem'i-tism (-*tizm*).
She'el (Heb.) [so Wr.;
she'el, Gd. 155.]
Shep'herd (*shep'herd*)
(139, 171) [so Sm.;
shep'urd, Wk. Wr. Gd.
155.]
Shep'herd-ess.
Shep'herd's-purse
(-*hurds*-).
Sher'bet [so Sm. Wb.
Gd.; *shur-bet'*, Wk.;
sher'bet, or *shur-bet'*,
Wr. 155.]
[S herd, 203. — See
Shard.]
Shēr'if (Ar.) [Sher-
eef (*shēr'ēf*, Gd.),
Sheriffe (*shēr-rēf*,
Sm.), S cherif, 203.]
Shēr'iff, 171.
Shēr'ry, 48, 66.
[S hew (*sho*), 203. —
See Show.]
[S hewed (*shēd*), 203.
— See Showed.]
[S hewing (*sho'ing*),
203. — See Showing.]
[S hewn (*shōn*), 203. —
See Shown.]
Shl'ah (*shē'*) [so Wr.
Gd.; *shī'a*, Sm. 155]
[S hiah, 203.]
Shlp'bo-leth, 170.
[S hie, 203 — See Shy.]
Shied, 186.
Shield, 13.

[Shield-drake, 203.
— See Sheldrake.]
Shield'ed.
Shield'ing.
Shiēld'-shaped (-*shēpt*),
206, Exc. 5.
Shift, 16.
Shift'ed.
Shift'ing.
Shift'er.
Shift'ing.
Shift'less, 142.
Shift'y.
Shi'te (*shē'*), 156.
Shil-la'lah, or Shil-la'ly
[S hillelah, S hille-
ley, 203.]
Shil'ling, 66, 141.
Shil'li-shal-li [S hilly-
shally, 203.]
[This is a corrupt
reduplication of *shall*!]
Shil'loh, 139. [ly.]
[S hilly, 203. — See Shy-
Shim'mer, 104, 170.
Shim'mered, 165.
Shim'mer-ing.
Shin, 16, 43, 46.
Shine, 25, 163.
Shined (*shīnd*), 183.
Shin'er.
[S hiness, 203. — See
Shyness.]
Shin'gle (*shing'gl*).
Shin'gled (*shing'gl'd*).
Shin'gling (*shing'g*-).
Shin'gly (*sh ng'g*-).
Shin'ing, 183.
Shin'ney, 169.
Shin'ty.
Shin'y, 93, 228, N.
Ship, 16, 46.
Ship'board.
Ship'-bull'd-ing.
Ship'-car-pen-ter.
Ship'-mas-ter.
Ship'mate, 206.
Ship'ment.
Ship'-mon-ey (-*mun*-).
Ship'-ōwn-er.
Shipped (*shipt*), Note
C, p. 34.
Ship'per.
Ship'ping, 176.
Ship'-shape.
Ship's-hus'band (-*huz'*-)
(213) [so Gd.; *ships'*-
huz-band, Wr. 155.]
Ship'wreck (-*rek*).
Ship'wrecked (-*rekt*), 171
Ship'wreck-ing.
Ship'yard, 206.
Shire (*shēr*) [so Wk.
Sm.; *shir*, or *shēr*,

Gd.; *shēr*, or *shir*,
Wr. 155], *n.* a county.
[See Shear, and Sheer
160.]

Walker says that
the pronunciation *shēr* is
an irregularity "so fixed
as to give the regular sound
[*shir*] a pedantic stiffness."
He also observes that "this
word, when unaccented at
the end of words, as Not-
tinghamshire, Wiltshire,
&c., is always pronounced
with the *i* like *ee*." But,
according to Webster, "it
is pronounced, in com-
pound words, *shir*, as in
Hampshire, Berkshire."

Shire'-town (*shēr'town*)
Shirk, 21, N.; 49.
Shirked (*shīrkt*), 165.
Shirk'ing.
Shirr, 171.
Shirred (*shīrd*).
Shirt, 21, N.; 135.
Shirt'ed.
Shirt'ing.
[S hist, 203. — See
Schist.]
Shit'tah, or Shit'tim, 203
Shive, 25.
Shiv'er, 104.
Shiv'ered (-*urd*).
Shiv'er-ing.
Shiv'er-y, 228.
[S ho ad, 203. — See
Shode.]
Shōal, 24.
Shōal'y, 169.
[S ho ar, 203. — See
Shore.]
[S ho at, 203. — See
Shote.]
Shock [S hough, (In
the sense of a *shaggy*
dog), 203.]
Shocked (*shokt*), 41.
Shock'-head'ed.
Shock'ing.
Shod, 18.
Shod'dy, 170.
Shode [S ho ad, 203.]
Shōd'ing.
Shoe (*shoo*) (19) [pl.
Shoes (*shoos*), 189.]
Shoe'ing (*shoo'*), 183.
Shoe'mak-er (*shoo'*-).
Shoe'māk-ing (*shoo'*-).
Sho'er (*shoo'*) (87) [See
Sure, 148.]
Shoe/string (*shoo'*-).
Shōne, or Shōne [so
Wr.; *shōn*, Wk. Sm.;
shōn, Wb. Gd. 155.]

fall; *ā* as in there; *ō* as in foot; *ū* as in futile; *g* as in go; *th* as in this.

☞ "This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *sons*; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers." *Walker*.

Shóok (20) [*See Book.*]
Shoon, 19.

☞ This is the old plural of *shoe*, still used in the North of England.

Shoot, 19, 41, 46.
Shoot'ing.
Shooter'-star.
Shop, 18.
Shop'keep-er, 206.
Shop'lift-er.
Shop'man, 196.
Shop'ping, 176.
Shop'wom-an (-wóom-).
Shore [*S hoar* (in the sense of a *prop*, or *support*), 203.]
Shored, 105.
Shore'less, 185.
Shór'ing, 183.
[*Shor*l, 203. — *See* Schorl.]
Shörn, 24, 127.
Short, 17, 49, 135.
Short'com-ing (-kum-).
Short'en (short'n), 149.
Short'ened (-nd), 171.
Short'en-er (short'n-).
Short'en-ing (short'n-).
Short'hand, 210.
Short'-lived, 165.
Short'-sight-ed (-stt-).
Shot, 18.
Shote [*S hoat*, 203.]

☞ This word is variously written in England. In the United States, according to Worcester, "the common form is *shots*."

[*Shot*free, 203. — *See* Scotfree.]
Shot'ten (shot'n), 149.
Shough (shok) (161), n. a shaggy dog. [*Shoek*, 203.]
Shough (shoo) (161), an exclamation used in driving away fowls, &c.
Should (shóod), 162.
Shóul'der.
Shóul'der-blade.
Shóul'dered, 150, 165.
Shóul'der-ing.
Shóul'der-knot (-not).

Shout, 28.
Shout'ed.
Shout'er.
Shout'ing.
Shove (shuv), 22, 163.
Shoved (shuvd).
Shov'el (shuv'l), 149, 167.
Shov'el-ful (shuv'l-fool), 180, 197.
Shov'elled (shuv'ld) [*Shoveled*, Wb. Gd. 203. — *See* 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
Shov'el-ler (shuv'l-) (177) [*Shoveler*, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Shov'el-ling (shuv'l-) (177) [*Shoveling*, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Show [*S hew*, 203.]

☞ The form *shew*, according to Smart, is "almost obsolete." But Worcester remarks: "*Shew* maintains its ground by perhaps the prevailing usage of the best authors." *Worcester*.

Shów'bread [*S hew*-bread (sho'bred), 203.]
Shów'-case.
Shówed (shóed). [*Shewed*, 203.]
Shów'er (161), n. one who shows.
Shower (shour) (28, 67, 161), n. a fall of rain of short duration: — v. to wet with a shower, or with falling water.
Showered (shourd).
Shower'ing (shour'-).
Shower'y (shour'-).
Shów'i-ly, 186.
Shów'i-ness.
Shów'ing (24) [*S hew*-ing, 203.]
Shów'man, 196.
Shówn (24) [*S hew*n, 203.]
Shów'y, 169.
Shrank, 10, 46, 48.

☞ "Nearly obsolete." *Webster*.

Shrap'nel.
Shred, 15, 48, 141.
Shred'ding, 176.
Shred'dy, 66, 170.
Shrew (shroo), 128.
Shrewd (shrood) [*not* srood, 141, 153.]

Shrew'iah (shroo'iah), 46, 48.
Shrew'-mole (shroo'-).
Shrew'-mouse (shroo'-), 195.
Shriék (13, 169, N.) [*not* srék, 141, 153.]
Shrieked (shriék), 165; Note C, p. 34.
Shriék'ing.
Shriév'al.
Shriév'al-ty.
Shrike, 25, 163.
Shrill, 16, 46, 141, 172.
Shrill'ing.
Shrill'ness.
Shrill'y, 93.
Shrimp, 48, 141.
Shrimp'ing.
Shrine (25, 46) [*not* srin, 141, 153.]
Shriuk (shringk), 54, 141.
Shrink'age, 70, 169.
Shrink'ing.
Shrive, 25, 46.
Shrived, 165, 183.
Shriv'el (shriv'l), 149.
Shriv'elled (-ld). [*Shriveled*, Wb. Gd. 203. — *See* 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
Shriv'el-ling (shriv'l-) (177) [*Shriving*, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Shriv'en (shriv'n), 149.
Shriv'ing, 183.
Shroff, 18, 173.
Shroff'age, 228.
Shroud, 28, 46, 141.
Shroud'ed.
Shroud'ing.
Shrove-Tues'day (-túsdý).
Shrub (22, 46) [*not* arub, 141, 153.]
Shrub'ber-y, 176.
Shrub'bi-ness.
Shrub'by.
Shrug, 22, 46, 156.
Shrugged (shrugd), 165, 176.
Shrug'ging (-ging), 138.
Shrunk (shringk), 54.
Shrunk'en (shringk'n).
Shud'der, 104, 170.
Shud'dered (-durd).
Shud'der-ing.
Shuff'le, 164, 170.
Shuff'led (shuf'ld).
Shuff'ler, 77.
Shuff'ling.
[*S hu*mac, 203. — *See* Sumach.]

Shun, 22, 43, 46.
 Shunned (*shund*), 176.
 Shun'ning.
 Shunt, 22.
 Shut, 22.
 Shut'ter, 176.
 Shut'ting.
 Shut'tle, 164, 170.
 Shut'tle-cock (*-tl-*).
 Shwan'pán (Chinese) (*shwan'-*) [so Sm.; *shuaw'n'pán*, Wr. 155.]
 Shy (25, 46) [Shie (as a verb, meaning to *sheer*, or *start aside*), 203.]
 Shy'ing, 186.
 Shy'ly [Shilly, 203.]
 Shy'ness (186) [Shil-ness, 203.]
 Si (*se*) (13, 39), the syllabic name of the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale. [See *Sea*, and *See*, 160.]
 Si-al'a-gogue, 87, 168, 171.
 Si-am-ese' (*-sz'*) [so Wr.; *si-am-es'*, Gd. 155.]
 Si-be'ri-an, 49, N.; 151.
 Si-be'rite, or Sib'er-ite (*si-be'rit*, or *sib'e-rit*, Wr.; *sib'ur-it*, Wb. Gd. 155.)
 Sib'i-lance.
 Sib'i-lant, 72, 169.
 Sib-i-la'tion, 112.
 Sib'yl (171) [not *si'bil*, 127, 153.]
 Sib'yl-line, or Sib'yl-line [*sib'il-lin*, Wr. Gd.; *sib'il-lin*, Sm. 155.]
 Sib'yl-let, 170.
 Sic'ca (Hindostance).
 Sic'ca-tive, 84.
 Sic'ci-ty (*sik'si-ty*).
 Size (*sz*) (40, 156), *n.* the number six at dice. [See *Size*, 160.]
 Si-cl'i-an (169, 170) [so Sm. Wr.; *si-sil'yan*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sick, 16, 52, 181.
 Sick'-bed.
 Sick'en (*sik'n*), 149.
 Sick'ened (*-nd*).
 Sick'en-ing (*sik'n-*).
 Sick'ish.
 Sick'le (*sik'l*), 164.
 Sick'led (*sik'ld*).
 Sick'le-wort (*-ki-wurt*).

Sick'led (*-ld*), 99.
 Sick'li-ness, 186.
 Sick'ly, 93.
 Sick'ness.
 Side (25), *n.* the broad or long part of any thing, as distinguished from the end; — one part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another: — *v.* to espouse a cause: — *a.* lateral. [See *Sighed*, 160.]
 Side'board.
 Sid'ed.
 Side'ling.
 Side'long.
 Sid'er-al [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *si-der-al*, Sm. 155.]
 Sid-er-a'tion, 169.
 Si-de're-al (49, N.; 151) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *si-de'ri-al*, Wr. 155.]
 Sid'er-ite (162) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *si-de'rit*, Sm. 155.]
 Sid-er-o-cal'cite [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *si-ds-ro-kal'sit*, Sm. 155.]
 Sid-er-o-graph'ic.
 Sid-er-o-graph'ic-al.
 Sid-er-og'ra-phys.
 Sid-er-og'ra-phy, 106.
 Sid'er-o-man-ey.
 Sid-er-om'e-lane.
 Sid'er-o-scope [so Wb. Gd.; *si-de-ro-skop*, Sm. (49, N.); *sid'e-ro-skop*, or *st-de-ro-skop*, Wr. 155.]
 Side'-saddle, 164.
 Side'-table (*-bl*).
 Side'walk (*-wasok*).
 Side'wise (*-wiz*).
 Sid'ing, 183.
 Si'dle, 164.
 Si'dled (*si'dld*).
 Si'dling.
 Siège, 13, 169, N.
 Si'e-nite [Siennite, Syenite, 203] [See *Note* under *Syenite*.]
 Si-e-nit'ic.
 Si-ér'ra (Sp.).
 Si-es'ta (Sp.).
 Steve (*stev*), 16, 171.
 Sift, 16.
 Sift'ed.
 Sift'er, 77.
 Sift'ing.
 Sigh (*st*), 25, 162.

According to Walker, this word is often pronounced *sith* in London; and Worcester states that this pronunciation "is more or less common in some parts of the United States." In Old English, the word was sometimes written *sithe*, or *sithe*.
 Sighed (*stid*), *v.* did sigh. [See *Side*, 160.]
 Sigh'er (*st'*) (67, 162), *n.* one who sighs. [See *Sire*, 148.]
 Sigh'ing (*st'-*).
 Sight (*stt*) (25, 162), *n.* view; — the sense of seeing; — a spectacle; *v.* to bring in sight; — to take sight. [See *Cite*, and *Site*, 160.]
 Sight'ed (*stt'*).
 Sight'ing (*stt'*).
 Sight'less (*stt'*).
 Sight'ly (*stt'*).
 Sight'-see-ing (*stt'-*).
 Sight'-see-er (*stt'-*).
 Sig'ill (*stj'*).
 Sig-ill-la-ri-a (L.) (*stj-*).
 Sig'moid.
 Sig-moid'al.
 Sign (*stn*) (25, 162), *n.* a token; — a symbol; — a portent; — a twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac: — *v.* to subscribe. [See *Sine*, 160.]
 Sig'nal, 72, 230.
 Sig'nal-ize, 202.
 Sig'nal-ized, 165.
 Sig'nal-iz-ing.
 Sig'nal-ly.
 Sig-na-ture, 26, 90.
 Signed (*stnd*), 162.
 Sign'er (*stn'*).
 Sig'net, *n.* a seal, particularly a private seal of a sovereign. [See *Cygn*, 169.]
 Sig-nif'icance.
 Sig-nif'i-can-cy.
 Sig-nif'i-cant, 109.
 Sig-nif'i-cate.
 Sig-ni-fi-ca'tion.
 Sig-nif'i-ca-tive.
 Sig-nif'i-cat-or, 169.
 Sig-nif'i-ca-to-ry, 72, 86.
 Sig-ni-fi-ca'vit (L.).
 Sig'ni-fied, 186.
 Sig'ni-fy, 94.
 Sig'ni-fy-ing.
 Sign'ing (*stn'*), 162.

fall; ð as ðn there; öb as ðn foot; ç as çn facile; gh as gn go; th as thn this.

- [Signior, 203. — See Signior.]
 Sign-man'u-al (*stn'*), 206.
 Sign'post (*stn'*).
 Si'lence.
 Si'lenced (*-lent*).
 Si'lenc-ing.
 Si'lent, 127.
 Si-le'si-a (*-shy-*) [so Sm. Wr.; *st-le'sha*, Gd. 155.]
 Si-le'sian (*-shan*), 100.
 Si'lex, 76.
 Sil'hou-ette (*sil'oo-et*) [so Sm. Gd.; *sil-oo-et'*, Wr. 155.]
 Sil'i-ca, 233.
 Sil'i-cate.
 Sil'i-cat-ed.
 Sil'ice (*-is*), 160, 170.
 Si-lig'ic.
 Si-lig-i-cal-ca're-ous (1.0) [so Wb. Gd.; *sil-i-st-kal-ka're-us*, Wr. 155.]
 Si-lig'i-calce [so Gd.; *sil-i-st-kals'*, Wr. 155.]
 Si-lil'er-ous.
 Si-lig-i-fi-ca'tion.
 Si-lig'i-fied.
 Si-lig'i-fy, 151.
 Si-lig'i-fy-ing.
 Si-l'ic'ous (*-shus*), *a.* pertaining to silica, or partaking of its nature and qualities. [See Silicious, 160] [Siliceous, 203.]
 The Latin adjective from which this word is derived, is spelled *silicis*, or *silicis*. Worcester says: "The orthography of *silicis* is that which is found in nearly or quite all the common English dictionaries; but that of *silicis* is more common in works of science."
 Sil'i-cite, 152.
 Si-lig'it-ed.
 Si-l'ic-um (*-Hah'i-*) [so Wr.; *st-lis'i-um*, coll. *st-lis'h'um*, Sm. (See § 26); *st-lis'h'um*, Gd. 155.]
 Si-lig'i-u-ret-ted.
 Sil'i-cle, 104.
 Sil'i-co-flu'ate, 224.
 Sil-i-co-flu-ór'ic.
 Sil'i-co-flu-or-ide.
 Sil'i-cón, 78.
 Sil'i-cule.
 Si-lic'u-lose [so Sm. Gd.; *st-lik-u-lós'*, Wr. 155.]
 Sil'ique (*-ik*) (171) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *st-lik'*, Wr. 155.]
 Sil-i-quel'ia.
 Sil'i-qui-form.
 This word is an exception to the general rule (§ 109), by which words ending in *-i-orm* are accented on the antepenult.
 Sil'i-quose [so Wb. Gd.; *sil-i-kwós'*, Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Silk, 16.
 Silk'en (*sil'k'n*), 149.
 Silk'i-ness, 186.
 Silk'weed.
 Silk'worm (*-wurm*)
 Silk'y, 93.
 Sill, 16, 172.
 Sil'la-bub [Syllabub, 203.]
 Sil'li-ness, 186.
 Sil'lon.
 Sil'ly, 93, 170.
 Silt, 16.
 Silt'ed.
 Silt'ing.
 Silt'y, 228.
 Si-lu'ri-an (49, N.) [*st-lú'ri-an*, Sm.; *st-lu'ri-an*, Wb. Gd. Wr. 155.]
 Si-lu'ri-dan.
 Sil'van [Sylvan, 203.]
 Sil'van-ite, 152.
 Sil'ver, 77.
 Sil'vered (*-verd*).
 Sil'ver-gray, *a.*
 Sil'ver-ing.
 Sil'ver-ize, 202.
 Sil'ver-ized.
 Sil'ver-iz-ing.
 Sil'ver-smith.
 Sil'ver-stick, 221.
 Sil'ver-tree, 206, Exc. 4.
 Sil'ver-y, 93.
 Si-mar' [Cymar, Si-marre, 203.]
 Sim-a-ru'ba (*-roo'*).
 Sim'l-lar (78, 160), *a.* like; resembling. [See Similor, 148.]
 Sim-i-lár'i-ty.
 Sim'l-lar-ly, 106.
 Sim'l-lé, 163.
 Si-mil'i-ter (L.).
 Si-mil'i-tude, 151.
 Sim'l-lor (*-lawr*) (88), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc. [See Sim-lar, 148.]
 Sim'l-ous, 169.
 [Simitar, 203. — See Scimitar, and Cimeter.]
 Sim'mer, 104, 170.
 Sim'mered (*-murd*).
 Sim'mer-ing.
 Sim'mo'ni-ac.
 Sim-o-ni'ac-al, 106.
 Si-mo'ni-an [so Sm. Wr.; *st-mo'ni-an*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sim'on-ist.
 Sim'o-ny [not si'mo-ny, 153.] [203.]
 Si-moom', or Si-moon',
 Si'mois.
 Sim'per, 77.
 Sim'pered (*-purd*).
 Sim'per-er, 77.
 Sim'per-ing.
 Sim'ple, 164.
 Sim'ple-mind'ed.
 Sim'ple-ton (*-pt-*).
 Sim-ple't-mane.
 Sim-ple't-ty.
 Sim-ple't-ca'tion.
 Sim'ple't-fied.
 Sim'ple't-ty.
 Sim'ple't-ty-ing.
 Sim'pling.
 Sim'plist.
 Sim-plis't'ic.
 Sim'ply, 93.
 Sim'u-late, 89.
 Sim'u-lat-ed, 183.
 Sim'u-lat-ing.
 Sim-u-la'tion, 112.
 Si-mul-ta'ne-ous, or
 Sim-ul-ta'ne-ous (169) [*st-mul-ta'ne-us*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sim-ul-ta'ne-us*, Sm. 155.]
 Sin, 16, 39, 43.
 Si-na-ít'ic, 72.
 Sin'a-pine, 152.
 Sin'a-pis-ine (152) [Sin-a-pisin, 203.]
 Sin'a-pism (*-pizm*), 133.
 Since (16, 39) [not sens, 127, 153.]
 Sin-cere', 171.
 Sin-cere'ly.
 Sin-cér'i-ty, 108, 109.
 Sin-cip'i-tal.
 Sin-cip-ut, 171.
 Sin'don.
 Sine (25), *n.* a line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicularly to the

diameter drawn through the other extremity. [See Sign, 160.]
 Si'ne-cür-al.
 Si'ne-cure [not sin'e-kür, 153.]
 Si'ne-cür-ism (-izm).
 Si'ne-cür-ist.
 Si'ne di'e (L.).
 Si'ne qua non (L.).
 Sin'ew (-ə) (171) [not sin'oo, 153.]
 Sin'ew-y (-ə-).
 Sin'ful (-fūl), 180.
 Sin'ful-ly (-fūl-).
 Sin'ful-ness (-fūl-).
 Sing, 16, 54.
 Singe (sing) (16, 45), Note D, p. 37.
 Singed (sing'd).
 Singe'ing (sing'-), 183.
 Sin'ger (-jur) (161), n. one who sings.
 Sing'er (161), n. one who sings.
 Sing-ha-lese' (sing-ga-lez') (171) [Cingalese, 203.]
 Sing'ing, 141.
 Sing'ing-bōōk, 206, Exo. 4, 215.
 Sing'ing-school (-skool).
 Sin'gle (sing'gl), 54, 164.
 Sin'gled (sing'gl'd).
 Sin'gle-hand'ed (sing'gl-), 205.
 Sin'gle-heart'ed (sing'gl-).
 Sin'gle-ness (sing'gl-).
 Sin'gling (sing'-).
 Sin'gly (sing'-), 93.
 Sing'song.
 Sin'gu-lar (sing'-), 103, 169.
 Sin-gu-lär'i-ty (sing-).
 Sin'gu-lar-ly (sing'-).
 Sin-gul'tōūs, 100.
 Sin'ic-al, a. pertaining to a sine, or to sines. [See Cynical, 160.]
 Sin'is-ter (meaning dishonest, insidious), Sin'is'ter (meaning left) [so Sm.; sin'is-tur, Wk. Wb. Gd.; sin'is-tur, or si-nis'tur, Wr. 155.]
 Si-nis'tral [sin'is-tral, Wr. Gd. 155. — See Sinister, and Sinistrous], a. on the left hand.

Sin-is-tral'i-ty.
 Sin-is-tror'sal.
 Sin'is-trorse.
 Sin'is-trous (meaning unfair, insidious, or Si-nis'trous (meaning on the left hand) [so Sm.; sin'is-trus, Wk. Wb. Gd.; sin'is-trus, or si-nis'trus, Wr. 155.]
 Sink (singk) (16, 54), v. to fall through any medium, as water; — to depress; — to dig; — to reduce; — n. a drain. [See Cinque, 160.]
 Sink'ing.
 Sink'ing-fund, 215.
 Sinned (sind), 165, 176.
 Sin'ner, 170.
 Sin'ning.
 Sin'o-pite.
 Sin'o-ple, 164.
 Sin'ter.
 Sin'u-ate, 89.
 Sin'u-ät-ed.
 Sin'u-ät-ing.
 Sin-u-a'tion, 112.
 Sin'u-ose [so Gd.; sin-u-ose', Wr. 155.]
 Sin-u-os'i-ty, 169.
 Sin'u-ōūs.
 Si'nus (L.) [L. pl. Si'nus; Eng. pl. Si'nuses (-ez), 198.]
 Slip, 16, 30, 39.
 Si'phoid.
 Si'phon (35, 86) [Syrphon, 203.]
 Si'phon-al.
 Si-phon'ic (109) [so Gd.; si-phon'ik, Wr. 155.]
 Si-phon-ap'ter-an.
 Si-phon'i-fer.
 Si-phon-i'fer-ōūs.
 Si-phon-o-bran'chi-ate (-brang'ki-).
 Si-phon'o-phora.
 Si-phon'os-tome [so Sm.; si-fo-nos'töm, Wr. 155.]
 Si-pho-rhū'lian (-rin'-yan), 112.
 Si'phun-cle (-fung-kl) [Sipuncle, 203.]
 Si-phun'cu-lar (-fung'-) [si-fun'ku-lar, Gd.; si-fung'ku-lur, Wr. 155.]
 Si-phun'cu-lät-ed (-fung'-).
 Sipped (sift), 165, 176.

Sip'ping, 176.
 Si'pun-cle (-pung'kl) (164) [so Sm.; sip-ung-kl, Wr. 155.]
 Si quis (L.).
 Sir, 21, N.
 Sire (25), n. a father; — a title used in addressing kings; — the male parent of a beast. [See Sigher, 148.]
 Si'ren (49, N.) [Syrren, 203.]
 Si-rene' (121) [so Sm.; si-ren', Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Si-ri'a-sis (L.).
 Sir'i-us, 171.
 Si'rion (21, N.; 104) [Surlion, 203.]

☞ This word, derived undoubtedly from the Fr. *surlonge* (*sur*, upon, or above, and *longe*, loin), is not found, according to Worcester, "in any English Dictionary previous to that of Johnson with the orthography of *sirloin*, the earlier orthography being *surlain*." To account for the form *sirloin*, a story is related that King James I. of England, in a fit of good humor, crying out a loin of beef, crying out, "Bring hither that *sirloin*, sirrah, for 'tis worthy of a more honorable post, being, as I may say, not *sur-loin*, but *sir-loin*, the noblest joint of all." See Surlion.

[Surname, 203. — See Surname.]

☞ "Si' name, which some interpret *sire's* name, or one's father's name, is really *sur*' name, that is, additional name." *Swart*.

Si-roc'co [pl. Si-roc'cōs (kōz), 192.]
 Sir'rah (sēr'ra, or sir'-ra) [sēr'ra, Sm.; sēr'ra, Wb. Gd.; sēr'ra, Wk.; sār'ra, or sir'-ra, Wr. 155.]

☞ Walker says of *sur-ra*, that it is "a corruption of the first magnitude."

Sir'rup (sir'rup), coll. *sir'rup* (48) [so Sm.; sir'rup, Wb. Gd.; sir'rup, Wk.; sir'rup, or sir'rup, Wr. 155] [Syrup, 203.]

☞ "It is now perhaps more commonly written *syrup*." Worcester.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Sir'up-y (*sir'rup-y*, coll. *sir'rup-y*).
 Sir'kin.
 Sir'ki-wit.
 Sis-noo' [so Gd.; *sir'-soo*, Wr. 155.]
 Sis'ter.
 Sis'ter-höbd.
 Sis'ter-in-läw.
 Sis'ter-ly.
 Sis'trum (L.).
 Sis-y-plu'e'an, 110.
 Sit (16); *v.* to occupy a seat. [See Cit, 160.]
 Site (163), *n.* situation. [See Cite, and Sight, 160.]
 [S i t h e, 203. — See Scythe.]
 Si-tol'o-gy.
 Sit'ter, 176.
 Sit'ting.
 Sit'u-ate, 89.
 Sit'u-ät-ed.
 Sit-u-ä'tion.
 Si'va (*se'*).
 Six, 16, 39, N.
 Six-fold, 217.
 Six'pence, 217.
 Six'pen-ny.
 Six'teen. [See Note under Eighteen.]
 Six'teenth.
 Sixth, 16, 39, N.; 37.
 Six'ti-eth.
 Six'ty, 93.
 Siz'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Si'zar (169) [S i z e r, 203.]
 Size (25), *n.* magnitude; — a kind of glue:— *v.* to cover with glutinous matter. [See Sice, 160.]
 Sized, 165.
 [S i z e l, 203. — See Scissel.]
 [S i z e r, 203. — See Si-zar.]
 Siz'ing, 183.
 Siz'zle, 164.
 Siz'zled (*-zld*).
 Siz'zling.
 [S k a l d, 203. — See Seald.]
 Skate, 23.
 Skät'ed, 183.
 Skät'er.
 Skät'ing.
 Skeet, 13.
 Skein (*skän*), 23.
 Skel'e-tal.
 Skel-e-tol'o-gy, 108.
 Skel'e-ton, 170.
 Skep'tic [S e c p t i c, 203.] [See Note under Sceptic.]
 Sketch, 16, 44, 171.
 Sketch'-böök, 206, Exc. 4.
 Sketched (*sketch*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Sketch'er.
 Sketch'i-ly.
 Sketch'ing.
 Sketch'y.
 Skew'-back (*skw'*).
 Skew'er (*-skw'*).
 Skid, 16.
 Skiff, 16, 173.
 Skill'ful (*-fööl*) (178) [S k i l l f u l, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Note E, p. 70.]
 Skill'ful-ly (*-fööl-*) [S k i l l f u l l y, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Skill'ful-ness [S k i l l f u l n e s s, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Skill, 16, 172.
 Skilled (*skild*), 165.
 Skill'less, 178.
 Skill'let, 66, 170.
 Skill'ing.
 Skim, 16.
 Skimmed, 160, 176.
 Skim'mer.
 Skim'ming.
 Skim'ming-ton [S k i m m e r t o n, 203.]
 Skin, 16.
 Skin'flint, 206.
 Skin'ful (*-fööl*), 197.
 Skink (*sking*), 54.
 Skinned (*skind*), 176.
 Skin'ner.
 Skin'ning.
 Skin'ni-ness, 186.
 Skin'ny, 93, 176.
 Skip, 16.
 Skipped (*skipt*), 165.
 Skip'per.
 Skip'ping, 176.
 Skir'mish, 21, N.
 Skir'mished (*-mish*).
 Skir'mish-er.
 Skir'mish-ing.
 Skir'ret (*skir'ret*, or *skir'ret*) [skir'ret, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *skir'-ret*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Skirt, 21, N.
 Skirt'ed.
 Skirt'ing.
 Skirt'ing-böörd.
 Skit'tish.
 Skit'tles (*skit'tle*), *n. pl.*
 Skiv'er.
 Skol'e-cite, or Skol'e-zite [S c o l e c i t e, 203.]
sc- Scolecitis is, etymologically, the proper spelling." Goodrich.
 Skör'o-dite [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *skör'o-dit*, Sm. 155] [S c o r o d i t e, 203.]
sc- "Scorodite is, etymologically, the proper spelling." Goodrich.
 [S k o w, 203. — See Scow.]
 Skreed.
 Skulk [S o u l k, 203.]
ng- Smart prefers *skult* to *skulk*, but the latter is the prevailing orthography.
 Skulked (*skult*), 165.
 Skulk'ing.
 Skull (172), *n.* the cranium. [See Scull, 160.]
 Skull'cap.
 Skunk (*skungk*), 54.
 Sky (23, 39, 52) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *skē*, Wk.; *sk't*, Sm. (See § 26), 155]
 Sky'-blue.
 Sky'ey, 98, 169.
 Sky'ish.
 Sky'lark.
 Sky'lark-ing.
 Sky'light (*-lit*).
 Sky'sail.
 Slab, 10.
 Slab'ber (*slab'bur*, coll. *slob'bur*) [so Sm.; *slab'bur*, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *slab'bur*, or *slob'bur*, Wk. 155] [S l o b b e r, 203.]
ng- "The second sound of this word [*slob'ber*] is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discontinued, and the *a* restored to its true sound." Walker.
 Slab'bered (*slab'burd*; coll. *slob'burd*).
 Slab'ber-er (*slab'bur-ur*; coll. *slob'bur-ur*).
 Slab'ber-ing (*slab'bur-ing*; coll. *slob'bur-ing*).
 Slab'bi-ness, 186.
 Slab'by, 93, 170.

- Slack, 10, 181.
Slacked (*släkt*), 165;
Note C, p. 34.
Slack'en (*slak'n*), 149.
Slack'ened (*-nd*), 171.
Slack'en-ing (*slak'n-*).
Slack'ing.
Slag, 10.
Slag'gy (*-ghy*), 138.
Släic [Sley, 203.]
Släin, 23.
Slake, 23.
Slaked (*slakt*), 165.
Släk'ing, 183.
Slam, 10.
Slammed (*slamd*), 165.
Slam'ming, 176.
Slän'der (so Wk. Sm.
Wb. Gd.; *sländur*,
Wr. 165.)
Slän'dered (*-durd*).
Slän'der-er.
Slän'der-ing.
Slän'der-öös.
Slang, 10, 54.
Slan'gotis (*slang'-*).
Slänt, 12, 131.
Slänt'ed.
Slänt'ing.
Slänt'wise (*-wiz*).
Slap, 10.
Slapped (*slapt*), 165.
Slap'ping, 176.
Slash, 10, 46.
Slashed (*slasht*), 41.
Slash'ing.
Slat (10) [Sloat (m
Eng.), 203.]
Slatch, 10, 44.
Slate, 23, 163.
Slät'ed, 183.
Slät'er.
Slät'ing.
Slät'tern, 135, 170.
Slät'tern-li-ness, 171.
Slät'tern-ly.
Slät'y, 183.
Släugh'ter (*slaw'-*), 162.
Släugh'tered (*slaw'-*),
150, 165.
Släugh'ter-er (*slaw'-*).
Släugh'ter-ing (*slaw'-*).
Släugh'ter-öös (*slaw'-*).
Slave (23, 161), *n.* a
bondman.
Släve (11, 161), *n.* a na-
tive, or an inhabitant,
of Slavonia.
Slaved (*slävd*), 165.
Slave'höld-er.
Slave'höld-ing, 206,
Exc. 5.
Slave'-öwn-er.
- Släv'er (147, 161), *n.* a
vessel in the slave-
trade; — one who
trades in slaves.
Släv'er (147, 161), *n.*
spittle running from
the mouth: — *v.* to
emit spittle; — to
drivel.
Släv'ered (*-urd*), 150.
Släv'er-er, 77.
Släv'er-ing.
Släv'er-y, 183.
Slave'-ship.
Slave'-trade. •
Släv'ing, 183.
Släv'ish.
Släv'ism (*-izm*), 183.
Slavon'ic (109) [Sela-
vonic, 203.]
Slaw, 17.
Släy (23), *v.* to put to
death. [See Sleigh,
and Sley, 160.]
Släy'er.
Släy'ing.
Släve, *n.* raw, untwist-
ed silk. [See Sleeve,
160.]
Släa'zi-ness.
Släa'zy, 160.
Sled, 15.
Sled'ded, 176.
Sled'ding.
Sledge, 15, 45.
Sledge'-ham-mer.
Sleek, 13.
Sleeked (*släkt*), 41.
Sleek'ing.
Sleep, 13.
Sleep'er.
Sleep'i-ly.
Sleep'i-ness, 186.
Sleep'ing.
Sleep'-walk-er (*wawk-*).
Sleep'-walk-ing
(*-wawk-*).
Sleep'y, 93.
Sleet, 13.
Sleet'i-ness.
Sleet'y.
Sleeve (13), *n.* that part
of a garment which
covers the arm. [See
Sleave, 160.]
Sleid (*släd*), 23, 171
Sleid'ed (*släd'*).
Sleid'ing (*släd'*).
Sleigh (*slä*) (162), *n.* a
vehicle with runners
for travelling on
snow. [See Slay, and
Sley, 160.]
- Sleigh'-bell (*slä'*).
Sleigh'ing (*slä'*).
Sleight (*slit*) (25, 162),
n. a sly artifice; —
adroitness. [See
Slight, 160.]
Slen'der.
Slept (41) [not sleep, 153.]
Slew (*slu*), *v.* did slay.
[See Slue, 160.]
[Slew, *v.* to turn, 203.
— See Slue.]
Sley (*slä*), *n.* a weaver's
reed: — *v.* to separate
into threads, as weav-
ers. [See Slay, and
Sleigh, 160.]
[Släic, 203.]
Sliee, 25, 39.
Slieed (*slit*), 183.
Slie'er.
Slie'ing, 183.
Slid, 16.
Slid'den (*slid'n*), 149.
Slide, 25, 163.
Slid'er.
Slid'ing.
Slight (*slit*) (162), *a.* of
little account, impor-
tance, or strength: —
n. contemptuous dis-
regard: — *v.* to neg-
lect intentionally.
[See Sleigh, 160.]
Slight'ed (*slit'*).
Slight'er (*slit'*).
Slight'ing (*slit'*).
Slight'y (*slit'*).
[Silly, 186, 203. — See
Slyly.]
Slim, 16.
Slime, 25.
Slim'i-ness, 186.
Slim'y, 93, 169.
[Sliness, 186, 203.
— See Slyness.]
Sling, 16, 54.
Sling'er, 77.
Sling'ing.
Slink (*slngk*), 54.
Slink'ing.
Slip, 16.
Slip'knot (*-not*), 162,
206.
Slipped (*slipt*), 165;
Note C, p. 34.
Slip'per, 170.
Slip'per-i-ness, 171.
Slip'per-y.
Slip'ping, 176.
Slip'shod.
Slip'slop.
Slit, 16.

fall; ä as in there; öö as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Slit'ted, 176.
 Slit'ter, 228, N.
 Slit'ting.
 Slit'ver, or Slit'ver [so Wr.; *slit'ver*, Wk. Sm.; *slit'ver*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Slöam, 24.
 Slöat [Slat (in the U. S.), 203.] [203.]
 Slöb'ber [Slabber, Slöb'bered (-burd) [Slabbered, 203.]
 Slöb'ber'er [Slabber'er, 203.]
 Slöb'ber-ing [Slabber-ing, 203.]
 Slöe (24, 39, 50), n. the blackthorn. [See Slow, 160.]
 Slö'gan.
 Sloke, 24, 163.
 Sloop, 19.
 Slop, 18.
 Slop'böwl.
 Slope, 24.
 Sloped (*slopt*), 41.
 Slöp'ing, 183.
 Slöpped (*slöpt*), 176.
 Slöp'pi-ness, 136.
 Slöp'ping.
 Slöp'py, 170.
 Slöp'y, 183.
 Slosk, 18.
 Slosk'y, 93.
 Slot, 18.
 Slöth [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *slöth*, or *slöth*, Gd. 155.]
 The best modern orthoëpists, with the exception of Goodrich, do not sanction the pronunciation *slöth*.
 Slöth'ful (-füol), 180.
 Slöth'ful-ly (-füöl-).
 Slöth'ful-ness (-füöl-).
 Slouch, 28.
 Slouched (*sloucht*).
 Slouch'ing.
 Slough (*slous*) (28, 161, 162), n. a deep, miry pit.
 Slough (*sluy*) (22, 35, 161, 171), n. the cast skin of a serpent;— the dead part which separates from the living in mortification; a scab:— v. to separate from the sound flesh, as a scab.
 Sloughed (*sluyt*).
 Slough'ing (*sluyt*-).
 Slough'y (*sluyt*-), 28, 161.
 Slough'y (*sluyt*-), 161.
 Slöven (*slöven*), 149.
 Slöven-li-ness (*slöven-*), 186.
 Slöven-ly.
 Slöw (24), a. not swift or fast. [See Slöe, 160.]
 Slöw'-worm (-würm), 206, Exc. 1.
 Slub, 22.
 Sludge, 22, 46.
 Slüe (26), v. to turn around, as a mast or boom lying on its side, by moving the ends while the centre remains stationary, or nearly so. [See Slöw, 160] [Slöw, 203.]
 Slüed, 165.
 Slug, 22.
 Slug'gard, 72, 170.
 Slug'gish (-ghish), 138.
 Sluice, 24.
 Slu'ing, 183.
 Slum, 22.
 Slum'ber, 104.
 Slum'bered, 150, 166.
 Slum'ber'er, 77.
 Slum'ber-ing.
 Slum'ber-öus, 100.
 Slump, 22.
 Slumped (*slumpt*), 165.
 Slump'ing.
 Slung, 22.
 Slunk (*slungk*), 54.
 Slur, 21, 49.
 Slurred (*slurd*), 135.
 Slur'ring, 49, N.
 Slush, 22.
 Slut, 22.
 Slut'tish, 176.
 Sly, 25, 39, 50.
 Sly'ly (186) [Silly, 203]
 Sly'ness (186) [Silly-ness, 203.]
 Smack, 10, 181.
 Smacked (*smakt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Smack'ing.
 Smäll, 17, 172.
 Smäll'age, 70, 169.
 Smäll'clothes (*klöthz*) [See Clothea.]
 Small-pox' [so Wk. Wb. Gd.; *smawol-poks*, Sm.; *smawol-poks'*, or *smawol'poks*, Wr. 155.]
 Smält, 17.
 Smält'ine, 82, 152.
 Smär'agd, 170.
 Sma-rag'dine, 82.
 Sma-rag'dite, 152.
 Smart, 11, 49, 135.
 Smart'ed.
 Smart'ing.
 Smart'-mon-ey (-mun-).
 Smash, 10, 46.
 Smashed (*smakt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Smash'er.
 Smash'ing.
 Smat'ter, 170.
 Smat'tered, 150.
 Smat'ter'er.
 Smat'ter-ing.
 Smear, 13, 49.
 Smear'd, 165.
 Smear'ing, 49, N.
 Smec'tite, 83.
 Smell, 15, 172.
 Smelled (*smeld*), 165.
 Smell'er, 228.
 Smell'ing.
 Smell'ing-bot'tle, 164, 205, 215.
 Smelt, 15.
 Smelt'ed.
 Smelt'er.
 Smelt'er-y.
 Smelt'ing.
 Smew (*smu*), 26.
 Smift, 16.
 Smil'a-cine (82, 152) [Smilacina, 203.]
 Smil'ax (L.).
 Smile, 25.
 Smiled, 165.
 Smil'ing, 183.
 Smirch, 21, N. [171].
 Smirched (*smircht*), 165.
 Smirch'ing.
 Smirk, 21, N.; 49, 135.
 Smirk'ing.
 Smit (16), v. did smite. [See Smitt, 160.]
 Smite, 25.
 Smith, 16, 37.
 Smith'er-y, 233, Exc.
 Smith'ing.
 Smith'y, 93, 140.
 Smitt'ing.
 Smitt (16), n. fine clayey ore or ochre, used for marking sheep. [See Smit, 160.]
 Smitt'ten (*smitt'n*), 149.
 Smoke, 24, 130.
 Smoked (*smökt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Smök'er.
 Smök'i-ly.
 Smök'i-ness.
 Smök'ing, 183.

Smök'y, 130.
Smölt, 18.
Smooth, a. & v. 171.
Smoothed, 165.
Smooth'er.
Smooth'-faced (-faced), 206, Exc. 5.
Smooth'ing.
Smooth'ly.
Smooth'ness.
Smor-zan'do (It.), 154.
Smor-za'to (It.), 154.
Smote, 24, 163.
Smoth'er (smuth'-), 22, 104.
Smoth'ered (smuth'-urd), 150.
Smoth'er-ing (smuth'-).
Smöul'der (24).
[S m o l d e r, 203.]
Smöul'dered (-durd).
Smöul'der-ing.
Smug, 22.
Smug'gle, 164, 170.
Smug'gled (smug'ld), 165, 171, 183.
Smug'gler.
Smug'gling.
Smut, 22.
Smutch (Note D, p. 37) [not smooch, 127, 153.]
Smutched (smucht), 165, 171.
Smutch'ing.
Smut'ted, 176.
Smut'ti-ly, 186.
Smut'ti-ness.
Smut'ting.
Smut'ty.
Snack, 10, 52, 181.
Snaf'fe, 164.
Snaf'fled (snaf'ld), 170.
Snaf'fling, 183.
Snag, 10.
Snäll, 23, 64.
Snäll'-like, 206, Exc. 1.
Snake, 23.
Snake'root, 206.
Snake'stone, 130.
Snake'wood.
Snäk'ish, 183.
Snäk'y, 93.
Snap, 10.
Snap'-drag-on.
Snap'hance.
Snapped (snapt) (Note C, p. 34) [S n a p t, 203]
Snap'per, 176.
Snap'ping.
Snap'pish.
[S n a p t, 203. — See Snapped.]
Snare (snär), 14.

Snared (snärd).
Snar'er (snär'rur), 49, N.; 77.
Snar'ing (snär'-).
Snarl, 11, 49, 135.
Snarled, 165.
Snarl'er, 49.
Snarl'ing.
Snar'y (snär'-).
Snatch, 10, 44.
Snatched (snacht), 165.
Snatch'ing.
Snäth (10, 37), n. the handle of a scythe.
So spelled in the United States. In England this word is variously written *mathe, meathe, mead, meed, &c.*
Snëak, 13.
Snëaked (snëkt).
Snëak'er.
Snëak'ing.
Sneer, 13.
Sneered, 165.
Sneer'er, 49, N.; 77.
Sneer'ing.
Sneeze, 13.
Sneezed, 165.
Sneez'ing, 183.
Snick'er [S n i g g e r, 203.]
Snick'ered (-urd).
Snick'er-ing.
Sniff, 173.
Sniffed (snift), 171.
Snift'ing-valve, 215.
[S n i g g e r, 203. — See Snicker.]
Snip, 16.
Snipe, 25, 163.
Snipped (snipt), 165.
Snip'per-snap'per.
Snip'ping, 176.
Snip'snap.
Sniv'el (-sniv'l), 149.
Sniv'elled (sniv'ld)
[S n i v e l e d, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
Sniv'el-ler (sniv'l) (177) [S n i v e l e r, Wb. Gd. 303.]
Sniv'el-ling (sniv'l) (177) [S n i v e l l i n g, Wb. Gd. 203.]
Snob, 18.
Snob'bish, 176.
Snob'bism (-bism), 136.
Snood, 19.
Snooze, 19.
Snore, 24.
Snored, 150, 165.

Snör'er, 49.
Snör'ing, 183.
Snort, 17, 49, 135.
Snort'ed.
Snort'ing, 49.
Snout, 28.
Snöw, 24.
Snöw'ball.
Snöw'bër-ry.
Snöw'bird.
Snöw'blind, 206, Exc. 5.
Snöw'drift.
Snöw'drop.
Snöwed (snöd).
Snöw'flake.
Snöw'ing.
Snöw'shoe (-shoo).
Snöw'storm.
Snöw'-white, 206, Exc. 1.
Snöw'y, 93, 169.
Snub, 22.
Snubbed (snubd), 165.
Snub'bing, 176.
Snuff, 22, 173.
Snuff'box.
Snuffed (snuff), 165; Note C, p. 34.
Snuff'er, 77, 228.
Snuff'ing.
Snuff'le, 164, 170.
Snuff'led (snuff'ld).
Snuff'les (snuff'lez), n. pl.
Snuff'ling.
Snuff'-täk-ing.
Snuff'y.
Snug, 22.
Snugged (snugd), 171.
Snug'ger-y (-gur-).
Snug'ging (-ghing), 138.
Snug'gle, 164.
Snug'gled (snug'ld), 165.
Snug'gling.
So (24, 39), adv. thus; — in like manner; — therefore:—conj. provided that. [See Sew, and Sow, 160.]
Söak (24), v. to steep. [See Soke, 160.]
Söak'age, 70, 169.
Soaked (sökt), 41.
Söak'er.
Söak'ing.
Söap, 24, 130.
Söap'-bub-ble, 164.
Söap'stönc.
Söap'wort (-wort).
Söar (24, 49, 135), v. to fly aloft. [See Sore, 160.]
Söared (105), v. did soar. [See Sword, 160.]

fall; ð as in there; öo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Soar'ing, 49, N.
 Sob, 18.
 Sobbed (*sobd*), 176.
 Sob'bing.
 So'ber.
 So'bered (*-burd*).
 So'ber-ing.
 Sob-o-liv'er-oss.
 So-briv'e-ty, 169.
 Sobriquet (Fr.) (*sob-re-ká'*), 154.
 Soc, 18.
 Soc'age (70, 169) [Soc-age, Sm. 203.]
 So-ci-a-bil'i-ty (*-shí-*), 108, 169.
 So-ci-a-ble (*so'shí-a-bl*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *so'sha-bl*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 So-ci-a-bly (*-shí-*).
 So'cial (*-shal*), 169.
 So'cial-ism (*-shal*).
 So'cial-ist (*-shal*).
 So'cial-ist'ic (*-shal*).
 So-ci-al'i-ty (*-shí-*) [so Sm. Wr.; *so-shal'i-ty*, Gd. 155.]
 So'cial-ize (*-shal*), 202.
 So'cial-ized (*-shal*).
 So'cial-iz-ing (*-shal*).
 So'cial-ly (*-shal*).
 So-ci'e-ty, 169.
 So-cin'i-an, 169, 170.
 So-cin'i-an-ism (*-izm*).
 So-ci-o-log'ic (*-loj'*).
 So-ci-o-log'ic-al (*-loj'*).
 So-ci-o'ogy (*-shí-*).
 Sock, 18, 181.
 Sock'et, 76.
 So'cle (*sok'l*), or So'cle (*so'kl*) [so Wr.; *sok'l*, Sm.; *so'kl*, Wk. Wb. Gd. 155] [Sokle, 203.]
 Soc'man, 196.
 Soc'o-trine, 82, 152.
 So-crat'ic, 109.
 So-crat'ic-al, 106.
 So'ra-tism (*-tizm*), 133, 136.
 So'ra-tist.
 Sod, 18, 39, 42.
 So'da, 72.
 So'da-lite, 152.
 So-dal'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Sod'ded, 176.
 Sod'den (*sod'n*), 149, 170.
 Sod'ding.
 Sod'dy, 93.
 [Soder, 203. — See Solder.]
 So'di-um, 169.
 So-ev'er.
 So'fa, 72, 189.

Soft'it, 170.
 So'fl (191) [Sophi, Sufi, 203.]
 So'fism (*-fizm*), 136.
 Soft, 18, N.
 Soft'en (*sof'n*), 162.
 Soft'ened (*sof'nd*), 171.
 Soft'en-er (*sof'n-ur*) [Softner (*sof'nur*), 203.]
 Soft'en-ing (*sof'n-*).
 Soft'ness, 41, 142.
 Sog'gy (*-ghy*), 136.
 So-ho'.
 Sol-disant (Fr.) (*swé-de-záng'*) [so Sm.; *swá-de-záng'*, Wb. 154, 155.]
 Soil, 27, 39, 50.
 Soiled, 165.
 Soil'ing, 171.
 Soirée (Fr.) (*swá-rá'*) (154) [so Gd.; *swaw-rá'*, Sm.; *swaw-rá'*, Wb. 155.]
 So'journ (*-jurn*), n.
 "The poets often accent the last syllable." Smart.
 So'journ (*-jurn*), v. [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *so-jurn*, or *so-jurn'*, Gd. 155.]
 So'journed (*-jurnd*).
 So'journ-er (*-jurn-*).
 So'journ-ing (*-jurn-*).
 Soke (24), n. a territorial division in England. [See Soak, 160.]
 Sól (L.), n. the sun.
 Sol (*sól*, or *sól*) [*sól*, Wb. Gd.; *sól*, Wb. 155], n. the note G of the musical scale; — the fifth tone of any major diatonic scale.
 Sol'ace, 170.
 Sol'aced (*-ast*).
 Sol'a-cing.
 Sol-a-na'ceous (*-shus*) [so Wr. Gd.; *so-lana'shus*, Sm. 155.]
 So-lan'der, 77, 169.
 So'land-goose, or So-lan-goose, 203.
 Sol'a-nine, 152.
 So-lá'no (It.).
 Sol'a-noid.
 Sol'ar, 74.
 So-lar-iz-a'tion.
 Sol'ar-ize, 202.
 Sol'ar-ized.
 Sol'ar-iz-ing.

Söld, v. did sell. [See Soled, 160.]
 Sól'dan (72) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sól'dan*, Wk. 155.]
 Sol'der (*saw'dur*) [so Sm.; *sól'dur*, Wk. Wb. Gd., *sól'dur*, or *saw'dur*, Wr. 155] [Soder, 205.]
 "Sheridan pronounces this word *sól'dur*, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other orthoëpist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States.
 Sol'dered (*saw'durd*).
 Sol'der-er (*saw'dur-er*).
 Sól'dier (*sól'jur*), 45, N.
 Sól'dier-ing (*sól'jur-*).
 Sól'dier-ly (*sól'jur-*).
 Sól'dier-y (*sól'jur-*).
 Sole (24), a. alone; single; — n. the under surface of the foot; — the flat bottom part of any thing, — a kind of flat fish; — v. to furnish with a sole, or with soles. [See Soul, 160.]
 Sol'e-cism (*-sizm*), 133.
 Sol'e-cist.
 Sol'e-cist'ic.
 Sol'e-cist'ic-al.
 Soled (165), v. did sole. [See Sold, 160.]
 Sole'ly, 66, N.
 Solemn (*sól'em*), 127, 162.
 Sol'em-ness, 171.
 Sol'em-ni-ty.
 Sol'em-ni-za'tion, 112.
 Sol'em-nize, 202.
 Sol'em-nized.
 Sol'em-niz-ing.
 Sol'em-nly (*-em-*), 162.
 Sol'en.
 So-len-a'cean (*-sham*).
 So-len-a'ceous (*-shus*) [so Sm.; *sol-e-na'shus*, Wr. 155.]
 Sol'en-ite, 152.
 Sol'en-oid.
 Sól'fá, or Sól'fá [*sól-fá'*, Wb. Gd.; *sól'fá*, Sm., *sól'fá'*, Wr. 155.]
 Sol-fa-ná'ri-a.
 Sol-fa-tá'ra (It.).
 Sol-fa-tár'ite
 Solfeggiare (It.) (*sól-fed-já'ra*).

Solfeggio (It.) (*sol-fec'-jo*).
 So-líc'it, 235.
 So-líc'it-ant.
 So-líc'it-a'tion.
 So-líc'it-ed.
 So-líc'it-ing.
 So-líc'it-or, 70, 169.
 So-líc'it-or-gen'er-al, 205.
 So-líc'it-óus, 228.
 So-líc'it-ude, 106.
 Sol'id, 170.
 So-li-dár'i-ty.
 So-ld-i-fl-ca'tion, 112.
 So-ld'i-fied.
 So-ld'i-fy, 94.
 So-ld'i-fy-ing.
 Sol'id-ism (-izm), 136.
 Sol'id-ist, 106.
 So-ld'i-ty, 132.
 Sol-id-un'gu-lar (-ung'), 54, 108.
 Sol-id-un'gu-lóus (-ung').
 Sol-i-fid'i-an [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *so-ñí-ñá'-yan*, Sm. 155.]
 Sol-i-fid'i-an-ism (-izm).
 So-lil'o-quizze, 170.
 So-lil'o-quizzed, 166.
 So-lil'o-quiz-ing.
 So-lil'o-quiz, 171.
 Sol'i-ped [Solipede, 203.]
 So-lip'e-dóus, 105.
 Sol-i-taire' (-tér'), 171.
 Sol-i-ta'ri-an.
 Sol'i-ta-ri-ly, 171.
 Sol'i-ta-ry, 72.
 Sol'i-tude, 26, 108, 169.
 So-liv'a-gant.
 So-liv'a-gotús.
 Sol-mi-za'tion.
 So'lo [pl. So'lóus (-lóz), 192.]
 Sol'o-mon's-séal (-munz-), 213.
 Sol'stice, 169.
 Sol-st'i-tial (-stísh'al).
 Sol-u-bil'i-ty.
 Sol'u-ble, 89, 164.
 So'lus (L.).
 So-lute', 26, 127.
 So-lu'tion.
 Sol'u-tive, 84.
 Solv-a-bil'i-ty.
 Solv'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Solve (*solv*), 13.
 Solved, 165.
 Solv'en-cy, 109.
 Solv'end.
 Solv'ent, 76.

Solv'er, 77.
 Solv'ing.
 So-ma-tol'o-gy.
 So-ma-tot'o-my, 106.
 Sóm'bre, or Sóm'bre (164) [*sóm'bur*, Sm. Wr.; *sóm'bur*, Gd. 155] [S o m b e r preferred by Wb. and Gd. 203.]
 Sóm'brotús, or Sóm'brotús [*sóm'brus*, Sm.; *sóm'brus*, Gd.; *sóm'brus*, or *sóm'brus*, Wr. 155.]
 Some (*sum*) (22, 163), a. more or less as to quantity or number; — one; an. [See Sum, 160.]
 Some'bod-y (*sum'*).
 Some'how (*sum'hou*).
 Som'er-sáult (*sum'*) [S u m m e r s a u l t, 203.]
 Som'er-set (*sum'*) [S u m m e r s e t, 203.]
 Som'er-vill-ite (*sum'*), 152.
 Some'thing (*sum'*).
 Some'times (*sum'timz*).
 Some'what (*sum'what*), 171.
 Some'where (*sum'*) [*not sum'whêrz*, 153.]
 Som'mite, 83, 152.
 Som-nam-bu-la'tion.
 Som-nam-bu-la'tor, 169.
 Som-nam'bu-lic, 106.
 Som-nam'bu-lism (-izm), 133, 136.
 Som-nam'bu-list.
 Som-nam-bu-list'ic.
 Som'ni-al, 169.
 Som-nif'er-óus.
 Som-nif'ic, 109.
 Som-nil'o-quence.
 Som-nil'o-quisem (-kwizem).
 Som-nil'o-quist.
 Som-nil'o-quotús, 171.
 Som-nil'o-qui (-kwí).
 Som'no-lence.
 Som'no-len-cy.
 Som'no-lent.
 Som-nop'a-thy.
 Son (*sun*) (22, 39, 43), n. a male child. [See Sun, 160.]
 So'nance, 72.
 So-na'ta (It.) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *so-ná'-ta*, Wk. 155.]

Song, 18, N.
 Song'ster, 77.
 Song'stress.
 Son-nif'er-óus.
 Son'-in-láw, 197.
 Son'net, 171.
 Son-net-er', 122, 171.
 Son'net-ing.
 [S o n n i t e, 203. — See Sunnite.]
 So-nom'e-ter, 106.
 Son-o-rif'ic.
 So-no'róus, 49, N.; 108.
 Son'ship (*sun'*).
 Soo'der [S u d d e r, 203.]
 Soo'dra [so Wr. Gd.; *sóod'ra*, Sm. 155] [S u d r a, 203.]
 Soo'fee.
 Soo'fec-ism (-izm).
 Soon, 19, 127.
³²⁷ "The quality of the [vowel] sound in *soon* should be the same as in *moon*, though the vowel is hardly prolonged so much in *quantity*, except in dignified utterance." Goodrich.
 Soo'nee [S u n n i e, 203.]
 [S o o s h o n g, 203. — See Souchong.]
 Soot [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *soot*, Wk.; *soot*, or *sóot*, Wr. 155.]
³²⁸ Smart says that, "though this word, probably from being confounded with those which are spelled with *u*, long exhibited the anomaly of being pronounced *out*, it is now, by the best speakers, classed with" *book*, *foot*, *good*, &c.
 Soot'ed.
 Soot'h, 19, 37.
 Soothe (38) [S o o t h, 203.]
 Soothed, 165.
 Sooth'ing, 183.
 Sooth'sáy-er (37) [*not sooth'sá-ur*, 153.]
 Sooth'sáy-ing.
 Sooth'i-ness. [See Soot.]
 Soot'y. [See Soot.]
 Sop, 18.
 Soph, 18, 35.
 So'phí (191) [S o f í, 203.]
 Soph'ism (-izm), 136.
 Soph'ist.
 Soph'ist-er.
 So-phist'ic, 109.
 So-phist'ic-al, 108.
 So-phist'ic-al-ly.

fall; é as in there; óó as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

So-phist'ic-ate.
 So-phist'ic-ät-ed.
 So-phist'ic-ät-ing.
 So-phist'ic-a'tion.
 So-phist'ic-ät-or.
 Soph'ist-ry, 93.
 Soph'o-more, 86.
 Soph'o-mör'ic.
 Soph'o-mör'ic-al.
 Sop-o-rifer-ös.
 Sop-o-rif'ic [not sö-por-
 if'ik, 153.]
 Sop'o-rose [so Gd.;
 sop-o-rös', Wr. 155.]
 Sop'o-ros' [so Sm. Wr.;
 so-po-rus, Wb. Gd.
 155.]
 Sopped (sopf), 165; Note
 C, p. 34.
 Sopp'ing, 176.
 So-prä'nist.
 So-prä'no (It.) [pl. So-
 prä'ni (-ne), 198.]
 Sorb, 17, 49.
 Sor-be-fä'cient (-shent),
 112, 171.
 Sor-bon'ic-al.
 Sor'bon-ist.
 Sor-bonne' (Fr.) (sor-
 bon').
 Sor'cer-er, 77.
 Sor'cer-ess.
 Sor'cer-ös, 100.
 Sor'cer-y, 93.
 Sor'did.
 Sor'dine (82, 152) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; sor-
 dän', Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Sore (24, 67), n. a tender
 and painful place on
 the body, resulting
 from inflammation or
 excoriation;—a hawk
 of the first year;—a
 buck of the third
 year;—a tender and
 painful. [See Sewer,
 Sower, 148; and Soar,
 160.]
 Sör'el (66, 160, 170) [so
 Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 so'rl, Wk. 155], n. a
 buck of the third
 year;—a reddish col-
 or. [S o r r e l (in the
 latter sense), 203.]
^{sg} In the latter sense,
 the more common orthog-
 raphy is *sorrel*.
 Sor'ghum (-gum), 53.
 Sor'go.
 So-ri'tés (L.) (-tēs).

Sorn, 17, 49, 135.
 Sorned (sorn'd).
 Sorn'er.
 Sorn'ing.
 So-rör'l-cide [so Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; so-rör'-
 ä-stä, Sm. 155.]
 Sör'rei (66, 160, 170), n.
 a plant so named
 from its acid taste:—
 a. of a yellowish red
 or brown. [S o r e l,
 203.— See Note under
 Sorel.]
 Sör'ri-ly, 186.
 Sör'röw, 48, 66, 101.
 Sör'röwed, 165.
 Sör'röw-ful (-fööl), 180.
 Sör'röw-ful-ly (-fööl).
 Sör'röw-ing.
 Sör'ry, 170.
 Sort (17, 49, 135), n.
 kind; species:—v. to
 assort, to arrange.
 [See Sought, 148.]
 Sort'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Sort'ed.
 Sort'er.
 Sort'ie [so Sm. Gd.;
 sor-te', Wr. 155.]
 Sor'ti-läge, 156, 171.
 Sor-ti-le'giöus(-jus), 169.
 Sort'ing.
 Sos-te-nu'to (It.) (-tä-
 noo').
 Sot, 18.
 So-te-ri-ol'o-gy, 108.
 Soth'ic.
 So't'ish, 176.
 So't'to vo'ce (It.) (vo'-
 chä).
 Sou (Fr.) (soo) [pl. Söus
 (soo;—so Sm. Gd.;
 soos, Wr. 155), 198.]
 Sou-brette' (Fr.) (soo-).
 Sou-chong' (soo-shong')
 [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 sou-chong', Wk. 155]
 [Sooshong, 203.]
 (Sough (suf) (22, 35, 39)
 [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; söf,
 Sm. 155.]
 Sought (sawt) (162), v.
 did seek. [See Sort,
 148.]
 Söul (24), n. the imma-
 terial and immortal
 part of man. [See
 Sole, 160.]
 Söul'less, 68, N.
 Söul'-stir-ring.
 Sound, 28.
 Sound'böard.

Sound'ed.
 Sound'ing.
 Sound'ing-böard, 215.
 Sound'ly, 93.
 Soup (soop), 19.
 Soupe maigre (Fr.)
 (soop ma'gr).
 Sour, 28, 39, 49.
 Söurce (not soors, 153.)
 [S o u r c r o u t, 203.—
 See Sauerkraut.]
 Soured, 28, 165.
 Sour'ing, 49, N.
 Sour'ish.
 [S o u r k r o u t, 203.—
 See Sauerkraut.]
 Sous (soo) [so Sm. Wr.
 Gd.; söus, or soo, Wk.
 155.]
^{fr} "Considered as a
 French word, it is the plu-
 ral of *soo*." Worcester.—
 "In plain, vulgar English,
 we say a *soos*." Smart.
 Souse, 28, 39.
 Sousted (soost), 165.
 Sou's'ing.
 Sou's'lik (soos'-).
 South, 28, 37.
 South-cott'ian.
 South-eäst'.
 South-eäst'er-ly.
 South-eäst'ern.
 Süth'er-li-ness.
 Süth'er-ly [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; süth'er-ly, or
 south'er-ly, Wk.;
 south'ur-ly, coll.
 süth'ur-ly, Sm. 155.]
 Süth'ern [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; south'urn, or
 süth'urn, Wk.;
 south'urn, coll. süth'-
 urn, Sm. 155.]
 Süth'ern-er.
 South'ing, 28, 37, 140.
 South'most.
 Süth'ron, 86.
 South'ward (coll. süth'-
 urd) [so Sm.; süth'-
 ward, or süth'urd,
 Wk. Wr.; süth'urd,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 South-west'.
^{sg} "Colloquially con-
 tracted to *soo-west*."—
 Smart.
 South-west'er.
 Souve'nir (Fr.) (soov'-
 nör) [so Sm. Wr.;
 soov'e-nör, Gd. 155.]
 Sov'er-eign (sov'ur-in,
 or söv'ur-in) (162) [so

- W. r.; *sov'ur-in*, Wk. Gd.; *sov'er-in*, Sm. 155] [*Sovran*, 203.]
- “There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced with the *o* as short *u*; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established.” *Smart*.
- Sov'er-ign-ty** (*sov'ur-in-ty*, or *sov'ur-in-ty*). **Sow** (28, 161), *n.* a female pig or swine; — a large trough for melted metal; — a mass of metal.
- Sow** (24, 161), *v.* to propagate by seed; — to scatter seed into; — to disseminate. [See *So*, and *Sew*, 160.]
- Sow'bread**, 28, 206.
- Sowed**, *v.* did sow. [See *Sewed*, 160.]
- Sow'ens** (*sou'enz*), *n. pl.* [*Sowans*, *Sow-ins*, 203.]
- Sow'er**, *n.* one who sows. [See *Sore*, 148; and *Sewer* (one who sews), 160.]
- Sow'ing**.
- Sown** (*sōn*), *part.* from *Sow*. [See *Sewn*, 160.]
- Boy**, 27, 39.
- Spa** (*spā*, or *spaw*) [*spā*, Wb. Gd.; *spaw*, Sm. 155.]
- Space**, 23.
- Spaced** (*spāst*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
- Spac'ing**.
- Spaciōus** (*-shus*), 169.
- Spaciōus-ly** (*-shus*).
- Spaciōus-ness** (*-shus*).
- Spad'dle**, 164.
- Spade**, 23.
- Spadeful** (*-fōl*), 180, 197.
- Spad'ceōus** (*-dish'us*), 171.
- Spad'dle**, 121.
- Spad'ix**.
- Spad-roon**, 121.
- Spag'yr'ic** (*-fēr'*) [*Spag'yr'ic*, Sm. 203.]
- Spag'yr'ic-al**.
- Spah'ee** [*Spahi*, 203.]
- Spake**, 23.
- Spall**, 17.
- Spält**, 17.
- Span**, 10.
- Span'drel**, 76.
- Span'gle** (*spang'gl*), 54, 164.
- Span'gled** (*spang'glā*).
- Span'gler** (*spang'-*).
- Span'gling** (*spang'-*).
- Span'iard** (*-yard*), 51.
- Span'tel** (*-yēl*) (142) [not *span'el*, 153.]
- Span'ish**, 170.
- Spank** (*spangk*), 10, 54.
- Spanked** (*spangk*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
- Spank'er** (*spangk'-*).
- Spauk'ing**.
- Spanned** (*spand*), 165.
- Span'ner**, 176.
- Span'-new**, 66, N.; 206, Exc. 1.
- Span'ning**.
- Spar**, 11, 49, 135.
- Spare** (*spēr*), 14.
- Spared** (*spērd*).
- Spar'er** (*spēr'-*).
- Spare'rib** (*spēr'rib*), 48, 49, 171.
- Spar-ge-fac-tion**, 169.
- Spar'ger**, 45, 77.
- Spar'ing** (*spēr'ring*), 183.
- Spark**, 11, 49, 135.
- Spark'le** (*spark'l*), 164.
- Spark'led** (*spark'ld*).
- Spark'ling**.
- Spar'roid** [so *W. r.* Gd.; *spār'oid*, Sm. 155.]
- Sparred** (*spard*), 165.
- Spär'ring**, 11, 48, 49.
- Spär'rōw**, 49, N.; 66, 101.
- Spär'rōw-hawk**.
- Spär'ry**.
- Sparse**, 11; Note D, p. 37.
- Sparse'ly**, 185.
- Spar'tan**.
- Spar'ter-iē**.
- Spasm** (*spasm*), 133.
- Spas-mod'ic** (*spaz-*).
- Spas-mod'ic-al** (*spaz-*).
- Spas-mol'o-gy** (*spaz-*), 108.
- Spas'tic**.
- Spas-tic'i-ty**.
- Spat**, 10.
- Spa-tha'ceōus** (*-shus*), 112.
- Spa'thal**.
- Spathed** (165) [*spātht*, Gd. 155.]
- Spathe**, 23, 38; Note D, p. 37.
- Spath'ic**, 143.
- Spath'i-form**, 108.
- Spath'osc**.
- Spath'ous**.
- Spath'u-late**, 108.
- Spat'ter**, 60, 104.
- Spat'ter-dash-es** (*az*), *n. pl.*
- Spat'tered**, 150.
- Spat'ter-ing**.
- Spat'u-la**, 108.
- Spat'u-late**.
- Spar'in**, 149.
- Spawn**, 17.
- Spawnd**, 165.
- Spawn'ing**.
- Spay**, 23.
- Spayed** (*spād*).
- Spay'ing**.
- Speāk**, 13.
- Speāk-a-ble**, 164.
- Speāk'er**.
- Speāk'ing**, 141.
- Speāk'ing-trum-pet**.
- Speāk'ing-tube**, 206, Exc. 4; 215.
- Speār**, 13, 49.
- Speared**, 165.
- Speār'ing**.
- Speār'mint**.
- Speār'wort** (*-wurt*).
- Spe'cial** (*spesh'al*).
- Spe'cial-ist** (*spesh'al-*).
- Spe-ci-al'i-ty** (*spesh-i-*).
- Spe-ci-al-iz-a'tion** (*spesh-al-*). [202.]
- Spe'cial-ize** (*spesh'al-*).
- Spe'cial-ized** (*spesh'al-*).
- Spe'cial-iz-ing** (*spesh'al-*).
- Spe'cial-ly** (*spesh'al-*).
- Spe'cial-ty** (*spesh'al-*).
- Spe'cie** (*-shy*), 99.
- Spe'cies** (*spe'shez*) [so *W. r.*; *spe'sh'ez*, Sm. (See § 26); *spe'shēz*, Gd. 165], *n. sing.* & *pl.*
- Spe-cif'ic**, 109.
- Spe-cif'ic-al**, 108.
- Spe-cif'ic-al-ly**.
- Spee-i-fl-ca'tion**.
- Spee'i-fied**, 99.
- Spee'i-fy**, 94.
- Spee'i-fy-ing**, 186.
- Spee'i-men**, 171.
- Spe-ciōus** (*-shus*) [not *spesh'us*, 127, 153.]
- Speck**, 15, 181.
- Specked** (*spekt*), 165.
- Speck'ing**.
- Speck'le** (*spek'l*).
- Speck'led** (*spek'ld*).

fall; ē as in there; ō as in foot; q as in fiddle; gh as in go; th as in this.

Speck'ling.
 Spec'ta cle, 164, 171.
 Spec'ta-clo'd (-*kid*).
 Spec'tac'u-lar, 108.
 Spec'ta'tor, 169.
 Spec'ta-to'ri-al.
 Spec'ta'tress.
 Spec'ta'trix.
 Spec'tral, 72.
 Spec'tre (-*fur*) (164)
 [Specter preferred
 by Gd. 203.]
 Spec'trum (L.) [pl.
 Spec'tra, 198.]
 Spec'u-lar.
 Spec'u-late, 72, 89.
 Spec'u-lat-ed.
 Spec'u-lat-ing, 183.
 Spec-u-la'tion.
 Spec'u-lat-ist.
 Spec'u-la-tive.
 Spec'u-lat-or, 169.
 Spec'u-la-to-ry, 86.
 Spec'u-lum (L.) [pl.
 Spec'u-la, 198.]
 Sped, 15.
 Speech, 13.
 Speech'i-fied, 186.
 Speech'i-fy.
 Speech'i-fy-ing.
 Speed, 13.
 Speed'i-ly.
 Speed'ing.
 Speed/well, 206.
 Speed'y, 93.
 Speiss (25, 174), n. ar-
 seniauret of nickel.
 [See Spice, 160.]
 Spell, 15, 172.
 Spell'-bound, 206, Exc.
 5.
 Spelled (165) [Spelt,
 203.]
 Spell'er.
 Spell'ing.
 Spell'ing-book, 216.
 Spelt (15), v. [Spelled,
 203.]
 ⚠ Smart characteristics
 spell as "colloquial."
 Spelt, 15, n.
 Spel'ter.
 Spen'cer, 171.
 Spend, 15.
 Spend'er.
 Spend'ing.
 Spend'thrift.
 Sperm, 21, N. ; 49.
 Sperm-a-ce'ti [not
 sperm-a-sit'y, nor
 par-ma-sit'y, 153.]
 Sperm-at'ic.

Sperm-at'ic-al.
 Spew (*spu*) (28) [Spue,
 203.]
 Spewed (*spad*).
 Spew'er (*spu'*-).
 Spew'ing (*spu'*-).
 Spha'g'e-late.
 Spha'g'e-lat-ed.
 Spha'g'e-lat-ing.
 Spha'g'e-la'tion.
 Spha'g'e-lus.
 Spha'g'notis, 100.
 Sphene (*sʃn*) [not sʃe-
 ne, 145, 153.]
 Sph'e-noid.
 Sph'e-noid'al.
 Sphere, 13, 49, 135.
 Sphered, 150.
 Spher'ic.
 Spher'ic-al, a. globular.
 [See Sphericle, 148.]
 Sphe-ric'i-ty, 108.
 Spher'i-cle (164, 171), n.
 a small sphere. [See
 Spherical, 148.]
 Spher'ics.
 Spher'ing.
 Spheroid, n. (103) [so
 Wk. Wr. Gd. ; sʃe-
 roid', Sm. 155.]
 Sphe-roid'al.
 Sphe-roid'ic, 228.
 Sphe-roid'ic-al.
 Sphe-roid'i-ty.
 Sphe-rom'e-ter, 108.
 Spher-o-sid'er-ite.
 Spher'u-late.
 Spher'ule, 89, 90.
 Spher'u-lite, 152.
 Spher'y.
 [Sphigmometer,
 203. — See Sphyg-
 mometer.]
 Spline'ter (*sʃngk'*-), 54.
 Sphinx (*sʃngks*), 171.
 Sphrag'ide (*sʃraj'id*)
 [Sphragid, Sm.
 203.]
 Sphra-gis'tics, 109.
 Sphyg'mic, 171.
 Sphyg'mo-graph, 127.
 Sphyg-mom'e-ter (108)
 [Sphigmometer,
 203.]
 Spi'cate.
 Spi'cat-ed.
 Spic-ca'to (It.) [See
 Note under Sgraffito.]
 Spice (25), n. any pun-
 gent aromatic vegeta-
 ble substance for sea-
 soning food. [See
 Speiss, 160.]

Spiced (*spist*), 165 ;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Spic'er.
 Spic'er-y.
 Spic'i-form (108) [so
 Wr. ; spic'i-form, Gd.
 155.]
 Spic'i-ly, 186.
 Spic'i-ness.
 Spic'ing.
 Spick'nel [Spignel,
 203.]
 Spic'u-lar, 108.
 Spic'u-late.
 Spic'ule, 90.
 Spic'ul'i-form (109) [so
 Wr. ; spic'ul'i-form,
 Gd. 155.]
 Spic'ulig'e-nois (-*ij'*-).
 Spic'y, 93.
 Spi'der, 77.
 Spig'nel [Spicknel,
 203.]
 Spig'net.
 Spig'ot, 66, 86, 170.
 Spl-gur'nel.
 Spike, 25.
 Spiked (*spik*), 165 ;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Spike'let.
 Spike'nard [so Wk. Sm.
 Wr. ; spik'nard, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]

⚠ "Though I am well
 aware of the common idiom
 of our pronunciation
 to shorten the simple in
 the compound, yet I think
 this idiom ought not to be
 sought after, when not
 established by custom."
 Walker.

Spik'ing, 183.
 Spik'y.
 Spill, 16, 172.
 Spilled (*spild*) [Spilt,
 203.]
 Spill'er, 170.
 Spill'ing, 228.
 Spilt [Spilled, 203.]

⚠ Spilt is "colloqui-
 al" according to Smart.

Spin, 16.
 Spin-na'ceous (-*shus*), 112,
 169.
 Spin'ach (-*aj*) [so Sm.
 Gd. ; spin'ach, Wr.
 155], or Spin'age, 203.
 ⚠ "Spinach is another
 example [of words in
 which *ch* is sounded as *ʃ*]
 but this word is often writ-
 ten as it is pronounced,
spinage." Smart.

Spi'nal.
 Spin'dle, 164.
 Spin'dle-tree, 206, **Exc.**
 4.
 Spin'dling.
 Spine, 25, 163.
 Spined, 166.
 Spin'el, or Spin'el [*spi-*
nel, Wk. Wr. Wh.
 Gd.; *spin'el*, Sm. 155]
 [*Spinelle* (Fr.)
 (*spi'nel'*), 203.]
 Spi-nes'cent, 171.
 Spi-net', or Spin'et [*spi-*
net', Wk. Sm.; *spin'-*
et, Wb. Gd.; *spin'et*,
 or *spi'net'*, Wr. 155.]
 Spin-if'er-ous.
 Spin-ig'er-ous (-*ij'*-).
 Spin'l-ness, 186.
 Spin'ner, 176.
 Spin'ner-et.
 Spin'ner-y.
 Spin'ney (169, 170)
 [*Spinny*, 203.]
 Spin'ning, 176.
 Spin'ning-jen'ny, 206.
 Spin'ning-wheel.
 Spi'nose [so Gd.; *spi'-*
nös, or *spi-nös'*, Wr.
 155.]
 Spi-nos'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Spi'notüs.
 Spi'no-zism (-*zism*) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *spin'o-*
zism, Wr. 155.]
 Spi'no-zist.
 Spin'ster, 77.
 Spin'there, 37, 171.
 Spin'ale, 90.
 Spin-u-les'cent.
 Spin-u-lose'ed.
 Spin'u-lous.
 Spin'y, 93.
 Spi'ra-cle, or Spi'ra-cle
 (164) [so Wr. Gd.;
spir'a-cl, Wk.; *spi'-*
ra-cl, Sm. 155.]
 Spi'ral [so Wk. Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *spir'ral*, Sm.
 155.]
 Spi'ral-ly.
 Spire, 25, 135.
 Spir'it, 16, 48.

Sp "Spirk, sounded as
 if written *spir'it*, begins
 to grow vulgar." *Walk-*
er [1806]. See Note under
Panegyric.

Spir'it-ös.
 Spir'it-u-al, 108.
 Spir'it-u-al-ism (-*izm*),
 136.
 Spir'it-u-al-ist.
 Spir'it-u-al-ist'ic.
 Spir'it-u-al-i-ty.
 Spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion.
 Spir'it-u-al-ize, 202.
 Spir'it-u-al-ized, 165.
 Spir'it-u-al-iz-ing, 183.
 Spir'it-u-al-ly, 170.
 Spir'it-u-ös, 108.
 Spir'ket-ing, 21, N.
 Spi-rom'e-ter, 151.
 Spirt (21, N.) [*Spurt*,
 203. — See Note under
Spurt.]
 Spirt'ed.
 Spirt'ing.
 Spir'y, 49, N.
 Spis'sat-ed.
 Spis'si-tude, 171.
 Spit, 16.
 Spitch'cock.
 Spitch'cocked (*spitch'-*
cockt).
 Spitch'cock-ing.
 Spite, 25.
 Spit'ed.
 Spite'ful (-*füal*), 180.
 Spite'ful-ly (-*füal'*-).
 Spit'fire.
 Spit'ing, 183.
 Spit'ted, 176.
 Spit'ting.
 Spit'tle, 164.
 Spit-toon', 121.
 Splanch'nic (*splangk'*-).
 Splanch-nog'ra-phy
 (*splangk'*-), 108.
 Splanch-nol'o-gy
 (*splangk'*-).
 Splanch-not'o-my
 (*splangk'*-).
 Splash, 10, 46.
 Splashed (*splash't*), 165.
 Splash'er.
 Splash'ing.
 Splash'y, 93.
 Spläy, 23.
 Spläy'-füot.
 Spleen, 13.
 Spleen'ish.
 Spleen'wort (-*wort*).
 Spleen'y, 93.
 Splen'dent.
 Splen'did.
 Splen'dor, 88.
 Splen'e-tic (109) [*not*
 sple-net'ik, 153.]
 Sple-net'ic-al.
 Splen'ic, 143.

Splen'ic-al.
 Splen-i-za'tion.
 Splen'o-cele.
 Spie-nog'ra-phy.
 Spie-nol'o-gy.
 Spie-not'o-my, 108.
 Splice, 25.
 Spliced (*splic't*), **Note**
 C, p. 34.
 Splic'ing.
 Splint, 16.
 Splint'er.
 Splint'ered (*urd*).
 Splint'er-ing.
 Splint'er-y.
 Split, 16.
 Split'ted, 176.
 Split'ter.
 Splut'ter.
 Splut'tered, 150.
 Splut'ter-ing.
 Spod'o-man-ey.
 Spod-o-man'tic, 109.
 Spod'u-mene.
 Spoff'ish.
 Spoil, 27.
 Spoiled (165) [*Spoilt*,
 203.]
 Spoil'er.
 Spoil'ing.
 Spoilt [*Spoiled*, 203.]
 Spöke, n. & v. 24.
 Spök'en (*spök'n*), 149.
 Spoke'shawe, 206.
 Spo'li-a-ry, 72.
 Spo'li-ate.
 Spo'li-ät-ed.
 Spo'li-ät-ing.
 Spo'li-a'tion, 156.
 Spo'li-a'tive.
 Spo'li-ät-or, 163.
 Spon-da'ic.
 Spon-da'ic-al.
 Spon'dee.
 Spon'dyl [*Spondyle*,
 203.]
 Sponge (*spunj*) (22, 45)
 [*Spunge*, 203.]
 Sponged (*spunj'd*).
 Sponge'let (*spunj'le-*) [so
 Wr.; *spunj'le-let*, Sm.
 155.]
 Spong'e-ös (*spunj'le-*).
 Spong'er (*spunj'le-*).
 Spong'i-form (*spunj'le-*),
 108.
 Spong'i-ness (*spunj'le-*).
 Spong'ing (*spunj'le-*).
 Spong'ing-house
 (*spunj'le-*), 215.
 Spong'i-öle (*spunj'le-*) [so
 Sm. Gd.; *spönj'ji-öl*,
 Wr. 155.]

fall; ä as in there; ö as in foot; ö as in foote; g as in go; th as in this.

Spon'gi-o-lite (*spun'*-), 152.
 Spon'gi-ose (*spun'*-).
 Spon'goid (*spung'gold*) [*spung'oid*, Wr. 155].
 Spou'ny (*spunj'*-).
 Spou'sal, 72.
 Spou'sion, 169.
 Spou'sor, 88.
 Spou-so'ri-al, 49, N.
 Spou-ta-ne'i-ty, 169.
 Spou-ta-ne-oūs, 169.
 Spou-toon', 121.
 Spool, 19.
 Spoon (19) [*not spōon*, 153].
 Spoon'bill.
 Spoon'drift.
 Spoon'ey, 169.
 Spoon'ful (-*fool*), 197.
 Spo-ra'di-al, 169.
 Spo-rad'ic, 170.
 Spo-rad'ic-al.
 Spore, 24.
 Spór'ran, 66, 170.
 Spört, 24, 49, 135.
 Spört'al.
 Spört'ed.
 Spört'ful (-*fool*), 180.
 Spört'ing.
 Spört'ive, 84.
 Sports'man, 196.
 Spór'ule, 90.
 Spór-u-lif'er-oūs.
 Spot, 18.
 Spot'ted, 176.
 Spot'ti-ness, 186.
 Spot'ting.
 Spot'ty, 93, 170.
 Spous'al (*spouz'*-).
 Spouse (*spouz*), 23, 40.
 Spout, 28.
 Spout'ed.
 Spout'er.
 Spout'ing.
 Sprain, 23.
 Sprained, 165.
 Sprain'ing.
 Sprang, 10, 54.
 Sprat, 10.
 Sprawl, 17.
 Sprawled, 150, 165.
 Sprawl'ing.
 Spray, 23, 56, Rem.
 Spréad, 15.
 Spréad'ing.
 Spree, 13.
 Sprig, 16.
 Sprigged (*springd*), *v.*
 Sprig'ged (-*ghed*), *a.*
 Sprig'ging (-*ghing*).
 Sprig'gy (-*ghy*), 138.
 Spright (*sprít*) (162)

[*S*prite, 203. — See Note under *S*prite.]
 Spright'li-ness (*sprít'*-), 186.
 Spright'ly (*sprít'*-).
 Spring, 16, 54.
 Springe (*spring*), 16, 45.
 Springed (*springd*).
 Springe'ing (*spring'*-), 183.
 Spring'er.
 Spring'i-ness, 186.
 Spring'ing.
 Spring'y [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *spring'y*, or *sprin'y*, Wk. 155], *a.* elastic; — full of springs, or fountains.
 ⚠ Though Walker, in deference to a common usage at the time he wrote (1836), allowed the pronunciation *sprin'y*, he says: "A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *springe*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*."
 Sprin'kle (*spring'kl*), 54, 164.
 Sprin'kled (*spring'kld*).
 Sprin'kler (*spring'-klur*).
 Sprin'kling (*spring'*-).
 Sprit, 16.
 Sprite [*S*pright, 203.]
 ⚠ In the only sense in which this word is now used, namely, that of a *spirit* or *apparition*, the usual orthography is *sprite*.
 Sprit'sail.
 Sprout, 28.
 Sprout'ed.
 Sprout'ing.
 Spruce (*sproos*), 19.
 Spruced (*sproost*), Note C, p. 34.
 Spruc'ing (*sproos'*-), 183.
 Sprung, 22, 54.
 Sprunt, 22.
 Spry, 25.
 Spud, 22.
 [Spuce, 203. — See Spew.]
 Spume, 26.
 Spumed, 150, 165.
 Spu-mea'cence, 171.
 Spu-mif'er-oūs.
 Spüm'i-ness, 186.
 Spüm'ing.
 Spüm'oūs.
 Spüm'y, 169.

Spun, 22.
 [Sponge, 203. — See Sponge.]
 Spunk (*spungk*).
 Spur, 21, 49, 135.
 Spurge, 21.
 Spu'ri-oūs, 49, N.
 Spurn, 21.
 Spurned, 165.
 Spurn'er.
 Spurn'ing.
 Spurred (*spurd*), 176.
 Spur'rer, 21.
 Spür'rey (160) [*S*pur-ry, 203].
 Spur'ri-er, 21.
 Spur'ring, 21.
 Spur'-roy-al [so Wr.; *spur-roi'al*, Gd. 155] [*S*pur-ri-al, *S*pur-ry-al, 203.]
 [Spurry, 203. — See Spurrey.]
 Spurt [*S*pirit, 203.]
 ⚠ Webster says that *spurt* is a "more correct orthography" than *spirt*; but Smart prefers the latter form.
 Spurt'ed.
 Spurt'ing.
 Spu-ta'tion, 112.
 Spu'ter, 170.
 Spu'ttered, 150.
 Spu'tter'ing.
 Spy, 25.
 Spy'glass, 206.
 Spy'ing, 186.
 Squab (*skwoob*), 18, 34.
 Squab'ble (*skwoob'bl*), 164.
 Squab'bled (*skwoob'bl'd*).
 Squab'bler (*skwoob'-*).
 Squab'bling (*skwoob'-*).
 Squab'by (*skwoob'-*), 176.
 Squad (*skwood*), 18, 171.
 Squad'ron (*skwood'*-), 86.
 Squal'id (*skwool'-*) (170) [*not skwál'id*, 127, 153].
 Squa-lid'i-ty.
 Squall, 17, 34, 172.
 Squalled, 165.
 Squall'er, 169.
 Squall'ing.
 Squall'y.
 Squá'loid.
 Squa'lor (L.) (*skwo'-lawr*) (88) [*not skwool'-ur*, 127, 163.]
 Squa-ma'ceous (-*shus*).
 Squa'mate.
 Squa'mát-ed.

Squa'mel-late, 170.
 Squa'mi-form, 108.
 Squa-mig'er-ous
 (-mij'-), 108.
 Squam'i-pen.
 Squa'moid.
 Squa'mose [so Gd.;
skwa-môs', Wr. 155.]
 Squa'mous, 100.
 Squa'mu-löse [so Wr.;
skwam'u-lôs, Gd. 155.]
 Squan'der (*skwon'-*
durd), 150, 171.
 Squan'der-ing (*skwon'-*
ing).
 Square (*skwër*), 14, 49.
 Squared (*skwërd*).
 Squar'er (*skwër'rur*),
 48, 49.
 Square'-rigged (*skwër'-*
rigd).
 Squar-ish (*skwër'-rish*),
 183.
 Squar-rose' [*skwar-rôs'*,
 Wr.; *skwâr'rôs*, Gd.;
skwër'rôs, Sm. 155.]
 Squar-roûs.
 Squar-ru-lose.
 Squash (*skwoosh*), 18, 34,
 52.
 Squashed (*skwoosh't*),
 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Squash'er (*skwoosh'-*
er).
 Squash'ing (*skwoosh'-*
ing).
 Squash'y (*skwoosh'-*
y), 109.
 Squat (*skwo't*), 18, 34.
 Squat'ted (*skwo't'-*
ed), 176.
 Squat'ter (*skwo't'-*
er).
 Squat'ting (*skwo't'-*
ing).
 Squaw, 17, 34.
 Squëak, 13, 34.
 Squëaked (*skwëkt*), 41,
 165.
 Squëak'ing.
 Squëal, 13.
 Squëaled, 165.
 Squëal'ing.
 Squëam'ish.
 Squeeze, 13, 34, 171.
 Squeezed.
 Squeeze'ing.
 Sque-teague' (*skwe-*
tæg'), 168, 171.
 Squib, 16, 34.
 Squid, 16, 34.
 Squill, 172.
 Squint, 16, 34.
 Squint'ed.
 Squint'er, 77.
 Squint'-eyed (-*id*), 206,
 Exc. 5.
 Squint'ing.
 Squir'arch-y (-*ark*-)

[Squirearchy,
 203.]
 Squire, 25, 34.
 Squir'-een' [so Wr.;
skwër'rën, Gd. 155.]
 Squirr, 21, N.; 34.
 Squir'el (*skwër'el*, or
skwër'el) [so Gd.;
skwër'el, Wk. Sm.;
skwër'el, *skwër'el*,
 or *skwër'el*, Wr. 155.]
 "The *i* in this word
 ought not, according to
 analogy, to be pronounced
 like *e*, but custom seems to
 have fixed it too firmly in
 that sound to be altered
 without the appearance of
 pedantry." Walker. See
 Note under *Panegyric*.
 Squirt, 21, N.
 Squirt'ed.
 Squirt'ing.
 Stab, 10.
 Sta'bat ma'ter (L.).
 Stabbed (*stabd*), 165, 176.
 Stab'ber.
 Stab'bing.
 Sta-bil'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Sta'ble, 164.
 Sta'bled (-*bl'd*).
 Sta'ble-keep'er, 205.
 Sta'bling.
 Sta'bly, 93.
 Stac-cà'to (It.) [See
 Note under *Sgraffito*.]
 Stack, 10, 181.
 Stacked (*stakt*), 165.
 Stack'ing.
 Stac'te (163) [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *stakt*,
 Wk. 155.]
 Stad'dle, 164, 170.
 Sta'di-um (L.) [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *stad'i-um*,
 Sm. 155] [pl. *Sta-*
dî-a, 198.]
 Stad'thöld-er (*stat'*) [so
 Wk. Wr. Gd.; *stad'-*
höld-ur, Sm. 155.]
 Stad'thöld-er-ate (*stat'-*
ate)
 Staff (12, 131, 173) [pl.
 Staffs (in the sense of
 a body of officers as-
 sisting a commander
 in chief, or attached
 to any establishment);
 Staves (in other sen-
 ses), 193.—See *Staves*.]
 Stag, 10.
 Stage, 23, 45.
 Stage'-coach, 24.
 Stag'er (*staj'*).
 Stag'ger (-*gur*), 138.

Stag'gered (-*gurd*).
 Stag'ger-ing (-*gur*-).
 Stag'ing (*staj'*).
 Stag'i-rite (*staj'-*
rite), 171.
 Stag'nan-cy.
 Stag'nant.
 Stag'nate, 73.
 Stag'nat-ed, 183.
 Stag'nat-ing, 228, N.
 Stag'na-tion.
 Stähli'an (*stal'yan*).
 Stähli'an-ism (*stal'yan-*
izm), 136.
 Stäid, v. [S t a y e d, 187,
 203.]
 Stäid, a.
 Stäin, 23.
 Stäined, 165.
 Stäin'ing.
 Stair (*stër*) (14, 49, 135),
 n. one of a series of
 steps. [See *Stair*, 160.]
 Stair-case (*stër'-*
case).
 Stair'-rod, 206, Exc. 1.
 Stair'way (*stër'-*
way), 206.
 Stäith, 21, 37.
 Stake (23), n. a stick
 sharpened at one end
 for driving into the
 ground — money, &c.,
 pledged or wagered:
 — v. to mark off, as
 land, by driving
 stakes; — to wager.
 [See *Stake*, 160.]
 Staked (*stäkt*).
 Stäk'ing.
 Sta-lac'tic.
 Sta-lac'tic-al.
 Sta-lac'ti-form, 108.
 Sta-lac'tite (152) [pl.
 Sta-lac'tites (-*fitts*),
 189.]
 "Byron, by an un-
 exemplified poetical license,
 has pronounced the plural
 of this word in four syl-
 lables, accenting the second:
 "Thus Nature played with
 the *sta-lac-ti-ties*,
 And built herself a chapel
 of the seas."
 This seems to have been
 in imitation of Pope's pro-
 nunciation of *satellites*;
 though it is to be observed
 that Pope might plead in
 his justification the fact
 that *satellites* is a Latin, as
 well as an Engl-h, plural.
 See Note under *Satellite*.
 Stal-ac-tit'ic, 109.
 Stal-ac-tit'ic-al, 108.
 Stal-ac-tit'ic-form.
 Stal-lag'mite, 83, 152.

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Stal-ag-mit'ic, 122.
 Stal-ag-mit'ic-al.
 Stäl'der.
 Stale, 23.
 Stale'mate.
 Stälk (*stawk*), 17, 162.
 Stälked (*stawk't*).
 Stälk'er (*stawk'-*).
 Stälk'ing (*stawk'-*).
 Stälk'y (*stawk'-*).
 Ställ, 17, 172.
 Ställ'age, 70.
 Ställed (*stawld*).
 Ställ'-feed, 206, Exc. b.
 Ställ'-feed, *v*.
 Ställ'-feed-ing.
 Ställ'ion (*-yün*).
 Stäl'wart (*-wurt*), or
 Stäl'worth (*-wurtik*),
 203.

☞ "The form *stal-wart* is getting ground. . . . It is in Scotland that the word has acquired this form." *Smart*.

Stä'men (L.) [L. pl. Stäm'i-na; Eng. pl. Stä'mens (*-menz*), 198.]

☞ As a botanical term denoting the *fertilising organ of a flower*, the word takes a regular English plural; in other senses, the Latin plural is retained.

Stä'mened (*-mend*), 150.
 Stäm'i-nal, 72.
 Stäm'i-nate, 108.
 Stä-min'e-ös.
 Stäm-i-nif'er-ös, 116.
 Stäm'mer, 66, 170.
 Stäm'mered, 150.
 Stäm'mer-er, 77.
 Stäm'mer-ing.
 Stärap, *v*. (10) [*not* stamp, 127, 153.]
 Stämp, n. 10.
 Stämped (*stamp't*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Stäm-ped', 171.
 Stämp'er.
 Stämp'ing.
 Stänch, *v*. 44, Note 2.

☞ "The usual spelling not long since was *stanch*." *Smart*.

Stänch, *a*. [Staunch, 203.]

☞ *Smart* says that this word, as an adjective, still retains the *w*. Both forms, however, *stanch* and *staunch*, are in good use.

Stänched (*stäncht*).

Stänch'ing.
 Stän'chion (*-shün*) [so
 Wk. Wr. Gd.; *stän'-*
chün, Sm. 155.]
 Ständ, 10.
 Ständ'ard, 72.
 Ständ'ard-bear'er.
 Ständ'er.
 Ständ'ing.
 Ständ'ish.
 Ständ'-point.
 Ständ'-still.
 Stän'hope (coll. *stän'-*
up).
 Stänk (*stangk*).
 Stän'na-ry, 72.
 Stän'na-te, 170.
 Stän'nic.
 Stän-nif'er-ös.
 Stän'nine, 82, 152.
 Stän'noüs.
 Stän'za, 72, 189.
 Stän-zä'ic, 109.
 Stä-pe'di-al.
 Stä'pes (L.) (*-pēs*).
 Staph'y-line, 82, 152.
 Staph'y-lo-plas'tic.
 Staph'y-lör'a-phy.
 Stä'ple, 164.
 Stä'pled (*-pl'd*).
 Stär, 11, 49.
 Stär'böard (coll. *stär'-*
burd).
 Stärch, 11, 49, 135.
 Stär'-chäm-ber.
 Stärched (*stärcht*), 41,
 165.
 Stärch'er, 49.
 Stärch'ing.
 Stärch'y, 93.
 Stäre (*stēr*) (14), *v*. to
 look fixedly with the
 eyes wide open:—*n*.
 the act of one who
 stares. [See Stair,
 160.]
 Stared (*stērd*), 183.
 Stär'-fish.
 Stär'-flower (*-flour*), 28,
 67.
 Stär'-güz-er.
 Stär'i-kī, 191.
 Stär'ing (*stēr'-*), 183.
 Stärk, 11, 49, 135.
 Stär'light (*-lit*), 206.
 Stär'like.
 Stär'ling.
 Stär'ost.
 Stär'ost-y.
 Stärred (*stērd*), 165.
 Stär'ri-ness.
 Stär'ring, 11, N.; 170.
 Stär'ry, 93.

Stär'-span'gled (*spang'-*
gl'd), 206, Exc. b.
 Stär't, 11, 49, 135.
 Stär'ted.
 Stär't'ing.
 Stär't'ing-point, 215.
 Stär't'le (*stär't'l*), 164.
 Stär't'led (*stär't'ld*).
 Stär't'ling, 183.
 Stärv-a'tion.
 Stärve, 11, 49, 135.
 Stärved (*stär'd*), 165.
 Stärv'ing, 145, 185.
 Stärv'ing, 183.
 Stärv'ort (*-wurt*), 206.
 Stä'tant.
 Stäte, 23, 163.
 Stät'ed.
 Stäte'house.
 Stäte'li-ness, 186.
 Stäte'ly.
 Stäte'ment, 183.
 Stät'er (228), *n*. one
 who states.
 Stä'ter, *n*. a gold coin
 of ancient Greece.
 Stäte'room, 19.
 Stätes'man, 196.
 Stätes'man-like.
 Stätes'man-ly, 93.
 Stät'ic.
 Stät'ic-al.
 Stät'ica [*not* stät'ika,
 153].
 Stät'ing.
 Stät'ion.
 Stät'ion-al.
 Stät'ion-a-ri-ness.
 Stät'ion-a-ry (72, 169),
a. fixed; motionless.
 [See Stationery, 148.]
 Stät'ioned (*-shund*).
 Stät'ion-er.
 Stät'ion-er-y (169), *n*.
 articles usually sold
 by a stationer, as pa-
 per, pens, ink, &c.
 [See Stationary, 148.]
 Stät'ion-ing.
 Stät'ist.
 Stä-tis'tic.
 Stä-tis'tic-al.
 Stät-is'ti'cian (*-tish'ian*),
 231.
 Stä-tis'tics, 109.
 Stät-is-tol'o-gy, 108.
 Stät'ive, 84.
 Stät'u-a-ry, 72, 80.
 Stät'ue, 26.
 Stät'ued.
 Stät'u-esque (*-esk*), 168,
 171.
 Stät-u-ette', 114, 122.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Statu quo (L.) [*not* stat'yoo kwo, 153.]
 Stat'ure, 91.
Stat'us (L.).
 Stat'u-ta-ble, 72, 104.
 Stat'u-ta-bly.
 Stat'ute, 90.
 Stat'ute-book.
 Stat'u-to-ry, 84.
 Stäunch [Stanch, 203.] [*See* Note under Stanch.]
 Stäu'ro-life, 152.
 Stäu'ro-tide.
 Stäve, n. & v.
 Staved, 165.
 Stäves (*stävz*), n. pl. of Stäve.
 Staves (*stävz*, or *stävz*) [so Gd.; *stävz*, Wk. Sm.; *stävz*, or *stävz*, Wr. 155], n. pl. of Staff.
 ⚠ "Some people pronounce the plural of *staff* (*stävz*) with the Italian *s*, but the practice is not general." *Swart.* — "It is often thus pronounced in the United States." *Worcester.*
 Staves'ä-cre (*stävz'ä-kr*), 171.
 Stäv'ing, 183.
 Stäv, 60, Rem.
 Stäyd (*städ*) (187), *part.* from *Stay*. [Staid, 203.]
 Stäv'er.
 Stäv'ing.
 Stäys (*stäs*), n. pl.
 Stäv'sail.
 Stääd, 15.
 Stääd'fast.
 Stääd'fed, 186.
 Stääd'l-ly.
 Stääd'l-ness, 171.
 Stääd'y [*not* städ'y, 127, 153].
 Stääd'y-ing.
 Steak (23), n. a slice of meat for broiling or frying. [*See* Stake, 160.]
 Stääl, v. to purloin. [*See* Steel, 160.]
 Stääl'er.
 Stääl'ing.
 Stäälth, 15.
 Stäälth'l-ly.
 Stäälth'l-ness, 186.
 Stäälth'y, 93.
 Stäm, 13.
 Stäm'bäat, 24.

Stäemed, 165.
 Stäem'-en-gine.
 Stäem'er.
 Stäem'-gänge.
 Stäem'ing.
 Stäem'ship, 206.
 Stäem'y, 169.
 Stäe'a-rate, 233.
 Stäe'ar'ic.
 Stäe'a-rine (82, 152) [Stäe-arin, 263.]
 Stäe'a-tite, 152.
 Stäe-a-tit'ic, 109.
 Stäe-a-tom'a-toüs [so Wr.; *stäe-a-to'mä-tüs*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Stäed, 13.
 Stäel (13), n. a carburet of iron. [*See* Stäel, 160.]
 Stäeled, 165.
 Stäel'l-ness, 186.
 Stäel'ing.
 Stäel'-plät-ed.
 Stäel'y, 93.
 Stäel'yard (coll. *stäl'yard*) (171) [so Wr.; *stäl'yard*, Wk. Wb. Gd.; *stäl'yard*, coll. *stäl'yard*, Sm. 155.]
 ⚠ "This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stäl'yard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language." *Walker.*
 Stäep, 13.
 Stäeped (*stäpt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Stäep'ing.
 Stäep'le, 164.
 Stäep'le-chase.
 Stäep'y, 93.
 Stäer, 13, 49, 135.
 Stäer'age, 70, 169.
 Stäered, 165.
 Stäer'ing.
 Stäers'man (*stäs'-*).
 Stäeve, 13.
 Stäeved, 165.
 Stäev'ing, 183.
 Stäeg-a-nog'ra-phys, 108.
 Stäeg-a-nog'ra-phy.
 Stäe-gan'o-pod, 105.
 Stäe-not'ic.
 Stäein, 25.

Stäin'boe [Stäin-boek, 203.]
 Stäe'la (L.).
 Stäel'e-chite (-*kit*).
 Stäel'ene, 143.
 Stäel'lar, 74, 170.
 Stäel'la-ry, 72.
 Stäel'läte, 170.
 Stäel'lät-ed, 223.
 Stäel'lär'l-dan.
 Stäel'lif'er-öüs.
 Stäel'li-form, 108.
 Stäel'lon (-*yun*) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *stäl'li-un*, Sm. 155.]
 Stäel'lon-äte (-*yun*).
 Stäel'lite, 83, 162.
 Stäel'lu-läte.
 Stäel'lu-lar, 89, 108.
 Stäel'o-chite (-*kit*).
 Stäe-log'ra-phy.
 Stäm, 15.
 Stämmed (*stäm*), 165.
 Stäm'ming, 176.
 Stäm'ple, 164.
 Stäm'son, 86.
 Stänch, 44, Note 2.
 Stän'cil, 80.
 Stän'cilled (-*sild*), 177.
 Stän'ciling [Stän'ciling, Gd. 203. — *See* Note E, p. 70.]
 Stäe-nog'ra-phy, 108.
 Stän-o-graph'ic, 143.
 Stän-o-graph'ic-al.
 Stäe-nog'ra-phys.
 Stäe-nog'ra-phy, 169.
 Stän'tor, 88.
 Stän-to'ri-an, 49 N.; 169.
 Stäp, n. a pace; a stair; gait: — v. to walk. [*See* Stäppe, 160.]
 Stäp'-broth-er (-*bruth'*).
 Stäp'-child.
 Stäp'-däme.
 Stäp'-däugh-ter (-*daw*).
 Stäp'-fä ther.
 Stäp'an'ite.
 Stäp'-moth-er (-*muth'*).
 Stäppe (*stäp*) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; *stäp'pe*, Sm. 155], n. a vast, uncultivated plain, as in Russia. [*See* Stäp, 100.]
 Stäpped (*stäpt*) (Stäpt, 203.)
 Stäp'pling, 176.
 Stäp'ping-stone, 215.
 Stäp'-sis-ter.
 Stäp'-son (-*sun*).
 [Stäpt, 203. — *See* Stäpped.]

fall; ä as in there; öü as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Ster-co-ra'ceous (-shus),
 21, N.; 169.
 Ster-co-ra'ri-an.
 Ster-co-ra-ry, 72.
 Ster-co'ri-an-ism (-izm).
 Stère (Fr.), 151.
 Ste're-o-bate [stér'e-o-
 bāt, Wr. 155.]
 Ste-re-och'ro-my (-ok-)
 [stér'e-ok'ro-my, Wr.;
 sté're-o-krom-y, Gd.
 155.]
 Ste-re-o-graph'ic.
 Ste-re-o-graph'ic-al.
 Ste-re-og'ra-phy (49, N.)
 [so Wb. Gd.; stér're-
 og'ra-fy, Sm.; stér'e-
 og'ra-fy, Wk. Wr.
 155.]
 Ste-re-o-e-lec'tric, 224.
 Ste-re-om'e-ter, 108.
 Ste-re-o-met'ric.
 Ste-re-o-met'ric-al.
 Ste-re-om'e-try, 169.
 Ste-re-o-mon'o-scope.
 Ste're-o-scope [so Sm.
 Gd.; stér'e-o-skóp,
 Wr. 155.]
 Ste-re-o-scop'ic.
 Ste-re-o-scop'ic-al.
 Ste're-o-scóp-ist.
 Ste-re-o-tom'ic.
 Ste-re-o-tom'ic-al.
 Ste-re-ot'o-my, 108.
 Ste're-o-type [so Wk.
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; stér'e-
 o-típ, Wr. 155.]
 Ste're-o-typed (-típt).
 Ste're-o-typ'er.
 Ste-re-o-typ'ic.
 Ste're-o-typ-ing, 183.
 Ste-re-o-tý-pog'ra-pher.
 Ste-re-o-tý-pog'ra-phy.
 Stér'ile, 48, 66, 152.
 Ste-ri'l'i-ty, 169.
 Ster'ling, 21, N.
 Stern, 21, N.; 49, 135.
 Stern'al.
 Stern'bóard.
 Stern'móst, 24.
 Stern'ness, 66, N.
 Ster-no-co's'tal.
 Stern'son, 86.
 Ster'num.
 Ster-nu-ta'tion, 161.
 Ster-nu-ta'tive, 26.
 Ster-nu'ta-to-ry, 86.
 Ster-to'ri-ous.
 Ster'to-ri-ous, 21, N.
 Ste-thom'e-ter.
 Steth-o-scope, 105.
 Steth-o-scop'ic.
 Steth-o-scop'ic-al.

Ste've-dore, 171.
 Stew (stú), 26.
 Stew'ard (stú'-), 72.
 Stew'ard-ess (stú'-).
 Stewed (stúd).
 Stew'ing (stú'-).
 Sthen'ic.
 Sti-ac-cia'to (It.) (ste-
 ú-cha'to).
 Sti'an.
 Stib'i-al, 66, 169.
 Stib'i-át-ed.
 Stib'i-ous.
 Stib'i-um, 169.
 Stib'nite, 152.
 Stio-cá'do.
 Stich (stik) (52), n. a
 line or verse in poet-
 ry. [See Stíck, 160.]
 Stich'ic (stik'-).
 Stich'o-man-ey (stik'-).
 Stich-om'e-try (stik'-).
 Stich'wort (-wurt).
 [Stitch'wort, 203.]
 Stíck (181), n. a small
 or short piece of
 wood: — v. to pierce;
 to infix; — to attach.
 [See Stích, 160.]
 Stíck'i-ness.
 Stíck'ing.
 Stíck'le (stik'l), 164.
 Stíck'le-back (stik'l-).
 Stíck'led (stik'ld).
 Stíck'ler.
 Stíck'ling.
 Stíck'y.
 Stiff, 16, 173.
 Stiff'en (stif'n), 149.
 Stiff'ened (-nd).
 Stiff'en-ing (stif'n-).
 Stiff-necked (-nekt).
 Stí'fle, 164.
 Stí'fled (stí'fd), 171.
 Stí'fling, 183.
 Stig'ma (L.) [L. pl.
 Stig'ma-ta; Eng. pl.
 Stig'mas (-mas), 198.]
 Stig-ma'ri-a.
 Stig-mat'ic, 109.
 Stig-mat'ic-al, 106.
 Stig'ma-tize, 202.
 Stig'ma-tized, 183.
 Stig'ma-tiz-ing.
 Stig'ma-tose.
 Stig'o-no-man-ey.
 [Stílar, 203. — See
 Stýlar.]
 Stíl'bite, 152.
 Stíle (25), n. a set of
 steps for passing over
 a fence or wall; — the
 vertical piece in fram-

ing or panelling. [See
 Stýle, 160.]
 Stí-let'to [pl. Stí-let'to
 toes (-tíz), 192.]
 Stíll, 16, 172.
 Stíll-la'tim (L.).
 Stíll-la'tious (-stíh'-
 us), 171.
 Stíll'-born.
 Stíll'burn.
 Stíll'burned.
 Stíll'burn-ing.
 Stíll'd (stíld), 165.
 Stíll'er.
 Stíll'form.
 Stíll'ing.
 Stíll'ness, 178.
 Stíll'y, 66, 170.
 Stílp-no-sid'er-ite (233,
 Exc.) [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; stílp-noz-t-der'-
 rít, Sm. 155.]
 Stílt, 16.
 Stílt'ed.
 Stílt'ing.
 Stílt'y, 93.
 Stím'u-lant, 89.
 Stím'u-late, 108.
 Stím'u-lát-ed.
 Stím'u-lát-or.
 Stím-u-lá'tion.
 Stím'u-lát-ive.
 Stím'u-lát-or, 169.
 Stím'u-lus (L.) (169) [pl.
 Stím'u-li, 198.]
 Stíng, 16, 54.
 Stín'gi-ly, 45, 186.
 Stín'gi-ness.
 Stín'g-ing.
 Stín'go (stíng'-), 54.
 Stín'gy (-jy).
 Stín'gk (stíngk), 16, 54.
 Stínk'ard (stíngk'-).
 Stínk'ing (stíngk'-).
 Stínt, n. & v. 16.
 — As a noun in the
 sense of an allotted task or
 performance, often mispro-
 nounced stent.
 Stínt'ed.
 Stínt'ing.
 Stípe, 25, 163.
 Stí'pel.
 Stí-pol'late (170) [so Gd.;
 stí'pel'lát, Wr. 155.]
 Stí'pend.
 Stí-pend-i-a'ri-an.
 Stí-pend'i-a-ry (72, 151)
 [so Sm. Wr. Gd.;
 stí-pen'dí-a-ry, or stí-
 pen'jí-a-ry, Wk. 134,
 155.]
 Stíp'ple, 164.

Stip'pled (*stip'ld*).
 Stip'pling, 183.
 Stip-u-la'ceous (-*shus*), 112, 169.
 Stip'u-la-ry, 72.
 Stip'u-late, 89.
 Stip'u-lät-ed.
 Stip'u-lät-ing.
 Stip-u-la'tion.
 Stip'u-lät-or.
 Stip'ule, 90.
 Stip'uled, 165.
 Stir, 21, N.; 135.
 Stir'iät-ed.
 Stirps (L.) [pl. *Stir'pes* (-*pez*)], 198.
 Stirred (*stir'd*).
 Stir'rer, 21, N.
 Stür'ring, 176.
 Stür'rup (*stür'rup*, or *stür'rup*) [*stür'rup*, Sm.; *stür'rup*, Wk.; *stür'rup*, or *stür'rup*, Gd.; *stür'rup*, or *stür'rup*, Wr. 155.].
 Stütch, 16, 44; Note D, p. 37.
 Stütched (*stücht*), 41.
 Stütch'ing.
 Stütch'wort (-*wurt*) [Stichwort, 203.].
 Stüt'h'y, 37, 169.
 Stive, 25.
 Stived (*stid*).
 Stiv'er.
 Stiv'ing, 183.
 Stöt, 24.
 [Stoccade, 203.—See Stockade.].
 Stoc-ca'do.
 Stock, 18, 181.
 Stock-ade' [Stoc-cade, 203.].
 Stock'dove (-*duv*), 206.
 Stocked (*stokt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Stock'fish.
 Stock'höld-er.
 Stock'ing.
 Stock'ish.
 Stock'-job-ber.
 Stock'-list.
 Stock'-still, 206, Exc. 5.
 Stock'y.
 Sto'ic, 63, 229.
 Sto'ic-al, 72.
 Sto'i-chi-o-met'ric-al (-*ki*) [Stoëchiometrical, (*stek*), 203.].
 Sto'i-chi-om'e-try (-*ki*) [Stoëchiometry, (*stek*), 203.].

Sto'i-clam (-*clam*), 133, 136.
 Sto'ker.
 Stole, 24.
 Stoled, 165.
 Stolen (*stöln*), 149.
 Stol'id, 66, 170.
 Sto-lid'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Sto'lon, 86.
 Sto-lon-lif'er-ous [so Sm.; *stol-onif'ur-us*, Wr. Gd. 155.].
 Sto'ma (Gr.) [pl. *Stom'a-ta*, 198.].
 Stom'ach (*stum'ak*), 171.
 Stom'ach-al (*stum'ak*).
 Stom'ached (*stum'akt*).
 Stom'a-cher (*stum'a-chur*), 44, 141.
 Sto-mach'ic (-*mak*-) [not sto-mat'ik, 153.].
 Sto-mach'ic-al (-*mak*-).
 Stom'a-pod [so Sm. Wr.; *sto'ma-pod*, Gd. 155.].
 Stom'a-ta (Gr.), n. pl. [See Stoma.].
 Sto'mate.
 Sto-mat'ic, 170.
 Sto-ma'to-gas'tric, 224.
 Sto-ma'to-plas'tic.
 Stone, 24, 130.
 Stone'-blind.
 Stone'-cöld, 216.
 Stone'-cut-ter.
 Stoned, 165.
 Stön'er, 183.
 Stön'i-ness, 186.
 Stön'ing.
 Stön'y, 24, 130.
 Stön'y-heärt'ed.
 Stööd, 20.
 Stöök.
 Stool, 19.
 Stoop (19), v. to bend forward;—to condescend:—n. act of one who stoops;—a flag-on. [See Stoup, 160.].
 Stooped (*stoopt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Stoop'ing.
 Stop, 18.
 Stop'cock, 206.
 Stope, 24.
 Stop'page, 70, 176.
 Stopped (*stopt*).
 Stop'per.
 Stop'ping.
 Stop'ple, 164.
 Stör'age, 70, 169.
 Sto'rax, 49, N.
 Store, 24.

Store'house.
 Stored, 165.
 Store'ship.
 Stor'ge (Gr.) (-*je*) [so Gd.; *stor'ghe*, Sm.; *stor'je*, or *storj*, Wr. 155.].
 Stor'ried, 49, N.
 Stör'ing, 228.
 Stork, 17, 49, 135.
 Stork's-bill, 213.
 Storm, 17, 49, 135.
 Stormed, 165.
 Storm'i-ness, 186.
 Storm'ing.
 Storm'y, 93, 169.
 Storth'ing (*stort'ing*), 41, 156.
 Stör'ry, 49, N.
 Stör'y-böök, 206, Exc. 4.
 Stör'y-tel'ler.
 Stoup (*stoup*) (19), n. a stone basin for holy water near the door of a church. [See Stoop, 160.].
 Stour, 28.
 Stout, 28.
 Stove, 24, 163.
 Stöw, 24.
 Stöw'age, 70, 169.
 Stöwed, 165.
 Stöw'ing.
 Stra'bism (-*bism*), 136.
 Stra-bis'mus (-*biz*-) [so Gd.; *stra-bis'mus*, Wr. 155.].
 Stra-bot'o-my, 108.
 Strad'dle, 164.
 Strad'dled (*strad'ld*).
 Strad'dling, 183.
 Strad-o-met'ric-al.
 Strag'gle (*strag'l*), 164.
 Strag'gled (*strag'ld*).
 Strag'gler.
 Strag'gling.
 Sträh'l'stein.
 Straight (*strät*) (23, 162), a. not having a change of direction between any two points. [See Strait, 160.].
 Straight'en (*strät'n*) (149, 160, 162), v. to make straight. [See Straiten, 160.].
 Straight'ened (*strät'nd*), 150, 171.
 Straight'en-er (*strät'n-ur*).
 Straight'en-ing (*strät'n-ing*).

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Straight'for-ward
(*stráit'*)-
Straight'ly (*stráit'*)-*adv.*
in a straight line. [See
Straitsly, 100.]
Straight'way (*stráit'*)-
Strain, 23.
Strained, 165.
Strain'er.
Strain'ing.
Strait (23), *a.* confined ;
narrow ; — *strict* ;
rigorous : — *n.* a nar-
row passage of water
between two seas ; —
distress ; difficulty.
[See Straight, 160.]
Strait'en (*stráit's*), *v.* to
limit or confine ; — to
perplex ; to distress.
[See Straighten, 160.]
Strait'-laced (-*lást*), 206,
Exc. 5.
Strait'ly, *adv.* narrowly ;
closely. [See Straight-
ly, 160.]
Strake, 23.
Stram'in'e-o-ús, 169.
Stram'o-úne, 82, 162.
Stram'o-ú-ni-um, 169.
Stram'o-ny, 170.
Strand, 10.
Strand'ed.
Strand'ing.
Stránge, 23, 45 ; Note
D, p. 37.
Stránge'ly, 185.
Stránge'ness.
Stránge'er (*stránj'*)-
Strán'gle (*strán'gl*),
54, 164.
Strán'gled (*strán'gl'd*).
Strán'gles (*strán'gl's*),
n. pl. 171.
Strán'gling (*strán'g'*)-
Strán'gu-lat-ed
(*strán'g'*)-
Strán'gu-lat'ion
(*strán'g'*), 112.
Strán'gu-ry (*strán'g'*)-
69.
Strap, 10.
☞ "When it means a
slip of leather dressed and
prepared for sharpening a
razor, it is usually spelled
strop." *Smart*.
Strap-pa'do [not strap-
pá'do, 153.]
Strapped (*strapt*), 165.
Strap'per, 176.
Strap'ping, 141.
Strass, 10, 174.

Strá'ta, *n. pl.* [See Stra-
tum.]
Strat'a-gem, 171.
Strat-a-rith'me-trý, 93.
Strat-e-get'le (*jet'*),
171.
Strat-e-get'io-al (*jet'*)-
Strat-e-get'ica (*jet'*)-
109.
Strat'e-gic [so *Wb.*
Gd. ; *strá-taj'ik*, *Wr.*
155.]
Strat'e-gic-al.
Strat'e-gist.
Strat'e-gy, 169.
Strath, 10, 37.
Strath'spey, 98, 169.
Strat-i-fi-ca'tion, 116.
Strat'i-fied (-*f'id*), 186.
Strat'i-form, 108.
Strat'i-fý, 94.
Strat'i-fý-ing, 166.
Strat-i-graph'ic-al.
Strat'o-c'ra-cy, 169.
Stratog'ra-phy, 169.
Strat'on'ic, 170.
Strá'tum (*L.*) [*L. pl.*
Strá'ta ; *Eng. pl.*
(rare) *Strá'tums*
(-*tumz*), 196.]
Strá'tus (*L.*)-
Straw, 189.
☞ "It has a plural
with reference to single
straws; but it is generally
used collectively." *Smart*.
Straw'ber-ry, 126.
Straw'y, 93, 169.
Stráy, 23.
Strayed (*strád*).
Stráy'er, 67.
Stráy'ing.
Stréak, 13.
Stréaked (*stréks*), *v.*
Stréak'ed, or **Stréaked**
(150) [so *Wr.* ; *strékt*,
or *strék'ed*, *Gd.* ;
strékt, *Sm.* 155], *a.*
Stréak'ing.
Stréak'y, 93.
Stréam, 13.
Stréamed, 165.
Stréam'er, 77.
Stréam'ing.
Stréam'let.
Stréam'y.
Street, 13.
Strength [not *strenth*,
153.]
Strength'en (*strength'*-
n), 149.
Strength'ened
(*strength'nd*).

Strength'en-er
(*strength'n*-
[*Strengthner*, 203.]
Strength'en-ing
(*strength'n*)-
Stren'u-ús, 89, 169.
Streps-ip'ter-ús.
Stress, 15, 174.
Stretch, 16, 44 ; Note D,
p. 37.
Stretched (*stretcht*), 165.
Stretch'er.
Stretch'ing.
Strew (*stroc*, or *stro*)
[so *Wr.* ; *strá*, or *stro*,
Gd. ; *stroc*, *Sm.* ; *stro*,
Wk. 155] [*Strow*,
203.]
Strewed (*strood*, or
stróed). [*stró'*]-
Strew'ing (*stroc'*-, or
Strí'a (*L.*), *n. pl.*
Strí'ate.
Strí'at-ed.
Strí'a-ture, 90.
Strick'en (*strí'k'n*), 149.
Strick'le (*strí'k'l*), 164.
Strict, 16.
Strict'ure, 91.
Strict'ured (-*gurd*).
Strid, 16.
Strid'den (*stríd'n*), 149.
Stride, 25, 163.
Strí'dent.
Strid'ing.
Strife, 25.
Strig'ill (*stríj'*)-
Strig'ill-lose (*stríj'*)- [so
Wr. ; *strí-jú'ús*, *Gd.*
155.]
Stri-gos'.
Strí'gós, 100.
Strike, 25.
Strík'er, 183, 228, *N.*
Strík'ing.
String, 16, 54.
Stringed (*stringd*), *v.*
Stringed (*stringd*), or
String'ed [so *Sm.* ;
stringd, *Wk.* *Wr.* *Gd.*
155], *a.*
Strín'gent.
Strín'ger.
Strín'g'i-ness, 186.
Strín'g'ing, 141.
Strín'y, 93.
Strip, 16.
Stripe, 25.
Striped (*stript*), *v.*
Strip'ed (150) [so *Wr.* ;
stript, *Sm.* *Gd.* 155], *a.*
Strip'ing, 183.
Strip'ing.

á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, long ; ä, ê, î, ô, û, ý, short ; ð as in far, ð as in fast, ð as in

Stripped (*stript*)
[Stript, 203.]

as "This (*stripped*) is often spelled as pronounced, but improperly." Smart.

Strip'ping, 176.

[Stript, 203. — See Stripped.]

Strive, 25.

Striv'en (*striv'ns*), 149.

Striv'er.

Striv'ing, 183.

Strob-i-la'ceotis (*-akus*), 169.

Strob'ile (81, 152)
[Strobl, 203.]

Stro-bil'i-form, 108.

Strob'il-line, 82, 152.

Strob'il-ite, 152.

Stro'cal, Stro'cle, or Stro'kal, 203.

Strode (*strōd*), 18.

Stroke, 24.

Stroked (*strōkt*), 165.

Strok'er.

Strokes'man, 196.

Strōk'ing.

Strōll, 24, 172.

Strōlled (*strōld*).

Strōll'er.

Strōll'ing.

Stro-mat'ic.

Strōmb (*strōm*), 162.

Strom'bite, 152.

Strom-bu'll-form.

Strom'e'y-er-ite, 171.

Strong, 18, 54.

Strong'er (*strong'gur*), 54, Note 2.

Stron'gest (*strong'ghest*).

Strong'hōld, 217, 221.

Strong'ish.

Strong'-mind-ed.

Stron'ti-a (*-shY*) [so Sm. Wr.; *stron'sha*, Gd. 155.]

Stron'ti-an (*-shY*).

Stron'ti-an-ite (*-shY*).

Stron'tit'ic, 109.

Stron'ti-um (*-shY*).

Strop. [See Note under Strap.]

Stro'phe (163, 169) [so Wk. Wb. Gd. Wr.; *stro'fe*, Sm. 155.]

Stro'phic [so Gd.; *strof'ik*, Wr. 155.]

Strophi-o-late [so Sm. Gd.; *strof'i-o-lat*, Wr. 155.]

Strophi-o-lāt-ed.

Strophi-ole.

Strove.

Strōw [Strew, 203.]

Strōwed (*strōd*).

Strōw'ing.

Strōwn, 24.

Struck, 181.

Struct'ur-al (*-gur*).

Struct'ure, 91.

Struct'ur-ist, 91.

Strug'gle, 104, 164.

Strug'gled (*strug'ld*).

Strug'gling.

Strull, 172.

Stru'ma (L.) (*stroo'*).

Stru-mose (*stroo-*), 121.

Stru'mois (*stroo'*).

Struog, 22, 54.

Strut, 48.

Stru'thi-ōūs (*stroo'*), 19.

Strut'ted, 176.

Strut'ter.

Strut'ting.

Strut'tite (*stroo'*), 152.

Strych'ni-a (*strik'*), 171.

Strych'nine (*strik'*), 82, 152, 171.

Stub, 22.

Stubbed (*stubb*), v.

Stub'bed, a. 150.

Stub'bing, 176.

Stub'ble, 164.

Stub'born, 85, 170.

Stub'born-ness, 66, N.

Stub'by, 93.

Stuc'co, 86.

Stuc'coed, 188.

Stuc'co-er.

Stuc'co-ing.

Stuek, 22, 181.

Stud, 22.

Stud'ded, 176.

Stud'ding.

Stu'dent (26) [not stoo'dent, 127, 153.]

Stud'ted (*-id*).

Stu'di-o, 192.

Stu'di-ōūs [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *stu'di-us*, or *stu'ji-us*, Wk. 134, 155.]

Stud'y, 170.

Stud'y-ing.

Stu'fa (It.) (*stoo'*).

Stuff, 22, 173.

Stuffed (*stuft*).

Stuff'ing.

Stuff'ing-box, 215.

Stul'ti-fi-ca'tion.

Stul'ti-fied.

Stul'ti-fi-er, 186.

Stul'ti-fy, 94.

Stul'ti-fy-ing.

Stun, 22.

Stun'ble, 164.

Stun'bled (*-bid*).

Stun'bler.

Stun'bling.

Stun'bling-block.

Stunned (*stunnd*).

Stun'ning.

Stump, 22.

Stumped (*stumpfd*).

Stump'i-ness.

Stump'ing.

Stump'y, 93.

Stun, 22.

Stung, 22, 54.

Stunk (*stungk*), 54.

Stunned (*stund*), 165, 176.

Stun'ner.

Stun'ning.

Stunt, 22.

Stunt'ed.

Stunt'ing.

Stupe, 26, 163.

Stuped (*stūpf*).

Stu-pe-fa'cient (*-shens*), 112.

Stu-pe-fac'tion, 169.

Stu-pe-fac'tive, 84.

Stu-pe-fied.

Stu-pe-fi-er.

Stu-pe-fy [Stupify, 203.]

as "This word, from the L. *stupefacio*, Fr. *stupéfier*, should obviously be spelled with *e* in the second syllable, as are the related words *stupeficient*, *stupefaction*, and *stupefactive*, and it is generally so spelled in the United States; but Johnson, Walker, Smart, and most other English lexicographers give only the form *stupify*. According to Worcester, "the prevailing usage in England still appears to be to spell this word *stupify*."

Stu-pe-fy-ing.

Stu-pen'dōūs [not stu-pen'di-us, 153.]

Stu-pe-ōūs, 169.

Stu'pid [not stoo'pid, 127, 153.]

Stu-pid'i-ty, 170.

[Stupify, 203. — See Note under Stupefy.]

Stūp'ing, 26.

Stu'por (*-pasor*), 88.

Stu-pose' [so Sm. Wr.; *stu'pōs*, Gd. 155.]

Stu'pu-lose.

Stur'di-ly.

Stur'di-ness, 186.

Stur'dy, 135.

fall; s as in there; ō as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Stur'geon (*juw*), 171;

Note D, p. 37.

Stu-ri-o-ni-an.

Stut'ter, 77, 104.

Stut'tered, 160.

Stut'ter-er.

Stut'ter-ing.

Sty (26) [Stye, 203.]

[Styan, 203. — See Stian.]

Styg'i-an (*stij'*), 171.

Sty-la-gal-ma'ic [so Wb.

Gd.; *stil-a-gal'ma-ik*,

Wr. 155; [Stylagal-

ma'ic, 203.]

Styl'ar [Stilar, 203.]

Style, *n.* a kind of pen-

cil; — diction; — title;

— manner; fashion;

— a gnomon; — a fila-

ment of a pistol; —

manner of reckoning

time; — *v.* to denom-

inate. [See Stile, 160.]

Styled, 166.

Styl'et.

Styl'form.

Styl'ing.

Styl'ish, 183.

Styl'ist.

Sty'lite, 83, 152.

Sty'lo-bate, 233.

[Stylogalmatic, 203. — See Stylagal-

matic.]

Sty-lo-graph'ic.

Sty-lo-graph'ic-al.

Sty-log'ra-phy.

Sty'lo-hy'oid, 224.

Sty'loid, 27.

Sty'lo-mas'toid.

Sty-lom'e-ter, 106.

Sty'lus (L.).

Styp'tic.

Styp'tic-al.

Styp'tic'i-ty, 169.

Sty'r'a-cine, 152.

Su-a-bil'i-ty.

Su'a-ble, 164, 183.

Sua'sion (*sua'zhu*), 47,

171.

Sua'sive (*sua'*), 34, 39.

Sua'so-ry (*sua'*).

Suav'i-fied (*sua'*).

Suav'i-fy (*sua'*).

Suav'i-fy-ing (*sua'*).

Suav'i-ty (*sua'*).

Sub-, a Latin prefix sig-

nifying *under, below*.

Sub-ac'e-tate.

Sub-ac'id.

Sub-ac'tion.

Sub-a'gent.

Su'bah [India.]

Su-bah-dar' [so Sm.;

su'ba-dar, Wr. Gd.

155.]

Sub'al-tern, or Sub-al'

tern [so Wr.; *sub'al-*

tern, Wk. Sm.; *sub-*

awol'turn, Gd. 155.]

Sub-al-ter'nate.

Sub-a'que-o'na.

Sub-au-di'tion (*-dish'-*

un).

Sub-bass' [so Wr.;

sub'bas, Wb. Gd. 155]

[Sub-base, 203.]

Sub-bra'chi-al (*-li-*).

Sub-bra'chi-an (*-li-*).

Sub-cla'vi-an.

Sub-co'm-mit'tee.

Sub-co'm'tra-ry, 72.

Sub-cor'date.

Sub-di-vide'.

Sub-di-vi'sion (*-vish'-*

un).

Sub-dom'i-nant.

Sub-du'a-ble, 164, 169,

183.

Sub-du'al.

Sub-duce', 103.

Sub-duced' (*-dast'*).

Sub-duc'ing.

Sub-duct'.

Sub-duct'ed.

Sub-duct'ing.

Sub-duc'tion.

Sub-due' (26) [not sub-

doo', 127, 153.]

Sub-dued', 171.

Sub-du'er.

Sub-du'ing, 183.

Sub-du-ple, 164.

Su'ber-ate.

Su-bër'e-o'na, 169.

Su-bër'ic (109) [so Sm.

Wr.; *su'bur-ik*, Wb.

Gd. 155.]

Su'ber-ine (152) [S u-

berin, 203.]

Su'ber-ose [so Sm. Wb.

Gd.; *su-bur-ös'*, Wr.

155.]

Su'ber-o'na.

Sub-fam'i-ly.

Sub-ge'nus.

Sub-has-ta'tion.

Sub-h'o-dide.

Su'bi-to (It.) (*suo'*).

Sub-ja'cent.

Sub'ject, *n.* 103, 161.

Sub'ject, *v.* 103, 161.

Sub'ject'ed [not sub'-

jekt-ed, 153.]

Sub'ject'ing.

Sub-ject'ion.

Sub'ject-ist, 106.

Sub'ject'ive, 84.

Sub'ject'ive-ly.

Sub'ject'iv-ism (*-izm*).

Sub'ject'iv'i-ty.

Sub'ject-mat'ter, 205.

Sub-join'.

Sub-joined', 165.

Sub-join'ing.

Sub-ju'di-ce (L.).

Sub-ju-gate.

Sub-ju-gat'ed, 183.

Sub-ju-gat'ing.

Sub-ju-ga'tion.

Sub-ju-gat'or.

Sub-junc'tion (*jun'kt'*).

Sub-junc'tive (*jun'kt'*).

Sub-lap-sa'ri-an.

Sub-lap-sa-ry, 72.

Sub-la'tion.

Sub-la-tive.

Sub-let'.

Sub-le-va'tion.

Sub-li-ga'tion.

Sub-lim'a-ble, 164.

Sub'li-mate, 169.

Sub'li-mat'ed, 183.

Sub'li-mat'ing.

Sub'li-ma'tion, 169.

Sub'li-ma-to-ry, 72, 86.

Sub-lime'.

Sub-limed'.

Sub-lime'ly, 93.

Sub-lim'ing.

Sub-lim'i-ty, 169.

Sub-li'tion (*-lish'un*).

Sub-lu'nar.

Sub-lu-na-ry, 72, 122.

Sub-ma-rine' (*-ren'*).

Sub-max'ill-la-ry.

Sub-me'di-ant.

Sub-merge', 21, N.

Sub-merged', 165.

Sub-merge'nce

(*-merj'*), 183.

Sub-merge'ing (*-merj'*).

Sub-merge'.

Sub-merged' (*-merst'*),

Note C, p. 34.

Sub-mers'ing.

Sub-mer'sion.

Sub-mer'sion (*-mish'-*

un).

Sub-mis'sive, 84.

Sub-mis'sive-ly, 185.

Sub-mit'.

Sub-mit'ted, 176.

Sub-mit'ting.

Sub mo'do (L.).

Sub-mul'ti-ple, 164.

Sub-nas'cent.

Sub-or'di-na-cy, 169.

Sub-or/di-na-ry, 72.
 Sub-or/di-nate.
 Sub-or/di-nat-ed.
 Sub-or/di-nat-ing.
 Sub-or/di-na'tion.
 Sub-or/di-na-tive.
 Sub-orn', 135.
 Sub-or-na'tion.
 Sub-orned' (-orn'd'), 165.
 Sub-orn'ing.
 Sub-o'val.
 Sub-poe'na (-pe'-) (189).
 [Sub pena preferred
 by Gd. 203.]

☞ "Colloquially [pro-
 nounced] *map-pe-na*.
Smart.

Sub-poe'naed, 150, 188.
 Sub-poe'na-ing.
 Sub-rep'tion.
 Sub-ro-ga'tion.
 Sub ro'sa (L.) (-za).
 Sub'salt.
 Sub-scribe'.
 Sub-scribed', 165.
 Sub-scrib'er.
 Sub-scrib'ing.
 Sub'script.
 Sub'scription.
 Sub-sel'i-a (L.), n. pl.
 Sub-se-quence.
 Sub-se-quent.
 Sub-serve', 21, N.; 49.
 Sub-served' (-serv'd').
 Sub-serv'f-ence.
 Sub-serv'f-en-cy.
 Sub-serv'f-ent, 169.
 Sub-side'.
 Sub-sid'ed.
 Sub-sid'ence, 122.
 Sub-sid'en-cy.
 Sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly.
 Sub-sid'i-a-ry (72) [so
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sub-
 sid'yür-y*, Sm.; *sub-
 sid'i-a-ry*, or *sub-sij'-
 i-a-ry*, Wk. 134, 155.]

Sub/si-dize, 202.
 Sub/si-dized.
 Sub/si-diz-ing.
 Sub/si-dy, 93, 233.
 Sub st-len'ti-o (L.)
 (-len'sh'i-o).
 Sub-sist', 103.
 Sub-sist'ed.
 Sub-sist'ence, 169.
 Sub-sist'ent.
 Sub-sist'ing.
 Sub-soil.
 Sub-spe'cies (-shes).
 Sub'stance, 72.
 Sub-stan'tial (-shal).
 Sub-stan-ti-al'i-ty (-sh'i-)

(171) [so Wk. Sm.
 Wr.; *sub-stan-shal'-
 i-ty*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sub-stan'tial-ly (-shal-).
 Sub-stan'ti-ate (-sh'i-)
 [so Wk. Sm. Wr.;
sub-stan'shat, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Sub-stan'ti-ät-ed (-sh'i-),
 171, 183.
 Sub-stan'ti-ät-ing
 (-sh'i-).
 Sub-stan-ti-a'tion
 (-sh'i-).
 Sub'stan-tiv-al, 106.
 Sub'stan-tive, 84.
 Sub'stan-tive-ly.
 Sub'sti-tute, 26, 127.
 Sub'sti-tüt-ed.
 Sub'sti-tüt-ing.
 Sub'sti-tu'tion.
 Sub'sti-tu'tion-al.
 Sub'sti-tu'tion-a-ry, 72.
 Sub'sti-tüt-ive.
 Sub-tract'.

☞ "Subtract was for-
 merly used in analogy with
abstract. But in modern
 usage, it is written accord-
 ing to the Latin, *subtract*."
Webster.

Sub/strate.
 Sub-strat'um (L.) [pl.
 Sub-strat'a, 198.]
 Sub-struct'ion.
 Sub-struct'ure, 91.
 Sub-sul'phate.
 Sub/sul-to-ry, or Sub-
 sul'to-ry (80) [so
 Wr.; *sub/sul'tür-y*,
 Wk.; *sub-sul'tür-y*,
 Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]

☞ "Though the ma-
 jority of authorities are
 against me. . . I greatly
 mistake, if analogy is not
 clearly on my side." *Walk-
 er.*

Sub-sump'tion (-sum'-
 shun), 162.
 Sub-sump'tive (-sum'-).
 Sub-tan'gent.
 Sub-tend'.
 Sub-tend'ed.
 Sub-tend'ing.
 Sub-tense'.
 Sub'ter-fuge.
 Sub-ter-ra'ne-an, 110,
 170.
 Sub-ter-ra'ne-ous.
 Sub'tile (81, 152), a.
 thin; rare; — deli-
 cate; — cunning; sly.

☞ In the latter sense,
 which is rare under this
 form of spelling, the pro-
 nunciation is *sut'l*. See
 Note under *Subtle*.

Sub-til-i-za'tion.
 Sub'til-ize, 202.
 Sub'til-ized.
 Sub'til-iz-ing.
 Sub'til-ty, n. thinness;
 fineness. [See *Subtle*-
 ty, 148.]
 Sub'tle (*sut'l*) (162), a.
 sly; artful; cunning.
 [See *Suttle*, 160.]

☞ "Such is now the
 mode of writing *subtile*,
 when it has this meaning;
 and such is the pronun-
 ciation, even under the origi-
 nal spelling, when the
 meaning is that here giv-
 en." *Smart.*

Sub'tler (*sut'lur*), a.
 more subtle or crafty.
 [See *Sutler*, 160.]
 Sub'tle-ty (*sut'l-ty*) (162,
 171), n. slyness; art-
 fulness. [See *Subtilty*,
 148.]

Sub'tly (*sut'ly*), 162.
 Sub-ton'ic.
 Sub-tract' [not sub-
 strakt', 153. — See
 Note under *Sub-
 stract*.]

Sub-tract'ed.
 Sub-tract'ing.
 Sub-tract'ion, 234.
 Sub-tract'ive, 84.
 Sub'tra-hend.
 Su'bu-late, 106.
 Su'bu-lät-ed.
 Su-bu'li-corn.
 Su-bu'li-palp.
 Sub'urb.
 Sub-urb'an, 135.
 Sub-urb-i-ca'ri-an.
 Sub-urb'i-ca-ry, 72.
 Sub-ven'tion, 169.
 Sub-ver'sion, 169.
 Sub-ver'sion-a-ry, 72.
 Sub-ver'sive, 84.
 Sub-vert'.
 Sub-vert'ed.
 Sub-vert'i-ble, 164, 169.
 Sub-vert'ing.
 Suc'cades (-kads), n. pl.
 Suc-ce-da'ne-ous.
 Suc-ce-da'ne-um (L.)
 (111) [L. pl. *Suc-ce-
 da'ne-a*; Eng. pl.
 (rare) *Suc-ce-da'ne-
 ums* (-ums), 198.]

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Suc-ceed', 169.
 Suc-ceed'ant, 169.
 Suc-ceed'ed.
 Suc-ceed'ing.
 Suc-cess'or.
 Suc-cess', 171.
 Suc-cess'ful (-/fʊl).
 Suc-cess'ful-ly (-/fʊl-).
 Suc-ces'sion (-/sɛʃ'ʊn).
 Suc-ces'sion-al (-/sɛʃ'ʊn-).
 Suc-ces'sion-ist (-/sɛʃ'ʊn-ist-).
 Suc-cess'ive, 228.
 Suc-cess'ive (88, 107) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; suk'ses-ur, or suk-see'-ur, Wk. 155.]
 "This is one of the words over which fashion now relaxes its sway in favor of the more consistent accentuation." Smart. See § 106.
 Suc-cid'u-ous, 108.
 Suc-cid'er-ous.
 Suc'ci-nate.
 Suc'ci-nat-ed.
 Suc-cinct'.
 Suc-cin'ic, 109.
 Suc'ci-nite.
 Suc'ci-noids.
 Suc'cor (70), v. to relieve: — n. relief. [See Sucker, 160] [S u c o u r, Sm. 203.]
 Suc'coored (-/kʊrd).
 Suc'cor-er.
 Suc'cor-ing.
 Suc'co-ry.
 Suc'cu-lence, 108.
 Suc'cu-len-ey.
 Suc'cu-lent, 89, 109.
 Suc'cu-loūs.
 Suc-cumb' (31, 32) [not suk-kum', 153.]
 Suc-cumbed' (-/kʊmb'd').
 Suc-cumb'ing, 142.
 Suc-cus'sion (-/kʊʃ'ʊn).
 Suc-cus'sive.
 Such (22, 44) [not sech, 127, 153.]
 Suck, 22, 181.
 Sucked (sʊkt), 166; Note C, p. 34.
 Suck'er, n. he who, or that which, sucks; — a shoot from the roots of a plant; — a kind of fish. [See Succor, 160.]
 Suck'ing.
 Suck'le (sʊk'l), 164.
 Suck'led (sʊk'ld).

Suck'ling, 183.
 Su'crose.
 Suc'tion.
 Suc-to'ri-al, 49, N.
 Suc-to'ri-an, 169.
 Suc-to'ri-ous.
 Su'da-to-ry, 86.
 Sud'den (149) [not sud'-ding, 141, 153.]
 Sud'den-ness, 66, N.
 [S u d d e r, 203. — See Sooder.]
 Su-dor-if'er-ous.
 Su-dor-if'ic, 109.
 Su-dor-if'a-rous, 108.
 Su'dra [S o o d r a, 203.]
 Suds, n. pl.
 "Webster considers this to be a noun singular; of this there are no authorities in proof, and common use makes it plural." Smart.
 Süc, 26, 39.
 Süed, 166, 183.
 Süent.
 Sü'er, n. one who sucks. [See Sewer, 148.]
 Sü'et, 76.
 Sü'et-y, 93.
 Sü'fer, 77, 103.
 Sü'fer-a-ble, 164, 169.
 Sü'fer-a-bly.
 Sü'fer-ance, 169.
 Sü'ferred (-/fʊrd'), 150.
 Sü'fer-er, 77.
 Sü'fer-ing.
 Sü'fice' (-/fʊz') (171) [not suf-fis', 153.]
 Sü'ficed' (-/fʊz'd'), Note C, p. 34.
 Sü'f'icen-ey (-/ʃɛʃ'en-), 169.
 Sü'f'icent (-/ʃɛʃ'ent).
 Sü'fic'ing (-/fʊz'-).
 Sü'fix, n. 103, 161.
 Sü'fix', v. 103, 165.
 Sü'fixed' (-/ʃɛʃ't').
 Sü'fix'ing.
 Sü'fix'ion (-/ʃɛʃ'ion).
 Sü'fla'tion.
 Sü'flo-cate, 105.
 Sü'fo-cat-ed.
 Sü'fo-cat-ing.
 Sü'fo-ca'tion.
 Sü'fo-cat-ive.
 Sü'fra-gan, 170.
 Sü'frage, 70, 169.
 Sü'fra-gist, 45.
 Sü'fru-tes'cent (-/fʊr'), 171.
 Sü'fru'ti-ous (-/fʊr'-).
 Sü'fu'mi-gate.

Sü'fu'mi-gät-ed.
 Sü'fu'mi-gät-ing.
 Sü'fu-mi-gä'tion.
 Sü'fuse' (-/fʊz').
 Sü'fused' (-/fʊz'd').
 Sü'fup'ing (-/fʊz'-).
 [S u f l, 203. — See Soß.]
 Sü'gar (ʃooğ'ur), 20, 26, 46, 74, 171.
 Sü'gar-cane (ʃooğ'ur-).
 Sü'gared (ʃooğ'urd'), 150, 171.
 Sü'gar-i-ness (ʃooğ'ur-).
 Sü'gar-ing (ʃooğ'ur-).
 Sü'gar-y (ʃooğ'ur), 171.
 Sü'gest' (or sud-jest') (45) [so Wr.; sug-jest', Wk. Gd.; sud-jest', Sm. 155.]
 "Walker says of this word: "Though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sudjest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds. . . . As the accent is not on these consonants, there is not the same apology for pronouncing the first soft as there is in *exaggerate*." — Smart remarks: "It is possible, with a great deal of pains, to pronounce *suggest* . . . so as to preserve to each *g* its regular sound; but surely the elegant, because the easy, pronunciation . . . is that which runs both letters into the same sound, namely, that of *s*."
 Sü'gest'ed (or sud-jest'ed).
 Sü'gest'er (or sud-jest'ur).
 Sü'gest'ing (or sud-jest'ing).
 Sü'gest'ion (sug-jest-yun, or sud-jest'yun).
 Sü'gest'ive (or sud-jest'iv).
 Sü'gil-la'tion (sug-jil-).
 [Wb. Gd. Wr.; sud-jil-la'shun, Sm. 155.]
 Sü'l-cid-al (100) [so Sm. Wr.; su-i-si'dal, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Sü'l-cide, 171.
 Sü'l-cid-ism (-izm), 106.
 Sü't'gen'er-is (L.).
 Sü'll-ine, 152.
 Sü'ing, 183.
 Süit, 26.
 Süit-a-bil'i-ty.
 Süit'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Süit'a-bly.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Suite (*suit*) (Fr.) (154)
[*not* *süt*, nor *soot*,
153], n. a retinue;—
a set, particularly of
apartments opening
into each other. [See
Sweet, 160.]

Webster prefers the
Anglicized form of this
word (*suit*), in the senses
named; but general usage
favors *suite*.

Süt'ed.
Süt'ing.
Süt'or, 88, 160.
Sul'cata.
Sul'cat-ed.
Sulk'i-ly.
Sulks, n. pl.
Sul'ky, 169.
Sul'len, 149, 170.
Sul'len-ness, 66, N.
Sul'lid (-lid), 136.
Sul'ly, 93, 169.
Sul'y-ing.
Sulph-ac'id.
Sul'phate.
Sul-phat'ic.
Sul'phide.
Sul'phite, 83, 152.
Sul'pho-salt.
Sul'pho-sel.
Sul'phur, 92, 169.
Sul'phu-rate [so Wr.
Gd.; *sul'fur-at*, Sm.
155.]
Sul'phu-rat-ed.
Sul'phu-rat-ing, 163.
Sul'phu-ra'tion.
Sul'phu-re-ous, 169.
Sul'phu-ret.
Sul'phu-ret-ed (177)
[Sulphureted,
Wb. Gd. 203.]
Sul'phu-ric (109) [so
Wr. Gd.; *sul'phur-
ric*, Sm. 155.]
Sul'phur-ing.
Sul'phur-ous, 166.
Sul'phur-y.
Sul'tan.
Sul-tā'na, or Sul-tā'na
[*sul-tā'na*, Sm.; *sul-
tā'na*, Wk. Wb. Gd.;
sul-tā'na, or *sul-tā'-
na*, Wr. 155.]
Sul'tan-ess.
Sul'tan'ic, 170.
Sul'tan-ry.
Sul'tri-ness, 186.
Sul'try, 230.
Sum (22, 33, 39), n.

amount;—a question
or problem;—*v.* to
collect into an aggre-
gate. [See Some, 160.]
Su'mach (*su'mak*, coll.
shoo'mak) [so Sm.;
shu'mak, Wb. Gd.;
shoo'mak, or *su'mak*,
Wr. 155] [Sumac,
Shumac, 203.]
Su-mä'tran.
Sum'ma-ri-ly.
Sum'ma-ry, 72, 126.
Sum-ma'tion, 109.
Summed (*sumd*), 165.
Sum'mer.
Sum'mered (-*merd*).
Sum'mer-house.
Sum'mer-ing.
[Summersault,
203. — See Somer-
sault.]
[Summerset, 203. —
See Somersset.]
Sum'ming, 176.
Sum'mit, 170.
Sum'mon, 86.
Sum'moned (-*mond*).
Sum'mon-er.
Sum'mon-ing.
Sum'mons (-*mons*) [pl.
Sum'mons-es (-*mons-
ez*), 189.]
Sum'mum bo'num (L.).
Sump, 22.
Sump'ter (*sum'tur*), 102.
Sump'tu-a-ry (*sumd'-*),
72, 162.
Sump'tu-ous (*sumd'-*),
89, 108, 162.
Sun, 22, 39, 43.
Sun'beam, 206.
Sun'bird.
Sun'burn.
Sun'burned (-*burnd*).
Sun'burn-ing.
Sun'burnt.
Sun'day (-*dy*).
Sun'der, 104.
Sun'-di-al.
Sun'dog.
Sun'down.
Sun'-dried, 206, Exc. 5.
Sun'dries (-*dries*), n. pl.
171.
Sun'dry, 93.
Sun'fish.
Sun'flower (-*flower*).
Sung, 22, 54.
Sunk (*sungk*), 22, 54.
Sunk'en (*sungk'n*).
Sun'like.
Sun'na, or Sun'nah

(*sönn'-*) (203) [sun'na,
Wr. 155.]
Sun'ni-ah (*sönn'ni-ah*)
[so Sm.; sun'ne'a,
Gd. 155.]
[Sunnie, 203. — See
Soonie.]
Sun'ni-ness, 66, N.
Sun'ning, 176.
Sun'nite.
Sun'nud (*sönn'nud*) [so
Sm.; soon'nud, Wr.
155.]
Sun'ny, 93, 170.
Sun'rise (-*rise*).
Sun'ris-ing (-*ris*-).
Sun'set.
Sun'shine.
Sun'shin-y.
Sun'stroke.
Su'o ju're (L.).
Su'o mar'ite (L.).
Sup, 22, 30, 39.
Su-per-a-ble, 164.
Su-per-a-bound', 116.
Su-per-a-bun'dance.
Su-per-a-bun'dant.
Su-per-add'.
Su-per-ad-dit'ion
(-*dish'un*).
Su-per-an-gel'ic.
Su-per-an'nu-ate, 89.
Su-per-an'nu-ät-ed.
Su-per-an'nu-ät-ing.
Su-per-an'nu-a'tion.
Su-perb, 21, N.
Su-per-car'go [pl. Su-
per-car'göes (-*göez*),
192.]
Su-per-cil'i-ous, or Su-
per-cil'ious (-*gus*) [so
Wr.; *su-pur-sil'i-us*,
Wb. Gd.; *su-pur-sil'-
gus*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
Su-per-oc-lum-ni-a'tion.
Su-per-ores'cence, 171.
Su-per-ores'cent.
Su-per-dom'i-nant.
Su-per-em'i-nence.
Su-per-em'i-nen-cy.
Su-per-em'i-nent.
Su-per-er'ro-gate.
Su-per-er-ro-ga'tion.
Su-per-er-ro-ga-to-ry,
86, 126, 171.
Su-per-ex'cel-lence.
Su-per-ex'cel-lent.
Su-per-fy'cial (-*fish'al*),
171, 231.
Su-per-fy'cial-ist (-*fish-
al*-).
Su-per-fy'cial-ly (-*fish-
al*-), 170.

all; s as in there; öb as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Su-per-fl'i-ci-a-ry (-*sh'*-*t*), 72, 171.
 Su-per-fl'i-ci-es (-*sh'**'**ez*), or Su-per-fl'i-ci-es (-*sh'**'**ez*) [so Wr.; *sup-pur-sh'**'**ez*, Sm.; *sup-pur-sh'**'**ez*, Wk. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Su-per-fine', 122.
 Su-per-flu'i-ty.
 Su-per-flu-o-ids, 108.
 Su-per-hu'man.
 Su-per-im-pose' (-*pōz'*).
 Su-per-in-cum'bent.
 Su-per-in-duce'.
 Su-per-in-duced' (-*dis'**'*).
 Su-per-in-dūc'ing.
 Su-per-in-duc'tion.
 Su-per-in-tend'.
 Su-per-in-tend'ed.
 Su-per-in-tend'ence.
 Su-per-in-tend'en-oy.
 Su-per-in-tend'ent, 169.
 Su-per-in-tend'er.
 Su-per-in-tend'ing.
 Su-pe'ri-or, 49, N.
 Su-pe-ri-ōr'i-ty, 108.
 Su-per-la-tive, 84.
 Su-per-lu'nar.
 Su-per-lu'na-ry, 72.
 Su-per-mun'dane.
 Su-per'nal, 72.
 Su-per-na'tant.
 Su-per-nat'u ral.
 Su-per-nat'u-ral-ism (-*izm*), 133.
 Su-per-nat'u-ral-ist.
 Su-per-nat'u-ral-ist'ic, 116.
 Su-per-nat'u-ral'i-ty.
 Su-per-nat'u-ral-ly.
 Su-per-nu'mer-a-ry, 72.
 Su-per-phos'phate.
 Su-per-pose' (-*pōz'*).
 Su-per-posed' (-*pōzd'*).
 Su-per-po-si'tion (-*zish'*-*un*).
 Su-per-roy'al.
 Su-per-sa'li-ent.
 Su-per-sält.
 Su-per-sat'u-rate.
 Su-per-sat-u-ra'tion.
 Su-per-scribe'.
 Su-per-scribed', 165.
 Su-per-scrib'ing, 183.
 Su-per-scrip'tion.
 Su-per-sede', 169.
 Su-per-se'de-as (L.).
 Su-per-sed'ed.
 Su-per-sed'ing.
 Su-per-sed'ure, 171.
 Su-per-sens'u-al.
 Su-per-ses'sion (-*cesh'*-*un*).
 Su-per-sti'tion (-*stish'*-*un*).
 Su-per-sti'tious (-*stish'*-*us*).
 Su-per-stra'tum.
 Su-per-struc'tion.
 Su-per-struc'ture, 91.
 Su-per-sub-stan'tial (-*shal*), 109.
 Su-per-sul'phate.
 Su-per-sul'phu-ret-ted. [See Sulphuretted.]
 Su-per-ton'ic.
 Su-per-vene'.
 Su-per-vened', 165.
 Su-per-ve'n'ent.
 Su-per-vēn'ing, 183.
 Su-per-ven'tion.
 Su-per-vi'sal (-*zal*).
 Su-per-vise' (-*viz'*).
 Su-per-vised' (-*vizd'*).
 Su-per-vis'ing (-*viz'*-).
 Su-per-vi'al-ism (-*vish'*-*un*).
 Su-per-vi'sor (-*zur*), 169.
 Su-per-vi'sor-y (-*zur*-).
 Su-per-vo-lute' [so Wr.; *su-pur-vo'lūt*, Gd. 155.]
 Su-pli-na'tion, 112.
 Su-pine', *a*, 161.
 Su'pine, *n*, 152, 161.
 Su-pine'ly, 93.
 Su-pine'ness, 66, N.
 Supped (*supt*), 176; Note C, p. 34.
 Sup'per, 66, 170.
 Sup'ping.
 Sup'plant'.
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 Sm. Wr.; *shar*, Wk.
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 of the sea breaking
 against rocks or shal-
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 and liquors. [See Sub-
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 and before tret, has
 been deducted. [See
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fall; ð as in there; ö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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 Swörd (*sörd*) (162) [so
 Wk. Sm. Wr.; *söörd*,
 or *sörd*, Gd. 156], n. a
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 for thrusting. [See
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 * Goodrich remarks:
 "As this word is from *Sy-*
ene, the proper spelling is
syenite." The form *si-*
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zi-ak, coll. *sim-po-*
zi-ak) [so Sm.; *sim-*
po'zi-ak, Wb. Gd.;

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fall; s as in there; öp as in foot; g as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

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 Syrt, 21, N.
 Syrt'ic.
 Sÿr'up [S'irup, 203.] [See Note under S'ir-up.]
 Sys-tal'tic.
 Sys'tem, 76.
 Sys'tem-at'ic.
 Sys'tem-at'ic-al.
 Sys'tem-at'ic-al-ly.

Sys'tem-a-tism (-*tizm*).
 Sys'tem-a-tist, 106.
 Sys'tem-a-tize (202) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *sis-tem'a-tiz*, Wk. 155.]
 Sys'tem-a-tized.
 Sys'tem-a-tiz-er.
 Sys'tem-a-tiz-ing.
 Sys'tem-a-tol'o-gy.
 Sys'tem'ic (109) [so Gd.; *sis'tem-ik*, Wr. 155.]
 Sys'tem-i-za'tion, 112.
 Sys'tem-ize, 202.
 Sys'tem-ized.
 Sys'tem-iz-ing, 183.
 Sys'tem-mak'er, 205.
 Sys'to-le, 163.
 Sys'tol'ic.
 Sys'tyle, 171.
 [S'ythe, 203. — See Scythe.]
 Sÿz'y-gy (93, 171) [pl. Sÿz'y-gies (-*jiz*), 190.]

T.

Tab'ard [Tab'erd, 203]
 Tab'ard-er.
 Tab'a-ret, n. a kind of stout silk. [See Taboret, and Tabouret, 148.]
 Tab-a-sheer' [Taba-shir, 203.]
 Tab'bled (-*bld*).
 Tab-bl-net' (78) [so Sm.; *tab'bi-net*, Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Tab'by, 66, 170.
 Tab'by-ing.
 Tab-e-fac'tion.
 [Tab'erd, 203. — See Tabard.]
 Tab'er-na-cle (72, 164) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *tab'ur-näkl-l*, Sm. 155.]
 Tab'er-na-cled (-*kl*d).
 Tab'er-na-cling.
 Tab'er-na-cu-lar, 108.
 Ta'bés (L.) (*ta'bez*).
 Ta-bet'ic, 66, 170.
 Tab'id, 171.
 Ta-biff'ic.
 Tab'la-ture, 26, 90.
 Tab'le, 164.
 Tab'leau (-*lo*) [so Sm. Gd.; *tab-lo'*, Wr. 155] [pl. *Tab'leaux* (*tab'lo*, or *tab'loz*), 198.]
Tableaux vivans (Fr.) (*tab'lo ve-vöng'*) [so

Sm.; *tab'lo ve'vung*, Gd.; *tab'lo ve-vung'*, Wr. 155.]
 Ta'ble-clôth, 164.
 Ta'bled (*ta'bid*).
 Ta'ble d'hôte (Fr.) (*tâ-blé dôt*).
 Ta'ble-land, 66, N.; 164.
 Ta'ble-spoon.
 Ta'ble-spoon'ful (*ta'bl-spoon'fûl*), 197.
 Tab'let.
 Ta'ble-talk (*-tawk*).
 Tab'ling.
 Ta-boo'.
 Ta-bood', 150, 171, 188.
 Ta-boo'ing.
 Ta'bor (88) [Tabour, Sm. 199, 203.]
 Ta'bored (150, 165) [Taboured, Sm. 203.]
 Tab'or-et, n. a small tabor. [Tabouret, Sm. 203] [See Tabaret, and Tabouret, 148.]
 Ta'bor-ite (83, 152) [so Wr. Gd.; *tab'o-rit*, Sm. 155.]
 Tab-ou-ret' (Fr.) (*tab-oo-râ'*) [so Wr.; *tab-oo-ret*, Wb. Gd. 155], n. a kind of stool; — a frame for embroidery. [See Tabaret, and Taboret, 148.]
 Tab'u-lar, 160.
 Tab'u-la ra'sa (L.).
 Tab-u-lar-i-za'tion.
 Tab'u-lar-ize, 202.
 Tab'u-lar-ized.
 Tab'u-lar-iz-ing.
 Tab'u-lar-late, 108.
 Tab'u-lar-late-ed.
 Tab'u-lar-late-ing.
 Tab-u-lar-tion, 112, 160.
 Tac'a-ma-hac [so Wb. Gd.; *tak-a-ma-hak'*, Wr. 155.]
 Tac-a-ma-ha'ca [so Wb. Gd.; *tak-a-ma-hak'a*, Wr. 155.]
 Tâche (*tach*), 171.
 Tach-e-og'ra-phy (*tak-*).
 Ta-chom'e-ter (*-kom'-*), 108.
 Tach'y-di-dax-y (*tâk'-*) [*tak-i-di-daks'y*, Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Tach-y-dro'mi-an (*tak-*).
 Tach-y-graph'ic (*tak-*).
 Tach-y-graph'ic-al (*tak-*).

Ta-chy'ra-phy (*-big'-*).
 Tach'y-lite (*tak'-*).
 Tac'it, 39, 235.
 Tac't-turn, 171.
 Tac-i-turn'ly-ty.
 Tack (10, 181), n. & v. [pl. of n. Tacks, 189. — See Tax, 160.]
 Tacked (*takt*) (Note C, p. 34), v. did tack. [See Tact, 160.]
 Tack'ing.
 Tack'le (*tak'l*, among seamen *ta'kl*), 164.
 Tack'led (*tak'ld*).
 Tack'ling, 183.
 Tact (10), n. adroitness in adapting one's words or conduct to circumstances. [See Tacked, 160.]
 Tac'tic.
 Tac'tic-al.
 Tac-ti'cian (*-fish'an*).
 Tac'tics.
 Tac'tile, 81, 152.
 Tac-til'ly-ty.
 Tac'tion.
 Tact'u-al, 108.
 Tad'pole.
 [Tædium, 203. — See Tedium.]
 Tâel, 23.
 Tâ'en (*tân*), a poetical contraction of *taken*.
 Tæ'ni-oid [Tenioid, 203.]
 Taff'e-ta, or Taff'e-ty, 170, 203.
 Taff'râl [Tafferel, 203.]
 Taff'fy.
 Taff'i-a [so Gd.; *tâ'f-t-a*, Wr. 155.]
 Tag, 10.
 Tagged (*tagd*), 165.
 Tag'ging (*-ghing*), 138, 176.
 Taglia (It.) (*tâl'ya*).
 Tagl-i-a-co'tian (*tal-ya-ko'shan*) [so Sm. Gd.; *tal-yi-a-ko'shan*, Wr. 155] [Taliacotian, 203.]
 Tâil, n. the protruding extremity of the vertebral column; — the hinder feathers of a bird; — the extremity, or hinder or lower part, of any thing; — limitation. [See Taille, and Tale, 160.]

[Tailage. Tailage, 203. — See Tailage.]
 Taille (Fr.) (*tâl*), n. an imposition levied by the king upon his subjects. [See Tail, and Tale, 160.]
 Tâill'less, 66, N.
 Tâil'lor.
 Tâil'lor-ess.
 Tâil'lor-ing. [203.]
 Tâill'zie (99) [Tailzee, Tâint, 23.]
 Tâint'ed.
 Tâint'ing.
 Tâint'ure, 91.
 Take, 23, 163.
 Take'-in, 203, Exc. 4.
 Tak'en (*tak'n*), 149.
 Take'-off, 215.
 Tak'ing, 228.
 Tal'a-poin [*tal'a-poin*, Wb. Gd.; *tal-a-poin'*, Wr.; *tal'a-po-in*, Sm. 155] [Talapin, Talapoin, 203.]
 Ta-la-ri-a (L.), n. pl.
 Tâl'bot (86) [so Wr. Gd.]

æ In Smart's notation of this word, the *a* is marked as having a sound intermediate between that of *a* in *all* and that of *o* in *on*. See § 18, N.

Talc (181) [not tawk, 153] [Talc, Talk, 203.]
 Tal'cite.
 Talck'y, 182.
 Tal-cose' [so Wr.; *tal-kôs*, Gd. 155.]
 Talc'otis.
 Tale (23), n. a story; a narrative. [See Tall, and Taille, 160.]
 Tale'-bear-er.
 Tale'-bear-ing.
 Tâl'led.
 Tal'e-gal.
 Tal'ent, 76, 127.
 Tal'ent-ed.
 Ta'lès (L.) (*tal'lez*), n. pl.
 Tales'man (*tâlz'-*), 196.
 Tal-i-a-co'tian (*-shan*) [Tagliacotian, 203.]
 Tal'is-man (or *tal'iz-man*) [*tal'is-man*, Sm.; *tal'iz-man*, Wk. Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Tal-is-man'ic (or *tal'iz-man'ik*).

fall; ð as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Tal-is-man'ic-al (or *tal-is-man'ik-al*).
 Talk (*tauk*), 102.
 Talk'a-tive (*tauk'-*).
 Talked (*taukt*).
 Talk'er (*tauk'-*).
 Talk'ing (*tauk'-*).
 Tall, 17, 172.
 Tal'lage [Tailage, Tailage, Tailage, Tailage, 203.]
 Tal'led (*-lid*).
 Tal'lōw, 101.
 Tal'lōw-y, 93.
 Tal'ly, 60, 170.
 Tal'y-ing.
 Tal'y-man.
 Tal'mud.
 Tal-mud'ic (109) [so Sm. Gd.; *tal-mud'ik*, or *tal'mud-ik*, Wr. 155.]
 Tal-mud'ic-al.
 Tal'mud-ist, 106.
 Tal-mud-ist'ic.
 Tal'on, 86, 170.
 Ta-look' (India).
 Ta-look'ah.
 Ta-look'dar [so Sm.; *tal-ook-dar'*, Wr. 155.]
 Ta'lus.
 Tām-a-bil'i-ty.
 Tām'a-ble, 164.
 Tam'a-rack.
 Tam'a-rin (148), n. a kind of monkey.
 Tam'a-rind (142, 148), n. a kind of fruit.
 Tam'a-risk, 171.
 Tam'bac, n. a fragrant medicinal wood from the East Indies; — an alloy of copper [T o m b a c (in the latter sense), 203.]
 Tam'bour (*tam'boor*, or *tam'bur*) [*tam'boor*, Wr. Gd.; *tam'bur*, Sm. 155] [T a m b o r, 203.]
 Tam-bour-inc' (*tam-boor-en'*, or *tam-bur-en'*), 122, 171.
 Tam'breed.
 Tame, 23.
 Tamed, 165.
 Tām'er.
 Tam'inc, 152.
 Tām'ing.
 Tam'i-ny.
 Tam'is.
 [T a m m u s, 203. — See Thammuz.]
 Tam'my.

Tāmp, 10.
 Tamped (*tamp*), Note C, p. 34.
 Tamp'er (228, N.), n. one who tamps.
 Tam'per, v. 77, 169.
 Tam'pered, 150.
 Tam'per-ing.
 Tamp'ing, 228.
 Tam'pi-on (86) [T o m p i o n, 203.]
 Tam'pōe.
 Tam'tam.
 Tan, 10.
 Tan'a-ger, 45.
 Tan'dem.
 Tang, 10, 54.
 Tan-gen-cy.
 Tan'gent.
 Tan-gen'tial (*-shāl*).
 Tan'ghin (53, 160), n. a plant of Madagascar, the fruit of which is a very powerful poison.
 Tan'ghine (160), n. a crystallizable poisonous principle obtained from tanghin.
 Tan-gi-bil'i-ty, 169.
 Tan'gi-ble, 164.
 Tan'gi-bly.
 Tan'gle (*tang'gl*).
 Tan'gled (*tang'gl'd*).
 Tan'gling (*tang'-*).
 Tan'gly (*tang'-*).
 Tan'ist, 66, 170.
 Tan'ist-ry.
 Tan'jib.
 Tank (*tangk*), 10, 54.
 Tank'ard (*tangk'-*).
 Tan'nate, 170.
 Tanned (*tand*), 165.
 Tan'ner, 176.
 Tan'ner-y, 233, Exo.
 Tan'nic.
 Tan'nin, 66, 170.
 Tan'ning.
 Tan'rec [T e n r e c, 203.]
 Tan'sy (*-zy*), 136, 169.
 Tan'ta-lism (*-tizm*), 136.
 Tan'ta-lize, 152.
 Tan-ta-li-za'tion, 112.
 Tan'ta-lize, 202.
 Tan'ta-lized, 165.
 Tan'ta-liz-ing.
 Tan'ta-mount, 171.
 Tan-tiv'y [so Sm.; *tan-tiv-y*, Wb. Gd.; *tan-tiv-y*, or *tan'tiv-y*, Wr. 155.]
 Tan'tram, 160.
 Tap, 10.
 Tape, 23, 163.

Ta'pér (77), n. a small wax candle; — a gradual diminution in diameter: — a. gradually diminishing in diameter: — v. to grow gradually smaller towards one end. [See Tapir, 160.]
 Ta'pered (*-purd*), 150.
 Tap'er-ing.
 Tap'es-try [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *tap'stry*, or *tap'es-try*, Wk. 155.]
 See "Though the first [*tap'stry*] is the more common, the last [*tap'es-try*] is the more correct pronunciation." Walker.
 Tap'e-ty, 191.
 Tape'-worm (*-worm*).
 Tap'-house.
 Tap-i-o'ca.
 Ta'pir (86), n. a pachydermatous mammal allied to the rhinoceros and the hog. [See Taper, 160.]
 Tapis (Fr.) (*tap'e*, or *ta'pis*) [so Wr.; *tap'e*, Sm.; *ta'pis*, Wb. Gd. 154, 155.]
 Tap'ist, 183.
 Tap'ling.
 Tap'net.
 Tapped (*tapt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Tap'pet, 66, 170.
 Tap'ping, 176.
 Tap'ster.
 Tar, 11, 41, 49.
 Tār'a-nis.
 Tār'an-tism (*-tizm*) [T a r e n t i s m, 203.]
 Tār-an-tis'mus (*-tiz'-e*) [T a r e n t i s m u s, 203.]
 Ta-ran'tu-la (80) [T a r e n t u l a, 203.]
 Tar-ax'a-cine, 152.
 Tar'di-grade, 169.
 Tar'di-grād-ōus, 100.
 Tar'di-ly, 186.
 Tar'di-ness.
 Tar'dy, 135.
 Tare (*tér*) (14), n. a weed growing among grain; — the common vetch; — an allowance in weight for the cask, box, or bag in which goods are contained. [See Tear, 160.]

- [Tarentism, 203. — See Tarantism.]
 [Tarentismus, 203. — See Tarantismus.]
 [Tarentula, 203. — See Tarantula.]
 Tar'get (-ghet), 138.
 Tar-get-er' (-ghet-) (160) [Targetier, 203.]
 Tar'gum, 169, 189.
 Tar'gum-ist.
 Tär'ik, 171.
 Tär'in, 170.
 Tar'la-tan, 72.
 Tarn, 11, 49, 135.
 Tar'nish, n. & v. 103, 104.
 Tar'nished (-nish').
 Tar'nish-ing.
 Tar-paulin [Tar-paulin, Tar-pawling, 203.]
 Tar-pe'ian (-yan), 112, 171.
 Tär'ra-gon.
 Tär'ras [Terras, Trass, 203.]
 Tarred (tar'd), 11, 165.
 Tär'ri-ance, 169.
 Tär'ried.
 Tär'ri-er, 186.
 Tär'ring, 176.
 Tär'rock.
 Tär'ry (11, 161), a. of, or resembling, tar.
 Tär'ry (161), v. to delay.
 Tär'ry-ing.
 Tar'sal, 49, 135.
 Tarse, 11, 39; Note D, p. 37.
 Tar'si-er.
 Tar'so-met-a-tar'sal, 224.
 Tar-sör'rha-phy (-ra-fy).
 Tar-sot'o-my, 108.
 Tar'sus (L.) [pl. Tar'st, 193.]
 Tart, 11, 49, 135.
 Tar'tan, 72.
 Tar'tar, 74.
 Tar-ta're-an, 49, N.; 110.
 Tar'tar-e-met'ic.
 Tar-ta're-ous.
 Tar-tär'ic, 109.
 Tar-tar-y-za'tion, 189.
 Tar'tar-ize.
 Tar'tar-ized.
 Tar'tar-iz-ing.
 Tar'tar-ous (160), a. containing, or consisting of, tartar.
- Tar'ta-rus (160), n. the nether world.
 Tart'ish.
 Tar'trate.
 Tar-tuffe' (tar-tuf') [so Wr. Gd.; tar't'oof, Sm. (See § 26), 155.]
 Tar-tuff'ish.
 Täsk, 12, 131.
 Täsked (täskt), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Täsk'ing.
 Täsk'mas-ter.
 Täsk'work (-wurk).
 Tas-ma'ni-an (tas-) [so Wr.; tas-mä'ni-an, Gd. 155.]
 Tas'sel (127, 149) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; tas'sel, or tos'l, Wr. 155.]
 Tas'selled (-seld) [Tasseled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Tas'sel-ling (177) [Tasseling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Tas'ses (-sez), n. pl.
 Täst'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Taste, 23, 163.
 Täst'ed, 183.
 Taste'ful (-fööl), 180.
 Taste'ful-ly (-fööl-).
 Taste'less, 185.
 Täst'er.
 Täst'i-ly, 186.
 Täst'ing.
 Täst'y, 169.
 Tat'ter, 104.
 Tat-ter-de-mäl'ion (-yun) [not tat-tur-de-mäl'yun, 127, 163.]
 Tat'tered, 150.
 Tat'ting, 170.
 Tat'tle, 164.
 Tat'tled, 150.
 Tat'tler.
 Tat'tling.
 Tat-too', n. & v.
 Tat-tood', 188.
 Tat-too'ing.
 Täught (täut), a. & v. (162) [Taut (as an a. meaning tense, tight), 203.]
 Täunt, n. & v. [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; tänt, or täunt, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Though Walker, in reference to other orthoepists, admits täunt as an alternative pronuncia-
- tion, he says: "I see no good reason why this word should have the broad sound of a, and not äunt, äunt, äunt, äunt; . . . nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced."
 Täunt [so Wr. Gd.; täunt, Sm. 155], a. very high or tall, as a ship's masts.
 Täunt'ed.
 Täunt'er.
 Täunt'ing.
 Täu'ri-corn-ous [so Sm.; tau-ri-korn'us, Wr. Gd. 155.]
 Täu'ri-form, 108.
 Täu'rine, or Täu'rine [tau'rin, Wr.; tau'r-in, Gd. 155], a. pertaining to a bull.
 Täu'rinc (82, 132), n. a substance prepared from fresh bile.
 Täu'ro-col.
 Täu-ro-col'la.
 Täu-ro-ma'chi-an (-ki-).
 Täu-rom'a-chy (-ky), 52.
 Täu'rus (L.).
 Täut [Taught, 203.]
 Täu-to-chrone (-krön).
 Täu-toch'ro-noüs (-tok'-).
 Täu-tog' [Tautaug, 203.]
 Täu'to-lite, 83, 152.
 Täu-to-log'ic (-loj'-).
 Täu-to-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
 Täu-tol'o-gist, 108.
 Täu-tol'o-gize, 202.
 Täu-tol'o-gized.
 Täu-tol'o-giz-ing.
 Täu-tol'o-gy, 108.
 Täu-to-pho'ic-al.
 Täu-top'h'o-ny.
 Täv'ern, 135, 171.
 Täv'ern-keep'er, 205.
 Täw, 17.
 Täw'dri-ly.
 Täw'dri-ness, 185.
 Täw'dry, 93.
 Täwed, 150.
 Täw'er.
 Täw'er-y.
 Täw'ing.
 Täw'ny, 169.
 Tax (10, 39, N.), n. an impost; a requisition; — v. to impose or assess a tax on; — to accuse. [See Tacks (pl. of Tack), 160.]

fall; ä as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this

Tax-a-bill'i-ty.
Tax'a-ble, 164, 169.
Tax-a'tion.
Taxed (*takst*), 41.
Tax'er ('7), *n.* one who taxes:—an officer in the University of Cambridge, who regulates the assize of bread, &c. [Tax or (in the latter sense), 203.]
Tax-'gath'er-er.
Tax'i-arch (-ark).
Tax'i-corn.
Tax-i-der'mic, 109.
Tax'i-der-mist [*not* taksa-ld'er-mist, 163.]
Tax'i-der-my, 126.
Tax'ing.
Tax-on'o-my, 106.
Tax'or (88) [Taxer, 203.—*See* Taxer.]
Tea (13, 41) [*pl.* Teas (*tēz*), 189.—*See* Tease, 160.]
Teach, 13, 44.
Teach'a-ble, 164, 199.
Teach'er.
Tea'-chest, 205, Exc. 3.
Teach'est, *v.* dost teach.
Teach'ing.
Tea'cup, 206.
Teak, 13.
Tea'ket-tle, 164, 206.
Teal (13), *n.* a small natatorial bird of the duck family. [*See* Teal, 160.]
Team (13), *n.* two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts, harnessed for drawing. [*See* Team, 160.]
Team'ing.
Team'ster.
Tea'pot, 206.
Tear (13, 161), *n.* a drop of the fluid which flows from the eyes, as in weeping. [*See* Tear, 160.]
Tear (*tēr*) (14, 161), *v.* to rend:—*n.* a rent, or fissure. [*See* Tare, 160.]
Tear'er (*tēr'*-).
Tear'ful (-*fūl*).
Tear'ing (*tēr'*-).
Tease (*tēz*) (13, 40), *v.* to comb or card, as wool or flax;—to scratch, as cloth, in order to raise a nap;

—to annoy or torment. [*See* Teas (*pl.* of Tea), 160.]
Teased (*tēz*), Note C, p. 34.
Tea'sel (*te'z*l) (149, 167) [Teasle, Teazle, Teazel, 203.]
Tea'seled (-*zld*) [Teasled, 203.]
Tea'sel-er (*te'z*l-ur) [so Gd.; *tēz'lur*, Sm. 156] [Teazler, 203.]
Tea'sel-ing (*te'z*l-ing) [Teazling, 203.]
Teas'er (*tēz'*-), *n.* one who teases. [*See* Teazer, 160.]
Teas'ing (*tēz'*-). [Teasle, 203.—*See* Teasel, Teazle.]
Tea'spoon, 206.
Tea'spoon-ful (-*fūl*), 180, 197.
Teat (12) [*not* tet, *nor* tit, 163.]
[Teatotal], 203.—*See* Teetotal.]
Tea'-urn.
Teaz'er, *n.* the stoker of a furnace. [*See* Teaser, 160.]
Tea'zle (164) [Teazel, Teasel, 203.]
Tea'zled (*te'zld*) [Teasled, 203.]
Tea'zler [Teaseler, 203.]
Tea'zling [Teaseling, 203.]
Te'beth.
Tech'i-ly, 186.
Tech'i-ness.
Tech'nic (*tek'*-).
Tech'nic-al (*tek'*-).
Tech-ni-cal'i-ty (*tek'*-).
Tech'ni-cal-ly (*tek'*-).
Tech'ni-cist (*tek'*-).
Tech-ni-col'o-gy (*tek-*).
Tech-no-log'ic (*tek-no-loj'ik*), 109.
Tech-no-log'ic-al (*tek-no-loj'*-), 108.
Tech-nol'o-gist (*tek-*).
Tech'y [Tetchy, Touchy, 203.]
Tec-ti-bran'chi-ata (-*branj'ki*-).
Tec-ton'ic.
Tec-ton'ics, 109.
Tec'tri-cēs (-*sē*), *n. pl.*
Ted, 15, 41, 42.
Ted'ded.

[Tedder, 203.—*See* Ted'ding. [Tether.]
Te De'um (L.).
Te'di-ous (or *ted'yus*) [*te'di-us*, Sm. Wb. Gd.; *te'di-us*, or *te'ji-us*, Wk.; *ted'yus*, Wr. 134, 155.]
Te'di-um (169) [Tædi-um, 203.]
Teem (13), *v.* to produce abundantly. [*See* Team, 160.]
Teemed (*tēmd*), 165.
Teem'ing.
Teens (*tēnz*), *n. pl.* 13, 39.
Teeth (13, 37, 161), *n. pl.* of Tooth.
Teeth (13, 38, 161), *v.* to breed teeth.
Teo-to'tal.

— "By some written *teatotal*, on the supposition that it implies the use of tea, instead of intoxicating liquors." Worcester.

Teo-to'tal-er.
Teo-to'tal-ism (-*izm*).
Teo-to'tum, 169.
Te'emen (L.) [*pl.* Teg'mi-na, 198.]
Teg-men'ta (L.), *n. pl.*
Tech'ni-cist (*tek'*-).
Teg'u-lar, 108.
Teg'u-lat-ed.
Teg'u-ment, 89.
Teg-u-ment'a-ry, 72.
Te-hee'.
Tell (13), *n.* the lime-tree, or Linden. [*See* Teal, 160.]
Tei'no-scope.
Tel-a-mo'nēs (L.) (-*nēz*), *n. pl.* [so Wr. Gd.; *tel'a-mō-nēz*, Sm. 155.] [Telapoin, 203.—*See* Talapoin.]
Te'la-ry [*not* tel'a-ry, 127, 153.]
Tel'e-du [so Wr.; *tel-edu'*, Gd. 155.]
Tel'e-gram, 171.
Tel'e-grāph, 127.
Tel'e-grāphed (-*grāft*).
Tel'e-graph'ic, 109.
Tel-e-graph'ic-al, 108.
Tel'e-grāph-ing.
Te-leg'ra-phy (108) [so Gd.; *tel'e-graf'st*, Wr. 155.]
Te-leg'ra-phy (108) [so Gd.; *tel'e-graf-y*, Wr. 155.]

- Tel-e-o-log'ic-al (-log'i-).
 Tel-e-ol'o-gy [so Sm.;
te-le-ol'o-gy, Wr. Gd.
 155.]
 Tel'e-o-sâur [so Sm.;
te'le-o-sawr, Wr. 155.]
 Tel-e-o-sâu'rus [so Sm.;
te-le-o-saw'rus, Wr.
 Gd. 155.]
 Tel'e-phone, 171.
 Tel-e-phon'ic.
 Tel'e-scope, 171.
 Tel-e-scoop'ic.
 Tel-e-scoop'ic-al.
 Te-le'si-a (-zhi-a) [so Wr.
te-le'zha, Gd. 155.]
 Tel'esm (-ezm).
 Tel-es-mat'ic (-ez-).
 Tel-es-mat'ic-al (-ez-)
 [so Wr. Gd.; *tel-es-*
mat'ik-al, Sm. 155.]
 Tel-e-ste're-o-scope.
 [See Stereoscope.]
 Te-le's'tic, a.
 Tel'es-tich (-tik), or Te-
 les'tich (-tik) [tel'es-
 tik, Sm.; *te-les'tik*,
 Wr. Gd. 155], n.
 Tel'ic, 170.
 Tell, 15, 172.
 Tell'er.
 Tell'ing.
 Tell'-talc, 206, Exc. 4.
 Tel'lu-rate.
 Tel'lu-ret-ted [Tellu-
 reted, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Tel'lu'ri-an, 169.
 Tel'lu'ric, 109.
 Tel'lu-ride.
 Tel'lu-rine, 82, 152.
 Tel'lu-rîte, 83.
 Tel'lu'ri-um, 26, 169.
 Tel'lu-roûs.
 Tel'o-type.
 Tem-er-a'ri-ôus.
 Te-mer'i-ty.
 Tem-pe'an, 110.
 Tem'per, 77.
 Tem'per-a-ment, 106, 169
 Tem'per-ance, 169.
 Tem'per-ate, 73.
 Tem'per-a-tive.
 Tem'per-a-tûre (26, 171)
 [not tem'pur-a-toor,
 127, 153.]
 Tem'pered, 150.
 Tem'per-ing.
 Tem'pest, 78.
 Tem-pest'u-ôus, 108.
 Tem'plar, 74, 169.
 [Template, 203.—
 See Templet.]
 Tem'ple, 164.
- Tem'plet [Template,
 203.]
 Tem'po-ral, 106.
 Tem-po-ral'i-ty, 190.
 Tem'po-ral-ly, 170.
 Tem'po-ra-ri-ly, 72.
 Tem'po-ra-ry, 72.
 Tem-po-ri-za'tion, 126.
 Tem'po-rize, 202.
 Tem'po-rized.
 Tem'po-riz-er.
 Tem'po-riz-ing.
 Tempt (*temt*), 102.
 Tempt-a-bil'i-ty (*temt*-).
 Tempt'a-ble (*temt'a-bl*),
 164, 171.
 Tempt-a'tion (*temt*-).
 Tempt'ed (*temt*'-).
 Tempt'er (*temt*'-).
 Tempt'ing (*temt*'-).
 Ten, 15, 41, 43.
 Ten-a-bil'i-ty, 108.
 Ten'a-ble (164) [not te'-
 na-bl, 153.]
 Ten'acc.
 Te-na'cious (-shus), 169.
 Te-naç'i-ty, 171, 233.
 Tenaille (Fr.) (*te-nâl'*)
 (154) [so Wr. Gd.;
ten'al, Sm. 155.]
 Tenailon (Fr.) (*te-nâl'*-
yon), 154.
 Ten'an-cy, 169.
 Ten'ant, 66, 170.
 Ten'ant-a-ble, 164.
 Ten'ant-ed.
 Ten'ant-ing.
 Ten'ant-ry, 93.
 Tench, 15, 44, Note 2.
 Tend, 15.
 Tend'ed.
 Ten'den-cy.
 Ten'der, 77.
 Ten'dered (-*durd*), 150.
 Ten'der-heart'ed, 205.
 Ten'der-ing.
 Ten'der-loin.
 Tend'ing.
 Ten'di-ôus, 108.
 Ten'don, 86, 149.
 Ten'dril, 80.
 Ten-e-brif'ic.
 Ten-e-brif'ic-ôus, 108.
 Te-nc'bri-ôus.
 Ten'e-brose [so Gd.;
ten-e-brôs', Wr. 155.]
 Ten-e-bros'i-ty.
 Ten'e-broûs.
 Ten'e-ment, 169.
 Ten-e-ment'al, 109.
 Ten-e-ment'a-ry, 72.
 Ten'et (170) [not te'net,
 127, 153.]
- Ten'fold, 217.
 Te'ni-oid [Tænoid,
 203.]
 Ten'nis, 170.
 Ten/o'clock (221), n.
 a perennial plant, with
 a bulbous, fibrous
 root.
 Ten'on, 86.
 Ten/or, 88, 169.
 Te-not'o-my, 108.
 Ten'pen-ny, 217.
 Ten'plus (-*pinz*).
 Ten'rec [Tanrec, 203.]
 Tense, 15, 39; Note D,
 p. 37.
 Ten-si-bil'i-ty.
 Ten'si-ble, 164.
 Ten'sile, 81, 152.
 Ten'sil'i-ty.
 Ten'sion, 169.
 Ten'si-ty.
 Ten'sor, 17, 88.
 Tent, 15.
 Ten'ta-cle (164) [not ten'-
 tâk-l, 120, 153.]
 Ten-tac'u-lum (L.) [pl.
Ten-tac'u-la, 198.]
 Ten-tac'u-lar, 108.
 Ten-tac'u-lit-ed.
 Ten-tac-u-ll'ic-ôus.
 Ten-ta-cu'lli-form.
 Ten'ta-tive, 72, 84.
 Tent'ed.
 Ten'ter.
 Ten'ter-hôök.
 Tenth, 15, 37.
 Tent'ing.
 Tent'wort (-*wurt*).
 Ten'u-es (L.) (-ez), n.
 pl.
 Ten-u-i-fo'li-ôus.
 Ten-u-i-ros'tral.
 Ten-u-i-ros'ter.
 Te-nu'i-ty, 169.
 Ten'u-ôus, 100.
 Ten'ure (-*yur*) (91) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *te'nâr*,
 Wk.; *ten'yur*, or *te'-*
nâr, Wr. 155.]
Te-o-cal'ic (Mexican)
 [pl. *Te-o-cal'ix*, 198.]
 Tep-e-fac'tion, 169.
 Tep'e-fic'd.
 Tep'e-fy', 94, 171.
 Tep'c-fy-ing.
 Tep'h-ra-man-cy.
 Tep'id (170) [not te'pid,
 127, 153.]
 Te-pid'i-ty, 106.
 Te'por (88) [so Wk. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *tep'or*, Sm.
 155.]

fall; ã as in there; ôö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Tēr'aph (171) [Eng. pl.
 Tēr'aphs; Heb. pl.
 Tēr'a-phim, 198.]
 Tēr-a-top'e-ny (-toj').
 Tēr-a-to'l'o-gy, 108.
 [Terce, 203. — See
 Tiercoe.]
 [Terce], 203. — See
 Tiercoel.]
 Ter-cen'te-na-ry, 72.
 Tēr'e-binth.
 Tēr-e-bin'thin-ate.
 Tēr-e-bin'thine, 82, 152.
 Ter-e-bra-tu'li-form.
 Te-ro'do (L.).
 Te-re'te, 121.
 Ter'gal, 21, N.; 72.
 Ter-gem'in-al.
 Ter-gem'in-ate.
 Ter-gem'in-oūs.
 Ter-gif'er-oūs, 108.
 Ter'gi-ver-sate (ter'ji-
 [so Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 ter-ji-ver'sāt, Sm. 155.]
 Ter'gi-ver-sāt-ed.
 Ter'gi-ver-sāt-ing.
 Ter-gi-ver-sa'tion (ter-
 ji-) [not ter-ghi-vur-
 sa'shun, 153.]
 Ter'gi-ver-sāt-or [so
 Wr.; ter-ji-ver-sāt'ur,
 Gd. 155.]
 Term, 21, N.; 49, 135.
 Ter'ma-gan-cy, 169.
 Ter'ma-gant, 21, N.
 Termed (termd), 165.
 Term'er, n. one who
 travels to attend a
 term of a court; —
 in law, one who holds
 an estate for a term
 of years, or for life.
 [Ter mor (in the lat-
 ter sense), 203.]
 Ter'mēs (L.) (-mēs) [pl.
 Ter'mi-tēs (-tēs), 196.
 — See Ter'mites, pl.
 of Ter'mite, 161.]
 Ter'mi-na-ble, 164.
 Ter'mi-nal.
 Ter'mi-nate, 73.
 Ter'mi-nāt-ed, 183.
 Ter'mi-nāt-ing.
 Ter-mi-na'tion, 112.
 Ter-mi-na'tion-al.
 Ter'mi-na-tive, 84.
 Ter'mi-nāt-or, 183.
 Ter'mi-na-to-ry, 86.
 Ter'mi-ner, 77.
 Term'ing.
 Ter'mi-nist, 169.
 Ter-mi-nol'o-gy.
 Ter-min'thus.
 Ter'mi-nus (L.) (160)
 [pl. Ter'mi-ni, 196.]
 Ter'mite [pl. Ter'mites
 (-mēs), 196. — See
 Ter'mi-tēs, pl. of Ter-
 mes, 161.]
 Term'or (88), n. in law,
 one who holds an es-
 tate for a term of
 years, or for life.
 [Termer, 203.]
 Tern, 21, N.; 49.
 Ter'na-ry, 72.
 Ter'nate.
 Terp-sich-o-re'an(-sīk-),
 110, 171.
 Tēr'rae, 66, 170.
 Tēr'rae'd (-rāsī), 41.
 Tēr'ra-cing, 183.
 Tēr'ra-coſ'ta (It.).
 Tēr'rae Al'i-us (L.).
 Tēr'ra Ar'ma (L.).
 Tēr'ra in-cog'ni-ta (L.).
 Tēr'ra ja-pon'i-ca (L.).
 Tēr'ra-pin, 170.
 Tēr-ra'que-oūs (17) [so
 Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 tēr-rak'we-us, Sm.
 155.]
 [Ter rass, 203. — See
 Terras.]
 Tēr-renc', 121.
 Terre-plein (Fr.) (tēr-
 plān') [so Wr.; tēr'-
 plān, Gd. 155.]
 Tēr-res'tri-al, 169.
 Tēr-res'tri-al-ly.
 Tērre-ten-ant (tēr'-).
 Terre-verte (Fr.) (tēr'-
 vērt) [so Gd.; tēr'-
 vērt, Wr. 155.]
 Tēr'ri-ble, 164.
 Tēr'ri-bly.
 Tēr'ri-er, 77, 171.
 Tēr-rific.
 Tēr-rific-al.
 Tēr-ri-fied, 99.
 Tēr'ri-fy-ing.
 Tēr-rig'e-noūs (-rj').
 Tēr-ri-to-ri-al.
 Tēr'ri-to-ry, 86, 126.
 Tēr'ror, 88.
 Tēr'ror-ism (-izm).
 Tēr'ror-ist.
 Terse, 21, N.; 135.
 Ter'tial (-shāt), 169.
 Ter'tian (-shan).
 Ter'tia-ry (-sha-) (72)
 [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; ter'-
 shā-ary, Wr. 155.]
 Ter'ti-ate (-shāt) [so Sm.
 Wr.; ter'shāt, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Ter'ti-um quid (L.)
 (ter'shi-um kwid).
 Terza rima (It.) (terf-
 sa re'ma).
 Terzetto (It.) (terf-set-
 to), 154.
 Tes'sel-lar.
 Tes'sel-late, 170.
 Tes'sel-lāt-ed, 183.
 Tes'sel-lāt-ing.
 Tes-sel-la'tion, 112.
 Tes'ser-al.
 Tes'su-lar, 108.
 Test, 15.
 Tes'ta (L.) [pl. Tes'tas,
 196.]
 Tes'ta-ble, 164, 169.
 Tes-ta'ce-a (-she-a) [so
 Wr.; tes-tā'sha, Gd.
 155.]
 Tes-ta'cean (-shan), 169.
 Tes'ta-cel, 76.
 Tes-tā-oe-op'ra-phy.
 Tes-tā-oe-ol'o-gy, 108.
 Tes-ta'ceous (-shus),
 169.
 Tes'ta-cy, 171.
 Tes'ta-ment, 169.
 Tes-ta-ment'al.
 Tes-ta-ment'a-ry, 72.
 Tes-ta-ment-a'tion.
 Tes'tate, 73.
 Tes-ta'tor.
 Tes'ta'trix.
 Test'ed.
 Test'er, 77.
 Tes-ti-fi-ca'tion.
 Tes'ti-fied, 99.
 Tes'ti-fi-er, 186.
 Tes'ti-fi'y, 94.
 Tes'ti-fi'y-ing, 186.
 Tes'ti-ly.
 Tes-ti-mo'ni-al, 169.
 Tes'ti-mo-ny, 86, 126.
 Tes'ti-ness, 186.
 Test'ing.
 Tes-tone', 121.
 Tes-toon', 121.
 Test'-pa-per.
 Tes-tu'di-nal, 169.
 Tes-tu-di-na'ri-oūs.
 Tes-tu'di-nate.
 Tes-tu'di-nāt-ed.
 Tes-tu'do (L.).
 Tes'ty, 93.
 Tet-an'ic, 109, 170.
 Tet'a-noid.
 Tet'a-nus, 169.
 Tet-ar-to-he'dral.
 Tet-ar-to-he'drism
 (-drizm), 136.
 [Tetchy, 203. — See
 Tetchy, Touchy.]

Tête-à-tête (Fr.) (*tâ't-a-tâ't*), 184.
Tête de pont (Fr.) (*tâ't-duh pong'*).
Teth'er, n. & v. [T e d e r, 203.]
Teth'ered, 150.
Teth'er-ing.
Te-thy'dan.
Tet-ra-bran'chi-ate (-brang'ki-), 171.
Tet-ra-chord (-kord).
Tet-ra-chot'o-moüs (-kot').
Tet-ra-coc'cus.
Tet-ra-dac'tyl.
Tet-ra-dac'tyl-oüs.
Tet-ra-di-a-pa'son.
Tet-ra-dite, 152.
Tet-ra-drachm (-drám).
Tet-ra-dy-na'mi-an.
Tet-ra-dyn'a-moüs.
 [T e t r a e d r o n, 203.— See Tetrahedron.]
Tet-ra-gon.
Te-trag'o-nal.
Te-trag'o-nism (-nízm), 133, 136.
Tet-ra-gram'ma-ton.
Tet-ra-gyn'i-an (-jín'-), 169, 171.
Te-trag'y-noüs (-traj'-).
Tet-ra-he'dral.
Tet-ra-he'dron [T e t r a e d r o n, 203.]
Tet-ra-hex-a-he'dral.
Tet-ra-hex-a-he'dron.
Te-tral'o-gy, 108.
Te-tram'er-oüs.
Te-tram'e-ter, 108.
Tet-ra-morph, 171.
Te-tram'y-ron, 171.
Te-tran'dri-an, 169.
Te-tran'droüs.
Te-tra'o-nid.
Tet-ra-pet'al-oüs.
Tet-ra-phar'ma-con (Gr.), or **Tet-ra-phar'ma-cum** (L.), 203.
Tet-ra-phy'lloüs, or **Te-traph'y-loüs**. [See Adenophyllous.]
Tet'ra-pla, 72.
Tet'ra-pod.
Te-trap'o-dy, 105.
Te-trap'ter-an, 72.
Te-trap'ter-oüs.
Te-trap'tote [so Sm.; *te'trap-tôt*, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
Te'trarch (-trark), or **Tet'rarch** (-rark) [so Wk.; *te'trark*, Wr.

Wb. Gd.; *te'trark*, Sm. 155.]
Te-trarch'ate (*te-trark'-*), or **Tet'rarch-ate** (*te'trark-*) [*te-trark'at* Wk. Wr. Gd.; *te'trark-at*, Sm. 155.]
Te-trarch'ic-al (-trark'-).
Tet'rarch-y (*te'trark-*) [not *te'trark-y*, 153.]
Tet-ra-sep'al-oüs.
Tet'ra-spore.
Te-tras'tich (-tik), 156.
Tet'ra-style.
Tet-ra-syl'lab'ic.
Tet-ra-syl'lab'ic-al.
Tet-ra-syl'la-ble, 164.
Tet'ter, 66, 170.
Tet-ti-go'ni-an.
Teü'thi-dan.
Teü'ton (26, 86) [Eng. pl. *Teü'tons* (-fuz); L. pl. *Teü'to-nēs* (-nēz), 198.]
Teü-ton'l-cism (-sizm).
Tew'el (*tu'-*), 26, 76.
Tex'an.
Text, 15.
Text'-bóok, 206, Exc. 4.
Text'tile, 81, 152.
Text'o'ri-al, 49, N.
Text'trine, 152.
Text'u-al, 108.
Text'u-al-ist.
Text'u-al-ly.
Text'u-a-ry, 72.
Text'ure, 91.
Thal'a-mus.
Tha-las'si-o-phyte.
Thal'er (Ger.) (*tá'lur*) [so Wf.; *thá'kur*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Tha-li'a (L.).
Tha-li'an, 106, 122.
Thal'i-dan.
Thal'ite, 83, 170.
Thal'lo-gen, 45.
Thal'lo-phyte.
Thal'lus (L.) [pl. *Thal'li*, 198.]
Tham'muz [T a m m u z, 203.]
Than, 10, 38, 43.
Than'a-toid, 37, 140.
Than-a-to'l'o-gy.
Than-a-top'is.
Thane, 23, 37.
Thank (*thank*), 10, 84.
Thanked (*thankt*), 41.
Thank'ful (*thank'fúol*).
Thank'ful-ly (*thank'fúol-*).

Thank'ful-ness (*thank'fúol-*).
Thank'ing (*thank'-*).
Thank'-of-ier-ing (*thank'-*).
Thanks'giving (*thank's'ghív-*) (54) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *thánks'ghív'ing*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
Thank'wor'thy (*thank'wour-*).
That, 10, 38.

27 When used as a demonstrative pronoun, or pronominal adjective, this word is always emphasized, and the vowel has its distinct short sound, as in *mat* (No. 1, § 10); but when used as a relative pronoun or a conjunction, it is never emphasized, and the vowel is consequently corrupted, having nearly the sound of *u* in *up* (No. 13, § 22).

Thatch, 10, 37, 44.
Thatched (*thacht*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
Thatch'ing.
Thäu'ma-trope, 105.
Thäu-ma-tur'gic.
Thäu-ma-tur'gic-al.
Thäu-ma-tur'gic-os, 109.
Thäu-ma-tur'gist.
Thäu'ma-tur-gy.
Thaw, 17.
Thawed, 150.
Thaw'ing.
Thaw'y, 169.
The (13, 69), the definite article. [See *Thee*, 160.]

28 "The definite article, which, when it stands alone, we call *the*, shortens and often changes its vowel sound in connection with other words (except when emphatic)." *Smart*. — "When *the* is prefixed to a word beginning with a consonant, it has a short sound, little more than the sound of *th* without the *e*; and when it precedes a word beginning with a vowel, the *e* is sounded plainly and distinctly. This difference will be perceptible, by comparing *the pen, the hand, &c.*, with *the oil, the air, &c.*" *Walker*. — In printed verse, the *e* is often cut off before a word beginning with a vowel, its place being supplied by an apostrophe; but in reading, the *e* should be sound-

fall; *è* as in *there*; *ó* as in *foot*; *é* as in *facile*; *gh* as *g* in *go*; *th* as in *this*.

- ed. so as to blend with the initial vowel, and form with it, or help to form, but a single syllable; as in the following line of Milton:
"Who durst defy th' Omnipotent to arms."
- The-an-throp'ic-al.
The-an'thro-pism (-pizm), 133, 136.
The-an'thro-pist.
The-an'thro-py.
The'är-chy (-ky).
The'a-tine (82, 152) [Theatin, 203.]
The'a-tre [Theater, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Note E, p. 70.]
The-at'ric, 109.
The-at'ric-al, 108.
The-at-ric-al/i-ty.
The-at'ric-al-ly.
The'ba-id, 72.
The'ban, 72.
The'ca (L.) [pl. The'ca (-se), 198.]
The'ca-phore, 171.
The'co-dac-tyl.
The'co-dont, 106.
Thee (13), pron. objective case of *Thou*. [See The, 160.]
Theft, 15.
The'i-form, 108, 169.
The'ine (152) [Thein, 203.]
The'ir (*thér*) (14), pron. of, or belonging to, them. [See There, 160.]

37 When this word is not emphatic, the vowel is shortened in quantity, and is liable to fall into the sound of the natural vowel (No. 12, § 21).
- The'irs (*thérs*), 14, 38, 40.
The'ism (-izm), 136.
The'ist.
The'ist'ic.
The'ist'ic-al.
The'l-phu'sian (-shan).
Them, 15, 38.
Theme, 13, 37, 163.
The'mis, 169.
Them-selves' (-selvz'), pron. pl.
Then, 15, 38.
The'nal.
Thence, 15, 38.
Thence'forth, 206.
Thence'forward, 135.
The-o-bro'ma.
The-o-bro'mine, 152.
The-o-christ'ic (-krist'-).
The-oc'ra-cy (160, 169), s. government of a state by the immediate direction of God.
The-oc'ra-sy (160, 169), s. a mingling of the soul with God by means of contemplation.
The-o-crat'ic.
The-o-crat'ic-al.
The-od'i-cy, 169.
The-od'o-lite, 171.
The-od-o-lit'ic.
The-o-do'sian (-shan), 112.
The-o-gon'ic.
The-og'o-nist.
The-og'o-ny.
The-ol'o-gas-ter.
The-o-lo-gi-an, 169.
The-o-log'ic (-loj'-).
The-o-log'ic-al (-loj'-).
The-o-log'ic-al-ly (-loj'-).
The-ol'o-gist, 108.
The-o-lögue (-log), 87.
The-ol'o-gy, Note F, p. 79.
The-om'a-chist (-kist).
The-om'a-chy (-ky), 52.
The'o-man-cy.
The-o-pas'chite (-kist).
The-o-pa-thet'ic.
The-o-path'ic, 109.
The-op'a-thy, 108.
The-oph'a-ny, 35, 190.
The-o-phil-an-throp'ic.
The-o-phi-lan'thro-pism (-pizm), 136.
The-o-phi-lan'thro-pist.
The-o-phil-o-soph'ic (-sof'ik, or zoj'ik) [See Philosophic.]
The-op-neüs'tic, 171.
The-op-neüs'ty.
The-or'bist.
The-or'bo, 135.
The'o-rem.
The-o-rem-at'ic.
The-o-rem-at'ic-al.
The-o-rem'ic.
The-o-ret'ic, 109.
The-o-ret'ic-al, 108.
The-o-ret'ic-al-ly, 170.
The-ör'ic.
The'o-rist, 80.
The'o-rize, 202.
The'o-rized.
The'o-riz-ing, 183.
The'o-ry, 86, 93.
The-o-soph'ic.
The-o-soph'ic-al.
The-os'o-phism (-izm).
The-os'o-phist.
The-os'o-phist'ic-al.
The-os'o-phy, 93.
Thér-a-peu'tic, 171.
Thér-a-peu'tic-al.
Thér-a-peu'tics.
Thér-a-peu'tist.
Thère, 14, 38.

38 When used as an adverb of place, opposed to *hærr*, it is pronounced with a distinct sound of the vowel (No. 8, § 14); but when it serves simply to introduce a verb or phrase, the vowel slides into the sound of *u* in *urn* (No. 12, § 21).
- Thère'a-bout, or Thère'-a-bouts, 203.
Thère-ä'tter.
Thère-at'.
Thère-by.
Thère'fore (*thér'fôr*, or *thér'fôr*) [so Wr. Gd.; *thér'fôr*, Wk. Sm. (See No. 12, § 21, N.), 155.]

39 "In *therefore* the *e* is generally shortened, as in *were*, but in my opinion improperly." Walker.
- Thère-from'.
Thère-in'.
Thère-of' (35) [not thér-ov', 141, 153.]
Thère-on'.
Thère-up-on'.
Thère-with' (37) [not thér-with', 153.]
Thère-with-äl', 160.
The'ri-ac, 49, N.
The-ri'ac-al, 108.
The-ri-ot'o-my.
Ther'mal, 21, N.
Ther-met'o-graph, 127.
Ther'mic, 200.
Ther'mi-dor (Fr.), 154.
Ther-moch'ro-sy (-mok'-), 169.
Ther-mo-e-lec'tric, 224.
Ther-mo-e-lec'tric'ly.
Ther-mol'o-gy, 108.
Ther-mom'e-ter, 108.
Ther-mo-met'ric.
Ther-mo-met'ric-al.
Ther-mo-scope.
Ther-mo-scop'ic.
Ther-mo-scop'ic-al.
Ther'mo-staf.
Ther-mo-stat'ic.

Ther-mot'ic, 109.
 Ther-mo-type.
 Ther-mot'y-py.
The-sau'rus (L.).
 These (*ihēz*), 38, 40.
 The'sis (L.) [pl. The'sēs (-sēs), 198.]
 The's-mo-thete, 171.
 The's-pl-an, 160.
 The'tic-al.
 The'tis.
 The-ur'gic.
 The-ur'gic-al.
 The-ur-gist, 48.
 The-ur-gy.
 Thews (*thēz*), *n. pl.*
 They (*thā*), 23, 38.
 The'be'than (*ti-be'shan*) [*ti-be'shi-an*, Wr.; *thi-be'shan*, Gd. 155.]
 Thick, 16, 181.
 Thick'en (*thik'n*), 149.
 Thick'ened (*thik'nd*).
 Thio'k'en-ing (*thik'n*).
 Thio'k'et, 76.
 Thio'k'hēad, 216.
 Thio'k-hēad-ed, 206, Exc. 5.
 Thio'k'ish.
 Thio'f (*thēf*) (13, 169, N.) [pl. Thio'ves (*thēvz*), 193.]
 Thio've (*thēv*), 13, 36.
 Thio'vod (*thēvd*), 165.
 Thio'v'er-y, 93.
 Thio'ves (*thēvz*), *n. pl.* [See Thio'f.]
 Thio'v'ing.
 Thio'v'ish, 183.
 Thio'gh (*thī*), 37, 162.
 Thio'll, 16, 172.
 Thio'm'ble, 164.
 Thio'm'ble-bēr-ry (-bl-).
 Thio'm'ble-ful (*thio'm'bl-ful*), 197.
 Thio'm'ble-rig (-bl-).
 Thio, 16, 37, 43.
 Thio, 25, 38, 163.
 Thio'ng, 16, 54.
 Thio'ng (*thio'ng*), 16.
 Thio'ng'a-ble (*thio'ng'le-*), 164, 169.
 Thio'ng'er (*thio'ng'le-*).
 Thio'ng'ing (*thio'ng'le-*).
 Thio'nned (*thio'nd*), 176.
 Thio'n'er, 66, 170.
 Thio'n'ness, 66, N.
 Thio'n'ning.
 Thio'n'ish.
 Thio'rd, 21, N.; 135.
 Thio'rd'ings (-ingz), *n. pl.*
 Thio'rd'age, 169.

Thio'rd, 21, N.; 49.
 Thio'rd'ed.
 Thio'rd'ly, 186.
 Thio'rd'ness.
 Thio'rd'ing.
 Thio'rd'y, 169.
 Thio'rteen. [See Note under Eighteen.]
 Thio'rteenth'.
 Thio'r'ti-eth, 186.
 Thio'r'ty, 93.
 Thio, 16, 38, 174.
 Thio'tle (*thio'tl*), 162, 164.
 Thio't'ly (*thio'tly*).
 Thio't'cr, 149.
 Thio't'pin.
 Thio't'o-bate.
 Thio'mæ'an [so Sm. Gd.; *to-mæ'an*, Wr. 155a]
 Thio'ma-ism (-izm), 72.
 Thio'mism (-izm).
 Thio'mist [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *to'mist*, Wr. 155.]
 Thio'mite, 152.
 Thio'mp-so'ni-an (*tom-*) (162) [Thio'mson-i-an, 203.]
 Thio'mp-so'ni-an-ism (*tom-*) (136) [Thio'mson-i-an-ism, 203.]
 Thio'ng, 18, N.; 54.
 Thio, 17, 37, 49.
 Thio-ra'gic.
 Thio'ral, 49, N.
 Thio'rax.
 Thio-ri'na.
 Thio-ri'num.
 Thio'rite, 152.
 Thio'ri-um.
 Thio, 17, 37.
 Thio'rn'-ap-ple.
 Thio'rn'back.
 Thio'rn'but.
 Thio'rn'y, 169.
 Thio'rough (*thio'ro*), 22, 162, 171.
 Thio'rough-bāss (*thio'ro-*), 171.
 Thio'rough-bred (*thio'ro-*).
 Thio'rough-fare (*thio'ro-*), 206.
 Thio'rough-go'ing (*thio'ro-*), 205.
 Thio'rough-ly (*thio'ro-*).
 Thio'rough-wort (*thio'ro-o-wort*), 171.
 Thio'rp, 17, 49, 135.
 Thio'se (*thio'se*), 24, 38, 40.
 Thio'th, 18, 37.

Thio, 28, 38.
 Thio'gh (*thio*), 24, 162.
 Thio'ght (*thio'gt*), 17, 162.
 Thio'ght'ful (*thio'gt-ful*), 171.
 Thio'ght'ful-ly (*thio'gt-ful-*).
 Thio'ght'less (*thio'gt'-*).
 Thio'hsand (-sand).
 "The word thousand, as well as hundred, million, &c., assumes a plural termination, when not modified by an ordinal numeral adjective." Worcester.
 Thio'hsand-fōld (-sand-), 217.
 Thio'hsandth (-sandth), 42, 142.
 [Thio'w] [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *thio'w*, Wk. 155, 203. — See Thio'le.]
 Thio'cian (-shan), 169.
 Thio'rd'om (169, 178)
 Thio'r'alldom, Wb. Gd. 203. — See Note E, p. 70.]
 Thio'r'nite.
 Thio'rsh [Thio'rsh, 203.]
 Thio'rshed (*thio'rshē*) Note C, p. 34.
 Thio'rsh'er.
 Thio'rsh'ing.
 Thio'rson'ic-al.
 Thio'rve, 23.
 Thio'rēad, 15.
 Thio'rēad'bare (-bēr).
 Thio'rēad'cd.
 Thio'rēad'en (*thio'rēad'n*), 149.
 Thio'rēad'ing.
 Thio'rēad'like, 206.
 Thio'rēad'-slapēd (-shāpt), 206, Exc. 5.
 Thio'rēad'y.
 Thio'rēat, 15.
 Thio'rēat'en (*thio'rēat'n*).
 Thio'rēat'ened (*thio'rēat'nd*).
 Thio'rēat'en-er (*thio'rēat'n*).
 Thio'rēat'en-ing (*thio'rēat'n-ing*).
 Thio'rē, 13.
 Thio'rēe'-cor-nered (-nerēd).
 Thio'rēe'-deck-er.
 Thio'rēe'fōld.
 Thio'rēe'-leggēd (-legēd) [not thio'rēe'leggēd, 153.]
 Thio'rēe'pence (coll. *thio'rēp'*).

fall; ē as in there; ō as in foot; q as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this

- ens) [so Sm. Wr.; *thrip'ens*, Wb. Gd.; *threp'ens*, Wk. 155.]
- Three'pen-ny (coll.)
- Thrip'en-y) [so Sm.; *thrip'en-y*, Wr. Wb. Gd.; *threp'en-y*, Wk. 155.]
- Three'-ply, a.
- Three'score.
- Threne, 13, 163.
- Thre-net'ic, 109.
- Thren'o-dist.
- Thren'o-dy, 170.
- Threp-sol'o-gy, 108.
- Thresh (15, 46)
- [Th r a s h, 203.]
- ☞ "In the derivative sense, to *drub*, it generally takes the form *thresh*." *Smart*.
- Threshed (*thresh*).
- Thresh'er.
- Thresh'ing.
- Thresh'old [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *thresh'old*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
- Threw (*throo*) (19, 37), v. did throw. [See Through, 160.]
- Thrice, 25, 39.
- Thrift, 16.
- Thrift'i-ly, 93.
- Thrift'i-ness.
- Thrift'less.
- Thrift'y.
- Thrill, 16, 172.
- Thrilled (*thrild*), 165.
- Thrill'ing, 228.
- Thrive, 25.
- Thrived, 165.
- Thriv'en (*thriv'n*), 149.
- Thriv'ing, 183.
- Thro' (*throo*) [a contraction of *Through*].
- Throat, 24.
- Throat'wort (-wort).
- Throb, 18.
- Throbbled (*throbd*), 165.
- Throb'bing, 176.
- Thrōe (24) [pl. Throes (*throz*), 189. — See Throws, 160.]
- Throne (24), n. the chair of state of a king or other sovereign. [See Thrown, 160.]
- Throng, 18, N.
- Thronged (*throngd*), 165.
- Throng'ing.
- Thros'tle (*thros'tl*), 162.
- Thros'tling (*thros'tling*).
- Throt'tle, 164, 170.
- Throt'tled (*throt'tld*).
- Throt'tle-valve.
- Throt'tling.
- Through (*throo*) (19, 162)
- prep.* from end to end, or from side to side, of: — *adv.* from one end or side to the other. [See Threw, 160.]
- Through-out' (*throo*).
- Throve, 24.
- Thrōw, 24.
- Thrōw'ing.
- Thrown, *part.* from *Throw*. [See Throne, 160.]
- Throws (*throz*), v. does throw. [See Throes (pl. of Throe), 160.]
- Thrōw'ster.
- Thrum, 22. [165.]
- Thrummed (*thrumd*),
- Thrum'ming, 176.
- Thrush, 22.
- Thrust, 22.
- Thrust'ing.
- Thug (22, 37, 53) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *thug*, or *tug*, Wr. 155.]
- ☞ "The sound of the first two letters (that of *th* in *thin*) is indicated for an English mouth; the Eastern pronunciation is that of a *t*, with a peculiar breathing." *Smart*.
- Thug-gee' (-ghe'), 138.
- Thug'ger-y (-gur-).
- Thug'gism (-ghizm).
- Thu'le (L.).
- Thumb (*thum*), 162.
- Thumbed (*thumd*).
- Thumb'ing (*thum'*).
- Thumb'screw (*thum'skroo*), 171.
- Thumb'ställ (*thum'-*).
- Thum'mim, n. pl.
- Thump, 22.
- Thumped (*thumpt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
- Thump'ing.
- Thun'der, 230.
- Thun'der-bölt.
- Thun'dered (-durd).
- Thun'der-er, 77.
- Thun'der-ing.
- Thun'der-strike.
- Thun'der-struck.
- Thu'ri-ble, 49, N.; 164.
- Thu-ri'fer-ous.
- Thu-ri-fi-ca'tion.
- Thu-rin'gi-an.
- Thurl, 21.
- Thurs'day (*thurz'dy*).
- Thus, 22, 38, 174.
- Thwack, 10, 64, 181.
- Thwacked (*thwakt*).
- Thwack'ing.
- Thwärt, 17.
- Thwärt'ed.
- Thwärt'ing.
- Thy [so Wb. Gd.; *thi*, or *thi*, Wk. Wr.; *thi*, often *thi*, Sm.]
- ☞ "It is only in the most familiar style, and when the word is unemphatic, that the latter pronunciation (*thi*) should be used." *Smart*.
- Thy'ne-wood [so Sm. Wr. Gd.; *the'in-wood*, Wk. 155.]
- Thyme (*tim*) (41), n. a kind of plant of an aromatic odor and pungent taste. [See Time, 160] [not thim, 141, 151.]
- Thy-me-la'coois (-shus) [so Sm.; *thim-e-la'-shus*, Wr. 155.]
- Thym-i-a-tech'ny (-tek'-).
- Thym'y (*tim'y*), 171.
- Thy'roid.
- Thy-roid'e-al, 169.
- Thyrse (*thirs*), 21, N.
- Thyr'soid.
- Thyr'soid'al.
- Thyr'sus (L.).
- Thys-an-u'ran [so Wb. Gd.; *this-a-nu'ran*, Wr.; *thi-san-u'ran*, Sm. 155.]
- Thy-self'.
- Ti-a'ra (49, N.) [so Wb. Gd.; *ti-er'ra*, Wk. Sm.; *ti-a'ra*, or *ti-er'ra*, Wr. 155.]
- Ti-a'raed, 171, 188.
- Tib'i-a, 72, 78.
- Tib'i-al.
- Tib'i-o-tar'sal.
- Ti-cäl', 121.
- Tic *douloureux* (Fr.) (*tik-doo-loo-roo'*). 154.
- Tich'or-rhine (*tik'or-rin*) [Ticorrhine (*ti'kor-rin*, Sm.), 203.]
- Tick, 16, 181.
- Ticked (*tikt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Tick'en (149), *n.* cloth for bed-ticks. [Tick-ing, 203.]
 Tick'et.
 Tick'et-ed.
 Tick'et-ing.
 Tick'ing, *part.*
 Tick'ing, *n.* [Ticken, 203.]
 Tick'le (tik'l), 164.
 Tick'led (tik'ld).
 Tick'ler, 77, 183.
 Tick'ling.
 Tick'lish.
 Tick'seed.
 Tick'-tack.
 Tid'al, 72, 228.
 Tid'bit [Titbit, 203.]
 Tide (25), *n.* a periodic alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean. [See Tied, 160.]
 Tide'-gauge, 171.
 Tide'-mill.
 Tl'di-ly.
 Tl'di-ness.
 Tl'dings (-dingz), *n. pl.*
 Tid-ol'o-gy, 168.
 Tl'dy, 93, 169.
 Tie, 25, 41.
 Webster says: "On account of the participle *tying*, it might be well to write the verb *tye*." He accordingly gives *tye* as an alternative orthography, and this form is retained by Dr. Goodrich in the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary published in 1859. It is to be observed, however, that the similar verbs, *die, lie, tie, and vie* — the participles of which, respectively, are *dying, lying, tying, vying* — are given by both these lexicographers in the common spelling only.
 Tied, *v. did tie*. [See Tide, 160.]
 Tier (13, 41, 49), *n.* a row, or rank. [See Tear, 160.]
 Tl'er, *n.* one who ties; — a sort of child's apron, with sleeves, and covering the breast. [Tire (in the latter sense), 203.]
 Tierce (*tirs, or ters*) [so Wr.; *tirs, Sm.; ters, Wk.; ters, or tirs, Gd.* 155] [Terce, 203.]

"In tierce, and tierce, many speakers disregard the *t*." Smart.
 Tl'roel (or *ter'sel*) [Teroel, 203.]
 Tl'roel'et (or *ters'let*).
 Tl'roet (or *ter'set*) [so Wr.; *tirs'set, Sm. Gd.* 155.]
 Tl'rs-etat (Fr.) (*te-brz'-a-ta'*).
 Tlf, 16, 173.
 Tlf'fa-ny, 169.
 Tlf'fin, 170.
 Tlf'lish, 228.
 Tlg, 16.
 Tl'ger (-gur) (138) [Ty-ger, 203.]
 Tl'ger-cat (-gur-).
 Tl'ger-iah (-gur-).
 Tl'ger-ill'y, 53, 205.
 Tl'ger-moth (-gur-).
 Tl'ght (tl't), 162.
 Tl'ght'en (tl't'n), 171.
 Tl'ght'ened (tl't'nd).
 Tl'ght'en-ing (tl't'n-).
 Tl'ght'er (tl't').
 Tl'gress.
 Tl'grine, 82, 152.
 Tl'ke, 25, 163.
 Tl'l'burgh (-burg).
 Tl'l'bu-ry (-b'ry-g).
 Tl'le, 25.
 Tl'led, 165.
 Tl'ler, 183.
 Tl'ler-y, 233, Exc.
 Tl'ling.
 Tl'll, 18.
 Tl'll'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Tl'll'age, 70, 169.
 Tl'll'ed (tl'ld), 165.
 Tl'll'er.
 Tl'll'er-ing.
 Tl'll'ing.
 Tl'lt, 16.
 Tl'lt'ed.
 Tl'lt'er, 169.
 Tl'lt'h, 16, 37.
 Tl'lt'ing.
 [Tl'mbal, 203. — See Tymbal.]
 Tl'm'ber, *n.* wood, or a large piece of wood suitable for building; — the crest of a helmet; — a number of skins packed together: — *v.* to furnish with beams or timber. [Timbre (in the second and third senses of the noun), Tl'mmer (in the

third sense of the noun), 203.]
 Tl'm'bered (-burd), 150.
 Tl'm'ber-ing.
 Tl'm'bre (*tim'bur*) (161), *n.* the crest of a helmet; — a number of skins packed together [Timber (in the first sense), Tl'mmer (in the second sense), 203.]
 Tl'mbre (Fr.) (*timbr*) (154, 161), *n.* quality of tone in the voice or in instruments.
 Tl'm'brel, 76.
 Time (25), *n.* measure of duration; — a limited portion of duration: — *v.* to adapt to the time or occasion; — to measure or regulate as to time. [See Thyme, 160.]
 Tl'med, 165.
 Time'-hon-ored (-on-urd).
 Time'-keep-er.
 Time'-li-ness, 186.
 Time'ly, 185.
 Time'piece.
 Time'serv-er.
 Time'serv-ing.
 Time'-worn.
 Tl'm'id, 66, 170.
 Tl'm'id'i-ty.
 Tl'm'ing, 183.
 Tl'm'ist.
 Tl'm'mer [Timber, Tl'mbre, 203.]
 Tl'moc'ra-cy [so Sm. Gd.; *tl'mok'ra-sy, Wr.* 155.]
 Tl'm-o-neer' (122) [so Wr. Gd.; *tl'mo-ne'r', Sm.* 155.]
 Tl'm'o-ro'is.
 Tl'mo'the-an, 110, 169.
 Tl'n, 16, 41, 43.
 Tl'n'a-mou (-moo).
 Tl'n'cal (*ting'*), 54.
 Tl'nc-to'ri-al (*tingk'*).
 Tl'nc'ture (*tingkt'ur*), 91, 171.
 Tl'nc'tured (*tingkt'urd*).
 Tl'nc'tur-ing (*tingkt'ur* -).
 Tl'nder, 77, 169.
 Tl'ne, 25.
 Tl'ng, 16.
 Tl'ng'ing.

fall; & as in there; oo as in foot; g as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Tinge, 16, 45.
 Tinged (*ting'd*).
 Tinge'ing, 183.
 Tin'gle (*ting'gl*), 54, 164.
 Tin'gled (*ting'gld*).
 Tin'gling (*ting'*), 183.
 Tink (*tingk'*), 16, 54.
 Tinked (*tingkt'*).
 Tink'er (*tingk'ur*).
 Tink'ered (*tingk'urd*).
 Tink'er-ing (*tingk'ur*).
 Tink'ing (*tingk'*).
 Tin'kle (*ting'kl*), 165.
 Tin'kled (*ting'kld*).
 Tin'kling (*ting'k'*).
 Tin'man, 195.
 Tinned (*tin'd*), 165, 176.
 Tin'ner, 170.
 Tin'ning.
 Tin'ny (93, 169), a. pertaining to tin. [See Tlny, 148.]
 Tin'sel, 149.
 Tin'selled (*-seld*) [Tin-sel'ed, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Tin'sel-ling (177) [Tin-sel'ing, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Tin'smith.
 Tint, 16.
 Tint'ed.
 Tint'ing.
 Tin-tin-nab-u-la'tion.
 Tin-tin-nab'u-loüs, 108.
 Tin-tin-nab'u-la-ry, 72.
 Tin-tin-nab'u-lum (L.).
 Tin'to, 80.
 Tin'y [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *tin'y*, Wb. Gd. 155] [not *te'ny*, 127, 153], a. little. [See Tinny, 148]
 Tip, 16, 30, 41.
 Tipped (*tip't*), 176.
 Tip'pet, 170.
 Tip'pling.
 Tip'ple, 164.
 Tip'pled (*tip'ld*).
 Tip'pler.
 Tip'pling, 183.
 Tip'si-ly, 186.
 Tip'stäff.
 Tip'sy, 169.
 Tip'toc.
 Tip'-top.
 Tip'u-la-ry.
 Ti-räde', or Ti-räde' [*ti-rad'*, Wb. Gd.; *ti-rad'*, Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Träilleur (Fr.) (*te-rä'il-yur*) [so Sm. Wr.; *te-räl'yur*, Gd. 155.]

Tire (25, 49, 67), n. [Tier (in the sense of a child's pinafore), 203.]
 Tire, v. 25, 49.
 Tired, 165.
 Tire'some (*-sum*), 169.
 Tir'ing, 49, N.
 [Tir'o, 203. — See Ty-ro.]
 Ti-ro'ni-an.
 Tir'wit (*ter'-*) (21, N.) [so Sm. Wr., *ti'-wit*, Gd. 155.]
 Tis (*tiz*) [a contraction for *it ts*.]
 Tis'ri (*tiz'-*).
 Tis'sue (*tish'u*), 46, 171.
 Tis'sued (*tish'üd*).
 Tis'su-ing (*tish'u-*).
 Tit, 16, 41.
 Ti'tan.
 Tit'a-nate.
 Ti-ta'ni-an [so Sm.; *ti-ta'ni-an*, Wr. 155.]
 Ti-tan'ic, 109.
 Ti-tan-if'er-otüs, 108.
 Ti-tan'ite, 152.
 Ti-tan-it'ic.
 Ti-ta'ni-um, 169.
 Tit'bit [Tid bit, 203.]
 Tith'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Tith'e (25, 38) [Tythe, 203.]
 Tith'ed, 165, 183.
 Tith'er.
 Tith'ing.
 Tith'ing-man.
 Tith'y-mal, 171.
 Tit'il-late, 170.
 Tit'il-lät-ed.
 Tit'il-lät-ing.
 Tit-il-la'tion, 112.
 Tit'il-lät-ive, 84.
 Tit'lark, 206.
 Ti'tle, 164.
 Ti'tled (*ti'tld*).
 Ti'tle-page (*ti'tl-*).
 Ti'tling, 161, 228, N.
 Tit'ling, 161, 228, N.
 Tit'mouse [pl. Tit'mice, 195.]
 Tit'ter, 104, 170.
 Tit'tered, 150.
 Tit'ter-ing.
 Tit'tle, 66, 164.
 Tit'tle-tat'tle, 164.
 Tit'u-lar, 108.
 Tit'u-la-ry, 72, 89.
 Tme'sis (*me'-*) (162) [so Wr.; *tme'sis*, Sm. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 To (*too*) (19, 69), prep.

in the direction of towards. [See Too, and Two, 160.]
 Tôad (24), n. a well-known batrachian animal. [See Towed, 160.]
 Tôad'-ëat-er.
 Tôad'ic'd.
 Tôad'stone, 24.
 Tôad'stool.
 Tôad'y, n. a base sycophant. [See Tody, 160.]
 Tôad'y-ing.
 Tôad'y-ism (*-izm*), 133.
 Tôast, 24.
 Tôast'ed.
 Tôast'-mas'ter.
 To-bac'co, 86, 170.
 To-bac'co-nist.
 Toc'sin, 149.
 Tod, 18.
 To-day'.

to-day "To-day, to-night, to-morrow, are almost universally printed with a hyphen." Wilson.

Tod'dle, 164.
 Tod'dy.
 To-do' (*-doo'*).
 To'dy, n. a kind of bird. [See Toady, 160.]
 Toe (24, 41), n. one of the small members which form the extremity of the foot. [See Tow, 160.]
 To'ga (L.).
 To'ga præ'ter'ta (L.).
 To'ga-tod.
 To'ga vi-rilis (L.).
 To'ged (*-ghed*).
 To-ge'th'er (*-gheth'*).
 To'ger-y (*-gur-*).
 To'gle, 164, 170.
 Toil, 27.
 Toiled (*toild*), 165.
 Toil'er, 228.
 Toi'let (231) [Toi-lette, 203.]
 Toil'ing.
 Toi-li-nette', 122.
 Toil'less, 66, N.
 Toil'some (*-sum*).
 Toil'wörn.
 Toise (*toiz*), 27, 136.
 To-käy'.
 To'ken (*to'kn*), 149.
 Tôld, v. did tell. [See Toled, and Tolled, 160.]
 Tole (24), v. to allure. [To ll, 203.]

Toled, *v.* did tole or allure. [Tolled, 203.] [See Told, 160.]
 To-le'do.
 Tol'er-a-ble, 164, 169.
 Tol'er-a-bly.
 Tol'er-ance, 169.
 Tol'er-ant.
 Tol'er-ate, 233, Exc.
 Tol'er-at-ed, 183
 Tol'er-at-ing.
 Tol'er-a'tion.
 Töll'ing, *part.* from Tole. [Tolling, 203.]
 Töll (24), *n.* a tax, or duty; — the slow, regular sound or stroke of a bell: — *v.* to ring slowly; — to allure. [Tole (in the last sense), 203.]
 Töll [so Sm. Wb. Gd., 181, Wk.; 181, or 181, Wr. 155], *v.* to take away; to defeat; to bar. [Law term.]
 Töll'-booth, 38, 141.
 Töll'-bridge.
 Töll'ed (181), *v.* did toll. [Tolled (in the sense of allured), 203.] [See Told, 160.]
 Töll'ing [Tolling (in the sense of alluring), 203.]
 Töll'man, 196.
 Tölt, 24.
 To-lu' (-loo') [so Wr. Gd.; to'lu, Sm. 155.]
 Tom'a-hawk, 171.
 To-mä'to, or To-mä'to [so Wr. Gd.; to-mä'to, Sm. 155.]
 Tomb (toom), 162, 171.
 Tom'bac.
 Tom'boy.
 Tomb'stöne (toom').
 Tom'cat.
 Tom'cod.
 Tome, 24, 163.
 To-men-tose', 39, 136.
 To-men'töus, 100.
 Tom'fool.
 Tom-fool'er-y [so Gd.; tom'fool'er-y, Wr. 155]
 To-mör'röw [See Note under To-day.]
 Tom'pl-on [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; tomp'yön, Sm. 155] [Tampion, 203.]
 Tom-tit' [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; tom'tit, Wb. Gd. 155.]

Tön (Fr.), *n.* the prevailing fashion. ♀
 Ton (tun) (22), *n.* twenty hundred weight; forty cubic feet of round timber, or fifty cubic feet of hewn timber; — in the measurement of a ship, forty cubic feet. [Tun, 203.]
 Goodrich remarks: "The orthography *ton* would be preferable, as more accordant with the derivation." But, for the senses here given, *ton* is the usual spelling.
 Tone, 24, 163.
 Toned, 165.
 Tongs (tongz), *n. pl.* 18, N.
 Tongue (tung), 108, 171.
 Tongued (tungd).
 Tongue'-shaped (tung'-shäpt).
 Tongue'-tie (tung').
 Tongue'-tied (tung').
 Tongu'ey (tung'). 171.
 Tongu'ing (tung').
 Ton'ic, 170.
 To-nig't-ty, 108, 169.
 To-night' (-nit') [See Note under To-day.]
 Ton'nage (tun'), 170.
 Tön'ois.
 Ton-quin-ese' (-ez') [so Wr.; ton-kuin-és', Gd. 155.]
 Ton'sil (160), *n.* a gland at the base of the tongue.
 Ton'sile (152, 160), *a.* that may be clipped or shaven.
 Ton'sil-lar, 169.
 Ton-sil-lit'ic, 109.
 Ton-sil-lit'is.
 Ton'sor, 88.
 Ton-so'ri-al, 49, N.
 Ton'sure (-shur), 91.
 Ton'sured (-shurd).
 Ton-tine' (-tén'), 121.
 Too (19, 39), *adv.* overmuch, also. [See To, and Two, 160.]
 Töök [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; took, Wk. 155. — See Note under Book.]
 Tool, 19.
 Toon'-wööd.
 Toot, 19.
 Toot'ed.

Toot'er, 169.
 Toot'ing.
 Tooth, *n.* & *v.* [pl. of *n.* Teeth, 105.]
 Tooth'aache (-äk), 171.
 Tooth'brush, 206.
 Toothed (tootht), 165; Note C, p. 34.
 Tooth'ing.
 Tooth'let-ted [Tooth-leted, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Tooth'pick.
 Tooth'some (-sum).
 Tooth'wort (-wurt).
 Top, 18.
 Top'ärch (-ärk) (171) [so Sm.; to'park, Wr. 155.]
 Top'ärch-y (-ärk-).
 To'päz.
 Tope, 24.
 Toped (töpt).
 To'per.
 Töp'ing.
 Top'-gal-lant.
 To-phä'ocöus (-shus).
 Top'-heavy-y.
 To'phet.
 To'phus, 169.
 Top'l-a-ry, 72.
 Top'ic, 200.
 Top'ic-al, 108.
 Top'mäst.
 Top'möost.
 Top-o-graph'ic.
 Top-o-graph'ic-al.
 To-pog'ra-phys.
 To-pog'ra-phy, 108.
 To-pol'o-gy.
 Topped (töpt) (Note C, p. 34) [Topt, 203.]
 Top'ping.
 Top'ple, 164.
 Top'pled (top'ld).
 Top'pling, 183.
 Top'sy-tur'vy.
 [Topt, 203. — See Topped.]
 Toque (Fr.) (tök).
 Toquet (Fr.) (to-ka').
 Torch, 17, 49, 135.
 Tore, 24, 49, 67.
 To-reu-ma-tog'ra-phy (-roo-), 108.
 To-reu-ma-tol'o-gy (-roo-), 171.
 To-reu'tic (-roo'), 19.
 Tor'ment, *n.* 103, 161.
 Tor'ment', *v.* 103, 161.
 Tor'ment'ed.
 Tor'ment'er [Tor-mentor, 203.]
 Tor'men-til [so Sm. Wr.

fall; é as in there; öö as in foot, ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Wb. Gd.; *tor-men'-sil*, Wk. 155.]
 Tor-ment'ing.
 Tor-ment'or [Tor-ment'er, 203.]
 Smart restricts this form of the word to the special sense of one who inflicts penal tortures.
 Tor-ment'ress.
 Törn, 24, 49, 135.
 Tor-na'do [pl. Tor-na'dões (-dões), 192.]
 To-rose'.
 To-ros'i-ty, 169.
 To'roüs.
 Tor-pe'do [pl. Tor-pe'dões (-dões), 192.]
 Tor-pes'cence, 39.
 Tor-pes'cent, 169.
 Tor'pid, 135.
 Tor-pid'i-ty, 108.
 Tor'pi-fied, 99.
 Tor'pi-fy.
 Tor'pi-fy-ing.
 Tor'pi-tude, 78, 169.
 Tor'por, 88.
 Tor-por-if'ic, 109.
 Tor'quat-ed.
 Torque (Fr.) (*tork*).
 Torqued (*torkt*) [so Wr. Gd.; *tor'kwed*, Sm. 155.]
 Tör-re-fac'tion.
 Tör-re-fied, 169, 186.
 Tör-re-fy, 171.
 Tör-re-fy-ing.
 Tor'rent, 66, 127.
 Tor-ren'tial (-*shal*), 112.
 Tör-ri-cel'l'i-an, 170.
 Tör'rid, 48, 66.
 Torse, 17.
 Tor'sel, 76.
 Tor-sil'i-ty.
 Tor'sion.
 Torsk, 17, 49, 135.
 Tor'so [pl. Tor'sös (-sös), 192.]
 Tort, 17.
 Tor'teau (-*to*).
 Tort'ile, 81, 152.
 Tor-til'i-ty.
 Tortilla (Sp.) (*tor-til'-ya*).
 Tor'tious (-*shus*).
 Tort'ive, 84.
 Tor'toise (*tor'tis*, or *tor'tis*) (171) [so Wr.; *tor'tiz*, Wk. Sm.; *tor'tis*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Tort'u-ious.
 Tort-u-ose', 26, 89.
 Tort-u-os'i-ty.

Tort'u-ous.
 Tort'ure, 91.
 Tort'ured (-*yurd*), 165.
 Tort'ur-er (-*yur-*), 91.
 Tort'ur-ing (-*yur-*).
 Tör-u-lose, 89.
 Tör'u-ious.
 To'rus, 169.
 To'ry, 49, N.
 To'ry-ism (-*izm*), 136.
 Toss, 18, 174.
 Tossed (*tost*) (Note C, p. 34) [*Tost*, 203.]
 Toss'ing, 228.
 Tost [*Tossed*, 203.]
 To'tal, 72.
 To-tal'i-ty, 170.
 To'tal-ly, 66.
 To'tem.
 T'oth'er (*tuth'*) [a contraction of the other.]
Tot'i-dem ver'bis (L.).
Tot'i-es quo'ti-es (L.) (*to'shi-iz kwot'shi-iz*).
To'to ca'lo (L.).
 Tot'ter, 104, 170.
 Tot'tered, 150.
 Tot'ter-ing.
 Tot'tle, 164.
 Tot'tled (*tot'ld*).
 Tot'tling.
 Tou'can (*tou'kan*, or *too'kan*) [*tou'can*, Sm. Wr.; *too'kan*, Gd. 155.]
 Tou'ch, 22.
 Tou'ched (*tucht*), 41.
 Tou'ch'i-ly, 186.
 Tou'ch'i-ness.
 Tou'ch'ing.
 Tou'ch'-me-not, 221.
 Tou'ch'stone.
 Tou'ch'wood.
 Tou'ch'y [Te'chy, Te'tchy, 203.]
 Tough (*tuf'*), 22, 35.
 Tough'en (*tuf'n*), 149.
 Tough'ened (*tuf'nd*).
 Tough'en-ing (*tuf'n-*).
 Tough'ish (*tuf'-*).
 Tough'ly (*tuf'-*).
 Tou-pee' (*too-*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *too-pa'*, Gd. 155.]
 Toupet (Fr.) (*too-pa'*) [so Sm. Gd., *too-pet'*, Wk.; *too-pa'*, *too-pe'*, or *too-pet'*, Wr. 154, 155.]
 Tour (*toor*) (19) [not tower, 153.]
 Tour-bill'ion (*toor-bil'-yun*), 171.

Tour'ist (*toor'-*).
 Tour'ma-line (*toor'-*) [Tour'malin, Tur'maline, Tur'malin, 203.]
 Tour'na-ment (*toor'-*, or *tur'-*) [so Wk. Wr.; *tur'na-ment*, Wb. Gd.; *tör'ny*, Sm. 155.]
 Walker refers to the pronunciation of *Journey*, *souris*, *courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring *tur'na-ment* rather than *toor-na-ment*.
 Tour'ney (*toor'*, or *tur'-*) (169) [so Wk. Wr.; *tur'ny*, Wb. Gd.; *tör'ny*, Sm. 155.]
 Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation *tur'ny* rather than *toor'ny*. — Smart says: "Our . . . is sounded over . . . by some speakers, in *tourney*."
 Tourniquet (Fr.) (*tur'-ni-ke't*) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd., *tur'ni-keet*, Wk. 154, 153.]
 Tournure (Fr.) (*toor'-noor'*), 154.
 Touse (*touz*), 28.
 Toused (*touzd*).
 Tousing (*touz'-*).
 Tou'sle (*tou'zl*), 28.
 Tou'sled (*tou'zld*).
 Tou'sling (*tou'zling*).
 Tout-ensemble (Fr.) (*toot'ong-som'bl*), 154.
 Tow (24, 41), *n.* short, loose fibres of flax: — *v.* to draw through the water by means of a rope. [See Toe, 160.]
 Tow'ard, 70, 169.
 Tow'ard (*to'urd*), or Tow'ards (*to'urdz*), *prep.* [not *to-wärds*, 153.]
 "Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and

every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the last." *Walker*.

Tôw'ard, *a.* [so Sm. Gd.; to'ward, Wk.; to'urd, or to'ward, Wr. 155.]

Tôw'ard-ly.

Tôwed, *v.* did tow. [See Toad, 160.]

Tow'el, 28, 76.

Tow'el-ling [Towel-ing, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]

Tower, 28, 67.

Towered (toward), 28, 165.

Tower'ing.

Tower'y.

Tow'ing.

Town, 28.

Town's-clerk (-klerk, or -klarck) [See Clerk.]

Town's-cri-er.

Town's-håll.

Town's-house.

Town's-folk (townz'fok).

Town's-ship.

Town's-man (towns'-),

196, 214.

Town's-peo-ple

(townz'pe-pl).

Tôw'y, 93.

Tox'ic-al.

Tox-i-co-log'ic-al

(-loj'), 103.

Tox-i-col'o-gist.

Tox-i-col'o-gy, 108.

Tox-oph'i-lite, 152.

Toy, 27, 41.

Toyed, 150, 165.

Toy'ing.

Tra'be-a (L.).

Tra-be-â-ed.

Tra-be-a'tion.

Trace, 23, 163.

Trace'a-ble, 164, 183.

Trace'a-bly.

Traced (trâst), 41.

Trâ'er.

Trâ'er-y.

Tra'che-a (-ke-) (154, 169) [so Sm. Gd.; tra'ke-a, or tra-ke'a, Wr. 155.]

☞ "The original word is a *neus plural*, signifying rough parts or substances, with which signification its

classical pronunciation would be tra-ke'a." *Smart*.

Tra'che-æ (-ke-æ), *n. pl.*

Tra'che-al (-ke-).

Tra'che-a-ry (-ke-), 72.

Tra-chel'i-dan (-kel'-).

Tra-chel'i-pod (-kel'-).

Tra-chel-ip'o-dôus

(-kel-).

Tra'che-o-cele (-ke-).

Tra-che-ot'o-my.

Tra'chyte (-kîs), 171.

Trâ'ing, 228.

Trâ'ing-pâ'per.

Track, 10, 181.

Tracked (trakt), *v.* did

track. [See Tract, 160.]

Track'ing.

Tract, *n.* a district; — a dissertation in pamphlet form. [See

Tracked, 160.]

Trac-ta-bil'i-ty, 108.

Trac'ta-ble, 164.

Trac'ta-bly.

Trac'ta'ri-an, 49, N.

Trac'ta'ri-an-ism (-izm).

Trac'tate.

Trac'ta'tor, 169.

Trac'tile, 152.

Trac'til'i-ty.

Trac'tion, 169.

Tract'ite, 83.

Trac'ti'tious (-tish'us).

Trac'tive, 84.

Trac'tor.

Trac-tor-a'tion, 112.

Trac'to-ry, 86.

Trac'trix.

Trade, 23, 163.

Trâ'ed.

Trade'-mark.

Trâ'er.

Trade'-sale.

Trades'folk (trâdz'fok).

Trades'man (trâdz'-),

196.

Trades'-ün-ion (trâdz'-

yoön-yun).

Trade'-wind.

Trâd'ing, 183.

Tra-di'tion (-dish'un).

Tra-di'tion-al (-dish'un-)

Tra-di'tion-al-ism

(-dish'un-al-izm), 171.

Tra-di'tion-al-ist (-dish'un-).

Tra-di'tion-al-ly (dish'un-).

Tra-di'tion-a-ri-ly

(dish'un-).

Tra-di'tion-a-ry (-dish'un-), 72.

Tra-di'tion-ist (-dish'un-).

Trad'i-tive, 84, 170.

Trad'i-tor.

Trâ-duce', 72, 163.

Trâ-duced' (-dâst'), 183;

Note C, p. 34.

Trâ-dûc'ent.

Trâ-dûc'er.

Trâ-dûc'i-ble, 164, 169.

Trâ-dûc'ing.

Trâ-dûc'tion.

Trâ-dûc'tive.

Trâ'fic, 66, 200.

Trâ'ficked (-fîk), 182.

Trâ'fick'er, 182.

Trâ'fick-ing, Note D,

p. 37.

Trâg'a-canth.

Trâg'a-lism (-izm), 136.

Trâ-ge'di-an, 169.

Trâ-ge-di-enne' (Fr.),

n. fem. 154.

Trâg'e-dy (trâj'-), 169.

Trâg'ic (trâj'-).

Trâg'ic-al (trâj'-).

Trâg'ic-al-ly (trâj'-).

Trâg-i-com'e-dy (trâj-).

Trâg-i-com'ic (trâj-).

Trâg-i-com'ic-al (trâj-).

Trâll, 23.

Trâll'ed, 165.

Trâll'ing.

Trâll'net.

Trâin, 23.

Trâin-band.

Trâined, 150, 165.

Trâin'er, 77.

Trâin'ing, 141.

Trâit (trât) [so Wb. Gd.;

trâ, Sm.; trâ, or trât,

Wk.; trât, or trâ,

Wr. 155.]

☞ "The *t* begins to be pronounced." *Walker*, 1808. — "It [trât] is now so fully Anglicized as to be properly pronounced as an English word." *Worcester*.

Trâit'tor, 88, 169.

Trâit'tor-ôus, 105.

Trâit'tress.

Trâ-ject', *v.* 103, 161.

Trâ-ject', *n.* 103, 161.

Trâ-ject'ion.

Trâ-ject'o-ry, 86.

Trâ-la'tion.

Trâ-la'tion (-tish'un).

Trâ-la'ti'ous (-tish'us).

Tram, 10.

Tram'ble, 164.

Tram'mel, 149, 170.

Tram'melled (-eld)

fall; ð as in there; ðð as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

[Trammeled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Tram'mel-ling (177)
 [Tram melling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Tra-mon'tane, or Tram'on-tane [so Wr.; tra-mon'tan, Wb. Gd.; tram'on-tan, Sm. 155.]
 Tramp, 10.
 Tramped (*tramp*), 165; Note E, p. 70.
 Tramp'ing.
 Tram'ple, 164.
 Tram'pled (*-pld*).
 Tram'pler.
 Tram'pling.
 Tram'-road.
 Trance, 12, 131.
 Tran'quil (*trang'kwil*), 54, 141.
 Tran-quil'i-ty, 171.
 Tran-quil-liza'tion (*trang-*).
 Tran'quil-lize (*trang'-*), 202.
 Tran'quil-lized (*trang'-*)
 Tran'quil-liz-or (*trang'-*).
 Tran'quil-liz-ing (*trang'-*).
 Tran'quil-ly (*trang'-*).
 Trans-act' [not tranz-akt', 153.]
 Trans-act'ed.
 Trans-act'ing.
 Trans-act'ion.
 Trans-act'or, 169.
 Trans-al'pine, 152.
 Trans-at-lan'tic.
 Trans-ca'len-cy, 169.
 Trans-ca'lent, 122.
 Tran-scend', 171.
 Tran-scend'ed.
 Tran-scen'dence.
 Tran-scen'den-cy.
 Tran-scen'dent, 169.
 Tran-scend-ent'al.
 Tran-scend-ent'al-ism (*-izm*), 133, 136.
 Tran-scend-ent'al-ist.
 Tran-scend-ent'al-ly.
 Tran-scend'ent-ly.
 Tran-scend'ing.
 Tran-scribe'.
 Tran-scribed', 150.
 Tran-scrib'er.
 Tran-scrib'ing.
 Tran-script, 230.
 Tran-scrip'tion, 234.
 Tran-scrip'tive, 84.
 Trans-duc'tion, 228.

Tran'sept.
 Trans-fer', v. 21, N.; 161.
 Trans'fer, s. 77, 161.
 Trans-fer-a-bil'i-ty.
 Trans-fer'a-ble, or
 Trans'fer-a-ble (164)
 [so Wk.; trans-fer'a-
 bl, Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 trans-fer'a-bl, Sm. 155]
 [Trans-ferrible,
 203.]
 Trans-fer-ee' (122)
 [Trans-ferree, 203]
 Trans'fer-ence [Trans-
 ference, 203.]
 Trans-fer-og'ra-phy, 108
 Trans-fer'ence (21, N.;
 169) [Trans-fer-
 ence, 203.]
 Trans-ferred' (*-ferd'*).
 Trans-fer'rer.
 Trans-fer'ri-ble
 [Trans-ferable,
 203.]
 "A better spelling
 of transferable." *Smart*.
 — See Note under Referr-
 ible.
 Trans-fer'ring.
 Trans-fig-u-ra'tion.
 Trans-fig'ure, 91.
 Trans-fig'ured (*-yurd*).
 Trans-fig'ur-ing (*-yur-*).
 Trans-fig'.
 Trans-fixed' (*-fikt'*).
 Trans-fix'ing.
 Trans-fix'ion (*-fik'-*
shun), 46, Note 2.
 Trans'flux.
 Trans-form'.
 Trans-form'a-ble, 164.
 Trans-form-a'tion.
 Trans-form'a-tive.
 Trans-formed'.
 Trans-form'ing.
 Trans'fuge.
 Trans-fu'gi-tive.
 Trans-fuse' (*-fuz'*), 39,
 40.
 Trans-fused' (*-fuzd'*),
 165, 183.
 Trans-füs'i-ble (*-fuz'-*
bl), 164, 169.
 Trans-füs'ing (*-fuz'-*).
 Trans-fu'sion (*-zhun*),
 47.
 Trans-fu'sive, 84.
 Trans-gress'.
 Trans-gressed' (*-grest'*),
 Note C, p. 34.
 Trans-gress'ing.
 Trans-gres'sion
 (*-gresh'un*).

Trans-gres'sion-al
 (*-gresh'un*).
 Trans-gress'ive.
 Trans-gress'or, 169.
 Trans'sien-cy (*-shen-*).
 Trans'sient (*-shent*), 46.
 Trans-sil'lence (*-yens*) [so
 Sm. Wk. Wr.; tran-
 sil'l'ens, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Trans-sil'ien-cy (*-yen-*).
 Trans-sil're (L.).
 Tran'sit, 80.
 Tran-sit'ion (*-sish'un*)
 [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.;
 tran-sish'un, or tran-
 sish'un, Wk. 155.]
 "Abcission and
 transition are commonly
 pronounced contrarily to
 rule, the element *sh*, which
 gives the short sound to the
 i in the second syllable,
 being vocalized. This oc-
 curs through the uncon-
 scious predetermination of
 the ear that since the syl-
 lable began with the his-
 sing non-vocal consonant
 s, it ought, for the sake of
 variety, to finish with a
 consonant of a different
 kind." *Smart*.
 Tran-sit'ion-al (*-sish'-*
un).
 Tran-sit'ion-a-ry (*sish'-*
un), 72, 171.
 Trans'tive, 84.
 Trans'to-ri-ly, 86, 186.
 Trans'to-ri-ness, 186.
 Tran'si-to-ry, 86.
 Trans-lät'a-ble, 164.
 Trans-late'.
 Trans-lät'ed, 183.
 Trans-lät'ing.
 Trans-la'tion, 169.
 Trans-lät'ive.
 Trans-lät'or, 169.
 Trans-lät'o-ry [so Wk.
 Sm. Wr.; trans-la-to-
 ry, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Trans-la'tress.
 Trans-lo-ca'tion.
 Trans-lu'cence.
 Trans-lu'cen-cy.
 Trans-lu'cent, 171.
 Trans-lu'cid.
 Trans-lu-na-ry, 72.
 Trans-ma-rine (*-rtn'*).
 Trans-mi-grate.
 Trans-mi-grät-ed.
 Trans-mi-grät-ing.
 Trans-mi-grät-ion.
 Trans-mi-grät-or.
 Trans-mi-gra-to-ry, 86.
 Trans-mis-sil bil'i-ty.

- Trans-mis'si-ble, 164.
 Trans-mis'sion (-*mish'-un*).
 Trans-mis'sive, 84, 170.
 Trans-mit'.
 Trans-mit'tal, 176.
 Trans-mit'tance, 169.
 Trans-mit'ted.
 Trans-mit'ter.
 Trans-mit'ti-ble, 164.
 Trans-mit'ting.
 Trans-müt-a-bil'i-ty
 Trans-müt'a-ble, 164.
 Trans-mu-ta'tion.
 Trans-mu-ta'tion-ist.
 Trans-mute'.
 Trans-müt'ed, 183.
 Trans-müt'er.
 Trans-müt'ing.
 Trans'som, 86, 169.
 Trans'sa-dane.
 Trans-par'ence (-*pér'*).
 Trans-par'en-cy (-*pér'*).
 Trans-par'ent (-*pér'*)
 (171) [*not* trans-pa-
 rent, 127, 153.]
 Trans-pierce' [See
 Pierce].
 Tran-spir'a-ble, 169.
 Tran-spi-ra'tion, 143.
 Tran-spir'a-to-ry, 86.
 Tran-spire'.
 Tran-spired', 156.
 Tran-spir'ing.
 Trans-plánt'.
 Trans-plant-a'tion.
 Trans-plánt'ed.
 Trans-plánt'er.
 Trans-plánt'ing.
 Trans-pórt, n. 103, 161.
 Trans-pórt', v. 103, 161.
 Trans-pórt-a-bil'i-ty.
 Trans-pórt'a-ble, 164.
 Trans-pórt-a'tion.
 Trans-pórt'ed.
 Trans-pórt'ing.
 Trans-pós'al (-*poz'*).
 Trans-pose' (-*poz'*).
 Trans-posed' (-*pózd'*).
 Trans-pós'ing (-*póz'*).
 Trans-po-si'tion (-*zish'-un*), 112.
 Trans-po-si'tion-al
 (-*zish'un*). [84.
 Trans-pos'i-tive(-*poz'*),
 Trans-ship'.
 Trans-ship'ment.
 Trans-shipped' (-*shipt'*).
 Trans-ship'ping, 176.
 Tran-sub-stan'ti-ate
 (-*shí*).
 Tran-sub-stan'ti-át-ed
 (-*shí*).
 Tran-sub-stan'ti-át-ing
 (-*shí*).
 Tran-sub-stan-ti-a'tion
 (-*shí*), 171.
 Tran-su-da'tion.
 Tran-su'da-to-ry, 86.
 Tran-sude', 26.
 Tran-süd'ed.
 Tran-süd'ing, 163.
 Trans-vec'tion.
 Trans-vers'al.
 Trans-verse', 21, N.
 Trans-verse'ly, 185.
 Trans-vo-la'tion.
 Trap, 10.
 Tra-pan', v. to lay a
 trap for: — n. a snare.
 [See Trepan, 148.]
 Tra-panned' (-*pand'*).
 Tra-pan'ner.
 Tra-pan'ning, 176.
 Trap'-dóor (-*dór*).
 Trap'e-zate, 169.
 Tra-pe'zi-an, 169.
 Tra-pe'zi-form, 108.
 Tra-pe'zi-um [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; *tra-pe'zhi-*
um, Wk.; *tra-pe'zhi-*
um, or *tra-pe'zi-um*,
 Wr. 155.]
 Trap-e-zo-he'dral, 116.
 Trap-e-zo-he'dron.
 Trap-e-zoid' (122) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *tra-pe-*
zoid, Wk.; *tra-pe-*
zoid', or *tra-pe'zoid*,
 Wr. 155.]
 Trap-e-zoid'al.
 Trap'pe-an, 110, 169.
 Trapped (*trapt*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Trap'per, 176.
 Trap'ping.
 Trap'pings (-*pingz*), n.
pl.
 Trap'pist.
 Trap'poüs.
 Trap'py, 93.
 Trap'-tu-fa, or Trap'-
 tuff.
 Trash, 10, 46.
 Trash'i-ly, 186.
 Trash'i-ness.
 Trash'y, 93.
 Trass (10, 174) [Tar-
 rass, 203.]
 Träu-mat'ic.
 Trav'all, n. labor: — v.
 to labor; — to be in
 labor. [See Travel,
 148.]
 Trav'el (149), v. to jour-
 ney: — n. act of jour-
 neying. [See Travall,
 148.]
 Trav'elled (-*eld*)
 [Traveled, Wb.
 Gd. 203. — See 177,
 and Note E, p. 70.]
 Trav'el-ler (132, 177)
 [Traveler, Wb.
 Gd. 203.]
 Trav'el-ing (132, 177)
 [Traveling, Wb.
 Gd. 203.]
 Trav'ers-a-ble, 164.
 Trav'erse, adv. [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *tra-*
vers', Wk. 155.]
 Trav'erse, a. n. & v.
 Trav'ersed (-*erst*).
 Trav'erse-sail'ing.
 Trav'erse-ta'ble, 164.
 Trav'ers-ing, 183.
 Trav'er-tine (152)
 [Traver-tin, 203.]
 Trav'es-tied (-*tid*).
 Trav'es-ty, 93.
 Trav'es-ty-ing.
 Trav'is, 169.
 Trawl, 17.
 Trawl'ing.
 Trawl'-net.
 Tray (23, 56, Rem.), n.
 a shallow vessel or
 stand; a waiter. [See
 Trey, 160.]
 Tréach'er-ous, 233, Exc.
 Tréach'er-y, 171.
 Tréa'cle, 164.
 Tréad, 15.
 Tréad'ing.
 Tréad'le (*tréd'l*), 164.
 Tréad'mill, 200.
 Tréa'son (*tré'zn*), 149.
 Tréa'son-a-ble (*tré'zn-*
a-bl), 164, 171.
 Tréa'son-a-bly (-*zn*).
 Tréas'ure (*trézh'ur*), 91.
 Tréas'ured (*trézh'urd*).
 Tréas'ur-er (*trézh'ur-*).
 Tréas'ure-trove (*trézh'-*
ur-).
 Tréas'ur-ing (*trézh'ur-*).
 Tréas'ur-y (*trézh'ur-*).
 Tréat, 13.
 Tréat'ed.
 Tréat'er.
 Tréat'ing.
 Tréat'ise (*trét'iz*, or
trét'is) (169) [so Wr.;
trét'iz, Wk. Sm.;
trét'is, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Tréat'ment.
 Tréat'y.
 Treb'le (*tréb'l*) (164) [so

fall; é as in there; óo as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Wk. Sm. Wr.; *tréb'l*,
Wb. Gd. 153.]
Treb'led (*tréb'ld*).
Treb'ling.
Treb'ly, 93.
Treb'u-chet (*-shet*), or
Treb'uck-et, 203.
Treb'chom'e-ter (*-kom'-*),
108.
Tree, 13, 189.
Treed, 188.
Treed'-frog.
Treed'ing.
Treed'nall (commonly
pronounced *trun'nel*)
[T r u n n e l, 203.]
Treed'-load.
Tref'al-lów [T r i f a l -
l o w, 203.]
Tref'le (*tréf'l*), 164.
Tref'foll, 171.
Treffage (Fr.) (*tréf'aj*),
164.
Tref'lis, 169, 170.
Tref'lied (*-lied*).
Tref'lis-ing.
Trem'an'do (It.) (*trá-*).
Trem'ble, 164.
Trem'bled (*blá*), 165.
Trem'bler.
Trem'bling, 183.
Trem-mel'la.
Trem-men'doña (100) [not
trem-mend'u-us, nor
trem-men'jus, 153.]
Trem'o-lite, 152.
Trem'or, or Trem'or
[*trém'ur*, Wk. Wr.
Wb. Gd.; *trem'ur*,
Sm. 155.]
Trem'u-loüs, 108.
Trench, 15, 44, Note 2.
Trench'ant, 72.
Trenched (*trencht*), 165;
Note C, p. 34.
Trench'er.
Trench'ing.
Trend, 15.
Trend'ed.
Trend'ing.
Tren'dle, 164.
Tren'tal, 72.
Tre-pan', n. an instru-
ment for removing
portions of bone:—
v. to perforate with a
trepan. [See *Trapan*,
148.]
Tre-pang' [so Wr.; *tré-*
pang, Gd. 155.]
Tre-panned' (*-pand'*),
165.
Tre-pan'ner.

Tre-pan'ning, 176.
Tre-phine' (*-fén'*), or
Tre-phine' [so Wr.;
tré-fén', Sm.; *tré-fín'*,
or *tré-fán'*, Gd. 155.]
Trep-i-da'tion.
Tres'ayle.
Tres'pass, 72, 171.
Tres'passed (*-past*).
Tres'pass-er.
Tres'pass-ing.
Tress, 15, 159.
Tressed (*trést*, or *trés-*
ed) [so Sm. Wr.;
trést, Gd.; *trés'ed*,
Wk. 155], a.
Tress'ure (*trésh'ur*), 91.
Tress'ured (*trésh'urd*).
Tress'y.
Tres'tle (*trés'tl*), 162.
Tres'tle-tree (*trés'l-*).
Tret, 15, 41.
Trev'et [T r i v e t, 203.]
Trey (*trá*) (23), n. a card
or a die with three
spots. [See *Tray*, 160.]
Tri'a-ble, 164.
Tri-a-con-ta-he'dral.
Tri'ad.
Tri-a-del'phoüs.
Tri'al, 72.
Tri-al'i-ty.
Tri'a-lögue (*-log*), 87.
Tri-an'der.
Tri-an'dri-a.
Tri-an'dri-an, 169.
Tri-an'droüs, 100.
Tri-an-gle (*-ang-gl*).
Tri-an-gled (*-ang-gld*).
Tri-an-gu-lar (*-ang'-*).
Tri-an-gu-lár'i-ty
(*-ang-*).
Tri-an-gu-lar-ly (*-ang'-*).
Tri-an-gu-late (*-ang'-*),
108.
Tri-an-gu-lät-ed
(*-ang'-*).
Tri-an-gu-lät-ing
(*-ang'-*).
Tri-an-gu-la'tion
(*-ang-*).
Tri'ärch-y (*-ärk-*), 52.
Tri'as, 72.
Tri-as'sic, 79, 109.
Trib'al, 228.
Tri-ba'sic.
Tribe, 25, 163.
Trib'let [T r i b o l e t,
T r i b o u l e t, 203.]
Tri-bom'e-ter, 79, 108.
Tri'brach (*-brak*).
Trib-u-la'tion.
Tri-bu'nal, 72, 79.

Trib'u-na-ry, 72.
Trib'u-nate.
Trib'üne (90) [not *tril-*
bün, 153.]
Trib-u-näl'tial (*-niäh'al*),
231, 234.
Trib-u-näl'tian (*-niäh'-*
an).
Trib'u-ta-ri-ly.
Trib'u-ta-ry, 72.
Trib'ute, 90.
Trib'üt-er.
Tri-cap'su-lar.
Trice, 25, 39; Note D,
p. 37.
Tri-oen-na'ri-oüs.
Tri-oen'ni-al.
Tri-oen'te-na-ry.
Tri'oho-cyst (*-ko-*).
Tri-chom'a-tose
(*-kom-*).
Tri-chop'ter-an (*-kop'-*).
Tri'chord (*-kord*), 88.
Tri-cho't'o-moüs (*-kot'-*).
Tri-cho't'o-my (*-kot'-*).
Tri'chro-ism (*-kro-izm*).
Trick, 16, 181.
Tricked (*trikt*), 41.
Trick'er-y, 233, Exc.
Trick'ing.
Trick'ish.
Trick'le (*trik'l*), 164.
Trick'led (*trik'ld*).
Trick'ling, 183.
Trick'ster.
Trick'y, 93.
Tri'cli-nate, 105.
Tri-clin'i-a-ry, 72.
Tri-clin'ic (100) [so Wr.;
trik'h-nik, Gd. 155.]
Tri-oc-coüs, 170.
Tri'col-or (*-kul-*) [T r i -
colour, 203.]
Tri'col-ored (*-kul'urd*)
[T r i c o l o u r e d,
203.]
Tri'corn.
Tri-cor-nig'er-oüs
(*-ni'*), 108.
Tri-cor'po-ral.
Tri-ous'pid.
Tri-ous'pid-ate.
Tri-dac'tyl.
Tri-dac'tyl-oüs.
Tri'dent, 76, 127.
Tri-dent'ate.
Tri-dent'ät-ed.
Tri-dent-ed.
Tri-dent-if'er-oüs.
Tri-den'tine, 82, 152.
Tri-di-a-pa'son (*-pa'-*
zun).
Tri-dö-dec-a-he'dral.

- Tried, 186.
 [Tri-ed'ral, 203. — See Tri-hedral.]
 Tri-en'ni-al (170) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; tri-en'yal, Wk. 155.]
 Tri-en'ni-al-ly.
 Tri'er, n. one who tries. [See Tri-or.]
 Tri'er-arch (-ärk).
 Tri'fal-löw [Tri-fal-löw, 203.]
 Tri-fa'ri-öns.
 Tri-fas'ci-ät-ed (-fash'i-)
 Tri'fid [not tri'fid, 153.]
 Tri-fis'tu-la-ry, 72.
 Tri'fle, 163, 230.
 Tri'fled (tri'fid).
 Tri'fler.
 Tri'fling, 183.
 Tri-flö'ral, 49, N.
 Tri-flö'rouös.
 Tri-fo'll-ate.
 Tri-fo'll-ät-ed.
 Tri-fo'll-o-late.
 Tri'fo-ly.
 Tri-fo'ri-um (L.).
 Tri'form.
 Tri-form'i-ty, 106.
 Tri-fur'cate.
 Tri-fur'cät-ed.
 Trig, 16.
 Trig'a-mist.
 Trig'a-möns, 100.
 Trig'a-my, 170.
 Tri-gas'tric.
 Tri-gem'i-notüs, 45.
 Trigged (trigd), 176.
 Trig'ger (-gur), 138.
 Trig'ging (-ghing).
 Tri'glyph [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; trig'lyf, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Tri-glyph'ic.
 Tri-glyph'ic-al. [153.]
 Tri'gon [not trig'un, 153.]
 Trig'o-nal, 72.
 Trig-o-noç'er-öns (-nos').
 Trig-o-no-met'ric.
 Trig-o-no-met'ric-al.
 Trig-o-nom'e-try.
 Trig'o-notüs [so Gd.; tri'go-nus, Wr. 155.]
 Tri'gram.
 Tri-gram-mat'ic.
 Tri-gram'mic.
 Tri'graph.
 Tri'gyn (jin).
 Tri-gyn'i-a (jin'-), 78.
 Tri-gyn'i-an (-jin').
 Tri'gyn-öns (-jin').
 Tri-he'dral, 72.
 Tri-he'dron.
 Tri-hö'ral.
 Tri-ju'göns [so Sm. Wr.; triju'gus, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Tri-lat'er-al.
 Tri-lat'er-al-ly.
 Tri-lem'ma, 79.
 Tri-lin'gual (-ling').
 Tri-lit'er-al, 170.
 Tril'i-thon.
 Trill, 172.
 Trilled (trild), 165.
 Trill'ing.
 Trill'ion (-yun), 51.
 Tri'lo-bate [so Sm. Wr.; tri-lo'bat, Gd. 155.]
 Tri'lobed.
 Tri'lo-bite (83, 152) [not tril'o-bit, 153.]
 Tri-lo-bit'ic.
 Tri-loc'u-lar, 108.
 Tril'o-gy, 93, 108.
 Trim, 16.
 Tri-mac'u-lät-ed.
 Tri-mem'bral.
 Tri'mer-an.
 Tri'mer-öns [so Wr.; tri-me'rus, Gd. 155.]
 Tri-mes'ter.
 Tri-mes'tri-al.
 Trim'e-ter, 108.
 Tri-met'ric, 109.
 Tri-met'ric-al, 108.
 Trimmed (trimd), 165.
 Trim'mer, 176.
 Trim'ming.
 Tri-morph'ism (-izm).
 Tri'my-a-ry, 72, 190.
 Tri'nal.
 Trine, 163.
 Tri-nerv'ate, 21, N.
 Tri'nerved.
 Trin'gle (tring'gl), 54.
 Trin-i-ta'ri-an, 49, N.
 Trin-i-ta'ri-an-ism (-izm), 133, 136.
 Trin'i-ty, 170.
 Trin'ket (tring'-), 54.
 Trin'ket-ry (tring'-).
 Tri-noç'tial (-shal), 112.
 Tri-nöc'al.
 Tri-no'mi-al, 169.
 Tri-nom'i-nal, 108.
 Tri'o [pl. Tri'os (-sz), 192.]
^{sz} "Often pronounced tre'o." Goodrich.
 Tri-ob'o-lar.
 Tri-ob'o-la-ry, 72.
 Tri'oc-tile, 81, 152.
 Tri-oc-to-he'dral.
 Tri-oc'ta (-e'sha).
 Tri-oc'töus (-e'shus), 112, 169.
 Tri'or, n. a person appointed by the court to examine whether the challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just or not. [Law term.] [Tri'er, 203.]
 Trip, 16.
 Tri-part'ed.
 Tri-part'i-ble, 164, 160.
 Tri-par'tient (-shent).
 Trip-ar-tite (83, 152) [not tri-par'tit, 153.]
 Trip-ar-t'ition (-tish'un).
 Tri-pas'chal (-kal).
 Tripe, 25, 163.
 Tripe-dal, or Tri-pe-dal [trip'e-dal, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; tri-pe-dal, Sm. 155.]
 Tri-pen'nate [Tri-pin-nate, 203.]
 Tri-pen-na-ti-part-ed.
 Tri-per'son-al, 21, N.
 Tri-per'son-al-ist.
 Tri-per'son-al'i-ty.
 Tri-pet'al-oid.
 Tri-pet'al-öns.
 Trip'-ham-mer, 206, Exc. 3.
 Triph'thong (trip'-) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; triph'thong, Wb. Gd. 155] [See Note under Dipht'hong.]
 Triph-thon'gal (trip-thong'gal), 54, Note 2.
 Triph'y-line (152, 171) [so Gd.; triph'i-lin, Wr. 155.]
 Tri-phy'llöus, or Triph'y-löus. [See Adenophyllous.]
 Tri-pin'nate [Tri-pen-nate, 203.]
 Tri-pin-na-ti-fid, or Tri-pin-na-ti-fid [tri-pin-nat'i-fid, Gd.; tri-pin-na-ti-fid, or tri-pin-nat'i-fid, Wr. 155.]
 Trip'le (trip'l), 170.
 Trip'led (trip'ld), 183.
 Trip'let, 76.
 Trip'li-cate, 169.
 Trip-li-cat'ion.
 Tri-plit'i-ty.
 Trip'ling.
 Trip'lite, 83, 152.
 Trip'pod [so Sm. Wr. Wb.

fall; é as in there; öb as in foot; ç as in fall; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Gd.; *tri'pod*, or *trip'od*, Wk. 155.]
- ³³⁷ Though Walker gives *trip'od* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: "I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [*tri'pod*] most agreeable to English analogy."
- Tri-po'di-an.
 Trip'o-dy, 66, 170.
 Trip'o-li [Tripoly, 203.]
 Trip'o-line, 82, 152.
 Tri-pol'i-tan.
 Tri'pós, 189.
 Trip'pant.
 Tripped (*tript*) (41) [Tript, 203.]
 Trip'per.
 Tripp'ing, 176.
 [Tript, 203. — See Tripped.]
 Trip'tote.
 Trip'tych (*-tik*), 171.
 Tri-que'trôus.
 Tri-ra'di-ate, 169.
 Tri-ra'di-át-ed.
 Tri'reme.
 Tri-rhom-boid'al (*-rom-*), 171.
 Tris-a'gi-on.
 Tri-sect', 103.
 Tri-sect'ed.
 Tri-sect'ing.
 Tri-sect'ion.
 Tri-sep'ti-al, 49, N.
 Tri-se'ri-ate.
 Tris-oc-ta-he'dron.
 Tri'apast, or Tri-spas'-ton, 203.
 Tri-sperm'oüs.
 Tris'tich-oüs (*-tik-*) [so Wr.; *tri-stik'us*, Gd. 203.]
 Tri-stig-mat'ic.
 Tri-stig'ma-tose.
 Tri-sul'cate.
 Tris-yl-lab'ic.
 Tris-yl-lab'ic-al.
 Tris-yl'la-ble, or Tris-yl'la-ble (164) [*tris-il'la-bl*, Sm. Wb. Gd.; *tris'il-la-bl*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Trite, 25, 163.
 Tri-ter'nate, 21, N.
 Tri'the-ism (*-izm*), 133.
 Tri'the-ist.
 Tri-the-ist'ic.
 Tri-the-ist'ic-al.
 Tri'thing [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *tri'thing*, Wr. 155.]
 Tri'ton.
 Tri'tone.
 Tri-tox'ide [Tritox-yd, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Trit'u-ra-ble, 164.
 Trit'u-rate [so Wb. Gd. Wr.; *tri'iu-rat*, Sm. 155.]
 Trit'u-rát-ed, 183.
 Trit'u-rát-ing.
 Trit'u-ra'tion, 112.
 Tri'umph.
 Tri-umph'al.
 Tri-umph'ant.
 Tri'umphed (*-umft*), 41.
 Tri'umph-er.
 Tri'umph-ing.
 Tri-um'vir-(i)ty (L. pl. *Tri-um'vir-i-ty*; Eng. pl. Tri-um'virs (*-vurz*), 198.)
 Tri-um'vi-rate.
 Tri'ume (90) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *tri-ün'*, Wk. 155.]
 Tri-u'n'i-ty.
 Tri'valve.
 Tri-valv'u-lar, 108.
 Tri-verb'ial, 21, N.
 Triv'et [Trevet, 203.]
 Triv'l'al [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *triv'yal*, Wk.; *triv'ial*, or *triv'yal*, Wr. 155.]
 Triv-i'al'i-ty.
 Tri-week'ly.
 Tro'car [Trochar, 203] [Troch, 203. — See Troche.]
 Tro-cha'ic (*-ka'*), 171.
 Tro-cha'ic-al (*-ka'*).
 Tro-chan'ter (*-kan'*).
 Tro-chan-te'ri-an (*-kan-*), 49, N.
 Tro-chan-tin'i-an (*-kan-*) [Trochar, 203. — See Trocar.]
 Tro'che (*-ke*) (160), *n.* a circular cake of sugar, mucilage, and some kind of medicine, to be slowly dissolved in the mouth.
 Tro'chee (*-ke*) (160), *n.* a poetic foot of two syllables, the first long or accented, the second short or unaccented.
 Tro'chil (*-kil*).
 Tro-chil'ic (*-kil'*). 170.
 Tro-chil'ics (*kil'*), 109.
 Tro-chil'i-dist (*-kil'*).
 Troch'i-lus (*trók'*), 169.
 Tro'chings (*-kings*), *n. pl.*
 Troch'le-a (*trók'*).
 Troch'le-ar (*trók'*), 169.
 Troch'le-a-ry (*trók'*), 72, 171.
 Tro'choid (*-koid*), 52.
 Tro-chom'e-ter (*-kom'*).
 Trod, 18.
 Trod'den (*tród'n*), 149.
 Trog'lo-dyte [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *tro-glo-dyt*, Sm. 155.]
 Trog-lo-dyt'ic.
 Trog-lo-dyt'ic-al.
 Tro'jan, 72.
 Tröll, 24, 172.
 Trölld (*tröld*), 165.
 Tröll'ing.
 Tro'l'lop, 170.
 Trom'bone, or Trom-bo'ne (It.) (*-bo'nä*) [*trom'bön*, Wb. Gd., *trom-bo'nä*, Sm., *trom-bo'ne*, or *trom-bön*, Wr. 154, 155.]
 Tromp, 18.
 Tromp'il.
 Trom'na, 72.
 Troop, 19.
 Trooped (*troopt*), 41; Note C, p. 32.
 Troop'er.
 Troop'ing.
 Trope, 24.
 Tro'phed (*-ftd*).
 Tro-pho'ni-an.
 Troph'o-sperm.
 Tro'phy [*not trof'y*, 153.]
 Trop'ic, 66, 170.
 Trop'ic-al, 228.
 Trop'ic-al-ly.
 Tröp'ist, 183.
 Trop-o-log'ic-al (*-loj'*).
 Tro-pol'o-gy, 108.
 Trot, 18.
 Troth, 18, N.
 Trot'ted, 176.
 Trot'ter.
 Tro'ting.
 Trou'ba-dour (*trou'ba-door*) [so Wk. Wr. Gd.; *trou-ba-door'*, Sm. 155.]
 Tröüb'le (*trub'l*), 171.
 Tröüb'led (*trub'ld*), 183.
 Tröüb'ler, 22, 77.
 Tröüb'le-some (*trub'l-sum*), 171.
 Tröüb'ling.

Troub'loüs.
 Tróugh (*tróf*), 18, N.; 35, 141.
 Trounce, 28, 39.
 Trounc'd (*trounst*).
 Trounc'ing.
 Trou'ners (*trou'zurz*), *n. pl.* (28) [Trow'sers, 203.]
 Trousséau (Fr.) (*trouso'*) [so Wr. Gd.; *trou'so*, Sm. 155.]
 Trout, 28, 41.
 Tro'ver.
 Trów (24) [not trou, 127, 153.]
 Trow'el, 28.
 Trow'ell'd (-*eld*) [Trow'el'd, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Troy, 27.
 Tru'an-ey (*trou'*), 169.
 Tru'ant (*trou'*), 19, 72.
 Truce (*troucs*), 19.
 Truck, 22, 181.
 Truck'age, 70, 169.
 Truck'd (*trukt*), 41.
 Truck'er.
 Truck'ing.
 Truck'le (*truk'l*), 164.
 Truck'le-bed (*truk'l*-).
 Truck'led (*truk'ld*).
 Truck'ling.
 Truck'man, 194.
 Tru'cu-lence (*trou'*).
 Tru'cu-len-ey (*trou'*).
 Tru'cu-lent (*trou'*) (108) [not truk'u-lent, 153.]
 Trudge, 22, 45.
 Trudged, 165.
 Trudge'ing, 45, 183.
 True (*trou*), 19, 128.
 Truif'le (*trou'fl*) (104) [so Sm.; *trou'fl*, Wk. Wr.; *trú'fl*, Wb. Gd. (See § 23), 155.]
 Truif'led (*trou'fld*).
 Tru'ism (*trou'izm*), 136.
 Tru'i-li-za'tion.
 Tru'ly (*trou'*), 185.
 Trump, 22.
 Trump'd (*trumpt*), 41.
 Trump'er-y.
 Trump'et.
 Trump'et-ed.
 Trump'et-er, 169.
 Trump'et-fish.
 Trump'et-shaped (-*shapt*), 206, Exc. 5.
 Trump'et-tongued (*tungd*).

Trump'ing.
 Trun'cate (*trung'*), 54, 73.
 Trun'cät-ed (*trung'*).
 Trun'cät-ing (*trung'*).
 Trun-ca'tion, 112.
 Trun'cheon (-*shun*) [so Wk. Wr. Gd.; *trun'chun*, Sm. 155.]
 Trun'dle (*trun'dl*), 164.
 Trun'dle-bed (*trun'dl*-).
 Trun'dled (*trun'dld*).
 Trun'dling, 183.
 Trunk (*trungk*), 22, 54.
 Trun'ket (*trung'*).
 Trunk'-fish (*trungk'*).
 Trunk'-hose (*trungk'-höz*).
 Trun'nel [Treenail, 203.]
 Trunn'ion (*trun'yun*) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *trun'ni-un*, Sm. 155.]
 Trunn'ioned (*trun'yund*).
 Truss, 22, 174.
 Trussed (*trust*) (22, 41), *v. did* truss. [See Trust, 160.]
 Truss'ing.
 Trust (22), *n. confi-* dence:—*v. to con-* fide in. [See Trussed, 160.]
 Trust'ed.
 Trust-ee', 121.
 Trust'er.
 Trust'ful (-*füol*), 180.
 Trust'ful-ly (-*füol*-).
 Trust'i-ly, 186.
 Trust'i-ness.
 Trust'ing.
 Trust'wor-thi-ness (-*wur*-).
 Trust'wor-thy (-*wur*-), 206.
 Trust'y, 93, 228.
 Truth (*trouth*) (19, 37) [pl. Truths (*trouths*), 140, 189.]
 "Some go so far as to pronounce the plural of *truth*, *trouths*; but this must be carefully avoid-ed." Walker.
 Truth'ful (*trouth'füol*).
 Truth'ful-ly (*trouth'füol*-).
 Truth'less (*trouth'*).
 Trut-ta'ceous (-*shus*).
 Try, 25, 41, 48.
 Try'ing.

Try'sail.
 Tryst, 16.
 Tryst'ing.
 Tub, 22, 31, 41.
 Tu'ba, 26, 72.
 Tub'bing, 176.
 Tub'by, 93, 170.
 Tube (26) [not toob, 127, 153.]
 Tu'ber, 77.
 Tu'ber-ät-ed.
 Tu'ber-cle, 164.
 Tu'ber-cled (-*klä*).
 Tu'ber-cu-lar, 106.
 Tu'ber-cu-late.
 Tu'ber-cu-lät-ed.
 Tu'ber-cule, 90.
 Tu'ber-cu-li-za'tion.
 Tu'ber-cu-lose.
 Tu'ber-cu-loüs.
 Tu'ber-if'er-ous, 108.
 Tu'ber-ose [so Sm.; *tüb'röz*, Wk.; *tüb'röz*, or *tu'bur-öz*, Gd.; *tüb'röz*, or *tu'bur-öz*, Wr. 155], *n.*
 Tu'ber-ose', *a.*
 Tu'ber-os'i-ty.
 Tu'ber-ous.
 Tu-big'i-nate, 108.
 Tu'bi-cole.
 Tu'bi-corn.
 Tu'bi-fer.
 Tu'bi-form, 108.
 Tüb'ing, 183.
 Tu'bi-pore.
 Tu-bip'o-rite, 152.
 Tu-bip'o-rous.
 Tub'man, 196.
 Tu'bu-lar, 26, 89.
 Tu-bu-la'ri-an.
 Tu'bu-late.
 Tu'bu-lät-ed.
 Tu-bu-la'tion.
 Tu'bule.
 Tu-bu'li-cole.
 Tu-bu'li-form, 108.
 Tu'bu-lose [so Gd.; *tu-bu-lös*, Wr. 155.]
 Tu'bu-loüs.
 Tu'bu-lure, 26.
 Tuck, 22, 181.
 Tucked (*tukt*), 41, 165.
 Tuck'er.
 Tuck'ing.
 Ties'day (*taz'dy*) (26) [not tooz'dy, 127, 153.]
 Tu'fa (26) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *too'fa*, Wr. 155.]
 Tu-fa'ceous (-*shus*), 112, 169.
 Tuft, 22, 173.
 Tuft, 22.

fall; ð as in there; ö as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this

Tuft'ed.
 Tuft'ing.
 Tuft'y, 43.
 Tug, 22, 41, 53.
 Tugged (*tugd*).
 Tug'ger (-*gur*), 138.
 Tug'ging (-*ghing*).
 Tu-'tion (-*ish'un*).
 Tu-'tion-a-ry (-*ish'un-*), 72.
 Tu'lip (26) [*not too'lip*, 127, 153.]
 Tu'lip-ist.
 Tu'lip-o-ma'ni-a.
 Tu'lip-tree.
 Tulle (Fr.) (*tool*), *n.* a kind of silk lace. [*See Tool*, 160.]
 Tul'li-an, 169, 170.
 Tum'ble, 164.
 Tum'bled (*tum'bid*).
 Tum'ble-down, *a.*
 Tum'bler.
 Tum'bling, 183.
 Tum'brel.
 Tu-me-fac'tion.
 Tu'me-fied.
 Tu'me-fy, 169.
 Tu'me-fy-ing.
 Tu'mld, 26.
 Tu-mid'i-ty.
 Tu'mor, 88.
 Tu'mor-oūs.
 Tu'mu-lar.
 Tu'mu-loūs.
 Tu'mult (26) [*not too'mult*, 127, 153.]
 Tu-mult'u-a-ri-ness.
 Tu-mult'u-a-ry, 72.
 Tu-mult'u-oūs, 108, 228.
 Tu'mu-lus (L.) [pl. *Tu'mu-li*, 198.]
 Tun (22), *n.* a large cask; — the measure of four hogsheads; — any quantity proverbially large; — twenty hundred weight; — forty cubic feet of round timber, or fifty cubic feet of hewn timber; — in the measurement of a ship, forty cubic feet. [TON (in the last three senses), 203] [*See Note under Ton*.]
 Tūn'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Tūn'a-bly.
 Tune (26) [*not toon*, 127, 153.]
 Tuned, 165.
 Tune'ful (-*foōl*).

Tune'ful-ly (-*foōl*).
 Tune'less, 185.
 Tung'state.
 Tung'sten.
 Tung'stic.
 Tu'nic, 26, 200.
 Tu'nic-a-ry, 72.
 Tu'ni-cate.
 Tu'ni-cāt-ed.
 Tu'ni-cle, 164.
 Tūn'ing, 183.
 Tūn'ing-fork.
 Tu-nl'si-an (-*nizh'i*).
 Tunk'er (*tungk'*).
 [TUNNAGE, 203. — *See Tonnage*.]
 Tun'nel, 170.
 Tun'nelled (-*nel*)
 [Tunneled, Wb. Gd. 202. — *See* 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Tun'nel-ling (177)
 [Tunneling, Wb. Gd. 203.]
 Tun'ny, 66, 170.
 Tu'pe-lo.
 Turban, 169.
 Tur'ba-ry, 72.
 Tur'bid, 49.
 Tur-bid i-ty, 108, 169.
 Tur-bill'ion (-*bil'yus*).
 Tur-bi-na'ceōūs (-*shus*), 169.
 Tur'bi-nate, 169.
 Tur'bi-nāt-ed.
 Tur'bīne, 82, 152.
 Tur'bit, 135.
 [TURBITH, 203. — *See Turpeth*.]
 Tur'bot, 86, 171.
 Tur'bu-lence.
 Tur'bu-len-cy, 169.
 Tur'bu-lent, 108.
 Tur'cism (-*izm*), 136.
 Turc'o-man [pl. *Turc'o-mans* (-*mans*), 196.]
 Tu-reen', 121.
 Turf (21, 35), *n.* & *v.* [pl. of *n.* Turfs, 193.]
 Webster remarks: "Dryden and Addison wrote *turfs*, in the plural. But when turf or peat is cut into small pieces, the practice now is to call them *turves*." But Smart says: "The old plural, now obsolete, was *turves*." Worcester gives *turfs* as the plural now in use, marking *turves* as obsolete.
 Turfed (*turf*), 41; Note C, p. 34.
 Turf'i-ness, 186.

Turf'ing.
 Turf'y, 93, 169.
 Tur'gent, 45.
 Tur-ges'cence, 171.
 Tur-ges'cen-cy.
 Tur-ges'cent, 39.
 Tur-ges'ci-ble, 164.
 Tur'gid.
 Tur-gid'i-ty.
 Tur'gite, 162.
 Tu-ri-o-nif'er-oūs.
 Turk, 21.
 Tur'key, 98.
 Tur'key-buz'zard, 205.
 Turk'ish.
 Turk'ism (-*izm*), 136.
 Tur-kols' (*tur-kēz'*, or *tur-kōz'*) [so Wr.; *tur-kēz'*, Wk. Sm.; *tur-kōz'*, or *tur-kēz'*, Gd. 155.] [Turquoise, 203.]
 Turk's-cap, 213.
 Tur'u-pin.
 [Turmalin, Turmaline, 203. — *See Tourmaline*.]
 Tur'mer-ic, 135, 169.
 Tur'moil, *n.* (103, 161) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *tur-moil'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Tur'moil', *v.* 103, 161.
 Tur-moiled'.
 Tur-moil'ing.
 Turn, 21.
 Turn'cap, 206.
 Turn'coat, 24.
 Turned (*turn*), 165.
 Turn'er, 228.
 Turn'er-y.
 Turn'ing.
 Turn'ing-lathe.
 Turn'ing-point.
 Turn'ip, 169.
 Turn'key, 171.
 Turn'out.
 Turn'o-ver.
 Turn'pike.
 Turn'plate.
 Turn'sole [Turnsol, 203.]
 Turn'spitt.
 Turn'stble.
 Turn'stōne, 24.
 Turn'-ta-ble, 164.
 Tur'pen-tine, 82, 169.
 Tur'peth [Turbith, 203.]
 Tur'pi-tude, 26.
 Tur-quoise' (*tur-kēz'*, or *tur-kōz'*) [Turkols, 203.]

Tür'ret, 48, 66.
 Tür'ret-ed.
 Tür'ri-lite, 152.
 Tur'tle, 21, 164.
 Tur'tle-dove (*tur'tl-dus*).
 Tur'tier.
 Turves (*turvx*), *n. pl.* [See Note under *Turf*.]
 Tus'can.
 Tush, 22, 46.
 Tusk, 22.
 Tusk'ed (150) [so *Wk. Wr.*; *tusk*, *Sm. Gd.* 155.]
 Tusk'y, 93.
 Tus'sac-grass [*Tussock-grass*, 203.]
 Tus'sic'u-lar, 108.
 Tus'sle, 164, 170.
 Tus'sock.
 Tus'sock-grass [*Tus-sac-grass*, 203.]
 Tus'sock-y.
 Tut, 22, 41.
 Tu'te-lage, 70, 169.
 Tu'te-lar.
 Tu'te-lar-y, 72.
 Tu'te-nag.
 Tu'tor, 88, 169.
 Tu'tor-age.
 Tu'tored, 150.
 Tu'tor-ess.
 Tu-to'ri-al.
 Tu'tor-ing.
 Tut'san.
 Tut'si (It.) (*toot'te*) [See Note under *Sragfio*.]
 Tut'ty, 93, 170.
 Tuz're (Fr.) (*tuör*) (154) [so *Gd.*; *tuör*, *Wr.* 155] [*Twee*r, 203.]
 Twad'dle (*twod'dl*).
as "A modern cant word, which seems to have nearly supplanted the similar word *twattle*." *Worcester*.
 Twad'dled (*twod'dld*).
 Twad'dler (*twod'dl*-).
 Twad'dling (*twod'dl*-).
 Twain, 23, 64.
 Wäite [*Twait*, 203.]
 Twang, 10, 54.
 Twanged (*twangd*).
 Twang'ing.
 Twan'gle (*twang'gl*), 164.
 Twan'gled (*twang'gld*).
 Twan'gling (*twang'gl*-).
 Twank (*twangk*), 54.
 Twan'kay.

Twank'ing (*twangk'*-).
 Twas (*twos*) [a contraction of *it was*.]
 Twat'tle (*twot'tl*) [*Twaddle*, 203. — See Note under *Twaddle*.]
 Twat'tled (*twot'tld*).
 Twat'tler (*twot'tl*-).
 Twat'tling (*twot'tl*-).
 Twäy'blade.
 Twëak, 13.
 Twëaked (*twëkt*).
 Twëak'ing.
 Tweed, 13.
 Twee'dle, 164.
 Twee'dled (*-dld*).
 Twee'dling.
 [Tweel, 203. — See *Twill*.]
 [Twee'r, 203. — See *Tuyere*.]
 Twee'zers (*-zurz*), *n. pl.*
 Twelfth, *a. & n.* [pl. of *n. Twelfths*, 64, 189.]
 Twelfth'-day.
 Twelfth'-night (*-nit*).
 Twelve (*twelv*), 15.
 Twelve'month (*twelv-munth*) [so *Wr. Gd.*; *twel'munth*, *Wk.*; *twelv'munth*, *coll.* *twel'munth*, *Sm.* 155.]
as "It [the letter *v*] is never irregular; and if ever silent, it is in the word *twelvemonth*, where both that letter and the *e* are in colloquial pronunciation, generally dropped, as it written *twel'month*." *Walker*.
 Twelve'pence, 217.
 Twelve'pen-ny, 217.
 Twen'ti-eth, 186.
 Twen'ty, 93.
 Twen'ty-föld, 217.
 Twi'bill [*Twibill*, 203.]
 Twice, 25.
 Twice'-told.
 Twi'fal-löw.
 Twi'fal-löwed.
 Twi'fal-löw-ing.
 Twig, 16.
 Twig'gy (*-ghy*), 138.
 Twi'light (*-lit*).
 Twill (16, 172) [*Tweel*, 203.]
 Twilled (*twild*), 165.
 Twil'ly, 170.
 Twin, 16.
 Twine, 25, 163.
 Twined, 165.
 Twinge, 16, 45.

Twinged, 165.
 Twing'ing (*twing'*-).
 Twing'ing, 183.
 Twin'kle (*twing'kl*).
 Twink'led (*twing'kld*).
 Twink'ler (*twing'gl*-).
 Twink'ling (*twing'gl*-).
 Twinned (*twind*), 176.
 Twin'ning.
 Twirl, 21, *N.*; 135.
 Twirled (*twird*), 150, 165.
 Twirl'ing.
 Twist, 16.
 Twist'ed.
 Twist'er.
 Twist'ing.
 Twit, 16. [p. 37.]
 Twitch, 16, 44; Note D.
 Twitched (*twitch*), Note C, p. 34.
 Twitch'ing.
 Twit'ted, 176.
 Twit'ter, *n. & v.* 103, 104.
 Twit'tered, 150.
 Twit'ter-ing.
 Twit'ting, 176.
 Twixt [a contraction of *between*.]
 Two (*too*), *n. & a.* one and one. [See *To*, and *Too*, 160.]
 Two'-deck-er (*too'*-).
 Two'öld (*too'*-), 217.
 Two'-legged (*-legd*), 206, Exc. 5.
 Two'-lobed (*too'löbd*).
 Two'pence (*too'pens*; in *Eng. coll.* *tup'ens*) (217) [so *Sm.*; *tup'ens*, *Wk.*; *too'pens*, *Gd.*; *too'pens*, or *tup'ens*, *Wr.* 155.]
 Two'pen-ny (*too'pen-py*; in *Eng. coll.* *tup'en-ny*) (217) [so *Sm.*; *too'pen-ny*, *Gd.*; *too'pen-ny*, or *tup'en-ny*, *Wr.* 155.]
 Ty'-chon'ic (*-kon'*-), 52, 109.
 [Tye, 203. — See *Tie*.]
 Ty'ger, 203. — See *Tiger*.]
 Ty'ing, 184.
 Ty'ler.
 Tym'bal (72) [*Timbal*, 203.]
 Tym'p, 16.
 Tym'pan.
 Tym'pan-al, 106.
 Tym'pan'ic (109) [so *Gd.*; *tym'pan-ik*, *Wr.* 153.]

fall; ä as in there; öö as in foot; ç as in fadle; gh as in go; th as in this.

Tym'pan-ist.
 Tym-pan-it'ic.
 Tym'pan-ize, 202.
 Tym'pan-ized, 165.
 Tym'pan-iz-ing.
 Tym'pa-num (160) [L. pl. *Tym'pa-na*; Eng. pl. *Tym'pa-numa* (-numz), 193.]
 Tym'pa-ny.
 Typ'al, 223.
 Type, 25.
 Ty-phe'an, 110.
 Ty'phoid.
 Ty'phón.
 Ty-phoon', 121.
 Ty'phoús (100, 160), *a.* pertaining to typhus.
 Ty'phus (35, 100, 169) [not ty'pus, 141, 153], *n.* a fever characterized by great debility.
 Typ'ic.
 Typ'ic-al.
 Typ'ic-al-ly, 170.
 Typ-i-fi-ca'tion, 112.
 Typ'i-fied.
 Typ'i-fy, 94.
 Typ'i-fy-ing, 185.
 Tý-pog'ra-pher, 108.
 Tý-po-graph'ic, or Typ-o-graph'ic.
 Tý-po-graph'ic-al, or Typ-o-graph'ic-al [so Wr.; *tí-po-graf'ik-al*, Wb. Gd.; *típ-o-graf'ik-al*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Tý-pog'ra-phy, 108.
 Typ'o-lite, 152.
 Tý-pol'o-gy.
 Tý-ran'ic, or Tý-ran'ic [tí-ran'nik, Wk. Wr. Gd.; tí-ran'nik, Sm. 155.]
 Tý-ran'ic-al, or Tý-ran'ic-al.
 Tý-ran-ni-cid'al, or Tý-ran-ni-cid'al.
 Tý-ran'ni-cide, or Tý-ran'ni-cide.
 Týr'an-nize, 170, 202.
 Týr'an-nized, 165.
 Týr'an-niz-ing.
 Týr'an-noús.
 Týr'an-ny, 171.
 Týr'ant, 49, N.; 72.
 Týr'an, 169.
 Tý'ro (49, N.) [pl. Ty'rós (-röz), 192] [Tí-ro, 203.]
 Týr'ol-ese (-ez) [so Wr.; tí'ol-es, Gd. 155], *n. sing. & pl.*

Týr'o-man-ey.
 Tý'ro-nism (-nizm).
 Tyr-te'an (tur-), 110.
 [Ty'the, 203.—See Tithe.]
 [T'sar, 203.—See Czar.]

U.

U-bi'e-ty, 108, 169.
 U-bi-qua'ri-an, 49, N.
 U'bi-quist, 34.
 U-biq-ul-ta'ri-an (-bik-wi-wi-), 72.
 U-biq'ul-toús (-bik'wi-).
 U-biq'ul-ty (-bik'wi-), 171.
 U'dal, 72.
 Ud'der, 66, 170.
 U-dom'e-ter, 108.
 Ug'h-ness, 186.
 Ug'ly, 93.
 U-kase', 121.
 U'lan.
 Ul'cer, 77.
 Ul'cer-ate.
 Ul'cer-át-ed, 183.
 Ul'cer-át-ing.
 Ul-cer-a'tion, 169.
 Ul'cer-a-tive, 84.
 Ul'cer-oús, 100.
 Ul'cus cle (-kus-l), 162.
 Ul-cus'cule.
 U-le'ma [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; oo-le'ma, or yoo-le'ma, Wr. 155.]
 Ul'lage, 170.
 Ul-ma'ceous (-shus).
 Ul'mic.
 Ul'mine (82, 152) [U-l-min, 203.]
 Ul'na, 72.
 Ul'nar, 74.
 Ul-te'ri-or, 49, N.
 Ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o (L.) (ra'shi-o).
 Ul'ti-mate.
 Ul'ti-ma Thu'le (L.).
 Ul-ti-ma'tion.
 Ul-ti-ma'tum (L.) [pl. Ul-ti-ma'ta, 198.]
 Ul'ti-mo (L.).

☞ Commonly abbreviated to *ul*.

Ul'tra.
 Ul'tra-ism (-izm), 133, 136.
 Ul'tra-ist.

Ul-tra-ma-rine' (-rén').
 Ul-tra-mon'tane.
 Ul-tra-mon'tan-ism (-izm), 136.
 Ul-tra-mon'tan-ist.
 Ul-tra mun'dane.
 Ul-tra-trop'ic-al.
 Ul'u-late, 89.
 Ul'u-lat-ed.
 Ul'u-lat-ing.
 Ul-u-la'tion, 112.
 Um'bel, 76.
 Um'bel-lar.
 Um'bel late, 170.
 Um'bel-lat-ed.
 Um'bel let.
 Um-bel-lif'er-oús.
 Um'ber.
 Um'bered (-burd), 150.
 Um-bil'ic, 109.
 Um-bil'ic-al, 109.
 Um-bil'ic-cate.
 Um-bil'ic-cat-ed.
 Um-bil'ic-us (L.).
 Um'bles (-bliz), *n. pl.*
 Um'bo.
 Um'bo-nate.
 Um'bo-nat-ed.
 Um'bra.
 Um-bra-cu'l'ic-form.
 Um'brage, 70, 169.
 Um-bra-geous (-jus), or Um-bra'ge-oús [um-bra'jus, Wb. Gd.; um-bra'jus, Sm. (See § 20); um-bra'ji-us, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Um-brat'ic.
 Um-brat'ic-al.
 Um'bra-tile, 81, 152.
 Um-brel'ia (170) [not um-bril'ia, 127, 153.]
 Um-bri'fer-oús, 233 Exa.
 Um'pi-rage, 78, 169.
 Um'pire.
 Um'quille (-kwil), 171.
 Un-, a prefix signifying negation.
 Un'al-ist.
 U-na-nim'i-ty, 108, 169.
 U-nan'i-moús, 100.
 U'na-vo'ce (L.).
 U-náu'.
 Un'cial (-shal), 72.
 Un'ci-form, 108, 169.
 Un'ci-nate.
 Un'cle (ung'kl), 54, 164.
 Un-couth' (-kooth'), 140.
 Unc'tion (ungk'shun), 54.
 Uno-tu-ous'i-ty.
 Unct'u-oús (89) [not un-gk'shun, 153.]

ä, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, long; ä, ë, í, ö, ü, ý, short; ä as in far, ä as in fast, ä as in

Un'der, 205, Exc. 1; 230.
 Un'der-dose, n. 161.
 Un-der-dose', v. 161.
 Un'der-drain, n. 161.
 Un-der-drain', v. 161.
 Un'der-ground, n. a. & adv.

☞ "The accents [primary and secondary] are interchangeable according to the rhythm of the context." *Smart*.

Un-der-neath', 140.
 Un-der-rate', 205, Exc. 1.
 Un-der-run'.
 Un-der-shot.
 Un-der-stand'.
 Un-der-stand'ing.
 Un-der-strap-per [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; un-dur-strap'pur, Wr. 155.]

Un-der-tak'ing.
 Un-der-val'ue.
 Un-der-write' (-rit').
 Un-der-writ'er [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; un-dur-rī'tur, Wk. Wr. 155.]

Un-done' (-dun'), 115.
 Un-dress, v. 103, 161.
 Un'dress, n. 103, 161.
 Un'du-lant, 89.
 Un'du-la-ry, 72.
 Un'du-late, 89.
 Un'du-lāt-ed.
 Un'du-lāt-ing.
 Un-du-lā'tion.

Un'du-la-to-ry (72, 86) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; un'du-la-tūr-y, Wk.; un'du-la-tūr-y, Sm. 155.]

Un-e'qual.
 Un-e'qualled (-kwald) [Unequaled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]

Un'gual (ung'-), 64.
 Un'gue-al (ung'gwe-).
 Un'guent (ung'gwent) (141) [so Wr.; un'gwent, Wb. Gd.; ung'went, Sm. 155.]
 Un'guent-a-ry (ung'-), 72, 171.

Un'guic-al (ung'-).
 Un-guic'u-lar, 108.
 Un-guic'u-late, 108.
 Un-guic'u-lāt-ed.
 Un-gulf'er-oūs, 108.
 Un'gul-form, 108.
 Un'gu-la (ung'-), 106.

Un'gu-late (ung'-), 108.
 Un-hap'pi-ness, 106.
 Un-hon'ored (-on'urd), 117, 171.

U-ni-ax'al.
 U-ni-ba'sic.
 U-ni-cār'i-nāt-ed.
 U'ni-coorn, 135.
 U-ni-coorn'otūs [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; u'ni-kor-nus, Sm. 155.]
 U-ni-fa'cial (-shat).
 U-ni'fic, 109.
 U-ni-fl-ca'tion.
 U-ni-fl'lar.

U-ni-flō'rōūs [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; u'ni-flō-rus, Sm. 155.]
 U-ni-fo'li-ate.
 U-ni-fo'li-o-late.
 U'ni-form, 89, 142.
 U-ni-form'i-ty, 169.

U'ni-fy, 94.
 U-ni-gen'i-ture.
 U'ni-gen'i-tus (L.).
 U-nig'e-noūs (-niǵ'-).
 U-ni-ju'gate, 158.
 U-ni-la'bi-ate.

U-ni-lat'er-al.
 U-ni-lln'e-āt-ed.
 U-ni-lit'er-al, 108.
 U-ni-loc'u-lar, 108.
 On'ion (yoon'yun) (23, 51) [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; yoo'ni-un, Wk.; yoo'ni-un, or yoon'yun, Sm. 155.]

On'ion-ist.
 On'ion-jack.
 U-ni-o'vu-late (108) [so Gd.; yoo'ni-ov'yoo-lāt, Wr. 155.]

U-nip'a-roūs, 108.
 U'ni-ped, 78.
 U-ni-per'son-al.
 U-ni-per'son-al-ist.
 U-nip'li-cate, 73.
 U-nique' (-nek'), 108, 171.

U-ni-se'ri-al, 49, N.
 U-ni-se'ri-ate.
 U-ni-sex'u-al.
 U'ni-son (-sun, or -zun) [u'ni-sun, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd. yoo'ni-sun, Sm. 155.]

U-nis'o-nance.
 U-nis'o-nant.
 U-nis'o-noūs.
 U'nit, 26, 80.
 U-nit'a-ble, 164, 183.
 U-ni-ta'ri-an, 49, N.
 U-ni-ta'ri-an-ism (-izm).

U-nite'.
 U-nit'ed, 163.
 U-nit'ing.
 U-ni'tiōn (-nish'un).
 U'ni-ty, 78, 108.
 U'ni-valve.
 U'ni-valved, 165.
 U-ni-valv'u-lar, 108.
 U-ni-ver'sal, 21, N.
 U-ni-ver'sal-ism (-izm).
 U-ni-ver'sal-ist.

U-ni-ver'sal'ity.
 U-ni-ver'sal-ize.
 U-ni-ver'sal-iz-ing.
 U-ni-ver'sal-ly.
 U'ni-verse, 21, N.
 U-ni-ver'si-ty.
 U-niv'o-cal, 156.
 Un-ken'nel.

Un-ken'nelled (-neld) [Unkennelled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 U-n-ken'nel-ling [Unkennelling, Wb. Gd. 203.]

Un-knelled' (-neld') [See Note under Un-named.]
 Un-known' (-nōn') [See Note under Un-named.]
 Un-less'.
 Un-named', 66, Note; 165.

☞ In all words in which *un* is prefixed to a word beginning with the sound of *n*, as *unknown*, *unnatural*, *unnecessary*, *unnumbered*, &c., the two *n*'s, though representing only a single articulation, have the double effect described in the latter part of the Note under § 68.

Un-neigh'bor-ly (-na'-).
 Un-nerve'.
 Un-nerved', 165.
 Un-nōt'ed.
 Un-no'ticed (-tist).
 Un-rav'el.

Un-rav'elled (-eld) [Unraveled, Wb. Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Un-rav'el-ling [Unraveling, Wb. Gd. 203.]

Un-ripe', 121.
 Un-rōll' [Unrol, 179, 203.]
 Un-sung', 117.

fall, ē as in there; cō as in foot; ȝ as in facle; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Un-til', 171, 179.
 Un'to (too).
 Un-wept', 117.
 Un-whole'some (-*hōl'-sum*), 24.
 Up, 22, 30.
 U'pas, 26, 72.
 Up-braid'
 Up-braid'ed.
 Up-braid'er.
 Up-braid'ing.
 Up-cast', v. 103, 161.
 Up'cast, n. 103, 161.
 Up'cast, a. [so Wb. Gd.; *up'kást*, Sm.; *up-kást'*, Wk.; *up-kást'*, or *up'kást*, Wr. 155.]
 Up-héav'al, 183.
 Up-held'.
 Up'her (*up'ur*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *u'tur*, Wr. 155.]
 Up'hill [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *up'hil*, or *up-hil'*, Wr. 155.]
 Up-höld'
 Up-höld'er.
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 Up-höl'ster-er, 24, 130.
 Up-höl'ster-y, 169.
 Uph'rōe (*ŭ'ro*) (171) [so Gd.; *ŭ'ro*, Wr. 155.]
 Up'land.
 Up-on'.
 Up'per, 77, 170.
 Up'right (-*rit*), a. & n.
 — "This word is often accented on the last syllable, especially when, as an adjective, it follows the noun; the derivatives are liable to the same diversity." *Smart*.
 Up'rōar.
 — "It is often accented on the latter syllable." *Smart*.
 Up-rōar'i-ōis, 49, N.
 Up-set', v. 103, 161.
 Up'set, n. 103, 161.
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 Up-start', v. 103, 161.
 Up'start, n. 103, 161.
 U'pu-pa (L.) [so Gd. Wr.; *up'u-pā*, Sm. 155.]
 Up'ward.
 Up'wards (-*wards*).
 U-ra'h'an, 169.
 U-ran'ic, 109.
 U-ran'ite, 152.

U-ran-it'ic.
 U-ra'ni-um, 169.
 U-ran-o-graph'ic.
 U-ran-o-graph'ic-al.
 U-ran-og'ra-phy (108) [U-ran-og'ra-phy, 203.]
 U-ran-ol'o-gy, 108.
 U-ran-os'co-py, 108.
 U'ran-ōis (156), a. composed of uranium, — denoting salts whose base is protoxide of uranium. [See Uranus, 160.]
 U'ra-nus (156, 169), n. one of the planets of the solar system. [See Uranous, 160.]
 U'rate.
 Ur'ban, 135.
 Ur-bane', 121.
 Ur-ban'i-ty, 108, 169.
 Ur'ce-o-late, 156.
 Ur-ce'o-lus.
 Ur'chin.
 U're-a, 169.
 U're-ter, or U-re'ter [*u're-ter*, Wk. Sm. Wr.; *u-re'tur*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 U-re'thra.
 Urge, 21, 49, 142.
 Urged, 165.
 Ur'gen-cy, 169.
 Ur'gent.
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 Urg'ing (*urj'*).
 U'ric.
 U'rim (Heb.), 49, N.
 U'rin-al.
 U'rin-a-ry, 72.
 U'rin-ate.
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 U'rin-a-tive.
 U'rine, 82, 152.
 U-rin-it'er-ōis, 106.
 U-rin-om'e-ter, 106.
 U'rin-ōis.
 Urn, 21, 49, 135.
 U-ros'co-py, 108.
 U'rsa Mā'jor (L.).
 U'rsa Mī'nor (L.).
 Ur'si-form, 108.
 Ur'sine, 152.
 Ur'su-line, 82, 89.
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 U'rus (L.).
 Us, 22, 39, 174.
 Ūs'a-ble (*yooz'*), 164, 171, 183.
 U'sage (-*ʒj*), 70, 136.

U'sance (-*zans*).
 Use, n. 26, 161.
 Use (*yooz*) (26, 161), v. to employ. [See Ewes, 160.]
 Used (*yoozd*).
 Use'ful (*yooz'fōol*), 156.
 Use'ful-ly (-*fōol*).
 Ūs'er (*yooz'*).
 Ush'er, 77.
 Ush'er-ed (-*urd*).
 Ush'er-ing.
 Ūs'ing (*yooz'*), 183.
 Us-que-bāugh' (-*bow*) (162, 171) [so Sm. Wr.; *us-kwe-baw*, Gd.; *us-kwe-bah'*, Wk. 155.]
 Ust'ion (-*ʒun*), 44, N. 1.
 Us-tu-lā'tion, 112.
 Ūs'u-al (*yoo'zhu*).
 U-su-cap'tion (-*zu*) [so Sm. Wr.; *u-su-kap'shun*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 U'su-fruct' (-*zu*) [so Sm. Wr.; *u-su-frukt'*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 U-su-fruct'u-a-ly (-*zu*), 72, 171.
 U'su-rer (-*zhu*).
 U'su'ri-ōis (-*zu*) (49, N.) [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *u-zhu'ri-us*, Wr. 155.]
 U-surp' (-*zurp'*), 89.
 U-surp-a'tion (-*zurp*), 112, 169.
 U-surped' (-*zurp'*).
 U-surp'er (-*zurp'*).
 U-surp'ing (-*zurp'*).
 U'su-ry (-*zhu*).
 U-ten'sil (107) [so Sm. Wb. Gd., *u'ten-sil*, Wk.; *u-ien'sil*, or *u'ten-sil*, Wr. 155.]
 U'ter-ine, or U'ter-ine [*u'tur-in*, Sm. Wb. Gd.; *u'tur-in*, Wk.; *u'tur-in*, or *u'tur-in*, Wr. 155.]
 U'te-rus (L.) [pl. *U'te-ri*, 198.]
 U'ti-le dul'ci (L.).
 U-til-i-ta'ri-an, 49, N.
 U-til-i-ta'ri-an-ism (-*izm*), 133, 136.
 U-til'i-ty, 170.
 U'til-ise.
 U'til-ized.
 U'til-iz-ing, 183.
 U'ti pos-si-de'tis (L.).
 Ut'most, 24.
 U-to'pi-a.

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ý, short; ä as in far, & as in fast, & as in

U-to'pl-an, 169.
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 U'tri-cle, 164.
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 Ut'ter, 66, 77.
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 Ut'ter-ance, 169.
 Ut'tered, 150, 165.
 Ut'ter-ing.
 Ut'ter-moat.
 U've-a, 169.
 U've-ous, 100.
 U'vu-la, 108.
 U'vu-lar, 26, 89.
 Ux-or'i-cide.
 Ux-or'i-ous (ug-zo'-)
 (49, N.) [so Wk. Sm.
 Wr.; uk-so'ri-us,
 Wb. Gd. 155.]

V.

Va'can-cy, 169.
 Va'cant.
 Va'cate.
 Va'cat-ed, 183.
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 Va-ca'tion, 112.
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 Vac'ci-nat-or, 169.
 Vac'cine. or Vac'cine
 [so Wr.; val'sin.
 Wk. Sm.; val'sin.
 Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Vac'cin-ist.
 Vach'er y (vash'), 44.
 Vag'il-lan-cy.
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 Va'do-me-cum (L.), n.
 Vag'a-bönd, 171.
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 Va-ga'ri-ous.
 Va-ga'ry [not va'ga-ry,
 153.]
 Va-gi'na (L.) [pl. Va-
 gi'næ] (-ne), 198.]
 Vag'i-nal (vaj'-), or Va-

gi'nal [so Wr.; vaj'-
 nal, Wb. Gd.; va-jit'-
 nal, Sm. 155.]
 Vag'i-nant (vaj'-), or
 Va-gi'nant.
 Vag'i-nate (vaj'-), or
 Va-gi'nate.
 Vag'i-nat-ed (vaj'-), or
 Va-gi'nat-ed.
 Vag-i-no-pen'notis
 (vaj'-) [Vagin-
 pen-nous, 203.]
 Va'gran-cy, 169.
 Va'grant.
 Vague, 23, 168.
 [V a i l, 203.—See Vell.]
 Vain (23), a. having no
 real substance, worth,
 or importance; — con-
 ceited. [See Vane, and
 Vein, 182.]
 Vain-glo'ri-ous.
 Vain-glo'ry, 216.
 Vain'ly, 93.
 Vair (vär), 14.
 Vair'y (vär'ry), 49, N.
 Väi'vode [W a i w o d e,
 203.]
 Val'ance, 170.
 Vale (23), n. a valley.
 [See Vell, 160.]
 Val-e-dic'tion, 169.
 Val-e-dic-to'ri-an.
 Val-e-dic-to-ry.
 Val-en-ci-ennes' (Fr.)
 (-enz'), 154.
 Va-len'ti-a (-shy-).
 Val'en-tine (82, 152) [so
 Sm. Wr. Gd.; val'-
 en-tin, Wk. 155.]
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 val-en-tin'yan, Sm.
 155.]
 Va-le'ri-an, 49, N.
 Va-le-ri-an-a'ccotis
 (-shus).
 Va-le-ri-an'ic.
 Val'et (val'et, or val'a)
 [so Gd.; val'et, Sm.
 Wr.; val'et, or va-
 let', Wk. 155.]
 Valet de chambre (Fr.)
 (val'a duh sham'br).
 Val-e-tu-di-na'ri-an.
 Val-e-tu-di-na'ri-an-ism
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 Val-e-tu-di-na'ri-ous.
 Val-e-tu'di-na-ry, 72.
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 Val-hal'la [Wal-hal-
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Va-lid'i-ty.
 Va-lise' (va-lis', or va-
 liz') [va-lis', Wb.
 Gd.; va-liz', Sm.;
 va-liz', or va-lis',
 Wr. 155.]

ug- Sometimes incor-
 rectly spelled *vallise*.

Val'kyr (-kur), 95.
 Val-kýr'la.
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 Val'leys (L.).
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 our, Sm. 203.]
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 Val'vate.
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 Vam'brace.
 Vamp, 10, 64.
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 pyre, 203.]
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 plet, 203.]
 Van, 10, 36, 43.
 Va-na'di-ate.
 Va-nad'ic, 109.
 Va-nad'i-nite.
 Va-na'di-um, 169.
 Van-cou'ri-er (-koo'-)
 (49), n. [so Wr. Gd.;
 van-koo'r'i-ur, Sm.;
 van-koo'r-yér', Wk.
 155.]
 Van'dal, 72.
 Van-dal'ic, 109.
 Van'dal-ism (-izm), 136.
 Van-dyke', 121, 171.
 Vane (23), n. a weather-
 cock. [See Vain, and
 Vein, 160.]
 Van'foss.
 Vang, 10, 64.
 Van'gio (vang'-), 156.

fall; ð as in there; öb as in foot; 9 as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

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Handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan and the angle of the writing.

covering for the face:—*v.* to cover with a veil. [See Vale, 100.]
 [Vail, 203.]
 Veiled (*váid*).
 Veil'ing (*váil'*).
 Vein (*vân*) (23), *n.* a vessel which returns the venous or black blood to the heart:—*v.* to variegate with veins. [See Vain, and Vane, 160.]
 Veined (*vând*), 165, 171.
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 Ven'er-a-ble, 164.
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 Ven'er-ate, 171.
 Ven'er-át-ed, 182.
 Ven'er-át-ing.
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 Ven'er-át-or, 169.
 Ven'er-y, *n.* the sport

of hunting. [See Venery, 160.]
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 Ven'ti-late, 169.
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 Vent'ur-ing (*-gur-*), 91.
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 Ven'us, *n.* one of the

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 Verd'-an-tique' (Fr.) (*-sek'*)
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 Vêr'i-ty, 169.
 Ver-juice (*-jooz*).
 Ver-me-ol'o-gist.
 Ver-me-ol'o-gy.

fall; f' as in there; óo as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

- Van'quird.
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 Va'por-ish [Vapourish, Sm. 203.]
 Vap'or-iz-a-ble [Vapourizable, Sm. 203.]
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 Vap'or-ize [Vapourize, Sm. 203.]
 Vap'or-ized.
 Vap'or-iz-ing.
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 Va'ri-o-loid [so Wr. Wb. Gd.; va-ri'o-loid, Sm. 155], n.
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 Var'nish.
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 Vase (väs, or väz) (23) [räs, Wb. Gd.; väz, Wk. Sm.; väz, or väs, Wr. 155.]
Down to the time of Walker, this word was made to rhyme with base, case, &c., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England, it is more commonly pronounced as Walker gives it, vase, though by some väz, and by a few väz. Goodrich.
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- Va-tic'i-na'tion.
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 Väumt'ed, or Väumt'ed.
 Väumt'er, or Väumt'er.
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 Ve-hic'u-lar, 106.
 Veh'mic (va'mik) (so Sm.; ve'mik, Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.)
 Veil (völ) (23), n. a thin

ä, è, ì, ò, ù, ý, long; ä, è, í, ó, ü, ý, short; ä as in far, & as in fast, ä as in

- covering for the face: — v. to cover with a veil. [See Vale, 100.] [V a i I, 203.]
 Veiled (*vaid*).
 Veil'ing (*vai'-*).
 Vein (*vân*) (23), n. a vessel which returns the venous or black blood to the heart: — v. to variegate with veins. [See Vain, and Vane, 160.]
 Veined (*vând*), 165, 171.
 Vein'ing (*vân'-*).
 Vein'let (*vân'-*).
 Vein'y (*vân'-*), 160.
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 Vel-le'i-ty, 160.
 Vel'lli-cate, 170.
 Vel'lli-cât-ed.
 Vel'lli-cât-ing.
 Vel'lli-ca'tion.
 Vel'lum, 60, 160.
 Vel-o-clim'e-ter, 168.
 Ve-log'i-pède, 171.
 Ve-log'i-ty, 160.
 Ve-lu'ti-noûa.
 Vel'vet, 76.
 Vel'vet-ed.
 Vel'vet-ee'n', 122, 171.
 Vel'vet-y.
 Ve'nal, 72.
 Ve-nal'i-ty, 108.
 Ven'a-ry, a. pertaining to hunting. [See Ven-ery, 160.]
 Ve-na'tion.
 Vend, 15.
 Vend'ed, 228.
 Vend-ee' (118) [Law term, correlative of Vendor.]
 Vend'er [See Vendor.]
 Vend-i-bil'i-ty.
 Vend'i-ble, 164.
 Vend'ing.
 Vend'it'ion (*-ish'un*).
 Vend'or (118) [Law term, correlative of Vendee.]
 Ven-dûe', 26.
 Ve-neer', 160.
 Ve-neered', 165.
 Ve-neer'ing.
 Ven'er-a-ble, 164.
 Ven'er-a-bly.
 Ven'er-ate, 171.
 Ven'er-ât-ed, 183.
 Ven'er-ât-ing.
 Ven'er-a'tion.
 Ven'er-ât-or, 160.
 Ven'er-y, n. the sport of hunting. [See Ven-ery, 160.]
 Ve-ne-sec'tion [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; ven-e-sec'-tum, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Ve-me'tian (*-shan*), 112.
 Ven'geance (*-jans*) (171), Note D, p. 37.
 Ve'ni-al [*not vên'yal*, 153.]
 Ve-ni-al'i-ty, 160.
 Ve-ni're-*fa'ci-as* (L.) (*-fa'shi-as*).
 Ven'i-son (*ven'i-zn*, or *ven'zn*) [so Wb. Gd.; *ven'i-zn*, coll. *ven'zn*, Sm.; *ven'zn*, or *ven'-i-zn*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Ven'om, 160, 170.
 Ven'omed (*-usd*), 150.
 Ven'om-ôus, 100.
 Ve'nose.
 Ve-nos'i-ty, 108.
 Ve'nôus (100), a. pertaining to the veins. [See Venus, 160.]
 Vent, 15.
 Vent'âil.
 Vent'ed.
 Vent'i-duct.
 Ven'ti-late, 160.
 Ven'ti-lât-ed, 183.
 Ven'ti-lât-ing.
 Ven-ti-la'tion.
 Ven'ti-lât-er.
 Vent'ing.
 Vent'ral.
 Ven'tri-cle, 164, 160.
 Ven'tri-cose.
 Ven'tri-côis.
 Ven-tric'u-lar.
 Ven-tric'u-lôis, 60.
 Ven-tri-lo'qui-al.
 Ven-tril'o-quism (*-kwizm*), 133, 136.
 Ven-tril'o-quist.
 Ven-tril'o-quiz-e, 202.
 Ven-tril'o-quiz-ed.
 Ven-tril'o-quiz-ing.
 Ven-tril'o-quoûs (*-kwus*), 171.
 Ven-tril'o-quy.
 Ven-tro-pla'noûs.
 Vent'ure, 91.
 Vent'ured (*-gurd*), 165.
 Vent'ur-er (*-gur-*), 91.
 Vent'ure-some (*-gursom*), 160, 185.
 Vent'ur-ing (*-gur-*), 91.
 Vent'ur-ôus (*-gur-*).
 Ven'tûe, 170.
 Ven'u-lose.
 Ve'nus, n. one of the planets. [See Venous, 160.]
 Ve-ra-cious (*-abus*):
 Ve-rac'i-ty.
 Ve-ran'da.
 Ve-ra'tri-a.
 Ve-ra'trine (82, 152) [so Wb. Gd.; *ve-ra'tria*, or *ver'a-trin*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Verb, 21, N.; 135.
 Ver'bal, 72.
 Ver'bal-ism (*-izm*), 133.
 Ver'bal-ist.
 Ver-bal'i-ty, 160.
 Ver-bal-i-za'tion.
 Ver'bal-ize.
 Ver'bal-ized.
 Ver'bal-iz-ing.
 Ver'bal-ly.
 Ver-ba'tim (L.).
 Ver-be'na, 72.
 Ver-be-nata.
 Ver-ber-a'tion.
 Ver'bi-age, 70, 160.
 Ver-bose', 121.
 Ver-bos'i-ty, 160.
 Ver'dan-cy.
 Ver'dant, 72.
 Verd'an-tique' (Fr.) (*-tek'*)
 Ver'der-er, or Ver'der or, 70, 203.
 Ver'dict, 21, N.; 171.
 Ver'di-gris (*-grés*), 156, 171.
 Ver'di-ter, 171.
 Ver'di-ture.
 Verd'ure, 48, 91.
 Verd'ured (*-gurd*).
 Verd'ur-ôus (*-gur-*), 91.
 Ver-ga-loo' [Vir-ga-100, 203.]
 Verge, 21, N.; 135.
 Verged, 166.
 Ver'gen-cy, 160.
 Verg'er (*verj'*).
 Ver-gette', 121.
 Verg'ing (*verj'*).
 Ver'i-fi-a-ble, 164.
 Ver'i-fi-ca'tion, 112.
 Ver'i-fi-câ-tive.
 Ver'i-fied.
 Ver'i-fi-er.
 Ver'i-fy, 94.
 Ver'i-fy-ing.
 Ver'i-ly, 78, 93.
 Ver'i-fi-mil'i-tude.
 Ver'i-ta-ble, 164.
 Ver'i-ta-bly.
 Ver'i-ty, 160.
 Ver'juice (*-joos*).
 Ver-mes-ol'o-gist.
 Ver-me-ol'o-gy.

âll; ð as in there; ôb as in foot; ç as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

Ver'mes (L.) (-mēs), n. pl.

Ver-mi-cel'l'i (It.) (-mi-chel'li) [so *Wk. Sm.*

Wr.; *ver-mi-chel'li*, or *ver-mi-cel'li*, Gd. -155.]

Ver-mi'cocotis (-mish'us)

Ver-mic'u-lar, 103.

Ver-mic'u-late, 103.

Ver-mic'u-lat-ed.

Ver-mic'u-lat-ing.

Ver-mic'u-lat'ion, 112.

Ver-mi-cule.

Ver-mic'u-lose.

Ver-mic'u-losa.

Ver-mi-form, 103, 169.

Ver-mi-fuge, 171

Ver-mil'ion (-yun), 54, 171.

Ver-min (21, N.), n. sing. & pl.

— "It is seldom employed as a noun singular, in modern style, and it never takes a plural termination." *Smartz*.

Ver-min-a'tion.

Ver-min-osis.

Ver-mip'a-rotis, 103.

Ver-miv'o-rotis, 103.

Ver-nac'u-lar.

Ver-nal, 72.

Ver-na'tion.

Ver-ni-cose.

Ver-ni-er, 63, 229.

Ver-non'i-ca.

Vér'ru-cose (-roo-), 39.

Vér'ru-cotis (-roo-),

Ver-sa-tile, 81, 152.

Ver-sa-til'i-ty, 171.

Verse, 21, N.; 135.

Versed (*verst*), a. skilled.

[See *Verst*, 160.]

Ver-si-cle, 164.

Ver-si-col-or (-kol-urá).

Ver-si-col-ored (-kol-urá).

Ver-si-fi-ca'tion.

Ver-si-fied.

Ver-si-fi-er.

Ver-si-fy.

Ver-si-fy-ing, 135.

Ver'sion, 169.

Verst (21, N.), n. a Russian measure of 3501 feet. [See *Versed*, 160.]

[See *Verst*, 203.]

Ver'sus (L.).

Ver-ute, 121.

Vert, 21, N.

Ver'te-bra (L.) [pl. *Ver'te-bræ*, 193.]

Ver'te-bral.

Ver'te-bra'ta (L.) n. pl.

Ver'te-brate.

Ver'te-brat-ed.

Ver'te-bræ (-bræ) (164, 189) [Vertebers preferred by Gd. 203. — [See Note E, p. 70.]

Ver'tex (70) [L. pl. *Ver'tices* (-sez); Eng. pl.

Ver'tex-es (-ez), 193.]

Ver'ti-cal.

Ver'ti-cal-ly.

Ver'ti-cil [Vertical, 293.]

Ver'ti-cil-las-ter.

Ver'ti-cil-late, or *Ver'ti-cil-late* [so Wr.;

ver-tis'il-lat, *Wb. Gd.*; *ver-ti-sil'lat*, *Sm.* 155.]

Ver'ti-cil-lat-ed, or *Ver'ti-cil-lat-ed*.

Ver'ti-cil-ty.

Ver'ti-cle, 164.

Ver'tig'i-notis (-tig'no-).

Ver'ti-go, or *Ver'ti-go* (-te-)

[*ver-ti-go*, *Wb. Gd.*; *ver-te-go*, *Sm.*; *ver-ti-go*, *ver-te-go*, or

ver'ti-go, *Wk.*; *ver-ti-go*, *ver-ti-go*, or *ver-te-go*, *Wr.* 155.]

— Walker says of this word: "If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner [*ver-ti-go*]; if we pronounce it modestly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second [*ver-te-go*]; but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner [*ver-ti-go*]."

Ver'ti-que [so *Sm.* Gd.; *ver'tis*, *Wk.*; *ver'tis*, or *ver'tan*, *Wr.* 155.]

Vér'y, 43, 66, 93.

Ves'i-cal.

Ves'i-cant.

Ves'i-cate.

Ves'i-cat-ed.

Ves'i-cat-ing.

Ves-i-ca'tion.

Ve-sic'a-to-ry, or *Ves'i-ca-to-ry* (86) [*ve-sik'a-to-ry*, *Wk. Sm. Wr.*; *ves'ika-to-ry*, *Wb. Gd.* 155.]

Ves'i-cle, 164.

Ve-sic'u-lar.

Ve-sic'u-late.

Ve-sic'u-lose.

Ves'per, 77.

Ves'per-time, 82, 132.

Ves'pl-a-ry, 72.

Ves'sel, 144, 170.

Vest, 15.

Ves'ta.

Ves'tal.

Vest'ed.

Ves'ti-a-ri-an.

Ves'ti-a-ry, 72.

Ves'tib'u-lar.

Ves'ti-bule.

Ves'tige, 70, 169.

Vest'ing.

Ves'ti-ture.

Vest'ment.

Ves'try, 93, 230.

Vest'ure, 91.

Vest'ured (-yurd).

Ve-su'vi-an, 169.

Vetch, 15, 44; Note D, p. 37.

Vetch'y, 169.

Vet'er-an, 233, Exc.

Vet'er-i-na-ri-an.

Vet'er-i-na-ry, 72.

Ve'to, n. & v. [pl. of *n.* *Ve'toes* (-töz), 192.]

Ve'toed, 188.

Ve'to-ing.

Ve'to-ist.

Vet'tu'ra (It.) (-toof-).

Vet'tu-rí-no (It.) (-toe-re-).

Vex, 15, 39, N.

Vex-a'tion.

Vex-a'tious (-shus), 169.

Vexed (*veks*), v.

Vexed (*veks*) (165) [so Gd.; *veks*, or *veks'ed*, *Wr.* 155], a.

Vex'er.

Vex'ed.

Vex'ill-lar.

Vex'ill-la-ry, 72.

Vex'ill-la'tion, 169.

Vex'ill'um (L.).

Vex'ing.

Via (L.).

Via-bil'i-ty.

Via-ble, 164.

Via-duct.

Vial, n. a small bottle. [See *Viol*, 148.] [*Phia*, 1, 206.]

Via Lac'tea (L.).

Viam'is-ter.

V'and, 72.

V'a-rect-ure, 91.

V'at'in.

V'at'i-cum (L.).

V'brate.

V'brat-ed, 183.

V'bra-tile, 81, 152.

Vi-bra-till'i-ty.
 Vi-brät-ing.
 Vi-bra'tion.
 Vi-bra-tive, 84.
 Vi-bra-to-ry, 86.
 Vi-bur'num (L.).
 Vic'ar, 74, 156.
 Vic'ar-age, 70, 169.
 Vi-ca'ri-al.
 Vi-ca'ri-ate.
 Vi-ca'ri-ous, 49, N.
 Vice (25, 39, 161) [Vise
 (in the sense of a grip-
 ping machine, with
 jaws brought together
 by means of a screw),
 203.]
 Vice (L.), 161.
 Vice-ad'mi-ral, 222, N.
 Vice-chan'cel-lor.
 Vice-con'sul.
 Vice-ge'ren-cy, 169.
 Vice-ge'rent, 49, N.;
 222, N.
 Vic'e-na-ry (72) [so Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; *vī'se-na-ry*,
 Sm. 155.]
 Vi-cen'ni-al, 170.
 Vice-pres'i-dent
 (-pres'-), 222, N.
 Vice-roy, 222, N.
 Vice-roy'al-ty.
 Vice ver'sa (L.).
 Viciate, 203. — See
 Vitiating.]
 Vic'i-nage, 171.
 Vic'i-nal, or Vi-ci'nal
 [so Wr.; *vis'i-nal*,
 Wk. Wb. Gd.; *vī'si-*
nal, Sm. 155.]
 Vi-cin'i-ty (169) [so Sm.
 Wr. Wb. Gd.; *vī'sin'-*
i-ty, or *vī'sin'i-ty*, Wk.
 155.]
 Vicious (*vīsh'us*) (46,
 Note 2) [Vitious,
 203.]
 Vi-cis'si-tude, 171.
 Vic'tim, 80.
 Vic'tim-ize, 202.
 Vic'tim-ized, 183.
 Vic'tim-iz-ing.
 Vic'tor, 88, 169.
 Vic-to'ri-a, 49, N.
 Vic-to'ri-ous' (-tū'), 122.
 Vic-to'ri-ous.
 Vic-to-ry, 83, 93.
 Vict'ual (*vī'tū*), 162.
 Vict'ualled (*vī'tū*)
 [Victualled, Wb.
 Gd. 203. — See 177, and
 Note E, p. 70.]
 Vict'ual-ler (*vī'tū-ler*)

[Victualer, Wb.
 Gd. 203.]
 Vict'ual-ling (*vī'tū-ling*)
 [Victualing, Wb.
 Gd. 203.] [162.]
 Vict'uals (*vī'tūz*), n. pl.
Vī'de (L.).
 Vi-del'i-ci-ty (L.).
 This word is usu-
 ally abbreviated, in writ-
 ing, to *vid.* In reading,
 the adverb *namely* is sub-
 stituted for it.
 Vid'u-age.
 Vie, 25.
 Vied.
 Vi-en-ese' (-nēz'), n.
sing. & *pl.* 171.
 View (*vu*), 26, 36.
 Viewed (*vād*).
 View'er (*vu'*-).
 View'ing (*vu'*-).
 Vig'il (*vij'*-).
 Vig'il-ance (*vij'*-), 171.
 Vig'il-an-cy (*vij'*-).
 Vig'il-ant (*vij'*-).
 Vignette (Fr.) (*vin-yet'*)
 [*vin-yet*, Wk.; *vēn-*
yet', Sm.; *vig-net'*,
 commonly *vin-yet'*,
 Gd.; *vin-yet*, or *vin-*
yet', Wr. 154, 155.]
 Vig'or, 88.
 Vig'or-ous, 100.
 Viki'ng.
 Vile, 25.
 Vile'ly, 66, N.; 186.
 Vil-i-fi-ca'tion.
 Vil'i-fied, 99.
 Vil'i-fi-er.
 Vil'i-fy, 94.
 Vil'i-fy-ing.
 Vil'la, 170, 189.
 Vil'lage, 70, 170.
 Vil'la-ger.
 Vil'lain (96), n. in law,
 one who held lands
 by a base tenure; —
 a base person; a ras-
 cal. [Villan, Vil-
 lein (in the former
 sense), 203.]
 The orthography
villain, as Worcester re-
 marks, "seems to be that
 which is best authorized,
 when used with reference
 to feudal manners and
 customs."
 Vil'lain-ous [Villai-
 nous, 203. — See Note
 under Villainy.]
 Vil'lain-y [Villainy,
 203.]

In their modern
 sense, this word and the
 preceding are spelled, in
 most English dictionaries,
villanous, and *villainy*, with
 reference to the Low Latin
villanus. Smart, however,
 allows only *villainous*, *vil-*
lainy, regarding the words
 as proper English deriva-
 tives from *villain*. Good-
 rich admits both modes
 of spelling, but says that
villanous, *villainy*, are to
 be preferred, as coming
 regularly from *villain*.
 Vil'lain-age [Villeni-
 age, Villeinage,
 203.]
 The form *villanage*
 is best supported by the
 usage of writers upon the
 feudal system. See Note
 under Villain.
 Vil'lain-ous [Villain-
 ous, 203. — See Note
 under Villainy.]
 Vil'lain-y [Villainy,
 203. — See Note under
 Villainy.]
 Vil-lat'ic, 109.
 Vil'lein, n. one who
 held lands by a base
 or servile tenure.
 [Villan, Villain,
 203. — See Note under
 Villainy.]
 Vil'len-age [Villeni-
 age, Villanage,
 203. — See Note under
 Villanage.]
 Vil'li (L.), n. pl.
 Vil'lose' [so Wr.; *vil-*
los, Gd. 155.]
 Vil'los'i-ty.
 Vil'loüs, 100, 169.
 Vim'i-nal [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *vī'min-al*, Sm.
 155.]
 Vi-min'e-ous, or Vi-
 min'e-ous [so Wk.;
vī'min'e-us, Wr.; *vī-*
min'e-us, Sm. Gd. 155.]
 Vi-na'ceous (-shus) [so
 Sm. Gd.; *vī-na'shus*,
 Wr. 155.]
 Vin-ai-grette' (Fr.).
 Vin-ci-bil'i-ty.
 Vin'ci-ble, 164.
 Vin'cu-lum (La.) (*ving'*-)
 [pl. *Vin'cu-la* (*ving'*-),
 198.]
 Vin-di-ca-bil'i-ty.
 Vin'di-ca-ble, 164.
 Vin'di-cate, 169.
 Vin'di-cat-ed, 183.

fall; & as in there; oo as in foot; y as in facile; gh as in go; th as in thick.

Vin'di-cāt-ing.
 Vin'di-ca'tion, 112.
 Vin'di-cā-tive [so Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.; *vin'di-kā-tiv*, or *vin-dik'a-tiv*, Wr. 155.]
 Vin'di-cāt-or.
 Vin'di-ca-to-ry, 86.
 Vin'dic'tive, 82.
 Vine, 25, 163.
 Vine-clad, 206, Exc. 5.
 Vin'e-gar, 169.
 Vin'er-y.
 Vine-yard.
 Vin'ic, 143.
 Vi-nose'.
 Vi-notia.
 Vin'tage, 70, 169.
 Vin'ta-ger, 183.
 Vint'ner.
 Vin'y, 93, 228.
 Vi'ol, n. a stringed musical instrument, like the violin; — a large rope used in weighing anchor. [Voyal, Voyal (in the latter sense), 203] [See Vial, 148.]
 Vi'o-la-ble, 164.
 Vi-o-la'ceous (-shus).
 Vi-o-las'cent.
 Vi'o-late.
 Vi'o-lāt-ed, 183.
 Vi'o-lāt-ing.
 Vi-o-la'tion.
 Vi'o-lāt-or.
 Vi'o-lence, 156.
 Vi'o-lent [not vol'lent, 153.]
 Vi'o-let, 76.
 Vi-o-lin' (122, 148), n. an instrument of the viol family; a fiddle.
 Vi'o-line (148, 152), n. a poisonous alkaline principle.
 Vi-o-lin'ist, 106.
 Vi'ol-ist.
 Vi-o-lon-cel'list (ve-).
 Vi-o-lon-cel'lo (It.) (*ve-o-lon-chel'lo*, or *ve-o-lon-cel'lo*) [so Wr. Gd.; *ve-o-lon-chel'lo*, Wk.; *ve-o-lon-chel'lo*, Sm. 154, 155.]
 Vi-o-lo'ne (ve-), or Vi-lo'no (ve-) (It.).
 Vi'per, 77.
 Vi'per-line [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *vi'pur-in*, Wk. 155.]
 Vi'per-ous.

Vi-ra'go, or Vi-ra'go [so Wk.; *vi-ra'go*, Sm.; *vi-ra'go*, Gd.; *vi-ra'go*, or *vi-ra'go*, Wr. 155.]
 Vir'e-lay.
 Vi'rent, 49, N.
 Vi-res'cent.
 Vir-ga-loo' [Verga-loo, 203.]
 Vir'gate, 21, N.
 Vir-gil'an, 169.
 Vir'gin, 21, N.; 135.
 Vir'gin-al.
 Vir-gin'i-ty.
 Vir'go (L.).
 Vir-gou-leuse' (Fr.) (*-gou-loos'*), 154.
 Vir-gu-late, 108.
 Vir-gule.
 Vir-i-des'cence, 171.
 Vir-i-des'cent.
 Vir'id'i-ty, 169.
 Vir'ile, or Vir'ile [so Wr.; *vir'il*, Wk. Gd.; *vir'il*, Sm. 155.]
 Vir'il'i-ty, or Vir'il'i-ty [so Wk.; *vir'il'i-ty*, Gd.; *vir'il'i-ty*, Sm. Wr. 155.]
 Vir'rose.
 Vir-tu' (It.) (*ver-too'*) [so Sm.; *ver-too'*, Wk. Wr.; *ver'tu*, Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Virt'u-al, 89.
 Virt'u-al-ly, 170.
 Virt'ue, 44, Note 1; 129.
 Vir-tu-o'so (It.) (*ver-too-o'so*) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *ver-too-o'so*, Sm. 155] [It. pl. *Vir-tu-o'si* (*ver-too-o'se*); Eng. pl. *Vir-tu-o'ses* (-sēs), 198.]
 Virt'u-ous.
 Vir'u-lence, 89.
 Vir'u-len-cy.
 Vir'u-lent, 89.
 Vir'us.
 Vis (L.).
 Vis'sa (Fr.) (*ve'sa*).
 Vis'age (*vis'*), 70.
 Vis-a-vis' (Fr.) (*vis-a-ve'*).
 Vis'ce-ra (L.), n. pl.
 Vis'ce-ral.
 Vis'cid, 39.
 Vis-cid'i-ty, 171.
 Vis-cos'i-ty.
 Vis'count (*vi'*), 102.
 Vis'count-ess (*vi'*).
 Vis'count-y (*vi'*).

Vis'count, 100, 169.
 [Vise, 203.—See Vice.]
 Vis'se (Fr.) (*ve-zä'*) [so Gd.; *ve-zä*, Wr. 155.]
 Vish'nu [so Wr. Gd.; *vish'noo*, Sm. 155.]
 Vis-i-bil'i-ty (*vis-*).
 Vis'i-ble (*vis'*-bl).
 Vis'i-bly (*vis'*-).
 Vis'i-goth (*vis'*-).
 Vis-i-goth'ic (*vis-*).
 Vis in-er'i'ti-ae (L.) (-shē-e).
 Vis'ion (*vish'un*).
 Vis'ion-a-ri-ness (*vish'un-*).
 Vis'ion-a-ry (*vish'un-*), 72, 171.
 Vis'ion-ist (*vish'un*-).
 Vis'it (*vis'*-).
 Vis'it-a-ble (*vis'/it-a-bl*).
 Vis'it-ant (*vis'*-).
 Vis'it-a'tion (*vis-*).
 Vis-it-a-to'ri-al (*vis-*).
 Vis-site' (Fr.) (*vi-zet'*).
 Vis'it-ed (*vis'*-).
 [Vis'iter, 203.—See Visitor.]
 Vis'it-ing (*vis'*-).
 Vis'it-or (*vis'*-) [Vis'iter, 203.]
 Vis-it-o'ri-al (*vis-*).
 Visne (*ve'ne*, or *ven*) [*ve'ne*, Sm. Wr.; *ven*, Wb. Gd. 155] [Law term.]
 Vis-or (*vis'*-) [not vi-zur, 127, 153.]
 Vis'ored (*vis'urd*).
 Vis'ta, 72, 189.
 Vis'u-al (*vish'-*), 47, N.
 Vi'tal, 72.
 Vi'tal-ism (-izm), 136.
 Vi'tal'i-ty [so Wk. Sm. Gd.; *vi-tal'i-ty*, Wr. 155.]
 Vi-tal-i-za'tion.
 Vi'tal-ize, 202.
 Vi'tal-ized.
 Vi'tal-iz-ing.
 Vi'tal-ly.
 Vi'tal'ine (152) [so Sm.; *vi'te-lin*, Gd. 155.]
 Vi-tel'lus (L.).
 Vi'ti-ate (*vish'i-ät*) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *vish'ät*, Wb. Gd. 155] [Violate, 203.]

⚠ This verb is usually written *vitiare*; but as *vice*, from *L. vitium*, is established, it would be

well to write the verb *viciate*, as we write *appreciate* and *depreciate* from *L. pretium.*" Webster.

Vi'ti-át-ed (*vish'i*).
 Vi'ti-át-ing (*vish'i*).
 Vi-ti-a'tion (*vish'i*).
 [Vitióus, 203. — See Vicious.]
 Vit're-ous, 169.
 Vi-tres'oence, 171.
 Vi-tres'cent.
 Vi-tres'ci-ble, 164.
 Vit-ri-fac'tion.
 Vit'ri-fi-a-ble, 164.
 Vit'ri-fied.
 Vit'ri-form, 108.
 Vit'ri-fy, 94, 169.
 Vit'ri-fy-ing.
 Vit'ri-ol.
 Vit'ri-ol-ate.
 Vit'ri-ol-át-ed.
 Vit-ri-ol-a'tion.
 Vit-ri-ol'ic.
 Vit-ri-ol-iz'a-ble, 164, 183.
 Vit-ri-ol-i-za'tion.
 Vit'ri-ol-ize.
 Vit'ri-ol-ized.
 Vit'ri-ol-iz-ing.
 VI-tru'vi-an (*-troo'*).
 Vit'tate.
 Vit'tat-ed.
 Vit'u-line [so Wk. Wr. Gd.; *vis'u-lin*, Sm. 155.]
 VI-tu'per-ate, or VI-tu'per-ate [so Wk. Wr.; *vi-tu'pur-át*, Sm.; *vi-tu'pur-át*, Gd. 155.]
 VI-tu'per-át-ed, or VI-tu'per-át-ed.
 VI-tu'per-át-ing, or VI-tu'per-át-ing.
 VI-tu'per-a'tion, or VI-tu'per-a'tion.
 VI-tu'per-a'tive, or VI-tu'per-a'tive, 84.
 VI-tu'per-át-or, or VI-tu'per-át-or.
 Vi-vú'ce (It.) (*ve-vú'-chá*).
 VI-va'cious, or VI-va'cious (*-shus*) [so Wk. Wr.; *vi-va'shus*, Gd.; *vi-va'sh'us*, Sm. (See § 26), 155.]
 VI-vaç'i-ty, or VI-vaç'i-ty [so Wk. Wr.; *vi-vas'i-ty*, Sm.; *vi-vas'-f-ty*, Gd. 155.]
 VI-va-ry, 72.
 Vú'va vo'ce (L.).

Vives (*viv*), 25, 40.
 Viv'i-an-ite.
 Viv'id, 170.
 Vi-vif'ic.
 Vi-vif'ic-al.
 Viv-i-fi-ca'tion.
 Viv'i-fied.
 Viv'i-fy.
 Viv'i-fy-ing.
 Vi-vip'a-rous, 151.
 Viv-i-sec'tion.
 Vix'en (*viks'n*), 149.
 Viz. [See Videlicet.]
 Viz'ier (*-yur*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *vis'yér*, Wk.; *viz'yur*, or *viz'yér*, Wr. 155] [Vizir, 203.]
 Viz'ier-ate (*-yur*).
 VI-zir'i-al.
 Vo'ca-ble (164) [not vok'a-bl, 153.]
 Vo-cab'u-la-ry, 72.
 Vo-cab'u-list.
 Vo'cal, 72.
 Vo-cal'ic, 109.
 Vo'cal-ist, 108.
 Vo-cal'ity, 108.
 Vo-cal-i-za'tion.
 Vo'cal-ize, 202.
 Vo'cal-ized, 165.
 Vo'cal-iz-ing, 183.
 Vo'cal-ly, 170.
 Vo-ca'tion.
 Voc'a-tive, 84.
 Vo-cifer-ate, 171.
 Vo-cifer-át-ed.
 Vo-cifer-át-ing.
 Vo-cifer-a'tion.
 Vo-cifer-oús, 108.
 Vo'cule [not vok'yool, 153.]
 Vogue (*vog*), 87, 168.
 Voice, 27, 39.
 Voiced (*voist*).
 Void, 27.
 Void'a-ble, 164, 169.
 Void'ance.
 Void'ed.
 Void'er.
 Void'ing.
 Voire-dúre (Fr.) (*voor-dér'*).
 Vo'lant [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *vol'ant*, Sm. 155.]
 Vo-lan'te (Sp.) (*-ta*).
 [Volary, 203. — See Volery.]
 Vol'a-tile, 152.
 Vol-a-til'i-ty.
 Vol'a-til-iz-a-ble, 164.
 Vol-a-til-i-za'tion.

Vol'a-til-ize [not vo-lat'il-iz, 163.]
 Vol'a-til-ized.
 Vol'a-til-iz-ing.
 Vol-can'ic.
 Vol-ca-niq'í-ty.
 Vol'ca-nism (*-nism*).
 Vol'ca-nist.
 Vol-can'í-ty.
 Vol-ca-ni-za'tion.
 Vol'ca-nize.
 Vol-ca-no [pl. Vol-ca-nões (*-nôs*), 192.]
 Vole, 24.
 Volée (Fr.) (*vo-lá'*).
 Vol'er-y [so Wk. Wr.; *vo'ler-y*, Gd. 155] [Volary, 203.]
 Vol-i-tation.
 Vo-lit'ion (*-ish'un*)
 Vol'i-tive, 84, 169.
 Vol'ley (169), n. & v. [pl. of n. Vol'leys (*-líz*), 190.]
 Vol'leyed (*-líd*).
 Vol'ley-ing.
 Vóit, 18.
 Vol-ta'ic.
 Vol'ta-ism (*-izm*).
 Vol-tam'e-ter, 108.
 Vol'ta-plast.
 Vol'ta-type.
 Vól-ti-geur' (Fr.) (*-zhur'*), 154.
 Vo-lu'bi-late.
 Vol'u-ble.
 Vol'u-ble, 164.
 Vol'ume (*vol'yum*, or *vol'yoom*) [*vol'yum*, Wr. Gd.; *vol'yoom*, Wk. Sm. 155.]
 Vol'umed (*-gumd*), 165.
 Vol-u-metric.
 Vo-lu'mi-noús.
 Vol'un-ta-ri-ly, 186.
 Vol'un-ta-ry, 72.
 Vol-un-teer', 169.
 Vol-un-teered', 165.
 Vol-un-teer'ing.
 Vo-lupt'u-a-ry, 72.
 Vo-lupt-u-óus.
 Vo-lute' [not vol'yoot, 153.]
 Vo-lút'ed.
 Vo'mer (L.).
 Vo'mer-ine.
 Vom'it, 170.
 Vom'it-ed.
 Vom'it-ing.
 Vo-mít'ion (*-mish'un*).
 Vom'it-ive.
 Vo-mít'o (Sp.) (*-mó'*).
 Vom'it-o-ry.

ñh; ð as ðn there; ób as ón foot; 9 as 9n facile; gh as gñ go; th as ðn this.

Vom-*it*-u-ri-tion (-ri-sh'-
un).
Vo-ra'dōtia (-shus).
Vo-rag'i-ty.
Vo-rag'i-nōūs (-rag').
Vor'tex (L. pl. *Vor'te-
cūs* (-sēz); Eng. pl.
Vor'tex-es. (-es), 198.)
Vor'ti-cal.
Vor'ti-cel.
Vor-tig'i-nōūs (-tij').
Vo'ta-ress.
Vo'ta-rist.
Vo'ta-ry, 72.
Vote, 24.
Vot'ed, 183.
Vot'er.
Vot'ing.
Vot'ive, 84.
Vouch, 28.
Vouched (*couch*).
Vouch-ee' (118) [Law
term, correlative of
Voucher.]
Vouch'er.
Vouch'ing.
Vouch'or (118) [so Wr.
Wb. Gd.; *vouch-or'*,
Sm. 155] [Law term,
correlative of *Vouch-
ee*.]
Vouch-safe'.
Vouch-safed' (-sāf').
Vouch-sāf'ing.
Vous-sois' (Fr.) (*vous-
sois'*).
Vow, 28.
Vowed, 150, 165.
Vow'el, 76.
Vow'elled (-eld) [Vow-
eled, Wb. Gd. 203.
— See 177, and Note
E, p. 70.]
Voz pop'u-li (L.).
Voy'age (coll. *vow'ij*),
70, 169.
Voy'aged, 165.
Voy'a-ger.
Voy'a-ging (-ging).
Voyageur (Fr.) (*vou-
ya-zhur'*).
Voy'al [Viol, Voy-
ol, 203.]
Vraisemblance (Fr.)
(*vrā-sāng-blāngs'*).
Vul-ca-ni-an, 169.
Vul-can'ic.
Vul-can-ist.
Vul-can-i-za'tion.
Vul-can-ize, 202.
Vul-can-ized, 165.
Vul-can-iz-ing, 183.
Vul'gar, 72.

Vul'gar-ism (-ism).
Vul-gär'i-ty.
Vul'gar-ize, 202.
Vul'gar-ized.
Vul'gar-iz-ing.
Vul'gate.
Vul-ner-a-bil'i-ty.
Vul'ner-a-ble, 164, 169.
Vul'ner-a-ry, 72.
Vul'ner-ose [so Gd.;
vul-ner-ōs', Wr. 155.]
Vul'nose.
Vul'pine [so Sm. Wr.
Wb. Gd.; *vul'pīn*, or
vul'pīn, Wk. 155.]
Vult'ure, 91.
Vult'u-rine [so Sm. Wr.
Wb. Gd.; *vul'chur-
rīn*, Wk. 155.]
Vul'vi-form, 108.
Vy'ing, 184.

W.

Wab'ble (*wob'l*), 18, 164.
Wab'bled (*wob'ld*).
Wab'bling (*wob'-*), 183.
Wack'e [so Sm. Wb.
Gd.; *wak'e*, or *wak*,
Wr. 155] [*Wacky*,
203.]
Wad (*wod*), 18.
Wad'ded (*wod'-*), 176.
Wad'ding (*wod'-*).
Wad'dle (*wod'l*), 164.
Wad'dled (*wod'ld*).
Wad'dler (*wod'lur*).
Wad'dling (*wod'-*), 183.
Wade (23), *v.* to walk
through any yield-
ing substance. [See
Weighed, 160.]
Wad'ed, 183.
Wad'er.
Wad'ing.
Waf'er, 77.
Waf'ered (-furd), 150.
Waf'er-ing.
Waf'fle (*wof'l*), 164.
Waf'u, 12, 181.
Waf't'age.
Waf't'ed.
Waf't'ing.
Waf't'ure, 91.
Wag, 10, 34, 53.
Wage, 23, 45.
Waged (*wājd*), 165.
Wa'ger, 45.
Wa'gered (-jurd), 150.
Wa'ger-ing.
Wa'ges (-jes), *n.* pl.

Wagged (*wagd*), 165.
Wag'ging (-ghing).
Wag'gish, 53, 138.
Wag'gle, 164.
Wag'ing (*wāj'*). [203.
Wag'on, or Wag'gon, 85,

— This word is spelled
wagon in most of the
English dictionaries; and
Snart says of *wagon*, that
it "is a disused orthogra-
phy." But this orthogra-
phy, as Todd remarks, is
"strictly conformable to
the etymology [A. S. *wæ-
gen*; Dutch & Ger. *wagen*];"
and Worcester says,
that in the United States
"*wagon* is perhaps the
more common of the two
forms."

Wag'on-age, or Wag'-
gon-age.

Wag'on-er, or Wag'-
gon-er.

Wag'tail, 206.

Wā-hā'bee, or Wū-hā'-
by, 203.

Wāif, 23.

Wāif (23), *v.* to bemoan.
— *n.* loud lamentation.
[See *Wale*, 160.]

Wāiled, 165.

Wāil'ing.

Wāin (23), *n.* a wagon.
[See *Wane*, 160.]

Wāin'soot (coll. *wen'-
skut*) [*wān'skot*, Wr.
Wb. Gd.; *wen'skut*,
Wk. Sm. 155.]

Wāin'soot-ed (or *wen'-
skut-ed*).

Wāin'soot-ing (or *wen'-
skut-ing*).

Wāist (23), *n.* the nar-
rowest part of the
body just above the
hips. [See *Waste*, 160.]

Wāist'band.

Wāist'ōsat (coll. *wes'-
kut*) [so Sm.; *wāst'-
kōt*, Wb. Gd.; *wes'-
kōt*, Wk.; *wās'kōt*, or
wes'kōt, Wr. 155.]

— "This word has
fallen into the general con-
traction observable in sim-
ilar compounds, but, in my
opinion, not so irrecover-
ably as some have done.
It would scarcely sound
pedantic if both parts of
the word were pronounced
with equal distinctness
[*wās'kōt*]." Walker.

Wāit (23), *n.* ambush:

— *v.* to delay, or tarry. [See Weight, 160.]
 Wait'ed.
 Wait'er.
 Wait'ing.
 Waive (23) [Wave, 203.]
 Waived, 165.
 Waiv'ing.
 [Wait' wode, 203.— See Vaivode.]
 Wake, 23.
 Waked (wakt), 41.
 Wake'ful (-fʊl), 180.
 Wak'en (wāk'n), 149.
 Wak'ened (wāk'nd).
 Wak'en-er (wāk'n-).
 Wak'en-ing (wāk'n-).
 Wāk'ing, 183.
 Wal-den'sea (waw-den'sez, or wol-den-siz) [waw-den'sez, Wr. Gd.; wol-den-siz, Sm. 155.]
 Wale (23), *n.* a ridge on the skin made by the stroke of a whip;— one of the strong planks extending along the whole length of a ship's side:— *v.* to mark with stripes. [See Wall, 160.]
 Wal-hal'la (wol-) [so Sm.; wāl-hal'la, Wr. 155.] [Valhalla, 203.]
 Walk (wawk), 17, 162.
 Walked (wawkt).
 Walk'ing (wawk'-).
 Wall (17, 172), *n.* a work of stone or other material for enclosure or defence;— the side of a building:— *v.* to surround with a wall. [See Waul, 160.]
 Wal-ls'chi-an (-kī-).
 Walled, 165.
 Wall'et (wol'-), 76.
 Wall'-eye.
 Wall'-eyed (-id).
 Wall'-flower (-flour).
 Wall'ing.
 Wall'-knot (-not), 162.
 Wal-loon', 121.
 Wal'lop (wol'-), 103, 104.
 Wal'loped (wol'lup), 66.
 Wal'lop-ing, 170.
 Wal'lōw (wol'-), 101.
 Wal'lōwed (wol'lōd).
 Wal'lōw-er (wol'-).

Wal'lōw-ing (wol'-).
 Wal'nut (wol'nut) [so Wb. Gd.; waw'nut, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 In Smart's notation of this word, as also of *walrus*, *waltz*, *wander*, *want*, *wanton*, the *a* is marked as having a sound intermediate between that of *a* in *all* and that of *e* in *ea*.
 Wal'rus (wol'-) [so Wb. Gd.; waw'rus, Wr. 155.]
 See Note under Walnut.
 Waltz (wawltz), 17; Note C, p. 34.
 See Note under Walnut.
 Waltzed (wawltz).
 Waltz'ing (wawltz'-).
 Wam'ble (wom'bl).
 Wam-pee' (wom-), 121.
 Wam'pum (wom'-) [so Wb. Gd. Sm.; waww-pum, Wr. 155.]
 Wan (wōn) (18) [not wān, 153.]
 Wand (wōnd) (18) [not wānd, 153.]
 Wan'der (wōn'-).
 See Note under Walnut.
 Wan'dered (wōn'durd).
 Wan'der-ing (wōn'-).
 Wane (23), *v.* to grow less:— *n.* decrease, as of the moon. [See Wain, 160.]
 Waned, 165.
 Wan'ing, 183.
 Wang'hee [Wangee, (wau-ghe', Wb. Gd.); Whanghee, 203.]
 Wan'ness (wōn'-), 66, N.
 Wan'nish (wōn'ish), 176.
 Wānt (17) [so Wb. Gd.; wōnt, Wk.; want, or wōnt, Wr. 155.]
 See Note under Walnut.
 Wānt'ed.
 Wānt'ing.
 Wan'ton (won'-), 18, 86.
 See Note under Walnut.
 Wan'toned (wōn'tund).
 Wan'ton-ing (wōn'-).
 Wan'ton-ness (wōn'-).
 Wānt'wit.
 Wā'pen-take (wā'pen-)

[so Sm.; wap'en-tak, Wb. Gd.; wap'en-tak, or wa'pen-tak, Wr. 155.]
 Wap'i-ti, 191.
 Wār, 17, 34, 49.
 Wār'ble, 135, 164.
 Wār'bled (-bid), 150.
 Wār'blier, 183.
 Wār'bling.
 Wār'-cry.
 Wård, 17, 135.
 Wård'ed.
 Wård'en (-dn), 149, 167.
 Wård'en-ry (-dn-).
 Wård'er.
 Wård'ing.
 Wård'robe, 206.
 Wård'room, 19.
 Ware (wēr) (67), *n.* merchandise. [See Weigher, 148; and Wear, 160.]
 [Ware, *v.* (to veer), 203.— See Wear.]
 Ware'house (wēr'houz), *n.* 161.
 Ware'house (wēr'houz), *v.* 161.
 Ware'houed (wēr'-houzd).
 Ware'hou-ing (wēr'-houz-).
 Wār'fare (-fār).
 War'-horse.
 Wār'ri-ly [See Wary.]
 Wār'ri-ness, 186.
 Wār'like, 206, Exc. 5.
 Wärm, 17, 135.
 Wärm'ed, 150, 165.
 Wärm'ing.
 Wärm'ing-pan, 215.
 Wärm'ly, 93.
 Wärmth, 17, 64.
 Wār'n, 17, 49.
 Wār'ned (wār'nd), 150.
 Wār'n'ing.
 Wārp, 17.
 Wār'ped (wār'pē).
 Wār'p'ing.
 Wār'rānt (wōr'-), 171.
 Wār'rānt-a-ble (wōr'-), 164.
 Wār'rānt-a-bly (wōr'-).
 Wār'rānt-ed (wōr'-).
 Wār'rānt-ee' (wōr'-) (118) [Law term, correlative of Warrantor.]
 Wār'rānt-er (wōr'-).
 Wār'rānt-ing (wōr'-).
 Wār'rānt-or (wōr'-) (118) [Law term, cor-

fall; *ē* as in there; *ō* as in foot; *ē* as in saddle; *gh* as in go; *th* as in this.

- relative of *Warrant-ec.*
Warrant-y (*wɔr'*-), 171.
Wárréd (*wasɔrd*).
Wárrén (*wɔr'*-), 48.
Wárríng, 171, 176.
Wárríor (*wasɔr'jor*)
 [so *Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.*;
wɔr'ri-or, *Sm.* 155.]
Wárt, 17, 135.
Wárt'-hog', 206, *Exc. 3*.
Wárt/wort (*-wurt*).
Wárt'y, 169.
Wá'ry (49, *N.*) [so *Wk.*
Sm. Wb. Gd.; *wɔr'y*,
or wá'ry, *Wr.* 155.]
Was (*woz*), 18, 174.
Wash (*wash*), 18, 46.
Wash'board (*wosh'*-).
Wash'bowl (*wosh'*-).
Washed (*wosh'*).
Wash'er (*wosh'*-).
Wash'er-man (*wosh'*-).
Wash'ing (*wosh'*-).
Wash'-leath'er (*wosh'*-).
Wash'-stand (*wosh'*-).
Wash'y (*wosh'*-), 169.
Wasp (*wasp*), 18.
Wasp'ish (*wasp'*-).
Was'sall (*was'sil*) [*not*
was'sál, 153].
Was'sall-er (*was'sil*-).
Wast (*wɔst*), 18.
Wást'age, 183.
Wáste (23, 163), *n.* the
 act of squandering;
 — a wilderness: — a.
 destroyed; — deso-
 late; — worthless: —
v. to wear away; — to
 destroy; — to dwindle.
 [See *Waist*, 160.]
Wáste'-book, 206, *Exc.*
4.
Wást'ed.
Wáste'ful (*-fúl*), 180.
Wást'er.
Wást'ing, 183.
Wásh (*wɔch*), *Note D*,
p. 37.
Wásh'case (*wɔch'*-).
Wásh'dog (*wɔch'*-).
Wásh'ed (*wɔch'*).
Wásh'er (*wɔch'*-).
Wásh'ful (*wɔch'/fúl*).
Wásh'-house, 206,
Exc. 1.
Wásh'ing (*wɔch'*-).
Wásh'man (*wɔch'*-),
 196.
Wásh'word (*wɔch'*-
ward).
Wá'ter, *n. & v.* 103, 104.
- Wá'ter-age**.
Wá'ter-course.
Wá'tered, 150.
Wá'ter-fáll.
Wá'ter-fowl.
Wá'ter-i-ness.
Wá'ter-ing.
Wá'ter-ing-place.
Wá'ter-ish.
Wá'ter-logged (*-logg*).
Wá'ter-man.
Wá'ter-mel-on.
Wá'ter-pot.
Wá'ter-ram.
Wá'ter-ret.
Wá'ter-ret-ted.
Wá'ter-ret-ting.
Wá'ter-rot.
Wá'ter-rot-ted.
Wá'ter-rot-ting.
Wá'ter-shed.
Wá'ter-spout.
Wá'ter-tíght (*-tít*).
Wá'ter-way.
Wá'ter-work (*-work*).
Wá'ter-wort (*-wurt*).
Wá'ter-y, 93, 169.
Wá'ttle (*wɔt'l*), 164.
Wá'ttled (*wɔt'ld*).
Wá'ttling (*wɔt'ling*).
Wául (17), *v.* to cry as a
 cat. [See *Wall*, 160]
 [W a u l, 203].
Wave, 23.
Wáved, 165.
Wáve'let.
Wáve'like.
Wáve'-off'er-ing, 205.
Wá'ver.
Wá'vered, 150.
Wá'ver-ing.
Wá'ver-son.
Wá'v'ing, 183.
Wá'v'y, 93.
 [W a v l, 203. — See
 Waul.]
Wax, 10, 39, *N.*
Waxed (*wáks*).
Wax'en (*wáks'n*), 149.
Wax'i-ness, 186.
Wax'ing.
Wax'ing, 206.
Wax'work (*-work*).
Wax'y, 93.
Wá'y (23, 56, *Rem.*), *n.*
 a passage; — course.
 [See *Weigh*, 160.]
Wá'y-bill.
Wá'y'bread [W a y -
 b r e d, 203].
^{See} Properly *wáy-*
brede. ^{Smart.}
Wá'y'far-er (*-fɔr*-).
- Wá'y'far-ing** (*-fɔr*-).
Wá'y'láid.
Wá'y'láy [so *Sm. Wb.*
Gd.; *wá-la'*, *Wk.*;
wá'la, or *wá-la'*, *Wr.*
 155.]
^{See} "In this word, there
 is little difference of ac-
 cent." ^{Webster.}
Wá'y'láy-ing.
Wá'y'mán.
Wá'y'ward.
 [W a y w o d e, 203. —
 See *Valvode*.]
Wá'y'-wörn, 206, *Exc. 5*.
Wé (13, 34), *pron. pl. of*
I. [See *Wee*, 160.]
Wéak (13), *a.* feeble.
 [See *Week*, 160.]
Wéak'en (*wéak'n*), 149.
Wéak'ened (*wéak'nd*).
Wéak'en-ing (*wéak'n*-).
Wéak'eyed (*-id*).
Wéak'ing.
Wéak'ly, *a.* feebly. [See
Weekly, 160.]
Wéal (13), *n.* prosper-
 ity. [See *Weal*, 160.]
Wéald (13), *n.* a wood
 or grove. [See *Wield*,
 160.]
Wéald'en (*wéald'n*) [so
Gd.; *wéald'en*, *Wr.* 155.]
Wéalth, 15, 37.
Wéalth'y, 93.
Wéan (13), *v.* to accus-
 tom to a deprivation
 of the breast; — to
 disengage. [See *Ween*,
 160.]
Wéaned (165), *v.* did
 wean. [See *Weened*,
 160.]
Wéan'ing, *part. from*
Wean. [See *Weening*,
 160.]
Wéan'ling.
Wéap'on (*wéap'un*, or
wéap'n) [*wéap'un*, *Sm.*;
wéap'n, *Wk. Wr. Wb.*
Gd. 155.]
Wéap'on'ed (*wéap'und*, or
wéap'nd), 171.
Wéar (14), *v.* to have on
 the body; — to waste
 by friction or by time;
 — to veer: — *n.* the
 act of wearing; —
 vogue. [See *Ware*,
 160] [W a r e (to veer),
 203.]
Wéar (13) [so *Sm.*
Gd.; *wér*, *Wk.*; *wér*,

or *wër*, Wr. 155], n. a dam; — an enclosure of twigs set in a stream to catch fish. [Were, Weir, Wier, 203.]
 Wëar'a-ble, 164.
 Wëar'er.
 Wëar'ried, 49, N.
 Wëar'ri-ness, 186.
 Wëar'ring, 48, 49, N.
 Wëar'ri-some (-sum).
 Wëar'ry, 49, N.
 Wëar'ry-ing.
 Wëa'sand (-sand) (72) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; we'zən, Wk.: we'zənd, Wr. 155.] [Wesand, Wesand, 203.]
 Wëa'sel (-zē), 149, 171.
 Wëath'er, n. the state of the atmosphere: — v. to pass to the windward of; — to bear up against. [See Weth'er, 160.]
 Wëath'er-beat'em (-bē'tn).
 Wëath'er-bit.
 Wëath'er-board.
 Wëath'er-bound.
 Wëath'er-cook.
 Wëath'ered, 160, 165.
 Wëath'er-ing.
 Wëath'er-ly.
 Wëath'er-wise (-wīz).
 Wëave, 13.
 Wëav'er (77), n. one who weaves. [See Weaver, 160.]
 Wëav'ing, 183.
 Wëb, 15, 31, 34.
 Wëbbed (wëbd), 165.
 Wëb'by.
 Wëb'foot.
 Wëb'-foot-ed.
 Wëd, 15.
 Wëd'ded, 176.
 Wëd'ding.
 Wëdge, 15, 45.
 Wëdged (wëjd).
 Wëd'ging (wëj'-).
 Wëd'lock.
 Wëdnes'day (wens'dy), 162, 171.
See This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound "first into *wen-day*, and then into *wensday*."
 Wëe (13), a. diminutive. [See We, 160.]
 Wëech'-elm (wēch'elm)

[so Sm.; wēch'elm, Wk. Wb. Gd. 155] [Witch-elm, 203.]
 Wëed, 13.
 Wëed'ed.
 Wëed'er.
 Wëed'er-y.
 Wëed'ing.
 Wëed'ing-hōök.
 Wëed'y, 93.
 Wëek (13), n. seven days. [See Weak, 160.]
 Wëek'-day.
 Wëek'ly, a. occurring or produced once a week. [See Weakly, 160.]
 Wëel (13), n. a snare of twigs for catching fish. [See Weal, 160.]
 Wëen (13), n. to think. [See Wean, 160.]
 Wëened (165), v. did ween. [See Weaned, 160.]
 Wëen'ing, part. from Ween. [See Weaning, 160.]
 Wëep, 13, 30, 34.
 Wëep'er.
 Wëep'ing.
 Wëep'ing-wil'lōw.
 Wëe'ver, n. a fish of the perch kind. [See Weaver, 160.]
 Wëe'vil (we'vl).
 Wëe'villed (we'vild) [Weeviled, Gd. 203. — See 177, and Note E, p. 70.]
 Wëe'vil-ly (-vl) [Weevily, Gd. 203.]
 Wëft, 15.
 Wëigh (wā) (23, 162), v. to ascertain the weight of; — to have weight. [See Way, 160.]
 Wëigh'a-ble (wa'a-bl).
 Wëigh'age (wa'-).
 Wëighed (wād), v. did weigh. [See Wade, 160.]
 Wëigh'er (wa'-) (67), n. one who weighs. [See Ware, 148.]
 Wëigh'ing (wa'-).
 Wëight (wāt) (23, 162), n. the force with which a body tends to the centre of the earth; gravity. [See Wait, 160.]

Wëight'ed (wāt'-).
 Wëight'i-ly (wāt'-).
 Wëight'i-ness (wāt'-).
 Wëight'y (wāt'-).
 Wëir (13) [Wear, 203.]
 Wëird, 13, 169.
 [Welch, 203. — See Welsh.]
 Wël'come (-kum), 169.
 Wël'comed (-kumd).
 Wël'com'er.
 Wël'com-ing.
 Wëld (15), n. a kind of plant yielding a yellow dye: — v. to beat into firm union, as metals when heated. [See Welled, 160] [Wold, Wood (as a n.), 203.]
 Wëld'ed.
 Wëld'ing.
 Wël'fare (-fār), 180.
 Wël'kin.
 Wëll, 15, 172.
 Wëll'-a-day.
 Wëll'-be-ing.
 Wëll'-bred, 180.
 Wëll'-done (-dun).
 Wëll'-dressed' (-drest).
 Wëlled (weld), v. did well, or spring. [See Weld, 160.]
 Wëll'ing.
 Wëll'-knōwn (-nōn), 206, Exc. 5.
 Wëll'-met'.
 Wëll'-nigh (-nī), 162.
 Wëll'-wish'er.
 Wëlsh [Welch, 203.]
 Wëlt, 15.
 Wëlt'ed, 228.
 Wëlt'er, 230.
 Wëlt'ered, 150, 165.
 Wëlt'er-ing.
 Wëlt'ing.
 Wën (15, 34), n. a hard, fleshy tumor. [See When, 148.]
 Wënd, 15.
 Wënd'ed.
 Wënd'ing.
 Wëh'ny, 170, 176.
 Wënt, 15.
 Wëpt, 15, 142.
 Wëre (wēr) (21, N.; 163) [not wër, 127, 153.]
 Wër-në'ri-an, 169.
 Wërst (21, N.) [Verst, 203.]
 Wërt, 21, N.; 135.
 [Wesand, 203. — See Wesand.]

fall; s as in there; ss as in foot; g as in saddle; gh as in go; th as in this.

Wes'ley-an, 171.
 Wes'ley-an-ism (-ism).
 West, 15.
 West'er-ly.
 Weat'ern, 135.
 Weat'ing.
 Weat'ward.
 Wet (15, 34) [See Whet, 148.]
 Weth'er, n. a kind of male sheep. [See Weather, 160.]
 Wet'ted, 176.
 Wet'ting.
 Wet'tish.
 [Wezand, 203. — See Weasand.]
 Whack, 10, 33.
 Whacked (*whakt*), Note C, p. 34.
 Whack'ing.
 Whale, 23, 33.
 Whale'bōne, 206.
 Whale'man, 196.
 Whal'er.
 Whal'ing, 183.
 [Whangee, 203. — See Wangee.]
 Whap (*whop*).
 Whap'per (*whop'*).
 Whap'ping (*whop'*).
 Wharf (*whorf*) (135) [pl. Wharfs (Eng-).
 Wharves (*whorvz*) (U. S.), 193.]
 237 "The form of *wharves*, for the plural of *wharf*, has lately been used by some respectable English writers." Worcester.
 Wharf'age, 70, 169.
 Wharf'in-ger.
 What (*whot*), 18, 33.
 What-ev'er (*whot-*).
 What'not (*whot'*), 206.
 What-so-ev'er (*whot-*), 205, Exc. 2.
 Wheal (13, 33), n. a pustule or pimple. [See Wheel, 160.]
 Wheat, 13, 33.
 Wheat'-ear, n. an ear of wheat; — a small warbling passerine bird.
 237 Walker gives this word only in the latter sense, and pronounces it *whit'yer*.
 Wheat'en (*whet'n*), 149.
 Whee'dle, 164.
 Whee'dled (-*ld*).
 Whee'dler, 163.

Whee'dling.
 Wheel (13, 33), n. a circular frame that turns round upon its axis: — v. to move on wheels; — to revolve. [See Wheal, 160.]
 Wheel'bār-rōw.
 Wheeled (*wheld*).
 Wheel'-horse.
 Wheel'-house.
 Wheel'ing.
 Wheel'wright (-*rtf*).
 Wheeze, 13, 33, 171.
 Wheezed, 150, 166.
 Wheez'ing.
 Wheez'y, 93, 169.
 Wheelk, 16, 33.
 Wheel'y, 93.
 Whelm, 15, 133.
 Whelmed (*whelmd*).
 Whelm'ing.
 Whelp, 15, 33.
 Whelped (*whelpst*).
 Whelp'ing.
 When (15, 33) [See Wen, 148.]
 Whence, 15, 33, 39.
 Whence-so-ev'er.
 When-ev'er.
 When-so-ev'er.
 Where, 14, 33.
 Where'a-bout.
 Where'a-bouts.
 Where-as' (-*as'*).
 Where-at'.
 Where-by'.
 Where'fore [not whur'-*fōr*, 127, 153.]
 Where-in'.
 Where-of' (35) [not whēr-*ov'*, 141, 153.]
 Where-on'.
 Where-so-ev'er.
 Where-to' (-*too'*).
 Where-up-on'.
 Whēr-ev'er, 180.
 Where-with' (37) [not whār-*with'*, 141, 153.]
 Where-with-āl', 180.
 Whēr'ry, 48, 66.
 Whet (15, 33) [See Wet, 148.]
 Wheth'er (15, 33, 38) [See Weather, 148.]
 Whet'slate.
 Whet'stōne, 24.
 Whet'ted, 176.
 Whet'ter.
 Whet'ting.
 Whew (*whu*), 26, 33.
 Whew'el-lite (*hw'*), 171.
 Whey (*whā*), 23, 33.

Whey'ey (*whā'*), 96.
 Whey'ish (*whā'*).
 Which (16, 33, 44) [See Witch, 148.]
 Which-ev'er.
 Which-so-ev'er.
 Whiff, 16, 173.
 Whiffed (*whift*), 165; Note C, p. 32.
 Whiff'ing.
 Whiff'le, 164.
 Whiff'led (-*ld*), 165.
 Whiff'ler.
 [Whiffle-tree, 208. — See Whippetree.]
 Whiff'ling, 182.
 Whig, 16, 33.
 Whig'gar-chy (-*ky*), 176.
 Whig'ger-y (-*gur-*).
 Whig'gish, 138.
 Whig'gism (-*gizm*).
 While (25, 33) [not will, 163.]
 Whiled, 150, 165.
 Whil'ing, 163.
 Whilet, 25, 33.
 Whim, 16, 33.
 Whim'brel, 76.
 Whim'per.
 Whim'pered, 150.
 Whim'per-ing.
 Whim'sey (-*sy*), 156, 169.
 Whim-si-cal (-*st-*).
 Whim-si-cal'ity (-*st-*), 108, 169.
 Whim'wham.
 Whin, 16, 33.
 Whin'chat.
 Whine, 25, 33.
 Whined.
 Whin'er, 77.
 Whin'ing.
 Whin'led.
 Whin'ny, a. 176.
 Whin'ny, v. 66, 170.
 Whin'ny-ing, 186.
 Whip, 16, 33.
 Whip'cord.
 Whipped (*whipt*) [Whipt, 203.]
 Whip'per, 176.
 Whip'per-in', 205.
 Whipping.
 Whipp'ing-pōst, 215.
 Whipp'le-tree [Whiffle-tree, 203.]
 Whip'poor-will (66) [so Sm.; *whip'poor-will'*, Wr. 155] [Whippo-will, Wb.Gd.203]
 Whip'snake, 206.
 Whip'stāff.
 Whip'ster, 77.

Whip/stick.
Whip/stitch.
Whip/stock.
[Whipt, 203. — See Whipped.]
Whirl, 21, N.
Whirl, 21, N.
Whirl/a-bout.
Whirl/bat.
Whirl/bone.
Whirled (*whird*), 165.
Whirl'i-gig (*-ghig*), 138.
Whirl'ing.
Whirl'pool.
Whirl'wind.
Whirred (*whird*), 165.
Whir'ring, 21, N.
Whisk (16, 33) [not wisk, 153.]
Whisked (*whiskt*), 41.
Whisk'er.
Whisk'ered (*-kurd*), 150.
Whisk'ey (98, 169) [Whisky, 203.]
Whisk'ing.
Whisk'per, 77, 141.
Whisk'pered, 150.
Whisk'per-er.
Whisk'per-ing.
Whist, 16, 33.
Whistle (*whistl*), 162.
Whist'led (*whist'ld*).
Whist'ling (*whist'ling*).
Whit, 16, 33.
White, 25, 163.
Whit'en (*whit'n*), 149, 167
Whit'ened (*whit'nd*).
Whit'en-er (*whit'n-*).
White'ness, 185.
Whit'en-ing (*whit'n-*).
White'smith, 206.
White'wash (*-wash*).
White'washed (*-wash'*).
White'wash-ing (*-wash'*)
White'weed, 206.
White'wood.
Whith'er (141) [See With'er, 148.]
Whith'er-so-ev'er, 205, Exc. 2.
Whit'ing.
Whit'ish.
Whit'léath-er.
Whit'lów, 101.
Whit'sun.
Whit'sun-day (*-dy*).
Whit'sun-tide.
Whit'ten (*whit'n*).
Whit'tle, 164.
Whit'tled (*whit'ld*).
Whit'tling.
Whiz, 16, 33, 40.
Whizzed (*whizd*), 165, 176

Whiz'zing.
Who (*hoo*), 162.
Whole (*hol*) (24, 130, 162), a. all;—entire;—complete;—n. the total. [See Hole, 160.]
Wwhole'sale (*hol'-*), 24.
Whole'some (*hol'sum*), 130, 169.
Whol'ly (*hol'-*), 130, 162.
Walker says of this word, that "it ought undoubtedly to be written *whololy*, and pronounced like the adjective *holy*, and so as to correspond and rhyme with *solely*." But it is to be observed that, while *wholly* is identical in sound with *holy*, neither of these words rhymes with *solely*. In this word, the voice rests for an appreciable space of time on the sound signified by the two *o*s; whereas in the words *holy* and *wholly*, although the mode of articulating the sound of *l* is precisely the same as in *solely*, the sound is not dwelt upon at all, and a very different effect is produced upon the ear. See 66, N.
Whom (*hoom*), 19, 162.
Whom-so-ev'er (*hoom-*).
Whoop (*hoop*) (19, 162), n. a shout of pursuit:—v. to make a loud cry; to shout. [See Hoop, 160] [Hoop, 203.]
Whooped (*hoopt*), 41.
Whoop'ing (*hoop'-*).
Whoop'ing-cough (*hoop'ing-koff*) (18, N.) [Hooping-cough, 203.]
Whop, 18, 33.
Whop'per, 176.
Whop'ping.
Whorl (17, 135) [so Sm. Wr.; *whurl*, Gd. 155.]
Whorled, 165.
Whort (*whurt*), 21, 33.
Whortle-bér-ry (*whurt'-f'*) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *hor'tl-bér-ry*, Sm. 155.]
Whose (*hooz*), 19, 162.
Whose-so-ev'er (*hooz-*).
Who'so (*hoo'-*).
Who-so-ev'er (*hoo-*).
Why, 25, 33.
Wick, 16, 181.
Wick'ed.
Wick'er, 77.

Wick'ered (*-urd*).
Wick'et, 76.
Wick'lif-ite [Wickliff-ite, Wickliffite, Wycliffite, 203.]
Wide, 25, 34.
Wide-a-wake'.
Wid'en (*wid'n*) (149, 167) [not wid'n, 127, 153.]
Wid'ened (*wid'nd*).
Wid'en-ing (*wid'n-*).
Wide-spread.
Widge'on (86) [Widgeon (*wij'on*), 203.]
Wid'ow, 101.
Wid'owed.
Wid'ow-er.
Wid'ow-hóod.
Wid'ow-ing.
Width, Note C, p. 34.
Wield (13, 169, N.), to handle;—to manage. [See Weald, 160.]
Wield'ed.
Wield'ing.
[Wier'y, 203. — See Wir'y.]
Wife (25, 163) [pl. Wives (*wites*), 193.]
Wife'like.
Wife'ly.
Wig, 16, 34, 53.
[Wiggen, 203. — See Wiggeon.]
Wight (*wit*), 25, 162.
Wig'wam [so Wr.; *wig'-wam*, Wb. Gd.; *wig'-wam*, Sm. 155.]
Wild, 25, 34.
Wild'cat, 206.
Wil'der (161, 228, N.), v. to perplex.
Wild'er (161, 228, N.), a. more wild.
Wil'dered, 150, 165.
Wil'der-ing.
Wil'der-ness.
Wild'fire, 216.
Wild'ing.
Wile.
Wil'ful (*-fól*) [Will-ful, Wb. Gd. 178, 203.]
Wil'i-ness, 186.
Will, 172.
Willed (*wild*), 165.
Will'ing.
Will'ing-ly, 93.
Will'lów, 101, 170.
Will'lówed, 165.
Will'lów-ing.
Will'lów-y.
Will'-with-a-wisp (221)

fall; *é* as in there; *ó* as in foot; *é* as in facile; *gh* as in go; *th* as in this.

Will-o'-the-wisp, 203.]
 Wil'y, 66, 170.
 Wilt, 10, 34.
 Wilt'ed.
 Witt'ing.
 Wil'y, 169.
 Wim'ble, 164.
 Wim'ple.
 Win, 16, 34.
 Wince, 16, 39.
 Wince'd (*winst*), 165;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Wing'er.
 Winch, 16, 44, Note 2.
 Winç'ing.
 Wind (16, 161) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *wind*, Wk. 155], n. air in motion: — v. to perceive or follow by the wind; to nose; — to ride or drive so as to render scant of breath; — to rest, in order to recover wind or breath.
¹⁸⁷ Walker says: "These two modes of pronunciation (*wind* and *wind*) have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territory of rhyme. . . . But, in prose, the regular and analogical pronunciation borders on the antiquated and pedantic." Smart remarks: "He [Walker] gives no encouragement to the almost childish pedantry which insists on saying . . . *wind*, while others say *wind*."
 Wind, v. (25, 161), to cause to turn or revolve; — to twine or coil; — to sound, as a horn, so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually involved; — to proceed in flexures.
 Wind'age, 156.
 Wind'ed [See WIND.]
 Wind'er.
 Wind'fall, 206.
 Wind'gall.
 Wind'hov'er (-*kur*).
 Wind'i-ness, 186.
 Wind'ing (161), part. from WIND.
 Wind'ing (161), part. from WIND.
 Wind'ing-sheet.

Wind'lass, 72.
 Wind'mill, 206.
 Win'dow (101) [not win'dur, 153].
 Win'dow-seat.
 Wind'pipe [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *wind'pip*, or *wind'pip*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
¹⁸⁷ "Some speakers unnecessarily call it *wind'pipe*." Smart. See Note under WIND.
 Wind'row (*wind'ro*, or *win'ro*) [*wind'ro*, Wr.; *win'ro*, Gd. 155.]
 Wind'ward.
 Wind'y, 93.
 Wine, 25, 163.
 Wine'-bib-ber.
 Wine'glass, 206.
 Wing, 16, 54.
 Wing'ed, a. (150) [so Wk. Sm.; *wing'ed*, or *wingd*, Wr. 155.]
 Winged (*wingd*), v. 150.
 Wing'ing.
 Wing'y, 93.
 Wink (*wingk*), 54.
 Winked (*wingkt*).
 Wink'ing (*wingk'*).
 Win'ner, 176.
 Win'ning.
 Win'nōw, 66, 170.
 Win'nōwcd, 165.
 Win'nōw-ing.
 Win'some (-*sum*), 169.
 Win'ter, 77.
 Win'tered, 150.
 Win'ter-green.
 Win'ter-ing.
 Win'ter-kill.
 Win'try [Wintery, 203.]
 Win'y, 93, 183.
 Winze (*winz*), 16, 40.
 Wipe, 25, 163.
 Wiped (*wipt*), 41.
 Wip'er, 183.
 Wip'ing.
 Wire, 25, 67.
 Wire'drāw, 206.
 Wire'drāw-er.
 Wire'drāw-ing.
 Wire'drew (-*droo*).
 Wire'grass.
 Wire'-worm (-*wurm*).
 Wir'i-ness, 186.
 Wir'y [Wiery, 203.]
 Wis'dom (*wiz'*), 86, 185.
 Wise (*wiz*), 25, 40.
 Wise'a-cre (*wiz'a-kur*), 164, 171.

Wish, 16, 46.
 Wish'a-ble, 164.
 Wished (*wisht*), 41.
 Wish'er, 77, 169.
 Wish'ful (-*fool*), 180.
 Wish'ful-ly (-*fool*).
 Wish'ing.
 Wish'y-wash'y (-*wosh'*).
 Wisp, 16, 34.
 Wist'ful (-*fool*).
 Wist'ron-wish.
 Wit, 16, 34, 41.
 Witch, 16, 44; Note D, p. 37.
 Witch'craft.
 Witch'-elm [Weech-elm, 203.]
 Witch'er-y, 233, Exc.
 Witch'ing.
 Wit'e-na-ge-mote' (-*ghe*) [so Wr. Gd.; *wit-ten-uj'e-mist*, Sm. 155.]
 With, prep. 16, 38.
 With (16, 37), n. an osier or willow twig.
 [Withe, Withy, 203.]
 With'al', 180.
 With-draw'.
 With-draw'al.
 With-draw'er.
 With-draw'ing.
 With-drawn'.
 With-drew' (-*droo*).
 Withe (16, 37; Note D, p. 37) [so Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *with*, Sm. 155] [With, Withy, 203.]
 Withed (*withd*), 37, 41.
 With'er, 77.
 With'ered, 150.
 With'er-ing.
 With'er-nam.
 With'ers (-*urz*), n. pl.
 With-held'.
 With-hold', 171.
 With-hold'en (-*hold'n*).
 With-hold'ing.
 With-in'.
 With-out'.
 With-stand'.
 With-stand'ing.
 With-stood'.
 With'y (37, 93), n. a species of willow-tree; a withe; — a. made of, or resembling, withes; flexible and tough.
 Wit'ling.

Wit'ness.
 Wit'nessed (-*ness*).
 Wit'ness-ing. [171.
 Wit'ti-cism (-*cism*), 78,
 Wit'ti-ly, 186.
 Wit'ti-ness.
 Wit'ty, 93, 170, 176.
 Wit'wál [Wit wall,
 203.]
 Wive, 25.
 Wived, 165.
 Wives (*wívez*), *n. pl.* [See
 Wife.]
 Wiv'ing, 183.
 Wiz'ard, 72, 170.
 Wiz'ard-ry.
 Wóad (24) [Weld,
 Woald, Wold, 203.]
 Wóe (24) [Wo, 203.]

☞ "It is with some
 repugnance that even [the]
 letter *o* is allowed to finish
 a word: we write *foe, doe,*
toe, &c., and though John-
 son writes *wo*, it is almost
 as frequently written with
 an *e* in the singular, and
 always in the plural." *Smart*.—"The termina-
 tion in *o* belongs among
 monosyllables to the other
 parts of speech, as *go, so,*
 and to nouns of more than
 one syllable, as *motto, po-
 tato, tomato, &c.*" *Good-
 rich*.

Wóe'-be-góne, 18, N.
 Wóe'ful, or Wo'ful
 (-*fool*), 203.

☞ These two forms
 are thus given by Good-
 rich. *Smart* and *Worcester*
 give only the form *wo-*
ful.

Wóld (24), *n.* a wood,
 or forest;—an open
 country;—a kind of
 plant yielding a yel-
 low dye. [Weld,
 Woald, Woad, (in
 the last sense), 203.]

Wolf (*wóolf*) (20) [pl.
 Wolves (*wóolves*), 193.]

Wolf'-fish (*wóolf's'*), 66,
 N.; 206, Exc. 1.

Wolf'ish (*wóolf's'*), 66.

Wól'fram [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *wóolf'ram*, Sm.
 155.] [213.]

Wolf's'-bane (*wóolf's'*),

Wol-ver-ene' (*wóol-*), 122,
 171.

Wom'an (*wóom'an*) (20)
 [pl. Women (*wím'en*),
 16, 195.]

Wom'an-hood (*wóom'-*).

Wom'an-ish (*wóom'-*).

Wom'an-kind (*wóom'-*),

146.

Wom'an-li-ness

(*wóom'-*), 171, 186.

Wom'an-ly (*wóom'-*).

Womb (*wóom*), 19, 162.

Wom'bat [so Wr. Wb.
 Gd.; *wóom'at*, Sm. 155]

Wom'en (*wím'en*), *n. pl.*

(171) [See Woman.]

Won (*wún*) (22), *v.* did

win. [See One, 160.]

Won'der (*wún'-*).

Won'dered (*wún'durd*).

Won'der-ful (*wún'dur-*

fool), 171, 180.

Won'der-ing (*wún'-*).

Won'der-ment (*wún'-*).

Won'drou's (*wún'-*), 171.

Wón't (*wónt*) (161) [so

Wk. Sm. Wb. Gd.;

wónt, or *wónt*, Wr.

155.]

☞ "In New England

commonly pronounced

'wunt." *Worcester*.

☞ "A contraction of

will not, that is, *will not.*"

Webster.—"A contraction

of *would not*;—used for

will not." *Worcester*.—"

In *won't*, we drop *i*, and

retain, instead of the short

i in *will*, a long *o* from the

Anglo-Saxon *wolde.*" *Sir*

J. Stoddart.

Wont (*wunt*) (22, 161),

n. custom; habit:—

v. to be accustomed

[*not wónt*, 127, 153.]

Wont'ed (*wunt'-*) [*not*

wónt'ed, 127, 153.]

Woo, 19, 34.

Wóod (20), *n.* a large

collection of trees;—

the substance of trees.

[See Would, 160.]

Wóod'bine.

☞ This was originally

wood'bind.

Wóod'chat.

Wóod'chuck [Woo-
 chuk, 203.]

Wóod'cock.

Wóod'ed.

Wóod'en (*wóod'n*).

Wóod'house.

Wóod'i-ness, 186.

Wóod'ing.

Wóod'land.

Wóod'man, 196. [214.]

Wóods'man (*wóod's'*),

Wóod'-note.

Wóod'peck-er.

Wóod'roof, 19, 20.

Wóod'wárd.

Wóod'work (-*wurk*).

Wóod'y, 169.

Wóod'y, 171, 188.

Woo'er.

Woo'f, 20.

Woo'fy.

Woo'ing.

Wóol, 20.

Wóol'er.

Wóol'ing.

Wóol'-gath'er-ing, 205.

Wóol'len (177) [Woo-
 len, Wb. Gd. 203.]

Wóol'li-ness [Woo-
 li-ness, Wb. Gd. 203.]

Wóol'ly [Wooly,
 Wb. Gd. 177, 203.]

Wóol'man, 196.

Wóol'sack.

Woor'a-ly [Woor-
 a-ly, Woorali,
 Wouri, 203.]

Wootz (*woots*), 19, 39;

Note C, p. 34.

Word (*wurd*), 21, 49.

Word'-bóok (*wurd'-*),

206, Exc. 4.

Word'ed (*wurd'-*).

Word'i-ly (*wurd'-*), 186.

Word'i-ness (*wurd'-*).

Word'ing (*wurd'-*).

Word'y (*wurd'-*), 93.

Wore, 24, 49, 67.

Work (*wurk*), 21, 49,

135.

Work'a-ble (*wurk'-a-bl*).

Work'-dáy (*wurk'-*

day), 41.

Work'house (*wurk'-*

house).

Work'ing (*wurk'-*

ing).

Work'ing-dáy (*wurk'-*

day).

Work'man (*wurk'-*), 196.

Work'man-like

(*wurk'-*), 206, Exc. 5.

Work'man-ly (*wurk'-*

ly).

Work'shop (*wurk'-*

shop).

World (*wurld*), 21, 135.

World'i-ness (*wurld'-*

ness).

World'ly (*wurld'-*), 93.

World'ly-mind'ed

(*wurld'-*), 205.

World'-wide (*wurld'-*),

206, Exc. 5.

Worm (*wurm*), 21, 49.

Worm'-eat-en (*wurm'-*

et-n).

Wormed (*wurmd*).

Worm'ing (*wurm'-*

fall; s as in there; ób as in foot; g as in facile; gh as in go; th as in this.

Worm'wood (*worm'w.*),
 Worm'y (*worm's.*), 93.
 Wörn, 24, 49, 67.
 Wor'nil [W'ornal,
 W'ornel, 203.]
 Wörn'-out, 206, Exc. 3.
 Wor'ri-er (*wör'-*), 171.
 Wor'ried (*wör'rid*).
 Wor'ry (*wör'-*), 22, 170.
 Wor'ry-ing (*wör'-*).
 Worse (*wurs*), 21; Note
 D, p. 37
 Wor'ship (*wur'-*).
 Wor'ship-ful (*wur'-*
ship-fool), 180.
 Wor'shipped (*wur'-*
ship) [Wor'ship-
 ed, Wb. Gd. 177, 203.]
 Wor'ship-per (*wur'-*)
 [Wor'shipper, Wb.
 Gd. 203.]
 Wor'ship-ping (*wur'-*)
 [Wor'shipping,
 Wb. Gd. 177, 203.]
 Worst (*wurst*), a. & v.
 Worst'ed (*wurst'-*)
 (161), v. did worst.
 Wors'ted (*woors'ted*)
 (161) [so Sm. Wr.;
woost'ed, Gd.; *wurs't-*
td, Wk. 155], n. a kind
 of yarn or thread
 made of wool.
 Worst'ing (*wurst'-*).
 Wort (*wurt*), 21, 49.
 Worth (*wurth*), 21, 37.
 Wor'th-ly (*wur'-*).
 Wor'th-i-ness (*wur'-*).
 Worth'less (*wurth'-*).
 Wor'thy (*wur'-*).
 Wot, 18, 34.
 Would (*woud*) (20, 162),
 v. from *Wül*. [See
 Wood, 160.]
 Would'-be (*woud'-*).
 Wound (*woond*, or
wound), n. [so Wk.
 Wr., *woond*, Sm.;
wound, or *woond*, Gd.
 155.]

☞ "The word *wound*, which, from its Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow* [No 19, § 28], has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*woond*): notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other ortho-epists against it." *Goodrich*. — Walker styles *wound* "a capricious novelty," which "ought to be entirely banished." "But where," he asks, "is the man bold

enough to risk the imputation of vulgarity by such an expulsion?" Smart speaks of *wound* as "the old-fashioned pronunciation."

Wound (*wound*) (28), v. did wind.
 Wound'ed (*woond'ed*, or *wound'ed*).
 Wound'ing (*woond'ing*, or *wound'ing*).
 Wound'wort (*woond'-wurt*, or *wound'wort*).
 Wou'ra-li (*woo'-*)
 [Woorali, Wooraly, Wouri, 203.]
 Wore, 24.
 Wö'ven (*wö'v'n*), 149, 167.
 Wrack (*rak*) (162), n. a marine plant or kind of seaweed. [See Rack, 160.]
 Wraith (*räth*), 23, 162.
 Wrang'le (*rang'gl*), 164.
 Wrang'led (*rang'gl'd*).
 Wrang'ler (*rang'gl'ur*).
 Wrang'ling (*rang'gling*).
 Wrap (*rap*) (10, 162), v. to roll together; — to cover with something rolled or thrown round. [See Rap, 160.]

☞ "This word is often pronounced *rop*, rhyming with *top*, even by speakers much above the vulgar. They have a confused idea that a preceding *w* makes the *a* broad, and do not attend to the intervening *r*, which bars the power of the *w*, and necessarily preserves the *a* in its short... sound." *Walker*.
 Wrap'page (*rap'-*), 176.
 Wrapped (*rap*) (41) [W r a p, 203.]
 Wrap'per (*rap'-*).
 Wrap'ping (*rap'-*).
 Wrasse (*ras*), 162, 171.
 Wrath (*räth*, or *rawth*), n. [so Wr.; *räth*, Wb. Gd.; *rawth*, Sm.; *roth*, or *räth*, Wk. 155]

☞ "In *wrath*, the *a* ought to be sounded *ah*, yet we sound it *aw*; which broader sound has no doubt been produced by the presence of *w* to the eye, though it is silent to the ear." *Smart*. — The word is generally pronounced *räth*, in the Unit-

ed States, in conformity to the analogy according to which, with hardly an exception, the Italian sound is given to a before *th*, as in *bath*, *path*, &c.

Wrath'ful (*räth'fool*, or *rawth'fool*), 180.
 Wreak (13), v. to inflict with violence. [See Reek, 160.]
 Wreaked (*rëkt*).
 Wreak'ing (*rëk'-*).
 Wreath (*rëth*) (13, 37, 162) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *rëth*, or *rëth*, Wk. 155] [pl. *Wreaths* (*rëthz*), 189.]

☞ Walker considers *rëth* "much more agreeable to analogy" than *rëth*. — "In *wreaths* [pl.]... the *th* is vocal." *Smart*.

Wreath'e (*rëth*), 38, 162 [W r e a t h, Wk. Sm. 203.]

Wreath'ed (*rëth'd*), 166.
 Wreath'ing (*rëth'-*).
 Wreath'y (*rëth'-*).
 Wreck (*rek*) (15, 162), n. destruction of a vessel by being driven on rocks or shallows, or by foundering; — a vessel wrecked: — v. to cause to suffer shipwreck. [See Reek, 160.]

Wreck'age (*rek'-*), 169.
 Wreck'ed (*rek*), 166; Note C, p. 34.
 Wreck'er (*rek'-*), 77.
 Wreck'ing (*rek'-*).
 Wren (*ren*), 15, 162.
 Wrench (*rench*), 44, Note 2; 171.
 Wrenched (*rencht*), 41, 166.
 Wrench'ing (*rench'-*).
 Wrest (*rest*) (15, 162), v. to pull with a violent turn or twist. [See Rest, 160.]

Wrest'ed (*rest'-*).
 Wrest'er (*rest'-*).
 Wrest'ing (*rest'-*).
 Wrest'le (*res'l*), 162.
 Wrest'led (*res'ld*).
 Wrest'ler (*res'lur*).
 Wrest'ling (*res'ling*).
 Wretch (*rech*), 15, 162.
 Wretch'ed (*rech'-*).
 Wrig'gle (*rig'l*), 164.
 Wrig'gled (*rig'ld*).

Wrig'gler (*rig'*).
 Wrig'gling (*rig'*).
 Wright (*rit*) (25, 162), *n.*
 an artificer. [See
 Right, Rite, and
 Write, 160.]
 Wring (*ring*) (16, 54,
 162), *v.* to twist or
 turn round with vio-
 lence; — to force by
 twisting or contor-
 tion; — to wrest. [See
 Ring, 160.]
 Wring'-bolt (*ring'*).
 Wring'ing (*ring'*).
 Wrin'kle (*ring'kl*), 164.
 Wrin'kled (*ring'kld*).
 Wrin'kling (*ring'*), 133.
 Wrin'kly (*ring'*).
 Wrist (*rist*), 16, 162.
 Wrist'band (*rist'band*,
 coll. *ris'band*) [so
 Sm.; *rist'band*, Wk.
 Wr. Wb. Gd. 155.]
 Wrist'let (*rist'*).
 Writ (*rit*), 16, 162.
 Write (*rit*) (25, 162), *v.*
 to form letters and
 words with a pen,
 pencil, or similar in-
 strument; — to ex-
 press by letters. [See
 Right, Rite, and
 Wright, 160.]
 Writ'er (*rit'*), *n.* one who
 writes. [See Righter,
 160.]
 Writhe (*ritth*).
 Writ'hed (*rit'hd*), 150,
 165.
 Writ'ing (*rit'ing*).
 Writ'ing (*rit'*), *n.* act
 of one who writes; —
 any thing written.
 [See Righting, 160.]
 Writ'ing-book (*rit'*).
 Writ'ing-desk (*rit'*).
 Writ'ing-mas'ter
 (*rit'*), 205.
 Writ'ing-pa'per (*rit'*).
 Writ'ten (*rit'n*), 149,
 170.
 Wrong (*rong*), 18, 162.
 Wrong'-do-er (*rong'do-
 er*).
 Wrong'-do-ing (*rong'-
 doo-ing*).
 Wronged (*rongd*).
 Wrong'ful (*rong'fūl*),
 180.
 Wrong'-head-ed
 (*rong'*).
 Wrong'ing (*rong'*).

Wrong'ly (*rong'*), 98.
 Wrote (*rot*) (24, 162), *v.*
 did write. [See Rote,
 160.]
 Wroth (*rawth*, or *rōth*)
 (162) [so Wr.; *rawth*,
 Wb. Gd.; *rōth*, Wk.;
rōth, or *rawth* (near-
 ly), Sm. 155.]
 Wrought (*rawt*), 17,
 162.
 Wrung (*rung*) (22, 54,
 162), *v.* did ring. [See
 Rung, 160.]
 Wry (*rit*) (25, 162),
 crooked; distorted.
 [See Rye, 160.]
 Wry'neck (*rit'*).
 Wy'vem.

X

Xan'thi-an (*zan'*).
 Xan'thic (*zan'*), 40.
 Xan'thine (*zan'*) (82)
 [Xanthin, 203.]
 Xan'tho-gen (*zan'*).
 Xan'thous (*zan'*).
 Xan'tho-phyll (*zan'*),
 171.
 Xe'bec (*ze'bek*) (40) [not
 ze-bek', 153.]
 Xe-ro-col-ly'r'i-um (*ze-*),
 116, 171.
 Xe-ro'des (*ze-ro'dez*).
 Xe-ro-my'rum (*ze-*) [so
 Sm. Wb. Gd.; *zēr-o-
 mē'rum*, Wk. Wr. 155.]
 Xe-ro-ph'a-gy (*ze-*).
 Xe-ro-ph'thal-my (*ze-
 rop'*) [so Sm. Wr.;
ze-ro'ph'thal-my, Wb.
 Gd. 155.]
 Xe-ro'tēa (*ze-ro'tēs*).
 Xiph'i-as (*zif'*).
 Xiph'oid (*zif'*) [so Sm.
 Wb. Gd.; *zif'oid*, or
zif'oid, Wr. 155.]
 Xi-phol'des (*zif'oid'ez*).
 Xy'lite (*zif'*).
 Xy-lo-bal'sa-mum (L.),
 (zif').
 Xy-log'ra-pher (*zif'*).
 Xy-lo-graph'ic (*zif'*).
 Xy-lo-graph'ic-al (*zif-*),
 108.
 Xy-log'ra-phy (*zif-*), 108,
 171.
 Xy-loid'ine (*zif'*), 152.
 Xy-loph'a-gan (*zif-*).
 Xy-loph'a-gotis (*zif-*).

Yst (*zist*), or Xys'tos
 (*zist'*), 40, 203.
 Xys'taroh (*zist'tark*), 171.
 Xys'ter (*zist'tur*).

Y.

Yacht (*yot*), 18, 156, 162.
 Yacht'er (*yot'*).
 Yacht'ing (*yot'*), 171.
 Yä'ger (*yaw'gar*), 156.
 Yä'hoo, 189.
 Yak, 10, 51, 52.
 Yam, 10, 32, 51.
 Yä'ma, *n.* a deity in Hin-
 doo mythology.
 Yan'kee (*yang'*), 54.
 Yan'kee-ism (*yang'ke-
 ism*), 133, 134.
 Yä'pon, or Yä'pon [so
 Gd.; *yap'on*, Wr. 155]
 [Yaupon, You-
 pon, 203.]
 Yard, 11, 49, 135.
 Yard'-arm.
 Yard'stick, 206.
 Yare (*yēr*), 14, 49, 51.
 Yarn, 11, 49, 142.
 Yär'row, 11, N.; 48.
 Yat'a-ghan (53) [so Gd.;
yat-a-gan, Wr. 155]
 [A t a g h a n, 203.]
 Yäup [Yaup, Yawp,
 203.]
 Yäup'er.
 [Yaupon, 203. — See
 Yapon.]
 Yaw, 17.
 Yawl, 17, 50, 51.
 Yawn, 17.
 Yawn'd (*yawnd*), 165.
 Yawn'ing.
 [Yawp, 203. — See
 Yaup.]
 Yaws (*yawz*), *n. pl.*
 Y-cleped' (*Y-klept'*).
 Ye, 13, 51.
 Yea (*yē*, or *yē*) [so Wr.;
yē, Sm.; *yē*, Wk.; *yē*,
 or *yē*, Gd. 155.]
 Yēan, 13.
 Yēaned, 165.
 Yēan'ing.
 Yēan'ing.
 Yēar, 13, 49.
 Yēar'-book, 206, Exe. 4.
 Yēar'ling.
 Yearn (*yern*), 21, N.
 Yearn'd (*yern'd*), 165.
 Yearn'ing.
 Yēast, 13.

fall; s-as-in there; ob as in foot; p-as in facile; gh as g in go; th as in this.

227 "The old spelling and pronunciation, *yeast*, seem to have quite yielded to those here given (*yeast*)." *Smart*.
Yeast'y, 93, 109 [*Yeasty*, 203.]
Yelk [*Yolk*, 203.]
 227 This word is frequently written *yolk*. Johnson, Walker, and Webster prefer *yelk*, as being more agreeable to etymology. Worcester gives both forms as having the sanction of good usage at the present time. *Smart* says: "The old form *yelk* appears to have gone out of use."
Yell, 172.
Yelled (*yeld*).
Yell'ing, 228.
Yel'lōw (101) [*not yal'ur*, 127, 153.]
Yel'lōw-bird.
Yel'lōw-fe'ver.
Yel'lōw-ish.
Yelp, 15.
Yelped (*yelpt*), 165; Note C, p. 34.
Yelp'ing.
Ye'nite, 152.
Yeō'man, 24, 171.
Yeō'man-ry.
Yerk, 21, N.
Yerked (*yerk't*), 41.
Yerk'ing.
Yes (174) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *yis*, Wk. 155.]
[Yes't, 203.—See Yeast]
Yes'ter, 77.
Yes'ter-dāy [*not yis'tur-dā*, 127, 153.]
[Yesty, 203.—See Yeasty.]
Yet (15, 51) [*not yit*, 127, 153.]
Yew (*yoo*) (26, 51), n. a kind of tree. [*See You*, 160.]
Yew'en (*yoo'*).
Yew'-tree (*yoo'*), 206, Exc. 4.
Yez-de-ger'di-an (*-jer'*) (21, N.; 169) [so Sm.; *yez-de-gher'di-an*, Gd. 155.]
Yield, 13, 169, N.
Yield'ed.
Yield'ing.
Yoke (24, 163), n. a wooden frame by which oxen are connected for work: — v.

to join by, or as by, a yoke. [*See Yolk*, 160.]
Yoked (*yōkt*), 41.
Yok'ing, 183.
Yolk (*yōk*) (24, 162) [so Wk. Sm. Wr.; *yōlk*, Wb. Gd. 155], n. the yellow part of an egg. [*See Yoke*, 160]
[Yelk, 203.—See Note under Yelk.]
Yōn, 18, 51.
Yōn'der [*not yen'der*, *nor yun'dur*, 127, 153.]
[Yon'ker, 203.—See Younker.]
Yore, 24, 49, 135.
You (*yoo*) (26, 51, 69), pron. pl. of *Thou*. [*See Yew*, 160.]
Yōing, 22, 54.
Yōin'ger (*yung'gur*), 54, Note 2.
Yōin'gest (*yung'ghest*).
Yōing'ish.
Yōing'ling.
Yōing'ster, 77.
Yōink'er (*yung'k'*).
[You'pon, 203.—See Yapon.]
Your (*yoor*, when emphatical; *yur*, when not so.)
Your-self' (*yoor*, or *yur*)

227 When contrasted with one of the words *myself*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *ourselves*, *themselves*, the first syllable of this word is pronounced *yoor*, and receives the chief stress of the voice, agreeably to the principle laid down in § 118.
Youth (*yooth*), 26, 37.
Youth'ful (*yooth'fōol*).
Y't'ri-a, 169, 170.
Y't'ri-ōus.
Y't'ri-um.
Yule, 26.

Z.

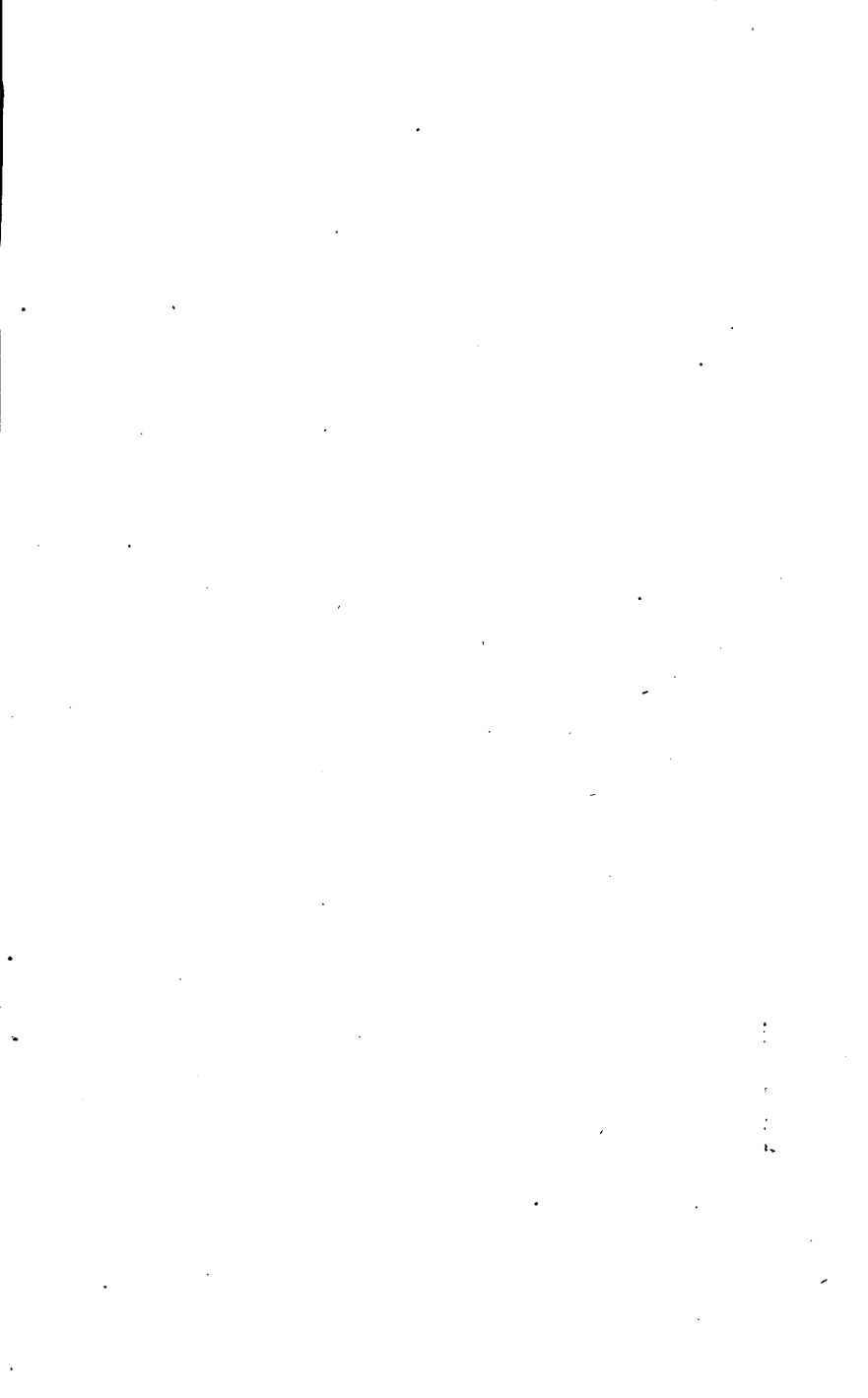
Zac'cho (-ko).
Zaf'fre (*-fur*) (164) [*Zaffer*, Wb. Gd. 203.—*See Note E*, p. 70.]
Zaim, 23.
Zam'bo (86) [pl. *Zam'bōs* (-bōz), 192.]
Zan'ti-ōt.

Za'ny, 93, 169.
Za'ny-iam (-izm), 136.
Zar'nich (-nik), 52.
Zax, 10, 40.
Za'yat (Burmah).
Ze'a.
Zéal, 13.
Zéal'ot (143) [so Sm. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *zel'ot*, or *ze'lut*, Wk. 155.]
Zéal'ot-iam (-izm), 133.
Zéal'ot-ry.
Zéal'ōūs [*not zēl'ūs*, 143, 153.]
Ze'bra.
Ze'bu, 89.
Ze'chin (141) (*ze'kin*) [so Sm. Wb. Gd.; *che-kēn'*, Wk.; *ze'kin*, or *che-kēn'*, Wr. 155] [*Ceechin*, Chequin, Sequin, 203.]
Zech'stein (*zek'*).
Zed.
Zed'o-a-ry, 72.
Zem-in-dar' [so Wr. Gd.; *zem'in-dar*, Sm. 155.]
Zem'in-da-ry, 72.
Zend, 15, 40.
Zend-a-ves'ta.
Ze'nik.
Ze'nith, or **Zem'ith** [*ze'nith*, Wk. Wr. Wb. Gd.; *zen'ith*, Sm. 155.]
Ze'o-lite, 152.
Ze-o-lit'ic.
Ze-o-lit'i-form, 108.
Zeph'yr, 96, 169.
Zeph'y-rus (L.), 93.
Ze'ro (49, N.; 86) [pl. *Ze'rōes* (-rōz), 192.]
Zest, 15.
Ze'ta.
Ze-tet'ic.
Zeūg'lo-don, 105.
Zeūg'ma, 171.
Zib'et, 156.
Ziē'ga, 13, 72.
Zig'zag.
Zig'zagged (-zagd), 165.
Zig'zag-ging.
Zim'ent-wā'ter, 205.
Zinc (181) [*Zink*, 203.]
Zin-cifer-ōūs (108) [*Zinckiferous*, 203.]
Zlucky, 169.
Zinc-og'ra-pher (108) [so Gd.; *zin-kog'ra-fer*, Wr. 155.]
Zinc-o-graph'ic, 109.
Zinc-o-graph'ic-al.

- Zinc-og'ra-phy.
 Zinc'oid.
 Zinc'o'ids.
 Zi'on.
 Zir'oon, 21, N.
 Zir-co'ni-a.
 Zir-co'ni-um, 169.
 Zo'cle, or Zoc'le (164)
 [zo'kl, Wr. Wb. Gd.,
 zok'l, Sm. 155.]
 Zo'di-ac [so Sm. Wr.
 Wb. Gd.; zo'di-ak, or
 zo'di-ak, Wk. 134, 155.]
 Zo-di'ac-al, 108, 156.
 Zo'här (Heb.).
 Zo-ll'e-an, 110, 169.
 Zo-ll'ism (-izm), 133, 136.
 Zoll'ver-ein.
 Zo'nar [Z on nar, 203.]
 Zone, 24, 163.
 Zon'u-lar, 108, 183.
 Zo-o-chem'ic-ak (-kem'-).
 Zo-och'e-my (-ok'-).
 Zo-o-gen'ic.
 Zo-og'e-ny (-oj'-).
 Zo-og'ra-pher, 108.
 Zo-o-graph'ic.
 Zo-o-graph'ic-al, 108.
 Zo-og'ra-phy, 93.
 Zo-ol'a-try, 169.
 Zo'o-lite, 83.
- Zo-o-log'ic (-log'-).
 Zo-o-log'ic-al (-log'-).
 Zo-ol'o-gist.
 Zo-ol'o-gy, 108, 144.
 Zo-o-mor'phism (-izm),
 133, 136.
 Zo-on'o-my, 108.
 Zo-oph'a-gan.
 Zo-oph'a-göds.
 Zo-o-phör'ic (109) [sof
 zo-öf'o-rik, 153.]
 Zo-oph'o-rüs (L.).
 Zo'o-phyte, 171.
 Zo'o-phyt'ic.
 Zo-o-phyt'ic-al.
 Zo-o-phyt-o-log'ic-al
 (-log'-), 116.
 Zo-o-phyt-ol'o-gy [zo-
 ö-fi-to'l'o-ji, Gd.; zo-
 öfi-to'l'o-ji, Wr. 155.]
 Zo'o-sperm.
 Zo'o-spore, 156.
 Zo-o-tom'ic-al.
 Zo-ot'o-mist.
 Zo-ot'o-my, 108.
 Zou-äve' (zoo-äv') [so
 Wr.; zödv, Gd. 155.]
 Zounds (zounds), 142;
 Note C, p. 34.
 Zoutch (zooch) (91) [so
 Sm.; zowch, Wr. 155.]
- Zu'fo-lo (It.) (zoo'-) [so
 Wr.; zöf'o-lo, Sm. 155]
 [Zuffolo (zuf'fo-lo,
 Gd. 203.)
 Zum-boo'ruk.
 [Zumologist, 203.
 — See Zymologist.]
 [Zymology, 203.—
 See Zymology.]
 [Zumometer, 203.—
 See Zymometer.]
 [Zumosimeter, 203.
 See Zymosimeter.]
 Zyg-o-dac-tyl'ic (109) [so
 Gd., zt-go-dak'til-ik,
 Wr. 155.]
 Zyg-o-dac'tyl-öds.
 Zyg-o-mat'ic.
 Zÿ-mo-log'ic (-log'-).
 Zÿ-mo-log'ic-al (-log'-).
 Zÿ-mol'o-gist [Zu-
 mologist, 203.]
 Zÿ-mol'o-gy (108) [Zu-
 mology, 203.]
 Zÿ-mom'e-ter (108) [Zu-
 mometer, 203.]
 Zÿ-mo-sim'e-ter [Zu-
 mosimeter, 203.]
 Zÿ-mot'ic.
 Zÿ-thep'sa-ry, 72.
 Zy'thum.

fall; ð as in there; ö as in foot; ç as in halle; gh as g in go; th as in this.







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