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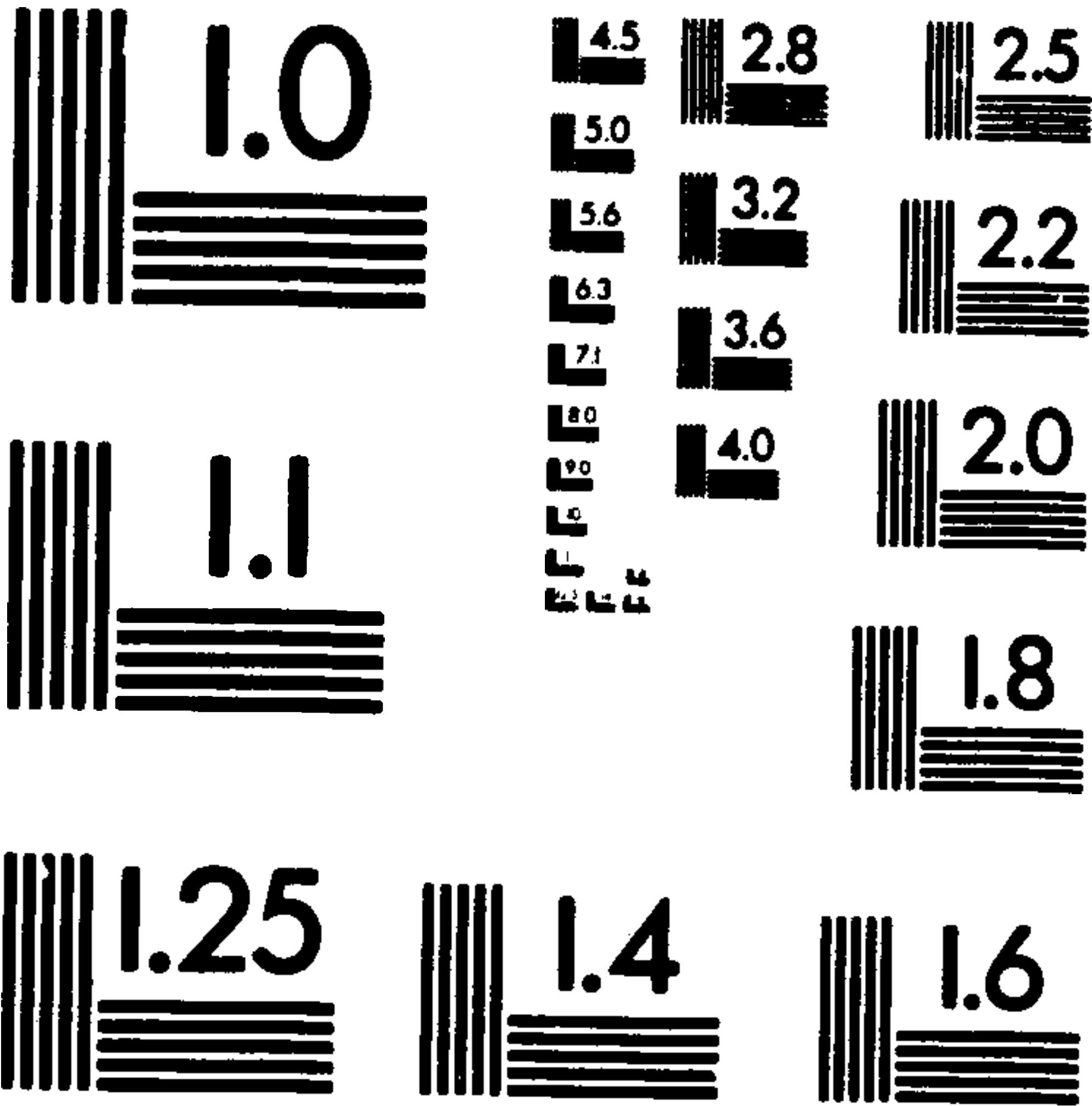
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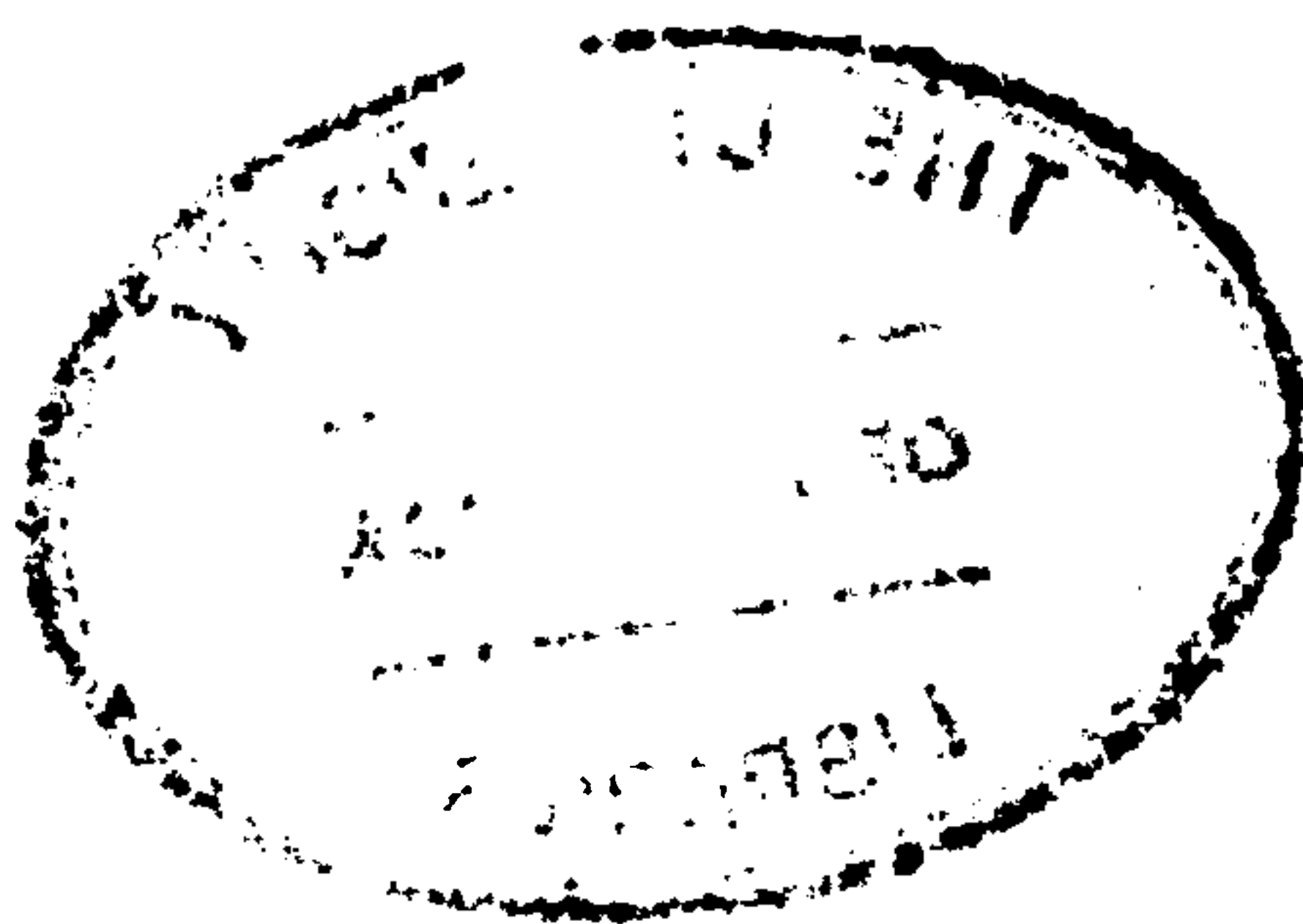
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**NELSON'S "HIGHROADS"
ENGLISH DICTIONARY**





NELSON'S "HIGHROADS"

**ENGLISH
DICTIONARY**

**PRONOUNCING AND
ETYMOLOGICAL**

**WITH APPENDIX CONTAINING WORDS
AND PHRASES FROM THE LATIN, GREEK,
AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

(REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IMPROVED)

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS, LTD.

**LONDON, EDINBURGH, NEW YORK
TORONTO, AND PARIS**

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P R E F A C E

THIS work is a companion to Messrs. Nelson's "Highroads" and other series of school books in History, Geography, and Literature. As it is intended for the use of young pupils, the definitions and meanings are given in such a form as not only to explain, in the simplest possible manner, what the word imports, but also, especially in the case of composite words, to show how the root meaning enters into the full definition.

Words from the same root have been grouped in paragraphs, so as to save space, and also to bring out the family relations of the words. The commonest roots, especially those used as prefixes and suffixes, have been put in small capitals (thus: **PRO** **BLE**, **-TION**). Children will soon recognize these as old friends, and will enjoy looking for and discovering near or distant family connections between words. This will interest them in the study of the language, enlarge their vocabulary, and help them to a clear and accurate understanding of the meanings.

A simple scheme of pronunciation has been adopted (see Key to Pronunciation), avoiding an arbitrary separation of syllables, and marking clearly when a vowel has slurred or indeterminate sound (*á, é, ó*, etc.). In words that are spelt phonetically it has been sufficient to mark the main stress.

Many words which have gained currency during the War

have been introduced—as, for example, terms connected with aviation and other novel weapons and devices. Nor have such borrowings as Boche, Bolshevik, camouflage, napoo, and poilu been omitted.

It is hoped that this cheap, compendious, and carefully-arranged dictionary will find its way into the hands of all children who use the higher books of the “Highroads” and similar series. Its constant use will foster self-reliance on the part of the children, lighten largely the teacher’s explanatory work, and make for intelligence all along the line.

KEY TO PRONUNCLATION.

- a* as in *mar* (*mar*), *psalm* (*sam*), *hurrah* (*hura'*).
ă „ *cat* (*căt*), *battle* (*bătł*), *abbot* (*ăb'ôt*).
ā „ *mate* (*măt*), *pain* (*pān*), *weight* (*wăt*).
aw „ *call* (*cawł*), *appal* (*ăpawł'*), *brought* (*brawł*).
ä „ *heir* (*är*), *care* (*cär*), *their* (*thär*).
e „ *sell* (*sel*), *ferry* (*fer'i*).
ě „ *her* (*hěr*), *fur* (*fěr*), *gird* (*gěrd*).
ē „ *meet* (*mēt*), *leaf* (*lēf*), *mere* (*mēr*).
i, ĭ „ *knit* (*nit*), *silly* (*sil'i*), *busy* (*biz'i*).
ī, ĩ „ *white* (*hwīt*), *arise* (*ārie*), *might* (*mīt*).
o „ *pot* (*pot*), *watch* (*woch*), *lorry* (*lor'i*).
ō „ *grow* (*grō*), *know* (*nō*), *loaf* (*lōf*).
ö „ *lord* (*lörd*), *resort* (*rězört'*).
oo „ *room* (*room*), *glue* (*gloo*), *shoe* (*shoo*).
u „ *full* (*ful*), *book* (*buk*), *could* (*oud*).
ū „ *shun* (*shūn*), *mud* (*mūd*), *above* (*ăbūv'*).
ū „ *mute* (*mūt*), *few* (*fū*), *pure* (*pūr*).
ou „ as in *lout* (*lout*), *bow* (*bou*), *aloud* (*ăloud'*).
oi „ *coin* (*koin*), *buoy* (*boi*), *royal* (*roi'ăl*).
ch „ *chime* (*chīm*), *catch* (*kăch*).
ch „ *loch* (*loch*), *pibroch* (*pěbroch*).
g „ *good* (*gud*), *linger* (*ling'gěr*).
j „ *jam* (*jăm*), *gem* (*jem*), *judge* (*jűj*).
n (nasal) as in *entente* (*antant'*), *enfant* (*anfan'*).
sh as in *shove* (*shűv*), *tension* (*ten'shòn*), *action* (*ăk'shòn*).
zh „ *leisure* (*lesh'ür*), *vision* (*vizh'ón*).
th „ *think* (*think*), *theme* (*thēm*), *length* (*length*).
th „ *thine* (*thfn*), *wreathe* (*rěth*), *though* (*thō*).
hw „ *while* (*hwıl*), *somewhere* (*sūm'hwär*).

A dot placed over a vowel (except 'i') means that a vowel-sound is indistinct or slurred, as in :

<i>admit</i> (<i>ădmit'</i>). <i>aged</i> (<i>ă'jěd</i>). <i>amiable</i> (<i>ă'miabl</i>).		<i>invention</i> (<i>inven'shòn</i>). <i>measure</i> (<i>mesh'ür</i>). <i>tailor</i> (<i>tă'lör</i>).
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Capitals have been used only in the case of Proper Nouns.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Amer. Ind.</i> . . .	American Indian.	<i>comp.</i> . . .	compare.
<i>Arab.</i> . . .	Arabic.	<i>comp. deg.</i> . . .	comparative degree.
<i>A.S.</i> . . .	Anglo-Saxon.	<i>conj.</i> . . .	conjunction.
<i>Braz.</i> . . .	Brazilian.	<i>deg.</i> . . .	degree.
<i>C.</i> . . .	Celtic.	<i>dim.</i> . . .	diminutive.
<i>Dan.</i> . . .	Danish.	<i>esp.</i> . . .	especially.
<i>Du.</i> . . .	Dutch.	<i>etym.</i> . . .	etymology.
<i>E.*</i> . . .	English.	<i>f.</i> . . .	feminine.
<i>Fr.</i> . . .	French.	<i>freq.</i> . . .	frequentative.
<i>Gael.</i> . . .	Gaelic.	<i>gram.</i> . . .	grammar.
<i>Ger.</i> . . .	German.	<i>imit.</i> . . .	imitative.
<i>Gk.</i> . . .	Greek.	<i>imp.</i> . . .	imperative.
<i>Heb.</i> . . .	Hebrew.	<i>ind.</i> . . .	indicative.
<i>Hind.</i> . . .	Hindu.	<i>int.</i> . . .	interjection.
<i>Hung.</i> . . .	Hungarian.	<i>m.</i> . . .	masculine.
<i>Ind.</i> . . .	Indian.	<i>math.</i> . . .	mathematica.
<i>Ir.</i> . . .	Irish.	<i>med.</i> . . .	mediæval.
<i>It.</i> . . .	Italian.	<i>n.</i> . . .	noun.
<i>L.</i> . . .	Latin.	<i>neut.</i> . . .	neuter.
<i>Malay.</i> . . .	Malayan.	<i>p.</i> . . .	past.
<i>Mex.</i> . . .	Mexican.	<i>perf.</i> . . .	perfect.
<i>M.E.</i> . . .	Middle English.	<i>pl.</i> . . .	plural.
<i>O.E.</i> . . .	Old English.	<i>poss.</i> . . .	possessive.
<i>O.Fr.</i> . . .	Old French.	<i>p.p.</i> . . .	past participle.
<i>Pers.</i> . . .	Persian.	<i>pref.</i> . . .	prefix.
<i>Port.</i> . . .	Portuguese.	<i>prep.</i> . . .	preposition.
<i>Sc.</i> . . .	Scottish.	<i>pres.</i> . . .	present.
<i>Scand.</i> . . .	Scandinavian.	<i>pres. p.</i> . . .	present participle.
<i>Skt.</i> . . .	Sanskrit.	<i>prob.</i> . . .	probably.
<i>Slav.</i> . . .	Slavonian.	<i>pron.</i> . . .	pronoun.
<i>Sp.</i> . . .	Spanish.	<i>rel.</i> . . .	relative.
<i>Swed.</i> . . .	Swedish.	<i>sing.</i> . . .	singular.
<i>Turk.</i> . . .	Turkish.	<i>suff.</i> . . .	suffix.
<i>a.</i> . . .	adjective.	<i>sup. deg.</i> . . .	superlative degree.
<i>adv.</i> . . .	adverb.	<i>usu.</i> . . .	usually.
<i>colloq.</i> . . .	colloquial.	<i>v.</i> . . .	verb.
		<i>?</i> . . .	doubtful.

* E. is used for words of English origin whose equivalent forms are not found in Anglo-Saxon.

THE "HIGHROADS" ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

- a** or **an** [A.S.], *indefinite article*.
- a-**, *pref.* [A.S. *an*, on; *ar-*, a-, away; *af*, of, from; L. *ab-*, from; *ad-*, to], on; to; from; out of (as in ABOARD, ALOFT, AGROUND, ANON, AVERSE).
- ab-**, *pref.* [L.], off; from; away (as in ABJURE, ABSTRACT, AVERT).
- aback'**, *adv.* [A.S.], backwards; by surprise.
- abaft'**, *adv.* and *prep.* [E. *Λ-*, on; *beaftan*, BY, AFTER], at or towards the back part (of a ship).
- aban'don**, *v.* [Fr. *abandonner*], to give up; to desert.—*a.*, **aban'doned**, given up: wicked; profligate.
- abase'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, to; *bassus*, BASE], to bring down; to humble.
- abash'**, *v.* [Fr.], to make ashamed.
- abate'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *AB-*, *batere* or *batuere*, to beat], to diminish; to make less; to fall off.—*n.*, **abate'ment**, the amount by which a thing is made less.
- abbé** (*ab'ba*), *n.* [Fr. *abbot*], the head of an abbey; a priest or clergyman.
- ab'ness**, *n.* [*f.* of ABBOT], the head of a nunnery.
- ab'bey**, *n.* [Fr. *abbaye*], a religious house in which monks or nuns live.
- ab'bot**, *n.* [L. *abbas*], the head of an abbey.
- abbe'viate**, *v.* [L. *abbreviatus* (*AB-*, *brevis*, short)], to shorten; to
- abridge; to cut off a part or parts.—*n.*, **abre'viation**.
- ab'dicate**, *v.* [L. *AB-*, *dicere*, to declare], to give up one's right or claim (to); to resign power or office.—*n.*, **abdic'a'tion**.
- abdo'men**, *n.* [L. *abdomen*], the lower part of the trunk or body.—*a.*, **abdom'inal**.
- abduct'**, *v.* [L. *AB-*, *ducere*, to lead], to take away by force or fraud.—*n.*, **abduc'tion**.
- abed'**, *adv.* [E. *Λ-*, BED], in bed.
- aberra'tion** (*ab'era'shon*), *n.* [L. *ab*, from; *errare*, to wander], departure from the right path.
- abet'**, *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; *beter*, to BAIT], to urge on; help by standing beside.—*pres. p.*, **abetting**; *p. p.*, **abetted**.—*n.*, **abet'ter** or (*Law*) **abet'tor**.
- abey'ance** (*a-bé'ans*), *n.* [Fr. *à*, to; *béer*, to gape], a state of waiting or suspense.
- abhor'**, *v.* [L. *AB-*, *horre're*, to shrink], to draw back from with great fear or horror; to hate greatly.—*pres. p.*, **abhorring**; *p. p.*, **abhorred**.—*n.*, **abhor'ence**, a drawing back in horror, disgust.
- abide'**, *v.* [A.S.], to dwell; to wait; to remain firm; to bear with.—*past* and *p. p.*, **abode**.
- abil'ity**, *n.* [Fr., as ABLE], skill; power; cleverness.
- ab'ject**, *a.* [L. *AB-*, *jacere*, to throw], cast off or away; in a low state; debased.—*ns.*, **abjec'tion** and

- abjectness, degradation; mean and low condition.
- abjure'** (*abjoor'*), *v.* [L. AB-, *jurare*, to swear], to swear to have nothing to do with; to give up on oath; to deny solemnly.—*n.*, **abjura'tion**, denial on oath.
- ab'lative** (*-tiv*), *n.* [L. AB-, *latus*, taken], a grammatical case in Latin indicating separation.
- ablaze'**, *a.* [E. A-, on; BLAZE], on fire; in a blaze.
- a'ble**, *a.* [L. *habilis*, handy], having power of body or mind; having means to do a thing.—*n.*, **abil'ity**, power.
- a'ble**, *suff.*, able to; fit for; suitable for (as in MOVABLE, FLEXIBLE).
- ablu'tion** (*abloo'shon*), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, a washing away (AB-, *luere*, to wash)], a washing away or cleansing.
- ab'negate**, *v.* [L. AB-, *negare*, to deny], to deny; to give up.—*n.*, **abnega'tion**, denial.
- abnor'mal**, *a.* [L. AB-, NORMAL], not according to rule or nature; irregular.
- aboard'**, *adv.* and *prep.* [E. A-, on; BOARD], on board; in or on a ship.
- abode'**, *n.* [A.S. ABIDE], a dwelling-place.
- abol'ish**, *v.* [Fr., from L. AB-, *olere*, to grow], to do away with; to end.—*n.*, **abolition** (*abolish'on*), act of doing away with.
- abom'inate**, *v.* [L. *abominari*, to turn from a bad OMEN], to turn away from; to hate strongly; to dislike greatly.—*a.*, **abom'inable**, not good or desirable; hateful; loathsome.—*n.*, **abom'ina'tion** (*abominash'in*), very great dislike; a thing greatly disliked.
- aborig'inal** (*aborij'inal*) *a.* [L. AB-, ORIGINAL], from the beginning; belonging to the earliest inhabitants.—*n.*, **aborig'ines** (*aborij'inés*), earliest inhabitants of a land.
- abor'tion**, *n.* [L. AB-, *ortus*, *oriri*, to rise], a birth before the proper time; a failure.—*a.*, **abor'tive**, imperfect; incomplete; falling in effect.
- abound'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *abundare*, to overflow (AB-, *unda*, a wave)], to flow out in waves; to be full or rich (in); to be very plentiful.—*n.*, **abun'dance**, a great quantity; enough for all purposes.—*a.*, **abun'dant**, overflowing; very plentiful.
- about'**, *prep.* [A.S.], around; near to; concerning; engaged in; on the point of;—*adv.*, around; nearly.
- above'** (*abuv'*), *prep.* [A.S.], over; higher, more, or better than; beyond;—*adv.*, overhead; in a higher place; on a former page; previously.
- abrade'**, *v.* [L. AB-, *radere*, to scrape], to wear away with rubbing.—*n.*, **abra'sion**, a wearing away by rubbing (friction).
- abreast'**, *adv.* [E.], side by side.
- abridge'** (*abrij'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *abbreviare*, to shorten], to cut short; to leave out a part of.—*pres. p.*, **abridging**; *p.p.*, **abridged**.—*n.*, **abridg'ment**, a cutting down in size; a summary.
- abroad'** (*abrowd'*), *adv.* [E.], widely; far and wide; out of doors; away from home; in a far country.
- ab'rogate**, *v.* [L. *abrogare*, to repeal a law], to do away with; to make void or of no more force.—*n.*, **abroga'tion**.
- abrupt'**, *a.* [L. AB-, *ruptus*, *rumperé*, to break], broken off; cut short; coming to a sudden end; very steep.—*n.*, **abrupt'ness**, suddenness; steepness.
- ab'scess** (*ab'ses*), *n.* [L. *abs-*, AB-, *cessus*, *cedere*, to go], a coming away of diseased blood; a bell or painful sore.
- abscond'**, *v.* [L. *abs-*, AB-, *condere*, to hide], to hide oneself; to run away; to escape a legal action.
- ab'sence**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *absentia*, a being away], a being away; want of attention.—*a.*, **ab'sent** [L. *absens*], not present; inattentive.—*v.*, **absent'**, to keep (oneself) away.—*n.*, **absentee'**.
- ab'solute**, *a.* [L. *absolutus*; AB-, *solvere*, to loosen], free from

everything else; unmixed; having no limits; standing by its own strength; certain.—*adv.*, **ab'solutely**, completely; wholly.—*n.*, **absolu'tion**, a setting free from guilt or punishment.

absolve', *v.* [L. *AB-*, *solvère*], to set free; to declare not guilty.

absorb', *v.* [L. *AB-*, *sorbere*, to suck], to suck up or drink in; to take in, to take up one's attention.—*a.*, **absorb'ent**.—*n.*, **absorp'tion**, act of sucking up; occupation of mind.

abstain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *tenere*, to hold], to keep oneself from; to avoid doing a thing.—*n.*, **ab'stinence**, avoiding the use of alcoholic drink; fasting; self-denial.

abste'mious, *a.* [L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *temetum*, strong drink], keeping from strong drink; sparing in food and drink.

abstract', *v.* [L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *tractus*, *trahere*, to draw], to draw away; to separate; to consider apart from other things; to put in fewer words; to take away; to steal.—*a.*, **ab'stract**, drawn away from everything else; existing only in the mind;—*n.*, a short account of anything; a summary.—*a.*, **abstrac'ted**, taken away; lost in thought.—*n.*, **abstrac'tion**, a taking away or separating; something existing only in thought; an idea, not a real thing; a state of deep thought.

abstruse' (*abstrous'*), *a.* [L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *trudere*, to thrust], out of the way; hard to understand.

absurd', *a.* [L. *AB-*, *surdus*, deaf], contrary to reason; ridiculous.—*n.*, **absurdity**.

abun'dance, **abun'dant**. See **ABOUND**.

abuse' (1) (*abus'*), *v.* [L. *AB-*, *usus*, *uti*, to use], to use in a wrong way; to hurt by ill language.

abuse' (2) (*abus'*), *n.*, wrong use; ill usage.—*a.*, **abus'ive**.

abut', *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; *bout*, end], to end at; to be close against; to border on.—*pres. p.*, **abutting**; *p.p.*, **abuttet**.—*n.*, **abut'ment**,

the wall or pier on which the arch of a bridge rests.

abyss', *n.* [Gk. *a-*, without; *bys-sos*, bottom], a bottomless pit; chasm; a great depth.

-ac, *suff.* [Gk. *-akos*], belonging to (as in **DEMONIAC**, **ELEGIAC**).

acad'emy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *akadēmeia*, the place where Plato taught], a school or society of arts or sciences.—*a.*, **academ'ic** or **academ'ical**, dealing with principles, not with practice.

accede' (*akcēd'*), *v.* [L. *AD-*, *cēdere*], to give in to; to give to.

accel'erate, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *celer*, swift], to cause to go faster; to hasten.—*n.*, **accelera'tion** (*akcelēra'shōn*), quickening motion.

ac'cent, *n.* [L. *accentus* (*AD-*, *cantāre*, to sing)], the stress or stronger tone of voice given to a particular syllable or note of music; a mark put on a stressed syllable; manner of speaking.—*vs.*, **accen't**, to mark the right tone; to put the stress on the right place; **accen'tuate**, to mark with proper accents.—*n.*, **accen'tua'tion**.

accept', *v.* [L. *acceptus*, to receive (*AD-*, *capere*, to take)], to take when offered, to agree to; to promise to pay.—*a.*, **accep'table**.—*ns.*, **accep'tance**, a favourable reception; an agreeing to terms; *n.*, written promise to pay; **accep'tation**, satisfaction; the generally received meaning of a word.

ac'cess, *n.* [L. *accessus*, a way to (*AD-*, *cēdere*, to go)], admission; right to come to; means of getting to.—*a.*, **acces'sory** or **acces'sory**, addition *n.*, something added; a help in a crime.—*a.*, **acces'sible**, easy to reach.—*n.*, **acces'sion**, a going or coming to; an addition; a coming into possession of.

ac'cidence, *n.* [L. *accidentia*, accidents], the part of grammar that has to do with changes in form of words, especially of endings.

ac'cident, *n.* [L. *accidens*, happening (*AD-*, *cadere*, to fall)], that

which falls or happens; something unexpected; a mishap.

—*a.*, **acciden'tal**.

acclaim', *v.* [L. AD-, *clamāre*, to shout], to applaud.—*n.*, and **acclama'tion**, a shout of joy or welcome; a shout in praise of some one.

accli'matize (*äklí'mätíz*), *v.* [L. AD-, CLIMATE], to accustom to a new climate; to make at home.

accliv'ity, *n.* [L. AD-, *clivus*, a slope], a slope upwards.

accom'modate, *v.* [L. *accommodāre* (AD-, *commōdus*, fit)], to make fit or suitable for; to make room for; to supply with something; to do one a favour or good turn.—*n.*, **accommoda'tion**, a making fit or suitable; that which supplies a want, especially a loan of money.

accom'pany (*äktüm'pānt*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, COMPANY], to go with; to attend upon; to play while another sings.—*pres. p.*, **accompanying**; *p.p.*, **accompanied**.—*ns.*, **accom'paniment**, that which goes along with; music by an instrument going along with the voice; **accom'panist**, one who accompanies.

accom'plise (*äkom'plis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *complex*, a sharer], a sharer in a crime.

accom'plish (*äkom'plish*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *complere*, to fill up], to bring to pass; to complete.—*a.*, **accom'plished**, knowing much, and able to use it; complete.—*n.*, **accom'plishment**, the act of finishing or fulfilling; something done with knowledge, skill, and ability.

accord', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *cor*, the heart], to agree; to grant.—*n.*, also **accord'ance**, agreement.

accor'ding, *a.*, agreeing with.—*prep.*, **according to**, in agreement with; as done or stated by.—*adv.*, **accor'dingly**, in agreement with.

accor'dion, *n.*, a small musical instrument with keys and bellows.

accost', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *costa*,

the side], to speak to; to address.

account', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *computāre*, to reckon], to count or reckon up; to judge; to give a reason (for);—*n.*, a statement of money, goods sold, or something done; information or explanation; sake.—*a.*, **accoun'table**, that can be made to give an account; responsible.—*n.*, **account'ant**.

accou'tre (*äkoó'tér*), *v.* [Fr.], to put a dress on, especially on a soldier; to provide with arms.—*n.*, **accou'trements**.

accrad'it, *v.* [L. AD-, CREDIT], to give credit to; to recommend a person to another.

accre'tion (*äkré'shón*), *n.* [L. AD-, *cretum*, *crecere*, to grow], act of increasing by growth; addition.

accrue' (*äkroo'*), *v.* [Fr. *accru*, increased; from L. AD-, *crecere*, to grow], to grow or increase; to come to in addition; to arise.

accu'mulate, *v.* [L. AD-, *cumulāre*, to heap], to gather in a heap; to grow great in amount.—*n.*, **ac-cumula'tion**.—*a.*, **accu'mula-tive**.—*n.*, **accu'mulator**, an appliance for storing electrical energy.

ac'cúrate, *a.* [L. AD-, *curāre*, to see to], done with care; taking care; correct.—*n.*, **ac'cúratecy**, carefulness; freedom from error.

accur'sed, *a.* [A.S. *a-*, much; CURSE], under a curse; cursed; hateful.

accu'sative, *n.*, the case of the direct object; objective in Latin grammar.

accúse', *v.* [L. *accūsāre*, to blame (AD-, CAUSE)], to bring a charge against; to blame.—*ns.*, **accu'ser**, **accúsa'tion**.

accus'tom, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, CUSTOM], to make one know well by constant use; to make familiar.—*a.*, **accus'tomed**, familiar through use.

ace (*ás*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *as*, a unit, one], a single point; the card with one spot on it, of the highest value in most card games; a "star" aviator.



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- ent; not past and gone.—*adv.*, *actually*.
- actuary*, *n.*, one who works out the figures connected with insurance.
- actuate*, *v.*, to put into action; to influence.
- actūmen*, *n.* [L. *actūmen* (*acus*, a needle)], sharpness; quickness of seeing or understanding; insight.
- acute*, *a.* [L. *acutus*], sharp-pointed; keen in understanding; shrill; piercing, as a pain.—*n.*, *acute'ness*, sharpness; keenness of insight; shrillness of sound.
- acy*, *suff.* [L. *-acia*], meaning quality, condition of anything, etc., also office or rank (as in LUNACY, CURACY, MAGISTRACY).
- ad-*, *pref.* [L. *to, ad*], to; into; towards; at (as in ACCIDE, ADVERT, AFFIX, AGGRAVATE, ALLOCATE, ANNOUNCE, APPEAL, ARROGATE, ASCEND, ATTAIN).
- ad'age* (*ad'aj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *adagium*, a proverb], an old saying; a proverb.
- adagio* (*ada'jio*), *adv.* [It.], slowly; —*n.*, a slow movement in music.
- adamant*, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *adamas*, a hard stone], something too hard to be broken or cut.—*a.*, *adaman'tine*, like adamant; too hard to break.
- adapt*, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *aptus*, fit], to fit one thing to another; to make suitable.—*a.*, *adapt'able*.—*ns.*, *adapt'ability*, *adapt'a'tion*.
- add*, *v.* [L. *addere* (*AD-*, *dare*, to put)], to put to; to count up; to make larger.—*n.*, *addition* (*addeh'on*), the process of adding; the thing that is added.—*a.*, *additional*.
- adden'dum*, *n.*, something to be added; an appendix.
- adder*, *n.* [A.S.], a poisonous snake; viper.
- addict*, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *dicitus* (*dicere*, to say)], to make oneself a slave to.—*a.*, *addict'ed*.
- addle*, *a.* [A.S. *adela*, mud], diseased; muddled; confused;—*v.*, to make rotten; to spoil.—*a.*, *addled*.
- address*, *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, root of *DRESS*], to send a thing by writing a person's name on it; to direct speech to; to apply (oneself to);—*n.*, directions on a letter, etc.; a spoken or written speech; smartness of manner.
- adduce*, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *ducere*, to lead], to bring forward; to quote another person's words or opinions.
- adept*, *a.* [L. *adeptus*, having reached], well skilled;—*n.*, one who is well skilled in some art, sport, etc.
- adequate*, *a.* [L. *AD-*, *æquus*, equal], equal to; able to fit or match with; up to the mark.—*ns.*, *adequacy* and *adequateness*.
- adhere*, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *hære*, to stick], to stick to; to remain fixed.—*pres. p.*, *adhering*; *p.p.*, *adhered*.—*n.*, *adher'ence*, state of sticking to; a holding firmly on.—*a.*, *adher'ent*, sticking to; —*n.*, a follower.
- adhesion* (*adhe'shôn*), *n.* [L. *ad-hæreo*, a clinging to], act of sticking to; strong attachment; assent.—*a.*, *adhe'sive*, that easily adheres; made to stick.
- adhib'it*, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *habere*, to have], to apply; to add; to use.—*n.*, *adhibi'tion*.
- adieu*' (*adiu'*), *adv.* [Fr., *à, to, Dieu*, L. *Deum*, God], farewell; good-bye;—*n.*, a bidding one farewell.
- adipose*, *a.* [L. *adeps*, fat], containing fat; fatty.
- adja'cent*, *a.* [L. *AD-*, *jacens*, *jacere*, to lie], lying near to; neighbouring.
- adjective*, *n.* [L. *adjectus*, *adjicere*, to add to], a word joined to a noun to express quality, etc.—*a.*, *adjecti'val*.
- adjoin*', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *jun-gere*, to join], to lie side by side with; to be next to.—*a.*, *adjoin'ing*.
- adjourn*' (*adjurn'*), *v.* [Fr. *ajourner*; from L. *AD-*, *diurnus*, dally], to put off to another day; to leave off; to postpone.—*n.*, *adjourn'ment*, a putting off to another day; postponement.

adjudge' (*adjuj'*), *v.* [Fr. *ajuger* (L. AD-, *judicare*, to judge)], to decide; to give an award.

adju'dicate, *v.* [L. *adjudicatus*]. See ADJUDGE.—*ns.*, **adjudica'tion**, the decision given by a judge; **adju'dicator**, one appointed to give a decision; an umpire.

ad'junct, *a.* [L. AD-, *junctus*, joined], joined or added to;—*n.*, that which is joined or added; an associate.

adjure' (*adjoor'*), *v.* [L. AD-, *jurare*, to swear], to charge a person on oath to speak the truth.—*n.*, **adjura'tion**, act of adjuring; the form of oath.

adjust', *v.* [L. AD-, *justa*, near], to put right or in order; to arrange.—*n.*, **adjust'ment**, act of putting right.

ad'jutant, *n.* [L. AD-, *juvare*, to help], an assistant to a commanding officer; a large Indian bird like a crane.

admin'ister, *v.* [L. AD-, MINISTER], to act as a minister; put laws in force; to give out or distribute.—*ns.*, **administra'tion**, a carrying on of business; carrying out of the laws; the ministers who manage the government departments; **admin'istrator**, one who manages; a person in charge of an estate left without a will.

ad'miral, *n.* [Fr., from Arab. AMIR], the commander of a fleet; the admiral's ship.—*n.*, **Ad'miralty**, the department of government in charge of the navy.

admire', *v.* [L. AD-, *mirari*, to gaze], to look at with wonder and delight; to think highly of.—*a.*, **ad'mirable**.—*n.*, **admira'tion**.

admit', *v.* [L. AD-, *mittere*, to send], to let in; to allow; to own the truth of.—*pres. p.*, **admitting**; *p.p.* **admitted**.—*a.*, **admis'sible**, that may be admitted or allowed.—*ns.*, **admission** (*ad-missh'on*), leave to enter; confession; **admit'tance**, right of entering.

admix'ture, *n.* [L. AD-, *mixtura*, a

mixture], something added as a mixture.

admon'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *admonere*, to warn], to give warning to; to find fault with quietly.—*n.*, **admonition** (*-nish'on*), a quiet warning.—*a.*, **admon'itory**, warning; reproving.

ado' (*adoo'*), *n.* [E. A-, DO], doing; bustle; fuss; trouble.

adoles'cence, *n.* [L. *adolescencia*, time of youth], a growing up to manhood; the time between childhood and manhood.—*a.* and *n.*, **adoles'cent**.

adopt', *v.* [L. AD-, *optare*, to choose], to take as one's own; to receive into one's family.—*n.*, **adop'tion**, act of adopting; state of being adopted.

adore', *v.* [L. AD-, *orare*, to pray], to pray to; to worship; to love and honour.—*a.*, **ador'able**, worthy of being adored.—*n.*, **adora'tion**, worship; love and honour.

adorn', *v.* [L. AD-, *ornare*, to deck], to make beautiful; to deck; to decorate; to set off.—*n.*, **adorn'ment**.

adrift', *a.* [A.S. A-, DRIFT], driven by wind or waves; floating without aim.

adroit', *a.* [Fr. *à*, to; *droit*, right (L. *directus*)], going straight to the mark; clever; dexterous.

adula'tion (*aduld'shon*), *n.* [L. *adulatio*, flattery], too great praise; flattery of a mean kind.—*a.*, **ad'ulatory**.

adult', *a.* [Fr., from L. *adultus*, grown up], grown up; no longer a child;—*n.*, a grown-up person.

adul'terate, *v.* [L. *adulterare*, to corrupt], to mix; to make impure.—*n.*, **adultera'tion**, a mixing; state of being mixed.

adul'terer, *n.*, a man who breaks his marriage vow;—*f.* **adul'teress**.—*a.*, **adul'terous**, guilty of adultery.—*n.*, **adul'tery**, a breach of the marriage vow.

advance', *v.* [Fr. *avancer* (L. AB-, *ante*, before)], to put or go forward; to push higher up; to grow better; to give on credit;—*n.*, a going forward; a rise in

price; a giving beforehand.—
n., advance'ment, motion for-
ward or upward; a giving of
money beforehand.

advan'tage (ádvan'táj), n. [Fr.
avantage], that which helps one
to gain something more easily;
a better chance; gain or profit;
—v., to benefit; to give a better
chance to.—a., advanta'geous,
being of advantage.

ad'vent, n. [L. AD-, venire, to
come], a coming to; the coming
of Christ.—a., adventitious
(ádventsh'ús), coming by chance;
accidental.

adven'ture, n. [L. adventurus,
about to happen], an action
whose result is doubtful; a bold
or risky action;—v., to risk.—
n., adven'turer, one who does
bold or risky things; one who
schemes to rise in society;—f.,
adven'tress.—as., adven'tu-
rous and adven'turesome.

ad'verb, n. [L. AD-, verbum, word],
a word added to a verb, etc., to
modify its meaning.—a., adver'-
bial.

ad'verse, a. [Fr., from L. adversus,
against], turned against; op-
posed.—ns., ad'versary, one
who strives against us; an
enemy; adver'sity, state of
misfortune.

advert', v. [L. AD-, vertere, to
turn], to turn to; to think or
speak of.—ns., adver'tence and
adver'tency, a turning to; a
thinking or speaking of.

ad'vertise (-fiz), v. [Fr., from L.
AD-, vertere, to turn], to make
well known by public statement;
to give notice of.—ns., adver'-
tisement (ádvert'simént), a giv-
ing notice of; a public notice;
ad'vertiser (-fizér), one who
advertises; a newspaper having
advertisements.

advice', n. [Fr., from L. AD-, visum,
seen (videre, to see)], something
told to guide one; careful opinion
about any matter; information.
—v., advise' (ádvis'), to give
advice to; to guide about what
is best to do; to take counsel; to
make known to.—a., advi'sable,

right and proper to be done.—
adv., advi'sedly.

ad'vocate, n. [L. AD-, vocatus (vo-
care, to call)], a person called to
speak for another; one who
pleads a cause; a barrister in
Scotland;—v., to plead for; to
speak in favour of.—n., ad'vo-
cacy, a speaking for; a de-
fence of.

advow'son, n. [Fr., from L. advoc-
atio, a calling to], the right of
presenting to a church living.

adze, n. [A.S.], a kind of axe, with
a broad blade at right angles to
the handle.

æ'gis (é'jis), n. [Gk. aigis, a (shield
of) goatskin], a shield given by
Jupiter to Minerva; anything
that protects.

Æ'neid (é'néid), n., a Latin poem
by Virgil, of which Æneas is the
hero.

Æo'lian (é'ólián), a. [L. Æolia, a
country of Greece], belonging to
Æolia; [L. Æolus, god of the
winds], acted on by the wind.

æ'on (é'on), n. [Gk. aion, an age],
long period of time; age or
series of ages.

a'erate, v. [L., from Gk. aer, air],
to put air into; to mix with car-
bonic acid.

aer'ial (áer'íál), a., belonging to
the air; living in the air.

a'erie (á'éri or í'í), n. [Fr. aerie,
from L. AREA], an eagle's nest.

a'eriform, a. [L. aer, air, -FORM],
of the nature of air.

aer'odrome (ár'ódróm), n. [L. aer,
air; Gk. dromos, race-course], a
place where exhibitions of flying
are held.—ns., aer'olite [Gk.
líthos, a stone], a stone falling
from the regions of the air;
aer'onaut [Gk. nauítes, a sailor],
one who sails in the air; aéro-
nautics, the science of air navi-
gation; aer'oplane, a flying-
machine having one or more
planes.

aesthet'ic (ésthét'ik) and aesthet'-
ical, as. [Gk. aisthētikos, ais-
thanesthai, to perceive], relating
to what one perceives by the
senses; pertaining to fine art or
good taste; beautiful; refined.

—*n.*, *aesthetics*, the science of the beautiful, and how to express it.

afar', *adv.* [A.S.], far away.

affable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *affabilis*, easily spoken to], kind to one who has a request to make; gracious.

affair', *n.* [Fr. *affaire* (L. AD-, *facere*, to make)], something done or to be done; a thing; a matter; (*pl.*) public or private business; circumstances.

affect', *v.* [L. *affectare*, to set one to (AD-, *facere*, to make), to

self pon feelings to reaction
~~instinctive~~

affecta'tion, *n.* manner
 ing or acting ^{make} ^{not} ^{natural}

—*as.*, **affect'ed**, moved
 ing or argument; ~~colling~~
 wards; making ^{reference} ^{pretension}; ~~isnt~~
 natural; **affect'ing**, able to
 ove the feelings.—*n.*, **affect'**

ion, a feeling of love or kind-
 ness; an attitude of mind; a
 disease.—*a.*, **affect'ionate** (*afek'*
shonul), full of affection.

aff'ance, *n.* [Fr., from L. AD-; late L. *fidantia*, a pledge (L. *fidere*, to trust), a pledge given; a promise of marriage; solemn trust;—*v.*, to promise marriage to.

affida'vit, *n.* [late L., he took an oath (AD-, *fidere*, to trust)], a statement in writing made on oath.

affil'iate, *v.* [L. AD-, *filius*, a son], to adopt as a son; to make (a father) own his child.—*n.*, **affil'ia'tion**, act of receiving as one's own child; an order of a court making a father own his child.

affin'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *affinitas*, connection by marriage], relationship by marriage; likeness or attraction between persons or things.

affirm', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *firmare*, to make strong], to make sure by words; to make a solemn statement instead of swearing something.—*n.*, **affirma'tion** (*afirmashon*), that which is declared; a statement not on

oath.—*a.*, **affirm'ative**, declaring to be true; declared to be true;—*n.*, something stated as true (opposed to negative).

affix', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *fixus* (FIX)], to fix to; to add or join on; to put at the end of.—*n.*, **affix**, a part added to a word.

affla'tus, *n.* [L. *af-*, AD-, *flare*, to blow], breathing into; inspiration.

afflict', *v.* [L. AD-, *flictus* (*fligere*, to strike)], to cast down; to cause great pain or sorrow to.—*n.*, **afflic'tion**, great sorrow or its cause.

af fluence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *affluentia* (AD-, *fluere*, to flow)], great supply; abundance.—*a.*, **af'fluent**, flowing into; having great wealth;—*n.*, a river flowing into another.—*n.*, **afflux**, a flowing to; addition; a very large crowd.

afford', *v.* [A.S. A-, root of FORTH], to bring forth; to be able to give or supply; to yield; to be able to pay for or buy.

afforesta'tion (*aforesidashon*), *n.*, the turning of land into forest by planting trees.

affray', *v.* [*af-*, for Fr. *ef-*, L. EX-, O.Ger. *fridu*, peace], to deprive of peace; to alarm;—*n.*, a fight causing fear; a disturbance. See AFRAID.

affright', *v.* [A.S., A-, FRIGHT], to frighten greatly;—*n.*, terror; great fear.

affront' (*afront'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *adfrontem*, face to face], to hurt one's feelings openly;—*n.*, open rudeness; insult.

afield', *adv.* [E.], to or in the field.

afire', *adv.* [E.], on fire.

aflake', *adv.* [E.], in flames; on fire.

afloat', *a.* and *adv.* [E., on float], resting or moving on water; on board a ship.

afoot', *adv.* [E.], on foot; in action.

afore', *adv.* [A.S.], before; already;—*prep.*, in front of.—*a.*, **afore'said**, already said or mentioned.—*adv.*, **afore'time**, in former times.

afraid', *a.* [E., *p.p.* of **AFRAY**], filled with fear; alarmed.

afresh', *a.* [E. **A-**, **FRESH**], from the beginning again; anew.

aft, *a.* and *adv.* [A.S.], at the back part; near the stern of a ship.—*a.*, after, in the rear; behind; later;—*adv.*, behind; next in order;—*prep.*, behind; in search of; next in order to; according to.—*a.*, aftermost, farthest back.—*n.*, afternoon, the time between midday and evening.—*adv.*, afterward or -wards.

again' (*dʒɑːn*), *adv.*, a second time; once more; moreover.

against' (*dʒɑːnst*), *prep.* [A.S.], opposite to; on the other side to; at enmity with; in preparation for; touching.

agape', *adv.* and *a.* [E. **A-**, **GAPE**], with mouth wide open; in great wonder.

agate, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *Ἀχάτης*, a river in Sicily], a hard gem-like stone found originally near this river.

age (*dʒ*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *actaticum* (L. *actas*, age)], time of life; a long time; time to act without guardians (when twenty-one years old): advanced years;—*v.*, to grow or appear old.—*a.*, a god (*dʒɛd*), old.

-age, *suff.* [Fr., from late L. *-aticum*], state of; quality of (as in **COURAGE**, **DOTAGE**, **ANCHORAGE**, **PEERAGE**).

a'gent (*dʒɛnt*), *n.* [L. *agens* (*agere*, to do)], one who does or acts; one who acts for another; that which causes an effect.—*n.*, a'gency (*dʒɛnt*), work of an agent; the place of business of an agent; a force or cause.—*n.pl.*, **agen'da**, things to be done; a list of matters to be considered by a committee.

agglom'erate, *v.* [L. *ag-*, **AD-**, *glomus*, a ball], to collect into a mass;—*a.*, collected into a mass.—*n.*, agglomera'tion.

agglu'tinate (*-gloo'*), *v.* [L. *ag-*, **AD-**, *gluten*], to stick together with glue, etc.—*a.*, agglu'ina-tive, causing to stick; joined

together without much change of parts (of words and roots in some languages).—*n.*, agglu-tina'tion.

ag'grandise, *v.* [Fr., from L. **AD-**, *grandis*, great], to make greater; to make great in wealth, power, etc.—*n.*, aggran'disement (*dʒrɑːndiːsmənt*), act of making more powerful.

ag'gravate, *v.* [L. *ad-*, to; *gravis*, heavy], to make heavier; to make worse to bear; (loosely) to annoy.—*n.*, aggrava'tion.

ag'gregate, *v.* [L. *aggre* *gri*, collected into a flock (**AD-**, *grex*, a flock)], to gather together; to bring into a whole; to heap up;—*a.*, made up of many things or parts;—*n.*, a mass of parts; the whole.—*n.*, aggrega'tion, a collection of parts.

aggression (*əgrɛʃən*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *aggressio*, an attack (**AD-**, *gradior*, I walk)], the first step in doing harm; the first action of an enemy.—*a.*, aggres'sive, taking the first step in a quarrel or attack; quarrelsome.—*ns.*, aggres'siveness, aggres'sor.

aggrieve' (*əgrɛv'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. **AD-**, *gravis*, heavy], to weigh down; to cause pain or sorrow to; to harm.

aghost' (*əgɑːst*), *a.* [A.S. *a-*, very; *gastan*, to frighten], struck with great fear or horror.

ag'ile (*dʒɪl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *agilis*, active], moving easily or quickly.—*n.*, agili'ty (*dʒɪlɪti*).

ag'itate (*dʒɪtət*), *v.* [L. *agitatus* (*agere*, to drive)], to shake up or move quickly; to stir up; to go on talking about; to think over.—*ns.*, agita'tion, violent motion; a trembling in mind or body; excited discussion; ag'i-tator.

aglow' (*əglɔː*), *a.* [E. **A-**, **GLOW**], in a glow; red; very warm.

Agnos'tic, *n.* [Gk. **A-**, **AN-**, not; *gnostos*, knowing], one who holds that God or absolute truth cannot be known;—also *a.*—*n.*, Agnos'ticism.

ago' or **agone'** (*dʒoː*), *adv.* [A.S.], in time past.

ag'ony, *n.* [L., from Gk. *agon*, a contest], great pain or suffering.—*v.*, **ag'onize**, to cause or suffer great pain; to make desperate efforts.—*a.*, **agoniz'ing**.

agrar'ian, *a.* [L. *agrarius*, of a field (*ager*, a field)], having to do with land.

agree', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *grā* us, pleasing], to act so as to please another; to think in the same way; to act as friends; to give consent; to come to an understanding.—*pres. p.*, **agreeing**; *p.p.* **agreed**.—*a.*, **agree'able**, having a pleasant manner; willing to act with another; giving consent.—*n.*, **agree'ment**, a being of one mind; likeness or fitness of one thing to another; a bargain.

ag'riculture, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field; *cultura* (*colere*, to till)], the tilling of fields; the knowledge and practice of farming.—*a.*, **agri-cultural**, having to do with tilling the fields.—*n.*, **agricul'turist**, a farmer.

aground', *adv.* [E.], on the ground.

a'gue (*d'gū*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *acuta*, sharp (fever)], a fever with fits of cold and shivering.

ahead', *adv.* [E. *A-*, **HEAD**], on in front.

aid, *v.* [Fr. *aider*], to help;—*n.*, help; one who helps. *First Aid* is the medical attention given to an injured person on the spot.

aide-de-camp' (*addekon'*), *n.* [Fr., assistant of the camp], an officer who assists a general and carries his orders; (*pl.*) **aides-de-camp'**.

ail, *v.* [A.S.], to cause or feel pain; to be the matter with.—*n.*, **ail'ment**, pain or sickness.

aim, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *AD-*, *astimāre*, to value], to point at; to try to hit; to point a gun, etc.;—*n.*, an attempt to hit or reach; the pointing of a gun, etc.; the thing aimed at; intention.

air, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *aēr*, air], that which blows; what we breathe; a person's manner; chief part of a tune;—*v.*, to expose to the

air; to give air to.—*ns.*, **air'ing**, a walk or ride in the open air; **air'-pump**, a pump for taking air out of a vessel; **air'-ship**, a balloon capable of being driven and steered by its engines (see **ZEPPELIN**).—*as.* **air'-tight**, closed or proof against air; **air'y**, like air; windy; *g. & f.*

aisle (*ī*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ala*, a wing], the side part of a church.

ajar', *adv.* [A.S.], partly open.

akim'bo, *adv.* [etym. ?], with hands on hips and elbows turned out.

akin', *a.* [E. *a-* for *of*; *KIN*], of the same race or kind; related.

alabaster, *n.* [Gk. *alabastros*], a soft white limestone for making ornaments.

alac'rity, *n.* [L. *alacer*, cheerful], liveliness of spirit or manner; readiness.

alarm' and **alar'um**, *ns.* [Fr., from It. *all' arme*, to the arms], a call to arms; a cry of danger;—*v.* (**alarm'**), to rouse to arms; to warn of danger; to frighten.—*n.*, **alar'mist**, one who needlessly raises the cry of danger;—*a.*, causing alarm.

alas', *int.* [Fr., from *lassus*, wearied, wretched], woe is me! ah, wretched!

alb, *n.* [Fr., from L. *albus*, white], a long white garment worn by a priest.

al'batross, *n.* [Sp.], a large sea-bird of very powerful flight.

albi'no (*albe'no*), *n.* [Port., from L. *albus*, white], one whose skin and hair are more than usually white and the pupil of the eye pink.

al'bum, *n.* [L. *albus*, white], a blank book for photographs, pictures, etc.

albu'men, *n.* [L. *albus*, white], the white of an egg; something of this nature found in animals and vegetables; also **albu'min**.—*a.*, **albu'minous**.

al'chemy (*al'kēm*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the art of trying to turn other metals into gold.—*n.*, **al'chemist**.

al'cohol, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the intoxicating or poisonous ele-

- ment in fermented liquors; pure spirit got by distillation.—*a.*, alcohol'ic.
- Al'coran**, *n.* [Arab. *al*, the, KORAN], the Koran.
- al'cove**, *n.* [Fr., from Sp., from Arab.], a recess in a room; a bower in a garden.
- al'der** (*awl'der*), *n.* [A.S.], a tree fond of moist places.
- al'derman** (*awl'-*), *n.* [A.S. *ealdor*, MAN], a town or city councillor next in rank to a mayor.
- ale**, *n.* [A.S.], a drink made from malt, and containing alcohol.
- alert'**, *a.* [Fr., from It. *all'erta*, to the watch], on the watch; watchful; active; ready.
- Alexan'drine**, *n.*, a verse of poetry of twelve syllables, first used in French poems ca *Alexander* the Great.
- al'gebra** (*al'jébrá*), *n.* [It., from Arab.], extended arithmetic, in which letters or symbols are used instead of figures.
- al'ias** (*d'liás*), *adv.* [L.], otherwise; at another time;—*n.*, another name.
- al'ibi**, *n.* [L., in another place], the plea that a person charged with a crime was elsewhere at the time.
- al'ien** (*d'lién*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *aliénus*, another's], belonging to another country; different in nature;—*n.*, a stranger.—*a.*, **al'ienable**, that can be given to another.—*v.*, **al'ienate**, to give away a right; to make unfriendly.
- alight'** (1) (*álit'*), *v.* [E. A-, LIGHT (3)], to come down on one's feet; to come down *on* a place; to happen (on).
- alight'** (2), *a.* [A-, LIGHT (1)], lit up; on fire.
- alike'**, *a.* [A.S. *onlic*], having little or no difference; like one another;—*adv.*, in the same manner; equally.
- al'iment**, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, food (*alere*, to nourish)], that which gives strength and causes growth; food.—*a.*, **alimen'tary**, giving nourishment.
- al'iquot**, *a.* [Fr., from L., several], dividing a number without remainder.
- alive'**, *a.* [A.S.], on or in life; having life; in motion; lively.
- al'kali**, *n.* [Arab.], a substance that deadens acids and forms salts.—*a.*, **al'kaline**, of the nature of alkali.
- all** (*awl*), *a.* [A.S.], with nothing left out; every one;—*adv.*, entirely; completely;—*n.*, every one; everything; the whole.
- allay'**, *v.* [E. A-, LAY], to make light or soft; to put to rest; to make quiet.—*pres. p.*, **allaying**; *p.p.*, **allayed**.
- allege'** (*álej'*), *v.* [mod. L. *adlegiare*, from O.Fr. *esliger*; late L. *exligrare* (EX-, LITIGATE)], to make a statement; to bring forward as a reason.—*n.*, **allega'tion**, a saying or asserting something; something brought forward to be proved.
- alle'giance** (*álé'jáns*), *n.* [Fr., from L. AD-, LIEGE], obedience to government; duty of a subject.
- al'legory** (*ál'égóri*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *allegoria* (*allos*, another; *agoreuein*, to speak)], a story describing one thing in order to explain or teach something else.—*a.*, **allegor'ical**.
- allé'viate**, *v.* [L. *alleviare*, to lighten], to make lighter or more easy to bear.—*n.*, **allevia'tion**.
- al'ley**, *n.* [Fr. *allée*, a passage (*aller*, to go)], a garden walk; a narrow lane.
- alli'ance**. See under ALLY.
- alliga'tion** (*áligá'shón*), *n.* [L. *alligatio*, a binding together], a rule in arithmetic for finding the value of a commixture of different prices.
- al'ligator**, *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard (L. *lacerta*, a lizard)], a kind of crocodile.
- allitera'tion**, *n.* [L. AD-, *littera*, a letter], beginning a number of words, in a sentence or verse, with the same letter.—*a.*, **allit'erative**.
- al'locate**, *v.* [L. AD-, *locare*, to place], to give each his proper share or place.—*n.*, **alloca'tion**.
- alloy'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, LOT],



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choice between two things;—*n.*, a choice between two; one of two, either of which may be chosen.

although' (*awthō*'), *conj.* [E. ALL, THOUGH], be it so; however.

al'titude, *n.* [L. *altitudo*, height (*altus*, high)], height; highest point; in astronomy the angular distance of a heavenly body from the horizon.

al'to, *n.* [It., from L. *altus*, high], a part in music once sung by the highest male voices, now sung by the lowest female voices.

altogeth'er (*awltōgeth'ēr*), *adv.*, in one lot; with none wanting; wholly.

al'um, *n.* [Fr., from L. *alumen*], a mineral salt.

alumin'ium, *n.*, a white, very light metal.

al'ways (*awl'wāz*), *adv.*, in every way; at all times; without ceasing.

am, *v.* [A.S.], pres. ind. of *to be*.

amain', *adv.* [E. A-, MAIN], with all one's strength.

amal'gamate, *v.* [Fr., probably from Gk. *malagma*, a plaster (*malakos*, soft)], to mix another metal with mercury; to mix one thing with another; to become mixed (with).—*n.*, **amalgama'tion**, act of mixing; mixture; union.

amanu'en'sis, *n.* [L. *a manu*, by hand], one who writes words to dictation.

am'aranth, *n.* [Gk. A-, not; *marainein*, to fade], a flower that never fades.—*a.*, **amaranth'ine**, unfading.

amass', *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; L. *massam*, heap], to heap up.

am'ateur (*ām'atēr* or *-tūr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amātor*, a lover], one who practises any art or study for love of it.

am'atory, *a.*, expressing love.

amaze', *v.* [A.S. A-, MAZE], to put into a confused state; to confound; to cause wonder.—*ns.*,

amaze'ment and **amaz'edness**, a feeling of wonder; confusion; bewilderment.

Am'ason, *n.* [Gk. A-, *masos*, the

breast], one of a fabled nation of women warriors who cut off the right breast to be better able to use the bow.

ambas'sador, *n.* [Fr., from late L. (C. *ambactus*, a servant)], a minister of high rank sent by one government to another;—*f.*, **ambas'sadress**.

am'ber, *n.* [Arab.], a hard yellow substance used for making mouthpieces of pipes or ornaments, and easily electrified when rubbed.

ambi-, *pref.* [L.], both; on both sides; around.

ambig'uous, *a.* [L. AMBI-, *agere*, to move], having a double meaning; doubtful.—*ns.*, **ambigu'ity**, **ambig'uousness**.

ambition (*āmbish'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ambitio*, a seeking for votes], a seeking after place or power; a desire for honour or fame.—*a.*, **ambit'ious**.

am'ble, *v.* [Fr., from L. *ambulare*, to walk], to go at an easy pace (of a horse);—*n.*, an easy pace between a walk and a trot.

ambro'sia (*āmbro'siā* or *-ziā*), *n.* [Gk. *ambrosia*, the food of the gods (*a-*, not; *brotos*, mortal)], food of the gods that gives immortality.—*a.*, **ambro'sial**.

am'bulance, *n.* [L. *ambulans* (*ambulare*, to walk about)], a carriage used to move the wounded to hospital.

ambuscade' and **am'bush**, *ns.* [Sp., from late L. *imboscire*, to hide in a bush], a lying in wait for an enemy; troops hiding to attack others as they pass; a place of so hiding.

ameer', **amir'**, and **emir'**, *n.* [Arab.], a ruler in a Mohammedan country.

ame'liorate (*āmē'liōrāt*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *melior*, better], to make better or easier; to grow better.—*n.*, **ameliora'tion**, a making or becoming better; improvement.—*a.*, **amē'liorā-tive**, helping to make better.

amen (*ā'men* or *a'men*), *int.* [L. and Gk., from Heb. *amen*], so let it be.

amé'nable, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, from L. AD-, *mindri*, to threaten], liable to be called to account; easily led.

amend', *v.* [Fr., from L. B-, EX-, *menda*, a fault], to remove faults; to make right; to grow better.—*ns.*, **amend'ment**, a making or growing better; a change in something already proposed; **amends'**, repayment for injury; compensation.

ame'nity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *amœnitas* (*amœnus*, pleasant)]; pleasantness of climate, manners, disposition, etc.

Amer'ican, *a.*, belonging to America.—*n.*, **Amer'icanism**, a word or phrase used only or mostly by Americans.—*v.*, **Amer'icanize**, to make like what is done or found in America.

am'ethyst, *n.* [Gk. A-, not; *methy*, strong drink], a precious stone originally supposed to prevent drunkenness.

a'miable, *a.* [Fr. *aimable*, from L. *amicabilis*, amicable (*amicus*, friend, from *amare*, to love)], friendly; worthy of love; lovable.—*n.*, **a'miabil'ity**, power of pleasing.—*a.*, **am'ic-able**, acting as a friend.—*n.*, **am'ity**, friendship; good-feeling.

am'ice (*am'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amicus*, a garment], a linen robe worn by priests at Mass.

amid' and amidst', *preps.* [A.S.], in the middle of; among.

amiss', *a.* [E. A-, MISS], wrong; faulty;—*adv.*, in a wrong way.

ammo'nia, *n.* [L., from Gk.], a strongly smelling gas, first obtained near the Temple of Jupiter *Ammon*.

ammunition (*ámúnish'ón*), *n.* [Fr., incorrect use of *la munition*], military stores, especially cartridges, shells, bombs, etc.

am'nesty, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *amnestia*, a forgetting], a pardon of offenders; a general pardon.

among' (ámung') and **amongst' (ámungst')**, *preps.* [A.S.], in the middle of; in the number of.

am'orous, *a.* [Fr., from L. *amō-*

rous], inclined to love; in love; connected with love.—*n.*, **am'orousness**.

amor'phous, *a.* [Gk. A-, *morphē*, form], without regular form.

am'ount', *v.* [Fr. *amonter*, from L. *ad montem*, to a mountain], to rise to; to be as much as;—*n.*, **sum**.

amour', *n.* [Fr., from L. *amor*, love], a love affair.

ampere' (ámper'), *n.* [after *Ampère*, the French electrician], the unit of electrical energy for measuring current.

amphi-, *pref.* [Gk.], both; on both sides; around.

amphib'ious, *a.* [Gk. AMPHI-, *bios*, life], living both on land and water.

amphithe'atre, *n.* [Gk. AMPHI-, THEATRE], a circular building with seats all round, and an open space, called the arena, in the centre; a place for shows and games; a circular plain among hills.

am'ple, *a.* [Fr., from L. *amplus*, large], with room enough; plentiful; sufficient.—*v.*, **am'plify**, to make larger; to speak or write about more fully.—*pres. p.*, **amplifying**; *p. p.* **amplified**.—*ns.*, **amplifica'tion**, an increase of size; a fuller description; **am'plitude**, greatness; bulk; extent.

am'putate, *v.* [L. *amputare* (AMBI-, *putare*, to prune)], to cut off a limb or branch.—*n.*, **amputa'tion**.

am'tulet, *n.* [Fr., from L. *amuletum*], something worn as a charm against evil.

amuse' (ámús'), *v.* [Fr. A, AT; MUSE], to turn the attention to pleasing things; to entertain; to cause enjoyment.—*as.*, **amú'sing** and **amú'sive**, giving amusement; causing fun or pleasure.—*n.*, **amuse'ment**, that which amuses; play; diversion; enjoyment.

an-, *a- pref.* [Gk.], not; without (as in ANARCHY, ANONYMOUS, ATHEIST).

-an, *suff.* [L. *anus*], of or belonging

- to; the door of something (as in HUMAN, ARTISAN, MUSICIAN).
- ana-**, *pref.* [Gk.], back; up (as in ANACHRONISM, ANALYSIS, ANATOMY).
- Anabap'tist**, *n.* [Gk. ANA-, BAPTIST], one who holds that those baptized as infants should be rebaptized.—*n.*, Anabap'tism.
- anach'ronism** (*ănăk'rônizm*), *n.* [Gk. ANA-, *chronos*, time], an error in dating; anything out of date.
- anæ'mia** (*ănē'miă*), *n.* [Gk. AN-, *haima*, blood], poorness or want of blood.—*a.*, anæ'mic, bloodless.
- anæsthet'ic** (*ănēsthet'ik*), *a.* [Gk. AN-, *aisthētikos*, able to feel], taking away the feeling of pain; —*n.*, a drug or gas which does this.
- an'agram**, *n.* [Gk. ANA-, *gramma*, a letter], a new word or sentence formed by writing the letters of a word or the words of a sentence, in a different order.
- anal'ogous**, *a.* [Gk. *analogos* (ANA-, *logos*, a thought)], with parts or qualities that can be thought of as like those of something else.—*ns.*, anal'ogy, a likeness in some respects between things that are otherwise different; an'alogue (-log), something analogous, as *Childhood* is the dawn of manhood's day.
- an'alyse**, *v.* [Gk. ANA-, *lyein*, to untie], to unloose or to take to pieces in order to examine.—*ns.*, anal'ysis, a breaking up into parts; an'alyt, one who analyses.—*as.*, analyt'ic and analyt'ical.
- an'archy** (*ăn'ărkî*), *n.* [Gk. AN-, *archē*, government], a breakdown of law and order.—*a.*, anar'chic (*ănăr'kik*), without law or order.—*n.*, an'archist, one who causes anarchy.
- anath'ema**, *n.* [Gk. *anathēma*, a thing devoted (ANA-, *tithēnai*, to place)], a solemn curse spoken by a priest and laid upon a person or thing.—*v.*, anathematize, to curse.
- anatom'y**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *ana-* (*ana-*, *temnein*, to cut)], the art of cutting up bodies to see their structure; the science or knowledge of the structure of bodies; the way in which the parts are arranged.—*as.*, anatom'ic and anatom'ical.—*n.*, anat'omist, one who practises anatomy.
- ance, -ancy, suff.**, denoting quality, state of being, etc. (as in IGNORANCE, BRILLIANCY).
- an'cestor**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *antecessor*, one who goes before (ANTE-, *cedere*, to go)], one from whom a person is descended; —*f.*, an'cestress.—*a.*, ances'tral, belonging to ancestors.—*n.*, an'cestry, one's forefathers.
- an'chor** (*ăng'kôr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ancora*, Gk. *agkura*], an instrument for holding a ship by gripping the ground; that to which one clings for safety or with hope; —*v.*, to let down an anchor; to hold a ship.—*n.*, an'chorage (-ăj), a place where ships are anchored; payment for leave to anchor.
- an'choret** (*ăng'kôret*) and **an'chorite**, *ns.* [Fr., from Gk. *anachōrētēs* (ANA-, *chōrein*, to go away)], one who lives apart; a hermit.
- ancho'vy**, *n.* [Sp.], a small fish caught in the Mediterranean.
- an'cient** (*ăn'chēnt*), *a.* [Fr., from late L. *antīqūus*, old (L. *ante*, before)], existing long ago; old; —*n.*, an old man; one who lived long ago.
- an'cillary** (*ănsil'ări*), *a.* [L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant], giving help to; attending upon; subordinate.
- ancy, suff.** See -ANCE.
- and, conj.** [A.S.], meaning addition; used to join words and sentences together.
- andan'te**, *adv.* [It. *andare*, to go], going easily; fairly slow; —*n.*, a fairly slow movement in music.
- ane, suff.** [L. *-anus*], of the nature of; like (as in HUMANE, MUNDANE, URBANE).
- an'ecdote**, *n.* [Gk. AN-, *ekdidōs*, given out], a short story.

anole' (*ánol'*), *v.* [A.S. *AN-*, on; *ele*, oil], to anoint with oil, especially in extreme unction.

anem'one (*ánem'ónē*), *n.* [Gk. *ánēmos*, the wind], a wild plant with a white flower more or less purple outside.

an'eroid, *a.* [Gk. *Α-*, not; *neros*, wet; and *eidos*, form], without fluid;—*n.*, a barometer without mercury.

anesthet'ic. See ANÆSTHETIC.

anew', *adv.* [E. *Α-*, NEW], over again.

an'gel (*án'jél*), *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *angēlos*, a messenger] one who is sent; a messenger from God.—*as.*, **angel'ic** and **angel'ical**.

An'gelus, *n.*, a prayer to the Virgin; the bell rung in the morning and calling to this prayer.

an'ger (*áng'gér*), *n.* [Scand.], displeasure or vexation of spirit; a strong feeling caused by an injury;—*v.*, to make angry.—*a.*, **an'gry**, moved by anger.

angle (1) (*ángl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *angulus*, a corner], a corner; the opening between two lines which meet at a point.—*a.*, **an'gular**, having an angle.

an'gle (2), *n.* [A.S., from same root], a hook for catching fish; a fishing-rod and line with hook;—*v.*, to try to catch fish with a rod and hook.—*ns.*, **an'gler**; **an'gling**, the art of fishing thus.

An'glican (*áng'glíkán*), *a.* [from *Angles* (see ENGLISH)], belonging to England; used especially of those belonging to the Church of England.

An'glicize (*áng'glízis*), *v.*, to give an English form to.—*n.*, **An'glicism** (*-sizm*), English idiom or peculiarity of language; English ways in politics, etc.

An'glo-Sax'on, *a.*, English-Saxon;—*n.*, the oldest form of English.

an'guish (*áng'gwísh*), *n.* [Fr. *angoisse*; from L. *angustia* (*angēre*, to press hard)], great pain of body or mind.

animadvert', *v.* [L. *animadvertēre* (*ánimus*, the mind; *AD-*, and *vertēre*, to turn)], to make remarks on; to find fault with.—*n.*, **anim-**

adver'sion, remarks on; reproof.

an'imal, *n.* [L. *animāle*, a living being (*ánima*, breath)], a living being that can feel and move;—*a.*, belonging to animals.—*n.*,

animal'cule (*ánimāl'kūl*), a very little animal; a creature so small that it cannot be seen without a glass or microscope; (*pl.*) **animal'cules** or **animal'cula**.

an'imate, *v.* [L. *animāre*, to give life to], to fill with life; to stir up; to make lively.—*a.*, **an'imated**, living; full of life.—*n.*, **anima'tion**, fulness of life; lively temper, behaviour, or action.

animos'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *animōsitas*, fulness of spirit (*ánimus*, spirit)], a very strong feeling of hatred.

an'imus, *n.* [L. *ánimus*, soul], intention; hostile spirit.

an'ise (*án'is*), *n.* [Gk. *aríson*], a plant the seeds of which are used as medicine.

ank'er, *n.* [Du.], a measure for liquids, containing nearly nine gallons.

ank'le, *n.* [A.S.], the bend or joint between the foot and leg.—*n.*, **ank'let**, a strap or ring worn on the ankle.

an'nals, *n. pl.* [L. *annālis*, yearly], history, in which the events are put down in order of year.—*n.*, **an'nalist**, one who writes annals.

ann'ates, *n. pl.* [L. *annus*, a year], the value of the first year's living of a Roman Catholic bishop, etc., paid to the Pope.

anneal', *v.* [A.S. *onalan*, to burn], to temper by heating glass or metals to a great heat, and cooling them slowly; to fix colours on glass by heating.

an'nex', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *nectere*, to bind], to join to; (*colloq.*), to steal.—*ns.*, **annexa'tion**, an adding on; **annex'e**, a small building added on.

anni'hilate, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *nihil*, nothing], to bring to nothing; to put out of being.—*n.*, **annihila'tion**, a putting out of being.

anniver'sary, *n.* [L. *annus*, a year; *versus* (*verte*, to turn)], the return of a notable day, year after year;—*a.*, happening year after year.

an'notate, *v.* [L. AD-, *notatus* (*notare*, to mark)], to make notes or remarks upon.—*n.*, **annota'tion**.

announce', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *nuntiare*, to report], to make known; to give public notice of.—*n.*, **announce'ment**, act of giving notice; that which is made known.

annoy', *v.* [Fr., from L. *in odio*, in hatred], to cause trouble to; to vex.—*n.*, **annoy'ance**, a cause of trouble; state of being troubled.

an'nual, *a.* [L. *annus*, a year], happening every year; lasting for a year;—*n.*, a plant that lasts only one season; a yearly paper or book.

annu'ity, *n.*, money paid every year.—*n.*, **annu'itant**, one who gets an annuity.

annul', *v.* [L. AD-, *nullus*, none], to bring to nothing; to make of no force.—*pres. p.*, **annulling**; *p.p.*, **annulled**.

an'nular, *a.* [L. *annulus*, a ring], in the shape of a ring.

annunciá'tion, *n.* [L., as AN-NOUNCE], a making known; the news of the coming birth of Christ given to the Virgin Mary by the angel.

an'ode, *n.* [Gk. *anodos* (ANA-, *odos*, a way)], the positive pole of an electric battery.

an'odyne, *n.* [Gk. AN-, *odynē*, pain], a drug to soothe pain.

anoint', *v.* [Fr. *enindre* (L. IN-, *unctus*, oiled)], to rub with oil; to make holy by pouring oil on.

anom'alous, *a.* [Gk. AN-, *hōmalos*, even], not keeping to the rule; out of order.—*n.*, **anom'aly**, a departure from the usual rule.

anon', *adv.* [A.S. ON AN, in one], in one (moment); at once; soon.

anon'ymous, *a.* [Gk. AN-, *onyma*, a name], without a name.—*n.*, **anonym'ity**.—*adv.*, **anon'ymously**.

anoth'er (*ánúth'ér*), *a.* [E. AN, one; OTHER], one more; not the same; some one else.

an'swer (*an'sér*), *v.* [A.S. *and*, in reply, and root of SWEAR], to reply; to give information when asked; to be fit for; to be accountable for;—*n.*, a reply; solution of a question in arithmetic, etc.—*a.*, **an'swerable**, that can be answered; bound to give an answer.

ant, *n.* [A.S.], a small insect living in colonies; emmet.

-ant, *suffix*. [L. *-antem* (*-ans*)], denoting the person who does, or forming adjectives (as in SERVANT, EMIGRANT, DISCORDANT, ARROGANT).

antag'onist, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, *agōnistēs*, a rival], one who fights or strives with another;—*a.*, contending against.—*n.*, **antag'onism**, opposition.—*a.*, **antag'onis'tic**.—*v.*, **antag'onize**, to excite to opposition.

Antare'tic, *a.* [Gk. ANTI-, *arktikos*, northern], southern; belonging to the South Pole.

ante- *pref.* [L.], before (as in ANCESTOR, ANTEDATE, ANTICIPATE).

antece'dent, *a.* [L. ANTE-, *cēdere*, to go], going before (in time or thought); *n.*, that which goes before; (in grammar) the word to which a relative refers; (*pl.*) a person's past history or conduct.

an'techamber and **an'teroom**, *n.* [ANTE-, CHAMBER, and ROOM], a room leading into a larger one.

an'tedate, *v.*, to date too early.

antedilu'vian, *a.* [L. ANTE-, *diluvium*, a flood], before the flood;—*n.*, a person who lived then.

an'telope, *n.* [Fr., from late Gk. *antholops*], an animal partly like a deer, partly like a goat.

antemerid'ian, *a.* [L. ANTE-, *meridies*, midday], in the forenoon.

anten'næ, *n. pl.* [L. *antenna*, the yard of a sail], the feelers of an insect.

antepenult', *n.* [L. ANTE-, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last], the last syllable but two.—*a.*, **antepenul'timate**.

anter'ior, *a.* [L. *anterior*, in front (*ante*, before)], earlier in time; in front.

an'teroom. See ANTECHAMBER.

an'them, *n.* [A.S. *antefn* (Gk. ANTI-, in reply; *phōnē*, the voice)], a sacred song or hymn, sung by two parts of a choir alternately; song of gladness.

an'ther, *n.* [Gk. *antheros*, blooming (*anthos*, a flower)], the top of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen.

anthol'ogy (*ānthol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *legem*, to gather], a collection of choice pieces of verse or prose.

an'thracite (*-thrasīt*), *n.* [Gk. *anthrax*, coal], a coal that burns with little flame or smoke.

anthropol'ogy (*ānthropol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *anthrōpos*, man; -LOGY], the study of men as living beings in their relations to each other and the lower animals.

an'tic, *a.* [Fr., from L. *antiquus*, old], old-fashioned; odd; ridiculous;—*n.*, an odd or clownish action; (*pl.*) silly tricks.

An'tichrist (*ān'tikrist*), *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, CHRIST], the great enemy of Christ.—*a.*, antichris'tian.

antic'ipate (*āntis'ipāt*), *v.* [L. ANTE-, *capere*, to take], to be before in doing or speaking; to enjoy beforehand; to expect.—*n.*, anticipa'tion, a looking forward to; a promise of something to come.

antici'climax, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, CLIMAX], a descent from more striking or important to less striking or important things, in a sentence or story.

an'ticyclone, *n.* [ANTI-, CYCLONE], the flowing out of air from a part where there is high pressure.

an'tidote, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, *dotos*, given], something given to counteract a poison.

an'timony, *n.* [med. L., prob. from Arab.], a bluish-white metal, used in medicine, etc.

antip'athy, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, *pathos*, feeling], a feeling of dislike.

antip'odes, *n. pl.* [Gk. ANTI-, *pous*, *podos*, a foot], the people

on the other side of the globe, whose feet are opposite to ours.

antiquar'ian, *a.* [L. *antiquus*, old], concerned with old things;—*n.* (also *an'tiquary*), one who studies old things.—*a.*, an'ti-*quated*, out of date.

antique' (*āntīk'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *antiquus*, old], ancient; old-fashioned;—*n.*, a piece of ancient work.—*n.*, antiq'uity (*āntīk'wītī*), former ages; great age; (*pl.*) ancient things.

antisept'ic, *a.* [Gk. ANTI-, *septos*, rotten], stopping rotting;—*n.*, that which does so.

antith'esis, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, *thesis*, a placing], a placing of words or thoughts in opposition to each other, to mark a contrast or difference in meaning; (*pl.*) antitheses.

ant'ler, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *ramum*], a branch of a stag's horn.—*a.*, ant'lered.

an'vil, *n.* [A.S.], an iron block on which smiths hammer their work.

anxious (*ānk'shūs*), *a.* [L. *anctus*, distressed], uneasy in mind.—*ns.*, anxi'ety (*āngsī'ētī*) and anxiousness (*ānk'shūnes*), uneasiness of mind; fear about what may happen.

an'y (*en'i*), *a.* [A.S. *an*, one; -*ig*, *suff.*], one of a number, whichever we please.—*adv.*, any-how and anywise, in any way; an'ywhere, in any place.

a'orist, *n.* [Gk. *aoistos*, indefinite (A-, AN-, *horiscin*, to limit)], the past tense in Greek.

aor'ta (*dōr'tā*), *n.* [Gk. *aortē* (*aer-in*, to raise)], the chief artery which carries the blood from the left side of the heart.

apace' (*āpās'*), *adv.* [E. A-, PACE], with speed; swiftly.

ap'anage (*-dʒ*), *n.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *pans*, bread], provision for a younger son; a subject country; that which belongs to one by right of custom.

apart', *adv.* [Fr., from L. *ad-*, to; *partem* (*pars*), a part], away from the rest; into parts.—*n.*, apart'ment, a single room; a

part of a house divided off from the rest; (*pl.*) lodgings.

ap'athy, *n.* [Gk. Α-, AN-, *pathos*, feeling], want or dullness of feeling.—*a.*, **apathet'ic**, unfeeling; unconcerned.

ape, *n.* [A.S.], a monkey without a tail; a fool who puts on the manners of another; — *v.*, to imitate foolishly. — *a.*, **ap'ish** (*ap'ish*), foolishly imitating.

aper'ient, *a.* [L. *aperire*, to open], opening; — *n.*, an opening medicine.

ap'erture, *n.* [L. *apertura*, an opening], an opening; a hole through.

a'pex, *n.* [L.], the highest point; (*pl.*) **apexes** or **apices**.

aphe'lion (*afē'liōn*), *n.* [Gk.], the point in a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

aph'orism, *n.* [Gk. *aphorismos*, a definition], a short sentence with a great deal of meaning; maxim.

a'piary (*ap'piari*), *n.* [L. *apiarium* (*apis*, a bee)], a place where bees are kept.

apiece' (*apēs'*), *adv.*, to each separately; as the share of each.

apo-, *pref.* [Gk.], from; away; separate (as in APOLOGY, APOSTLE, APHELION).

apoc'alypse (*apok'ālips*) *n.* [Gk. APO-, *kalyptein*, to cover], revelation or discovery; the last book of the New Testament.—*as.*, **apocalyp'tic** and **apocalyp'tical**.

apoc'rypha (*apok'rifā*), *n.* [Gk. APO-, *kryptein*, to hide], a statement of which the authority is doubtful; certain uninspired books sometimes bound up with the Old Testament.—*a.*, **apoc'ryphal**, not of full authority; uninspired.

ap'ogee (*ap'ōjē*), *n.* [Gk. APO-, *gaia*, the earth], the point at which the sun or moon is most distant from the earth.

apol'ogy (*apol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *apologia*, a speech in defence], something said in defence; words of regret for some injury done; excuse.—*a.*, **apologet'ic**, expressing excuse or regret; said

in defence.—*v.*, **apol'ogize**, to express excuse or regret.—*n.*, **apol'ogist**.

ap'ophthegm or **ap'othegm** (*ap'ōthem*), *n.* [Gk. APO-, *phthegma*, a word; a saying with much point or meaning, expressed in very few words.

ap'oplexy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *apoplexia*, a sudden stroke], loss of power by a sudden stroke.—*a.*, **apoplec'tic**.

apos'tasy, *n.* [Gk. APO-, *stasis*, a standing], a forsaking one's former friends or beliefs.—*n.*, **apos'tate**, one who deserts his faith or principles; — *a.*, false; unfaithful.

apostle' (*apost'*), *n.* [Gk. APO-, *stellein*, to send], one sent out; a missionary.—*n.*, **apostleship**, the duty of an apostle.—*a.* **apostol'ic**.

apos'trophe (*apost'rófē*), *n.* [Gk. APO-, *strophē*, a turning], a turning away from one's hearers to address some other person; a mark (') to show a letter missed.—*v.*, **apos'trophize**, to address some other person.

apoth'ecary, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *apothēcarius* (Gk. *apothékē*, a store)], a maker or seller of drugs.

apotheo'sis, *n.* [Gk. APO-, *theos*, a god], a giving of divine honours.

appal' (*apawl'*), *v.* [probably from Fr. *apalir*, to make PALE], to make weak with fear; to strike through with terror.—*pres. p.*, **appalling**; *p.p.*, **appalled**.

appanage. See APANAGE.

appara'tus, *n.* [L. AD-, *parare*, to prepare], means got ready for doing work; instruments or tools.

appar'el, *n.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *par*, equal], clothing for the body; — *v.*, to dress.

appeal', *v.* [Fr., from L. *appellare*, to call by name], to call on one for help or pity; to have recourse to; to ask that a case be taken to a higher court; — *n.*, a call for help; a request for the rehearing of a case.—*ns.*, **appel'lant**, one who appeals; **appella'tion**, a name or title.



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of approving; sanction; **ap-pro'ver**, an accomplice allowed to give evidence.

approximate, *a* [L. *AD-*, *proximus*, very near], coming near to; lying close to; nearly correct; —*v.*, to bring or come near to; to grow like.—*n.*, **approxima-tion**, approach; figures nearly but not quite correct.

appurtenance, *n.* [Fr., from root of **APPERTAIN**], that which belongs to.

ap'ricot, *n.* [Port. *albricoque* (*al-*, the; L. *præcox*, early ripe)], a kind of plum which ripens quickly.

A'pril, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aprîlis* (*ape-rire*, to open)], the fourth month of the year.

ap'pron, *n.*, formerly *napron* [Fr. *nape*, from L. *mappa*, a cloth], a covering in front of one's clothes; pinafore; a covering for the legs when driving.

ap'propos (*a'propô*), *adv.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *propositum*, the thing proposed], to the point or purpose.

apse, *n.* [Gk. *apsis*, the hoop of a wheel], a rounded part of a church, usually at the east end; the bishop's seat; (*pl.*) **apsides** (*ap'sidés*) or **apses**.

apt, *a* [L. *aptus*, fit], suitable; ready; tending to; quick to understand.—*ns.*, **ap'titude** and **ap'tness**, fitness; quickness of understanding; capacity; talent.

aquar'ium, *n.* [L. *aqua*, water], a vessel for holding water plants and animals; a building for exhibiting these.

aquat'ic, *a* [L. *aqua*, water], belonging to water; living in water.

aq'ueduct (*ak'wedukt*), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water; *ducere*, to lead], a bridge or channel for conveying water.

a'queous, *a.*, watery; like water; produced by water.

aq'uiline (*ak'wilin*), *a.* [L., from *aquila*, an eagle], like an eagle; hooked like an eagle's beak.

-ar, *suff.* [L. *-drem*, *-dris*], belong-ing to; like (as in **JOULAR**, **SECULAR**); [Fr. *-aire*; L. *-arius*],

the agent or doer of (as in **BEGGAR**).

Ar'ab, *n.* [Fr., from L. from Gk. *Araps*], a native of Arabia; homeless child.—*a.*, **arabesque'** (*drábesk'*), like Arabian shapes or carvings; —*n.*, an ornament of intricate pattern with no animal forms.—*a.*, **Ara'bian**; —*n.*, an Arab.—*a.*, **Ar'abic**; —*n.*, the language of Arabia.

ar'able, *a.* [L. *arabilis*, ploughable (*arare*, to plough)], fit for being ploughed.

ar'biter (*ar'bítér*), *n.* [L., a judge], a person chosen to decide.—*a.*, **ar'bitrary**, depending on some person's will; without regard to rules or principles; absolute; unjust.—*v.*, **ar'bi-trate**, to act as an arbiter.—*n.*, **arbitra'tion**, the action of an arbiter; decision between two parties.

arboré'tum, *n.* [L. *arbor*, a tree], a place where trees and shrubs are cultivated.

ar'boreal'culture, *n.* [L. *arbor*, a tree; **CULTURE**], the culture of trees.

ar'bour (*ar'bór*), *n.* [formerly *her-ber*, L. **HERBARIUM**], a seat in a garden covered with trees or shrubs; a bower.

arc, *n.* [Fr., from L. *arcus*, a bow], a part of a circle; an arch.—*n.*, **arc-lamp**, a lamp lighted by the energy of an electric current passing between two carbon rods.

arcade', *n.* [Fr., from It. *arcata*, arched (L. *arcus*, **ARC**)], a row of arches; a walk or street with an arched roof.

Arca'dian, *a.*, belonging to Arca-dia, a district in Greece; rural; pastoral.

arch (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *arca*, a chest (confused with **ARC**)], a curved structure of wedge-shaped stones covering an opening; —*v.*, to cover with an arch; to form into an arch.

arch (2), *a.* [**ARCH-**], chief; clever; sly; cunning; mischievous; wag-gish.

arch-, **archi-**, **archo-**, *pref.* [Gk.

arches, chief; **arché**, a beginning], first; chief (as in ARCHBISHOP, ARCHITECT, ARCHETYPE).

archeology (*arkeol'ôji*), *n.* [Gk. *archaios*, old; -LOGY], the study of ancient art, etc.

archaic (*arke'ik*), *a.* [Gk. *arché*, a beginning], ancient; old; out of date.

archangel (*ar'kânjél*), *n.*, a chief angel; an angel of the highest order.

archbishop, *n.*, chief bishop.—**archbishopric**, the district of an archbishop.

archdeacon, *n.*, chief deacon; an officer of the Church immediately under a bishop (said to be "the eye of the bishop").

archduke, *n.*, chief duke; a prince of the house of Austria.

archer, *n.* [Fr., from L. *arcus*, a bow], one who shoots with a bow and arrows.—*n.*, **archery**, the art or practice of shooting with bows and arrows.

archipelago (*arkipel'âgô*), *n.* [Gk. ARCHI-, *pelagos*, sea], the Ægean Sea; any sea with many small islands.

architect (*ar'kitekt*), *n.* [Gk. ARCHI-, *tektôn*, a builder], one who draws plans of buildings.—*n.*, **architecture**, the art of planning and designing buildings; the style of a building.

architrave (*ar'kitrav*), *n.* [Gk. ARCHI-, L. *trabs*, a beam], the chief beam of a building; the beam resting on the tops of the columns.

archives (*ar'kivz*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *archivum*, from Gk. *arché*, government], the place where government records are kept; public writings or records.

archway, *n.*, a passage under an arch.

arctic, *a.* [Gk. *arktikos*, northern (*arktos*, a bear)], under the stars of the Great Bear; northern; very cold. The *Arctic Circle* is an imaginary circle on the earth, 23½° S. of the North Pole.

arid, *suff.* [Fr.], of the nature or disposition of (as in DRUNKARD, LAGGARD, WIZARD).

ardent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ardens* (*ardere*, to burn)], burning; showing great heat or passion; enthusiastic.—*n.*, **ardour** (*ar'dôr*), heat; heat of passion or feeling; zeal; also **ardency**.

arduous, *a.* [L. *arduus*, uphill], steep to climb; hard to do; difficult.

arena, *n.* [L., a threshing-floor], a clear, level space; the measure of the surface of anything; the space around the sunk basement of a house.

arena, *n.* [L., sand], the place of combat covered with sand in the great theatre at Rome; the space for performance in a circus; any place where work is done or effort made.

argent (*ar'jênt*), *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver], having the colour of silver.

Argonaut, *n.* [Gk. *Argo*, the name of a ship; *nautês*, a sailor], a sailor in the ship *Argo*, in which Jason and his companions sought the Golden Fleece.

argosy, *n.* [prob. from It. *Ragusea* (nave), *Ragusan* (ship)], a large ship laden with great riches.

argue (*ar'gû*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *arguere*, to make clear], to discuss; to give reasons; to dispute; to prove.—*pres. p.*, **arguing**; *p. p.*, **argued**.—*n.*, **argument**, the means by which a thing is proved; the reasons given as proof; the chief contents of a book or chapter.—*a.*, **argumentative**, containing argument; controversial.

arid, *a.* [L. *aridus*, dry], having no moisture; dried up; parched.—*n.*, **aridity**.

aright (*ârîf'*), *adv.* [E. A-, RIGHT], in a right way.

-arious, *suff.* [L. -*arius*], belonging to; connected with; used for (as in NEFARIOUS, PRECARIOUS, VICARIOUS).

arise, *v.* [A.S.], to get or move upwards; to spring (from).—*pres. p.*, **arising**; *p. p.*, **arisen**; *past*, **arose**.

aristocracy, *n.* [Gk. *aristos*, best; *kratein*, to rule], government by

the best; the higher ranks of a people; nobility.—*n.*, **aristocrat**, one of the nobility; a proud or haughty person.—*a.*, **aristocratic**.

arith'metic, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *arithmos*, a number], the knowledge of numbers; the art of counting.—*a.*, **arithmetical**, having to do with arithmetic.—*n.*, **arithmetician**.

ark [A.S.], a box or chest; a do with a vessel, like a ship below deck, in a house above (see Genesis vii.); the chest which were the tables of the in .

arm (1), *n.* [A.S.], the part between the hand and the shoulder; a branch of the sea or of a river.—*n.*, **arm-chair**, a chair with arms to support the elbows.

arm (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *arma*, arms], a means of protecting oneself; a weapon; a part of an army, as infantry, cavalry, etc.; (*pl.*) the occupation of a soldier; decorations on shields, banners, etc.;—*v.*, to put on arms; to furnish with arms.—*a.*, **armed** (*arm'd*), fitted with arms; ready to fight.

arma'da, *n.* [Sp., armed, from *armar*, to arm], an armed fleet, esp. a fleet sent from Spain against England (1588).

armament, *n.* [L. *armamentum*, means of arming], soldiers armed for war; the weapons of an army, or of a ship.

armature, *n.* [L. *armatura*], a piece of soft iron arming the poles of a magnet, in electrical machinery.

armistice (*-tis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *arma*, ARMS; *sistere*, to stop], a stoppage of fighting for a short time; a truce.

armor'ial, *a.*, belonging to arms.

armour (*ar'môr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *arma*, ARMS], defensive dress for fighting in; the iron or steel plating of a ship of war.—*ns.*, **armourer**, a maker of arms; **armoury**, a place for arms.

arm'pit, *n.*, the hollow under the shoulder.

arm'y, *n.* [Fr., from L. *arma*,

ARMS] a large and ordered body of armed men.

aro'ma, *n.* [*arōk*], a sweet herb, sweet smell, such as in plantain fruit, etc.; fragrance; perfume.—*a.*, **aromatic**, having a sweet smell; strong-scented; fragrant.

arose', *past.* See **ARISE**.

around', *adv.* [E. A-, **ROUND**], on every side;—*prep.*, on all sides of.

arouse', *v.* [E. A-, **ROUSE**], to cause to rise; to stir up; to awaken to excite.

ar'quebus. See **HARQUEBUS**.

ar'rack, *n.* [Arab.], a strong used in India.

arraign' (*arān'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *araigner* (L. AD-, *rationem*, reason)] to call one to trial; to accuse.

arrange' (*arānj'*), *v.* [Fr. *à*, to rang, a row], to put in proper order; to plan.—*n.*, **arrangement**, the way or manner in which things are placed.

ar'rant, *a.* [ERRANT], out and out downright; very bad.

ar'ras, *n.* [town of Arras], tapestry made at Arras, France; rich hangings for a wall.

array', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, and root of **READY**], to put in order; to clothe; to dress up; to equip or adorn;—*n.*, order, esp. order of battle; dress.—*pres. p.*, **arraying**; *p. p.*, **arrayed**.

appear', or *pl.* **appears'**, *n.* [Fr. *arrière* (L. AD-, *retro*, backwards)], that which is behind or in the rear; debts still unpaid, or work undone.

arrest', *v.* [Fr. (L. AD-, *retinere*, to stay behind)], to cause to stop; to seize and put in prison; to apprehend; to check;—*n.*, stoppage; act of seizing hold of; also **arrestment**.

arrive', *v.* [Fr. (L. AD-, *ripam*, to shore)], to come or get to.—*n.*, **arrival**, a coming to a place; (*pl.*) persons newly come.

ar'rogate, *v.* [L. AD-, *rogare*, to ask], to lay claim to; to claim more than is right; to claim in an overbearing manner.—*a.*, **ar'rogant**.—*ns.*, **ar'rogance** and **ar'rogancy**, unbearable pride.

ar'row (*dr'ō*), n. [A.S.], a straight, thin rod with a head, to be shot from a bow.—a., **ar'row-headed**, shaped like the head of an arrow.—n., **ar'row-root**, a kind of starch, got from a plant whose roots were used to cure the wounds of poisoned arrows.—a., **ar'rowy**, shaped like arrows; swift.

ar'senal, n. [It., from Arab.], a place for making or storing arms.

ar'senic, n. [Fr., from Gk. *arsenikon*, from Arab. *as-sernikh*, orpiment], a brittle grey metal; a strong poison made from this.

ar'son, n. [Fr., from L. *arsus* (*ardere*, to burn)], the crime of burning houses.

art, n. [Fr., from L. *ars*, art], power of fitting means to an end; skill, esp. in the fine arts.—a., **art'ful**, full of art; cunning; **art'less**, free from guile.

ar'tery, n. [L., and Gk. *arteria*, a blood-vessel], a tube which carries the blood from the heart; a ma^l: road or channel.

Arte'sian (*artē'shān*), a. [Fr. *artésien*, of Artois], denoting a kind of well made by boring and tapping underground water (first made at Artois, France).

art'ichoke, n. [It., from Sp., from Arab.], name of two plants, the flower-heads of one and the tubers of the other of which are used as food.

ar'ticle, n. [Fr., from L. *articulus*, a little joint], a small part; an item; a piece; a thing; a distinct part in an agreement or law; a paper in a magazine or newspaper; a part of speech; one of the words *a*, *an*, or *the*;—v., to arrange in distinct parts; to bind by agreement.

artic'ulate, a. [L. *articulatus*, jointed], furnished with joints; having parts jointed together; spoken clearly or distinctly;—v., to put together with joints; to fit properly; to speak distinctly.—n., **articula'tion**.

Art'ifice (*art'ifis*), n. [Fr., from L. *ars*, ART; *facere*, to make], a use of skill to gain an end;

cunning; craft; deception.—n., **artif'iceer**, one who uses art or skill; a workman.—a., **artificial** (*artifish'ād*), made by man, not by nature.

artil'ery, n. [Fr., from supposed late L. *artillator*, a maker of machines], cannon; gunnery.

artisan', n. [Fr., prob. from It. *artigiano*], one skilled in a trade; a workman.

art'ist, n., one who practices the fine arts; a workman with good taste.—a., **artistic**, like the work of an artist.

-ary, suff. [L. *-arius*, *-arium*, or *-aris*], belonging to; connected with; a place for; engaged in (as in MILITARY, GRANARY, AVIARY, LIBRARY, MISSIONARY).

as, adv. and conj. [A.S., ALL, SO], in like manner; thus; because; while:—rel. pron., who or which (after *some*, *such*, etc.).

asbes'tos, n. [Gk. *asbestos*, that cannot be quenched], a mineral substance that is inflammable and a poor conductor of heat.

ascend' (*āsend'*), v. [L. *ascendere* (AD-, *scendere*, to climb)], to climb up; to go up to a higher point.—n., **ascen'dancy**, great influence over others.—a., **ascen'dant**, rising or risen high up; above the horizon; superior; ruling;—n., **ascent**; height; commanding power.—ns., **ascent'**, a going upward; the upward slope of a hill; **ascen'sion**, a rising or going upwards.

ascertain' (*āskē'ān'*), v. [Fr. *à*, to; CERTAIN], to make certain; to find out the truth about.

ascet'ic (*āset'ik*), a. [Gk. *askētikos*, fond of exercise], keeping too close to work; keeping away from pleasure; self-denying; austere;—n., one who denies himself; one who lives apart; hermit; recluse.—n., **ascet'icism** (*-ism*), self-denial.

ascribe' (*āskrib'*), v. [L. AD-, *scribere*, to write], to mention something as belonging to; to assign, as blame, praise, etc.—n., **ascrip'tion**, act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.

ash, *n.* [A.S.], a common tree, with hard, tough timber.—*a.*, **ash'en**, made of ash-wood.

ashamed' (*áshámá'*), *a.* [E. A-, SHAME], feeling shame; unable to look up.

ash'es, *n. pl.* [A.S.], that which remains after something is burnt; a dead body before or after burning.—*a.*, **ash'y**, like ashes in colour; pale.

ashore', *adv.* [E. A-, SHORE], on shore or land; to the shore.

Ash Wednes'day, *n.*, first day of Lent.

aside', *adv.* [E. A-, SIDE], on, at, or to one side.

ask, *v.* [A.S. *ascian*], to try to get a thing by saying that we want it; to seek information; to put a question; to name a price.

askance' or **askant'**, *adv.* [etym. ?], sideways; not straight forward.

askew', *adv.* [E. A-, SKEW], on the skew; off the straight.

aslant', *a. and adv.* [E. A-, SLANT], on the slant; on one side.

asleep', *a. and adv.* [E. A-, SLEEP], sleeping; in a sleep.

aslope', *a. and adv.* [E. A-, SLOPE], on the slope, sloping.

asp, *n.* [L. and Gk. *aspis*, an asp], a poisonous serpent.

aspar'agus, *n.* [Gk. *asparágos*], a garden plant used as food.

as'pect, *n.* [L. *aspectus*, look (AD-, *epicere*, to look)], the look which a person or a thing has; appearance to the mind.

as'pen, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of poplar tree with trembling leaves.

asper'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *asperitas* (*asper*, rough)], roughness; severity; harshness.

asperse', *v.* [L. *aspersus*, sprinkled], to sprinkle; to spread reports about; to speak ill of.—*n.*, **asper'sion**, evil speaking; slander.—*a.*, **asper'sive**.

as'phalt or **asphalte'**, *n.* [Gk. *asphaltos*], a kind of pitch used for paving, etc.

as'pirate, *v.*, to begin a word or syllable with the sound of *h*; —*n.*, a mark showing that *h* has to be pronounced.—*n.*, **aspira'tion**, sound of *h*; eager desire.

aspire', *v.* [L. AD-, *spirare*, to breathe], to seek after eagerly; to aim at; to rise; to mount up.—*n.*, **aspir'ant**, one who hopes for and tries to get something; an eager seeker.

asquint', *adv.* [E. A-, SQUINT], on the squint; with or from the corner of the eye; to one side.

ass, *n.* [A.S.], an animal like a horse, but smaller, and with long ears; a fool.—*a.*, **as'inine**, like an ass.

assail', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *salire*, to leap], to leap upon; to attack suddenly.—*a.*, **assail'able**, that can be attacked or assailed.—*n.*, **assail'ant**, one who makes an attack.

assas'in, *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *hashish*, an intoxicating food given to one about to commit a crime], one who kills secretly or by surprise.—*v.*, **assas'inate**.—*n.*, **assassina'tion**.

assault', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *salvus*, a leap], to attack with force;—*n.*, a strong or sudden attack.

assay', *v.* [Fr. *essayer*, to try; from L. *exagium* (AD-, *agere*, to deal)], to weigh out or examine carefully; to find out the amount of pure metal in an ore or mixture; to make a test or trial; —*n.*, trial of the amount of metal; the thing tested.—*pres. p.*, **assaying**; *p. p.* **assayed**.

assem'ble, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *simul*, together], to bring or gather together; to meet together. — *ns.*, **assem'blage** (*deem'blaf*), a number of persons or things in one place; **assem'bly**, a meeting for a special purpose; the persons present.

assent', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *sentire*, to think], to think the same as; to agree;—*n.*, agreement with.

assert', *v.* [L. AD-, *servus* (*servere*, to bind)], to lay claim to; to make a statement without proof.—*n.*, **asser'tion**, a laying claim to; a strong statement without proof.—*a.*, **asser'tive**.

asses' , v. [Fr., from late L. *asses-*
sāre, to sit beside (a judge), (AD-,
sedere, to sit)], to lay on a tax ;
to fix the amount of a tax ; to
estimate or value.—*ns.*, **asses-**
ment, the act of fixing a tax ;
the amount of tax ; **asses'sor**,
the legal adviser of a magistrate ;
one who fixes the amount of a
tax.

as'sets, *n. pl.* [Fr., from L. AD-,
satis, enough, that which is left
to pay one's debts ; property be-
longing to a merchant or trader.

asseverate, v. [L. *asseveratus*,
asseverare, to speak in earnest
(AD-, *severus*, earnest)], to state
earnestly or solemnly.—*n.*, **as-**
severa'tion, an earnest or
solemn statement.

assid'uous, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, dili-
gent (AD-, *sedere*, to sit)], keeping
close to work ; diligent.—*ns.*,
assidu'ity and **assid'uousness**,
continual attention ; diligence.

assign' (*āsin'*), v. [Fr., from L. AD-,
signum, a mark], to set apart
for a person ; to make over ; to
fix.—*ns.*, **assigna'tion**, the mak-
ing over of a thing ; a transfer ;
an appointment to meet ; **as-**
sign'ment (*āsin'mēnt*), a mak-
ing over to another ; the writing
by which a thing is made over.

assim'ilate, v. [L. AD-, *similis*,
like], to make or become like ;
to change so as to fit for some
purpose ; to digest.—*n.*, **assim-**
illa'tion.—*a.*, **assim'illative**.

assist' , v. [Fr., from L. AD-, *sis-*
tere, to stop], to stand at one's
side ; to help.—*n.*, **assis'tance**,
help.—*a.*, **assis'tant**, standing
beside ; giving help ;—*n.*, one
who helps.

assize' , v. [Fr., from L. as **ASSESSES**],
to fix the amount or price ;—*n.*,
a court at which prices, etc.,
were fixed ; (*pl.*) courts of justice
held at various places.

as'sociate (*āsō'shiāt*), v. [L. AD-,
socius, a companion], to go with
as a companion ; to act along
with ;—*a.*, **joined with** ;—*n.*,
one who is joined with another.
—*n.*, **associa'tion**, a number
banded together for a purpose ;

connection in thought ; sug-
gestion.

assort' , v. [Fr. *à*, to ; *sorte*, from L.
sorte, a lot], to put into lots ; to
arrange things of a like kind to-
gether ; to agree.—*n.*, **assort'-**
ment, arrangement in lots ;
things so arranged.

assuage' (*āsudj'*), v. [Fr., from L.
AD-, *suavis*, sweet], to make
soft ; to lessen the force or
severity of ; to grow mild ; to
abate.—*n.*, **assuage'ment**.

assume' , v. [L. AD-, *sumere*, to
take], to take to or upon oneself ;
to take for granted ; to claim
more than is due ; to be over-
bearing ; to pretend.—*n.*, **as-**
sump'tion, an assuming or
taking for granted ; something
taken for granted ; supposi-
tion.

assure' (*āshoor'*), v. [Fr., from L.
AD-, *securus*, sure], to make sure ;
to say that a thing is true.—*n.*,
assur'ance, a feeling of being
sure ; a pledge of truth ; for-
ward conduct ; insurance of
life.—*adv.*, **assur'edly**.

as'ter, *n.* [Gk. *astēr*, a star], a kind
of plant with composite, star-
like flowers.

as'terisk, *n.*, a little star ; a
mark (*).

astern' , *adv.* [E. A-, **STERN**], to-
wards the hinder end of a ship ;
behind.

as'teroid, *n.* [**ASTER**, -**OID**], a small
planet.

asthma (*ās'm'*), *n.* [Gk. *asthma*,
short breath (*ain*, to breathe)],
a disorder of the lungs making
breathing difficult.—*a.*, **asth-**
mat'ic.

astir' , *a.* and *adv.* [E. A-, **STIR**],
moving about ; stirring ; active.

aston'ish, v. [Fr., from L. EX-,
tonāre, to thunder], to strike
with sudden fear or wonder ;
to surprise.—*a.*, **aston'ishing**,
very wonderful.—*n.*, **aston'ish-**
ment, a feeling of great wonder ;
great surprise ; bewilderment.

astound' , v. [M.E. *astoned*, **AS-**
TONISHED], to strike dumb with
terror or wonder.

astray' , *adv.* [Fr. *estrail*, *p.p.* of

estrayer, to STRAY], out of the right way or place.

astride', *adv.* [E. A-, STRIDE], striding; with the legs apart.

astrin'gent (*ástrin'jént*), *a.* [L. *astringens* (AD-, *stringere*, to bind)], binding closely; drawing together;—*n.*, medicine that contracts the tissues of the body.

astrol'ogy (*ástról'ójí*), *n.* [Gk. *astron*, a star; -LOGY], the knowledge of the stars; pretended power of foretelling the future by reading the stars.—*n.*, **astrol'oger**, one who reads the stars.

astron'omy, *n.* [Gk. *astron*, a star; *nomos*, a law], a knowledge of the nature and motions of the stars, etc.—*n.*, **astron'omer**, one who studies the stars.—*a.*, **astronom'ical**.

astute', *a.* [L. *astutus*], far-seeing; clever; cunning.—*n.*, **astute'ness**.

asun'der, *adv.* [E. A-, SUNDER], in parts; apart; separately.

asy'lum (*ás'liím*), *n.* [Gk. *asylon* (*a-*, not; *syllē*, seizing)], a place of safety; a shelter for the insane, blind, etc.

ate, *v.*, *past tense* of EAT.

-ate, *suff.* [L. *-atus*, *p.p.* of verbs ending in *-ere*], meaning office or power; forming adjectives or verbs (as in PONTIFICATE, ELECTORATE, LEGATE, ADVOCATE, PASSIONATE, RELATE).

a'theism, *n.* [Gk. *a-*, not; *theos*, a god], disbelief that there is a God.—*n.*, **a'theist**, one who does not believe that there is a God.—*a.*, **atheis'tic**, **atheis'tical**.

Athens'um, *n.* [Gk. *athēnasion* (*Athēna*, the goddess Minerva)], the temple of Athena at Athens; a literary institution; a London club of distinguished scholars, statesmen, etc.

Athē'nian, *a.*, belonging to Athens;—*n.*, a native of Athens.

athirst', *a.* [A.S. *ofthyrst*], in want of drink; having a strong desire (for).

ath'lete, *n.* [Gk. *athlētēs*, a fighter (*athlon*, a prize)], one who contends in feats of strength.—*a.*, **athlet'ic**.—*n. pl.*, **athlet'ics**,

the practice of wrestling, running, etc.

athwart', *prep.* [E. A-, THWART], across;—*adv.*, crosswise; side-wise.

Atlan'tic, *a.* [Gk. *Atlas*, a mountain in North-west Africa], belonging to Atlas;—*n.*, the ocean between America and Europe or Africa.

at'las, *n.* [Gk. *Atlas*, the god who held the world on his shoulders], a book of maps, so called because old map-books had a figure of Atlas on the title-page.

at'mosphere, *n.* [Gk. *atmos*, vapour; *sphaira*, a globe], the air round the world; the influences round a person.—*a.*, **atmospher'ic**, **atmospher'ical**, belonging to the air.

at'om, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *atomos* (*a-*, not; *temnein*, to cut)], a part so small that it cannot be divided.

atone' (*átōn'*), *v.* [E. AT, ONE], to make at one; to make amends for.—*n.*, **atone'ment**, a reconciliation; an agreement.

atro'cious (*átro'shús*), *a.* [L. *atrox*, cruel], showing great cruelty; very wicked.—*n.*, **atroc'ity** (*átros'ítí*), great wickedness or cruelty.

attach', *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; and root of TACK], to fasten to; to seize or hold fast to.—*n.*, **attach'ment**, a bond or fastening; a tender regard; a seizure of one's goods for debt, etc.

attack', *v.* [Fr., from It., as ATTACH], to come against as an enemy; to fall upon (as a disease);—*n.*, an onset; the beginning of harmful action.

attain', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *tangere*, to touch], to arrive at; to get possession of; to gain.—*a.*, **attai'nable**.—*n.*, **attain'ment**, that which is attained or reached: (*pl.*) knowledge.

attain'der, *n.* [Fr. to ATTAIN, confused with *tindre*, to dye], a loss of rights and property by one guilty of high treason.—*v.*, **attaint'**, to find guilty of high treason; to deprive of rights to convict.



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Au'gust, *n.*, the eighth month, named in honour of Augustus Cæsar.

aunt (*ant*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amita*], a father's or a mother's sister.

aure'ola or **aure'ole** (*aur'iol*), *n.* [L. *aureus*, golden], the golden light painted by artists around the heads of Christ and the saints.

aur'icle, *n.* [L. *auricula*, a little ear (*auris*, an ear)], the outer ear; one of the two ear-shaped parts of the heart.—*a.*, **auric'ular**, told in the ear, or privately.—*n.*, **aur'ist**, one skilled in diseases of the ear.

aurif'erous, *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold; *ferre*, to bear], producing gold.

Auro'ra, *n.* [L. *aurora*], dawn; the goddess of the morning.

auro'ra bore'al, *n.* [L. *boreas*, the north wind], the Northern Lights.

auscult'a'tion (*-shon*), *n.* [L. *auscultare*, to listen], an examination of the heart or lungs by listening to their sounds.

aus'pice (*aus'pis*), *n.* [L. *auspicium*, a watching of birds], a sign got from watching birds; —(*pl.*) **aus'pices**, favour; protection.—*a.*, **auspicious** (*aw'spish'us*), having signs of good success.

austere, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *austros*, dry], having a dry or harsh nature; stern.—*ns.*, **austere'ness** and **auster'ity**, harshness of nature; an unbending manner; strictness of life.

aus'tral, *a.* [L. *auster*, the south wind], southern, opposite to boreal or northern.

authen'tic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *authentikos*, true], from the author's own hand; with no doubt about its truth.—*v.*, **authen'ticate**, to discover the truth or the authorship of.—*n.*, **authentic'ity** (*authentic'ity*).

au'thor, *n.* [Fr., from L. *auctor* (*augere*, to increase)], one who starts a thing; a writer of books.—*a.*, **author'itative**, having authority.—*n.*, **author'ity**, power given by law; witness; weight

of testimony; influence; permission;—(*pl.*) the persons who put the law in force.—*v.*, **au'thorize**, to give right to do; to give the sanction of law to.—*ns.*, **authoriza'tion**, permission; **au'thorship**, state of being an author.

auto-, *pref.* [Gk. *auto*], of or by oneself (as in **AUTHENTIC**, **AUTOGRAT**, **AUTOGRAPH**).

autobiog'raphy, *n.* [Gk. **AUTO-**, **BIOGRAPHY**], a person's life written by himself.

autos'cracy, *n.* [Gk. **AUTO-**, *krateia*, power], full power in the hands of one man.—*n.*, **au'tocrat**, one who has full power in his hands.

au'tograph, *n.* [Gk. **AUTO-**, *graphein*, to write], a person's own handwriting; a person's name written by himself;—*a.*, in one's own writing.

automat'ic or **automat'ical**, *a.* [Gk. *automatos*, self-moving], self-moving; not depending on the will.—*ns.*, **autom'aton**, a self-moving machine; **automo'bile**, a self-moving vehicle; a motor-car.

auton'omy, *n.* [Gk. **AUTO-**, *nomos*, a law], a living under one's own law or government; self-government.—*a.*, **auton'omous**, self-governing.

au'tumn (*au'tum*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *autumnus* (*augere*, to increase)], the time when fruits are gathered in; the third season of the year.—*a.*, **autum'nal**.

auxil'iary (*auxil'iari*), *a.* [L. *auxiliarius*, helping (*auxilium*, help)], giving help;—*n.*, a helper; *v.*, a verb that helps to make up tenses and moods; (*pl.*) foreign, or helping troops; allies.

avail', *v.* [Fr., from L. *valere*, to be strong], to be strong for; to be of use to; to suit a purpose;—*n.*, benefit; service.—*a.*, **avail'able**, that can be made use of; at hand.

av'alanche (*av'alanch*, *-ash*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ad vallem*, to the valley], a mass of snow or ice slipping down a mountain.

av'arice (*av'aris*), *n.* [Fr., from L.

aviditia, greed (*avidus*, greedy), a too strong desire for gain; greed of wealth.—*a.*, **avaricious** (*avidish'us*), greedy.

avaunt', *int.* [Fr., from L. *AB-*, *ante*, from, before], begone; away.

a've (*d'vi*), *int.* [L. *ave*, hail!], be well or happy.—*n.*, **Ave**, prayer to the Virgin Mary, beginning 'Ave Maria.'

avenger' (*avenj'*), *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; *vengeur*, from L. *vindicare*, to claim for], to punish one who has done an injury; to take vengeance; to vindicate.

avenue (*äv'ënu*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *venire*, to come], an approach; a road shaded with trees; a wide street.

aver', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *verus*, true], to declare to be true; to state firmly.—*pres. p.*, **averring**; *p. p.*, **averred**.—*n.*, **aver'ment**, a statement of something as a fact.

average (*äv'ëraj*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], the sum of several amounts divided by their number;—*a.*, rising to an average; ordinary;—*v.*, to find the average; to amount to an average.

averse', *a.* [L. *aversus* (*AB-*, *vertere*, to turn)], turned away from; having a dislike to.—*n.*, **aver'sion**, a feeling of dislike; the person or thing disliked.

vert', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AB-*, *vertere*, to turn], to turn aside; to ward off.

'viary, *n.* [L. *aviarium* (*avis*, a bird)], a place for keeping birds; a bird-cage.

'tion (*ävid'tion*), *n.* [L. *avis*, a bird], the art of flying.—*n.*, **'viator**, a flying man.

vid'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aviditas* (*avidus*, greedy)], great desire; eagerness.

voca'tion, *n.* [L. *a-*, *AB-*, *vocare*, to call], something that calls away; (*colloq.*), one's regular employment.

void', *v.* [O.Fr. *esvoidier* (*es-*, *EX-*, *voidier*, to VOID)], to keep out of the way of; to withdraw.—*n.*, **voi'dance**.—*a.*, **voi'dable**.

avoirdupois' (*ävördüpois'*), *n.* and *a.* [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have weight], a system of weight in which the pound contains sixteen ounces.

avouch', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *vocare*, to call; to VOUCH], to declare openly; to say that a thing is so.

avow', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *vocare*, to call, identified with *votare*, to vow (*votum*, a vow)], to declare openly; to confess freely.—*n.*, **avow'al**, an open declaration.—*adv.*, **avow'edly**.

await', *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; and root of *WAIT*], to wait for; to be in store for.

awake', *v.* [A.S.], to rouse from sleep; to stop sleeping;—*a.*, not asleep; on the watch.—*pres. p.*, **awaking**; *p. p.*, **awaked** or **awoke**; *past*, **awoke**.—*v.*, **awa'ken**, to rouse out of sleep.—*n.*, **awa'kening**, a rousing from sleep; a revival of religion.

award', *v.* [Fr. *a*, corrupted from *es-*, L. *EX-*, and root of *WARD*], to give, as a judge; to determine;—*n.*, a judgment; decision; a prize given.

aware', *a.* [A.S. root of *WARY*], on the watch; having information.

away', *adv.* [A.S.], (gone) on the way; at a distance; absent.

awe (*aw*), *n.* [Scand.], great fear; fear and reverence;—*v.*, to strike with great fear.—*a.*, **aw'ful**.—*adv.*, **aw'fully**.

awhile', *adv.* [A.S. *äne while*, ONE WHILE], for a time.

awk'ward, *a.* [M.E. *awk*, from Scand. *afug*, left hand; -WARD], not handy; clumsy; not easy to handle.

awl, *n.* [A.S.], a boring tool.

awn, *n.* [Scand.], the beard of corn, etc.

awn'ing, *n.* [etym. ?], a covering of canvas to keep off the sun's light or heat.

awoke', *past tense* of **AWAKE**.

awry', *a.* and *adv.* [E. *A-*, *WRY*], off the straight; to one side; wrong.

axe, *n.* [A.S.], an implement with a sharp edge for cutting wood.

ax'iom, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *axios*, worthy], a statement seen to be true without proof.—*a.*, **axio-mat'ic**, self-evident.

axis, *n.* [L. *axis*], the real or imaginary line on which a body revolves.

ax'le, *n.* [Scand., related to L.

axis], the pin or rod on which a body turns.

ay or **aye** (i), *adv.* [etym. ?], yes.

aye (d), *adv.* [Scand.], for ever; always.

a'zure, *a.* [Arab.], clear; bright blue.

B

bab'ble, *v.* [imit.], to talk like a child.

babe or **ba'by**, *n.* [imit.], a young child.

ba'bel, *n.* [Heb.], confused sound of words (from the tower of Babel).

baboon', *n.* [Fr.], a large monkey with a long face and short tail.

bacchanal (*bak'andl*), *n.*, a worshipper of Bacchus, the god of wine; one who indulges in much wine.—*a.*, **bacchaná'lian**.

bach'elor (*bach'elór*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *baccalarius*, a cow-herd (L. *vacca*, cow)], a man who is not married; one who has taken a first degree at a university.

bacill'us (*bastl'ús*), *n.* [L., dim. of *baculus*, a rod], a very minute plant germ found in water, etc.; (*pl.*) **bacill'i**.—*n.*, **bacter'ium**, a germ; a microbe; (*pl.*) **bacteria**.—*n.*, **bacteriol'ogy**.

back, *n.* [A.S.], the hinder part of the body; the part of an animal in which the spine is;—*v.*, to move back; to help; to uphold;—*adv.*, to where one came from.—*v.*, **back'bite**, to speak ill of one who is away.—*ns.*, **back'bone**, the bone of the back; firmness; **back'ground**, the space behind the figures in a picture; position of obscurity.—*v.* **back'slide**, to slide back; to fall from right.—*a.*, **back'ward**, not coming forward; slow;—*adv.*, towards the back.—*n.pl.*, **back'woods**, forest-lands far from 'wms.

backgam'mon [L. X, GAME], a game for two played on a board wth dice and 15 'men' each.

ba'con, *n.* [Fr.], swine's flesh cured.

bad, *a.* [etym. ?], not as it should be; not good.

bade (*bad*), *past tense* of BID.

badge (*báf*), *n.* [etym. ?], a mark worn to distinguish a person.

badg'er (*báf'er*), *n.*, an animal of the bear kind;—*v.*, to worry or annoy.

badinage' (*badinash'*), *n.* [Fr.], light, playful talk.

baf'fle, *v.* [Fr. ?], to make some one's efforts useless; to balk or frustrate.

bag, *n.* [etym. ?], a piece or pieces of soft stuff sewed together to hold something; a pouch or small sack;—*v.*, to put into a bag.—*pres. p.*, bagging; *p.p.*, bagged.

bagatelle', *n.* [Fr.], something of little worth; a game played on a board with nine balls and a cue.

bagg'age (*bág'áf*), *n.* [Fr.], goods carried by travellers; the necessities of an army.

bag'pipe, *n.*, a wind instrument of music made up of a windbag and pipes.

ball (1) or **bale**, *v.* [Fr. *balle*, a bucket], to throw out water with a pail or bucket.

ball (2), *v.* [Fr. *baillet*, to take charge of], to give security for a person's appearance; to let go on the promise of another;—*n.*, one who gives security; the security given.

bai'lie (*ba'li*), *n.* [Fr., as BAILIFF], a magistrate in Scottish towns.

bai'liff, :. [Fr. *baillif*, from late L. *ballivus* (see BAIL)], under-manager of an estate, etc.; an officer of the law.

bait, *n.* [Scand., from root of *BITE*], food put on a hook to attract fish;—*v.*, to put bait on; to feed; to set dogs on; to worry.

baize, *n.* [Fr.], a coarse woollen cloth.

bake, *v.* [A.S.], to make hard by heat; to cook food in an oven or on a hot surface.—*ns.*, *ba'ker*, *ba'kery*.

bal'ance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *BI-lanz*, a plate], anything used for weighing;—*v.*, to make or to be of the same weight; to settle (an account).

bal'cony, *n.* [It., from root of *BALK*], a platform fixed to an inside or outside wall.

bald (*bawld*), *a.* [C. ?], without hair.

bal'drick (*bawld'rik*), *n.* [Fr., perhaps from L. *balticus*, *BALT*], a soldier's shoulder-belt.

bale, *n.* [Fr. *bale*, a package], a bundle of goods;—*v.*, to make up into a bundle.

bale'ful, *a.* [A.S.], causing evil.

balk (*bawk*), *n.* [A.S. *balca*, a heap], a ridge between two fields; a long thick piece of wood; a disappointment;—*v.*, to cause one to miss or fail; to foil.

bal-, **ball-**, **bally-**, *geog. root* [C.], a dwelling; a town (as in *Balbriggan*, Brecon's town; *Ballinderry*, town of the oak-wood; *Balmoral*, majestic dwelling).

ball (1) (*bawl*), *n.* [Scand.], something round;—*v.*, to gather into a ball.

ball (2), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *bal-lare*, to dance], a dancing party.

bal'lad, *n.* [Fr., a dancing song], a song containing a story.

bal'last, *n.* [Scand. *bar*, bare; *last*, load], a load to steady a ship; prudence; steadiness;—*v.*, to put in ballast.

bal'let (*bal'et*), *n.* [Fr.], a little dance.

balloon', *n.* [It., from root of *BALL*], a bag of silk filled with a light gas to rise and float in the air. See *AIRSHIP*; also *DIBIGIBLE*.

bal'lot, *n.* [It. *ballotta*, a little ball], a ball or ticket used in

voting; a means of voting by putting a ball or ticket into a box;—*v.*, to vote by balls or tickets.

balm (*bam*), *n.* [Fr., from L., as *BALSAM*], a plant that yields a healing ointment; anything that soothes.—*a.*, *bal'my*, like balm; softly blowing; warm.

bal'sam (*bal'sam*), *n.* [L. *balsamum*], balm; a healing ointment.

bal'uster, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *balustion*, pomegranate flower], a small column or pillar.—*n.*, **bal'ustrade**, a row of such pillars or posts carrying a hand-rail.

bamboo', *n.*, a tall Indian reed or grass.

ban, *n.* [A.S. *bannan*, to summon], a public notice; a curse;—*v.*, to curse; to forbid.—*n.pl.*, **banns**, notice of marriage.

ban-, *geog. root*, white (as in *Bannockburn*, the stream of the white knoll).

bana'na, *n.*, an herbaceous plant that grows in hot countries, and its fruit.

band, *n.* [M.E., from root of *BIND*], that which binds; a number of persons; a company of musicians;—*v.*, to tie together; to join.

ban'dage (*ban'daj*), *n.*, a long band for binding up wounds;—*v.*, to put a bandage on; to tie up a wound.

ban'dit, *n.* [It., from root of *BAN*], a robber; (*pl.*) **ban'dits** or **bandit'ti**.

ban'dy, *v.* [etym. ?], to beat to and fro; to give and take words or blows.—*a.*, **ban'dy-legged**, having crooked legs.

bane, *n.* [A.S. *bona*, a murderer], that which causes harm or death.—*a.*, **bane'ful**, causing harm or death.

bang, *v.* [Scand., imit. in root], to hit with a noisy stroke;—*n.*, a noisy blow.

bangle (*bangl*), *n.* [Hind. *ban-grī*], an ornament for the arms or ankles.

ban'ian or **ban'yan**, *n.* [Skt.], ar-

Indian tree the branches of which droop to the ground and take root.

ban'ish, *v.* [Fr., from root of **NAN**], to drive away; to exile.—*n.*, **ban'ishment**.

ban'ister, *n.*, a corruption of **BALUSTER**.

bank (1), *n.* [M.E. *banke*, from Teutonic], a mound or ridge of earth; the shore of a river;—*v.*, to shut in with a mound of earth; to slant an aeroplane for turning.

bank (2), *n.* [Fr., from It. *banca*, a bench, from root of **BANK** '1)], a table at which money is changed; a place where money is put for safety;—*v.*, to put into a bank.—*ns.*, **bank'note**, a note by a banker promising to pay a sum of money; **bank'rupt** [L. *ruptus*, broken], one who cannot pay his debts;—*a.*, unable to pay.—*n.*, **bank'ruptcy**, inability to pay.

ban'ner, *n.* [Fr.], a lord or leader's flag.

ban'nock, *n.* [C.], a flat cake of oatmeal.

ban'quet (*bāng'kwēt*), *n.* [Fr., a little bench or table], a feast;—*v.*, to give a feast; to enjoy a feast.

ban'ter, *v.* [etym. ?], to talk to in joke or jest;—*n.*, a joking or speaking in fun.

bant'ling, *n.* [prob. from root of **BENCH**], a child.

bap'tism, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *baptein*, to dip], a dipping or sprinkling with water as a sign of becoming a Christian.—*v.*, **bap'tize'**, to dip or sprinkle.—*n.*, **Bap'tist**, one who believes in adult baptism.

bar, *n.* [Fr.], a rail or bolt to fasten a door; a long narrow piece of wood or metal; a sandbank at the mouth of a river; the barrier where prisoners stand at a trial; a refreshment counter;—*v.*, to stop the way; to shut out or in.—*pres. p.*, **barring**; *p.p.*, **barred**.

barb (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *barba*, a beard], the jag on the point of an

arrow or a fish-hook;—*v.*, to barbs on.

barb (2), *n.*, a breed of horse ported from Barbary.

barbar'ian, *n.* [Gk. *barbaros*, speaking Greek (prob. *fruit*, strange speech)], a person speaking a strange language; a rude or cruel person;—*a.*, uncivilized.—*ns.*, **bar'barism**, state of being a savage; roughness of manners; a wrong form of speaking; **barbar'ity**, cruelty.—*a.*, **bar'barous**, like a savage.

bar'ber, *n.* [L. *barba*, a beard], one who shaves heads and cuts hair.

bar'blean, *n.* [Fr.], a fort at a bridge or a castle gate.

bard, *n.* [C.], a maker and singer of verses among the ancient Celts; a poet.

bare, *a.* [A.S.], without covering; unadorned;—*v.*, to uncover.—*a.*, **bare'faced**, impudent.—*n.*, **bare'ness**.

bar'gain (*bar'gin*), *n.* [Fr.], an agreement;—*v.*, to make an agreement.

barge, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *barga*, **BARK** (3)], a pleasure boat; a boat for carrying loads.

bar'itone, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *barys*, heavy or deep; *tonos*, a tone], a male voice partly tenor, partly bass.

bark (1), *n.* [Scand.], the skin of a tree;—*v.*, to strip the bark or skin off.

bark (2), *v.* [A.S.], to yelp like a dog;—*n.*, the cry of a dog.

bark (3) or **barque**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *barca*, a little boat], a kind of ship with the two front masts rigged for square sails and the back one for fore-and-aft sails; any small ship or boat.

bar'ley, *n.* [A.S. *barlic* (*bar*, *barley*, -LY)], a kind of grain used for food or making malt.

barm, *n.* [A.S.], froth of beer used for leaven; yeast.

barn, *n.* [A.S. *bere*, *barley*; *arn*, a house], a place for keeping corn.

bar'naacle, *n.* [O.Fr. *bernaque*, etym. ?], a shell-fish found stick;

ing to rocks and ships; (*pl.*) a kind of spectacles.

barom'eter, *n.* [Gk. *baros*, weight; *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring the weight of the air.

bar'on, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *baro*, man], a title of honour.—*ns.*, **bar'onet**, a title lower than baron; **bar'onetcy**, the rank of a baronet; **bar'onry**, the lands of a baron.

barouche (*baroc'h*), *n.* [Ger., from L. *birchus* (BI-, *rota*, a wheel)], a carriage with two seats and a folding cover.

barque. See BARK (3).

bar'rack, *n.* (or *pl.* **bar'racks**) [Fr.], a building for lodging soldiers.

barrage (*bar'aj*), *n.* [Fr., from root of BAR], an artificial bar or dam; a barrier of bursting shells fired to stop the advance of troops. A *creeping barrage* is a shield of bursting shells moving slowly forward in front of advancing troops.

bar'rel, *n.* [Fr.], a vessel made of staves of wood bound in with hoops; a cask; the tube of a gun.

bar'ren, *a.* [Fr.], without fruit; that does not bear.—*n.*, **bar'renness**.

barricade', *n.* [Fr., from Sp.], that which blocks a road; a fortification of trees, earth, or stones;—*v.*, to block a road.

bar'rier, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *barra*, bar], a bar; an obstacle in the way; a boundary.

bar'rister, *n.* [E., from BAR, the rail of a court], one who pleads in court.

bar'row (1) (*bar'δ*), *n.* [A.S. *beron*, to BEAR (1)], a small hand-cart with one or two wheels.

bar'row (2) (*bar'δ*), *n.* [A.S. *beorg*, a hill or mound], a mound over an ancient grave.

bar'ter, *v.* [Fr.], to give in exchange;—*n.*, a giving of one thing for another.

basalt', *n.* [L. *basaltis*, from African], a hard volcanic rock of a dark colour.

base (1), *a.* [Fr., from late L. *basus*, short, fat], low-born; of little value; low; bad; mean; cowardly.

base (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *basis*, a stand], that on which a thing rests; the lower part; the point from which an army conducts its campaign;—*v.*, to put on a base.—*ns.*, **base'ment**, the lowest story of a building; **ba'sis**, that on which a thing rests; foundation; the reason or explanation; the foot of a pillar or statue; (*pl.*) **ba'ses**.

bash'ful, *a.* [Fr., as ABASH] with eyes cast down; not wishing to come into notice.—*n.*, **bash'fulness**.

bas'ilisk, *n.* [Gk. *basilikos*, a little king], a fabulous snake with a white spot, like a crown, on its head.

ba'sin, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *bacca*], a hollow vessel; the country drained by a river.

bask, *v.* [Scand. *batha*, bathe; *sik*, self], to warm oneself in the sun.

bas'ket, *n.* [etym. ?], a vessel made of twigs twisted together.

bas'-relief (*bas'-relief'*), *n.* [Fr., from It.], carved figures standing a little above the surface.

bass (*bās*), *n.* [E., as BASE (1)], the lowest part in a piece of music.

bass'wood, *n.*, wood of the lime-tree.

bas'tard, *n.* [Fr.], a child of unmarried parents;—*a.*, born of unmarried parents; not of the right kind.

baste, *v.* [etym. ?], to rub fat into meat while roasting; to beat; [Fr.], to sew with long stitches.

bas'tion (*bās'tion*), *n.* [Fr.], a building at the angle of a fortress.

bat (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a stick to beat with or hit a ball;—*v.*, to use the bat at cricket.—*pres. p.*, **bat-ting**; *p.p.*, **batted**.

bat (2), *n.* [Scand.], an animal like a mouse, with wings by which it flies at night.

batch, *n.* [E., from BAKE], the bread baked at one time; a number taken together.

bate. See ABATE.

bath, n. [A.S.], a place for washing in; a plunging in water.—*v.*,
bathe, to use a bath; to wash the body.

bat'on, n. [Fr.], a staff showing authority; a policeman's staff; —*v.*, to strike with a baton.

battal'ion, n. [Fr., as BATTLE], several companies of soldiers (in the British army, four) in fighting order.

bat'ten, v. [Scand.], to grow fat; to live luxuriously.

bat'ter, v. [Fr., from L. *battuere*, to beat], to beat down; to strike against time after time; —*n.*, flour, etc., beaten into a paste.—*n.*, bat'tery, guns placed in order for shooting; the place on which guns are mounted: electric cells linked together to give a powerful current.

bat'tle, n. [Fr., from late L. *battalia* (*battuere*, to beat)], a giving and taking of blows; a fight;—*v.*, to struggle.

bat'tledore, n. [prob. from Provençal *batedor*, a beater], a bat for striking a shuttlecock.

bat'tle ment, n. [Fr.], a fortified wall with openings to shoot through.

bauble, n. [Fr.], a plaything.

bawl, v. [med. L. *baulare*, to bark, or Scand. *baula*, to low], to cry like a bull or cow; to roar loudly.

bay (1), n. [Fr., from Low L. *baia*], a bend of the coast line; the water contained within this bend.

bay (2), n. [Fr., from L. *bayca*, a berry], a laurel with red berries; (*pl.*) **bays**, a wreath or crown of honour made of bay leaves;—*a.*, reddish-brown.

bay (3), v. [Fr.], to bark as a dog; —*n.*, the turning of a stag to face the dogs.

bayonet, n. [perhaps from Fr. *Bayonne*, where first made], a short sword fixed on the end of a gun.

bazaar, n. [Pers.], a place where all sorts of goods are set out for sale.

be, v. [A.S.].—*pres. p.*, be
p.p., been; *past*, was.

be-, pref. [A.S.], about, all over in BESPRINKLE, BESMEAR); verbs out of nouns and tives (as in BETROTH, BECALI)

beach, n. [etym. ?], a sandy pebbly shore;—*v.*, to draw boat on to the shore.

beacon, n. [A.S.], a signal fire on a height to give warning; lighthouse or signal.

bead, n. [A.S. *bed*, a prayer], small ball of glass, etc., counting prayers.

beadle, n. [A.S. *bydal*, a hera or Fr. *bedel*], one who orders aloud; a clerk or officer of a court, church, etc.

beagle, n. [etym. ?], a small dog.

beak, n. [Fr., prob. from C.], point of anything; the bill of a bird; the sharp bow of a ship.

beaker, n. [Scand.], a cup.

beam, n. [A.S., a tree], a long piece of wood or metal; one or more rays of light;—*v.*, to send out rays of light.

bean, n. [A.S.], a plant with a long pod containing edible seeds; one of these or similar seeds, as a coffee-bean.

bear (1) (bār), v. [A.S.], to carry; to bring forth; to suffer.—*past*, bore; *p.p.*, borne.—*a.*, bear'able, that can be borne or put up with; tolerable.—*n.*, bear'ing, the way a person acts or behaves; the direction in which one thing lies from another; the support of a moving part of a machine; (*pl.*) the direction of one object from another with reference to the points of the compass.

bear (2) (bār), n. [A.S.], a wild beast with a rough coat.—*a.*, bear'ish, rude.

beard (bērd), n. [A.S.], the hair on the chin or on an ear of corn; —*v.*, to pull by the beard; to meet face to face.—*a.*, bear'ded, having a beard.

beast, n. [Fr., from L. *bestia*], one of the lower animals.—*a.*, beast'ly.



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p.p., begot or begotten; *past*, beget or begot.

begin', *v.* [A.S.], to come into being; to do the first act of; to go first.—*pres. p.*, beginning; *p.p.*, begun; *past*, began.—*ns.*, begin'ning, begi'ner.

begird', *v.* [BE-, GIRD], to put round.

begone', *int.* [BE GONE], go away.

begrudge', *v.*, to grudge another's good.

beguile' (*béguil'*), *v.*, to use guile or cunning; to deceive; to while away.

behalf' (*béhal'*), *n.* [A.S., by the *healfs* or side of], one's cause or sake.

behave', *v.* [BE-, HAVE], to act or conduct oneself; to act properly; to guide one's conduct.—*n.*, behá'viour, manner of behaving.

behead', *v.* [A.S.], to cut the head off.

behest', *n.* [A.S. *behatan*, to promise], a command; an order.

behind', *prep.* [A.S. BE-, HIND], at the back of; coming after; not so good as;—*adv.*, at the back; not in time.

behold', *v.* [A.S.], to hold the eye on; to look at attentively;—*int.*, lo! see!—*past* and *p.p.*, beheld.—*a.*, behol'den, under obligation to.

behoof', *n.* [A.S.], benefit; use; profit.—*v.*, behove' or behoove', to be right for; to be the duty of.

be'ing, *pres. p.* of BE, and *n.*, existence.

bela'bour, *v.* [E. BE-, LABOUR], to beat severely.

belay', *v.* [A.S. BE-, LAY], to put a rope round a pin or pins; to make fast.

belch, *v.* [A.S.], to throw out from the stomach; to pour forth.

bel'dam, *n.* [Fr. *bel*, from L. *bella*, fair; DAM], an old woman.

beleag'uer (*bé'jér*), *v.* [Du.], to surround with an army; to besiege.

bel'fry, *n.* [Fr., a watch-tower], an erection for giving alarm; a bell-tower.

belle', *v.* [A.S. BE-, LIM], to tell about; to fail to do what expected.

belief (*bélf*), *n.* [A.S.], trust a statement or person; that which is held as true.—*v.*,

believe' (*bélev'*), to look on as true to give consent to with the mind; to think.—*n.*, believ'er

belittle (*béllil'*), *v.*, to make little of; to depreciate.—*n.*, belittlement.

bell, *n.* [A.S.], a hollow cup of metal for giving a sound when struck.

belle, *n.* See BELL.

bellig'erent (*béllj'érant*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *bellum*, war; *gerens* (*gerere*, to carry on)], carrying on war;—*n.*, one who carries on war.

bel'low (*bel'ó*), *v.* [A.S., as BELL], to roar like a bull;—*n.*, a loud noise.

bel'low, *n.* [A.S. *belg* or *belg*, a bag], a bag to hold air for blowing fires or organ-pipes.

bel'ly, *n.* [A.S., same root as BEL'LOWS], that which bulges out; the stomach;—*v.*, to swell out.

belong', *v.* [E. BE-, long, belonging], to be one's own; to be a part of.

beloved' (*béluv'd'* or *béluv'éd*), *a.*, greatly loved;—*n.*, a dear one.

below' (*béló'*), *prep.* [E. be-, by; LOW], beneath; lower than; unworthy of;—*adv.*, in a lower place; underneath.

belt, *n.* [A.S.], a band passing round; a narrow strip;—*v.*, to surround.—*a.*, bel'ted, wearing a belt; made a noble.

ben-, *geog. root* [Gael. (see Welsh PEN)], a head; a hill (as in *Ben More*, the great hill).

bench, *n.* [A.S., *benc*, same root as BANK], a seat for judges, etc.; a form for sitting on; a workman's table.

bend, *v.* [A.S.], to turn out of the straight line; to be curved; to direct;—*n.*, a turning from the straight line.—*past* and *p.p.*, bent or bended.

beneath', *prep.* [A.S.], lower than; unworthy of;—*adv.*, in a lower place.

benedic'tion (-shón), *n.* [L. *benedic'tio*, a blessing (*bene*, well; *dicere*, to say)], words of blessing; well-wishing.

be'nefactor, *n.* [L. *bene*, well; *facere*, to do], one who does a good deed;—*f.*, *ben'efactress*.

ben'efice (*ben'ēfīs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *beneficium*], something given out of kindness; a church office endowed with an income, or clergyman's living.

beneficence, *n.*, the spirit of doing good; kindness.—*as.*, **beneficent**, wishing to do good; doing good; **beneficial** (*benēfīsh'āl*), fitted to do good.—*n.*, **benefic'iary**, one who receives some benefit.

ben'efit, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bene*, well; *facere*, to make], a good deed; something done to help; a kindness;—*v.*, to do what helps; to be helped.

benev'olence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bene*, well; *volo*, I wish], a wish to do good; an act of kindness; a kind of tax.—*a.*, **benev'olent**, of a kind nature; willing to do good.

benight'ed (*beni'tēd*), *a.*, lost in the night; unable to see the way.

benign' (*benin'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *benignus*, kind], having a kind nature; friendly; gracious; soothing.—*a.*, **benig'nant**, having a kind nature.

ben'ison, *n.* [Fr., from L., as **BENEDICTION**], blessing.

bent', *a.*, turned from a straight line; having a crook;—*n.*, the turn of a person's mind; a hard kind of grass.

benumb' (*benūm'*), *v.* [A.S. **BE-**, **NUMB**], to cause to lose feeling; to make numb.

bequeath' (*bekwēth'*), *v.* [A.S. **BE-**, and root of **QUOTH**], to leave (property) by will.—*n.*, **bequest'** (*bekwēst'*), something so left.

bereave', *v.* [A.S. **BE-**, *reafian*, to strip], to deprive of.—*past* and *p.p.*, **bereaved** or **bereft**.—*n.*, **bereave'ment**, great loss; loss of friends by death.

-berg, *geom. root* [Ger.], a hill;

a mountain (as in *Carlsberg*, *Charles's hill*; *Königsberg*, king's hill).

ber'ry, *n.* [A.S.], a round fleshy fruit.

berth, *n.* [etym. ?], a place where a ship rests; a sleeping-place; employment; situation.

beseech', *v.* [**BE-**, **SEEK**], to ask earnestly.—*past* and *p.p.*, **besought**.

besem', *v.* [**BE-**, **SEEM**], to be worthy of; to fit; to be proper for.

beset', *v.* [A.S.], to surround on all sides; to press hard.—*pres. p.*, **besetting**; *p.p.* and *past*, **beset**.—*a.*, **beset'ting**, having a strong and constant influence over.

beshrew', *v.* [see **SHREW**], to call down evil upon.

beside', *prep.*, **besides'**, *adv.* [A.S.], by the side of; in addition to.

besiege' (*bésēj'*), *v.* [see **SIEGE**], to surround with armed men.

besmear', *v.* [**BE-**, **SMEAR**], to cover over with something sticky and dirty.

besom (*bē'sóm*), *n.* [A.S.], a broom.

besot', *v.*, to make a sot of; to infatuate.

bespat'ter, *v.* [**BE-**, **SPATTER**], to sprinkle with mud; to make dirty.

bespeak', *v.* [A.S.], to speak for beforehand; to order; to show.—*past*, **bespoke**; *p.p.*, **bespoken**.

best, *a.* [A.S. *best*, superlative of *bet*, good; comp. *betera*, **BETTER**], having good in the highest degree.

bestead' (*béstēd'*), *v.* [**BE-**, **STEAD**], to be a help or of advantage to;—*a.*, placed; circumstanced.

bestial, *a.* [Fr., from L. *bestialis* (*bestia*, **BEAST**)], like a beast; brutish.

bestir', *v.* [**BE-**, **STIR**], to put in lively motion.—*pres. p.*, **bestirring**; *p.p.*, **bestirred**.

bestow', *v.* [**BE-**, **STOW**], to put away; to put into a place; to give as a gift.

bestride', *v.* [A.S., **BE-**, **STRIDE**], to put one leg on each side of:

to sit so.—*past*, bestrid or be-
strode; *p.p.*, bestrid or be-
stridden.

bet, *n.* [prob. from ABET], some-
thing risked, to be lost or won;
—*v.*, to make a bet; to risk
something to be lost or won.—
pres. p., betting; *p.p.* and *past*,
betted or bet.

betake' (oneself), *v.*, to turn or go
to.—*past*, betook; *p.p.*, be-
taken.

beth-, *geog. root* [Heb.], house (as
in *Bethlehem*, house of bread;
Bethel, house of God).

bethink' (oneself), *v.*, to call to
mind; to think over.—*past* and
p.p., bethought.

betide', *v.* [see TIDE], to come to
one's share or lot; to happen.

betimes', *adv.* [be-, by; TIME], in
good time; before it is too late.

betoken', *v.* [see TOKEN], to show
by a sign or token; to show
beforehand.

betray', *v.* [A.S. BE-, and Fr.
trahir, from L. *tradere*], to give
up something entrusted to one;
to put into an enemy's hands;
to make known a secret.—*n.*,
betrayal, act of betraying.

betroth', *v.* [see TROTH and TRUTH],
to give troth or truth to; to
promise in marriage.—*ns.*, be-
trothal and betrothment, an
agreement of marriage.

better', *a.* [A.S. *betera*, comp. deg.
of *bet*, good (see BEST)], having
more of good; improved;—*adv.*,
in a higher degree;—*v.*, to make
better.

between' and **betwixt'**, *preps.*
[A.S., from root of TWO], in the
space which separates; touch-
ing or shared by two.

bevel', *n.* [Fr.], an instrument for
marking angles that are not
right angles; a slanting edge or
surface; a slope.—*as.*, bevel,
bevelled, sloping; not at right
angles;—*v.*, to make to slope.

beverage', *n.* [Fr., from L. *bibere*,
to drink], something to drink.

bevy', *n.* [etym. ?], a flock; a
company.

bewail', *v.* [see WAIL], to wail or
mourn for; to sorrow.

beware', *v.* [see WARE or WANT],
to be on one's guard; to take
care.

bewil'der', *v.* [BE-, *wildern*, wilder-
ness], to make one lose one's
way; to make a person not
know what to do or think.—*n.*,
bewil'derment.

bewitch', *v.*, to bring under the
power of a witch; to charm;
to please greatly.—*n.*, bewitch'-
ment, power of charming;
charm; fascination.

bewray' (*berd'*), *v.* [BE-, A.S. *we-
gan*, to accuse], to make known;
to reveal.

bey (*bd*), *n.* (Turk.), a Turkish
governor.

beyond', *prep.* and *adv.* [A.S.], on
the other side (of); farther on
(than); out of reach (of).

bi-, *pref.* [L. *bi-*, *dui-*], double,
two.

bi'as, *n.* [Fr.], a weight put in a
ball to turn it from a straight
line in rolling; an inclination
of the mind;—*v.*, to cause to
turn to one side.—*pres. p.*, bias-
ing; *p.p.*, biased.

Bi'ble, *n.* [Gk. *biblos*, a book], the
sacred books of the Christian
Church; the Old and New Testa-
ments.—*a.*, Bib'lical.

bibliog'raphy, *n.* [Gk. *graphein*,
to write], description or study
of books, as regards their con-
tents, history, etc.

bib'ulous, *a.* [L. *bibere*, to drink],
taking in much drink; spongy.

bi'ceps, *n.* [L.], the front muscle
between the shoulder and elbow.

bick'er, *v.* [M.E. *bike*, to thrust],
to fight; to move with a quiver-
ing motion;—*n.*, a fight.

bi'cycle (*bi'sikl*), *n.* [BI-, CYCLE], a
vehicle on two wheels, one be-
hind the other, driven by pedals
or by a motor.

bid, *v.* [A.S.], to invite; to tell to
do; to offer a price;—*n.*, an
offer of a price.—*pres. p.*, bid-
ding; *p.p.*, bidden or bid; *past*,
bade or bid.—*n.*, bid'ding,
invitation; order.

bienn'ial, *a.* [L. *biennalis* (BI-, *an-
nus*, a year)], lasting two years;
happening once in two years.

bler (*bér*), *n.* [A.S., root of HEAR], a frame on which a dead body is carried.

big, *a.* [etym. ?], large; great; swollen.

big'amny, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hi-*, Gk. *gamos*, marriage], state of having two husbands or wives at once.

bight (*bit*), *n.* [A.S.], a bend of a rope; a bend of the sea-shore.

big'ot, *n.* [etym. ?], a person who sticks to an opinion or a party without reason.—*a.*, big'oted.—*n.*, big'otry.

bile, *n.* [L. *bilis*, anger], a yellow fluid from the liver; anger.—*a.*, bil'lous.

bill (1), *n.* [A.S.], a bird's beak; a cutting instrument; an axe;—*v.*, to fondle.

bill (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *bulia*, a writing], an account of money; the words of a proposed law; a large printed sheet.

bill'et (1), *n.*, a little bill or note;—*v.*, to appoint lodgings for soldiers.

bill'et (2), *n.* [Fr.], a log of firewood.

bill'iards (*bil'iards*), *n.* [Fr.], a game played with balls and a cue, on a table which in Britain has side and corner pockets.

mil'ion (*bil'ion*), *n.*, a million times a million; (in France) a thousand millions.

allow (*bil'd*), *n.* [Scand., root of BELLY and BULGE], a large swelling wave.

bin, *n.* [A.S.], a chest for corn, etc.

bind, *v.* [A.S.], to tie or fasten; to make firm; to cover a book; to keep to a promise by law or under a penalty.—*past* and *p.p.*, bound.—*n.*, bin'ding, the cover of a book; that which ties;—*a.*, holding firm.

bin'acle, *n.* [Sp. *bitacula*, from L. *habildaculum*, dwelling-place (see HABITABLE)], the box that holds a ship's compass.

bin'omial, *a.* [L. *hi-*, *nomen*, a name], having two terms.

bio'graphy, *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; -GRAPHY], a history of one's life.

bi'ology (*biol'óji*), *n.* [Gk. *bios*,

life; -LOGY], the science of life and living beings.

bi'ped, *n.* [L. *hi-*, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot], an animal with two feet.

bi'plane, *n.* [BI-, PLANE], an aeroplane having two planes.

birch, *n.* [A.S. *beorc*], a tree with silvery bark and a bunch of twigs or very thin branches; a rod for punishing;—*v.*, to flog.

bird, *n.* [A.S. *brid*], an animal with feathers and wings.

birth, *n.* [M.E., from root of BEAR (1)], a coming into life; a beginning to be.—*n.*, birth'right, what one has by birth.

bis'cuit (*bis'kit*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *bis*, twice; *coctus*, cooked], bread twice baked; a thin hard cake.

bisect, *v.* [L. *hi-*, *sectus* (*secere*, to cut)], to cut into two equal parts.—*ns.*, bisec'tion, bisec'tor.

bish'op, *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *episcopos*, an overseer], a clergyman of high rank who has charge of spiritual affairs in a certain area known as his diocese.—*n.*, bish'opric, office or district of a bishop.

bis'muth, *n.* [Ger.], a metal of a reddish white colour.

bi'son, *n.* [L.], the American buffalo.

bissex'tile, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *sex'tus*, sixth], leap year; every fourth year the 24th of February (the sixth day before the calends of March) was doubled.

bit, *n.* [A.S.], that which is bitten off; a small piece; the part of a bridle in a horse's mouth; a small coin.

bitch, *n.* [A.S.], a female dog.

bite, *v.* [A.S.], to grasp or cut with the teeth; to cause pain;—*n.*, a wound made by biting.—*pres. p.*, bit'ing; *p.p.*, bit.

bit'ter, *a.* [A.S., prob. from root of BITE], having a sour or biting taste; causing pain.—*n.*, bit'terness.

bitu'men, *n.* [L.], a mineral pitch used as asphalt for pavements, and easily set on fire.—*a.*, bitu'minous.

- bi'valve**, *n.* [L. BI-, VALVE], an animal with its shell in two parts hinged together;—*a.*, having such a shell.
- biv'ouac** (*biv'ouak*), *n.* [Fr., from Ger. root of WATCH], a resting by night in the open air;—*v.*, to remain out all night without tents.
- blab**, *v.* [imit. ?], to tell secrets.—*pres. p.*, *blabbing*; *p.p.*, *blabbed*.
- black**, *a.* [A.S.], entirely dark in colour; the opposite of white; bad;—*n.*, a black colour or stain; a man with a dark skin;—*v.*, to make black.—*ns.*, *black-letter*, the letters of the Old English alphabet, as Old English; *Black Rod*, an officer of the House of Lords who carries a black wand; *blacksmith*, a man who works iron; *black-thorn*, a kind of thorn of a black colour; a staff of blackthorn.
- blackguard** (*blag'ard*), *n.*, a low, brutal fellow.—*a.*, *blackguardly*.—*n.*, *blackguardism*.
- black'leg**, *n.* [E.], a cheat or swindler; a workman who refuses to join his comrades in a strike.
- blad'der**, *n.* [A.S., a blister, from root of BLOW], a thin bag in animals containing water, etc.; any thin bag.
- blade**, *n.* [A.S.], the flat part of anything; a leaf; the cutting part of a knife or sword.
- blame**, *v.* [Fr., from *blasphémoin*, to BLASPHEM], to say one has done wrong; to find fault with;—*n.*, a saying that one has done wrong; a finding fault.—*as.*, *blam'able*, *blameless*.—*n.*, *blamelessness*.
- blanch**, *v.* [Fr.], to make or grow white.
- bland**, *a.* [L. *blandus*], soft; mild; gentle.
- blan'dish**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *blandiri*, to flatter], to use soft words to; to flatter.—*n.*, *blan'dishment*.
- blank**, *a.* [Fr. *blanc*, white], with nothing written on it;—*n.*, an empty space.
- blank'et**, *n.* [Fr.], a woollen cover.
- blank verse**, verse without r
- blare**, *v.* [E., imit.], to make noise like a trumpet;—*n.*, noise.
- blaspheme'**, *v.* [Gk. *blasphémō* to speak ill of], to speak irreverently of God; to use irreverent language.—*a.*, *blasphémous*, using wicked words about God; irreverent.—*n.*, *blasphemy*.
- blast**, *n.* [A.S., from root of BLOW], a rush of air; a sound of trumpet;—*v.*, to blow to pieces to destroy.
- bla'tant**, *a.* [etym. ?], loudly.
- blaze**, *n.* [A.S.], fire bursting into a bright light;—*v.*, to burn into flame.
- bla'zon**, *n.* [Fr.], a coat of arms;—*v.*, to blaze abroad; to publish; to show or explain the figures on coats of arms; to adorn.
- bleach**, *v.* [A.S.], to make white.
- bleak**, *a.* [A.S., same root as BLEACH], pale; cold; chilly; exposed to storms; dreary; cheerless.
- blear**, *v.* [etym. ?], to make dim or blurred.—*a.*, *blear-eyed*, having eyes dim with tears.
- bleat**, *v.* [A.S.], to cry like a sheep.
- bleed**, *v.* [A.S. *blēdan*], to lose blood; to feel pain; to take blood from.—*past*, *bled*.
- blem'ish**, *v.* [Fr.], to put a stain upon; to spoil;—*n.*, a spot; a defect.
- blench**, *v.* [A.S., to make to BLINK], to shrink back; to flinch.
- blend**, *v.* [A.S.], to mix together.—*p.p.*, *blent* or *blended*.
- bless**, *v.* [A.S. *blētsian*, to consecrate with blood, to bless], to make holy; to make happy; to wish happiness to; to praise.—*ns.*, *bless'edness*, state of being happy; *bless'ing*, a means of happiness; a prayer for happiness.
- blew** (*blow*), *v.*, *past* of BLOW.
- blight** (*blit*), *v.* [etym. ?], to wither or destroy;—*n.*, that which withers or destroys.

blind, *a.* [A.S.], not able to see; without light;—*v.*, to take away one's sight; to make dark;—*n.*, that which hinders sight; a screen.—*adv.*, **blindly**.—*a.*, **blind'fold**, with the eyes covered;—*v.*, to cover the eyes; to mislead.—*n.*, **blind'ness**, want of sight.

blink, *v.* [E.], to open and close the eyes; to see dimly; to try to avoid seeing;—*n.*, a glance; a glimmer of light.

bliss, *n.* [A.S. *blis*, for *bliths*, happiness (see BLITHE)], blessedness; happiness of heaven; perfect happiness.—*a.*, **bliss'ful**, full of joy.

blis'ter, *n.* [E., from root of BLOW], a rising of the outer skin with watery matter underneath; a plaster to cause a blister;—*v.*, to cause a blister.

blithe and blithe'some, *as.* [A.S. *blithe* (see BLISS)], happy; cheerful; merry.

bloat, *v.* [E.], to swell or puff up.

block, *n.* [Fr. *bloc*], a large piece of wood, stone, or metal; a piece of wood for chopping on; a pulley for lifting weights; a stamp of solid metal used by bookbinders, or a mounted metal plate from which designs and pictures are printed; a number of houses together; an obstruction;—*v.*, to stop the way.

blockade', *n.*, a stopping of the way out or in to a place by soldiers or ships;—*v.*, to shut up by means of troops or ships.

blood (*blud*), *n.* [A.S.], the red fluid in the veins and arteries; relationship by birth; temper.—*ns.*, **blood'-hound**, a keen-scented dog for hunting; **blood'-shed**, a spilling of blood; **blood'-vessel**, a vein or other channel in which the blood flows.—*a.*, **blood'y**, stained with blood; fond of killing.

bloom, *n.* [Scand., from root of BLOW], a flower; a beautiful glow; the velvety dust on fruit;—*v.*, to come into flower.

blos'som, *n.* [A.S., from root of BLOOM], bloom.

blot, *n.* [etym. ?], a spot or stain;—*v.*, to stain; to rub out; to discolour or disgrace.—*pres. p.*, blotting; *p.p.*, blotted.

blotch, *n.* [E.], a spot or swelling on the skin.

blouse (*blous*), *n.* [Fr.], a loose bodice.

blow (1) (*blō*), *v.* [A.S.], to cause a stream of air; to send out breath; to sound a wind instrument; to puff up.—*past*, blew; *p.p.*, blown.

blow (2) (*blō*), *n.* [etym. ?], a stroke with the fist, etc.; something ill happening unexpectedly.

blub'ber, *v.* [prob. imit.], to weep noisily;—*n.*, fat of whales, etc.

blud'geon (*blud'jon*), *n.*, [etym. ?], a stick with a heavy end;—*v.*, to beat with this.

blue (*blou*), *n.* [Fr.], the colour of the clear sky;—*a.*, of a blue colour; learned; pedantic.—*a.*, **blu'ish**, rather blue.

bluff, *a.* [etym. ?], steep; abrupt; rough and hearty;—*n.*, a steep bank or cliff.

blun'der, *v.* [etym. ?], to lose one's way; to mix things up; to make a foolish mistake;—*n.*, a foolish mistake.

blun'derbuss, *n.* [Du.], a short gun.

blunt, *a.* [etym. ?], having a thick point or edge; not sharp; dull in mind; outspoken;—*v.*, to make thick in the edge.

blur, *n.* [etym. ?], a smear or smudge;—*v.*, to smear or stain.—*pres. p.*, blurring; *p.p.*, blurred.

blurt, *v.* [prob. imit.], to speak (out) quickly without thought.

blush, *v.* [A.S.], to grow red;—*n.*, a sudden redness; a first sight.

blus'ter, *v.* [imit. or as BLAST], to make a noise like the wind; to use high words;—*n.*, noisy boasting.

bo'a, *n.* [etym. ?], a long piece of fur worn round the neck.

bo'a constrictor. See CONSTRICTOR.

boar, *n.* [A.S.], a male swine.

board, *n.* [A.S.], a broad thin piece of wood; a table; official

- persons round a table; the deck of a ship;—*v.*, to cover with boards; to give or receive food for a price; to go on a ship.—*n.*, *board*, a covering of boards;—*v.*, to carry the deck of a ship by storm from another ship.
- boast**, *v.* [etym. ?], to speak highly of oneself;—*n.*, proud speaking; bragging; that which is boasted of.—*a.*, *boastful*.
- boat**, *n.* [A.S.], a small ship usually moved by oars;—*v.*, to sail in a boat.—*n.*, *boatswain* (*bōen*), [SWAIN], an officer in charge of the boats, sails, etc., of a ship.
- bob**, *v.* [etym. ?], to move quickly up and down or to and fro;—*n.*, that which bobs; the ball of a pendulum.
- bobbin**, *n.* [Fr.], a piece of wood round which thread is wound.
- Boche** (*boch*), *n.* [Fr.], a contemptuous name for a German soldier.
- boke**, *v.* [A.S. *bod*, a message], to show beforehand; to foretell.
- bodice** (*bod'is*), *n.* [E., pair of BODIES], a close-fitting body of a woman's gown.
- bodkin**, *n.* [etym. ?], an instrument with a sharp point for piercing; a large needle.
- body**, *n.* [A.S.], the material part of a living being; the main part; a number of men; a mass.—*n.*, *body-guard*, a guard for a person of high rank.—*a.*, *bodily*, having to do with a body;—*adv.*, *materially*; *completely*.
- Boer** (*boor*), *n.* [Du., BOOR], name applied to Dutch farmers of S. Africa.
- bog**, *n.* [C.], soft or marshy ground.
- boil** (1), *v.* [Fr., from L. *bulla*, bubble], to rise in vapour by the action of heat; to cook in hot water; to be angry.—*n.*, *boiler*, a vessel in which water boils.
- boil** (2), *n.* [A.S.], a painful swelling.
- boisterous**, *a.* [etym. ?], rough and wild.
- bold**, *a.* [A.S.], ready to meet danger; not easily frightened; standing high.
- boll**, *n.* [A.S.], a measure of grain (6 bushels or 140 lbs.); a vessel; a pod.
- Bol'shevik**, *n.* [Russian, one who demands the most or the maximum in politics], a member of the extreme Socialist party of the Russian Revolution of 1918.
- bolster**, *n.* [A.S., from root BOWL], a long pillow;—*v.*, prop up with a pillow; to prevent from falling.
- bolt** (1), *n.* [A.S.], something or thrown; an arrow; a pin fastening;—*v.*, to fasten; run away.
- bolt** (2) and **boult**, *ns.* [O.F.], sieve;—*v.*, to sift, as bran flour.
- bomb** (*bom*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *bombos*, a hollow noise], a shell of iron filled with explosives, and fired from a mortar, dropped from aircraft, or thrown by the hand, to burst as it falls.
- bombard**, *v.* [Fr.], to throw shot or shells upon a place; to cannonade.—*n.*, *bombardment*.
- bombast**, *n.* [Gk. *bombyx*, silk], soft stuff used to pad a garment; high-sounding words.—*a.*, *bombastic*.
- bona fide**, *a.* and *adv.* [L., abl. case of *bona fides*], in good faith.
- bond**, *n.* [a form of BAND], that which binds or holds together; an agreement;—*a.*, not free;—*v.*, to put goods into a warehouse till the duty is paid.—*ns.*, *bondage*, slavery; *bondsman* and *bondman*, a slave.
- bone**, *n.* [A.S.], the hard substance that forms the framework of the body; a piece of this;—*v.*, to take out the bones.
- bonfire**, *n.* [BONE, FIRE], a fire to show joy.
- bonnet**, *n.* [Fr.], a kind of cap; a headdress worn by women.
- bonus**, *n.* [L., good], additional interest; something paid over and above.
- booby**, *n.* [Sp. *boho*], a stupid fellow; a sea-bird of the gannet tribe.
- book**, *n.* [A.S. *bōc*, a beech-tree, because thin boards of it were



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encourage work.—*as.*, boun'teous (*boun'tiūs*) and boun'tiful, fond of giving; generous.

bou'quet (*boo'kët*), *n.* [Fr.], a bunch of flowers; a delicate aroma (of wines).

bouza or **bouza** (*bōzn*), *n.* [Fr.], a boundary; also [BURN (2)] a stream.

bout, *n.* [prob. *as* RIGHT], a turn at work; a fight.

bow (1) (*bou*), *v.* [A.S. *bogan*, *v.*], to bend; to salute by inclining the head or body;—*n.*, a bending to salute.

bow (2) (*bō*), *n.* [A.S. *boga*, *n.*], a bent instrument for shooting; anything curved; the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded; a knot of ribbon.—*ns.*, bow'man, one who uses a bow; bow'shot, the distance an arrow can be shot; bow'string, the string for bending a bow.

bow (3), *n.* [same root as BOUGH], the front part of a boat or ship.—*n.*, bow'sprit, a spar sticking forward from the bow of a ship.

bow'els, *n.pl.* [Fr.], the intestines of an animal; the inmost part of anything.

bow'er, *n.* [A.S. *būr*, a room], a place of rest; a seat under branches of trees.

bowl (*bōl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *bulla*, a bubble], a round piece of wood for rolling along; [A.S.], a hollow vessel;—*v.*, to roll along; to hurl a ball at a wicket.

box (1), *n.* [A.S., from *buzus*], an evergreen tree with hard wood; a chest; a coachdriver's seat;—*v.*, to put into a box.

box (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a blow with the fist;—*v.*, to fight with fists.

boy, *n.* [prob. Low Ger.], a male child; one not yet a man.—*n.*, boy'hood, state or time of being a boy.

brace, *n.* [Fr., from L. *brachia*, the arms], that which holds tight; a rope for turning the yard of a ship; a pair; (*pl.*) straps for holding the trousers;—*v.*, to draw tight; strengthen.—*n.*, brace'let, an ornament for the wrist.

—*a.*, brace'ing, health-gi strengthening.

brack'en and **brake**, *ns.* [Scan a common fern.

brack'et, *n.* [Sp. *bragueta*, from *braca*, *brecas*, breeches], a support for a shelf fastened to wall; a crooked line encl one or more words;—*v.*, to close with brackets.

brack'ish, *a.* [Du.], partly partly salt.

bract, *n.* [L. *bractea*, a thin plate a small leaf at the base of flower-stalk.

brag, *v.* [etym. ?], to tell what great things one can do; to oneself;—*n.*, a boast.—*pres.* bragging; *p.p.*, bragged.—brag'gart, a boaster;—*a.*, fo of boasting.

Brah'min (*bra'min*), *n.* [Skt.], Indian of the highest or priest caste.

braid, *n.* [A.S.], a narrow web of binding or trimming cloth;—*v.* to plait together; to sew braid on cloth.

brail, *n.* [Fr.], a rope for hauling in a sail;—*v.*, to haul up with this.

braille (*brāil*), *n.* [named after the inventor], a kind of raised type for the blind to read by touching.

brain, *n.* [A.S.], the soft matter inside the skull; the seat or power of mind.

brake (1), *n.* [BRACKEN], a thicket of bushes; a fern.

brake (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a pressure against a wheel to stop it; a heavy carriage.

bram'ble, *n.* [A.S.], a blackberry bush.

bran, *n.* [Fr.], the inner covering of a grain of wheat beneath the chaff.

branch, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *branca*, a paw], the arm of a tree; a line dividing off;—*v.*, to throw out branches; to divide.

brand, *n.* [A.S., from root of BURN (1)], a piece of wood partly burned; a mark made by burning; a sword;—*v.*, to mark by burning; to fix disgrace on.

bran'dish, *v.* [Fr., from root of BRAND], to wave (a sword) to and fro.

bran'dy, *n.* [Du., burnt (wine), from root of BURN (1)], a spirit distilled from wine.

brass, *n.* [A.S.], a yellow metal made of copper and zinc.—*v.*, **brase**, to solder with brass.—

a., **bra'sen**, of brass; having a face like brass;—*v.*, to act with a bold face.—*ns.*, **bra'sier** (1), a worker in brass; **bradier** (2) [Fr., from *braise*, lighted coals], a pan for live coals.

brava'do, *n.* [Sp.], a boastful threat; defiance.

brave, *a.* [Fr.], ready to act with courage; without fear;—*v.*, to meet danger boldly.—*n.*, **bra'-very**.

bra'vo, *n.* [It.], a bold, bad man; a hired murderer;—*inf.*, well done!

brawl, *v.* [prob. imit.], to quarrel and make a noise;—*n.*, a noisy fight.

brawn, *n.* [Fr.], boar's flesh; muscle.—*a.*, **braw'ny**, having strong muscle.

bray (1), *v.* [Fr.], to beat or crush small.

bray (2), *v.* [Fr. *braire*, from Low L.], to cry like an ass;—*n.*, the cry of an ass.

breach, *n.* [A.S., from root of BREAK], act of breaking; a broken place;—*v.*, to make an opening in.

bread (*brəd*), *n.* [A.S.], food made of baked meal or flour; means of living.—*n.*, **bread'-fruit**, a fruit with pulp like bread, growing in the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

breadth (*brɛðθ*), *n.* [E. (see BRAD)], distance from side to side; width.

break (*brɛk*), *v.* [A.S.], to bring to pieces by force; to make an opening in; to come to pieces; to ruin or destroy; to come (into view); to lessen (force); to train;—*n.*, a place where a thing has been broken.—*past*, **broke**; *p.p.*, **broken**.—*ns.*, **break'er**, a wave broken on a

rock or on the shore; **break'-fast** (*brɛk'fɑst*), a morning meal;—*v.*, to take the first meal of the day.

breast (*brɛst*), *n.* [A.S.], the front of the body between the neck and waist; the heart;—*v.*, to oppose.—*n.*, **breast'plate**, armour for the breast.

breath (*brɛθ*), *n.* [A.S.], air taken into and let out of the lungs; a soft stream of air.—*v.*, **breathe** (*brɛθ*), to draw in and let out air; to speak softly; to blow softly.—*a.*, **breath'less**, without breath; worn out.

breech, *n.* [A.S.], the lower part of the back; the back part of a gun; (*pl.*) **breech'es**, a garment for the legs, etc.

breed, *v.* [A.S.], to bring into being; to rear or train;—*n.*, that which is bred; kind or sort;—*n.*, **breed'ing**, education; train'g; manners.

breeze, *n.* [Sp. *brisa*], a wind not so strong as a gale.—*a.*, **breez'y**.

brethren, *pl.* of BROTHER.

brève, *n.* [L. *brevis*, short], a note in music, originally short, but now long.

bréviary, *n.* [Fr., from L. *brevidarium* (*brevis*, short)], a Roman Catholic service-book.

brev'ity, *n.* [L. *brevitas*], shortness.

brew (*brʊ*), *v.* [A.S., from same root as BROTH], to make ready by boiling; to make ale or beer; to gather (as a storm);—*n.*, that which is brewed.—*ns.*, **brew'ery**, a place where brewing is done; **brew'er**;—*f.*, **brew'ster**.

bré'ar or **brí'er**, *n.* [A.S.], a prickly bush.

bribe, *n.* [Fr.], a price paid to induce a person to act in a certain wrongful way;—*v.*, to pay a price to get one to do so.—*n.*, **brí'-bery**, a giving or taking of bribes.

brick, *n.* [Fr.], a block of clay baked hard, used for building; a small loaf.

brí'dal, *n.* [A.S. BRIDE, ALE, a feast], a marriage;—*a.*, belong'ing to a marriage.

bride, *n.* [A.S.], a woman shortly before or after marriage.—*n.*, **bride'groom** [A.S. *guma*, a man], a man shortly before or after marriage.

bride'well, *n.*, a jail near St. Bride's W^{ch} in London; any jail.

bridge (*brɪdʒ*), *n.* [A.S.], a means of carrying a road across a river, etc.; a small platform on a steamship; a card game;—*v.*, to make a road over a river, etc.

brid'le, *n.* [A.S., from same root as BRAID], the strap with which a horse is held in and guided;—*v.*, to hold in check; to hold (up) the head proudly.

brief (*brɪf*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *brevis*], short in time; with few words;—*n.*, a short statement of a law case for the use of a barrister.

br'er. See BRIAR.

brig, *n.* [Fr., short for BRIGANTINE], a two-masted, square-rigged ship.

brigade', *n.* [Fr., from late L. *briga*, strife], a body of troops consisting either of three cavalry regiments, or of four infantry battalions with a supply of vehicles.—*n.*, **brigadier'** (*brɪgə'dɪə'*), the commander of a brigade.

brig'and, *n.* [Fr.], a robber; an outlaw.

brig'antine, *n.* [Fr., from It. *brigante*, pirate], a two-masted ship, partly square-rigged.

bright (*braɪt*), *a.* [A.S.], giving a clear light; quick-witted.—*v.*, **bright'en**, to make bright or grow bright; to clear up.—*n.*, **bright'ness**, clearness.

brill'ancy (*brɪl'ɪənsɪ*), or **brilli'ance**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *berylus*, a gem], great brightness.—*a.*, **brilliant**, very bright;—*n.*, a finely cut diamond.

brim, *n.* [etym. ?], the upper edge of anything;—*v.*, to fill or be full to the brim.—*a.*, **brim'ming**, full to the top.

brim'stone, *n.* [M.E. BURNING stone], sulphur hardened into a yellow mass.

brim'dled and **brin'dle** (BRANDED), *cs.*, yellow with brown streaks.

brine, *n.* [A.S.], water mixed salt.

bring, *v.* [A.S.], to lead, carry cause to come, to a place. and *p.p.*, brought (*braʊt*).

brink, *n.* [Scand.], a steep slope or edge.

brisk, *a.* [etym. ?], full of life; quick.

bristle (*brɪsl*), *n.* [A.S.], a stiff hair;—*v.*, to stand erect (of hairs); to show many difficulties, dangers, etc.

Brit'on, *n.* [C.], a native of Britain or the British Dominions.—*a.*, **Brit'ish**, belonging to Britain or the British Dominions.

brit'tle, *a.* [A.S.], easily broken.

broach, *n.* [Fr.], a roasting spit; a boring tool; an ornament with a pin;—*v.*, to make a hole in; to let out liquid; to turn suddenly to windward; to begin (a conversation).

broad (*braʊd*), *a.* [A.S.], large from side to side; wide.—*adv.*, **broad'cast**, in all directions.—*ns.*, **broad'side**, the side of a ship; the firing of all the guns at one time; a sheet printed on one side only; **broad'sword**, a sword with a broad blade.

brocade', *n.* [Sp., from It. *broccato*], silk with raised patterns on it.

bro'der. See EMBROIDER.

broil (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to roast over hot coals.

broil (2), *n.* [Fr. *brouiller*], a noisy fight.

brök'en or **brö'n**, *a.* [*p.p.* of BREAK], knocked to pieces.

brök'er, *n.* [late L. *broccator*, from *broccare*, to BROACH], one who buys or sells for another; one who deals in old goods.—*n.*, **brö'kerage**, the money paid to a broker for what he does.

bronchi'tis (*brɒŋkɪ'tɪs*), *n.*, inflammation of the bronchial tubes or windpipe.

bronzes, *n.* [Fr., from L. *Brundisium*, Brindisi], a metal of copper and tin mixed; a colour like bronze; a figure made of bronze;—*v.*, to give a colour like bronze; to brown by the sun.

brooch (*brōch*), *n.* [see BROACH], an ornamental pin or clasp.

brood, *n.* [A.S., from root of BREED], that which is bred; young under a mother's care;—*v.*, to watch over or care for; to sit on eggs; to think deeply.—*pres. p.*, broo'ding, sitting on eggs; thinking deeply.

brook (1), *n.* [A.S. *brōc*], a small stream.

brook (2), *v.* [A.S. *brūcan*, to use], to put up with; to bear.

broom, *n.* [A.S.], a bush with yellow flowers like pea-blossoms; a sweeping brush made of broom or other twigs.

broth, *n.* [A.S.], that which is brewed or boiled; water in which flesh or vegetables have been boiled.

broth'er (*brūth'ēr*), *n.* [A.S.], a son of the same parents or parent; one of the same set; (*pl.*) **broth'ers** and **broth'ren**.—*a.*, **broth'erly**, like a brother.—*ns.*, **broth'erhood**, persons joined as brothers; **broth'er-in-law**, the brother of one's husband or wife; the husband of one's sister.

brougham (*broom* or *brō'dam*), *n.*, a one-horse close carriage, named after Lord Brougham.

brow, *n.* [A.S.], the part of the face over the eyes; the edge of a hill or rock; gangway let down from a ship.—*v.*, **brow-beat**, to treat with violence of look or speech.

rown, *n.* [A.S.], the dark colour left by burning; a mixture of black, red, and yellow.—*a.*, of a brown colour;—*v.*, to make or become of a brown colour.—**brown study**, dreamy thought.

rowse, *v.* [Fr.], to eat the tops or buds off trees or plants.

ruck, *geog. root* [Ger.], bridge (as in *Innsbruck*, the bridge over the Inn).

ru'in, *n.* [Du., brown], name for the bear.

rulse (*broos*), *v.* [A.S.], to crush or hurt by blows or pressure; to hurt the surface;—*n.*, a hurt by a blunt instrument.

brunette', *n.* [Fr., from root of BROWN], a woman of dark complexion.

brunt, *n.* [etym. ?], the force of a blow.

brush, *n.* [Fr.], a bundle of twigs or hairs used for dusting or painting; a fox's tail; a short fight;—*v.*, to move a brush over, or clean.—*n.*, **brush'wood**, small trees or bushes growing together; branches cut off.

brute (*broof*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *brūtus*, unfeeling], an animal without reason; a hard-hearted person.—*as.*, **bru'tal** and **bru'tish**, like a brute.—*n.*, **brutal'ity**, hardness of heart.—*v.*, **bru'talize**, to make like a brute; to degrade.

bub'ble, *n.* [imit.], a thin shell of water filled with air; anything easily burst;—*v.*, to rise in bubbles.

buccanor', *n.* [Fr.], a sea-robber.

buck, *n.* [A.S.], a male deer, goat, hare, etc.

buck'et, *n.* [etym. ?], a vessel for carrying water.

buck'le, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bucca*, cheek], a means of fastening; a clasp;—*v.*, to fasten.

buck'ler, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bucula*, BUCKLE], a shield, with a buckle or boss in the centre.

buck'ram, *n.* [Fr.], a coarse cloth of linen stiffened with glue;—*a.*, stiff.

bud, *n.* [etym. ?], the leaf or flower not fully opened;—*v.*, to begin to come into flower or leaf.—*pres. p.*, budding; *p.p.*, budded.

Budd'hism (*bud'ism*), *n.* [Skt.], a religion of Central and Eastern Asia, called after its founder *Buddha*.

budge (*būj*), *v.* [Fr.], to stir.

budget (*būf'ēt*), *n.* [Fr., from C.], a bag and what is in it; the annual account of the money affairs of the kingdom, as made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

buff, *n.* [Fr.], leather from the skin of a buffalo;—*a.*, light yellow colour.

buffalo, *n.* [Port.], a kind of ox

found in Asia and Africa; the American bison.

buffer, *n.* [Fr., from root of O.Fr. *buffe*, a blow], something soft or yielding to lessen the force of a blow.

buf'fet (1), *n.* [Fr., from same root], a blow;—*v.*, to give a blow; to strive against.

buffet (2) (*boofa'*), *n.* [Fr.], a side-board; a place for refreshments.

buffoon', *n.* [Fr., from It.], one who does things to cause laughter; a clown.

bug, *n.* [etym. ?], an ugly insect that crawls about in dirty houses, beds, etc. In America any insect is called a bug.

bug'bear, *n.* [C.], an object of terror, usually imaginary.

bu'gle (1), *n.* [Fr. *bugle*, a wild ox], a hunting horn, first made from the horn of a wild ox; a small trumpet.

bu'gle (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a long hollow bead.

build (*buld*), *v.* [A.S. *bold*, a house], to make a house; to put together.—*past* and *p.p.*, built or bulded.—*n.*, bul'ding, anything built.

bulb, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *bolbos*, an onion], a round body; the ball-like root of a plant.—*a.*, bul'bous.

bulge (*bulf*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *bulga*, BUDGET], to swell out;—*n.*, a swelling out.

bulk, *n.* [Scand.], a ship's cargo; size; mass.—*a.*, bul'ky, of great size.

bull (1) (*bul*), *n.* [A.S. *bule* (*beilan*, to roar)], the animal that bellows; a male of cattle.

bull (2) (*bul*), *n.* [L. *bulia*, a seal], an order sealed and sent out by the Pope.

bul'let (*bul'et*), *n.* [Fr.], a small ball; a ball for a gun.

bul'letin (*bul'etin*), *n.* [Fr.], a report of news.

bul'lion (*bul'yon*), *n.* [Fr.], silver and gold before it is made into coins.

bull's-eye, *n.*, the centre of a target; a shot that hits the bull's-eye.

bully (*bul't*), *n.* [prob. Low Ger a noisy, quarrelsome person one who ill-uses weaker person—*v.*, to ill-use or oppress weak.

bul'rush (*bul'rush*), *n.*, a rush that grows in water damp places.

bul'wark (*bul'wark*), *n.* [performed of *bole*, log; WORK], a fortification of defence; anything to get off danger; a railing round deck of a ship.

bump, *v.* [imit.], to strike with a heavy sound;—*n.*, heavy blow.—*n.*, bum'per, glass filled to the brim.

bump'kin, *n.* [prob. boom, -kin an awkward, clumsy fellow.

bun, *n.* [Fr.], a small cake.

bunch, *n.* [imit.], a tuft; a cluster of a number of things tied together;—*v.*, to come or into a knot or mass.

bun'dle, *n.* [A.S., from root BIND], a number of things bound together;—*v.*, to tie up together.

bung, *n.* [perhaps Du.], a plug to fill a hole in a cask;—*v.*, to stop a hole in a cask.

bun'galow (*bung'galow*), *n.* [Hind.], a tiled or thatched house of one story.

bungle (*bungl*), *v.* [imit.], to spoil a piece of work; to do a thing in a clumsy way;—*n.*, a spoiled piece of work.

bun'ion (*bun'yon*), *n.* [It. ?], a swelling on the foot.

bunt'ing, *n.* [etym. ?], thin cloth of different colours for flags; a bird.

buoy (*boi*), *n.* [Du. or O.Fr.], a floating mark of danger;—*v.*, to keep from sinking.—*n.*, buoy'ancy, power of keeping afloat; flow of spirits.—*a.*, buoy'ant, floating easily; light-hearted.

bur'den or **bur'then**, *n.* [A.S., from root of BEAR], a load; a tollsome weight; care or sorrow;—*v.*, to put a weight on; to be heavy.—*a.*, bur'den'some, felt as a burden; heavy.

bureau (*bur'd* or *bu-rd'*), *n.* [Fr.], a

writing-table, desk, or office; a government department.

-burg, geog. root [A.S.], castle, fortified place (as in *Edinburgh*, city or castle of Edwin).

bur'gess (*bér'jés*) and bur'gher (*bér'gér*), n. [Fr.], an inhabitant of a city or borough.

burgh. See BOROUGH.

burg'lar, n. [med. L. *burglātor*, from BURGH], one who breaks into and robs houses.—n., burg'lary, house-breaking.

bur'ial (*bér'ial*), n. [A.S.], a funeral.

burlesque' (*búrlésk'*), n. [Fr., from It.], a thing turned into fun by the way in which it is described or acted;—v., to show or describe so as to cause laughter;—a., causing laughter.

bur'ly, a. [M.E.], stout, big.

burn (1), v. [A.S. *byrnan*], to set or to be on fire; to glow;—n., injury by burning.—p.p., burned or burnt.

burn (2), n. [A.S. *burna*], a streamlet.

bur'nish, v. [Fr.], to make bright by rubbing.

burrow (*búr'ó*), n. [prob. from BOROUGH], a hole in the earth used by rabbits, foxes, etc.—v., to make or use a burrow.

bur'sar, n. [L. *bursa*, a purse], a money-keeper; a student to whom money is given to help him.—n., bur'sary, the treasury of a college; money given to help a student.

burst, v. [A.S.], to break open with force; to fly into pieces suddenly.

bur'then. See BURDEN.

bury (*bér't*) v. [A.S.], to hide in the ground; to cover over.

bush, n. [Scand.], a thicket of small trees and shrubs; a low, thick plant with branches; a wild, overgrown country.—a., bush'y, like a bush; full of bushes.

bushel (*bushl*), n. [Fr.], a dry measure of eight gallons or four pecks.

business (*bis'nés*), n., what one is busy at; that in which one's work lies.

busk, v. [Scand. *bua*, prepare; *sik*, self], to get oneself ready; to dress.

busk'in, n. [etym. ?], a high boot formerly worn by actors in tragedy.

bust, n. [Fr.], the upper part of the body; a sculptured likeness of this part.

bustard, n. [Fr., from L. *avis tarda*, slow bird], a large bird of slow flight.

bustle (*búsl*), v. [imit.], to move about with noise; to make a great stir;—n., a moving about with noise.

bus'y (*bis't*), a. [A.S.], having plenty to do; with no time unoccupied.

but, conj., prep., and adv. [A.S. *butan*, outside], however; yet; still; except.

butch'er (*buch'ér*), n. [Fr.], one who kills animals for food; one who delights in killing;—v., to kill cruelly.

but'ler, n. [Fr.], one who has charge of bottles or liquors.

butt (1), n. [prob. E.], the thick end of a thing; a mark shot at; a push with an animal's head; a person laughed at;—v., to push with the head or horns.

butt (2), n. [Fr.], a large cask.

butter, n. [A.S., from Gk. *bouturon* (*bous*, a cow; *uros*, cheese)], a substance got from cream by churning.—ns., but'tercup, a yellow flower, also called crow-foot; but'terfly, a large-winged insect, sometimes of a colour like butter.

but'ton, n. [Fr.], a small round knob for fastening clothes; a knob, as on a foil;—v., to fasten with a button.

but'tress, n. [Fr.], a building to strengthen a wall;—v., to prop or support.

bux'om, a. [A.S. *bugan*, to bend; -some], yielding; plump; full of life and spirit.

buy (*bí*), v. [A.S.], to get for money.—past and p.p., bought.

buzz, v. [imit.], to make a noise like bees; to whisper;—n., the

noise of bees or flies; low talking; a humming sound.

buzzard, *n.* [Fr.], a kind of hawk.

by, *prep.* and *adv.* [A.S.], near; at the side of; by means of.—*n.*, **by-law** [Scand. *byr*, a town; LAW], a law for a single town only; a law for a society, etc.—*ns.*, **by-path**, **-road**, **-way**,

private way; a path off the common road; **by-stander**, one who looks on; **by-word**, a passing word; a common saying; an object of contempt.

-by, *geog. root* [Dan.], town (as in *Kirkby*, church town; *Grimsby*, Grim's town).

byre (*bir*), *n.* [A.S.], a cow-house.

C

cab, *n.* [Fr., short for *cabriolet*], a carriage for hire.

cabal, *n.* [med. L. *cabbala*, from Heb.], persons united for a secret purpose;—*v.*, to plot.

cabbage (*kab'aj*), *n.* [perhaps Fr., from L. *caput*, a head], a vegetable with a large head.

cabin, *n.* [Fr.], a small house or hut; a room in a ship;—*v.*, to live or be shut in a cabin.

cabinet, *n.* [Fr.], a small cabin or room; a piece of furniture for valuables; the group of ministers who govern the country.

cable, *n.* [Fr., from L. *capitulum*, a handle], a strong chain or rope for fastening ships; an iron rope carrying telegraph wires under the sea; a message carried by this;—*v.*, to send such a message.

cackerle, *v.* [imit.], to make a noise like a hen; to talk in a silly way.

cadaverous, *a.* [L. *cadaver*, a dead body], like a dead body; deadly pale.

cad'le, *n.* [CADET], a messenger or light porter; in golf, one who carries clubs for a player.

cad'dy, *n.* [Malay], a small box for tea.

cad'dence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cadere*, to fall], a falling of the voice in speaking or singing; tone; accent.

cadet, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *capitellum*, a little head (*caput*, a head, the eldest son)], a younger son; a youth learning the duties of an officer, etc.

ca'di (*ka'di* or *ka'di*), *n.*, a Turkish judge.

caer-, **car-**, *geog. root* [C.], fortified place (as in *Caerlaverock*, the fortress by the sea; *Cardiff*, the fort on the Taff).

café (*kafé*) *n.* [Fr., coffee], a coffee-house.

cage (*caj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cavea*, a hollow place], a place for keeping birds, etc.; a prison; a lift;—*v.*, to shut in.

cairn, *n.* [C.], a heap of stones.

caitiff, *n.* [Fr., from L. *captivus*, a CAPTIVE], a low, mean fellow.

cajole, *v.* [Fr., to chatter], to cheat by smooth words; to flatter.

cake, *n.* [Scand., from same root as L. *coquere*, to cook], a bit of dough baked; a hardened mass;—*v.*, to bake or grow hard.

cal'abash, *n.* [Fr., from Sp.], a plant found in America, the marrow-like fruit of which is made into drinking-cups.

calam'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *calamitas*], great loss or ruin; a cause of great misery.—*a.*, **calam'itous**.

calcar'ous, *a.* [L. *calcar*, limel.], maintaining lime or chalk.

cal'sine (*kal'sin* or *kal'sin*), *v.* to burn into lime; to reduce to powder by heat.

cal'culate, *v.* [L. *calculus*], to count by means of small stones; to reckon.—*n.*, **calcula'tion**, the art or process of counting.

cal'culus, *n.* [L., a pebble (*calx*, lime)], a growth like a stone found in some of the organs of the body; a method in mathematics.

cal'dron or **cal'dron**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caldrum*], a kettle.



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watercourse; a water-way made for boats or ships; any passage for fluid.

canard', *n.* [Fr., a duck], a lying story.

canary, *n.*, wine; or a bird, from the Canary Islands.

can'cel, *v.* [L. *cancellus*, a grating], to blot out by drawing lines across; to do away with.—*pres. p.*, cancelling; *p.p.*, cancelled.

can'cer, *n.* [L., a crab], a malignant spreading growth in the body; the northern tropic.—*a.*, cancerous.

can'did, *a.* [L. *candidus*, white, shining], straightforward; meaning what one says; sincere.—*n.*, can'didness.

can'didate, *n.* [L. *candidatus*, clothed in white], a person seeking an office (in ancient Rome dressed in white).

can'dle, *n.* [A.S., from L. *candela* (*candere*, to shine)], a stick of tallow or wax with threads in the middle to give light when lit.—*n.*, can'dlestick.

Can'dlemas, *n.* [A.S., *candelmasse*: see MASS (2)], a feast held on the second day of February with lighted candles.

can'dour (-*dir*), *n.* [L. *candor*, brightness], straightforwardness; frankness.

can'dy, *n.* [Fr., from Pers. *qand*, sugar], sugar boiled and hardened;—*v.*, to cover with or make like boiled sugar.

cane, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kanna*, a reed], a long, thin reed, as of bamboo; a stick;—*v.*, to beat with a rod.

canine, *a.* (*kan'in* or *kanin'*) [L. *canis*, a dog], belonging to a dog; like a dog.

can'ister, *n.* [L. *canistrum*, a basket, from Gk. *kanna*, a reed], a small box for holding tea, etc.; shot in a case which bursts when fired.

can'ker (*kan'ktr*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *cancer*, a crab], a sore that eats away the flesh;—*v.*, to eat or to be eaten away.—*n.*, can'ker-worm, a caterpillar that feeds on leaves.

can'nibal, *n.* [Sp. *canibales*, Caribes, Caribbeans], one who eats human flesh.—*n.*, can'nibalism.

can'non, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kanna*, a CANE], a big gun; a field-piece; artillery.—*n.*, cannonade', an attack by cannon;—*v.*, to batter with shot.

canoe' (*kanoo'*), *n.* [Sp., from Haytian], a boat made of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, or of bark and skins.

can'on, *n.* [Gk. *kanon*, a rule (from same root as CANE)], a rule or law; the inspired books of Scripture; a list of saints; a clergyman of high rank.—*a.*, canon'ical, according to Church law.—*v.*, can'onize, to put into the list of saints.

can'on. See CANYON.

can'opy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kandops*, a gnat], a screen to keep off gnats or flies; a covering over a bed, etc.;—*v.*, to cover with a canopy.

cant (1), *v.* [L. *candere*, to sing], to speak in a whining tone; to say what one does not feel;—*n.*, hypocritical talk.

cant (2), *v.* [Du., a corner], to turn a thing on a slant; to turn over.

canteen', *n.* [Fr.], a place where drink and food are sold to soldiers; a vessel for carrying drink.

can'ter, *v.* [short for *Canterbury*], to gallop easily (as the pilgrims on their way to Canterbury);—*n.*, a slow gallop.

can'ticle, *n.* [L. *cantus* (*candere*, to sing)], a (little) song; (*pl.*) the Song of Solomon.

can'tilever, *n.* [CANT (2), LEVER], a bracket projecting from a wall to support balconies, etc.; cantilever bridge, a bridge built of girders like brackets.

can'ton, *n.* [Fr., a corner, as CANT (2)], a division of a country.—*n.*, canton'ment, a place where troops are quartered.

can'vas, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kannabis*, hemp], a coarse cloth for sails, sacks, etc.; cloth for painting pictures on.

can'vass, *v.*, to sift (through canvass); to try to get votes;—*n.*, a

careful examination; an effort to get votes.

can'yon or **cañ'on**, *n.* [Sp., as CANE], a deep hollow cut by a river.

caou'tchouc (*kou'chook*), *n.* [W. Ind.], india-rubber, the gum of a tree in South America and Asia.

cap, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *cappa*, see CAPE (1)], a brimless covering for the head;—*v.*, to put this on.

ca'pable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *capere*, to take], able to hold; able to understand and do.—*n.*, **capabil'ity**.

capa'cious (*käp'shüs*), *a.* [L. *capax* (*capere*, to take)], having much room; holding much.—*ns.*, **capac'ity** and **capä'ciousness**, amount of room; power to understand and do; ability.

capar'ison, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *cappa*, a CAPE], an ornamental covering for a horse;—*v.*, to put a rich covering on.

cape (1), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *cappa*], a covering for the shoulders; a short cloak.

cape (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caput*, the head], a point of land stretching into the sea.

cap'er, *v.* [L. *caper*, a goat], to dance like a goat;—*n.*, a leaping about.

cap'illary, *a.* [L. *capillus*, hair], small and fine, like hair;—*n.*, a fine tube or vein; (*pl.*) the thread-like veins.

cap'ital, *a.* [L. *capitalis* (*caput*, head)], belonging to the head; very good;—*n.*, a chief town; the cap of a pillar; money for trading.—*n.*, **cap'italist**, one who uses money in trading or industry.

capita'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caput*, the head], a tax on every head.

cap'itol, *n.* [L.], the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill at Rome; the senate house of the United States.

capit'ulate, *v.* [L. *capitulum*, a small head, a chapter], to give oneself up on agreed terms.—*n.*, **capitula'tion**.

cap'on, *n.* [A.S., from L. *capo*], a

young cock that has been castrated.

caprice' (*käprits'*), *n.* [Fr.], a sudden change of mind.—*a.*, **capri'cious**, changeable.—*n.*, **capri'ciousness**.

Cap'ricorn, *n.* [L. *caper*, a goat; *cornu*, a horn], a cluster of stars like a goat's horn; the southern tropic.

capsize', *v.* [etym. ?], to upset (a boat).

cap'stan, *n.* [Fr., from L. *capere*, to hold], a machine for winding in a cable.

cap'sule, *n.* [L. *capsa*, a CASE (2)], a seed-vessel containing many seeds.

cap'tain, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caput*, the head], a chief officer; commander of a ship or a company of soldiers.

cap'tious (*käp'shüs*), *a.* [L. *captiosus* (*capere*, to take)], ready to find fault.

cap'tive, *n.* [L. *captivus*, a captive (*capere*, to take)], a person taken in war.—*v.*, **cap'tivate**, to get under one's influence.—*ns.*, **cap'tivity**, state of being a prisoner; loss of liberty; **cap'tor**, one who takes a prisoner or a prize.—*v.*, **cap'ture**, to get or take by force;—*n.*, the act of taking by force; the person or thing taken.

car, *n.* [Fr., from L., from C.], a wheeled vehicle for carrying persons or loads; a chariot.

car'abine. See CARBINE.

car'at, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains for gold; one twenty-fourth part of pure gold (in alloys).

car'avan, *n.* [Fr., from Pers.], a band of merchants; a large carriage or wagon.

caravan'sary, *n.* [CARAVAN; Pers. *sarfi*, an inn], a place where travellers rest at night in the East.

car'bine, *n.* [Fr.], a short gun or rifle.

carbolic, *n.*, or **carbolic acid** [CARBON, -OL, -IC], a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant acid obtained from coal tar.

car'bon, *n.* [Fr., from L. *carbo*,

- coal], charcoal.—*a.*, carbon'ic, got from or having carbon.—*carbon'ic acid*, gas formed of oxygen and carbon.—*a.*, carboniferous, producing carbon or coal.—*n.*, carbo-hy'drate, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, in which the last two elements are in the same proportion as in water (as starch or sugar).
- carbuncle**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *carbunculus*, a small coal], a precious stone of a fiery colour; a hard and painful swelling on the skin.
- car'canet**, *n.* [Fr., from Teut.], a chain of precious stones for the neck.
- car'case or car'cass** (*kar'kās*), *n.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], a dead body.
- card (1)**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *chartē*, paper], a piece of thick paper; one of a number of pieces with spots for playing.
- card (2)**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *carduus*, a thistle], to comb and smooth the fibres of flax, wool, etc.;—*n.*, a comb for flax, etc.
- car'diac and car'dial**, *as.* [Fr., from Gr. *kardia*, the heart], belonging to the heart.
- car'dinal**, *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, chief (*cardo*, a hinge)], on which something turns or hangs; most important;—*n.*, a high official in the Roman Catholic Church, next to the Pope.
- care**, *n.* [A.S.], a load on the mind; that which causes much thought;—*v.*, to spend much thought (for).—*as.*, care'ful, looking well to every point; care'less, without care or thought.—*ns.*, care'fulness, care'lessness.
- careen'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *carina*, the keel], to lay a ship on its side, to clean the keel; to incline to one side.
- career'**, *n.* [Fr., a CAR-ROAD], a road or course; the way a person spends his life;—*v.*, to move fast; to rush along.
- caress'** (*kāres'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *carus*, dear], to touch fondly;—*n.*, an act showing love or fondness; a kiss.
- car'et**, *n.* [L. *carere*, to want], a mark (A) to show that a word is wanting.
- car'go**, *n.* [Sp.], the load of a ship.
- caricature'**, *n.* [It., from late L. *carricāre*, to load a CAR], a description or picture overdone to cause laughter;—*v.*, to overdraw and cause laughter.
- car'nage** (*kar'ndj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caro*, flesh], slaughter.
- car'nal**, *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh], having to do with flesh; indulging the flesh.
- car'na'tion** (*karnā'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caro*, flesh], the colour of flesh; a plant having flowers of a flesh colour.
- car'nival**, *n.* [It., from late L. *carnelevamen*, a farewell to flesh (as food)], a feast before Lent; a long and noisy feast.
- carnivorous**, *a.* [L. *caro*, *vorare*, to devour], flesh-eating.
- car'ol**, *n.* [Fr., prob. from Gk. *choros*, CHORUS], a song of joy or mirth;—*v.*, to sing with joy.—*pres. p.*, carolling; *p.p.*, carolled.
- carouse'**, *n.* [Fr., from Ger. *gar aus*, (to drink) all out], a drinking deeply;—*v.*, to drink deeply.—*n.*, carou'sal.
- carp (1)**, *v.* [Scand.], to notice small faults.
- carp (2)**, *n.* [Fr.], a fresh-water fish.
- car'penter**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *carpentum*, a coach; from C.], a worker in wood.—*n.*, car'pen'try.
- car'pet**, *n.* [Fr.], a thick floor covering.
- car'ri'on**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *carōna*, a carcase], dead bodies rotting;—*a.*, belonging to or eating dead bodies.
- car'rot**, *n.* [Fr.], a plant of a reddish colour with a long tapering root.
- car'ry**, *v.* [Fr., from C. CAR], to take on a car; to lift and move away.—*n.*, car'riage (*kār'ij*), act or means of carrying; a frame set on wheels with seats for people; a person's manners.
- cart**, *n.* [Scand.], a frame on wheels

for carrying loads :—*v.*, to carry.
—*n.*, **car'tage**, use of a cart, or price paid for it.
carte (*kart*), *n.* [Fr.], another form of **CARD**.
car'tilage, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cartilago*], a white soft substance in young animals, which afterwards becomes bone; the soft elastic edging joining bones; gristle.—*a.*, **cartilaginous**.
cartoon, *n.* [Fr., from root of **CARD**], a picture on a large sheet of paper.
car'tridge (*kar'trij*) and **car'touche** (*kar'toosh'*), *ns.* [Fr., *car-touche*, from It. *carta*, **CARD**], a case containing explosive and bullet, or powder and shot, for a rifle or a gun; thick strong paper.
cart'wright (*kar'trif*), *n.*, a maker of carts.
carve, *v.* [A.S.], to cut; to cut figures or ornaments; to cut meat.
cascade, *n.* [Fr.], a little waterfall.
case (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cadere* (*cadere*, to fall)], that which falls to one; the state in which a person is; a trial in court.
case (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *capere*, a chest (*capere*, to hold)], that which contains; an outer covering.—*n.*, **cas'ing**, something put round, as wood, plaster, etc.
case'mate, *n.* [Fr., from It. *casamatta*], a bomb-proof chamber.
case'ment, *n.* [prob. from **CASE** (2)], the frame of a window; a window on hinges.
cash, *n.* [Fr., from L. *capere*, a money box; **CASE** (2)], money, ready money; gold and silver; —*v.*, to pay money for (a cheque, etc.).
cashier (*ka'shēr'*), *n.*, one who has charge of money.
cashier (*ka'shēr'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *casus*, empty], to dismiss from an office; to disgrace.
cash'mere, *n.*, a rich kind of cloth made in *Cashmere* in India.
cask, *n.* [Sp.], a large wooden vessel for holding liquids.
cask'et, *n.* [etym. ?], a little case; a small box for jewels, etc.

casque (*kadak*), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *casaca*, **CASK**], a cover for the head and neck; a helmet.
cas'sock, *n.* [Fr. *casaque*, perhaps from L. *casa*, a covering, a hut], a loose cloak; a vest with sleeves worn under a clergyman's gown.
cast, *v.* [Scand.], to throw; to hurl with force; to run melted metal into a mould; to throw the line in fishing;—*n.*, a throw; distance thrown; also **casting**, something cast in a mould.—*past* and *p.p.*, **cast**.—*n.*, **cas'ter** or **cas'tor** (1), a box for casting pepper, etc., from holes in its top; a wheel on the leg of a chair or table.
caste (*kast*), *n.* [Port., from L. *castus*, pure, **CHASTE**], a race or class (in India); a class of people separate or exclusive; a high social rank.
-caster, -caster, -chester, *geog.* root [L. *castra*], a camp or fortress (as in *Lancaster*, fortress on the Lune; *Colchester*, fortress on the Colne).
cas'tigate, *v.* [L. *castigare*, to **CHASTEN**], to punish by words or blows.—*n.*, **castiga'tion**.
castle (*kast*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *castellum*, a fort], a house made strong against a foe; a building with towers, walls, etc.
cas'tor (2), *n.* [Gk. *kastōr*], a beaver; a hat made of beaver-skin.—*n.*, **cas'tor-oil**, oil got from the castor-oil plant, used as medicine.
cas'ual (*kās'ād*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *cadere*, to fall], happening by chance; not arranged for.—*n.*, **cas'ualty**, something unexpected; an injury.
cas'uist (*kās'ūist*), *n.* [Fr., from root of **CASE** (2)], one who studies questions of right and wrong.
cat, *n.* [A.S.], a small domestic animal that catches mice; a lash with knotted points.
cat-, cats-, cath-, pref. [Gk. *kata*], down, downwards; against (as in **CATECHISM**, **CATAPULT**, **CATHOLIC**).
cat'acomb (*kāt'ābōm*), *n.* [Fr., from

- L. catacumbus**, prob. a place-name], underground passages used for burying.
- cat'alogue** (*kăt'alog*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *katalôgos*, a roll], a list of names;—*v.*, to make a list of.
- cat'apult**, *n.* [L., from Gk. *CATA-*, *pallein*, to hurl], a machine for throwing stones.
- cat'aract**, *n.* [L., from Gk. *CAT-*, *arassein*, to dash], a waterfall; a disease of the eye.
- catas'trophe** (*kătăs'trôfê*), *n.* [Gk. *CATA-*, *strophê*, a turning], an overturning; a change causing much damage.
- catch**, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *captare*, to try to take], to get hold of;—*n.*, something to hold by; that which is caught; a gain or advantage.—*past* and *p.p.*, caught.
- cat'echize** (*kăt'êkiz*), *v.* [Gk. *CATA-*, *êchein*, to sound], to teach by question and answer.—*n.*, **cat'echism**, teaching by question and answer; a book of questions and answers.
- cat'egory** (*kăt'êgôri*), *n.* [Gk. *kâtêgôria*, an accusation (*CATA-*, *agora*, an assembly)], a class or order; one of the main classes of thought.—*a.*, **cat'egor'ical**, positive.
- cat'ter**, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *accapitare* (*AD-*, *capere*, to receive)], to provide food.
- cat'erpillar**, *n.* [etym. ?], a grub or larva that feeds on the leaves of plants.
- cath'e'dral**, *n.* [L., from Gk. *kathêdra*, a seat], a church with a bishop's throne.
- cath'ode**, *n.* [Gk. *kathodos* (*CATA-*, *odos*, way)], the negative pole of a battery in electrolysis.
- cath'olic**, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *kathôlikos*, over all], to which all belong; having broad sympathies;—*n.* (often) a member of the Roman Catholic Church.—*n.*, **Cathol'icism**, membership of the Catholic Church.
- cat'kin**, *n.* [Du. ?], the drooping flowers of willow, birch, and other trees.
- cat's'-paw**, *n.*, the fore-foot of a
- cat; a person used by another to do something he dares not do himself; a slight breeze.
- cat'tle**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *capitale*, goods, stock (see **CAPITAL**)], animals, as bulls, cows, horses, etc.—*n.*, **cat'tle-ranch**, a large farm for rearing cattle.
- cause** (*kaws*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *causa*], that which brings anything to pass; a matter in which one or more are interested; a law-suit;—*v.*, to bring to pass.
- cause'way** or **cau'sey**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *calciata* (*via*), a beaten road (L. *calx*, heel), a raised road; a raised footpath.
- caus'tic** (*kaws'tik*), *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *kaustos* (*kaisin*, to burn)], burning;—*n.*, a substance that burns.
- cau'terize** (*kaw'têris*), *v.* [Fr., from Gk. *kautêr*, a branding-iron], to burn with caustic or with a hot iron.
- cau'tion** (*kaw'shôn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cautum* (*cavere*, to take care)], the habit of taking care; prudence; a pledge;—*v.*, to tell one to take care; to give advice.—*a.*, **cau'tious** (*-shûs*), using caution; taking care.
- cavalade'**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caballus*, a horse], a number of men on horseback.
- cavalier'** (*kôvâlêr'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caballus*], a horseman; a gay soldier on horseback; one who fought for the king in the civil war in England.
- cav'alry**, *n.* [Fr.], a band of horse-soldiers; the mounted part of an army.
- cave** and **cav'ern**, *ns.* [L. *cavus*, hollow], a hollow place underground.
- cav'eat**, *n.* [L., let him beware (*cavere*, beware)], a notice or warning.
- cav'ity**, *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow], hollowness; a hollow place; a small opening.
- cav'il**, *v.* [L. *cauillâri*, to jest], to find fault for no good reason; to use unfair reasons;—*n.*, unfair or trifling argument.—*pres. p.*, **cav'iling**; *p.p.*, **cav'illed**.

cew, *v.* [imit.], to cry like a crow ;
 —*n.*, the cry of the crow.
cease (*seis*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *caedere*, to cease (*caedere*, to cut)], to leave off ; to come to an end ; to put an end to.—*a.*, **ceaseless**.—*n.*, **cessa'tion**, a stopping.
ce'dar, *n.* [L., from Gk. *kedros*], a large coniferous tree with spreading branches and hard reddish wood.
cede, *v.* [L. *cedere*, to give up], to give up ; to hand over.—*n.*, **ces'sion**.
cefn, *geog. root* [C.], a ridge (as in *Cheviot, Cevennes*).
ceiling (*se'ling*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caelum*, the sky], the inside roof of a room.
cel'andine, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *chelidon*, a swallow], a flower like a poppy, supposed to come and go with the swallows ; a small flower like a buttercup.
celebrate, *v.* [L. *celeber*, famous], to make famous ; to hold ceremonies in honour of.—*ns.*, **celebra'tion**, a holding of ceremonies ; **celeb'fity**, a famous person ; fame ; **celebrant**.
celer'ity, *n.* [L. *celeritas* (*celer*, swift)], swiftness ; rapidity of motion.
cel'ery *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *selinon*], a vegetable used as a relish.
celestial (*seles'tial*) [L. *caelestis* (*caelum*, heaven)], belonging to heaven ; — *n.*, a dweller in heaven.
cel'ibacy, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caelebs*, unmarried], a single life ; bachelorhood.—*a.*, **cel'ibate** ; —*n.*, a person unmarried.
cell, *n.* [L. *cella* (*caedere*, to hide)], a small room in a prison ; one of the smallest parts of plant or animal tissue ; a vessel containing two different metals and an acid for producing electricity.
cellar, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *cellarium* (*cella*, cell)], an underground store.
cellulose, *n.*, the substance, consisting of cells, forming the chief component of plants.
cell (*kelt* or *self*), *n.* [C.], one of the

early inhabitants of W. Europe.
 —*a.*, **Cel'tic**.
cement, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caementum*, chips of stone (*caedere*, to cut)], a strong kind of mortar ; —*v.*, to fasten with cement.
cem'e'tery, *n.* [L., from Gk. *kol-metērion*, a sleeping place], a sleeping or resting place ; a place where dead are buried.
cen-, *geog. root*. See **KEN-**.
cen'otaph (*sen'otaf*) *n.* [Gk. *kenos*, empty ; *taphos*, a tomb], a monument to one buried somewhere else.
cen'ser, *n.* [Fr. *encensier*, from late L. (*in*)*censum*, *INCENSE*], a vessel for burning incense.
cen'sor, *n.* [L., a person who kept the roll of Roman citizens (*cen-sere*, to tax)], one who examines or judges ; one who finds fault ; one who revises matter for publication during war in order that information may not be given to the enemy.—*a.*, **cen'sor'ious**, given to finding fault.—*n.*, **cen'sorship**, office or time of being a censor.—*n.*, **cen'sure** [L. *cen'sura*], an unfavourable opinion ; fault-finding ; —*v.*, to find fault with.
cen'sus, *n.* [L. *census*, a valuing or counting], a numbering of the people.
cent, *n.* [L. *centum*], one hundred ; the hundredth part of a dollar ; a small coin ; a halfpenny.—*a.*, **cen'tenary**, relating to one hundred ; —*n.*, the space of one hundred years ; the celebration of an event after a hundred years.—*as.*, **centen'ial**, happening every hundredth year ; lasting a hundred years ; **cen'tigrade** [L. *gradus*, a step], divided into one hundred degrees.—*n.*, **cen'tipede** [L. *pes*, a foot], an animal with one hundred (or very many) feet.
cen'tre (*sen'te*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *centrum*], the middle point ; —*v.*, to put on or in the centre.—*a.*, **cen'tral**.—*v.*, **cen'tralise**, to bring into the centre.—*n.*, **centra'lis'm**.
centrif'ugal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, fu-

gère, to flee], moving from the centre.

centrip'etal, *a.* [L. *centrum, petra, to go to*], moving towards the centre.

centur'ion, *n.* [L. *centurio*], a Roman officer over one hundred men.

cen'tury, *n.* [Fr., from L. *centuria (centum, one hundred)*], one hundred years.

cere, *v.* [Fr., from L. *cera, wax*], to cover with wax.—*n.*, **cere'ment** (*sér'mént*), cloth dipped in wax for wrapping round a dead body.

cereal (*sér'éal*), *a.* [L. *Ceres, the goddess of corn*], belonging to corn or grain;—*n.*, any grain used for food.

cer'ebral, *a.* [L. *cerebrum, the brain*], belonging to the brain.

cer'emony, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cerimonia*], rules or forms for worship or business; action according to rules.—*a.*, **ceremo'nial**, attending to rules or forms;—*n.*, a list of forms.—*a.*, **ceremo'nious**, fond of rules or forms.

cer'tain (*sér'tin*), *a.* [L. *certus, fixed*], known to be fixed or true; sure; known, but not described as to kind, number, quality, etc.;—*adv.*, **cer'tainly**.—*n.*, **cer'tainty**, freedom from doubt.

cer'tify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *certus, sure; facere, to make*], to declare to be true; to give a written statement of what is true.—*n.*, **certif'icate**, a written statement of truth or certainty.

cer'titude, *n.* [late L. *certitudo*], certainty; freedom from doubt.

cese, *n.* [ASSIS ?], a tax;—*v.*, to tax or assess.

cessa'tion. See CEASE.

ceden (*ses'hén*). See CEDE.

cess'pool, *n.* [etym. ?], a pool for drains to run into.

chafe, *v.* [Fr., from L. *calafacere, to warm*], to warm by rubbing; to irritate the skin; to make or grow angry.

chaff, *n.* [A.S.], the outer covering of grain: anything light or worthless;—*v.*, to banter or tease by ridicule.

chaffer, *v.* [A.S. *clap, price; faru, way*], to buy or sell;—haggle about the price.—*ns.*, **chafferer, chaffering**.

chaffinch (*cháf'inch*), *n.* [CHAFF, FINCH], a song-bird that haunts barn-doors.

chagrin' (*shagrén'*), *n.* [Fr., as SHAGREEN], a feeling of disappointment or failure; vexation;—*v.*, to disappoint; to vex.

chain, *n.* [Fr., from L. *catena*], a row of links fitted together to form a band;—*v.*, to fasten with a chain.

chair, *n.* [Fr. *chaire, from Gk. kathedra (see CATHEDRAL)*], a movable seat; an iron block in which a rail is fixed; seat of authority, as *chair* of a judge, professor, president of a meeting, etc.

chaise (*shás*), *n.* [Fr., corr. of *chaire, CHAIR*], a light pleasure carriage.

chal'dron, *n.* [Fr. (see CALDRON)], a measure of thirty-six bushels for coals.

chal'ice, *n.* [Fr., from L. *calix*], a cup used at the communion service.

chalk (*chawk*), *n.* [A.S.], a soft, white limestone used for marking;—*v.*, to mark with chalk.

chal'enge, *v.* [Fr., from L. *calumniā, CALUMNY*], to call in question; to call to a contest; to defy; to demand;—*n.*, a call to a contest; a calling in question.

cham'ber, *n.* [Fr., from L. *camera*], a room.—*n.*, **cham'berlain**, one who has the care of rooms; a city treasurer.

chameleon (*kámé'líon*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *chamai, on the ground; león, a LION*], a lizard said to change colour.

cham'ois (*sham'wa*), *n.* [Fr.], a kind of Alpine goat whose skin is made into leather; the leather so made.

champ, *v.* [imit.], to bite with noise; to chew; to bite into small pieces.

champagne (*shámpán'*), *n.*, sparkling wine from the district of *Champagne*, in France.



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heart; willingness to help the poor; help given.—*a.*, char'itable, kind in judging others; giving freely to the poor.

char'latan (*shar'latan*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *ciarlare*, to chatter], a mere pretender to knowledge.

charm, *n.* [Fr., from L. *carmen*, a song], a song which casts a spell; a spell; a thing that wards off evil or gives great pleasure;—*v.*, to cast a spell; to give great pleasure.—*pres. p.* and *a.*, char'ming.

char'nel-house, *n.* [Fr. *charnel*, from late L. *carnale*, graveyard (see CARNAL)], a house where dead bodies are laid.

chart, *n.* [Fr., from L., from Gk. *chartē*, a sheet of paper], a map for sailors; a drawing of a road.

char'ter, *n.*, a writing granting rights and privileges;—*v.*, to hire.

Char'tist, *n.*, one of the party who in 1838 claimed from Parliament the "Six Points of the People's Charter."

char'y, *a.* [A.S. *cearig*, full of care], wary; thinking well before acting.

chase, *v.* [Fr. *chasser*, from late L. *captiare*, to catch], to run after;—*n.*, a running after; that which is hunted; a hunting-ground.

chasm (*kāsm*), *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, an opening], a wide and deep opening.

chaste, *a.* [Fr., from L. *castus*, pure], free from stain; true to one's marriage vows.—*n.*, chas'tity.—*v.*, chāsten (*chāden*), to correct by punishment.

chastise', *v.* [lengthened from CHASTEN], to punish.—*n.*, chas'tisement (-tīment).

chat, *v.* [short for CHATTER], to talk easily and familiarly;—*n.*, free, easy talk; gossip.—*pres. p.*, chatting; *p.p.*, chatted.

chateau' (*shatō'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *castellum*, a fort], a castle; a nobleman's house (in France).

chat'tels, *n. pl.* [Fr. (see CATTLE)], possessions that can be moved.

chat'ter, *v.* [imit.], to talk idly or

foolishly; to rap the teeth often together.

cheap, *a.* [A.S. *ceap*, buying and selling], at a low price; worth little.—*v.*, chea'pen, to make cheap.

cheap-, chipping-, *geog. root* [A.S. *ceapian*, to buy], market-place (as in *Chepstow*, *Cheapside*, *Copenhagen*, merchants' haven).

cheat, *v.* [short for ESCHEAT], to wrong by deception;—*n.*, an act of fraud; one who cheats or defrauds.

check, *n.* [Fr., from Pers. *shāh*, king], (in chess) a warning that the king is in danger; a sudden stop; that which stops action; a mark to prevent error; cloth marked with cross lines or squares; (cheque), a written order for money;—*v.*, to stop; to cause to halt; to make slower; to go over and verify a list.

check'er. See CHEQUER.

check'mate, *v.* [Fr., from Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead], to make a movement in chess which ends the game; to defeat;—*n.*, a complete check.

cheek, *n.* [A.S.], the side of the face.

cheer, *n.* [Fr., prob. from Gk. *kerā*, head, face], a state or look of joy; gladness; a kind welcome; a shout of joy;—*v.*, to make glad; to shout for joy.—*as.*, cheer'ful and cheer'y, full of cheer; in good spirits; causing gladness; cheer'less, sad; gloomy.—*n.*, cheer'fulness.—*adv.*, cheer'ily, in good spirits.

cheese, *n.* [A.S., from L. *caseus*], food made of curd of milk pressed and dried.

chem'ist (*kem'ist*), *n.* [from AL-CHEMIST], a person skilled in mixing or separating the parts of which matter consists; a dealer in drugs and medicines.—*a.*, chem'ical, belonging to chemistry; according to its laws.—*n.*, chem'istry, the science which has to do with the parts of which matter is made up, and their action upon each other.

cheque (*chek*). See CHECK (n.).
chequer (*chek'er*), v., to mark with squares like a checker- or chess-board.—a., **chequered**, marked with squares; undergoing many changes.
cherish, v. [Fr., from L. *carus*, dear], to treat tenderly; to hold dear.
cherry, n. [Fr., from Gk. *berberos*, a cherry tree], a tree bearing a red stone-fruit; the fruit of this tree.
cherub, n. [Heb.], an angel; a beautiful child; (pl.) **cherubs** or **cherubim**.
chess, n. [for CHECKS, Fr. *eches*, from Pers. *shah*, a king], a game played on a board divided into squares.
chest, n. [A.S., from Gk. *hístē*], a large box; the fore part of the body under the neck.
chestnut (*chest'nut*), n. [Fr., from Gk. *kastanea*, prob. the name of a place], a large tree and its fruit-containing kernels; a reddish-brown colour;—a., of this colour.
chevalier (*sheval'er*), n. [Fr., from L. *caballus*, a horse], a horseman; a brave man; a foreign title of honour.
chew (*choo*), v. [A.S.], to grind with the teeth.
chicanery (*shik'a'neri*), n. [Fr.], an unfair means of getting advantage.
chick or **chick'en**, n. [A.S., from same root as COOK (1)], a young domestic fowl.
chic'ory, n. [Fr., from Gk. *kichōrē*, *SUCCORY*], a plant, also called succory, the root of which is ground and mixed with coffee.
chide, v. [A.S.], to find fault with; to utter angry words to.—*past*, **chid**; *p.p.*, **chid** or **chidden**.
chief (*chēf*), a. [Fr., from L. *caput*, the head], at the head; most important;—n., head man; leader; also **chief'tain** (*chēf'tān*), head of a clan; leader of an army.
child, n. [A.S.], a young human being; offspring; (pl.) **chil'dren**.—a., **chil'dish**, belonging to a child; weak; silly; **chil'd-**

like, innocent; easily taught.—n., **chil'd'hood**, early years of life; infancy.
chill, n. [A.S.], a sudden feeling of cold; a cold which causes shivering;—v., to make cold; to discourage, depress, or deject.—a., **chil'ly**, growing cold.—n., **chil'liness**.
chime, n. [Fr., from Gk. *hannabalon*, a CYMBAL], bells ringing in tune; a peal of bells;—v., to ring in tune.
chimer'a (*kim'er'a*), n. [Gk. *chimaira*, a she-goat], an imaginary monster with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail; an idea impossible to be carried out.—a., **chimer'ical**.
chimney, n. [Fr., from L. *caminus*, an oven], a fire-place; a passage for the smoke.
chin, n. [A.S.], the face below the mouth.
chi'na, n., a fine earthenware first made in China.
chine, n. [Fr.], the backbone; a piece of the backbone cut for cooking.
Chinese (*shin'ēz*), a., belonging to China;—n., a native, or the language, of China.
chink (1), n. [etym. ?], a crack.
chink (2), v. [imit.], to make a sound like coins hitting against each other.
chintz, n. [Hind.], cotton cloth printed with coloured patterns.
chip, v. [E., same root as CHOP], to chop off a little bit; to cut or break into bits; to come to pieces in small bits;—n., a small bit chopped or broken off.—*pres. p.*, **chipping**; *p.p.*, **chipped**.
chiro'podist (*kirop'odist*), n. [Gk. *cheir*, the hand; *pous*, *podos*, the foot], a hand and foot doctor.
chirp and **chir'rup**, vs. [imit.], to make a lively noise like a bird or an insect.
chis'el, n. [Fr., from late L. *scelus* (late L. *caesus*, *caedere*, to cut)], a tool for cutting, with the sharp edge at the lower end;—v., to cut with a chisel.—*pres. p.*, **chiselling**; *p.p.*, **chiselled**.

chiv'alry (*shiv'alri*), *n.* [Fr. (see CAVALIER)], the customs and rules by which knights were bound; the knights as a body.—*a.*, **chiv'alrous**, defending the weak and helpless.

choc'olate, *n.* [Fr., from Sp., from Mex.], a sweetmeat from the fruit of the cacao-tree.

choice, *n.* [Fr., from root of CHOOSE], a fixing on one person or thing; the thing fixed on or chosen;—*a.*, worthy of being chosen.

choir (*kwir*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *choros*], a band of singers; part of a church set apart for the singers.

choke, *v.* [A.S.], to stop the breath; to have the windpipe closed; to fill up any pipe or passage.

chol'er (*kol'er*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *cholē*, bile, anger], angry feeling; rage.—*a.*, **chol'erie** (*kol'erik*), easily made angry.

chol'era (*kol'eri*), *n.* [Gk., an overflow of bile (see CHOLER)], a painful disease in the stomach or bowels, often fatal.

choose, *v.* [A.S.], to take by preference; to pick out.—*pres. p.*, **choosing**; *p.p.* **chosen**; *past*, **chose**.

chop, *v.* [from same root as CHAP], to cut off with a blow; to cut into bits;—*n.*, a piece of meat.—*pres. p.*, **chopping**; *p.p.*, **chopped**.

chord (*kōrd*), *n.* [Gk. *chordē*, CORD], a string for a musical instrument; two or more notes sounding in tune; a straight line between two points in a curve.

chor'us (*kōr'is*), *n.* [Gk. *choros* (see CHOR)], a band of dancers or singers; a piece of music sung by a band.—*a.*, **chōr'al**.—*n.*, **chor'ister** (*kōr'istēr*).

Christ (*krist*), *n.* [Gk. *Christos*, anointed], the anointed one; Messiah; Saviour.—*v.*, **christen** (*krisen*), to baptize and name.—*ns.*, **Christen'dom** (*krisen'dom*), that part of the world which has become Christian; **Christ'ian** (*kris'tyan*), a follower of Christ;—*a.*, belonging to

Christ.—*n.*, **Christian'ity** (*kris'ti-an'iti*), the religion of Christ.

Christ'mas (*kris'más*), *n.* [A.S. *masse*, a feast], the feast of the birth of Christ; the 25th of December.

chromat'ic (*kromat'ik*), *a.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour], relating to colours; proceeding by semi-tones in music.

chron'ic (*kron'ik*), *a.* [Gk. *chronos*, time], lasting a long time; deep-seated.

chron'icle (*kron'ikl*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *chronos*, time], a story of things in order of time;—*v.*, to tell or write so.

chronol'ogy (*kronol'oji*), *n.* [Gk. *chronos*, -LOGY], the arrangement of dates or times.—*a.*, **chronolog'ical**.—*n.*, **chronol'ogist**.

chronom'eter (*kronom'eter*), *n.* [Gk. *chronos*; *metron*, a measure], a time-measuring instrument; a watch.

chrys'alis (*kris'alis*), *n.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold], the yellow form of some insects before they get their wings; (*pl.*) **chrysalises** or **chrysalidēs**.

chrysan'themum (*krisdn'thimam*), *n.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold; *anthos*, a flower], the gold flower; a family of composite plants like the ox-eye daisy.

chub'by, *a.* [etym. ?], with a round fat face.

chuck (1), *n.* [imit.], the call of a hen.

chuck (2), *v.* [imit. or Fr., from Du.], to strike gently under the chin; to throw; to toss;—*n.*, a soft blow.

chuck'le, *v.* [from CHUCK (1)], to laugh inwardly;—*n.*, a short laugh.

church, *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *kur'akos*, the Lord's], a house set apart for worship; the body of people who meet for worship; a union of several congregations.—*ns.*, **churchwar'den**, an officer of a church who represents the people; **church'yard**, a burying-ground.

churl, *n.* [A.S.], a country-man; a rude, ill-natured person.—*a.*, **chur'lish**.

churn, *n.* [A.S.], a vessel or instrument for separating butter;—*v.*, to separate butter from milk or cream.

cle'arise (*sik'áris*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cicatrix*, a scar], the mark left by a wound.—*v.*, **clearise**.

cleare'no (*chikero'ni*), *n.* [It., from L. *Cicero*, the orator], a guide who describes places and things to strangers.

cl'ider, *n.* [Fr.], drink made from apples.

cigar', *n.* [Sp.], a small roll of dried tobacco leaves for smoking.

cine'ture (*sink'túr*), *n.* [L. *cinctura* (*cingere*, to surround)], a belt or girdle.

cin'der, *n.* [A.S.], what is left of the hard part of coal, etc., after burning.

cine'ma. See KINEMA.

cin'namen, *n.* [Heb. *qinnámón*], the bark of a laurel tree found in Ceylon.

el'pher, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the mark 0; a secret kind of writing; a person of little value;—*v.*, to work accounts.

cir'cle, *n.* [A.S., from L. *circus*, a ring], a curved line every point of which is at the same distance from the centre;—*v.*, to move round a point; to draw a line round.—*n.*, **cir'clot**, a little circle.

cir'cuit (*sér'kít*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *circum*, *ire*, to go], a going round; the distance round; a travelling court.—*a.*, **circu'itous**, a long way round.

cir'cular, *a.*, in the form of a circle;—*n.*, a letter sent round to a number of people.—*v.*, **cir'culate**, to move in a circle; to go round from one to another.—*n.*, **circula'tion**.

circum-, *pref.* [L.], round; around; round about (as in CIRCUMFERENCE, CIRCUMNAVIGATE, CIRCUIT, CIRCULATE).

circum'cise, *v.* [Fr., from L. *circumcisus* (CIRCUM-, *caedere*, to cut)], to cut around; to cut off the foreskin, as the Jews do.—*n.*, **circumcision** (*-sish'on*).

circum'ference, *n.* [L. CIRCUM-

ferre, to carry], the line bounding a circle, etc.; the distance round.

cir'cumflex, *n.* [L. CIRCUM-, *flexus*, to bend], a mark (^) on a syllable to show a rise and fall of the voice;—*v.*, to pronounce or mark a syllable so.

circumlocu'tion (*sérkumlokú'shón*), *n.* [L. CIRCUM-, *loqui*, to speak], a roundabout way of speaking.

circumnavig'ate, *v.* [L. CIRCUM-, *navigatus* (*navigare*, to sail)], to sail round.—*n.*, **circumnaviga'tion**.

circumscribe', *v.* [L. CIRCUM-, *scribere*, to write], to draw a line around; to limit.

cir'cumspect, *a.* [L. *circumspicere* (CIRCUM-, *specere*, to look)], looking around; careful in conduct.—*n.*, **circumspec'tion**.

cir'cumstance, *n.* [L. CIRCUM-, *stare*, to stand], anything that goes along with or affects an event or action; a fact; (*pl.*) situation; surroundings.—*as.*, **cir'cumstanced**, surrounded or affected; **circumstan'tial** (*-shán'shal*), arising out of the facts; not touching the chief matter directly.—*v.*, **circumstan'tiate** (*-shán'shiál*), to tell the circumstances.

circumvalla'tion (*sérkumvállá'shón*), *n.* [L. CIRCUM-, *vallum*, a wall], the building of a wall round.

circumvent', *v.* [L. CIRCUM-, *venire* (*venire*, to come)], to come round a person; to cheat.—*n.*, **circumven'tion**, act of getting round; deception.

cir'cus, *n.* [L. *circus*], a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship, etc., are performed.

cir'rus, *n.* [L., a curl], the highest form of cloud, like wisps of wool.

cl'ist, *n.* [Gk. *kisté*, a box], a stone coffin.

cl'istern, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cisterna* (*cista*, *cistern*)], a receptacle for storing water.

cit'adel, *n.* [It. *cittadella*, little city], a fort or castle within or near a city.

cit'ation (*sit'āshōn*), *n.* [L. *citāre*, to call], act of calling before a judge; the order by which a person is called into court; a passage quoted from a book.

cite, *v.* [Fr., from *citāre* (*citāre*, to call)], to summon; to quote a passage from a book.—*pres. p.*, *cit'ing*.

cit'izen, *n.* [Fr.], an inhabitant of a city or country.—*n.*, *cit'izenship*, the rights and privileges of a citizen.

cit'y, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ciuitas*, a city], a large town; a town having a charter or one where a bishop dwells.

civ'ile, *a.* [L. *civis*, a citizen], belonging to a city or its inhabitants.

civ'ill, *a.* [L. *civilis*], having to do with the rights of citizens; taken part in by citizens; good-mannered.—*ns.*, *civil'ian*, one engaged in ordinary business; one who knows civil law; *civil'ity*, courtesy of manner; *civiliz'm'tion*, life and training of a citizen; state of being civilized; culture; refinement.—*v.*, *civ'illize*, to train as a citizen; to lift above the savage state.

civita [It., from L. *ciuitas*], *ciudad* [Sp.], a city, a town (as in *Civita Vecchia*, old town; *Ciudad Real*, royal city).

clack, *n.* [imit.], a short, sharp sound.

claim (*klām*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *clāmāre*, to cry out], to call for as one's own;—*n.*, a statement of one's right; the thing claimed.—*n.*, *clai'mant*.

clam'ber, *v.* [from same root as *CLIMB*], to climb with hands and feet.

clam'my, *a.* [A.S. *clam*, clay], soft and sticky.

clam'our, *n.* [L. *clāmor*, a shouting (see *CLAM*)], a crying aloud; a continued noise;—*v.*, to make a noise; to keep crying out.—*a.*, *clam'orous*, noisy.

clamp, *v.* [Du. ?], to fasten with a piece of timber or iron; to fasten tightly;—*n.*, wood or metal used for fastening.

clan, *n.* [C.], a number of under one chief.—*a.*, *clan'* closely joined; unsocial; (give.—*n.*, *clans'man*, a member of a clan.

clandestine, *a.* [Fr., from L. *clandestinus*, hidden], away sight; done in a secret or hand way.

clang, *v.* [L. *clangere*, to sound make a sharp, clear sound *n.*, such a sound.—*n.*, *clan'* (*clāng'gōr*), a sharp, harsh, ringing sound.

clank, *v.* [imit.], to make a rat sound as of metal;—*n.* rattling, metallic sound.

clap, *v.* [A.S. ?], to strike together with noise; to knock one quickly against another;—*n.* noise so made.—*pres. p.*, *clap'ping*; *p.p.*, *clapped*.—*n.*, *clap'per*, that which claps; the hammer of a bell.

clar'et, *n.* [Fr., from L. *clarus*, CLEAR], a wine of a red colour.

clar'ify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *clarus*, *facere*, to make], to make or pure.

clar'ion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *clarus*]; a trumpet with a loud clear sound.—*n.*, *clar'ionet* or *clar'inet*, an instrument with a reed on the mouthpiece.

clash, *v.* [imit.], to strike noisily together; to come into opposition;—*n.*, a striking together with force and noise.

clasp, *v.* [prob. from root of *CLIP*], to grip firmly in one's hand or arms; to embrace; to fasten together;—*n.*, a hook or means of fastening; an embrace.

class, *n.* [Fr., from L. *classis*, a class (*calāre*, to call)], a number of persons or things in order;—*v.*, to put into a proper place among others.—*as.*, *clas'sic* and *clas'sical*, of the highest rank, especially of books and writers; the best of anything.—*n. pl.*, *clas'sics*, the best Greek and Roman writers; the best writers of any nation.—*v.*, *clas'sify*, to put into the proper classes.

clat'ter, *v.* [A.S.], to make a series

of short sharp sounds; to talk fast without much meaning;—*n.*, a series of short sharp sounds; unmeaning talk.

clause (*clous*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *clausus* (*claudere*, to shut)], a distinct part of a speech or writing; a part of a sentence.

claw, *n.* [A.S.], the toe-nail of a beast or a bird;—*v.*, to scratch with a claw.

clay, *n.* [A.S.], thick, sticky earth; any kind of earth; a dead body.

claymore, *n.* [O.], a two-handed sword formerly used by Scottish Highlanders.

clean, *a.* [A.S.], free from dirt; without stain;—*v.*, to free from dirt or stain.—*ns.*, **cleanliness** (*klen'lines*) and **cleanliness** (*klen'nes*), state of being clean.—*a.*, **cleanly** (*klen'li*), having clean habits.—*v.*, **cleans** (*klens*), to make clean.

clear (*klar*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *clarus*], easily seen or heard; easily seen through; with nothing in the way; free from blame;—*v.*, to make easily seen or heard; to open the way; to free from blame.—*ns.*, **clearance**, act of clearing; a declaration in writing that a ship has been allowed to sail; **clearing**, a piece of land cleared of wood, etc.; **clearness**.

cleave (1), *v.* [A.S.], to stick closely to.—*pres. p.*, **cleaving**; *p.p.*, **cleaved**; *past*, **cleaved** or **clave**.

cleave (2), *v.* [A.S.], to break by force; to split.—*pres. p.*, **cleaving**; *p.p.*, **cloven** or **cleft**; *past*, **clove** or **cleft**.—*n.*, **cleaver**, that which cleaves.

clef, *n.* [Fr., from L. *clavis*, a key], a mark in music which shows the pitch of the notes that follow it.

cliff, *n.* [see **CLEAVE** (2)], a split or opening;—*a.*, split.

clem'ent, *a.* [L. *clemens*, mild], kind in nature; ready to pardon.—*n.*, **clem'ency**.

cler'gy (*klar'ji*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *klērikos*, clerical (*klēros*, a lot or portion)], ministers of the Church.—*n.*, **cler'gyman**, a man in

holy orders; a minister.—*a.*, **cler'ic** or **cler'ical**.

clerk (*klarik*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *clericus* (see **CLERGY**)], one of the clergy; a scholar; a keeper of accounts; one who leads the responses in church.

clever, *a.* [etym. ?], quick in thinking and acting; having readiness and skill.—*n.*, **cleverness**.

clew or clue (*kloo*), *n.* [A.S.], a ball of thread; any guide to solve a difficulty; the corner of a sail;—*v.*, to tie up sails to the yards.

click, *n.* [imit.], a short, sharp sound.

cli'ent, *n.* [L. *cliens*, one who takes advice], one who comes for help or advice; one who employs a lawyer.—*n.*, **cli'entle** (-tē), one's clients as a whole.

cliff, *n.* [A.S.], a steep rock or bank.

cli'mate, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *klīma*, a slope or region], the state of a country in regard to heat, cold, moisture, etc.

cli'max, *n.* [Gk. *klīmaz*, a ladder], a rising step by step in force, till the strongest point in a state has been reached; the strongest point.

climb (*klīm*) *v.* [A.S.], to go up by climbing with the hands and feet; to go up with difficulty.

clime, *n.* [L. *clima*, CLIMATE], a part of the earth's surface.

clinch or clench, *v.* [A.S.], to fasten a nail by bending the point; to fasten firmly;—*n.*, a knot in a rope; something that holds.

cling, *v.* [A.S.], to twine around; to stick or hold firmly to.—*past* and *p.p.*, **clung**.

clin'ical, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *klinēin*, to lie down], belonging to a bed; (teaching) given at the bedside of a patient.

clink, *v.* [imit.], to make a short, sharp, ringing sound;—*n.*, such a sound.

clinker, *n.* [Du.], a brick so hard as to **clink** when struck; a burned mass of mixed coal and iron.

clip, *v.* [Scand.], to cut with scissors.—*pres. p.*, clipping; *p.p.*, clipped.—*n.*, clip'per, a fast-sailing ship.

clique (*klék*), *n.* [Fr., from *cliquer*, to click], a number of persons acting for a hidden purpose; a faction; an exclusive set.

cloak or cloke, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *claca*, bell (see CLOCK)], a loose upper garment; that which hides or covers;—*v.*, to cover over.

clock, *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *claca*, bell], a machine for measuring time.—*n.*, clock'work, wheels arranged like those of a clock.

clod, *n.* [CLOT], a lump of earth or clay; a stupid person.

clog, *n.* [etym. ?], a thick piece of wood; a weight that hinders motion; a wooden shoe;—*v.*, to hinder motion.—*pres. p.*, clogging; *p.p.*, clogged.

cloister, *n.* [Fr., from L. *claustrum* (*clausum*, *claudere*, to shut)], a place in which monks or nuns live; a covered walk within the walls of a convent.

close (*klōs*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *clausum* (*claudere*)], to fill up an opening; to come or grow together; to come or bring to an end;—*n.*, an end.—*a.*, close (*klōs*), filled up; with little or no space between; having impure air;—*n.*, a narrow lane.—*n.*, clos'et (*klōs'ēt*), a small close or room; a room where one can be alone;—*v.*, to take one aside by himself to speak with him.—*n.*, clo'sure (*klō'shar*), the act of closing.

clot, *n.* [A.S.], a mass of blood grown stiff or thick;—*v.*, to form or grow into clots.—*pres. p.*, clotting; *p.p.*, clotted.

cloth, *n.* [A.S.], stuff of threads woven together; that of which clothes are made.—*ns.*, clothes and clo'thing, coverings for the body.—*v.*, clothe, to cover with a cloth; to put on clothes.—*past* and *p.p.*, clothed or clad.

cloud, *n.* [A.S., mass], mist or vapour; anything that lessens

light or happiness;—*v.*, to cover with clouds; to darken; to grow sad.—*a.*, clou'dy.

clout, *n.* [A.S.], a piece of cloth; a rag; a blow;—*v.*, to mend with cloth.

clove, *n.* [Fr., from L. *clavus*, a nail], a kind of spice shaped like a nail.

clo'ven [*p.p.* of CLEAVE], split; divided in two.

clo'ver, *n.* [A.S.], a three-leaved plant with a head of many small blossoms, each like that of the pea.

clown, *n.* [Scand.], a rude, ill-mannered man; a merry man.—*a.*, clown'ish.

cloy, *v.* [prob. Fr., from L. *clavus*, a nail], to fill or stop up; to give too much to.

club, *n.* [Scand.], a short stick with a thick head; several persons joined to do so a thing in common;—*v.*, to beat with a club; to join for a common end.—*pres. p.*, clubbing; *p.p.*, clubbed.

cluck, *v.* [A.S., imit.], to call like a hen;—*n.*, the call of a hen.

clue. See CLEW.

clump, *n.* [Scand.], a lump or mass; a number of trees together.

clum'sy, *a.* [same root as CLAM, CLAMMY ?], ill-made; awkward in shape or motion.

clus'ter, *n.* [A.S.], a number of things growing or joined together;—*v.*, to come or bring together into a cluster.

clutch, *v.* [A.S.], to lay hold of suddenly.

co-, **cum-**, *pref.* [L.], with, together, joint (as in COALITION, CO-OPERATE).

coach, *n.* [Fr., from Magyar *kocsi*, from *Kocs*, a village in Hungary], a large four-wheeled carriage; a tutor;—*v.*, to prepare one for examination.

coadju'tor (*kōddjoo'tōr*), *n.* [L. *co-*, *adju'tor*, a helper], one who works along with another.

coag'ulate (*kōdg'ūlat*), *v.* [L. *coagulare*, to curdle], to make thick or curdled; to grow thick.—*n.*, coagula'tion.



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(*cogere*, to compel), having force; convincing.

cogitate (*kog'itāt*), *v.* [L. *cogitare*], to think over and over; to turn over in the mind.—*n.*, cogita'tion.

cog'nate, *a.* [L. *cognātus* (CO-, (*g*)*nātus*, born), of the same kind.

cognition (*kognish'ōn*), *n.* [L. *cognitio*, a finding out (*cognoscere*, to learn)], knowledge; perception.

cog'nizance, *n.* [Fr., as COGNITION], notice of a thing taken a judge; a badge.—*a.*, cog'nizant, having knowledge of.

cogno'men, *n.* [L. *cognōmen* (CO-, (*g*)*nōmen*, name)], a surname.

cohere', *v.* [L. CO-, *harrere*, to stick], to stick together.—*a.*, cohe'rent, sticking together; consistent.—*n.*, cohe'sion (*kōhē'shōn*), the force that makes particles of bodies stick together.—*a.*, cohe'sive (-siv).

co'hort, *n.* [L. *cohors*], the tenth part of a Roman legion; a troop of soldiers.

coif, *n.* [Fr., from Teut. *kopf*, HEAD], a cap or cowl.

coil, *v.* [Fr., from L. *colligere*, to gather], to roll round; to wind into a ring;—*n.*, the ring into which a rope is wound.

coin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caucus*, a wedge], a piece of metal stamped for money;—*v.*, to stamp money; to invent.—*n.*, coi'nage (-nāj), a coining of money; pieces of money stamped.

coincide' (*kōinsid'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. CO-, DE-, *cadere*, to fall], to fall in with; to agree at one or more points.—*n.*, coi'n'idence (*kōin'sidēns*), things happening together; an agreement at one or more points.—*a.*, coi'n'ident.

coke, *n.* [etym. ?], coal out of which gas has been extracted.

col'ander or **cull'ender**, *n.* [L. *colāstrum*, strainer], a vessel with holes in the bottom for straining liquids.

cold, *a.* [A.S.], without heat; unfeeling;—*n.*, that which causes

cold; the feeling of cold.—*n.*, cold'ness.

col'ic, *n.* [Fr., from Gk *kolikos*, pained in the bowels], pain in the bowels.

collapse' (*kōlāps'*), *v.* [L. CON- (*labi*, to fall)], to fall in or down all at once;—*n.*, a falling in or down suddenly.

col'lar, *n.* [Fr., from L. *collare*, a neckband (*collum*, the neck)], something worn round the neck;—*v.*, to catch by the collar.

collate', *v.* [L. CON-, *latius* (*ferre*, to bring)], to bring side by side; to compare point for point.—*n.*, colla'tion, a bringing together to compare or examine; a meal between times.

collat'eral, *a.* [L. CON-, *latus*, a side], side by side; indirectly related to.

colleague (*kol'ēg*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *collega*], one who acts with another.

collect', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *collecta* (L. CON-, *legere*, to gather)], to gather together.—*ns.*, col'lect, a short prayer; col'lection, a gathering together; that which is gathered.—*a.*, col'lective, in a mass; all together.

col'lege (*kol'ēj*), *n.* [Fr., from L., as COLLEAGUE], a number of men chosen to act together; a body of learned men for teaching; a building for teaching or studying.—*a.*, colle'giate.

collide', *v.* [L. *collidere* (CO-, *laedere*, to dash or hurt)], to strike or dash together.—*n.*, collision (*kōllish'ōn*), a striking together with force.

col'l'ier (*kol'yēr*), *n.* [COAL-, -IER], one who works in a coal mine.—*n.*, col'l'ery, a coal mine.

col'locate, *v.* [L. CO-, *locare* (*locare*, to place)], to put into the right place; to arrange.—*n.*, col'locat'ion, a putting into proper place.

colloquy (*kol'ōkwō*), *n.* [L. *colloquium*, conversation (CO-, *loqui*, to talk)], a speaking together; conversation.—*a.*, collo'quial, used in everyday speaking.

-coln, *geog. root* [L. *colonia*, a

colony (as in *Lincoln*, the colony on the pool or marsh; *Cologne*, the colony).

co'lon, n. [Gk. *kōlon*, a limb], the mark (:) used at the end of a clause.

colonel (*kōr'nēl*), n. [Fr., from It. *colonella*, L. *columna*, a COLUMN], the chief officer of a regiment.

colonnade', n. [Fr., from L. *columna*, a COLUMN], a row of columns or pillars.

col'ony, n. [L. *colōnia*, a colony, from *colere*, to till], people who have gone to occupy a distant country; the country so peopled.—n., col'onist.—v., col'onize, to peopple a distant country.—n., col'oniza'tion.

Colos'sus, n. [Gk. *kolosōs*], a large statue of Apollo that stood across the entrance to the harbour of Rhodes.—a., colos'sal, of a huge size.

col'our (*kōl'ūr*), n. [Fr., from L. *color*], the kind of light that comes from an object; a tint; appearance to the mind; false show; (pl.) a flag or banner;—v., to give colour to; to show colour.

colporteur' (*kōlpōrtēr* or *kō'pōrtēr*), n. [Fr., from *colporteur* (L. *collum*, the neck; *portare*, to carry)], a travelling merchant who carries a pack hung from his neck; a seller of tracts and religious books.

colt, n. [A.S.], a young animal, esp. a young horse.

colt'er. See COULTER.

col'umn (*kōl'im*), n. [L. *columna*], a long, round stone, etc., set on end to hold up or adorn a building; a pillar; a long, narrow array of soldiers; the division of a page of a book up and down; a row of figures.

com-, pref. See CON-.

comb (*kōm*), n. [A.S.], an instrument with teeth for straightening and cleaning hair, wool, etc.; cells for holding honey; the crest of a cock;—v., to clean or straighten with a comb.

com'bat (*kōm'bat* or *kōm'bāt*), v. [Fr., from L. CON-, and root of

BATTLE], to fight;—n., a fight; a contest.—n., com'batant.—a., com'bative, fond of fighting.

combe (*kōom*), n. [A.S.], a hollow among hills (also a geog. root, as in *Wycombe*, valley of the Wye).

combine', v. [L. CON-, *bin*, two by two], to join by twos; to join together.—n., com'bina'tion, a number of persons or things joined for a purpose.

combustible, a. [L. *combustus* (CON-, *urere*, to burn)], that can be burned.—n., combust'ion, a burning.

come (*kōm*), v. [A.S.], to move towards one; to draw near.—pres. p., coming; p.p., come; past, came.

com'edy, n. [Fr., from Gk. *kōmos*, a feast; *ōdē*, a song], a play dealing with the lighter feelings and actions.—n., come'dian, an actor or writer of light plays.

come'ly (*kōm'li*), a. [A.S.], becoming; graceful.—n., come'liness.

com'et, n. [Gk. *comētes*, long-haired (*kōmē*, hair)], a starlike body with a long tail or train of light.

com'fit (*kōm'fit*), n. [Fr., from L. CON-, *facere*, to make], a sweetmeat.

com'fort (*kōm'fōrt*), v. [Fr., from L. CON-, *fortis*, strong], to give strength or pleasure to; to cheer; to support;—n., that which gives ease or rest.—as., com'fortable, possessed of comfort; causing comfort; com'fortless, without comfort.—n., com'forter.

com'ic and com'ical, as. [Gk. *kōmikos* (see COMEDY)], causing mirth.

com'ma, n. [Gk. *kōmma*, a part cut off (*kōptōin*, to cut)], a point (,) marking off a clause or a smaller part of a sentence.

command', v. [Fr., from L. CON-, *mandare*, to entrust, to order], to give orders; to be at the head;—n., power or right to give orders; the order given.—n., command'ment, an order; commandant', comman'der.

commem'orate, *v.* [L. *CON-*, *memorare*, to call to mind], to join in recalling the memory of; to do honour to.—*n.*, **commem'oration**, honour done to the memory of.—*a.*, **commem'orative**.

commence', *v.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, *initium*, a beginning], to begin; to take a first step.—*n.*, **commence'ment**.

commend', *v.* [L. *commendare*, to entrust], to give into another's care; to present a person as worthy; to speak well of.—*a.*, **commen'dable**, worthy of being commended or praised.—*n.*, **commenda'tion**, a statement commending.

commen'surate, *a.* [L. *CON-*, *mensura*, a MEASURE], of the same measure with; that can be measured by the same rule or standard; of equal size.—*a.*, **commen'surable**, that can be divided by the same number without a remainder.

comment', *v.* [Fr., from L. *commentum* (*CON-*, *minisci*, to consider)], to say or write in explanation; to make a note or remark.—*ns.*, **com'ment**, a note or remark; **com'mentary**, a book of explanations; a story of events; **com'mentator**, one who makes notes.

com'merce, *n.* [Fr., from L. *commercium* (*CON-*, *merx*, goods)], exchange, or buying and selling; any kind of friendly dealings.—*a.*, **comm'er'cial** (*kómér'shál*), belonging to commerce.

commingle' (*kómíngl'*), *v.* [*CON-*, *mingere*], to mix together.

commis'erate, *v.* [L. *CON-*, *miserari*, to pity], to feel sorrow for or with another; to pity.—*n.*, **commisera'tion**, a feeling of pity.

com'missary, *n.* [late L. *commissarius*, from L. *commissus* (*committere*, to entrust)], a person to whom business is entrusted; an officer who has charge of the food supply of an army.—*n.*, **commissar'iat**, the work of a commissary; the

officers in charge of the food supply.

commission (*kómish'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *commissus* (see **COMMISSARY**)], a giving into one's charge a duty to perform; an order giving power to act; appointment by the king to an officership; a number of persons appointed to do some work; a fee for work done;—*v.*, to give power to do; to send out with power.—*n.*, **commis'sioner**, one who is empowered to act.

commit', *v.* [L. *committere* (*CON-*, *mittere*, to send)], to give in trust; to send to prison; to do something (wrong); (oneself) to take a decided step; to bind others.—*pres. p.*, **committing**; *p.p.*, **committed**.—*ns.*, **commit'ment** and **commit'tal**, act of giving in charge; a sending to prison; state of being in prison; **commit'tee**, a number of men to whom some business is entrusted.

commo'dious, *a.* [Fr., from L. *commodus*, convenient], having plenty of room; roomy.—*n.*, **commo'dity**, something of use or which is bought and sold.

com'modore, *n.* [formerly *commandor*], the commander of a squadron of ships; the flag-ship or leading vessel.

com'mon, *a.* [Fr., from L. *communis*], belonging to more than one; often met with; of little value; of low birth;—*n.*, land to which all have a right.—*n.*, **com'moner**, one of the people; a member of the House of Commons.—*adv.*, **com'monly**, for the most part.—*n.*, **com'monplace**, a thing often talked or written about;—*a.*, often spoken of; well known.—*ns.*, **com'mons**, the common people; the members of the House of Commons; food at a common table; **com'monwealth** or **com'monweal**, the good of all the people; the whole body of the people.

commo'tion (*kómó'shón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, *movere*, to move].

a moving hither and thither; a violent movement; a disturbance.

com'mune (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *communis*, COMMON], a city or small district ruled by a mayor and council.

commune (2), *v.*, to talk together; to share each other's thoughts.

—*ns.*, **commu'nion**, a sharing the same thoughts and opinions; union in worship; the Lord's Supper; **communiqué**

(*kómooniké'*), *n.* [Fr.], a report, esp. of military news, communicated to the newspapers; **Com'munism**, a plan according to which property would be equally shared in by all; **Socialism**;

Com'munist, one who holds communism to be right; **commu'nity**, possession along with others; the people of a city or country. — *v.*, **commu'nicate**

[L. *communicare*], to share with others; to give information; to take part in the communion; to be connected (with). — *ns.*, **commu'nicate**, a sharer; one who partakes of the communion; **communica'tion**, a sharing with others; a means of passing or sending word from one place to another.

commute, *v.* [L. *commutare*, to exchange (CON-, *mutare*, to change)], to put one thing in place of another; to lessen a punishment. — *n.*, **commuta'tion**, a change from one burden, etc., to another more easily borne. — *a.*, **commu'table**, that can be exchanged.

com'pact (1), *n.* [L. CON-, *pacisci*, to make an agreement], an agreement.

compact (2), *a.* [L. *compactum*], well arranged; closely pressed; — *v.*, to press closely together. — *n.*, **compact'ness**.

compan'ion, *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *panis*, bread], one who eats with another; one who is often at another's side.

com'pany, *n.*, a number of people together for a purpose; fellowship; a party of soldiers (in-

fantry companies in British army number 117) under a captain and two lieutenants.

compare, *v.* [Fr., from L. *comparare* (CON-, PAR)], to measure alongside of something else; to find out how things agree or differ; to give the degrees of comparison. — *as.*, **com'parable**, that can be compared; of equal value or regard; **compar'a-tive**, measured by comparison with something else; (grammar) expressing a greater or less degree of. — *n.*, **compar'ison**, act of comparing; the change of an adjective from positive to comparative and superlative.

compart'ment, *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *pars*, a PART], a part; a division; a room.

com'pass (*kím'pás*), *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *passus*, a step], a going round; a line round, or the space within; an instrument for drawing a circle; (mariner's) an instrument with a movable magnetic needle, pointing always to the north; — *v.*, to reach or go round.

compassion (*kómpash'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *pati*, to suffer], a suffering with another; a feeling of pity for. — *a.*, **compas'sionate**, feeling pity; — *v.*, to feel pity.

compat'ible, *a.* [Fr., from L., as COMPASSION], that can live or be together without disagreeing. — *n.*, **compatibil'ity**, ability to agree.

compa'triot, *n.* [Fr., CON-, PA-TRIOT], one of the same country; — *a.*, of the same country.

compeer, *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, PÆER], an equal in rank, age, or power.

compel, *v.* [Fr., from L. *compellere* (CON-, *pellere*, to drive)], to drive on; to force. — *pres. p.*, **compelling**; *p.p.*, **compelled**. — *n.*, **compul'sion**, act of compelling or forcing. — *a.*, **compul'sory**, having the power of compelling; brought about by force.

compen'dium, *n.* [L., a shorten-

ing (CON-, *pendere*, to weigh)], a small book containing what is important in a larger one.—*a.*, *compen'dious*, shortened.

com'pensate, *v.* [L. CON-, *pensare*, to balance], to give weight for weight; to make up for.—*n.*, *compensa'tion*, a making up for loss.

compete', *v.* [Fr., from L. *competer* (CON-, *petere*, to seek)], to seek along with another; to be a rival to.—*n.*, *competition* (*kompétish'ôn*), a striving with another.—*a.*, *compet'itive*, determined by competition.—*n.*, *compet'itor*.

com'petent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *compitens*, seeking after], fitted or able to do.—*ns.*, *com'petence* and *com'petency*, fitness; means of living; legal power.

compile', *v.* [Fr., from L. *compilare* (L. CON-, *pillare*, to plunder)], to get together; to make up of bits.—*n.*, *compila'tion* (*kompilâ'sh'ôn*), a collecting of matter; a book made up of selections from others.

compla'cent, *a.* [L. CON-, *placere*, to PLEASE], causing or showing pleasure.—*ns.*, *compla'cence* and *compla'cency*, a feeling of pleasure.

complain', *v.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *plangere*, to bewail], to make known sorrow or anger by words; to bring a charge of wrong-doing.—*ns.*, *complai'nant*, one who complains or raises a case in court; *complaint'*, an expression of sorrow, anger, or pain; that which is complained of; a cause of illness.

complai'sant, *a.* [Fr., as COMPLACENT], causing pleasure; wishing to please.—*n.*, *complai'sance*.

com'plement, *n.* [L. *complémentum* (CON-, *plere*, to fill)], that which fills up; the full number.—*as.*, *complemen'tal* and *complemen'tary*.

complete', *v.* [L. CON-, *plere*, to fill], to fill up; to bring to an end; to finish.—*a.*, *filled up*;

finished.—*adv.*, *complete'ly*.—*n.*, *comple'tion*, filling up; a bringing to an end.

com'plex, *a.* [L. *complex* (CON-, *plere*, to fold)], made up of twists or folds; having many parts.—*n.*, *complex'ity*, state of being complex; difficulty of explanation.

complex'ion (*komplesh'ôn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *complexio*, as COMPLEX], colour of the skin; outward appearance; habit of body.

com'plicate, *v.* [L. CON-, *placere* (*placere*, to fold)], to make a thing difficult to understand or undo; to involve.—*n.*, *compli'cation*.—*n.*, *compli'city* (*komplic'iti*), a being mixed up with another in an action.

com'pliment, *n.* [Fr., from L., as COMPLIMENT], a pleasing word or act; an expression of regard.—*v.*, *compliment'*, to say a pleasing word to; to pay a compliment.—*a.*, *complimen'tary*.

com'pline or *com'plin*, *n.* [O. Fr. *complet*, from L. *completa hora*, COMPLETE hour], the last church service of the day.

comply, *v.* [It., from Sp. *completir*, to COMPLETE], to agree (with); to do as some one wishes.—*n.*, *compli'ance*, a yielding to.—*a.*, *compli'ant*.

compo'sent, *a.* [L. CON-, *ponere*, to place], making up;—*n.*, one of the parts of which a thing is composed.

comport', *v.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *portare*, to carry], to agree with; to bear oneself.—*n.*, *comport'ment*, behaviour; demeanour; carriage.

compose' (*kompôz'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. CON-, and root of POSSE, confused with *ponere*, to put], to put the parts of a thing together; to make up; to write a book or piece of music; to lay to rest.—*a.*, *composed'*, settled; quiet.—*n.*, *compô'ser*, a writer of books or of music.—*a.*, *com'posite*, made up of parts; mixed.—*ns.*, *composition* (*-sish'ôn*), that which is made up or written;

an arrangement for the payment of a debt; **compos'itor**, one who puts printing types together; **compo'sure** (*kompō'shūr*), state of being at rest.

compound', v. [Fr., from L. *componere* (CON-, *ponere*, to place)], to mix together; to come to an agreement.—a., **com'pound**, of more parts than one;—n., a thing made of two or more parts; an enclosure (from Malay *compong*).

comprehend', v. [L. CON-, *PRE-*, *hendere*, to grasp], to lay hold of with the mind; to contain within limits.—a., **comprehen'sible**, able to be understood; intelligible.—n., **comprehen'sion**, a laying hold of by the mind; power of mind; room to contain.—a., **comprehen'sive**, having room to contain much.

compress', v. [Fr., from *comprimere* (CON-, *primere*, to press)], to press together; to put into smaller space.—a., **compres'sible**.—n., **compres'sion**, act of compressing; state of being compressed.—a., **compres'sive**, able to compress.—n., **com'press**, a pad or bandage.

comprise', v. [Fr. *compris*, from L. *comprehendere* (see **COMPREHEND**)], to hold within itself; to contain.—n., **comprisa'l**, inclusion; comprehension.

com'promise (*komp'prōmīs*), v. [Fr., from L. *compromittere* (CON-, *promittere*, to promise)], to settle a dispute by giving up something on both sides; to put in a position of danger;—n., an agreement made to settle.

comptrol'ler. See under **CONTROL**.

compul'sion and **compul'sory**. See under **COMPEL**.

compun'stion (*kompūnk'shōn*), n. [Fr., from L. *compunctio* (CON-, *pungere*, to prick)], uneasiness of mind because of wrong-doing.

compute', v. [Fr., from L. *computare* (CON-, *putare*, to think)], to count up.—n., **computa'tion**, a counting up.

com'rade, n. [Fr., from Sp., from L. *camera*, a CHAMBER], a roommate; a companion.—n., **com'radeship**.

com, v. [A.S. *cunnan*, to know], to study carefully; to commit to memory.

con-, *pref.* [L. *cum*], with; together (as in **CONGRESS**, **CONVOKE**, **COLLEAGUE**, **COMMIT**, **CORRESPOND**, **COUNSEL**).

concatenate, v. [late L. *concatinatus* (CON-, *catina*, a chain)], to chain together; to link things end to end.—n., **concatena'tion**, a connected series.

con'cave, a. [Fr., from L. *concavus* (CON-, *cavus*, hollow)], hollow; with a hollow curve; opposite of convex;—n., a hollow.—n., **conca'vity**, the hollow part; the inner surface of a shell.

conceal', v. [Fr., from L. *concellere* (CON-, *cellere*, to hide)], to hide or keep out of sight.—n., **conceal'ment**, state or place of hiding.

concede', v. [L. *concedere* (CON-, *cedere*, to yield)], to give up or yield; to grant.—n., **conces'sion**, a conceding; something given up; a grant.

conceit' (*kōncōit'*), n. [L. *concepta* (*concipere*, see **CONCEIVE**)], something held in the mind; a thought; too high an opinion of oneself.—a., **conceit'ed**.

conceive', v. [Fr., from L. *concipere* (CON-, *capere*, to take)], to take into the womb; to form a thought in the mind.—a., **conceiv'able**, able to be thought of; thinkable; credible.—n., **concep'tion**.

con'centrate, v. [formerly *concentre* (L. CON-, *centrum*, the **CENTRE**)], to bring towards the centre; to press into a smaller space.—n., **concentra'tion**, compression; close attention.

concen'tric, a., having the same centre.

con'cept, n. [L. *conceptum* (CON-, *capere*, to take)], something thought of; a thought.—n., **concep'tion**, act of conceiving; a thought; an idea.

concern', *v.* [Fr., from L. *concernere* (CON-, *cernere*, to see)], to claim one's attention; to belong to or affect; (oneself) to take an interest in;—*n.*, that which belongs to or affects a person; much thought or care.—*a.*, **concerned'**, having to do with; **anxious**.—*prep.*, **concerning**, about; relating to.

concert', *v.* [Fr., from L. *concertare* (CON-, *certare*, to strive)], to plan or act along with others.—*n.*, **con'cert**, agreement; harmony; a musical entertainment.

concl'iate, *v.* [L. *conciliatus* (*conciliare*, see COUNCIL)], to win over; to make an enemy into a friend.—*n.*, **conclia'tion**, the winning of a person's goodwill.—*a.*, **concl'iatory**, kind in manner; tending to win over.

concl'ise, *a.* [L. *conclusus*, cut short (CON-, *cadere*, to cut)], cut short; in few words.—*n.*, **concl'iseness**.

con'clave, *n.* [Fr., from L. *conclave*, a room], the room in which the cardinals meet to choose the Pope; a meeting of cardinals; any private meeting.

conclude' (*konklood'*), *v.* [L. *concludere* (CON-, *cludere*, to shut)], to bring or come to an end; to make up one's mind.—*n.*, **conclu'sion**, the last part; a decision.—*a.*, **conclu'sive**, final; decisive.

concoct', *v.* [L. *concoctus*, *concoquere* (CON-, *coquere*, to mix or put together)], to plan or arrange.—*n.*, **concoct'ion**, something mixed or planned.

concom'itant, *a.* [L. CON-, *comitari*, to go with], going along or happening with;—*n.*, that which goes along or happens with.

con'cord, *n.* [Fr., from L. *concordia* (CON-, *cor*, the heart)], union of heart and thought, or of sounds; agreement.—*n.*, **concor'dance**, concord; the chief words of a book arranged in alphabetical order, showing the places where they occur.—*a.*, **concor'dant**, agreeing.

con'course (*kon'kôrs*), *n.* [Fr., from

L. *concurvus*], a running or ing together; a gathering people.

con'crete, *a.* [L. *concretus* (CON *crecere*, to grow)], run into or mass; denoting one thing; the opposite of or general;—*n.*, a hard but material made of lime, and small stones held together by cement.—*v.*, **concrete** unite into a solid mass.

concre'tion, a mass of grown firmly together.

con'cubine (*kon'kubin*), *n.* from L. *concupina* (CON-, to lie), a woman who lives with a man to whom she is not married.

concu'piscence (*konku'pisens*), *n.* [L. *concupiscentia* (CON-, *cupere*, to desire)], carnal or sexual desire.

concur', *v.* [L. *concurrere* (CON-, *currere*, to run)], to meet in a point; to have the same opinion; to act together.—*pres. p.*, **concurring**; *p. p.*, **concurréd**.—*n.*, **concur'fence**, agreement in thinking or acting; approval.—*a.*, **concur'rent**.

concu'ssion (*konkush'on*), *n.* [L. *concussio*, a shaking], a violent shock by one body striking against another.

condemn' (*kondem'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *condemnare*, to condemn (CON-, *dannare*)], to declare to be wrong; to give over to be punished; to judge unfit for use.—*n.*, **condemna'tion**.

condense', *v.* [Fr., from L. *condensare* (CON-, *densare*, to make thick)], to press the parts of a thing closer together; to grow or make thick; to abridge.—*n.*, **condensa'tion**.

condescend' (*kondesend'*), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *condescendere* (CON-, *descendere*, to DESCEND)], to come down to a lower place; to be kind to one lower or weaker.—*n.*, **condescen'sion**, kindness to persons lower in rank.

condign' (*kondin*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *condignus* (CON-, *dignus*, worthy)], well-deserved.



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n., confirma'tion, a making strong; proof of the truth of something; admission to church membership.—**as.**, confir'mative and confir'matory, giving proof.

con'secrate, *v.* [L. *consecratus* (CON-, *secus*, the public purse)], to take over to the treasury; to take for public use.—**n.**, consecra'tion.

conflagra'tion (*kong'flágrá'shón*), *n.* [L. *conflagratio* (CON-, *flagrare*, to burn)], a large fire.

con'flict, *n.* [L. *conflictus* (CON-, *figere*, to strike)], a dashing together; a severe fight.—*v.*, con'flict', to fight against; to be opposed.

con'fluent, *a.* [L. CON-, *fluere*, to flow], flowing together.—**ns.**, con'fluence, a flowing together; the place where two rivers meet; conflux, a crowd.

conform', *v.* [Fr., from L. *conformare* (CON-, *forma*, shape)], to make of the same form (as); to submit to; to belong to an established Church.—**a.**, confor'mable, of a like form with; agreement with.—**ns.**, conforma'tion, shape or form; confor'mity, agreement.

confound, *v.* [Fr., from L. *confundere* (CON-, *fundere*, to pour)], to mix in a wrong way; to put into confusion.

confront' (*kón'fránt'*), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *confronsare* (CON-, *frons*, the forehead)], to stand or bring face to face with.

confuse' (*kón'fús'*), *v.* [L. *confusus*, CONFOUNDED], to mix things in a wrong way; to put into disorder; to perplex.—**n.**, confu'sion, state of being confused; shame.

confute', *v.* [L. *confutare*, to cool hot water], to show to be wrong; to disprove.—**n.**, confuta'tion.

congé and **congé** (*kón'jé*), *ns.* [Fr.], a taking leave; a farewell;—*vs.*, to take leave. P.P.C. on a visiting card means *pour prendre congé* [Fr.], to take leave; to bid good-bye.

congeal' (*kónjé'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *congelare* (CON-, *gelu*, cold)], to

make hard by cold; to turn into ice; to freeze.

conge'nial (*kónjé'níál*), *a.* [L. CON-, GENIAL], having like tastes.

congen'ital, *a.* [L. CON-, *gignere*, to beget], belonging to one from birth.

congest' (*kónjést'*), *v.* [L. *congestus*, heaped together (CON-, *gerere*, to carry)], to gather into a mass; to cause an overfulness of the blood-vessels or other organs.—**a.**, congest'ed, too full.—**n.**, congest'ion, overfulness; too much in one place.

conglom'erate, *v.* [L. *conglomeratus*, made into a ball (CON-, *glomus*, a ball)], to gather into a ball;—**n.**, rock composed of rounded pebbles stuck together.—**n.**, conglomera'tion, a mass of different kinds of things.

congrat'ulate, *v.* [L. CON-, *gratulari*, to wish one joy], to wish a person joy.—**n.**, congratu'la'tion.—**a.**, congrat'ulatory, wishing congratulations.

con'gregate (*kong'grégát'*), *v.* [L. CON-, *gregere*, a flock], to come together into one place; to bring together; to assemble.—**n.**, congrega'tion, a company gathered for worship.—**a.**, congrega'tional, belonging to a congregation.—**n.**, Congrega'tion'alism, a system of independent congregations.

con'gress (*kong'grés*) *n.* [L. *congressus* (CON-, *gradere*, to go)], a coming together; a meeting for public business; Parliament of the United States.

con'gruent (*kong'grúént'*), *a.* [L. *congruere*, to agree], agreeing together.—**n.**, congru'ity (*kong'grú'ítí*), agreement between persons or things.

conjes'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *conjectura*, a guess (CON-, *jacere*, to throw)], a putting together of thoughts; an opinion formed on slight evidence;—*v.*, to form such an opinion.

conjoin, *v.* [Fr., from L. *conjungere* (CON-, *ungere*, to JOIN)], to join together.—**a.**, conjoin't', acting together.

con'jugal, a. [L. *con-*, *jugere*, to join], belonging to married life.

con'jugal, v. [L. *conjungere*, united, as CONJUGAL], to join together; to show the parts of a verb.—n., **conjugat'ion**.

conjunct'ion (*kónjunkt'shón*), n. [L. *con-*, *jungere* (*jugere*, to JOIN)], a joining together; a word used for joining other words to each other.—a., **conjunct'ive**, serving to unite.—n., **conjunct'ure**, a combination of events.

conjure' (1), v. [Fr., from L. *conjurare* (L. *con-*, *jurare*, to swear)], to call on in a solemn manner; to bind by oath.—n., **conjura'tion**, a swearing by the name of something sacred; a binding by oath.

con'jure (2) (*kún'júr*), v. (as above), to use magic; to juggle.—n., **con'jurer**.

connect', v. [L. *con-*, *nectere*, to join], to fasten together; to be joined to.—n., **connec'tion**, a joining together; that which joins; persons associated; relatives.—a., **connec'tive**, binding;—n., a word that joins other words together.

connive', v. [L. *connivere*, to wink], to shut the eyes to a fault; to wink at; to pretend not to see.—n., **conni'vance**, shutting one's eyes to a fault.

connaisseur' (*kondésér'*), n. [Fr., as COGNITION], one well skilled; a good judge.

connote', v. [L. *con-*, *notare*, to NOTE], to signify along with; to imply.—n., **connota'tion**.

con'quer (*kong'kér*), v. [Fr., from L. *conquerere* (CON-, *querere*, to seek)], to get a victory over; to get by force.—ns., **con'queror** and **con'quest**, act of conquering; that which a conqueror gains.

consanguin'ity, n. [L. *con-*, *sanguis*, blood], relationship by blood.

con'science (*kon'shéns*), n. [Fr., from L. *conscientia* (CON-, *scire*, to know)], a knowledge of thoughts and actions as right or

wrong; the power in man by which he knows right from wrong; sense of duty.—a., **conscien'tious** (*konshén'shús*), guided by conscience.

con'scious (*kon'shús*), a., knowing one's own thoughts or actions.—adv., **con'sciously**.—n., **con'sciousness**, state of being conscious; knowledge of what passes in one's own mind.

con'script, a. [L. *conscriptus*, enrolled], having one's name written down in a list;—n., one who is compelled by law to serve as a soldier or a sailor.—n., **con'scrip'tion**, an enrolment to serve as soldiers or sailors.

con'secrate, v. [L. *consecratus* (CON-, *sacer*, SACRED)], to make sacred; to set apart for a purpose, especially for worship.—n., **consecra'tion**.

consec'utive, a. [L. *con-*, *sequi*, to follow], following in proper order.

consent', v. [Fr., from L. *consentire* (CON-, *sentire*, to feel)], to think along with; to be of the same mind as; to grant;—n., oneness of mind; agreement.

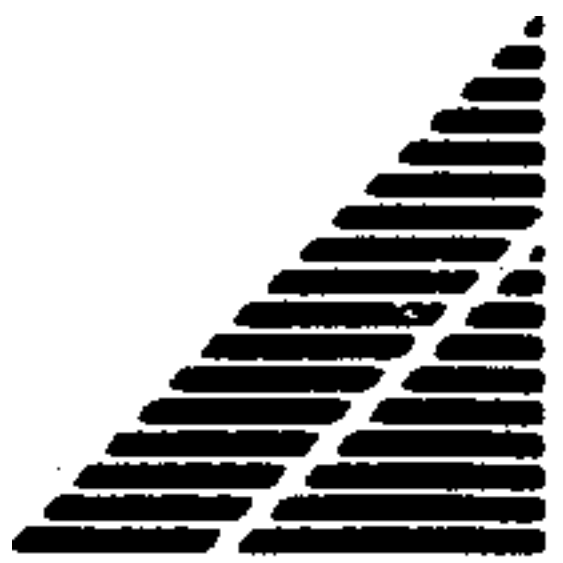
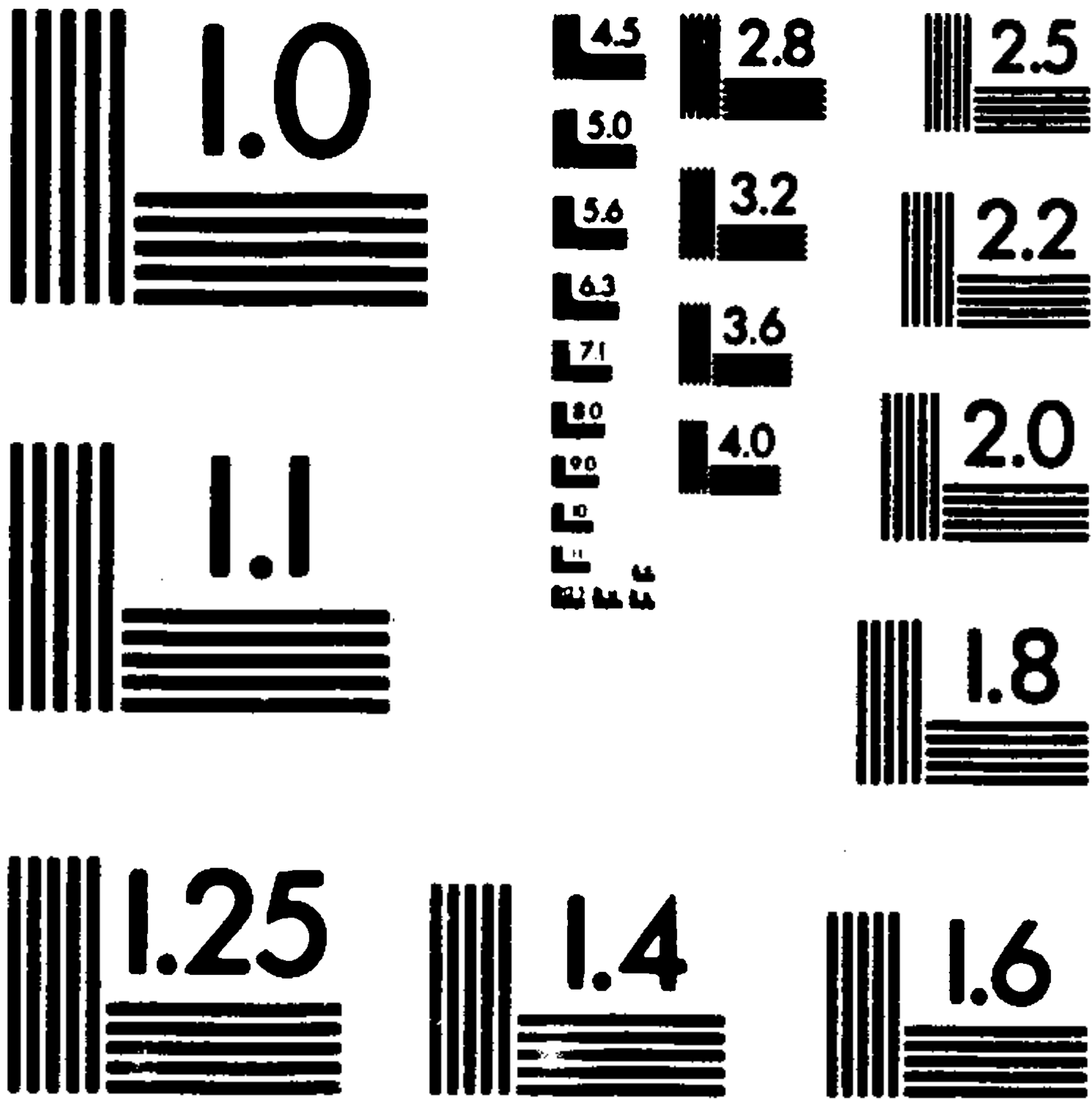
con'sequent, a. [Fr., from L. *consequens* (CON-, *sequi*, to follow)], following upon; caused by.—n., **con'sequence**, that which follows upon; result.—a., **con'sequen'tial** (*-shál*), coming as a consequence; of great importance.

conserve', v. [Fr., from L. *conservere*, to keep safe], to keep from wasting; to boil fruit with sugar.—a., **conser'vative**, having power or wish to conserve;—n., one averse to change.—n., **conser'vatory**, a place where plants are kept.

consid'er, v. [Fr., from L. *considerare*], to think over carefully; to fix the mind upon.—as., **consid'erable**, worthy of being thought of; of some size or importance; **consid'erate**, thoughtful.—n., **considera'tion**, careful thought; the thought that moves to act; thought for others; the ground of a bargain; importance.

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consign' (*kónsín'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *consignere* (CON-, *signere*, to SIGN)], to give to some one by signing an agreement; to entrust to a person's keeping.—*n.*, **consign'ment**, that which is consigned or handed over; goods given for sale; a writing declaring that something has been handed over.

consist', *v.* [L. *consistere*, to stand together (CON-, *istere*, from *stare*, to stand)], to be made up of.—*ns.*, **consist'ence** and **consist'ency**, state of remaining fixed; degree of hardness or firmness; agreement with one's own self.—*a.*, **consist'ent**, standing fixed; agreeing with oneself or others; not contradictory.

consis'tory (*kon'-* or *kónsis'tóri*), *n.*, a court composed of clergymen.—*a.*, **consistor'ial**.

con'sole (1), *n.* [Fr.], a wall bracket; the key-desk of an organ.

console' (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *consolari* (CON-, *solari*, to SOLACE)], to cheer one in sorrow.—*n.*, **consola'tion**, help to bear sorrow; comfort.—*a.*, **consol'atory**, solacing.

consol'idate, *v.* [L. *consolidatus* (CON-, *solidus*, SOLID)], to make hard or solid; to grow firm; to unite into one.—*n.*, **consolida'tion**, a pressing close together; firmness.

Con'sols, *n.* [short for *Consolidated Annuities*], part of the British National Debt, bearing interest at 2½ per cent.

con'sonant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *consonans* (CON-, *sonare*, to sound)], sounding along with; agreeing with;—*n.*, a letter that can be used only along with a vowel.

con'sort, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consors*, a sharer (CON-, *sors*, a lot)], one that shares along with; a wife or a husband.—*v.*, **consort'**, to keep company with.

conspic'uous, *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, clearly seen], that cannot be missed by the eye.

conspire', *v.* [Fr., from L. *conspicere* (CON-, *spicere*, to breathe)], to unite for an evil or secret pur-

pose.—*ns.*, **conspir'acy**, agreement to do wrong; a plot
conspir'ator.

con'stable (*kon'-* or *kán'stábl*), [Fr., from L. *comes stabuli*, companion of the stable], formerly commander of the French army a policeman.—*a.*, **constab'ulary**, belonging to constables—*n.*, the whole body of constables.

con'stant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *constans* (CON-, *stare*, to stand)], standing firm; always acting; faithful.—*adv.*, **con'stantly**.—*n.*, **con'stancy**, faithfulness to duty; perseverance; steadiness.

constella'tion, *n.* [L. CON-, *stella*, a star], a group of stars; a group of bright and beautiful persons or things.

consterna'tion, *n.* [L. CON-, *sternere*, to throw down], fear causing confusion; great and sudden terror.

con'stitute, *v.* [L. *constitutus*, set up (CON-, *statuere*, to place)], to set together; to make up of parts; to arrange in order.—*n.*, **constit'ency**, the people of a certain district who have votes for a member of Parliament.—*a.*, **constit'uent**, helping to make up;—*n.*, one of many parts; a voter.—*n.*, **constitu'tion**, form or manner in which parts are joined together; the whole powers of a person's body or mind; the laws and customs of a country.—*a.*, **constitu'tional**, belonging to the constitution; in agreement with laws and customs.

constrain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *constringere*, to draw tight], to bind closely; to compel.—*n.*, **con'straint'**, a being bound or compelled; irresistible force.

constrict', *v.* [L. *constrictus* (see CONSTRAIN)], to draw tight; to press close.—*n.*, **bo'a con'strictor**, a serpent that kills its prey by squeezing it.

construct', *v.* [L. *constructus* (CON-, *struere*, to build)], to put together; to build up.—*ns.*, **construc'tion**, act of building;

a building; form or manner of making up; arrangement of words; meaning; **construe'**-**tor**.—*a.*, **construe'****tive**.

construe' (*kɒn'stroo* or *kɒnstroo'*), *v.* [L. *construere* (see **CONSTRUCT**)], to show the connection of words in a sentence; to set words in order for translation; to translate; to make plain.

con'suetude, *n.* [L. *consuetudo*], custom.—*a.*, **con'suetu'dinary**.

con'sul, *n.* [L. **CON-**, *salire*, to leap], a chief magistrate at Rome; one who looks after his country's interests in a foreign land.—*a.*, **con'sular**.—*n.*, **con'sulship**, consul's office or time of office.

consult', *v.* [L. *consultare* (*con-sulere*, to think over)], to talk with others about; to ask or take advice.—*n.*, **consulta'tion**, a meeting to consult.

consume', *v.* [L. *consumere*, to take all away], to waste away; to burn up; to destroy.—*n.*, **consump'tion**, act of consuming; amount consumed; a wasting disease of the lungs.—*a.*, **consump'tive**, diseased in the lungs.

con'summate, *v.* [L. *consummatus*, finished (**CON-**, *summa*, a sum), to bring to the highest point; to make perfect;—*a.* (*kɒnstəm'ət*), in the highest degree.—*n.*, **consumma'tion**, completion; perfection.

con'tact, *n.* [L. **CON-**, *tactus* (*tangere*, to touch)], a touching or meeting; nearness enough to touch.

conta'gion (*kɒntɪd'jɒn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *contagio*, a touching], a giving or getting a disease by touching; the poison of a disease.—*a.*, **conta'gious** (*kɒntɪd'jɪs*), spreading by contact.

contain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *continere* (**CON-**, *tenere*, to hold)], to be able to hold; to have within; to keep in check.

contam'inate, *v.* [L. *contaminatus* (**CON-**, and root of **CONTAGION**)], to dirty by touching or mixing with something unclean.—*n.*, **contamina'tion**.

contemn' (*kɒntem'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *contemnere* (**CON-**, *temnere*, to despise)], to think little of.—*n.*, **contempt'** [L. *contemptus*, scorn], the feeling with which the base and worthless are thought of; the state of being thought little of; scorn; neglect.—*a.*, **contemp'tible**, deserving to be despised; **contemp'tuous**, having a scornful manner.

con'template, *v.* [L. *contemplari*, to think over], to look at all round; to think carefully about; to intend doing.—*n.*, **contempla'tion**, act of observing carefully; a spending much thought on.—*a.*, **contem'plative**, given to much thought.

contempora'neous and **contem'porary**, *as.* [L. *contemporaneus* (**CON-**, *tempus*, time)], happening or living at the same time.—*n.*, **contem'porary**, one who lives at the same time.

contend', *v.* [Fr., from L. *contendere*], to strive; to fight; (with) to act against.

con'tent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *contentus*, **CONTAINED**], that which is contained; the size or measure of anything; (*pl.*) the list of subjects in a book.—*v.*, **con'tent'**, to make one feel he has enough;—*a.* (or **conten'ted**), pleased with what one has.—*ns.*, **content'ment** and **con'ten'tedness**.

conten'tion (*kɒnten'shɒn*), *n.*, an effort to get something; a striving after a thing; strife in words; debate.

counter'minial and **counter'minuous**, *as.* [L. **CON-**, *terminus*, a boundary], having the same boundaries; touching at the borders.

contest', *v.* [Fr., from L. *contestari* (**CON-**, *testis*, a witness)], to call witnesses against; to call in question a right or claim.—*n.*, **con'test**, a fight for the mastery.

con'text, *n.* [L. *contextus* (**CON-**, *texere*, to weave)], the words immediately before and after some others which are quoted.

contigu'ity, *n.* [L. *contiguitas*

(CON-, *tangere*, to touch), nearness in place.—*a.* *contig'uous*, near to.

con'tinent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *continens*, keeping in check (CON-, *tenere*, to hold)], keeping within bounds; chaste;—*n.*, a large tract of land containing several countries. — *ns.*, *con'tinence* and *con'tinency*, a check on the passions; restraint; chastity.

continen'tal, *a.*, belonging to a continent, especially that of Europe.

cont'in'gent (*kóntin'jént*), *a.* [L. *contingens*, bordering on (CON-, *tangere*, to touch)], depending on something else; that may or may not happen; happening by chance;—*n.*, a thing that may happen; an appointed share (especially to soldiers).—*ns.*, *cont'in'gence* (*-jéns*) and *cont'in'gency*.

contin'ue, *v.* [Fr., from L. *continuus* (CON-, *tenere*, to hold)], to hold together; to keep on in the same way; to have no stoppage or break.—*a.*, *cont'in'ual*, going on constantly.—*n.*, *continua'tion*, a going on without stopping; a stretching further on; a further part.—*a.*, *cont'in'uous*, having no break or stop.—*ns.*, *continui'ty* and *cont'in'uousness*.

contort', *v.* [L. *contortus*, twisted (CON-, *torquere*, to twist)], to twist out of shape.—*n.*, *contor'tion*, act of twisting out of shape; a violent twist.

con'tour (*kon'toor*), *n.* [Fr., from *contourner* (CON-, *tornus*, a turning lathe)], the line round any figure or body; outline.

contra-, *counter-*, *pref.*, [L.], against (as in CONTRADIOT, CONTROVERSY, COUNTERACT).

con'trabad, *a.* [Sp., from It. *contrabbando* (CON-, late L. *bandum*, a proclamation)], against law; forbidden by law;—*n.*, prohibited goods or traffic.

contract', *v.* [L. CON-, *tractus* (*trahere*, to draw)], to draw together; to make or to become less; to shorten; to make an

agreement.—*ns.*, *con'tract*, written agreement; a bargain *contra'ction*, a lessening shortening; the result of shortening; *contra'ctor*, one who takes in hand a piece of work.

contradict', *v.* [L. CONTRA-, *dicere* (*dicere*, to speak)], to say the opposite to; to be contrary to.—*n.*, *contra-dic'tion*, a statement denying what has been said; want of agreement; denial.—*as.*, *con'tradic'tive* and *contra-dic'tory*, opposed to each other.

contradistin'guish (*kon'tradis-tin'gwish*), *v.* [CONTRA-, *distin-guish*], to mark a difference by opposite qualities.—*n.*, *contra-distin'ction*.

con'trary, *a.* [Fr., from L. *contrarius*, opposed, from CONTRA-], opposite to; in an opposite direction; on the other side.

contrast', *v.* [Fr., from L. *contrastare* (CONTRA-, *stare*, to stand)], to set over against; to be or stand over against; to show the difference between two persons or things.—*n.*, *con'trast*, difference or unlikeness.

contravene', *v.* [Fr., from *contravenire* (CONTRA-, *venire*, to come)], to come into conflict with; to hinder; to break through (an order).—*n.*, *contraven'tion*.

contrib'ute, *v.* [L. CON-, *tributus* (*tribuere*, to give)], to give along with others; to pay a share of.—*n.*, *contribu'tion*, something given as one's share.—*as.*, *con'trib'utive*, *con'trib'utory*, giving a share; helping.—*n.*, *con'trib'utor*, one who gives along with others.

con'trite, *a.* [Fr., from L. *contritus* (CON-, *terere*, to rub or bruise)], thoroughly bruised; broken down with sorrow for sin.—*n.*, *con'tri'tion* (*-trish'on*).

con'trive', *v.* [Fr. (CON-, late L. *tropere*, to find)], to bring about; to hit upon for some purpose.—*n.*, *con'tri'vance*, a planning; that which is planned; invention; design.

control', *n.* [Fr. *contre-vaille* (con-



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a person sees his own guilt; a strong belief.

convince', *v.* [L. *con-*, *vincere*, to overcome], to overcome by proof; to satisfy the mind.

convivial, *a.* [L. *convivium*, a feast], belonging to a feast; fond of company; social.—*n.*, **conviviality**.

convoke', *v.* [Fr., from L. *convocare* (*con-*, *vocare*, to call)], to call together; to summon.—*n.*, **convoca'tion**, a calling together; a meeting of clergy.

convolvulus, *n.* [L. *convolvere*, to roll round], a plant with twining stems.

convoy', *v.* [Fr., *convoi*, as *convey*], to go along with to keep off danger; to bring on the way.—*n.*, **con'voy**, a guard to defend on the way, either of soldiers or of warships.

convulse', *v.* [L. *convulsus*, plucked up (*con-*, *vellere*, to pluck)], to shake violently; to contract strongly and irregularly, as the muscles.—*n.*, **convul'sion**, a strong and irregular contraction of the muscles; a violent shaking.—*a.*, **convul'sive**, accompanied or caused by convulsions.

co'ny (*kō'ni*), *n.* [O.Fr. *conis* (*pl.*)], a rabbit.

coo, *v.* [imit.], to make a low sound like a dove; to show love.

cook, *v.* [A.S., from L. *coquere*], to prepare food;—*n.*, one who prepares food.—*n.*, **cook'ery**, art of preparing food.

cool, *a.* [A.S.], slightly cold; not excited;—*v.*, to make or grow cold; *adv.*, **cool'ly**.—*n.*, **cool'ness**.

cool'ie, *n.* [Hind.], an Indian labourer.

coomb (*koom*), *n.* [A.S.], a measure of four bushels.

coop, *n.* [M.E., from L. *cupa*, a tub], a cage for birds or a pen for small animals;—*v.*, to shut up in a coop or narrow place.—*n.*, **coo'per**, one who makes coops or barrels.

co-op'erate, *v.* [L. *co-*, *operatus* (*opus*, a work)], to work along with; to work towards the

same end.—*n.*, **co-opera'tion**, a working along with; a joint effort.

co-or'dinate, *a.* [CO-, L. *ordinatus* (*ordo*, rank)], of the same rank or class;—*v.*, to put in the same rank;—*n.*, a person or thing of the same rank.—*n.*, **co-ordina'tion**, a putting into the same rank. — *a.*, **co-or'dinative**, marking co-ordination.

coot, *n.* [Du.], the name of several water-birds fond of still water.

cope (1), *v.* [O.Fr. *couper*, to strike (see *COUP*)], to strive with; to be a match for.

cope (2), *n.* [see *CAPE* (1)], a covering hood; a priest's cloak.—*n.*, **coping**, a covering row of stones;—*v.*, to put on a cope.—*n.*, **cope-**, or **coping-stone**, the stone covering the top of a wall.

co'pious, *a.* [L. *cōpia*, plenty], plentiful; in great quantities.

cop'per, *n.* [Gk. *kyprios*], a reddish metal, formerly obtained from *Cyprus*; a vessel made of this;—*v.*, to cover with copper.—*n.*, **cop'per-plate**, a plate on which pictures or writing are engraved.

coppice (*cop'is*) and **copse**, *ns.* [O.Fr. *copais*, cut wood, as *COUP*], wood kept low by cutting; a wood of small growth.

cop'ula, *n.* [L. *copula*, a band], a band or tie; the word that joins the subject and the predicate.—*v.*, **cop'ulate**, to come together in pairs.—*n.*, **copula'tion**.—*a.*, **cop'ulative**, joining.

cop'y, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cōpia*, plenty], that which is made like something; that to which something is made like; an imitation; a likeness;—*v.*, to make an imitation or likeness.—*n.*, **cop'yright**, a sole right of printing a book, etc.;—*a.*, protected by copyright.

coquet' (*kōket'*) *v.* [Fr., see *COCK* (1)], to lay oneself out for admiration; to use a mere show of love; to trifle in love affairs.—*ns.*, **coquetry**, a mere show of love; flirtation; **coquette'**, a flirt.

cor'acle, *n.* [O.], a light, rounded boat of wicker-work covered with skins.

cor'al, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *korallion*], a hard, red, white, or black limy substance built up in the sea by small animals.—*as.*, **corallif'erous**, producing coral; **cor'alline**.

cor'bel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corbis*, a basket], a carved wall-bracket.

cord, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *chordē*, a string of a lyre], a string or thin rope; the string of a bow or a musical instrument.—*n.*, **cor'dage** (*kor'dāj*), a quantity of cords or ropes; the ropes of a ship.

cor'dial, *a.* [Fr., from L. *cordialis* (L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart)], hearty with friends;—*n.*, a drink that strengthens the heart.—*n.*, **cor'dial'ity**.—*a.*, **cor'date**, heart-shaped.

cor'don, *n.* [see CORD], a ribbon worn as a mark of honour; a row of stonew or of military posts.

corduroy, *n.* [perhaps from Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord], a thick cotton cloth with the surface in ridges.

core, *n.* [perhaps from L. *cor*, he heart], the inner part; the heart of a fruit.

cork, *n.* [Sp. *l*], the bark of the cork-tree; a piece used to stop a bottle;—*v.*, to stop with a cork.—*n.*, **cork'-screw**, a screw for pulling corks;—*a.*, spiral.

cor'morant, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corvus marinus*, a sea-crow], a greedy sea-bird.

corn (1), *n.* [A.S.], a grain or seed; the seed of oats, barley, wheat, etc.

corn (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cornu*, a horn], a hard knot on the toe or foot.

cor'nea, *n.*, the transparent membrane in front of the eye.

cor'nel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cornus*, a tree with hard wood], the dog-wood tree.

cor'ner, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cornu*, a horn], the place of meeting of two lines or surfaces; a quiet or confined place;—*v.*, to put

into a difficulty.—*n.*, **cor'ner-stone**, the stone at the corner of two walls; the chief stone.

cor'net, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cornu*, a horn], a wind instrument of brass; formerly a cavalry officer of the lowest grade.

cor'nice (*kor'nis*), *n.* [Fr., etym. *l*], the moulding along the top of a wall or pillar.

cornuco'pia, *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn; *copia*, plenty], the horn of plenty; a picture representing fruitfulness.

corol'la, *n.* [L., a little crown (see CORONA)], the coloured part of a flower.

cor'ollary, *n.* [~~Fr.~~ *corollarium*, a garland], an additional conclusion; something proved over and above.

coro'na, *n.* [L., a crown], the halo round the moon during a solar eclipse; the flat part of a cornice.

corona'tion, *n.* [L. *coronatus* (*corona*, a CROWN)], the ceremony of crowning.

cor'oner, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corona*, a CROWN], an officer appointed to find out the cause of uncertified deaths.

cor'onet, *n.*, a crown worn by noblemen.

cor'poral (1), *n.* [Fr. *caporal*, from It. *caporale* (L. *caput*, the head)], the lowest non-commissioned officer in the army.

cor'poral (2), *a.* [O. Fr., from L. *corporealis* (*corpus*, a body)], belonging to the body.—*a.*, **cor'por'al**, having a body.

cor'porate, *a.* [L. *corporatus* (*corpus*, a body)], united in a body.—*n.*, **corpora'tion**, a society having power to act as one person.

corps (*kör*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *corpus*, a body], a body of troops.

corps (*körps*), *n.*, a dead body.

cor'pulent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *corpulentus*, fat], having a very fat body.—*n.*, **cor'pulence**, fatness of body.

cor'ral, *n.* [Sp., from *corro*, ring of people, from L. *currere*, to run], an enclosure for defence or for

capturing elephants or other wild animals.

correct, *v.* [L. *correctus* (CO-, *regere*, to rule)], to put right what was wrong; to put right by punishing; to remove errors;—*a.*, right; free from errors.—*ns.*, **correc'tion**, act of correcting; a putting right; punishment; **correct'ness**, freedom from faults.—*a.*, **correc'tive**, having the power of correcting;—*n.*, that which tends to correct; antidote.

correl'ative, *a.* [CO-, RELATIVE], so connected that in thinking of one we think also of the other (as father and son);—*n.*, a person or a thing so connected with another.

correspond, *v.* [Fr., from med. L. *correspondere* (CO-, RESPOND)], (with) to answer each other's letters; (to or with) to be like in some ways.—*ns.*, **correspon'dence**, fitness of one for another; letters passing from one to another; **correspon'dent**, one who writes and gets letters;—*a.*, fitted or answering to.—*adv.*, **correspon'dingly**.

cor'ridor, *n.* [Fr., from It. *corridore*, a runner (L. *currere*, to run)], a covered way in or round a building.

corr'igible (*kor'ijib'l*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *corrigere*, to CORRECT], that can be corrected.

corrob'orate, *v.* [L. CO, *robustus*, strengthened], to make surer by giving further proof; to confirm.—*n.*, **corroborat'ion**.—*as.*, **corroborative** and **corroboratory**.

corrode, *v.* [Fr., from L. *corrödere* (CO-, *rodere*, to gnaw)], to eat or wear away bit by bit; to rust.—*n.*, **corro'sion** (*körö'shön*), an eating or being eaten away.—*a.*, **corro'sive**, eating away.

cor'rugate, *v.* [L. *corrügatus*, wrinkled (CON-, *ruga*, a wrinkle)], to form or shrink into grooves or wrinkles.

corrupt, *v.* [L. CON-, *rumpere*, to break], to destroy purity; to lead astray; to bribe; to become rotten or impure;—*a.*,

impure.—*a.*, **corrup'tible**.—*n.*, **corrup'tion**, loss of purity; impure matter; depravity.

cor'sair, *n.* [Fr., from L. *currere* (currere, to run)], a pirate; a pirate's ship.

corse. See **corpse**.

cor'set, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corpus*], a close-fitting, stiffened bodice; stays.

cor'slet, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corpus*, a body], arr. for the breast or back.

cortège (*..dash'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *corte*, a COURT], attendants on a court; a procession.

cor'tex, *n.* [L.], bark; a hard outside layer; (*pl.*) **cortices**.

cor'uscate, *v.* [L. *coruscus*, flashing], to give off flashes of light.

corvette, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *corbeta* (L. *corbita*, a slow ship (*corbis*, basket)), a ship next in rank to a frigate.

cosmet'ic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *kosmos*, ornament], giving beauty;—*n.*, a preparation for improving the beauty of the skin.

cosmopol'itan, *n.* [Gk. *kosmos*, the world; *politikos*, a citizen], a citizen of the world; one at home anywhere;—*a.*, common to all the world.

cost, *v.* [Fr., from L. *constare* (CON-, *stare*, to stand)], to be got for; to require to be borne or suffered;—*n.*, the price paid.—*a.*, **costly**, worth a high price.

costa-, *geog. root* [Sp. and Port.], coast (as in *Costa Rica*, rich coast; *Côte-d'Or*, golden coast).

cos'tal, *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib], belonging to the ribs.

cos'tive, *a.* [Fr., from L. *constipatus*], having the bowels nearly stopped.

cos'tume, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consuetudo*, a CUSTOM], the dress common at any place or period; a woman's dress.

cos'y, *a.* [etym. ?], comfortable.

cot, *n.* [A.S.], a small dwelling or bed.

cot'terie, *n.* [Fr., a number of COTTARS], a number of persons meeting from time to time for some purpose.



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cou'pon (*koo'pōn*), *n.* [Fr. *couper*, to cut off (see **COUP**)], a part of a bond that can be cut off and shown when interest is due; a part of a railway or other ticket that can be used by itself.

cour'age (*kūr'āj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cor*, the heart], greatness of heart; spirit to meet danger; boldness. — *a.*, **coura'geous** (*kūr'jās*), full of courage

cour'ier (*kūr'īer*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *currere*, to run], a running messenger; one sent on a state message; one who makes arrangements for travellers.

course (*kōrs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *currere*, a running], a moving towards; the direction of motion; a regular order or series; the ground over which one runs; — *v.*, to run; to hunt hares. — *n.*, **cour'ser**, a swift dog.

court (*kōrt*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cohors*, an enclosure (same root as *hortus*, GARDEN)], an enclosed place by a house; a king and his household; a judge or judges trying a case; the hall in which the judge sits; — *v.*, to try to win favour or love. — *a.*, **cour'teous** (*kūr' or kūr'tēūs*), having the manners of a court; respectful; obliging. — *ns.*, **cour'tesy** (*kūr' or kūr'tēs*), kindness of manners; regard for the feelings of others; **cur'tsey** (*kūr'tsē*) or **cour'tsey**, a bow or bend of respect made by women; — *v.*, to make a curtsy. — *n.*, **cour'tier** (*kūr' tīer*), one who lives at court; one who woos favour. — *a.*, **court'ly**, having manners like those at court. — *ns.*, **court-mar'tial** (*-shāl*), a court held by officers of the army or navy to try offenders; **court'ship**, effort to win favour; wooing.

cousin (*kūsn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *consobrinus*, a mother's sister's child], the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

cove, *n.* [A.S.], a small bay.

cov'enant (*kūv'ēnānt*), *n.* [Fr. (see **CONVENE**)], a bargain; a written agreement; — *v.*, to enter into an agreement. — *n.*, **cov'enanter**,

one who covenants; one signed the Scott'sh Na Covenant or Solemn League Covenant in the time of Char

cover (*kūv'er*), *v.* [Fr., from *operire*, to shut], to spread or to hide from sight or harm. — *n.*, that which lies over; wood, etc., in which game hide. — *ns.*, **cover'ing**, which covers; **cover'let** (*kūv'let*), a bed, a bedcover. — *a.*, **ert**, hid from sight; — *n.*, a [of hiding.

cov'et (*kūv'ēt*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *cre*, to desire], to desire much; to wish for what is one's own. — *a.*, **cov'etous**, having great desire for. — *n.*, **cov'ousness**.

cov'ey (*kūv'ē*), *n.* [Fr., from *cubare*, to lie], a number of b

cow (1), *n.* [A.S.], the female of vine animals; (*pl.*) **cow'kine**.

cow (2), *v.* [Scand.], to fill with

cow'ard, *n.* [Fr., from It. (*L. cauda*, a tail)], one who tail or runs away; a person without courage. — *n.*, **cow'ardice** (*-dis*), want of courage. — *a.*, **cow'ardly**, like a coward.

cow'ar, *v.* [Scand. ?], to sink down or crouch through fear.

cowl, *n.* [A.S., from L. *cucullus*, cap], a monk's hood; a covering for the head.

cow'ry, *n.* [Hind.], a small shell used for money in India and Africa.

cow'slip, *n.* [A.S., cow-dung], a kind of primrose with many flowers on one stalk.

cox'comb, *n.* [COCK'S (1) COCK], a vain, foolish person; a dandy

coy, *a.* [Fr., from L. *quiescere* QUIET], shrinking from sight modest.

cozen (*kūzn*), *v.* [perhaps from **COZEN**], to claim as one's cousin or relative; to cheat. — *n.*, **coz'enage**, cheating.

co'zy. See **COZY**.

crab, *n.* [A.S.], a shell-fish with strong claws; a sour apple. — *a.*, **crab'bed**, sour in temper.

crack, *v.* [A.S.], to open a little; to break slightly; to make a

~~crack~~, *n.* [A.S.], the hard skin of roast pork; *crack'nel*, a light and easily broken biscuit.

crá'dle, *n.* [A.S.], a child's bed; a frame for lifting weights or putting under a ship;—*v.*, to lay in a cradle.

craft, *n.* [A.S.], skill in using the hands; cunning; a trade; a ship or boat.—*n.*, *crafts'man*, a man skilled in a trade.—*a.*, *crafty*, using craft; cunning.

crag, *n.* [C.], a steep, rough rock.—*a.*, *crag'gy*.

craig-, *carrick-*, *geog. root* (as in *Ailsa Craig*, *Carrickfergus*, the rock of Fergus).

gram, *v.* [A.S.], to press close together; to put in by force; to learn by heart without understanding.—*pres. p.*, *gramming*; *p.p.*, *grammed*.—*n.*, *grammer*.

cramp, *n.* [O.Fr.], a painful contraction of the muscles; [Du. *kramp*, same root], an instrument for tightening wooden joints;—*v.*, to squeeze tight; to confine.

cran'berry, *n.* [Low Ger.], a red berry growing wild on a low shrub.

crane, *n.* [A.S.], a long-legged, long-necked bird; a machine for lifting weights; a bent pipe for liquids.

rá'nium, *n.* [L., from Gk. *kranion*, the skull], the bones of the head.—*n.*, *craniol'ogy*, the study of skulls.

crank, *n.* [A.S.], a bend on an axis turning it; a twist in words.—*as.*, *crank* and *cran'ky*, easily set; shaky; full of whims.

cranny, *n.* [Fr. *cran*, a notch], a small narrow opening.

crisp, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crispus*, curled], thin, crisp silk used in mourning.

crack, *v.* [imit.], to break in pieces with a loud noise;—*n.*, a sudden noise of things being forcibly broken.

cray.

crá'ter, *n.* [L., from Gk. *kra'tēr*, a bowl], the mouth of a volcano.

cravat', *n.* [Fr., corruption of *cravaf*], a neckcloth (first worn by the Croats).

crave, *v.* [A.S.], to beg for earnestly; to long for.—*n.*, *crá'ving*, a strong desire.

crá'ven, *n.* [O.Fr. *cravant*, breaking down], a coward; a faint-hearted person;—*a.*, *spiritless*; *cowardly*.

craw, *n.* [Low Ger.], the first stomach of a bird.

crawl, *v.* [Scand.], to move slowly along.

cray'fish or *craw'fish*, *n.* [corrupted from O.Fr. *cravisse* (Fr. *écrevisse*)], a small kind of lobster found in fresh water.

cray'on, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crēta*, chalk], a pencil of coloured chalk; a drawing made with coloured chalk.

crase, *v.* [Scand.], to crush or weaken; to put out of order; to hurt the mind;—*n.*, a disordered thought.—*a.*, *crá'ny*, crushed; ready to break down.

creak, *v.* [imit.], to make a sharp grating sound.

cream, *n.* [Fr., from L. and Gk. *chrisma* (*chrīsm*, to anoint)], the fatty part of milk which rises to the top; the richest part of anything;—*v.*, to take the cream off.—*a.*, *crea'my*.—*n.*, *crea'mery*, a place for making or selling butter and cheese.

crease (*krēs*), *n.* [etym. ?], a mark made by folding;—*v.*, to make such a mark.

create' (*kré'it'*), *v.* [L. *creare*], to make; to bring into being.—*n.*, *crea'tion*, act of creating; that which is created.—*a.*, *crea'tive*, able to create.—*ns.*, *crea'tor*; *crea'ture* (*kré'tūr*), anything created, esp. a living being;—*a.*, *bodily*.

cre'dence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crēdere*, to believe], act of believing; be-

lit.—*a.*, *credū'bil*, giving a reason for believing;—*n.*, a reason for believing; (*pl.*) letters of introduction.—*a.*, *cred'ible*, that can be believed.—*n.*, *credi-bil'ity*, claim to be believed.

cred'it, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crēdere*, to trust], trust placed in a person; good name; selling goods or lending money in hope of future payment; time given for payment;—*v.*, to put trust in; to believe.—*a.*, *cred'itable*, worthy of being trusted; having a good name.—*n.*, *cred'itor*, one to whom money is owing.

cred'ulous, *a.*, easily made to believe; easily deceived.—*n.*, *credū'lity*, over-readiness to believe.

creed, *n.* [A.S., from L. *crēdo*, I believe], that which one believes; a form of words stating what is believed.

creek, *n.* [etym. ?], an inlet or small bay; a small stream.

creep, *v.* [A.S.], to move like a worm; to move slowly or stealthily; to grow along the ground.—*past* and *p.p.*, *crept*.—*n.*, *creep'er*, a plant that creeps.

crema'tion (*krēmā'shōn*), *n.* [L. *cremare*, to burn], act of burning, esp. a dead body.

crē'nāte and **crē'nāted**, *as.* [late L. *crēna*, a notch], with notches on the edge.

Crē'ole, *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from L. *creare*, to CREATE], a native of the West Indies or the south of the United States, but of European ancestors.

creo'scen'do (*krēshen'dō*), *a.* and *adv.*, with an increasing strength of voice and tone;—*n.*, a sign (—) in music.

crec'scent, *a.* [L. *crecere*, to grow], growing larger;—*n.*, the young moon, or anything like it in shape.

cress, *n.* [A.S.], a plant that grows in moist places, and is used as a salad.

crec'set, *n.* [Fr.], an open lamp or firepan, on a pole or watch-tower.

crest, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crista*], the comb on a cock's head; a tuft of feathers on a helmet; the top of a hill or wave; a figure over a coat of arms;—*v.*, to put on a crest.—*as.*, *crest'ed*, having a crest; *crest'fallen*, with the crest down; *dejected*; *dispirited*.

creta'ceous (*krēd'shūs*), *a.* [L. *crēta*, chalk], made of or containing chalk.

cret'onne, *n.* [Fr.], a cotton cloth used for curtains and chair-covers, etc., originally from Creton in Normandy.

crevasse' (*krēvās'*), *n.* [Fr.], a crack, as in a large field of ice.

crev'ice (*krēv'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *crepare*, to burst], a narrow opening; a crack.

crew (*kroo*), *n.* [O.Fr., root of ACCRUE], the sailors of a ship; a band; a gang.

crew'el, *n.* [etym. ?], a fine yarn used in fancy work; the work so pronounced.

crib, *n.* [A.S.], a rack for animals eating from; a child's bed;—*v.*, to confine; to steal.—*pres. p.*, *cribbing*; *p.p.*, *cribbed*.—*n.*, *crib'bage* (*krīb'āj*), a game at cards.

criek'et (1), *n.* [Fr., imit.], an insect that makes a chirping sound under floors of houses.

criek'et (2), *n.* [perhaps from O.Fr. *criquet*, a small staff used in a ball-game], a game played with bat and ball.—*n.*, *criek'eter*.

crime, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crimen*, a charge], a breaking of the law.—*a.*, *crim'inal*, breaking the law;—*n.*, a person who has broken the law.—*v.*, *crim'inate*, to blame.—*n.*, *criminol'ogy*, the science of crime and criminals.

crimp, *v.* [same root as CRAMP], to plait or wrinkle; to form into small ridges; to entrap or take away by force;—*n.*, one who entraps men to be sailors, etc.

crim'son, *n.* [Sp., from Arab.], a deep red colour;—*v.*, to dye or become dyed with red.



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—*n.*, a large number together ; an assembly without order. — *a.*, **crow'ded**.

crow'n, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corōna*], an official head-dress for a king or queen ; a reward for success or victory ; a silver coin worth five shillings ; the highest part ; —*v.*, to put on a crown ; to adorn ; to make perfect.

cruc'ial (*krooshi* or *kroo'shial*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *cruz*, a cross], searching ; testing thoroughly.

cruc'ible (*kroo'sibl*), *n.* [late L. *crucibulum*], an earthen vessel for melting metals ; a severe trial.

cruc'ify (*kroo'sift*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *crucifigere* (*cruz*, *figere*, to fix)], to put to death on a cross ; to break the power of.—*ns.*, **cruc'ifix**, a statue of Christ on the cross ; **crucifixion** (*-fik'shon*), death on a cross.—*a.*, **cruc'iform**, in the form of a cross.

crude (*krood*), *a.* [L. *crudus*], raw ; not cooked ; unrefined ; ill-arranged. — *ns.*, **crude'ness**, **crud'ity**.

crue'l (*kroo'el*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *crudelis*], fond of causing pain to others ; without pity or mercy. —*adv.*, **crue'ly**. — *n.*, **crue'lty**, fondness for giving pain ; action causing pain.

crue't (*kroo'et*), *n.* [O.Fr.], a small pot or bottle for holding sauce, etc.

cruise (*kroos*), *v.* [Du.], to sail to and fro ; to make a voyage ; — *n.*, a voyage.—*n.*, **crui'ser**, a ship that cruises ; a swift armed ship.

crumb (*krim*), *n.* [A.S.], a small piece ; a bit of bread.—*v.*, **crum'ble**, to make or to fall into pieces.

crum'ple, *v.* [E., from *crump*, to bend], to mark with folds or wrinkles ; to become wrinkled.

crup'per, *n.* [Fr.], a strap from the saddle passing under the horse's tail.

Crusade (*kru'sad'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cruz*, a cross], a war to recover Palestine from the Turks, in which the soldiers wore a cross

as their badge ; any earnest undertaking. — *n.*, **Crusad'er**, one who joins in a crusade.

cruse (*kroos*), *n.* [Scand.], a small vessel for liquids.

crush, *v.* [Fr.], to break by pressure ; to press down heavily ; to overpower ; — *n.*, a pressure by a crowd.

crust, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crusta*], the hard outer part ; a hard piece of bread ; — *v.*, to cover with a crust.—*a.*, **crus'ty**, having a crust ; ill-natured.

crutch, *n.* [A.S.], a staff with a rest for the armpit ; a forked rest or support.

cruz [Sp.], **cross** [It.], **croix** [Fr., from L. *cruz*], *geog. root*, cross (as in *Vera Cruz*, true cross ; *Santa Croce* and *Sainte Croix*, holy cross).

cry, *v.* [Fr. *crier*], to call aloud ; to make a noise from grief or pain ; to shed tears ; — *n.*, a loud call or wail.

crypt, *n.* [L., from Gk. *kryptein*, to conceal], a chamber below the floor of a church.

crys'tal, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *krystallos*, ice], clear glass ; a kind of stone with regular sides and angles ; — *a.*, also **crys'talline**, clear like glass.—*v.*, **crys'tallize**, to make or become like crystals ; to harden into a crystal.

cub, *n.* [etym. ?], the young of bears, etc.

cube (*cub*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kybos*], a solid figure with six sides all equal squares ; a number multiplied three times into itself, as $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$. — *as.*, **cu'bic** and **cu'bical**. — *n.*, **cubist**, one of a recent school of painters whose pictures are composed of geometrical figures.

cu'bit, *n.* [L. *cubitus*, the elbow], length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger ; eighteen inches.

cuc'koo (*kuk'oo*), *n.* [imit.], a migrating bird that cries *Cuc'koo*.

cu'cumber, *n.* [L. *cucumis*], a creeping plant with fruit like a long, thin vegetable-marrow.

cud, *n.* [A.S.], food brought up

from the stomach (by cattle), to be chewed again.

sud'dle, *v.* [etym. ?], to lie close together; to hug closely;—*n.*, a close embrace.

sudgel (*kūʒl*), *n.* [A.S.], a thick stick;—*v.*, to strike with a thick stick.—*pres. p.*, **sudgelling**; *p.p.*, **sudgelled**.

sue (*kū*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cauda*, a tail], a rod used in billiards; the last word of one speaker as a hint to the next.

suff (1), *v.* [Scand.], to strike with the open hand;—*n.*, such a blow.

suff (2), *n.* [etym. ?], the lower part of a sleeve; a covering for the wrist.

cuirass' (*kwoɪrās'* or *kūɪrās'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *corium*, leather], a covering to defend the breast, first made of leather.

cul-, **col-**, **cole-**, *geog. root* [C.], back, hinder part (as in *Culross*, behind the headland; *Coleraine*, corner of the ferns; *Culloden*, back ridge).

Cul'dees, *n.* [C., servants of God], the clergy of the Celtic Church founded by St. Columba in Scotland (6th to 11th century).

cu'inary, *a.* [L. *culina*, a kitchen], belonging to the kitchen.

cull, *v.* [Fr., from L. *colligere*, to collect], to gather; to pick; to select.

cul'lender. See **COLANDER**.

cul'minate, *v.* [L. *culmen*, the highest point], to reach the highest point; to be right overhead.—*n.*, **culmina'tion**, position right overhead.

cul'pable, *a.* [L. *culpa*, a fault], deserving blame; in fault.

cul'prit, *n.* [O.Fr. *cul(pable)prist*, ready to confess], a person guilty of a crime.

cul'tivate, *v.* [late L. *cultivatus*, from L. *cultus*, **CULT**], to till land; to train a person's powers; to civilize.—*n.*, **cultiva'tion**, practice of cultivating.

cul'ture, *n.* [L. *cultura*], preparation for the growth of crops; a training of the mind; refinement.

cul'vert, *n.* [etym. ?], an arched drain.

sum'ber, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *cumbrus*, a heap], to hinder by putting on a weight; to keep back in any way.—*as.*, **sum'berless**, without hindrance; **sum'brous** and **sum'bersome**, hard to carry; burdensome.

cu'mulate, *v.* [L. *cumulus*, a heap], to make into a heap; to put many things together.—*n.*, **cu'mula'tion**.

cu'neiform (*kū'neɪfɔɪm*), *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge; **FORM**], wedge-shaped (used of the letters cut on stones or bricks at Babylon and Nineveh).

gun'ning, *a.* [A.S., knowing], knowing how to gain one's point; clever;—*n.*, **cleverness**; **underhand means**.

cup, *n.* [A.S., from L. *cupa*, a cask], a small drinking-vessel; the amount of liquid that a cup holds.

Cu'pid, *n.* [L. *Cupido*], the god of love.

cupid'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cupidi'tas*, from *cupere*, to desire], strong desire (for); covetousness.

cu'pola, *n.* [It., from L. *cupola*, a little cup], a part of a house-top like a cup turned upside down; dome.

cur, *n.* [Scand. ?], a small worthless dog; a mean fellow.

cur'ate (*kūr'at*), *n.* [L. *curatus* (*cūra*, care)], one that has the care of souls; a clergyman that assists another.—*ns.*, **curacy**, the office or work of a curate; **cura'tor**, one who has the care of a museum or exhibition; a manager.

curb, *v.* [Fr., from L. *curvus*, bent], to bend or check; to hold back; *n.*, that which checks; a horse's bridle.

curb- or **kerb-stone**, *n.*, a stone bordering the edge of a pavement.

curd, *n.* [prob. from same root as **CROWD**], milk grown thick; the part of milk that makes cheese.—*v.*, **cur'dle**, to turn into curd; to thicken.

sure, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cūrv*, care],

act of healing; that which heals; the care of souls;—*v.*, to bring back to health; to remove pain.—*a.*, cur'able.

cur'few, *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover fire], a bell rung at night in England as a signal to put out fires and lights.

cur'lous, *a.* [Fr., from L. *curiosus*, careful], fond of finding out; showing great care and skill; finely made; rarely seen.—*n.*, cur'ios'ity, desire to know; something interesting.

curl, *v.* [Du. ?], to twist into ringlets; to raise in waves; to twist; to play a game of curling;—*n.*, a twist or ringlet; a wavy line.—*a.*, cur'ly.

cur'lew (*kér'lu*), *n.* [Fr., imit. of cry], a wading bird with long legs and bill.

cur'rant, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *Korinthos*], a small raisin from *Corinth*; the fruit of several well-known shrubs.

cur'rent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *currere*, to run], running; flowing; now going on;—*n.*, a stream, as of water, air, etc.; any connected movement.—*adv.*, cur'rently.—*n.*, cur'rency, a passing from one person to another, as money or a report; the money of a country.

cur'ry (1), *v.* [O.Fr. *conreder* (CON-, and root of READY)], to dress leather; to rub down a horse.

cur'ry (2), *n.* [Tamil], a hot-tasted powder for seasoning; a dish seasoned with this;—*v.*, to season with curry.

curse, *v.* [A.S.], to utter an evil wish; to bring harm on any one;—*n.*, an evil wish uttered; a lasting harm.

cur'sive, *a.* [L. *currere*, to run], running or flowing, as handwriting.

cur'sory, *a.*, hasty; carelessly done.

cut, *a.* [L. *curtus*, docked], cut short; in or with few words.

cut'ail', *v.* [Fr., from L. *curtus*, CURT], to cut off a part; to shorten.

cur'tain (*kér'tin*), *n.* [Fr., from

L. *cornina*], a hanging cloth for shutting off or for ornamenting;—*v.*, to shut off by curtains.

cur'tay or cour'tesy. See under COURT.

curve, *n.* [L. *curvus*, bent], a bent line;—*v.*, to bend; to arch.—*n.*, cur'v'ature, a bending; the amount by which a thing is bent.

curvet (*kér'vet'* or *kér'vet*), *n.*, a peculiar leap or motion of a horse in which he bends his body;—*v.*, to leap in curves.—*pres. p.*, curveting; *p.p.*, curveted.

cush'ion (*kush'on*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a stuffed bag for leaning or sitting on; anything to soften a blow or cause a rebound;—*v.*, to cover with a cushion.

cus'tard, *n.* [M.E. *crustade*; L. *crustatus*, crusted], a mixture of milk and eggs sweetened and boiled or baked.

cus'tody, *n.* [L. *custodia*, from *custos*, a guard], a keeping watch over; protection; confinement.—*n.*, custo'dian, one who keeps watch over.

cus'tom, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consuetudo* (CON-, *suere*, to be accustomed)], common use; a buying regularly from the same shop; (*pl.*) a tax on goods.—*a.*, cus'tomary, in common use.—*ns.*, cus'tomer, a regular buyer or dealer; cus'tom-house, the place where customs on imports or exports are paid.

cut, *v.* [etym. ?], to wound, divide, take off, or carve with a sharp instrument; to hurt the feelings of; to cross, as lines, etc.;—*n.*, a wound or opening made with a sharp instrument; a sharp blow; a hurt to the feelings.—*pres. p.*, cutting; *past* and *p.p.*, cut.—*n.*, cut'ter, one who cuts; a swift boat or ship.

cu'ticle, *n.* [L. *cuticula* (*cutis*, the skin)], the outermost skin.

cut'lass, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cutellus*, a little knife, CULTEB], a short broad sword used by seamen.

cut'ler, *n.*, a maker or seller of knives.—*n.*, cut'ler'y, the work of a cutler; cutting instruments.



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dally, *v.* [O.Fr.], to put off time in doing little or nothing.—*n.*, **dal'liance**, a putting off of time in trifling; a giving and taking of caresses.

dam (1), *n.* [E.], a bank to stop the flow of water;—*v.*, to keep up water by a bank; confine.—*pres. p.*, **damming**; *p.p.*, **dammed**.

dam (2), *n.* [corruption of DAME], a mother of four-footed animals.

dam'age (*dām'āj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *damnum*, loss], harm or loss; (*pl.*) payment for loss;—*v.*, to make of less worth; to injure.—*a.*, **dam'ageable**.

dam'ask, *n.* [It. *damasco*], cloth with figures woven on it, first made at *Damascus*;—*a.*, of a deep rose-colour.

dame, *n.* [Fr., from L. *domina*], a lady or mistress of a house; a title of honour; the mistress of a school.

damn (*dām*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *damnare*, to condemn], to give over to a severe or never-ending punishment; to put hopelessly in the wrong.—*a.*, **dam'nable**, hateful; odious.—*n.*, **damna'tion**, punishment of the wicked.

damp, *n.* [E.], slight wetness; a gas that gathers in coal mines;—*a.*, slightly wet;—*v.*, to make slightly wet; to lower one's spirits.—*n.*, **damp'ness**.

dam'per, *n.*, a plate in a chimney for checking draught; a pad for deadening the sounds of a musical instrument.

dam'sel, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *domicella*, a girl], a young unmarried woman.

dam'son, *n.* [O.Fr. *damascene*; L. *Damascenum*], a kind of plum first found at *Damascus*.

dance, *v.* [Fr. *danser*], to move on foot in time with music; to leap about;—*n.*, a movement in time with music.

dandelion, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth], a herb with a large yellow flower and leaves with jagged edges.

dan'dle, *v.* [E.], to toss up and down gently; to pet or play with.

dan'dy, *n.*, a person who delights in fine dress; a fop.

Dane, *n.* [Dan.], an inhabitant or a native of Denmark.—*a.*, **Dā'nish**.

Dane'geld, *n.* [Dan. *ǰeld*, payment], money paid to the Danes by old English kings to buy off their ravages.

dan'ger (*dān'jēr*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *dominium*, a lord's authority], power to harm; state in which harm is likely to happen.—*a.*, **dān'gerous**.

dan'gle (*dāngl*), *v.* [etym. ?], to hang loosely; to swing about.

dank, *a.* [Scand. ?], damp or moist.

dap [imit. ?], *v.*, to drop gently; to make to bounce;—*n.*, a bounce of a ball.

dap'per, *a.* [E.], little and active; smart in dress and appearance.

dap'ple, *n.* [Scand. ?], a spot;—*a.*, spotted; mottled;—*v.*, to mark with spots.

dar-, der-, dor-, dour-, *geog. root* [U.], water; river; stream (as in *Darwent*, *Darent*, *Dart*, *Derwent*, *Douro*, *Adour*, *Adur*).

dare, *v.* [A.S.], to be bold enough (*past*, *durst*); to call upon another to do a difficult thing; to venture to defy; to challenge (*past*, *dared*).—*a.*, **dar'ing**, having much boldness;—*n.*, boldness; courage.

dark, *a.* [A.S.], wanting light; gloomy; hard to understand; ignorant.—*ns.*, **dark**, **darkness**, want of light; ignorance.—*v.*, **dar'ken**, to make or grow dark.—*adv.*, **dark'ly**, in a dark manner.

dar'ling, *n.* [A.S.], a little dear; one much beloved.

darn, *v.* [E.], to mend a hole in cloth with similar stuff;—*n.*, the place darned.

dart, *n.* [Fr.], a pointed weapon thrown by hand; a sudden spring;—*v.*, to throw suddenly; to shoot or spring out.

dash, *v.* [Scand. ?], to throw or rush with force; strike or cause to strike strongly against;—*n.*, a coming against with force; a quick heavy blow; a

mark (—) in a sentence.—*a.*, dash'ing, moving about with quickness and force; making a good deal of show.

das'tard, *n.* [prob. from *DAZE*], a person easily frightened; a coward;—*a.*, cowardly.

da'ta, *n. pl.* [L. *datum*, given], facts given from which others may be inferred.

date (1), *n.* [L. *datum*, given], a given or fixed point of time; the time of a writing or action;—*v.*, to mark the time; to count from a fixed time.

date (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *daktylos*, a finger], the fruit of a kind of palm-tree, supposed to be like a finger in shape.

daub, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dealbare*, to whitewash (*DE-*, *albus*, white)], to smear with something soft; to paint coarsely;—*n.*, a coarse painting.

daugh'ter (*daw'tēr*), *n.* [A.S.], a female child; one treated with great kindness.

daunt, *v.* [Fr., from L. *domitare*, to subdue (*domare*, to tame)], to bring down a person's courage; to fill with fear.—*a.*, **daunt'less**, not to be checked by fear.—*n.*, **daunt'lessness**.

dau'phin (*daw'fin*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *delphinus*, a DOLPHIN], the eldest son of the king of France;—*f.*, **dau'phiness**.

dāv'it, *n.*, a spar or arm for keeping the anchor clear of the ship's side when being raised; (*pl.*) arms for lowering or hoisting a cat.

daw, *n.* [E.], a bird of the crow kind.

daw'dle, *v.* [etym. ?], to put off time by trifling; to move slowly.

dawn, *v.* [E.], to begin to show light; to show signs of coming;—*n.*, the beginning of light; the break of day; the first appearance.

day, *n.* [A.S.], the time of light between sunrise and sunset; twenty-four hours, during which the earth turns on its axis; (*pl.*) **Wicketime**.—*adv.*, **daily**, every

day;—*a.*, happening once a day;—*n.*, a **daily** newspaper.—*ns.*, **day'-book**, the book in which a merchant writes the things bought and sold each day; **day'-break**, the first show of light; **days'-man**, a mediator; an umpire; **day'-spring**, the springing of the day; the first appearance of light; **day'-star**, the star that remains visible some time after day has begun.

daze, *v.* [E.], to make stupid.

daz'zle, *v.* [from *DAZE*], to dim one's eyes by too strong light.

de-, *pref.* [L. *de-*, or Fr. *dé* or *dés*], from, away, un-, down; (*intensive*), thoroughly (as in *DEPART*, *DESCEND*, *DEMORALIZE*, *DESOCIATE*, *DECLARE*).

dea'con (*dē'kōn*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *diakōnos*, a servant], a clergyman inferior in rank to a priest; a church manager.

dead (*dēd*) *a.* [A.S.], without life;—*n.*, stillest time (of the night); (*pl.*) those who are dead;—*adv.*, completely.—*v.*, **dead'en**, to take away life or feeling; to soften.—*a.*, **dead'ly**, causing death; mortal; fatal.—*ns.*, **dead'liness**, **dead'ness**.

deaf (*dēf*), *a.* [A.S.], unable to hear well or at all; unwilling to hear.—*v.*, **deaf'en**, to make deaf; to prevent sound from passing.—*n.*, **deaf'ness**.

deal, *n.* [A.S.], a part, share, or division; a thin plank of pine wood;—*v.*, to give out in parts; to carry on business; (with) to act (towards); to distribute (cards).

dean, *n.* [Fr., from L. *decanus*, an officer over ten], a clergyman next in rank to a bishop; a chief officer of a society, or of a department in a college.—*n.*, **dea'nery**, the group of parishes over which a dean has charge; the living or the dwelling of a dean.

dear, *a.* [A.S.], greatly beloved or valued; costing a great price;—*n.*, a loved one.—*a.*, **dear'ly**, with great love; at a high price

dearth (*dērth*), *n.* [E., from A.S.]

- déore*, DEAR], dearness; scarcity; want of food.
- death** (*deth*), *n.* [A.S.], loss of life; the power that takes away life; manner of dying.—*a.*, deathless, that cannot die.
- debar**, *v.* [DE-, BAR], to bar or shut out; to hinder.—*pres. p.*, debarring; *p.p.*, debarréd.
- debar**k', *v.* [Fr. *débarquer*; DE-, BARK (3)], to land from a bark or ship.
- debase**', *v.* [DE-, BASE], to lower; to make of less value; to mix with something worse.
- debate**', *v.* [Fr. (DE-, L. *batuere*, to beat)], to fight in words; to talk over both sides; to make clear by saying all that can be said about a subject;—*n.*, a contention in words.—*a.*, debatable, that can be debated.
- debauch**' (*débauch'*), *v.* [Fr.], to lead away from what is right and pure; to give oneself to a course of wrong-doing or impurity;—*n.*, a course of intemperance or impurity.—*ns.*, *debauchee*' (*débauché'*), a person given over to intemperance; *debauchery*, wrong indulgence of any kind.
- deben'ture**, *n.* [L. *debenitur*, they are due], an acknowledgment of a debt; a written claim for money lent.
- debil'itate**, *v.* [L. *débilis*, weak], to make weak.—*n.*, debil'ity.
- deb'it**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *debitum* (*debere*, to owe)], something owed;—*v.*, to mark as due.
- debouch**' (*déboosh'*), *v.* [Fr. DE-, *bouche*, a mouth], to march out of a pass into open ground.
- deb'ris** (*déb'ri*), *n.* [Fr. DE-, *briser*, to break], broken pieces of anything.
- debt** (*dét*), *n.* [see DEBIT], what one owes.—*n.*, debt'or, one who owes money or anything else; one who is in debt.
- dec'ade**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *deka*, ten], a set or group of ten; ten years.
- decadence** (*dék'adéns* or *déká'dens*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *décadentia* (DE-, *cadere*, to fall)], a falling down; a growing worse.
- dec'agon**, *n.* [Gk. *deka*, *gōnia*, an angle], a plane fi with ten sides and ten angles.
- Dec'alogue** (*dék'alog*), *n.* [Gk. ten; *logos*, a word], the 10 Commandments.
- decamp**', *v.* [Fr. DE-, CAMP], leave a camp; to go away without others knowing.—*n.*, decamp'ment.
- decant**', *v.* [Fr., DE-, and root CANT, to turn], to pour from one vessel to another.—*n.*, decanter, a large bottle, from which glasses are filled.
- decap'itate**, *v.* [L. DE-, *caput*, the head], to take the head off.—*n.*, decapita'tion.
- decay**', *v.* [Fr., from low L. *cadere* (DE-, *cadere*, to fall)], become weak; to waste away;—*n.*, a growing weak.
- decease**' (*désés'*), *n.* [Fr., from *décessus*, a departure (DE-, *dere*, to go)], a going out of life; death;—*v.*, to die.—*a.*, ceased' (*décést'*), dead.
- deceit**' (*décéit'*), *n.* [Fr., from *deceptus* (*décipere*, to DECEIVE)], a leading wrong; a making one believe an untruth; a lie.—*a.*, deceit'ful, fond of deceiving; that cannot be depended on.
- deceive**' (*décév'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *décipere*, to deceive (DE-, *capere*, to take)], to lead wrong; to make one believe what is not true.—*a.*, decei'vable.—*n.*, decep'tion, act of deceiving; state of being deceived; that which deceives.—*a.*, decep'tive, tending to deceive.
- Decem'ber**, *n.* [L. *decem*, ten], the tenth month of the Roman year; the twelfth month of our year.
- decen'nial**, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *annus*, a year], belonging to ten years; happening every ten years.
- de'cent**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *decens*, becoming (*decere*, to become)], acting in a proper way; becoming; suitable.—*n.*, de'cency, that which is becoming; right ways of speaking and acting.
- decide**', *v.* [L. *decidere* (DE-, *cadere*,



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decum'bent, *a.* [L. *decumbens* (DE-, *-cumbere*, to lie)], lying down; leaning on the ground.

ded'icate, *v.* [L. DE-, *dicere*, to devote], to set apart for a purpose; to address a book or a piece of work to a friend or patron.—*n.*, **dedica'tion**, a setting apart; the words in which some work is dedicated.

deduce', *v.* [L. DE-, *ducere*, to lead], to draw out one truth from another; to find out something unknown from what is known.

deduct', *v.* [L. DE-, *ductus* (*ducere*, to lead)], to take away from.—*n.*, **deduc'tion**, process of deducting or deducting; a truth drawn or known from another; something taken away from an amount.—*a.*, **deduc'tive**, that can be derived.

deed, *n.* [A.S.], something done; an action; an agreement in writing.

deem, *v.* [A.S.], to form an opinion or judgment; to be of opinion; to judge.

deep, *a.* [A.S.], stretching far down; far from top to bottom; hard to understand; artful;—*n.*, the sea; anything deep.—*v.*, **dee'pen**, to make or become deep; to grow darker.

deer, *n.* [A.S.], a class of quadrupeds containing the stag, reindeer, and others.—*n.*, **deer'stalking** (*dér'stawking*), hunting of deer by stealth.

deface', *v.* [Fr. DE-, FACE], to rub off the face; to spoil the look of.—*n.*, **deface'ment**.

defalca'tion, *n.* [L. *defalcatus*, cut off (DE-, *falx*, a sickle)], a cutting off of a claim for money; money lost or misused.—*v.*, **de'falcate**.

defame', *v.* [Fr., from L. *diffamare*, to spread a report (DIS-, *fama*, a report)], to take away a person's good name; to speak ill of.—*n.*, **defama'tion**, slander.—*a.*, **defam'atory**, taking away one's good name.

default', *n.* [Fr. DE-, L. *fallere*, to deceive], a failing to do;—*v.*, to fail in duty.—*n.*, **default'er**.

defea'sible (*dey'sebl*), *n.* [Fr. de-

faire, to undo (DE-, *faire*, L. *facere*, to do)], that may be annulled.—*ns.*, **defea'sibility**, **defea'sibleness**.

defeat', *v.* [Fr. (see DEFEASIBLE)], to overthrow; to get the better of;—*n.*, an overthrow.

defect', *n.* [L. *defectus*, a want (DE-, *facere*, to make)], something wanting; something left undone.—*a.*, **defec'tive**, wanting; not complete.—*n.*, **defec'tion**, a falling away from; want or failure in some duty.

defence', *n.* [Fr., from L. *defensio* (see DEFEND)], act of defending; means of keeping off danger; a statement in favour of an accused person.—*a.*, **defence'less**, without protection.

defend', *v.* [Fr., from L. *defendere* (DE-, *ferre*, to strike)], to keep off danger; to keep safe; to act or speak on behalf of.—*ns.*, **defen'der**, one who defends either himself or others; **defen'dant**, a person called into court to answer a charge.—*as.*, **defen'sible**, that can be defended; **defen'sive**, fitted for defence;—*n.*, state of defence.

defer' (1), *v.* [Fr., from L. *deferre* (DIS-, *ferre*, to carry)], to put off to another time.—*pres. p.*, **de-ferring**; *p.p.*, **deferred**.

defer' (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *deferre* (DE-, *ferre*, to bring)], to yield to another's opinion.—*pres. p.*, **de-ferring**; *p.p.*, **deferred**.—*n.*, **de'ference**, a yielding to another's wishes or opinions; great respect.—*a.*, **de'feren'tial**, showing respect.

deficient (*défish'ent*), *a.* [L. *deficere*, to want], having a defect; with something left undone; falling short of what is needed.—*n.*, **deficiency** (*défish'ensi*), want of something necessary; failure in what one ought to do.

deficit, *n.* [L., it is wanting, 3rd sing. of *deficere*], that which is wanting of the amount; defic-ency of funds.

defile' (1), *v.* [DE-, L. *fullare*, to FULL (2), and A.S. *fyllan*, to dirty], to make foul; to pollute.

desile' (3), v. [Fr. DE-, *filum*, a thread, a FILE (1)], to go in line; to march one after another;—n., a narrow path between hills.

define', v. [Fr., from L. *definire* (DE-, *finis*, a limit)], to lay down the limits or boundaries; to tell what a thing is or means.—*as.*, **defi'nable**, **def'inite** (*def'inít*), having the boundaries laid down; clearly marked off; fully explained.—*n.*, **defini'tion**, the words by which a thing or its meaning is explained.—*a.*, **defini'tive**, settled; fixed; final.

deflect', v. [L. DE-, *flectere*, to bend], to turn aside; to bend from a straight line.—*n.*, **deflection**.

deflower', v. [Fr., from L. *deflorare* (DE-, *flor*, a flower)], to deprive of grace or bloom; to stain or sully.

deforce', v. [Fr., from L. *difforcere* (DIS-, *fortis*, strong)], to keep out by force; to resist the law.

deform', v. [Fr., from L. *deformare* (DE-, *forma*, beauty)], to put out of shape; to spoil the look or form of.—*n.*, **defor'mity**, ugliness of look; want of proportion.

defraud', v. [Fr., from L. *defraudare* (DE-, *fraus*, FRAUD)], to take from by fraud.

defray', v. [Fr. DE-, Low L. *fredum*, fine], to pay the price of.

deft', a. [A.S.], neat; quick-handed.

defunct', a. [L. DE-, *functus* (*fungi*, to perform)], done with the work of life; dead.

defy', v. [Fr. *désfer*, from L. *diffidare* (DIS-, *fides*, faith)], to call to a combat; to oppose strongly; to treat with contempt.—*n.*, **defi'ance**, a call to fight; strong opposition.—*a.*, **defi'ant**.

degen'erate, a. [L. DE-, *genus*, race or birth], fallen from former good qualities; grown base or wicked;—*v.*, to fall from good; to become worse.—*n.*, **degenera'tion**.

degrade', v. [Fr., from late L. *dēgradare* (DE-, *gradus*, a step)], to lower in rank; to deprive of

office; to lower in character.—*n.*, **degrada'tion**.

degree', n. [Fr. DE-, L. *gradus*, a step], a step; one of a series of marks on a measuring instrument; the 360th part of a circle; sixty geographical miles; rank; amount.

de'ify, v. [Fr., from late L. *deificare* (*deus*, a god; *facere*, to make)], to raise to the rank of a god; to worship as a god.—*n.*, **deifica'tion** (*dēfík'ashón*).

deign (*dān*), v. [Fr., from L. *dignus*, worthy], to think worthy; to condescend; to allow.

De'ity, n. [Fr., from L. *deus*, a god], the divine nature; God.

deject', v. [L. *dejectus*, cast down (DE-, *jacere*, to throw)], to cast down the countenance; to make sad.—*a.*, **deject'ed**, cast down.—*n.*, **dejec'tion**, a casting down; lowness of spirits.

delay', n. [Fr., from L. *dilatare* (DIS-, *latus*, carried)], a putting off; a stoppage; a loss of time;—*v.*, to put off.

delect'able, a. [L. *delectare*, to DELIGHT], giving joy; causing delight.

del'egate, n. [Fr., from L. *delegatus* (DE-, *legare*, to send)], one sent by others to act or speak for them; a deputy;—*v.*, to send with power to speak or act for; to entrust.—*n.*, **delega'tion**, persons sent as delegates.

delete', v. [L. *deletus* (*dēlere*, to blot out)], to blot out; to remove by rubbing; to destroy.—*n.*, **dele'tion**, act of blotting out; that which is blotted out.

deleter'ious, a. [Gk. *dēlēterios*, hurtful], hurtful to life or health.

delf, n., a kind of earthenware made at *Delft* (formerly *Delf*), in Holland.

delib'erate, v. [L. *deliberare*, to weigh well (DE-, *libra*, a balance)], to weigh well in one's mind; to think carefully over;—*a.*, **think'ing carefully**; well considered.—*ns.*, **delibera'tion** and **delib'erateness**, much thought.—*a.*, **delib'erative**, acting with deliberation.

delicate, *a.* [L. *delicatus*, luxurious (*delicia*, dainties)], pleasing to the senses; refined; tender; easily hurt.—*n.*, **delicacy**, state of being delicate; something sweet to the taste, smooth to the touch, or fine to the eye; softness of dress or manners.

delicious (*délīsh'us*), *a.*, causing much delight or pleasure; sweet to the taste.—*n.*, **deliciousness**.

delight' (*délīt'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *delectare*, to delight], great pleasure; that which causes pleasure;—*v.*, to cause great pleasure; to be greatly pleased.—*a.*, **delightful**.

delin'cate, *v.* [L. *DE-*, *linea*, a LINE], to mark out with lines; to show in a drawing or picture; to describe in words.—*n.*, **delinea'tion** (*délīnād'shōn*), a marking by lines, etc.; a sketch or description.

delin'quent (*délīng'kwēt*), *a.* [L. *dēlinquere*, to leave out], failing in duty; forsaking a trust; doing wrong;—*n.*, one who leaves duty undone; a wrongdoer.—*n.*, **delin'quency**, a failure in duty; a crime.

delir'ious, *a.* [L. *delirium*, madness (*DE-*, *lira*, a furrow)], wandering in mind; light-headed.—*adv.*, **delir'iously**.—*n.*, **delir'ium**, a disorder or wandering of the mind.

deliv'er, *v.* [Fr., from L. *de liberare* (*DE-*, *liber*, free)], to set free; to hand over to another; to speak or utter (an address or message); to send forth or discharge.—*ns.*, **deliv'erance**, release; freedom; **deliv'ery**, the act of setting free or giving up; a person's manner of speaking; a giving birth.

del. See **DALE**.

del'ta, *n.* [Gk. Δ], the Greek letter D; land formed at the mouth of a river (originally at that of the Nile), often in shape like Δ.

delude', *v.* [L. *DE-*, *ludere*, to play], to play upon; to lead wrong; to deceive.—*n.*, **delu'sion**, a means of deluding or leading astray; a false belief.—*a.*, **delu'sive**.

del'uge (*del'ūj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *diluvium*, a deluge (from *diluere* see **DILUTE**)], a great rush of water; a river overflowing its banks; the Flood in the time of Noah (Gen. vii.);—*v.*, to wash away; to overflow with water.

delve, *v.* [A.S.], to dig with a spade.

dem'agogue (*dēm'āgog*), *n.* [Gk. *dēmagōgos* (*dēmos*, the people; *agōn*, to lead)], a leader of the people; a speaker using artful or deceitful means.

demand', *v.* [Fr., from L. *demandare* (*DE-*, *mandare*, to entrust)], to ask as one's right; to make a claim with power to enforce it; to be in great need of; to require;—*n.*, a claim; a desire to buy.

demarka'tion (*dēmārkā'shōn*), *n.* [Sp. *DE-*, and root of **MARK**], the act of marking or fixing a boundary; separation.

demean', *v.* [Fr. *DE-*, late L. *minere*, to drive], to conduct oneself; (*colloq.*) to make mean or lower.

demean'our (*-nūr*), *n.*, behaviour.

dement', *v.* [L. *DE-*, *mens*, the mind], to drive out of one's mind.—*a.*, **demen'ted**, out of one's mind.

demer'it, *n.* [L. *DE-*, *meritus*, **MERIT**], want of merit; ill-desert.

demesne' (*dēmēn'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *dominium*, **DOMAIN**], what one is master of; estate or lands near a mansion.

dem'ī-, *pref.* [Fr., from L. *demi-dius*], half (as in *demigod*, *demi-tint*).

demise' (*dēmīs'*), *n.* [Fr., from L., as **DEMISS**], a passing out of the way; a passing from the hands of one to those of another; death;—*v.*, to give by will.

demit', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *mettre*, L. *mittere*, to send], to let go; to resign.—*n.*, **demis'sion**, a letting down; resignation.

democ'rasy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *dēmokratia* (*dēmos*, the people; *kratos*, strength)], power of the people; government by the people; the people as a body.—



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a part by itself; a division; a district of a country.

depaup'erize [DE-, PAUPER], to raise from being a pauper.

depend', v. [Fr., from L. *dependere* (DE-, *pendere*, to hang)], to hang down or from; to be supported by; to be connected with; to rely (upon).—*ns.*, **depen'dant**, one who depends on another; one who cannot act by himself; **depen'dence**, a resting on or being ruled by another; trust; confidence; **depen'dency**, a district at a distance from the country by which it is governed.—*a.*, **depen'dent**, ruled by; resting on; unable to stand by oneself.

deplet', v. [L. *dēpictus*, sketched (DE-, *pingere*, to paint)], to make a likeness of; to describe in words.

deplete', v. [L. DE, *plētus* (*plēre*, to fill)], to drain out or empty.—*n.*, **deple'tion**, an emptying; a lessening of the blood, etc.

deplore', v. [L. *dēplorāre*, to lament for], to weep for with sorrow; to feel deep grief for.—*a.*, **dēplōr'able**, having mournful results.

deploy', v. [Fr., from L. *dēplicāre* (DE-, *plīcāre*, to fold)], to open out; to change soldiers marching in column to a line abreast of each other.

depone', v. [L. DE-, *pōnere*, to place], to give testimony upon oath.—*a.*, **depo'nent**, laying aside; (of verbs) having a passive form but an active meaning; —*n.*, one who tells in court what he knows.

depop'ulate, v. [L. *dēpopulātus*, laid waste], to take away the people; to strip of inhabitants.—*n.*, **depopula'tion**.

deport', v. [Fr., from L. *dēportāre* (DE-, *portāre*, to carry)], to carry away; to remove; to conduct oneself.—*ns.*, **deporta'tion**, removal; **deport'm-nt**, manner of acting or behaviour.

depose', v. [Fr. *deposer*, to put down (DE-, and root of POSE)], to put down from a high position;

to degrade or strip; to bear testimony.

depos'it, v. [Fr., from L. *dēpositum* (DE-, *positum*, *pōnere*, to place)], to lay down; to let fall to the bottom; to put in a place of safety; to give in trust;—*n.*, that which is laid or has settled down; something given to another's care; money put into a bank.—*ns.*, **depos'itor**; **depos'itary** or **-ory**, a person to whom a thing is given to be kept safe; a place for storage; **deposi'tion**, a removing from place or office; statements made in court.

dep'ot (*dēp'ō*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *dēpositum*, DEPOSIT], a place where goods are stored; a place where young soldiers are trained, and stores kept; a railway station or terminus.

deprave', v. [Fr., from L. *dēprāvare* (DE-, *prāvus*, wicked)], to make bad or worse; to debase.—*ns.*, **dēpravi'ty** and **dēprava'tion**, low state of morals or conduct.

dep'recate, v. [L. DE-, *precari*, to PRAY], to try to keep off by prayer; to pray against; to make light of (an idea).—*a.*, **dep'recat'ory**, tending to keep off evil by prayer; having the form of prayer.

depre'ciate (*dēprē'shiūt*), v. [L. DE-, *pretium*, a price], to bring or come down in price; to make or become of less value; to speak against the worth of.—*n.*, **dēpre'cia'tion**.—*as.*, **dēpre'ci'ative** and **dēpre'ci'atory**, undervaluing.

dep'redate, v. [L. DE-, *prædātus* (*præda*, prey)], to rob; to take or waste what belongs to an enemy.—*n.*, **dēpre'da'tion**.

depress', v. [L. DE-, *primere*, to PRESS], to press down; to lower; to dishearten.—*n.*, **dēpre'ssion** (*dēpre'sh'ōn*), a pressing or falling down; a hollow place; lowness of spirits.

deprive', v. [Fr., from L. *dēprivare* (DE-, *privare*, to deprive)], to take away from; to hinder from

enjoying or using.—*n.*, *depriva'tion*, state of being deprived.

depth, *n.* [E., from DEEP], distance from top to bottom; a deep place; the middle (of the night, etc.); power of mind.

depute', *v.* [Fr., from L. *députare* (DE-, *putare*, to select)], to send a person in one's place; to give power to act or speak in one's name.—*ns.*, *deputa'tion*, a person or persons sent, etc.; *dep'uty*, a representative.

deer-, *deer-*, *geog. root.* [A.S.], deer, wild animal (as in *Derham*, *Deerhurst*, *Derby*, village or town of the deer).

derange' (*déránj'*), *v.* [Fr. DE-, *ranger*, to RANGE], to put out of place or order.—*n.*, *derange'ment*, a putting out of order; a state of confusion, esp. in mind.

derelict, *a.* [L. *derelictus*, forsaken (DE-, *relinquere*, to RELINQUISH)], wilfully forsaken;—*n.*, anything abandoned.

deride', *v.* [L. DE-, *ridere*, to laugh], to laugh at; to make sport of.—*n.*, *derision* (*dérish'ón*), mockery.—*as.*, *deri'sive*, *deri'sory*.

derive', *v.* [Fr., from L. *derivare* (DE-, *rivus*, a stream)], to get from a source; to trace a word back to its root.—*n.*, *deriva'tion*, a drawing from; a tracing of a word to its root.—*a.*, *deri'vative*, derived;—*n.*, a derived word.

derogate, *v.* [L. *dérograre*, repealed (DE-, *rogare*, to ask)], to undo or repeal a law.—*a.*, *derog'atory*, taking away from; lessening value.

Derrick, *n.* (*Derrick*, a hangman), a machine for lifting heavy weights.

der'vish, *n.* [Pers., poor], a Turkish or Persian monk who professes great poverty.

desant', *v.* [Fr., from med. L. *discantus* (DIS-, *cantus*, *canere*, to sing)], to speak about at great length.

descent' (*désend'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *descendere*, to come down], to go or come down; to fall to a

lower place; to pass from father to son.—*n.*, *descent'*, offspring more or less remote.—*a.*, *descent'*, passing down from.—*n.*, *descent'* (*désent'*), a going down; a downward path; the slope of a hill; connection with an ancestor; an invasion.

describe', *v.* [L. DE-, *scribere*, to write], to give an account of.—*n.*, *descrip'tion*, process of telling what a person or a thing is like; the words or figures by which a likeness is shown; kind.—*a.*, *descrip'tive*, giving description.

desery, *v.* [O.Fr. *déserye*, to DESCRIBE], to see at a distance; to observe dimly.

desecrate, *v.* [L. DE-, *sacer*, SACRED], to turn from a sacred purpose; to put consecrated things to common use.—*n.*, *desecra'tion*.

desert, *a.* [Fr., from L. *desertus* (DE-, *serere*, to bind)], belonging to waste land; forsaken; empty;—*n.*, an empty place; land that cannot be cultivated.—*v.*, *desert'*, to forsake; to run away.—*ns.*, *deser'ter*, one who runs away from duty; *deser'tion*, a running away; state of being deserted.

deserve', *v.* [Fr., from L. *deservire* (DE-, *servire*, to SERVE)], to earn by service; to be worthy of something.—*n.*, *desert'*, that which one deserves.

deshabille' (*deshábil'*), *n.* [Fr. *déshabillé*, undressed], undress; morning dress; careless toilet.

desiccate, *v.* [L. *desiccatus*, dried up (DE-, *siccus*, dry)], to dry up; to grow dry.

desid'erate, *v.* [L. *desiderare*, to DESIRE], to wish greatly to have; to need or miss greatly.—*n.*, *desidera'tum*, anything much desired or needed.

design' (*dézín'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *designare* (DE-, *signum*, a mark)], to draw a plan of; to make up one's mind to do;—*n.*, something traced out; a plan or purpose.—*v.*, *designate*, to put marks on a thing to make

it known; to point out; to describe; to appoint.—*n.*, designa'tion, a mark or name; the meaning of a word; an appointment.—*adv.*, design'edly, with a design or purpose.—*a.*, desi'gning, forming plans against; cunning.

desire' (*dézir'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *désiderare*, to long for (DE-, *sidus*, a star)], to wish much for; to seek earnestly;—*n.*, a strong wish; something greatly 'onged for.—*as.*, desir'able, worthy of being desired; desir'ous, wishful.

desist', *v.* [Fr., from L. *désistere* (DE-, *sistere*, to stop)], to leave off.

desk, *n.* [med. L. *desca*, from L. *discus*, a DISK], a sloping table for writing or reading.

des'olate, *a.* [L. *désolatus* (DE-, *solus*, alone)], left alone; cleared of inhabitants; in a ruined state;—*v.*, to clear of inhabitants; to lay waste.—*n.*, desola'tion, destruction of inhabitants; a ruined and forsaken place.

despair', *v.* [Fr., from L. *désperare* (DE-, *spérare*, to hope)], to be without hope;—*n.*, want of hope; that which is despaired of.

despatch. See DISPATCH.

despera'do, *n.* [Sp.], a reckless person; a madman; (*pl.*) desperadoes.

des'perate, *a.* [L. *désperatus*] without hope; heedless of danger; beyond recovery.—*n.*, despera'tion.

despise', *v.* [Fr., from L. *déspicere* (DE-, *specere*, to look)], to look down on; to think little of.—*a.*, des'picable, not worth one's notice.

despite', *n.*, a looking down on with contempt; a strong feeling of hatred; an act arising from hatred;—*v.*, to vex or offend;—*prep.*, in spite of.

despoll', *v.* [Fr., from L. *déspollare* (DE-, *spoliare*, to SPOIL)], to spoil utterly; to take from by force; to—*n.*, despolla'tion.

despond', *v.* [L. DE-, *spondere*, to promise], to lose hope or courage; to be cast down in mind.—*as.*, despon'dence and despon'dency, want of hope.—*a.*, despon'dent, without hope; dejected.

des'pot, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *despote*, a master], a ruler without control; a tyrant.—*a.*, despot'ic, unlimited in power.—*n.*, des'potism, the power of a despot; uncontrolled power.

dessert', *n.* [Fr. *desservir*, to clear a table (DIS-, *servir*, L. *servire*, to SERVE)], fruit or sweetmeats after dinner.

des'tine, *v.* [Fr., from L. *déstinare*, to aim at (DE-, *stare*, to stand)], to set apart for a purpose; to appoint or intend.—*as.*, destina'tion, place where one is going to; purpose for which a thing is intended; des'tiny, one's ultimate state; the power that fixes conditions; fate.

des'titute, *a.* [L. *déstitutus*, left alone (DE-, *statuere*, to place)], forsaken; left in want.—*n.*, destitu'tion, state of being destitute.

destroy', *v.* [Fr., from L. *destruere* (DE-, *struere*, to build)], to cast down; to pull to pieces.—*n.*, destruc'tion, a pulling to pieces, etc.—*a.*, destruc'tive, causing destruction; ruinous.

desuetude' (*désuétüd'*), *n.* [L. *désuétude*], discontinuance of use.

des'ultory, *a.* [L. *désultorius* (DE-, *salire*, to leap)], jumping from one thing to another; without proper plan.—*n.*, des'ultori-ness.

detach', *v.* [Fr. DE-, and root of TACK], to unfasten; to send one part away from another.—*n.*, detach'ment, an unfastening; a small number of soldiers sent out from the main body.

detail', *n.* [Fr. DE-, *teller*, to cut (see TAILOR)], a small part; a description of particulars;—*v.*, to describe part by part; to divide off for special duty.

detain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *détinere* (DE-, *tenere*, to hold)], to hold



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to consume), to swallow up; to eat greedily; to waste away quickly.

dew (*dū*), *n.* [A.S.], moisture left by the air; freshness (of youth); —*v.*, to wet with dew.—*ns.*, **dew-drop**, a drop of dew; **dew-point**, the amount of cold which causes dew to fall.—*a.*, **dew'y**, covered with dew; like dew.

dexterous, *a.* [L. *dexter*, right-handed], right-handed (for left-handed, see SINISTER); ready in the use of the limbs; quick or active in seizing a chance; artful.—*n.*, **dexter'ity**.

-dhu, *geog. root* [C.], black (as in *Douglas*, black stream; *Dublin*, black pool).

di-, *pref.* [Gk.], two, twice, double (as in DICOTYLEDON, DIPHTHONG).

dia-, *pref.*, through, across (as in DIAGONAL, DIAMETER).

diabol'ic and **diabol'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *diabōlos*, the DEVIL], like the devil.

diac'onate, *n.* [see DEACON], the office of a deacon.

di'adem, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diadēma*, something bound round] a head-band, as a mark of royalty; a crown.

diser'esis, *n.* See SYNÆRESIS.

diagno'sis, *n.* [Gk. DIA-, *gignōskēin*, to know], knowledge got by watching signs or effects; judgment founded on careful observation.—*v.*, **diagnōse'**, to discover by watching, etc.

diag'onal, *a.* [L., from Gk. *diagōnios* (DIA-, *graphein*, to write), *gōnia*, a corner], running from corner to corner;—*n.*, a line from angle to angle.

di'agram, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diagramma* (DIA-, *gramma*, a figure)], a figure to make clear what has been said.

di'al, *n.* [L. *dies*, a day], a flat surface with a pin in the centre for showing the time of day by the shadow of the sun; the face of a clock, watch, etc.

di'alect, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *dialektos*, speech], means of expressing thought; the language of a district.—*as.*, **di'alec'tic** and

di'alec'tical. — *n. pl.*, **di'alec'tics**, the rules and forms of reasoning.

di'alogue (*di'dlog*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *dialogos* (DIA-, *logos*, speech)], a talk between two or more persons.

diam'eter, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diametros* (DIA-, *metron*, a measure, a METER)], the straight line through the centre of a circle or other figure or body.—*adv.*, **di'amet'rically**, along the diameter; wholly.

di'amond, *n.* [Fr., corrupted from Gk. *adamas*, ADAMANT], the hardest and most precious of stones; a rhomb.

diapa'son, *n.* [Gk. *diapason*, through all (the chords) (DIA-, *pas*, all)], a stretch of eight notes in music; harmony of a note and its octave; the principal stops of an organ.

di'aper, *n.* [Fr., through Byzantine Gk. *diaspros* (DIA-, Gk. *aspros*, white)], linen cloth woven with geometric or floral figures; —*v.*, to mark with figures.

diaph'anous, *a.* [Gk. DIA-, *phainēin*, to show], that can be seen through; transparent.

di'aphragm (*di'āfrām*), *n.* [Gk. DIA-, *phragma*], a muscular membrane separating the chest from the bowels; anything flat stretched across a hollow body.

di'ary, *n.* [L. *dies*, a day], the doings of each day written down, or the book.

di'atonic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *diatonikos* (DIA-, *tonos*, a TONE)], proceeding by the notes of the natural scale in music.

di'atribe, *n.* [Gk. DIA-, *tribein*, to rub], a long discussion; a speech abusing some one.

dice. See DIE (2).

dicotyle'don, *n.* [DI-, COTYLEDON], a plant with two seed lobes or cotyledons.

dic'taphone, *n.* [*dict-* (see DICTATE) -PHONE], an instrument (phonograph) for reproducing words that are spoken into it.

dic'tate, *v.* [L. *dictātus* (*dicere*, to say)], to tell a person what to

say or write; to tell with authority;—*n.*, an order or command.—*ns.*, dicta'tion; dicta'tor, a magistrate with unlimited power.—*a.*, dicta'torial.

dic'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *dictus* (*dicere*, to say)], manner of speaking; choice and arrangement of words.

dic'tionary (*dik'shōnārī*), *n.*, a book giving the meanings of words in alphabetical order.

did. See DO.

die (1) (*dī*), *v.* [Scand.], to lose life; to come to an end.—*pres. p.*, dying; *p.p.*, died.

die (2) (*dī*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *datus*, given or thrown], a small cube used in games, thrown from a box; (*pl.*) dice; a stamp used for marking coins, etc.; (*pl.*) dies.

di'et, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diata*, mode of life], the kind or amount of food one eats; an assembly, court, or parliament;—*v.*, to give food to; to eat food.

differ, *v.* [Fr., from L. *differre*, (*DIS-*, *ferre*, to carry)], to be unlike; to disagree in any way.—*n.*, difference, state of being unlike; amount or manner of unlikeness; dispute.—*a.*, dif'ferent.

dif'ficult, *a.* [Fr. *difficulté*, from L. *difficultas*, a difficulty (*difficilis*, difficult)], not easy; hard to guide.—*n.*, dif'ficulty, that which makes a thing hard to do; something not easily done or understood.

dif'fident, *a.* [L. *diffidens*, distrustful (*DIS-*, *fides*, faith)], wanting faith in oneself.—*n.*, dif'fidence.

diffuse' (*dif'us'*), *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *fusus* (*fundere*, to pour)], to pour out; to spread abroad;—*a.* (*dif'us'*), spreading widely; using many words.—*a.*, diffu'sible, that can be diffused.—*n.*, diffu'sion, state of being scattered.—*a.*, diffu'sive, tending to spread.

dig, *v.* [Fr. *diguer*, to make a digue or DIKE], to turn up earth with a spade; to thrust a sharp point into.—*pres. p.*, digging; *p.p.*, dug or digged.—*n.*, dig'ger,

one who digs; an instrument for opening the ground.

digest', *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *gestus* (*gerere*, to carry)], to dissolve food in the stomach; to arrange information in proper order; to think carefully over.—*ns.*, di'gest, a collection of laws; a short form of the knowledge of any science; diges'tion (*dijes'tyōn*).—*a.*, diges'tible, that can be digested; diges'tive, helping digestion.

dig'it (*dij'it*), *n.* [L. *digitus*], a finger; the breadth of a finger as a measure, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; one of the nine figures (1-9).

dig'nify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dignificare* (*dignus*, worthy; *facere*, to make)], to make worthy; to clothe with honour; to raise in rank.—*a.*, dig'nified, exalted, noble.—*ns.*, dig'nitary, any one holding a high rank; dig'nity, worthiness; place of honour.

digress', *v.* [L. *digressus*, going aside (*DIS-*, *gradi*, to go)], to go off the road; to speak away from the main point.—*n.*, digres'sion, something away from the main point.—*a.*, digres'sive, prone to wander.

dike, *n.* [A.S.], earth for a fence or bank; a trench with the soil piled on the edge; a bank along a river or the edge of the sea; a wall of turf or stone;—*v.*, to make safe by a bank.

dilap'itate, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *lapis*, a stone], to pull down stone buildings; to fall out of repair.—*n.*, dilapida'tion.

dilate', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dilatare* (*DIS-*, *latus*, broad)], to spread wide; to enlarge; to explain with many words.—*a.*, dil'a-tory, putting off; slow.

dilem'ma, *n.* [Gk. *DI-*, *lemma*, something taken], an argument that gives a choice between two conclusions both equally unwelcome.

dilettan'te (*dilētān'tē*), *n.* [It., from L. *delectare*, to DELIGHT], a lover of the fine arts; (*pl.*) dilettanti.

dil'igent (*dil'ijent*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *diligens* (*DI-*, *legere*, to choose)],

keeping close to work ; always busy.—*n.*, dil'igence, carefulness in work ; a stage-coach.

dilute', *v.* [L. *dilutus*, washed away], to mix with liquid ; to make thinner by adding water ; —*a.*, made thin by water.—*n.*, dilu'tion, a making thin by mixing with liquid ; something diluted.

dilu'vial, *a.* [L. *diluvium*], washed down by a flood.

dim, *a.* [A.S.], not clearly seen ; having little light ; dull-sighted ; —*v.*, to make dark.—*pres. p.*, dimming ; *p.p.*, dimmed.

dimen'sion (*dimen'shôn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *dimensio* (DIS-, *metiri*, to measure)], (*usu. pl.*), measure in length, breadth, or thickness.

dimin'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. DIS-, *minus*, less], to make or become less.—*n.*, dimin'u'tion, a making smaller ; & becoming less.—*a.*, dimin'utive, of small size ; —*n.*, a word meaning a thing of small size.

dim'ity, *n.* [It., from Gk. *dimitos* (DI-, *mitos*, a thread)], a cotton cloth striped or figured by weaving with two threads.

dim'ple, *n.* [E.], a small hollow in the cheek or chin ; —*v.*, to form dimples.

din, *n.* [A.S.], a loud noise ; —*v.*, to deafen or annoy with noise.—*pres. p.*, dinning ; *p.p.*, dinned.

dine, *v.* [Fr.], to take or give dinner.—*n.*, din'ner, the chief meal.

din'ghy (*din'gŏ*), *n.* [Hind.], a small boat.

din'gle (*din'gl*), *n.* [E.], a small valley.

din'gy (*din'jŏ*), *a.* [E.], of a dark colour ; of a soiled appearance.

dint. See DENT.

di'ocese, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diokēsis* (DIA-, *oikos*, a house)], the district over which a bishop rules.—*a.*, dioc'esan (*dios'esân*), belonging to a diocese ; —*n.*, the bishop.

diors'ma, *n.* [DIA-, Gk. *horaien*, to see], a series of brightly illuminated pictures seen through an opening in a darkened room.

dip, *v.* [A.S., from same root as

DEEP], to put under water and take out again ; to wet ; slope ; —*n.*, a slope downwards. *pres. p.*, dipping ; *p.p.*, dipped or dipt.

diphtheria (*difthēr'ia*), *n.* [G. *diphthēra*, leather skin], a disease of the throat in which a false skin is formed, blocking the air-passage.

diph'thong (*dif'thong*), *n.* [G. DI-, *phthongos*, a sound], two vowels sounded as one, forming one syllable.

diplo'ma, *n.* [Gk.], a writing conferring honour or recording degree.

diplo'macy, *n.*, the art of making agreements ; skill in removing difficulties or gaining advantages.—*a.*, diplomat'ic, having to do with diplomacy ; skillful in overcoming difficulties.—*n.*

diplo'matist, one who arranges business between nations.

dipsoma'nia, *n.* [Gk. *dipes*, thirst, *MANIA*], a mad desire for strong drink.—*n.*, dipsoma'niac.

dire or **dire'ful**, *a.* [L. *dirus*], terrible.

direct', *a.* [L. *directus*, straight (DIS-, *regere*, to rule)], right on without a bend ; —*v.*, to make or keep straight ; to order ; to show the way ; to put an address on.—*n.*, direc'tion, a showing how a thing has to be done ; an order ; a straight line toward any point ; a person's address.—*adv.*, direct'ly, in a straight line ; at once.—*ns.*, direc'tor, direc'tory, a book of names and addresses ; a body of directors.

dirge (*dĕrj*), *n.* [L. *dirige*, direction—the first word of a funeral hymn], a funeral song ; a song of sorrow.

dir'igible (*dir'ijibl*), *a.*, that can be steered ; —*n.*, a balloon or airship that can be steered.

dirk, *n.* [earlier *dork*, perhaps from Du. *dolk*], a kind of dagger.

dirt, *n.* [Scand. ?], that which is not clean ; mud ; filth.—*a.*



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instruction; — *v.*, to train; to instruct.—*a.*, **dis'ciplinary**, pertaining to discipline.—*n.*, **disciplinar'ian**, one good at enforcing discipline.

disclaim', *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-, CLAIM], to give up all claim to; to cast off.

disclose', *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-, CLOSE], to uncloset; to reveal.—*n.*, **disclo'sure**, a making known; that which is told.

discol'our (*discūl'ōr*), *v.* [Fr. DIS-, L. *color*, COLOUR], to change or spoil the colour of.—*n.*, **discolora'tion**, state of being discoloured.

discom'fit (*diskūm'fit*), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *disconficere* (DIS-, *conficere*, to finish)], to defeat and put to flight; to scatter;—*n.*, defeat; rout.—*n.*, **discom'fiture**, defeat.

discom'fort (*diskūm'fort*), *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-, COMFORT], to take away comfort from; to make uneasy;—*n.*, want of comfort; uneasiness.

discommode'. See INCOMMUNE.

discompose', *v.* [DIS-, COMPOSE], to deprive of composure; to throw into confusion; to disturb one's peace.—*n.*, **discompo'sure**, agitation.

disconcert', *v.* [Fr. DIS-, CONCERT], to break up what has been planned; to throw into disorder; to unsettle the mind.—*a.*, **disconcer'ted**.

disconnect', *v.* [L. DIS-, CONNECT], to undo a connection; to separate; to untie.—*n.*, **disconnec'tion**.

discon'solate, *a.* [late L. DIS-, *consolari*, to CONSOLE], without consolation or comfort; having no hope.

discontent' and **disconten'ted**, *as.* [L. DIS-, CONTENT], unwilling to be pleased; not pleased with things as they are.—*ns.*, **discontent'** and **discontent'ment**, want of contentment.

discontin'ue, *v.* [Fr., from late L. DIS-, CONTINUE], to stop doing; to put an end to.—*ns.*, **discontin'uance** and **discontinua-**

tion, a breaking off or ceasing; a break between the parts; **discontinu'ity**, want of union of parts.—*a.*, **discontin'uous**, having breaks.

dis'cord, *n.* [Fr., from L. *discordia*, discord (DIS-, *cor*, the heart)], want of agreement; sounds not in concord, disagreeable to the ear.—*ns.*, **discor'dance** and **discor'dancy**.—*a.*, **discor'dant**, not going or working well together.

discount, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *discomputare* (DIS-, *computare*, to COMPUTE)], to take something off; to lend money, keeping the interest for the time it is to remain unpaid;—*n.*, something taken off an account; interest taken off a bill paid before it is due.

discoun'tenance, *v.* [Fr. DIS-, COUNTENANCE], to put out of countenance; to turn away one's face from; to give no approval to;—*n.*, discouragement.

discour'age (*diskūr'āj*), *v.* [Fr. DIS-, COURAGE], to take away the courage from; to make less hopeful.—*n.*, **discour'agement**, anything that dispirits or lessens hope.

discourse' (*diskōrs'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *discursus*, a running about (DIS-, *curre*)], use of speech; talk between two or more persons; a written or spoken speech;—*v.*, to run over and over a subject; to speak about or explain; to talk together.—*a.*, **discur'sive**, running from one thing to another; without method; reasoning from premises to conclusion.

discour'teous (*diskēr'-* or *diskōrtiūs*), *a.* [DIS-, COURTEOUS], wanting in courtesy; rude; disrespectful.—*n.*, **discour'tesy**, want of courtesy; rudeness of action or language.

discover (*diskūv'ēr*), *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-, COVER], to take the cover off; to bring to light; to find out.—*n.*, **discover'y**, a finding out; something found out.

discred'it, *n.* [DIS-, CREDIT], loss of credit; ill name; dishonour; —*v.*, to take away credit; to put no trust in; to keep from being believed.—*a.*, **discred'itable**, bringing disgrace.

discreet', *a.* [Fr., from L. *discrētus*, seen clearly (see DISCERN)], seeing or understanding clearly; looking at a matter on all sides; thinking of consequences.—*n.*, **discretion** (*diskresh'ōn*), habit of seeing things as they really are; a thinking well of what one is doing; freedom to do what one thinks right.—*as.*, **discre'tional** and **discre'tionary**, left to one's sense of judgment; not fixed by law.

discrep'ant, *a.* [L. *discrepans* (DIS-, *crepāre*, to make a noise)], differing; disagreeing; contrary.—*ns.*, **discrep'ance** and **discrep'aney**, difference.

discrim'inate, *v.* [L. *discriminatus*, divided (*discrimen*, space between)], to see the difference between things; to choose out of a number.—*n.*, **discrimina'tion**, clearness of thought.—*a.*, **discrim'inative**, seeing how things differ.

discur'sive. See under DISCOURSE.

discuss', *v.* [L. *discussus* (*discutere*, to shake to pieces)], to break up a subject for clear examination; to make clear in detail.—*n.*, **discus'sion**.

disdain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēdignāri* (DE-, *dignus*, worthy)], to think unworthy of notice;—*n.*, contempt; haughtiness.—*a.*, **disdain'ful**, showing disdain.

disease' (*dizēs'*), *n.* [G.Fr. DIS-, EASE], want of ease; sickness; a wasting of the parts of anything;—*v.*, to cause disease or sickness.—*a.*, **diseased'**.

disembark', *v.* [Fr. DIS-, EMBARK], to go or come from a ship; to put on shore.—*n.*, **disembar'ka'tion**.

disembar'pass, *v.* [DIS-, EMBARRASS], to free from difficulty or doubt.—*n.*, **disembar'passment**.

disembod'y, *v.* [DIS-, EMBODY],

to take out of the body; to dismiss a force of soldiers.

disembogue' (*dizembōg'*), *v.* [Sp. *desembocar* (DIS-, IN-, L. *bucca*, a mouth)], to pour out, as a river; to run into the sea.

disenchant', *v.* [Fr. DIS-, ENCHANT], to free from enchantment.—*n.*, **disenchant'ment**.

disencum'ber, *v.* [Fr. DIS-, ENCUMBER], to free from a burden.

disendow', *v.* [DIS-, ENDOW], to take away an endowment from.

disengage' (*dizengāj'*), *v.* [L. DIS-, ENGAGE], to free from an engagement; to set oneself free; to separate things that are joined.—*n.*, **disengage'ment**, a being set free; a setting free.

disentail', *v.* [DIS-, ENTAIL], to free from entail.

disentangle (*dizentāngl'*), *v.* [DIS-, ENTANGLE], to undo confusion.—*n.*, **disentangle'ment**.

disenthral' (*dizenthrawl'*), *v.* [DIS-, ENTHRAL], to free from thrall or slavery.—*pres. p.*, **disenthral'ling**; *p.p.*, **disenthralled**.

disenthroned', *v.* [DIS-, ENTHRONE], to put off a throne.—*n.*, **disenthronement**.

disenti'tle, *v.* [DIS-, ENTITLE], to take away one's title or claim.

disentomb' (*dizentoom'*), *v.* [DIS-, ENTOMB], to take out of the grave.

disestab'lish, *v.* [DIS-, ESTABLISH], to undo an establishment.—*n.*, **disestab'lishment**, the removal of State support from a Church.

disesteem', *n.* [DIS-, ESTEEM], want of esteem or regard for;—*v.*, to think little of; to feel no regard for.

disfa'vour, *n.* [DIS-, FAVOUR], want of favour;—*v.*, to give no favour.

disfig'ure, *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-, FIGURE], to spoil the figure; to take away the beauty of.—*n.*, **disfig'urement**, a spoiling of the figure.

disfran'chise (*dizfran'chiz*), *v.* [Fr. DIS-, ENFRANCHISE], to take away the rights of a citizen; to take away the right of voting.—*n.*, **disfran'chisement**.

disgorge' (*dizgōrj'*), *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-

GORGE], to give up from the gorge or throat; to give back unjust gains; to throw out with force.

disgrace', *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *disgratia* (DIS-, GRACE)], want of honour; state or cause of shame;—*v.*, to deprive of honour; to bring to shame.—*a.*, **disgrace'ful**, causing disgrace.

disguise' (*disgiz'*), *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-, GUISE], to change the dress; to conceal by altering one's appearance;—*n.*, a change of dress or appearance; that which conceals by misleading.

disgust', *v.* [Fr. DIS-, L. *gustare*, to taste], to hurt the taste; to cause great dislike;—*n.*, a strong feeling of dislike.

dish, *n.* [A.S., from L. *discus*, a DISK], a large, flattish vessel for serving food; the food served in a dish;—*v.*, to put on a dish.

disheart'en (*dis-har'ten*), *v.* [L. DIS-, HEARTEN], to take away heart or courage from; to damp the spirits.

dishev'el (*dishev'el*), *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-, *chevel*, L. *capillus*, a hair], to disorder the hair.—*pres. p.*, **dishevelling**; *p.p.*, **dishevelled**.

dishon'est (*dison'est*), *a.* [L. DIS-, *honestus*, honourable], not to be trusted; likely to cheat.—*n.*, **dishon'esty**.—*adv.*, **dishon'estly**.

dishon'our (*dison'ur*), *n.* [O.Fr. DIS-, HONOUR], loss of honour; shame or reproach;—*v.*, to take away honour from; to treat as unworthy of honour; to cause shame to.—*a.*, **dishon'ourable**, without honour; having no sense of honour; disgraceful.

disillu'sion, *n.* [DIS-, ILLUSION], to take illusions away; to pain by telling the truth.

disincline', *v.* [DIS-, INCLINE], to turn away the mind or inclination; to set the taste or feelings against.

disinfect', *v.* [DIS-, INFECT], to free from infection.—*n.*, **disinfect'ion**.

disingen'uous (*disinjen'us*), *a.* [DIS-, INGENUOUS], not open or

frank; underhand; not what one seems.—*n.*, **disingen'uoussness**.

disinherit', *v.* [DIS-, INHERIT], to cut off from the right to an inheritance.

disin'tegrate, *v.* [DIS-, INTEGRATE], to break down into parts; to fall to pieces.—*n.*, **disintegra'tion**

disinter', *v.* [Fr. DIS-, INTER], to take up out of a grave; to bring to light.—*pres. p.*, **disinter'ring**; *p.p.*, **disinter'red**.

disin'terested, *a.* [L. DIS-, INTERESTED], not moved by self interest; free to think of the rights of others.

disjoin', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *disjungere* (DIS-, *jungere*, to JOIN)], to separate things that are joined.—*n.*, **disjunct'ion**.—*a.*

disjunct'ive, having the power of disjoining; (*gram.*) joining words, while separating meanings;—*n.*, a disjoining word.—*v.*, **disjoint'**, to separate at a joint; to put out of joint; to put things out of the right order.

disk, *n.* [L. *discus*, from Gk. *diskos*], a flat round surface of a plate.

dislike', *v.* [DIS-, LIKE], not to like; to look on with an unpleasant feeling; to disapprove;—*n.*, want of affection; aversion; hatred.

dis'locate, *v.* [L. *dislocatus* (DIS-, *locare*, to LOCATE)], to put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.—*n.*, **disloca'tion**.

dislodge' (*disloj'*), *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-, LODGE], to put out of a place; to drive from.—*n.*, **dislodg'ment**.

disloy'al, *a.* [O.Fr. DIS-, LOYAL], not loyal or faithful; false to a trust or promise.—*n.*, **disloy'alty**.

dis'mal, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *dis male*, evil days], cheerless; gloomy; sorrowful.

disman'tle, *v.* [Fr. DIS-, MANTLE], to take the mantle or covering off; to deprive of dress or furniture; to remove guns, etc., from a ship or a fortress.

dismast', *v.* [DIS-, MAST], to take away the masts from.



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- disport'**, v. [Fr. DIS-, *porter*, L. *portare*, to carry (see SPORT)], to play about; to make merry; to move lightly and freely;—n., play; merriment.
- dispose'**, v. [O.Fr. DIS-, *poser*, to place (see POSE)], to put in order; to incline the mind; to apply to a purpose; to arrange; (of) to part with.—n., disposal (*dis-pō'sal*), a putting in the right place; power; control.
- disposition** (*dispō'ish'on*), n. [Fr., from L. *dispositio* (DIS-, *pōnere*, to place)], a setting in order; the manner in which things are arranged; the state or inclination of one's mind.
- dispossess'**, v. [O.Fr. DIS-, *possess*], to put out of possession.
- dispropor'tion**, n. [DIS-, PROPORTION], want of proportion or suitableness in the size, shape, etc., of parts;—v., to make unsuitable in size or form.—*as.*, **dispropor'tional** and **dispropor'tionate**.
- disprove'** (*disproof'*), v. [O.Fr. DIS-, PROVE], to prove to be false.—n., **disproof'**.
- dispute'**, v. [Fr., from L. *disputare* (DIS-, *putare*, to think)], to think differently from another; to oppose what another says or does;—n., a difference of opinion; a contest in words.—*ns.*, **dis'putant**, one who disputes; **disputa'tion**, a contest in words.
- disqual'ify**, v. [DIS-, QUALIFY], to make unfit; to disable from acting or competing.—n., **disqualifica'tion**, unfitness; that which makes unfit.
- disqui'et**, v. [DIS-, QUIET], to deprive of quiet; to make uneasy;—n., uneasiness; vexation.—n., **disqui'etude**, want of rest or quiet.
- disquisition** (*diskwiz'ish'on*), n. [L. *disquisitio*, searching out (DIS-, *querere*, to seek)], a careful searching; a thorough examination; a written or spoken argument or essay.
- disregard'**, v. [DIS-, REGARD], to pass without proper notice; to regard as unworthy of attention.—n., a passing by without notice.
- disrel'ish**, v. [L. DIS-, *relinere*], have no liking for; to dislike the taste of;—n., a dislike of the taste.
- disrepair'**, n. [DIS-, REPAIR], want of repair; a broken-down state.
- disrep'utable**, a. [DIS-, REPUTABLE], not well thought of; having lost one's honour or respect; causing loss of honour or respect.—n., **disrepute'**, loss or want of good name.
- disrespect'**, n. [L. DIS-, RESPECT], want of respect or reverence;—v., to show want of respect to.—*a.*, **disrespect'ful**, showing disrespect.
- disrobe'**, v. [DIS-, ROBE], to take off robes or garments.
- disrup'tion**, n. [L. *disruptio*, breaking up (DIS-, *rumpere*, to break)], a breaking asunder.—The *Disruption* was the breaking apart into two sections of the Church of Scotland in 1843.—*a.*, **disruptive**, causing or caused by disruption; breaking or bursting through.
- dissat'isfy**, v. [DIS-, SATISFY], to fail to satisfy; to make ill-pleased or discontented.—n., **dissatisfac'tion**.
- dissect'**, v. [L. DIS-, *sectus* (*secare*, to cut)], to cut in pieces and examine.—n., **dissec'tion**.
- dissem'ble**, v. [Fr., from L. *dis-simulare* (DIS-, *simulare*, to pretend)], to hide or keep out of sight what a thing really is; to take on a false appearance.
- dissem'inate**, v. [L. *disseminatus*, scattered (DIS-, *semen*, seed)], to scatter abroad like seed; to spread a truth or an opinion.—n., **dissemina'tion**.
- dissent'**, v. [L. DIS-, *sentire*, to feel], to think differently; to differ in opinion; to stand apart because of difference of belief;—n., disagreement in opinion; separation from an established Church.—*ns.*, **dissen'sion**, disagreement; a breaking up of friendship; **dissen'ter**.—*a.*, **dissen'tient** (*disen'shiént*), de-

claring dissent or disagreement ;
—*n.*, one who disagrees ; one
who leaves a party because he
does not agree with it.

disserta'tion (*dissid'ashn*), *n.* [L. *dissertatio*, *n.* debate (DIS-, *serere*, to join)], something written or spoken to explain or illustrate a subject.

disser'vice, *n.* [L. DIS-, SERVICE], an ill service ; an injury.

dissever, *v.* [L. DIS-, SEVER], to part in two ; to break asunder.

dissim'ilar, *a.* [L. DIS-, SIMILAR], not similar ; unlike in any way.
—*ns.*, dissimilar'ity and dis-simil'itude.

dissimula'tion, *n.* [L. *dissimulatio* (DIS-, *simulare*, to SIMULATE)], act of hiding what one really is or has ; pretending not to be what one is.

dissipate, *v.* [L. *dissipare*, to disperse], to scatter abroad ; to waste away ; to waste (one's life), in pleasure.—*a.*, dis'sipated, loose or careless in conduct ; given to pleasure or indulgence.—*n.*, dissipa'tion, a wasting or scattering ; loose conduct.

dissoc'iate (*dissoshiat*), *v.* [L. DIS-, *socius*, a companion], to cease to keep company ; to break connection with.

dissolve, *v.* [L. DIS-, SOLVE], to loosen ; to come or bring to pieces ; to bring to an end ; to pass slowly away ; to melt.—*n.*, dissolu'tion.—*as.*, dis'soluble, that can be dissolved ; dis'solute, loose in conduct ; given to evil living.—*n.*, dis'solute-ness.

dis'sonant, *a.* [L. DIS-, *sonare*, to sound], not agreeing in sound ; without concord or harmony ; sounding harshly.—*n.*, dis'sonance.

dissuade (*dissad'*), *v.* [L. DIS-, *sudare*, to persuade], to turn away a person's mind (from) ; to give advice not to do.—*n.*, dis-sua'sion (*dissod'zhi'*)—*a.*, dis-sua'sive, tending to trying to dissuade ;—*n.*, that which tends to dissuade.

dis'taff, *n.* [A.S.], the staff or rod on which flax was wound for spinning.

dis'tance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *distantia*, a standing apart (DIS-, *stare*, to stand)], a standing apart ; the space between two things ; coldness of manners ;—*v.*, to leave at a distance ; to outstrip.—*a.*, dis'tant, standing apart ; away from ; cold in manner.

distaste, *n.* [DIS-, TASTE], a turning away of taste ; a dislike of food or of anything ;—*v.*, to displease.—*a.*, distaste'ful, causing distaste ; unpleasant.

distem'per (1), *v.* [DIS-, TEMPER], to disorder the balance of the body or the mind ; to put out of proper working order ; to disease ;—*n.*, a disorder of body or mind ; bad temper ; dog disease.

distem'per (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *destemper*, *v.*, to moisten, from same root], a method of wall-painting in which no oil is used for mixing colours.

distend, *v.* [L. DIS-, *tendere*, to stretch], to stretch out ; to spread on all sides ; to swell.—*n.*, disten'sion.

dis'tich (*distik*), *n.* [Gk. DI-, *stichos*, a row], two lines of poetry making complete sense.

distil, *v.* [L. DIS-, *stilla*, a drop], to fall or let fall in drops ; to purify by heating into vapour and cooling.—*ns.*, distilla'tion ; distil'ery, a place for distilling.—*pres. p.*, distilling ; *p.p.*, distilled.

distinct, *a.* [L. *distinctus*, *p.p.* of *distinguere*, to DISTINGUISH], marked off from others ; known by its own marks.—*n.*, distinc'tion, a mark of difference or superiority.—*a.* distinc'tive, marking or showing a difference.—*n.*, distinct'ness, state of being distinct ; clear difference.

distin'guish (*disting'wish*), *v.* [L. *distinguere*, to mark off], to mark one as different from another ; to honour highly ; to see or know the marks of dif-

ference.—*as.*, **distin'guishable**, that can be distinguished; **distin'guished**, highly honoured.

distort', *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *tortus* (*tortuere*, to twist)], to twist out of shape; to turn from the true meaning. — *n.*, **distortion**, twisting out of shape; turning of words from their true meaning.

distract', *v.* [L. *distractus*, pulled different ways (*DIS-*, *trahere*, to pull)], to pull in different ways; to put one's mind into confusion. — *n.*, **distrac'tion**, confusion of mind; perplexity.

distrain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *distringere* (*DIS-*, *stringere*, to STRAIN)], to seize goods for debt or unpaid rent.—*n.*, **distrain't**.

distress', *n.* [Fr., from L. *distric-tus*, drawn tight (*DIS-*, *stringere*)], a seizing one's goods for debt, etc.; great pain or sorrow;—*v.*, to cause pain or sorrow.—*as.*, **distress'ful** and **distress'ing**, causing distress.

distrib'ute, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *tributus* (*tribuere*, to give)], to divide amongst several; to deal out; to classify.—*n.*, **distribu'tion**. —*a.*, **distrib'utive**, dealing out or dividing;—*n.*, a word that expresses distribution.

dis'trict, *n.* [Fr., from L. *distric-tus*, pulled asunder (see *DIS-TRAIN*)], the land over which a lord had the right to seize goods for debt; a part of a country over which a court has power; a part marked off for a purpose.

distrust', *n.* [*DIS-*, *TRUST*], want of trust;—*v.*, to have no faith in.—*a.*, **distrust'ful**.

disturb', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *disturbare* (*DIS-*, *turba*, disorder, a crowd)], to put into disorder; to hinder one from doing work; to cause irregular motion.—*n.*, **disturb'ance**, a breaking out of disorder; interference with regular order.

disun'ion, *n.* [*DIS-*, *UNION*], want of union; separation.—*v.*, **disun'ite'**, to break connection between.

divest' (*diests'*), *v.* [*DIS-*, *VEST*], to

give up the use of; to using;—*n.* (*diests'*), a giving of the use.

disyl'lable, *n.* [Fr. *DI-*, *SYLLABE*], a word of two syllables.—**disyllab'le**.

ditch, *n.* [A.S.], a dike; a trench dug to divide fields or carry water;—*v.*, to make a ditch to drain by a ditch.

dit'to, contracted *do.*, *n.* [It., from L. *dictum*, the thing said], the same thing as before;—*ad.*, as before.

dit'ty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *dictatus*, *DICTATED*], a song; a short poem for singing.

diur'nal, *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, daily (*dies*, a day)], belonging to or performed in a day;—*n.*, a day book (for accounts); a book of daily prayers.

divan', *n.* [Pers.], a Turkish council; a room for its meetings; cushioned seat at the end of Turkish room.

divar'iate, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *varicatus* (*varus*, bent)], to part into two to fork.—*n.*, **divar'iation**.

dive, *v.* [A.S.], to leap into water to go deep into anything.

diverge' (*diverj'*), *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *vergere*, to incline, to VERGE], to go in different directions from the same point; to differ.—*a.* **diver'gent**, opening out from one point; going further and further from each other.—*n.* **diver'gence** and **diver'gency**.

di'vers, *a.* [Fr., from L. *diversus*], different; more than one various.

diverse' (*di-*, or *divers'*), different having more than one form.—*v.*, **diver'sify** [L. *facere*, to make], to make different in form or quality; to give variety to.—*n.*, **diver'sity**, state of being different.

divert', *v.* [Fr., from L. *divertere* (*DIS-*, *vertere*, to turn)], to turn aside; to take off the attention.—*n.*, **diver'sion**, a turning aside; that which turns the mind from work; amusement a false attack; to mislead.

divest', *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *dis-*



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cause it belongs to the constellation of the Greater Dog (Canis Major).

doge (*dōf*), *n.* [It., from L. *dux*, leader], the chief magistrate at Venice or Genoa.

dog'gerel, *n.* [etym. ?], worthless poetry;—*a.*, irregular; jingling.

dog'ma, *n.* [Gk., an opinion (*dokein*, to seem)], that which one thinks true; a fixed or received opinion.—*as.*, **dogmat'ic** and **dogmat'ical**, belonging to a dogma; asserting positively.—*v.*, **dog'matize**, to assert boldly.—*ns.*, **dog'matism** and **dog'matist**.

dolly, or **doy'ley**, *n.* [maker's name], a small napkin.

dol'drums, *n.* [root of DULL ?], calm areas of the ocean near the equator.

dole (1), *n.* [A.S., from root of DEAL], a small portion; a share given in charity;—*v.*, to deal out in small parts.

dole (2), and **do'leur** (*dol'ōr*), *ns.* [O. Fr., from L. *dolor*], pain; grief.—*as.*, **dole'ful** and **dol'orous**.

doll and **dolly**, *ns.* [short for *Dorothy*], an image of a child for a plaything.

dol'lar, *n.* [Low Ger.], a silver coin of different values in different countries.

dolly, *n.*, wooden instrument with projecting arms for stirring clothes in a wash-tub, or similar instrument used in mining, pile-driving, etc.

dol'men, *n.* [Fr., from C.], large monumental stones set on end, with another on the top; a cromlech.

dol'phin, *n.* [L. *delphinus*], a fish-like mammal of the whale species, from six to ten feet long.

dolt, *n.* [from DULL], a stupid fellow.

-dom, *suff.* [A.S.], office or power; quality or state (as in EARLDOM, FREEDOM, KINGDOM, THRALDOM).

domain', *n.* [Fr., from L. *dominium*, lordship (*dominus*, lord)], land that one is master of; territory; province; sphere; land around a mansion; an estate.

dome, *n.* [Fr., from L. *domus*, a house], a rounded roof, vault, or ceiling, usually rising above a building; a large or grand building.

domes'tic, *a.* [Fr., from L. *domesticus* (L. *domus*, a home)], belonging to home;—*n.*, a servant.—*v.*, **domes'ticate**, to make fond of home; to tame; to remove from a wild state.

dom'icile, *n.* [Fr., from L. *domicilium*], a dwelling-place;—*v.*, to fix one's abode.

dom'inate, *v.* [L. *dominatus* (*dominus*, a lord)], to be lord over; to keep under one's power.—*n.*, **domina'tion**.—*a.*, **dom'inant**, having force; prevailing;—*n.*, the fifth note of the scale in music.

domineer', *v.*, to rule over with pride.

domin'ical, *a.* [L. *dominus*], belonging to our Lord, or the Lord's Day.

Domin'ican, *a.*, belonging to St. Dominic;—*n.*, a black friar of this order.

domin'ion, *n.* [see DOMAIN], the power of a lord; the extent of his power.

dom'ino, *n.* [Sp., from L. *dominus*], a kind of hood or mask; a small piece of wood, etc., marked with one or more dots, for playing the game of *dominoes*.

don (1), *v.* [DO, ON], to put on clothes or arms.—*pres. p.*, **don'ning**; *p.p.*, **donned**.

don (2), *n.* [Sp., from L. *dominus*, a lord], a Spanish title corresponding to English Sir or Mr.—*f.*, **dona**.

dona'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *donatio* (*dondre*, to give)], the act of giving; a gift of goods or money.—*n.*, **do'nor**, one who gives.

don'jon (*dūn'-* or *don'jōn*), *n.* See DUNGEON.

don'key (*dong'ki*), *n.* [from DUN ?], an ass.

don'na [It., from L. *domina*], lady; madam.

doom, *n.* [A.S.], a judgment or decision; a sentence;—*v.*, to fix; to condemn.

dooms' day, n., the Day of Judgment.

door (dōr), n. [A.S.], the opening by which one enters a house; the frame which closes it: any entrance.

dorf, geog. root [Ger.], village; thorp (as in *Altdorf*, old village; *Düsseldorf*, village on the Rhine).

dor'mant, a. [Fr., from L. *dormire*, to sleep], sleeping; at rest.—**ns.**, **dor'mer (-window)**, a vertical window of a sleeping-room on a sloping roof; **dor'mitory**, a bedroom with several beds; **dor'mouse**, a mouse that sleeps in winter; (*pl.*) **dor'mice**.

dor'sal, a. [Fr., from L. *dorsum*, the back], belonging to the back; on the back.

dory. See JOHN DORY.

dose, n. [Fr., from Gk. *doōis*, a giving (*didōnai*, to give)], the amount of medicine given at a time; anything disagreeable to take;—**v.**, to give as a dose.

dot, n. [A.S.], a small mark;—**v.**, to mark with dots.—**pres. p.**, **dotting**; **p.p.**, **dotted**.

dote, v. [E.], to be foolish; to show love too much.—**ns.**, **do'tage**, weakness of mind from age; **do'tard**, one whose mind is weakened by age.

double (dūbl), a. [Fr., from L. *duplus*, twofold (*duo*, two)], having two folds; two of a kind together; twice as many; acting sometimes one way and sometimes another;—**v.**, to fold over; to make twice as many or as large;—**n.**, a number or amount twice as large.—**n.**, **doub'let**, two of the same kind or meaning; a garment reaching below the waist.

doubt (doubt), v. [Fr., from L. *dubitare*, to be uncertain], to be inclined not to believe;—**n.**, difficulty in making up one's mind.—**a.**, **doubt'ful**.—**adv.**, **doubt'less**, without doubt.

douche (doosh), n. [Fr., from L. *ductus* (see DUOT)], a stream of water, etc., poured against or over the body.

dough (dō), n. [A.S.], flour moist-

ened and kneaded and ready to be baked.

dough'ty (dow'ti), a. [A.S.], brave; sturdy.

dove (dūv), n. [A.S., *dūfe* (*dūfan*, to dive)], a pigeon; a term of endearment.—**n.**, **dove'cot**, a house or box in which doves have their home.

dove'tail, v. [E.], to fasten two boards together by cutting parts on one like a dove's tail and openings in the other to fit them;—**n.**, the joint or part so shaped.

dow'ager (dow'ājer), n., a widow with a dower; a widow whose former rank is held by another.

dow'dy, n. [E.], an ill-dressed woman;—**a.**, slovenly.

dow'er and dow'ry, ns. [Fr., from L. *dotrium* (*dotare*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, a dowry)], that which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; that which is left for a widow.

down (1), n. [Scand.], soft feathers, or the hairs under a bird's feathers; soft covering of seeds.

down (2), n. [A.S.], a hill; hill land near the sea; a bank of sand thrown up by the sea.

down (3), adv. [for *adown*, A.S., *of-dūne*, off a hill], from or off a hill; from high to low; in a low place;—**prep.**, from a higher to a lower point on or in.—**as.**, **down'cast** and **down'hearted**, cast down; in low spirits.—**ns.**, **down'fall**, a sudden fall; loss of rank; **down'pour**, a heavy shower of rain.—**a.**, **down'right**, straight down; open; fearless; thorough.—**adv.**, **down'ward** or **down'wards**, from a higher to a lower place; from earlier to later times;—**a.**, tending down; descending.

doxol'ogy (doksol'ōji), n. [Gk. *doxa*, glory, -LOGY], a song of praise to God.

doze, v. [Scand. ?], to sleep lightly; to be half asleep;—**n.**, a short sleep.

doz'en (dūzn), n. [Fr., from L. *duodecim*, twelve], twelve; twelve things.

drab, *n.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth], a dull brown colour; a kind of brown cloth.

drachm (*drām*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *drachmē*], a Greek coin (about 9½d.); † oz. apothecaries' weight; † oz. avoirdupois weight.

draff, *n.* [E.], malt after the liquor has been brewed from it.

draft, *n.* [DRAUGHT], that which is drawn; a number of men chosen for some service; an order for the payment of money; a rough plan;—*v.*, to draw an outline of; to take or draw off.

drag, *v.* [DRAW †], to pull along by force; to draw a heavy load; to trail on the ground; to move slowly;—*n.*, a kind of fish-net; a shoe for slowing a wheel; a large coach.—*pres. p.*, dragging; *p.p.*, dragged. — *v.*, draggle, to dirty by dragging on the ground.

dragoman, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a guide or interpreter in the East.

drag'on, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *drakōn*], a winged serpent; a fierce person.

dragoon, *n.* [Fr., from the *dragon* carved on the muskets], a soldier who used to fight on foot or on horseback; a horse-soldier who carries a gun.

drain, *v.* [A.S.], to draw off liquid; to flow away slowly;—*n.*, a channel for running off water.—*n.*, drai'nage, an arrangement for draining water from fields or houses; the water flowing into the rivers of a country; that which comes out of a drain.

drake, *n.* [etym. †], a male duck.

drām, *n.* a draught of spirits. See DRACHM.

dra'ma, *n.* [Gk. *drama*, something done], actions shown on a stage; a scene in life acted or described.—*a.*, dramat'ic, belonging to the drama.—*v.*, dram'atize, to write in the form of a drama.—*n.*, dram'atist, a writer of plays.

drape, *v.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth], to cover with cloth.—*ns.*, dra'per, one who sells cloth; dra'pery, cloth goods; hangings or curtains.

dras'tic, *a.* [Gk. *drastikos* (draw, to do)], acting quickly and thoroughly.

draught (*draft*), *n.* [from root of DRAW], that which is drawn; a drink; outline or first copy; a draft; the depth of a ship in the water; a stream of air.—*a.*, draughty.—*n.*, draughts'man, one who draws plans, etc.—*n. pl.*, draughts, a game played on a board marked with black and white squares.

draw, *v.* [A.S.], to pull along towards oneself; to make a picture.—*past*, drew; *p.p.*, drawn.—*n.*, draw'back, some of the duty paid on imported goods got back when the goods are again exported; any loss of advantage.—*ns.*, draw'bridge, a bridge that can be drawn up or let down at pleasure; draw'er, one who draws; a box which can be drawn out and pushed in; (*pl.*) an under-garment for the legs; draw'ing, the art of making plans or pictures; a picture drawn; draw'ing-room, a room to which company withdraws.

drawl, *v.* [E.], to speak very slowly;—*n.*, a slow, heavy way of speaking.

dray, *n.* [A.S., root of DRAW], a low flat cart.

dread (*dred*), *v.* [A.S.], to be very much afraid of;—*n.*, a shaking with fear.—*a.*, and dread'ful, causing great fear.—*adv.*, dread'fully.

Dreadnought, *n.*, type of modern warship, with speed of cruiser and armament of battleship; a thick cloth to keep out rain; a coat made of such cloth.

dream, *n.* [A.S.], something seen in sleep; anything existing only in imagination;—*v.*, to fancy scenes during sleep.—*past* and *p.p.*, dreamed or dreamt (*dremt*).—*a.*, drea'my, given to dreams.

drear and drear'y, *as.* [A.S.], gloomy.

dredge (*dref*), *n.* [from DRAG †], a net for catching oysters;—*v.*, to



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drudge (*drúj*), *v.* [E.], to do hard or mean work;—*n.*, one who works hard; a slave.—*n.*, **drudg'ery**, hard work; mental labour.

drug, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*], that which goes to make up a medicine;—*v.*, to give drugs to; to mix with drugs.—*pres. p.*, **drugging**; *p.p.*, **drugged**.—*n.*, **drug'gist**, one who prepares drugs.

drug'get, *n.* [Fr. *droguet*], a coarse cloth made of wool to protect carpets.

Dru'id, *n.* [Fr., from O.], an ancient British priest.—*a.*, **Druid'ical**.—*n.*, **Dru'idism**.

drum, *n.* [E.], a hollow cylinder with tight skins over the ends, which are beaten to accompany music; the tight skin in the inside of the ear; a wheel round which a belt moves;—*v.*, to beat on a drum.—*pres. p.*, **drumming**; *p.p.*, **drummed**.—*n.*, **drum'mer**, one who beats a drum.

drunk and drun'ken, *as.* [*p.p.* of DRINK], filled with drink; having taken too much drink.—*ns.*, **drun'kard**, one who drinks too much; **drun'kenness**, the habit of drinking too much.

drupe, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *druppa*, an over-ripe olive], a fruit with a fleshy covering over a hard stone.

dry, *a.* [A.S.], having too little or no moisture; in need of drink; without sap; uninteresting;—*v.*, to take out or lose moisture; to make or become thirsty.—*ns.*, **dry'ness**; **dry'salter**, a dealer in dried or salted meats, or in drugs, paint, etc.

dry'ad, *n.* [Gk., from *drys*, a tree], a nymph or goddess of the woods.

du'al, *a.* [L. *duellus* (*duo*, two)], two-fold.—*n.*, **du'alism**, a belief in two principles, one good and the other evil.

dub, *v.* [A.S., to strike], to make a person a knight by touching the shoulder with a sword; to call by a new name.—*pres. p.*, **dubbing**; *p.p.*, **dubbed**.

du'blous, *a.* [L. *dubius*, doubtful], with two ways open; not sure; not clearly settled.—*n.* **dubl'ety**.

du'cal, dush'ess, dush'y. See DUKE.

duc'at, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *ductus*, a duchy], a gold or silver coin with *Ductus* stamped on it (worth 9s. 4d. and 3s. 6d.).

duck, *n.* [A.S.], a diving bird; a pet or darling; a kind of coarse cloth;—*v.*, to dive; to bob the head down.—*n.*, **duck'ling**, a little duck.

duct, *n.* [L. *ductus* (*ducere*, to lead)], a pipe; a tube in an animal's body.

duc'tile, *a.*, easily drawn out into wire.

dudg'eon (*dúj'on*), *n.* [etym. ?], ill-feeling.

due (*dú*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *debere*, to owe], requiring to be paid or done; that should now come or happen; right or proper; owing (to);—*n.*, what one ought to do or pay; a person's right; a toll or tax.—*adv.*, **du'ly**, in the right time or way.

du'el, *n.* [Fr., from L. *duellum*, *bellum*, war], a fight between two;—*v.*, to fight a duel.—*pres. p.*, **duelling**.—*n.*, **du'ellist**, one who fights a duel.

dúet', *n.* [It., from L. *duo*, two], a piece of music for two.

dug. See DIG.

duke, *n.* [Fr., from L. *dux*, a leader], a noble next in rank to a prince or a king;—*f.*, **dush'ess**.—*a.*, **du'cal**, belonging to a duke.—*ns.*, **dush'y**, the possessions or honours of a duke; **duke'dom**, the rank of a duke.

dul'cet, *a.* [Fr., from L. *dulcis*, sweet], sweet to the ear; sweet.

dul'cimer, *n.* [O.Fr., from Sp. (L. *dulcis*, sweet; Gk. *melos*, a song)], a musical instrument of sweet tone.

dull, *a.* [E.], slow to learn; without life or spirits; not clear or bright;—*v.*, to make stupid, dim, or blunt.—*n.*, **dull'ness**.

dumb (*dím*), *a.* [A.S.], unable to speak.—*n. pl.*, **dumb-bells**, weights swung in the hands for exercise.—*n.*, **dumfound'**, to strike dumb with astonishment. *n.*, **dum'my**, one who is dumb!

that which fills a place for show, but is not real.

dump, *v.* [E.], to drop or unload in a heap; to shoot rubbish; army term for storage heap of material; to send goods not required at home to a foreign country.

dun (1), *a.* [A.S.], of a dull brown colour.

dun (2), *v.* [from DIN 1], to press for payment.—*pres. p.*, **dunning**; *p.p.*, **dunned**.

dun-, *geog. root* [C.], hill; mound; fort (as in *Dunkeld, Dumbarton, Snowdon*).

dunce, *n.* [*Duns Scotus*, a philosopher who opposed classical learning; died A.D. 1308], one slow at learning.

dung, *n.* [A.S.], excrement of animals; — *v.*, to cover with dung.

dun'geon (*dūn'jōn*), *n.* [Fr. *donjon*, from late L. *dominiōnem*, a chief possession (see DOMINION)], the keep or chief tower of a castle; a dark prison.

dupe, *n.* [Fr.], a person easily deceived; — *v.*, to cheat or play upon.

dup'licate, *a.* [L. *duplicātus* (*duo*, two; *plicāre*, to fold)], folded in two; — *n.*, a second copy; — *v.*, to double.—*ns.*, **duplica'tion**, **duplic'ity** (*dūplis'iti*), double-ness; falseness.

dur'bar, *n.* [Pers.], the court of an Indian prince; a reception of native princes by the king-emperor, viceroy of India, or governor of a province.

dūre, *v.* [L. *durare*, to last (*dūrus*, hard)], to last long.—*a.*, **dūr'able**.—*ns.*, **dūrabil'ity**; **dūr'ance**, imprisonment; **dūra'tion**, length of time; power of lasting long.—*prep.*, **dūr'ing**, while a thing goes on or lasts.

durst. See DARE.

dusk, *a.* [E.], growing dark; — *n.*, half-light; a shade of darkness.—*a.*, **dus'ky**, dark.—*n.*, **dus'kiness**.

dust, *n.* [A.S.], matter blown by

the wind; fine powder; — *v.*, to sprinkle with dust; to brush dust away.—*n.*, **dus'ter**, a cloth for removing dust.—*a.*, **dus'ty**, covered with dust.

Dutch, *a.* [Du. or Ger.], belonging to Holland; *n.*, the people of Holland.

du'ty, *n.* [E. DUE, -TY], that which is due; what one is bound to do; a tax on anything.—*as.*, **du'teous** and **du'tiful**, having a sense of duty; doing what one ought.

dwarf, *n.* [A.S.], a small deformed person; anything smaller than usual; — *v.*, to make small; to keep from growing.—*a.*, **dwar'fish**, like a dwarf.

dwel, *v.* [A.S.], to live in a place.—*past* and *p.p.*, **dwelled** or **dwelt**.—*n.*, **dwel'ing**, a place to live in.

dwin'dle, *v.* [A.S.], to die or waste away.

dye (*dī*), *v.* [A.S.], to give colour to; to stain; — *n.*, a colour; a stain.—*pres. p.*, **dyeing**; *p.p.*, **dyed**.—*n.*, **dye'stuff**, materials used in dyeing.

dy'ing, *pres. p.* [see DIE], leaving life; fading away; — *a.*, that must die; given or spoken just before death.

dynam'ic and **dynam'ical**, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *dynamis*, force], having to do with force.—*ns.*, **dynam'ics**, the science of force; **dyn'amite**, a substance that explodes with great force; **dy'namo**, a machine for producing electric current.

dyn'asty, *n.* [Gk. *dynasteia*, lordship (*dynamis*, power)], power; government; a line of rulers.—*a.*, **dynas'tic**.

dys-, *pref.* [Gk.], bad; difficult (as in DYSPEPSIA).

dys'entery, *n.* [Gk. *dys-*, *entēra*, the bowels], a disease of the bowels.

dyspep'sia and **dyspep'sy**, *n.* [Gk. *dys-*, *peptin*, to digest], bad digestion.—*a.*, **dyspep'tic**, suffering from bad digestion.

E

e-, *pref.* [ix-], out of (as in **EBULLITION**, **EDIT**).

each (*éch*), *pron.* [A.S.], every one taken separately.

ea'ger (*é'gér*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *acer*], keen; sharp-spirited; with strong desire to do or get.—*n.*, **ea'gerness**.

eagle (*égl*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *aquila*, an eagle], a large bird of prey; a Roman military standard; a gold coin of the United States worth ten dollars.—*n.*, **ea'glet**, a young eagle.

-ean, *suff.* [L. *-eānus*], of the quality or nature of (as in **CEBULMAN**, **EUROPEAN**).

ear (1) (*ér*), *n.* [A.S.], the opening through which sounds get to the brain; the sense of hearing; the power of appreciating musical sounds.

ear (2), *n.* [A.S.], a head of corn;—*v.*, to put forth ears.

ear (3), *v.* [A.S.], to plough.

earl (*érl*), *n.* [A.S.], an English nobleman between a marquess and a viscount;—*f.*, **countess**.—*n.*, **earl'dom**, the possessions or honours of an earl.

ear'ly (*ér'li*), *a.* [A.S.], in good time; at or near the beginning of the day; before the set time;—*adv.*, soon.

earn (*érn*), *v.* [A.S.], to gain a payment or reward by work.—*n. pl.*, **ear'nings**, money earned.

ear'nest (1) (*ér'nést*), *n.* [A.S.], a bending of all one's powers to do or get; seriousness; reality;—*a.*, with all one's powers; determined to get; done with all one's attention.—*n.*, **ear'nestness**.

ear'nest (2) (*ér'nést*), *n.* [E.], money given as a pledge that a price will be paid; an instalment.

earth (*érth*), *n.* [A.S.], dry land; the soft mo. on the surface of the globe; the globe itself.—*a.*, **ear'then**, made of earth or clay.—*n.*, **ear'thenware**, vessels made of earth or clay.—*a.*, **earth'ly**, belonging to the earth;

corporeal, as opposed to spiritual.—*ns.*, **earth'quake**, a heaving or rocking of the ground; **earth'work**, work performed in cutting and removing earth; embankments of earth for railways or fortifications; **earth'worm**, the common worm; a mean and contemptible person.—*a.*, **ear'thy**, made of earth; like earth; dull; coarse.

ear'wig (*ér'wíg*), *n.* [A.S.], an insect with a tail like pincers, once supposed to creep into the ear; one who gains the ear of another by flattery.

ease (*éz*) and **ea'siness**, *n.* [Fr. *aize*], freedom from pain or trouble; quietness; rest; freedom from stiffness;—*v.*, to bring rest; to free from pain; to make less difficult.—*a.*, **ea'sy**, free from pain; not hard to do; yielding without difficulty.—*adv.*, **ea'sily**, with ease; without pain or effort.

ea'sel (*é'sél*), *n.* [Du. *esel*, a little ass], a frame on which a picture rests.

east, *n.* [A.S.], the part of the sky where the sun rises; the countries east of Europe;—*a.*, towards the sunrise.—*a.*, **ea'sterly**, coming from or looking toward the east;—*adv.*, in or toward the east.—*a.*, **ea'stern**, towards or in the east; dwelling in the east.

East'er, *n.* [A.S., from *Eástre*, the dawn goddess, whose festival was held in April], the day on which Christ rose; the Sunday after Good Friday, commemorative of the Resurrection.

eat, *v.* [A.S.], to chew and swallow as food; to take food; to consume or wear away.—*pres. n.*, **eating**; *p.p.*, **eaten**; *part. abs.*, **eat**.—*a.*, **eatable**.

eaves (*évez*), *n.* [A.S.], the overhanging part of a roof.—*n.*, **eaves'drop**, the water that drops from the eaves;—*v.*, to stand under the eavesdrop and



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- the publishing of a book; the number of copies printed at a time; **ed'itor**, one who edits.—*a.*, **editor'ial**, belonging to an editor; written by an editor or under his guidance;—*n.*, a leading article.—*n.*, **ed'itorship**, the office of an editor.
- ed'ucate**, *v.* [L. *educatus*, trained (E-, *dūcere*, to lead)], to train and draw out the powers of the mind; to guide in getting knowledge; to bring up a child.—*ns.*, **edūca'tion**, training; the bringing up of a child in knowledge and good manners; **ed'ucator**.—*a.*, **educa'tional**.
- educe'** (*edūs'*), *v.* [L. E-, *dūcere*, to lead)], to draw out; to bring to light.
- ee**, *suff.* [Fr. *é, êe*], the object or person receiving (as in LEGATEE, PAYEE, REFEREE).
- eel**, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of fish, with a long thin body.
- eer**, *suff.* [Fr. *-ier*], an agent or doer (as in CHARIOTEER, MOUNTAINEER).
- ee'rie**, *a.* [A.S.], tending to cause fear or awe.
- efface'**, *v.* [Fr. EX-, L. *facies*, the face], to rub off the face; to blot out.—*a.*, **efface'able**, that can be effaced.—*n.*, **efface'ment**.
- effect'**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *effectus* (EX-, *facere*, to make)], something made or caused; an impression on the mind; that which follows from a cause; power to produce results; (*pl.*) movable property;—*v.*, to bring to pass.—*as.*, **effec'tive**, able to do what is wanted; **effec'tual**, having a desired effect.—*adv.*, **effec'tually**.
- effem'inate**, *a.* [L. EX-, *fēmina*, a woman], like a woman in feelings and nature;—*v.*, to make or become like a woman.—*n.*, **effem'inacy**, softness of nature; likeness to a woman.
- Effen'di**, *n.* [Turk., from mod. Gk. *apheñtis*, for *authenñtis*, a chief], a title of rank or honour among the Turks.
- effervesce'** (*eferves'*), *v.* [L. EX-, *fervescere*, to boil], to boil up; rise in froth; to bubble and hiss by giving off gas.—*n.*, **efferves'cence**.—*a.*, **efferves'ces** it.
- effete'**, *a.* [L. *effētus*, worn out], past producing; no longer of use.
- effica'cious** (*efikā'shūs*), *a.* [L. *efficax*], producing results; able to do what is intended.—*n.*, **efficacy** (*ef'ikāsi*), power of producing results.
- efficient** (*efish'ent*), *a.* [L. *efficiens* (*efficere*, to EFFECT)], able to produce the result;—*n.*, one able to do work properly.—*n.*, **efficiency**, power of bringing to pass.
- effigy** (*ef'iji*), *n.* [L. *effigies*, a likeness], a likeness or figure of a person; a head on a coin or medal.
- efflores'cence** (*eflōres'ens*), *n.* [L. *efflorescens* (EX-, *florere*, to flower)], a breaking out into flower; production of flowers; a redness of the skin.—*a.*, **efflores'cent**.
- effluent**, *a.* [L. EX-, *fluens* (*fluere*, to flow)], flowing out;—*n.*, a stream flowing out of another or out of a lake.—*ns.*, **effluence**, that which flows out; **efflu'vium**, the bad smell from decaying substances; **efflux**, flowing out; that which flows out.
- effort'**, *n.* [Fr., from L. EX-, *fortis*, strong], a making use of one's power; a putting forth of strength.
- effron'tery** (*efrūn'teri*), *n.* [Fr., from L. EX-, *frons*, the forehead], boldness, shamelessness.
- efful'gent**, *a.* [L. EX-, *fulgere*, to shine], throwing out light; shining brightly.—*n.*, **efful'gence**, great brightness.
- effusion** (*efū'zhōn*), *n.* [L. EX-, *fusus* (*fundere*, to pour)], a pouring out; a wasting or spilling of liquid; that which is poured out.—*a.*, **effu'sive**, bestowing largely.
- egg** (1), *n.* [A.S.], a roundish body laid by birds and other animals, from which their young are brought out.

egg (2), *v.* [Scand.], to urge on.

egoism, *n.* [L. *ego*, I], undue thought of self.—*ns.*, **egotism**, a too frequent speaking of oneself; **egotist**.—*as.*, **egotistic** and **egotistical**.

egregious (*egré'jús*), *a.* [L. *egregius* (E-, *grex*, a flock)], chosen out of many; outstanding; notable.

egress, *n.* [L. *egressus*], a going out; means of getting out.

elder (*i'dér*), *n.* [Scand.], a duck with very soft feathers.—*n.*, **elderdown**, down or feathers of the elder-duck.

eight (*át*), *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than seven, 8.

eighteen (*átén'*), *a.* and *n.*, eight and ten, 18.

eighty, *a.* and *n.*, eight times ten, 80.

either (*i'-* or *é'thér*), *a.* and *pron.*, the one or the other of two.

ejaculate, *v.* [L. E-, *jaculatus* (*jaculum*, a dart)], to throw out suddenly; to utter words in short and quick sentences.—*n.*, **ejacula'tion**, a short prayer.—*a.*, **ejaculatory**.

eject, *v.* [L. E-, *jacere*, to throw], to throw out; to drive away.—*ns.*, **ejec'tion**, **eject'ment**, a casting out; an order of a court to give up possession.

eke (*ék*), *v.* [A.S.], to make larger; to add to;—*n.*, something added;—*adv.*, in addition to; also; likewise.

elaborate, *v.* [L. E-, *labor*, LABOUR], to work out with great care; to perfect;—*a.*, carefully worked out; highly finished.—*n.*, **elabora'tion**, process of finishing highly.—*adv.*, **elab'orately**.

elapse (*éläps'*), *v.* [L. *elapsus* (E-, *labi*, to fall)], to slip away; to pass away without noise (of time).

elastic, *a.* [Gk. *elän*, to draw or drive], springing back again; able to return to a former shape or bulk, or to recover from trial or overwork.—*n.*, **elastic'ity**, power of recovering, etc.

elate (*élat'*), *a.* [L. *elatus*, lifted up (E-, *latus*, carried)], lifted up;

proud;—*v.*, to make proud.—*n.*, **elä'tion**.

elbow (*el'bó*), *n.* [A.S. *elb*, the arm, ELL, *boga*, BOW], the bend of the arm; any outer angle;—*v.*, to push with the elbow.

elder (1), *a.* [A.S. OLDER], older;—*n.*, one who is older; an office-bearer in a church.—*as.*, **el'derly**, somewhat old; **el'dest**, oldest.

elder (2), *n.* [A.S.], a small tree with soft pith and purple berries.

elect (*élekt*), *v.* [L. *electus* (E-, *legere*, to choose)], to pick out from a number;—*a.*, picked out; chosen;—*n.*, a person set apart; (*pl.*) those set apart for eternal life. — *n.*, **elec'tion**, choice of one from a number; the process of choice.—*a.*, **elec'tive**, depending on an election.—*ns.*, **electioneer'ing**, work connected with an election; **elec'tor**, one who has the parliamentary vote; a German prince, one of seven who formerly chose the emperor;—*f.*, **elec'tress**.—*a.*, **elec'toral**, pertaining to an election.—*n.*, **elec'torate**, the body of electors or voters.

electric and **electrical**, *as.* [Gk. *Elektron*, amber], belonging to electricity; filled with or able to produce electricity. — *ns.*, **electrician** (*eléktrish'idn*), one skilled in electricity; **electric'ity**, that unseen force of nature which gives certain metals the power of attraction and repulsion, breaks up chemical compounds, produces light and heat, etc.—*v.*, **elec'trify**, to put electricity into; to fill with sudden wonder or delight.—*ns.*, **elec'tro-dynam'ics**, the science of the action of electricity; **electrol'ysis**, the chemical decomposition of water or other substances by electricity; **elec'tro-magnet**, soft iron encircled by an electric current and thus becoming a magnet; **electrom'eter**, an instrument for measuring electricity; **elec'tron**, an alloy of gold and silver, or of copper, zinc,

- and nickel (German silver); a particle having the unit charge of negative electricity.—*v.*, **electroplate**, to plate thinly with metal by electricity;—*n.*, articles so plated.—*n.*, **electrotype**, a means of copying type or engravings by the aid of electricity; the copy so obtained;—*v.*, to make copies thus.
- el'egant**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *elegans*, tasteful], arranged with taste; having a graceful appearance.—*ns.*, **el'egance** and **el'egancy**, graceful arrangement.
- el'egy** (*el'ēj*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *elēgos*, a lament], a funeral poem; a song of sorrow.—*a.*, **elegi'ac**, pertaining to elegies; mournful;—*n.*, a form of verse in alternate lines of six and seven feet.
- el'ement**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *elementum*, a first principle], one of the simplest parts of anything;—*pl.*, which cannot be separated into simpler parts; (*pl.*) the rules of an art or science in their simplest forms.—*a.*, **elemen'tary**, uncompounded; having to do with first steps or principles.
- el'ephant**, *n.* [L. and Gk. *elephas*, the largest four-footed animal.—*a.*, **elephan'tine**, large like an elephant.
- el'evate**, *v.* [L. *elevatus*, lifted up (*E-*, *levis*, light), to raise up; to improve the mind.—*ns.*, **eleva'tion**, the act of raising up; a rising ground; the height to which anything has been raised; the upright plan or drawing of a building; **el'evator**, a machine for raising to a higher floor; a lift; a muscle that raises a bone.
- el'ev'en**, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than ten, 11.
- elf**, *n.* [A.S.], a little spirit; a fairy; (*pl.*) **elves** (*elvz*).—*a.*, **el'fish** or **el'vish**.
- elie't** (*el'is'it*), *v.* [L. *elicitus*, drawn out], to draw out bit by bit.
- elide'**, *v.* [L. *elidere*, to strike out], to strike out; to cut off a syllable.—*n.*, **elision** (*el'ish'on*), the act of striking out or cutting off a syllable.
- el'igible** (*el'ij'ib*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *eligibilis* (*eligere*, to elect)], fit to be chosen; qualified by law; desirable.—*n.*, **eligibil'ity**, fitness to be chosen.
- elim'inate**, *v.* [L. *eliminatus*, cast out (*E-*, *limen*, a threshold)], to put out of doors; to get rid of; to leave out of account.—*n.*, **elmina'tion**.
- elite'** (*el'it'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *electa*, ELECTED], the chosen or best part.
- elix'ir**, *n.* [med. L., from Arab.], a liquid supposed to change other metals into gold or to prolong life; refined spirit; anything that gives health and vigour.
- Elizab'ethan**, *a.*, pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.
- elk**, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of large deer.
- ell**, *n.* [A.S. *eln*, the arm], a measure of length (equal to the arm); (English ell) 45 inches; (Scottish ell) 37 inches.
- ellipse'** (*el'ips'*), *n.* [Gk. *elipseis*, a leaving out], an oval figure formed by the oblique section of a cone; the path of a planet round the sun; also **ellip'sis**, a way of writing or speaking in which words are left out, to be supplied by the reader or hearer.—*as.*, **ellip'tic** and **ellip'tical**, belonging to an ellipse; having words left out.
- elm**, *n.* [A.S.], a common forest tree.
- elocu'tion**, *n.* [L. *E-*, *loqui*, to speak], manner or style of speaking; management of the voice; use of fine words.—*n.*, **elocu'tionist**, one who practises or teaches elocution.
- el'ongate**, *v.* [late L. *elongatus* (*E-*, *longus*, LONG)], to make longer; to go farther off.—*n.*, **elonga'tion**.
- elope'** (*el'op'*), *v.* [*E-*, and root of LEAP !], to run away.—*n.*, **elope'ment**.
- el'oquent**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *eloquens*, speaking out], able to speak with grace and power; able to win over by speaking; spoken with eloquence.—*n.*, **el'oquence**, the art of speaking



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emboss', *v.* [O.Fr. *EM-*, *BOSS*], to make bosses or raised work on.—*n.*, **embossment**, figures raised above the surface.

embowel, *v.* [O.Fr. *EM-*, *BOWEL*], to take the bowels out of a body; to bury in.—*pres. p.*, **embowelling**; *p.p.*, **embowelled**.

embower, *v.*, to set in a bower; to surround with trees, shrubs, etc.

embrace', *v.* [Fr. *EM-*, *bras*, the arm, from L. *brachia*], to hold in the arms; to show love by clasping; to contain within; to accept with eagerness;—*n.*, a clasping in the arms, etc.

embra'sure (*embrá'shür*), *n.* [Fr. *EM-*, *braser*, to slope away], a window with slanting sides; an opening in a wall to shoot through.

em'brocate, *v.* [med. L. *embrocatus*, soaked], to moisten or rub a sore with a liquid; to foment.—*n.*, **embrocation**, the liquid used for this.

embrog'lio. See **IMBROGLIO**.

embroider, *v.* [Fr. *EM-*, *broder*, prob. from same root as *bord*, **BORDER**], to ornament needlework with sewed figures; to decorate; to embellish.—*n.*, **embroidery**, the art of sewing figures; ornamental needlework.

embroil', *v.* [Fr. *EM-*, *broil*], to throw into disorder; to mix up in a quarrel.—*n.*, **embroilment**.

em'bryo, *n.* [med. L., from Gk. *embryon* (*EM-*, *bryein*, to be full of)], the earliest stage of an animal or a plant; the beginning of anything;—*a.*, in an imperfect state; the germ.—*a.*, **embryonic**.

emend', *v.* [L. *E-*, *mendum*, a fault], to clear of faults; to make better; to make corrections.—*ns.*, **emendation**, correction; amendment; **emendator**, one who corrects.

emerald, *n.* [Fr. *émeraude*, from Gk. *smaragdos*, a kind of emerald], a precious stone of a green colour; a rich green colour; a

small printing type;—*a.*, of a rich green colour.

emerge' (*émérj'*), *v.* [L. *E-*, *mergere*, to dip], to rise out of anything; to come into view.—*na.*, **emergence**, act of emerging; **emergency**, unlooked-for appearance or event; state of great need.—*a.*, **emergent**.

emer'itus, *a.* [L. *E-*, *mereri*, to earn or serve], having served out one's time; relieved from duty because of long service; retired.

em'erods, *n. pl.*, hæmorrhoids. See **PILES**.

emer'sion (*émér'shön*), *n.*, act of emerging; the coming again into sight of a star that has been eclipsed.

em'ery, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *sméris*], hard grains or powder, glued on cloth, etc., for grinding and polishing.

emet'ic, *a.* [Gk. *emetikos* (*emein*, to vomit)], causing vomiting;—*n.*, a medicine that causes vomiting.

em'igrate, *v.* [L. *émigratus*, removed from (*E-*, *migrare*, to migrate)], to go to another country.—*a.*, **emigrant**, leaving home for another country;—*n.*, one who has gone to live in a far-off land.—*n.*, **emigration**.

em'inent, *a.* [L. *éminens* (*éminere*, to stand out)], outstanding; well-known.—*n.*, **eminence**, a part rising above the rest; a rising ground; a title of honour.

emir (*émér'*), *n.* [Arab., **AMEER**], a Turkish ruler or lord; a descendant of Mohammed.

emission (*émish'ön*), *n.*, a sending or throwing out; that which is sent out.

emit', *v.* [L. *E-*, *mittere*, to send], to throw or give out; to issue.—*pres. p.*, **emitting**; *p.p.*, **emitted**.—*n.*, **emissary** [L. *emissarius*], one who is sent out, especially on a private mission; a spy; an outlet for water.

em'met, *n.* [A.S.], an ant.

emoll'ient (*émol'iént*), *a.* [L. *E-*, *mollis*, soft], making soft or supple;—*n.*, something to soften, or allay pain.

emolument, *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, profit (E-, *moliri*, to work)], payment for work; good or gain in any way.

emo'tion (*émô'shôn*), *n.* [L. *emotio* (E-, *movere*, to MOVE)], a strong movement of the feelings.—*a.*, **emo'tional**, arising from or causing emotion; easily moved.

empale'. See IMPALE.

empan'el, *v.* [O.Fr. EM-, PANEL], to write names in a list; to put upon a list.—*pres. p.*, **empaneling**; *p.p.*, **empanelled**.

em'peror, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperator*, a commander-in-chief], one who rules an empire;—*f.*, **em'press**.

em'phásis, *n.* [Gk. EM-, *phásis*, an appearance], a force of voice laid upon a syllable, word, etc.; stress or importance; accent.—*v.*, **em'phasize**, to mark with emphasis; to lay stress on.—*a.*, **emphat'ic** or **emphat'ical**, marked by special force of voice; requiring emphasis.

em'pire, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperium*], chief power or sovereignty; the country over which an emperor rules.

empir'ic and **empir'ical**, *as.* [Fr., from Gk. *empeirikos*, experienced], known by trial or experience; not known by scientific thought.—*ns.* (**empir'ic**), one whose knowledge is got from experience only; a quack; **empir'icism**, knowledge resting on experience alone; practice without regular training or study.

employ', *v.* [Fr., from L. *implicare*, to fold in], to keep at work; to give work to; to make use of;—*n.*, fixed work or service.—*ns.*, **employ'er**; **employ'ee**, one who is employed; **employ'ment**, a giving of work to; the work a person has.

empor'ium, *n.* [Gk. *emporion*, a market-place], a place where goods are brought to be sold or exchanged; a place of trade; a commercial city.

empov'erish. See IMPOVERISH.

empow'er, *v.*, to give power to.

em'press. See EMPEROR.

emp'ty, *a.* [A.S.], having nothing within; unfruitful; without reality;—*v.*, to take everything out of; to become empty.—*n.*, **emp'tiness**.

empyr'eal (*empír'éal*), *a.* [Gk. *empyros*, on fire], formed of pure fire or light; belonging to the highest heaven.—*n.*, **empyré'an**, the highest heaven.

emu (*é'mú*), *n.* [Port.], the Australian ostrich, which is like a cassowary.

em'ulate, *v.* [L. *emuláti*, to try to equal (*emulus*, a rival)], to try to be better than; to copy, in order to excel; to strive with.—*n.*, **emula'tion**.—*as.*, **em'ulous** and **em'ulative**, fond of excelling.

emul'sior (*émul'shôn*), *n.* [L. *emulgere*, to L. *mulgere* (E-, *mulgere*, to milk)], a milk-like mixture of oil and water used as medicine.—*a.*, **emul'sive**, milk-like; giving out a milk-like substance.

en-, *pref.* [Fr., from L. IN-, or Gk. EN-], in, into, on (as in ENCLOSE, ENTOMB, ELLIPSE, EMBODY).

-en, *suff.* [A.S.], of the quality or nature of; like; littleness; forming verbs (as in HEATHEN, WOODEN, OAKEN; CHICKEN, KITTEN; BLACKEN, SHORTEN).

ena'ble, *v.* [EN-, ABLE], to make able; to give power to.

enact', *v.* [EN-, ACT], to act the part of; to pass, as a law.—*a.*, **enac'tive**, having the power to enact.—*n.*, **enact'ment**, the passing of a law; a law.

enam'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *email*, from root of SMELT (?)], a glass-like substance melted and used for coating metal, jewellery, etc.; a smooth, glossy surface; the coating of the teeth;—*v.*, to coat with enamel, or with various colours; to make smooth.—*pres. p.*, **enamelling**; *p.p.*, **enamelled**.

enam'our (*énám'úr*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, AMOUR], to inflame with love; to fill with delight.

enga'ge, *v.* [EN-, CAGE], to put into a cage; to shut within narrow limits.

encamp', v. [EN-, CAMP], to form a camp; to pitch tents; to take up a position for rest.—*n.*, **encampment**, an army at rest; a camp.

encase' [Fr. EN-, CASE], to put into a case.—*n.*, **encasement**.

encaustic, a. [Fr., from Gk. *enkautos*, burned (EN-, *kainein*, to burn)], burned in; painted or decorated when hot;—*n.*, some articles the painting of which is fixed by heat.

-ence, -ency, suff. [Fr. *ence*, from L. *-entia*], quality or state (as in DILIGENCE, FREQUENCY).

enceinte' (ansant'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *incinctus*, surrounded (IN-, *cingere*, to girdle)], the fortified wall surrounding a fortress;—*a.*, pregnant.

enchain', v. [Fr. EN-, CHAIN], to put in chains; to hold firmly in any way.

enchant', v. [Fr., from L. *incantare* (IN-, *cantare*, to sing)], to act on by charms; to bring under the power of magic; to give great delight to.—*ns.*, **enchantment**, the use of magic spells; that which enchants; **enchanter**, one who enchants;—*f.*, **enchantress**.

encircle, v. [EN-, CIRCLE], to enclose in a circle; to surround.

enclitic, a. [Gk. *enklitikos*, leaning on (EN-, *klinein*, to bend)], leaning or resting on;—*n.*, a dependent word pronounced as part of that which it follows.

enclose', v. [EN-, CLOSE], to shut in on all sides; to put a fence round; to put in a case or wrapper.—*n.*, **enclosure**, that which encloses; a fence; the space enclosed.

enko'mium, *n.* [Gk. *enkōmion*, a song of praise], a speech praising a person; high praise.—*n.*, **enko'miast**, one who praises.

encom'pass (encum'pass), v. [EN-, COMPASS], to stretch or go round; to include.—*n.*, **encom'passment**.

encore' (ankōr'), *adv.* [Fr., from L. *in hanc horam*, to this hour], over again; once more;—*v.*, to call for a repetition.

encour'ter, v. [O.Fr. EN-, *agaillier*, to come face to face with (O meet in fight); to unexpectedly;—*n.*, a fight contest; an unexpected meeting.

encour'age (encūr'āj), v. [Fr. COURAGE], to put heart or courage into; to raise one's spirit.—*n.*, **encour'agement**, which urges one to do well *adv.*, **encour'agingly**.

encroach' (enkrōch'), v. [Fr. and root of CROOK], to invade the rights of another; to trespass.—*n.*, **encroachment**, an invading of another's right that which is so got.

encrust', v. [prob. through Fr. (IN-, L. *crusta*, CRUST)], to cover with a crust.—*n.*, **encrustment** or **encrustation**, a hard coating on the surface of anything; a layer or facing of marble on a wall.

encum'ber, v. [Fr. EN-, CUMBER], to keep from moving freely; to put a burden on; to load with debt, etc.—*n.*, **encum'brance**, any hindrance.

encyc'lical (ensik'likāl), a. [Gk. EN-, *kyklos*, a circle], sent round to many persons or places; to be read by a great number;—*n.*, a circular letter sent by the Pope to bishops, etc.

encyclopsē'dia (ensiklōpē'diā), *n.* [Gk. EN-, *kyklos*, a circle; *paideia*, teaching], the circle of the arts and sciences; a book giving information on many subjects, arranged in alphabetical order.—*n.*, **encyclopsē'dist**, one who writes in an encyclopaedia.—*a.*, **encyclopsē'dic**, full of information.

end, *n.* [A.S.], the farthest point or line; the last point in space and time; purpose or aim;—*v.*, to cause to stop; to come to a stop.—*n.*, **ending**, the last part of anything.—*a.*, **endless**, without end; unending.—*adv.*, **end'ways**, standing on end with the end forward.

endan'ger (endān'jer), v. [EN-, DANGER], to put or bring into



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graft or shoot of one tree into another; to make one thing a part of another.

engrain', *v.* [EN-, GRAIN], to dye in the *grain* or deeply; to fix deeply in the nature.

engrave', *v.* [EN-, GRAVE (1)], to cut a mark deeply; to cut pictures, etc., upon stone or metal; to fix in the memory.—*n.*, **engraving**, art of cutting pictures, etc.; a picture so made.

engross', *v.* [Fr. EN-, and root of GROSS], to write a copy in large letters; to take up one's attention; to buy up in large quantities.—*n.*, **engrossment**, a fair copy in a large hand; a taking up of the whole of a thing.

engulf', *v.* [EN-, GULF], to swallow up as in a gulf.

enhance', *v.* [O.Fr. *enhancer*, *enhauer* (IN-, L. *altus*, high)], to raise in price or value; to make higher.—*n.*, **enhancement**.

enig'ma, *n.* [Gk. *ainigma*], a statement with a hidden meaning; something obscure or hard to be understood.—*as.*, **enigmat'ic** and **enigmat'ical**.

enjoin', *v.* [Fr., from L. *injungere* (IN-, *ungere*, to join)], to order or command; to impress earnestly upon.

enjoy', *v.* [Fr. EN-, JOY], to feel pleasure in; to get joy from; to be happy in.—*n.*, **enjoyment**, a feeling of joy; happiness; that which gives joy; use or possession.

enkindle, *v.* [EN-, KINDLE], to set on fire; to arouse or excite.

enlarge' (*enlar'*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, LARGE], to make or grow larger; to say more (upon) a thing; to set free.—*n.*, **enlargement**, the amount added; a setting free.

enlighten (*enl'iten*), *v.* [EN-, LIGHTEN], to cast light upon; to make clear; to give knowledge to.—*n.*, **enlightenment**, state of having light.

enlist', *v.* [EN-, LIST], to write one's name in a list; to take part or get another to take part in some work; to become a soldier.—*n.*, **enlistment**, an engagement

to take part or to act as a soldier.

enliven, *v.* [EN-, LIVE], to put life into; to make quick and active; to raise one's spirits.

enmity, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *inimicitas*, ill-will (*inimicus*, ENEMY)], the feelings of an enemy; a wishing ill to.

ennoble, *v.* [Fr. IN-, NOBLE], to make noble; to make a peer of; to raise in kind or character.

ennui' (*annwé'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *in odio*, in hatred], a feeling of weariness.

enormous, *a.* [Fr., from L. *enormis* (E-, *norma*, a rule)], beyond measure; of more than usual size; very large.—*n.*, **enormity**, state of being enormous; anything beyond measure; a great crime.

enough' (*enúf'*), *n.* [A.S.], that to which nothing more needs to be added; what will just do;—*a.*, needing no addition;—*adv.*, so as to need no more.

enquire' and **enquir'y**. See INQUIRE.

enrage' (*enráj'*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, RAGE], to put into a rage; to make angry.

enrapture, *v.* [EN-, RAPTURE], to transport with pleasure; to fill with delight.

enrich', *v.* [Fr. EN-, RICH], to make rich or fruitful; to adorn with ornaments.—*n.*, **enrichment**.

enroll', *v.* [Fr. EN-, ROLL], to put into a roll; to write in a list; to put in writing.—*pres. p.*, **enrolling**; *p.p.*, **enrolled**.—*n.*, **enrolment**, the list of names enrolled.

ensam'ple, old form of EXAMPLE.

ensconce', *v.* [EN-, SCONCE], to cover over with a sconce or fort; to hide; to settle in safety.

enshrine', *v.* [EN-, SHRINE], to put into a shrine; to put into a holy place.

enshroud', *v.* [EN-, SHROUD], to wrap in a shroud; to cover up closely.

ensign (*en'sin*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *insigne*, well marked (IN-, *signum*, a SIGN)], the flag of a regt'

ment; formerly the officer who carried the flag.

en'silage (*en'silāj*), *n.* [Fr. EN-, SILO], a storing of crops in pits.

enslave', *v.* [EN-, SLAVE], to make a slave of; to take away one's liberty.—*n.*, **enslave'ment**, state of slavery.

ensnare', *v.* [EN-, SNARE], to catch in a snare; to take by cunning or deceit.

ensue' (*ensū'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *insequi*, to follow after], to come or follow after; to flow from as a consequence.

ensure' (*enshūr'*), *v.* [O.Fr. EN-, SURE], to make sure or safe; see also INSURE.

-ent, *suffix*. [L.], agent or doer; full of (as in AGENT, STUDENT; TURBULENT, VIRULENT).

entab'lature, *n.* [L. *inabulatum*, flooring (IN-, *tabula*, a board)], the part of a building resting on the columns.

entail', *v.* [Fr. IN-, *talea*, a cutting (see TAIL)], to cause property to descend in a certain line of heirs; to cause to follow;—*n.*, an estate or property limited as above.

entangle (*entāngl'*), *v.* [EN-, TANGLE], to mix confusedly; to catch as in a net; to bring into difficulties.—*n.*, **entangle'ment**, a state of confusion;

entire' (*entīr'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *intrare* (within)], to go into; to enter; to form part of; to write into a book or roll; (upon) to take possession of.—*ns.*, **en'try**, act or means of entering; a passage into; a writing or something in a book; that which is written; a taking possession (of a house); **en'trance**, a place of entering; the right of entering.

enter'ic [Gk. *enteron*, bowel], *a.*, affecting the bowels;—*n.*, typhoid fever; a disease of the bowels caused by infected water.

en'terprise, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *interprensere* (INTER-, *prendere*, to take in hand)], something taken in hand; a piece of bold

or dangerous work; readiness to do such work;—*v.*, to undertake.—*a.*, **en'terprising**, ready to face difficulties.

entertain', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *intertere* (INTER-, *tere*, to hold)], to receive as guests; to make the time pass pleasantly; to keep in the mind or thought.—*a.*, **entertain'ing**, good at amusing.—*n.*, **entertain'ment**, act of entertaining; supply of wants; a feast; anything that interests, pleases, or amuses.

enthral', *v.* [EN-, THRALL], to make a slave of.—*pres. p.*, **enthral'ing**; *p.p.*, **enthrall'ed**.—*n.*, **enthral'ment**.

enthron'e', *v.* [Fr. EN-, THRONE], to set on a throne; to put in a place of highest power; to instal (a bishop, etc.).—*n.*, **enthron'e'ment**.

enthu'siasm, *n.* [Gk. *enthousiasmos*, 'inspiration (EN-, *theos*, a god)], great zeal due to belief in the goodness of a cause; power of the feelings over the mind.—*a.*, **enthusias'tic**.—*n.*, **enthu'siast**.

entice' (*entīs'*), *v.* [Fr.], to draw on by hope or desire; to lead astray; to induce to sin.—*n.*, **entice'ment**, that which entices.

entire' (*entīr'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *integer*, whole], unbroken; without fault; with all its parts or strength.—*adv.*, **entire'ly**.—*ns.*, **entire'ness** and **entire'ty**, completeness; an unbroken state.

entit'le, *v.* [Fr. EN-, TITLE], to give one a claim or right.

en'tity, *n.* [L. *ens*, being], real being, whether in thought or fact.

entomb' (*entōm'*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, TOMB], to put in a tomb; to bury out of sight.—*n.*, **entomb'ment**, burial.

entomol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect (*entōmos*, cut in two; -LOGY)], the natural history of insects.—*n.*, **entomol'ogist**, one who studies insects.

en'trails, *n. pl.* [Fr., from late L. *interna*, things within (see INTER-)], the inner parts of an animal's body; the bowels.

entram'mel, *v.* [EN-, TRAMMEL], to trammel.

en'trance (1), *n.* See under ENTER.

entrance' (2), *v.* [EN-, TRANCE], to put into a trance; to fill with great delight.—*n.*, entrance'ment.

entrap', *v.* [Fr. EN-, TRAP], to catch as in a trap; to get a person into a difficulty; to entangle or ensnare.—*pres. p.*, entrapping; *p.p.*, entrapped.

entreat', *v.* [Fr. EN-, TREAT], to beg with earnestness; to pray for.—*n.*, entrea'ty, an earnest prayer.

entree' (*antré'*), *n.* [Fr., ENTRY], right or permission to enter; a side dish served between the courses.

entrench', *v.* [EN-, TRENCH], to dig a ditch round; to cut trenches or furrows in; to enter (upon) that which belongs to another.—*n.*, entrench'ment, a rampart and trench around a place; a defence.

entrust', *v.* [EN-, TRUST], to put into some one's trust or care; to charge with a duty or task.

en'try. See under ENTER.

entwine', *v.* [EN-, TWINE], to twine round; to clasp or embrace; to cling to.

enū'merate, *v.* [L. *enumeratus*, counted up (E-, *numerus*, a NUMBER)], to count up one by one; to get the number of; to tell over the names.—*ns.*, enu'mera'tion, enu'merator.

enun'ciate (*enun'shié'*), *v.* [L. E-, *nunciatus*, a messenger], to speak out; to state clearly; to pronounce distinctly.—*n.*, enun'cia'tion, clear speaking; a clear statement.

envel'op, *v.* [Fr.], to wrap or fold in; to cover on all sides; to hide.—*ns.*, en'velope (*en'velop* or *an'vlop*), that which wraps or covers; a paper covering for a letter; envel'opment.

enven'om, *v.* [Fr., EN-, *vené*, VENOM], to put poison into; to embitter speech or action.

envi'ron, *v.* [Fr., EN-, and root of

VEER], to surround on all sides.—*ns.*, envi'ronment, that which surrounds; envi'rons, *pl.*, the places lying around; outakirts.

envis'age, *v.* [Fr. *envisager* (EN-, VISAGE)], to look in the face; to consider.

en'voy, *n.* [Fr. *envoie*, sent (L. EN-, *via*, on the way)], a messenger sent abroad to arrange business; a minister next in rank to an ambassador.

en'vy, *n.* [Fr., from L. *invidia*, ill-will], a feeling of pain at another's good; a wish that another's good had been ours; an object of envy;—*v.*, to feel pain at another's good; to wish that another's good were ours; to hate a person because of success or goodness.—*as.*, en'vi'able, that may be envied; very desirable; en'vious, feeling envy.

enwrap', *v.* [EN-, WRAP], to wrap or fold round.

ep'aulet, *n.* [Fr. *epaulette*, from L. *spatula*, a shoulder], a shoulder-knot; a shoulder-badge of an officer.

epergne' (*épèrn'*), *n.* [etym. ?], an ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

e'phah (*é'fá*), *n.* [Heb.], a Hebrew measure for grain, etc.

ephem'eral (*é'fem'éral*), *a.* [Gk. *ἡμέρα*, *héméra*, a day], living only for a day.

eph'od (*ef'ód*), *n.* [Heb.], a part of the Jewish priests' dress.

epi-, *pref.* [Gk.], upon (as in *EPITAPH*, *EPISCOPAL*, *EPODE*).

ep'ic, *a.* [Gk. *epos*, a word], told in a lofty style;—*n.*, an heroic poem.

ep'icure, *n.* [L. *Epicurus*], one who lives for pleasure, esp. in eating and drinking.—*a.*, episturé'an, pertaining to Epicurus; fond of good living;—*n.*, a follower of Epicurus.

ep'icycle, *n.* [Gk. *κύκλος*, *kyklos*, circle], a circle the centre of which moves round the circumference of another circle.

epidem'ic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *ἐπιδήμιος*, among the people (*ἐπι-*



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stable), a stableman; the officer in charge of the sovereign's horses.

eques'trian, *a.* [L. *equestris* (*equus*, a horse)], belonging to horses or riding;—*n.*, one who rides on horseback.

equi-, *pref.* [L. *æquus*], equal (as in EQUILATERAL, EQUINOX).

equian'gular, *a.*, having all the angles equal.

equidis'tant, *a.*, equally distant.

equilat'eral, *a.* [L. *latus*, side], having all the sides equal.

equilib'rium, *n.* [L. *equi-*, *libra*, a balance], state of rest caused by equal balancing of weights; state of mind inclining to neither side.

equimul'tiple, *n.* [*equi-*, *MULTIPLE*], a number multiplied by the same number as another.

e'quine, *a.* [L. *equinus* (*equus*, a horse)], belonging to or like a horse.

e'quinox, *n.* [Fr., from L. *æqui-noctium* (*EQUI-*, *nox*, night)], the time (about 21st March and 23rd September) when or the point where the sun crosses the equator, making day and night equal.—*a.*, **equinoe'tial** (*-nok'shal*), pertaining to equal days and nights;—*n.*, an imaginary circle in the sky, right over the equator, so called because when the sun crosses it day and night are equal.

equip', *v.* [Fr., from Scand. root of SHIP], to fit out; to provide with what is needed.—*pres. p.*, **equipping**; *p.p.*, **equipped**.—*ns.*, **equ'ipage** (*ek'wipaj*), that with which one is fitted for service; servants, horses, etc., of a king; the things needed for an army: **equip'ment**, a fitting out; that which is made ready.

eq'ui'poise (*ek'wipois*), *n.* [*EQUI-*, *POISE*], an equal weight on both sides; state of rest so caused.

eq'uity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *æquitas*], that which is fair between man and man; right by the law of nature; equality of rights.—*a.*, **eq'uitable**, just; fair.

equiv'alent, *a.* [Fr., from late L.

æquivalens (*æqui-*, *valere*, to be worth)], of equal worth or force; having the same meaning;—*n.*, that which is equal.

equiv'ocal, *a.* [L. *equivocus*, doubtful (*æqui-*, *vocare*, to call)], having two different meanings; uncertain; misleading.—*v.*, **equiv'ocate**, to use words of double meaning in order to mislead.—*n.*, **equivoca'tion**.

-er (1), *suff.* [A.S.], agent, doer; connected with; frequentative (as in MARINER, ROBBER; LARDER, SAUCER; SHIMMER, FLUTTER).

-er (2), *suff.* [A.S.], more (as in LARGER, SMALLER).

era (*er'd*), *n.* [L. *æra*, pieces of brass used as counters], a point of time fixed by some event; a series of years from a fixed point.

erad'icate, *v.* [L. *eradicatus* (*er-*, *radix*, a root)], to take out by the root; to destroy utterly.—*a.*, **erad'icable**.—*n.*, **eradica'tion**.

erase', *v.* [L. *E-*, *radere*, to scrape], to rub out; to cause to be forgotten.—*ns.*, **era'ser**, that which rubs out; **era'sion** and **era'sure**, process of rubbing out; that which is rubbed out.

Erast'ian (*erds'tian*), *n.*, one who believes [with Thomas Erastus, a Swiss doctor] that the Church ought to be subject to the State;—*a.*, relating to Erastians.—*n.*, **Erast'ianism**, control of the Church by the State.

ere (*er*), *adv.* [A.S.], before; sooner than;—*prep.*, before.

erect', *a.* [L. *erectus*, set up], straight up; firm and unbending;—*v.*, to set straight up; to raise or build.—*n.*, **eres'tion**, a building.

er'mine (*er'min*), *n.* [Fr.], an animal like a weasel, having a thick fur; the fur used on the robes of judges and magistrates; the office or dignity of a judge.

-ern, *suff.* [A.S.], quality or nature (as in MODERN, NORTHERN).

erode', *v.* [Fr., from L. *erodere* (*er-*, *rodere*, to gnaw)], to eat away; to gnaw into.—*n.*, **ero'sion**.—*a.*, **ero'sive**, eating away.

erotic, *a.* [Gk. *erōtikos* (*erōs*, love)], speaking or singing of love; causing or caused by love.

err, *v.* [Fr., from L. *errāre*, to wander], to go out of the right way; to make mistakes.

errand, *n.* [A.S.], a journey to carry a message; something which one is sent to do.

errant, *a.* [O.Fr.], wandering; looking for adventures.—*n.*, **errantry**, a state of wandering.—*a.*, **erratic**, given to wander.

erratum, *n.* [L. *erratum* (*errāre*, to wander)], a mistake in writing or printing; (*pl.*) **errata**.

erroneous, *a.* [L. *errōneus*, wandering about, from *erro*, a vagabond], full of error; wrong.—*n.*, **error**, a going wrong; a mistake; an act of wrongdoing.

Ere, *n.* [So. form of Irish], the language spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, so called because of its Irish origin; (*wrongly*) Irish.

erst, *adv.* [A.S.], before; formerly.

erubescant (*erūbes'ant*), *a.* [L. *E-*, *rubere*, to be red], growing red; blushing.—*n.*, **erubescence**.

eructation, *n.* [L. *eructāre*], a throwing out of wind from the stomach, or of gas or other matter from a volcano.

erudite, *a.* [L. *eruditus* (*E-*, *rudis*, RUDE)], polished; learned; deeply read.—*n.*, **erudition** (*-dīsh'ōn*), learning; knowledge gained from books.

eruption, *n.* [L. *E-*, *rumpere*, to break], a breaking or bursting out; that which is thrown out; hot spots on the skin.—*a.*, **eruptive**, breaking forth; causing or caused by an eruption.

ery, **-ry**, *suff.* [Fr. *erre*], forming nouns (as in KNAVERY, SLAVERY).

erysipelas, *n.* [Gk. *erusi-*, or *erythros*, red; *pella*, the skin], a disease of the skin attended by great inflammation.

escalade, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *escalada*, from L. *scāla*, a ladder], a scaling of walls; an attack on a fortified place by means of ladders;—*v.*, to enter by ladders.

escape, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *excapere* (*EX-*, *cappa*, out of one's cloak)], to get or flee away; to get free from restraint or danger;—*n.*, a getting away by flight; freedom from threatened danger or injury.—*ns.*, **escapade** [Fr., from Sp.], an escape from the restraint of good sense; a wild prank; **escapement**, the means in a clock by which the movement is controlled, one tooth of a wheel being allowed to *escape* at each vibration of the pendulum.

escarp [Fr. *escarper*, to SCARP], to cut or make into a slope;—*n.*, the inner slope of a ditch round a fortress.—*n.*, **escarpment**, the side of a hill or rock cut away; a steep slope natural or artificial; a steep part of a fortification.

-esce, *suff.* [L. *-escere*], to begin to (as in COALESCE, EFFERVESCE); **-escent**, beginning (as in EFFERVESCENT).

escheat, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *excidere* (*EX-*, *cidere*, to fall)], property that falls away to the crown or overlord for want of an heir or for some other reason;—*v.*, to go back to the crown or overlord.

eschew (*eschoo'*), *v.* [Fr., from root of SHY], to shun; to avoid; to run from.

escort, *n.* [Fr., from It. (*EX-*, L. *corrigere*, to CORRECT)], a guard for protection or honour; soldiers or ships as a protection, etc.—*v.*, **escort**, to go as a guard.

esculent, *a.* [L. *esculentus*, eatable (*esca*, food)], that can be eaten;—*n.*, something that can be used as food.

escutcheon (*eskūch'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *scutum*, a shield], a family shield on which a coat of arms is painted; the part of a ship's stern with the name on it.

-ese, *suff.* [O.Fr. *-eis*, L. *eness*, *pl.*], of, belonging to (as in JAPANESE, MALTESE).

esk, *geog. root* [C.], water (as in Esk, Uek, Oues).

Eskimo, *n.*, one of a race inhabiting Greenland, *c'*o.; (*pl.*) **Eskimos**.

esoph'agus. See **ESOPHAGUS**.

esoter'ic, *a.* [Gk. *esōteros*, inner], secret; shown or taught only to a few. Opposed to **EXOTERIC**.

espar'to, *n.* [Sp., from Gk. *esparton*], a kind of grass used in making paper, *c'*o.

especial (*espeesh'əl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *specialis*, SPECIAL], having qualities of its own; better than others; outstanding. — *adv.*, especially, most of all.

Esperan'to [Sp. *esperanza*, hope], an artificial language for international use, for commercial purposes, invented by Dr. Zamenhof of Warsaw.

esplanade', *n.* [Fr., from L. *explanare*, to smooth out], a level space between a citadel and the houses of a town; a broad walk or drive by the seaside.

espouse', *v.* [Fr., from L. *sponsa*, a SPOUSE], to take as husband or wife; to give in marriage; to take up a cause. — *n.*, **espou'sal**, a promise of marriage; the taking up of a cause; (*pl.*) the ceremony of betrothing two people.

espy', *v.* [Fr., from root of SPY], to see at a distance; to catch sight of. — *n.*, **es'pionage**, a making use of spies; a secret watching for information.

-esque, *suff.*, like, in the style of (as in **GROTESQUE**, **PICTURESQUE**).

Esquima'u (*pl.* **-muk**). See **ESKIMO**.

esquire', *n.* [O.Fr. *escuyer*, from L. *scutum*, a shield], a shield-bearer attending on a knight; a title next below that of knight; a title of courtesy or office.

-ess, *suff.* [Fr. *esse*, from L. *-essa*], female (as in **EMPERESS**, **MANAGERESS**).

es'say, *n.* [O.Fr., as **ASSAY**], a trial or testing; an attempt to do; a composition; a piece of writing. — *v.*, **essay**, to make trial; to attempt to do. — *n.*, **es'sayist**, one who writes an essay.

es'sence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *essentia*,

being (*esse*, to be)], being; that quality which makes a thing what it is; the distinctive part or parts of a thing; a perfume. — *a.*, **essen'tial** (*essen'shəl*), necessary.

estab'lish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *stabilis*, firm], to set up firmly; to make sure. — *n.*, **estab'lishment**, a setting firmly up; that which is so set up; the arrangements of a person's home or business; a Church set up by law.

estate', *n.* [Fr., from *status*, STATE], the circum.: nces in which a person or a thing is; that which belongs to a person, as land or other property.

esteem', *v.* [Fr., from L. *estimare*, to ESTIMATE], to put a value upon; to think highly of; — *n.*, high value. — *a.*, **es'timable**, worthy of regard.

esthet'ic. See **ÆSTHETIC**.

es'timate, *n.* [L. *estimare*, to value], a reckoning of cost or price; — *v.*, to fix the value or price; to count what a thing will cost. — *n.*, **estima'tion**, opinion of.

estrang'e (*estronj'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. root of STRANGE], to make strange; to make unfriendly; to turn a thing from its proper use. — *n.*, **estrang'em'ent**, a making strange; estrangement.

es'tuary, *n.* [L. *estuarium*, to boil], the mouth of a river up which the tide runs.

-et, -ete, *suff.*, the dose of a thing (as in **PROPHET**, **POET**, **ATHLETE**).

-et, -ette, *suff.* [Fr.], littleness; something smaller (as in **CASINET**, **COQUETTE**).

et'ern (or **ete**) [L.], and the part.

etch (*ech*), *v.* [Du., from root of **EAT**], to make figures on metal by means of acids which eat out the lines. — *n.*, **etch'ing**, a picture so made.

eter'nal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *æternus*, everlasting], without beginning or end; never-changing; — *n.*, a name of God. — *n.*, **eter'nity**, duration without beginning or end; existence after death.

ë'ther, *n.* [Gk. *ether*, upper air]



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fending gospel truth.—*n.*, **evan'gelist**, one of the writers of the gospels; a preacher of the gospel.—*v.*, **evan'gelize**, to teach the truth of the gospel; to instruct in the knowledge of Christ.—*n.*, **evangeliza'tion**.

evap'orate, *v.* [L. *E-*, *vapor*], to fly off in vapour; to be made invisible by heat; to make into steam or gas.—*n.*, **evapora'tion**.—*a.*, **evap'orable**.

eve and **even** (1) (*ēvn*), *n.* [A.S.], time between the day and the night; evening; (eve) the night or day immediately before some great event.—*ns.*, **evening** (*ēv'ning*) and **eventide**, the close of the day; **Evensong**, the evening service in the Church of England, etc.; **eventide**, time of evening.

e'ven (2) (*ēvn*), *a.* [A.S.], equal, level, or smooth in surface; the same all over; not easily put out of temper; having no remainder when divided by 2;—*v.*, to make smooth or level; to put on a level (with);—*adv.*, in like manner; exactly; at the very time; so much as; as might not be expected.

event', *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *eventus* (*E-*, *venire*, to come)], that which happens; that which comes from an action; result.—*as.*, **event'ful**, full of events; causing many changes; **even'tual**, coming as a consequence.

ev'er, *adv.* [A.S.], at all times; at any time; without end.—*a.*, **ev'ergreen**, always green;—*n.*, a plant always green.—*a.*, **everlast'ing**, lasting for ever.—*adv.*, **evermore'**, always.

ev'ery, *a.* [A.S.], each; all, taken one by one.—*n.*, **ev'erybody**, every one, every person.—*adv.*, **ev'erywhere**.

evict', *v.* [L. *E-*, *vincere*, to conquer], to put out by law.—*n.*, **evic'tion**.

ev'ident, *a.* [Fr., from L. *evidens* (*E-*, *videre*, to see)], easily or clearly seen; clear to the mind; fully understood.—*n.*, **ev'i-dence**, that which makes clear;

information that proves; the persons who give proof;—*v.*, to make clear.

e'vil, *a.* [A.S. *yfel*], bad; wicked; harmful; unfortunate;—*n.*, **wickedness**.

evince', *v.* [L. *evincere*, to overcome (see **EVICT**)], to prove quite clearly; to bring to light.—*a.*, **evin'cive**.

evis'cerate (*ēvis'ērāt*), *v.* [L. *E-*, *viscera*, the bowels], to take out the bowels; to gut.—*n.*, **evis-cera'tion**.

evoke', *v.* [Fr., from L. *evocare* (*E-*, *vocare*, to call)], to call out; to summon.

evolve' (*ēvolv'*), *v.* [L. *E-*, *volvare*, to roll], to unroll; to open out; to grow out in proper order.—*ns.*, **evolu'tion**, an unfolding in proper order; the steps by which life has unfolded or developed; an ordered movement of soldiers or ships; the finding of the roots of numbers; **evolu'tionist**, one who studies evolu-tion.

eval'sion, *n.* [L. *evulsio* (*E-*, *vellere*, to pluck)], a plucking out by force.

ewe (*ū*), *n.* [A.S.], the female sheep.

ew'er (*u'ēr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *aquarium* (*aqua*, water)], a water-jug; a vessel on a wash-stand for holding water.

EX-, *pref.* [L. and Gk.], out, out of; without, -less (as in **EXCEPT**, **EXHAUST**, **EXONERATE**, **EMERGE**, **ECCENTRIC**, **EFFACE**).

exas'erbate (*egzās'ērbāt*), *v.* [L. *EX-*, *acerbus*, sour], to make bitter; to sour a person's feelings; to make (a disease) more violent or severe.—*n.*, **exas'er-ba'tion**.

exact', *a.* [L. *exactus*, measured out (*EX-*, *agere*, to drive)], properly measured or tested; nicel'y fitted; according to rule; care'ful;—*v.*, to bring out by force; to compel a person to do a thing; to demand as one's right.—*pres. p.*, and *a.*, **exact'ing**, demanding and compelling; hard to please.—*ns.*, **exac'tion**, a demanding and compelling;

money or tribute taken or paid unjustly; **exas'titude** or **exas'tness**, state of being exact; habit of doing things carefully; **exas'tor**, a person who compels another to pay what is unjust.

exag'gerate (*egedj'et'at*), *v.* [L. *exaggeratus*, Leaped up; *ex*, out or up; and *agger*, a heap], to heap up; to describe things as greater than they are; to say more than the truth.—*n.*, **exag'gera'tion**.—*a.*, **exag'gerative**.

exalt' (*egsawlt'*), *v.* [L. *EX-*, *altus*, high], to lift high up; to put into a place of power; to praise.—*n.*, **exalta'tion**, high position; ecstacy; rapture.

exam'ine (*egzam'in*), *v.* [L. *examinare*], to weigh carefully; to look closely into a thing; to test by questions.—*n.*, **examina'tion**, a looking closely into; a trial by questions.

exam'ple, *n.* [Fr., from L. *exemplum*], that which is pointed to as a guide or copy to be followed, or as a warning to be avoided; something done to show how a rule is to be used.

exas'perate, *v.* [L. *exasperatus*, provoked (*EX-*, *asper*, rough)], to make *rough* in temper; to rouse angry feelings.—*n.*, **exaspera'tion**, state of anger.

ex'cavate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *cavus*, hollow], to hollow or dig out.—*ns.*, **exca'vation**, a digging out; the hole made; **ex'cavator**.

exceed', *v.* [Fr., from L. *excedere* (*EX-*, *cedere*, to go)], to go beyond the bounds; to go too far; to be more or greater than.—*pres. p.* and *a.*, **excee'ding**, great in amount.—*adv.*, **excee'dingly**.

excel' (*eksel'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *excellere*, to rise out or beyond (*EX-*, *celsus*, high)], to rise above another; to be better than; to do things unusually well.—*pres. p.*, **excelling**; *p.p.*, **excelled**.—*ns.*, **ex'cellence** and **ex'cellency**, a rising above others in worth or value; power of doing things unusually well;

a high rank or title given to governors, etc.—*a.*, **ex'cellent**, rising above others; having the very best qualities.

except' (*eksept'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *exceptare* (*EX-*, *capere*, to take)], to take or leave out; to make objection (to);—*prep.* (also **ex'cept'ing**), leaving out; without;—*conj.* (*colloq.*), unless.—*n.*, **excep'tion**, a person or a thing left out or treated differently; fault found with a person or a thing.—*a.*, **excep'tionable**, that can be found fault with; **excep'tional**, treated differently; not according to rule.

excerpt (*ekserpt'* or *ek'-*), *n.* [L. *excerptus* (*EX-*, *carpere*, to gather)], a passage copied out;—*v.*, to copy out.

excess' (*ekses'*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *excessus* (*EX-*, *cedere*, to EXCEED)], a going too far; more than enough; the amount by which one thing is greater than another.—*a.*, **excess'ive**, going too far; too great.

exchange' (*ekschanj'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *exambicare* (*EX-*, and root of CHANGE)], to give or take one thing for another;—*n.*, act of giving or taking one thing for another; that which is thus given or received; a place where men meet to settle business.—*a.*, **exchange'able**, that can be exchanged.—*n.*, **ex-changeability**, fitness to be exchanged.

Exchequer (*ekschek'er*), *n.* [Fr., from root of CHEQUER], an old English court for dealing with national money or revenue, with a chequered cloth on its table, afterwards a court of law, but no longer separately existing; the treasury of a country.

excise' (1) (*eksis'*), *n.* [Du., from Fr. and late L. (*AD-*, *census*, a tax)], a tax paid on certain things made and used within the country; the body of men who collect the excise;—*v.*, to cause an excise tax to be paid on.—*n.*, **excise'man**, a man who collects the excise.

exercise (2), v. [L. *exoleus*, out out], to out out or off.—n., **exer'sion**.

excite (ekstí'), v. [O.Fr., from L. *excitare* (EX-, *citare*, to summon)], to rouse up; to cause to act with more than usual life.—a., **excit'able**, easily excited.—ns., **excit'ability**, state of being easily excited; **excite'ment**, state or cause of being excited.

exclaim, v. [Fr., from L. *exclamare* (EX-, *clamare*, to cry)], to cry aloud.—n., **exclama'tion**, something loudly spoken; an earnest expression; a point (!) marking this in writing.—a., **exclam'atory**.

exclude (eksklood'), v. [L. EX-, *cludere*, to shut], to shut out; to keep from coming in.—n., **exclu'sion**, a shutting out.—a., **exclu'sive**, tending to exclude; leaving out of account.—n., **exclu'siveness**, tendency to keep others outside.

excogitate (ekskof'tít), v. [L. EX-, *cogitare*, to think], to find out by thinking; to think closely and deeply.—n., **excogita'tion**, a thinking out; close and deep thought.

excommuni'cate, v. [L. *excommunicatus*, put out of fellowship with], to put out of a company or a Church; to make no longer a member.—n., **excommuni'cation**.

excor'iate, v. [L. EX-, *corium*, skin], to take the skin off.—n., **excoria'tion**.

ex'crement, n. [L. *excrementum*, refuse], matter cast out of the bodies of animals as useless.—v., **excrete**, to separate and push out matter from the animal body.—n., **excre'tion**, that which is excreted.—as., **excre'tive**, and **excre'tory**, having the power of excreting.

exeres'cence (ekskres'éns), n. [L. EX-, *crecere*, to grow], anything growing unnaturally out of something else; an unhealthy growth.—a., **exeres'cent**.

exeruc'iate (ekskroo'shidí), v. [L. *exerucidus*, tortured], to torture; to cause great pain to.

—n., **exerucia'tion**, great torture.

excul'pate, v. [L. *exculpatus* (EX-, *culpa*, blame)], to free from fault or blame; to declare not guilty.—n., **exculpa'tion**.—a., **excul'patory**, freeing from blame.

excursion (ekskér'shón), n. [L. *excursio* (EX-, *currere*, to run)], a going out; a going from home for pleasure; a wandering from the point.—n., **excurs'ionist**, one who goes on pleasure.—a., **excurs'ive**, given to wandering.

excuse (ekskús'), v. [O.Fr., from L. *excusare* (EX-, *causa*, a CAUSE)], to free from blame or obligation; to accept an explanation; to let one off; to express regret or ask pardon for some action.—n., **excuse** (-kús'), an explanation given.—a., **excus'able**.

ex'ecrate, v. [L. *execratus* (EX-, *sacer*, SACRED)], to utter curses on; to call down evil upon; to hate bitterly.—a., **ex'ecrable**, deserving to be hated bitterly; accursed.—n., **excre'tion**, a curse uttered; a person bitterly hated.

ex'ecute, v. [Fr., from L. *executus* (EX-, *sequi*, to follow)], to carry out a thing to the end; to finish; to sign a legal document to give effect to; to put to death by law.—ns., **execu'tion**, a carrying into effect; manner or style of doing work; a putting to death by law. **execu'tioner**.—a., **execu'tive**, appointed to carry out a law or purpose;—n., a body of men who do so; the government of a country.—ns., **execu'tor**, one who carries out or performs a will, etc.; *f.*, **execu'trix**; **execu'torship**, the office of an executor.

exege'sis, n. [Gr., interpretation], explanation of the meaning of writings, esp. of the Bible.—as., **exeget'ic** and **exeget'ical**.

exem'plar (em'plar), n. [O.Fr., from L. *exemplar*, a copy], an example; a thing fit to be followed.—a., **exem'plary**.



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ex'ogen (ek'sōjēn), *n.* [EXO-, Gk. root, *gen*, produced], a plant that grows by adding its new wood under the bark, as most of our forest trees, etc.; opposed to ENDOGEN.—*a.*, **exog'eous**.

exon'erate, *v.* [L. *exoneratus* (EX-, *onus*, a burden)], to free from a burden; to remove blame or obligation from.—*n.*, **exonera'tion**.—*a.*, **exon'erative**, freeing from blame.

exor'bitant, *a.* [L. EX-, *orbita*, a path], going beyond bounds; asking far too much.—*ns.*, **ex-or'bitance** and **exor'bitancy**.

ex'orcise, *v.* [Gk. *exorkizein*, to bind by an oath (EX-, *horkos*, oath)], to cast out devils by prayers or by some holy name; to free from unclean spirits.—*ns.*, **ex'orcism**; **ex'orcist**, one who drives out evil spirits.

exor'dium, *n.* [L., from *exordiri*, to begin], the first part of a speech or a book; an introduction.—*a.*, **exor'dial**, belonging to the exordium.

exoter'ic, *a.* [Gk. *exōterikos*, outer (*comp. deg.* of EXO-)], on the outside; fit to be taught to all; opposed to ESOTERIC.

exot'ic, *a.* [Gk. *exōtikos*, foreign, from EXO-], brought from a foreign country;—*n.*, a plant from a foreign country; a foreign word in a language.

expand', *v.* [L. EX-, *pandere*, to open], to open out; to lay open or unfold; to spread out all round; to make or grow larger.—*n.*, **expanse'**, a flat surface; a wide extent.—*a.*, **expan'sible**, that can be expanded.—*ns.*, **expansibil'ity**, power of being expanded; **expan'sion**, state of being spread out; that which is expanded; **space**.—*a.*, **expan'sive**, tending to spread.—*n.*, **expan'siveness**.

expa'tiate (ekspā'shiāt), *v.* [L. *expatiatus*, wandering (EX-, *spatium*, SPACE)], to move about over a large space; to talk or write much.

expa'triate, *v.* [L. *expatriatus*, banished (EX-, *patria*, a native

country)], to send out of one's country; to banish.—*n.*, **expatria'tion**.

expect', *v.* [L. *expectare*, to look for], to look out for; to wait for; to look forward to as coming or going to happen; to count upon.—*ns.*, **expect'ance** and **expect'ancy**, the state of one who expects; that which is expected.—*a.*, **expect'ant**, looking or waiting for;—*n.*, one who expects something good.—*n.*, **expecta'tion**, a looking forward to something coming, etc.; the reason for expecting; promise of something good.

expect'orate, *v.* [L. *expectoratus* (EX-, *pectus*, the breast)], to cast out from the chest or lungs; to cough up; to spit.—*a.*, **expect'orant**, helping to expectorate;—*n.*, a medicine that does so.—*n.*, **expectora'tion**.

expe'dient, *a.* [Fr., from L. *expedire*, to EXPEDITE (EX-, *pes*, the foot)], helping forward; useful in bringing some end to pass; fit or proper;—*n.*, a means of helping forward or promoting; the best means at hand.—*ns.*, **expe'dience** and **expe'diency**, fitness for bringing about; action not founded on principle.

ex'pedite, *v.*, to free from anything that would hinder; to help on more quickly; to make easier.—*n.*, **expedi'tion**, freedom from hindrances; quickness of motion; men or ships sent out on some service; a march against an enemy.—*a.*, **expedi'tious**, moving quickly.

expel', *v.* [L. EX-, *pellere*, to drive], to drive out of or from; to remove from membership.—*pres. p.*, **expelling**; *p. p.*, **expelled**.—*n.*, **expul'sion**, state of being driven out.—*a.*, **expul'sive**, able to drive out.

expend', *v.* [L. EX-, *pendere*, to weigh], to pay out (money, etc.); to use up (life, time, etc.); to waste or destroy.—*ns.*, **expen'diture**, a laying out of money; waste or using up; money spent or paid out; **expense'**, that

which is spent; the price paid; loss or damage suffered.—*a.*, **expen'sive**, requiring much money; costing a large price.—*n.*, **expen'siveness**,

exper'ience, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *experientia*, a proof or trial (*experiri*, to try thoroughly)], trial of a thing for a long time; knowledge or skill gained by practice; wisdom gained by trial or suffering;—*v.*, to make trial of; to prove by use; to suffer or enjoy.—*a.*, **exper'ienceed**, tried; wise or skilful by practice.

exper'iment, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *experimentum* (see EXPERIENCE)], something done to find out the truth; a trial;—*v.*, to seek to find out by trial.—*a.*, **experimen'tal**, known from or taught by experiment.—*n.*, **experimen'talist**, one who makes experiments.

expert', *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *expertus* (*experiri*, see EXPERIENCE)], taught by long use; skilful from much practice.—*ns.*, **ex'pert**, one who knows or has skill; **expert'ness**.

ex'piate, *v.* [L. *expiatus* (*expiare*, to atone for)], to make up for an evil deed by suffering or repentance; to ward off punishment by after-acts of duty and suffering.—*a.*, **ex'piable**, that can be atoned for.—*ns.*, **expia'tion**, an atonement; reparation; **expia'tor**.—*a.*, **ex'piatory**, intended or able to make atonement.

expire', *v.* [Fr., from L. *expirare* (*EX-*, *spirare*, to breathe)], to breathe out; to breathe out the last breath; to die.—*ns.*, **expira'tion**, a breathing out; a dying away; something breathed out; **expir'y**, the last breath; the end.

expis'cate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *picis*, a fish], to fish out; to find out by artful means.

explain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *explānāre* (*EX-*, *plānus*, PLAIN)], to make plain or clear; to show the meaning or reason of; to remove difficulties.—*n.*, **explana'tion**, process of making clear:

the words by which a difficulty is removed; something said which removes anger or misunderstanding.—*a.*, **explana'tory**, giving explanation.

ex'pletive, *a.* [L. *expletivus* (*EX-*, *plere*, to fill)], used to fill up a space or for ornament;—*n.*, a word or syllable not needed for the sense, but used to fill up a space; an oath.—*a.*, **ex'pletory**.

ex'plicate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *plicare*, to fold], to unfold or open out; to explain the meaning of.—*a.*, **ex'plicable**, that can be explained.—*n.*, **explica'tion**, process of explaining; the meaning given.—*as.*, **ex'plicative** and **ex'plicative**, fitted to explain.

explie'it (*eksplis'it*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *explicitus*, unfolded], clearly and fully stated.

explode', *v.* [Fr., from L. *explōdēre* (*EX-*, *plaudere*, to clap hands)], to drive an actor off the stage by clapping hands; to burst into a passion; to burst with a loud noise; to cause to be no longer believed.—*n.*, **explo'sion**, a sudden bursting with loud noise; an outburst of passion.—*a.*, **explo'sive**, causing to explode;—*n.*, that which explodes or causes explosion.

exploit', *n.* [Fr., from L. *explicitus*, EXPLICIT], something done, esp. a brave or noble deed; an heroic action;—*v.*, to make use of; to use for one's own advantage.—*n.*, **exploita'tion**.

explore', *v.* [Fr., from L. *explōrāre*, to examine thoroughly], to search out; to examine all over; to go through and examine with care.—*n.*, **explora'tion**, an exploring or searching out; a careful examination; a going over an unknown country.—*a.*, **explōr'atory**, serving to explore.—*n.*, **explōr'er**.

expo'nent, *n.* [L. *EX-*, *ponere*, to place], the person or thing that explains; a quantity or figure which shows how often another is to be multiplied by itself, as in a^3 , where 3 is the exponent.—*a.*, **exponen'tial**.

export', *v.* [L. *EX-*, *portare*, to carry], to send out from one country to another; to send goods abroad.—*n.*, **ex'port**, a sending of goods to other countries; that which is sent abroad; (*pl.*) the whole amount sent from a country.—*a.*, **expor'table**, that can be exported.—*ns.*, **ex-ports'a'tion**, **expor'ter**.

expose' (*ekspōz'*), *v.* [Fr. *exposer* (*EX-*, and root of *POSE*)], to lay out so as to be seen; to take away the covering or shelter from; to bring to light; to show the faults of; to put into danger.—*ns.*, **exposi'tion**, a laying open to view; an opening up of the meaning of a passage; **expos'itor**, one who explains, etc.—*a.*, **expos'itory**, giving explanation; opening up the meaning.—*n.*, **expo'sure**, a laying open to view or to danger; state of being so open; position with regard to the sun or weather.

expos'tulate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *postulare*, to demand], to show a person the wrong he has done or is doing, and press him to make up for it or to stop doing it.—*ns.*, **expostula'tion**, effort to turn a person from the wrong he is doing; **expostula'tor**, one who expostulates.—*a.*, **expos'tulatory**, containing expostulation.

expound', *v.* [Fr., from L. *expōnere* (see *EXPONENT*)], to lay out the meaning; to make clear.

express', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *expressus* (*EX-*, *primere*, to *PRESS*)], to press or force out; to make a thought known by words; to show one's meaning by a look or motion; to show by a copy or likeness;—*a.*, clearly stated; exactly like; intended for a purpose; travelling with great speed;—*n.*, a message or messenger; straight and quickly; a quick conveyance.—*n.*, **ex-pression**, a pressing or forcing out; the form of words by which a thought is made known; the look on a person's face; a

bringing out of the finer shades of meaning in music, painting, etc.; form in algebra.—*a.*, **ex-pres'sive**, full of expression; showing the meaning clearly.—*adv.*, **express'ly**.—*n.*, **expres'siveness**, the power of expression.

expul'sion and expul'sive. See *EXPEL*.

expunge' (*ekspūnj'*), *v.* [L. *EX-*, *pungere*, to prick], to mark or blot out.

ex'purgate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *purgare*, to purify (*pūrus*, *PURE*)], to make pure or clean; to clear of anything wrong or hurtful.—*ns.*, **ex-purga'tion**; **ex'purgator**, one who clears or purifies.—*a.*, **ex-pur'gatory**, purifying.

ex'quisite (*eks'kwizit*), *a.* [L. *exquisitus* (*EX-*, *querere*, to seek)], chosen with care; beautifully made; of the best quality; most keen, as pain or pleasure; hard to please;—*n.*, one who dresses finely.

exsanguinous (*eksāng'winās*), *a.*, with little or no blood; bloodless.—*n.*, **exsanguin'ity**, want of blood, esp. red blood.

exscind' (*eksind'*), *v.* [L. *EX-*, *scindere*, to cut], to cut out or off.

ex'stant, *a.* [L. *exstans* (*EX-*, *stare*, to stand)], standing out or above; still living or existing; not lost.

ex'tasy and extas'ic. See *ECSTASY*.

extemporaneous and extem-porary, *as.* [L. *EX-*, *tempus*, time], done on the spur of the moment; without preparation.

extem'pore (*ekstem'pōrē*), *adv.* [L. *ex tempore*], on the spur of the moment; without study or thought.—*v.*, **extem'porize**, to speak or act without preparation.

extend', *v.* [L. *EX-*, *tendere*, to stretch], to stretch out; to make longer or broader; to give by holding out; to reach (to); to be in length or breadth.—*a.*, **exten'sible**, that can be extended.—*n.*, **exten'sion**, a stretching out; a making longer or broader; space within.—*a.*



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to free from hindrances; to disentangle.—*a.*, **ex'tricable**.—*n.*, **extrica'tion**.

extrin'sic, *a.* [Fr., from L. *extrinsecus* (EXTRA-, *secus*, beside)], belonging to the outside only; not contained in or properly belonging to; not essential; opposite of **INTRINSIC**.

extrude' (*ekstrod'*), *v.* [L. *extrudere*, to push], to force or press out; to drive off.—*n.*, **extru'sion**.

exu'berant, *a.* [L. *exuberare*, to be fruitful (*uber*, an udder)], flowing over; having great plenty.—*ns.*, **exu'berance** and **exu'berancy**, great fruitfulness.

exude', *v.* [L. *exudare* (EX-, *sudor*, sweat)], to let out moisture through pores; to press out through the skin; to flow out in many small drops.—*n.*, **exuda'tion**, a letting out of moisture by pores; moisture which comes out in drops, etc.

exult', *v.* [Fr., from L. *exultare* (EX-, *salire*, to leap)], to leap for joy; to rejoice greatly; to be in high spirits.—*a.*, **exul'tant**, rejoicing greatly.—*n.*, **exulta'tion**, great delight.

exu'vise (*eksu'viē*), *n.* [L., from *exuere*, to strip off], the cast-off

skins or shells, as of serpents, shell-fish, etc.

-ey, -ay, *geog. root*, an island (as in *Anglesey*, island of the Angles; *Colonsay*, isle of St. Columba).

eye (*ī*), *n.* [A.S.], that by which men and animals see; the power of seeing; anything like an eye, as of a needle; the bud of a plant; a catch for a hook;—*v.*, to look at closely.—*ns.*, **eye'-ball**, the ball of the eye; **eye'-bright**, a small flower once used as a medicine for the eye; **eye'-brow**, the arch of hair above the eye; **eye'-lash**, the hairs along the edge of the eyelid; **eye'-let**, a little eye; a small hole for letting a cord pass through; **eye'-lid**, the cover that opens and shuts over the eye; **eye'-salve**, a medicine for the eye; **eye'-sight**, the power of seeing; **eye'-sore**, something that causes pain or uneasiness when seen; **eye'-tooth**, a tooth between the front teeth and the grinders, the root of which points towards the eye; **eye'-witness**, one who has seen a thing done.

eyre (*ā*), *n.* [O.Fr. *eire*, from L. *iter*, a journey], a journey of judges in circuit, to hold a court; the court so held.

ey'fy. See **AERIE**.

F

fable, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fābula*, from *fāri*, to talk], a story made up to teach or amuse; a tale not really true; the events in a poem, etc.;—*v.*, to tell stories; to tell untruths.—*n.*, **fab'ulist**, one who makes up fables.—*a.*, **fab'ulous**, not really true; far from the truth.

fab'ric, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fabrica*, a workshop (*faber*, a workman)], the manner in which anything is made up; anything built up of parts; a framework; woven cloth, etc.

fab'ricate, *v.*, to make by putting parts together; to form or build up; to invent falsely.—

n., **fabrica'tion**, a framing or constructing; that which is framed; a false story.

façade' (*fāsad'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *facciata* (L. *facies*, a **FACE**)], the face or chief front of a building.

face (*fās*), *n.* [L. *facies*], the front of the head; the part shown to view; the upper and outer part; a person's looks; boldness; presence;—*v.*, to meet in front; to turn towards; to oppose firmly; to cover or polish in front; to have a false appearance.—*as.*, **fa'cial** (*fā'shal*), belonging to the face; **fa'cing**, with the face towards;

—*n.*, a covering in front; (*pl.*) trimmings for dress.

fac'et (*fás'et*), *n.* [Fr.], a little face; the small face of a cut diamond or crystal; one of the parts of the eye of an insect.

face'time (*fás'áit*), *n. pl.* [L., from *facetus*, witty], witty sayings or writings.—*a.*, **face'tious** (*fás'ashus*), meant to amuse; jocular.

fac'ile (*fás'il*), *a.* [L. *facilis*, easy], easy; having no great difficulty; easily persuaded; able to do a thing easily.—*v.*, **facil'itate**, to make easy; to clear away difficulties; to lessen labour.—*n.*, **facil'ity**, ease in being done; freedom from difficulty; power of doing a thing easily; ease of being approached or persuaded; (*pl.*) means of getting a thing easily done.

facsim'ile (*fáksim'ile*), *n.* [L. *fac*, make (*facere*, to make), *similis*, like], an exact copy.

fact, *n.* [L. *factum* (*facere*, to do)], something which has really happened; reality; truth.

fac'tion [Fr., from L. *factio*, a doing], a band of persons taking a side, regardless of the public good.—*a.*, **fac'tious**.—*n.*, **fac'tiousness**, fond of strife.

-faction, *suff.*, making (as in PETRI-FACTION, SATISFACTION).

factitious (*fáktish'us*), *a.* [L. *factitius*, artificial], made by man and not by nature.—*n.*, **facti'tiousness**.—*a.*, **fac'titive**, acting as a cause.

fac'tor, *n.* [Fr., from L. *factor* (*facere*, to make)], a person that carries on business for another; a manager of an estate; one of the causes of a result; any number or quantity that will divide another without a remainder.—*ns.*, **fac'torage**, money paid to a factor; **fac'torship**, the business of a factor; **fac'tory**, a place where things are manufactured; a trading-station.

facto'tum, *n.* [L. *facere*, to do; *totum*, all], a person who does every kind of business for another.

fac'ulty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *facultas*

(*facere*, to do)], ability to act; power of mind or thought; natural power; a body of men to whom a privilege is granted; (*pl.*) powers of mind.

fad, *n.* [etym. ?], an opinion urged without good reason; a hobby; a craze.

fade, *v.* [Fr., from L. *vapidus*, VAPID], to grow weak; to lose colour or freshness; to die away; to grow dim; to wear away.—*a.*, **fade'less**.

fat, *v.* [etym. ?], to work till one is weary; to tire by labour; to make (a schoolfellow) toll for one;—*n.*, one who does hard work.—*pres. p.*, **fatting**; *p.p.*, **fatged**.

fat'got, *n.* [Fr.], a bundle of sticks for fuel; a bundle of brushwood, iron rods, etc.—*n.*, **fat'got-vote**, a vote created for party purposes.

Fah'renheit (*fa'renhit*), *n.*, method of marking thermometers, invented by G. D. *Fahrenheit* (its freezing point is 32°, and its boiling point 212°).

fall (*fál*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *fallere*, deceive], to fall short or miss the mark; to be unable or unwilling to do what one ought; not to keep an appointment; to be wanting; to grow weak; to be unable to pay one's debts.—*ns.*, **fall'ing**, want of strength; a fault; **fall'ure**, a breaking down; a falling short; a loss of supply.

fain, *a.* [A.S.], well-pleased; joyful; contented;—*adv.*, **gladly**; with joy.

faint, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ingere*, to FEIGN], without strength; like to fall; wanting brightness;—*v.*, to grow weak or dull; to lose consciousness or courage.—*n.*, **faint'ness**, want of strength; dulness of colour, etc.

fair (1), *a.* [A.S.], pleasing or restful to the eye; beautiful; without blemish; of a light colour; free from rain; straightforward; just; moderately good;—*adv.*, **clearly**; **honestly**; **openly**.—*n.*, **fair'ness**, freedom from spot

or blemish ; honesty of dealing ; beauty ; justice.

fair (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *feria*, a holiday], a special place or time for buyers and sellers to meet ; a market regularly held.

fair'y, *n.* [O.Fr. *farie*, enchantment (see **FAY**)], a spirit supposed to appear in a human form, and to influence the affairs of men either for the better or the worse ;—*a.*, pertaining to fairies.—*n.*, **fair'y-land**.

faith, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *fides*], a taking of what another says or does as true and right ; belief in God's word ; trust in God ; the truth which one believes ; a keeping of one's word or promise.—*a.*, **faith'ful**, full of faith ; holding to what one believes ; doing one's duty.—*n.*, **faith'fulness**, a firm holding to duty.—*a.*, **faith'less**, without faith ; not keeping one's word.—*n.*, **faith'lessness**, want of faith ; neglect of duty.

fake, *v.* [slang, etym. ?], to steal ; to make up so as to hide defects.—*n.*, anything so made up.

fakir' (*fakér'*) [Arab.], one of an order of religious mendicants in India.

fal'chion (*fawl'shōn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *falx*, a sickle], a small bent sword.

fal'con (*faw'kōn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *falco*, perhaps from *falx*, a hook], a bird of prey, with hooked claws, trained to chase other birds.—*ns.*, **fal'coner**, a person who breeds and trains falcons ; **fal'conry**, the practice of training falcons.

fall (*fawl*), *v.* [A.S.], to come from a higher to a lower place by force of gravity ; to go down in value ; to be destroyed or die ; to go wrong ; to lose strength ; to come to pass ;—*n.*, the act of falling ; the distance a thing falls ; a lowering in place or value ; a going wrong ; a sinking of the voice ; the slope of a river ; the season when the leaves fall.—*pres. p.*, **falling** ; *p.p.*, **fallen** ; *past*, **fell**.

fal'lacy, *n.* [L. *fallacia* (*fallere*, to deceive)], something that misleads the mind ; a mistake in reasoning.—*a.*, **falls'cious**, misleading ; not well founded.

fal'lible, *a.* [late L. *fallibilis* (*fallere*, to deceive)], that can be deceived ; liable to error.—*n.*, **fallibil'ity**.

fal'low (*fāl'ō*), *a.* [A.S. *fealu*, pale], ploughed but not sown ; left to rest ;—*n.*, land ploughed but not sown (so called from its colour).—*n.*, **fal'low-deer**, a deer of a yellowish-brown colour, smaller than the red deer.

false (*fawls*), *a.* [A.S. and O.Fr., from L. *falsus* (see **FALLACY**)], untrue ; misleading ; ill-founded ; not keeping one's word.—*ns.*, **false'hood**, a lie ; a false appearance ; **false'to** [It.], a false or forced voice.

fal'sify, *v.* [L. *falsus*, **FALSA** ; *falsus*, to make], to make false ; to tell lies about ; to give a wrong appearance or nature to ; to prove to be false.—*n.*, **falsifica'tion**, a giving a thing a misleading appearance.—*n.*, **fal'sity**, state of being false.

fal'ter (*fawl'tēr*), *v.* [etym. ?], to be unsteady in speaking or acting ; to stumble, flinch, or hesitate.

fame, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fama* (*fari*, to speak)], what is said about a person ; a great name ; renown.—*as.*, **famed** (*fāmd*) and **fa'mous**, much talked of.

fam'ily, *n.* [Fr., from L. *familia*, a household], those who live in the same house ; children of the same parents ; a group of animals or plants.—*a.*, **familiar**, belonging to a family ; acting like one of a family ; well known or understood ;—*n.*, a close friend ; a spirit supposed to come to a person when called.—*n.*, **familiar'ity**, state of being well acquainted ; ease of manner ; absence of ceremony.—*v.*, **famil'iarize**, to make well acquainted with.

fam'ine (*fām'in*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *famis*, hunger], long-continued hunger ; great want of food.—



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to.—*a.*, *fash'ionable*, according to the proper style or form; set up by custom; like those in high rank.

fast (1), *a.* [A.S.], strongly fixed; that cannot be moved; moving quickly; fond of pleasure; living wildly;—*adv.*, firmly; soundly; quickly; wildly.—*v.*, *fasten* (*fasn*), to make fast or firm; to unite firmly; to fix oneself.—*n.*, *fast'ness*, a stronghold or fortress.

fast (2), *v.* [A.S.], to do without food; to be hungry;—*n.*, a doing without food; a day or other period of fasting.

fastid'ious, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*], hard to please; refusing what others are pleased with.

fat, *a.* [A.S.], having much flesh; fertile; rich;—*n.*, the soft oily part of an animal's body; the best or richest part of anything;—*v.*, to make or grow fat.—*pres. p.*, *fattening* or *fating*; *p.p.*, *fattened* or *fatted*.—*ns.*, *fat'ling*, a young animal fattened for slaughter; *fat'ness*, fulness of flesh.—*v.*, *fat'ten*, to make or grow fat; to make fertile.—*a.*, *fat'ty*, containing fat.

fate, *n.* [L. *fatum*, from *forti*, to speak], that which is spoken or fixed; appointed lot for each life; death.—*a.*, *fa'tal*, fixed by fate; causing death or ruin.—*ns.*, *fa'talism*, a belief that all things come to pass by fate; *fa'talist*, a believer in fatalism.—*a.*, *fatalis'tic*.—*n.*, *fatal'ity*, a state fixed by fate; a deadly or destructive event.—*a.*, *fa'ted*, fixed by fate; doomed.—*n. pl.*, *fates* (*fate*), the three goddesses supposed to fix the course of human life.

fa'ther, *n.* [A.S.], a male parent; an old man, or one to whom respect is due; a minister of the Church, esp. a priest or abbot;—*v.*, to take as one's own child; to act as a father.—*a.*, *fa'therhood*, state of being a father; the character or rights of a father.—*ns.*, *fa'ther-in-law*, the

father of one's husband or wife; *fa'therland*, one's native country.—*a.*, *fa'therly*, like a father
fath'om, *n.* [A.S.], the length of the outstretched arms; a measure of six feet;—*v.*, to reach to the bottom; to measure the depth.—*as.*, *fath'omable* and *fath'omless*.

fatigue' (*fatig'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fatigare*, to weary], weariness from overwork; loss of strength; the cause of weariness;—*v.*, to wear out with hard work; to bring to a state of weakness.—*pres. p.*, *fatiguing*; *p.p.*, *fatigued*.

fat'uous, *a.* [L. *fatuus*, silly], feeble in mind; silly.—*n.*, *fatuity*.

fau'cet, *n.* [Fr.], a pipe inserted in a barrel, etc., for drawing off liquid.

fault, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fallere*, to deceive], a wrong done by mistake or carelessness; a weakness that leads one to do wrong; something that spoils beauty or excellence; a break in a layer of rock.—*as.*, *faul'ty*, having fault; *faul'tless*, without fault.

Faun, *n.* [L. *Faunus*], a Roman god, the protector of shepherds and farmers.—*n.*, *fau'na*, the animals of any given age or district collectively.

fa'vour (*fa'vor*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *favor* (*favere*, to show goodwill)], a kindly act or feeling; state of being looked on with kindness; a deed of kindness; a gift to show good-will; countenance; a knot of ribbons;—*v.*, to act kindly towards one; to act for one's good; to treat tenderly; to help on.—*a.*, *fa'vourable*, acting for the good of others; helping.—*n.*, *fa'vourite*, one towards whom favour is shown;—*a.*, looked on with favour.—*n.*, *fa'vouritism*, the practice of showing undue favour.

fawn (1), *n.* [Fr. *faon*, from L. *fatus*, the young of an animal], a young deer; a light-brown colour like that of a fawn;—*v.*, to bring forth a fawn.

fawn (2), *v.* [A.S., from same root

as FAWN], to pay attentions to in order to gain favour; to frisk about one like a dog.—*n.*, saw'ning.—*adv.*, saw'ningly.

say, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sata*, FATE], a fairy or elf.

se'alty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *seal'tas*, faithfulness], faithfulness to duty; the vassal's oath to his feudal lord.

fear, *n.* [A.S.], painful feeling caused by danger; a feeling of evil going to happen; the thing feared; (worship) of God;—*v.*, to feel that evil is coming; to serve and worship (God).—*as.*, fear'ful, full of fear; fear'less, without fear.

fea'sible (*fē'sihl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *facere*, to do], that can be done; fit to be used; practicable.—*n.*, feasibil'ity.

feast, *n.* [Fr., from L. *festus*, joyful], a joyous meal, prepared with care; a joyous commemoration;—*v.*, to give or share in a feast.

feat, *n.* [Fr., from L. *factum*], a difficult or uncommon action; a deed of skill.

feath'er (*feth'er*), *n.* [A.S.], a stalk of horn, fringed with hairs, forming part of a bird's wing or the covering of its body;—*v.*, to dress with feathers.—*a.*, feath'ery, like feathers.

fea'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *factura* (*facere*, to make)], the make or shape of any part of the human face, or of the surface of a country; (*pl.*) the face.

feb'rifuge (*-fūj*), *n.* [Fr., L. *febris*, FEVER; *fugere*, to drive away], a medicine for curing fever.

fe'brile, *a.*, showing fever; feverish.

Feb'ruary (*feb'rūari*), *n.* [L. *Februarius*], the second month of the year.

fec'und, *a.* [Fr., from L. *fecundus*], fruitful; fertile; productive.—*v.*, fec'undate, to make fruitful; to cause to bear.—*n.*, fecun'dity, fruitfulness.

fed'eral, *a.* [Fr., from L. *foedus*, a treaty], belonging to a treaty or agreement; constituted by

an agreement between different states.—*a.*, fed'erate, bound together by treaty;—*v.*, to bring together by agreement under one government.—*n.*, fed'eration, a joining together by agreement; a number of states under one supreme government.

fee, *n.* [O.Fr., from same root as A.S. *feoh*, property], right of holding land; a grant of land in return for service; money paid for service;—*v.*, to pay for work; to hire.—*pres. p.*, feeling; *p.p.*, feed; *past*, feed.

fee'ble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *febilis*, tearful], having little strength; weak.

feed, *v.* [A.S.], to give or take food; to make fat;—*n.*, an allowance of food.—*past* and *p.p.*, fed.

feel, *v.* [A.S.], to know by the touch; to be conscious of; to perceive.—*past* and *p.p.*, felt.—*ns.*, fee'ler, that by which one feels; something said or done to find out what others are thinking; (*pl.*) the antennae of insects; fee'ling, the sense of touch; softness of heart; state of mind; (*pl.*) the affections or emotions;—*a.*, tender-hearted.

feign (*fān*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *figere*, to pretend], to make up in the mind; to make a mere show of; to pretend.—*n.*, feint (*fānt*), something pretended; a make-believe; a pretended blow or movement;—*v.*, to make a feint.

feld'spar and feld'spath, *ns.* [Ger. *feld*, a field; *spath*, SPAR], a crystalline rock-forming mineral.

felic'ity (*fēlis'itē*), *n.* [L. *felicitas*], happiness; great joy.—*v.*, felic'itate, to make happy; to wish joy to.—*a.*, felic'itous, happy; prosperous; well and fitly said.

fel'ine, *a.* [L. *felis*, a cat], belonging to the cat tribe; like a cat.

fall (1), *v.* [A.S. *fellan*, trans. form of FALL], to cause to fall; to knock or cut down; also *past* of FALL.

fell (2), *a.* [O.Fr. *fel*, from late L. *fello*, FELON], cruel.

fell (3), *n.* [A.S.], a skin with the wool or hair on.

fell (4), *n.* [Scand.], a wild, barren hill.

-fell, *geog. root* (as in *Bowfell*, *Scarfell*).

felloe (*fel'ō*) or **felly**, *n.* [A.S.], the rim or part of the rim of a wheel.

fellow (*fel'ō*), *n.* [Scand., from root of *FEEL*], a sharer with another; an equal in power, etc.; one of two suited to each other; a member of a college or learned society; a worthless person.—*n.*, **fel'lowship**, state of being a fellow; close companionship; likeness of thought and feeling; a scholarship at college.

fel'on, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *fello*, a traitor], a wicked person; one who has committed a serious crime;—*a.*, **felo'nious**, wicked; done with intention.—*n.*, **fel'onny** great wickedness; a serious crime.

-fels, *geog. root*, rock (as in *Drachensfels*, dragon's rock; *Weissenfels*, white rock).

felt (1), *n.* [A.S.], cloth made of wool not woven but mixed with thin glue and rolled together;—*v.*, to cover with felt.

felt (2), *past* of FEEL.

fe'male, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fēma*, a young woman], one of the young-bearing sex; a woman;—*a.*, belonging to women.

fe'minine (*fem'inin*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *fēmina*], belonging to a woman; (*grammar*) marking the gender of the female sex.

fe'moral, *a.* [L. *femur*, *femoris*, the thigh], belonging to the thigh.

fen, *n.* [A.S.], low land partly or wholly covered with water; boggy land.

fence (*fens*), *n.* [short for DEFENCE], that which defends; the art of defending; a wall or ditch enclosing a field;—*v.*, to use weapons or arguments in defence; to shut in; to surround.—*a.*, **fen'cible**, able to be defended;—*n. pl.*, soldiers for home service only.—*a.*, **fen'cing**, defending;—*n.*, self-defence; fighting with swords or rapiers; the putting up of a fence.

send, *v.* [short for DEFEND], to keep off; to support; to provide for.

fen'der, *n.*, an iron bar or plate before a fire to keep the ashes, etc., from spreading; something to protect a ship from rubbing against the pier.

Fe'nian, *n.* [O.Ir. *fīne*, the ancient Irish], a member of an Irish society hostile to the British government.—*n.*, **Fe'nianism**.

fen'nel, *n.* [A.S., from L. *fennum*, hay], a plant with a pleasant smell, fine leaves, and yellow flowers.

feoff (*feʃ*), *v.* [Fr. (see *FEUF*)], to give possession of a grant of land;—*n.*, a **feof**.

fer'ment, *n.* [L. *fermentum*, leaven], that which causes fermentation; motion among the parts of a fluid.—*v.*, **ferment'**, to be in a state of fermentation; to be angry or excited.—*n.*, **fermen'tation**, process of decomposition in a liquid which produces alcohol.

fern, *n.* [A.S.], a plant with leaves usually like feathers, having the seed or spores on the back.

fero'cious (*fero'ashūs*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *ferox*], fierce; wild; cruel.—*n.*, **feroc'ity**, fierceness.

fer'ret, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fer*, thief], an animal of the weasel kind used for hunting rabbits;—*v.*, to hunt out, as a ferret does; to seek out quietly and patiently.

fer'ric, *a.* [L. *ferrum*], pertaining to iron.

ferru'ginous (*feroo'jinūs*), *a.* [L. *ferrūgo*, rust], of the colour of iron-rust; brownish red.

ferrule (*fer'ul*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *viridula*, a little bracelet], a guard of metal on the end of a staff.

fer'ry, *v.* [A.S. *ferian*, to carry over], to carry across in a boat;—*n.*, the place where a boat crosses; the right to ferry people across; a boat.

fer'tile (*fer'til*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *fertilis* (*ferre*, to bear)], able to bear fruit; having plenty of fruit; rich in thought or invention.—*n.*, **fertil'ity**, power to bear



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lessness; inability to rest.—*a.*,
fidg'ety.

Fidu'cial (*fidu'ʃiəl*), *a.* [L. *fiducia*,
confidence], showing confidence
of the nature of a trust.—*a.*,
fidu'ciary, held in trust; con-
fident;—*n.*, one who holds a
thing in trust.

Dis (*di*), *int.* [O.Fr. and L. *dis*], ex-
pressing disgust.

Def (*de*), *n.* [O.Fr., as *DEF*], land
held from a superior and paid
for in military service.

Field (*fi:ld*), *n.* [A.S.], an open piece
of ground; fenced land for
growing crops; a wide surface;
a place where something takes
place;—*v.*, to catch, stop, or
throw the ball at cricket.—*ns.*,

field'-day, a day when troops
are in the field for exercise;

field'-fare, a bird of the thrush
kind; **field'-glass**, a small
telescope for both eyes; **field'-**

mar'shal, an officer of the
highest rank in the army;

field'-of'-fleece, an officer above
the rank of captain, and under
that of a general; **field'-work**,

a fortification thrown up in the
field.

-field, *geog. root* (as in *Lichfield*,
corpse-field).

Fend (*fend*), *n.* [A.S. *fēond*], one
who hates with cruel wickedness;
an evil spirit or devil.—*a.*, **fien'-**
dish.

Fierce (*fi:rs*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *ferus*,
wild], like a wild beast; ready
to kill; violent.—*n.*, **fierce'-**
ness.

Fife, *n.* [Fr. *flûte* or Ger. *pfeife*], a
small musical instrument like a
flute.

Fifteen', *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more
than fourteen.

Fifty, *a.* and *n.*, five times ten.

Fig, *n.* [Fr., from L. *figus*], a fruit-
tree with large leaves; the fruit
of the fig-tree; a term of con-
tempt.

Fight (*fi:t*), *v.* [A.S.], to try for vic-
tory; (with) to try to get the
better of; to act against; to
force one's way; to carry on
war;—*n.*, an effort to get vic-
tory.—*past* and *p.p.*, **fought**.

Fig'ment, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, a fic-
tion (*figere*, to FEIGN)], an in-
vented story.

Fig'ure, *n.* [Fr., from L. *figura* (*fin-
gere*, to FEIGN)], the shape or
form of a thing; any likeness;
an Arabic numeral; a form of
words not to be understood
literally; (*col'og.*) value or price;
—*v.*, to form or shape; to mark
with figures; to make figures,
or work with numbers; to ap-
pear as some one great.—*a.*,
fig'urative, described by pic-
tures; expressed in words not
intended literally.—*n.*, **fig'ure-**
head, the figure in front of a
ship, etc.

Fil'ament, *n.* [Fr., from L. *filum*,
a fine thread], anything thread-
like.

Fil'bert, *n.* [Fr.], a hazel-nut.

Fish, *v.* [etym. ?], to steal.

File (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *filum*, a
thread], a thread or wire upon
which papers are put in order;
papers kept in order; news-
papers bound in order; a line
of soldiers marching one behind
another; a list or roll;—*v.*, to
put on a file; to bring a case
before a court by putting it
among the records.

File (2), *n.* [A.S.], a piece of steel
made rough for smoothing wood
or metal;—*v.*, to smooth with a
file.—*n.*, **fil'ing**, a small bit
rubbed off with a file.

Fil'ial (*fil'iəl*), *a.* [L. *filius*, a son],
becoming to a son or daughter.

Fil'ibeg, *n.* [C., a little fold], a kilt
worn by the Scottish High-
landers.

Fil'ibuster, *n.* [Sp., corruption of
Du. *vrijbutler*, FREEBOOTER], a
soldier or sailor who sailed about
in search of plunder; a pirate.

Fil'iform, *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread;
forma], in the form of a fine
thread.

Fil'igree, *n.* [Fr., from It., from
root of FILE (1) and GRAY], fine
thread-like work made of gold
or silver wire.

Fil'l, *v.* [A.S.], to make or become
fall; to give enough; to per-
form the duties of (an office);

to spread out (sails);—*n.*, that which fills.

fillet, *n.* [Fr., a little thread, from L. *filum*], a band for tying round the head; meat cut from a fleshy part rolled and tied; a flat band between two rows of mouldings;—*v.*, to bind with a fillet.

flip, *v.* [E., another form of FLIP], to strike with the nail of the finger suddenly jerked from the front of the thumb;—*n.*, a slight blow by a jerk of the finger; stimulus; impulse.

filly, *n.* [from root of FOAL], a female foal; a young mare.

film, *n.* [A.S., from root of FELL (3)], a very thin skin or covering; a roll of celluloid on which instantaneous pictures are made for exhibition by kinematograph; a slender thread;—*v.*, to cover with a thin skin.—*a.*, **filmy**, composed of films.

filter, *v.* [Fr., from root of FELT (1)], to purify water by passing it through felt or other substance; to flow through a filter;—*n.*, any substance through which liquid can pass and be cleared; a vessel for clearing water.—*v.*, **filtrate**, to filter;—*n.*, solids got by filtering.—*n.*, **filtration**.

filth, *n.* [A.S.], dirty matter; anything that defiles.—*a.*, **filthy**, dirty; using foul thoughts or foul words.—*n.*, **filthiness**, state of being filthy; that which makes filthy; foulness of thought or speech.

fringe, *v.* [L. *fringere*, a fringe], to put a fringe or hem on;—*a.*, fringed.

fin, *n.* [A.S.], the part of a fish by which it balances itself and moves forward in the water.—*a.*, **finny**, having fins.

final, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *finalis* (*finis*, an end)], at the end; referring to something aimed at.—*ns.*, **finale** (*finala*) [It.], the end; the last part of a piece of music or of a play; **finality**, state of being final; completeness.—*adv.*, **finally**, lastly; in conclusion.

finance, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *financia*, payment (L. *finis*, an end)], revenue of a government or of a private person; the art of managing public money; (*pl.* or FUNDS) money in hand;—*v.*, to manage money matters.—*a.*, **financial**, pertaining to finance.—*n.*, **financier** (*finan'stér*), one skilled in managing money.

finch, *n.* [A.S.], the name of a family of singing-birds.

find, *v.* [A.S.], to come upon or meet with; to discover by looking for; to learn by experience; to learn to be true; to supply something needed;—*past* and *p.p.*, found;—*n.*, something found.

fine (1), *a.* [Fr., from L. *finis*, finished (*finis*, an end)], free of everything not required; pure; thin; polished;—*v.*, to make pure.—*ns.*, **fineness**; **finery**, fine things; ornaments or dress.—*a.*, **finical**, overfine; fine for the sake of show.

fine (2), *n.* [L. *finis*, an end], a punishment which settles a claim; a sum of money ordered as a punishment;—*v.*, to punish by ordering to pay a sum of money.

finer (*finer*), *n.* [Fr., from root of FINE (1)], action so *finer* as to mislead; a clever plan;—*v.*, to use a clever plan.

finger (*fin'gér*), *n.* [A.S.], the part that catches; one of the five divisions of the hand; anything that points;—*v.*, to touch; to play on an instrument.—*n.*, **fin'gering**, manner of touching musical keys.

finial, *n.* [L. *finis*, an end], the ornament on the top of a pinnacle or spire.

finish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *finire*, to end], to bring or come to an end; to complete;—*n.*, the end; fineness of work.

finite, *a.* [L. *finitus*, limited], having bounds or limits; (*grammar*) marked by person and number, as the verb.

fir, *n.* [M.E., prob. from Scand.], a cone-bearing tree of several

kinds, producing valuable timber.

fire, *n.* [A.S.], that which burns and gives light and heat; something being burned; the discharge of a gun or guns; heat of passion or feeling; brightness of fancy;—*v.*, to put fire to; to cause to burn; to discharge (a gun); to take fire.—*a.*, *fi'ery*, full of or like fire; easily roused; very active.—*ns.*, *fi're'-arms*, weapons for shooting with by means of gunpowder; *fi're'-brand*, a piece of wood on fire; a person who goes about making mischief; *fi're'-brigade*, a company of men for putting out fires; *fi're'-damp*, a dangerous explosive gas found in coal-mines, chemically called marsh-gas or methane; *fi're'-engine*, an engine for putting out fires; *fi're'-escape*, a long ladder for saving people from burning houses; *fi're'-fly*, a small insect giving out a bright light in the dark; *fi're'-lock*, an old gun fired by a lock with flint and steel; *fi're'-man*, a man who tends fires; one employed in putting out fires.—*a.*, *fi're'-proof*, proof against fire.—*ns.*, *fi're'-ship*, a ship filled with things that burn easily, used for setting fire to an enemy's ships; *fi're'-works*, preparations of gunpowder which show figures of different kinds when set on fire; *fi'ring*, a setting off of guns, etc.; *fi're-wood*.

fi'r'kin, *n.* [Du. *vier*, four; *kin*, small], the fourth part of a barrel, or nine imperial gallons; a cask containing fifty-six pounds of butter.

fi'rm, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *firmus*, strong], strongly fixed; not easily moved; closely packed;—*n.*, two or more partners in business;—*v.*, to make steady.

fi'r'mament, *n.* [L. *firmamentum*], the sky above the clouds, in which the stars seem to be.

fi'r'man, *n.* [Pers.], an order or decree of an Eastern government.

fi'rst, *a.* [A.S., *sup.* of *foral*], all others; highest in quality;—*adv.*, before ever or everything else.—*a.*, *born*, *born first*; eldest the eldest child.—*ns.*, *fruits*, the fruits first ripe; *first earnings*; *first'ling*, *first-born*.—*a.*, *fi'rst'-rate*, the best kind.

fi'rth (*férth*), *n.* [Sc., prob. Scand. *fjord*], an arm of the sea the wide mouth of a river.

fi's'cal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *scelus* money-basket], belonging to revenue of the country;—*n.*, treasurer; a law officer in land.—*n.*, *fi'sc*, public treasurer.

fi'sh, *n.* [A.S.], an animal that in water and breathes gills;—*v.*, to catch fish; seek for in a cunning way.—*ns.*, *fi'sh'er* and *fi'sh'ery*, a catcher of fish; *fi'sh'ery*, the business of catching fish; a place for catching fish; *fi'sh'-monger*, one who buys and sells fish.—*a.*, *fi'sh'y*, like a fish; *fi'sh'ing*, the taste or smell of fish; *fi'sh'ing*, abounding in fish; (*co'log.*) doubtful in character.

fi'ssile (*fi's'il*), *a.* [L. *scissilis* (*scindere*, to split)], easily split.

fi'ssure (*fi'sh'úr*), *n.* [L. *scissura*, a narrow opening; a long and deep crack.

fi'st, *n.* [A.S.], the clenched or closed hand;—*v.*, to strike with the closed hand.

fi's'túla, *n.* [L. *scistula*, a pipe], a reed or pipe; a narrow running sore.—*a.*, *fi's'túlar*, hollow.

fi't (1), *v.* [M.E., etym. ?], to make or to be of the right size, shape, or kind; to supply with something needed; to make ready; to be suitable.—*pres. p.*, *fi'tting*; *p.p.*, *fi'tted*;—*a.*, made to suit.—*a.*, *fi't'ing*, suitable; proper;—*n.*, anything used in fitting up, often in *pl.*

fi't (2), *n.* [A.S.], a stroke or blow; a sudden attack of illness; a passing state of mind; a sudden effort, soon over.—*a.*, *fi't'ful*, acting or moving by fits and starts; irregular in movement.



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flat, *a.* [Scand.], having no hills or valleys; smooth and even; lying all its length; level; without spirit; tasteless; without interest; below the right pitch in music;—*n.*, ground even and level; the flat side; a mark (b) to lower a note half a tone; a story of a building; one easily deceived.—*adv.*, flatly.—*n.*, flatness.—*v.*, flat to, to make dece flat; to smooth out; to ~~flatter~~ ^{dece} the pitch.

flat'ter, *v.* [Scand. ?], to deceive by fair word to praise too highly; to take much notice of.—*n.*, flat'tery, false praise.

flat'ulent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *flatus*, a breath], filled with wind.—*n.*, flat'ulence, gas in the stomach.

flaunt (*flaunt*), *v.* [etym. ?], to spread to the wind; to make an impudent show of.

fla'vous (*fla'vur*), *n.* [prob. O.Fr., from L. *flavore* (see FRAGRANT)], smell or taste; that which pleases the taste;—*v.*, to give a pleasant taste to.

flaw, *n.* [Scand. ?], a break in anything; a weak spot;—*v.*, to make a flaw.

flax, *n.* [A.S.], a plant from the fibres of which linen is made; the fibres dressed and ready for spinning.—*a.*, flax'en, made of or like flax.

flay, *v.* [A.S.], to take the skin off.

flea (*fla*), *n.* [A.S.], a small troublesome insect that moves by leaping.

fleck, *n.* [Scand. ?], a spot or streak; a little bit;—*v.*, to spot or streak.

flee'cion. See under FLEXIBLE.

fledge (*fla*), *v.* [A.S.], to make ready to fly; to supply with feathers or wings.—*n.*, fledg'ling, a bird newly fledged.

flee, *v.* [A.S., from same root as FLY], to run away; to escape.—*pres. p.*, fleeing; *p. p.*, fled; *past*, fled.

fleece (*fla*), *n.* [A.S.], the woolly covering of a sheep;—*v.*, to cut off the wool from; to plunder.—*pt.*, fleeced (*fla*), having a

fleece; robbed; fleec'y, like a
; soft.

fleece), *n.* [A.S.], a number of fleecings together; the warships of a country.

fleet (2), *v.* [A.S.], to pass quickly:—*a.*, moving quickly.—*n.*, fleet'ness.—*a.*, fleec'ing, passing quickly.

Flem'ish, *a.*, belonging to the people of Flanders;—*n.*, their language.

flesh, *n.* [A.S.], the muscles covering the bones; the body apart from the soul; mankind.—*a.*, flesh'ly, pertaining to the flesh; human; worldly; flesh'y, plump; fat.—*n.*, flesh'er (So.), one who sells flesh.

fleur-de-lis (*fler'-de-le*), *n.* [Fr.], the lily, part of the royal arms of France.

flex'ible and flexile (*flek'sil*), *as.* [L. *flexibilis* (*flectere*, to bend)], that can be easily bent; easily changed in opinion.—*ns.*, flex, a piece of flexible wire for an electric current; flexibil'ity; flexion (*flek'shon*), state of being bent; the change on the ends of words in grammar.—*a.*, flex'ious, full of windings.—*n.*, flex'ure, a bend or turning.

flek'er, *v.* [A.S.], to flutter the wings without flying; to shake rapidly.

flight (*fla*), *n.* [A.S.], act of flying or fleeing; a running away; a number of birds (or arrows) flying together; a row of steps; high motion of thought or fancy.—*a.*, flight'y, fanciful; somewhat disordered.

flim'ny (*flim'ni*), *a.* [etym. ?], not able to bear weight; easily broken or pushed aside; without strength.

flinch, *v.* [Fr.], to shrink back; to lose courage; to fail.

fling, *v.* [Scand. ?], to throw; to throw with force;—*n.*, a throw.—*pres. p.*, flinging; *p. p.*, flung; *past*, flung.

flint, *n.* [A.S.], a very hard stone, used to strike fire; anything very hard.—*a.*, flint'y.

flit, *v.* [Scand. ?], to strike or just

lightly;—*n.*, a light stroke or jerk.—*a.*, flip'part, having a quickly moving tongue; saucy; disrespectful.

firt, *v.* [imit. ?] to throw or jerk about; to play at love-making;—*n.*, a trifer in love; a foolish, giddy girl.—*n.*, firta'tion.

fit, *v.* [see **FLYER** (2)], to fly quickly; to move from place to place; to pass to and fro.—*pres. p.*, **fittin**; *p.p.*, **fitted**.

fitch, *n.* [A.S.], the side of a pig salted and cured.

float, *v.* [A.S.], to rest or move on the surface of a liquid; to keep from **SINKING**; to cover with water; to set agoing, as a business;—*n.*, the cork used in fishing to support the line.

flock (1), *n.* [A.S.], a number of birds or beasts together; a company meeting for worship;—*v.*, to come in crowds.

flock (2), *n.* [L. *floccus*], a lock of wool or hair; the refuse of wool and cotton.

floe (*flō*), *n.* [Norse *flo*, a layer], floating ice.

flog, *v.* [perhaps from L. (see **FLAGELLATE**)], to beat with a rod or whip; to punish with blows.—*pres. p.*, **flogging**; *p.p.*, **flogged**.

flood (*flūd*), *n.* [A.S.], a great flow of water; a swollen river; the flowing tide; the deluge of Noah;—*v.*, to cover with water.—*n.*, **flood'-gate**, a gate to let water pass or to stop it.

floor (*flōr*), *n.* [A.S.], the part of a room on which one walks; the parts of a house on one level;—*v.*, to put on a floor; to knock down.—*n.*, **floor'ing**, a floor; wood or planks for a floor.

Flor'a, *n.* [L.], the goddess of flowers; **flor'a**, the flowers of a district collectively.—*a.*, **flor'al**, pertaining to or made of flowers.

flores'cence, *n.* [L. *florere*, to begin to FLOWER], a bursting into flower; the time of bursting into flower.

flor'et, *n.*, a little flower; a single part of a head of flowers.

flor'id, *a.*, bright in colour; tinged with red; flowery.

flor'in, *n.* [O.Fr.], a coin first made in Florence (two shillings, with us).

flor'ist, *n.*, a seller or grower of flowers.

floss, *n.* [perhaps from root of **FLOCK** (2)], the soft, silky stuff in the pods of beans and other plants; untwisted fibres of silk.

flotil'la, *n.* [Sp., from same root as **FLOAT**], a fleet of small vessels.

flot'sam, *n.* [O.Fr., from root to **FLOAT**], goods found floating at sea after a shipwreck.

flounce (1) (*flouns*), *n.* [Fr. *froncer*, to wrinkle, from L. *frons*, the forehead], a border sewed to the skirt of a dress;—*v.*, to ornament with flounces.

flounce (2) [Scand. ?], to jump or throw oneself about;—*n.*, a sudden throw or jerk.

floun'der, *v.* [Scand. ?], to toss the limbs about; to struggle, as in water;—*n.*, a flat fish found near river mouths.

flour, *n.* [form of **FLOWER**], the flower or finest part of meal; ground wheat; any fine powder;—*v.*, to grind to fine powder; to sprinkle with flour.

flour'ish (*flūr'ish*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *flōrere* (*flōs*, FLOWER)], to bloom or flower; to thrive; to wave about in the hand;—*n.*, a flowery or ornamental turn in writing or music; a great show.—*a.*, **flour'ishing**.

flout, *v.* [FLUTE ?], to mock; to talk to scornfully; to treat with contempt;—*n.*, mockery; a sneer.

flow (*flō*), *v.* [A.S.], to run like water; to rise like the tide; to be abundant; to hang loose; to circulate, like money;—*n.*, a stream of water.

flown (*flōn*). See **FLY**.

flus'tuate, *v.* [L. *fluctus*, a wave], to move like a wave; to rise and fall; to be always changing.—*n.*, **fluctua'tion**, unsteady or irregular movement.

flue (*flōo*), *n.* [etym. ?], a passage for air or smoke.

flu'ent (*flō'ent*), *a.* [L. *fluere*, to flow], flowing smoothly; speaking easily.—*n.*, **flu'ency**.

flu'id (*flou'id*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *fluidus* (*fluere*, to flow)], flowing; moving like a liquid;—*n.*, that which flows, as water, gas, air, etc.—*n.*, fluid'ity, the state of a liquid or gas.

flake (1) (*flook*), *n.* [A.S.], a flounder; a parasitic worm.

flake (2), *n.* [etym. ?], the part of an anchor that grips; a chance hit.

flum'mery, *n.* [Welsh], a thin sour jelly made from meal; empty talk.

flunk'ey, *n.* [FLANK, at one's side?], a footman; a servant wearing livery; a toady.

flur'ry, *n.* [imit.], a blast of wind; a sudden windy shower; a scare;—*v.*, to agitate.—*pres. p.*, flurrying; *p.p.*, flurried.

flush (1), *v.* [imit. ?], to flow swiftly and suddenly; to wash with a stream of water; to become or to make red in the face;—*n.*, a sudden flowing; a rush of blood to the face.

flush (2), *a.* [FLUSH (1) ?], glowing; full of life; well supplied, as with money; having two adjacent surfaces level.

flus'ter, *v.* [Scand. ?], to make confused; to bustle;—*n.*, hurry; confusion.

flute (*flood*), *n.* [Fr., prob. imit.], a wind-instrument with the blow-hole on the upper side near the end; a groove in a pillar;—*v.*, to play on a flute; to make grooves.

flut'ter, *v.* [A.S.], to move quickly to and fro; to flap wings without flying; to throw into confusion;—*n.*, unsteady motion; confusion of mind.

flux, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fluxus* (*fluere*, to flow)], the motion of a fluid; things coming closely in succession; that which flows;—*v.*, to make fluid; to melt.—*n.*, flux'ion, the act of flowing; rate of change.

fly, *v.* [A.S.], to move in the air with wings; to run away; to cause to fly;—*n.*, a small insect properly with two transparent wings; a fish-hook dressed to

imitate a fly.—*pres. p.*, flying *p.p.*, flown; *past*, flew.—*v.*, fly fish, to fish with a hook dressed like a fly.—*ns.*, fly-fisher fly'ing-fish, a fish that can leap into the air as if flying; fly'ing squir'rel, a squirrel that can leap as if it were flying; fly'leaf, a white leaf at the beginning or end of a book; fly'wheel, a large heavy wheel on an engine to keep its motion regular.

foal, *n.* [A.S.], a young horse or ass;—*v.*, to give birth to a foal.

foam, *n.* [A.S.], the white froth that gathers on water when greatly agitated;—*v.*, to gather foam; to be in a rage.—*a.*, foa'my.

fo'eb, *n.* [etym. ?], a watch-pocket;—*v.*, to cheat.

fo'cus, *n.* [L., a fire-place], a point where many rays of light meet; a meeting point; the principal point of a conic section; (pl.) fo'cuses and fo'ci;—*v.*, to cause rays to meet in a point.—*pres. p.*, focussing; *p.p.*, focussed.—*a.*, fo'cal.

fo'der, *n.* [A.S.], dry food for cattle.—*v.*, to give food to cattle.

foe (*fo*), *n.* [A.S., from *feogan*, to hate], an enemy; one who hates another.—*n.*, foe'man.

fo'etus, *n.* [L. *fetus*, offspring], a young animal in the womb or egg.

fog (1), *n.* [etym. ?], rank grass growing after hay.

fog (2), *n.* [FOG (1) ?], a thick mist;—*v.*, to cover with mist.—*pres. p.*, fogging; *p.p.*, fogged.—*a.*, fog'gy.—*ns.*, fog'-ball, -horn, -signal, means of sounding an alarm of danger during a fog.

fo'gy, *n.* [FOGGY ?], a dull old fellow.

foi'ble, *n.* [Fr., from root of FUMBLE], a weak point in a person's character.

fo'ill (1), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *fuldre*, to dress cloth by beating], to trample under foot; to defeat; to disappoint;—*n.*, a failure on the point of success; a blunt sword with a button at the end used in fencing.



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fop, *n.* [E.], a person very fond of dress.—*n.*, **fop'pery**, behaviour of a fop; fondness for dress.—*a.*, **fop'pish**, vain in dress; too fine in manners.

for, *prep.* [A.S.], in place of; on account of; in the direction of; in search of; during;—*conj.*, because.

for-, *pref.* [A.S.], away; without; ill; amiss (as in **FORBID**, **FORGET**, **FORSWEAR**).

for'age (*for'aj*), *n.* [Fr., from low L. *fostrum*, straw], food for horses or cattle;—*v.*, to search for food.—*n.*, **for'ay**, a sudden invasion for plunder.

for'asmuch, *conj.*, because that.

forbade' (*forbād'*). See **FORBID**.

forbear' (*forbār'*), *v.* [A.S. **FOR-**, **BEAR**], to bear with; to hold oneself in check.—*n.*, **forbear'ance**, patience; command of oneself.

for'bearers, *n.*, ancestors.

forbid', *v.* [A.S. **FOR-**, **BID**], to tell one not to.—*pres. p.*, **forbidding**; *p.p.*, **forbidden**; *past*, **forbade**.

force (*fōrs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fortis*, strong], that which causes or stops motion; power to act; strength; power used against a person; men prepared for action; (*pl.*) armies or ships;—*v.*, to compel; to strain hard.—*a.*, **for'cible**, having or using force; difficult to stand against.

for'ceps, *n.* [L.], a pair of tongs or pincers for taking hold of hot metal, etc.; an instrument used by dentists, surgeons, etc.

ford, *n.* [A.S. (see **FARE**)], a place in a river where one can wade across;—*v.*, to cross a stream on foot.—*a.*, **for'dable**.

-ford, *geog. root* (as in **Oxford**, ox's ford; **Bradford**, broad ford).

fore, *a.* [A.S.], in front; coming first;—*adv.*, in the front; before; formerly.—*pref.*, **fore-** (as in **FORESEE**).—*n.*, **fore'-arm**, the arm between the elbow and the wrist.—*v.*, **forearm'**, to arm or prepare beforehand.

forebode', *v.*, to have a feeling that something ill is going to happen.—*n.*, **forebō'ding**.

forecast', *v.*, to plan beforehand; to predict.—*n.*, **fore'cast**, a plan or idea beforehand.

fore'castle (*fōr'kast* or *fōk'st*), *n.*, an upper deck before the foremast, which formerly had a turret near the prow; the front part of a ship.

foreclose', *v.* [Fr., from L. *foris*, outside; *cludere*, to close], to shut out; to prevent; to force a person to pay up a mortgage or to lose his right of doing so.—*n.*, **foreclō'sure**.

fore'father, *n.*, a father some generations back; an ancestor.

fore'finger, *n.*, the finger next the thumb.

forego' (1), *v.*, to go before, mostly used in *pres. p.*, **foregoing** and *p.p.*, **foregone**.

forego' (2). See **FORGO**.

fore'ground, *n.*, the part of a picture which seems to be in front.

fore'head (*for'ed*), *n.*, the part of the face above the eyes.

for'eign (*for'in*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *foris*, out of doors], at a distance; belonging to another country; coming from abroad.—*n.*, **for' signer**, one who belongs to another country.

forejudge', *v.*, to judge before hearing the facts.

foreknow', *v.*, to know a thing before it happens.—*n.*, **foreknowledge**.

fore'land, *n.*, land stretching into the sea; headland; cape.

fore'lock, *n.*, the lock of hair on the forehead.

fore'man, *n.*, an overseer of workmen; the spokesman of a jury.

fore'mast, *n.*, the mast nearest the bow of a ship.

foremen'tioned, *a.*, already spoken of.

fore'mōst, *a.*, first in place or time.

fore'noon, *n.*, the part of the day before twelve o'clock.

foren'sie, *a.* [L. *forensis*, belonging to the *forum* or court], belonging to courts of law; used in pleading.

foreordain', *v.*, to appoint or

arrange beforehand.—*n.*, fore-ordina'tion.

forerun'ner, *n.*, one who runs before to tell that some one is coming; a sign of something coming on.—*v.*, fore'run.

fore'sail, *n.*, the lowest sail on the foremast.

foresee', *v.*, to see or know beforehand.—*pres. p.*, foreseeing; *p.p.*, foreseen; *past*, foresaw.—*n.*, fore'sight, knowledge of the future; great prudence.

foreshad'ow, *v.*, to shadow beforehand.

foreshor'ten, *v.*, to shorten those lines in a picture which seem to run in the direction of the person looking at it, so as to give the idea of distance; to apply the rules of perspective.

foreshow', *v.*, to show beforehand.

for'est, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fords*, out of doors], a large piece of country covered with trees; unenclosed land on which deer, etc., live and are hunted.—*n.*, for'ester, one who dwells in or has charge of a forest.

forestall' (*förstawl'*), *v.* [A.S. FORE-, STALL], to buy up goods before they have been placed on a *stall*; to be before one in any attempt.

fore'taste (*för'täst*), *v.*, to taste before full possession;—*n.*, antici-pation.

fore'tell, *v.*, to tell of a thing before it happens.—*pres. p.*, foretelling; *p.p.*, foretold; *past*, foretold.

fore'thought (*för'thawl*), *n.*, a thinking of what is to come; a caring for the future.

fore'token, *n.*, a token or sign beforehand;—*v.*, to give a sign beforehand.

forev'er, *adv.*, never to end.

forewarn', *n.*, to give warning beforehand; to put upon one's guard.—*n.*, forewar'ning, a warning beforehand.

for'feit (*för'fit*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *foris factum*, done beyond (per-mission)], a right lost by bad conduct; payment for doing wrong; a fine;—*v.*, to lose by wrong-doing; to pay as a pen-

alty.—*n.*, for'feiture, a loss by wrong-doing; the thing so lost.

forge (*för*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fabrica*, a workshop], a smith's workshop; the fire in which the iron is heated;—*v.*, to form or work out; to hammer heated metal into shape; to make or write what is false; to sign another person's name.—*ns.*, for'ger; for'gery, the signing of another person's name; something falsely done; an alteration to deceive.

forget', *v.* [A.S. FOR-, GET], to lose from the memory; to over-look; (oneself) to do something unworthy.—*pres. p.*, forgetting; *p.p.*, forgot or forgotten; *past*, forgot.—*n.*, forget'-me-not, a small plant with blue flowers; a keepsake.—*a.*, forget'ful, easily forgetting; inattentive.—*n.*, forget'fulness, habit of forgetting.

forgive' (*förgiv'*), *v.* [A.S. FOR-, GIVE], to give up a claim; to overlook a fault.—*pres. p.*, for-giving; *p.p.*, forgiven; *past*, forgave.—*n.*, forgive'ness, willingness to forgive.—*a.*, for-giv'ing, ready to pardon.

for'go, *v.* [A.S. FOR-, GO], to give up; to leave off the use of.

fork, *n.* [A.S., from L. *furca*], an instrument with two or more prongs for lifting meat, straw, etc.; one of the parts of any-thing divided like a fork; the place where two roads, rivers, or branches meet;—*v.*, to lift with a fork; to divide into two; to make like a fork.—*a.*, forked, shaped like a fork.

forlorn', *a.* [A.S. FOR-, lorn, LOST], altogether lost; deserted; in a pitiful state.—*n.*, forlorn'-hope, soldiers undertaking some action of great danger.

form, *n.* [L. *forma*], the appear-ance or shape of anything; mould or pattern; the order of arrangement; a long seat; a class in a school;—*v.*, to shape; to put in order.—*a.*, for'mal, according to form; having the form and not the reality.—*ns.*,

for'malism, too great attention to forms; **for'malist**, one who attends too closely to forms; **formal'ity**, too close attention to forms; stiffness of manner; **forma'tion**, the way in which a thing is made up.—*a.*, **for'mative**, giving form;—*n.*, that which merely gives form to a word; a derived word.

for'mer, *a.* (*comp.* of **FORE**), before in time or order; the first of two.—*adv.*, **for'merly**, in times past; some time ago or long ago.

for'midable, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. formido*, fear], causing fear.—*adv.*, **for'midably**.

for'mula, *n.* [*L.*, a small **FORM**], a set form or rule; a clear method according to which anything is to be done; a statement of doctrine or belief; expression in algebra showing how certain questions are to be worked out; (*pls.*) **for'mulas** and **for'mulas**.—*n.*, **for'mulary**, a book containing forms.—*v.*, **for'mulate**, to put in a *formula*; to give clear instructions.

for'sake, *v.* [*A.S.* **FOR-**, *sacan*, to quarrel], to come no longer near; to turn one's back upon; to desert.—*pres. p.*, forsaking; *p.p.*, forsaken; *past*, forsook.

for'sooth, *adv.* [*A.S.* **FOR-**, *sooth*], for or in truth; in fact.

for'swear (*forswår*), *v.* [*A.S.* **FOR-**, *swear*], to deny on oath; (one-self) to swear falsely.

fort, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. fortis*, strong], a stronghold; a place of defence.

for'talice (*-alis*), *n.* [*med. L. fortalitia*], a small fort or outwork of a fortification.

forte (*fört*) [*Fr.*], *n.*, a strong point; the thing a person can do best.

forth, *adv.* [*A.S.*, from root of **FORE**], to the front from within; out into view.—*a.*, **forth'com-ing**, ready to appear.—*adv.*, **forthwith**, without delay.

for'tify, *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. fortificare* (*fortis*, strong; *facere*, to make)], to make strong against attack; to build walls and forts around.—*n.*, **fortifica'tion**, a place

made strong by walls and forts; (*pl.*) the walls, etc., themselves.

fortis'simo, *adv.* [*It.*, from *L. sup.* of *fortis*, strong], very strong or loud.

for'titude, *n.* [*L. fortitudo*, strength], strength of mind; power of bearing pain or sorrow with calmness.

fort'night, *n.* [**FOURTEEN**, **NIGHT**], two weeks or fourteen days.—*a.* and *adv.*, **fort'nightly**, once a fortnight.

for'tress, *n.* [*Fr. fortresse*, as **FORTALICE**], a fortified place.

fortu'itous, *a.* [*L. fortuitus* (*for*, chance)], happening by chance.

for'tune, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. fortuna*], that which comes or happens to one, either of good or bad; a person's means of living; great riches.—*a.*, **for'tunate**, coming by good luck; causing or receiving unexpected good.

for'um, *n.* [*L.*, the market-place, where business was done and the courts were held], a court of justice.

for'ward, *a.* [*A.S.* **FOR-**, *-ward*], near or at the front; far in front; before the usual time; too quick in word or action;—*v.*, to push to the front; to send persons or things on their way; to help on;—*adv.* (also **forwards**), to the front; onwards.—*n.*, **for'wardness**, readiness to act; too great eagerness.

fos'sil, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. fossus*, dug], hardened remains of animals or plants found in rocks;—*a.*, dug up; like a fossil.—*v.*, **fos'silize**, to make into or become a fossil; harden; petrify.—*a.*, **fossilif'erous**, bearing or containing fossils.

fos'ter, *v.* [*A.S.*], to feed; to bring up; to encourage.—*ns.*, **fos'ter-broth'er** or **-sis'ter**, a child nursed along with one of a different family; **fos'ter-child**, a child nursed by one who is not its parent; **fos'ter-pa'rent**, one who brings up the child of another.

foul, *a.* [*A.S.*], dirty; unclean; wet or stormy;—*v.*, to dirty; to hit against.



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frater'nal, *a.* [L. *fraternus* (*frater*, a brother)], belonging to a brother; becoming brothers.—*n.*, **frater'nity**, state of being brothers; men of the same brotherhood.—*v.*, **frat'ernize**, to come together as brothers; to hold intercourse.—*n.*, **frater'niza'tion**.

fratricide (*frā'*- or *frāt'*-), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fratricidium* (*frater*, -CIDĒ)], the murder of a brother; one who kills his brother.

fraud, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *fraus*], deception planned and carried out; wrong done by false dealing; cheating.—*a.*, **frau'dulent**, using fraud; got by fraud.

fraught (*frawt*), *a.* [from same root as FREIGHT], loaded; filled.

fray (1), *n.* [short for AFFRAY], a fight;—*v.*, to frighten.

fray (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *fricare*, to rub], to wear away by rubbing.

freak, *n.* [etym. ?], a sudden change of mind; a bold and thoughtless act; a piece of fun; a monstrosity.—*a.*, **free'kish**, fond of freaks.

freck'le, *n.* [Scand.], a yellowish-brown spot on the skin; any small spot;—*v.*, to mark with small spots.—*a.*, **freck'led**.

free, *a.* [A.S.], able to do what one likes; unhindered; unbound; at liberty; with nothing to pay; open to all;—*v.*, to take away anything that hinders; to set at liberty; to let off.—*ns.*, **free'booter**, one who seeks plunder; **freed'man**, a man once a slave but now free; **free'dom**, state of being free; power to act as one likes; right to certain privileges; a going beyond bounds.—*a.*, **free'hand**, drawn by the hand, without aid of an instrument.—*ns.*, **free'hold**, a property held free of payment except to the sovereign; **free'man**, a man who is free; one who enjoys certain rights; **Free'mason**, one of a society united to assist each other; **Free'masonry**, the rules and practices of Freemasons; **free'stone**, a soft stone composed of

sand; **freethinker**, one who is not influenced by the religious opinions of others; a rationalist; **free trade**, trade free from tolls or duties; **free wheel**, a device for disconnecting the back wheel of a cycle from the driving-gear; **free will**, a will free from anything but its own laws; liberty of choice;—*a.*, of a person's own accord.

freeze, *v.* [A.S.], to become stiff with cold; to turn into ice; to make or grow cold with fear.—*pres. p.*, **freezing**; *p.p.*, **frozen**; *past*, **froze**.

frei- or **frey-**, *geog. root* [Ger.], free (as in *Freiburg*, the free town).

freight (*frāt*), *n.* [prob. from Du. *vrecht* or *vracht*, FRAUGHT], that which is carried by a ship; the price paid for carrying goods;—*v.*, to load with goods.

French, *a.*, belonging to France;—*n.*, the people or the language of France.

fren'zy, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *phrenēsis*, inflammation of the brain (see FRANTIC)], a disorder of the mind nearly amounting to madness; passion.—*a.*, **fren'zied**.

fre'quent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *frequens*, crowded], happening often; with short time between.—*v.*, **fre'quent'**, to be often at a place.—*n.*, **fre'quency**.

free'cob, *n.* [It., root of *frase*], painting on fresh plaster;—*v.*, to paint so.

fresh, *a.* [A.S.], having lost none of its goodness, beauty, or strength; healthy and pure in look; new; easily remembered; not salt or stale; not frosty.—*v.*, **fresh'en**, to make fresh; to grow brisk or strong; to free from saltiness.—*ns.*, **fresh'et**, a flood of fresh water caused by heavy rains; **fresh'man**, a college student in his first year.

fret (1), *v.* [A.S.], to wear by rubbing; to eat into; to make rough; to vex; to mourn about a thing;—*n.*, roughness of the surface of water; disturbance of mind.—*pres. p.*, **fretting**; *p.p.*, **fretted**.—*a.*, **fret'ful**, disposed to fret.

fret (2), *v.* [O.Fr. *frater* †], to ornament with carved work;—*n.*, carved work; figures or scrolls cut in wood; a piece of wire to mark where the finger is to be placed in playing.—*pres. p.*, fretting; *p.p.*, fretted.—*n.*, fret-work.

fri'able, *a.* [Fr., from L. *fricare*, to crumble], easily crumbled; tending to come away in small pieces.

fri'ar, *n.* [Fr., from L. *frater*, a brother], a member of a religious order; a monk.

fricassee', *n.* [Fr., etym. †], a dish of fowls cut to pieces and fried with sauce;—*v.*, to cut to pieces, etc.—*pres. p.*, fricasseeing; *p.p.*, fricasseed.

fri'tion (*frik'ashn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *frictio* (*fricare*, to rub)], the rubbing of one body against another; difficulty of motion caused by rubbing; disagreement between persons acting together.

Fri'day, *n.* [A.S. *Frigu*, goddess of love], the sixth day of the week.

friend (*frend*), *n.* [A.S.], one who has a kindly feeling towards another; a close companion; a relative; a member of the Society of Friends (*i.e.*, Quakers).—*a.*, friend'ly, acting as a friend; on good terms.—*n.*, friend'ship, a feeling of kindness or affection.

frieze (1) (*fréz*), *n.* [Fr., from root of FRIZZ], a coarse woollen cloth.

frieze (2) (*fréz*), *n.* [Fr.], the flat or carved band below the cornice of a building.

fri'gate, *n.* [Fr. and It.], a swift-sailing warship.

fright (*frit*), *n.* [A.S.], a state of sudden fear, soon passing away; a person or a thing with an ugly appearance.—*v.*, fright'en, to cause fear to; to alarm.—*a.*, fright'ful, full of what causes fright; dreadful.

frigid (*frij'id*), *a.* [L. *frigidus*], cold; stiff with cold; without feeling, spirit, or energy.—*n.*, frigid'ity, coldness; stiffness; want of life.

frill, *n.* [etym. †], a crimped,

gathered, or platted border; a fluted fringe;—*v.*, to put a frill on.

fringe (*frinj*), *n.* [O.Fr. *frange*, from L. *frangere*], a border of loose threads; any broken edge;—*v.*, to border with a fringe; to become like a fringe.

frisk, *v.* [Fr., same root as FRESH!], to skip about; to show joy by leaping;—*n.*, lively sport.—*a.*, fris'ky.

frith. See FIRTH.

frit'ter, *n.* [Fr., from L. *frictus* (*frigere*, to FRY)], fried meat; a kind of pancake; a thin slice or fragment;—*v.*, to break into bits; to wear away.

frivolous, *a.* [L. *frivulus*, silly], of little weight or use; fond of trifling; light in manner or conduct; silly.—*n.*, frivol'ity, lightness of conduct.

frizz, *v.* [Fr. *friser*], to curl; to make rough or tangled.

frö, *adv.* [Scand., from root of FROM], from; back; (*to* and *fro*, backwards and forwards).

frock, *n.* [Fr.], a monk's gown; an upper garment worn by women and children; a loose overcoat worn by workmen;—*v.*, to clothe in a frock.

frog, *n.* [A.S.], a small animal living both on land and in water; the ridge of horn in the middle of a horse's foot.

frol'ic, *a.* [Du.], glad; full of fun; gay;—*n.*, a bit of joyous fun;—*v.*, to play merry tricks.—*pres. p.*, frolicking; *p.p.*, frolicked.—*a.*, frolic'some, full of fun and gaiety.

from, *prep.* [A.S.], out of; forward and away; at a distance from; by reason of.

frond, *n.* [L. *frons*, a leaf], a leaf-like branch, esp. of a fern.

frondes'cence, *n.* [L. *frondescente*, to grow leafy], a coming into leaf; the time of bursting into leaves.

front (*frunt*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *frons*], the forehead; the part which is first seen; the face; the fore part of anything;—*v.*, to be face to face with; to



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oppose; to look towards.—*n.*, *fron'tage*, the part facing the front or street.—*a.*, *fron'tal*, pertaining to the front or forehead;—*n.*, an ornament for the forehead, or over a window.—*n.*, *fron'tlet*, a small band worn on the forehead.

fron'tier (*frün'* or *fron'tér*), *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *frontiera*], the part of a country that fronts another; the lands along the boundary line; the boundary line;—*a.*, lying on the boundary.

fron'tispiece (*frün'tispēs*), *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *frontispicium* (L. *frons*, *specere*, to see)], the part on which the eye first lights; a picture at the beginning of a book.

frost, *n.* [A.S.], the degree of cold required to form ice;—*v.*, to hurt by frost; to cause to glitter as if with hoar-frost; to sharpen a horse's shoes.—*as.*, *frost-bitten*, nipped by frost; *frost-ed*, covered with hoar-frost; white as if with frost.—*n.*, *frost-work*, the figures which frost makes on window-panes; work like hoar-frost on leaves, etc.—*a.*, *frosty*, having a feeling of frost; white like hoar-frost.

froth, *n.* [Scand. ?], the bubbles on boiling liquids; foam; silly talk;—*v.*, to throw up froth.—*a.*, *frothy*, covered with froth; empty or foolish.

fro'ward, *a.* [A.S. FRO-, -WARD], going *from* the right way; hard to guide; perverse.

frown, *v.* [Fr.], to wrinkle the eyebrows; to show displeasure by a look;—*n.*, a look of displeasure.

fructes'cence, *n.* [L. *fructescere*, to bear fruit], the time when fruit ripens.

fruc'tify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *fructificare* (*fructus*, FRUIT, -FY)], to make fruitful; to cause to bear fruit; to bear fruit.—*n.*, *fructifica'tion*, the process of bringing forth fruit; the parts of a plant needed to form the seed.

fru'gal (*fröö'gäl*), *a.* [L. *frugalis*, temperate], making the most of

everything; careful in using & spending.—*n.*, *frugal'ity*.

frugif'erous, *a.* [L. *fruges*, fruits *ferre*, to bear], bearing fruit.

frugiv'orous, *a.* [L. *vorare*, to devour], feeding on fruits, seeds etc.

fruit (*frööf*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fructus*], that which grows for food that which is produced; the part of a plant containing the seed; result.—*n.*, *frui'ter*, one who buys and sells fruit.—*as.*, *fruit'ful*, bringing forth much fruit; profitable; *fruit'less*, without fruit; *vain*.

fruition (*frööish'on*), *n.*, the stage of fruit-bearing; ripeness; use or enjoyment of anything.

frustrate (*früsträt'* or *früs'*), *v.* [L. *frusträ*, in vain], to make of no use; to keep a person from getting or reaching what he aims at.—*n.*, *frustra'tion*.

frus'tum, *n.* [L., a bit], a piece of a solid body; the lower part of a divided cone, etc.

frutes'cent (*fröötes'ent*), *a.* [L. *frutex*, a shrub], growing like a shrub.

fru'ticose, *a.*, shrubby; like a shrub.

fry (1) (*frí*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *frigere*, to roast], to cook in a pan over a fire; to be so cooked;—*n.*, anything fried.

fry (2) (*frí*), *n.* [E., from root of Scand. *fríð*, an egg], a young fish; a swarm of fry or anything small.

fu'chsia (*fú'shü*), *n.* [Fuchs, a German botanist], a shrub having long drooping flowers of different colours.

fudge (*fúj*), *v.* [imit.], to fake or patch;—*n.*, a made-up story; nonsense;—*int.*, stuff.

fu'el, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *focus*, stuff for burning (L. *focus*, a fire-place)], stuff for burning; food for fire; that which keeps alive any strong feeling.

fuga'cious (*fúgä'shüs*), *a.* [L. *fugare* (*fugere*, to flee)], flying or ready to fly away; fleeting, short-lived.

-fuge, *suff.* (as in FEARFUL, SUBTERRUGES).

fugitive (*fū'jīv*), *a.* [L. *fugitivus*], running away; fleeting; not firmly fixed; volatile;—*n.*, one who runs away; something hard to catch.

fu'gleman, *n.* [for Ger. *Flügelmann*, *Flügel*, a wing], a soldier who stands in front of the rank during drill, to show the others how it is to be done; the leader of a band.

fugue (*fūg*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fuga*, a flight], a piece of music in which the theme is taken up by different parts or instruments one after another.

-ful, *adj.* [A.S.], full of; the amount that fills (as in *SKILFUL*, *WILFUL*, *SPOONFUL*).

ful'crum, *n.* [L., a prop], the fixed point on which a lever rests; any point of support; (*pl.*) *ful'era*.

fulfil' (*fū'fīl'*), *v.*, to fill full; to bring to pass; to do fully; to perform a promise; to be fitted for (a purpose).—*pres. p.*, *fulfilling*; *p.p.*, *fulfilled*.—*n.*, *fulfilment*, a bringing to pass; a performance, etc.

ful'gent, *a.* [L. *fulgens* (*fr.'gēre*, to shine)], shining; bright; dazzling.

fulg'inous (*fūlj'īnūs*), *a.* [L. *fuligo*, soot], sooty; dark; smoky.

full (1) (*fū*), *a.* [A.S.], that can hold no more; with no part empty; leaving nothing out;—*n.*, state of having no part empty; the highest amount or degree;—*adv.*, to the whole amount; completely.—*as.*, *full-blown* (*-blōn*), fully opened out; *full-faced*, having a broad, full face; *full-orbed*, having the round complete; in a complete circle.

full (2) (*fū*), *v.* [O.Fr. *fouler*, from L. *fullo*, a fuller], to whiten cloth; to thicken cloth by beating and pressing it.—*ns.*, *fuller*; *fuller's earth*, a kind of earth that takes grease out of cloth.

fulminate (*fū'l'mīnd*), *v.* [L. *fulminare*, to thunder (*fulmen*, lightning)], to thunder; to burst with a loud noise; to speak with a threatening voice; to utter

violent orders or rebukes; to explode.—*ns.*, *fulmina'tion*; *fulminant*, an explosive.

ful'some (*fū'sūm*), *a.* [FULL, SOME], overdone; disgusting by too much praise; nauseous.

fum'ble, *v.* [Du., from root of PALM ?], to feel or grope about; to do awkwardly.

fume, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fūmus*], smoke; vapour from burning;—*v.*, to give forth smoke or vapour; to be in a rage.

fu'migate, *v.* [L. *fūmigatus*, smoked], to blow smoke upon; to expose to fumes.—*n.*, *fumi-ga'tion*.

fun, *n.* [etym. ?], sport; jesting.—*a.*, *fun'ny*, causing fun.

func'tion (*fūnk'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *functio*, performance (*fungi*, to perform)], the doing of anything; what one is fitted to do; the work of any profession or office; a mathematical quantity variably connected with another.—*a.*, *func'tional*, connected with a function.—*n.*, *func'tionary*, one who performs some function.

fund, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fundus*, bottom], a sum of money for work or business; anything stored up to be used; (*pl.*) the National Debt, for which interest is paid to the lenders;—*v.*, to gather into a fund; to lay by money to produce interest.

fundamen'tal, *a.* [L. *fundamen-tum*, foundation], belonging to the foundation; forming that on which a thing rests;—*n.*, an essential part.

fu'neral, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *fūneralis* (*fūnus*, burial)], used at burials;—*n.*, a burial; the service then performed;—*a.*, *funer'al*, funeral-like; mournful.

fun'gus (*fūng'ūs*), *n.* [L., from root of Gk. *sphongos*, a sponge], an order of soft, flowerless plants, as toadstools, mushrooms, etc.; a growth on an animal or plant, in decay or disease; (*pl.*) *fun'gi* or *fun'guses*.—*a.*, *fun'gous*, like a fungus; soft; spongy.

fu'nicle, *n.* [L. *fūniculus* (*fūnis*, a

rope)], a small cord; the thin thread that fastens a seed to the seed-pod.

fun'nel, *n.* [prob. through O.Fr., from L. *fundere*, to pour], a wide-mouthed vessel ending in a tube for pouring liquids into a bottle or barrel; a tube for air or smoke.

fur (*fēr*), *n.* [Fr.], the soft hair of certain animals; a skin covered with this; (*pl.*) articles of clothing made of fur;—*v.*, to line or cover with fur.—*pres. p.*, **fur'ring**; *p.p.*, **furred**.—*n.*, **fur'rier**, a worker in furs.—*a.*, **fur'ry**, covered with fur.

fur'below (*fēr'bēlō*), *n.* [etym. ?] a plaited border on a gown or petticoat.

fur'bish, *v.* [Fr.], to rub a thing till it grows bright.

fur'l (*fēr'l*), *v.* [Fr.], to roll up a sail close to the yard or mast; to roll up.

fur'long, *n.* [A.S. *furlang*, the length of a furrow], 220 yards; forty poles; the eighth of a mile.

fur'lough (*fēr'lō*), *n.* [Du. *verlof* (*ver-*, FOR-, and root of LEAVE)], leave of absence;—*v.*, to grant leave of absence.

fur'nace, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fornax*, an oven], a closed fire-place for melting, baking, etc.; a time of great trial.

fur'nish, *v.* [Fr. *fournir*], to give what is necessary; to fit up for any purpose; to supply for use.—*n.*, **fur'niture**, the things needed, especially to make a house habitable.

fur'row (*fūr'ō*), *n.* [A.S.], a long narrow hollow cut by a plough; a wrinkle;—*v.*, to cut into long hollows; to cause wrinkles.

fur'ther, *a.* [A.S., *comp.* of FORTH], farther; more far; greater or higher in degree; to be added;—*adv.*, farther; in addition;—*v.*, to help forward; to assist.—*n.*, **fur'therance**, a helping forward.—*adv.*, **fur'thermore**, besides, moreover; **fur'thermost**, most distant;—*adv.*, **fur'thest**, at the greatest distance;—*a.*, most distant.

fur'tive (*fēr'tiv*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *furtivus*, thievish (*fūr*, a thief)], in the manner of a thief; got by theft.

fur'y, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *furia*, madness], anger causing loss of self-command; a rushing without control; a passionate woman; **Furies**, the three fabled goddesses of vengeance.—*a.*, **fur'ious**.

furze (*fērz*), *n.* [A.S.], a prickly shrub with yellow flowers; gorse, whin.

fuse (*fūz*), *v.* [L. *fusus* (*fundere*, to pour out)], to melt by heat; to join or blend as if by melting.—*n.*, a tube filled with an explosive for firing mines, etc.—*a.*, **fu'sible**, that can be melted.—*n.*, **fu'sion**, state of being melted; a close union.

fusee' (1) (*fūzē'*), *n.* [corruption of FUSIL], a match for lighting a pipe or cigar.

fusee' (2) (*fūzē'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fusus*, a spindle], the wheel in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound.

fu'sil (*fu'zil*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, from L. *focus*, a hearth], a small gun fired by a flint and steel.

fu'silade, *n.*, a number of guns fired at the same time;—*v.*, to shoot down many at once.

fusilier' (*fūzilēr'*), *n.*, a soldier armed with a *fusil*; (*pl.*) a name given to certain foot-regiments.

fuss, *n.* [imit. ?], much motion for little result; a great ado about trifles;—*v.*, to make much ado.—*a.*, **fus'sy**.

fust'ian, *n.* [Fr., from *Fustat*, part of Cairo], a coarse twilled cotton first made at Cairo; a pretentious style of speaking;—*a.*, made of fustian; high-sounding.

fus'ty, *a.* [O.Fr. *fust*, a cask, from L. *fustis*, a stick], smelling of the cask; old or musty.

futile (*fu'til* or *-til*), *a.* [L. *futiles*, easily poured (*fundere*, to pour)], of little use; serving no purpose; of no importance.—*n.*, **futil'ity**, uselessness.



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large ship with high decks at both ends.

gal'ery, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *gal-eria*], a long narrow passage; a passage on which the doors of several rooms open; a passage in a mine; a collection of pictures or statues; the upper floor of a church or theatre.

gal'ley, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *galea*], a low-built ship or boat driven by oars or sails; a boat in which criminals were chained to the oars; a cooking room in a ship.

galliard (*gál'iárí*), *n.* [Fr.], a lively dance.

Gal'lie, *a.*, belonging to *Gaul* or France. — *n.*, **gal'licism**, a French idiom.

gallina'ceous (*-ná'shús*), *a.* [L. *gal-lina*], belonging to birds of the domestic fowl variety.

gal'liot, *n.* [Fr., from L. *galea*, galley], a small galley; a Dutch trading-vessel.

gal'lipot, *n.* [GALLEY POT?], a glazed pot of earthenware.

gal'on, *n.* [Fr.], a measure for liquids holding four quarts or eight pints.

galloon', *n.* [Fr.], a narrow ribbon for binding cloth; a rich kind of lace.

gal'lop, *v.* [Fr.], to run by leaping; to ride at a very quick pace; — *n.*, full pace.

gal'loway (*gál'lówá*), *n.*, a small horse of a kind bred in *Galloway*.

gal'lows (*gal'ús*, *-lós*), *n.* [A.S.], a framework for hanging criminals.

gal'op, *n.* [Fr. (see GALLOP)], a lively dance; the music for the dance.

gal'vanism, *n.* [from *Galvani*, the discoverer], electricity produced by liquid acids acting upon metals; the science treating of electric currents. — *a.*, **gal'van'ic**, causing or caused by such currents. — *v.*, **gal'vanize**, to cause an electric current to pass through; to cover with metal by means of electricity; to restore to life when seemingly dead.

galvanom'eter, *n.* [-METER], an

instrument for measuring the force of an electric current.

gam'ble, *v.* [E., from GAME], to play for money; (away) to lose in gambling. — *ns.*, **game'ster** and **gam'bler**, a person much given to gaming; **gam'ing**, playing for money.

gambog' (*-bój'*), *n.* [from *Cambodia*], a gum used for colouring and in medicine.

gam'bol, *v.* [Fr., from It. *gamba*, a leg], to dance or skip about; — *n.*, a skipping or leaping in sport. — *pres. p.*, **gambolling**; *v. p.*, **gambolled**.

game, *n.* [A.S.], sport; a trial of skill or strength for sport or amusement; animals hunted for sport; — *v.*, to take part in sport; to play for money. — *ns.*, **game'keeper**, a person who protects game-animals; **game'laws**, laws regulating and protecting game.

gam'mer, *n.* [corruption of GRANDMOTHER], an old woman. See GAFFER.

gam'mon, *n.* [O.Fr., from *gamba*, leg], the leg of a hog salted and smoked; — *v.*, to impose upon; to hoax.

gam'ut, *n.* [Gk. *gamma*, *g*; L. of the notes of the musical scale, of which formerly *a* (called *ut*) was at one end and *g* at the other.

gan'der, *n.* [A.S.], a male goose.

gang, *n.* [A.S. *gangan*, to go], a party of workmen; a band for some purpose, usually a bad one.

ganglion (*gáng'glíon*), *n.* [Gk.], a knot of nerve-cells forming a local centre of sensation, etc.

gangrene (*gáng'grén*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gangraina*], a sore causing loss of feeling and decay; — *v.*, to cause mortification; to become mortified.

gang'way, *n.* [A.S. *gangan*, to go], a passage; a path of planks; a passage between rows of seats or on a ship.

gan'net, *n.* [A.S.], a web-footed bird found in the northern sea; a soian goose.

gant'let and **gant'lope**. See GAUNTLET (2).

gai (*gai*) or **gail**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *cavea*, a CAGE], a prison.—*n.*, **gai'ler**.

gap, *n.* [Scand.], an opening or cleft.

gape, *v.* [Scand.], to open the mouth wide; to yawn; to have a wide opening; to look eagerly for;—*n.*, a yawn.

gar'age, *n.* [Fr.], accommodation for motor carriages, etc.

garb, *n.* [Fr., from O.Ger. *garo*, ready], manner of dress; outward appearance.

garbage, *n.* [etym. ?], waste matter; animal matter thrown out as waste.

gar'ble, *v.* [Fr., from Arab.], to pick out one part to suit a purpose; to give an unfair account of; to misquote.

gar'den, *n.* [Fr., from same root as A.S. *geard*, YARD], an enclosure for growing fruit, flowers, etc.; a pleasure-ground; a fruitful land;—*v.*, to lay out a garden.—*ns.*, **gar'dening**, the art and practice of cultivating a garden; **gar'dener**, one who takes care of a garden.

gar'gle, *v.* [Fr.], to cleanse the throat with a liquid by forcing out the breath against it;—*n.*, a wash for the throat.

gar'goyle, *n.* [Fr., a throat], a curiously-carved spout for carrying off water from the roof of a building.

gar'ish, *a.* [formerly *gaurish*, from *gauren*, to stare], glaring; over-gay or bright; showy.

gar'land, *n.* [Fr.], an ornament of flowers or small branches; a wreath; a collection of fine pieces of prose or poetry;—*v.*, to deck with a wreath.

gar'lic, *n.* [A.S. *gar*, a spear; and *læc*, LEEK], an onion-like plant with a pungent taste and a strong smell.

gar'ment, *n.* [Fr., from *garnir*, GARNISH], a piece of clothing; a coat or gown.

gar'ner, *n.* [Fr., from L. *granarium*, a GRANARY], a place for storing corn;—*v.*, to lay up a store.

gar'net, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *granatum* (see POMEGRANATE)], a red precious stone, like a pomegranate seed in shape and colour.

gar'nish, *v.* [Fr. *garnir*, to furnish], to furnish; to get ready what is needed; to fit with ornaments.—*ns.*, **gar'nishment** and **gar'niture**, furniture.

gar'ret, *n.* [O.Fr., from *garir*, to keep safe], a room next the roof; an attic.

gar'ri'son, *n.* [Fr. *garison*, from root of GARNISH], a body of soldiers for defence; a fortified place filled with troops;—*v.*, to put into a fortress.

garrotte', *n.* [Sp.], a collar of brass or iron used in Spain for putting criminals to death;—*v.*, to put to death by pressing the neck; to rob after first gripping by the throat.—*pres. p.*, **garrotting**; *p.p.*, **garrotted**.—*n.*, **garrotter**.

gar'rulous, *a.* [L. *garrulus*, talkative], fond of talking.—*n.*, **gar'rulity**.

gar'ter, *n.* [Fr.], a band round the leg for supporting a stocking;—*v.*, to bind with a garter.—*n.*, **Garter**, the badge of the knights of the Garter.

garth, *n.* [Scand., from root of A.S. *geard*, YARD], a yard; an enclosure.

garth, *geog. root* (as in *Applegarth*, apple-yard).

garw-, *geog. root* [C.], rough (as in *Garry*, rough stream; *Garbh-choire*, rough corrie).

gas, *n.* [Du.], matter in its vaporous or air-like form; the gas obtained from coal and other substances by heat, much used for giving light.—*n.*, **gaseiler'**, a gas-lamp hanging from the roof.—*a.*, **ga'seous** (or *gas'*), in the form of gas.—*n.*, **gascometer**, an instrument for measuring gas; a tank for holding gas.

gaseonade', *n.*, a boasting like an inhabitant of Gascony;—*v.*, to brag.

gash, *v.* [Fr.], to make a deep cut into;—*n.*, a deep cut; a severe wound.

gasp, *v.* [Scand. ?], to breathe with difficulty; to speak with gasps;—*n.*, a catching of the breath.

gas'tric, *a.* [Gk. *gastér*, the belly], belonging to the stomach.

gástron'omy, *n.* [Fr. *gastronomie* (Gk. *gastér*, -*NOMY*)], the art of good living.

gate, *n.* [A.S.], an opening with a road through; that which closes the opening; a street.—*n.*, **gate'way**, passage through a gate; entrance; exit.

-gate, *geog. root*, gate; road, way, street; pass (as in *Canongate*, the street of the canons; *Gateshead*, the head of the passage; *Reigate*, the pass through the

gáth'er, *v.* [A.S.], to bring or come one place; to assemble; to (ridge) into a heap; to grow larger; to come to a head.—*n.*, **gath'ering**, a number of people; that which is gathered; a collection; a sore come to a head.

-gau, *geog. root* [Ger.] district (as in *Rheingau*, district of the Rhine; *Aargau*, district of the Aar).

gaud, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gaudium*, joy], an ornament; something with a fine show.—*a.*, **gau'dy**, covered with finery.

gauge (*gá*), *v.* [Fr.], to measure how much is in a cask or vessel; to measure or judge of;—*n.*, a standard of measuring; a measuring-rod; the measure of anything.—*n.*, **gau'ger**, an officer who measures the contents of casks.

Gaul, *n.* [Fr., from L. *Gallia*], the ancient name of France; an inhabitant of Gaul.

gaunt, *a.* [etym. ?], thin; pinched.

gaunt'let (1), *n.* [Fr., prob. from Scand.], an iron glove for defence; a long glove covering the wrist.—*a.*, **gaunt'leted**, having on gauntlets.

gaunt'let (2) and **gantlope**, *ns.* [Swed. *gata*, a lane; and *lopp*, a running], a punishment (running the gauntlet) inflicted on a soldier

by making him run between files of men, each of whom struck him as he passed.

gauze (*gawz*), *n.* [Fr.], a very fine cloth, perhaps first brought from Gasa; cloth of linen; fine —*a.*, **gau'zy**.

gav'elkind, *n.* [A.S. *gavol*, KIND], a tenure by which land was divided among a man's equals.

gavotte' (*gávot'*), *n.* [Fr.], a common air of the *Gavots*, people of the Dauphiné; music for them.

gawk, *n.* [etym. ?], a simple or awkward-looking person.

gay, *a.* [O.Fr. *gai*], lively; full of fun; dressed in bright colors.—*n.*, **gai'ety**, merriment; joyfulness.—*adv.*, **gai'ly**.

gaze, *v.* [etym. ?], to look at intently; to fix the eyes upon —*n.*, a fixed look.

gazelle' (*gázel'*), *n.* [Fr., fr. Arab.], a small, swift kind of antelope, with beautiful dark eyes.

gazette' (*gázet'*), *n.* [Fr., from *gazetta*], a small newspaper first published in Venice; the newspaper in which government notices are printed;—*v.*, to put into a gazette.

gazetteer', *n.*, a writer for a gazette; a dictionary of geography.

gaz'ing-stock, *n.*, a person supposed to be looked at, usually in a bad sense.

gear (*gér*), *n.* [E.], that which is used for doing work; tools, harness, clothes, furniture, etc.; the teeth of wheels;—*v.*, to dress or fit; to fit tooth and wheel.—*n.*, **gear'ing**, the teeth by which wheels fit into each other; wheels working by teeth; any means by which motion is transmitted.

-gebirge, *geog. root* [Ger.], mountain range (as in *Eisengebirge*, iron mountains; *Riesengebirge*, giants' mountains).

gel'atine (*jel'álin*), *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *gelata*, JELLY], a jelly made from certain parts of an animal



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Gk. *geographia* (*gē*, the earth; -GRAPHY), the science that describes the earth and the places on it; a book of geography.—*n.*, *geog'rapher*.—*as.*, *geograph'ic* and *geograph'ical*.

geol'ogy (*jéol'ójí*), *n.* [-LOGY], the science that tells of the soil and rocks.—*a.*, *geolog'ical*.—*n.*, *geol'ogist*.

geom'etry (*jéom'étrí*), *n.* [-METRY], the science of measuring; the branch of mathematics that has to do with magnitudes and spaces.—*as.*, *geomet'ric* and *geomet'rical*.—*ns.*, *geom'eter* and *geometri'cian*, one skilled in geometry.

Geor'gian (*jör'jián*), *a.*, belonging to the times of the King *Georges*.

geor'gic (*jör'jik*), *n.* [Gk. *geōrgos*, a farmer], a poem on farming.

gera'nium (*jérá'níam*), *n.* [Gk. *geranos*, a crane], a flowering plant with long seed vessels like a crane's-bill.

ge'falcon (*jér'faukón*), *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *gerofalco*, O.Ger. *gírovalke*], a large falcon of N. Europe.

germ (*jérm*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *germen*, a bud], a seed or bud; the first form of anything living.

ger'man (*jér'-*), or **germane'**, *a.* [L. *germanus*], nearly related; fitting.

Ger'man (*jér'-*), *a.*, belonging to Germany;—*n.*, a native or the language of Germany.

ger'minate (*jér'-*), *v.* [L. *germinatus*], to burst from the seed; to begin to grow.—*n.*, *germina'tion*.—*a.*, *germina'tive*.

ger'und (*jér'-*), *n.* [L. *gerundus*], a part of the Latin verb used as a noun.—*n.*, *gerun'dive*, the gerund as an adjective.

gestic'ulate (*jés-*), *v.* [L. *gesticulatus*, making gestures (*gerere*, to carry)], to move the hands or arms when speaking.—*n.*, *gesticula'tion*, a motion made while speaking.—*a.*, *gesticula'tory*, making many gestures.

ges'ture (*jés'-*), *n.* [late L. *gestura* (*gerere*, to carry)], an action of the body, esp. to express some

thought, etc.;—*v.*, to make tures.

get, *v.* [Scand.], to come into session or; to come up thing desired; to learn persuade.—*pres. p.*, *gett* *p.p.*, *got* or *gotten*; *past.*, *got*

gew'gaw, *n.* [E., a doubled of GIVE], a plaything; a p but worthless trifle.

gey'ser (*gá'ser*, *gí'ser*, or *-sá* [Scand., from root of GUM hot spring.

ghast'ly (*gast'li*), *a.* [A.S.], li ghost; of a pale and fright look; hideous.

ghaut (*gawí*), *n.* [Hind., a sage], a mountain-pass; rang mountains on east and coasts of India; steps down a river.

ghost (*góst*), *n.* [A.S.], breath spirit; a disembodied spirit *a.*, *ghost'ly*, belonging to soul; religious; like a ghost

ghoul (*gool*), *n.* [Arab.], a demon supposed to feed upon bodies of men.

gi'ant (*jí-*), *n.* [Fr., from *gigas*], a man of unusual and strength;—*f.*, *gi'antess*.

gibber (*jib'ér*), *v.* [imit.], to ber; to talk nonsensically.—

gib'berian (*gib'-*), unmean talk;—*a.*, unmeaning.

gib'bet (*jib'éí*), *n.* [Fr. (see *GU* an upright post with a or beam on which criminals w hung as a warning; a gallow —*v.*, to hang on a gibbet.

gibbous (*gib'ús*), *a.* [Fr., from *gibbosus*], humped; curved o ward, as the moon when nee full.

gibe (*jib*), *v.* [etym. ?], to sneer to laugh at while finding fault —*n.*, a sneering word; a se or taunt.

gid'dy, *a.* [A.S.], like to be causing this feeling; rash.— **gid'diness**.

gift, *n.* [A.S., from root of *give* a thing given; a natural pow —*v.*, to give as a present.— **gifted**, possessing gifts; dowed with power or skill.

gig, *n.* [etym. ?], a top; a li

two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a long light boat.
gigante (*gig'ntik*), *a.* [Gk. *gigantos* (*gigas*, a GIANT)], like a giant; of very great size and strength.

giggle, *v.* [imit.], to laugh in a silly affected way;—*n.*, a silly laugh.

gigot (*gig'ot*), *n.* [Fr.], a leg of mutton.

gild (1), *v.* [A.S.], to cover with thin gold; to make bright; to give a fair look to.—*n.*, **gil'ding**, the work of a gilder; gold in thin coats; a fair surface without reality beneath.—*a.*, **gilt**, covered with thin gold; of the colour of gold;—*n.*, gold laid on the surface.

gild (2). See GUILD.

gill (1), *n.* [Scand. ?], the organ by which fishes breathe, and its cover.

gill (2) (*gill*), *n.* [O.Fr.], a liquid measure, one-fourth of a pint.

gillie, *n.* [O.], an out-door man-servant in the Highlands.

gillyflower, *n.* [O.Fr. *girofle*, Gk. *karuophullon* (*karuon*, nut; *phullon*, leaf)], a clove-pink wallflower, or white stock.

gimbal, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gemellus*, twin], a means of hanging a ship's compass or chronometer by two pairs of pivots so as to keep it always level.

gimcrack (*gim'krak*), *n.* [etym. ?], something slightly made; a petty thing.

gimlet (*gim'let*), *n.* [Fr.], a small boring tool with a screw point.

gimp (*gimp*), *n.* [Fr.], a kind of trimming made of twist or cord.

gin (1) (*gin*), *n.* [O.Fr. *engin*, EN-NE], a trap or snare; a machine for raising weights;—*v.*, to trap or snare; to clean (cover) with a machine.—*pres. p.*, **ginning**; *p.p.*, **ginned**.

gin (2) (*gin*), *n.* [Fr., L. *juniperus*], spirit flavoured with juniper-berries.

ginger (*gin'jer*), *n.* [Fr., from ?], a root of a hot taste, used as seasoning.—*n.*, **gin'ger-bread**, a sweet bread seasoned with ginger.

gin'gerly, *adv.* [etym. ?], with soft steps; cautiously.

gingham (*ging'am*), *n.* [Fr., from Malay *ginggang*, striped], a kind of cotton cloth dyed with stripes or spots.

gin'gle. See JUGGLE.

gip'sy (*gip'si*), *n.* [Fr., from L. for Egyptian], one of a wandering race in many parts of Europe, living by fortune-telling, tinkering, etc.;—*a.*, belonging to or like a gipsy.

giraffe (*giraf'*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], an African animal with long legs and long neck, spotted like a leopard.

gird (*gird*), *v.* [A.S. *gyrdan*], to put a hoop around; to fasten up firmly; to go all round; to clothe; to make ready; (at) to jibe.—*past* and *p.p.*, **gir'ded** or **girt**.—*ns.*, **gir'der**, a strong beam in a building for binding the others together; **gir'dle**, anything that girds or surrounds; a narrow band for the waist;—*v.*, to enclose.—*n.*, **girth** or **girt**, measure round the waist; a saddle-band;—*v.*, to bind with a girth.

girl, *n.* [E., from same root as O.Ger. *gōr*, a child], a female child; a young woman.—*n.*, **girl'hood**, the time of being a girl.—*a.*, **gir'lish**, like a girl.

gist (*gist*), *n.* [Fr., from a French proverb, "I know where the hare lies" (*gist* or *gît*), from *gêir* (L. *jacere*, to lie)], the chief point of importance.

give (*giv*), *v.* [A.S.], to put into the hand or power of another; to grant or allow; to bestow; to offer or yield; to utter, as a decision.—*pres. p.*, **giving**; *p.p.*, **given**; *past*, **gave**.

gizzard, *n.* [Fr.], a bird's stomach.

glabrous, *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth], having no hairs, etc.; smooth.

glacier (*glas'ier* or *glas'hier*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *glacies*, ice], ice moving down a mountain-side or along a valley.—*a.*, **glac'ial** (*glas'hial*), caused by ice; consisting of ice.

glacis (*glas'is* or *glas'*), *n.* [Fr., a

- slippery place), a gentle slope; a smooth sloping bank in front of a fortification.
- glad**, *a.* [A.S.], showing joy or pleasure; having a feeling of joy;—*v.*, to make glad.—*pres. p.*, gladding; *p. p.*, gladdened.—*a.*, glad'some, full of gladness.—*v.*, glad'den, to make glad.
- glade**, *n.* [Scand. ?], an open place or passage in a wood.
- gladi'ator**, *n.* [L. *gladiator*, a swordsman (*gladius*, a sword)], one who fought for pay or prizes, to amuse a Roman crowd.—*a.*, gladiatōr'ial.
- gladi'olus** (or *gladi'olus*), *n.* [L. *gladius*], a bulbous plant, the leaves of which are shaped like swords.
- glai've** (*glāv*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gladius*], a sword.
- glam'our** (*glām'ōr*), *n.* [corruption of GRAMMAR], a charm affecting the sight;—*v.*, to charm.
- glance** (*glāns*), *v.* [O.Fr. *glacier*, to slip], to glide off; to throw out a sudden gleam; to look at for a moment; to hit and fly off;—*n.*, a quick slide or slip; a swift dart of light; a quick or hasty look.
- gland**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *glands*, an acorn], a knot of nerves, blood-vessels, etc., for drawing off certain substances from the blood; a similar structure in plants.—*n.*, glan'ders, a disease of the glands.—*a.*, glan'dular, made up of glands.
- glandif'erous**, *a.* [L. *glans*; *ferre*, to bear], bearing acorns or nuts.
- glare**, *v.* [E. (see GLASS)], to shine so as almost to blind the eyes; to look with fierce and flashing eyes;—*n.*, a very strong light; a fierce look.—*a.*, glār'ing, very bright; open and bold.
- glass**, *n.* [A.S., from same root as GLOW], a substance, hard, brittle, and transparent, made of melted flint and soda; things made of glass; a drinking-vessel, or its contents; (*pl.*) spectacles;—*a.*, made of glass.—*a.*, glas'sy, like glass.—*ns.*, glass'-blower, one who blows melted glass to form vessels; glass'-cutter, one who
- cuts window-panes, etc.; glass work, a place where glass is manufactured.
- glau'eous** (*glaw'kūs*), *a.* [Gk. *glaukos*, gleaming], sea-green; covered with a fine greenish blue.
- glaze**, *v.*, to put glass in (a window); to cover with a smooth coating; to become glass;—*n.*, a smooth surface, the outside coating of pottery.—*ns.*, glā'zer, one who glazes pottery, etc.; glā'zier, one who puts glass in windows; glā'zing, the process of putting in glass or of coating over; a glass surface.
- gleam**, *n.* [A.S.], a ray of light or a bright flame;—*v.*, to throw out light; to flash.
- glean**, *v.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], to gather the stray ears of corn; to gather in small quantities.—*n.*, glea'ner.
- glebe**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gleba*, soil], the ground; the land belonging to a church for the use of a minister.
- glee**, *n.* [A.S.], joy expressed in action or words; mirth; a song for several voices.—*a.*, glee'ful, gay; joyous.—*n.*, glee'man, a minstrel or harper.
- glen**, *n.* [C.], a long narrow valley.—(also Welsh *glyn*), *geog. root* in *Glenluce*, valley of the Loch *Glynneath*, valley of the Neath.
- glib**, *a.* [imit. ?], easily moving; smooth in speaking; fluent.
- glide**, *v.* [A.S.], to move smoothly along; to flow or move almost invisibly;—*n.*, motion of gliding.
- glim'mer**, *v.* [from same root as GLEAM], to give a feeble light.—*n.*, a faint light.
- glimpse** (*glimps*), *n.*, a short glimpse or view; a weak light.
- glint**, *v.* [E.], to shine intermittently; to sparkle;—*n.*, a faint gleam.
- glisten** (*glisn*), *v.* [A.S.], to sparkle.
- glit'ter**, *v.* [Scand.], to throw out rays of light; to sparkle;—*n.*, a bright light.
- gloa'ming**, *n.* [A.S.], the evening dusk.



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NAG], to bite away at; to tear with the teeth; to bite in rage or pain.

gnosis (*nîs*), *n.* [Ger.], a kind of rock that splits into slabs or slates.

gnome (1) (*nôm*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gnômê*, intelligence], a pithy saying in verse.

gnome (2) (*nôm*), *n.* [Gk. *gê*, earth; *nomos*, dweller †], an earth-dwelling spirit; a spirit supposed to take care of the treasures under the earth; a dwarf or goblin.

gno'mon (*nô'môn*), *n.* [Gk. *gnômon*, one who gives information], the pin that casts the shadow on a sun-dial; the pointer of the hour-circle of a globe; the part of a parallelogram left when one similar is cut away from its corner.

Gnos'tic (*nos'tik*), *n.* [Gk. *gnôstikos*, good at knowing], one of a sect of philosophers who taught that salvation rested in knowledge, not in faith;—*a.*, knowing; wise; shrewd.—*n.*, **Gnos'ticism**, the belief of the Gnostics.

GO, *v.* [A.S.], to pass from one place to another; to be in motion; to move on the feet; to pass away; to lead (of a road); to circulate, to reach, etc.—*pres. p.*, going; *p.p.*, gone; *past*, went.—*n.*, go'ing, departure; (*pl.*) course of life.—*n.*, go'-between, one who carries on business between two parties.

goad (*gôd*) [A.S.], a sharp-pointed *n.* for driving oxen;—*v.*, to strike or prick with a goad; to urge on.

goal, *n.* [etym. †], a post to mark the end of a race; the winning-point; a base or station in a game; what one aims at.

goat, *n.* [A.S.], an animal allied to the sheep, with horns and long hair.

gob'ble, *v.* [Fr. *gobler*], to swallow greedily; to make a noise like a turkey.

gob'let, *n.* [Fr., perhaps from L. *cupella*, a little tub (*cupa*, CUP)], a large drinking-cup; a pot with a flat bottom.

gob'lin, *n.* [Fr., from low L. *goblinus*], a malicious spirit or gnome.

God, *n.* [A.S.], the maker and upholder of all things; the being whom men worship; a heathen deity.—*f.*, god'dess.—*n.* god'father or -mother, a man or woman who at a baptism takes on vows for the child **God'head**, divine nature.—*a.* god'less, without God; impious; god'like, having the nature of God; god'ly, loving and fearing God.—*ns.*, god'liness; god'send, something much needed and unlooked for; **God'speed**, good speed or success.

gog'gle, *v.* [etym. †], to roll the eyes; to stare;—*a.*, full and rolling;—*n. pl.*, a large kind of spectacles.

gold, *n.* [A.S.], one of the heaviest and most valuable of metals; money;—*a.*, and gol'den, made of gold; of the colour of gold; prosperous; precious.—*ns.*, gold'-finch, a bird with gold-coloured wings; gold'-fish, a small fish of a reddish golden colour; gold'smith, a smith who works in gold or silver.

golf, *n.* [Du. *kolf* †], a game played with clubs and balls, the object being to drive the ball into each of a number of holes with as few strokes as possible.

golosh'. See GALOSH.

gon'dola, *n.* [It.], a pleasure boat used in Venice.—*n.*, gondoller' (*gondôler'*).

gon'falon, *n.* [It.], a flag or banner hanging from a cross-bar.

gong, *n.* [Malay, imit.], a round piece of metal giving a loud sound when struck with a hammer.

good, *a.* [A.S.], as it should be; right and fit in every way; doing God's will;—*n.*, that which is for the highest happiness of man or which helps him to be or to do right; profit; benefit; (*pl.*) movable property.—*ns.* and *ints.*, good-bye' (*gud-bi'*)—"God be with you;" farewell; good-

day', a good wish at parting.—**ns.**, good breed'ing, polite manners; good fel'lowship, pleasant company; **Good Fri'-day**, the Friday before Easter; **good humour** (*a'mór*), a calm and pleasant temper. — **as.**, **good-hu'moured**, having a good spirit or temper; done in a kindly way; **good'ly**, good-looking; fair to look at.—**ns.**, **good-man'**, the master of the house (*v.*, **good-wife'**); **good na'ture**, natural goodness; kindness.—**a.**, **good-na'tured**, kind-hearted; obliging.—**ns.**, **good'ness**, state of being good; acts of kindness; **good-night'**, *n.* and *int.*, a good wish at parting; **good-speed'**, good luck; success; **good-will'**, well-wishing; kind feeling; custom, etc., of a business.

goose (*goos*), *n.* [A.S.], a bird fond of swimming; a tailor's smoothing-iron; a stupid person; (*pl.*) **geese**.—*n.*, **gos'ling** (*gos'ling*) [A.S. *king*, little], a young goose. **goose'berry** (*gus'*), *n.*, a fruit growing on a bush with sharp prickles.

gor'dian (*gór'dián*), *a.* [*Gordius*, king of Phrygia, who tied a knot which no one could unloose; Alexander the Great cut it with his sword], difficult; hard to untie.

gre (1), *n.* [A.S.], thick or clotted blood.—**a.**, **gór'y**, covered with blood.

gre (2), *v.* [A.S.], to pierce with a spear or horn; to make a hole with a sharp point;—**n.**, a triangular piece of cloth to shape a garment; a three-cornered piece of land.

gre (*gór*), *n.* [O.Fr.], the throat; a narrow pass; a narrow way into a fort;—**v.**, to swallow greedily; to feed on.

g'geous (*gór'jus*), *a.* [O.Fr.], covered with finery or ornaments; rich with colours.

g'get (*gór'jet*), *n.* [O.Fr., from *gorge*, throat], a piece of armour for the throat; a kind of necklace formerly worn by officers on duty.

Gor'gon, *n.* [Gk. *gorgón*], a fabled monster (*Medusa*) so ugly as to turn the beholder to stone; anything very ugly.

goril'la, *n.* [African], the largest of the ape or monkey tribe, found in Africa.

-gór'm, *geog. root* [Gael.], blue (as in *Cairngorm*, blue mountain).

gor'mandize, *v.* [Fr. (see *GOUB-MAND*)], to eat greedily.

-gorod, **-grad**, *geog. root* [Slav.], fortress or town (as in *Petrograd*, the fortress or town of Peter the Great; *Novgorod*, the new town or fortress; *Belgrade*, the white fortress).

gorse, *n.* [A.S.], a prickly shrub with yellow flowers; furze; whin.

gos'ling. See *GOOSE*.

gos'pel, *n.* [A.S., *GOOD*, *SPELL* (2)], the story of God's grace; the good news about Christ; any of the four books—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John;—**a.**, agreeing with the gospel.

gos'samer, *n.* [M.E., *goose-summer*], thin threads floating in the air or hanging on bushes in fine weather; anything very thin and light.

gos'sip, *n.* [A.S. *GOD*; *stb*, related], a godfather or godmother; one who retails news; idle talk;—**v.**, to tell tales.

Goth, *n.*, one of an old Germanic tribe; one who has no taste.—**a.**, **Goth'ic**, with high-pointed arches, etc.;—**n.**, the language of the Goths.—**n.**, **Goth'icism**, likeness to Gothic style; rudeness of manners.

Gotha, *n.* (*go'tá*) [Ger.], a large aeroplane used by the Germans for bombing and fighting, named after *Gotha* in Germany.

gouge (*gouj* or *gouf*), *n.* [Fr.], a curved chisel for cutting grooves;—**v.**, to cut out with a gouge; to scoop out.

gourd (*goord*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cucurbita*], a large fleshy fruit the outer skin of which is sometimes used as a drinking-cup; the gourd-plant.

gour'mand (*gour'mánd*), *n.* [Fr.],

a greedy eater;—*a.*, fond of eating.

gout, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gutta*, a drop], a disease of the joints.—*a.*, *gou'ty*, ill with gout; swollen.

gov'ern (*gŏv'ĕrn*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *gubernare*, to steer], to guide; to keep under command; to act as a king or ruler; to put laws in force.—*ns.*, **gov'ernment**, guidance; the persons who put the laws in force; the district over which rule extends; (*gram-mar*) the influence which one word or clause has over another; **gov'ernor**, one who governs; a device for keeping an engine at the proper speed;—*f.*, **gov'erness**, a teacher of girls.

gow'an, *n.* [etym. ?], a daisy.

gown, *n.* [O.Fr.], an upper garment, esp. for a woman; a robe worn by professional men.—*n.*, **gowns'man**, a man who wears a gown; a collegian.

grab, *v.* [prob. from root of GRIP], to seize suddenly;—*n.*, a sudden grip or snatch.—*pres. p.*, **grabbing**; *p.p.*, **grabbed**.

grace (*grās*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gratia*, favour], good-will or kindness; God's influence on the human mind; beauty of form or movement; thanks for food; the title of a duke or duchess; (*pl.*) **Graces**, three sisters, goddesses, supposed to confer beauty;—*v.*, to adorn; to set off.—*as.*, **grace'ful**, full of outward grace; beautiful in appearance and motion; **gra'cious**, full of inward grace; kind; forgiving; flowing from divine favour.

grade, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gradus*], a step in any rank or class; a class; a degree; the amount of slope;—*v.*, to arrange in proper order; to give a proper place to each.—*n.*, **grada'tion**, process of grading; arrangement in ranks; moving forward step by step; one step in an order or series.

gra'dient, *a.* [L. *gradiens* (*gradĭ*, to go)], rising by degrees; having a regular slope;—*n.*, the

amount of slope of a road; sloping road.

grad'ual, *a.* [L. *gradualis* (*gradu* GRADE)], step by step; bit by bit; part of the Mass sung from the altar *steps*; the book containing those parts.—*adv.* **grad'ually**.

grad'uate, *n.* [late L. *gradualis*] one who has taken a degree;—*v.*, to receive a degree; to divide and mark with degrees; to pass from one form to another.—*n.*, **grada'tion**, act of graduating; division into a regular number of parts.

graft or graft, *v.* [Fr., from Gk. *graphion*, a pencil (*graphein*, to write)], to insert a bud or small branch of one tree into another;—*n.*, a bud or branch so put.

Grail, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *gradale*, *gradule*, GRADUAL], the cup supposed to have been used at the Last Supper.

grain, *n.* [Fr., from L. *grānum*], a seed of corn; a quantity of such seeds; a small bit or quantity of anything; a very small weight; the lines running along wood or stone; a reddish kind of dye;—*v.*, to paint like the grain of wood; to break into small particles.—*a.*, **grained**, painted like the grain of wood; formed into grains.

-gram, *suff.* [Gk. *gramma*, a letter], something written (as in CRYPTOGRAM, TELEGRAM).

graminiv'orous, *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass; *vorare*, to eat up], feeding on grass or herbs.

gram'mar, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gramma*, a letter], the proper forms and arrangement of words; the rules which regulate words and sentences.—*n.*, **grammar'ian**, one who knows or teaches grammar.—*a.*, **grammat'ical**, pertaining to grammar, or according to its rules.—*adv.* **grammat'ically**.

gram'mar-school, *n.*, a school in which the higher education, esp. Latin and Greek, is given.

gram'ophone, *n.* [Gk. *gramma*, a letter, -PHONE], a machine for



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rough surface used for rubbing.
—*a.*, *grā'ting*, making a harsh sound; hurting the feelings;
—*n.*, a harsh sound.

grate'ful, *a.* [Fr., from L. *grātus*, pleasing], acceptable; thankful.

grat'ify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *grātificāri* (*grātus*, -FY)], to cause pleasure or enjoyment to; to do a favour to; to indulge.—*n.*, *gratifica'tion*, a causing of pleasure or enjoyment; a cause of enjoyment.

grat'is, *adv.* [L., for thanks], for nothing.

grat'itude, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *grātītudo* (L. *grātus*, pleasing)], a wish to return a kindness; thankfulness.

gratu'itous, *a.* [L. *grātuitus*, given for nothing (*gratus*)], done or given for nothing; without good reason, cause, or proof.—*n.*, *gratu'ity*, a free gift; a present for some service.

grat'ulate, *v.* [L. *grātulātus* (*grātulari*, to wish one joy)], to wish a person joy.—*n.*, *gratula'tion*, a wishing of joy.—*a.*, *grat'ula'tory*.

grave (1), *v.* [A.S.], to cut; to cut letters or figures in wood or metal;—*n.*, a pit in which dead bodies are laid.

grave (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to clean a ship's side and smear it with tallow and resin.—*n.*, *gra'ving-dock*, a dock in which ships are cleaned.

grave (3), *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy], heavy in manner; having a sad or serious look; low in tone or musical pitch.—*n.*, *grav'ity*, weight; that which causes a body to fall; seriousness of manner; danger; greatness or importance.—*v.*, *grav'itate*, to tend to fall.—*n.*, *gravita'tion*, a tending to fall; the power that makes bodies fall towards each other or to the ground.

grav'el, *n.* [Fr.], small stones; sand and small stones mixed; hard particles in the bladder, etc.;—*v.*, to cover with gravel; to puzzle.—*pres. p.*, *gravelling*; *p.p.*, *gravelled*.

gra'vy, *n.* [etym. ?], juice of co meat.

gray. See GREY.

gray'ling, *n.* [GREY, -LING], a of the salmon kind, of a sil colour.

graze (1), etc. See under GR
graze (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to lightly on the surface; to to in passing.

grease (*grēs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *grāsus*, thick], soft animal fat; matter;—*v.* (*grēs* or *grēs*), to with fat; to put fat or oil a wheel to make it run.—*greas'y* (*grē'si*), mixed or ered with grease; like grease. *n.*, *greas'iness*.

great (*grāt*), *a.* [A.S.], large in or number; high in rank; ha ing much power; lasting long marking one step, upward downward in descent, as great grandfather, great-grandson, etc.—*n.*, *great'ness*, bigness; high place or power; force of mind.

great'-hearted (*grāt'-hearted*), *a.* having a strong heart; courageous; generous; noble-minded.

greave (*grēv*), *n.* (usu. in pl.) [Fr.], armour for the leg.

Gree'cian (*grē'shān*), *a.* [L. *Grecus*], belonging to Greece or to its people;—*n.*, a Greek; a Jew who spoke Greek.

greed, *n.* [A.S.], an eager desire.—*a.*, *greedy*, very hungry; wishing more than one's share.

Greek, *a.* [A.S., from Gk. *Graikos*], belonging to Greece;—*n.*, a native of Greece; the language of Greece.

green, *a.* [A.S.], of the colour of grass; not yet ripe; without experience;—*n.*, the colour of grass; ground covered with grass.—*ns.*, *green'-crop*, green food-plants; *green'-grocer*, one who sells fresh vegetables and fruits; *green'-ery*, green plants; vegetation; *greengage'*, a small variety of green plum; *green'horn*, a young man without experience; *green'house*, a house in which plants are grown; *green'ness*, freshness; vigour; unripeness; *green'-room*, the

stiring room in a theatre;
green'stone, a trap rock of a
 green colour; **green'sward**,
 turf with grass on it; **green'-
 ood**, a wood in spring and
 summer.

greet, *v.* [A.S.], to address or meet
 with kind words or wishes; to
 send messages of welcome.—
n., **gree'ting**.

gag'gus, *a.* [L. *grex*, a flock],
 living in flocks; not living alone.

gog'lan, *a.*, established by
 Pope Gregory, as the *Gregorian
 calendar*.

gona'de', *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *gran-
 da*, POMEGRANATE], a shell of
 iron filled with explosives, and
 thrown or fired so as to burst
 when it falls.

gona'dier', *n.*, (formerly) a soldier
 who threw *grenades*; (now) a
 full foot soldier.

grey (*grē*), *a.* [A.S.], white mixed
 with black; of the colour of ashes;
n., **grey'ish**, slightly grey.—*ns.*,

grey'beard, an old man; a
 coarse earthenware vessel for
 holding liquids; **grey'hound**,
 a tall swift hunting-dog, with a
 long nose and very keen sight.

griddle, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *crāti-
 ula* (*crātes*, a hurdle)], a flat iron
 plate for baking cakes.

grid'iron (*grīd'irn*), *n.* [M.E. *gre-
 ire* (see GRIDDLE), *-ire*, confused
 with IRON], a set of iron bars for
 broiling over a fire; also **grid**,
 a frame on which ships are set
 for repairs.

grief (*grēf*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gravis*,
 HEAVY (3)], heavy sorrow; pain
 of mind; cause of sorrow.—*v.*,
grieve (*grēv*), to cause pain or
 sorrow; to be sorrowful.—*n.*,
grie'vance, a cause of grief;
 enmity.—*a.*, **grie'vous**, caus-
 ing grief; hard to bear.

griffin or **grif'fon**, *n.* [Fr., from
 L. *gryps*, *grypos*, hook-nosed],
 an imaginary animal, partly a
 griffin and partly an eagle.

grid'iron, *v.* [Fr., from L. (see GRIDDLE)],
 to broil on a gridiron.

grating (*grīt*), *n.* [Fr., as GRIDDLE],
 a grate for a window or an
 opening in a door.

grilse, *n.*, a young salmon come
 from the sea into fresh water
 for the first time.

grim, *a.* [A.S.], having a fierce or
 angry look; stern; ferocious.

grimace', *n.* [Fr.], a twisting of
 the face; an ugly look.

grimal'kin, *n.* [GREY, *mal'kin*,
Maud or *Matilda*], an old cat.

grime, *n.* [Scand. ?], hard dirt;—
v., to make very dirty.—*a.*,
grim'y.

grin, *v.* [A.S.], to show the teeth;
 to press the teeth together; to
 express by grinning;—*n.*, a hard
 smile.—*pres. p.*, **grinning**; *p. p.*,
grinned.

grind, *v.* [A.S.], to rub or crush
 into powder; to sharpen by
 rubbing; to crush by harsh
 usage; to turn a millstone; to
 be sharpened or polished.—*past*
 and *p. p.*, **ground**.—*ns.*, **grin'-
 der**, one who grinds; one of the
 double teeth; **grind'stone**, a
 round stone for grinding tools.

grip or **gripe**, *v.* [A.S.], to take
 firmly in the hand or the arms;
 to press so as to give pain; to
 give pain in the bowels.—
pres. p., **gripping** or **griping**;
p. p., **gripped** or **griped**.

gris'ly (*grīs'li*), *a.* [A.S.], having a
 horrible appearance; hideous;
 terrible.

grist, *n.* [A.S., from root of GRIND],
 corn to be ground; a supply.

gristle (*grīst*), *n.* [A.S.], cartilage
 in meat.—*a.*, **gris'tly** (*grīs'li*).

grit, *n.* [A.S.], something ground;
 sand or gravel; coarse meal;
 firmness of character.—*a.*, **grit'-
 ty**, having *grit*.

grizz'ly and **grizz'led**, *as.* [Fr.],
 of a grey colour; mixed with
 grey.

groan, *v.* [A.S.], to breathe deeply
 from pain or sorrow; to utter a
 low sound of distress.—*n.*, also
groa'ning, a deep sound of
 sorrow.

groat, *n.* [low Ger., from root of
 GREAT, because greater than the
 small copper coins (Skeat)], an
 old coin worth fourpence.

greata, *n. pl.* [A.S.], the grain of
 oats or wheat without the husks.

gro'cer (*grō'sēr*), *n.* [Fr. *grossier*, from root of GROSS], one who buys and sells tea, sugar, etc.—*ns.*, **gro'cery**, a grocer's shop; **groceries**, his goods.

grog, *n.* [contracted from GROGRAM], spirits and cold water, first ordered to sailors by Admiral Vernon, called "Old Grog" because he wore a cloak of *program* in coarse weather.

grog'ram, *n.* [Fr. *grograin*, coarse; GRAIN], a coarse-grained cloth made of silk and mohair.

groin, *n.* [A.S. *grynde*, a hollow (Skeat)], the part of the body in front where the legs join the trunk; the angle made by two vaults or arches crossing each other.—*a.*, **groined**.

groom, *n.* [perhaps O Fr. *gromet* or *groume*, a boy or servant], one who has charge of horses; an officer in a royal palace; a bridegroom;—*v.*, to take care of horses.

groove, *n.* [Du., from root of GRAVE], a long narrow hollow cut by a tool; any channel or long hollow;—*v.*, to cut this.

grope, *v.* [A.S., from root of GRIP], to feel one's way or to search for something in the dark.

gross (*grōs*), *a.* [O.Fr., from late L. *grossus*, thick], overgrown; fat; unrefined;—*n.*, the whole amount; twelve dozen; (*pl.*) **gross**.—*n.*, **gross'ness**.

grot [Fr.] and **grot'to**, *ns.* [It., from L. *crypta*, concealed (see CRYPT)], a small cave, esp. one made for coolness or pleasure.

grotesque' (*grōtesk'*), *a.* [Fr., from root of GROTTO], painted with strange figures; having a funny appearance.

ground (1), *n.* [A.S.], that on which we stand or walk; the surface of the earth; a foundation or support; a reason or cause; the surface on which figures are painted; (*pl.*) fields, lawns, etc., round a house; sediment; dregs;—*v.*, to set on the ground; to fix firmly; to teach first lessons; to be fixed on the ground, as a ship.—*a.*,

ground'less, without reason; **ground'-plan**, the plan of a building on a level with ground; **ground'-rent**, paid for ground on which to build a house; **ground'sea**, a common weed; **ground'-swell**, a swell of the sea caused by a distant storm; **ground'-work**, the work on which anything stands; the essential or important part.

ground (2), *past* and *p.p.* of **GROUND**; **group** (*groop*), *n.* [Fr., from root of CROP], a number of persons or things together;—*v.*, to fit into a group.

grouse (*grous*), *n.* [etym. ?], a game bird that lives among heath or moor-fowl;—*v.*, to grum (slang).

grout, *n.* [A.S.], coarse meal; fine kind of plaster; (*pl.*) **grouts**.

grove, *n.* [A.S.], a small wood.

grov'el, *v.* [Scand.], to lie or creep on the ground; to lie flat; like what is low and mean.—*pres. p.*, **grovelling**; *p.p.* **grovelled**.—*n.*, **grov'eller**.

grow (*grō*), *v.* [A.S.], to become bigger or stronger; to pass slowly from one state to another; to cause to grow; to produce to result.—*past*, **grew**; *p.p.* **grown**.—*n.*, **growth** (*grōth*), becoming bigger; enlargement; increase; product.

growl, *v.* [imit.], to utter a sound like an angry dog; to grumble.—*n.*, the sound so made.

grub, *v.* [prob. from root of GRAVE (1)], to grope in the earth to dig up roots; to do low or coarse work;—*n.*, the larva produced from the eggs of many beetles, etc.—*pres. p.*, **grubbing**; *p.p.*, **grubbed**.—*n.*, **grub'ber**, a machine for clearing out weeds or roots of trees.

grudge (*grūj*), *v.* [O.Fr.], to take ill that another gets good; to give unwillingly; to envy;—*n.*, a secret quarrel.—*ad.* **grudg'ingly**.

gru'el (*grō'el*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *grutellum*, same root as



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guin'ea-pig, *n.*, a small rabbit-like animal from South America.

guise (*gis*), *n.* [Fr., from root of **WINE** (2), manner], appearance; manner of dress; way of behaving.

guitar' (*gitar'*), *n.* [Sp., from Gk. *kithára*, a lyre], a musical instrument with six strings, played with the fingers.

gulf, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kolpos*, a fold], a portion of the sea almost land-locked; a very deep hole; a whirlpool.

Gulf'-stream, *n.*, oceanic current of warm water passing from the Gulf of Mexico into and across the North Atlantic to the shores of Europe.

gull, *n.* [C.], a web-footed sea-bird; a stupid person; one easily deceived; a trick;—*v.*, to cheat; to deceive.—*a.*, gull'ible —*n.*, gullibility.

gul'lee, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gula*], the throat; the passage to the stomach; also gul'ly, a narrow channel worn by water.

gulp, *v.* [imit.], to swallow greedily or much at a time;—*n.*, a big mouthful.

gum (1), *n.* [A.S. *gōma*, the jaws or palate], the hard flesh around the teeth.

gum (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk.], the sticky juice of certain trees used as glue;—*v.*, to stick with gum.—*a.*, gum'my, like gum.—*pres. p.*, gumming; *p.p.*, gummed.

gun, *n.* [Scand.], an instrument with a hollow tube for firing shots by means of gunpowder.—*ns.*, gun'boat, a boat armed with one or more guns; gun'-sar'riage, the frame on which a gun is set; gun'-cot'ton, an explosive made of cotton mixed with nitric acid; gun'ner, one who manages a gun; gun'nery, the art of using guns; gun'-powder, a powder that explodes on contact with fire, used in guns and for blasting; gun'-shot, the distance a shot can be sent by a gun; *a.*, caused by a shot.—*n.*, gun'wale (*gim'él*)

[**WALE**, a beam], the edge of a ship over which the upper part is used to be pointed.

gurgle (*gérpl*), *v.* [It., from I *gullio*, the gullet], to flow broken stream with noise; to pour water from a bottle, or a glass, over small stones.

gur'net and **gur'nard**, *ns.* *grognard*, from *grogner*, to grunt; a fish supposed to grunt when taken out of the water.

gush, *v.* [E.], to flow out quickly and in great amount;—*n.*, a strong flow.

gus'set, *n.* [O.Fr., from *gous* hawk], a piece of cloth let into a garment for strengthening and enlarging it; the angular piece of cloth under the arm-hole of a shirt.

gust (1), *n.* [Scand.], a sudden blast; a burst of passion.—*a.*, gus'ty.

gust (2) and **gus'to**, *ns.* [L. *gustus*, taste], a feeling of pleasure in tasting food; enjoyment of anything.

gut, *n.* [A.S., a channel], an intestine; a narrow strait or passage; a cord for violin strings, etc.—*v.*, to take out the intestines; to plunder; to destroy the contents by fire.—*pres. p.*, gutting; *p.p.*, gutted.

gut'ta-per'cha, *n.* [Malay], a hardened juice of a Malay tree.

gut'ter, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *gutta* (see **GOUT**)], channel for gathering water from the roof of a house; a channel at a road for carrying off water;—*v.*, to form into small channels; to run down in drops.

gut'tural, *a.* [L. *guttur*, the throat], belonging to the throat; found in the throat;—*n.*, a consonant pronounced in the throat, as in *loch*.

guy (1) (*gi*), *n.* [O.Fr., from root of **GUIDE**], a rope for steadying a hanging weight.

guy (2) (*gi*), *n.*, an image of a *Fofoke*; an odd figure.

guz'ze, *v.* [Fr. !], to drink much.

gymnasium (*jim-*), *n.* [Gk. *gymnasion* (*gymnos*, naked)], a place for bodily exercise or training; a school where the higher learning is taught.—*n.*, **gymnast**, one who teaches or practises gymnastics.—*a.*, **gymnas'tic**, belonging to the training in a gymnasium;—*n. pl.*, the art or practice of gymnastic exercises.

gypsum (*jip'sum*), *n.* [G^r *gypsos*, chalk], a kind of lime which when burned becomes plaster of Paris.

gypsy. See GIPSY.

gyrate (*gir'at*), *v.* [L. *gyro*, to turn round], to whirl round; to move in a circle;—*a.*, winding round.—*n.*, **gyra'tion**.—*a.*, **gyr'atory**.

gyrfalcon. See GERFALCON.

gyroscope or **gyrostat** (*gir'-*), *n.* [Gk. *gyros*, a circle; *-SCOPE*], an instrument for showing properties of rotating bodies; instrument for preventing torpedoes from deviating from their course.

gyve (*jiv*), *n.* [etym. ?], a chain or fastening for the legs or wrists;—*v.*, to fetter.

H

ha, hui. [imit.], an exclamation of surprise.

habeas corpus, *n.* [L., have the body], an order to bring a prisoner before a court, that the cause of his imprisonment may be inquired into.

haberdasher, *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *hapertas*], a dealer in smallwares, as tapes, needles, etc.—*n.*, **hab'erdashery**.

hauberk (*hab'erjōn*), *n.* [Fr., HAUBERK], armour to defend the neck and breast.

habiment, *n.* [Fr., from L. *habilis*, ABLE], clothing; (*pl.*) clothes.

habit, *n.* [Fr., from L. *habitus*, dress (*habere*, to have)], the state in which a person or a thing is; the manner of living or dressing; a close-fitting dress; tendency to do after frequent repetition;—*v.*, to dress.

habitable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *habite*, to dwell], that can be dwelt in; fitted for living beings.—*n.*, **hab'itat**, the home of a plant or animal; **habita'tion**, the act or state of dwelling in; a place where one dwells.

habitual, *a.* [late L. *habitudo* (*habitus*, HABIT)], formed or influenced by habit.—*adv.*, **habit'ually**.—*v.*, **habit'uate**, to make usual.—*n.*, **hab'itude**, a habit or state acquired by custom; usual manner.

hack (1), *v.* [A.S.], to cut in pieces; to spoil by cutting;—*n.*, a cut by hacking.

hack (2), and **hackney**, *ns.* [M.E. *Hakeney*, *Hackney*, near London (Skeat)], a hired horse or carriage; an overworked person or horse;—*a.*, let for hire; much used;—*v.*, to make common.

hackle, *n.* [akin to Du. *hekel*, little hook], a comb of rows of sharp steel points for dressing flax or hemp; unspun fibres of any kind; a feather on a cock's neck; a fly-hook used by anglers;—*v.*, to dress flax, etc.

had'dock, *n.* [etym. ?], a sea-fish for food.

Hadēs, *n.* [Gk. *Hades*, the unseen (world) (*a-*, not; *idein*, to see)], the unseen world; the abode of the dead.

hæmorrhage (*hem'ōraf*), *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *rhēgnumi*, to break], a flow of blood from a vein or artery.—*n. pl.*, **hæmorrhoids**, piles.

haft, *n.* [A.S., from root of HEAVE], a handle;—*v.*, to put a handle on.

hag, *n.* [A.S. ? from *haglass*], a wild woman; an ugly old woman.

haggard, *a.* [Fr., perhaps from *haga*, HEDGE], having a wild or careworn appearance.

haggis, *n.* [etym. ?], the heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep, etc.

chopped up with suet, onions, oatmeal, etc., and boiled in a stomach of the same animal.

hag'gle, *v.* [E., same root as **HACK**], to cut roughly; to mangle; to spoil by bad cutting; to stick at small matters.

Hagiog'rapha, *n.* [Gk. *hagios*, holy; *graphein*, to write], the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, following the Law and the Prophets.—*n.*, **hagiog'raphy**, lives of the saints.

hail (1) (*hail*), *n.* [A.S. *hagoſ*], frozen rain;—*v.*, to fall or pour down like hail.

hail (2) (*hail*), *v.* [Scand., root of **HALE**], to wish a person health and happiness; to call to a person passing;—*n.*, a loud call;—*int.*, health to you!

hair (*hair*), *n.* [A.S.], the fine thread-like covering growing on the skins of animals; a single thread of this growth.—*n.*, **hair'-breadth** or **hair's'-breadth**, the breadth of a hair; a very small distance;—*a.*, of the breadth of a hair.—*a.*, **hair'-splitting**, making too much of small differences.—*ns.*, **hair'-spring**, a very fine spring, used on the balance-wheel of a watch; **hair'-stroke**, the thin stroke of a letter.—*a.*, **hair'y**, covered with hair.—*n.*, **hair'iness**.

hake, *n.* [stym. ?], a sea-fish akin to the cod

hal'berd, *n.* [O.Fr., from O.Ger. *helmbards* (*helm*, handle; *barde*, an axe)], a battle-axe on a long pole or handle.—*n.*, **halberdier'**.

hal'cyon (*hal'sion*), *n.* [Gk.], the kingfisher, said to make its nest on the sea, which remains calm for the time;—*a.*, calm, serene.

hale, *a.* [E., same root as **WHOLE**], whole; sound in mind and body.

half (*haf*), *n.* [A.S.], one of two equal parts; (*pl.*) **halves** (*havs*);—*a.*, needing as much again to be complete;—*adv.*, with as much more to come; in part.—*n.*, **half'-blood**, relation between persons born of the same father

or mother, but not of both.—**half'-bred**, not well bred, wanting in refinement.—**half'-breed**, one of mixed European and Indian parents.—**half'-brother** or **half'-sister**, son or daughter of the same father or mother, but not both; **half'-caste**, a person of whose parents is a European, the other a Hindu; **half-pay**, payment of half salary to a person not on active duty.—*a.*, receiving half-pay.—*n.*, **half-penny** (*half'penti*), a coin worth half a penny; (*pl.*) **half-pennies** (*half'pensi*).—*adv.*, **half'-way**, half the distance; **half'-witted**, weak in mind; **half'-yearly**, happening every six months.—*v.*, **halve** (*hav*), to divide in two equal parts.

hal'ibut, *n.* [M.E. *hail*, holy; *but*, a flounder], a large flat fish eaten on holy days (holidays).

hall (*haul*), *n.* [A.S. *heall*], a large room; a building with rooms used for public meetings, etc. the entrance part of a house; mansion-house; a college or dining-room.—*n.*, **hall'-mark**, the stamp put on gold and silver articles to mark their purity.

hallelu'jah (*hal'eloo'yah*), or **allelu'jah**, *int.* [Heb.], praise the Lord.—*n.*, a song of praise.

hallo' or **halloo'**, *n.* [imit.], a cry to call attention;—*v.*, to call out.—*v.*, **hallow** (*hal'od*), *v.* [A.S. *halgian*], to make holy; to set apart for holy uses.

Hal'lowe'en, *n.*, the evening before All-Hallows' or All-Saints' day (31st October).

Hal'lowmas, *n.*, the mass or feast of All-Saints (1st November).

hallucina'tion (*hal'usin'ashon*), *n.* [L. *hallucinari*, to wander in mind], an error from wandering in mind; a seeing what does not really exist; fancy.

hal'lo, *n.* [Gk. *hallos*, a round threshing-floor], a ring round the sun or moon; the bright ring painted round the heads of saints, etc. (*pl.*) **hal'los**;—*v.*, to surround with a halo.



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intrans. hōn), to attach or be attached at the upper end only; to attach so as to leave movable; to put to death by hanging; to be attached loosely; to dangle; to swing; to depend (upon); to droop.—*past* and *p.p.*, hanged or hung.—*ns.*, hang'er, one who hangs; that on which anything hangs; a short sword; hang'ing, death on the gallows; (*chiefly in pl.*) ornamental drape; hang'man, a public executioner.

hangar (*hāng'gar*), *n.* [Fr.], a shed for housing aeroplanes, etc.

hank, *n.* [Scand. ?], a coil or skein; skeins of thread or yarn tied together; a ring at the corner of a sail;—*v.*, to make into hanks; to fasten.

hank'er, *v.* [etym. ?], to linger about; to seek after with longing.—*n.*, hank'ering.

Han'sard, *n.* [name of publisher], a record of proceedings of Parliament, now called the Official Record.

han'som (cab), *n.* [from the name of the inventor], a cab with two wheels, having the driver's seat behind.

hap, *n.* [Scand. ?], that which happens, esp. unexpectedly; chance; lot;—*v.*, to happen or come to pass.—*pres. p.*, hap'ping; *p.p.*, happed.—*n.*, hap'azard, that which happens; chance; accident;—*a.*, left entirely to chance; random.—*a.*, hap'less, unfortunate; forlorn.—*adv.*, hap'ly, by hap or chance.—*v.*, hap'pen, to come to pass; to take place.

hap'py, *a.*, having good hap or luck; in a state of joy; having feelings of pleasure; causing pleasure; well suited for its purpose.—*adv.*, hap'pily, in a happy state or manner.—*n.*, hap'piness, the state of being happy.

harangue (*hārang'*), *n.* [Fr., prob. from Ger. *hring*, a ring], words spoken to a crowd or ring of people; a fiery speech;—*v.*, to make a loud speech.

har'ass, *v.* (prob. O.Fr. *harer*, set a dog on), to wear away with toil or trouble; to make frequent attacks upon; to annoy.—*n.*, har'assment.

har'binge (*har'binjér*), *n.* [M. *harbergour*, from Fr. *harber* (O.Ger. *harberga*, lodging for an army), see HARBOUR], one who goes forward to provide lodging; a forerunner;—*v.*, to go before; to provide, etc.

har'bour (*har'bör*), *n.* [? A.S. *har* army; *borg*, to shelter], a place of safety; a port for ships; an inn or lodging;—*v.*, to keep safe; to keep in one's house or in one's mind; to take shelter.—*n.*, har'bourage, a place of shelter or entertainment.

hard, *a.* [A.S.], not easily broken up or pierced; not easily overcome or understood; difficult to please;—*adv.*, with earnestness; with difficulty; heavily; near.—*v.*, har'den, to make or become hard; to accustom to bear; to become unfeeling; to grow strong, esp. in bad ways.—*as.*, har'dened, made hard; unfeeling; hard'-headed, having a firm or sound mind; not easily misled; hard'-hearted, having no pity.—*adv.*, hard'ly, with much difficulty; not quite.—*a.*, hard'-mouthed (of a horse), not feeling the bit.—*ns.*, hard'ness, the state of being hard; hard'ship, a state of hardness; something very hard to bear; hard'ware, articles of iron, copper, or other metals.—*a.*, har'dy, able to bear much; not easily cast down.—*ns.*, har'dihood and har'diness, boldness and firmness; impudence.

hare, *n.* [A.S.], an animal well known for its swiftness and timidity.—*n.*, hare'bell, a plant with blue flowers shaped like bells.—*a.*, hare'-brained, having a wild brain (like that of a hare); giddy; heedless.—*n.*, hare'-lip, a divided upper lip.

har'em, *n.* [Arab.], the women's apartments in an Eastern house; the women in these.

haricot (*har'ikot*), *n.* [Fr.], meat stewed with beans, etc.; a kind of bean.

hark, *v.* [E.], hear | listen | give heed.

harlequin (*har'lekwîn*), *n.* [Fr., from It.], an actor in clothes of many colours, with a wand in his hand, who plays tricks.—*n.*, **harlequinade**, a play in which the harlequin takes a chief part.

harlot, *n.* [Fr.], a woman of the streets.

harm, *n.* [A.S.], a cause of pain or loss; wrong-doing;—*v.*, to cause pain or loss; hurt; injure.—*as.*, **harm'ful**, causing much, and **harm'less**, causing no harm.—*n.*, **harm'lessness**, want of power or will to harm.

harmony, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *harmonia*, agreement (root *ar-*, to fit)], the right fitting of one part to another; a working together in peace; the fitting of musical sounds to produce pleasure to the ear.—*as.*, **harmon'ic** and **harmon'ical**, musical.—*n.*, **harmon'ics**, the science of harmony; over-tones accompanying a note.—*a.*, **harmoni'ous**, having all the parts rightly fitted; acting in peace and friendship; seeking a common end.—*n.*, **harmoni'um**, a musical instrument used in churches, etc., in place of an organ.—*v.*, **harmoni'ze**, to be in harmony or agreement; to bring into agreement; to fit the various parts.—*n.*, **harmoni'st**, one skilled in harmony; a composer of music.

har'ness, *n.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], the armour of a man or horse; fittings for a horse;—*v.*, to put on a horse's fittings; to put on armour.

harp, *n.* [A.S.], a musical instrument with strings, played with the fingers;—*v.*, to play on the harp; (on) to be continually talking about.—*ns.*, **har'per** and **har'pist**.

har'poon, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *harpē*, sickle], a spear with a rope at-

tached for catching whales;—*v.*, to strike with a harpoon.

harp'sichord (*-hörd*), *n.*, an old-fashioned musical instrument like a piano.

har'py, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *harpiai*, snatchers], a monster in fable, half woman half bird, said to seize with its claws; a greedy person.

har'quebus, *n.* [Fr., from Teut.], an ancient kind of gun.

har'rier, *n.*, a dog for hunting hares.

harrow (*har'ō*), *n.* [E.], a frame with iron teeth for breaking up the ground or covering seed;—*v.*, to drag a harrow over; to vex greatly.

har'ry, *v.* [A.S. *hergian*, to plunder], to lay waste; to destroy; to worry.

harsh, *a.* [Scand.], rough to the touch, taste, or ear; crabbed in temper; severe.—*n.*, **harsh'ness**.

hart, *n.* [A.S. *heort*, horned], the stag or male deer;—*f.*, hind.

hart's'horn, *n.*, the horn of the hart; solution of ammonia originally got therefrom.

hart's'-tongue, *n.*, a kind of fern with a long, tongue-like frond.

har'vest, *n.* [A.S.], the time for gathering in corn and fruits; the crops gathered in;—*v.*, to reap or gather in.—*ns.*, **har'vester** and **har'vest-man**; **har'vest home'**, the feast or rejoicing after the crops have been gathered in; a service of thanksgiving; **har'vest queen'**, an image of Ceres, carried about on the last day of harvest.

hash, *n.* [Fr. *hachis*, from *hache*, HATCHET], meat, etc., cut up into bits; anything made up for the second time;—*v.*, to cut up into bits.

hasp, *n.* [A.S.], that which fastens; a catch for a door;—*v.*, to fasten.

has'sock, *n.* [A.S.], a stuffed cushion for kneeling on; a matted grass-tuft.

has'tate, *a.* [L. *hasta*, a spear], shaped like a spear, as leaves.

haste and **hasten** (*hāsn*), *vs.* [O.Fr., akin to A.S. *hæst*], to go or make to go quickly; to be in a hurry; to lose no time; to push on.—*n.*, **haste**, quickness of motion; pressure of time; sudden action without thought; rashness.—*a.*, **has'ty**, quick in temper; too quick.—*n.*, **has'tiness**, quickness of temper; rashness.

hat, *n.* [A.S.], a covering for the head.

hatch (1), *n.* [A.S. *hæce*, a bar], a gate closing part of a doorway; a wicket; a grating across a stream; an opening in a floor or the deck of a ship; a cover for this.—*n.*, **hatch'way**, an opening in a floor of a ship's deck to a lower part.

hatch (2), *v.* [E.], to bring out young birds; to produce from eggs; to form (a plot);—*n.*, a brood.

hatch (3), *v.* [O.Fr. *hacher*, to **HASH**], to shade by cross lines.

hatch'et, *n.* [Fr., from root of **HACK**], a small axe used with one hand.

hatch'ment, *n.* [from **ACHIEVEMENT**], the shield or badge of a dead person displayed as a memorial.

hate, *n.* [A.S.], very great dislike; a wish that evil may befall;—*v.*, to dislike greatly; to wish evil to.—*a.*, **hate'ful**, causing or showing hate.—*n.*, **ha'tred**, great dislike.

hau'berk, *n.* [O.Fr., from O.Ger. *halsberg* (*hals*, the neck; *bergen*, to protect)], a coat of mail made of rings.

haugh'ty (*haw'ti*), *a.* [Fr. *haut*, high], having a high opinion of oneself; looking down on others; overbearing. — *ns.*, **haugh'tiness** and **hauteur'** (*hō'tēr'*), the quality of being haughty; pride.

haul, *v.* [O.Fr. *haler*], to drag with force; to pull with horses, etc.;—*n.*, a pulling with force; that which is got or caught at one time.—*n.*, **hau'lage**, price for hauling.

haunch, *n.* [O.Fr.], the part about

the hip-joint; the leg and loins as meat.

haunt, *v.* [O.Fr.], to go often to; to be often in;—*n.*, a place where one is often to be seen.

haut'boy (*hō'boi*), also **oboe**, [Fr. *haut*, high; *bois*, wood], wind instrument, like the clarinet, but of a thinner tone; a large strawberry.

have (*hāv*), *v.* [A.S.], to hold in the hand; to possess; to be forced to understand.—*3rd sing.*, **has**; *past* and *p.p.*, **had**.

ha'ven, *n.* [A.S. *hæfne*], a bay or inlet giving shelter to ships; a place of safety or rest.

-haven, **-hafen** [Ger.], **-hamn** [Swed.], **-havn** [Dan.], *geog. root* (as in *Newhaven*, new harbour; *Ludwigshafen*, Louis's harbour; *Copenhagen*, merchants' port).

hav'ersack, *n.* [Fr., from Ger. *habersack* (*haber*, oats; *sack*), a bag for provisions.

hav'oc, *n.* [O.Fr. *hafok*, a hawk, akin to **HEAVE**], destruction far and wide;—*v.*, to lay waste.

haw (1), *n.* [A.S. *haga*, a hedge], a hedge; a place enclosed by a hedge; the fruit of the hawthorn. — *n.*, **haw'thorn**, hedge-thorn, on which *haws* grow.

haw (2) [*imit.*], *n.*, a halt in one's speaking, with a sound like *haw*;—*v.*, to stammer.

hawk (1), *n.* [A.S. *hafoc*], a bird of prey related to falcons;—*v.*, to hunt birds by hawks trained for the purpose.

hawk (2), *v.* [prob. Low Ger.], to carry about for sale; to offer for sale by calling out.—*n.*, **haw'ker**, one who carries goods about for sale; a travelling merchant.

haws (*haws*), *n.* [Scand. *hals*, the neck], the part of the bow of a ship where the *haws-holes* are, through which the anchor cables pass.

haw'ser (*haw'zer*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *altiare*, to raise (L. *altus*, high)], a small cable.

hay (*hā*), *n.* [A.S., from root of **HEW**], grass cut and dried for feeding cattle.—*ns.*, **hay'cock**,



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heart'en, to give heart to; to make strong; to encourage.—*a.*, heart'felt, felt at the heart; deeply felt.—*n.*, heart's'-ease, the common pansy.—*as.*, heart'-rend'ing, rending the heart with grief; overpowering with sorrow; heart'less without heart; unfeeling; heart'y, coming from the heart full of life and energy; warm; healthy, abundant, or eaten with relish, as a meal: giving strength.—*adv.*, heart'ly, sincerely; warmly.—*n.*, heart'iness, sincerity.

hearth (*harth*), *n.* [A.S. *heorh*], the part of the floor on which the fire is; the part around the fire; home.—*n.*, hearth'stone, the stone in front of the fireplace; the fireside.

heat (*hēt*), *n.* [A.S.], that which causes one to feel warm; the power of fire by which it warms or burns; the feeling or state caused by nearness of fire; the amount or degree of warmth; signs of heat, as redness, etc.; one of the turns in a race;—*v.*, to make or grow hot; to excite.

heath (*hēth*), *n.* [A.S.], a small plant with purple or white flowers growing on waste ground; a piece of open ground covered with heath.—*a.*, hea'thy, covered with heath.—*n.*, heath'er (*hēth'ēr*), the heath plant.

hea'then (*hē'thēn*), *n.* [A.S., a dweller on the HEATH], a worshipper of false gods (because the people of the country were longer in turning to Christianity than those in the cities);—*a.*, irreligious; godless.—*a.*, hea'thenish.—*ns.*, hea'thendom, the heathen parts of the earth; hea'thenism, the worship of false gods.

heave, *v.* [A.S. *hebban*, to lift], to raise by force; to rise or to be raised upward; to make an effort; to throw or cast; to rise or fall, as the breast or the sea; to swell up.—*past* and *p.p.*, heaved or hove.

heav'en (*hev'ēn*), *n.* [A.S. *heofon*], the sky or arch where the stars

appear to be; the upper air regions over our heads; the place where God dwells; any place of great comfort or enjoyment.—*a.*, heav'only, like heaven fitted to dwell in heaven; pure.—*adv.*, in a heavenly manner.—*adv.*, heav'enward.

heav'y (*hev'i*), *a.* [A.S. *heftig*], hard to HEAVE or lift; having great weight; not easy to bear; slow; slow in motion; strong as force; dark with clouds; coming much; steep, as a slope.

He'brew (*hē'broo*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *Hebraios*, from Heb. 'ibri an Israelite or Jew; the language of the Jews.—*a.*, Hebra'ic belonging to the Hebrews.—*n.*, He'braism, a Hebrew custom or idiom.

hec'atomb (*hek'atom*), *n.* [Gk. *hecaton*, one hundred; *bous*, an ox], a sacrifice of one hundred oxen; a large number of victims.

heck'le, *v.* [see HACKLE], to worry a speaker with awkward questions.

hec'tic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *hektikos*, habitual (*echein*, to have)], relating to a customary state of body; caused by consumptive fever.

hec'tor, *n.* [Gk. *Hektor*, the Trojan], one who brags or annoys;—*v.*, to brag.

hedge (*hef*), *n.* [A.S. *hecg*, akin to HAW (1)], a fence of shrubs or thorns; anything that surrounds and protects;—*v.*, to surround with a hedge; to stop a road; to prevent escape.—*ns.*, hedge'hog, a small animal like a hog covered with sharp bristles; hedg'er, one who trims hedges; hedge'row, thorns or shrubs forming a hedge or fence; hedge'sparrow, a little bird that lives in hedges.

heed, *v.* [A.S. *hēdan*, to take care], to take care of; to listen to; to pay attention;—*n.*, attention; notice.—*as.*, heed'ful, full of heed or care; taking thought; heed'less, taking no thought; careless.—*n.*, heed'lessness.

heel (1), n. [A.S.], the back part of the foot; the whole foot; the part of a shoe, etc., covering the heel;—*v.*, to use the heel; to put on a heel.

heel (2), v. [A.S. *hyldan*, to bend, to slope], to lean to one side, as a ship.

Heg'ira (hej'irā), n. [Arab.], the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A.D. 622.

heifer (hef'er), n. [A.S. *heahfore*, a high (full-grown) ox or cow], a young cow.

height (hit), n. [A.S., from root of HIGH], state of being high; distance above ground; a small hill; greatness of rank or power; a high place; the highest point.—*v.*, **heigh'ten**, to make high or higher; to increase force.

heilig-, geog. root [Ger.], holy (as in *Heiligenstadt*, holy town).

hel'nous (hā'nūs), a. [Fr., from *haine*, hate], more than usually wicked; giving great offence.—*n.*, **hel'nousness**.

heir (ār), n. [Fr., from L. *herēs*, an heir], one who has the right to the property of another after his death;—*f.*, **heir'ess**.—*ns.*, **heir-appa'rent**, the person who is sure to succeed if he live till the death of the present owner; **heir'-loom**, a piece of furniture, etc., that has been long in a family.

Heliograph, n. [Gk. *hēlios*, the sun; -GRAPH], a picture taken by the sun's rays; an instrument for taking such pictures; a means of flashing signals.—*n.*, **heliog'raphy**.

Heliometer, n. [-METER], an instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun.

Helioscope, n. [-SCOPE], an instrument for looking at the sun without hurting the eyes.

Hiotrope, n. [Gk. *tropos*, a turning], a plant whose flowers are said to turn round with the sun.

lix, n. [Gk.], a coil, a spiral; a wire, etc.; twisted like the thread of a screw; a kind of snail or its shell; the outer ear; (*pl.*) **he'lices**.—*a.*, **he'lical**.

hell, n. [A.S., akin to *helan*, to hide], the *hidden* or *unseen* place; the abode of the dead; the place of punishment; the dwelling-place of evil spirits.—*a.*, **hell'ish**, like hell; very wicked.

hellebore (hel'ebōr), n. [Gk.], a poisonous plant, used in medicine.

Helle'nic, a. [Gk. *Hellēnes*, the Greeks], belonging to the Greeks.—*ns.*, **Hel'lenism**, something resembling the manners or language of the Greeks; **Hel'lenist**, one learned in the language of the Greeks; a Greek Jew.—*a.*, **Hellenis'tic**, Greek mixed with forms of Hebrew.

helm (1), n. [A.S., a handle], the means by which a ship is steered.

helm (2) and hel'met, n. [A.S. *helan*], a covering for the head in fighting.

hel'ot, n. [Gk. *Heilōtes*], a Spartan slave.

help, v. [A.S.], to assist a person to do anything; to give what one is in need of; to make better; to keep off;—*n.*, that which enables a person to do a thing; one who helps.—*as.*, **help'ful**, giving help; **help'less**, without or beyond help; unable to help oneself.—*n.*, **help'mate** or **help'mest**, one who helps.

helve, n. [A.S. *hielf*, same root as HALTER], a handle;—*v.*, to put on a handle.

Helvet'ic, a. [L. *Helvetia*], belonging to Switzerland.

hem, n. [A.S.], the edge of a piece of cloth folded over and sewed;—*v.*, to fold over and sew the edge; to shut in.—*pres. p.*, **hem'ming**; *p.p.*, **hemmed**.

hem'isphere, n. [Fr., from Gk. *hēmispheira* (*hēmi-*, half; *sphaira*, a SPHERE)], a half globe; half of the earth.—*as.*, **hemispher'ic** and **hemispher'ical**.

hem'istich (hem'istik), n. [Gk. *hēmi-*, half; *stichos*, a row], a half or incomplete line in poetry.

hem'lock, n. [A.S.], a poisonous plant with finely-cut leaves and small white flowers.

hem'orrhage. See HEMORRHAGE.

hemp, *n.* [A.S. *heneþ*], a plant the
res of which are made into
coarse cloth and ropes.—*a.*,
hem'pen.

hen, *n.* [A.S.], the female barn-
door fowl; any female bird.—
ns., **hen'bane** [see **BANE**], a plant
which poisons hens; **hen'-coop**
(see **COOP**), a *coop* or cage for
hens or other domestic fowls.—
a., **hen'-peaked** (*hen'pekt*), a
man ruled by his wife.

hence (*hens*), *adv.* [A.S. *heanon*],
from this place or time; for
this reason.

henceforth and **hencefor'ward**,
advs., from this time forth.

hench'man, *n.* [A.S. *hengest*, a
horse; **MAN**], a groom; a fol-
lower; an attendant.

hendec'agon, *n.* [Gk. *hendeka*,
eleven; *gōnia*, an angle], a plane
figure having eleven sides and
eleven angles.

hepat'ic, *a.* [Gk. *hēpatikos* (*hēpar*,
-tikos, the liver)], pertaining to
the liver.

hep'tagon, *n.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven;
gōnia, an angle], a plane figure
with seven sides and seven
angles.

hep'tarchy (*hep'tarki*), *n.* [Gk.
hepta, seven; *archia*, govern-
ment], government by seven
kings; the state of England in
the time of the early Saxons.

her, *pron.* [A.S. *hire*], possessive,
dative, and objective cases of
SHE.—*n.*, **hers**.

her'ald, *n.* [O.Fr. *heralt*, prob.
from Teut.], an officer who car-
ried messages of war and peace;
one who kept the roll of the
nobles, their families, rank,
badges, etc.; a person who
makes public proclamations;—
v., to make known by a herald;
to announce beforehand.—*a.*,
heral'dic, belonging to a herald.
—*n.*, **her'aldry**, the art or office
of a herald.

herb (*h'rb*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *herba*],
any plant with a soft stalk that
dies down every year; green
food for cattle, etc.—*a.*, **herba'-**
ceous.—*n.*, **her'bage**, grass;
green food for cattle, etc.—*a.*,

her'bal, belonging to herbs
n., a book describing the name
and nature of medicinal plants;
a collection of plants dried and
arranged; also **herbar'ium**,
n., **her'balist**, one skilled in
herbs.—*a.*, **herbiv'orous**, feed-
ing on herbs.

Hercu'lean, *a.*, requiring the
strength of *Hercules*; very dif-
ficult; having very great strength.
herd, *n.* [A.S.], a number of beasts
together; one who watches over
cattle, etc.; the low or common
people;—*v.*, to keep company
together; to watch, as a herd-
man.—*n.*, **herds'man** or **herd-
man**, a shepherd.

here, *adv.* [A.S.], in this place; at
this place; at this point.—*adv.*

hereaf'ter, after this time
hereby', by this means; close
at hand; **heretofore'**, in time
past; **hereupon'**, arising from
this; **herewith'**, along with this.

hered'itary, *a.* [L. *hereditarius*
(*hērēs*, an **HEIR**)], passing from
a person to his heir.

hered'ity, *n.* [L. *hereditas*], the
passing of qualities from parents
to their children; the qualities
so passed.

her'esy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hairesis*,
a choice], the holding of an
opinion different from the ma-
jority; a belief tending to cause
division; a mischievous error.
—*n.*, **her'etic**.—*a.*, **heret'ical**.

her'lot, *n.* [A.S.], a duty paid to a
landowner on the death of a
tenant.

her'itable, *a.*, passing to a person's
heir.

her'itage (*her'itaj*), *n.* [Fr.], that
which is inherited; (*Bible*) the
people of God.

her'itor, *n.* [late L. *heritor*, an
inheritor], a landholder in a
parish in Scotland.

hermaph'rodite, *n.* [Gk. *Hermēs*,
Mercury; *Aphroditē*, *Venus*], an
animal or plant uniting in itself
the qualities of both sexes.

hermet'ic and **hermet'ical**, *as*.
[Low L. *hermeticus*, from *Hermes*
Trismegistus, an Egyptian god],
belonging to alchemy; closed



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high (*hī*), *a.* [A.S. *hāh*], lifted up; far above the ground; far up in rank or character; great in price, difficulty, or degree; loud; strong; violent;—*adv.*, in or to a high place or degree; in a high manner; strongly.—*as.*, **high-born** and **high-bred**, of high or noble family.—*n.*, **High Church**, the ritualistic party in the Church of England.—*as.*, **high-flown** (*-flōn*), raised to a high degree or pitch; overdone; **high-handed**, overbearing.—*ns.*, **highlands**, a high or mountainous country; **highlander**, one who lives in a high or mountainous country.—*a.*, **high-minded**, having a high or proud mind; unable to do unworthy actions; taken up with high thoughts.—*ns.*, **highness**, distance above ground; a title of rank; **high pressure**, a force or pressure much greater than that of the air.—*a.*, **high-principled**, acting according to high or worthy rules.—*ns.*, **high-priest**, a chief priest; **highroad** and **highway**, public road.—*as.*, **high-souled**, having a high or noble soul; generous; **high-spirited**, bold, daring; quick-tempered.—*ns.*, **high water**, the highest point to which the tide rises; the time at which the tide is highest; **highwayman**, a man who robs on the public road.

high-, *geog. root* [Ger. *hoch-*, *hohe-*, *hohen-*, Du. *hoog-*], high (as in *Highgate*, high road; *Hochberg*, high mountain; *Hohenollern*, the high place of the Zwolf family).

hilar'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hilaritas* (*hilaris*, cheerful)], joy shown in action or manner; gaiety; mirth.—*a.*, **hilar'ious**, full of mirth.

hill, *n.* [A.S.], a raised mass of land.—*a.*, **hill'y**, having many hills.—*n.*, **hill'ock**, a small hill.

hilt, *n.* [A.S.], the handle of a sword.

him, *pron.*, objective of **HE**.

hind (1), *n.* [A.S.], a female deer.

hind (2), *n.* [A.S. *hīna* (*gen* a servant on a farm; a colt man).

hind (3) or **hin'der**, *a.* [A.S. *dan*], at the back; belong to the back.—*sup.*, **hind'mo** **hind'ermost**.—*v.*, **hin'de** keep behind; to prevent starting; to stop on the way.

Hin'du (*hin'doo* or *-doo'*), *n.*, native of Hindustan or India.—*n.*, **Hin'duism**, a religion of India.—*n.*, **Hindusta'ni**, Indian language.

hinge (*hinj*), *n.* [E., from a root as **HANG**], the joint on which a door hangs and turns;—*v.*, put hinges on; to turn as on a hinge.

hint, *n.* [A.S. *hentan*, to seize; a sign given or taken; a mention;—*v.*, to bring to mind in an indirect way.

hip (1), *n.* [A.S.], the fleshy upper part of the thigh.

hip (2), *n.* [A.S.], the fruit of the dog-rose.

hip'podrome, *n.* [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *dromos*, a course], race-course.

hippopot'amus, *n.* [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *potamos*, a river], a large animal found in and near the rivers of Africa; a river-horse.

hire, *n.* [A.S.], payment for work done or for the use of anything.—*v.*, to engage for payment; to get the use of a thing for payment.—*n.*, **hire'ling**, one who works for hire.

hire-purchase, *n.*, system by which the purchaser obtains the use of goods and pays for them by instalments.

hirsute' (*hēr'sūt'* or *hēr'sūt*), *a.* [L. *hirsutus*], shaggy; hairy.

his, *pron.* and *a.* [A.S. (see **HE**)], of or belonging to him.

his'pid, *a.* [L. *hispidus*], rough with strong hairs or bristles.

hiss, *v.* [imit.], to make a sound like that of the letter *s*; to show displeasure by hissing;—*n.*, a sound like that of *s*.

histol'ogy (*histol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *histos*, a web; *-LOGY*], the science

dealing with the texture or fibres of the bodies of plants and animals.

history, *n.* [Gk. *historia*, information], an account of what has happened; a description of facts and events.—*as.*, *histor'ic* and *histor'ical*, having to do with history.—*n.*, *histor'ian*, one who writes history.

historion'ic and **historion'ical**, *as.* [L. *histrio*, an actor], belonging to the stage; like an actor in manner.

hit, *v.* [Scand.], to touch or strike; to come by chance upon; not to miss; to agree with;—*n.*, a stroke; a lucky chance; a clever saying.—*pres. p.*, *hit-ting*; *p.p.*, *hit*; *past*, *hit*.

hitch, *v.* [etym. ?], to hook or fasten on; to make fast; to move by jerks;—*n.*, anything that holds or catches; a sudden stop; an impediment.

hithe, *geog. root* [A.S.], wharf, landing-place; haven (as in *Hythe*; *Lambeth*, loam hythe; *Rotherhithe*, sailors' haven).

hith'er, *adv.* [A.S.], to this place;—*a.*, next the speaker; nearer.—*a.*, **hith'ermost**, nearest on this side.—*adv.*, **hith'erto**, up to this time or place; until now; **hith'erward**, toward this place; in this direction.

hive, *n.* [A.S. *hyf*], a house for bees; a swarm of bees; any place full of busy people;—*v.*, to bring together into a hive; to lay up in store; to live close together.

ho, *geog. root* [Chinese], a river or canal (as in *Hoangho*, yellow river; *Yoho*, royal canal).

hoar and **hoar'y**, *as.* [A.S.], white; white with frost or age; mouldy.—*n.*, **hoar'-frost**, white frost; frozen dew.

hoard, *n.* [A.S.], a stock laid up; a hidden supply;—*v.*, to lay by in secret.

hoard'ing, *n.* [Fr. or Du. *horde*, from same root as *HURDLE*], a fence or screen of boards.

hoarse, *a.* [A.S. *hās*], having a rough voice; husky.—*n.*, **hoarse'ness**.

hoax, *n.* [corrupted from *HOODS*], a trick for fun or mischief;—*v.*, to cheat or play a trick upon.

hob, *n.* [HUB (Skeat)], the raised sides of a grate.

hob'ble, *v.* [E.], to walk with a limp; to fasten a horse by tying its legs;—*n.*, an unsteady walk.

hob'by and **hob'by-horse**, *ns.* [Fr. *hobin*, perhaps from *ROBIN*], a toy horse; a favourite subject or pursuit.

hob'goblin, *n.* [E. *hob*, *Rob*, or *Robin*, *GOBLIN*], a fearful sight; a spectre.

hob'nail, *n.* [HOB, NAIL], a nail with a thick head, used for horse-shoes and heavy boots; a clownish person.

hob'-nob, *adv.* [formerly *hab nab* (A.S. *habban*, to have; *nabban*, not to have)], take or leave (an invitation to drink);—*v.*, to drink together; to be boon companions.—*pres. p.*, *hob-nobbing*; *p.p.*, *hobnobbed*.

hock, *n.*, a white wine grown on the Rhine (first made at *Hochheim*).

hook'ey, *n.* [etym. ?], a game played with a hooked stick.

ho'cus, *v.* [mock L. *hocus-pocus*], to cheat.—*pres. p.*, *hocussing*; *p.p.*, *hocussed*.

hod, *n.* [Fr., from Ger.], a box with a handle sticking downwards for carrying bricks or mortar on the shoulder.

hodge'-podge. See *HOTCHPOT*.

hoe (*hō*), *n.* [Fr., from Ger., same root as *HEW*], an instrument for cutting up weeds;—*v.*, to clean with a hoe.—*pres. p.*, *hoeing*; *p.p.*, *hoed*.

hof-, *geog. root* [Ger.], court (as in *Hofheim*, residence of the court).

hog, *n.* [etym. ?], an animal of the pig kind; a young unclipped sheep.

Hogmanay', *n.* [etym. ?], Scots term for the last day of the year.

hogs'head, *n.* [HOG, HEAD ?], a cask containing 52½ imperial gallons, or 63 of the old wine measure.

hoist, *v.* [Du. ? *p.p.* of *hoise*, to

lift), to raise or lift up; to pull up by a rope or tackle;—*n.*, a means of lifting heavy bodies.

hold (1), *v.* [A.S.], to keep in the hand; to contain; not to let go; to be of opinion; to keep in check; (on) to continue to do; to last; to stick or be true (to); to have by right; to celebrate;—*n.*, a grip with the hand; power or claim to keep; a place of confinement; a castle or fortress; a mark in music to continue the note so marked.—*past*, hold; *p.p.*, held or holden.—*ns.*, hold'fast, that which holds fast or firm; a long nail; a clasp; hold'ing, something held from another, as a farm.

hold (2), *n.* [A.S. *hol*, *HOLA*], the hollow or lower part of a ship where the goods are stored.

hole, *n.* [A.S.], a place dug out; an opening in or through;—*v.*, to make a hole in; to put or go into a hole.

hol'day and **ho'liness**. See **HOLY**.

hol'land, *n.*, a kind of linen used for window-blinds, first made in *Holland*; (*pl.*) a name for gin made in Holland.

hol'low (-lō), *a.* [A.S., akin to *HOLA*], having the inside empty; not solid; sunken; not to be trusted;—*n.*, a hole or empty place; a channel or groove;—*v.*, to make a hole in; to dig out.—*a.*, hol'low-heart'ed, of an untrue nature.—*n.*, hol'low-ness, state of being hollow; want of sincerity.

hol'ly, *n.* [A.S.], an evergreen tree, with shining prickly leaves.

hol'lyhock, *n.* [M.E. *holi*, **HOLY**; A.S. *hoc*, mallow], a tall garden plant of the mallow family with showy flowers.

holm (*hōm*), *n.* [A.S.], an island in a river; flat land near a river.

-holm, *geog. root* (as in *Denholm*, the meadow in the dale; *Stockholm*, island made with stakes or piles).

holm'-oak (*hōm'-oak*), *n.* [E., same root as **HOLLY**], the evergreen oak.

hol'ocaust, *n.* [Gk. *holos*, all; *kautos*, burnt], a whole burnt-offering; a great loss of life.

hol'ograph, *n.* [Gk. *holos*, all; -*GRAPH*], something wholly written by the person whose name it bears.

hol'ster, *n.* [akin to A.S. *helan*, to cover], a case of leather in front of the saddle for holding a horse-man's pistol.

holt, *n.* [A.S.], a wood, a copse; a place of safety for animals.

-holt, *geog. root* (as in *Aldershol*, alder-tree wood; *Cherryholt*, cherry-tree wood).

ho'ly, *a.* [A.S. *halig*], whole or perfect in goodness; pure in heart; free from sin; sacred.—*n.*, hol'iday, formerly ho'ly-day, a day set apart for worship; a day on which no work is done;—*a.*, pertaining to a holiday; jeyous; gay.—*n.*, ho'liness, state of being holy; purity of heart and life; likeness to God; a title of the Pope.—*ns.*, ho'ly or'ders, right to act as a minister or clergyman; ho'ly rood, the cross placed over the entrance to the chancel in Roman Catholic churches; Ho'ly Writ, the holy writings or Holy Scripture.

hom'age (*hom'āj*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *hominicum*, man-service (*homo*, man)], promise by a vassal to do service to his lord; submission or respect; worship.

home, *n.* [A.S. *hām*], one's own house or country; a place of rest or safety;—*a.*, belonging to home;—*adv.*, at home; to one's home; to the full length.—*n. pl.*, Home Counties, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey.—*n.*, Home Department, branch of government dealing with the internal affairs of England and Wales.—*as.*, homing, having a tendency to go home; home'ly, like home; plain in appearance.—*ns.*, home'liness, fondness for home; plainness of appearance; Home Office, headquarters of the Home Department; Home Rule, government of a coun-



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with a barb for catching fish.—*v.*, to catch or fasten with a hook; to be curved.—*a.* and *p.p.*, hooked (*hukd*), curved; bent; caught with a hook; fastened.

hook'ah, *n.* [Arab.], a pipe for smoking, in which the smoke is passed through water to cool it.

hoop (1), *n.* [A.S.], a thin band of wood or metal, esp. for holding the staves of casks and tubs together; a ring;—*v.*, to put a hoop round; to clasp.

hoop (2). See WHOOP.

hoopoe (*hoo'pō*), *n.*, a bird with a large crest.

hoot, *v.* [imit. !], to shout in contempt; to drive out with shouts; to cry like an owl;—*n.*, the cry of an owl.

hop (1), *v.* [A.S.], to leap on one foot; to move about very lightly;—*n.*, a leap on one foot; a dance.—*pres. p.*, hopping; *p.p.*, hopped.—*n.*, **hop'per**, a wooden box for shaking the corn down upon the grinding-stones (so called from its hopping motion from side to side).

hop (2), *n.* [Du.], a climbing-plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

hope, *n.* [A.S.], a looking out for something good; a belief or feeling that what we wish for will come; that which gives ground for hoping; the thing hoped for;—*v.*, to wish and look out for something good; to feel that what we wish for will come.—*as.*, **hope'ful**, full of or giving ground for hope; **hope'less**, without hope.

horde, *n.* [Fr., from Turk. *ordū*, camp], a wandering band;—*v.*, to crowd together.

horehound, *n.* [A.S.], a plant of a whitish appearance with a bitter taste, used in medicine.

horiz'on, *n.* [Gk. *horizōn*, bounding (*hōros*, a boundary)], the line or circle where earth and sky seem to meet.—*a.*, **horizon'tal**, belonging to or near the horizon; level with the horizon.

horn, *n.* [A.S.], the hard pointed

growth on the heads of some animals; anything like a horn; a trumpet or drinking-cup made of horn; one of the ends of a curve.—*as.*, **horn'-book**, a first book for children, which consisted of a single leaf covered with thin horn to keep it clean; **horn' pipe**, a wooden pipe with a horn at each end used as a musical instrument; a lively kind of dance; an air for dancing to.—*a.*, **horn'y**, made of horn.

horn, *geog. root*, a peak or projection (as in *Schreckhorn*, the peak of terror; *Horncastle*, the castle on the promontory).

hornet, *n.* [A.S.], a fierce kind of wasp.

hor'ologe (*hor'ōlos*), *n.* [Gk. *hōrologion*, a sun-dial], an instrument for telling the hours; a clock.—*n.*, **horol'ogy**, the science of sun-dials, clocks, etc.

hor'oscope, *n.* [Gk. *hōroskōpos*, watching the hour], an observation of the stars at the moment of a person's birth, by which his future life is foretold.

horri'ble, *a.* [L. *horribilis*], causing horror; frightful.—*v.*, **hor'ify**, to cause a feeling of dread or terror to.

hor'ror, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *horror*], a feeling as if one's hair were standing on end; a strong fear causing one to shiver; that which causes horror.—*as.*, **hor'rible**, fearful to look at or think of; **hor'rid**, rough; very disgusting.

horse (*hōrs*), *n.* [A.S.], a well-known animal used for carrying loads or drawing wagons, etc.; soldiers on horseback; a frame for drying clothes on;—*v.*, to supply with a horse; to mount a horse.—*as.*, **horse'-breaker** and **horse'-tamer**, one who trains horses to work; **horse'-chestnut** [see *chestnut*], a tree with large, spreading, deeply-divided leaves; the fruit of this tree, once used to feed horses; **Horse Guards**, horse soldiers who supply a guard for the sovereign; the commander-in-

chief's office in London; horse'-man, a man on horseback; horse'manship, the art of riding and training horses; horse'-power, the amount a horse can draw; the power of lifting 33,000 lb. one foot high in a minute; the force of an engine measured by this unit; horse'-tail, a plant supposed to be like a horse's tail.

hor'tative and hor'tatory, *ae.* [L. *hortari*, to EXHORT], giving advice or encouragement.

hor'ticulture, *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden], the art of keeping and dressing a garden.—*a.*, horticultural.—*n.*, horticulturalist, a gardener.

Hosanna (*hōsān'ā*), *n.* [Heb.], a song of praise;—*int.*, praise to God.

hose (*hōs*), *n.* [A.S.], a covering for the legs or feet; a long flexible waterpipe; (*pl.*) hoses.—*ns.*, ho'sie', one who deals in articles made of wool; ho'siery, the articles in a hosiery's shop.

hos'pice (*hos'pis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitium* (*hospes*, a guest)], a place of entertainment; a monastery used for entertaining travellers.

hos'pitable, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *hospitare* (*hospes*, a guest)], showing kindness to strangers.

hos'pital, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitalia*], a house for the treatment of sick persons; a home for the poor and helpless.

hospital'ity, *n.*, kindness to strangers.

Hos'pitalier, *n.*, one who takes care of the sick in a hospital; one of the Knights of St. John, who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims.

hōst (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospes*, a host or guest], one who receives guests into his house;—*v.*, hos'tess.

hōst (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy], a band ready for war; a very large number.—*a.*, hostile, belonging to an enemy; showing the feelings of an enemy.—*n.*, hostil'ity,

state of being an enemy; the action of an enemy; (*pl.*) acts of warfare.

Hōst (3), *n.* [L. *hostia*, a victim], the bread or wafer in the Roman Catholic sacrament of the Mass, after and sometimes before consecration by the priest.

hos'tage (*hos'tāj*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *obsidatus* (L. *obes*, a hostage)], a person left as a pledge that engagements will be performed.

hos'tel and hos'telry, *ns.* [Fr., from L. *hospitālia*; HOSPITAL], an inn.

hos'tler. See OSTLER.

hot, *a.* [A.S.], having heat; of a sharp taste; easily made angry.

hot'-blood'ed (*-blūd'əd*), *a.*, having hot blood; easily excited; high-spirited.

hotch'pot or hotsh'potch, *n.* [Fr., from Teut.], a mixture of different things cooked in the same pot; broth.

hōtel', *n.*, an inn of a better kind; (in France) a palace or town mansion.

hot'-head'ed (*-hed'əd*), *a.*, hot in the head; having warm passions.

hot'-house, *n.*, a glass-house kept warm for rearing tender plants.

hough or hock, *n.* [A.S. *hōh*, the heel], the joint on the hind-leg of an animal between the knee and the fetlock; the back of the knee-joint in man;—*v.*, to cut the tendons of the knee.

hound, *n.* [A.S.], a dog for hunting;—*v.*, to set on to chase; to incite.

hour (*our*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *hora*], a space of time of 60 minutes; the time fixed for anything; the time of day.—*a.*, hourly, happening every hour.—*n.*, hour'glass, a glass for measuring the space of an hour by means of falling sand.

house (*hous*), *n.* [A.S. *hūs*], a building with a roof, for dwelling in; a family; a company of merchants; the members of the Legislature met for business.—*v.*, house (*hous*), to put into a

- house**; to provide with shelter.—*ns.*, **house'-breaker**, one who breaks into a house to steal; **house'hold**, the members of a family;—*a.*, belonging to a house or family.—*ns.*, **house'-holder**, the owner or master of a house; the head of a family; **house'keeper**, a servant who takes chief care of a household; **house'keeping**, the management of a house; **house'-stew'ard**, a steward or manager of a house; **house'wife**, the female head of a family; a case for needles, thread, etc.
- hou'sing** (*hou'sing*), *n.* [Fr. *housee*, a coverlet], an ornamental covering for a horse; a horse-cloth; (*pl.*) trappings.
- hove**. See HEAVE.
- hovel** (*hovl* or *huvl*), *n.* [etym. ?], a small mean house;—*v.*, to put in a hovel.—*pres. p.*, **hovelling**; *p.p.*, **hovelled**.
- hov'er** (*hov'er* or *huv'er*), *v.* [etym. ?], to remain in the air almost at rest; to fly slowly backward and forward over a place.
- how**, *adv.* [A.S.], in what way; by what means; for what reason.—*conj.*, **howbe'it**, be it as or how it may.—*adv.* and *conjs.*, **how-ever** and **howsoev'er**, in whatever way, degree, or manner; at least; for all that.
- how'dah**, *n.* [Arab.], a seat fitted to an elephant's back.
- how'itzer**, *n.* [Ger. *haubitze*, from Bohemian *haufnice*, sling], a short heavy gun for throwing shells in a high curving flight.
- howl**, *v.* [M.E., imit.], to cry aloud as if in pain; to make a long, loud, mournful sound, as animals sometimes do;—*n.*, a long, loud cry.
- how'let**. See OWLET.
- hub**, *n.* [see HOB], the middle part of a wheel; the hilt of a weapon; a mark at which quoits are thrown.
- hub'bub**, *n.* [etym. ?], a confused sound of many voices; uproar; disorder.
- huck'aback**, *n.* [etym. ?], a coarse linen cloth with a rough surface, used for towels, etc.
- huck'ster**, *n.* [perhaps from root of HAWKER], a seller of small articles; a mean fellow;—*v.*, to bargain.
- hud'dle**, *v.* [E., perhaps from root of HIDE], to put persons or things close together; to put up in a confused way; to crowd together;—*n.*, a crowd; a state of disorder.
- hue** (1) (*hu*), *n.* [A.S.], colour; tint.
- hue** (2) (*hu*), *n.* [Fr., imit.], an outcry; an alarm; **hue and cry**, an alarm.
- huff**, *v.* [imit.], to blow upon; to bluster; to treat insolently; to take offence; to remove a "man" from the draught-board;—*n.*, a fit of anger or disappointment.—*as.*, **huffy**, **huffish**.
- hug**, *v.* [etym. ?], to clasp in the arms; to press to one's bosom; to cling or keep close to;—*n.*, a clasping with the arms.—*pres. p.*, **hugging**; *p.p.*, **hugged**.
- huge** (*huj*), *a.* [Fr.], very large.
- Hu'guenot** (*hu'genot*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], one who in France took the side of the Reformation.
- hulk**, *n.* [A.S. *hulc*], the body of a ship unfit for use; anything very large or bulky; (*pl.*) old ships used as prisons.—*a.*, **hulking**.
- hull**, *n.* [A.S. *hulu* (*helan*, to cover)], the outer covering of grain or nuts; the body of a ship;—*v.*, to take the outer covering off; to pierce the hull.
- hum**, *v.* [imit.], to make a low, dull sound; to sing in a low voice;—*n.*, such a sound; the sound made by bees on the wing.—*pres. p.*, **humming**; *p.p.*, **hummed**.
- hu'man**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *homo* (*homo*, a man)], belonging to mankind.—*a.*, **humane**, having the qualities and feelings of a man; kind and tender.—*n.*, **humanism**, human learning; the highest culture of the human mind; devotion to humanity.
- human'ity**, *n.* [L. *humanitas*, human nature], the nature of man; feelings of kindness; the



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- hurly-burly**, *n.* [! from HURL or from Fr. *hurler*, to yell], tumult; uproar.
- hurrah'** (*hura'*), *int.* and *n.* [imit.], a shout of joy;—*v.*, to shout for joy.
- hurricane**, *n.* [Sp., from W. Ind.], a terrible storm with very violent wind.
- hurry**, *v.* [imit.], to move or cause to move more quickly; to move too quickly; to cause to be done quickly;—*n.*, a putting into quick motion; little time for what has to be done.
- hurst**, *geog. root* [A.S.], a wood or forest (as in *Lyndhurst*, lime-forest).
- hurt**, *v.* [Fr. *hurter*, to run against], to strike against and cause pain; to make less useful or beautiful; to wound one's feelings;—*n.*, a cause of pain.—*a.*, **hurtful**, causing hurt, loss, or pain.
- hurtle**, *v.* [frequentative of HURT], to strike against violently; to knock about; to clash or rattle.
- husband** (*husband*), *n.* [A.S. HOUSE, *bonda*, dweller], the master of a house; a man who has a wife;—*v.*, to manage with care.—*ns.*, **husbandman**, a farmer; **husbandry**, the work of a farmer.
- hush**, *v.* [imit.], to be still or quiet; to put down noise;—*int.*, be still! silence!—*n.*, stillness.
- husk**, *n.* [E., from same root as HOUSE !], the outer covering of fruits and seeds;—*v.*, to strip off the husk.
- husky**, *a.*, speaking like one who has a cold; having husks; having a rough, thick voice.—*n.*, **huskiness**, roughness of voice.
- huszar'** (*huzar'*), *n.* [Hun. *huszar*, from It. *corsaro*, CORSAIR], a light-armed cavalry soldier (originally a soldier of the national cavalry of Hungary).
- huswife**. See HOUSEWIFE.
- hustings**, *n. pl.* [A.S., from Icel. *hústing*, a council], a platform from which candidates for Parliament addressed the people; a court in the City of London.
- hustle** (*hust*), *v.* [Du., same root as BOTCH], to shake about roughly; to throw into confusion by pushing; to move with confusion.
- hut**, *n.* [Fr., from O.Ger.], a small, slightly-built house; a shelter;—*v.*, to put into huts; to dwell in huts.—*pres. p.*, **hutting**; *p.p.*, **huted**.
- hutch**, *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *húcca*, a box], a chest; a house for rabbits.
- huzza'** (*huza'*), *n.* and *int.* [imit.], a loud cry of joy or pleasure.
- hyacinth** (*hi'asinth*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hyakinthos*, an iris], a bulbous plant with a beautiful spike of flowers of different colours; a precious stone.
- hybernate**. See HIBERNATE.
- hybrid**, *n.* [L. *hibrida*, of mixed origin], a plant or animal produced by the mixture of different species.
- hydra**, *n.* [Gk. *hydra*, from root of *hydōr*, water], a snake with many heads, said to have been killed by Hercules; any evil difficult to root out.
- hydrangea** (*Madrin'jeda*), *n.* [HYDRO-, Gk. *angeion*, a vessel], a plant with large heads of showy flowers, and seed-vessels like cups.
- hydrant**, *n.* [see HYDRO-], a pipe or spout from which water can be drawn.
- hydraulic**, *a.* [Gk. *hydraulikos* (HYDRO-, *aulos*, a pipe)], of or belonging to water moving in pipes.—*n. pl.*, **hydraulics**, the science of the action of water and other liquids moving in pipes.
- hydro-**, *pref.* [Gk. *hydōr*, water], of or about water (as in HYDROGRAPHY).
- hydro-aeroplane**, *n.*, an aeroplane fitted for rising from or alighting on the water.
- hydrodynamic** and **hydrodynamic**, *a.* [HYDRO-, DYNAMIC], belonging to the force of fluid, either at rest or in motion.—*n. pl.*, **hydrodynamics**, the science that treats of the force of water.

hydrogen (*hī'drōjēn*), *n.* [Fr. *hydro-*, -GEN], a gas that, along with oxygen, forms water.

hydrog'raphy, *n.* [HYDRO-, GRA-PHY], the art of measuring and describing seas, lakes, rivers, etc., and of making sea-charts.—*n.*, hydrog'rapher.

hydrom'eter, *n.* [HYDRO-, -METER], an instrument for measuring the weight or density of a liquid as compared with water.

hydrop'athy, *n.* [HYDRO-, -PATHY], the curing of diseases by the use of water.—*a.*, hydropath'ic, pertaining to hydropathy; an establishment for the treatment of patients by hydropathy.

hydropho'bia, *n.* [HYDRO-, -PHO-BIA], a dread of water; a disease from the bite of a mad dog. See RABIES.

hy'droplane, *n.* [HYDRO-, PLANE], a kind of motor-boat fitted for skimming along the surface of water.

hydrostat'ic and hydrostat'ical, *as.* [HYDRO-, STATIC], belonging to liquids at rest.—*n. pl.*, hydrostat'ics, the science of the force or pressure of water, etc., at rest.

hye'na (*hīē'nā*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *hyaina*, like a sow (*hys*, a sow)], an animal of the dog-kind, living on carrion.

hy'giene (*hī'jīēn* or *hī'jēn*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hygiēs*, healthy], the science of the laws of health.—*a.*, hygien'ic, pertaining to the laws of health.—*n. pl.*, hygien'ics, hygiene.

Hy'men, *n.* [Gk.], the god of marriage; marriage.—*a.*, hy-mene'al.

hymn (*hīm*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *hymnos*, a song], a song of praise;—*v.*, to sing songs of praise; to worship by singing.

hyper-, *pref.* [Gk.] above, beyond as in HYPERBOLA).

hyper'bōla, *n.* [Gk. HYPER-, *ballein*, to throw], a curve formed by a plane cutting a cone so that the angle made by it with the base shall be greater than that made with the side of the cone.—*n.*, hyper'bole (-is), a descrip-

tion of something as far greater or less than it really is.—*as.*, hyperbol'ic and hyperbol'ical.

hyperbor'e an, *a.* [Gk. *hypoboreos* (HYPER-, *borēas*), belonging to the far north; very cold.

hypercrit'ical, *a.* [HYPER-, CRITI-CAL], over-critical; too severe.

hy'phen, *n.* [Gk. HYPO-, *hen*, one], a mark (-) joining two words or syllables.

hyp'notism, *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep], sleep brought on by artificial means.—*a.*, hypnot'ic, pertaining to hypnotism; causing sleep;—*n.*, that which causes sleep; a person under hypnotism.

hypo-, *pref.* [Gk.], under; less than (as in HYPOCRISY).

hypochon'dria (*hīpōkōn'driā*), *n.* [Gk. HYPO-, *chondros*, cartilage], a disorder of the mind, causing groundless fears.—*a.*, hypochon'driac, of or pertaining to hypochondria;—*n.*, a person so afflicted.

hypoc'riy, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *hypokrisis*, an acting on the stage (HYPO-, *krinein*, to judge)], a trying to appear to be what one is not; a show of religion without reality.—*n.*, hypocrite (*hīp'ōkritē*) [Gk. *hypocritēs*, an actor], one who tries to appear what he is not.—*a.*, hypocrit'ical.

hypot'enuse, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hypoteinouse* (HYPO-, *teinain*, to stretch)], the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypoth'ese, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hypothēkē*, something placed under a pledge], a landlord's right to the stock, crop, or furniture as security for rent.

hypoth'esis, *n.* [Gk. *hypothēsis*, a supposition], a statement taken for granted for the time being, in order to get at an explanation of something.—*a.*, hypothet'ical, of or belonging to an hypothesis; taken for granted.

hy'son, *n.* [Chinese], a fine kind of tea.

hys'op, *n.* [Gk. *hysōpos*], a plant

with a sweet smell and an aromatic taste.

hystēr'ia and **hystēr'ias**, *n.* [Gk. *hystēra*, the womb], a disease or weakness of the nervous system,

showing itself in nervous fits (once supposed to arise from disease of the womb).—*as.*, **hyster'ic** and **hyster'ical**, afflicted with hysteria; very nervous.

I

I [A.S. *ic*], the first personal pronoun; *obj.* me, *poss.* my; *pl. nom.* we, *obj.* us, *poss.* our.

-ia, *suff.* [L. and Gk.], making abstract nouns, etc. (as **MANIA**, **MALARIA**).

iam'bus (*iām'būs*), *n.* [Gk. *iambos*], a foot in poetry consisting of one short and one long syllable.—*a.*, **iam'bic**, made up of iambs.

Ibēr'ian, *a.* [*i.* *Iberia*, Spain], Spanish.

I'box (*i'bōks*), *n.* [L.], a kind of wild goat.

ibi'dem, *adv.* [L.], in the same place.

I'bis (*i'bis*), *n.* [prob. Egyptian], a wading-bird with long legs and curved bill, formerly worshipped by the Egyptians.

-ible, *suff.* See **-ABLE**.

-ic, **-ical**, *suff.* [L. *-icus*, Gk. *-ikos*], of; belonging to; like (as in **RUSTIC**, **COMIC**, **POETICAL**); *n. pl.*, **-ics**, forming names of arts, sciences, etc. (as **ATHLETICS**, **ECONOMICS**).

ice (*is*), *n.* [A.S.], water or other liquid hardened by frost;—*v.*, to cover or cool with ice; to cover with a crust of sugar.—*n.*, **ice'berg** [Du. *ijs*, ice; *berg*, a mountain], an ice-mountain; a large mass of floating ice.—*a.*, **ice'-bound**, held fast by ice; fringed with ice.—*ns.*, **ice'-plant**, a plant with leaves that look as if covered with ice; **icicle** (*i'ikl*) [A.S. *icegecel*, a small bit of ice], a hanging stalk of ice; **ic'ing**, a covering of ice or melted sugar, as on cakes, etc.—*a.*, **ic'ey**, covered with ice; like ice; cold in feeling; chilling in manner.

-ice, *suff.* [O.Fr., from L. *-icia*, *-itia*], quality or state (as in **COWARDICE**, **SERVICE**).

Ichneu'mon (*iknē'mōn*), *n.* [Gk. *ichneuon*, to hunt after (*ichnos*, a footprint)], a small weasel-like animal that seeks out and eats crocodiles' eggs.

Ichor (*i'kōr* or *ik'ōr*), *n.* [Gk.], the blood in the veins of a god; watery matter from a sore.

Ichthyol'ogy (*ikthiol'ōf*), *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, a fish; **-LOGY**], the branch of natural history that tells about fishes.

-icle, *suff.* [L. *-culus*], forming diminutives (as **PARTICLE**).

Icon'oclast, *n.* [Gk. *ekkōn*, an image; *klastēs*, a breaker], a breaker of images; an enemy of long-continued abuses.—*n.*, **icon'oclast**.—*a.*, **iconoclas'tic**.

-id, *suff.* [Fr. *-ide*, L. *-idus*], of; belonging to; like (as in **FERVID**, **CANDID**, **VIVID**).

Ide'a (*idē'a*), *n.* [Gk., the look of a thing (*idein*, to see)], a thing as seen by the mind; the thought of what a thing is like; a belief or opinion.—*a.*, **ide'al**, existing in thought or *idea*;—*n.*, a perfect model, which can be constantly aimed at.—*v.*, **ide'alize**, to form an idea of in the mind; to think of under the most perfect form.—*ns.*, **ide'alism**, **ide'alist**.

Iden'tical, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *identicus* (L. *idem*, the same)], the very same.—*n.*, **iden'tity**, sameness.

Iden'tify, *v.* [Fr., late L. *identificō* (*idem*, **-FY**)], to make the same; to prove to be the same; (one-self with) to have the same interests as.

Id'iom, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *idios* (*idios*, one's own)], the way of its own in which a language expresses a thought; peculiarity.



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having a bad outlook; unfortunate; ill-starred', born under an evil star; unlucky; ill-tempered, having a bad temper; easily made angry; ill-timed', done at a wrong time.—*n.*, ill-will', hatred.

Illation (*il'ahon*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *illatio* (*in-*, *latus*, carried)], a coming to a conclusion; the conclusion come to.—*a.*, illative, bringing in a conclusion.

Ille'gal, *a.* [med. L. *IN-* (2), LEGAL], not legal; contrary to law.—*n.*, illegal'ity, unlawfulness.

Illeg'ible (*ilej'ibl*), *a.* [L. *IN-* (2), LEGIBLE], that cannot be read.—*ns.*, illegibil'ity and illeg'ible-ness.

Illegit'imate, *a.* [L. *IN-* (2), LEGITIMATE], not in the way appointed by law; born of parents who have not been married; not according to good usage.—*n.*, illegit'imagy.

Illob'eral, *a.* [Fr. *IN-* (2), LIBERAL], not free or generous; not well trained or cultured; narrow-minded.

Illic'it (*ilis'it*), *a.* [Fr. *IN-* (2), *licite*, to be lawful], not allowed by law.

Ilлим'itable, *a.*, without end or limit.

Illit'erate, *a.* [L. *IN-* (2), *litteratus*, LITERATE], not having learned letters; unable to read.

Illog'ical (*ilof'ikal*), *a.*, against the rules of logic or correct reasoning.

Ilude', *v.* [L. *IN-* (1), *ludere*, to play], to play upon in order to deceive; to raise hopes and then disappoint them.—*a.*, illu'sive (-sive), deceiving by false show; unreal.—*n.*, illu'sion, an appearance and nothing more; false show; mockery.

Illu'minate, *v.* [L. *illuminatus*, lit up (*in-*, *lumen*, light)], to throw light upon; to make clear or bright; to adorn with pictures; to cause to understand.—*ns.*, illumina'tion, a making clear or bright; many lights as a sign of rejoicing; coloured decoration in books; that which gives light; illu'minator, one who

illuminates; an instrument making light stronger brighter.—*vs.*, illu'mine (*win*), and illum'e', to make or bright.

Il'lustrate (or *il'us'trat*), *v.* *illustrare*, to throw light on; to make a thing clear by pictures or stories; to give example to adorn.—*n.*, illustra'tion means of making a thing and easily understood; a picture in a book; a story or an example.—*a.*, illus'trative, fitted to illustrate or explain.

Illus'trious, *a.* [L. *illustis*, bright, famous], known for good or noble deeds; bringing honour or glory.

Im- (1), *pref.*, *IN-* (1); **Im-** (2), *IN-* (2).

Im'age (*im'aj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *imago*, a likeness], a likeness of anything; a figure in stone or metal; a likeness to be worshipped;—*v.*, to form an image.

Im'agery (*im'ajeri*), *n.*, a collection of images or pictures; descriptions in words, which give lively ideas; pictures formed by the imagination.

Imag'ine (*imaj'in*), *v.* [L. *imaginari*, to form an image to one self], to think of what a thing is like; to form a picture in the mind; to form a purpose; to conceive.—*as.*, imag'inable, that can be imagined; imag'inary, existing only in thought; not real; imag'inative, given to imagining; formed by the imagination.—*n.*, imagina'tion, the power of thinking in pictures; a picture formed in the mind.

Imbalm', **Imbank'**, etc. See **EM**.
Im'becile (*im'besil*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *imbecillus*, feeble], weak in mind or body;—*n.*, one who is weak in mind or body.—*n.*, imbecil'ity.

Imbibe', *v.* [L. *IN-*, *bibere*, to drink], to drink in; to receive into the mind.

Imbod'y, **Imbos'om**, etc. See **EM**.

Im'bricate and **im'bricated**, *a.*

[L. *imbricatus*, covered with tiles (*imbrax*, a tile)], bent or shaped like a tile for carrying off rain; overlapping like tiles on a roof; —v., to cover as if with tiles.—

n., *imbrication*, overlapping.

imbroglie (*imbrō'glō*), n. [It. *im-* (1), and root of *broil*], a state of things difficult to unravel; a serious misunderstanding; a complicated plot.

imbrue' (*imbroo'*), v. [O.Fr. *embruer*, to moisten], to wet or moisten.

imbue' (*imbū'*), v. [L. *imbūere*, to steep or soak], to cause to drink in; to colour deeply; to impress the mind.

imitate, v. [L. *imitari*], to try to be like some one else; to follow as an example; to make a likeness of.—a., *imitable*, that may be imitated; worth imitating.—n., *imitation*, a copying or acting like another; the copy thus made.—a., *imitative*, inclined to imitate; done like a model or copy.—n., *imitator*.

immaculate, a. [L. *im-* (2), *macula*, a spot], spotless; entirely pure; without sin.

immanent, a. [L. *im-* (1), *manens* (*manere*, to remain)], indwelling; inherent.—n., *immanence*.

immaterial, a. [Fr., from late L. *im-* (2), *MATERIAL*], not made of matter; of little influence; of no consequence.

immature, a. [L. *im-* (2), *MATURE*], not ripe; too early; not grown to full size or power.—n., *immaturity* and *immatureness*.

immeasurable (*imech'arābl*), a., [IM- (2), *MEASURABLE*], that cannot be measured.—adv., *immeasurably*.

immediate, a. [Fr. *im-* (2), *MEDIATE*], with nothing between; with no second cause; coming closely after; without delay.—adv., *immediately*.

immemorial, a. [IM- (2), *MEMORIAL*], farther back than one can remember; beyond the reach of memory.

immense, a. [Fr., from L. *im-*

mensus; IM- (2), *mensus*, measured], that cannot be measured; very large.—n., *immensity*, boundlessness.

immerge' (*imérj'*), v. [L. *im-*; *mergere*, to plunge], to dip or plunge into.

immerse', v. [as *immerge*], to plunge into; to take up the attention fully.—n., *immersion*, a plunging into; deepness in thought.

im'migrate, v. [L. *im-* (2), *MIGRATE*], to come into a country to make one's home there.—n., *im'migrant*, *immigration*.

im'minent, a. [L. *imminens*, overhanging], ready to fall or happen; just coming on; full of danger.—n., *im'minence*, threatening nature.

immit', v. [IM- (2), *mittere*, to send], to send into; to throw in by force.—pres. p., *immitting*; p.p., *immitted*.—n., *immission*.

immobility, n. [Fr., from L. *immobilitas*], the power or quality of not being moved; fixedness to a place or condition.—a., *immobile* (-bil).

immoderate, a. [L. *im-* (2), *MODERATE*], going beyond proper bounds; going too far.

immodest, a. [Fr., from L. *im-* (2), *MODEST*], not guided by the rules of right conduct; acting apart from pure thought and feeling; unbecoming; indecent.—n., *immodesty*, want of modesty.

im'molate, v. [L. *immolare* (*im-* (1), *mola*, meal)], to offer in sacrifice; to kill.—n., *immolation*.

immoral, a. [IM- (2)], not according to what is right; doing what is not right; breaking the moral law.—n., *immorality*.

immortal, a. [L. *im-* (2)], that cannot die; free from death; that cannot be forgot; living always.—n., *immortality*, freedom from death; unending life; lasting fame.—v., *immortalize*, to give lasting fame to.

immoveable (*imoo'vābl*), a. [IM- (2)], that cannot be moved; firmly fixed; unalterable.

- immu'nity**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *immunitas*, freedom from service (IM- (2), *mūnis*, serving)], freedom from any burden, duty, etc.
- immure'**, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *immūrāre* (IM- (1), *mūrus*, a wall)], to shut within walls; to put into prison.
- immu'table**, *a.* [Fr. IM- (2), MU-TABLE], that cannot change or be changed. — *ns.*, **immutabil'ity** and **immu'tableness**. — *adv.*, **immu'tably**.
- imp**, *n.* [A.S. *impa*, a graft], a child; an offspring; a little devil; a wicked spirit. — *a.*, **im'pish**, like an imp.
- im'pact**, *n.* [L. *impactus*, dashed against (*impingere*, to impinge)], a striking against; the force with which one body in motion comes against another. — *v.*, **im-pact'**, to drive close.
- impair'**, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *impēiorāre*, to make worse (IM-, *pēior*, worse)], to make of less use or value; to make worse or smaller; to weaken.
- impale'**, *v.* [Fr. IM- (1), *pal*, L. *pallus*, a stake], to put stakes round; to shut in; to put to death by piercing with a stake; — *n.*, **impale'ment**.
- impal'pable**, *a.* [Fr. IM- (2)], not felt by the touch; very thin or fine; not easily perceived or understood.
- impan'el**. See EMPANEL.
- impart'**, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *impar-tire* (IM- (1), *pars*, a PART)], to give a part of what one has to another; to give information.
- impar'tial** (*impar'shəl*), *a.* [IM- (2)], not taking a part or side; acting in the same way to every one; treating all alike. — *n.*, **impar-tial'ity**, fairness.
- impas'sable**, *a.* [IM- (1)], that cannot be passed over or gone through. — *ns.*, **impassabil'ity** and **impas'sableness**.
- impas'sible**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impassibilis* (IM- (2), *passi*, to suffer)], not feeling pain or suffering; passionless. — *ns.*, **impassibil'ity** and **impas'sibleness**, want of this power.
- impassion** (*impāsh'on*), *v.* [It. IM-PASSION], to move with passion. — *as.*, **impas'sionate** (1) [IM- (1)], much affected by passion; **im-pas'sioned**, moved to passion; roused by strong feelings; **im-pas'sive**, not moved by pain or suffering; **impas'sionate** (2) [IM- (2)], without passion or feeling.
- impa'tient** (*impā'shənt*), *a.* [Fr. IM- (2)], unwilling to suffer; unwilling to wait; eager for change; showing impatience. — *n.*, **impa'tience**.
- impeach'**, *v.* [Fr. *empêcher*, to hinder], to charge with a crime; to call in question; to bring to trial for misconduct, esp. peers and ministers. — *n.*, **impeach'ment**, a bringing to trial; a charge brought against a peer, etc.
- impec'cable**, *a.* [L. IM- (2), *peccabilis* (*peccare*, to sin)], free from sin; that cannot do wrong.
- impecu'nious**, *a.* [IM- (2), L. *pecunia*, money], having no money; very poor.
- impede'**, *v.* [L. *impedire*, to hinder (IM- (1), *pes*, foot)], to be around or among one's feet; to hinder from moving; to hamper or obstruct. — *n.*, **imped'iment**, that which hinders; a defect.
- impel'**, *v.* [L. *impellere*, to drive on (IM- (1), *pellere*, to push)], to drive forward; to push on; to rouse to action. — *pres. p.*, **im-pelling**; *p.p.*, **impelled**. — *a.*, **impel'ent**, having the quality of impelling; — *n.*, any force that impels.
- impend'**, *v.* [L. IM- (1), *pendere*, to hang], to hang over; to be ready to fall; to be near; to threaten. — *a.*, **impen'dent** and **im'pend'ing**, hanging over; *rea.* to happen.
- impen'etrable**, *a.* [Fr., IM- (2)], that cannot be entered or passed through; not to be moved by argument. — *n.*, **impenetrabil'ity**, that quality in a body which prevents it from being pierced or passed through, or that hinders another from occupying the



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gether; to bring into contact or connection with.—*n.*, *im-
plicit*, something meant or implied.

*im-
plicit* (*im-
plicit*), *a.* [L. *im-
plicitus*, as *IMPLICITATE*], folded in or up; understood though not expressed in words; trusting fully; unquestioning.—*n.*, *im-
plicitness*.

*im-
plore*, *v.* [Fr., from L. *im-
plere*, to beg earnestly], to beg with tears; to pray earnestly to (a person) or for (a thing).—*adv.*, *im-
plore*'ingly.

*im-
ply*, *v.* [Fr., from L. *implere* (see *IMPLICITATE*)], to have within a fold; to mean a thing without saying it plainly in words.

*im-
polite*, *a.* [L. *im-* (2)], not polished or refined; wanting good manners.—*n.*, *im-
polite-*ness.—*adv.*, *im-
polite*'ly.

*im-
politic*, *a.* [*im-* (2)], not politic; contrary to what is prudent; unwise; hurtful to the public good.

*im-
ponderable*, *a.* [*im-* (2)], that cannot be weighed; having no weight that can be felt.—*ns.*, *im-
ponderabil-*ity and *im-
ponder-*ableness.

*im-
port*, *v.* [Fr., from L. *importare* (*im-* (1), *portare*, to carry)], to bring in from abroad; to bear as a meaning; to be of weight or consequence; to have influence.—*ns.*, *im-
port*, that which is brought in from abroad; the meaning of a word or action; *im-
port-*ance, weight or influence over others; consequence.—*a.*, *im-
port-*ant, having weight or influence; able to help or hinder anything; of great consequence.—*n.*, *im-
porta-*tion, act of importing; the goods im-ported.

*im-
portune* (or *-
tune*'), *v.* [L. *im-
portunus*, troublesome], to ask for something over and over again; to press with earnestness; solicit.—*a.*, *im-
portun-*ate.—*n.*, *im-
portun-*ity.

*im-
pose*' (*im-
pōs'*), *v.* [Fr. *imposer*, from L. *imponere* (*im-*, and root of *POSSE*)], to lay or put upon; to

give to as a duty or task; (up to play tricks; to mislead.—*impō-*sing, having a gay appearance; deceiving.—*ns.*, *im-
pō-*sition, a laying on of a punishment, etc.; a laying of hands; that which is laid on; a piece of deception; *im-
pō-*st, a tax or burden.

*im-
pos-*ible, *a.* [Fr., from *im-* (2)], not possible; that cannot be done.—*n.*, *im-
pos-*ibility.

*im-
pos-*tor, *n.* [Fr., from L. (*im-* above), one who professes to be what he is not.—*n.*, *im-
pos-*ture, deception.

*im-
pō-*tent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *im-
pōtens*, *im-* (2)], without power or strength; unable to restrain oneself.—*ns.*, *im-
pō-*tence and *im-
pō-*tency, want of power.

*im-
pō-*und', *v.* [*im-* (2), *FOUND*], to put into a pound or enclosure to take hold of and keep safe.

*im-
pō-*verish, *v.* [corrupted from O.Fr. *appovrisant* (L. *pauper*, *POOR*)], to make poor; to wear out strength.—*n.*, *im-
pō-*verishment.

*im-
prac-*ticable, *a.* [*im-* (2)], not capable of being done; not easily guided; stubborn.—*ns.*, *im-
prac-*ticability and *im-
prac-*ticableness.—*adv.*, *im-
prac-*ticably.

*im-
pre-*cate, *v.* [L. *imprecari*, called down by prayer (*im-* (1), *precari*, to *PRAY*)], to pray that something evil may fall; to call down a curse.—*n.*, *im-
pre-*ssion, a prayer for a curse; a curse.—*a.*, *im-
pre-*catory, calling down evil; of the nature of a curse.

*im-
pre-*gnable, *a.* [O.Fr. *impre-*nable (*im-* (2), L. *prendere*, to seize)], that cannot be taken; proof against attack.—*n.*, *im-
pre-*gnability.

*im-
pre-*gnate, *v.* [late L. *impre-*gnatus (*im-* (1), *pregnans*, going to bear)], to cause to be fruitful; to fill with a living power; to mix with some other substance.—*n.*, *im-
pre-*gnation, that with which anything is mixed.

impress', v. [L. *im-* (1), *premere*, to press], to press or make a mark on; to mark by pressure; to fix deeply in the mind; to take by force for public service.—*n.*, **im'press**, a mark or likeness made by pressing; any result of pressure; a stamp or device.—*a.*, **impress'ible**, that can be made to feel.—*ns.*, **impress'ibility** and **impress'ibility**.

impression (*impressh'on*), *n.*, the act of pressing; the mark left by pressure; a copy taken from types; a feeling left on the mind; the numbers of copies of a book printed at one time.—*a.*, **impressionable**, able to be impressed or shaped; easily affected.

impress'ive, *a.*, able to make an impression; having the power of touching the feelings; rousing the conscience.—*n.*, **impress'iveness**. — *a.*, **impress'ively**.

imprimatur, *n.* [L. *imprimatur*, let it be printed], a permission to print a book; any mark of approval.

imprint', v. [O.Fr., as **IMPRESS**], to print upon; to stamp; to fix in the mind.—*n.*, **im'print**, the mark left by printing; the name of the publisher or printer, and the time and place of publication.

impris'on, v. [O.Fr., *im-* (1)], to put into prison; to confine in any way.—*n.*, **impris'onment**, act of putting or state of being put in prison.

improb'able, *a.* [L. *im-* (2)], not likely to be true.—*n.*, **improb'ability**, something unlikely to be true.

improb'ity, *n.* [L. *improbitas* (*im-* (2), *probus*, good)], want of uprightness; dishonesty.

impromptu, *a.* and *adv.* [L. *in promptu*, in readiness (*promptus*, ready)], ready at hand; without previous study; on the spur of the moment;—*n.*, anything so said or done.

improp'er, *a.* [Fr., *im-* (2)], not fitted for its place or purpose;

unbecoming; not according to facts; indecent.—*n.*, **improp'riety**, unfitness for time, place, or purpose; wrong use; a thing which is improper or wrongly used.

improp'riate, v. [*im-* (1), L. *proprius*, one's own], to take for one's own use; to put Church property into a person's hands to be properly used.

improve' (*improov'*), v. [O.Fr., *im-* (1), *prou*, profit; L. *prodesse*, to be useful], to make or grow better, or of more use or value; to turn to a good use.—*a.*, **improvable**, that can be improved, or used for a good purpose.—*n.*, **improve'ment**, a making or growing better; a turning to a good use; a getting forward in knowledge or skill.

improv'ident, *a.* [*im-* (2)], not looking forward; not thinking of what is to come; spending without regard for the future.—*n.*, **improv'idence**, want of foresight; a wasteful spending.

improvise' (*improvis'*) and **improv'isate**, v. [Fr., from L. *improvisus*, unforeseen], to do offhand; to compose on the spot; to do on the spur of the moment.—*n.*, **improvisat'ion**.

impru'dent (*improodent*), *a.* [L. *im-* (2)], acting without thinking; wanting in foresight; thoughtless.—*n.*, **impru'dence**, want of looking forward; thoughtless conduct.

im'pudent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impudens* (*im-* (2), *pudor*, shame)], without a feeling of shame; having no care for the feelings of others; wanting in modesty.—*n.*, **im'pudence**.

impugn' (*impu'n'*), v. [Fr., from L. *impugnare* (*im-* (1), *pugnare*, to fight)], to fight against; to find fault with; to call in question.

im'pulse, *n.* [L. *impulsus* (see **IMPUL**)], a driving on or moving with force; a sudden driving force; the result of a moving force; a force in the mind causing action.—*n.*, **impul'sion**, an

impelling or driving forward; the force with which a moving body strikes another; a sudden moving of the mind.—*a.*, *impul'sive*, having the power of driving forward; easily moved by one's feelings.

impu'nity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *impūnitas* (IM- (2), *pūnīre*, to punish)], safety from punishment; freedom from loss.

impure', *a.* [L. IM- (2)], not pure or clean; mixed with something that is not clean; stained by sin; unchaste.—*ns.*, *impur'ity* and *impure'ness*, want of purity.

impute', *v.* [Fr., from L. *imputāre* (IM- (1), *putāre*, to count)], to count a thing as belonging to or done by a person; to blame.—*n.*, *imputa'tion*, act of imputing; that which is imputed; a charge of wrong-doing; a placing of what one has done to the benefit or hurt of another.

in- (1), *pref.* [L.], in; into; upon (as in *INTRUDE*, *IMPORT*, *IRRADIATE*).

in- (2), *pref.* [L.], no; un-; without (as in *INANIMATE*, *IGNOBLE*, *IRREGULAR*).

inabil'ity, *n.* [L. IN- (2)], want of power; want of means.

inaccessible (*inaksēs'ibl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be got at; not to be reached.—*n.*, *inaccessibil'ity*.

inac'curate, *a.* [IN- (2)], not done with care; not according to truth; incorrect.—*n.*, *inac'curacy*, want of correctness; that which is incorrect; a mistake.

inac'tion (*ināk'shōn*), *n.* [IN- (2)], want of action or motion; a remaining idle.—*a.*, *inac'tive*, not moving; without life or energy; sluggish; lazy.—*n.*, *inac'tiv'ity*, want of life and energy.

inad'equate, *a.* [IN- (2)], not equal to what is wanted; not able to fill one's place.—*ns.*, *inad'equacy* and *inad'equateness*.

inadmis'sible, *a.* [Fr., IN- (2)], not fit to be allowed or received.—*n.*, *inadmis'sibil'ity*, unfitness, etc.

inadver'tent, *a.* [IN- (2)], not giving one's mind to; not paying attention.—*ns.*, *inadver'tence* and *inadver'tency*, want of attention, or a mistake caused thereby.

inal'ienable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be given up to another; that cannot pass out of a person's possession.

inane', *a.* [L. *inānis*], empty; without sense or thought; useless.—*ns.*, *inanition* (*ināish'on*), weakness from want of food; *inan'ity*, want of thought; frivolity; a silly thing.

inan'imate, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], without life; dull.

inap'licable, *a.* [IN- (2)], not applicable; that cannot be applied or made use of; not suitable;—*n.*, *inapplicabil'ity*, unfitness; unsuitableness.

inappre'ciable (*ināprē'shiābl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not worth putting a price on; too small to be seen or felt.

inapproa'chable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be approached or got near; that cannot be equalled.—*n.*, *inapproa'chableness*.

inappro'priate, *a.* [IN- (2)], not belonging to; not suitable; not fitted for (a purpose).—*n.*, *inappro'priateness*.

inapt', *a.* [IN- (2)], not apt; not fitted; slow to understand or learn.—*n.*, *inap'titude*, want of aptitude; unfitness.

inartic'ulate, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not spoken with clearness; indistinct; not jointed.—*n.*, *inartic'ulateness*, want of clearness in speaking.

inartificial (*inart'ifsh'āl*), *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not done by art; not made by the hands of man; simple.

inasmuch', *adv.* [IN, AS, MUCH], seeing that; this being the case; since; because.

iratten'tion, *n.* [IN- (2)], want of attention; neglect.—*a.*, *iratten'tive*, not attentive; not giving heed.

inau'dible, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], that cannot be heard.—*ns.*, *inau'dibil'ity*; *inau'dibleness*.



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(as in *Inchibeth*, the island of the Keiths; *Ernstatten*, the island of Kethlenn; *Inchcolm*, the island of Columba).

in'choate (*in'kôd*), *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, begun], just beginning or begun; not fully developed.—*a.*, *incho'ative* (*-tiv*).

in'cident, *a.* [Fr., from L. *incidens*, *incidere*, to fall on (IN- (1), *cadere*, to fall)], falling on; that may happen; belonging to; coming to pass;—*n.*, that which happens; a subordinate action.—*n.*, *in'cidence*, a falling upon; the direction or manner of falling, as a ray of light, a tax, etc.—*a.*, *inciden'tal*, happening by chance; not of the highest importance.

incip'ient. See INCEPTION.

incip'le. See ENCIROLE.

incise', *v.* [Fr., from L. *incisum* (IN- (1), *cadere*, to cut)], to cut into; to cut with a sharp instrument.—*n.*, *incision* (*in'sish'on*), a cutting into; the cut which is made.—*a.*, *inci'sive* (*in'siv*), having the power of cutting sharply; keen in thought or speech.—*adv.*, *inci'sively*.—*n.*, *inci'sor* [*-zôr*], one of the front or cutting teeth.

incite', *v.* [Fr., from L. *incitare*, to urge forward], to rouse or stir; to urge forward; to move the mind to action.—*ns.*, *incita'tion* and *incite'ment*, act of rousing; that which stirs or rouses.

incivil'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], want of civility or good breeding; rudeness of manners; an act of rudeness.

inclem'ent, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], unfeeling; of a harsh or cruel nature; stormy, as the weather.—*n.*, *inclem'ency*, want of kindly feeling; harshness of manner or temper; roughness.

incline', *v.* [Fr., from L. *inclinare* (IN- (2), *clinare*, to lean)], to lean or cause to lean; to be neither standing straight up nor lying flat; to slope; to have the mind favourable; to influence; to cause to bend or stoop, as the

body or the head;—*n.*, *in'clina* (*in'clin*), a slope.—*n.*, *inclin'a'tion*, a bending from a straight position; a leaning towards; a sloping upwards or downwards; a turning or bending of the mind to; the angle made by two lines or surfaces.

inclose'. See ENCLOSE.

include' (*inklood'*), *v.* [L. *includere* (IN- (1), *cludere*, to shut)], to shut in; to contain as a part.—*n.*, *inclusion*.—*a.*, *includ'ive*, shutting in or enclosing; including; held or counted as part of.—*a.*, *includ'ively*.

incog'nito, *a.* and *adv.* [It., from L. *incognitus*, unknown (IN- (2), *cognoscere*, to know)], without being known; under another name than one's own; in disguise;—*n.*, a person in disguise.—(*pl.*) *incog'niti*; L. *-tis*; *pl.*, *-tæ*.

incog'nizable, *a.* [IN- (2)], unable to be known or distinguished; that cannot be recognised.

incoher'ent, *a.* [IN- (2)], wanting cohesion between the parts; not holding well together; disconnected or confused in thought.—*ns.*, *incoher'ence* and *incoher'ency*, want of cohesion; want of connection in thought; that which is incoherent.

incombust'ible, *a.* [Fr., from med. L. IN- (2)], that cannot be burned.

in'come (*in'kôm*), *n.* [IN- (1), *comi*], that which comes in; money earned by work, or regularly got by other means.

in'come-tax, *n.*, a tax on income.

incommen'surable, *a.* [Fr., from late L. IN- (2)], that cannot be measured together; having no third quantity (or common measure) which is contained an even number of times in each.—*a.*, *incommen'surate*, not having a common measure; not equal to what is required; out of proportion.

incommode', *v.* [Fr., from L. *incommodare* (IN- (2), *commodare*, COMMODIOUS)], to put to trouble or inconvenience; to disturb or

vex. — **a.**, **incommo'dious**, causing trouble or inconvenience; not easily worked; not having room enough.

incommu'nicable, **a.** [IN- (2)], that cannot be communicated or shared with others.

incommu'table, **a.** [Fr., from L. IN (2)], that cannot be exchanged the one for the other.

incom'parable, **a.** [Fr., from L. IN (2)], that cannot be compared with anything else; good beyond all others; without an equal.—**adv.**, **incom'parably**.

incompat'ible, **a.** [Fr., from L. IN (2)], not agreeing in nature or character; not able to exist or act together.—**ns.**, **incompatibility** and **incompat'ibleness**.—**adv.**, **incompat'ibly**.

incom'petent, **a.** [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not having strength enough; unfit for one's work; not within one's power or right; not according to law or regulation. — **ns.**, **incom'petence** and **incom'petency**, want of strength; want of fitness.

incomplete', **a.** [L. IN- (2)], not having all its parts; not filled up; unfinished.—**n.**, **incomplete'ness**.

incomprehen'sible, **a.** [Fr., from L. IN (2)], that cannot be understood; not able to be defined; past finding out.—**ns.**, **incomprehensibility** and **incomprehen'sibleness**, state of being incomprehensible.—**a.**, **incomprehen'sive**, not containing much, limited.

incompres'sible, **a.** [IN- (2)], that cannot be pressed into smaller space or bulk.

incompu'table, **a.** [IN- (2)], that cannot be computed or counted up.

inconceiv'able (*inkōncē'vābl*), **a.** [IN- (2)], that cannot be conceived or thought out; not to be known by the human mind.

inconclu'sive (*inkōncloo'siv*), **a.** [IN- (2)], not coming to a conclusion; indecisive; not solving a difficulty

incondens'able, **a.** [IN- (2)], that

cannot be condensed or made thicker or more dense; that cannot be changed from a gas or vapour to a liquid.

incon'gruous (*inkōng'gruūs*), **a.** [L. IN- (2)], not congruous or agreeing; not able to act together; not mixing well together.—**n.**, **incongru'ity**.

incon'sequent, **a.** [L. IN- (2)], not following from the premises or conditions started from.—**n.**, **incon'sequence**.

inconsid'erable, **a.** Fr., IN- (2)], not worth thinking about; not needing much notice.

inconsid'erate, **a.** [L. IN- (2)], not thinking of what may happen; not caring for the rights or feelings of others; acting without thinking. — **ns.**, **inconsid'erateness** and **inconsider'ation**, want of proper thought.

inconsis'tent, **a.** [IN- (2)], not agreeing with itself or with something else; acting or speaking sometimes one way, sometimes another; believing or saying one thing and doing another.—**ns.**, **inconsis'tency** and **inconsis'tence**, state of two things which cannot both be true at the same time; difference between a person's beliefs or words and actions.

inconsol'able, **a.** [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be consoled or comforted; sorrowful beyond all hope of comfort.

incon'sonant, **a.** [Fr. IN- (2)], not agreeing.

inconsple'tious, **a.** [L. IN- (2)], not standing clearly in sight; hardly seen.

inconst'ant, **a.** [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], often changing; given to alter one's mind; not firm or steady.—**n.**, **inconst'ancy**, want of constancy or firmness; frequent change; fickleness.

inconsum'able, **a.** [IN- (2)], that cannot be consumed or wasted away.

incontest'able, **a.** [Fr. IN- (2)], that cannot be denied or called in question.

incontinent, **a.** [Fr., from L. IN-

(2)], not keeping one's passions in check.—*ns.*, **incon'tinence** and **incon'tinency**, inability or unwillingness to do so.—*adv.*, **incon'tinently**, without hindrance; without delay; immediately.

incontrover'tible, *a.* [IN- (2)], too clear to be denied or disputed.

inconve'nient, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not fitting into; causing trouble or difficulty; hindering progress.—*n.*, **inconve'nience**, that which causes trouble, difficulty, or discomfort;—*v.*, to cause trouble or difficulty to.

inconvertible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be changed into or exchanged for something else.—*n.*, **inconvertibility**.

inconvin'cible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be convinced or led to change one's mind.

incor'porate, *v.* [late L. *incorporatus* (IN- (2), *corpus*, a body)], to form into a body; to unite into one mass; to put or grow into as a part of something else; to form (by law) a society with rights and privileges;—*a.* united into one body; formed into a society, etc.—*n.*, **incorpora'tion**, act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated; a union into one; a taking into as part of; a society enjoying certain rights and privileges.

incorpor'eal, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not having a body; without material form.

incorrect', *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not correct; not according to rule or truth; not as duty requires.—*n.*, **incorrect'ness**.

incorrigible (*inkor'ijibl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be corrected or improved; beyond reform.—*n.*, **incorrigibility**.

incorro'dible, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], that cannot be eaten away that will not rust.

incorrupt', *a.* [L. IN- (2)], without a fault or stain; sound; that will not take bribes.—*a.*, **incorrupt'ible**, that cannot decay or waste away; not to be bribed; unbendingly just.—

ns., **incorruptibility** and **incorrupt'ibleness**, also **incorrupt'ion** and **incorrupt'ness**, freedom from or absence of corruption.

increase' (*inkrés'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *increcere* (IN- (1), *crecere*, to grow)], to grow or cause to grow bigger or more numerous; to add to.—*ns.*, **in'crease** and **in'crement**, that which is added.

incred'ible, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be believed; too strange to be true.—*ns.*, **incred'ibility** and **incred'ibleness**.—*adv.*, **incred'ibly**.

incred'ulous, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not easily persuaded to believe; arising from unbelief.—*ns.*, **incred'ulity** and **incred'ulou'ness**, slowness to believe.

incrim'inate, *v.* [med. L. IN- CRIMINATE], to bring into a charge of crime.

incrust'. See ENCRUST.

in'cubate, *v.* [L. *incubatus* (IN- (1), *cubare*, to lie)], to sit on eggs to hatch them; to hatch by artificial heat.—*ns.*, **incuba'tion**; **in'cubator**, a machine for hatching eggs.

in'cubus, *n.* [L., a nightmare, as above], a nightmare; anything that lies heavily on the mind; a very heavy burden.

incul'cate, *v.* [L. *inculcare*, to tread on (IN- (1), *calx*, the heel)], to teach by often repeating; to urge on the mind.—*n.*, **inculca'tion**.

incul'pate, *v.* [late L. IN- (1), *culpa*, a fault], to bring into blame; to show to be in fault.—*a.*, **in'cul'pable**, blameless.

incum'bent, *a.* [L. *incumbens* (IN- (1) *cumbere*, to lie)], lying on; reclining; resting on, as a duty;—*n.*, the person who fills a Church or other office and performs its duties.—*n.*, **incum'bency**, the state of being an incumbent, or his office and duties.

incum'brance. See ENCUMBRANCE.

incur', *v.* [L. IN- (1), *currere*, to run], to run on or against; to



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a notch.—*a.*, inden'ted.—*n.*, inden'ture, a written agreement between two or more persons;—*v.*, to bind by a written agreement.

Indepen'dent, *a.* [IN- (2)], not under the power or influence of another; acting for oneself; earning, or in the enjoyment of a comfortable living; not to be swayed by others;—*n.*, a member of a congregation which is subject to no authority outside itself.—*ns.*, indepen'dence and indepen'dency, freedom from power or control; ability to act for oneself; enough to live on.

Indescri'bable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be described.

Indestrus'tible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be destroyed.

Indeter'minable, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], that cannot be clearly known or fixed.—*adv.*, indeter'minably.—*n.*, indeter'minableness.—*as.*, indeter'minate and indeter'mined, not clearly fixed.—*ns.*, indeter'mina'tion and indeter'minateness, want of determination; hesitation; irresolution.

in'dex, *n.* [L., an informer (see INDICATE)], that which points out; a hand or pointer; the first finger; a list of the subjects in a book; the figure on the upper right side of a number or quantity to mark the power to which it is raised; (*pl.*) indexes and (*math.*) indices;—*v.*, to fit with an index.

In'diaman, *n.*, a trading ship that sailed to and from India.—*a.*, In'dian, belonging to India.—*n.*, In'dies (*in'dis*), a name given to the countries and islands of India in the East, and also to the West India Islands.

in'dicate, *v.* [L. *indicatus* (IN- (1), *dicere*, to point)], to point out; to show (how to do a thing); to make known.—*n.*, indica'tion, act of indicating; that which points out; information; a token.—*a.*, indie'ative, pointing out; giving a signal or intimation of;—*n.*, the mood of the

verb that makes a direct statement or question.—*n.*, in'dicator, one who or that which points out; a pointer on a machine, to mark something; a gauge.

indict' (*indit'*), *v.* [O.Fr. (as *INDITE*)], to charge with a crime (esp. before a grand jury).—*a.*, indie'table.—*n.*, indie'tment, an accusation written out in proper form.

indif'ferent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indifferens*], not making or showing any difference; of no importance; neither good nor bad; having no wish for one thing more than for another; showing no interest.—*n.*, indie'ference, state of being indifferent.

indig'eous (*indij'eous*), *a.* [L. *indigenus*, born in], born or first produced in a country; native.
in'digent (*in'dijent*), *a.* [L. *indigens* (*ind-*, *egere*, to be in want)], in want; not having the means of living.—*n.*, in'digence, poverty.

indiges'ted (*indijes'ted*), *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not digested; not properly arranged.—*a.*, indiges'tible, that cannot be digested or arranged; not easily put in order.—*n.*, indiges'tion, want of power to digest.

indig'nant, *a.* [L. *indignans*, displeased at (IN- (2), *dignus*, worthy)], angry, esp. at something unworthy or undeserved; feeling contempt with anger.—*n.*, indigna'tion, strong anger.

indig'nity, *n.* [L. *indignitas*, unworthiness], ill-usage intended to lower one's dignity; undeserved ill-treatment.

in'digo, *n.* [formerly *indico*, Sp., from Gk. *indikon*, Indian], a deep blue colour; a blue dye got from the indigo plant;—*a.*, of a deep blue colour.

indirect', *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not in a straight line towards; roundabout; not straightforward or honest.—*ns.*, indie'tness and indie'tion, roundabout ways or means; crookedness.

indiscer'nible (*indiscer'nabl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be seen.—*adv.*, **indiscern'ibly**.
indiscov'erable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be discovered.
indiscreet', *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not taking pains to avoid mistakes; acting without proper thought.—*n.*, **indiscretion** (*indiskresh'on*), an acting without due thought; an ill-considered act.
indiscrim'inate, *a.* [IN- (2)], not observing differences; confused.—*n.*, **indiscrimina'tion**.—*a.*, **indiscrim'inative**.
indispen'sable, *a.* [med. L. IN- (2)], that cannot be done without.—*adv.*, **indispen'sably**.
indispose' (*indispōz'*), *v.* [IN- (2)], to turn away from; to render unwilling; to make unfit; to make slightly unwell.—*a.*, **indisposed'**, not inclined to; not quite well.—*n.*, **indisposi'tion**, unwillingness; a slight illness.
indis'putable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be dispute or denied; that must be held as true.—*adv.*, **indis'putably**.
indis'soluble, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be dissolved or broken up; binding for ever.
indistinct', *a.* [Fr., from *indistinct'* (2)], not clearly seen; not clear to the mind; confused.—*n.*, **indistinct'ness**.
indistin'guishable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be clearly seen or distinguished.
indite', *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *indictare*, to accuse (IN- (1), *dictare*, to DICTATE)], to speak something to be written down; to compose or write; to be the author of.
individ'ual, *a.* [med. L., from L. *individuus*, not to be divided (IN- (2), *dividēre*, to DIVIDE)], not to be further divided; belonging to or existing as one only;—*n.*, a single person or thing; a human being.—*ns.*, **individ'ualism**, a favouring of one's own interest; a state in which every one works for his own ends; **individual'ity**, existence by oneself; that which

marks off one person from another.—*v.*, **individ'ualize**, to mark off one from all the others; to particularize.
indivis'ible (*indivis'ibl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be divided;—*n.*, something which cannot be divided.
indo'cile (or *indoc'ill*), *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], hard to teach; not willing to learn.—*n.*, **indocil'ity**, unwillingness to be taught; dulness of mind.
indoc'trinate, *v.* [IN- (1)], to teach the principles to; to fix in the mind of.
in'dolent, *a.* [late L. *indolens* (IN- (2), *dolēre*, to feel pain)], unwilling to suffer pain or to do work; fond of ease or idleness; not giving pain, as a tumour.—*n.*, **in'dolence**.
indom'itable, *a.* [late L. IN- (2), *domāre*, to tame], not to be tamed; that cannot be overcome.
indorse'. See **ENDORSE**.
indu'bitable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indubitabilis* (IN- (2), *dubitāre*, to DOUBT)], that cannot be doubted; quite certain.
induce' (*indūz'*), *v.* [L. IN- (1), *dūcere*, to lead], to lead on; to prevail on a person; to produce or cause, as electricity.—*n.*, **induce'ment**, that which induces or leads to act.
indust', *v.* [L. *inducōis*, as above], to bring in; to put in formal possession of.—*n.*, **indus'tion**, ceremony of inducting; a manner of reasoning from what is true of a number to what is true of every one of the same kind; the production of electricity or magnetism in a body, by the nearness (without contact), of another which is charged with it.—*n.*, **indus'tive**, leading on; arriving at a conclusion; producing electricity by induction.
indue'. See **ENDUE**.
indulge' (*indūz'*), *v.* [L. *indulgete*], to let one have one's own way; to give as a favour; to give free course to, as a habit; (oneself) to take ease or pleasure; to give

oneself up to.—*n.*, indul'gence, a giving a person his own way; something granted, as a favour; freedom from the punishment of sin granted by a priest.—*a.*, indul'gent, yielding to the wishes of others; treating with great kindness.

in'durate, *v.* [L. *induratus*, hardened (IN- (1), *durus*, hard)], to make or grow hard or unfeeling.

in'dustry, *n.* [Fr., from L. *industria*, diligence], steadiness at one's work; the work a person has to do; a branch of work in which considerable numbers are employed.—*as.*, indus'trious, steady at work; indus'trial, of or pertaining to industry; having to do with manufacture; relating to working men and women.

-ine, *suff.* [L. *-inus*], of; like; of the nature of (as in CANINE, DIVINE, FEMININE).

ine'briate, *v.* [L. IN- (1), *ebrius*, drunk], to make drunk; to confuse the senses by any strong feeling;—*n.*, a person who takes too much strong drink;—*a.*, drunk.—*ns.*, inebria'tion and inebri'ety, drunkenness.

inef'fable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ineffabilis* (IN- (2), EK-, *fari*, to speak)], that cannot be told in words; unutterable.

ineff'a'ceable (*inef'as'abl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be rubbed or blotted out.

ineffec'tive and ineffec'tual, *as.* [IN- (2)], not bringing about a result; inefficient; unavailing; not doing any good.

ineffica'cious (*inef'ik'ashus*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not able to produce an effect; powerless.—*n.*, inef'ficacy, want of power.

inefficient (*inef'ish'ent*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not fit for the work one has to do; not able or willing to do what is required; doing little or nothing;—*n.*, one who is not fit, etc.—*n.*, inefficiency.

inel'egant, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], wanting in grace, beauty, etc.; without polish or refinement; contrary to good taste.—*ns.*,

inel'egance and inel'want of elegance or grace of beauty or polish; not in good taste.

inel'igible (*inel'ijibl*), *a.* [not fit or qualified to be unsuitable; not desirable]

inel'igibility; *adv.*, inel'inel'oquent, *a.* [IN- (2)], no

quent.
inept', *a.* [L. *ineptus* (IN- (2), fit)], not apt or fit; improper
ns., inep'titude and inept'n state of being inept or in absurdity; nonsense.

inequal'ity, *n.* [O.Fr., from IN- (2)], want of equality; ence; want of smoothness levelness; want of steadiness, as in a person's feelings, or in the weather.

ineq'uitable (*inek'witabl*), *a.* [IN (2)], not fair or just.

inerad'icable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be rooted out.—*adv.*, inerad'icably.

inert', *a.* [L. *iners* (IN- (2), *eri*, ART)], without power to move by itself; wanting life and energy; not willing to move or act.—*n.*, iner'tia (*iner'sha*), the inability of matter of itself to change its state of motion or rest; (and inert'ness), want of life or energy; unwillingness to move or act.

inessen'tial (*in'esen'shal*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not essential or necessary; not belonging to the real nature.

ines'timable, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], more than can be estimated or valued; beyond all price; of the very greatest value.

inev'itable, *a.* [L. *inevitabilis* (IN- (2), *evitare*, to shun)], that cannot be avoided, that must be met.—*adv.*, inev'itably.—*n.*, inev'itableness.

inexact' (*in'ek'akt'*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not exact; not according to rule or measure; not quite true or correct.—*n.*, inexact'ness.

inexcus'able, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], for which no excuse can be found.

inexhausted (*in'eg'ash'ad*) *a.*



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clusion; to arrive at knowledge by reasoning; to conclude.—*pres. p.*, inferring; *p.p.*, inferred.—*n.*, inference, that which is inferred; a new truth drawn from one already known.—*a.*, inferential, arrived at by inference.—*adv.*, inferentially.

inferior, *a.* [L. *inferior*, lower], lower in place or rank; of less value; less important;—*n.*, a person lower in rank; one under orders.—*n.*, inferiority, state of being inferior.

infernal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *infernus*, low], belonging to the lower regions; like an evil spirit; destructive or deadly.—*a.*, infernally.

infertile, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], not producing fruit; barren.—*n.*, infertility.

infest, *v.* [Fr., from L. *infestus*, hostile], to treat as an enemy; to trouble; to annoy.

infidel, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *infidelis* (*IN-* (2), *fidelis*, faithful)], faithless; not believing;—*n.*, one who does not believe; one who has no religious faith.—*n.*, infidelity, unbelief; unfaithfulness.

infinite (*in'finit*), *a.* [L. *infinitus* (*IN-* (3), *FINIRE*)], without limit; without bounds;—*n.*, that which is without bounds; the Almighty God.—*a.*, infinitesimal, infinitely small;—*n.*, an infinitely small quantity.—*a.*, infinitive, unlimited;—*n.*, the mood of the verb when unlimited by number or person.—*ns.*, infinitude and infinity, boundlessness; unlimited time, etc.

infirm, *a.* [L. *infirmus* (*IN-* (2), *firmus*, FIRM)], not strong; weak in health.—*ns.*, infirmity, weakness; disease; infirmary, a place where sick or injured persons are cared for.

infix, *v.* [*IN-* (1)], to fix in; to drive in and make fast; to implant.

inflame, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *inflammare* (*IN-* (1), *flamma*, a FLAME)], to set on fire; to make or grow red or hot; to make angry.—*as.*, inflammable, easily set

on fire; easily made angry; inflamm'atory, likely to cause fire or heat; fitted to rouse anger; stirring up rebellion.—*n.*, inflammation, a painful redness or congestion in the body; great excitement.

inflate, *v.* [L. *inflatus* (*IN-* (1), *flare*, to blow)], to swell out with wind; to puff up; to raise above the real value.—*ns.*, inflation, state of being filled with air; pride; vanity; infla'tus, inspiration.

infl . [L. (*IN-* *flexere*, to beniflecterburn (1), a straight lined)], to change the termination of a word; to vary the tones of the voice.—*n.*, inflection (*inflek'shon*), a bending or being bent from a straight line; a bend or fold; changes in the termination of words; a rising or falling of the voice.—*as.*, inflective, that can be inflected; inflex'ible, that cannot be bent; refusing to change; unyielding.—*ns.*, inflexibility and inflex'ibleness, state of being inflexible; firmness of will.

inflict, *v.* [L. *inflictus* (*IN-* (1), *figere*, to strike)], to lay on a stroke; to make one feel, as punishment.—*n.*, infliction, that which is inflicted, etc.

inflorescence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inflorescere* (*IN-* (1), *FLORES-CENCE*)], the process of flowering; the arrangement of the flowers on a plant; the flowers of a plant collectively.

influence (*in'fluens*), *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *influentia* (*IN-* (1), *fluere*, to flow)], power over men, once supposed to flow from the planets; unseen power of one person or thing over another;—*v.*, to act on by unseen power; to have moral power over.—*a.*, influen'tial (-shl), having influence; moving others by force of will, character, etc.

influenza (*influen'za*), *n.* [It., *as* above], an infectious disease, accompanied by the symptoms of a severe cold and with a rise of temperature.

influx, *n.* [late L. *influxus*, a flowing in (IN- (1), *fluere*, to flow)], a flowing in; that which flows in. **infold'**. See **INFOLD**.

inform', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *informare* (IN- (1), *forma*, FORM)], to give form or shape to; to supply with knowledge; (of) to make known to; (on) to accuse;—*ns.*, **infor'mer** and **infor'mant**; **informa'tion**, knowledge given or received; a statement before a court; accusation.

infor'mal, *a.* [IN- (2)], not in the right form; without ceremony.—*n.*, **informal'ity**, want of regular form; want of ceremony.

infrac'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *infractio* (*infringere*, to INFRINGE), *fractus*], the breaking of a law or promise.

infran'chise. See **ENFRANCHISE**.

infran'gible, *a.* [Fr. IN-, L. *frangere*, to break], that cannot be broken.

infre'quent, *a.* [L. *infrequens* (IN- (1), FREQUENT)], not happening often.

infringe' (*infrinj'*), *v.* [L. *infringere* (IN- (2), *frangere*, to break)], to break in upon; to break, as a law or contract.—*n.*, **infringe'ment**, the breaking of a law, etc.; interference with the rights of another.

infur'iate, *v.* [late L. *infuriatus* (IN- (1), *furia*, a FURY)], to make mad; to enrage.—*a.* (and **infuriated**), enraged.

infuse', *v.* [Fr., from L. *infusus* (IN- (1), *fundere*, to pour)], to pour in upon; to steep in liquid; to drop into the mind.—*a.*, **infu'sible**, that can be infused; [*in*, *not*], that cannot be melted.—*ns.*, **infu'sion**, act of infusing; liquid in which something has been steeped; **infusor'ia**, *pl.*, animals found in stagnant water, so small as only to be seen with a microscope.

-ing, *suffix*. [A.S.], forming verbal nouns, participles, etc. (as **ASKING**, **PAINTING**, **WASHING**).

ingath'ering, *n.* [IN- (1)], the gathering and storing of fruits in harvest.

inge'nious (*injé'niús*), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, skilful (*ingenium*, inventiveness)], having much power of invention; able to form clever plans; made up with skill.—*n.*, **ingenu'ity**, power of invention; ability to plan; cleverness.

ingen'uous, *a.* [L. *ingenuus*, free-born], born in a good position; of an open and honourable nature; noble-minded.—*n.*, **ingen'uousness**, nobleness of nature; frankness.

ingle (*ingl*) [Sc., etym. ?], a fire on the hearth.—*n.*, **ingle-nook**, a chimney-corner.

inglor'ious, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], without glory or honour; causing shame.

in'got, *n.* [A.S. IN-, *goten*, poured], metal cast in a mould and not wrought.

ingraft'. See **ENGRAFT**.

ingrain', *v.* [IN, GRAIN], to dye in the grain or raw state; to dye of a fast colour; to fix deeply in the nature.

in'grate, *a.* [L. (IN- (2), *gratus*, pleasing)], unthankful;—*n.*, an unthankful person.

ingra'tiate (*ingrá'shiat*), *v.* [It., from L. (IN- (1), *gratia*, favour)], to work (oneself) into grace or favour with; to gain the goodwill of.

ingrat'itude, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *ingratitude* (IN- (2))], unthankfulness; a return of evil for good.

ingre'dient, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ingrediens* (IN- (1), *gradí*, to go)], that which goes in to form a part of a mixture.

in'gress, *n.* [L. *ingressus*, a going in], right of going in; means of entering.

ingulf'. See **ENGULF**.

inhab'it, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *inhabitare* (IN- (1), *habitare*, to dwell)], to dwell in; to use as a living place.—*a.*, **inhab'itable**, that can be inhabited; fit for dwelling in.—*n.*, **inhab'itant**.

inhale', *v.* [L. IN- (1), *halare*, to breathe], to draw the breath into the lungs; to draw in with the breath.—*n.*, **inhalat'ion**, drawing in a breath; that which is inhaled.

inharmo'niouſ, a. [IN- (2)], not harmonious; not agreeing well.

inhere', v. [L. *in-* (1), *herere*, to stick], to remain firm in; to belong to by nature; to be a quality (of).—*ns.*, *inhër'ence* and *inhër'ency*.—*a.*, *inhër'ent*, existing as a natural part; that cannot be separated.

inher'it, v. [O.Fr., from late L. *hæreditare*, to inherit (*hæres*, an HEIR)], to get as an heir; to have in possession.—*n.*, *inher'itance*, that which one gets as the heir; a lasting possession; ownership.—*n.*, *inher'itor*;—*f.*, *inher'itrix*, *inher'itress*.

inhib'it, v. [L. *inhibitus*, held in check (IN- (1), *habere*, to hold)], to hold in check; to forbid.—*n.*, *inhibi'tion*, prohibition; check; interdict.—*a.*, *inhib'itory*, causing restraint.

inhos'pitable, a. [IN- (2)], not kind to strangers; giving no food or shelter.

inhu'man, a. [Fr., from L. *inhumanus* (IN- (2), HUMAN)], not human; wanting the feelings of a human being; very cruel.—*n.*, *inhuman'ity*, barbarity; cruelty.

inhume', v. [Fr., from L. *inhumare* (IN- (1), *humus*, the ground)], to put into the ground; to bury.—*n.*, *inhuma'tion*.

inim'ial, a. [late L. *inimicus* (IN- (2), *amicus*, a friend)], like an enemy; unfriendly.

inim'itable, a. [Fr., from L. IN- (2).] that cannot be imitated; too good to be equalled.

iniqu'uity. (*inik'witi*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *iniquitas* (IN- (2), *æquus*, EQUAL)], want of justice; wickedness; a wicked deed.—*a.*, *iniqu'itous*, unjust; wicked.

initial (*inish'al*), a. [L. *initium*, a beginning], at the beginning; placed first;—*n.*, the first letter of a word; (*pl.*) the first letters of a name;—*v.*, to sign with initials only.

initiate (*inish'id*), v. [L. *initiatuſ* (*initiare*, to begin)], to make a beginning with; to teach the first lessons to; to introduce.

—*n.*, *initia'tion*, act of initiating; the forms or ceremonies of introduction.—*a.*, *init'iative*, serving to make a beginning; introductory;—*n.*, a first step.—*a.*, *init'latory*, fitted for the first steps.

inject', v. [L. *injectus* (IN- (1), *jacere*, to throw)], to throw into; to force in, as water.—*n.*, *injec'tion*, a throwing into; a filling of the vessels of the body by forcing in some liquid; the liquid forced in.—*n.*, *injec'tor*, that which injects; an apparatus for forcing cold water into a steam boiler.

injudicious (*injüdish'us*), a. [IN- (2)], wanting in judgment; thoughtless.

injunc'tion, *n.* [late L. *injunctio*, an order (*injungere*, to ENJOIN)], an order or command; an order of a court stopping some action.

in'jure, v. [L. *injuria*, injury], to violate a right; to hurt or harm.—*a.*, *injur'ious*, causing injury.—*n.*, *in'jury*, a wrong done to a person; hurt.

injust'ice, *n.* [Fr., from L. *injustitia*], that which is contrary to justice; an unjust act.

ink, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *encensum*, Gk. *enkaiatos*, burned in], a coloured fluid used for writing or printing;—*v.*, to cover with ink.—*a.*, *ink'y*, of a colour like ink.—*ns.*, *ink'hölder*, *ink'horn*, and *ink'stand*, a vessel for holding ink.

ink'ling, *n.* [etym. ?], a hint or whisper.

in'land, *n.* [IN, LAND], the part of a country away from the sea;—*a.*, away from the sea-shore; in the interior of a country; carried over land, as traffic, etc.;—*adv.*, in or towards the interior.

inlay', v., to lay in or within; to lay small pieces of wood, etc., into the surface of something else for ornament.—*pres. p.*, *inlay'ing*; *p.p.*, *inlaid*.

in'let, *n.*, an entrance; a small bay or creek; something let in.

in'ly, a. [A.S.], interior; secret;—*adv.*, in the heart; inwardly.



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address to; to draw one figure within another.—*n.*, inscrip'tion, a writing or engraving upon; that which is written.—*a.*, inscrip'tive.

inscrutable (*inskröö'tabl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *inscrutabilis*, unsearchable], that cannot be understood; that cannot be explained; unknowable.

in'sect, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insectus*, cut into], a small animal whose body seems nearly cut through, as a wasp or a bee;—*a.*, belonging to an insect.

insectivorous, *a.* [L. *vorare*, to devour], living on insects.

insecure, *a.* [L. *IN-*(2)], not firmly fixed; afraid of danger; exposed to danger or loss.—*n.*, insecurity, want of safety; fear of danger.

inse'n'sate, *a.* [late L. *IN-*(2), *sensus*, feeling], without sense or power of feeling; rash.—*a.*, inse'n'sible, having lost the power of feeling; that cannot be felt.—*n.*, insensibil'ity.—*as.*, inse'n'sitive and inse'n'tient (*inse'n'sient*), without power of feeling or perceiving; lifeless.

insep'arable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-*(2)], that cannot be separated; always together.—*ns.*, inseparabil'ity; inseparableness.

insert, *v.* [L. *IN-*(1), *serere*, to join], to place in or among; to put into a place.—*n.*, inser'tion, act of inserting, that which is inserted.

inseverable, *a.* [IN-(2)], that cannot be severed or separated.

inshore, *a.* [IN, SHORE], near the shore;—*adv.*, towards the shore.

inshrine'. See ENSHRINE.

in'side, *n.* [IN, SIDE], the side or the parts within;—*a.*, being within;—*prep.* and *adv.*, within.

insid'ious (*insid'ius*), *a.* [L. *insidiösus*, cunning (*insidia*, an ambush)], lying in wait to catch; acting in a quiet way to deceive; working evil secretly.—*n.*, insid'iousness.

in'sight (*in'sit*), *n.*, a sight of the inside; a thorough view into; power of seeing into; a clear understanding.

insig'nia, *n.* [L. *pl.* of *insigne*, marked (IN-(1), *signum*, a sign)], badges of honour, rank, or office.

insignif'icant, *a.* [IN-(2)], having little meaning; of little use or value; without influence.—*n.*, insignif'icance.

insincere, *a.* [L. *IN-*(2)], not what one seems to be; not worthy to be trusted; deceitful.—*n.*, insincer'ity, want of sincerity; hollowness.

insin'uate, *v.* [L. *insinuatus* (IN-(1), *sinus*, a winding)], to get in by a winding passage; to hint at; (oneself) to get into favour by flattery or cunning.—*n.*, insinua'tion, power of gaining favour, etc.; something understood from a hint.—*as.*, insinua'ting, easily gaining favour; insin'uate, using insinuation.

insip'id, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *insipidus* (IN-(2), *sapere*, to taste)], wanting taste; without spirit or energy.—*ns.*, insipid'ity and insip'idness.

insist, *v.* [Fr. from L. *instare*, to stand upon], to take a stand and refuse to move; to hold to firmly; to be pressing.—*a.*, insis'tent.—*n.*, insis'tence, refusal to give way; urgency.

insnare'. See ENSNARE.

insobri'ety, *n.* [IN-(2)], intemperance; drunkenness.

in'solent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insolens*, not customary], contrary to custom; not caring what others feel; rude.—*n.*, in'solence, rudeness; arrogance.

insol'uble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-*(2)], that cannot be dissolved or melted.—*a.*, insol'vable, that cannot be explained.

insol'vent, *a.* [IN-(2)], not able to pay one's debts;—*n.*, one who cannot pay.—*n.*, insol'vency, state of being insolvent.

insom'nia, *n.* [L. *insomnis* (IN-(2), *somnus*, sleep)], inability to sleep.

insomuch', *adv.*, to such a degree; so.

inspect, *v.* [L. *inspectare*, to look into], to look into; to see that a thing is rightly done to view

the order of troops.—*n.*, *inspec'tion*, examination; a review of troops, *e'tc.*—*n.*, *inspec'tor*, one who examines.

inspire', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *inspirare* (IN- (1), *spirare*, to breathe)], to breathe into; to draw in the breath; to breathe thoughts into the mind; to teach by exerting a strong influence; to rouse or animate.—*a.* and *p.p.*, *inspired'*, filled with the influence of God's spirit; done under this guidance.—*n.*, *inspira'tion*, a breathing into; a drawing in of the breath; any strong influence for good.—*a.*, *inspir'atory*, pertaining to breathing.—*v.*, *inspir'it*, to put spirit into; to fill with life or energy.

instability, *n.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], want of firmness in standing; danger of falling; proneness to change; fickleness.

install' (*instaw'*), *v.* [Fr., from Low L. *installare* (IN- (1), *stallum*, a STALL)], to place in a stall or seat; to introduce with ceremonies into an office or rank.—*pres. p.*, *installing*; *p.p.*, *installed*.—*ns.*, *installa'tion*, act of installing or introducing; introduction of electric light, etc.; *instal'ment*, one of several parts of a sum payable at different times; a payment to date.

instant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *instans*, standing near to], close to; admitting of no delay; just going to happen;—*n.*, a moment of time; the present month.—*n.*, *in'stance*, a standing close by; urgency; an example;—*v.*, to give as an example.—*a.*, *instanta'neous*, done in an instant.—*adv.*, *instan'ter* and *in'stantly*, on the instant.

instat', *v.* [IN- (1), STATE], to put into a place or condition.

instead' (*insted'*), *adv.* [IN, STEAD], in the place of; in room of.

in'step, *n.* [IN, STOOP, to bend (3) *keat*], the arched part of the foot.

instigate *v.* [L. *instigatus*, spurred

on (IN- (1), and root of *stare*)], to urge on, esp. to evil; to provoke.—*ns.*, *instiga'tion*, act of urging on; the influence used; *in'stigator*.

instil', *v.* [Fr., from L. *instillare* (IN- (1), *stilla*, a drop)], to put in drop by drop; to drop into the mind.—*pres. p.*, *instilling*; *p.p.*, *instilled*.—*n.*, *instilla'tion*, a dropping in; that which is dropped in.

in'stinct, *n.* [L. *instinctus*, urged on, as INSTIGATE], a feeling that urges on; the natural power by which animals are guided; any feeling or knowledge natural and not acquired;—*a.* (*instinct'*) moved naturally or from within.—*a.*, *instine'tive*, pertaining to, got from, or according to instinct.—*adv.*, *instine'tively*.

in'stitute, *v.* [L. *instituere* (IN- (1), *statuere*, to set)], to set up; to put in order; to set on foot; to lay down as a law;—*n.*, that which is set up; a rule, law, or principle; a society of learned men.—*n.*, *institu'tion*, something set up or arranged; a society or building for promoting learning, etc.; (*pl.*) a set of rules; the laws and customs of a nation.—*a.*, *institu'tional*.

instruct', *v.* [L. *instruere* (IN- (1), *struere*, to build)], to build up; to give information or knowledge; to give orders to.—*n.*, *instruc'tion*, knowledge given or got; an order to guide one.—*a.*, *instruc'tive*, containing or giving instruction; fitted to teach.—*n.*, *instruc'tor*, one who teaches;—*ns.*, *instruc'tress*.

in'strument (*in'striment*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *instrumentum*, as IN-STRUCT], a tool by which work is done; any means by which something is brought to pass; a means of producing musical sounds; a written record of something done or agreed on.—*a.*, *instrumen'tal*, acting as an instrument; helpful in bringing to pass; (music) produced by an instrument.—*ns.*, *instrumen'talist*, one who plays on a

musical instrument; and instrumental'ity, use as a means or instrument; anything so used.

insubor'dinate, a. [IN- (2)], not obeying the orders of a superior; disobedient.—n., **insubordina'tion**, disobedience.

insufferable, a. [IN- (2)], that cannot be suffered or borne.

insufficient (*insuf'ish'ent*), a. [O.Fr., from L. *insuficiens* (IN- (2), SURFICIENT)], not enough; too little or too weak for the purpose.—n., **insufficiency**, want of power or fitness.

in'sular, a. [L. *insularis* (*insula*, an island)], belonging to or like an island.

in'sulate, v. [L. *insulatus*, made like an island], to separate from everything else; to coat an electric conductor so that the current cannot escape.—ns., **insula'tion**, act of insulating; state of being insulated or separated; **in'sulator**, that which insulates; something through which electricity cannot pass; a non-conductor.

insult, v. [Fr., from L. *insultare* (IN- (1), saltare, to leap)], to treat with abuse or contempt.—n., **in'sult**, ill-treatment by word or action; abuse to one's face.—a., **insul'ting**, containing abuse.

insu'perable, a. [Fr., from L. *insuperabilis* (IN- (2), superare, to overcome)], that cannot be got over.

insuppor'table, a. [IN- (2)], that cannot be borne or endured.

insuppres'sible, a. [IN- (2)], that cannot be suppressed or kept out of sight.

insure (*inshoor'*), v. [ENSURE], to engage to repay for certain kinds of loss, or to make a payment to a person's heirs in the case of his death; to pay a premium for this purpose.—n., **insur'ance** (-*ans*), a bargain to repay as above.

insur'gent, a. [L. IN- (1), surgere, to rise], rising against one's ruler;—n., one who so rises.—

ns., **insur'gence** and **insur'gency**.

insurmoun'table, a. [IN- (2)], that cannot be overcome or passed over.

insurrec'tion, n. [Fr., from L. *insurrectio* as INSURGENT], a rising against one's ruler; opposition to the law by force.—a., **insurrec'tionary**, causing or carrying on an insurrection.

insuscep'tible and **insuscep'tive**, a. [IN- (2)], that cannot be moved by feeling; unable to learn.—n., **insusceptibility**, want of power to feel.

intact, a. [L. IN- (2), tactus, touched], untouched; uninjured; undented; complete.

intaglio (*inta'lyo*), n. [It., from late L. *intalebre*, to cut], a gem or seal in which a design has been hollowed out; printing done from incised plates.

intan'gible, a. [med. L. IN- (2)], that cannot be touched; not to be perceived by the touch; vague.—ns., **intangibility** and **intan'gibleness**.

in'teger (*in'tejer*), n. [L., whole (IN- (2), tangere, to touch)], that which is unbroken; the whole of anything; a whole number.—a., **in'tegral** (*in'tegral*), wanting nothing to be complete; needed to make up a whole;—n., a whole with reference to its parts; a whole number.—v., **in'tegrate**, to make up a whole; to complete; to restore.—n., **integ'ity**, wholeness; moral purity; uprightness.

integ'ument, n. [L. *integumentum* (IN- (1), tegere, to cover)], the outer skin of a plant or animal.—a., **integumen'tary**, belonging to the skin.

in'tellect, n. [L. *intellectus*, power of knowing (see INTELLIGENT)], the power of knowing or thin'ing; power of mind.—a., **in'tellect'ual**, belonging to the understanding; having great mental power.

intelligent, a. [Fr., from L. *intelligens* (INTELLIGERE, legere, to gather



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mu'nity, the existence of such intercourse.

intercos'tal, *a.* [INTER-, COSTAL], lying between the ribs.

in'tercourse (-kōrs), *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *intercurus* (INTER-, *curus*, a COURSE)], a moving about among each other; communion; commerce.

in'terdict, *n.* [L. *interdicere*, to forbid], an order of a court prohibiting something, or from the Pope stopping the services of the Church;—*v.*, to forbid or prohibit; to deprive of the services of the Church.—*a.*, **interdic'tory**, having the force of an interdict.

in'terest, *n.* [L., it concerns], that which is for a person's good; thought or care bestowed; influence with any one; share in something; payment for the loan of money;—*v.*, to secure one's attention; to engage a person's help.—*a.*, **in'terested**, having something to gain or lose; not fitted to judge fairly; having the attention engaged; **in'teresting**, taking hold of one's attention.

interfere', *v.* [Fr., from L. *interferre* (INTER-, *ferre*, to strike)], to strike against; to meddle with another person's business.—*n.*, **interfer'ence**, a coming between; a taking a part, unasked, in the business of others.

interfuse' (-fūz), *v.* [L. *interfusus*, poured between (INTER-, *fundere*, to pour)], to pour or spread between or among.—*n.*, **interfu'sion**.

in'terim, *n.* [L., in the meantime], the time between two events;—*a.*, acting for a time.

in'ter'ior, *a.* [L., comp. of INTER], in the inside; away from the border or shore;—*n.*, the inner part of anything.

interja'cent, *a.* [L. INTER-, *jacere*, to lie], lying between or among.—*n.*, **interja'gency**.

interject', *v.* [L. INTER-, *jacere*, to throw], to throw between.—*n.*, **interjec'tion**, a word in grammar expressing strong feeling.

interknit', *v.* [INTER-], to knit together; to work closely into each other.—*pres. p.*, **interknitting**; *p.p.*, **interknitted**.

interlace', *v.* [Fr. INTER-, LAOER], to lace or twine together.

interlard', *v.* [Fr. INTER-, LARD], to mix, as fat meat with lean; to insert between; to give variety to.

interleave', *v.* [INTER-], to put blank leaves between the other leaves of a book.

interline', *v.* [late L. *interliniare* (INTER-, LINE)], to write between lines.—*a.*, **interlin'ear**.

interloc'utor, *n.* [L. INTER-, *locutus* (*loqui*, to speak)], one who speaks in a conversation or dialogue; finding of a judge; also **interlocu'tion**.

interlope', *v.* [INTER-, Scand. *hlaupa*, to leap], to run in where one has no right.—*n.*, **interlo'per**.

in'terlude, *n.* [med. L. INTER-, *ludus*, a play], a short piece between two plays or two parts of a play; music played between the parts of a song.

interlu'nar and **interlu'nary**, *a.* [INTER-], between the old and the new moon; while the moon is invisible.

intermar'ry, *v.* [INTER-], to marry between or among; to give and take in marriage.—*n.*, **intermar'riage** (*intermar'ry*), a giving and taking in marriage; marriage between persons of different tribes or families.

intermed'dle, *v.* [O.Fr. *entremesler* (INTER-, MEDDLER)], to meddle without right.—*n.*, **intermed'dler**.

interme'diate, **interme'dial**, and **interme'diary**, *as.* [Fr., from L. INTER-], lying or being between two extremes.—*n.*, **interme'diary**, one who acts between two parties.

inter'ment. See INTER.

interme'zzo (-med'zō), *n.* [It.], a short musical performance between two acts.

inter'minable, *a.* [L. INTER-, MINABILI], never coming to an end.

Intermingle' (*intérmíngl'*), *v.* [INTER-], to mix or mingle together; to blend.

Intermit', *v.* [L. *inter-*, *mittere*, to send], to stop or cause to stop for a time; to break off.—*pres. p.*, intermitting; *p.p.*, intermitted.—*n.*, intermission (*-mish'on*), a stopping for a time; discontinuance from time to time.—*a.*, intermit'tent, ceasing and going on again at intervals.

Intermix', *v.* [INTER-], to mix or to be mixed together.—*n.*, intermix'ture, a mass of several things mixed together.

Intermun'dane, *a.* [INTER-], between worlds.

Intermur'al, *a.* [L. *inter-*], between walls.

Intern', *v.* [Fr., from L. *internus*, INTERNAL], to keep troops or citizens of another country in confinement.

Inter'nal, *a.* [med. L. *internalis*, from *internus*, inward], in the inside; home as opposed to foreign.—*adv.*, inter'nally.

International (*intérnash'onál*), *a.* [INTER-], relating to intercourse between nations; affecting more than one nation.

Interne'cile (*intérné'sín*), *a.* [L. INTER-, *nectere*, to kill], killing each other; very destructive.

Internun'cio (*-shíó*), *n.* [It., from L. *internuntius* (L. INTER-, *nuntius*, see NUNCIO)], a messenger between; the Pope's representative.

Interpel'late, *v.* [L. *interpellare*, to interrupt], to interrupt while speaking; to demand an explanation.—*ns.*, interPELLa'tion, demand for an explanation; an order to appear at court; an earnest address; inter'pel-lator.

Inter'polate, *v.* [L. *interpoldus*, patched up (INTER-, *polire*, to POLISH)], to insert in a book or text a word or passage that should not be there; to corrupt; to falsify.—*n.*, interPOLa'tion.

Interpose', *v.* [Fr. (INTER-, root of *poser*)], to put or come be-

tween; to place as a hindrance or interruption; to put in a remark; to offer help; to interfere.—*n.*, interPOSITION (*-pósh'ón*), anything put in the way; interference.

Inter'pret, *v.* [Fr., from L. *interpretari*], to explain the meaning of; to put into words that can be easily understood.—*ns.*, interPREta'tion, act of interpreting or explaining; the meaning given by one who explains; the power of explaining; inter'preter, one who interprets.

Interreg'num, *n.* [L. INTER-, *regnum*, a REIGN], the time between the death of one king and the coming to the throne of another.

Inter'rogate, *v.* [L. INTER-, *rogare*, to ask], to ask questions at; to examine by asking.—*n.*, interROga'tion, act of questioning; a question; a mark (!) of a question.—*a.*, interROga'tive, asking a question; in the form of a question;—*n.*, a word used to ask a question.—*a.*, interROga'tory, containing a question;—*n.*, a question.—*n.*, inter'rogator.

Interrupt', *v.* [L. INTER-, *rumpere*, to break], to break in among; to stop or hinder; to interfere with action or speaking.—*n.*, interrup'tion, hindrance; a break.

Intersect', *v.* [L. INTER-, *secare*, to cut], to cut into or between; to divide into parts; to meet and cross, as lines, etc.—*n.*, interSEC'tion (*sek'shón*), the place where two lines or surfaces cross each other.

Intersperse', *v.* [L. *interspersus* (INTER-, *spargere*, to sprinkle)], to scatter or set here and there; to adorn, as a book with pictures.—*n.*, intersPER'sion.

Interstel'lar, *a.* [L. INTER-, *stella*, a star], between or among the stars.

Interstice (*inté'stis* or *in'-*), *n.* [L. *interstitium* (INTER-, *stare*, to stand)], a small space between things closely set or between the parts of a body.

intertrop'ical, *a.*, between the tropics.

intertwine' and **intertwist'**, *vs.*, to twine or twist together; to be so united.

in'terval, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *intervallum* (INTER-, *vallum*, a rampart)], a space between, of place or time; time or distance between two events or points; distance between two notes in music.

intervene', *v.* [L. INTER-, *venire*, to come], to come or to be between; to keep apart; to take place between two events.—*n.*, **interven'tion** (-*shn*), a coming between; help in coming to an agreement.

in'terview (*in'tervü*), *n.* [Fr. (INTER-, *voir*, see VIEW)], a meeting to talk over some matter;—*v.*, to have a meeting with; to call on for information.

interweave' (*intêrwev'*), *v.* [INTER-], to weave together; to mix threads of different kinds or colours.—*p.p.*, **interwoven**.

intes'tate, *a.* [L. *intestatus* (IN-(1), *testari*, to make a will)], dying without a will; not left by will;—*n.*, a person who so dies.—*n.*, **intes'tacy**.

intes'tine, *a.* [L. *intestinus*, inward], in the inside; internal; within a country; not foreign;—*n.* (*usu. pl.*), the bowels.—*a.*, **intes'tinal**.

in'thral', etc. See **ENTHRAL**.

in'timate, *a.* [L. *intimus*, farthest in], very far in; in close friendship;—*n.*, a close friend;—*v.*, to give notice of; to make known.—*ns.*, **in'timacy**, state of being intimate; closeness of friendship; **intima'tion**, a giving of notice; something made known; a hint.

intim'itate, *v.* [med. L. *intimidatus* (IN-(1), *timidus*, TIMID)], to make afraid; to hinder by threats.—*n.*, **intimida'tion**, a hindrance by threats.

intol'erant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intolerabilis* (IN-(2), *tolerare*, to bear)], not able or willing to bear, esp. with difference of

opinion.—*n.*, **intol'erance**, want of power of enduring; unwillingness to bear.—*a.*, **intol'erable**, that cannot be endured.

intomb'. See **ERTOMB**.

in'tonate, *v.* [med. L. *intonare* (L. *in tonum*, according to tone)], to sound out; to read or speak with tone; to sound the notes of the musical scale.—*n.*, **in-tona'tion**, manner of reading with tone, or sounding notes of the scale.—*v.*, **intone'**, to read in a singing tone; to make a deep, prolonged tone.

intox'icate, *v.* [med. L. *intoxicatus* (IN-, Gk. *toxikon*, poison)], to make drunk; to fill with excitement; to rouse to madness.—*ns.*, **intoxica'tion**, drunkenness; excitement; **intox'icant**.

intra'stable, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN-], not easy to manage; unwilling to be guided.

intramur'al, *a.* [L. INTRA-, within; MURAL], within the walls.

intran'sitive, *a.* [L. IN-(2)], not passing over or beyond; (*grammar*) confined to the subject, not passing over to an object.

intransmis'sible, *a.* [IN-(2)], that cannot be transmitted or landed to another.

intransmu'table, *a.* [IN-(2)], that cannot be changed into anything else.

intrench'. See **ENTRENCH**.

intrep'id, *a.* [L. IN-, *trepidus*, alarmed], not trembling at danger; fearless.—*n.*, **intrepid'ity**.

in'tricate, *a.* [L. *intricatus* (IN-(1), *tricare*, wiles, difficulties)], having many windings; hard to understand; with many difficult points.—*ns.*, **in'tricacy** and **in'tricateness**.

intrigue' (*intrég'*), *v.* [Fr., from root of INTRICATE], to form and work out secret plans; to carry out in a hidden way;—*n.*, a plot; a conspiracy.—*pres. p.*, **intriguing**; *p.p.*, **intrigued**.—*a.*, **intri'guing**, fond of intrigues.

in'trin'sic and **in'trin'sical**, *as* [L. *intrinsecus*, inward], inward; not merely on the surface; **ess'**



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power of so finding out; e that which is found out.—*a.*, inven'tive, able to invent.—*ns.*, inven'tiveness, inven'tor.

in'ventory, *n.*, a list of articles; a register of goods or property left by a person;—*v.*, to make a list of goods, etc.

inver-, *geog. root* [C.], mouth of a river (as in *Inveresk*, the mouth of the Esk; *Inverness*, the mouth of the Ness).

invert', *v.* [L. IN- (1), *vertère*, to turn], to turn the other way; to turn upside down; to change the usual order.—*a.*, inverse', turned the other way; in the opposite order.—*adv.*, inverse'ly.—*n.*, inver'sion (-shón), a turning or being turned; a change of order or position.

inver'tebral and **inver'tebrate**, *as.* [IN- (2)], without a backbone.—*n.*, inver'tebrate, an animal without a backbone; (*pl.*) invertebra'ta.

invest', *v.* [Fr., from L. *investire* (IN- (1), *vestire*, to clothe)], to put clothes on; to place in an office or a position of power; to adorn; to surround; to lay out money for profit.—*ns.*, in-ves'titure, the ceremony of putting in possession of an office; **invest'ment**, a surrounding with troops; a laying out of money; money laid out.

inves'tigate, *v.* [L. IN- (1), *vestigium*, *VESTIGIUM*], to search into carefully.—*ns.*, investiga'tion, act or process of investigating; a search for truth; inves'tigator.

invet'erate, *a.* [L. IN- (1), *vetustus*, grown old (*vetus*, old)], of long standing; deeply rooted from age or habit.—*ns.*, invet'eracy and invet'erateness, obstinacy caused by long continuance.

invid'ious, *a.* [L. *invidiosus* (*invidia*, ENVY)], likely to cause ill-will or hatred.—*n.*, invid'iousness.

invig'orate, *v.* [IN- (1), L. VIGOUR], to give vigour to; to give life and energy to.—*n.*, invigora'tion, the state of being invigorated.

invin'cible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *invincibilis* (IN- (2), *VINCIBILE*)], not to be beaten; not to be got over.—*n.*, invincibil'ity.

invi'olable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inviolabilis* (IN- (2), *VIOLABILE*)], that cannot be injured or put to a wrong use.—*ns.*, inviolabil'ity and inviolableness.—*a.*, inviolate, not hurt or injured.

invis'ible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *invisibilis* (IN- (2), *VISIBILE*)], that cannot be seen; out of sight.—*ns.*, invisibil'ity and invisibleness.—*adv.*, invis'ibly.

invite', *v.* [Fr., from L. *invitare*, to ask], to ask one to come or to do something; to lead on by hope; to tempt to come.—*n.*, invita'tion, act of inviting; a message asking for a person's company.—*a.*, invit'ing, alluring, tempting.

in'voice, *n.* [corruption of Fr. ENVOI (see ENVOY)], a list of goods, with their t, price, etc., ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~person~~ ^{person} who is to ~~sent to~~ ^{sent to} ~~them~~ ^{them};—*v.*, to make up ~~of~~ ^{of} goods.

invoke' and **invo'cate** [Fr., from L. *invocare* (IN- (1), *vocare*, to call)], to call on in prayer; to call on earnestly for help.—*n.*, invoca'tion, act of calling on in prayer; an earnest call to some one for help; prayer offered to a divine being.

invol'untary, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], without the power of willing or choosing; done without the will; unwilling.—*adv.*, invol'untarily.—*n.*, invol'untariness.

in'volve, *a.* [L. *involutus*, rolled up], rolled inward from the edges, as leaves of plants before they open out;—*n.*, anything rolled inward; the curve traced by the end of a string as it is wound off from another curve.—*n.*, involu'tion, a rolling or folding up; entanglement; a multiplying of a quantity by itself any number of times (opposed to EVOLUTION).

involve', *v.* [Fr., from L. *involvere* (IN- (1), *volvere*, to roll)], to roll

up; to envelop or enfold; to make confused; to contain as a consequence; to multiply a quantity by itself.

Invul'nerable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-*], that cannot be wounded, hurt, or disproved.—*ns.*, invulnerability and invulnerableness.

In'ward, *a.* [A.S. *IN-* (1), *-WARD*], towards the inside; placed within; in the soul or mind;—*n. pl.*, the inner parts of the body; the bowels;—*adv.* (or *in'wards* and *in'wardly*), towards or in the inside; in the mind or thoughts; secretly.

Inweave' (*inwēv'*), *v.* [*IN-* (1)], to weave into; to mix by weaving.

Inwrap'. See **ENWRAP**.

Inwrought' (*inraut'*), *a.* [*IN-* (1)], made part of a pattern; adorned with figures.

Iodine (*i'odin* or *-ōin*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *iōdēs* (*ion*, a violet; *eidōs*, appearance)], a substance which, when burned, gives off a violet vapour.

-ion, *suff.* [Fr., from L. *-io*, *-ionem*], quality or state (as in **AVERSION**, **REBELLION**).

Ion'ic (*ion'ik*) and **Io'nian** [Gk. *Iōnikos*], *a.*, belonging to Ionia, in Greece; denoting a kind of architecture showing pillars with curves like rams' horns at the top.

Io'ta (*iō'ta*), *n.*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet (*i*); a very small quantity.

-ious, *suff.* [L. *iōsus* or Fr. *-ieux*], full of (as in **AMBITIOUS**, **GLOBOUS**).

Ipecacuanha (*ipekākūān'a*), *n.* [Brazilian], a plant, the root of which yields a useful medicine.

IR- (1), *pref.*, **IN-** (1); **IR-** (2), **IN-** (2).

Ire (*ir*), *n.* [L. *ira*], anger; wrath.—*as.*, **iras'cible** [Fr., from L. *irascibilis*], easily made angry; **irate**, angry; enraged; **ire'ful**, full of wrath; angry.

Iris, *n.* [Gk. *iris*, the messenger of the gods], the rainbow; anything like a rainbow, esp. the coloured ring round the pupil of the eye; a bulbous flower; the flag or *fleur-de-lis*.

Ir'ish (*ir'ish*), *a.*, belonging to Ireland or its people; the language of Ireland.

irk (*irk*), *v. impers.* [O.Ger.], to wear out; to give pain to.—*a.*, **irk'some** (*irk'sōm*), causing weariness or pain; tiresome.

I'ron (*i'ern*), *n.* [A.S.], the commonest and most useful metal; an instrument made of iron; (*pl.*) fetters; chains;—*a.*, made of iron; like iron; hard to wear out;—*v.*, to smooth with an iron; to cover with iron; to put in fetters.—*as.*, **i'ron-bound**, bound with iron; rocky, as a sea-coast; **i'ronclad**, covered with iron plates, as a ship of war;—*n.*, a ship so protected.—*a.*, **i'ron-hearted** (*har'ted*), hard-hearted; cruel.—*ns.*, **i'ron-master**, the owner of iron-works; a manufacturer of iron; **i'ronmonger** (*mānggēr*), a merchant who deals in hardware articles; **i'ronmongery**, a name for such articles; **i'ron-side**, a strong-hearted person; **Ironsides**, Cromwell's troops.

I'rony, *n.* [Fr., from L. *irōnia*, satire, from Gk. *eirōneia*], dissimulation; a way of speaking in which the real meaning is contrary to the literal sense of the words.—*a.*, **iron'ical**, of the nature of irony; fond of using irony.

Irra'diate, *v.* [L. *IR-* (1), *RADIATE*], to throw rays of light upon; to fill with light; to give forth light.—*ns.*, **irra'diance** and **irra'diancy**.

Irrational (*irāsh'ōndl*), *a.* [*IR-* (2)], not rational; without thought or reason; against reason.—*n.*, **irrational'ity**, want of reason.

Irreclaim'able, *a.* [*IR-* (2)], not reclaimable; that cannot be brought into a better state.

Irreconcil'able, *a.* [*IR-* (2)], that cannot be reconciled; that cannot be made to agree.

Irrecoverable (*irēkūv'erabl*), *a.* [*IR-* (2)], not recoverable; lost.

Irredeemable, *a.* [*IR-* (2)], not redeemable; that cannot be bought back.

Irredu'cible (*irédú'síbl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not reducible or changeable from one form or state to another.

Irrefragable, *a.* [late L. IR- (2), *frangere*, to break], that cannot be called in question; that cannot be proved to be wrong.

Irrefu'table (or *iréf'-*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *irrefutabilis*, IR- (2)], not refutable; that cannot be proved false.

Irreg'ular, *a.* [O.Fr., from late L. *irregularis*, IR- (2)], not regular; not according to rule; acting sometimes in one way and sometimes in another; not in proper form; (*grammar*) having unusual inflections;—*n.*, a soldier not in regular service.—*n.*, **irreg'ular'ity**, state of being irregular; that which is irregular.

Irrel'evant, *a.* [IR- (2)], not relevant; not bearing on the subject in hand; not helping to clear up a difficulty.—*n.*, **irrel'evancy**.

Irrelig'ion (*irélij'ón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *irreligio* (IR- (2), RELIGION)], want of or contempt for religion.—*a.*, **irrelig'ious** (-*ús*), having no religion.

Irreme'diable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irremediabilis*, IR- (2)], not remediable; that cannot be remedied or cured.—*adv.*, **irreme'diably**.

Irremo'vable (*irémoo'vabl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not removable; that cannot be shifted.—*adv.*, **irremo'vably**.

Irrep'arable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irreparabilis*, IR- (2)], that cannot be repaired or replaced.—*adv.*, **irrep'arably**.

Irrepeal'able, *a.* [IR- (2)], that cannot be repealed.

Irreprehen'sible, *a.* [late L. IR- (2)], that cannot be found fault with; without blame.

Irrepress'ible, *a.* [IR- (2)], not repressible; that cannot be held back; that cannot be controlled.—*adv.*, **irrepress'ibly**.

Irreproach'able, *a.* [Fr. IR- (2)], not reproachable; free from blame; faultless; upright.—*adv.*, **irreproach'ably**.

Irrepro'vable (*iréproo'vabl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not reprovably; blameless; irreproachable.

Irresis'tible (*irésis'tíbl*), *a.* [late L. IR- (2)], not resistible; carrying all before it.—*adv.*, **irresis'tibly**.

Irres'olute (*irés'ólút*), *a.* [L. IR- (2)], not resolute; not firm in purpose; undecided.—*ns.*, **irres'oluteness** and **irres'olution**, want of firmness of mind, etc.—*adv.*, **irres'olutely**.

Irrespec'tive, *a.* [IR- (2)], not looking to or thinking of; regardless of.

Irrespon'sible, *a.* [IR- (2)], not responsible or liable to answer (for consequences).—*n.*, **irrespon'sibility**, freedom from responsibility.

Irretrie'vable (*iré'vabl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not retrievable; that cannot be recovered; lost for ever.

Irrever'ent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irreverens*, IR- (2)], not reverent; arising from want of reverence.—*n.*, **irrever'ence**, want of reverence; irreverent conduct.

Irrever'sible, *a.* [IR- (2)], not reversible; that cannot be turned back; not to be undone.

Irrev'ocable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irrevocabilis*, IR- (2)], not revocable; that cannot be recalled; not to be undone.

Irri'gata, *v.* [L. *irrigare* (IR- (1), *rigare*, to wet, from same root as RAIN)], to moisten land by causing water to flow over it.—*n.*, **irri'gation** (-*shón*).

Irri'tate, *v.* [L. *irritare*, to annoy], to make angry; to put out of temper; to cause heat and redness, as in the skin or a wound.—*a.*, **irri'table**, easily made angry or worried.—*ns.*, **irritabil'ity** and **irritable'ness**.—*a.*, **irri'tant**, causing excitement or inflammation;—*n.*, anything that irritates or excites.—*ns.*, **irri'taney** and **irrita'tion** (*irritá'shón*), state of being irritated; a feeling of heat or pain; excitement of any kind, as passion, anger, etc.—*a.*, **irri'tative**, tending to cause irritation.



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Itin'erant, *a.* [L. *itinerans* (*iter*, a journey)], going from place to place;—*n.*, one who goes from place to place.—*n.*, itin'erancy, a going from place to place.—*v.*, itin'erate, to travel from place to place.—*a.*, itin'erary, travelling from place to place;—*n.*, a book of travels; a guide book.

-itous, *suff.* [L. *-itius*], of the kind or quality of; full of (as in **AMBITIOUS**, **FICTIONOUS**).

-ive, *sv* [Fr., L. *-ivus*], of the

quality or nature of; *ib*; growing to be like (as in **ADHERIVE**, **NATIVE**, **TRANSITIVE**).

I'vory, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ebur*], the material of the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc.;—*a.*, made of ivory.

I'vy, *n.* [A.S.], an evergreen plant that clings to trees, rocks, and walls.—*a.*, i'vied (*i'vid*), overgrown with ivy.

-ize, *suff.* [Fr. *-iser*, late L. *-isere*, Gk. *-izein*], forming verbs (as **CERTIFICATE**, **EQUALIZE**).

J

Ja.'ber, *v.* [imit.], to talk quickly and indistinctly; to utter nonsense;—*n.*, quick and confused talking.

Ja.'sinth, *n.* [Fr. *jacinthe*, L. *hyacinthus*, **HYACINTH**], a precious stone.

Jack, *n.* [! Fr. *Jacques*, James], a familiar name for John; a sailor; a young pike; a knave in cards; an instrument for pulling off boots; a means of turning a spit; a screw for lifting weights; a kind of flag; a coat of mail; a leather bottle; the mark in the game of bowls.—*ns.*, jack'boot, a boot reaching above the knee, once worn by cavalry; jack'daw, a small kind of crow.

Jack'al (*jak'awl*), *n.* [Pers.], a wild animal of the dog kind.

Jack'anapes (*jak'anaps*), *n.* [*Jack Napes*, from the badge (a chain for a tame monkey) of a Duke of Suffolk], a monkey; an impertinent fellow; a coxcomb.

Jack'ass, *n.*, a male ass; a block-head.

Jack'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *jaquette*, prob. from **JACK**], a short coat.

Jac'obin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *Jacobus*, James], one of an order of monks who lived in Rue St. Jacques in Paris; a member of a society formed during the French Revolution, who met in the same place; any violent politician.—*n.*, Jac'obite, one

who took the side of James II and the two Pretenders;—*a.*, belonging to the friends of James II.

Jade (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a tired horse; a worthless woman;—*v.*, to weary out; to tire.

Jade (2), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *lado*, the side], a dark green stone used for ornamental purposes, formerly believed to be a cure for colic or pain in the side.

Jag, *n.* [imit. ?], a rough point sticking out from an edge or surface; a cleft;—*v.*, to *yt* into teeth, like those of a *sn*; to stab.—*pres. p.*, jagg'ing; *p.p.*, jagged.—*as.*, jagg'ed and jag'gy.

Jag'uar (*-dar* or *-war*), *n.* [Brazil], a beast of prey resembling the leopard.

Jail or **gaol** (*jal*), *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *gabola* (L. *carcer*, **CAER**)], a prison.—*n.*, jailer or gaoler.

Jal'ap, *n.* [Mex.], the medicinal root of a plant from Jalapa in Mexico.

Jam (1), *v.* [imit. ?], to press tight; to crush;—*n.*, a crush; pressure of a crowd.—*pres. p.*, jamming; *p.p.*, jammed.

Jam (2), *n.* [as above], fruit preserved by being boiled with sugar.

Jamb (*jam*), *n.* [Fr. *jambe*, a leg], the post of a door, or the side of a fireplace.

Jan'gle (*jangl*), *n.* [O.Fr., *jan*], to

sound like bells out of tune; to talk nonsense; to quarrel in words;—*n.*, a harsh sound; a sound of quarrelling.

Jan'itor, *n.* [L. *janua*, a gate], a gate-keeper;—*f.*, *Jan'itrix*.

Jan'izary, *n.* [Turk.], a soldier of the old Turkish guard (about 1630–1826), formed of Christian prisoners.

Jan'uary, *n.* [L. *Jānuāris*, after the god *Janus*], the first month of the year.

Japan', *n.*, work varnished and figured, like work done by the people of *Japan*; thick varnish;—*v.*, to cover with varnish.—*pres. p.*, *Japanning*; *p.p.*, *Japanned*.

Jap'ānese, *n.*, *sing.* and *pl.*, an inhabitant of *Japan*;—*a.*, belonging to the people of *Japan* or to their language.

Jar (1), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a domestic vessel of earthenware or glass.

Jar (2), *v.* [imit. ?], to make a harsh sound; to disagree; to cause a tremulous motion.—*pres. p.*, *Jarring*; *p.p.*, *Jarred*.—*n.*, a harsh rattling sound; a clashing of interests or opinions; a sudden shake.

Jar'gon, *n.* [Fr.], meaningless talk; confused words.

Jargonelle' (*Jargōnel'*), *n.* [Fr.], a pear that ripens early.

Jas'mine or **Jas'samine** (*-min*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a climbing plant, with white or yellow and sweetly-scented flowers.

Jas'per, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *iaspis*], a hard precious stone of various colours which takes on a high polish.

Jaun'dice (*Jawn'dis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *galbus*, yellow], a disorder of the liver, marked by yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc.—*a.*, *Jaun'diced* (*-dis*), ill with jaundice; prejudiced.

Jaunt (*Jawnt*), *v.* [Fr. ?], to go from place to place on pleasure; to make an excursion;—*n.*, a journey for pleasure.—*a.*, *Jaun'ty*, dressed in a showy manner; smart-looking.

Jav'elin, *n.* [Fr., prob. from G.], a light spear for throwing, once used by horse and foot soldiers; a hunting-spear.

Jaw, *n.* [perhaps from root of CHEW], the bones in which the teeth are fixed; (*pl.*) the mouth.

—*a.*, *Jawed* (*Jawd*), having jaws.

Jay, *n.* [Fr.], a bird of the crow family with bright feathers.

Jeal'ous (*Jel'us*), *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *zēlos*, ZEAL], (for) watchful on behalf of another; (of) uneasy at the success of another; envious.—*n.*, *Jeal'ousy*, state of being jealous.

Jean (*Jān*), *n.* [M.E. *gene*, from It. *Genova*, Genoa], a kind of twilled cotton cloth.

Jebel, *geog. root* [Arab.], mountain (as in *Jebel el Tarik* or *Gibraltar*, the mountain of Tarik).

Jeer, *v.* [etym. ?], to make fun of in words; to make mocking remarks;—*n.*, an insulting remark; a word of scorn.

Jeho'vah, *n.* [Heb., self-existing], the name by which God was known to the Hebrews.

Jejune' (*Joon'*), *a.* [L. *jejunus*, fasting], empty; barren; wanting in interest.

Jel'ly, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gelare*, to freeze], juice of fruit boiled with sugar; anything made clear by boiling and thickened by cooling;—*v.*, to become jelly.—*a.*, *Jel'lied*.—*n.*, *Jel'ly-fish*, a kind of fish like a lump of jelly.

Jen'net, *n.* [Fr. *genet*, from Sp. *ginele*, from Arab.], a small Spanish horse.

Jen'ny, *n.* [from the name *Janel* or *Janel*], a machine for spinning many threads at once.

Jeop'ardy (*Jep'ardi*), *n.* [Fr. *jeu parti*, even game], position of danger; great risk.—*v.*, *Jeop'ardise*, to put in danger.

Jerbo'a, *n.* [Arab.], an animal with long hind-legs, good at jumping.

Jeremi'ad, *n.* [Fr., from Heb. *Jeremiah*], a tale of grief; a sorrowful complaint.

Jer'falcon. See GERRFALCON.

Jerk, *v.* [imit. ?], to throw or pull with a quick short motion; to

pull or move suddenly;—*n.*, a smart or sudden push, etc.—*a.*, jerky.—*n.*, jerkiness.

jerked (*jerkt*), *a.* [Peru.], cut into slices and dried in the sun, as beef.

jerkin, *n.* [etym. ?], a short, close-fitting coat or waistcoat.

jersey (*jer'si*), *n.* [Jersey, the island], finest part of wool; a close-fitting woollen jacket.

jesamine. See JASMINE.

jest, *n.* [Fr. *geste*, from L. (*res*) *gesta*, a deed], something said to cause fun; the object laughed at;—*v.*, to make fun by words; to talk lightly.—*n.*, **jes'ter**, one who jests; a court fool.

Jesuit (*jes'uit*), *n.*, a member of the Society of Jesus, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola; a crafty person.—*as.*, **jesuit'ic** and **jesuit'ical**, belonging to the Jesuits; cunning; deceitful.—*n.*, **jesuitism**, the principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning.

Jesus (*jes'us*), *n.* [Gk., from Heb. *Joshua*], the Saviour of mankind.

jet (1), *v.* [Fr., from L. *jacere* (*jacere*, to throw)], to throw out, as water;—*n.*, a spout of water; a pipe out of which a small stream flows.—*pres. p.*, **jetting**; *p.p.* **jetted**.—*ns.*, **jet'ty**, a kind of pier; **jet'sam**, **jet'tison** (also *v.*), goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship. The goods are called **jetsam** when they sink, **flotsam** when they float.

jet (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *Gagai*, a town in Asia Minor], a hard black mineral used for ornaments.—*as.*, **jet-black**, deep black; **jet'ty**, very black.

Jew, *n.* [O.Fr., from Heb.], an inhabitant of Judea; an Israelite;—*f.*, **Jew'ess**.—*a.*, **Jew'ish**, belonging to the Jews.—*n.*, **Jew'ry**, a district inhabited by Jews.

jewel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gaudium*, joy], a precious stone; an ornament of great value;—*v.*, to adorn with jewels.—*pres. p.*, **jewelling**; *p.p.*, **jewelled**.—*as.*, **jew'eller**, one who deals in

jewels;—**jew'ellery** or **jew'elry** (*joo'elri*), the art or trade of a jeweller; fine ornaments.

jib, *v.* [Dan. ?], to shift a sail from one tack to another; to be restive;—*n.*, an easily shifted sail in front of the foremast.—*pres. p.*, **jibbing**; *p.p.*, **jibbed**.

jibe. See GIBE.

jig, *n.* [etym. ?], a lively tune; a dance fitted to such a tune;—*v.*, to dance in jig time.—*pres. p.*, **jigging**; *p.p.*, **jigged**.

jilt, *n.* [for *jillet*, from *Jill*, a young woman], a woman who leads a lover on, and then leaves him;—*v.*, to lead on, and then cast off.

jingle (*jin'gl*), *v.* [imit.], to ring like small pieces of metal; to sound like small bells;—*n.*, a sound so produced; similar sounds in words.

jin'go (*jin'go*), *n.*, a mild oath.—*n.*, **jin'goism**, the spirit of boastful defiance.

job (1), *v.* [imit. ?], to stab or poke.—*pres. p.*, **jobbing**; *p.p.*, **jobbed**.—*n.*, a stab or prod.

job (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a bit of work, esp. for hire; public work bringing gain to a private person;—*v.*, to carry on work; to buy and sell government stocks; to let out for hire.—*pres. p.*, **jobbing**; *p.p.*, **jobbed**.—*n.*, **job'ber**, one who jobs; one who buys and sells; a person who turns a public office to his own gain.—*n.*, **job'bery**, underhand dealing; unfair means to gain one's ends.

jock'ey, *n.* [*Jock*, dim. of *Johal*, one who rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; one who deals unfairly in business;—*v.*, to jostle against in riding; to deal unfairly.

jocose (*jok'os*), *a.* [L. *jocōsus* (*jōm*, a JOKE)], full of jokes or fun.—*a.*, **joc'ular**, fond of making jokes.—*n.*, **joc'ularity**, fondness for jokes; merriment.—*adv.*, **joc'ularly**.

jo'cund (*jō'kund* or *jok'and*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *flcundus*, pleasant], full of life and brightness; showing pleasure and enjoyment.



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to decide;—*v.*, to hear and decide; to pass sentence.—*ns.*, judge'ship, the office of a judge; judgment, power of judging; the decision come to; a sentence passed on a prisoner: Judgment Day, the day on which God will judge the world; judgment-seat, the seat of a judge.

ju'diciable, *a.* [L. *judicabilis*], that can be judged or decided on.—*as.*, ju'dicative, having power to judge; ju'dicatory, belonging to a judge;—*n.*, a court of justice; administration of justice.—*n.*, ju'dicature, the duties of a judge; a court of justice; the extent of a court's power.

judicial (*judish'al*), *a.* [L. *judicialis*], belonging to a judge or a court; used in or enforced by a court; fitted for judging.—*a.*, judiciary, belonging to courts of justice;—*n.*, the judges as a body.—*a.*, judicious (*judish'us*), according to sound judgment; discreet; wise.—*n.*, judiciousness, soundness of judgment.

jug, *n.* [etym. ?], a vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth;—*v.*, to boil in a jug.—*pres. p.*, jugging; *p. p.*, jugged.

Jug'gernaut, *n.* [Skt., the lord of the world], an idol in India, underneath whose car people used to throw themselves as a sacrifice.

jug'gle, *v.* [Fr., from L. *joculari*, to jest (*jocus*, JOKE)], to amuse by quickness of hand; to impose on;—*n.*, a trick to deceive.—*ns.*, jug'gler, one who does clever tricks; one who deceives by quickness of hand; jug'glery, the skill and tricks of a juggler.

ju'gular, *a.* [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone], pertaining to the collar-bone or the side of the neck;—*n.*, a large vein on each side of the neck.

juice (*joos*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *jus*, broth], the watery part of vegetables and animals.—*a.*, ju'icy, full of sap.

ju'tube (*joo'foob*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk.

steyphon], a shrub, the dried fruit of which is used as a sweetmeat; a sweetmeat of gum and sugar.

ju'lep, *n.* [Fr., from Pers. *julab*, rose-water], a sweet liquid in which disagreeable medicines are taken.

Ju'lian, *a.*, referring to the arrangement of the months made by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., which continued till A.D. 1752.

July, *n.* [Fr., from L. *Julius*], the seventh month of the year, after Julius Caesar.

Jun'ble, *v.* [imit. ?], to mix in confusion; to put together without order;—*n.*, a mass without order.

jump, *v.* [imit. ?], to spring upward or forward; to pass over with a spring or leap; to agree;—*n.*, act of jumping; the space so passed over.

Jun'ction (*jun'kshon*), *n.* [L. *unctio* (*ungere*, to JOIN)], the line or point where two things come together; and Jun'cture, a joining together; an important point of time; a crisis.

June, *n.* [L. *Junius*], the sixth month of the year.

Jung-, *geog. root* [Ger.], young (as in *Jungfrau*, the young woman or the maiden, one of the Alps).

jungle (*jun'gl*), *n.* [Hind., from Skt.], a thick growth of brushwood, trees, etc.—*a.* Jun'gly, covered with jungle.

ju'nior (*ju'nyor*), *a.* [L., comp. of *juvenis*], younger; lower in rank;—*n.*, one younger than another.—*n.*, junior'ity, state of being younger.

ju'niper, *n.* [L. *juniperus*], an evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin.

junk (1), *n.* [Port., from Javanese *jong*], a Chinese ship with three masts.

junk (2), *n.* [etym. ?], old ropes picked to pieces for making mats, etc.; hard salted meat supplied to sailors.

Jun'ket (*jun'ket*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *junco*, rush], a sweetmeat served up on baskets of rushes; a feast; a preparation of cream;—*v.*, to feast.

Jun'ta, n. [Sp., from L. *junctus*, JOINED], a united body of men; a Spanish council of state; also **Jun'to**, a body who consult in secret.

Ju'piter, n. [L. *Jovis pater*], the chief god among the Romans; the largest of the planets.

Jurid'ical, a. [L. *ius*, law; *dicere*, to say], belonging to a judge or to a court of law; used in law-courts.

Jurisdic'tion (-dik'shōn), n. [L. *ius, juris*, law; *dictio*], power and right to judge; legal authority; the district over which this power is held.

Jurispru'dence (joo'risproo'dens), n. [L. *ius*, law; *prudencia*], the science of law and its principles.

Jur'ist, n. [Fr., from L. *ius*, right or law], one learned in the law, esp. the Roman or civil law.

Jur'y, n. [O.Fr., from L. *jurare*, to swear], a number of men on oath who judge of the facts stated at a trial; a body of men who decide prizes.—**n.**, **Jur'or** or **Jur'yman**, one of a jury.

Jur'y-mast, n. [etym. ?], a mast to replace for a time one that has been broken.

Just (1), a. [Fr., from L. *justus*], according to what is right; doing

right; keeping the law;—**adv.**, in the right time, etc.; right and no more.—**adv.**, **just'y**.—**ns.**, **just'ness**; **just'ice** [L. *justitia*], the quality of being just; that which is right; fairness; a judge or magistrate; **justic'ary (jūstish'ari)**, a judge; one who administers justice.

Just (2). See **JUST**.

Just'ify, v. [Fr., from L. *justificare* (*ius*, justice, -FY)], to make just; to prove one to be right; to clear from blame.—**a.**, **justifi'able**.—**n.**, **justifica'tion**, a clearing from blame; the reason given.

Just'le. See **JOSTLE**.

Jut, v. [JET (1)], to stand out from the main part.—**pres. p.**, **jut'ting**; **p.p.**, **jutted**.

Jute, n. [Skt.], the fibre of an Indian plant used in making mats, etc.

Juvenes'cent (joo'venes'ens), a. [L. *juvenescens* (*juvénis*, young, becoming young).—**n.**, **Juvenescence**.

Ju'venile, a. [L. *juvénis*, young], suited to youth;—**n.**, a young person.

Jux'taposi'tion, n. [L. *juxta*, near], a placing or being placed near.

K

Kaf'ir, n. [Arab., an unbeliever], one of a race of S.E. Africa.

kail or kale, n. [L. *caulis*], a cabbage with open leaves which do not grow to a head.

Kai'ser (ki'sér), n. [L. *Cæsar*], a title of the German emperor.

kaiser-, geop. root (as in *Kaiserberg*, emperor's hill; *Kaiserslautern*, the emperor's place on the Lautern).

kalei'doscope, n. [Gk. *kalos*, beautiful; *eidos*, a form; -scope], a tube with dimmed glass at one end and an eyepiece at the other, which shows beautiful figures as the instrument is turned round.

kal'endar. See **CALENDAR**.

kangaroo' (kángguroo'), n. [Australian], an Australian animal having very long hind-legs, remarkable for its power of leaping, and for a pouch in which it carries its young.

karoo' or kaffoo', n. [Hottentot], one of the dry table-lands of South Africa.

kay'ak (ki'dak), n. [Eskimo], a canoe of skins stretched on a frame, used in Greenland.

keel (kej), n. [form of *CATON* ?], a small anchor used in towing a ship to a new position;—**v.**, to work a ship by means of a keel.

keel, n. [Scand. ?], the beam running along the bottom of a ship and supporting the framework;

a ship;—*v.*, to turn a ship keel upwards.—*n.*, *kee'lage*, dues for a ship in port.

keen, *a.* [A.S., same root as CAN], sharp in edge or point; sharp in mind; eager; acute.—*n.*, *keel'ness*.

keep, *v.* [A.S.], to continue to have; to take care of; to have in one's service; to take part in, as a feast, etc.; to be faithful to; not to tell; to last or remain fresh;—*n.*, means of living; the main part of a castle.—*past* and *p.p.*, *kept*.—*ns.*, *kee'per*, one who keeps; one who has care, esp. of prisoners and lunatics; that which holds or binds firmly; *kee'ping*, care; support; fitness in size, form, colour, etc.; *keep'sake*, something to be kept for the sake of the giver.

keg, *n.* [Scand. ?], a small cask.

kelp, *n.* [etym. ?], ash got by burning seaweed, used for making soda, soap, etc.

kel'ple (*kel'pi*), *n.* [etym. ?], a spirit in the form of a horse, supposed to live in the water.

kel'son or **keel'son**, *n.* [KEEL], an inner keel fastened firmly to the outer keel.

kelt (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a newly-spawned salmon.

kelt (2). See CELT.

ken, *v.* [A.S., same root as CAN and KNOW], to see and know, esp. at a distance;—*n.*, view; reach of sight.—*pres. p.*, *kenning*; *p.p.*, *kenned*.

ken-, **kin-**, *geog. root* [C.], cape; head (as in *Kenmore*, great head; *Cantire* or *Kintyre*, head of the land).

ken'nel, *n.* [Ncrm. Fr. *kenil*, from L. *canis*, a dog], a house for dogs; a collection of dogs; the hole of a fox;—*v.*, to keep or live in a kennel.—*pres. p.*, *kennelling*; *p.p.*, *kennelled*.

kerb, **kerb'stone**. See CURB.

ker'chief (*ker'chif*), *n.* [O.Fr. *couvrechef*, over the head], a square of linen used as a cover for the head; any loose covering over the dress.

kern or **kerne**, *n.* [Ir.], a light-armed soldier among the ancient Irish or Scottish Highlanders.

ker'nel, *n.* [A.S., from root of CORN], the inner part of a nut or of the stone of a fruit; the hard part round which other matter gathers; the chief point.

ker'osene, *n.* [Gr. *keros*, wax], a brilliant light-giving oil got from coal.

ker'sey (*ker'sei*), *n.* [from *Kersey*, a town in Suffolk], a coarse woollen cloth.

ker'seyraire, *n.* [corrupted from CASHMERE], a fine twilled woollen cloth.

kes'trel, *n.* [Fr.], a small hawk like a falcon or sparrow-hawk.

ketch'up, *n.* [E. Ind.], a liquor or sauce got from mushrooms, etc.

ket'tle, *n.* [A.S.], a metal vessel for boiling water.—*n.*, **ket'tle-drum**, a drum made of a copper frame, with parchment stretched over the top; an afternoon tea-party.

key (*kei*), *n.* [A.S. *ceag*], that which turns a lock, a bolt, or a screw; one of the parts of a musical instrument on which the fingers are pressed; the chief note of a tune; that which is of difficulty; a translation of a book of answers; a wedge to tighten;—*v.*, to fasten with a wedge or key.—*ns.*, **key-board**, the board on which the keys of a musical instrument are arranged; **key-hole**, the hole by which the key passes into the lock; **key-note**, the chief note of a tune; **key-stone**, the middle stone of an arch.

kha'ki (*ka'ki*), *n.*, a light weight, drab-coloured cloth, used especially as material for soldiers' uniforms.

khan (*kan*), *n.* [Turk.], a governor in Persia and neighbouring countries.

khedive' (*kedev'*), *n.* [Fr., from Turk.], the ruler of Egypt.—*st.*, **khedival**, **khedivial**.

kick, *n.* [E., etym. ?], a blow with the foot;—*v.*, to strike with the



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king-, **cyning-**, **coning-**, **conis-**, *geog. root* (as in *Kingsbury*, *Kingston*, king's town; *Coningsby*, *Cunningham*, king's home or hamlet; *Coniston*).

kip'per, *n.* [etym. ?], a salmon after spawning; a salmon or herring salted and dried;—*v.* to salt and dry.

kirche- [Ger.], **kerk-**, **kerke-** [Du.], **kirk-** [Sc. (see CHURCH)], church (as in *Kirchberg*, church hill; *Dunkerque*, church on the dunes; *Kirkcubright*, St. Cathbert's church).

kirk, *n.* [Sc., CHURCH], a church; the Church of Scotland.

kip'tle, *n.* [A.S.], an outer petticoat; an upper garment.

kiss, *n.* [A.S.], a show of affection by touching with the lips;—*v.*, to touch with the lips; to come into very slight contact.

kit (1), *n.* [Du.], a wooden vessel or small tub; a box for tools; a soldier's outfit.

kit (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a small violin or fiddle.

kitch'en, *n.* [A.S., from L. *coquina*, a kitchen], the room where food is cooked.—*n.*, **kitch'en-gar'den**, a garden of vegetables for cooking.

kite, *n.* [A.S.], a bird of the hawk kind; a light frame covered with paper or cloth for flying in the air.

kith, *n.* [A.S., *cythh*, from *cūth*, known], acquaintance; kindred.

kit'ten, *n.* [O.Fr. *chitoun*, from *chat*, cat], a young cat;—*v.*, to bring forth cats.

kleptoma'nia, *n.* [Gk. *kleptein*, to steal; -MANIA], an almost irresistible tendency to steal.

knack (*næk*), *n.* [imit. ?], a snap with the fingers; a clever trick or toy; dexterity.

knag (*næg*), *n.* [?], a knot in a piece of wood; a wooden peg; a branch of a deer's horn.—*a.*, **knag'gy**, full of knots or knags.

knap (*næp*), *v.* [imit.]; to break off with a snapping sound; to strike smartly.—*pres. p.*, **knapping**; *p.p.*, **knapped**.

knag'nack, *n.* [Du. ?], from root of

KNAP and SACK], a bag for carrying provisions, used by soldiers and travellers.

knave (*næv*), *n.* [A.S., a boy], person of bad character; scoundrel; a card with the picture of a man without a crown.—*n.*, **knave'ry**, the action or conduct of a knave; dishonesty.—*a.*, **knave'ish**.

knead (*néd*), *v.* [A.S.], to rub flour into dough; to work or shape anything by pressure.

knee (*né*), *n.* [A.S.], the middle joint of the leg; a bend like a knee.—*a.*, **kneed**, having a joint like the knee.

kneel (*nél*), *v.* [A.S., from root of **KNEE**], to lean on the knees; to bend the knees.—*past* and *p.p.*, **kneeled** and **knelt**.

knell (*nel*), *n.* [A.S.], the sound of a bell, esp. at a funeral or a death; any signal of death;—*v.*, to sound as a bell at a funeral; to toll.

knick'erbock'ers (*nik'er-*), *n. pl.* [from *Knickerbocker's History of New York*], an old Dutch New Yorker; short, loose trousers, tight at the knee.

knick'-knack (*nik'-næk*), *n.* [doubling of **KNACK**], a trifle or toy.

knife (*nif*), *n.* [A.S.], a blade of steel with a sharp edge; (*pl.*) **knives** (*nivs*).

knight (*nif*), *n.* [A.S., a boy or servant], a servant bearing arms; a man of a rank below a baronet; a piece in the game of chess;—*v.*, to make (one) a knight.—*n.*, **knight'-errant** [see **ERRANT**], a knight wandering in search of adventures; **knight'hood**, the rank of a knight; the whole body of knights; **knight'-service**, possession of land by a knight on condition of military service.—*a.*, **knight'ly**, like or becoming a knight; courteous;—*adv.*, in the manner of a knight.

knit (*nif*), *v.* [A.S.], to form into a knot; to tie together; to weave by means of needles; to unite or be united closely; to contract, as the brows; to grow together.

—*pres. p.*, knitting; *p.p.*, knitted. — *n.*, knit'ing, the work of a knitter; work formed by knitting.

knob (*nob*), *n.* [akin to *KNOP*], a swelling; a button, ball, or boss; the handle of a drawer or door.—*a.*, knobbed (*nobd*) and knob'by.

knock (*nok*), *v.* [A.S., imit. !], to strike with something hard; to drive or to be driven against a thing; to rap at a door;—*n.*, a blow with anything hard; a rap to call attention.—*n.*, knock'er, a hammer fixed to a door for knocking.

knoll (1) (*nol*), *n.* [A.S.], a small rounded hill; a hillock.

knoll (2) (*nol*). Same as *KNELL*.

knop (*nop*), *n.* [akin to *KNAP* !], a knob or bud; a bunch.

knot (*not*), *n.* [A.S.], a hard loop on a thread or rope caused by tying; the joint of a tree where a branch grows; anything hard or difficult to understand; a bond of union; a number of persons together; a mile at sea;—*v.*, to tie into a knot; to become knotted; to make difficult.—*pres. p.*, knotting; *p.p.*, knotted.—*a.*, knot'ty, full of knots; difficult; hard.

knout, *n.* [Russian], a kind of whip once used in Russia for flogging criminals.

know (*no*), *v.* [A.S.], to have looked at on all sides; to see clearly; to have information about; to be sure of.—*past*, knew (*no*); *p.p.*, known (*non*).—*a.*, know'ing, skilful; clever; intelligent.—*n.*, know'ledge, state of knowing; that which a person knows; clear sight of a thing; information; skill from practice.

knuckle (*nukl*), *n.* [E.], the joint of a finger, bent or closed; the knee-joint of a calf;—*v.*, to bend the fingers; (down) to submit.

ko'dak, *n.* a small photographic camera.

könig-, *geog. root* [Ger.], king (as in *Königgrätz*, king's fort; *Königsberg*, king's mountain).

kop [Du.], *kopf*, *koppe* [Ger.], head (as in *Spion Kop*; *Schneekoppe*, snow mountain).

Koran', *n.* [Arab. *qur'an*, from *qara'a*, to read], the Moham-medan Bible.

kraal (*kral*), *n.* [S. African Du., from Port. *CORRAL*], a Hottentot village.

Krem'lin, *n.* [Russian *kremi*, cita-del], the imperial palace in Moscow.

Kyrie (*kir'ie* or *kir'i*), *n.* [Gk. voc. case of *Kyrios*, Lord], the first Greek word of several parts of the Church Service, beginning, "Lord, have mercy," etc.

L

la'bel, *n.* [O.Fr., ribbon], a small slip attached to anything to tell what or whose the thing is; a codicil to a will; a square moulding over an arched door or window;—*v.*, to fasten a label to.—*pres. p.*, labelling; *p.p.*, labelled.

la'bial, *a.* [L. *labium*, a lip], belonging to the lips, as a sound;—*n.*, a sound formed by the lips, or a letter marking such a sound, as *b, p*, etc.—*a.*, la'biate, divided into two unequal divisions, as the corolla of mint, thyme, etc.—*a.*, labioden'tal, pro-

nounced both by the lips and the teeth.

lab'oratory, *n.* [med. L. *laborator-ium* (see *LABOUR*)], a place where work is done or experiments are carried out; a chemist's work-room.

la'bour (*la'bur*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *labor*], hard work; great suffer-ing; that which causes weariness; child-birth;—*v.*, to work hard; to move slowly; to be in difficulty or trouble.—*a.*, labor'ious, requiring much hard work; toilsome; working hard. *n.*, labor'iousness.—*a.*, la'

- boured, bearing marks of labour.—*n.*, la'bourer.
- labur'num, *n.* [L.], a tree with clusters of yellow and poisonous blossoms.
- lab'yrinth, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *labyrinthos*], a place with many winding and difficult passages; anything difficult to trace or follow.—*a.*, labyrin'thian or labyrin'thine, like a labyrinth; intricate; perplexing.
- lac (1) or lakh, *n.* [Hind.], one hundred thousand (of rupees) (at 1s. 4d. each = about seven thousand pounds).
- lac (2), *n.* [Hind., from Skt.], a gum or resin produced on some Eastern trees by an insect, and used in making sealing-wax, etc.
- lac [Fr.], lago [It., from L. *lacus*], loch [Gael.], lough [Ir.], lake (as in *Lac des Bois*, lake of the woods; *Lago Maggiore*, greater lake; *Lochbroom*, the lake of drizzling rain; *Loughrea*, grey lake).
- lace (*lās*), *n.* [Fr. from L. *laqueus*, a noose], a cord passing through eyelets for fastening; ornamental threadwork;—*v.*, to fasten or to be fastened with a lace; to ornament with lace.—*n.*, la'cing (*lā'sing*), a fastening with a lace; a cord used in fastening.
- lac'erate (*lās'érāt*), *v.* [L. *lacerātus*, mangled (*lacer*, torn)], to tear; to wound roughly; to hurt a person's feelings severely.—*n.*, lacera'tion (*lās'érā'shōn*), act of lacerating; the rent so made.—*a.*, lac'erative (*lās'érātiv*), having power to tear.
- lach'rymal (*lāk'rimāl*), or lach'rymary, *as.* [L. *lacrima*, a tear], holding tears;—*n.* (and lach'rymatory), a vessel found in ancient tombs, as if for holding the tears of mourners.—*a.*, lach'rymose, full of tears; given to shedding tears.
- lack, *n.* [E.], want; need; failure;—*v.*, to be without; to be in need of; to be wanting.
- lackada'sical (*-dā'sicōl*), *a.* [*alack, ALAS, A. DAY*], with an affected appearance of weariness; affected, sentimental.
- lack'ey or lacq'uey, *n.* [Fr.], a male servant; a cringing follower;—*v.*, to act as a male servant; to wait upon.
- lacon'ic, *a.* [Gk. *Lakōnikos*, belonging to *Lakōn*, Sparta], using few words; expressed in few words.—*adv.*, lacon'ically, briefly; shortly.
- lacq'uer, *n.* [see LAC (2)], varnish made by mixing lac with spirits of wine;—*v.*, to cover with lacquer varnish.
- laerosse' (*lakros'*), *n.* [Fr. *la crosse*, the hooked stick], a ball game common in the United States and Canada.
- lac'teal, *a.* [L. *lacteus*, milky], belonging to or like milk; carrying the chyle, a milky fluid;—*n.*, a vessel carrying chyle; to be mixed with the blood.—*n.*, lacta'tion, act of giving suck; the state or time of giving suck.—*as.*, lactes'cent (*lāktēs'ēnt*), producing milk; becoming white like milk; lac'tic, pertaining to milk; got from sour milk; lactif'erous [L. *ferre*, to bear], producing milk or a juice like milk.
- lacū'na, *n.* [L., from *lacus*, LAKE], a gap or break; a small opening; an empty space; also lacu'nar, a sunken panel.
- lacus'trine (-*trin*), *a.* L. *lacus*, a LAKE], belonging to lakes or ponds; growing in ponds.
- lad, *n.* [E., rel. to LEAD †], a boy; a youth.
- lad'der, *n.* [A.S. *hlæder*], a frame made of two long pieces of wood or of ropes, with cross pieces used as steps; any means of climbing upwards.
- lade, *v.* [A.S. *hladan*], to put a load on; to throw (water) in or out with a ladle or big spoon;—*n.*, a water channel for driving a mill-wheel.—*a.*, lād'en, carrying a load or burden; loaded; freighted.—*n.*, lād'ing, a load; cargo.
- lād'le, *n.*, a large spoon with a long handle for lifting water, etc.;—*v.*, to lift with a ladle.



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shape; and *lan'ceolate*, shaped like a lance-head; tapering towards both ends.

land, *n.* [A.S.], the firm part of the earth's surface; a district; a country;—*v.* to put or come on shore.—*p.p.* and *a.*, *lan'ded*, set on shore; consisting of land; possessed of land.—*ns.*, *lan'ding*, act of going ashore; a place for stepping ashore; the flat part at the top of a stair, or between the flights of steps; *land'-breeze*, a breeze blowing from the land to the sea; *land'-force*, a body of soldiers serving on land; *land'holder*, a person possessed of land.—*v.*, *land'-lock*, to shut or nearly shut in by land, as a bay.—*ns.*, *land'-lord*, one who owns land or houses; the owner of an inn or lodging-house; *land'-lubber*, a name given by sailors to one who lives on land; *land'mark*, a mark to show boundaries; a mark on land by which sailors are guided; any important event; *land'scape* [Du. *-schap*, *-SHIP*], the appearance of land visible at one time; a picture of part of a country; *land'-steward*, a man who manages an estate; *land'-tax*, a tax on land; *land'-waiter* and *lan'ding-waiter*, an officer of the custom-house, who waits while goods are being landed.—*adv.*, *land'ward*, towards the land;—*a.*, *inland*; at a distance from a town or city.

lan'dau, *n.* [*Landau*, in Bavaria], a four-wheeled carriage with a cover that can be opened or shut at will.

land'grave, *n.* [Ger. *LAND*, *graf*, a count or earl], a German nobleman of the same rank as an earl in Great Britain;—*f.*, *land'gravine* (*-tén*).

lane, *n.* [A.S.], a space between hedges, or fields, or among trees; a narrow road or street; a passage-way.

lan'guage (*lång'gwåd*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *lingua*, the tongue], the power of using the tongue to

speak; the sounds or words used in speaking; the form of words peculiar to one nation; style peculiar to one person; any means of expressing thought.

lan'guid (*lång'gwíd*), *a.* [L. *lan-guidus*, weak], bending from weakness; not caring to exert oneself; exhausted.—*n.*, *lan'guor*, faintness or weariness; dulness; inactivity.

lan'guish (*lang'gwish*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *languescere*, to become weak], to grow feeble; to hang the head from weakness; to lose energy and spirit; to become dull.—*adv.*, *lan'guish-ingly*, in a dull or spiritless manner.—*n.*, *lan'guishment*, state of languishing; tenderness of look.

lanif'erous and **lanig'erous** (*lan-ij'érus*), *as.* [L. *lana*, wool; *ferre, gerere*, to bear], producing wool.

lank, *a.* [A.S. *hlanc*, slender], thin; slender; straight and flat, as hair.

lan'tern, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lanternas* (prob. from Gk. *lampêr*, a torch)], a shield for a light, made partly of glass, or other transparent material; the part of a lighthouse where the light is shown; the upper part of a dome or tower through which light is let in (formerly spelt *lan'thorn*).

lan'yard, *n.* [Fr. *lanière*, a strap], a short rope used in ships for fastening.

lap (1), *v.* [A.S. *lapan*], to lick up with the tongue; to make a sound like that (of little waves);—*n.*, the sound thus made.—*pres. p.*, *lapping*; *p.p.*, *lapped*.

lap (2), *n.* [A.S. *leppa*], the loose part of a coat or dress; an apron or the part of the body covered by it, esp. over the knees; a fold;—*v.*, to lay or to be spread on or over; to be turned over; to wrap or fold; to overlap.—*pres. p.*, *lapping*; *p.p.*, *lapped*.—*ns.*, *lapel'*, a little lap or fold; the part of a coat that folds back; *lap'pet*, a little lap or fold, esp. of muslin or silk, as an ornament.

lap'idary and **lap'idist**, *n.* [L. *lapidarius* (*lapis*, a stone)], one who cuts and sets precious stones;—*a.*, pertaining to cutting precious stones.

lapse (*lapse*), *v.* [L. *lapere* (*labi*, to slip)], to slip or fall away; to pass away slowly and quietly; to fall from duty; to be lost from want of use;—*n.*, a slipping or falling away; a failure in duty; a loss through want of use.

lap'wing, *n.* [A.S. *Alapan*, to leap, WING], a bird of the plover family, with long, broad wings; also called **PLE-WIT**, from its cry.

lar'board, *n.* [E., etym. ?], the left side of a ship looking towards the bow, now called port side (opposite of **STARBOARD**).

lar'ceny, *n.* [Fr., from L. *latrocinium* (*latro*, a robber)], a name by which theft is called by lawyers.—*n.*, **lar'cenist**, one guilty of larceny.

lar'ch, *n.* [Ger. *Lärche*, from L. *larix*], a cone-bearing tree, with a reddish wood.

lard, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lardum*, fat, akin to Gk. *laros*, sweet], melted fat of swine;—*v.*, to smear with fat; to enrich or make fat.—*n.*, **lar'der**, a place where meat is kept; a stock of provisions.

large (*larj*), *a.* [L. *largus*], of great size; abundant.—*n.*, **large'ness**.—*a.*, **large'-hearted**, generous; liberal.

lar'gess (*lar'jes*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *largitio*], a gift or present.

lark (1), *n.* [A.S. *laperce*], a well-known bird that flies high and sings sweetly; the skylark.

lark (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a bit of fun;—*v.*, to sport.

lark'spur, *n.*, a plant with showy flowers and a spur on the calyx.

lar'va, *n.* [L. *larva*, a mask], an insect in the caterpillar state; (*pl.*) **lar'vas**.

lar'ynx (*lar'inks*), *n.* [Gk., the throat], the upper end of the windpipe;—*n.*, **laryngi'tis**, inflammation of the larynx.

lar'car, *n.* [Pers.], a native East Indian sailor; a camp-follower.

lassiv'ious (*lasiv'ius*), *a.* [L. *lassivus*, desirous], feeling or causing strong desire of a wrong kind; lustful.—*n.*, **lassiv'iousness**.

lash, *n.* [etym. ?], the cord or string of a whip; a stroke with a whip or rope; words that give pain;—*v.*, to strike with a whip; to cut with severe words; to tie or fasten firmly.—*n.*, **lash'ing**, a whipping; a rope for making fast.

lass, *n.* [M.E. *lasee*, unmarried], a girl; a sweetheart.

las'situde, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lassitudo*], faintness; weakness; want of energy.

las'so, *n.* [Sp. *laso*, from L. *laqueus*], a rope with a running noose for catching wild horses; (*pl.*) **las'sos**;—*v.*, to catch with a lasso.—*pres. p.*, **lassoing**; *p.p.*, **lassoed** (*las'od*).

last (1), *a.* [contraction of A.S. *latost*, **LATEST**], coming after all the others; most recent; farthest out; lowest.—*adv.*, **last**, **lastly**, **at last**, in the last time or place; in conclusion.

last (2), *n.* [A.S., a footmark], a block of wood, etc., in the shape of a foot, on which shoes are fitted;—*v.*, to fit on this.

last (3), *v.* [A.S., to endure], to remain in existence; to hold out; to continue.

last (4), *n.* [A.S. *last*, a load], a weight of about 4,000 pounds; a ship's cargo.

latch, *n.* [A.S., akin to **LACE**], a catch for fastening a door;—*v.*, to fasten with a latch.

latch'et, *n.* [O.Fr., as **LACE**], a fastening for a shoe.

late, *a.* [A.S.], not coming in time; not long past; near the end or close; not long dead;—*adv.*, **late**, **lately**, after the usual time; not long ago; far on in time.—*n.*, **late'ness**.—*a.*, **la'tish**, somewhat late.

lateen', *a.* [Fr. *latine*, from L. **LATIN**], applied to triangular sails, common in the Mediterranean Sea.

la'tent, *a.* [L. *latere*, to lie hid], present but not seen or felt; un-

developed.—*n.*, la'tency, state of being latent.

lat'eral, *a.* [L. *lateralis* (*latus*, a side)], belonging to the side; on or along the side; to or from the side.

lath, *n.* [A.S.], a thin strip of wood fastened to the rafters or walls to support slates or plaster; any thin strip of wood or metal; *v.*, to put laths on.—*n.*, lath'ing, a covering of laths.

lathe, *n.* [prob. A.S. *hlad-wheel*, lade-wheel], a machine for turning pieces of wood or metal; the swinging part of a loom for pushing the weft into its place.

lath'er, *n.* [A.S.], froth made by moistening soap with water; foam from sweat, etc.;—*v.*, to form foam or become frothy; to cover with lather.

Lat'in, *a.* [Fr., from L. *Latinus*], belonging to ancient Rome; written or spoken in the Latin language;—*n.*, the language of ancient Rome.—*ns.*, Lat'inism, a form of words peculiar to Latin; Lat'inist, one skilled in Latin.—*v.*, lat'inize, to give Latin forms to; to use Latin words or phrases.—*n.*, Latin'ity, a pure Latin style.

lat'itude, *n.* [Fr., from L. *latitudo* (*latus*, broad)], breadth; room to act; freedom from restraint; angular distance north or south from the equator.—*as.*, latitu'dinal, in the direction of latitude; latitudinar'ian, not confined by ordinary rules; broad in religious opinions;—*n.*, one not strict in his opinions or beliefs.

lat'ten, *n.* [O.Fr. *laton*, akin to LATH], brass in thin plates for making crosses, candlesticks, etc.; tin plate.

lat'ter, *a.* [A.S., comp. of *lat*, LATE], later; coming or existing after; the one mentioned second; recent; modern.—*adv.*, lat'terly, lately; of late; in more recent times.

lattice (*lat'is*), *n.* [O.Fr., lath-work], any network made by crossing *laths*; a window so

made;—*v.*, to make lattice-work; to furnish with a lattice.

laud, *v.* [L. *laudare*], to praise;—*n.*, praise; (*pl.*) a Church service.—*as.*, lau'dable, worthy of being praised; lau'datory, expressing praise;—*n.*, an expression of praise; also lauda'tion.

lau'danum, *n.* [L. *ludanum*], a drug made from opium.

laugh (*laf*), *v.* [A.S. *hlahan*], to show joy or pleasure by a sudden sound and a pleased look; to be gay or lively; (*at*) to make little of;—*n.*, the sound and look of joy or mirth.—*a.*, laugh'able, to be laughed at; causing laughter.—*adv.*, laugh'ingly.—*ns.*, laugh'ing-gas, a nitrous oxide gas which causes laughter; laugh'ing-stock, a person or a thing set up to be laughed at; and laugh'ter, act or sound of laughing.

launch (*launch*), *v.* [Fr., from root of LANCE], to throw like a lance; to send forth; to cause to slide into the water; to send out quickly; (*out*) to say a great deal;—*n.*, act of launching; a large open boat.

laun'dress, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *lavandus* (*lavare*, to wash), -*ess*], a woman who dresses and irons clothes.—*n.*, laun'dry, a place where clothes are washed and dressed.

lau'reate (*law'reat*), *a.* [L. *laureatus* (*laurus*, LAUREL)], crowned with laurel;—*n.*, one so crowned; a court poet;—*v.*, to crown with laurel; to grant a degree to.—*ns.*, laurea'tion, act of conferring a degree; lau'reate'ship, office of poet-laureate.

lau'rel, *n.* [Fr. *laurier*, from L. *laurus*], an evergreen shrub, used by the ancients for wreaths; a mark of honour, esp. in plural.

la've, *n.* [It., from L. *lavare*, to wash], melted matter from a burning mountain.

lave, *v.* [A.S. *laskan* or Fr. *laver*, L. *lavare*], to wash or bathe; to throw out water.—*ns.*, la'ver, a large vessel for washing in;



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ance of leaves; leaflet, a little leaf.—*a.*, leafy, full of leaves.

league (1) (*lég*), *n.* [! Provençal, *legua*; late L. *leuga*, from C.], distance of about three miles; at sea about 3½ miles (it varies in different countries).

league (2) (*lég*), *n.* [Fr. *ligue* (L. *ligare*, to bind)], a union for mutual benefit;—*v.*, to unite for mutual benefit.—*pres. p.*, leaguings; *p.p.*, leagued.

lea'guer (1), *n.*, one who belongs to a league.

lea'guer (2), *n.* [Dan. *leper*, a camp (see LAIR)], camp of a besieging army.

leak (*lêk*), *v.* [Scand. ?], to let water through a crack or hole; to come through a crack or hole;—*n.*, an opening through which fluid may pass.—*n.*, leakage (*lê'kadj*), that which leaks; an allowance made for leaking.—*a.*, leaky, having leaks.

leal, *a.* [Norm. Fr., as LOYAL], faithful; true-hearted.

lean (1), *v.* [A.S. *leanian*], to be out of the perpendicular; to tend towards; to rest against; (on) to seek help from; to cause to lean.—*past* and *p.p.*, leaned or leant (*lent*).

lean (2), *a.* [A.S. *hlæne*], wanting flesh; not fat or rich;—*n.*, flesh without fat.—*n.*, lean'ness, thinness; spareness.

leap, *v.* [A.S. *hlæpan*], to move by lifting both feet at once; to pass by one sudden movement; to spring up or forward;—*n.*, act of leaping; space passed over.—*past* and *p.p.*, leaped or leapt (*lept*).—*n.*, leap year, every fourth year, which gives to February twenty-nine days; a year of 366 days; bissextile.

learn (*lêrn*), *v.* [A.S.], to get knowledge; to gain skill; to grow better or to make progress.—*a.*, learned, having much knowledge; skilled.—*n.*, learning, that which is learned; knowledge; scholarship.

lease (*lêz*), *n.* [Fr. *laisser*, from L. *laxus*, LAX], a right to the use of property for a certain time, on

payment of rent; a written contract giving this right;—*a.*, to let for a certain number of years; to hold under a lease.—*ns.*, lessee', one to whom a lease is granted; lessor, one who grants a lease.—*a.*, lease'-hold, held by lease;—*n.*, lands, etc., so held.

leash, *n.* [O.Fr. *lesse* (Fr. *laisse*, from L. *laxus*, LAX), a cord by which a dog or a hawk is held; a brace and a half; three;—*a.*, to hold by a leash.

lea'sing (*lê'sing*), *n.* [A.S.], leishood.

least, *a.* [A.S. *leasast*, sup. of *leas*, LESS], smallest; in the lowest degree; of less value than all others.

leather (*lêth'êr*), *n.* [A.S.], skins of animals prepared by tanning.—*as.*, leath'ern, made of leather; leath'ery, like leather, tough.

leave (1) (*lêv*), *v.* [A.S.], to allow to remain; to go away from; to forsake; to give or trust; to let alone; to have remaining at death.—*pres. p.*, leav'ing; *p.p.* and *past*, left.—*n.*, leav'ings, things left.

leave (2), *n.* [A.S., akin to LAW], permission; a going away; a parting of friends.

leav'en (*lêvn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *levere*, to raise], ferment mixed with flour to render the dough light and spongy; anything that makes what it touches like itself;—*v.*, to mix with leaven; to act like leaven; to taint.

lech'erous, *a.* [Fr., from root of LICK], given to lust; stirring up lust.

lec'tern, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *lectrum*, a reading-desk (*legere*, to read)], a reading-desk, esp. in churches.

lec'tion (*lêk'shôn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *lectio* (*legere*, to read)], a reading; a portion read; a difference of wording in a book or passage.—*n.*, lec'tionary, a Church service-book.

lec'ture, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *lectura* (*legere*)], something read or written to be read on some sub-

ject; a discourse;—*v.*, to read or deliver a lecture; to give a reproof to.—*ns.*, *lec'turer*, one who teaches by lecturing; *lec'tureship*, the office of a lecturer.

led, *past* of LEAD (2).

ledge (*lej*), *n.* [from root of LAY (2)], a narrow shelf or projection on which things can be laid; a shelf or reef of rocks.

ledg'er (*lej'ér*), *n.* [M.E., prob. as above], the chief account book of a merchant.

lee, *n.* [A.S. *lido*, shelter], a sheltered place; the side sheltered from the wind; a protection from the wind.—*ns.*, *lee'-shore*, the shore towards which the wind is blowing; *lee'-side*, the sheltered side of a ship.—*a.* and *adv.*, *lee'ward*, towards the lee-side (opposed to WINDWARD).—*n.*, *lee'way*, the distance a ship is driven to leeward out of its proper course; time lost.

leech, *n.* [A.S.], a worm that sucks blood; a doctor;—*v.*, to apply leeches.

leek, *n.* [A.S.], a large kind of onion.

leer, *n.* [A.S., the face or cheek], a sly or sidelong look; a look causing uneasiness;—*v.*, to look sideways or with an ugly expression.

lees, *n. pl.* [O.Fr.], that which falls to the bottom of liquids; dregs; sediment.

leet, *n.*, ancient English court of a township; a list of candidates.

left (1), *past* of LEAVE (1).

left (2), *v.* [A.S.], on the weaker side;—*n.*, the left side; the Opposition in Parliament.—*a.*, *left-hand'ed*, using the left hand instead of the right; awkward; badly expressed.

leg, *n.* [Scand.], one of the limbs by which animals walk; anything like a leg; a long, thin support.

leg'acy, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *legare*, to leave by will], that which is left by will; a bequest.—*n.*, *legatee'*, one who gets a legacy.

le'gal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *legalis* (*lex*,

a law)], according to law; permitted or ordered by law.—*n.*, *legal'ity*, agreement with law.—*v.*, *le'galize*, to make legal.

leg'ate (*lej'át*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *legare*, to send out], an ambassador from the Pope; a deputy.—*n.*, *lega'tion*, an ambassador and his suite, or their abode.

leg'end (*lej'énd*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *legendus* (*legere*, to read)], a story of bygone times, usually of a marvellous nature; a motto on a coin or medal.—*a.*, *leg'endary*, consisting of legend; fabulous;—*n.*, a book of legends.

leg'er (*lej'ér*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *levis*, light], small.—*n.*, *leger line*, a small line added to the musical staff.

legerdemain' (*lejérdémán'*), *n.* [Fr. *léger de main*, light of hand], quickness or sleight of hand; conjuring; artful deception.

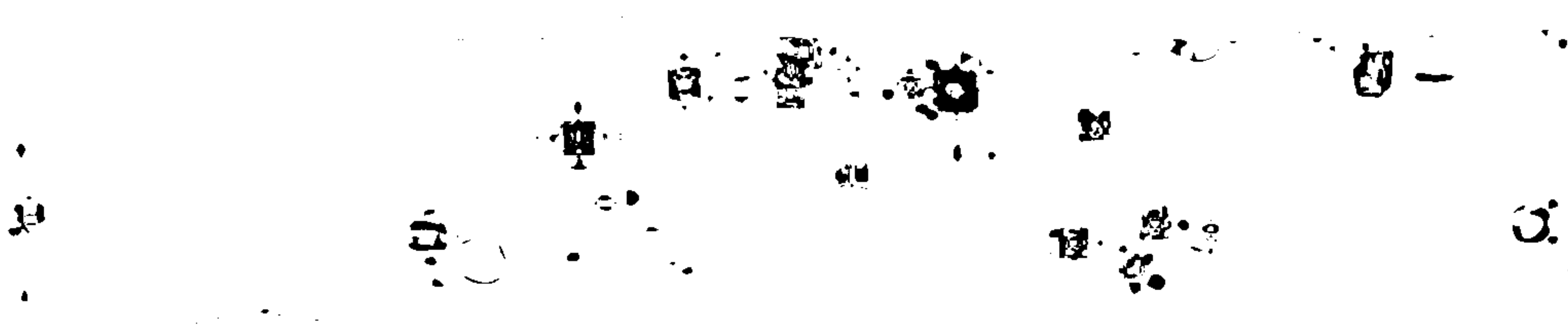
leg'ging, *n.*, a covering for the leg.

leg'ible (*lej'ibl*), *a.* [O.Fr., from late L. *legibilis* (*legere*, to read)], that can be read; clear to the eye; that can be understood.—*ns.*, *legibil'ity* and *leg'ible-ness*, state of being legible.

le'gion (*lé'jón*), *n.* [L. *legio* (*legere*, to choose)], a body of from three to six thousand Roman soldiers; a great number; a force of soldiers.—*a.*, *le'gionary*, belonging to or consisting of a legion; containing a very great number;—*n.*, a soldier of a legion.

leg'islate (*lej'islát*), *v.* [L. *lex*, a law; *latus*, carried], to make laws.—*n.*, *legisla'tion*, process of making laws; the laws made.—*a.*, *leg'islative*, pertaining to or having the power of making laws; law-making.—*ns.*, *leg'islator*, one who makes laws; *leg'islature*, the body of men who make laws.

legit'imate (*léjít'ímát*), *a.* [L. *legitimus*, appointed by law], according to law; in right form or order; born of parents who were married; genuine;—*s.*





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(-mat, also legitimize), to make lawful; to give an illegitimate child the rights of a legitimate one.—*ns.*, legitimity, lawfulness of birth; genuineness; legitimation, a making legitimate; legitunist, one who supports legitimate authority; a person in France who supports the claims of the Bourbons to the crown.

legume and **legumen**, *ns.* [Fr. *legume*, L. *legūmen* (*legere*, to gather)], a seed-vessel consisting of two parts, which split open and show the seeds fixed to their inner edge, as peas, etc.; (*pl.*) **legumes** and **legumina**.

—*a.*, **leguminous**, bearing pods.

leisure (*lezh'ur*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *licere*, to be lawful], freedom from work; time to do what one pleases;—*a.* unemployed.—*as.*, **leisured**, free from business; **leisurely**, taking plenty of time;—*adv.*, slowly.

leman, *n.* [A.S. (*leof*, dear (see LIEF, MAN))], a sweetheart.

lemma, *n.* [Gk. *lemma*, a thing taken], something taken for granted; a proposition already proved used to prove another; (*pl.*) **lemmata**.

lemon, *n.* [Fr., from Pers.], a tree and its fruit, which is somewhat like an orange in shape and of an acid taste.—*n.*, **lemonade**, a drink of lemon juice and sugar mixed in water.

lend, *v.* [A.S., same root as LOAN], to give a temporary use of something to be given back again; to give on loan; to let for hire.—*past* and *p.p.*, **lent**.

length, *n.* [A.S.], distance between the two ends; the longest line that can be drawn along a body; the time during which anything lasts; quality of a vowel, as long or short.—*v.*, **lengthen**, to make or grow longer.—*adv.*, **lengthwise** or **lengthways**, in the direction of the length.—*a.*, **lengthy**, having considerable length; rather long.

lenient, *a.* [L. *leniens* (*lenire*, to soften)], making soft or easy;

soothing; not severe.—*ns.*, **lenience**, **leniency**, **lenity**, state of being merciful.—*a.*, **lenitive**, softening;—*n.*, anything that softens or allays.

lens, *n.* [L. *lens*, a lentil], a glass with a curved surface, used in spectacles, telescopes, etc., so called from its shape, like a lentil seed.—*a.*, **lentilular**, like a lens or lentil seed; rounded outward on both surfaces.

Lent, *n.* [M.E. *lenten*, from A.S. *lencden*, spring-time], a fast of forty days, ending at Easter, in remembrance of Christ's fast in the wilderness.—*a.*, **Lenian**, pertaining to Lent.

lentil, *n.* [L. *lens*], a plant not unlike the bean, bearing pulse used as food.

leonine (*le'onin*), *a.* [L. *leo*, a lion], belonging to or like a lion.

leopard (*lep'ard*), *n.* [L. *leo*, a LION; *pardus*, a panther], a spotted beast of prey of the cat kind.

leper, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *lepros*, scaly], a person ill with leprosy.—*n.*, **leprous**, a disease of the skin with scales and dry white scabs, causing violent itching.—*a.*, **leprous**.

lesion (*lē'zhōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *lasio* (*ludere*, to hurt)], an injury or wound.

less, *a.* [A.S. *læssa* (*a.*), *læ* (*adv.*)], smaller; weaker;—*n.*, a smaller part; a younger or weaker person;—*adv.*, not so much; in a smaller degree.—*v.*, **lessen**, to make or grow less; to lower in power and rank.

-less, *suff.* [A.S. *læc*], without (as in HAPLESS, UNLESS).

lessee, **lessee**. See LEASE.

lesser, *a.* Same as LESS.

lesson, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lectio*, a reading], something to be learned; a part of a book to be studied; that which is taught; a portion of Scripture read during divine worship; a warning.

lest, *conj.* [A.S. *læ* *læ*, *læc*=the less that], that . . . not; for fear that.

let (1), *v.* [A.S., to allow], to give power or permission to; to give the use of for payment; to allow.—*pres. p.*, **letting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **let**.

let (2), *v.* [A.S., to make LATE], to keep back; to hinder;—*n.*, hindrance; obstacle.—*pres. p.*, **letting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **let**.

-let, *suff.* [O.Fr.], forming diminutives (as EAGLET, STREAMLET).

le'thal, *a.* [L. *lethalis*], causing death.

leth'argy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *lethargia* (*lēthē*, forgetfulness)], an unusually long and deep sleep; a state of great inaction.—*as.*, **lethar'gic** and **lethar'gical**, in a deep sleep; sleepy.

Le'the (*lē'thē*), *n.* [Gk. *lēthē*, forgetfulness], a river of the lower regions, to drink of which was to forget all the past.—*a.*, **Lethe'an**.

let'ter, *n.* [Fr., from L. *littera*], a written mark for a sound of the voice; a written message; the literal meaning; a printing type; (*pl.*) learning; literature;—*v.*, to mark with letters.—*a.*, **let'tered**, marked with letters; learned; educated.—*ns.*, **let'tering**, marking with letters; the letters marked.—**let'terpress**, printed letters; printed matter.—**let'ters-pa'tent** [see PATENT], a written permission from the crown, in an open form and sealed with the Great Seal.

lettuce (*let'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *lactuca* (*lac*, milk)], a plant with a milky juice, the leaves of which are used as a salad.

Levant' (1), *n.* [Fr., from It. *levante* (L. *levare*, to raise)], the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea;—*n.*, **Levan'ter**, a strong easterly wind which blows over the Levant.—*a.*, **Levan'tine**, belonging to the Levant.

levant' (2), *v.* [Sp., to break up, from L. *levare*, as above], to run away.—*n.*, **levan'ter**, one who runs away.

lev'ee, *n.* [Fr., from L. *levare*, to raise], a morning assembly of

visitors; a formal reception by a king, etc.

lev'el, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *libella*, a level (*libra*, a balance)], a line or surface with every point of exactly the same height; a flat and smooth surface; the height of any district above the sea; the place or rank of a person among others; an instrument for showing the horizontal;—*a.*, having all the parts of the same height; (with) in the same horizontal line as; straightforward; well balanced;—*v.*, to make level; to cast down; to take aim, as with a gun, etc.—*pres. p.*, **levelling**; *p.p.*, **lev-elled**.—*n.*, **lev'elling**, act of making level; the process of estimating differences of level.

le'ver, *n.* [Fr. *lever*, to lift (see LEVEE)], a bar for lifting weights, which rests and turns on a prop.—*n.*, **le'verage**, the greater power got by using a lever.

lev'eret, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *lepus*, -*oris*, a hare], a young hare.

levi'athan, *n.* [Heb.], a large water-animal mentioned in the Book of Job; a whale; any animal of huge size.

Le'vite, *n.*, one of the tribe of *Levi*; one of the lower order of Jewish priests.—*as.*, **Levit'ic** and **Levit'ical**.—*n.*, **Levit'icus**, the book of the Bible containing the laws given to the Levites.

lev'ity, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *levitas* (*levis*, light)], lightness of weight or conduct; want of thought; fondness for trifling.

lev'y, *v.* [Fr., as LEVEE], to collect men for soldiers; to enrol into an army; to impose and gather taxes;—*n.*, the act of levying; the men so gathered or the money collected.—*a.*, **lev'iable**, fit to be levied.

lewd (*lood*), *a.* [A.S., lay, ignorant], low and idle; lawless; given to lustful thoughts and acts.—*n.*, **lewd'ness**, unlawful indulgence.

lex'icon, *n.* [Gk. *lexis*, speaking (*lepein*, to speak)], a book containing the words of a language

in alphabetical order, with the meaning, etc., of each; a dictionary.—*ns.*, lexicog'rapher, one who has written a dictionary; lexicog'raphy, the process of writing a dictionary; lexicol'ogy, the science which treats of the meaning and use of words; and lexicol'ogist, one skilled in lexicology.

ley. See LEA.

Li'able, *a.* [L. *ligare*, to bind], that can be bound or made answerable; tending; exposed.—*ns.*, liabil'ity and li'ableness, state of being liable; (*pl.*) liabil'ities, amount of a person's debts.

Liaison (*liázon*'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ligatio* (*ligare*, to bind)], a union or bond, esp. an unlawful one between a man and a woman.

li'ar. See under LIE (2).

Liba'tion, *n.* [L. *libatio* (*libare*, to sip)], a pouring out of wine or other liquid in honour of a god; that which is poured out; a drink-offering.

Li'bel, *n.* [L. *libellus*, a little book (*liber*, a book)], a written charge against a person; something said or written to injure;—*v.*, to bring a charge against; to damage a person's character.—*pres. p.*, libelling; *p.p.*, libelled.—*a.*, li'bellous (*li'bélus*), containing statements fitted to injure.

Lib'eral, *a.* [L. *liberalis* (*liber*, free)], free by birth; acting as a gentleman; noble-minded; free to act; abundant; ample;—*n.*, one who belongs to the Liberal party.—*v.*, lib'eralize, to make liberal; to free from selfishness or narrow views.—*ns.*, Lib'eralism, the principles and actions of a Liberal; liberal'ity, largeness or breadth of mind; willingness to help others; generosity.

Lib'erate, *v.* [L. *liberare*, to free], to set free; to take out of confinement or bondage.—*ns.*, lib'era'tion, a setting free; lib'erator, one who sets free; a deliverer.

Lib'ertine, *n.* [L. *libertinus*, a freed-man], one who has thrown off

all restraint, esp. of the passions; a loose-living person;—*a.*, restrained.

Lib'erty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *libertas* state of being free; power to do as one thinks right; freedom from hindrance; permission enjoyment of natural rights (privileges; the district within which certain rights can be enjoyed; too great freedom of speech or action.

libid'inous, *a.* [L. *libidinosa* (*libido*, desire)], indulging in lustful desires; unchaste.

Li'brary, *n.* [Fr., from L. *libraria* (*liber*, a book)], a room or building where books are kept; a collection of books.—*n.*, librari'an, the keeper of a library.

Li'brate, *v.* [L. *libratus*, balanced (*libra*, a balance)], to make the weights on both sides equal; to move slightly before coming to rest.—*n.*, libra'tion, state of being balanced; a slight motion before coming to rest.—*a.*, li'bratory, swaying slowly.

Libret'to, *n.* [It., a little book (L. *liber*, a book)], a book containing the words of an opera or other long piece of music.

lice, *n.* See LOUSE.

Li'cence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *licentia* (*licet*, it is allowed)], leave to do a thing; a written authority to do something; too much liberty; abuse of freedom.—*v.*, li'cence, to give leave to do a thing; to give a legal right.

Licen'tiate (*licen'shiat*), *n.*, one who has been granted a right to carry on a profession.—*a.*, licen'tious, taking too much licence; not respecting law or morality.—*n.*, licen'tiousness.

Li'chen (*li'kèn*), *n.* [Gk. *leichen*, to lick], a cellular, flowerless plant supposed to *lick up* the moisture from that on which it grows; a kind of skin disease.

Lich'-gate, *n.* [A.S. *lic*, a body], a covered gate at a churchyard to rest the coffin in.

Lick, *v.* [A.S.], to pass the tongue over; to draw in by the tongue; to beat;—*n.*, a passing of the



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to white in colour;—*v.*, to fill with light; to set fire to; to make clear or bright.—*past* and *p.p.*, lighted or lit.—*v.*, light'en (1), to make or grow light or clear; to cause light; to flash out; to free from trouble; to fill with knowledge.—*ns.*, light'house, a building like a tower showing lights to guide ships; light'ning, a flash or flames of electricity in the sky, usually followed by thunder; light'ning-rod and -conductor, a rod of metal for protecting a building from lightning; light'ship, a ship showing a bright light, moored over a dangerous place.

light (2), *a.* [A.S. *lōht*], not heavy; or 'ly carried; not hard to bear or to do; moving easily; easily digested; unimportant; of idle character; worthless; loose and sandy, as soil.—*n.*, lights, the lungs, because of their slight weight.—*v.*, light'en (2), to make less heavy; to cheer.—*ns.*, light'er, a flat-bottomed boat used in loading and unloading ships; light'erman; light'erage, price paid for unloading.—*as.*, light-head'ed, light in the head; thoughtless; careless; light-heart'ed, free from care or anxiety.—*ns.*, light horse, light-armed cavalry; light infantry, light-armed soldiers on foot.—*a.*, light-mind'ed, having a light or easily moved mind; thoughtless.—*adv.*, light'ly, without thought; carelessly.—*ns.*, light'ness, want of weight or thought.—*a.*, light'some [A.S. *-sum*, like], not dark or gloomy; gay; lively.—*n.*, light'someness.

light (3), *v.* [A.S., akin to above], to come down to ground; to come down from flight; to rest; to come by chance.—*past* and *p.p.*, lighted or lit.

ligneous, *a.* [L. *ligneus* (*lignum*, wood)], made of or of the nature of wood.—*v.*, lignify [Fr., to turn into or become wood.—*n.*,

lig'num-vi'tae [L. *vitis*, of life], a tree with very hard wood found in South America.

lig'ule, *n.* [L., a little tongue (*lingua*)], the flat part of the leaf of grass; one of the flat rays in the head of a daisy.—*a.*, lig'ulate.

like (1), *v.* [A.S.], to be pleased with; to look on with favour.—*a.*, like'able, easily liked.—*s.*, lik'ing, inclination towards; state or appearance of body; (*pl.*) inclination, as likes and dislikes.

like (2), *a.* [A.S.], the same or nearly the same in appearance, size, or quality; resembling; similar;—*n.*, that which is like; a close copy or resemblance.—*a.*, like'ly, like what may have happened; like the truth; having good reason to be expected; that may be liked;—*adv.*, probably.—*v.*, lik'en, to make like; to speak of as like; to compare.—*ns.*, like'lihood and like'liness, state of being likely; an appearance of truth; like'ness, state of being like; something like; a picture.—*adv.*, like'wise, in a like way or manner.

-like, *suff.*, denoting resemblance (as in *CHILDLIKE*, *DOVELIKE*).

li'lac, *n.* [Fr., from Pers. *līlak*], a shrub with beautiful clusters of white or purplish flowers; a colour resembling the latter.

Lillipu'tian (*lilipū'shian*), *n.*, an inhabitant of the supposed island of *Lilliput*, described by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels*; a person of small size;—*a.*, of very small size.

lilt, *v.* [E., etym. ?], to sing with lightness and spirit;—*n.*, a lively tune or air.

li'y, *n.* [A.S., from L. *lilium*], a plant with large beautiful flowers and a bulbous root.—*a.*, lili'aceous (*lilid'shūs*), pertaining to lilies.

limb (1) (*lim*), *n.* [A.S. *lim*, a branch], a part of a body fastened by a joint; a branch;—*v.*, to tear off a limb.

limb (2) (*lim*), *n.* [L. *limbus*, a border], the edge or border, as of the sun, etc.; the graduated edge of a measuring instrument.

lim'ber (1), *a.* [etym. ?], easily bent; pliant; flexible.

lim'ber (2), *n.* [Fr. *limon*, shaft ?], part of a gun-carriage with two wheels, and a pole to which the horses are fastened;—*v.*, to attach a gun to the limber.

lim'bo, *n.* [L. *limbus*, a border], a place on the borders of the lower regions where, according to the belief of the Roman Catholic Church, the good who died before the time of Christ awaited His coming; a place of confinement.

lime (1), *n.* [A.S.], a sticky substance to catch birds or insects; burnt limestone used as mortar for joining stones;—*v.*, to cover with lime; to ensnare; to fasten or to manure with lime.—*ns.*,

lime'kiln, a kind of furnace for reducing limestone to lime by burning; **lime'light**, a very bright light produced by burning a ball of lime in a flame of oxygen and hydrogen; **lime'stone**, stone which when burned becomes lime.—*a.*, **li'may**, like or containing lime; sticky.

lime (2), *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *limah*], a fruit like the lemon; tree of Southern Europe on which it grows.—*ns.*, **lime'-juice**, the juice of the lime, used as a cooling drink.

lime (3), *n.* [prob. from root of LINDEN], also **lime'-tree**, a tree with heart-shaped leaves and clusters of yellowish-green flowers.

lim'it, *n.* [Fr., from L. *limis*, a boundary], the end or outmost edge; a boundary;—*v.*, to lay down a boundary; to keep within bounds; to restrict.—*n.*, **limita'tion**, act of limiting or restraining; the state of being bounded; that which limits; restriction.

limn (*lim*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *liminare*, to enlighten], to adorn with ornamental letters, etc.;

to draw or paint; to make a likeness.—*n.*, **lim'ner**, one who limns or paints; a portrait-painter.

limp (1), *a.* [E., etym. ?], without stiffness; weak; flexible.

limp (2), *v.* [E., etym. ?], to walk lamely.

lim'pet, *n.* [A.S. *limpedu*, from root of LAMPREY], a small shell-fish that cleaves to rocks.

lim'pid, *a.* [Fr., from L. *limpidus*], clear; pure; transparent.

lin-, **linn-**, **lyn-**, *geog. root* [O.], a deep pool; a waterfall (as in *Loch Linnhe*, loch of the pools; *Lynn Regis*, king's pool; *Dublin*, black pool).

linch'-pin, *n.* [A.S. *lynis*, an axle], a pin to fasten a wheel on the axle.

lin'den, *n.* [A.S.], the lime-tree.

line, *n.* [L. *linea* (*linum*, flax)], a thin thread or cord; a stroke of the pen; a row of words across a page; that which has length without breadth; the course of anything in motion; direction; a number of persons or things in a row; occupation; method; a short letter; measuring-tape; the regular soldiers; the largest battle-ships; the equator; a railway or telegraph track; a fleet of ships, etc.; (*pl.*) trenches, ramparts, etc., for defence;—*v.*, to mark with lines; to put alongside of for defence; to cover on the inside.

—*n.*, **lin'eage** (*lin'íáj*), the line of one's forefathers.—*a.*, **lin'eal**, belonging to or in the direction of a line; in the straight line from an ancestor.—*n.*, **lin'ea-ment**, a line of one's face or feature.—*a.*, **lin'ear** (*lin'íár*), pertaining to a line; made up of lines; like a line.—*ns.*, **lin'ing**, act of drawing lines; an inside covering; **lin'ner**, one of a line of regularly sailing ships.

lin'en, *n.* [A.S., from L. *linum*, flax], cloth made of flax; under clothing made of linen.—*n.*, **lint**, flax; linen scraped till soft for laying on wounds.

ling, *n.* [A.S., akin to LONG], a

northern sea-fish like a cod, but longer in shape.

ling, *suff.* [A.S.], diminutive (as in DARLING, GOSLING).

lin'ger (*ling'gér*), *v.* [A.S., root of LONG], to remain long in a place; to put off time; to be in doubt.

lin'gual (*ling'gwál*), *a.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue], pertaining to the tongue; like a tongue in shape; —*n.*, a letter pronounced by the help of the tongue.—*n.*, **lin'guist**, one who is learned in languages.—*a.*, **linguis'tic**, belonging to languages;—*n. pl.*, the science of language.

lin'ment, *n.* [Fr., from L. *linimentum* (*linire*, to smear)], a soft ointment.

link (1), *n.* [Scand.], a ring of a chain; anything used as a link; a thought that connects separate thoughts; any part of a series; tooth part of a measuring-chain; —*v.*, to join by a link; to unite into one.

link (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a torch made of tow and pitch.

links, *n. pl.* [A.S. *linc*], a stretch of benty ground along a seashore; a place where golf is played.

Linnae'an, *a.*, belonging to *Linnaeus*, the Swedish botanist.

lin'net, *n.* [Fr., from L. *linum*, flax], a small singing-bird, so called from feeding on the seeds of flax.

linoleum, *n.* [L. *linum*, flax; *oleum*, OIL], a floor-cloth of canvas, linseed oil, and finely-grated cork.

linotype, *n.* [LINE O' TYPE], a machine for setting up lines of type for printing.

lin'seed, *n.* [A.S. *lin*, flax], the seeds of flax.

lin'sey-wool'sey, *a.*, made of linen and wool mixed; with parts unsuited to each other; —*n.*, cloth so made; inferior stuff.

lin'stock, *n.* [Du. *lontstock* (*lont*, a match; *stok*)], a stick to hold a lighted match for firing cannon.

lint. See under **LINEN**.

lin'tel, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *lin-tellus*], the stone or timber over a window or doorway.

li'on, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *leo*, a large and fierce animal of the cat kind; a famous or courageous person;—*f.* **li'oness**.—*a.*, **li'on-heart'ed**, very brave; **li'on-cous**.—*v.*, **li'onise**, to treat as an object of great interest.

lip, *n.* [A.S.], the movable edge of the mouth above or below; the edge of any opening;—*v.*, to touch with the lips; to be full almost to overflowing.—*pres. p.*, **lipping**; *p.p.* and *a.*, **lipped** (*líp*), having edges like lips.

liquate' (*likwát'*), *v.* [L. *liquere*, to melt; to separate a solid from another.—*n.*, **liquate'tion**, act of melting.

liq'uefy (*lik'wéft*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *liquefacere*, to melt], to make into a liquid form; to become liquid.—*n.*, **liquefas'tion**, act of melting; a melted state.—*a.*, **liques'cent**, becoming liquid; in the course of melting.—*n.*, **liques'cency**.

liq'uid (*lik'wid*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *liquidus*, fluid], in a melted state; flowing like water; clear and sweet;—*n.*, that which flows; a letter with a smooth flowing sound, as *l* or *r*.—*v.*, **liq'uidate**, to make clear; to settle an account; to arrange the affairs of a bankrupt.—*n.*, **liquida'tion**, the process of clearing up and paying accounts; **liq'uidator**, the person in charge of a liquidation.

liq'uor (*lik'ór*), *n.*, anything liquid, or that can be drunk; strong drink.

liq'uorice (*lik'óris*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk., L. *glycyrrhiza* (*glyks*, sweet; *rhiza*, a root)], a plant with a sweet root used in medicine.

lisp, *v.* [A.S., imit.], to pronounce the letter *s* as if it were *sh*; to talk with a lisp; to speak imperfectly;—*n.*, the habit of lipping.

lis'som. See **LITHE**.

list (1), *n.* [A.S.], a strip or border woven on cloth; an edge; a roll of names; (*pl.*) ground enclosed for a contest; a place of combat;—*a.*, made of strips;



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or profession is marked; state of being kept and fed at a fixed rate, as horses; a keeping of horses to be hired out.—*ns.*, **liv'eryman**, one who wears livery; a freeman of the city of London, who wears its livery and enjoys its privileges; **liv'ry-stables**, stables where horses are kept to be hired.

liv'id, *a.* [L. *lividus*, bluish], black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured as if by blows.

lis'ard, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lacerta*], a scaly reptile with four feet.

lla'ma (*la'má* or *hya'má*), *n.* [Sp., from Peru.], a South American animal of the camel kind.

llan-, *geog. root* [Welsh], an enclosure; a church (as in *Llan-elly*, the church of St. Eilian; *Llantrissant*, the church of the three saints).

lla'no (*la'nó* or *hya'nó*), *n.* [Sp., from L. *planus*, plain], one of the large plains in the north of South America; (*pl.*) **llan'os**.—*n.*, **llane'ro** (*lyantr'ó*), an inhabitant of a llano.

Lloyd's (*loidz*), *n.* [from *Lloyd's* coffee-house], an association in London for circulating shipping information and for registering and insuring ships; the part of the Royal Exchange, London, where such business is carried on.

lo, *int.* [A.S. *lō*], see; behold.

load, *v.* [A.S. *lōd*, WAY], to put on to be carried; to put on too much; to give a great quantity to; to put powder and shot into a gun;—*n.*, anything to be carried; what can be carried at a time; something too heavy; that which causes grief or anxiety.—*n.*, **load'line**, the line painted on a ship's side to show its depth in the water when loaded.

load'star. See under **LODE**.

load'stone, *n.*, a piece of iron ore that has the power of a magnet.

loaf (1), *n.* [A.S.], a piece of bread shaped by the baker; a mass of sugar; (*pl.*) **loaves**.—*n.*, **loaf-sugar**, refined sugar in the form of a cone.

loaf (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to spend the time in doing nothing; to idle.

loam, *n.* [A.S.], soil made up of clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter;—*v.*, to cover with loam.—*a.*, **loa'my**.

loan, *n.* [A.S.], something lent; money lent for interest;—*v.*, to give on loan.

loath (*lōth*), *a.* [A.S. *lōth*], disliking greatly; looking on with disgust; unwilling.—*v.*, **loathe**, to dislike greatly; to look on with disgust.—*a.*, **loa'thing**, **hatr**, disliking;—*n.*, a strong hate or disgust.—*a.*, **loath'some**.—*n.*, **loath'someness**.

loh'by, *n.* [Low L. *lobbia*, lodge], a passage from which several rooms open; an entrance-hall.

lobe, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *lobos*], the lower part of the ear; a rounded part; such a part of a leaf;—*as.*, **lo'bāte**, **lo'bāted**.

lob'ster, *n.* [A.S., corrupted from L. *locusta*, LOCUST], a shell-fish with long, strong claws, used for food.

lo'cal, *a.* [L. *locus*, a place], belonging to a place; confined to a small district.—*n.*, **local'ity**, the place in which a person or thing is; a place and its surroundings.—*v.*, **localize**, to make local; to put into a fixed place; to find out the place of.—*n.*, **localiza'tion**, act of localizing.

locate', *v.*, to put into a place or in place; to choose a place for; (oneself) to dwell; to discover the place of.—*n.*, **loca'tion**, the act of setting in a place; situation.—*a.*, **loc'ative** (*gram.*), marking the place where;—*n.*, the locative case.

loch (*loch*), *n.* [C.], a sheet of water with land all around; a lake; an arm of the sea.

lock (1), *n.* [A.S. *loc*], a tuft of hair; a flock of wool.

lock (2), *n.* [A.S. *loc*], a fastening for a door; part of a canal at which ships are raised or lowered; the part of a gun by which it is fired; an immovable position;—*v.*, to fasten with a

lock; to become fastened; to prevent from moving. — *ns.*, **lock'er**, any place that can be locked, esp. a small drawer or box; **lock'et**, a small case of gold or silver for holding a likeness, etc.; **lock'-jaw**, a contraction of the muscles of the jaw which prevents the mouth from opening (tetanus); **lock-out**, the refusal of an employer to admit his workpeople in times of dispute; **lock'smith**, a workman who makes and mends locks; **lock'-up**, a place in which persons are confined for short periods.

locomotion (*lōkōmō'shōn*), *n.* [L. *locus*, a place], motion from place to place; power or means of so moving.—*a.*, **lo'comotive**, moving from place to place; able to change place;—*n.*, a steam-engine on wheels.

locus, *n.* [L. *locus*, a place], a line traced by a point moving according to a fixed law; a passage in a book.

locust, *n.* [L. *locusta*], an insect somewhat like a grasshopper, very destructive to plants.

lode, *n.* [A.S. *lōd*, a way (see LOAD)], a water-course; a vein of the ore of some metal.—*n.*, **lode'star**, a star that points the way; the pole-star.

lodge (*loj'*), *n.* [O.Fr. *loge*, from L., as LOBBY], a small house in a park; a gatekeeper's house; a place of rest or quiet; a place of meeting, or the company that meets there;—*v.*, to give a home for a time; to dwell for a time; to put for safety; to fix in; to lay or lie flat, as growing corn.—*ns.*, **lodg'er**; **lodg'ing**, a dwelling-place for a time; a hired room (often in plural); **lodg'ment**, state of being lodged; a heaping together of things brought to rest; a footing gained.

loft, *n.* [Scand., the sky, an upper room], the space under the roof; the upper portion of a hall or church raised above the floor level.—*a.*, **loft'y**, lifted up; high

in position, character, etc.; having a proud mind.

log, *n.* [M.E., etym. ?], a large piece of wood; a tree cut down;—*ns.*, **log'-book**, a book in which the rate of sailing, etc., is entered; **log'-cab'in** and **log'-house**, a dwelling built of logs or trunks of trees; **log'-line**, the line fastened to the log; **log'-wood**, a red wood used in dyeing.

logarithm (*log'arithm*), *n.* [Gk. *logos*, proportion; *arithmos*, a number], (of a number) the power to which some other number, called the base (usu. 10), must be raised to make it equal to the given one.—*a.*, **logarithmic** and **logarithmical**.

log'gerhead, *n.* [LOG, HEAD], a stupid person; a piece of wood over which the line of a whale-boat runs; (*pl.*) a quarrel.

logic (*loj'ik*), *n.* [Gk. *logikos* (*logos*, thought)], the science and art of reasoning correctly.—*a.*, **log'ical**, according to the laws of logic; skilled in logic.—*n.*, **logician** (*loj'ish'an*), one skilled in logic.

-logy, *suff.* [Gk. *-logia*, as above], knowledge, science (as in GEOLOGY, PHILOLOGY). *suffs.*, **-logic**, **-logical**, forming adjectives (as HISTORIC, HISTORICAL); **-logist**, forming nouns (as GEOLOGIST, PHILOLOGIST).

loin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lumbus*], the part of a body above the hip-bone; (*pl.*) the lower part of the back on each side.

lol'ter, *v.* [Du. ?], to go slowly; to put off; to fall behind; to hang about.

loll, *v.* [imit. ?], to lie idly about; to hang or thrust out the tongue.

Lollard, *n.* [O.Du. *lollen*, to sing], one of the followers of the English religious reformer, John Wyclif.

lone and **lone'ly**, *as.* [ALONE], by oneself; without company; out of the way; unvisited.—*n.*, **lone'liness**, state or feeling of being alone.—*a.*, **lone'some**, without company; all alone; solitary; unfrequented.

long, *a.* [A.S.], far from end to end; lasting for much time; slow in coming or in passing; far-reaching;—*adv.*, through a great space; for much time; all over;—*v.*, (for) to desire earnestly.—*n.*, *long'ing*, an eager desire; an earnest wish.—*a.*, *longe'val* (*lonjé'vál*), [L. *ævum*, an age], long-lived; aged.—*n.*, *longev'ity*, length of life.—*a.*, *long'-head'ed*, having great foresight or prudence; shrewd; sagacious.—*n.*, *long run*, result; final outcome or result.—*as.*, *long'-sighted* (*long-si'ted*), able to see at a long distance; not easily deceived; *long'-suffering*, suffering or bearing for a long time;—*n.*, power of doing so.

long- (E.), *longue-* [Fr.], *langen-* [Ger.], *lunga-* [It.], *geog. root* (as in *Longford*, *Longueville*, long town; *Langendorf*, long village; *Vallelunga*, long valley).

lon'gitude (*lon'jítúð*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *longitudo*, length], angular distance of a place east or west of a fixed meridian (in Britain, Greenwich).—*a.*, *longitu'dinal*, belonging to longitude or length; in the direction of the length.

loo, *n.* [nonsense-word, short for *lanterloo*, from Fr. *lanterne*], a game of cards.

look, *v.* [A.S.], to turn the eye towards in order to see; to turn attention to; to have an appearance; to have the face in a certain direction; (for) to wait the coming of;—*n.*, a turning of the eyes towards; appearance.—*ns.*, *loo'king-glass*, a mirror; *look'-out*, a careful watch; the place from which a watcher looks; the person looking out.

loom (1), *n.* [A.S.], a tool, a frame for weaving cloth.

loom (2), *v.* [E.], to appear above the surface; to be seen as through a mist; to seem larger than the real size; to be seen as coming on.—*n.*, *loo'ming*, unreal look of things in certain states of the air.

loom (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a peer, a fellow.

loom (2), [Scand.], a water-hind; the northern diver.

loop, *n.* [O. ?], a bend or double on a cord or rope; a narrow opening;—*v.*, to make a loop on; to fasten with a loop.—*n.*, *loop'hole*, a small opening in a wall through which shots may be fired; a means of escape.—*a.*, *loop'holed*, pierced with loopholes.—*v.*, *loop the loop*, to make an aeroplane turn a somersault.

loose, *a.* [Scand. *lauss*, from same root as LOSE], not fastened; not closely packed or fitted; careless; not exact;—*v.*, to untie; to make slack; to set sail.—*v.*, *loo'sen*, to untie; to become loose.—*n.*, *loose'ness*.

loot, *n.* [Hind. *lut*], plunder; booty; pillage;—*v.*, to plunder.

lop, *v.* [etym. ?], to cut off the top; to shorten by cutting off useless parts; to hang loosely.—*pres. p.*, *lopping*; *p.p.*, *lopped*.—*a.*, *lop-sided*, heavier on one side than the other.

loqua'cious (*lókwa'shús*), *a.* [L. *loquax*, talkative], given to much speaking.—*ns.*, *loqua'ciousness* and *loqua's'ity* (*lókwa's'ítú*), habit of talking too much.

lord, *n.* [A.S. *hláford* (*hláf*, a loaf; *WARD*, see *LADY*)], a master of a household; the owner of an estate; a ruler; a title given to noblemen, bishops, judges, and chief magistrates; a name of God or of Jesus Christ (usually printed with capitals);—*v.* (over) to act the part of a lord; to rule harshly.—*a.*, *lord'ly*, like or becoming a lord; grand; noble; haughty.—*n.*, *lord'ship*, state of being a lord; power; authority; the district belonging to a lord.

lore, *n.* [A.S. *lār*, from root of LEARN], learning; knowledge.

lorn, *a.* [akin to LOAN], lost; forsaken; lonely.

lor'ry, *n.* [etym. ?], a wagon with four wheels and without sides; a barrow for moving luggage.



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lowly; humbleness of mind; meanness of condition.—*as.*, **low'-minded**, inclined to unworthy things; **low-pressure**, having a pressure of less than 50 pounds on each square inch; **low'-spir'ited**, wanting in spirits or courage; cast down; depressed.—*n.*, **low water**, the lowest point to which the tide ebbs; the time of lowest tide.

low'er. See **LOUR**.

loy'al, *a.* [Fr., from L. *legalis*, **LEGAL**], obeying the law; true to king, country, or duty; faithful to promises; true to each other.—*ns.*, **loy'alty**, obedience to law; faithfulness to duty or to friends; **loy'alist**, one who stands faithfully by his sovereign.

loz'enge (*loz'énj*), *n.* [O.Fr. *losenge*, a square cake], a figure with four equal sides, made longer than it is broad by being pulled out at two opposite corners; a pane of glass so shaped; a small sweet cake.

lub'ber and **lub'bard**, *ns.* [etym. ?], a clumsy fellow; a lazy, able-bodied fellow.

lu'bricate (*loo'bricat*), *v.* [L. *lubricus*, slippery], to make smooth or slippery.—*ns.*, **lu'bricant**, oil or grease, for enabling machinery to work smoothly; **lubri'city**, smoothness; slipperiness.

lu'cent (*loo'-* or *lū'cènt*), *a.* [L. *lucere*, to shine (*lux*, light)], shining; bright.

lu'cid (*loo'-* or *lū'sid*), *a.* [L. *lucidus*, bright], shining; bright; easily understood; free from madness.—*ns.*, **lucid'ity** and **lu'cid-ness**.

Lu'cifer (*loo'-* or *lū'sifèr*), *n.* [L. *lux*, *ferre*, to bring], light-bringer; Venus, when it appears as the morning star; a piece of wood dipped in phosphorus, which lights when rubbed; a name supposed to apply to Satan (see Isaiah xiv. 12).

luck, *n.* [Du. *luk*], that which happens or comes; fortune either good or bad; (often) good fortune.—*a.*, **luck'y**, hav-

ing good luck; fortunate.—*adv.*, **luck'ily**, in a lucky manner; by good fortune.

lu'cre (*loo'-* or *lū'kèr*), *n.* [L. *lucrum*, gain], gain in money or goods, often in an ill sense profit.—*a.*, **lu'crative** (*-kratív*) bringing gain; profitable.—*adv.*, **lu'cratively**.

lu'cubrate (*loo'-* or *lū'kúbrat*), *v.* [L. *lucubratus*, working by lamp-light (*lux*, light)], to work or study by night-light; to work out by hard study.—*n.*, **lucubration**, study at night; the work done by night; any literary composition, mostly worthless stuff.

lu'culent (*loo'-* or *lū'kulènt*), *a.* [L. *luculentus*, bright], shining; transparent; clear.—*adv.*, **lu'culently**.

lu'dicrous, *a.* [L. *ludicrus* (*ludus*, play)], causing fun or laughter; droll; comic.—*n.*, **lu'dicrous-ness**.—*adv.*, **lu'dicrously**.

luff, *n.* [prob. from E. *loof*, the hand, a paddle to turn a boat], the act of sailing close to the wind; the windward side of a ship;—*v.*, to turn a ship towards the wind.

lug, *v.* [Scand., to pull by the hair ?], to pull along; to drag or carry with difficulty.—*pres. p.*, **lugging**; *p. p.*, **lugged**.—*ns.*, **lug'gage**, that which is dragged about; the trunks, etc., of a traveller; **lugger**, a small vessel with lug-sails; **lug'-sail**, a sail on a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

lugu'brious (*loo'-* or *lūgū'bríus*), *a.* [L. *lugubris*, mournful], sad-looking.

luke'warm (*look'wòrm*), *a.* [M.E. *luke*, prob. akin to A.S. *leow*, **LEE**], neither cold nor hot; indifferent.—*n.*, **luke'warmness**.

lull, *v.* [imit.], to sing to rest; to soothe or calm; to become quiet;—*n.*, a time of quiet.—*n.*, **lul'laby**, a song that lulls to rest.

lumba'go, *n.* [L. *lumbus*, the loin], a pain in the loins and small of the back.

lum'bar or **lum'bal**, *a.*, belonging to the loins.

lum'ber (1), *n.* [perhaps from *Lombard*, a money-lender, whose pledges, when out of date, became *lumber*], useless goods or furniture; timber cut for use; —*v.*, to fill with useless things.

lum'ber (2), *v.* [imit. ?], to move heavily and with difficulty.

lu'minary (*loo'*- or *lū'mindri*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *lumen*, light], a body that gives light; a person who casts light on difficult questions.—*a.*, **lu'minous**, giving out light; shining; clear; easily understood.—*ns.*, **lu'minousness** and **luminos'ity**.

lump, *n.* [Scand. ?], a small shapeless mass; the whole taken together; a swelling;—*v.*, to mass many things together; to throw together in confusion.—*as.*, **lum'pish**, heavy; dull; spiritless; **lum'py**, full of lumps.

lu'nacy (*loo'*- or *lū'nas*), *n.* [L. *lūna*, the moon], a kind of madness, once supposed to be influenced by the moon; unsoundness of mind.—*a.*, **lu'natic**, pertaining to lunacy; insane; —*n.*, a person affected with lunacy.

lu'nar [L. *lūna*, the moon], pertaining to the moon; regulated or measured by the motions of the moon.—*as.*, **lu'nate** and **lu'nated**, formed like a half moon; crescent-shaped.—*ns.*, **luna'tion**, the time from one new moon to the next; **lune**, anything like a half-moon in shape; **lunette'**, a battery formed on a battle-field; a roof-light in an arched roof; (*pl.*) eyeglasses.

lunch and **lun'cheon** (*lūn'chōn*), *ns.* [LUMP ?], a slight meal between breakfast and dinner.—*v.*, **lunch**, to take a mid-day meal

lung *n.* [A.S., akin to LIGHT (see LIGHTS)], one of the organs of breathing.

lunge (*lūnf*), *n.* [Fr. *allonger* (AD-, L. *longus*. LONG)], a sudden thrust

in fencing;—*v.*, to make such a thrust.

lu'pine (1) (*loo'*- or *lū'pin*), *a.* [L. *lupinus* (*lupus*, a wolf)], like a wolf; wolfish.

lu'pine (2), *n.* [L. *lupus*, as above], a plant of the pulse kind, with gay flowers.

lurch (1) (*lērčh*), *n.* [etym. ?], a sudden roll, as of a ship, to one side;—*v.*, to roll to one side; to evade by stooping.—*n.*, **lur'cher**, a kind of dog that lies in wait.

lurch (2), *n.* [Fr. *lourche*, a card game], a gaining of all the points of a game before the other side gets one; a difficult or helpless position.

lure (*lūr*), *n.* [Fr.], something dressed up like a bird for training a hawk; any inducement; a bait;—*v.*, to lead on by a bait.

lur'id (*lū'*- or *loo'rid*), *a.* [L. *lūridus*], deadly pale; gloomy.

lurk, *v.* [akin to LOUR], to lie hid; to wait out of sight.

luscious (*lūsh'ūs*), *a.* [etym. ?], very sweet; most pleasant to the taste.

lush, *a.* [formerly *lash*, from O.Fr. *lasche* (L. *laxus*, LAX)], soft and full of juice; rich; luxuriant.

lust, *n.* [A.S., pleasure], strong desire; great longing for things that are wrong;—*v.*, to wish greatly for; to have depraved desires.—*as.*, **lust'ful**, full of lust; sensual; **lus'ty**, full of life; strong; vigorous.

lus'tre (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *lustrare*, to enlighten], brightness; splendour; glory; an ornamental lamp; a kind of cloth with a glossy surface;—*v.*, to make bright or glossy.—*a.*, **lus'trous**, full of lustre; shining; luminous.—*n.*, **lus'tring** or (incorrectly) **lusc'-string**, a kind of glossy silk cloth.

lus'trum and **lus'tre** (2) (*lūst'ūr*), *ns.* [L. *lustrum*, a purifying sacrifice], a period of five years; (*pl.*) **lus'tra**.—*a.*, **lus'tral**, used in ceremonies of purifying; cleansing.—*n.*, **lustra'tion** (*lūstrā'shōn*), a cleansing or purifying; a purifying sacrifice.

lute (*loot* or *loo*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *al-ud* (*al*, the; *ud*, wood)], a stringed musical instrument of very old date.—*n.*, **lute'-string**, the string of a lute; see also **LUTRING**.

Lu'theran (*loo'* or *lu'theran*), *a.*, pertaining to Luther, or to the Church called after him;—*n.*, a follower of Luther.

luxury (*lak'suri* or *luk'shari*), *n.* [L. *luxuria*], something pleasing to the senses; fine food or clothes; something over and above what is necessary.—*ad.*, **luxur'iant**, having a very great growth; over-abundant; **luxur'ious**, fond of luxury; affording means of luxury.—*v.*, **luxur'iate**, to grow in great abundance; to live in luxury; to take great delight, etc.—*ns.*, **luxur'iance** and **luxur'lancy**; **luxury-tax**, war tax on goods not necessary for comfortable life.

-ly, *suff.* [A.S. *-lic*, like], like (as in **KINGLY**, **WOMANLY**).

lyce'um (*lis'um*), *n.* [Gk. *Lykeion*, where Aristotle taught], a place of instruction by lectures; a higher school; a boys' college; an association for literary exercises.

lye (*li*), *n.* [A.S. *lag*], a mixture of water with alkali from the ashes of wood, for washing.

ly'ing. See **LIE**.

lymph (*limf*), *n.* [L. *lymphæ*, water], water; a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies.—*a.*, **lymphat'ic**, pertaining to lymph;—*n.*, a vessel in the body which conveys lymph.

lynch, *v.* [Charles Lynch, a farmer in Virginia, who took the law into his own hands], to put to death or punish without trial.—**lynch law**, a manner of punishing practised by the mob where law is weak.

lynx (*links*), *n.* [Gk.], a wild animal of the cat kind, noted for sharpness of sight.—*a.*, **lynx'-eyed**, very sharp-sighted.

lyre (*lir*), *n.* [Gk. *lyra*], a kind of harp, formerly used to accompany singing or chanting.—*ad.*, **lyr'ic** (*lir'ik*) and **lyr'ical**, fitted to be sung to the lyre; expressing the feelings of the writer; composing lyrics.—*n.*, **lyr'ic**, a poem for singing; (*pl.*) poems of a lyric kind.—*n.*, **lyr'ist** (*lir'ist*), one who plays on the lyre or harp.

lythe (*lith*), *n.* [Sc.], the pollack.

M

maad'amise, *v.* [*M'Adam*, the inventor], to pave a road with broken stones, so as to form a hard, smooth surface.

macaro'ni, *n.* [It. *maccare*, to crush, from L. *macerare*, to macerate], long thin tubes made from paste of wheat flour, used as food; a strange mixture.—*ad.*, **macaron'ic** and **macaro'nian**, like macaroni; mixed; made up of a mixture of words of different languages;—*n.*, a kind of verse made up of such words.

macas'sar-oil, *n.*, oil used for the hair, first brought from *Macassar*, in the island of Celebes.

macaw', *n.* [W. Ind.], a bird like a parrot.

mace (1) (*mas*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *maceola* (dim. of *maces*), a mallet], a heavy staff with a spiked head; a staff carried before magistrates, etc.; a heavy rod for playing billiards.—*n.*, **macer** (*ma'ser*), a mace-bearer.

mace (2), *n.* [Fr.], spice made from nutmeg.

mac'erate (*mas'erat*), *v.* [L. *macerare*, to make soft], to soften or separate the parts of by steeping; to make lean.—*n.*, **macera'tion**, a softening by steeping; a wearing away by fasting and severe living.

Machiavel'ian (*makidvel'ian*), *a.* [*Machiavel*, a statesman of Florence], stated by Machiavel, of like his principles; cunning;



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nessal, a light white powder got from magnesium and used as a medicine.—*a.*, magne'sian.

magne'sium, *n.*, a white metal, that burns with a bright light, and forms magnesia.

mag'net *n.* (Gk *magnēs*), a stone with the power of attracting iron or steel; an iron or steel bar having this power.—*as.*, mag-net'ic and magnet'ical, belonging to or acting as a magnet; attractive.—*v.*, mag'netize, to make into a magnet; to attract, as a magnet.—*n.*, mag'netism, power of the magnet, the science which deals with and describes magnets.

Magnif'icat *n.* (L., 3rd sing. of *magnificere*, to praise), the song of the Virgin Mary, as given in Luke I. 46-55, of which *Magnificat* is the first word in the Latin version.

mag'nify, *v.* (Fr., from L. *magnus*, great; -FY), to make great, to enlarge to the sight; to praise highly; to make more important.—*n.*, magnif'icence, grandness of appearance, much show.—*a.*, magnif'icent.

magnil'oquent, *a.* (L. *magnus*, great, *loqui* to speak), speaking in a high flown style, using great or swelling words.—*n.*, magnil'oquence.

mag'nitude, *n.* (L. *magnitudo*), greatness of any kind, size; that which has length, breadth, and thickness.

magnolia, *n.* (*Magnol*, a professor of botany), a tree with beautiful flowers and leaves, found in North America.

mag'pie (*mag'pi*), *n.* (*Mag*, short for Margaret, PIE (1)), a black and white bird of the crow kind.

Mag'yar (Hung. pron. *mad'yar*), *n.*, a Hungarian; his language.

mahara'jah, *n.* (Skt., great king), the title of a sovereign prince in India.

Mah'di (*ma'di*), *n.* (Arab.), the last leader of the Mohammedans who is to come and restore all things; their expected Messiah; Mohammed Ahmed, born 1843,

who made repeated efforts to conquer the Sudan, but was crushed by Lord Kitchener at Omdurman, Sept. 1898.

mahogany, *n.* (Amer.-Ind. ?), a hard wood from America which takes a high polish.

Mahom'etan, etc. See MCHAM-MEDAN.

maid and mai'den, *ns.* (A.S.), a young girl, an unmarried woman; a female servant.—*a.*, mai'den, of or pertaining to a maid, fresh; unused; first;—*n.*, an instrument once used in Scotland for beheading criminals.—*n.*, mai'den-hair, a fern, so called because of its very fine hair-like fronds.—*a.*, mai'denly, like or becoming a maid; gentle; reserved.—*n.*, mai'denhead or mai'denhood, state of being a maid, purity; freshness.

mail (1), *n.* (Fr., from L. *macula*, a mesh), clothing of steel rings to defend the body; armour of any kind;—*v.*, to clothe in mail.

mail (2), *n.* (O.Fr., from O.Ger.), a bag or vehicle for carrying letters; the letters so carried;—*v.*, to post letters, etc.

maim, *n.* (O.Fr. *maha'gnier*), a hurt which hinders use; the loss of any necessary part;—*v.*, to deprive of the use of a limb; to cripple or lame.

main (1), *a.* (Scand. *megn*, or A.S. *mægen*), chief; most important; first in size; used with all one's strength; a large extent of land; the chief water or gas pipe.—*ns.*, main'deck, main'mast, main'sail, main-yard, the chief deck, etc., of a ship; main'land, the principal land as opposed to a smaller piece lying near it; main'spring, the spring which causes the wheels to move; the chief cause of action; main'stay, the chief stay, the rope from the top of the mainmast to the foot of the foremast; that on which any person or thing chiefly leans.

main (2), *n.* (A.S. *mægen*, strength), strength or force; the chief part; the open sea.

maintain, *v.* (Fr., from L. *manu tenere*, to hold in the hand), to hold or keep anything as it is; to keep a thing going on; to give the means of living to; to support by argument; to defend; to hold as an opinion.—

n., main'tenance, means of support; supplies of food, etc.

maize, *n.* (Sp., from Cuban), a plant and its fruit used as food; Indian co'n.

majesty, *n.* (Fr., from L. *majestas*, honour), greatness of rank, manner, or dignity, a title given to kings and queens.—*as.*, majes'tic and majes'tical, of grand appearance; stately; imposing.

majolica (*máyo'-* or *jo'lika*), *n.*, a kind of earthenware, with painted figures and a glazed surface, said to have been first made in *Majorca*.

ma'jor, *a.* (L., greater, comp. deg. of *magnus*, great), greater in number or size; more important; having the third note of the scale four semitones above the key-note;—*n.*, an officer in the army above a captain; a person of full legal age.—*n.*, major'ity, the greater number; the difference between the greater number and the less; the rank of a major; full age.

ma'jor-do'mo, *n.* (It. and Sp., from L. *domus*), the manager of a large household.

make, *v.* (A.S.), to cause to be; to have an effect; to put the parts of a thing together; to amount to; to put into a certain state; to come to or in sight of, as a ship; to travel over; to force; to tend or move; to pretend;—*n.*, a shape or form.—*past* and *p.p.*, made.

—*ns.*, make'shift, something that serves a shift or turn; that which fills a place for a time; make'weight (*-wáit*), something thrown in to make up the weight.

mal-, *pref.* (Fr., from L. *male*), badly, ill (as in MALEVOLENT, MALISON).

maladministra'tion, *n.* [MAL-],

bad management; faulty administration.

mal'ady, *n.* (Fr. *maladie*, from L. *male habitus*, in bad condition), a bad state of body or mind; something wrong; illness; disease.

mal'apert, *a.* (Fr. MAL-, *expert*, EXPERT), forward, impudent.

malar'ia, *n.* (It. *mal'aria* (*mala*, bad; *aria*, AIR)), a poisonous air arising from marshes, etc.; a fever caused by this.—*as.*, malar'ial, malar'ian, and malar'lous.

mal'content (*mal'kontent*), *a.* [O.Fr. MAL-, CONTENT], ill-contented; badly pleased with one's circumstances or government;—*n.*, one who is discontented.

male, *a.* (Fr., from L. *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male), marking a man as different from a woman; marking a like difference among animals;—*n.*, one of the male sex; a flower with stamens and no pistils.

maledic'tious (*malédik'shún*), *n.* (Fr., from L. *maledictio* (*male*, badly; *dicere*, to say)), evil speaking; a calling down of evil or of a curse.

malefac'tor (*malifák'tór*), *n.* [L. *male*, badly; *factor*, a doer], an evil-doer; a breaker of the law.

malev'olent, *a.* (L. *male*, badly; *volens*, wishing), wishing ill; having evil thoughts toward.—*n.*, malev'olence.

malforma'tion, *n.* [MAL-], bad formation; wrong arrangement of parts.

mal'ice, *n.* (Fr., from L. *malitia*, badness), badness of heart; a wish to hurt; ill-will.—*a.*, malicious (*malish'ús*), full of malice; evil-minded.

malign (*malín*), *a.* (Fr., from L. *malignus*, ill-minded), tending to cause evil, evil-minded; unfavourable;—*v.*, to speak evil of; to defame.—*a.*, malign'ant, wishing to harm; moved by hatred; "dangerous to life, as a disease;—*n.*, a man of ill intentions; one of the king's

party in the Civil War.—*n.*,
mal'ignity, deep-seated ill-will;
 badness of heart.

mal'ison, *n.* [O.Fr., as MALEDIC-
 TION], a curse.

mall, *n.* [Fr., from L. *malleus*, a
 hammer], a large wooden ham-
 mer; a game formerly played
 with malls and balls; the place
 where the game was played,
 hence a public place, street, or
 shaded walk (see PALL MALL);—
v., to beat with something heavy.

—*a.*, **mal'leable**, that can be
 beaten out with a hammer.—*n.*,
mal'let, a wooden hammer.

mal'lard, *n.* [Fr.], a wild drake;
 a wild duck.

mal'low or **mal'lows**, *n.* [A.S.,
 from L. *malva*], a plant with soft,
 downy leaves.

mal'm'sey (*mam'sē*), *n.* [O.Fr. *mal-
 voisie*, from L. *Malmasia*, in
 Greece], a kind of sweet wine,
 or the grape from which it is
 made, originally exported from
 Malmasia (Gk. *Monembasia*).

malprac'tice, *n.* [MAL-], a wrong
 practice; evil conduct.

malt (*mawlt*), *n.* [A.S., akin to
 MELT], barley or other grain
 steeped in water till it begins to
 sprout, and then dried to stop
 the growth;—*v.*, to make into
 or to become malt;—*a.*, made
 of malt.

maltreat', *v.* [Fr., from L. *male
 tractare* (MAL-, TREAT)], to use
 badly; to treat unkindly.—*n.*,
maltreat'ment, ill-usagē.

malversa'tion, *n.* [Fr. MAL-, L.
versari, to be engaged in], evil
 conduct; unfaithfulness to a
 trust; a dishonest performance
 of duty.

Mam'eluke, *n.* [Arab., a slave],
 Turkish slaves of the 13th cen-
 tury who became all-powerful
 in Egypt and chose sultans
 from themselves; a body of
 Egyptian light horse.

mamma', *n.* [baby's ins'tinctive
 expression *ma* doubled], a name
 for mother.

mam'mal *n.* [L. *mamma*, the
 breast], an animal that gives suck
 to its young; (*pl.*) **mam'mals**.

mamma'lia, *n. pl.*, animals that
 give suck.—*a.*, **mamma'lian**.

Mam'mon, *n.* [Gk. *mamōnas*,
 riches], the god of riches; riches;
 wealth.

mam'moth, *n.* [Russian], a large
 elephant, now extinct;—*a.*, of
 huge size.

man, *n.* [A.S.], a human being;
 one of the male sex; the human
 race; a man-servant; a hus-
 band; one of the pieces in chess
 or draughts; (*pl.*) **men**;—*v.*,
 to supply with the right number
 of men; to guard.—*pres. p.*,
manning; *p.p.*, **manned**.—*a.*,
man'ful, like a man; bold.—
ns., **man'hood**, state of being
 a man; manly power; human
 nature; **mankind'**, the human
 race.—*a.*, **man'ly**, having the
 qualities of a man; like or be-
 coming a man.—*n.*, **man'
 liness**, the quality of a man.

man'acle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *man-
 cula*, a little sleeve (L. *manus*, a
 hand)], a handcuff for fastening
 on the wrists of a prisoner;—
v., to put manacles on.

man'age (*mān'ij*), *v.* [It., from L.
manus, the hand], to keep in
 hand or in good order; to have
 under control; to carry on, as a
 business; to bring a person to
 agree with one's plans; to train
 to proper action.—*a.*, **man'
 ageable**, that can be managed,
 guided, or kept in good order;
 easily put to proper use.—*n.*,
man'agement, way of carry-
 ing on; careful treatment;
 proper use of means; the body
 of men who manage a business.

man'darin (*mān'dārin*), *n.* [Skt.,
 akin to MIND], a Chinese noble-
 man or public officer.

man'date, *n.* [L. *mandatum*, an
 order (*manus*, hand; *dare*, to
 give)], an order of a magistrate
 authority given to a person
 to act in the name of another.—*a.*

man'datory, containing a com-
 mand.—*n.*, **man'datory** or
man'datory, a person to whom
 a mandate is given.

man'dible, *n.* [L. *mandibula* (*man-
 dēre*, to chew)], the bone of the



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House, the residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

man'slaughter (*mān'slawtēr*), *n.*, the taking away of a man's life unlawfully but without intention.

man'suetude (*mān'suētūd*), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo*], gentleness, mildness.

man'tel and man'tel-piece, *ns.*, a border around a fire-place.

man'tle, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *mantellum*, a napkin], a loose cloak; —*v.*, to cover with a mantle; to spread over the surface, as scum on a pool, or a deep blush on the face; to spread out wings.

mant'let or mant'elet, *n.*, a small cloak; a movable shield or screen to protect an attacking force.

man'tua, *n.* [It.], a lady's loose gown.

man'tial, *a.* [Fr., from L. *manus*, the hand], done by hand; —*n.*, a small book on any subject; the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church; a keyboard of an organ; drill in the handling of weapons.

manūfac'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *manus*, the hand; *facere*, to make], a making by the hand or other means; that which is made; —*v.*, to make; to make raw stuff into useful articles. —*n.*, **manūfac'tory**, a shop or mill where goods are manufactured. —*n.*, **manūfac'turer**, one who manufactures; one who employs a number of people in making goods.

manūmit', *v.* [L. *manū*, from the hand; *mittere*, to let go], to set free, as a slave. —*pres. p.*, **manūmitting**; *p.p.*, **manūmitted**. —*n.*, **manūmis'sion**, a setting free.

manure', *v.* [corrupted from MANŒUVRE], to make land fertile by mixing with it something to enrich it; —*n.*, something thus mixed with land.

man'uscript, *a.* [L. *manū*, with the hand; *scribere*, to write], written by the hand; —*n.*, writing as different from printing:

a book or paper written by the hand. (Sometimes written shortly *ms.*; (*pl.*) *msa.*)

Manx (*mānks*), *a.*, belonging to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants; —*n.*, the Manx language.

man'y (*men't*), *a.* [A.S.], large number; more than a few; —*n.*, a great number; the great body of the people.

Ma'ori (or *mou'ri* or *ma'ori*), *a.*, one of the original inhabitants of New Zealand, or their language; (*pl.*) **Ma'oris**; —*a.*, of or pertaining to the Maoris or their language.

map, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mappa*, a napkin], a flat drawing of the earth's surface or of part of it; —*v.*, to draw in the form of a map. —*pres. p.*, **mapping**; *p.p.*, **mapped**.

ma'ple, *n.* [A.S.], a tree, from one kind of which maple sugar is made.

mar, *v.* [A.S. *merran*], to spoil; to injure; to make useless. —*pres. p.*, **marring**; *p.p.*, **marred**.

marana'tha, *n.* [Syriac, our Lord cometh], part of a Jewish curse (ANATHEMA MARANATHA, 1 Cor. xvi 22).

maraud', *v.* [Fr., a rogue], to go about seeking plunder. —*n.*, **maraud'er**.

mar'ble, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *mar-mor*], a fine limestone that can be highly polished; something made of marble; a little ball of marble or burnt clay for children to play with; —*a.*, made of marble; like marble; unfeeling; —*v.*, to imitate the grain of marble. —*a.*, **marbled** (*marbled*), covered or faced with marble; painted like marble.

march (1), *v.* [Fr., etym. ?], to move or cause to move with measured steps; —*n.*, the forward movement of a body of soldiers; a piece of music to regulate the step; the distance passed over in marching.

march (2), *n.* [A.S., same root as MARK], a line of marks between lands of different owners; a border or boundary; often a

pl., the lands near the borders ;
—*v.*, to lie side by side with ;
to be a neighbour to.

March (3), *n.* [Fr., from L. *Martius* (*mensis*), from *Mars*, the god of war], the third month of the year.

mar'chioness. See **MARQUESS**.

marco'nigram, *n.* [-GRAM], a message sent by wireless telegraphy, invented by Marconi.

mare, *n.* [A.S. *mere*], the female of the horse.

mareschal (*mar'shal*). See **MARSHAL**.

mar'garin or **mar'garine** (*mar'-garin* or *-jarin*), *n.* [Fr., from G.K., L. *margar-*, a pearl], a fatty substance like butter.

mar'gin (*mar'jin*) and **marge** (*marj*), *ns.* [L. *margo*], the edge of anything ; the bank of a river ; the unprinted border of a book.—*as.*, **mar'ginal**, marked or printed on the margin ; **mar'ginate**, having a margin.

mar'grave, *n.* [Du. **MARK**, a border ; *graaf*, a count], a lord or keeper of the marches ; a title in Germany equal to marquis ; —*f.*, **mar'gravine** (*mar'graven*).

mar'igold, *n.* [(the Virgin) *Mary*, **GOLD**], a plant with a large yellow composite flower.

marine' (*marén'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *marinus*, of the sea (*mare*, the sea)], belonging to the sea ; living or growing in the sea ; having to do with the sea or with ships ; done at or on the sea ; —*n.*, a soldier who fights on board a ship ; the ships of a country as one force.—*n.*, **mar'iner**, a sailor.

Mariol'atry, *n.* [L. °*Maria*, Gk. *latreia*, worship], the worship of the Virgin Mary.

marionette' (*marionet'*), *n.* [Fr., little *Marion*, *Mary*], a puppet or doll moved by strings, as in a puppet show.

mar'ital, *a.* [L. *maritus*, a husband], of or pertaining to a husband.

mar'itime, *a.* [L. *maritimus* (*mare*, the sea)], belonging to the

sea or to ships ; situated on the seaside ; interested in the sea or in ships.

mar'joram, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *majordna*], a sweet-smelling plant, used for seasoning.

mark, *n.* [A.S. *mearc*], something seen by which a person or a thing is known ; that which shows the way ; something to be hit or reached ; high position ; a line or dot made on anything ; a line to show how far a thing extends ; a trace ; a coin worth 13s. 4d., no longer used ; a German coin worth about 1s. ; —*v.*, to put a mark on ; to serve as a mark ; to give close attention to.—*n.*, **marks'man**, a good shot.

—**mark**, *geog. root*, march or boundary ; land, territory (as in *Keston Mark* ; *Marston*, boundary stone ; *Denmark*, country of the Danes ; *Finmark*, country of the Finns).

mar'ket, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *mercātus*, trade (*mercator*, a merchant)], a place or opportunity for buying or selling ; the price at which anything sells ; —*v.*, to deal in market ; to buy and sell in any way.—*a.*, **mar'ketable**, fit for being bought or sold.—*ns.*, **mar'ket cross**, a cross set up where the market was held ; **mar'ket town**, a town in which a market is held ; **mar'keting**, business done at a market.

marl, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *mar-gilla* (L. *maroa*, marl)], a rich kind of soil made up of lime, clay, and sometimes sand.—*a.*, **marl'y**, abounding in marl.

mar'line (*mar'lin*), *n.* [Du. *marren*, to tie ; root of **LINE**], a small rope wound round a large one to prevent fraying ; —*v.*, to wind a small rope round a larger.

mar'line-spike, *n.*, an iron tool, like a spike, used to open the strands in splicing ropes.

mar'malade, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *melimelon*, a sweet apple], a preserve made from pulpy fruit, esp. oranges.

marino'real, *a.* [L. *marmorosus* (see

MARBLE], like marble; made of marble.

MAR'MOSET, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a small kind of monkey.

MAR'MOT, *n.* [Fr., from Romansch *murmon* (L. *mus*, a MOUSE; *mons*, a MOUNTAIN)], an animal of the mouse kind, about the size of a rabbit, found on the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees; a mountain mouse.

MARPOON' (1), *a.* [Fr., a chestnut], chestnut-coloured; brownish-crimson.

MARPOON' (2), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *cimarron*, wild (*cima*, a mountain-top)], a runaway slave;—*v.*, to put on shore on a desert island.

MARQUE (*mark*) (*letters of*), *n.* [Fr., from root of MARK], (formerly) a warrant by a sovereign to plunder within the boundaries of another state; letters held by the captain of an armed vessel to show that he is not a pirate.

MARQUEE' (*marke'*), *n.* [Fr. *marquise*, an officer's tent], a large field-tent.

MAR'QUESS or **MAR'QUIS** (*mar'kwis*), *n.* [Fr., from root of MARCH or MARK], an officer who defended the marches of a kingdom; a nobleman next in rank to a duke;—*f.*, *mar'chioness* (*mar'shones*).—*n.*, *mar'quisate*, the rank of a marquess.

MAR'ROW (*mar'ō*), *n.* [A.S.], the soft matter which fills the hollow parts of bones; the inner or best part; (*veg'etable-*) a kind of gourd.—*n.*, *mar'row-bone*, a bone containing marrow; (*pl.*) the knees.

MAR'RY, *v.* [Fr., from L. *maritare* (*maritus*, a husband)], to take for a husband or wife; to join or be joined together, as husband and wife.—*pres. p.*, *marrying*; *p.p.*, *married*.—*n.*, *mar'riage* (*mar'ij*), ceremony of marrying, or state of being married.—*a.*, *mar'riageable*.

MARS, *n.* [L.], the Roman god of war; the name of the planet fourth from the sun.

Marsellaise' (*marellar'*), *a.*, belonging to Marseilles;—*n.*, a hymn sung by the men of Marseilles during the French Revolution; favourite song of freedom during the Great War.

MARSH, *n.* [A.S.], low-lying land partly covered with water;—*a.*, connected with or growing in a marsh.—*a.*, *mar'shy*, covered with marsh.

MAR'SHAL, *n.* [Fr. *marschal*; from O.Ger. *marah*, a horse; *schalk*, a servant], lit., a horse-servant; an officer of high rank who arranged feasts, combats, processions, etc.; an officer of a society who regulates ceremonies; a high military officer; a governor of a district in America;—*v.*, to arrange in order; to lead or guide.—*pres. p.*, *marshalling*; *p.p.*, *marshalled*.

MART, *n.* [Du. *markt*, MARKET], a place where public sales are carried on.

MAR'TEN, *n.* [Fr.], an animal of the weasel kind with a valuable fur.

MAR'TIAL (*mar'shal*), *a.* [L. *martialis*, of Mars], belonging to war; fond of war; brave; warlike.

MARTIN, *n.* [Fr.], a kind of swallow.

MAR'TINET, *n.* [Fr. General *Martinet*, a strict officer under Louis XIV.], one who keeps strict order or discipline.

MAR'TINGALE, *n.* [Fr.], a strap from the bit or bridle fastened to a horse's girth to keep its head down; a short spar under the bowsprit of a ship; a method of gambling in which the stakes are doubled after a loss.

MAR'TINMAS, *n.* [MASS (2)], the feast of St. Martin, on the 11th of November; a term-day in Scotland.

MAR'TYR, *n.* [Gk. *martyr*, a witness], one who suffers for the truth of what he believes; any one who suffers rather than do wrong;—*v.*, to put one to death for what he believes.—*n.*, *mar'tyrdom*, the doom or state



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mas'tiff, *n.* [O.Fr. *masin*, from L. *mansuetus* (see **MANBUETUDE**)], a large watch-dog

mas'todon, *n.* [Gk. *mastos*, a breast; *odon*, a tooth], a kind of elephant now extinct.

mat, *n.* [A.S., from late L. *matta*], a web of reeds, rushes, etc., laid on a floor to keep it clean, or at a door to wipe the feet on; something put below dishes on a table;—*v.*, to cover with mats; to weave together; to grow thick or tangled.—*pres p.*, *matting*; *p.p.*, *matted*.—*n.*, *matting*, a covering of mats; work done like a mat; stuff of which mats are made.

mat'ador, *n.* [Sp., from L. *matāre*, to kill], the man that kills the bull in a bull-fight.

match (1), *n.* [A.S. *gemacca*, a mate], anything equal to or fitted for; one able to hold his own against another; a trial of strength or skill; a marriage; one to be married;—*v.*, to be equal to; to be able to hold one's own with; to find an equal to; to give in marriage.—*a.*, *matchless*, without an equal; unrivalled.

match (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *mesche*, the wick of a lamp], something that easily catches or carries fire; a cord prepared for firing guns, etc.; a thin piece of wood dipped in phosphorus which lights when rubbed.—*n.*, *matchlock*, the lock of a gun which held a match for firing the powder; a gun with a lock of this kind.

mate, *n.* [E., akin to **MEAT**], one who has meals with another; a companion or equal; a husband or a wife; the second in command in a ship;—*v.*, to become a companion to; to marry.

material (*mat'ēri'āl*), *a.* [L. *materia*, **MATTER**], made of matter; having value or importance; essential;—*n.*, that out of which a thing is made (*often in pl.*)—*ns.*, *materialism*, a belief that matter is the basis of all existence; *materialist*, one who believes in materialism.—

a., *materialistic*, pertaining to materialism.—*v.*, *materialize*, to turn into matter; to give a form or shape to; to take form or shape.—*adv.*, *materially*, greatly.

mat'er'nal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *māter*, a mother], pertaining to or like a mother.—*n.*, *maternity*, motherhood.

mathemat'ics, *n.* [Gk. *mathēmatikē*, learning (*mathēmatōn*)], the science of number, quantity, and size.—*as.*, *mathematic* and *mathemat'ical*.—*n.*, *mathematician*, one learned in mathematics.

mat'in, *a.* [Fr., from L. *matutinus*, early], taking place in the morning;—(*n. pl.*), morning prayers; the time of morning service.

mat'ricide, *n.* [L. *mātrīcīda* (*māter*, a mother, *-CIDĒ*)], a murderer of one's own mother.

matricu'late, *v.* [L. *mātrīcūla*, a register], to enter one's name on a register; to admit or become a member of a college.—*n.*, *matricula'tion*.

mat'rimony, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mātrīmōnium*, marriage], state of being married; the union of husband and wife.—*a.*, *matrimo'nial*.—*adv.*, *matrimo'nially*.

ma'trix, *n.* [L. *matrīx*, the womb], the hollow place in which anything is formed; the womb; a mould in which metals, etc., are cast; a die; the earth or rock in which minerals are found; (*pl.*) *ma'trices* (*mā'trīsēs*).

ma'tron, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mātrōns* (*māter*, a mother)], a married woman; a head-nurse in a hospital; a female head of a school, etc.; any elderly woman of sober manners.—*a.*, *ma'tronly*, like a matron; advanced in years.

mat'ter, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mātrīa*, stuff], that of which anything is made up; anything which we can know by our senses; that about which anything is said or done; reason or cause; any thing of importance; amount

or quantity; discharge from a wound;—*v.*, to be of use or importance.

mat'tock, *n.* [A.S.], an iron tool for cutting the ground, with a long handle fitted like that of a hammer.

mat'tress, *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab.], a large flat bag filled with hair, straw, etc., for lying on.

mature', *a.* [L. *maturus*, ripe], grown to full size; ripe; fully thought out or prepared; due, as a bill;—*v.*, to *a.* or grow ripe; to complete, *w.* become due.—*ns.*, *matur'ity* and *mature'ness*, state of being full grown or ready for use.

maud'lin, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *Magdalene*, one with weeping eyes], easily moved to tears; silly; affected by drink.

mau'gre, *prep.* [O.Fr. *maugre*, in spite of (L. *male*, ill; *gratum*, pleasing)], in spite of; against the will of.

maul'stick, *n.* [Du. *maelstok* (*ma-len*, to paint; *stok*, a STICK)], a stick used by a painter to lean his hand on when doing fine work.

maun'der, *v.* [imit. !], to grumble; to talk stupidly.

Maun'dy-Thurs'day, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *mandatum* (*novum*), the (new) commandment (see John xiii. 34)], the day before Good Friday, on which it was the custom to wash the feet of the poor as a fulfilment of Christ's command.

mausole'um, *n.* [Gk. *mausoleion*, tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria], a rich tomb or monument.

mauve (*mōv*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *malva*, a MALLOW], a purple colour like that of the common mallow, got from coal-tar;—*a.*, of the colour of mauve.

ma'vis, *n.* [Fr.], the song-thrush.

maw, *n.* [A.S. *maga*], the stomach of the lower animals; the crop of a bird.

maw'kish, *a.* [Scand.], causing disgust; loathsome; easily disgusted.

max'illar and **max'illary**, *a.* [L.

maxillaris (*maxilla*, a jaw)], belonging to the jawbone;—*n.*, a maxillary bone.

max'im (1), *n.* [L. *maxima* (*sententia*), chief (opinion)], a short statement used as a rule of conduct, a wise saying, a proverb.

Max'im (2), *n.* [Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor], a light machine-gun.

max'imum, *n.* [L.], the greatest amount; the highest point reached; (*pl.*) *maxima*;—*a.*, greatest or highest (opposed to MINIMUM).

may (1), *v.* [A.S. *mag*], can; to be able; to be allowed; to be possible.—*past*, might (*mif*).

May (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *Maius*], the fifth month of the year.—*ns.*, **May'-day**, the first day of May; **may'flower** and **may'bloom**, the hawthorn, which blooms in May; **may'pole**, a pole for dancing round on May-day; **May'-queen**, a young woman crowned with flowers as queen of the May-day sports.

may'or, *n.* [Fr., from L. *major*, greater], the chief magistrate of a city or town;—*f.*, **may'oress** (his wife).—*n.*, **may'oralty**, the office of a mayor.

maze, *n.* [etym !], confusion of thought; dreaminess; uncertainty; a place of confused winding paths;—*v.*, to bewilder; to confuse.—*a.*, **ma'zy**, full of windings; confusing.

masur'ka (*māser'ka*), *n.*, a Polish dance; its music.

mead (1), *n.* [A.S. *medu*], a fermented drink of honey and water.

mead (2) and **mead'ow** (*med'ō*), *n.* [A.S.], a grass-field; pasture ground.—*a.*, **mead'owy**.

mea'gre (*mē'gr*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *macer*, lean], having little flesh; lean; wanting in richness, strength, etc.; barren.—*n.*, **mea'gre'ness**.

meal (1), *n.* [A.S. *mea*, a stated time], the time for food; the food taken at one time.

meal (2), *n.* [A.S. *mea*, from the root of L. *molere*, to grind (see

MILL), grain ground for food.
 — *as.*, **mea'ly**, like meal; sprinkled with meal; **mea'ly-mouthed**, using soft words; keeping back part of the truth.
mean (1), *a.* [A.S. *māne*, wicked], low in mind; low-born; without dignity; of little value; humble; poor; stingy. — *n.*, **mean'ness**, state of being mean.
mean (2), *a.* [Fr., from L. *medius* (*medius*, middle)], at the middle point; lying between; at neither extreme; — *n.*, the middle point or degree; (*pl.*) that by which something is brought about; that which enables one to live or to produce; money, property, etc. — *ns.*, **mean'time** and **mean'while**, time between; — *adv.*, during the time.
mean (3), *v.* [A.S.], to have in the mind; to intend. — *past* and *p.p.*, **meant** (*ment*). — *n.*, **mea'ning**, that which is intended; the thought that a word, etc., is fitted to raise in the mind.
mean'der (*mēān'dēr*), *n.* [Gk. *Maianōros*, the name of a stream with many windings], a course with many windings; — *v.*, to flow in such a course. — *a.*, **mean'dering**, flowing in a winding course; — *n.*, a winding course.
measles (*mēāls*), *n.* [E.], a fever causing red spots on the skin, and contagious. — *as.*, **measled** and **measly**, ill with measles.
meas'ure (*mēsh'ūr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mensura*], that by which size is marked; size; time in music, or the arrangement of syllables in poetry; a slow dance; proper amount or proportion; degree; an action to gain an end; — *v.*, to find out the length, etc.; to mark out; to distribute; to be of a certain size or extent. — *as.*, **meas'ured**, made to the right size; bounded; steady; **meas'urable**, that can be measured; not of a great amount. — *n.*, **meas'urement**, act of measuring; amount found by measuring.

meat, *n.* [A.S.], flesh used as food; any food. — *a.*, **mea'ty**, full of meat.

mechan'ic (*mēkän'ik*) and **mechan'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *mēchanē*, a MACHINE], belonging to the making or constructing of machines; made by a machine; done by habit and without thought. — *ns.*, **mechan'ic**, one who works with tools; (*pl.*) the science concerned with machines and their work; **mech'anism** (*mēk'anizm*), the construction of a machine; the means by which results are produced.

med'al, *n.* [Fr., from L. *metallum*, METAL], a piece of metal like a coin with a figure or inscription stamped upon it; a reward of merit. — *ns.*, **medal'ion** (*mēdäl'ion*), a large medal; **med'al-ist**, one who makes medals; one who has gained a medal.

med'dle, *v.* [Fr., corrupted from med. L. *misculare* (L. *miscere*, to MIX)], to take to do with another person's affairs without a right; to have to do with in any way. — *n.*, **med'dler**. — *as.*, **med'dle-some**, fond of meddling; **med'dling**, interfering without right; — *n.*, interference.

medie'val (*mēdiē'vāl*), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *ævum*, an age], belonging to the Middle Ages.

me'dial, *a.* [L. *medius*, middle], belonging to an average or to a quantity between two extremes.

me'diate, *v.* [late L. *mediare*, to be between (*medius*, between)], to come between two as the friend of each; to try to make two persons friends; — *a.*, lying between; acting as a means. — *adv.*, **me'diately**. — *ns.*, **media'tion**, an attempt to make two parties friends; a request on behalf of another; **me'diator**, one who mediates or pleads for. — *a.*, **mediator'ial**.

med'ical, *a.* [Fr., from L. *medicus*, a doctor], pertaining to the healing of diseases; containing something that heals. — *ns.*, **med'icament**, anything used in healing; **med'icine** (*mēd'ikē*)



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melt, *v.* [A.S.], to make or grow liquid by heat; to waste away; to become tender.

mem'ber, *n.* [Fr., from L. *membrum*], a limb or part of a body; a part of a sentence; one of a society, etc.—*n.*, **mem'bership**, the persons that make up a society

mem'brane, *n.* [L. *membrana* (*membrum*, a MEMBER)], a thin skin, esp. on members of the body or the seeds of plants.—*a.*, **membra'neous** or **mem'branous**, made up of or like a membrane.

memen'to, *n.* [L. imper. of *meminisse*, to remember], something to keep a person from forgetting; a monument.

mem'oir, *n.* [Fr., from L. *memoria*, memory], a short account from the writer's own recollection; a history of a person; an account of the business done by a society.

memoran'dum, *n.* [L. gerund of *memorare*, to tell], a note to help the memory; (*pl.*) **memo-ran'da**.

mem'ory, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *memoria*], power of remembering; the time during which past things can be remembered; that which is remembered.—*as.*, **mem'orable**, worth remembering; not easily forgotten; **memor'ial**, helping to remember; contained in memory;—*n.*, that which keeps one from being forgotten; a written statement laid before a court, etc., as the ground of a petition.—*v.*, **memor'alize**, to lay a memorial before—*n.*, **memor'alist**, one who presents or signs a memorial

men'ace (*men'as*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *minacia*], a threat;—*v.*, to threaten.—*a.*, **men'acing**.—*adv.*, **men'acingly**.

menag'erie (*menaj'eri*), *n.* [Fr., from root of MANSION], a place for keeping and showing wild animals; a collection of wild animals.

mend, *v.* [AMEND], to remove a

fault; to put a broken part right; to make or grow better.

menda'cious (*-shus*), *a.* [L. *mendax*, lying], given to telling lies; made up of falsehoods.—*n.*, **mendac'ity** (*mendas'iti*), a habit of lying; a false statement

men'dicant, *a.* [L. *mendicus*, a beggar], living by begging;—*n.*, a beggar, esp. a begging friar or monk.—*ns.*, **men'dicancy** and **mendic'ity** (*mendis'iti*), state of being a beggar.

me'nial, *a.* [O.Fr. *meinie*, a household, from L. *man'io*, a MAN-SION], belonging to or doing the work of a servant;—*n.*, a servant; a person of low tastes or habits.

men'surable (*men'shurabl*), *a.* [late L. *mensurabilis* (*mensura*, a MEASURE)], that can be measured.—*n.*, **mensura'tion**, process or art of measuring.

-ment, *suff.* [L. *mentum*], quality or state (as in CONTENTMENT, TEMPERAMENT).

men'tal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *mentalis* (L. *mens*, the mind)], belonging to the mind.

men'tion (*men'shon*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mentio*, from root of *mens*], a calling to mind; a speaking about anything;—*v.*, to speak of or write about; to state a fact.

men'tor, *n.* [Gk. *Mentor*, an old Greek sage], a wise and faithful counsellor.

men'u (*men'oo*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *minutus*, small], a list of the dishes for a meal.

mer'cantile, *a.* [Fr., from It. *mercantile* (*mercante*, MERCHANT)], *na* to do with buying and selling; carrying on trade.

mer'cenary, *a.* [Fr., from L. *mercenarius*, a person hired (*merces*, wages)], hired; serving for pay; moved by desire of gain; done for gain; selfish;—*n.*, one who is hired; a hired soldier; one who acts for money, not from duty.

mer'cer, *n.* [Fr., from L. *merc*, MERCHANTISE], a merchant; a dealer in silk and woollen cloth

mer'chandise, *n.* [Fr. *marchandise*], the goods of a *merchant*; that which is bought and sold; buying and selling.

mer'chant, *n.* [O.Fr. *marchant*, from L. *mercans*, trading, from *merz*, MERCHANDISE], one who buys and sells;—*a.*, belonging to trade.—*n.*, **mer'chantman**, a trading-ship.

mer'cury, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *Mercurius*, the god of traffic], a white liquid metal, called also quick-silver; (**Mer'cury**) the planet nearest the sun; any carrier of news; a newspaper.—*a.*, **mer'curial**, like Mercury; active; changeable; containing quick-silver.

mer'cy, *n.* [Fr., from L. *merz*, MERCHANDISE (in late L., pity)], kindness towards the helpless; willingness to forgive an injury; an act of mercy.—*as.*, **mer'ci-ful**, willing to forgive or spare; unwilling to punish or give pain; **mer'ci-ess**, without mercy or pity; hard-hearted.—*n.*, **mer'cy-seat**, the top of the ark of the covenant.

mere (1), *a.* [L. *merus*], unmixed; nothing else than.—*adv.*, **mere-ly**, in this and in no other way; purely; only.

mere (2), *n.* [A.S., akin to L. *mare*, sea], a marsh or pool of standing water.

-mere, **-meer** [E. and Du.], *geog.* root (as in *Windermere*, the clear water lake; *Haarlemmer Meer*, sea of Haarlem).

meretricious (*mer'itri-ush'us*), *a.* [L. *meretrix*, a harlot (*merere*, to earn)], of or like a harlot; tempting by false show; showy and false.

merge (*merj*), *v.* [L. *mergere*, to plunge], to throw or push under water; to be swallowed up or lost.

merid'ian, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *meridianus* (*meridiēs*, mid-day)], belonging to mid-day; at its highest point, as the sun at noon;—*n.*, mid-day, the highest point; an imaginary circle passing through any place on

the earth's surface, and through the North and South Poles; a similar circle in the sky, crossed by the sun at mid-day.—*a.*, **merid'ional**, belonging to the meridian; southern.

merl'no (*mer'no*), *n.* [Sp., from late L. *majorinus* (*major*, greater)], a sheep with fine wool; a cloth made from this wool;—*a.*, belonging to the merino sheep; made of its wool.

mer'it, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *meritum*, deserved (*merere*, to earn)], that which deserves honour or reward; worth; goodness; something deserved or earned; (*pl.*) the rights or wrongs of a question;—*v.*, to gain or deserve; to earn by service.—*a.*, **meritor'ious**, deserving reward.

merk, *n.* [see MARK], an old Scotch coin worth 13½d. sterling.

merle (*merl*), *n.* [L. *merula*], the blackbird.

mer'lin, *n.* [Fr.], a small kind of hawk.

mer'lon, *n.* [Fr., from It. *merlo*, battlement], one of the solid parts of a battlement.

mer'maid, *n.* [MERE (2), MAID], a fabulous sea-animal, with the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.

mer'ry, *a.* [A.S., akin to MIRTH], full of fun; joyful; causing laughter; noisy and gay.—*ns.*, **mer'ri-ment**, fun and laughter; **mer'ry-andrew** [*Andrew Borde*, a doctor of the time of Henry VIII., noted for his funny sayings], one who makes sport for others; a buffoon; **mer'ry-thought**, the forked bone of a fowl's breast.

mesh, *n.* [A.S. *mas*, *masc* (see MASH)], the opening between the threads of a net; (*pl.*) network;—*v.*, to catch in a net.

mes'merize, *v.* [*Mesmer*, a German doctor], to bring on a peculiar state of the nervous system; to hypnotise.—*a.*, **mesmer'ic**, produced by mesmerism.—*ns.*, **mes'merism**, practice of mesmerizing; **mes'merist**, one who mesmerizes.

mess, *v.* [Fr., from L. *missum*, sent; *mittere*, to send; see MASS], a portion of food set on the table; a number of persons who take food together; a confused mixture disagreeable to the sight; a state of disorder or of dirt; a position of difficulty caused by blundering;—*v.*, to eat at a table with others; to supply such a table.—*n.*, **mess'mate**.

message (*mes'dj*), *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *missaticum* (L. *mittere*, to send)], something sent; information sent from one person to another.—*n.*, **messenger**, one sent with a message; something which announces or foreshadows; an officer of the law.

Messiah, *n.* [Heb.], the anointed one; the deliverer whom the Jews expected; a name of Christ.—*a.*, **Messianic**.

messuage (*mes'waj*), *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *mansudgium*, a manor-house (L. *mansa*, see MANSE, Skeat)], a dwelling-house with the buildings and land about it.

meta-, *pref.* [Gk.], with; among; between (as in METAPHOR and METHOD).

metal, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *metallum*], a name given to certain hard substances dug out of the earth; broken stones for covering roads; (*pl.*) the rails of a railway;—*v.*, to cover with metal.—*pres. p.*, **metalling**; *p.p.*, **metalled**.—*a.*, **metallic** and **metalline**, belonging to or like metal; made of metal; **metalliferous**, producing metals.—*v.*, **metallize**, to form into a metal; to mix with metal.—*n.*, **metallist**, one skilled in metals; **metalloid**, something having the form or appearance of a metal, as sulphur, carbon, etc.

metallurgy, *n.* [Gk. *metallon*, *ergos*, working], the art of working metals.—*n.*, **metallurgist**, one who works in metals.

metamorphosis, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *metamorphōsis* (META-, *morphē*, form)], a change of form or

shape; (*pl.*) **metamorphoses**.—*a.*, **metamorphic**, showing change of form, as rocks laid down by the action of water and afterwards altered by that of heat.—*v.*, **metamorphose**, to change into another form.

metaphor, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *metaphōra* (META-, *pherein*, to bear)], a form of words in which a thing is spoken of under the name or likeness of something else; as, the ship *ploughs* the waves.—*a.*, **metaphoric** and **metaphorical**, in the form of or containing a metaphor.

metaphysics, *n.* [Gk. *meta* is *physika*, beyond natural science], the study of the first principles of being; the science of pure being; the study of mind.—*a.*, **metaphysical**, belonging to metaphysics.—*n.*, **metaphysician** (*-ish'ian*), one who studies metaphysics.

metathesis, *n.* [Gk. META-, *thesis*, a placing], a change of place among the letters or syllables of a word, as *meter* and *metre*, *frith* and *frith*.

mete, *v.* [A.S.], to measure.

metempsychosis (*metempsi'kōsis*), *n.* [Gk. META-, *en*, *en*, in; *psyche*, soul], passage of the soul into another creature's body; (*pl.*) **metempsychoses**.

meteor, *n.* [Gk. *meteōron*, in the air], something floating in the air; a luminous body shooting across the sky; a shooting star.—*a.*, **meteoric**, belonging to or consisting of meteors; influenced by the weather.—*n.*, **meteorite** and **meteoritic** [Gk. *lithos*, a stone], a meteoric stone; **meteorology** (*metēr-ol'ōjī*), the science which describes the changes in the air, esp. the weather, winds, etc.; **meteorologist**, one who studies the weather.

metre, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring gas burned or water used, etc.

meter, *suff.* (as in HEXAMETER, PEDOMETER); *suff.*, **-metry**.



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of war; **midst**, the middle; —*adv.* and *prep.*, in the middle of.—*ns.*, **mid'summer**, the time about the 21st of June; **Mid'summer Day**, the 24th of June; **mid'way**, the middle of the distance;—*a.*, half-way on; —*adv.*, half-way.—*ns.*, **mid'-wife** [A.S. *mid*, with], a woman who assists in childbirth; (*pl.*) **mid'wives** (*mid'wivz*); **mid'-wifery** (*mid'wifri* or *wifri*), art or practice of a midwife; **mid'-winter**, the time about the 21st of December.

mid'dle, *a.* [A.S.], between two; at an equal distance from both ends or sides;—*n.*, the part equally distant.—*ns.*, **mid'dle-man**, one who stands or does business between two others; one who rents land and lets it out in small portions; **Middle Ages**, the years from the fifth century A.D. to the fifteenth.—*a.*, **mid'dling**, of middle size, rank, state, or quality; about equally distant from both ends or sides.

midge (*mif*), *n.* [A.S.], a small fly; a gnat.

mien (*mén*), *n.* [Fr. *mine*, a look, prob. from late L. *mindre*, L. *mindri*, to threaten], the appearance or bearing of a person; look or expression.

might (1) (*mit*), *v.* See **MAY**.

might (2) (*mit*), *n.* [A.S. *miht*, from same root as **MAY**], power; strength of body or mind; force of purpose.—*a.*, **migh'ty**, having great power; of great size or quality.

mignonette' (*minyónet'*), *n.* [Fr., a little darling (*mignon*)], an annual plant with sweet-smelling flowers.

mi'grate, *v.* [L. *migrare*, to remove], to go to dwell in another place or country.—*n.*, **migra'tion**, act of changing one's abode.—*a.*, **mi'gratory**, accustomed to change.

Mika'do, *n.* [Jap.], the sovereign of Japan.

milsh, *a.* [A.S., akin to **MILK**], giving milk.

mild, *a.* [A.S.], soft in manner or temper; not easily made angry; sweet or soft to the senses; not strong or violent.—*n.*, **mild'ness**.

mil'dew, *n.* [A.S., from root of L. *mel*, honey, and **DEW**], a whitish fungous growth on the leaves and stems of plants;—*v.*, to cover or become covered with mildew.

mile, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mille* (*passus*), 1,000 (paces)], a measure of 1,760 yards.—*ns.*, **mileage** (*mi'laj*), distance in miles; money paid per mile; **mile' post** and **mile'stone**, a post or stone marking the distance of a mile.

mil'foil, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *millefolium* (*mille*, a thousand; *folium*, a leaf)], a plant, called also **yar-row**, with leaves cut into many small divisions.

mil'lary (*mil'idri*), *a.* [L. *miliaris*, **MILLE'**], accompanied by small red pimples like millet-seeds, as a **miliary fever**.

mil'itant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *militare*, to act as a soldier], engaged in war; serving as a soldier; fond of fighting.—*a.*, **mil'itary**, belonging to or like a soldier; done by soldiers; arising out of a soldier's duty or service;—*n.*, the whole body of soldiers.—*v.*, **mil'itate**, to act as a soldier; to fight (against); to be opposed (to).

militia (*milish'd*), *n.* [L. *militia*, warfare, troops], a body of men enrolled and drilled for home service.

milk, *n.* [A.S.], a white fluid produced by some animals as food for their young;—*v.*, to **draw** milk from.—*ns.*, **milk'maid**, a woman who milks cows or who works in a dairy; **milk'sop**, a piece of bread soaked in milk; a weak, silly fellow.—*a.*, **mil'ky**, made of or like milk; yielding milk; without spirit or energy.—*ns.*, **mil'kiness**, quality of being milky; **Mil'ky Way**, the Galaxy.

mill, *n.* [A.S. *myln*, from late L. *molina*, L. *mola* (*molere*, to

grind)], a machine for grinding or crushing; a building in which corn is ground or manufactures carried on;—*v.*, to grind; to shape, clean, or finish cloth; to indent the border of a coin.—*ns.*, mill'-dam and mill'-pond, a bank across a stream to gather water to drive a mill-wheel; a large reservoir in which water is stored to drive a mill; mill'er, one who has or works in a corn-mill; mill'ing, act of putting through a mill, of fulling cloth or of scoring the edge of a coin; mill'-race, the stream that drives a mill; mill'-wright (*mil'rit*), a workman who makes or repairs the machinery of a mill.

mill-, *mühl-* [Ger.], *geog. root* (as in *Millbury*, mill-town; *Mühlhausen*, mill-village).

millen'num, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand; *annus*, a year], a period of one thousand years, esp. that mentioned in Revelation **xx.**—*as.*, millenar'ian, consisting of a thousand years; belonging to the millennium;—*n.*, one who believes in the millennium.—*a.*, millen'ial, belonging to the millennium.

mil'leped, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand; *pes*, a foot], a small animal with very many feet.

milles'imal, *a.*, thousandth; made up of thousandth parts.

mil'let, *n.* [Fr., from L. *militum*], a grass bearing a great number of small round seeds, used as food.

milliard (*mil'iard*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mille*], a thousand millions.

mil'liner, *n.* [perhaps from *Milan* in Italy], one who makes women's bonnets, etc.—*n.*, mill'inery, articles by a milliner.

mil'lion (*mil'yón*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *millione* (L. *mille*, a thousand)], a thousand times a thousand; (with *the*) the mass of the people.—*n.*, mil'lionaire, a very rich person; one possessing a million pounds.

mil'liped. See MILLEPED.

mill, *n.* [A.S., from root of *MILT*],

the spleen; the spawn of the male fish, corresponding to the roe in the female.

mil'ter, *n.*, a male fish.

mimet'le and mimet'leal, *a.* [Gk. *mimētikos* (*mimos*, an actor)], given to imitating.—*v.*, mim'ic, to act like some one else;—*n.*, one who acts or speaks like another.—*pres. p.*, mimicking; *p.p.*, mimicked.—*a.*, mim'leal, fond of imitating; formed by imitation.—*n.*, mim'lery, acting or speaking like another.

min'aret, *n.* [Sp., from Arab. *mandral*, a lighthouse], a high slim turret on a mosque.

min'atory *a.* [L. *mindōrius* (*mindri*, to threaten)], threatening.

mince (*míns*), *v.* [O.Fr., from Low L. *minutāre* (see **MINUTE**)], to cut into very small bits; to tell softly; to keep back a part in speaking; to pretend fineness in speaking or walking; to walk with short steps.

mind, *n.* [A.S. *ge-mynd*], the power which thinks; the whole inner nature or spirit of man; the state of a person's thought or will;—*v.*, to fix the mind on; to obey; to have in mind.—*as.*, mind'ed, having the mind fixed; mind'ful, not forgetting; looking well to.

mine (1), *poss. pron.* [A.S. *min*, *gen. sing.* of *ic*, I], belonging to me.

mine (2), *v.* [Fr., etym. ?], to dig below the ground; to dig under a building in order to bring it down; to ruin by slow or secret means;—*n.*, a pit from which metals are dug; a pit under a wall to bring it down; a pit in which explosives are used to destroy buildings, bridges, or roads; a floating case filled with explosives which are fired on contact; a rich source of wealth.—*ns.*, mi'ner, one who works in a mine; min'eral, that which is dug out of a mine; anything not animal or vegetable, esp. if mixed with metal;—*a.*, belonging to minerals; mixed with or of the

nature of minerals.—*v.*, *mineralize*, to turn into mineral; to mix with a mineral; to search for minerals.—*ns.*, *mineralist*, one skilled in minerals; *mineralogy*, the science of minerals; the art of arranging and describing minerals; *mineralogist*, one skilled in minerals.

mingle (*mingl*), *v.* [A.S., from same root as AMONG], to mix together; to unite into a mass; to join in intercourse or society; to be confused.

min'lature (*min'iditŭr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *minium*, red lead], a small painting; anything on a small scale;—*a.*, on a small scale; much reduced;—*v.*, to represent on a small scale.

min'im, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *minus*, least], something very small; the smallest measure of liquids; a note in music=half a semibreve.—*v.*, *minimize*, to make as small as possible; to diminish.—*n.*, *minimum*, the least possible size or quantity; (*pl.*) *min'ima*;—*a.*, of the smallest possible amount (opposed to MAXIMUM).

min'ion, *n.* [Fr. *mignon*, etym. ?], one greatly loved; a flatterer; a small kind of type.

min'ish, *v.* [O.Fr., from Low L. *minūtāre* (see MINUTE)], to make less; to diminish.

min'ister, *n.* [Fr., from L. *minister*, a servant], a servant; one who acts for another, esp. for a government; one entrusted with a share in the government; a clergyman;—*v.*, to attend to, as a servant; to supply things needed.—*a.*, *minister'ial*, of or pertaining to ministry or service.—*ns.*, *ministra'tion*, a ministering or serving; the work of a minister; *min'istry*, the duties of a minister; the clergy; the body of men who manage the government of a country.

minn'ow (*min'ō*), *n.* [A.S. *myne*, from *min*, small], a very small fresh-water fish; the young of larger fish.

mi'nor, *a.* [L., comp. of *parvus*,

smaller; of less importance; lower: (in music) having the third note of the scale only three semitones above the keynote (comp. MAJOR);—*n.*, a person less than 21 years of age.—*ns.*, *MI'norite*, one of the lesser brothers or monks of the order of St. Francis; *minor'ity*, state of being under age; age below 21 years; the smaller number (opposed to MAJORITY).

Min'otaur, *n.* [*Minos*, king of Crete; Gk. *taurus*, a bull, a fabled monster, half-man, half-bull, killed by Theseus.

min'ster, *n.* [A.S., corrupted from L. *monasterium*], the church of a monastery; any large church.

-minster, *munster* [Ger.], *gen. root* (as in *Westminster*, the westminster; *Munster*, the monastery).

min'strel, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *ministerialis* (see MINISTERIAL)], one who amused others by playing or singing; a poet who sang while he played on an instrument.—*n.*, *min'streley*, the art and practice of a minstrel; a band of performers or a collection of songs.

mint (1), *n.* [A.S. *mynt*, from L. *Moneta*, Juno, in whose temple money was coined], a place where money is coined; a source of great supply;—*v.*, to coin money; to invent.—*n.*, *min'tage* (*min'tij*), the coin minted; duty paid for coining.

mint (2), *n.* [A.S., from L. *mentha*, a strongly-smelling plant, with flowers in whorls.

min'uent, *n.* [L. *minuere*, to lessen], the number from which another is subtracted.

min'uet, *n.* [Fr., from L. *minuta*, made MINUTE], a slow, graceful dance with short steps, or the music played for it.

mi'nus, *a.* [L. *minus*, less], less by:—*n.*, the sign (-) of subtraction.

minute, *a.* [L. *minutus*, small, very small; attending to small things; exact.—*n.*, *min'ute* (*min'it*), the sixtieth part of an hour or of a degree; a small



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miscon'struce (*mis'kɔn'stroo*), *v.*, to construe wrongly; to take the wrong meaning from.—*n.*, **mis-construc'tion** (-shən), wrong meaning.

miscount' *v.* [Fr. MIS-], to count wrongly;—*n.*, a wrong counting.

mis'creant, *n.* [O Fr. *mescreant* (*mes*, MIS-: L. *credere*, to believe)], one who acts without principle; an utterly wicked fellow.

misdate' *v.* [MIS-], to date wrongly;—*n.*, a wrong date.

misdeal', *v.* [MIS-], to deal wrongly; to give the wrong cards;—*n.*, a misdealing.

misdeed', *n.* [A.S. MIS-, DEED], a wrong deed; a wicked action.

misde'mean', *v.* [MIS-], (oneself) to behave ill.—*n.*, **misde'mea-nour** (*mis'démě'nūr*), bad demeanour; ill conduct; an offence smaller than a crime.

misdirect', *v.* [MIS-], to give a wrong direction to; to send to a wrong person or place.—*n.*, **misdirec'tion**, a wrong direction; an error made by a judge in charging a jury.

misdo' (*mis'doo'*), *v.* [MIS-], to do wrongly; to commit a fault.—*n.*, **misdo'er**.

misemploy', *v.* [MIS-], to employ wrongly; to use for a bad purpose.—*n.*, **misemploy'ment**.

mi'ser (*mī'zēr*), *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched], a very greedy person; one who unduly hoards up money.—*a.*, **mi'serly**.

mis'erable (*miz'érabl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *miserabilis* (*miser*, wretched)], suffering misery; without comfort; very unhappy; causing great unhappiness; worthless.

Miserér'e, *n.* [L., "have pity," *imp.* of *misereri*], the 51st Psalm, which begins in the Latin version with this word; music set to this psalm.

mis'ery, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *miseria*], great unhappiness or its cause; great pain.

misfit', *v.* [MIS-], to fit badly;—*n.*, that which fits badly.—*pres. p.*, **misfitting**; *p.p.*, **misfitted**.

misfor'tune, *n.*, ill-fortune; bad luck.

misgive' (*mis'giv'*), *v.* [MIS-], to fill with doubt; to destroy confidence; to fall in heart or courage.—*past*, **misgave'**; *p.p.*, **misgiven'**.—*n.*, **misgiv'ing**, a falling of heart or courage; want of confidence; mistrust.

misgov'ern (*mis'gív'érn*), *v.* [MIS-], to govern badly.—*n.*, **misgov'erament**.

misguide' (*mis'gíd'*), *v.* [MIS-], to guide wrongly; to lead into error.

mishap' (*mis'háp'*), *n.* [MIS-], ill-luck; accident; misfortune.

misimprove' (*mis'imprúv'*), *v.* [MIS-], to use for a wrong purpose.—*n.*, **misimprove'ment**.

misinfor'm', *v.* [MIS-], to inform wrongly; to tell what is not true.—*ns.*, **misinforma'tion**, **misinfor'mant**.

misinter'pret, *v.* [MIS-], to interpret or explain wrongly; to take a wrong meaning out of.—*n.*, **misinterpreta'tion**.

misjudge' (*mis'júj'*), *v.* [MIS-], to judge wrongly; to make a mistake in judging.—*n.*, **misjudg'ment**.

mislay', *v.* [MIS-], to lay in the wrong place; to put away and forget where.—*past* and *p.p.*, **mislaid**.

mislead', *v.* [MIS-], to lead astray; to cause to make mistakes.—*past* and *p.p.*, **misled'**.

misle'toe. See **MISTLETOE**.

misman'age (*mis'mán'áj*), *v.* [MIS-], to manage badly; to let things go wrong.—*n.*, **misman'age-ment**.

misname', *v.* [MIS-], to call by a wrong name.

misno'mer, *n.* [O.Fr. *mes*, MIS-, *nommer*, to name], a wrong name.

misog'amist, *n.* [Gk. *misoin*, to hate: *gamos*, marriage], a hater of marriage.

misog'ynist (*misof'inist*), *n.* [Gk. *misoin*, to hate: *gyné*, a woman], a woman-hater.

misplace', *v.* [MIS-], to put in a wrong place; to set on an ill-

proper object.—*n.*, misplace' ment.

misprint', *v.* [MIS-], to print wrongly;—*n.*, a mistake in printing.

misprise', *v.* [O.Fr. *mes*, MIS-; PRIZE], to slight; to undervalue.

mispronounce', *v.* [MIS-], to pronounce wrongly.—*n.*, mispronuncia'tion (*misprónānsidshón*), wrong pronunciation.

misquote', *v.* [MIS-], to quote wrongly.—*n.*, misquota'tion (*miskwōld'shón*), a quoting wrongly; the words so quoted.

misread, *v.* [MIS], to read wrongly or without understanding.—*n.*, misrea'ding.

misreck'on, *v.* [MIS-], to reckon or count wrongly.—*n.*, misreck'oning.

misrepresent', *v.* [MIS-], to give a false description of.—*n.*, misrepresenta'tion.

misrule', *v.* [MIS-], to rule badly;—*n.*, bad rule or its result.

miss (1), *v.* [A.S.], to fall of hitting or reaching; to feel the want of; to find out the absence of; to pass over; to miscarry;—*n.*, a failure to hit, want of success;—*a.*, missing, not found; out of the way.

miss (2), *n.* [contracted from MIS-TRESS], an unmarried woman; a girl.

Mis'sal, *n.* [late L. *missa*, MASS (2)], the Mass book in the Roman Catholic Church.

misshape', *v.* [MIS-], to give a wrong shape to.—*a.*, misshā'pen, having a bad or ugly shape.

missile (*mis'il*), *a.* [L. *missilis* (*mittere*, to send)], fitted for being thrown;—*n.*, a weapon for throwing.

mission (*mis'hón*), *n.* [L. *missio* (*mittere*, to send)], a sending or being sent, with authority to bring about some end; the work a person is sent to do; the persons sent; a station of missionaries.—*n.*, missionary, a person sent to teach the heathen;—*a.*, belonging to a missionary or his work.

mis'sive, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *missus*.

rent], that can be sent; fitted or intended to be sent;—*n.*, a letter.

misspell', *v.* [MIS-], to spell wrongly.—*past* and *p.p.*, misspelled or misspelt.—*n.*, misspell'ing, a word wrongly spelled.

misspend', *v.* [MIS-], to spend in a wrong way; to waste.—*past* and *p.p.*, misspent.

misstate', *v.* [MIS-], to state incorrectly.—*n.*, misstate'ment.

mist, *n.* [A.S.], visible moisture in the air; anything that dims or darkens the sight.—*a.*, mis'ty, covered with mist; dim.—*n.*, mis'tiness.

mistake', *v.*, to take or do wrongly; to take the wrong meaning from; to put one for another wrongly; to be in error;—*n.*, something wrongly done or thought.—*past*, mistook; *p.p.*, and *a.*, mistā'ken, wrongly understood; guilty of a mistake.

mistime', *v.* [MIS-], to time wrongly; to put wrong as ' time.

mistle'toe (*mis'tō*), *n.* [A.S.], an evergreen plant that grows on the branches of trees, esp. on the apple-tree.

mistranslate', *v.* [MIS-], to translate wrongly.—*n.*, mistransla'tion.

mis'tress, *n.* [O.Fr. *maistresse*, from root of MASTER], a woman who has a right to give orders; a woman well skilled in anything; a woman loved and courted; a woman in the place but without the rights of a wife; a title of respect given to a married woman (written Mrs., pron. *mis'is*).

mistrust', *v.* [MIS-], to have no trust in; to look on with suspicion;—*n.*, want of trust.—*a.*, mistrust'ful.

misunderstand', *v.* [MIS-], to take a wrong meaning from.—*past* and *p.p.*, misunderstood.—*n.*, misunderstan'ding, a mistake of meaning; a disagreement or quarrel.

misuse' (*mis'is*), *v.* [MIS-], to use wrongly; to treat badly.—*n.*, mis'is (*mis'is*), wrong use.

mite, *n.* [A.S., cutter or biter], a small insect found in cheese, sugar, etc.; anything very small; a small weight or coin; fourth part of a farthing.—*a.*, mity, full of mites.

mitigate, *v.* [L. *mitigare*, to soften (*mitis*, soft)], to make a thing more easily borne; to lessen the pain or severity of; to lessen the amount, as of evil.—*n.*, mitiga-tion.—*a.*, mitigative, tending to mitigate.—*n.*, mitigator.

mitrailleuse (*mītruyērs'*), *n.* [Fr., from *mitraille*, grapeshot], a gun with a number of barrels which can be fired very quickly one after another.

mitre, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *mitra*, a belt], a head-dress worn by bishops, etc.; the dignity of a bishop, etc.; the joint between two pieces of moulding whose ends are cut at an angle:—*v.*, to put a mitre on; to cut the ends to match.—*a.*, mitral, like or belonging to a mitre.

mit'ten or mitt, *n.* [O.Fr. *mitaine*], a glove without fingers.

mix, *v.* [from root of L. *miscere*, to mix], to join together into one mass; to keep company with; to have the parts joined.—*n.*, mix'ture, a mass made up of different things.

mizzen (*mīzn*), *n.* [Fr. *mizaine*, L. *mediānus*, middle], the mast nearest the stern in a three-masted vessel;—*a.*, nearest the stern.—*n.*, mizzen-mast.

miz'zle, *v.* [E.], to rain in very fine drops;—*n.*, fine rain.

mnemon'ic (*nēmōn'ik*), and **mnemon'ical**, *a.* [Gk. *mnēmōn*, mindful], belonging to or assisting the memory.—*n.*, mnemon'ics, the art of memory; rules for assisting the memory.

moan, *v.* [A.S.], to make a low sound of grief or pain;—*n.*, a sound so caused.

moat, *n.* [O.Fr. *mote*, a mound], a ditch round a fort or castle, sometimes filled with water;—*v.*, to surround with a moat.

mob (1), *n.* [L. *mōbile*, fickle], an unruly crowd;—*v.*, to crowd

around; to put in danger by a crowd.—*pres. p.*, mobbing; *p.p.*, mobbed.

mob (2), *n.* [Du. ?], a kind of cap.
mo'bile (*mō'bil*), *a.* [L. *mōbilis*], easily moved; not fixed; often changing in form or appearance.—*n.*, mobil'ity, readiness to move; changeableness.—*v.*, mob'ilise, to make ready for service.—*n.*, mobiliza'tion.

moocasin, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a shoe of deerskin worn by Indians in North America.

mock, *v.* [Fr. *moquer*], to make sport of; to treat with abuse or contempt; to laugh at; to disappoint hope; to speak with scorn;—*n.*, an act of scorn or abuse;—*a.*, not real; false.—*n.*, mock'ery, a false show; insulting action or speech.—*n.*, mock'ing-bird, an American thrush which imitates sounds closely.

mode, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mōdus*, a measure], the form in which a thing is; the way in which a person or a thing acts; style; arrangement of semitones in the musical scale; a form of the verb, same as MOOD.—*a.*, mo'dal, belonging to mode; consisting of mode only.

mod'el, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *modello*, as above], a small likeness of; a copy or example for imitation;—*v.*, to shape or form; to form a model of;—*a.*, fitted to be used as a model.—*pres. p.*, modelling; *p.p.*, modelled.

mod'erate, *a.* [L. *moderari*, to measure], kept within bounds; not too much; of no great extent, degree, or quality;—*v.*, to keep within bounds; to direct or regulate; to make or to become less strong or violent.—*ns.*, modera'tion, a keeping within bounds; calmness of mind; freedom from excess; use of a thing for its proper purpose and in a proper way; mod'erator, the chairman at a meeting, or a Church court; the governor-balls of a machine; a kind of lamp.



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thing moves; importance or value.—*as.*, mo'mentary, lasting only for a moment; mo'men'tous, of great importance.—*adv.*, mo'mently and mo'mentarily, for a moment; every moment.—*n.*, momen'tum, the force with which a body moves, found by multiplying its mass by the speed; (*pl.*) momen'ta.

mon'achism (*mon'akism*), *n.* [Fr., from root of MCNK], the life of a monk; state of being a monk.

mon'ad, *n.* [Gk. *ménas*, a unit (*mónos*, alone)], a single point; something simple and indivisible.—*as.*, monad'le and monad'leal.

mon'arch (*mon'ark*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *monarchés* (*mónos*, alone; *arché*, rule)], one who rules alone; a chief ruler; a superior to all others;—*a.*, ruling alone; superior to others.—*as.*, monar'chal, monar'chie, and monar'chical, belonging to a monarch.—*ns.*, mon'archist, one who supports monarchy; mon'archy, a people or country ruled by a monarch.

mon'astery, *n.* [Gk. *monastérion* (*mónos*, alone)], a house for monks or nuns.—*as.*, monas'tic, monas'tical, and monas'ter'ial, belonging to a monastery, or to the life of a monk or a nun.—*n.*, monas'ticism, life in a monastery.

Mon'day (*mün'dā*), *n.* [A.S. *mōn-andæg*, day of the moon], the second day of the week.

mon'ey (*mün'ī*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *monēta*, a mint], paper or metal stamped to show their value; anything that passes for money; wealth; (*pl.*) mon'ey's.—*a.*, mon'etary, pertaining to or consisting of money.—*n.*, mon'ey-chang'er, a person who changes foreign money.—*a.*, mon'eyed or mon'ied, wealthy.

mon'ger (*mūng'gēr*), *n.* [A.S. *man-gere*, a dealer; from L. *mango*, a dealer], a dealer or trader;—*v.*, to deal in.

mon'grel (*mūng'grēl*), *σ.* [akin to A.S. *mang*, mixture?], of a

mixed breed;—*n.*, an animal of a mixed breed.

monition (*mónish'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *monitio* (*monēre*, to warn)], a warning; information or instruction to avoid something.—*a.*, mon'itive, giving advice.—*n.*, mon'itor, one who admonishes or gives advice; one who assists in the management of a school; an ironed ship with revolving turrets carrying heavy guns; a kind of lizard.—*as.*, monitor'ial, of or pertaining to a monitor; mon'itory, giving warning; reminding;—*n.*, a warning or caution.

monk (*mūnk*), *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *mónachos* (*mónos*, alone)], one who gives up every other duty to attend to religion; one who lives in a monastery.—*a.*, monkish.—*n.*, monk's-hood, a poisonous plant, with a flower like a monk's hood, called also aconite.

mon'key (*mūng'kī*), *n.* [? Low Ger.], an animal somewhat like man, having feet like hands; (*pl.*) mon'keys.

mono-, *pref.* [Gk. *ménos*], alone (as in MONOGRAM, MONOLOGUE, MONAD).

mon'ochord (*mon'ókōrd*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *mónochord* (MONO-, CHORD)], a musical instrument of only one string or chord.

mon'ocle, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *monoculus* (MONO-, *oculus*, an eye)], a single eye-glass.—*a.*, monoc'ular, having or fitted for one eye.

mon'ody, *n.* [Gk. MONO-, *ódē*, a song], a song or poem in which a single mourner expresses his grief.

monog'amy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *monogamia* (MONO-, *gamos*, marriage)], marriage to one at a time.—*a.*, monog'amous, pertaining to a single marriage.—*n.*, monog'amist.

mon'ogram, *n.* [late L., from Gk. *monogrammon* (MONO-, -GRAM)], two or more letters woven together into one figure.

mon'ograph, *n.* [MONO-, GRAPH], a paper written about one thing or one class of things.—*ns.*, **monog'raphy**, a drawing by means of lines without colour; an outline sketch; **monog'raphist**.

mon'olith, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *monolithos* (MONO-, *lithos*, a stone)], a pillar or statue of a single stone.—*a.*, **monolith'ic**.

mon'ologue (*mon'olog*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *monologos* (MONO-, *logos*, speech)], a speech uttered by one person alone; a play, etc., for a single performer.

monoma'nia, *n.* [MONO-, MANIA], madness on one subject only.—*a.*, **monoma'niac**;—*n.*, one so affected.

monop'oly, *n.* [late L., from Gk. *monopolion* (MONO-, *polien*, to sell)], the sole right to make or sell; an exclusive privilege.—*v.*, **monop'olize**, to get hold of wholly for oneself.—*ns.*, **monop'olizer** and **monop'o-
list**.

mon'ostich (*mon'ostik*), *n.* [late L., from Gk. *monostichon* (MONO-, *stichos*, a row)], a poem consisting of only one verse.

monosyl'lable, *n.* [Gk. MONO-], a word of one syllable.—*a.*, **monosyllab'ic**.

mon'othéism, *n.* [MONO-, Gk. *theos*, a god], belief in one God only.—*n.*, **mon'othéist**.

mon'otone, *n.* [late Gk. MONO-, *tonos*, TONE], a single tone; sameness of tone.—*a.*, **monot'onous**, uttered or sung in one tone; dull.—*n.*, **monot'onous**, sameness.

Mon'otype, *n.* [MONO-, TYPE], a machine for setting type for printing.

monsoon', *n.* [Du., from Arab. *mausim*, a time or season], a wind that blows over the Indian Ocean part of the year in one direction and part in another.

mon'ster, *n.* [Fr., from L. *monstrum*, a warning (*monere*, to warn)], an uncommon sight; something horrible, causing fear or dislike; a very ugly or wicked

person;—*a.*, very large.—*n.*, **mon'strous'ity**. — *a.*, **mon'strous**, out of the common order; of uncommon size, ugliness, or wickedness.

mon'strance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *monstrare*, to show], a stand with a cover of glass used in the Roman Catholic Church for showing the consecrated wafers to the people.

month (*munth*), *n.* [A.S., from root of MOON], the time of the moon's revolution; the twelfth part of a year.—*a.*, **month'ly**, happening every month;—*n.*, a paper published every month.

mon'ument, *n.* [L. *monumentum* (*monere*, to remind)], something set up to keep a person or an event from being forgotten.—*a.*, **monumen'tal**, of the nature of a monument; in memory of the dead.

-mony, *suffix*. (L. *monium*), quality or state (as in ACRIMONY, PATRIMONY).

mood (1), *n.* [A.S. *mōd*], state of a person's feelings, passion, temper, etc.—*a.*, **moo'dy**, often changing one's mind; out of humour; depressed; angry.—*n.*, **moo'diness**, peevishness.

mood (2), *n.* [see MODE], a form of the verb expressing *mode* or manner.

moon, *n.* [A.S. *mōna*, root meaning to measure], the planet that moves round the earth and reflects the light of the sun; any body revolving round a larger planet; a month; something of the shape of a moon.—*ns.*, **moon'beam**, a beam of light from the moon; **moon'light**, the light of the moon; **moon'shine**, show without reality.—*a.*, **moon'struck**, affected by the moon; out of one's mind.

moor (1) and **moor'land**, *ns.* [A.S.], ground covered with heather or marsh.—*n.*, **moor'fowl**, a bird found on moors.

Moor (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *maurus* (Gk. *mauros*, dark)], a native of the north of Africa.—*a.*, **Moor'ish**.

moor (3), *v.* [E.], to fasten a ship, etc., by a rope or by casting an anchor; to be firmly fixed.—*n.*, **moor'ing**, the act or means of fastening a ship; (mostly) (*pl.*) the place or condition of a ship so fastened.—*n.*, **moor'age**.

moose, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a deer of North America, like the elk of Europe.

moot, *v.* [A.S. (*ge*)*mōt*, a meeting], to bring into discussion; to argue;—*a.*, not yet decided; open to be discussed;—*n.*, a meeting for discussion.—*ns.*, **moot case** or **point**, a question not yet settled; **moot'-hall**, a hall of meeting.

mop, *n.* [prob. from L. *mappa*, a napkin], a bundle of coarse threads fastened to a handle for washing floors;—*v.*, to wipe with a mop.—*pres. p.*, **mop-ping**; *p.p.*, **mopped**.

mope, *v.* [etym. ?], to be dull or low-spirited. — *a.*, **mōpish**, spiritless; downcast.

mor-, **-more**, *geog. root*, great (as in *Strathmore*, the great valley; *Ben More*, the great peak).

moraine' (*mōrān'*), *n.* [Fr.], a long row or heap of stones and earth deposited at the side or end of a glacier.

mor'al, *a.* [Fr., from L. *mōrālis* (*mōres*, conduct; *mos*, a custom)], pertaining to a person's conduct; concerned with the rightness or wrongness of thoughts and actions; acting according to the law of right and wrong; supported by reason or likelihood;—*n. sing.*, the lesson of a fable or story; (*pl.*) manners or conduct.—*ns.*, **moral'** (*mōrāl'*), state of mind as regards hope, zeal, etc.; used also with reference to a body of men, as an *army*; **mor'alist**, one who teaches or practises the rules of duty; a writer on morals; **moral'ity**, that in an action which makes it right or wrong; agreement with the standard of right; the practice of what is right; the rules of moral duties.—*v.*, **mor'alize**,

to teach or explain some rule of duty; (upon) to draw a moral meaning from; to treat questions of right and wrong.—*adv.*, **mor'ally**, according to the rules of morality; to all intents and purposes.

morass', *n.* [Du., from same root as **MARSH**], a piece of soft wet ground.

Mora'vian, *a.*, belonging to the people of *Moravia*, or to a religious body called "United Brethren";—*n.*, one of the United Brethren of Moravia.

mor'bid, *a.* [L. *morbīdus* (*morbū*, a disease)], in ill-health; diseased; arising from disease.—*ns.*, **mor'bidness** and **mor-bid'ity**.—*a.*, **morbif'ic**, causing disease.

mordac'ity (*mōrdās'itē*), *n.* [L. *mordacitas* (*mordere*, to bite)], the power of biting; severity; sarcasm.—*a.*, **morda'cious** (*mōrdā'shūs*), severe; sarcastic.

mor'dant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *mordere*], biting into; serving to fix colours;—*n.*, a substance for fixing colours; a stuff to make gold-leaf stick; a liquid that eats into metals.

more, *a.* [A.S. comp. *mōra*; *sup. mæst*], in greater number or size;—*n.*, a greater amount; something added;—*adv.*, to a greater degree.

moreen', *n.* [etym. ?], a kind of woollen cloth used for curtains, etc.

moreo'ver, *adv.*, over and above; besides.

Moresque' (*mōresk'*), *a.* [Fr., from It. *moresco* (*Moro*, a **MOOR**)], after the manner of the Moors;—*a.*, decorations or buildings in the style of the Moors.

morganat'ic, *a.* [Low L. *morganatica*, morning present], used to indicate a marriage of a man of high rank with a woman of lower position, in which neither she nor her children share his rank or inherit his possessions.

morgue (*mōrg*), *n.* [Fr.], a place where dead bodies are laid for identification.



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to Mohammedan —*n.*, Mos'-lemism.

mosque (*mosk*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a Mohammedan church or temple.

mosqu'ito (*moskē'tō*), *n.* [Sp., from L. *musca*, a fly], a kind of gnat that gives a painful bite or sting.

moss, *n.* [A.S.], a very small flowerless plant, with branching stem and many narrow leaves, found in damp places; ground covered with moss or peat;—*v.*, to cover with moss.—*a.*, *mos'sy*, overgrown with or like moss.—*ns.*, *moss'-rose*, a rose having a moss-like growth on the stalk and calyx; *moss'-trooper*, one of a class of robbers that used to ride about in the mosses or border-land between England and Scotland.

most, *a.* [A.S., akin to MORE], having the greatest number or quantity; nearly all;—*adv.*, in the greatest degree;—*n.*, the greatest degree, amount, or number.—*adv.*, *most'ly*, for the most part.

mot-, **moot-**, *geog. root*, place of assembly (as in *Moot-hill*).

mote, *n.* [A.S.], a spot of dust; anything very small.

moth, *n.* [A.S.], an insect like a butterfly, the larvæ of some of which eat holes in cloth.—*a.*, *moth'-eaten*, eaten by moths; *moth'y*, full of moths.

moth'er (*mōth'ēr*), *n.* [A.S.], a female parent; a name of honour given to a woman; the female head of a religious house;—*a.*, received by birth; acting as a mother;—*v.*, to act as a mother. — *n.*, *moth'erhood*, state or duties of a mother.—*a.*, *moth'erly*, like a mother.—*n.*, *moth'er-in-law*, the mother of one's husband or wife.

mo'tion (*mō'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mōtio* (*mōvĕre*, to MOVE)], a changing from one place to another; power of being moved; a going in any direction; an action of the mind, will, etc.; a proposal in a meeting;—*v.*, to

make signs.—*ns.*, *mo'tive*, that which causes motion; the reason a person has for acting; that which moves the will;—*a.*, causing or producing motion.

—*n.*, *mo'tor*, a mover; that which produces motion; an engine. — *n.*, *mo'tor-car* or *mo'tor-boat*, a carriage or boat moved by its own engine.

mot'ley, *a.* [etym. ?], of different colours;—*n.*, clothing made up of parts of different colours; the clothes of a jester.—*a.*, *mot'tled* (*mōld*), having spots or shades of different colours.

mot'to, *n.* [It., from L. *mūtāre*, a muttering], a short sentence to explain something; a phrase on a coat-of-arms; a short guiding principle; (*pl.*) *mot'toes* (*mō'tōz*).

mould (1) (*mōld*), *n.* [A.S.], soft or crumbled earth; earth rich in decayed animal or vegetable matter; the matter of which anything is composed; a fungus growth on damp or decaying bodies;—*v.*, to cover with mould; to become mouldy.—*a.*, *moul'dy*, covered with mould.—*v.*, *moul'der*, to turn to mould; to waste away.

mould (2) (*mōld*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *modulus*, a measure], a hollow shape in which anything is formed or cast; the shape or cast given by a mould;—*v.*, to make into a proper shape.—*nt.*, *moul'ding*, process of shaping or moulding; anything cast in a mould; an ornamental bordering; *moul'der*.

moult (*mōlt*), *v.* [M.E. *moulen*, from L. *mūtāre*, to change], to cast off feathers, horns, etc.

mound, *n.* [etym. ?], a bank of earth or stones to keep off an enemy; any raised portion of earth.

mount, *n.* [A.S. *munf*, from L. *mons*], a mountain; a small hill;—*v.*, to go up; to rise high; to get up or to set on horseback; to raise aloft; to frame a picture, map, etc.; to set a jewel; to put a gun on a carriage or a

fortification.—*n.*, **moun'ting**, a getting up; means of fixing, setting, or embellishing.

moun'tain (*moun'tin*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *montanus*, hilly], a high hill; anything very large;—*a.*, pertaining to a mountain; growing on a mountain.—*ns.*, **moun'tain-ash**, the rowan tree; **mountaineer'**, an inhabitant of the mountains;—*v.*, to climb mountains.—*a.*, **moun'tainous**, having many mountains; of large size.

mount'ebank, *n.* [It., from root of MOUNT and BENCH], one who boasts of his skill; one who talks of much more than he can perform; a quack.

mourn (*mōrn*), *v.* [A.S.], to feel or show sorrow; to tell out one's grief; to utter in a mournful manner.—*a.*, **mourn'ful**, having a look of sorrow; causing or feeling sorrow.—*n.*, **mourn'fulness**.—*a.*, **mour'ning**, lamenting; — *n.*, a feeling or appearance of sorrow; clothes worn to show grief.

mouse (*mous*), *n.* [A.S.], a small gnawing animal (*pl.* mice) (*mis*);—*v.*, to hunt mice.

moustache' (*mistash'*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *mustax*, the upper lip], the hair on the upper lip.

mouth, *n.* [A.S.], the opening for taking in food and uttering sounds; an entrance into anything; that part of a river where it flows into the sea; the muzzle of a gun;—*v.*, to speak in an affected or lofty way.—*ns.*, **mouth'ful**, that which just fills the mouth; a small quantity; **mouth'piece**, the part of a musical instrument to which the mouth is applied; one who speaks for others.

move (*moov*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *movēre*, to move], to set in motion; to change or cause to change place; to rouse feelings; to stir to action; to begin to act; to make a proposal, as at a meeting;—*n.*, the act of moving; a step towards an end; a change in the place of a piece in

chess.—*a.*, **mov'able** (*moov'abl*), that can be moved; not firmly fixed; changing from one thing, time, or place, to another;—(*n. pl.*), property that can be moved, as different from houses, land, etc.—*n.*, **move'ment** (*moov'mēnt*), change from one place to another; manner of moving; a division of a piece of music; an arrangement of wheels in a watch or clock.

mow (1) (*mō*), *v.* [A.S.], to cut grass, etc., with a scythe or with a machine; (down) to kill in rows or in masses.—*p.p.* mowed or mown.—*a.*, **mown** (*mōn*), cut down by mowing; cleared of grass by mowing.—*n.*, **mow'er**, one who mows; a machine for mowing.

mow (2) (*mou*), *n.* [A.S. *mōga*, a heap], a heap of hay or corn laid up in a barn;—*v.*, to heap up hay or corn.

much, *a.* [M.E. *moche*, A.S. *mycel*], great in size or amount; lasting long;—*n.*, a great amount;—*adv.*, to a great degree; by far; often or long; nearly.

mu'cilage (*mū'silij*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mucilago* (*mucus*, slime)], a slimy substance found in some plants; gum mixed with water.—*a.*, **mucilag'inous**.

muck, *n.* [Scand.], moist dung; damp, decaying matter; anything mean and filthy;—*v.*, to cover with muck.—*a.*, **muck'y**, like muck.

mu'cus, *n.* [L.], a slimy fluid moistening the coatings of the cavities of the body which are open to the air.—*a.*, **mu'cous**.

mud, *n.* [Low Ger. ?], soft earth;—*v.*, to make muddy;—*v.*, **mud'dle**, to make muddy; to make stupid; to cause confusion in;—*n.*, confusion.—*a.*, **mud'dy**, darkened or covered with mud; dirty;—*v.*, to dirty with mud; to make dull.

muez'zin, *n.* [Arab.], a Moham-medan official who calls out the hour of prayer.

muff (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a stupid, useless fellow.

muff (2), *n.* [Du. *f*], a covering for the hands, usually of fur, worn by women.—*v.*, **muffle**, to wrap up from cold or wet; to wrap up so as to deaden sound.—*n.*, **muffler**, something wrapped round the face or neck to keep off cold.

muffin, *n.* [etym. ?], a soft, spongy cake.

mufsi, *n.* [Arab.], one who explains Mohammedan law; plain clothes worn by an officer of duty.

mug, *n.* [Tent.], a small vessel for holding liquor; a jug.

muggy, *a.* [Scand.], warm, damp, and close; wet or mouldy, as straw.

mulas'co, *n.* [Sp., from L. *mulus*, a MULE], a person one of whose parents is white, the other black;—*f.*, **mulas'treas**.

mulberry, *n.* [prob. O.Ger. *mal-beri* (from L. *morus*, a mulberry, and *berry*)], a tree bearing fruit like berries, on the leaves of which silkworms are fed.

mulet, *n.* [L. *mulcta*, a fine], a fine or punishment;—*v.*, to exact a fine.

mule, *n.* [A.S., from L. *mulus*], the offspring of a horse and an ass; a stubborn person; a machine for spinning cotton.

muleteer' (*mal'teer'*), *n.*, a mule-driver.—*a.*, **mal'lish**, like a mule; stubborn.

mull (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to heat, sweeten, and mix with spices.

mull (2), *n.* [O.], a high point of land or rock stretching out into the sea.

mulled (*mal'd*), *a.*, ale or wine heated, sweetened, and mixed with spices.

mul'let, *n.* [Fr., from L. *millus*], a fish often found in river mouths and near the coast, and highly esteemed as food.

mulligataw'ny [Tamu, pepper-water], *n.*, an East Indian soup mixed with curry.

mul'lion (*mul'tion*), *n.* [O.Fr.], an upright bar between two divisions of a window, or between panels;—*v.*, to divide by mullions.

mult-, **multi-**, *pref.* [L. *multus*, much; many (as in MULTIFORM, MULTILINEAL).

multan'gular (*-ang'gular*), *a.* [MULT-], having many angles.

multifar'ious, *a.* [MULTI-, *faris*, to speak], of many kinds; of different parts.

mul'tiform, *a.*, of many shapes or forms.

multilat'eral, *a.*, having many sides.

multilin'cal, *a.*, having many lines.

mul'tiped, *n.*, an insect with many feet.

mul'tiple, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *multiplus* (MULTI-, *plius*, to fold)], repeated many times; containing a number or quantity more than once;—*n.*, a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times.

mul'tiply, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *multipliare*, as above], to increase in number or amount; to increase a number or quantity any number of times; to become more or greater.—*a.*, **mul'ti-plex**, having many folds.—*n.*, **multiplie'ity**, a great number.—*a.*, **mul'tipliable**.—*ns.*, **mul'tiplicand**, the number which is to be multiplied; **multiplieation**, act of making a thing or a number so many times greater; state of being multiplied; a rule in arithmetic.—*a.*, **mul'tiplicative**, having the power to multiply.—*n.*, **mul'tiplier**, the number by which another is multiplied.

mul'titude, *n.* [L. *multitudo*], a great number; greatness of number; the common people.—*a.*, **multitu'dinous**, consisting of a multitude; many.

mum, *a.* [E., imit.], silent;—*n.*, silence;—*int.*, hush.

mum'ble, *v.* [M.E. *mommbles*, from MUM], to speak indistinctly with the lips nearly closed; to chew gently with closed lips.

mumm, *v.* [O.Fr., from Low Ger.], to put in a mask; to make sport with a mask on.—*ns.*, **mum'mer**; **mum'mery**, any thing for mere show.



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collection of muskets; troops using muskets.

mus'lin (*mis'lin*), *n.* [Fr., from *Mosul*, on the Tigris], a fine kind of cloth, first made at Mosul;—*a.*, made of muslin.

mussel (*müsel*), *n.* [A.S. *muzle*, from L. *musculus*, a small fish, as **MUSCLE**], a two-leaved shell-fish used as food.

Mus'sulman, *n.* [Arab. *Muslim*, a true believer], a Mohammedan; a Moslem; (*pl.*) **Mus'sulmans**.

must (1), *v.* [A.S.], to be obliged or forced to.

must (2), *n.* [L. *mustum*, fresh, new (wine)], wine newly pressed from the grape.

mus'tard, *n.* [O.Fr., same root as **MUST** (2)], a plant with a pungent taste; the seeds of this plant ground and used as seasoning.

mus'ter, *v.* [Fr., from L. *monstrare*, to show], to gather together for any purpose, esp. troops for inspection; to get ready for fighting; to come together;—*n.*, a gathering; troops gathered for inspection, etc.—*n.*, **mus'ter-roll**, a roll of all the men and officers present on the day of muster.

mus'ty, *a.* [etym. ?], having a damp smell; spoiled by damp or age; dull.

mu'table, *a.* [L. *mutabilis* (*mutare*, to change)], that may or can be changed; easily changing; unsettled.—*ns.*, **mutability** and **mu'tableness**.

mute, *a.* [O.Fr. *muet*, from L. *mutus*, dumb], unable to speak; not uttered or pronounced, as a letter;—*n.*, one who cannot speak; a person employed to stand silent at a funeral; a silent letter, or one pronounced only with the help of a vowel.

mu'tilate, *v.* [L. *mutillatus*, maimed], to cut off a limb or other member; to cut so as to make imperfect or destroy beauty.—*ns.*, **mutilla'tion**, loss of a limb or other member; **mu'tilator**.

mu'tiny, *n.* [Fr. *mutiner*, from L. *movere*, to **MOVE**; a movement], open resistance to authority; a

refusal of soldiers or sailors obey their officers;—*v.*, to fuse to obey lawful authority; rise against superiors.—*n.*, **mutiner'**, one who mutines.—**mu'tinous**, inclined to mutiny in a state of mutiny.

mut'ter, *v.* [imit. ?], to speak in low voice; to use words indistinctly; to make a low, rumbling sound, as thunder.

mut'ton, *n.* [Fr. *mouton*], the fleec of sheep.—*n.*, **mut'ton-cheek**, a rib of sheep's flesh cut short.

mu'tual, *a.* [Fr., from L. *mutuus*, giving and receiving; shared] by more than one.

mu'z'le, *n.* [O.Fr. *muze*], the nose and mouth of a four-footed animal; the mouth of a gun; a covering for the mouth to prevent biting;—*v.*, to so bind the mouth; to keep from speaking.

myo'pia, *n.* [Gk. *myein*, to close; *ops*, sight], shortness of sight.

myr'iad, *n.* [Gk. *myrias*], ten thousand; a very great number;—*a.*, very many in number.

myr'iapod, *n.* [Gk. *myrias*, *podos*, a foot], a creeping animal with many legs.

myr'midon, *n.* [Gk. *Myrmidones*, followers of Achilles to Troy], a person who carries out the oral orders of another.

myrrh (*mér*), *n.* [A.S. or O.Fr., from Semitic], a gum having a bitter taste; a common aromatic umbelliferous plant.

myr'tle, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *myrtos*], a shrub with white flowers, shining leaves, and a pleasant smell.

mys'tery (1), *n.* [M.E., from L. *ministerium*, **MINISTRY**], any business or service in which a person is occupied.

mys'tery (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *mysterion*], something not as yet understood; something beyond the power of the human understanding; anything made purposely dark or difficult; a secret rite (often in plural); a play explaining a Scripture subject.—*a.*, **mys'ter'ious**, not clearly understood; not explained; difficult to understand.—*n.*, **mys't'**

tery-ship, an armed vessel disguised, for attracting and destroying submarines.

mystic and **mystical**, *a.* [Gk. *mysticos*, secret, see MYSTERY (2)], pertaining to a mystery; having a sacred or secret meaning.—*ns.*, **Mystic**, one who professes to receive revelations direct from the Spirit of God; **mysticism**, the doctrines and teaching of the Mystics.

mystify, *v.* [Fr., see MYSTIC, -RY], to make hard to be understood;

to confuse the mind.—*n.*, **mystification**.

myth, *n.* [Gk. *mythos*], a fanciful story; a fictitious tale told as if it were real history.—*as.*, **mythic** and **mythical**.—*n.*, **mythology** (*mitol'ôj*), the science or knowledge of myths; a collection or arrangement of myths; a book of such stories.—*as.*, **mythologic** and **mythologicical**, fabulous.—*n.*, **mythologist**, one who knows or writes about mythology.

N

nab, *v.* [Scand. ?], to seize unexpectedly.—*pres. p.*, **nabbing**; *p.p.*, **nabbed**.

na'bob, *n.* [Hind. *nawab*], a governor under the old Mogul emperors; an Indian prince; a very rich man.

na'dir, *n.* [Arab.], the point of the sky (opposite to the ZENITH); the lowest point of anything.

nag (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a small horse; any horse.

nag (2), *v.* [Scand., to gnaw ?], to worry or annoy.—*pres. p.*, **nagging**; *p.p.*, **nagged**.

naiad (*na'dad* or *ni'dad*), *n.* [Gk. *naias* (*naiain*, to flow)], a goddess of a river or a spring; a water-nymph; (*pl.*) **na'lades**.

na'il, *n.* [A.S. *nægel*], the hard layer at the end of a finger or toe; the claw of an animal; a metal pin for fastening pieces of wood; 2½ inches;—*v.*, to fasten with a nail.—*n.*, **na'iler**, one who makes nails.

naive (*na'ev*), *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, *f. naïve*, from L. *nativus*, NATIVE], with natural simplicity of thought or speech; without affectation.—*n.*, **naivete'** (*-tî'*).

'naked, *a.* [A.S. *nacod*, akin to L. *nudus*, NUDE], without clothes or covering; without ornament; open to sight.—*n.*, **na'kedness**.

m'by-pam'by, *n.* [from Ambrose Philips (1671-1749), who wrote affectedly simple verses],

silly talk or writing;—*a.*, weakly sentimental.

name, *n.* [A.S.], a word by which a person or a thing is called or known; reputation; fame, a race or family; authority; behalf;—*v.*, to give a name to; to mention by name.—*a.*, **nameless**, not mentioned; not known.—*adv.*, **name'ly**, that is to say.—*n.*, **name'sake**, one who has the same name as another.

nankeen', *n.*, a yellowish cotton cloth first made at Nankin in China.

nant-, *geog. root* [C.], valley (as in *Nantwich*, the village in the valley; *Penant*, head of the valley).

nap (1), *n.* [A.S.], a short sleep;—*v.*, to take a short sleep; to be unprepared.—*pres. p.*, **napping**; *p.p.*, **napped**.

nap (2), *n.* [E., prob. from Du. *noppe*], the soft downy surface of cloth; the soft hairs on plants.—*as.*, **napless**, **nappy**.

nape, *n.* [etym. ?], the back of the neck.

na'pery, *n.* [O.Fr. *naperie*, from *nape* or *nappe*, L. *mappa* (see MAP)], house linen, esp. for the table.

naph'tha, *n.* [Gk.], an inflammable spirit with a strong smell, rising out of the ground or got from coal-tar, etc.

nap'kin, *n.* [Fr. *nappe*, a cloth;

-ker, a small cloth for wiping the hands.

nape'leon, *n.* [Fr., Emperor Napoleon], a gold coin worth twenty francs, or about sixteen shillings.

napoo', *int.* [Fr., corruption of *il n'y a plus*, there is no more], (war slang), none left; nothing doing; finished; no good.

narcis'sus, *n.* [Gk. *Narkissos*, from same root as NARCOTIC?], a class of bulbous plants with handsome flowers.

narcot'ic, *a.* [Gk. *narkē*, numbness, sleep], producing sleep or numbness; — *n.*, a drug that causes sleep or deadens pain.

nard, *n.* [Fr., from L. *nardus*], a sweet-smelling plant, also called SPIKENARD; an ointment prepared from this plant.

narrate', *v.* [L. *narrare*, to tell], to give an account of; to tell. — *ns.*, **narra'tion** (*nār'd'ashōn*), an account of something that has happened; that which is told; the form of words used; **nar'ra'tive**, that which is told; an account of an event; — *a.*, giving an account of some event.

nar'row, *a.* [A.S.], of little breadth; confined; within a little of; of a small mind; bigoted; having small means of living; — *v.*, to grow or make narrow; — *n.*, often *pl.*, a narrow passage or strait. — *n.*, **nar'row-ness**. — *a.*, **nar'row-mind'ed**, unable to take a broad view. — *n.*, **nar'row-mind'edness**.

nar'whal, *n.* [Scand.], a whale, about twenty feet long, with a long tusk projecting from its upper jaw.

na'sal (*nā'sāl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *nasus*, the nose], belonging to the nose; sounded through the nose. — *n.* **na'saliza'tion**.

nastur'tium (*nāstēr'shūm*), *n.* [L. *nasus*, the nose; *torquere*, to twist], a kind of cress, with white or yellowish flowers and a pungent taste.

nas'ty, *a.* [Scand. ? like a pig], so dirty as to cause disgust; filthy; disagreeable. — *n.*, **nas'tiness**.

na'tal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *nātāle*

(*nasci*, to be born)], pertaining to birth. — *n.*, **na'tal'ity**, birth.

na'ta'tion, *n.* [L. *natare*, to swim], an art of swimming. — *a.*, **na'ta'tion**.

na'tion (*nā'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from *natio*], people of the same laws, and customs, and living in the same country. — *a.*, **na'tional** (*nāsh'ōnāl*), pertaining to a nation. — *v.*, **na'tionalize**, make national. — *ns.*, **na'tionalism**, state of being attached to one's country; a custom peculiar to a nation; **na'tionalist**, one who works for national independence; **na'tional'ity**, the sum of the different points that mark the people of a nation's existence as a nation.

na'tive, *a.* [L. *nativus*, natural], pertaining to one's birth; original; brought about by nature. — *n.*, a person born or a thing produced in a place. — *n.*, **na'tivity**, a being born; the time, place, or manner of one's birth.

na'ture, *n.* [L. *natura* (*nāturā*, *horr.*)], everything that comes into being; the law or order by which persons or things come into being; the regular way or manner in which persons or things exist or act; the forces at work to produce and maintain what exists; what a person or a thing really is; natural disposition; quality of mind or life. — *a.*, **na'tūral**, according to nature; brought about by nature; not acquired; agreeing with reality; unaffected; according to the key in music which has no sharps or flats (key of C); — *n.*, a person of weak mind; a mark (♯) in music to take off the effect of a sharp or a flat. — *v.*, **na'tūralize**, to give a stranger the rights of a native; to fit to a strange climate. — *n.*, **na'tūralist**, one who studies nature. — *a.*, **na'tūralis'tic**. — *n.*, **na'tūraliza'tion**, process of naturalizing; state of being naturalized. — *adv.*, **na'tūrally**, in a natural way or manner; without effort; as one would expect.



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render unavoidable; to force.—
a., **necessitous**, very poor.

neck, n. [A.S.], the part that joins the head to the body; any long narrow part between two larger pieces.—**ns.**, **neck-cloth**, **neck-kerchief** (*nek'érchif*), **neck-tie**, a piece of cloth, a kerchief, a tie worn around the neck; **neck-lace**, a string of beads or precious stones for the neck.

necrol'ogy, n. [Gk. *nekros*, dead; -LOGY], an account of the dead; a list of deaths.

nec'romancy, n. [Gk. *nekros*, dead; *manteia*, prophecy], the art of foretelling by information from the dead; the black art (from a mistaken derivation from *niger*, black).—**n.**, **nec'roman-ger**.—**a.**, **necroman'tic**, belonging to or done by necromancy.

necrop'olis, n. [Gk. *nekros*, dead; *pólis*, a city], a city of the dead; a burying-ground.

necrò'sis, n. [Gk. *nekros*, dead], decay of bone.—**a.**, **necrot'ic**.

nee'tar, n. [L., from Gk. *nektar*], the drink of the gods; any sweet drink; juice of flowers from which bees make honey.—**a.**, **nee'tarine** (-rín), sweet like nectar;—**n.**, a kind of peach.—**a.**, **nee'tarous** or **nectar'eous**, sweet as nectar.

need, n. [A.S.], want of something that cannot be done without; want of the means of living; great difficulty or distress;—**v.**, to be in want of; to be unable to do without.—**as.**, **need'ful**, that cannot be done without; **nee'dy**, in want of the means of living; **need'less**, not needed; unnecessary.—**adv.**, **needs** [*gen. case of NEED*], of necessity (often used with *must*).

nee'dle, n. [A.S.], a fine sharp-pointed piece of steel with a hole at one end to receive a thread for sewing; a thin rod used for knitting, etc.; the fine bar in the mariner's compass that points always to the north.—**ns.**, **nee'dle-book**, a case with leaves of cloth for holding needles; **nee'dle-gun**, a gun

that was fired by a needle-like apparatus in the lock; **nee'dle-woman**, a woman who makes her living by sewing; **nee'dle-work**, w^r 'k done by means of a needle.

nefar'ious, a. [L. *nefarius*, wicked (*nefas*)], very wicked; unlawful.—**n.**, **nefar'lousness**.

nega'tion, n. [L. *negare*], act of saying no; a denial; a description of what a thing is not.—**a.**, **neg'ative**, saying no; telling what a thing is not; marking a number or quantity to be subtracted (opposed to **POSITIVE** and **AFFIRMATIVE**);—**n.**, a word or sentence that denies; right of saying no; a picture from which photographs are printed;—**v.**, to prove not true; to say no to; to reject by vote.—**adv.**, **neg'atively**.

neglect', v. [L. *neglectus* (*negligere*, to neglect)], to pass by without proper notice; to forget or to be careless about;—**n.**, want of doing what one ought; careless treatment.—**a.**, **neglect'ful**.—**ns.**, **neglect'fulness** and **neg'ligence**, want of care; habit of not doing one's duty; carelessness.—**a.**, **neg'ligent** (*neg'ligent*), careless in doing what ought to be done.

nego'tiate (*negó'shiát*), v. [L. *negotium*, to do business], to carry on business; to arrange the terms of a bargain or treaty; to give a bill in return for a payment or other value.—**ns.**, **negotia'tion**, process of carrying on business; an arranging of a bargain; **nego'tiator**.—**a.**, **nego'tiable**, that may be negotiated or arranged.

ne'gro, a. [Sp., from L. *niger*], black;—**n.**, one of the black races in Africa;—**f.**, **ne'gress**.

neg' *neg.* root (as in *Rio Negro*, bla- river; *Montenegro*, black mountain).

ne'gus, n. [Colonel *Negus* the inventor], a drink of wine, water, sugar, etc.

neigh (*nā*), v. [A.S., imit.], to cry like a horse;—**n.**, the cry of a horse.

neigh'bour (*nd'bur*), *n.* [A.S. *neah*, near; (*ge*)*bur*, a dweller or farmer], one who lives near or is on friendly terms with another; —*a.*, near; —*v.*, to live near to. —*n.*, **neigh'bourhood**, the state of being near; places round about or near; the people who live around or near. — *as.*, **neigh'bouring**, living near; close at hand; **neigh'bourly**, acting as neighbours ought; helping each other; friendly.

neither (*ni'-* or *ne'ther*), *pron.* [A.S. *na*, NO, *riþer*], not either; not the one or the other; — *conj.*, not either.

Nem'esis, *n.* [Gk., what is due], vengeance; punishment that surely follows sin; fate.

neol'ogy (*neol'oji*), *n.* [Gk. *neos*, new -*LOGY*], the bringing in of new words or meanings; a new truth or a new explanation. — *a.*, **neolog'ic** or **neolog'ical**. — *n.*, **neol'ogist**.

ne'ophyte (*ne'ofiti*), *n.* [Gk. *neos*, new; *phytos*, grown], one newly admitted; a new convert; a beginner in learning; — *a.*, newly admitted or entered.

neph'alism, *n.* [Gk. *nēphalios*, without wine], abstinence from strong drink. — *n.*, **neph'alist**, one who abstains

neph'ew (*nev'u*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nepos*], the son of a brother or a sister; — *f.*, **niece** (*nes*).

nep'otism, *n.* [L. *nepos*], too great favour shown to relations.

Nep'tune, *n.* [L.], the god of the sea; the most distant of the planets.

ner'eid (*ner'eid*), *n.* [Gk. *Nēreis*, daughter of *Nēreus*, a sea-god], a sea-nymph.

nerve, *n.* [L. *nervus*, a sinew], a cord; a fibre or bundle of fibres by which feeling passes to and from the brain; firmness of mind; self-command in danger; power of muscle; a fibre or rib along the leaf of a plant; — *v.*, to give strength or firmness to. — *as.*, **nerved**, strengthened in the nerves; having veins, as the leaves of plants; **nerve'**

less, without nerve; weak; **ner'vous**, full of nerve; strong and vigorous; having to do with the nerves; with too keen feeling in the nerves; timid. — *n.*, **ner'vousness**.

nesc'ience (*nesch'ians*), *n.* [L. *ne*, not; *scire*, to know], want of knowledge. — *a.*, **nesc'ient**.

ness, *n.* [A.S. *nas*, *NAZE*], a cape. — **ness**, *suff.* [A.S.], quality or state (as in **LIGHTNESS**, **SWEETNESS**).

nest, *n.* [A.S.], the bed of a bird for its eggs and its young; any comfortable dwelling; a place where a number meet for a bad purpose; — *v.*, to make and use a nest. — *v.*, **nestle** (*nesl*), to lie in a nest; to lie close together; to cherish. — *a.*, **nes'tling** (*nes'ling*), being yet in the nest; — *n.*, a young bird in the nest.

net (1), *n.* [A.S. *net* (not connected with **KNIT** or **KNOT**)], twine or thread knotted into meshes, for catching fish, birds, etc.; anything like a net; anything to catch or entrap; — *v.*, to make a net; to catch with a net. — *pres. p.*, **netting**; *p.p.*, **netted**. — *ns.*, **net'ing** and **net'work**, work made like a net.

net (2), *a.* [Fr., **NEAT** (2)], clear of everything that does not really form part; free from further deductions (opposed to **GROSS**); — *v.*, to gain as clear profit. — *pres. p.*, **netting**; *p.p.*, **netted**.

net'h'er, *a.* [A.S., from root *ni*, down], farther down; lower (opposed to **UPPER**). — *a.*, **net'h'ermost**, *a.*, farthest down; lowest.

nether-, **nieder-** [Ger.], **neder-** [Du.], *geog. root* (as in **Netherlands**, the Low Countries; **Neth'erby**, the lower dwelling).

net'tle, *n.* [A.S.], a plant covered with sharp hairs which sting the skin; — *v.*, to fret the mind; to irritate. — *n.*, **net'tle-rash**, eruptions on the skin like those caused by the sting of a nettle.

neu- [Ger.], **neuf-**, **neuve-** [Fr.], **nuovo-** [It.], **nieu-** [Du.], [L. *novus*], new (as in **Neuburg**, new town; **Villeneuve**, new town;

Castel Nuovo, new castle; *Nieuport*, new port).

neural'gia (*nūral'jīā*), *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, a nerve; *algos*, pain], a pain in the nerves—*a.*, **neur'al'gic**, caused by neuralgia.

neurop'tera, *n. pl.* [Gk. *neuron*, a nerve; *pteron*, a wing], a class of insects with wings covered with a network of nerves.

neuro'tic, *a.*, pertaining to the nerves; over-sensitive;—*n.*, a disease in the nerves; a nerve medicine.

neu'ter, *a.* [L., neither], neither of the two; taking neither side; (*grammar*) neither masculine nor feminine; intransitive (verb);—*n.*, a person who does not take a side; a plant or an animal without sex.—*a.*, **neu'tral**, taking neither side;—*n.*, one that takes no part in a quarrel.—*n.*, **neu'tral'ity**, state of being neutral.—*v.*, **neu'tralize**, to make of no effect.—*n.*, **neu'traliza'tion**, process of making, or state of being neutral.

nevada, *geog. root* [Sp. from L. *nivis*, sn^w], snowy (as in *Sierra Nevada*, the snowy mountain-range).

nev'er, *adv.* [A.S. *ne*, not; *æfre*, EVER], not ever; in no degree.—*adv.*, **nevertheless'** [*thé*, by that; LESS], in spite of that.

new (*nū*), *a.* [A.S., from same root as L. *novus* (see NOVEL)], produced now or a short time ago; lately begun; seen, known, or used for the first time; untried; changed for the better; just come (from).—*n.*, **new'ness**.—*a.*, **new-fangled** (*nū'-fāngld*) [A.S. *fang*, to seize], fond of what is new; fond of change.

news (*nūs*), *n.* [*pl.* of NEW, but used as *sing.*], that which is told as new; information given or received for the first time.—*ns.*, **news'-let'ter**, a letter containing news before the origin of newspapers; **news'-mong'er**, one who gathers and spreads news; **news'paper**, a printed sheet containing the news of the day; **news'-room**, a room where

newspapers are read; **news vendor**, one who sells newspapers.

newt (*nūt*), *n.* [*a newt*, or *nupte* from *an ewt*; A.S. *efeta*], an amphibious animal like a toad
Newto'nian, *a.*, belonging to Sir Isaac Newton or to his discoveries.

next, *a.* [A.S. *nēahst* or *nyht*, sup of *nēah*, NEAR], nearest; with nothing between; immediately after;—*adv.*, at the time nearest after.

nex'us, *n.* [L., from *nectere*, to bind], something that ties or binds.

nib or **neb**, *n.* [A.S.], a thing small and pointed; a pen point; a bird's bill.

nib'ble, *v.* [etym. ?], to nip at; to eat in small bits; to bite at; to find fault;—*n.*, the bite of a fish at bait.

nice (*nīs*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *sci-cius*, ignorant], hard to please; too exact; over-refined; finely fitted or finished; pleasing; agreeable.—*ns.*, **nice'ness**, state of being nice or exact; **ni'cety** (*nī'sēti*), quality or state of being nice; great fineness or exactness; a very small point.

niche (*nich*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *nicchia*], a hollow place in a wall for a statue, etc.

nick (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a notch; a bit cut out of the edge; a cut to mark a particular point; an exact point;—*v.*, to cut nicks in; to hit the right place or time.

Nick (2), *n.* [*Nicholas*], a name for the devil.

nick'el, *n.* [Ger. (*Kupfernickel*), copper of NICK (2); base copper], a silver-like metal used for coating other metals.

nick'name, *n.* [E. *ekename* (see an addition)], a name given in fun or in contempt;—*v.*, to give a nickname to.

nic'otine (*-tēn*), *n.* [*Nicot*, who first brought tobacco into France in 1560], a poisonous juice found in tobacco.

nidifica'tion, *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest; -FY], process of building a nest.



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birth; persons of noble birth; feeling of honour.

no'body, *n.* [NO (1), BODY], no person; no one of any worth.

nos'turn, *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, by night], a religious service during the night.—*a.*, **noctur'nal**, pertaining to night; happening by night.—*n.*, **nocturne**, a dreamy kind of music.

nod, *v.* [E.], to bend the head quickly forward; to give assent; to make a bow; to bend the head in sleep;—*n.*, a quick bending forward of the head; a slight bow.—*pres. p.*, **nodding**; *p. p.*, **nodded**.

nod'dle, *n.* [from NOD], the head, properly the projecting part at the back.

nod'dy, *n.* [NOD ?], a simpleton; a sea-bird that allows itself to be easily caught.

node, *n.* [L. *nodus*, a knot], a knot or crossing-point of two cords or lines; a swelling, as at the joint of a plant; the point where a planet crosses the ecliptic.—*as.*, **no'dal**, pertaining to a node; **nodose'**, full of knots.—*n.*, **nod'ule**, a small lump.

nog'gin, *n.* [etym. ?], a wooden cup.

noise (*noiz*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], sound, esp. a confused or unpleasant sound; general talk;—*v.*, to sound loud; to spread abroad.—*as.*, **noi'sy**, making a loud noise; fond of making noise; **noise'less**.—*adv.*, **noi'sily** and **noise'lessly**.—*ns.*, **noi'siness** and **noise'lessness**.

noi'some (*noi'som*), *a.* [(AN)NOY, -SOME], hurtful to health; causing pain or disgust.—*n.*, **noi'someness**.

nom'ad, *n.* [Gk. *nomas*, in search of pasture], one of a race wandering in search of pasture;—*a.*, roving.—*a.*, **nomad'ic**, pertaining to nomads; wandering about.

no'menclator, *n.* [L. *nomen*, a name; *calare*, to call], one who gives names.—*n.*, **no'menclature**, a list of names with their meanings; the names used in any science.

nom'inal, *a.* [L. *nomen*, a name], existing in name only; not real

nom'inate, *v.* [L. *nominare*], to name; to fill an office; to appoint.—*n.*, **nomina'tion**, act or power of nominating; state of being nominated.—*a.*, **nom'inative** (*grammar*), giving a name; the case of the subject.—*ns.*, **nom'inator**; **nominee'**, one who is nominated.

non-, *pref.* [L.], not (as in **NON-EXISTENT**, **NONCONFORMIST**).

non'age (*non'aj*), *n.* [O.Fr., **NON-AGE**], time or state of being under age.

nonagenar'ian, *n.* [L. *nonagenarius* (*nonagēni*, ninety)], a person ninety years old.

non'agon, *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth; *gōnia*, an angle], a figure with nine angles and nine sides.

non-appear'ance, **non-attē'dance**, *ns.* [NON-], failure to appear or attend.

nonce (*nois*), *n.* [E. for then once, for the once], the present time or occasion (only in the phrase, *for the nonce*).

non'chalant (*non'shalāns*), *n.* [Fr. **NON-**, *chaloir*, to care], unconcern; indifference.—*a.*, **non'chalant**.

non-commis'sioned, *a.* [NON-], not having a commission; below the rank of lieutenant.

non-compli'ance, *n.* [NON-], a failure or refusal to agree with something.

non-conduc'tor, *n.* [NON-], a material along which heat or electricity cannot pass, or does so with difficulty.

non-confor'ming, *a.* [NON-], not conforming or agreeing.—*ns.*, **Nonconfor'mist**, one who refuses to become a member of an Established Church; **Nonconfor'mity**.

non'descript, *a.* [NON-, L. *describere*, to DESCRIBE], not yet described; that cannot be put in any class; odd;—*n.*, a person or a thing not yet described or classified; one difficult to describe.

none (*nōn*), *a.* and *pron.* [A.S. *ēn*]

(*ne*, not; *ONE*), not one or any; not a part.

nonentity, *n.* [NON-], want of being; a thing not existing; a person of no account.

non-essen'tial (-*shál*), *a.* [NON-], not necessary;—*n.*, that which can be done without.

nonesuch', *n.* [NONE, SUCH], a person or a thing better than any that can be found.

non-intru'sion, *n.* [NON-], denial of the right to force a minister upon people.

Nonjúr'or, *n.* [NON-], one who refused to swear obedience to the government in 1688.—*a.*, nonjúr'ing.

nonparell' (*nonpárel'*), *n.* [Fr. NON-, *pareil*, equal], a person or thing without an equal; unequalled excellence; a small kind of type;—*a.*, without equal.

non'plus, *n.* [L. *nón plus*, not more], a position of great difficulty;—*v.*, to put into a state of great difficulty.—*pres. p.*, nonplus-sing; *p.p.*, nonplussed.

non'sense, *n.* [NON-], words or actions without meaning.—*a.*, nonsen'sical, without sense; unmeaning.

non'suit (*non'sút*), *n.* [NON-], a failure by the p. suer to follow up a suit in court; the withdrawal of a case from a court before judgment;—*v.*, to record the dropping of a suit.

noo'dle, *n.* [etym. ?], a fool; a simpleton.

nook, *n.* [E., etym. ?], a corner.

noon, *n.* [A.S., from L. *nona*], ninth hour, the time of the Church services called *nones*, afterwards changed to twelve o'clock], midday; the highest point of any course;—*a.*, belonging to midday.—*ns.*, noon'-day, noon'tide, midday;—*a.*, pertaining to noon.

noose (*noos*), *n.* [O.Fr., *nou*; pl. *nous* (L. *nodus*, a knot)], a running knot that grows tighter the more it is drawn;—*v.*, to catch in a noose.

OF, *conj.* (for M.E. *nothor*, NEITHER), a word in the second

part of a statement corresponding to *neither* in the first.

norm, *n.* [L. *normal*], a rule; a standard or pattern.—*a.*, nor'mal, according to rule; regular; pertaining to first principles; perpendicular;—*n.*, a perpendicular.

Nor'man, *a.*, belonging to *Normandy* or to its people;—*n.*, a native of Normandy.

Norse, *a.* [Du. *Noorsch* ?], belonging to Scandinavia, its people, or language.

north, *n.* [A.S.], the point opposite the sun at midday.—*n.*, north-east';—*a.*, half-way between north and east.—*as.*, north-eas'terly, from or toward the north-east; north-eas'tern, belonging to the north-east; north-eas'tward, toward the north-east; nor'therly, from or toward the north;—*adv.*, toward the north.—*a.*, nor'thern, pertaining to the north; in or near the north; toward the north;—*n.*, one who lives in the north.—*a.*, nor'thernmost or north'-most, farthest to the north.—*n.*, north'-star, the pole star, in the north.—*as.*, north'ward, toward the north; north-west', north-wes'terly, etc.

north- [E.], **nord-** [Fr. and Ger.], **norte** [Sp. and Port.], *geog. root* (as in *Northumberland*, the land north of the Humber; *Norwich*, the north town; *Norfolk*, the north people; *Nordhausen*, north dwelling; *Rio del Norte*, river of the north).

Norwe'gian (*nörwé'jían*), *a.*, pertaining to *Norway*, its people, or language;—*n.*, a native of Norway.

nose, *n.* [A.S.], the outstanding part of the face, through which air passes to and from the lungs; the seat of the sense of smell; any outstanding end;—*v.*, to smell.—*n.*, nose'gay, a bunch of sweet-smelling flowers.

nos'tril, *n.* [A.S., NOSE; *þyrl*, opening], one of the openings of the nose.

nos'trum, *n.* [L. *noster*, OUR], a

quack medicine; a favourite plan.

Not, *adv.* [NAUGHT], used to deny.

Notch, *n.* [Fr. *oche* (through an *oche*; see NEWT)], a small cut in anything; a narrow pass;—*v.*, to cut a nick into.

Note, *n.* [Fr., from L. *nota*], a mark to make known; a short explanation; a writing to help the memory; a short letter; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a musical sound, or the mark for it; great reputation;—*v.*, to make a note of; to take notice; to mark in writing. — *a.*, **no'table**, worthy of being noticed; —*n.*, a person or a thing worthy of notice; and **notabil'ity**.—*as.*, **no'tary**, a person appointed by law to certify deeds, etc.; **nota'tion**, a taking note of by marks or signs; the marks or signs so used.—*as.*, **ar'ted**, marked; well-known; famous; **note'worthy**, worthy of being noted.

noth'ing (*noth'ing*), *n.*, not anything; absence of being; a thing of no account; a cipher; —*adv.*, in no degree.

no'tice, *n.* [Fr., from L. *notitia* (*notus*, known)], information got in any way; means of letting one know; attention paid; a short statement;—*v.*, to take note of; to see or hear or pay attention to; to speak of.—*a.*, **no'ticeable**, worth noticing; fitted to attract attention.

no'tify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *notificare* (*notus*, known; -FY)], to make known; to give notice to; to declare or publish.—*n.*, **noti'fication**, a giving notice; the notice given, or its form.

no'tion (*no'shon*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *notio* (*noscere*, to know)], that which is known or thought of with regard to anything; the form which thought takes in the mind.—*a.*, **no'tional**, pertaining to a notion; existing in thought only.

notor'ious, *a.* [L. *notorius*], known and talked about; clear to the

world; too well known.—*n.*, **no'tori'ety**.

notwithstand'ing, *prep.*, not standing against; not opposed to; in spite of;—*conj.*, nevertheless; for all that.

nought (*nawf*). See NAUGHT.

noun, *n.* [Fr., from L. *nomen*, a name], (*grammar*) a word used as a name.

nour'ish (*nur'ish*), *v.* [Fr. *nourir*, from L. *nutrire*, to feed], to cause to grow by giving food; to supply with the means of life and health; to educate.—*n.*, **nour'ishment**, that which is given as food; nutriment.

nov'el, *a.* [Fr., from L. *novellus* (*novus*, new)], strange; unusual; —*n.*, that which is new or unusual; an imaginary story.—*as.*, **no'velette'**, a short novel; **nov'elist**, one who writes novels; **nov'elty**, state of being new; something new or strange.

Novem'ber, *n.* [L., the ninth month], the eleventh month of the year.

nov'ice (*nov'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *novus*, new], one new in any business, etc.; a beginner; a person who is preparing to take the vows of a monk or nun.—*n.*, **novitiate** (*novish'iat*), state or time of being a novice; time of probation.

now, *adv.* [A.S. *nu*], at the present time; at the time of speaking; —*conj.*, things being so; seeing this;—*n.*, the present time.

now'adays, *adv.*, the present time.

no'way, **no'ways**, or **no'wise**, *adv.* [NO (2)], in no way or degree; not at all.—*adv.*, **no'where**, in no place.

nox'ious (*nox'ish*), *a.* [L. *noxius*], hurtful; destructive.—*n.*, **nox'iousness**, quality of being hurtful; tendency to destroy or corrupt.

nozzle (*noz*), *n.*, a little nose; a short end of a pipe or tube.

nu'cleus (*nu'kleus*), *n.* [L. *nucleus*, a small nut (*nux*)], a central point around which matter gathers; the head of a comet! (*pl.*) **nu'clei** (*nu'kli*)



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nutri'tion, a nourishing or causing to grow; a supply of the elements needed to build up or keep a body healthy; that which nourishes.—*as.*, **nutri'tious** and **nu'tritive**, fitted for giving strength or causing growth; having the power of feeding.

nux vom'ica, *n.* [L. *nux*, a nut, *romere*, to vomit], the fruit of a tree from which strychnine is obtained.

nymph (*nimf*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *nymphē*, a bride], a maiden; a goddess of the mountains, woods, or streams.—*a.*, **nymph'e'an**, pertaining to a nymph.

O

oaf (*of*), *n.* [Scand. *dlfr*, ELF], a foolish or deformed child supposed to be left by fairies instead of one which they have stolen; a lazy fellow.

oak, *n.* [A.S.], a tree the wood of which was formerly much used in ship-building. — *n.*, **oak'-apple**, a spongy substance like a small apple formed on the leaves of the oak.—*a.*, **oa'ken**, made of oak.

oa'kum, *n.* [A.S. *dcumba* (*d*, away, and root of COMB)], old ropes pulled loose for filling the seams of ships, etc.

oar, *n.* [A.S.], a long piece of wood with a flat end for rowing;—*v.*, to use an oar; to row.—*a.*, **oared** (*ord*), furnished with oars.—*n.*, **oars'man**, one who rows.

oa'sis (*od'sis*), *n.* [L., from Egyptian], a green spot in a desert; any pleasant place; (*pl.*) **oa'ses**.

oat, or *pl.* **oats**, *n.* [A.S.], a grain used as food; the plant on which it grows.—*n.*, **oat'cake**, a thin cake made of oatmeal.—*a.*, **oa'ten**, made of oat-straw or of oatmeal.—*n.*, **oat'meal**, oats ground to meal.

oath, *n.* [A.S.], a statement made more solemn by calling on God to witness its truth; an irreverent use of God's name.

ob-, *pref.* [L.], against; in the way; toward; facing (as in OBTRUDE, OFFEND, OPPRESS).

ob'dūrate, *a.* [L. OB-, *dūrus*, hard], hard-hearted; difficult to influence or deal with; very wicked; unyielding. — *n.*, **ob'dūracy**, hardness of heart or feeling.

obel'sance (*obd'sans*), *n.* [Fr.,

from L. *obedientia*], a show of obedience by act or manner; a bow expressing reverence or respect.

ob'elisk, *n.* [Gk. *obeliskos*, a small spit], an upright, four-sided, tapering pillar ending in a small pyramid; a mark (†) in printing.

obese' (*obēs'*), *a.* [L. *obesus*], very fat; too fat.—*is.*, **obese'men** and **obes'ity**, over-fatness.

obey' (*obā'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *ob-dire*], to do what one is told; to keep the law; to submit to command or authority.—*a.*, **obē'dient**, willing to obey; keeping the law.—*n.*, **obē'di-ence**, a doing what one is told; submission to authority; a keeping of the law.

obfus'cate (or *ob'fuskāt*), *v.* [L. OB-, *fuscus*, dark], to darken; to confuse.—*n.*, **obfusca'tion**.

ob'it (*ob'it* or *ob'it*), *n.* [L. *obitus* (*obire*, to die)], a funeral or anniversary service. — *a.*, **obit'uary**, pertaining to a person's death;—*n.*, a sketch of persons who have died of a dead person's life.

ob'iter, *adv.* [L. *ob*, ^{death} *iter*, a journey], by the way.—*n.*, **ob'iter dictum**, a remark by the way; (*pl.*) **obiter dicta**.

object', *v.* [L. *objectus* (OB-, *jacere*, to throw), to throw in a person's way; to oppose; to find fault; to give a reason against.—*n.*, **ob'ject**, the thing towards which thought, sight, or action is directed; that which is sought for or aimed at; anything that can be seen or touched; (*gram-mar*) the word, etc., towards

which the action of a verb is directed.—*v.*, **objec'tify**, to treat as an object.—*ns.*, **objectifica'tion**; **objec'tion**, something said to oppose or to prevent; a reason against.—*as.*, **objec'tionable**, likely to be objected to; **objec'tive**, in the place of, or having the nature of an object; existing outside the mind, as opposed to *subjective*; (*grammar*) denoting the case of the object.—*adv.*, **objec'tively**.

objec't-glass, *n.*, the glass of a telescope or of a microscope which is pointed towards the object.

objurga'tion, *n.* [L. *OB-*, *jurare*, to quarrel], act of blaming or of finding fault; reproof.—*a.*, **objur'gatory**.

ob'late, *a.* [L. *oblatus*, pushed towards (*OB-*, *ferre*, to carry)], flattened at the ends or poles; shaped like an orange.—*n.*, **obla'tion**, that which is offered, esp. in worship or sacrifice; a gift to the Church.

oblige' (*obliz'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *obligare*], to bind a person to duty; to do a kindness to.—*v.*, **ob'ligate**, to bind firmly to duty.—*n.*, **obliga'tion**, a being bound to do; something done which obliges or binds; one's duty; the binding power of a promise, etc.; state of being bound by a favour done; an engagement to pay or to do.—*as.*, **ob'ligat'ory**, requiring to be performed; binding; **obli'ging** (*obliz'ing*), willing to do a favour; helpful.

oblique' (*obliz'k'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *obliquus*], not straight up and down or across; not parallel or at right angles to; (*grammar*) denoting any case except the nominative.—*ns.*, **oblique'ness** and **obliq'uity** (*obliz'kwit*), slope; crookedness of conduct.

oblit'erate, *v.* [L. *OB-*, *littera*, a LETTER], to blot out; to make unreadable; to destroy by any means.—*n.*, **oblitera'tion**.

obliv'ion, *n.* [L. *oblivio*, forgetfulness], state of being forgotten; a general pardon of offences.—

a., **obliv'ious**, forgetful; causing to forget.—*n.*, **obliv'iousness**.

ob'long, *a.* [L. *OB-*, *longus*, LONG]; longer than broad;—*n.*, a rectangle.

ob'loquy (*ob'lokwi*), *n.* [late L. *OB-*, *loqui*, to speak], abusive speech; words of reproach or contempt.

obnoxious (*ob'noks'us*), *a.* [L. *OB-*, *noxiosus*], exposed to harm or danger; likely to cause harm; in danger of; offensive.

o'boe (*oboi*). See HAUTBOY.

o'bolus and **obol**, *ns.* [Gk. *obolos*], a Greek coin worth about three halfpence; a weight of about one-sixth of a drachm.

obscene' (*obsen'*), *a.* [L. *obscenus*], impure; offensive to chastity; filthy; disgusting.—*ns.*, **obscene'ness** and **obscen'ity**.

obscure', *a.* [L. *obscurus*], covered over or shaded; with little light; not clearly seen; unknown to fame; not easily understood;—*v.*, to make dark; to keep in the dark; to make less clear or visible.—*adv.*, **obscure'ly**.—*ns.*, **obscura'tion**, act of obscuring, or state of being obscured; **obscur'ity**, dimness; want of light; difficulty of being understood.

ob'sequies (*ob'sekwiz*), *n. pl.* [L. *obsequia*, funeral rites], the last services to a person after death; funeral ceremonies.—*a.*, **obse'quious** (*obsz'kwiz*), following after in a mean way; fawning; cringing.—*n.*, **obse'quiousness**, servility; mean compliance.

observe' (*obszv'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *observare*, to take notice of], to look at closely; to be on the watch for; to discover; to attend to and obey; to make a remark.—*a.*, **obser'vable**, that may be observed; worthy of being observed.—*n.*, **obser'vance**, careful attention; an act of worship, etc.; that which is observed; a rule or practice.—*a.*, **obser'vant**, on the look out; giving heed to.—*ns.*, **obser'vation**, act or habit of

observing; the result of watching; a statement of something seen; obser'vatory, a building in which observations are made.—*a.*, obser'ving, taking notice of; very attentive.

obsoles'cent (*obsoles'ent*), *a.* [L. *obsolescere*, to begin to grow old], going out of use.—*n.*, obsoles'cence.

ob'soleta, *a.* [L. *obsoleo*, to grow old], out of use; out of date.—*adv.*, ob'soletely.—*n.*, ob'soleteness.

ob'stacle, *n.* [L. *obstaculum* (OB-, *stare*, to stand)], that which stands in the way; anything that hinders.

obstet'ric and obstet'ricial, *as.* [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife], pertaining to child-birth.—*n.*, obstet'ric, the art or science of assisting in child-birth.

ob'stinate, *a.* [L. *obstinere* (OB-, *stare*, to stand)], standing firmly to one's opinion; refusing to yield; not easily moved; ill to heal.—*ns.*, ob'stinacy and ob'stinateness, unwillingness to yield; difficulty of being remedied.

obstrep'orous, *n.* [L. *obstrepere*, crying aloud (OB-, *strepere*, to make a noise)], making a loud noise.

obstruct', *v.* [L. *obstruere* (OB-, *struere*, to build)], to stand or put in the way of; to block a road or passage; to keep from moving forward.—*n.*, obstruc'tion, a putting in the way; that which hinders or stops.—*a.*, obstrus'tive, causing delay;—*n.*, one who obstructs.

obtain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *obtinere* (OB-, *tenere*, to hold)], to get hold of; to gain by work or effort; to continue in use.—*a.*, obtai'nable, that can be obtained.

obtrude' (*obtrud'*), *v.* [L. OB-, *trudere*, to push)], to push in when not wanted; to press upon unduly; (oneself) to enter without being asked.—*n.*, obtru'sion (*obtruo'zhon*), a pushing in upon unasked.—*a.*, obtru'sive, fond of pushing in.

obtuse' (*obtus'*), *a.* [L. *obtusus* (*tundere*, to beat)], not sharp pointed; slow in thought greater than a right angle.—*n.*, obtuse'ness, slowness of thought; dullness.

ob'verse, *a.* [L. *obversus*], turned towards;—*n.*, the head or tail of a coin, the other being reverse.

ob'viate, *v.* [L. *obviare*, to meet in the way], to turn aside; to remove; to make unnecessary.—*a.*, ob'vious, right in the way; clearly seen.—*n.*, ob'viousness.—*adv.*, ob'viously.

occa'sion (*okka'zhon*), *n.* [L. *occafus*, opportunity], a falling out; happening; time of happening; that which happens; an event determining the time, etc., of something else; a favourable chance; need;—*v.*, to give rise to; to bring about.—*a.*, occa'sional, happening by chance or now and again.—*adv.*, occa'sionally.

Oc'cident, *n.* [Fr., from L. *occidere*, to fall], the place where the sun goes down; the west (opposite to ORIENT).—*a.*, Occiden'tial, pertaining to the west.

oc'ciput (*ok'siput*), *n.* [L. *oc-*, *caput*, the head], the back of the head.—*a.*, occip'ital.

occult', *a.* [L. *occultus*, hidden], hidden; not perceived by the eye or the understanding; invisible; mysterious.—*n.*, occulta'tion, a hiding of one star or planet by another; state of being hid.

oc'cupy, *v.* [Fr., from L. *occupare*, to lay hold of], to take hold of; to make use of; to take up room or space; to fill; (oneself) to be employed.—*ns.*, oc'cupancy, possession of; time during which one occupies; oc'cupant and oc'cupier, one who occupies; occupa'tion, continued possession; state of being occupied; employment.

occur', *v.* [L. *occurrere*, to run towards], to meet one's eye; (to) to come into mind or memory; to happen; to exist; to be found



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offal, *n.* [OFF, FALL], the waste part of an animal killed for food; anything worthless.

offend', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *offendere*, to hurt (*of-*, OB-, *ferre*, to strike)], to make angry; to cause dislike; to break the law.—*n.*, **offence'**, a cause of anger; a hurtful action; sin; attack.—*a.*, **offen'sive**, causing offence; giving pain; making the first attack;—*n.*, the position of one who attacks (opposed to DEFENSIVE); an attack in war.—*n.*, **offen'siveness**.

offer, *v.* [A.S. and O.Fr., from L. *offerre* (OB-, *ferre*, to bear)], to bring to one, to be accepted or not; to hold out; to name a price; to present in worship; to lay on the altar; to be at hand; to declare oneself willing;—*n.*, the thing offered; a sum offered as a price.—*ns.*, **offering**, that which is offered; a gift laid on the altar or given in church; **offertory**, act of offering, or the thing offered; part of the Church Service read while the offerings are being taken; an anthem during the first part of the Mass.

office (*of'is*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *officium*, duty], that which one does or ought to do; work given into a person's charge; a place of business; a religious service; (*pl.*) help; outhouses, etc.—*ns.*, **office-bear'er**, one who holds office; **officer**, one in charge of some office or public work; a commander in the army or navy;—*v.*, to furnish with officers; to act in command of.—*a.*, **official** (*of'ish'al*), belonging to an office; done by the proper officer;—*n.*, one who fills an office; a public servant.—*n.*, **officialism**.—*v.*, **officialiate** (*of'ish'ial*), to do the work of an office; (for) to do work in place of another.—*a.*, **officialous** (*of'ish'us*), fond of meddling with what one has no concern.—*n.*, **off'iousness**.

off'ing, *n.* [OFF], the part of the sea off the shore towards the horizon.

off'-scouring, *n.*, that which is scoured or washed off; worthless matter.

off'set, *n.*, an amount set off as an equivalent to something else; a young shoot; a part of a field beyond the ma'n boundary-line; a perpendicular to the main line from a point in an irregular boundary;—*v.*, to make an offset.

off'shoot, *n.*, that which shoots off from or grows out of the main stem.

off'spring, *n.*, that which springs from; a child or children.

often (*of'n*), **oft**, **off'-times**, and **of'tentimes'**, *adv.*, many times.

ogee (*o'je*), *n.* [Fr.], a moulding the section of which looks like the letter S.

o'gle, *v.* [E., akin to Du. *oogen*, the eye], to look at sideways; to glance with fondness or to attract attention;—*n.*, a side glance.

o'gre (*o'gr*), *n.* [Fr.], a fabled giant said to eat human beings;—*s.*, **o'gress**.

ohm, *n.* [Ohm, German electrician], the practical unit in measuring electrical resistance.

-oid, *suff* [Gk. *oides* (*eidos*, form)], like (as in ASTEROID, TRAPEZOID).

oil, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *oleum* (*olea*, OLIVE)], a liquid grease got from animal and vegetable bodies;—*v.*, to cover or rub with oil.—*ns.*, **oil'cake**, a food for cattle made of seed from which oil has been pressed; **oil'cloth**, floor-cloth, in the making of which oil has been used; **oil'er**, one who oils or who deals in oils; a can for oiling; **oil'skin**, cloth made waterproof with oil.—*a.*, **oil'y**, having oil in it; covered with oil.

oint'ment, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *unguentum*, UNGUENT], an oily substance poured or rubbed on wounded or diseased parts; anything used for anointing.

-ol, *suff* [alcohol] (as in PETROL).

old, *a.* [A.S. *eald*], having lived or lasted long; far on in life; existing long ago; out of date;

worn out.—*a.*, ol'den, old; ancient.—*n.*, old'ness.—*a.*, old-fash'ioned, like what was used long ago; sticking to old customs.

old-, ald-, el- [E.], alt- [Ger.], *geog. root* (as in *Oldbury*, old town; *Aldborough*, old town; *Althorp*, old village; *Elton*, old town; *Allenbury*, old castle).

oleag'inous (ōlīāj'īnūs), *a.* [L. *oleginus*], of the nature of oil.

olan'der, *n.* [med. L.], a poisonous shrub with red or white flowers.

oleas'ter, *n.* [L. *olea*, olive], wild olive.

oleograph, *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil; -GRAPH], a picture printed in oil-colours to imitate a painting.

olfac'tory, *a.* [L. *olfactus*, a smell (*olere*, to smell; -RY)], of or pertaining to the sense of smell.

ol'igarch (ol'īgark), *n.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *archein*, to rule], one of a small number who rule a state.—*n.*, ol'igarchy, government by a few; a small number who rule a state; a state so ruled.—*as.*, oligarch'ic, oligarch'ical.

ol'ive, *n.* [Fr., from L. *oliva*], a tree the fruit of which yields a valuable oil; the colour of the olive;—*a.*, of a yellowish or brownish-green colour.—*n.*, ol'ive-branch, the emblem of peace.

Olym'piad, *n.* [Gk. *Olympia*, where games were held every four years], a period of four years between two celebrations of the Olympic games, used in counting and marking dates. The first Olympiad began in 776 B.C.—*as.*, Olym'pian and Olym'pic, belonging to Mount Olympus, the home of the gods, or to Olympia, where the games were held.

Omega (ō'mēgā or ōmēg'ā), *n.* [Gk. *ō mega*, the great *o*], the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the end of anything.

om'let or om'lette (om'let), *n.* [Fr., corrupted from *alemette*, *alemelle* (L. *lamella*, a thin plate)], a fried dish of eggs beaten up with flour, etc.

o'men, *n.* [L.], a sign of what is to be;—*v.*, to show or to foretell by signs.—*as.*, o'mened (ō'mēnd), having or showing omens; om'inous, showing omens (usually threatening).

omit' (ōmit'), *v.* [L. *omittere*, to let go], to leave out; to pass by; to leave undone; to make no use of.—*pres. p.*, omitting; *p. p.*, omitted.—*n.*, omis'sion, a leaving out; a passing over; that which is left out or passed over.

omni-, *pref.* [L.], of all; for all; in all ways (as in OMNIFARIOUS, OMNISCIENT).

om'nibus, *n.* [L., for all], a large four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers; (*pl.*) om'nibuses;—*a.*, miscellaneous.

omnifar'ious, *a.* [L. OMNI-, *varius*, different], of all different kinds.

omnip'otent, *a.* [L. OMNI-, *potens*, POTENT], able to do all things.—*ns.*, omnip'otence and omnip'otency, unlimited power; God, who is all-powerful.

omnipres'ent, *a.* [OMNI-, PRESENT], present everywhere.—*n.*, omnipres'ence.

omniscient (ōmnish'ēnt), *a.* [OMNI-, L. *sciens* (*scire*, to know)], knowing all things.—*n.*, omniscience.

omniv'orous, *a.* [L. OMNI-, *vorare*], eating every kind of food.

on, *prep.* [A.S.], touching the surface of; at or near; by means of, as to play on; in addition to; at the peril of; in consequence of; during or at the time of; immediately after; towards or about; connected with or occupied with; concerning;—*adv.*, forward; without stopping; not off;—*inf.*, go on!

on'ager (on'ājēr), *n.* [Gk. *onos*, an ass; *agrios*, wild], a wild ass.

once (wūns), *adv.* [A.S. *ānes*, gen. sing.], at one time only; at some time in the past; at any time, ever;—*n.*, one time.—*adv.*, at once, without delay; in a body.

on'cost, *n.* [E., on, cost], the

necessary or general expenses of a business.

one (*wʌn*), *a.* [A.S. *ān*], single; same; closely united;—*n.*, a single person or thing;—*prol.*, *indef.*, some person, or any person.—*n.*, *one'ness*, state of being one.—*v.*, *one-si'ded*, having one side only; considering one side only.—*n.*, *one-si'ded-ness*.

on'erous, *a.* [L. *onus*, a burden], burdensome.—*adv.*, *on'erously*.—*n.*, *on'erousness*.

on'ion (*ʌn'yʊn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *unio*, oneness], a plant with a bulbous root and a sharp taste, used to season food.

on'looker, *n.*, one who looks on.

on'ly (*ɒn'li*), *a.* [A.S. *ānlic*, one-like], one and no more; by itself;—*adv.*, in one manner; for one purpose; without more;—*conj.*, if not (that); except (that).

onomatopœ'ia (*ɒnomatɒpɛ'ya*), *n.* [Gk. *onōma*, a name; *poiein*, to make], a word in imitation of a sound; derivation from sounds.—*as.*, *onomatopœ'ic* and *onomatopœ't'ic*, pertaining to onomatopœia; made to imitate a sound.

on'set, *n.* [ON, SET], an attack.

on'slaught (*ɒn'slaʊt*), *n.* [ON, A.S. *slah*, a blow], a furious attack.

ontol'ogy (*ɒntɒl'ɒʃi*), *n.* [Gk. *ōn*, being; *-LOGY*], the science which treats of pure being.

ō'num, *n.* [L.], a burden.

on'ward or **on'wards**, *a.*, on in front;—*adv.*, towards the front.

on'yx (*ɒn'ɪks*), *n.* [Gk., a finger-nail], a precious stone like the nail in colour.

o'olite (*ɔ'ɒli*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *ōon*, an egg; *lithos*, a stone], a stone made up of small grains like the roe of a fish.

ooze (*u:z*), *n.* [A.S. *wise*, mud, with *w* lost], mud or earth soft enough to flow; mud at the bottom of the ocean; water flowing slowly out of earth or sand; soft flow;—*v.*, to flow slowly out; to come out gradually.—*a.*, *ooz'y*.

o'pal, *n.* [Fr., from L. *opālus*], a

precious stone of a bluish or yellowish-white colour, showing remarkable changes of colours.—*a.*, *opales'cent* (*ɒpəles'ɛnt*), reflecting a white or pearly light from the inside.

opaque' (*ɒpə'k*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *opacus*, shady], letting no light pass; that cannot be seen through.—*ns.*, *opac'ity* and *opaque'ness*, want of transparency.

o'pen, *a.* [A.S., from root of UP], lifted up, as a curtain or a latch; with nothing to hinder an entrance; not shut; free to be seen or discussed; free from trees, frost, etc.; unfolded; frank in manner; disengaged;—*v.*, to 'lift a covering; to make a way in or out; to take away a fastening or a hindrance; to begin or enter on; to make or to become seen or known; to extend;—*n.*, an open space.—*a.*, *o'pen-eyed*, with eyes open; watchful; *o'pen-handed*, generous; liberal; *o'pen-hearted*, frank; candid; sincere; *o'pen-mouthed*, gaping; astonished.—*n.*, *o'pening*, a way in or out; a break; a chance.

op'era, *n.* [L. *opera*, work], a play mostly made up of singing, with instrumental accompaniment.—*ns.*, *op'era-glass*, a small double telescope, used at opera theatres, etc.; *op'era-house*, a theatre where operas are performed.—*a.*, *operat'ic*, pertaining to or like an opera.—*n.*, *operet'ta* [It.], a short light opera.

op'erate, *v.* [L. *operari*, to work], to do work; to use strength or instruments to produce an effect; to affect the mind.—*n.*, *opera'tion*, use of power or skill to do something; something done by a surgeon to cure disease or injury; (*pl.*) movements of soldiers.—*a.*, *op'erative*, exerting force, producing effect; having to do with manual labour;—*n.*, a skilled worker; one who works in a factory.—*n.*, *op'era'tor*, one who operates or who



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OF state (as in ACTOR, ORATOR, SAVIOUR; ARDOUR, SPLENDOUR, HARBOUR, PARLOUR).

or'acle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *oraculum* (*orare*, to speak)], an answer by a heathen god to a question; the place where a god gives answers; the god himself, or his priest: a very wise person; (*pl.*) the word of God.—*a.*, **orac'ular**, speaking oracles; spoken by an oracle; wise.

o'ral, *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth], spoken, not written.—*adv.*, **o'rally**.

or'ange (*or'anj*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *nāranj*], a soft juicy fruit, with a thick skin of a gold colour; the tree on which it grows; a colour made up of red and yellow;—*a.*, belonging to an orange; orange-coloured.—*n.*, **or'angery** (*or'anjəri*), an orange garden.

Or'angeman, *n.* [Orange, in Vaucluse, France], a member of a society formed to maintain the Protestant religion and succession in Ireland, so called from William of Orange.

orang-utan', *n.* [Malay, wild man of the woods], a large man-like ape found in Borneo, etc.

ora'tion (*or'ashn*), *n.* [L. *oratio* (*orare*, to utter, to pray)], a public speech of a high character; a set speech.—*n.*, **or'ator** [L. *orator*], a public speaker; one who speaks with skill and power.—*a.*, **orator'ical**, pertaining to the art of an orator.—*n.*, **or'atory**, a room set apart for prayer; the art of speaking in public.

orb, *n.* [L. *orbis*, a circle], a round body, like the sun or moon; a large circle; a sphere; an eye;—*v.*, to surround with a circle; to form into a circle or sphere.—*as.*, **orbed** (*orbd*), **orbic'ular**, **orbic'ulate**, and **orbic'ulated**, made in the form of an orb.—*n.*, **or'bit**, the path of the earth or any one of the planets round the sun or other centre; the hollow of the eye.—*a.*, **or'bital**, pertaining to an orbit.

Orea'dian, *a.* [L. *Orcades*], of a pertaining to the Orkney Islands.—*n.*, a native of the Orkney Islands.

or'chard, *n.* [A.S. *orþeard*, prob. from L. *hortus*, garden], a fruit or apple garden.

or'chestra (*or'kēstrā*), *n.* [Gk., from *orchesthai*, to dance], the place in a Greek theatre where the chorus moved and danced; the place in a modern theatre where the musicians are seated; the musicians.—*a.*, **orches'tral**, pertaining to an orchestra.

or'chid (*or'kid*) and **or'chis** (*or'kis*), *ns.* [Gk.], a plant or family of plants with beautiful showy flowers.

ordain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *ordinare*], to put in order; to set apart for a certain work; to consecrate.—*ns.*, **or'dinance**, that which is ordained or ordered; a law; **ordina'tion**, ceremony of ordaining to office; consecration.

or'deal (*or'deal* or *-del*), *n.* [A.S. *or*, out, and root of **DEAL**], a severe trial or test.

or'der, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ordo*, order], everything in its right place; rank or place; agreement with rules, laws, or customs; a society with rules; a command; a direction to supply goods, or to pay money; a large division in a science; form in architecture;—*v.*, to put things in their right place; to command; to give an order for.—*n.*, **or'der'ing**, arrangement; way of placing.—*a.*, **or'derly**, in right order; putting things in order; well regulated; on duty, as a soldier;—*n.*, a military messenger;—*adv.*, in right order.

or'dinal, *a.*, showing or marking order, as first, second, third, etc.;—*n.*, a number marking order; a book of forms and rules for ordination.

or'dinary, *a.*, according to rule or order; regular; of no high rank or value; common; usual;—*n.*, a judge who has power to act in his own right; a bishop's deputy; a dining-room where

are served at a fixed meals; anything in common ~~charge~~ *adv.*, *or'dinarily*, in the usual manner; for the most part; as a rule.

or'dinate, *a.*, in good order;—*n.*, a straight line drawn from a point in a curve, parallel to one of two lines crossing each other at right angles, and perpendicular to the other. The two lines are called *axes of co-ordinates*.

or'dnance, *n.* [ORDINANCE], great guns; artillery. *Ordnance Survey*, a survey of the United Kingdom by the Ordnance Department of the Government for the preparation of accurate maps.

or'dure, *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *ord*, from L. *horridus*, nasty], dirt; dung; excrement.

ore, *n.* [A.S.], metal mixed with other substances, as it is dug from the earth.

oread (*or'iad*), *n.* [Gk. *oros*, a mountain], a mountain-nymph.

or'gan, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *organon*], an instrument for performing work; a part of an animal or of a plant fitted to carry on life action; a musical instrument; a means of spreading information or opinions;—*as.*, *organ'ic* and *organ'ic*, pertaining to an organ; made up of parts fitted for special work; acting as instruments towards an end.—*v.*, *or'ganize*, to furnish with means of doing work; to fit the parts so that each shall do its own share.—*ns.*, *organi-za'tion*, regular arrangement to produce work; a number of people acting together for a purpose; *or'ganism*, something fitted with organs; a living body; *or'ganist*, one who plays on an organ.

or'gasm, *n.* [Gk. *organ*, to swell], great excitement; strong emotion.

or'gies (*or'jis*), *n. pl.* [Fr., from L. and Gk. *orgia*, a festival of Bacchus], a feast with noisy and drunken sport, held chiefly by night.

or'iel, *n.* [O.Fr., *orio*, etym. ?], a

small apartment near a hall; a window jutting outward.

Or'ient, *a.* [L. *oriri*, to rise], rising, as the sun; eastern;—*n.*, the part of the sky where the sun rises; the countries of the east.—*a.*, *Orien'tal*, eastern;—*n.*, a native of the east.—*ns.*, *Orien'talism*, an eastern mode of thought or speech; *Orien'talist*, one skilled in eastern languages (opposed to OCCIDENT).

or'ifice (*or'ifs*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *orificium* (L. *os*, a mouth; see -FY)], a mouth or opening.

Or'iflamme (*-flam*), *n.* [Fr., golden flame (L. *aurum*, *flamma*)], the old royal standard of France, consisting of a banner of red silk split into points, and carried on a gilded staff.

or'igin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *origo*, a beginning], a starting-point; that from which anything springs; a cause; a root.—*a.*, *orig'inal* (*ori'ind*), first in order; not copied or translated; able to do or to think something new;—*n.*, the beginning; the language in which a book was first written; that from which anything is copied; the first of its kind.—*adv.*, *orig'inally*.—*n.*, *original'ity*, power of starting new thoughts.—*v.*, *orig'inate*, to cause to be; to begin to be.—*ns.*, *origina'tion*; *orig'inator*.

or'iole (*or'iol*), *n.* [L. *aurulus* (*aurum*, gold)], the golden thrush.

Or'i'on (*or'ion*), *n.* [Orion, a fabled giant], a constellation marked by a quadrangle of four bright stars, with three central ones, at equal distances, in a straight line, called Orion's Belt.

or'ison (*or'ison*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *oratio* (see ORATION)], prayer; supplication.

or'lop, *n.* [Du. *overloop* (over, and root of LEAP)], a lower deck of a vessel on which the cables are coiled.

ormolu' (*-loo'*), *n.* [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold; *moudre*, L. *molere*, to grind], brass made to look like gold by having more copper and less zinc in its composition.

OR'NAMENT, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *ornamentum* (*ornare*, to adorn)], that which adorns; that which adds grace or beauty;—*v.*, to put on ornaments; to add beauty to.—*a.*, **OR'NAMEN'TAL**, serving to adorn.—*n.*, **OR'NAMEN'TA'TION**, art of ornamenting; state of being ornamented; ornamental work.—*a.*, **OR'NATE'**, finely finished.

OR'NITHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, a bird; -**LOGY**], the science which treats of the nature and kinds of birds.—*n.*, **OR'NITHOL'OGIST**.

OROGR'APHY and **OROLOGY**, *ns.* [Gk. *oros*-, -**GRAPHY**, -**LOGY**], a description of mountain systems.—*a.*, **OROGRAP'HICAL**, (map) showing mountains, etc.

OR'PHAN, *n.* [Gk. *orphānos*, bereaved], a child that has lost one or both parents;—*a.*, bereft of parents.—*n.*, **OR'PHANAGE**, state of being an orphan; a place for sheltering orphans.—*a.*, **OR'PHANED**.

ORPHE'AN (*orfe'an*), *a.*, pertaining to the musician *Orpheus*.

OR'PIMENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *auripigmentum* (*aurum*, gold; *pigmentum*, **PIGMENT**)], a yellow substance used in paint.

OR'PINE, *n.* [corrupted from above], a deep yellow colour; a plant with golden flowers.

OR'PERY, *n.* [the Earl of *Orperry*], an apparatus for showing the sizes, motions, etc., of the sun and the planets.

OR'THOX, *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, right; *doxa*, an opinion], holding a right belief; believing as the Church believes.—*n.*, **OR'THOXOXY**, right belief; soundness of faith (opposed to **HETERODOXY**).

OR'THOPEY, *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, right; *ēpos*, a word], right pronunciation.

ORTHOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, right; -**GRAPHY**], correct spelling.—*as.*, **ORTHOGRAP'HIC** and **ORTHOGRAP'HICAL**.—*n.*, **ORTHOG'RAPHER**.

ORTHOP'TERA, *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *pteron*, a wing], insects with straight wings, fold-

ing like a fan, underneath which covers.—*a.*, **ORTHOP'TEROUS**.
OR'TOLAN, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hortulanus* (*hortus*, a garden)], a kind of bunting not common in Britain.

-ORY, *suff.* [O.Fr. *orie*, L. *-ortus*], of or belonging to; a place, collection, etc. (as in **DILATORY**; **PREFATORY**; **DORMITORY**, **LAVATORY**).

OS'CILLATE (*os'illat*), *v.* [L. *oscilla*, to swing], to swing backwards and forwards; to wag like a pendulum; to vary between limits.—*n.*, **OS'CILLA'TION**.—*a.*, **OS'CILLATORY**, like a pendulum.

OS'CULATE, *v.* [L. *osculari*, to kiss], to kiss; to touch, as two curves.—*a.*, **OS'CULANT**, touching closely.—*n.*, **OS'CULA'TION**.—*a.*, **OS'CULATORY**, pertaining to kiss or contact of curves.

-OSE, *suff.* [L. *-osus*], full of (as in **JOCOSE**, **VERBOSE**).

OS'IER (*ō'zier* or *-zēr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *osaria*], the water-willow; a twig used in making baskets;—*a.*, made of twigs or osiers.

OS'MIUM, *n.* [Gk. *osme*, a smell], a rare metal, the oxide of which has a disagreeable smell.

OS'PREY, *n.* [corruption of **OSIFRAGE**], an eagle that feeds on fish.

OSSEOUS (*os'ius*), *a.* [L. *os*, *osseus*, bone], forming bone.—*n.*, **OS'SICLE**, a small bone.—*v.*, **OS'SIFY**, to grow or harden into bone.—*n.*, **OS'SIFICA'TION**.

OS'SIFRAGE, *n.* [L. *osifragus*, bone breaking], the sea-eagle.

OSSIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone; *vordere*, to devour], eating or living on bones.

OSTEN'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *ostensus* (*ostendere*, to show)], that may be shown; plausible; not real; put forward to draw attention.—*n.*, **OSTEN'SIBILITY**.—*a.*, **OSTEN'SIVE**, showing; exhibiting.—*n.*, **OSTENTA'TION**, great display; an unnecessary showing off.—*a.*, **OSTENTA'TIOUS** (-*shūs*), fond of making display; intended for display.—*adv.*, **OSTENTA'TIOUSLY**.



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of one army beyond that of another; to pass round the flank of; to get the better of.

outgen'eral, *v.*, to be a better general than; to beat by greater skill.

outgo', *v.*, to go faster than; to surpass.

outgrow', *v.*, to grow faster than; to grow too large or too old for, etc.—*past*, *outgrew*; *p.p.*, *outgrown*.

out'growth (*out'grōth*), *n.*, an offshoot.

outlan'dish, *a.*, foreign; not according to custom, rude.

outlast', *v.*, to last longer than.

outlaw, *n.*, one whom the law no longer protects;—*v.*, to declare to be an outlaw.—*n.*, **out-lawry**, process of outlawing.

out'lay, *n.*, a laying out; money spent.

out'let, *n.*, the place or means by which anything is let out; an opening.

out'line, *n.*, the outer or boundary lines of a figure; a drawing containing only the outer lines;—*v.*, to draw the outer lines; to describe briefly.

outlive', *v.*, to live longer than.

out'look, *n.*, a looking out; a view; a place from which one looks; a prospect.

out'lying, *a.*, at some distance away; beyond the boundary.

outmarch', *v.*, to march faster than.

outnum'ber, *v.*, to exceed in number.

out'post, *n.*, a post or station at a distance; the troops at such a station.

out'pour (*out'pōr*) and **outpour'ing**, *ns.*, act of pouring out; an abundant supply.

out'put, *n.*, the quantity made or put out in a given time.

out'rage, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *ultra*, beyond], great wrong or violence; mischief beyond measure;—*v.*, to treat with great abuse.—*a.*, **outra'geous**, violent; furious.

outré' (*outré'*), *a.* [Fr., as above], out of the common; extravagant.

outr'each', *v.*, to reach farther than; to get the better of.

out'rigger, *n.*, a spar or timber to extend a rope or sail; a projecting support for a rowlock; boat fitted with an outrigger; projection, with a float, to prevent a canoe from upsetting.

outright' (*outrīt'*), *adv.*, right out without delay; at once; completely.

outrun', *v.*, to run farther or faster than; to leave behind.—*pres. p.*, *outrunning*; *p.p.*, *outrun*; *past*, *outran*.

out'set, *n.*, a setting out; a beginning.

out'shine, *v.*, to shine more brightly than.

out'side, *n.*, the outer part; the surface; the farthest limit;—*a.*, pertaining to what is without;—*adv.* and *prep.* (*-sid'*), on the outside (of); without.—*n.*, **out'sider**, one who has no concern with what is going on.

out'skirt, *n.* (*usu. pl.*), the borders; the parts farthest away from the centre.

outstan'ding, *a.*, prominent; unpaid.

outstrip', *v.*, to leave behind.—*pres. p.*, *outstripping*; *p.p.*, *outstripped*.

outvie' (*outvī'*), *v.*, to strive with and overcome.—*pres. p.*, *outvying*; *p.p.*, *outvied*.

outvote', *v.*, to beat by number of votes.

out'ward, *a.*, towards or belonging to the outside;—*adv.* (or *out'wards*), towards the outside; to a foreign land.—*a.*, **out'ward-bound**, on the way out; bound for a foreign port.

outweigh' (*outwīd'*), *v.*, to weigh more than; to have more value or influence than.

outwit', *v.*, to overreach; to defeat by cunning.—*pres. p.*, *outwitting*; *p.p.*, *outwitted*.

out'work, *n.*, a work or fort outside the chief wall or fortification.

o'val, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg], having the shape of an egg;—*n.*, an ellipse.—*n.*, **o'vary**, the part of

the female where the eggs are produced; the seed-case of a plant.—*a.*, o'vate, egg-shaped.

ova'tion, *n.* [L. *ovare*, to shout], a public reception given to a victorious general; a shout of praise.

ov'en, *n.* [A.S. *ofn*], an enclosed fire-place for baking.

o'ver, *prep.* [A.S.], above; higher or of more value than; across; on every part of the surface of; more than;—*adv.*, above; across; throughout; too much; at an end.

over-, *pref.* (as in OVERCHARGE, OVERSEER, OVERTHROW).

overact', *v.*, to do more than is needed.

overawe', *v.*, to keep in check by fear.

overbal'ance, *v.*, to be heavier than; to lose or to cause to lose balance.

overbear' (*ôvêrbâr'*), *v.*, to bear down; to overpower.—*past*, overbore; *p.p.*, overborne.—*a.*, overbearing, proud or haughty in manner.

o'verboard, *adv.*, from a ship into the water.

overbur'den, *v.*, to load too heavily.

overcast', *v.*, to make gloomy; to sew an edge with long stitches;—*a.* (*ô'vêrkast*), clouded; darkened.—*past* and *p.p.*, overcast.

overcharge', *v.*, to put too great a load or charge on; to ask too high a price;—*n.* (*ô'vêrcharf*), too heavy a load or burden; too high a price.

overcloud', *v.*, to cover with clouds.

overcome', *v.*, to get the better of.

overdo', *v.*, to do too much; to wear out; to cook too much.—*pres. p.*, overdoing; *p.p.*, overdone; *past*, overdid.—*a.*, overdone' (*ôvêrdûn'*), worn out; overacted; too much cooked.

overdraw', *v.*, to draw or say too much; to draw more than to the proper limit.—*past*, overdrew; *p.p.*, overdrawn.

overdrive', *v.*, to drive too fast.—*past*, overdrove; *p.p.*, overdriven.

overdue' (*ôvêrdû'*), *a.*, due some time ago.

over-es'timate, *v.*, to think too highly of;—*n.*, too high a value.

overflow' (*ôvêrflô'*), *v.*, to flow over the bank or brim; to fill too full; to be abundant;—*n.* (*ô'vêrflô*), that which flows over; a flood; an outlet for spare water.—*a.*, overflowing, abundant;—*n.*, abundance.

overgrow', *v.*, to grow beyond; to grow too great for; to cover with herbage.—*past*, overgrew; *p.p.*, overgrown.

overhang', *v.*, to jut or project over.—*past* and *p.p.*, overhung.

overhaul', *v.*, to look over for examination or repair; to gain upon by speed;—*n.* (*ô'vêrhawl*), examination; inspection; repair.

overhear', *v.*, to hear what was not intended.—*past* and *p.p.*, overheard.

overjoy', *v.*, to fill with great gladness.—*a.*, overjoyed' (*ôvêrjoid'*).

o'verland, *a.*, wholly by land;—*adv.*, by land and not by sea.

overlap', *v.*, to lap over; to have a part of one thing lying over another.—*pres. p.*, overlapping; *p.p.*, overlapped.

overlay', *v.*, to lay or spread over; to cover completely; to smother.—*past* and *p.p.*, overlaid.

overlive', *v.*, to live longer than; to survive.

overlook', *v.*, to look on from a higher point; to watch over; to pass without notice; to pardon.

overmas'ter, *v.*, to gain the mastery over; to subdue.

overmatch', *v.*, to be more than a match for; to be too powerful for.

overmuch', *a.*, too much;—*adv.*, in too great a degree.

overpass', *v.*, to pass beyond; to pass without notice.—*a.*, overpast', passed away; gone.

overpay', *v.*, to pay too much.

o'verplus, *n.* [L. *plus*, more], more than is needed.

overpower', *v.*, to be too power-

ful far; to bear down with force.
overprise' and **overrate'**, *vs.*, to put too high a value on.
overreach', *v.*, to reach farther than; to cheat by cunning.
override', *v.*, to ride over; to trample down; to make of no force.—*past*, **overrode**; *p.p.*, **overridden**.
overrule', *v.*, to set aside by higher power or authority.
overrun', *v.*, to run or grow over; to take possession of; to outrun.—*pres. p.*, **overrunning**; *p.p.*, **overrun**; *past*, **overran**.
oversee', *v.*, to watch over; to inspect.—*past*, **oversaw**; *p.p.*, **overseen**.—*n.*, **overseer**, a superintendent; an inspector.
overset', *v.*, to turn over; to turn wrong side up; to throw into disorder.—*pres. p.*, **oversetting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **overset**.
overshadow, *v.*, to throw a shadow over; to darken; to shelter.
overshoot', *v.*, to shoot beyond the mark; to say too much.—*past* and *p.p.*, **overshot**.
oversight (*ô'versîf*), *n.*, watchful care; failure to notice; disregard.
overstate', *v.*, to state a thing as more than it should be; to exaggerate.—*n.*, **overstatement**.
overstep', *v.*, to step beyond; to go too far.—*pres. p.*, **overstepping**; *p.p.*, **overstepped**.
overstock', *v.*, to fill too full.
overstrain', *v.*, to pull too hard; to stretch too far; to overwork.
overt, *a.* [*Fr. ouvert*, *p.p.* of *ouvrir*, to open], open to view; in the sight of all; not hidden.
overtake', *v.*, to come up with from behind; to be able to perform.—*pres. p.*, **overtaking**; *p.p.*, **overtaken**; *past*, **overtook**.
overtask', *v.*, to give too great a task to.
overtax', *v.*, to tax too heavily.
overthrow', *v.*, to throw down or over; to turn upside down; to ruin; to destroy;—*n.*, act

of overturning; defeat.—*pl* **overthrew**; *p.p.*, **overthrew**
overtop', *v.*, to rise above the top of; to be of more importance than.—*pres. p.*, **overtopping** *p.p.*, **overtopped**.
overture, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *ouvrir* (to open)], an opening; proposal or offer; an introduction to an opera, oratorio, etc.—*v.*, to lay a proposal before.
overturn', *v.*, to turn over; to throw down; to subvert; to conquer.
overween'ing, *a.*, thinking too much of oneself; too confident
overweight (*ô'verwîdt*), *n.*, too much weight; more weight than is just.
overwhelm', *v.*, to bury and crush beneath; to overpower.—*a.*, **overwhel'ming**.
overwise', *a.*, too wise; affectedly wise.
overwork', *v.*, to work too much; to work beyond strength.—*n.*, **overwork**, too much work.—*past* and *p.p.*, **overwrought**.
oviferous, *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *ferre*, to bear], producing eggs.
oviform, *a.* [*L. ovum*, *forma*, FORM], egg-shaped.
oviparous, *a.* [*L. ovum*, *parere*, to produce], producing young from eggs (opposed to **VIVIPAROUS**).
ovoid, *a.* [*L. ovum*, -OID], egg-shaped.
owe (*ô*), *v.* [*A.S. dgan*], to be bound to pay; to be in debt to.—*a.*, **ow'ing**, requiring to be paid; (to) on account of;—*prep.*, (to) because of.
owl, *n.* [*A.S.*, akin to **HOWL**], a bird of prey that hoots by night.—*n.*, **ow'let**, a little owl.—*a.*, **ow'lish**, like an owl.
own (1) (*ô'n*), *a.* [*A.S. dgan*, *p.p.* of *dgan*, to OWE], belonging to oneself.
own (2) (*ô'n*), *v.* [*A.S. dganian*, to claim, from *dgan* (see OWE)], to admit to be true; to confess; to be in possession of; to have a right to.—*ns.*, **ow'ner**; **ow'nership**, right of possession.
ox, *n.* [*A.S.*], a male cow; (*pl.*) **ox'en**.—*a.*, **ox-eye**, a plant



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water with hands or feet; to beat the water with a paddle; to row;—*n.*, an oar with a broad blade; one of the floats of a paddle-wheel.

pad'dock (1), *n.* [Scand. ?], a toad or frog.

pad'dock (2), *n.* [corrupted from A.S. *pearroc*, a **PARK**], a small field.

pad'lock, *n.* [E. *pad* (etym. ?), **LOCK**], a hanging lock with a clasp which turns on a hinge, and receives the bolt through an opening in its other end.

pa'an (*pe'an*), *n.* [Gk. *Paidn*, Apollo], a song in honour of Apollo;—a hymn of triumph.

pa'gan, *n.* [L. *paganus* (*pagus*, a district)], a heathen, because those in the country kept longer to their old gods; a worshipper of false gods;—*a.*, belonging to false gods, or to their worshippers.—*n.*, **pa'ganism**, state of being a pagan.

page (1) (*pej*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a boy trained as a servant; a youth waiting on a person of rank.

page (2) (*pej*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pagina*, a leaf], one side of a leaf; a piece of writing; (*pl.*) writings;—*v.*, to mark or number pages.—*ns.*, **pa'ging** (*pe'jing*), the numbering of pages; **pagina'tion**.

pageant (*pej'ent* or *pe'jent*), *n.* [prob. from **PAGE**], a stage on wheels, or a chariot decked out to exhibit a play; the play itself; any great show; also **pa'geantry**, great display; a showy exhibition.

pagoda, *n.* [Port., from Pers., house of idols], a Chinese idol, or its temple; a coin formerly used in India.

pail (*peil*), *n.* [A.S. *pagel* or Fr. *paelle*, from L. *patella*, a small vessel], a vessel of wood or metal for carrying water, milk, etc.

pain (*pein*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *pana*, punishment], a feeling of soreness; uneasiness or suffering; (*pl.*) the sufferings of childbirth; punishment;—*v.*, to cause suffer-

ing; to make sore.—*as.*, **pain'ful**, causing pain; hard to do or to bear; **pain's'taking**, taking trouble; giving great attention;—*n.*, a taking of pains or trouble.

paint (*peint*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *pingere*], to cover with colour; to make a coloured likeness; to use colours; to describe in glowing words;—*n.*, that which is laid on to give colour.—*ns.*, **pain'ting**, work of a painter; **pain'ter** (1).

pain'ter (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *pentoir* (L. *pendere*, to hang), or *panter* (Fr. *panière*), a snare ?], a rope used to fasten a boat.

pair (*peir*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *par*, equal], two of a sort; a husband and wife;—*v.*, to come together in twos; to fit each other; to agree not to vote.

pal'ace (*pal'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *palatium*, a house built by Augustus on the Palatine Hill at Rome], the house of a king, a nobleman, or a bishop; a very splendid house.—*a.*, **pal'atial** (*pal'd'shal*), grand; like a palace.

pal'adin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *palatinus*, **PALATINE**], a knight of the court of Charlemagne; a knight-errant.

paleog'raphy (*pe'liog'rafj*), *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; -**GRAPHY**], ancient modes of writing, or the art of reading them.

paleol'ogy (*pe'liol'ofj*), *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; -**LOGY**], the study of ancient things.

paleontol'ogy (*pe'liontol'ofj*), *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *on*, *ontos*, being; -**LOGY**], the study of ancient forms of life.

paleozo'ic, *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *zōē*, life], denoting rocks containing ancient forms of life.

palanquin' or **palankeen'** (*pe'lan-ken*), *n.* [Hind., from Skt., a bed], a light covered carriage carried by poles on men's shoulders.

pal'ate, *n.* [L. *palatum*], the roof of the mouth; taste; relish.—*as.*, **pal'atable**, pleasing to the palate; agreeable to the taste; **pal'atal**, pertaining to the

palate; formed or uttered by the help of the palate, as the letters *k* and *y*;—*n.*, a letter uttered by the help of the palate.

pal'atine (*pd'atin*), *a.* [L. *palatinus*, the Palatine Hill], pertaining to a palace; having royal privileges;—*n.*, a noble who has royal rights; also palat'inate, the province of a palatine.

pala'ver, *n.* [Port., from L. *parabola* (see PARABLE)], idle talk; a conference with an African tribe or chief;—*v.*, to talk idly; to hold a conference.

pale (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *palaus*, a stake], a pointed piece of wood used in making a fence; a fence; the ground enclosed by a fence; a district;—*v.*, to surround with pales.—*ns.*, pal'ing, a fence of pales or stakes; palisade' [Fr.], a strong fence of sharpened stakes;—*v.*, to surround with a palisade.

pale (2), *a.* [Fr., from L. *pallidus*], with faint colour; nearly white;—*v.*, to lose colour; to lessen brightness.—*ns.*, pale'ness and pal'lor.—*a.*, pal'id, wanting colour.

pal'etot (*pd'etot*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a loose overcoat.

pa'lette (*pd'let*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pala*, a spade], a thin board on which a painter mixes his colours.

pal'frey, *n.* [O.Fr., from Low L. *paraveredus*, a post-horse], a saddle-horse.

pal'impest, *n.* [Gk. *palin*, again; *pestos*, rubbed], a manuscript rubbed out to make room for other writing.

pall (1) (*paol*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pallium*, a cloak], a cloak or mantle; a scarf sent by the Pope to archbishops; the cloth over a coffin at a funeral.

pall (2) (*paol*), *v.* [APPAL ?], to lose taste or spirit; to make dull or listless.

palla'dium, *n.* [Gk. *Palladion*, a statue of the goddess *Pallas* ensuring the safety of Troy], anything that helps to preserve liberty or to secure safety.

pal'let (1), *n.* [M.H. and O.Fr. *pailet*, from L. *palea*, straw], a bed of straw.

pal'let (2), *n.* [see PALETTE], a tool used by potters; a tool for spreading gold-leaf.

palliasse' (*pdlyas'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *palea*, straw], a mattress made of straw.

pal'liate, *v.* [L. *pallidus*, covered with a cloak], to cover over, as a fault; to soften by excuses; to lessen the violence of.—*n.*, pallia'tion, a means of softening or excusing.—*a.*, pal'liative, serving to soften; lessening the violence of a disease or of pain;—*n.*, something that softens.

pall-mall' (*pd-mel'*), *n.* [It. *palla*, a ball; *maglio*, MALL], a game played with a ball and a mallet; Pall Mall, a street in London where the game used to be played.

palm (*paam*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *palma*], the inner part of the hand; a tree with branches only at the top; a palm leaf as a sign of victory;—*v.*, (off upon) to impose on; to cheat.—*as.*, pal'mate, like the palm of the hand; pal'my, bearing palms; flourishing; victorious.—*ns.*, pal'mer, a traveller from the Holy Land, who carried a palm branch; pal'mer-worm, a hairy caterpillar which devours leaves.—*a.*, pal'miped [L. *pes*, a foot], web-footed;—*n.*, a web-footed animal.—*ns.*, pal'mistry, the art of telling fortunes by the lines of the hand; Palm Sun'-day, the Sunday before Easter.

pal'pable, *a.* [L. *palpare*, to feel], that can be felt; easily perceived.

pal'pitate, *v.* [L. *palpitare*, to throb], to move or beat very quickly; to beat more quickly than usual.—*n.*, palpita'tion, a rapid beating of the heart.

pal'sy (*paol'si*), *n.* [O.Fr. *paralyse*, PARALYSIS], loss of power to feel or move, in any part of the body;—*v.*, to strike with palsy.—*a.*, pal'sied, ill with palsy.

pal'try (*paol'tri*), *a.* [Scand. root, meaning a rag ?], not worth

much; mean.—*v.*, pal'ter, to trifle in talk; to deal meanly; to dodge.—*n.*, pal'terer, one who trifles.

pam'pas, *n. pl.* [Peru.], vast plains.

pam'per, *v.* [E., from Teut.], to gratify beyond measure.

pam'phlet (pām'flēt), *n.* [O.Fr. *Pamphlet*, from L. *Pamphilus*, title of a poem], a small book of one or more sheets; an essay on a subject of interest.—*n.*, pamphleteer', a writer of pamphlets.

pan, *n.* [A.S.], a shallow vessel for household uses; part of a gun where the priming was placed; (brain-), the upper part of the head.—*n.*, Pan, a rural god of ancient Greece, represented with horns and goat's feet.—*n.*, pan'-cake, a thin cake of eggs, flour, sugar, and milk fried in a pan.

pan-, *pref.* [Gk. *pas*, *pantos*], all (as in PANOPLY, PANORAMA).

panacea (pānāsē'd), *n.* [Gk., from *pan*, all; *akēsthai*, to heal], a cure for all diseases.

pan'creas, *n.* [Gk. PAN-, *kreas*, flesh], a fleshy gland behind and under the stomach, also called sweetbread.

Pan'dects, *n. pl.* [Fr., from Gk. *pandektēs* (PAN-, *dechesthai*, to take)], the fifty books of the Roman civil law, framed by order of Justinian.

pandemo'nium, *n.* [PAN-, DEMON], the hall of all the demons; a disorderly place.

pan'der, *n.* [L. *Pandrus*], one who helps others to indulge their passions;—*v.*, to minister to the passions of others.

pane, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth], one of the squares of a piece of cloth marked in checks; a plate of glass in a window.

panegyric (pānējir'ik), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *panēgyrikos* (PAN-, *agōra*, an assembly)], an oration in praise of some one.—*as.*, panegyric and panegyric'. —*n.*, pan'egyrist, one who praises.

pan'el, *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *pannellus*, a small piece of cloth (*pannus*, PANE)], a flat piece with a raised border; a thin board on which a picture is painted; a list of persons called to serve as jurymen; those chosen to act; (*Scots Law*) the prisoner at the bar;—*v.*, to construct with panels.—*pres. p.*, panelling; *p.p.*, panelled.

pang, *n.* [etym. ?], a sudden feeling of pain or sorrow.

pan'ic, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *panikos*, caused by the god Pan], an overpowering fright; a groundless fear;—*a.*, sudden and causeless; unreasonable.—*as.*, pan'ic-strick'en or -struck, struck with a great and sudden fear.

pan'icle, *n.* [L. *panicula*, a tuft], an irregularly branched cluster of flowers.

pannier (pān'ier), *n.* [Fr., from L. *panarium*, a bread-basket (*panis*, bread)], one of a pair of baskets slung over a horse's back; part of a lady's dress.

pan'oply, *n.* [Gk. (PAN-, *hopla*, arms), a full suit of armour.—*a.*, pan'oplied (-plid), dressed in full armour.

panorama (pānōra'mā or -rām'd), *n.* [PAN-, Gk. *horama*, a view], a view in every direction; a number of pictures unrolled one after another before the spectators; a wide view.—*a.*, panoram'ic, pertaining to or like a panorama.

pan'sy (pān'si), *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, a thought], a kind of violet.

pant, *v.* [etym. ?], to breathe quickly; to long eagerly for.

pantaloen', *n.* [Fr., from It. *Pantalone*], a comic actor in a pantomime; (*pl.*) a kind of trousers.

pan'theism, *n.* [PAN-, THÉOS], the belief that God and the universe are one—that all persons and things are parts of God.—*n.*, pan'theist, one who so believes.—*as.*, pantheis'tic and pantheis'tical.

pantheon (pān'thion or pānthē'on), *n.* [Gk. *pantheon*, common to all



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trary to common belief; something seemingly self-contradictory, but really true.—*a.*, paradoxical, of the nature of a paradox.

par'affin (*pär'äfin*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *parum*, little; *affinis*, related to], a white substance like wax got from shale, coal-tar, etc.; oil got from the same source.

par'agon, *n.* [Fr., from It. *paragone*, etym. ?], a model for comparison; something of the highest excellence.

par'agraph, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paragrapheos* (PARA-, -GRAPH)], a mark (¶) to call attention to a new section; a separate part or division of a book or chapter; a short notice.

par'allax, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *parallaxis* (PARA-, *allassin*, to change)], the difference of apparent position of an object viewed from points at a distance from each other; the angle between two lines from a star to points at a great distance from each other.

par'allel, *a.* [Gk. PARA-, *allelon*, one another], lines equally distant at all points; in the same direction; having the same meaning, etc.; like in most respects;—*n.*, a line equally distant at all points from another; a line of latitude; one thing like another in most respects; a trench dug parallel to the walls of a fortress;—*v.*, to make parallel.—*n.*, par'al-lelism, state of being parallel.

parallel'ogram, *n.* [-GRAM], a four-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel.

paralysis (*päräl'isis*), *n.* [Gk. PARA-, *lyein*, to loosen], loss of power or feeling in any part of the body.—*v.*, par'alyse, to strike with paralysis; to weaken or make useless.—*a.*, paralytic, ill with paralysis;—*n.*, one suffering from paralysis.

par'amount, *a.* [O.Fr. *par amont*, at the top (see AMOUNT)], high above all others; of the highest importance.

par'amour (*pär'amoor*), *n.* [Fr. *par amour*, by love], a love usually in a bad sense.

par'apet, *n.* [Fr. and It., from L. *parire*, to guard; *pectus*, the breast], a wall on the edge of something; a low wall to protect from the enemy's fire.

paraphernalia, *n.* [Gk. *paraphernē*, dowry], fine or showy clothes, ornaments, etc.

par'aphrase, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paraphrasis* (PARA-, PHRASE)], the same thing expressed in different or simpler words; a free translation; a sacred song founded on a passage of Scripture;—*v.*, to repeat in different words; to rewrite so as to make clearer or fuller; to give a free translation.—*as.*, paraphras'tic and paraphras'tical, of the nature of a paraphrase; clear and full in statement.

par'asite, *n.* [Gk. PARA-, *sthe*, food], one who flatters another and lives at his expense; a plant or animal that clings to and feeds on another.

parasol', *n.* [It. *parare*, to ward off; *sol*, the sun], a small umbrella used as a sunshade.

par'boil, *v.* [O.Fr. *parbullir*, from late L. *perbullire*, to boil thoroughly (PER-, *bullire*, to BOIL)], to boil or cook in part.

par'cel, *n.* [Fr., from It. *particella*, a small part; a quantity tied up by itself; a small bundle;—*v.*, to divide by parts; to make into a parcel.—*pres. p.*, par'cel-ling; *p. p.*, par'celled.

par'ch, *v.* [etym. ?], to burn the surface of; to make or become dry by heating; to roast.—*a.*, par'ched.

par'chment, *n.* [Fr., from *Per-gamos*, in Asia Minor, where it was first made], skin prepared for writing.

par'don, *v.* [Fr., from L. *perdonare* (PER-, *dondere*, to give)], to free from punishment; to pass over a wrong; to overlook;—*n.*, freedom from punishment.—*a.*, par'donable.

pare, *v.* [Fr., from L. *parire*, to

make ready], to cut or shave off the outer part of; to peel; to take a little off; to trim.—*n.*, **par'ing**, process of paring; that which is cut off.

paregor'ic, *a.* [Gk. *parégorikos*], soothing pain;—*n.*, a soothing medicine.

par'ent, *n.* [L. *parens*], one who or that which produces; a father or a mother.—*a.*, **paren'tal**, pertaining to a parent.—*n.*, **par'entage**, state, rank, or condition of one's parents.

paren'thesis, *n.* [Gk. *PARA*; *en*, in; *thesis*, a placing], a word, phrase, or clause inserted in a sentence to explain its meaning; (*pl.*) **paren'theses**, the marks () to show an insertion.—*as.*, **parenthet'ic** and **parenthet'ical**, expressed as a parenthesis.

parhé'lion, *n.* [Gk. *PARA*; *hélíos*, the sun], a bright light sometimes near and sometimes opposite the sun; (*pl.*) **parhe'lia**.

par'iah, *n.* [Tamil], a person in Southern India belonging to a low caste; an outcast.

Par'ian, *a.*, belonging to *Paros*, an island in the *Ægean Sea*, noted for its marble.

par'ietal, *a.* [L. *paries*, a wall], growing on the inner surface, as seeds in a pod.

par'ish, *n.* [Fr. *parisse*, from Gk. *paroikia*, a neighbourhood], a district which has at least one church and one minister; a district supporting its own poor;—*a.*, pertaining to a parish.—*n.*, **parish'loner** (*parish'onér*), an inhabitant of a parish.

par'ity. See under *PAR*.

park, *n.* [A.S. *pearruc*], a piece of land fenced in; the ground, usually in grass, around a mansion-house; ground laid out for ornament and pleasure; a space occupied by guns or stores in a camp; the guns or stores in a camp;—*v.*, to enclose; to gather in a body.

par'lance, *n.* [Fr. *parler*, to speak], mode or manner of speaking.

par'ley, *n.* [Fr. *parler*, from L. *parabola* (see *PARABLE*)], a talk,

esp. with an enemy for exchange of prisoners, etc.;—*v.*, to speak with another; to confer; to treat with an enemy.

Par'liament (*par'lament*), *n.* [Fr. *parler*, to speak], a body elected to make laws; the Houses of Lords and Commons; the court which registered the edicts of the French kings.—*a.*, **parliament'ary**, passed by Parliament, according to its rules.

par'lour, *n.* [O.Fr. *parleur*, from med. L. *parlitorium* (see *PARLEY*)], a room for conversation; a family sitting-room.

paro'chial (*paróchial*), *a.* [L. *parochialis* (see *PARISH*)], belonging to a parish.

par'ody, *n.* [Gk. *PARA*; *ódē*, a song], an imitation of the words and thought of a song or poem, but with another meaning;—*v.*, to turn into a parody; to burlesque.

parole' (*paról'*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *parabola* (see *PARABLE*)], a word or declaration; a word of honour; a daily pass-word;—*a.*, given orally.

par'onym, *n.* [Gk. *PARA*; *onyma*, a name], a word having the same sound as another but different in spelling and meaning, as *all* and *ale*, *par'oxysm* and *pain*.

par'oxysm, *n.* [Gk. *PARA*; *oxys*, sharp], a sharp sudden attack of pain; any severe fit.

par'ricide, *n.* [Fr., from L. *parricida* (*pater*, -*cida*)], one who murders his father; the crime of killing one's father.—*a.*, **par'ricidal**.

par'rot, *n.* [etym. *?*], a kind of tropical birds, some of which can be taught to repeat words.

par'ry, *v.* [Fr., from L. *parere*, to ward off], to turn aside; to ward off; avoid.

parse (*parse* or *parse*), *v.* [Fr. *parer*, a *PART*], to tell the parts of speech in a sentence, and the grammatical relations of the words.—*n.*, **par'sing**.

Parsee', *n.* [Pers. *Parsi*, a *PARSIAN*], one of the followers of Zoroaster in India; a fire-worshipper.

par'simony, *n.* [L. *parsimonia*, thrift], undue care in the use of money. — *a.*, **par'simo'nious**, very sparing; niggardly; mean.

pars'ley, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *petroselinon* (*petros*, a rock; *selinon*, parsley)], a well-known herb used in cooking.

pars'nip, *n.* [O.Fr. *pastenague*, from L. *pastinum*, a dibble], a plant with a carrot-like root.

par'son, *n.* [PERSON], a minister of a parish. — *n.*, **par'sonage**, the house of a parish minister.

part, *n.* [L. *pars*], something less than the whole; that which comes to one's share; one side in a quarrel; the music for each voice or instrument; a character in a play; (*pl.*) qualities; abilities; — *v.*, to break or to be broken into pieces; to divide into shares; to separate. — *a.*, **par'ting**, putting apart; separating; given when departing; — *n.*, a branching in two; a leave-taking.

partake', *v.*, to take part in or of; to get a share of; to have somewhat of the character, properties, etc. — *past*, **partook**; *p.p.*, **partaken**. — *n.*, **parta'ker**.

parterre' (*par'tür'*), *n.* [Fr. *par terre*, along the ground], flower-plots surrounded by grass or gravel-walks.

par'tial (*par'shál*), *a.* [L. *pars*, a PART], affecting a part only; not whole or entire; favouring one side more than another. — *n.*, **par'tial'ity** (*par'shíal'ítí*), state or quality of being partial; a showing of favour to one side; a liking for one more than another.

partic'ipate (*partis'ipát*), *v.* [L. *participatus* (*pars*, a PART; *capere*, to take)], to have or receive a share; to take a part along with others. — *a.*, **partic'ipant**, sharing; taking part; — *n.*, one who shares or takes part. — *ns.*, **participa'tion**, a taking part or sharing in; **partic'ipator**.

par'ticiple, *n.* [L. *participium*], a word partly an adjective and partly a verb. — *a.*, **partic'ip'ial**,

pertaining to or formed from participle.

par'ticle, *n.* [L. *particula* (*pars*)], little part; the smallest part into which a body can be divided; (*grammar*) a word not declined as an adverb, etc.

partic'ular, *a.* [L. *particularis*], pertaining to a part; belonging to a single person or thing; attending to details; minute; superior; fine in taste; — *n.*, a small part or point; a single fact or thing. — *n.*, **partic'ular'ity**, minuteness of attention; a minute detail. — *v.*, **partic'ularize**, to give separately or in detail.

par'tisan (1), *n.* [Fr., from It. *partigiano*, from *parte*, a PART], one who takes a side strongly; a member of a party; — *a.*, strongly inclined to a party.

par'tisan (2), *n.* [Fr., perhaps from O.Ger. *baric*, an axe], a kind of halberd; a staff or baton.

partition (*partish'in*), *n.* [L. *partitio*], act of parting or dividing; state of being divided; a dividing wall or boundary; — *v.*, to divide into parts or shares. — *a.*, **par'titive**, marking a part; dividing or separating; — *n.*, a word denoting a part.

part'ner, *n.*, one who takes part along with; a member of a firm; a husband or a wife; one of a couple of dancers. — *n.*, **part'nership**, state of being a partner; a right to a share.

par'tridge, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *perdix*], a wild bird preserved for game.

par'ty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pars*, a PART], a number of persons associated for a purpose; one set of persons opposed to another; a number of soldiers on duty; one of the sides in a law-suit; — *a.*, belonging to a party. — *a.*, **par'ti-col'oured**, coloured differently at different parts; variegated.

par'venu (*par'venú*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pervenire* (PER-, *venire*, to come)], one newly come into power or notice; upstart; — *a.*, like a parvenu.



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grass; to supply with grass for food.—*n.*, **pas'turage**, ground on which cattle feed; the business of feeding cattle.

pat, *n.* [imit. *!*], a light stroke with the hand; a small lump, as of butter;—*a.*, at the right time or place; fit;—*v.*, to give a gentle blow with the hand.—*pres. p.*, **patting**; *p.p.*, **patted**.

-patam, *geog. root* [Hind.], city or fort (as in *Seringapatam*, town of Sriranga or Vishnu).

patch', *n.* [etym. *!*], a piece put or to mend; a small piece of ground;—*v.*, to mend; to mend or make clumsily; to make up of pieces.

pate, *n.* [etym. *!*], the top of the head; the head.

pat'en, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *patina*, a plate], the plate for the consecrated bread in the Eucharist.

pat'ent (or *pat'-*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *patens*, open], open to all; easily or clearly seen; protected by a patent;—*n.*, an official letter containing a grant of a title of nobility or the profits of an invention for a limited time;—*v.*, to grant or to protect by a patent.—*n.*, **patentee'**, one who gets a patent.

pat'er'nal, *a.* [L. *pater*, a father], pertaining to a father; like a father; got from a father.—*n.*, **pat'er'nity**, the relation of a father to his children.

pat'erna'ter, *n.* [L., our Father], the Lord's Prayer (from the first two words in Latin).

path, *n.* [A.S.], a way or road; a narrow way; line of motion; course of conduct.—*a.*, **path'less**, without a road; untrodden.

pa'thos, *n.* [Gk. *pathos*, suffering], that which raises tender feeling; feeling showing itself in tender words.—*as.*, **pathet'ic**, moving the feelings; causing pity; **patholog'ical**.—*ns.*, **pathol'ogy**, science of diseases; **pathol'ogist**, one who studies pathology.

-pathy, *suff.* [Gk. *-pathia*, as above], suffering; disease (as in **APATHY**, **HOMOPATHY**).

pa'tient (*pa'shént*), *a.* [L. *patien* (*pati*, to suffer)], able and willing to bear suffering; not easily made angry; waiting calmly;—*n.*, one under a doctor's care.—*n.*, **pa'tience**, power of bearing; willingness to wait; perseverance.

pat'ois (*pat'wa*), *n.* [Fr., etym. *!*], dialect of the uneducated class of a country.

pa'triarch, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *patriarchês* (*pater*, a father; *archein*, to rule)], the chief father or a tribe; a name given to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, etc.; a clergyman in the Greek Church of higher rank than an archbishop; a venerable old man.—*as.*, **patriar'chal** and **patriar'chie**, pertaining to a patriarch; under the rule of a patriarch.—*n.*, **patriar'chate**, the office or dwelling of a patriarch.

patrician (*patrish'an*), *a.* [L. *patricius*, noble (*pater*, a father)], of high rank;—*n.*, a person of high rank.

pat'ricide, *n.* [L. *pater*, a father; *-cide*], a murderer of his father; the crime of parricide.

pat'rimony, *n.* [Fr., from L. *patrimonium*, an inheritance], money or property left by one's father or ancestors.—*a.*, **patri-mo'nial**, pertaining to a patrimony; inherited.

pa'triot (or *pat'-*), *n.* [Gk. *patriotês*, a fellow-countryman], one who loves and serves his country.—*a.*, **patriot'ic** (or *pat'-*), loving and serving one's country.—*n.*, **patriotism** (or *pat'-*).

patri'stic and **patri'stical**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pater*, a father], pertaining to the fathers of the Christian Church.

patrol', *v.* [Fr. *patrouiller*], to go round, as a sentry;—*n.*, a going of the rounds; the men who go the rounds.—*pres. p.*, **patrol-ling**; *p.p.*, **patrolled**.

pa'tron (or *pat'-*), *n.* [L. *patronus*, a protector], one who gives help and favour; one who encourages art or work of any kind; one who has the right of appointing

to an office;—*f.*, **patroness**.—*n.*, **pa'tronage** (*pd'trónij*), help or encouragement given by a patron; right of appointing.—*v.*, **pát'ronize**, to act as a patron toward; to give encouragement to; to assume the air of a patron.

patronym'ic, *n.* [Gk. *pater*, a father; *onyma*, a name], a name derived from that of a father or of an ancestor;—*a.* (and **patronym'ical**), so derived.

pat'ten, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, perhaps from *patte*, a foot], a wooden shoe to raise the feet above wet or mud.

pat'ter, *v.* [freq. of PAT], to pat or strike often; to make a noise like many light feet or like hailstones, etc.

pat'tern, *n.* [PATRON], something to be cop'ied or imitated; an example; a sample; form or style of ornament;—*a.*, showing an example.

pat'ty, *n.* [Fr., as PASTY], a little pie.

pau'city (*paw'siti*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *paucus*, few], fewness; smallness of number or quantity.

paunch (*pawuch*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *panter*, the bowels], the stomach and its contents; the first stomach of a cow;—*v.*, to rip up the paunch.

pau'per, *n.* [L. *pauper*, poor], a poor person; one supported by public charity.—*n.*, **pau'perism**, state of being a pauper; the number of paupers, or the extent to which charity is needed.—*v.*, **pau'perize**, to make a pauper of.

pause (*pawz*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pausa*, Gk. *pausis* (*pauein*, to stop)], a stoppage for a time; a break in speaking or working; a mark (◡) in music to continue a note;—*v.*, to make a pause.

pave, *v.* [Fr., from L. *pavire*, to strike hard], to cover with flat stones; to make easy and smooth; to prepare, as a way or path.—*ns.*, **pave'ment** [L. *pavimentum*], the flat stones covering a path; a paved road; **pa'vior** (*pd'vior*), one who paves.

pavil'ion (*pavil'yón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pavilio*, a butterfly], a large tent; a building having a dome-shaped roof;—*v.*, to cover with a tent.

paw, *n.* [etym. ?], the foot of a wild beast with claws;—*v.*, to scrape or beat with the fore-foot; to handle.

paw'ky, *a.* [So.], sly; cunning; artful.

pawn (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *pan*, prob. from Teut.], something given as security;—*v.*, to give as security.—*n.*, **pawn'broker**, one who lends money and takes goods as security.

pawn (2), *n.* [O.Fr., a foot-soldier (L. *pes*, a foot)], a piece of low rank in chess.

pay, *v.* [Fr., from L. *pacere*, to make at peace], to give what one owes or has promised; to make return for a favour or an injury; to give money for goods or for work; to give or offer, as a visit, attention, etc.; to give a profit; to be worth an effort; to run out a rope;—*n.*, money given for work done or goods received.—*ns.*, **pay'ment**, that which is paid; **payee'**, the person to whom money is paid; **pay'master**, an officer who pays soldiers and sailors.—*pres. p.*, **paying**; *past* and *p.p.*, **paid**.

pay'nim, *n.* [Fr., same word as PAGANISM], a pagan or heathen.

pea (*pé*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pisum*], a pod-bearing plant, the seeds of which are used as food; (*pl.*)

peas (two or more single seeds): **pease** (a quantity).

peace (*pés*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pax*], freedom from war or disturbance; quietness of mind; a state or feeling of friendship; rest; quietness;—*int.*, be quiet.—*as.*, **peace'able**, anxious to be at peace; **peace'ful**, enjoying peace; at rest.—*ns.*, **peace'maker**, one who makes peace; **peace'-offering**, a gift to bring about peace.

peach, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *Persica* (*malum*), Persian (apple)], a tree

and its fruit, which first came from Persia.—*as.*, peach'-coloured and pea'chy, of the colour of a peach-blossom (a pale red).

pea'cock, *n.* [A.S., *pēa*, from L. *pavo*, a peacock; *cock*], a bird with a tail of very long, bright feathers.

pea'-jacket, *n.* [Du. *pē*, *-jakker*], a coarse jacket worn by sailors.

peak (*pek*), *n.* [Fr. *pique*, or A.S. *pfō*], the pointed top of a hill; the upper, outer corner of an extended sail;—*v.*, to raise to a peak; to appear as a peak; to look thin.—*a.*, peaked (*pek'd*), ending in a peak; having a sickly look.

peal (*pēl*), *n.* [shortened from APPEAL *!*], a loud continuous sound, as of bells or cannon; a set of bells ringing together;—*v.*, to sound loudly; to cause to ring.

pear (*pār*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pirum*, a pear-tree], a well-known fruit.

pearl (*pērl*), *n.* [Fr. *perle*], a small, white, and shining gem found in some shell-fish; anything like a pearl; a speck on the eye; a small size of printing type;—*a.*, made of pearl;—*v.*, to adorn with pearls.—*a.*, pear'ly, clear and pure like pearls.

peas'ant (*pez'ant*), *n.* [Fr. *paysan*, from Low L. *pagensis*, a villager], a countryman; a farm labourer;—*a.*, pertaining to countrymen.—*n.*, peas'antry, the tillers of the soil.

peat (*pēt*), *n.* [etym. *!*], turf formed of decayed moss and vegetable fibres, which, when dried, is used as fuel.

peb'ble (*pebl*), *n.* [A.S.], a small stone, rounded by the action of water.

pee'cable, *a.* [L. *peccabilis* (*peccāre*, to sin)], liable to sin.

peccadil'lo, *n.* [Sp., a little sin], a small or trifling sin.

pee'cant, *a.* [L. *peccans*, sinning], committing sin; doing wrong.

pee'cary, *n.* [S. Amer. Ind.], an animal of South America, like a hog.

peck (1), *v.* [another form of *pick* to strike or pick up food with the beak;—*n.*, a stroke with beak.

peck (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *pek*, etym. *!*], measure of two gallons; the fourth part of a bushel.

pec'toral, *a.* [L. *pectoralis* (*pectus* the breast)], pertaining to the breast;—*n.*, a breast-plate; medicine for the chest; the breast-fin of a fish.

pec'ulate, *v.* [L. *peculāri* (*peculium*, private property)], to take for one's own use money or good entrusted to one's care.—*n.*, pecula'tion (*pekūlā'shon*); pec'ulātor.

pecū'liar, *a.* [L. *peculīaris*, one's own], belonging to oneself; not often met with; uncommon; odd.—*n.*, pecūliar'ity, a strange or unusual appearance; a distinctive mark or feature.

pecu'niary, *a.* [L. *pecūnia*, money], pertaining to money.

ped'agogue (*ped'agog*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paidagogos* (Gk. *paida*, a child; *agogos*, leading), (originally) a slave who led his master's children to school; (now) a teacher of children.

ped'al, *a.* [L. *pes*, *pēdis*, a foot], pertaining to a foot;—*n.*, a lever in an organ, or any machine worked by the foot;—*v.*, to use a pedal.

ped'ant, *n.* [Fr., from root of PEDAGOGUE], one who shows off his learning for mere display.—*a.*, pedan'tic, pertaining to a pedant.—*n.*, ped'antry, a showy display of learning.

ped'estal, *n.* [Ger. or Fr., from It. *pedestallo* (*pie*, L. *pes*, foot; *st*, of; STALL)], that on which a thing stands; the base of a statue, etc.

pedes'trian, *n.* [L. *pedester*, on foot], one who goes on foot;—*a.*, going on foot.—*n.*, pedes'trianism.

ped'icel or **ped'icel**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pediculus*, a little foot], the stalk by which a flower or a fruit is joined to the cluster; a leaf-stalk.



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- v.*, to write.—*pres. p.*, penning; *p.p.*, penned.—*ns.*, pen-knife (*pen'nis*), a small pocket-knife, once used for making quill-pens; pen-man, a writer; a person skilled in writing; pen-manship, the art, style, or manner of writing.
- pe'nal**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pēnalis* (*pōna*, punishment)], pertaining to punishment; used for punishment; incurring punishment.—*n.*, pen'alty, punishment; that which a person has to pay for doing wrong.
- pen'ance**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *penitentia*, PENTENCE], pain borne to obtain pardon for sin.
- penchant** (*panshan'*), *n.* [Fr. *pencher*, to bend], a liking for; inclination; strong taste.
- pen'cil**, *n.* [O.Fr. *pincel*, from L. *penicillum*], a small brush of hair for painting; a pointed strip of lead for writing or drawing; a number of rays meeting in one point;—*v.*, to write or mark with a pencil.—*pres. p.*, pencilling; *p.p.*, pencilled.
- pen'dant**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pendere*, to hang], something that hangs; a hanging lamp or ornament; a long narrow flag at the head of a mast; a pennon.
- pen'dent**, *a.*, hanging; sticking out or over; supported from above.
- pend'ing**, *a.*, hanging; not yet decided;—*prep.*, during.
- pen'dulum**, *n.* [L. *pendulus*, hanging], something that hangs downward, and is free to swing backwards and forwards; the swinging part of a clock.—*a.*, pen'dulous, swinging loosely; inclining, as a flower on a bent stalk.
- pen'etrate**, *v.* [L. *penetrare*], to pass into the inside of; to make a passage; to touch the feelings; to move deeply; to get at the meaning of.—*as.*, pen'etrable, that can be entered or passed through; pen'etrating and pen'etrative, having the power of piercing; quick to understand.—*n.*, penetra'tion, power of
- understanding; insight; acuteness.
- pen'guin** (*pen'gwin*), *n.* [etym. ?], a sea-bird of the southern regions, which cannot fly, but uses its wings in diving.
- penin'sula**, *n.* [L. *pōne*, almost; *insula*, an island], land nearly surrounded by water.—*a.*, penin'sular, like or in a peninsula.
- pen'itent**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *penitēre*, to repent], truly sorry for sin; repentant;—*n.*, one truly sorry for sin; a person undergoing penance.—*n.*, pen'itense, sorrow for sin.—*as.*, peniten'tial (-shāl), pertaining to penitence; expressing sorrow for sin; peniten'tiary (-shāri), pertaining to penitents or to penance;—*n.*, the part of a church to which penitents were admitted; a prison where wrongdoers are punished.
- pen'nant and pen'non**, *ns.* [O.Fr. *penon*, prob. from L. *penna*], a small flag; a long narrow flag flying from the mast-head; a pendant.
- pen'nate**. See PINNATE.
- pen'ny**, *n.* [A.S. *pening*], a coin worth one-twelfth of a shilling; a small sum; (in New Testament) a silver coin of the value of about 7½d.; (*pl.*) pennies, single coins, and pence, a sum of money in pennies.—*a.*, pen'niless, having no money; destitute.—*ns.*, pen'nyweight, the twentieth part of an ounce (troy) = twenty-four grains; pen'ny-worth, as much as can be bought for a penny; a good bargain.
- pen'sile**, *a.* [L. *pensilis*, hanging (*pendere*, to hang)], hanging.
- pen'sion** (*pen'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pensio* (*pendere*, to weigh)], a regular payment made to a person no longer at work; a sum paid to a clergyman in place of tithes;—*v.*, to grant a pension to.—*n.*, pen'sioner, one who receives a pension.—*a.*, pen'sionary, consisting of a pension;—*n.*, a pensioner.
- pen'sive**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pensare*

to weigh, to think], weighed down with thought; thoughtful; dreamy; sad.—*n.*, *pen-siveness*, a sad and thoughtful look; serious thought.

pen'tagon, *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *gōnia*, an angle], a plane figure with five sides and five angles.

pentam'eter, *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *-meter*], a line of poetry consisting of five measures or feet.

Pen'tateuch, *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *teuchos*, a tool], the five books of Moses.

Pen'tecost, *n.* [Gk. *pentēkostē*, fiftieth], a Jewish feast on the fiftieth day after the Passover.

pent'house, *n.* [corrupted from O.Fr. *apentis* (see APPEND)], a shed with a roof sloping from the main wall of a house.—*n.*, *pent'-roof*, a roof with the slope on one side only.

penult (*pénult'*) or *penul'tima*, *n.* [L. *penē*, almost; *ultimus*, last], the last syllable but one.—*a.*, *penul'timate*, last but one.

penum'bra, *n.* [L. *penē*, almost; *umbra*, a shadow], a lighter shadow round a darker one; the part of a picture where the light and shade melt into each other.—*a.*, *penum'bral*.

pen'ury, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pénuria*, want], want of means of living; poverty.—*a.*, *penur'ious*, very saving; mean; sordid.—*n.*, *penur'iousness*.

pe'ony, *n.* [A.S. *prōnie*, from Gk. *paionia* (Gk. *Paion*, the god of healing)], a plant with large showy flowers, supposed to have some power of healing.

people (*pépl*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *populus*], human beings; the dwellers in a town, country, etc.; the lower classes;—*v.*, to fill with people.

pep'per, *n.* [A.S., from L. *piper*], the pepper-tree and its fruit; a powdered pepper-berry with a pungent, pricking taste;—*v.*, to sprinkle with pepper; to hit often.—*ns.*, *pep'per-corn*, the pepper-berry; *pep'per-mint*, a kind of mint with a pungent taste; a liquid got from it.—*a.*,

pep'pery, like pepper; hot; fiery

pep'sine (*pep'sin*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *pepsis*, cooking], the constituent of the gastric juice which promotes digestion.—*a.*, *pep'tic*, pertaining to pepsine; helping digestion.

per-, *pref.* [L.], through; thorough; completely; extremely (as in PERMANENT, PERVADE, PELLUCID).

paradvent'ure, *adv.* [Fr. *par aventure*], by chance; it may be; perhaps.

peram'bulate, *v.* [L. *PER*, *ambulare*, to walk], to walk through or over; to examine or inspect by walking over; to walk about.—*ns.*, *perambula'tion*, act of perambulating; a survey of boundaries; *peram'bulator*, one who perambulates; a small carriage for a child.

perceive' (*pérceiv'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *percipere*], to know through the senses; to know by the mind; to understand.—*as.*, *perceiv'able* and *percep'tible*, that can be perceived; discernible.—*ns.*, *per'cept*, something perceived; *percep'tion*, act or power of perceiving things.—*a.*, *percep'tive*.—*ns.*, *percep'tivity*; *percep'tiveness*.—*a.*, *percep'ient*, having the power of perception; perceiving;—*n.*, one who perceives or is able to perceive.

perch (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *percha*, a pole], a rest for fowls; a length of 5½ yards; a square measure of 30½ square yards;—*v.*, to alight or sit on a pole or a branch; to place on a perch; to roost.

perch (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *perke*, dark-coloured], a fresh-water fish of a brownish colour, with stripes.

perchance' (*pérchans'*), *adv.*, by chance; it may be; perhaps.

per'colate, *v.* [L. *PER*-, *collare*, to filter], to pass through in small drops; to filter.—*ns.*, *percola'tion* and *per'colator*.

percussion (*pérkúsh'on*), *n.* [L. *percussio*, a striking through

(**PER-**, *quatre*, to shake), a blow of one body against another; the effect of sound on the ear; a tapping of the body to find out the state of its inner parts from the sound.

perdition (*perdish'on*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *perditio* (*perdere*, to destroy)], utter loss or destruction; everlasting misery.

per'grinate, *v.* [Fr., from L. *peregrinare*, to travel abroad (*peregrinus*, foreign)], to travel about; to live in a foreign country.—*n.*, *peregrina'tion*.

per'emptory, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *peremptorius* (*perimere*, to take altogether away)], that must be obeyed at once; allowing of no question or delay; decisive; dogmatical.

peren'nial, *a.* [L. *perennis* (**PER-**, *annus*, a year)], lasting all the year; never-ceasing; permanent; (a plant) lasting more than two years.

per'fect, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *perfectus* (**PER-**, *facere*)], thoroughly done or finished; with nothing wanting; without flaw or fault; thoroughly skilled;—*v.*, to make complete.—*ns.*, *perfec'tion* and *per'fectness*, complete development; thorough purity or goodness.

perfid'ious, *a.* [Fr., from L. *perfidus*, faithless (**PER-**, *fides*, faith)], breaking one's faith or promise; false to trust; treacherous.—*ns.*, *per'fidy* and *perfid'iousness*, a breaking of one's faith; faithlessness; treachery.

per'forate, *v.* [L. **PER-**, *fordre*, to bore], to make a hole through.—*ns.*, *perfora'tion*, a hole made by boring; *per'forator*, a tool for boring.

perforce' (*perfors'*), *adv.*, by force; of necessity.

perform', *v.* [**PER-**, Fr. *fournir*, to furnish], to do completely; to carry out; to act a part; to play on an instrument.—*ns.*, *perfor'mance*, a carrying out; an act or a piece of work; a stage play; *perfor'mer*, one who performs; a player.

perfume', *v.* [Fr. *parfumer* (**PER-**, L. *funus*, smoke)], to with a sweet smell; to scent.
ns., *per'fume*, a sweet smell; scent; *perfu'mer*, one who makes or sells perfumes; *perfu'mery*, art of making perfumes; the business or store of a perfumer.

perfuns'tory, *a.* [L. *perfunctoriu* done carelessly (**PER-**, *fungi*, to perform)], done in a careless way; done merely to pass slovenly; careless.—*n.*, *perfun'storiness*. — *adv.*, *perfun'storily*.

perhaps', *adv.* [**PER-**, *HAP*], it may be.

Per'i, *n.* [Pers.], a being supposed to be descended from the fallen angels, and shut out from paradise for a time.

peri-, *pref.* [Gk.], around; round about; near (as in **PERIGEE**, **PERIMETER**, **PERIOD**).

pericar'dium, *n.* [Gk. **PERI-**, *kardia*, the heart], the bag or fold which encloses the heart.

per'icarp, *n.* [Gk. **PERI-**, *karpos*, fruit], the covering of a fruit; a seed vessel.

pericra'nium, *n.* [Gk. **PERI-**, *kranion*, the skull], the covering of the cranium or skull.

per'igee, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *perigeion* (**PERI-**, *gē*, the earth)], the point in the moon's path nearest the earth (opposed to **APOGEE**).

perihel'ion, *n.* [**PERI-**, Gk. *hēlios*, the sun], the point in a planet's path nearest the sun (opposed to **APHELION**).

per'il, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *periculum*, danger], great danger;—*v.*, to bring into danger.—*pres. p.*, *perilling*; *p.p.*, *perilled*.—*a.*, *per'ilous*, full of or attended with danger.

perim'eter, *n.* [Gk. **PERI-**, *metron*, a measure], the measure round the boundary of any figure; circumference.

pe'riod, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *períodos* (**PERI-**, *hódos*, a way)], the time taken to go round; a portion of time; a time after which the same things begin to happen



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petuus, continual), never-ending; lasting for ever.—*v.*, **perpetuate**, to make lasting; to keep from being forgotten.—*ns.*, **perpetuation**; **perpetuity**, state or quality of being perpetual; that which is perpetual; endless time.

perplex', *v.* [L. *PER-*, and *plexus*, plaited], to confuse in thought; to cause doubt or hesitation to; to make difficult to be understood; embarrass; bewilder.—*n.*, **perplexity**, doubt or hesitation; anxiety.

perquisite (*pér'kwízít*), *n.* [L. *PER-*, *querere*, to seek], something got apart from fixed salary or wages; bonus; tip; gratuity.

per'ry, *n.* [O.Fr., from *peire*, PEAR], fermented juice of the pear.

per'secute, *v.* [Fr., from L. *persecutus* (L. *PER-*, *sequi*, to follow)], to follow after to trouble or harm; to punish a person for his belief or worship.—*ns.*, **persecution**, act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted; suffering endured for belief or worship; **persecutor**.

persevere', *v.* [Fr., from L. *perseverare*, to continue doing (*PER-*, *severus*, strict)], to go on doing; to push steadily on against difficulty and opposition.—*n.*, **perseverance**, determination to go on; unwillingness to give in.

per'siflage (*pér'siflážh*), *n.* [Fr. *persifler*, to joke], light or frivolous talk.

persist', *v.* [Fr., from L. *persistere* (L. *PER-*, *sistere*, to set)], to stand firm to the end; to be unmoved; to press on against difficulties; to refuse to stop.—*ns.*, **persistence** and **persistency**, a pressing on against difficulties; refusal to stop.—*a.*, **persistent**, standing firm; pushing on; unwilling to give up; permanent.

per'son, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *persona*, an actor's mask (*PER-*, *sonare*, to sound)], a character

on the stage; a man or a woman; a thinking being; appearance or bodily form; (*grammar*) the difference in the form of the subject of the verb, according as it stands for the person speaking, spoken to, spoken about.—*a.*, **personable**, having a well-formed body; good appearance.—*n.*, **personage** (*pér'sónij*), outward appearance; a character; a notable person.—*a.*, **personal**, pertaining to a person; of the outward appearance; done by a person; directed against a person; (*grammar*) marking difference of person.—*adv.*, **personally**, in a personal manner in person; as an individual.—*ns.*, **personality**, the difference between a person and a thing, or between one person and others; a remark made about a person; **personalty**, personal property.—*v.*, **personate**, to act the part of another; to try to pass as some one else.—*ns.*, **personation**, and **personator**.—*v.*, **personify**, to speak of a thing as if it were a person; to embody.—*n.*, **personification**.

perspective, *n.* [Fr., from L. *perspicere*, to see through], a view; the effect of distance on the appearance of objects; the art of drawing so as to give the appearance of distance; a picture so drawn;—*a.*, according to the laws of perspective.

perspicacious (*-shús*), *a.* [L. *perspicax*, sharp-sighted], quick-sighted; of a clear and sharp understanding.—*ns.*, **perspicacity** and **perspicaciousness**, keenness of sight; acuteness of understanding or judgment.—*a.*, **perspicuous** [L. *perspicuus*, clear (as above)], easily understood; clear in thought and expression.—*ns.*, **perspicuity** and **perspicuousness**, clearness of thought and words; distinctness; ease of being understood.

perspire', *v.* [L. *PER-*, *spirare*, to

breathel, to give out moisture through the pores of the skin; to come through the pores; to sweat.—*n.*, *perspiration*, state of perspiring; that which is perspired.

persuade' (*pərsuād'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *persuādere* (PER-, *suādere*, to advise)], to gain over to belief or action; to convince; to induce.—*n.*, *persuasion* (*pərsuād'zhən*), a gaining over by reason; fixed belief or opinion; a party or sect; power of persuading.—*a.*, *persuasive*, having the power of persuading;—*n.*, that which persuades.—*n.*, *persuasiveness*.

pert, *a.* [formerly *apert*, from L. *apertus*, open; confused with EXPERT], forward; lively; too free; impudent.

ertain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *pertinere* (PER-, *tenere*, to hold)], to belong; to have connection or dependence.

ertina'ciou (*-shūs*), *a.* [L. *pertinax* (PER-, *tenere*, to hold)], holding firmly to a purpose or an opinion; that will not yield.—*n.*, *pertinacity*, determination not to yield; obstinacy.

ertinent, *a.* [L. *pertinens*, as above], belonging to the matter in hand; to the point or purpose; fitted to gain the end desired.—*ns.*, *pertinence* and *pertinency*.

rturb', *v.* [L. PER-, *turba*, a crowd], to disturb greatly; to cause great anxiety or uneasiness.—*n.*, *perturbation*, great anxiety or uneasiness; a disturbance in the motion of a planet.

ruke' (*pərook'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *parrucca*, corrupted from L. *pilus*, a hair], a covering of false hair; a wig.

ruse' (*pəroos'*), *v.* [PER-, USE], to read through with care; to examine.—*n.*, *perusal*, study; review.

ru'vian, *a.*, belonging to Peru.
rvade', *v.* [L. PER-, *videre*, to see], to flow or pass through; to spread all through.—*a.*, *perva-*

sive, tending to spread through or over.

pervert', *v.* [Fr., from L. *pervertere* (PER-, *vertere*, to turn)], to lead wrong; to turn from truth or right; to misapply.—*n.*, *pervert*, a person turned from right to wrong.—*a.*, *perverse*, doing wrong wilfully; stubborn; self-willed.—*ns.*, *perverse'ness* and *pervert'sity*, state of being perverse; *pervert'sion*, a turning to a wrong end.

per'viciou, *a.* [L. *pervius* (PER-, *via*, a way)], having a way through; that can be penetrated.

pes'simism, *n.* [L. *peessimus*, worst], the belief that existence is an evil and that things are growing worse; disposition to look at the dark side of things.—*n.*, *pes'simist*.—*a.*, *pes'simistic*. (Opposed to OPTIMISM.)

pest, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pestis*, a plague], a deadly disease; a person or thing causing trouble.—*n.*, *pest'house*, a house for persons ill with infectious disease.

pes'ter, *v.* [formerly *empester*, from *empester* (Fr. *empêtrer*)], to annoy with small troubles; to trouble or vex.

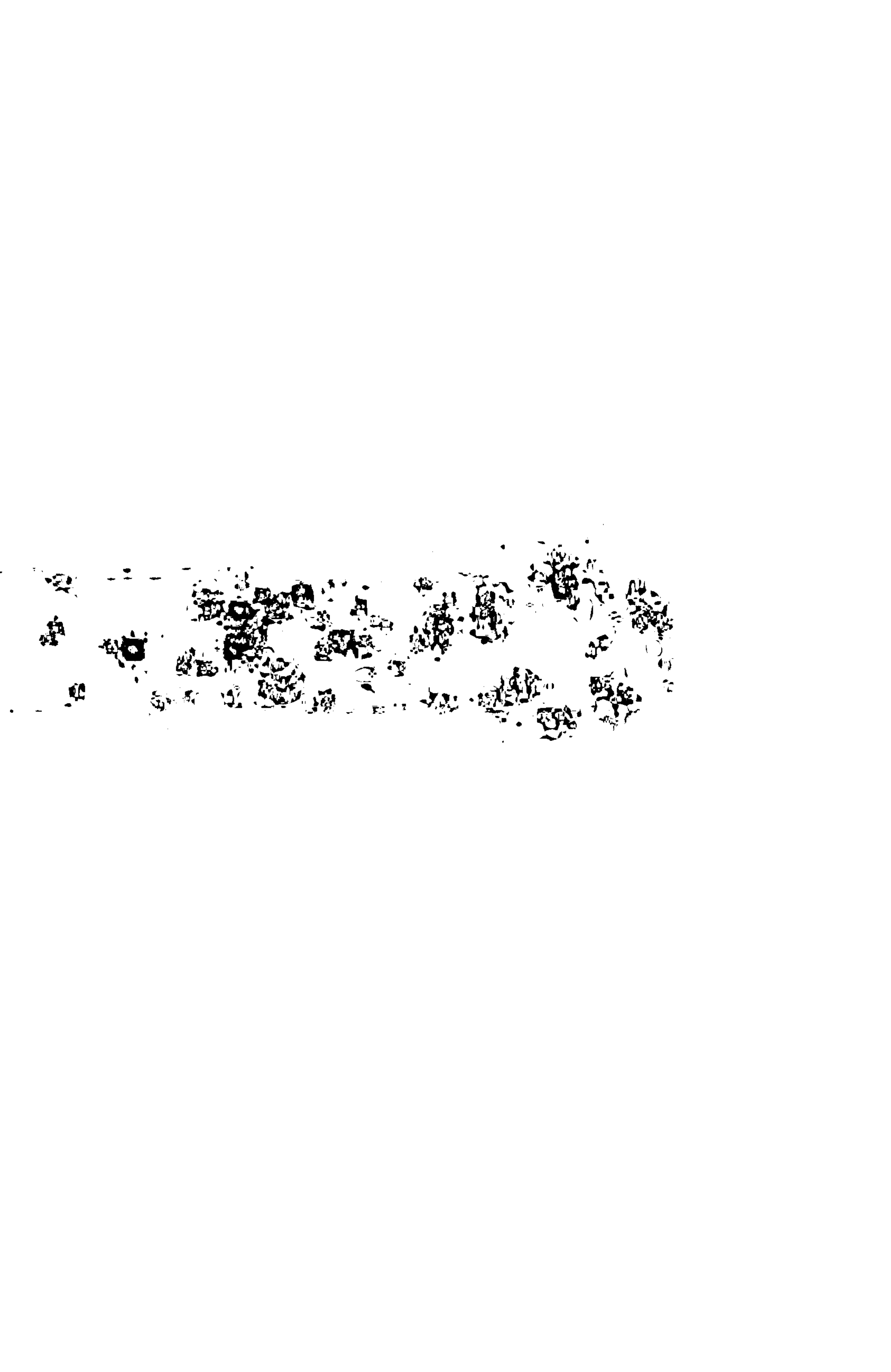
pes'tilence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pestilentia*], a plague; a deadly disease; anything hurtful to the moral character.—*as.*, *pes'tilent*, *pestiferous*, and *pes'tilential*, causing plague or pestilence; morally hurtful.

pestle (*pestl*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *pistillum* (*pisere*, to bruise)], an instrument for bruising or pounding.

pet, *n.* [etym. ?], a spoiled or favourite child; a term of endearment; a tame animal; a fit of peevishness;—*a.*, *petted*; indulged;—*v.*, to treat as a pet; to fondle.—*pres. p.*, *petting*; *p.p.*, *petted*.—*a.*, *pet'tish*, peevish; fretful; moody.

pet'al, *n.* [Gk. *petalon*, spread out], one of the coloured leaves of a flower.

petard', *n.* [Fr. *pétard* (*péter*, from





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L. *pédere*, to explode)], a shell full of gunpowder for blowing down walls, etc., by explosion.

Peter-pence or **Peter's-pence**, *n.*, once paid as a tax to the Pope (the successor of St. Peter), now voluntary.

pet'iole (*pet'iol*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *petiolus*, a little foot], the stalk joining a leaf to the branch.

petition (*petish'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *petitio* (*petere*, to ask)], a prayer; the thing asked; a request addressed to a court or legislature;—*v.*, to make a prayer or a request.—*n.*, **petitioner**.—*a.*, **petitionary**, making a petition.

pet'ral (or *pe'trel*), *n.* [Fr., after the Apostle *Peter*], a bird that skims over the surface of the water during storms at sea.

pet'rify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *pétra*, a rock; *-ry*], to turn into or to become like stone; to make or to become unfeeling; to strike with amazement or fear.—*n.*, **petrification**, act of turning into stone; that which is petrified.

petro'leum, *n.* [L., from Gk. *pétra*, a rock; L. *oleum*, oil], rock-oil; an inflammable liquid, got from the earth.—*n.*, **pet'rol**, inflammable liquid obtained from petroleum, used in lamps and motor-engines.

pet'ty, *a.* [Fr. *petit*], of small size or importance; inconsiderable.—*n.*, **pet'ticoat**, a small coat; a loose under-garment worn by women.—*a.*, **pet'ticoated**, wearing a petticoat; female.—*ns.*, **pet'tifogger** [etym. ?], one who uses mean and paltry methods; **pet'tifoggery**, mean methods.

pet'ulance and **pet'ulancy**, *ns.* [L. *petulantia*, forwardness (*petere*, to attack)], forwardness; pettishness; a show of ill-nature.—*a.*, **pet'ulant**, giving way to ill-temper; impudent or saucy; forward; fretful.

pew (*pu*), *n.* [O.Fr. *pué*, from Gk. *podion*, a footstool], an enclosed seat in a church.

pe'wit, *n.* [imit. of cry], the lap-wing.

pew'ter (*pu'tér*), *n.* [Fr., fr. *petro*, etym. ?], a mixt lead with tin or zinc; **pew'terer**, one who works pewter.

phaeton (*fa'etón* or *fi'tón*) [*Phaëton*, son of Helios (sun)], a carriage on four wheels drawn by one or two horses.

phal'anx (*fal'anx*), *n.* [Gk. body of men in close order fighting (*pl.* **phal'anxes**); joint; a bundle of spears (*pl.*) **phalan'ges**, the bones of the fingers and toes].

phan'tasm, *n.* [O.Fr., from *phantasma* (*phainain*, to be visible)], an image of the face which seems to be real; a spectral or shadowy appearance also **phan'tom**.

phantasmagor'ia, *n.* [FRANZ. Gk. *apeirein*, to gather], pictures thrown by a magic-lantern; spectral or false images.

phantas'tic, etc. See **FANTASY**.

Phar'isee, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *pharisæus*, Gk. *pharisaios*, Heb. *pharisei*, separated], one of a Jewish sect noted for their strict religious observances.—*as.*, **Pharisee** and **Pharisa'ical**, pertaining to the Pharisees; making a show of religion without reality.—*n.*, **Phar'isæism**, the practice and doctrines.

pharmaceu'tical (*farmasu'tikal*), *a.* [Gk. *pharmakodidaktikos* (*pharmakon*, a drug)], pertaining to the art of preparing medicines.—*n.*, **pharmaceu'tist**, one who prepares medicines; an apothecary.

pharmacopoe'ia (*farmakop'ia*), [*pharmakon*, a drug; *poiein*, to make], a book describing drugs.

phar'macy (*far'masi*), *n.* [*pharmakeia*], the art of making up medicines; a place where medicines are made up.—**phar'macist**, a druggist.

phar'os, *n.*, a lighthouse, so called from the ancient one at Pharos near Alexandria.

phar'ynx, *n.* [Gk., a cleft], the back of the mouth where the

gullet, the windpipe, and the nostrils open.

phase and **pha'sis**, *ns.* [Gk. *phasis*, an appearance], one of the changing appearances of a thing; one of the forms in which a question presents itself to the mind; the apparent shape, at a certain time, of the moon or of a planet; (*pl.*) **pha'ses**.

phas'ant (*fes'ant*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *Phasianos*, L. *Phasianus* (Gk. *Phasis*, a river flowing into the Black Sea)], a large bird preserved as game.

phe'nix. See PHOENIX.

phenom'emon, *n.* [Gk. *phainomenon*, shown (*phainein*, to show)], anything visible; the result of observation; a remarkable person, thing, or event; (*pl.*) **phenom'ena**.—*a.*, **phenom'enal**, pertaining to a phenomenon; (*colloq.*) exceptional; extraordinary.

ph'al or **vi'al**, *n.* [Gk. *phialē*, a small cup], a small bottle, esp. for medicine.

-, **philo-**, *pref.* [Gk. *philein*, to re], fond of; loving; attached (as in PHILANTHROPY, PHILOLOGY).

'der, *v.* [Gk. *PHIL-*, *philein*, a], to flirt; to make love ly.

'thropy, *n.* [Gk. *PHIL-*, *anthrōpos*, a man], love to mankind; desire to do good to all.—*as.*, **philanthrop'ic** and **philanthrop'ical**, desirous to help; benevolent.—*n.*, **philan'thropist**.

on'ic, *a.* [Fr. *PHIL-*, *monia*, HARMONY], fond of music; musical.

p'pic, *n.* [Gk. *Philippos*], one of the great speeches of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedonia; any fierce speech.

ol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *PHIL-*, *logos*, speech], the study of language and of literature; the science of the origin and construction of language.—*ns.*, **philol'ogist** and **philol'ogist**, one skilled in philology.

Ph'lomel or **Philom'ela**, *n.* [Gk. *Philomela*, Pandion's daughter], a nightingale.

philos'opher, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *PHIL-*, *sōphos*, wise], a lover of wisdom; one who studies philosophy, or lives according to its rules.—*as.*, **philosoph'ic** and **philosoph'ical**, according or pertaining to philosophy.—*n.*, **philos'ophy**, love of wisdom; the study of the causes or laws of phenomena; the study of first principles; calmness of temper and judgment.—*v.*, **philos'ophize**, to reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things.

phil'tre or **phil'ter** (*fil'ter*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *philtōn*], a charm or drink to excite love;—*v.*, to excite love.

phlebot'omy, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *phlebotomia* (*phleps*, a vein; *tōmē*, a cutting)], the act or practice of letting blood.

phlegm (*flem*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *phlegma*, inflammation], slimy matter in the throat or lungs, expelled by coughing; want of life or interest.—*as.*, **phlegmat'ic** and **phlegmat'ical**, causing phlegm; not easily roused; sluggish.

phlox, *n.* [Gk. *phlox*, a flame], a plant with showy flowers.

-, **phobe**, *surf.* [Gk. *phobos*], fearing.

-, **phobia**, *surf.* (as in HYDROPHOBIA).

pho'cine (*fo'sin*), *a.* [Gk. *phokē*, a seal], of or belonging to the tribe of seals.

pho'nix, *n.* [Gk. *phoinix*], a fabled bird, said to live for five or six hundred years, and after consuming itself by fire, to rise again; an emblem of immortality.

phone, *n.* and *v.*, short for TELEPHONE.—*as.*, **phon'ic** and **phon'ical**, pertaining to sounds.

-, **phone**, *surf.* [Gk.], the voice (as in TELEPHONE, XYLOPHONE).

phonet'ic and **phonet'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *phōnētikos*], pertaining to the voice; representing sounds.—*ns.*, **phonet'ics** and **phon'ics**.

the science of sounds and written signs.

pho'nograph, *n.* [Gk. *phōnē*, a sound; **GRAPH**], a sign to represent a sound; an instrument by which the sound of the voice can be recorded, and given out again.—*ns.*, **phonog'raphy**, writing according to the sound; shorthand; **phonog'rapher** and **phonog'raphist**.—*as.*, **phonograph'ic** and **phonograph'ical**.

phonol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *phōnē*, sound; **-LOGY**], the knowledge of the sounds of the human voice.—*n.*, **phonol'ogist**.—*a.*, **phonolog'ical**.

pho'notype, *n.* [Gk. *phōnē*, a sound; *typos*, mark], a sign recording a sound.

phos'phorus, *n.* [Gk. *phōs*, light; *phōrein*, to bring], the light-bringer; the morning star; a yellowish substance easily set on fire, and giving out a faint light in the dark.—*n.*, **phos'phate**, a salt from phosphorus.—*a.*, **phosphores'cent**, shining in the dark.—*n.*, **phosphores'cence**.

pho'tograph, *n.* [Gk. *phōs*, light; **-GRAPH**], a picture taken by light;—*v.*, to take a picture by means of light.—*n.*, **photog'raphy**, the science or art of taking pictures by means of light.

pho'togravure, *n.*, intaglio printing of a photographic picture.

photom'eter, *n.* [Gk. *phōs*, light; **-METER**], an instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

pho'tosphere, *n.* [Gk. *phōs*, light; **SPHERE**], the light-giving atmosphere of the sun.

phrase (*frās*), *n.* [Gk. *phrasēin*, to speak], a saying; a short pithy expression; two or more words standing by themselves, or forming part of a sentence; a mode of speaking;—*v.*, to use words or phrases.—*n.*, **phraseol'ogy** (*frāseol'ōjī*), manner of using phrases; peculiarity of expression in writing or speaking; a collection of phrases.

phrenol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *phrēn*, the mind; **-LOGY**], the science which treats of the several parts of the brain and their supposed connection with the faculties of the mind.—*n.*, **phrenol'ogist**.

phthi'sis (*thi'sis*) and **phthis'is** (*tiz'ik*), *ns.* [Gk. *phthisis*, decay], a wasting away of the lungs.—*a.*, **phthis'ical** (*tiz'ikal*).

phylac'tery, *n.* [Gk. *phylaktērion*, a charm (*phylassein*, to protect)], something worn as a protection; a slip of parchment with verses of Scripture, worn by Jews on the left arm or on the forehead; a case for relics.

phys'ic (*fiz'ik*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *physikos*, natural], the art of healing; the science and practice of medicine; a medicine;—*v.*, to give medicine to; to act like a medicine; to cure.—*n.*, **phys'ics**, the science of nature or of the laws and properties of matter.—*a.*, **phys'ical**, belonging to nature or matter; having to do with the body; known to the senses.—*ns.*, **physician** (*fizish'an*), one skilled in the art of healing; **phys'icist**, a natural philosopher.

physiognomy (*on'* or *og'nōmī*), *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; *gnōnai*, to know], the art of reading character from the appearance of the face; the face as expressing mind and character.

physiog'raphy, *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; **-GRAPHY**], a description of the natural features of the surface of the earth.

physiol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; **-LOGY**], the science of life, or of those parts of animals and plants on which life depends.—*n.*, **physiol'ogist**.

physique' (*fizēk'*), *n.* [Fr., from root of **PHYSICAL**], appearance or make of body; natural strength.

phytol'ogy (*fitol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *phytōn*, a plant; **-LOGY**], the science of plants.

plac'ular, *a.* [L. *pidulum*, an atoning sacrifice (*pidre*)], making atonement; exceedingly bad.



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affect deeply.—*n.*, pier'cer, an instrument that pierces.

Pietist, *n.*, a name given to a class of men in Germany who sought to quicken piety in the Protestant Churches; one who makes a display of religious feeling.

pi'ety (pi'etē), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pietas*, affection, duty], sense of duty; love toward God and desire to do His will; devotion to parents, friends, or country.

pig, *n.* [E.], a young sow or boar; a mass of melted metal;—*v.*, to bring forth pigs; to live like pigs.—*pres. p.*, pigging; *p. p.*, pigged.—*n.*, pig'-iron, iron in pigs or rough bars.—*n.*, pig'-tail, hair in the form of a tail hanging down the back; a queue; twisted tobacco.

pig'eeon (pi'j'ōn), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pipio*, a young bird (*pipire*, to chirp)], a well-known bird; a dove.—*a.*, pig'eeon-hearted, timid; fearful.—*n.*, pig'eeon-hole, a hole by which a pigeon enters; a division for holding papers;—*v.*, to put into a pigeon-hole.

pig'ment, *n.* [L. *pigmentum* (*pin-gere*, to paint)], colouring matter.

pig'my. See PYGMY.

pike, *n.* [Fr. *pique*, or A.S. *pic*], a sharp-pointed weapon with a long shaft; a fresh-water fish with a long, sharp jaw.—*a.*, piked (*pikt*), having a sharp point.—*ns.*, pike'man, a soldier armed with a pike; pike'staff, a staff with a pike at the end.

pi'lar, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pila*, a pillar], a square pillar standing out about one-third of its thickness from a wall.—*a.*, pi'lar-tered.

pi'chard, *n.* [etym. ?], a fish found near the coast of Cornwall.

pile (1), *n.* [L. *pila*, a pillar], a heaped-up mass of anything; materials for burning dead bodies; a kind of electric battery; a large mass of buildings;—*v.*, to heap up; to fill to overflowing.

pile (2), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pila*, pike], a piece of wood driven in soft ground to support a

ing;—*v.*, to make firm by

pile (3), *n.* [L. *pilus*, a hair], the nap of cloth.—*a.*, pi'lose or pi'lous.

piles (*pils*), *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball], small swellings at the lower of the rectum.

pi'l'fer, *v.* [Fr. (see PELF)], to take in small quantities or things of little value.

pi'l'grim, *n.* [Fr., from L. *grinus*, a foreigner], a wayfarer; a traveller to distant places;—*a.*, pertaining to pilgrimage.—*n.*, pi'l'grimage, journey of a pilgrim; a long and wearisome journey.

pill (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pilla*, little ball], medicine made into a small ball; so bitter.—*n.*, pill-box, a box to hold pills; a small sort of cruet, so called from its shape.

pill (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *plāre*, plunder], to rob, plunder, pillage.—*n.*, pil'lage, robbery; that which is taken by force; plunder;—*v.*, to strip by force; to plunder.

pi'l'lar, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pila*, a pillar], an upright support for a roof, etc.; a column; anything that supports; anything resembling a pillar.

pi'll'ion (pi'l'yōn), *n.* [C., from L. *pellis*, skin ?], a lady's light saddle; a cushion behind a saddle.

pi'l'ory, *n.* [Fr.], a wooden frame through which the head and hands of an offender were put;—*v.*, to put in the pillory.

pi'l'ow (pi'l'ō), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion], a soft rest for the head; a socket;—*v.*, to rest on for support.—*ns.*, pi'l'ow-case and pi'l'ow-slip, covering for a pillow.

pi'l'ot, *n.* [Fr., from It. *pillota*, corrupted from *pedota*, rudder], a steersman in difficult water; any guide;—*v.*, to steer when sailing is dangerous; to lead through danger.—*ns.*, pi'l'otage,

act or skill of piloting; money paid to a pilot; pi'lot-boat, a boat for conveying pilots; pi'lot-cloth, a coarse, strong cloth; pi'lot-engine, an engine going before a railway train to clear the line; pi'lot-fish, a fish formerly supposed to guide sharks to their prey.

pimen'to, *n.* [Port., from L. *pigmentum*, PIGMENT], Jamaica pepper, or the tree on which it grows.

pimp, *n.* [etym. ?], one who finds means to gratify the lusts of others;—*v.*, to act as a pimp.

pin'pernel, *n.* [Fr., corrupted from L. *bipennula*, two-winged], a plant with small flowers, which close when bad weather is coming.

pin'ple, *n.* [etym. ?], a small swelling on the skin.

pin, *n.* [A.S.], a piece of wood or metal for fastening; a short piece of pointed wire, with a rounded head, for fastening clothes; a piece of wood from which something can be hung; anything of small value;—*v.*, to fasten with a pin.—*pres. p.*, pinning; *p.p.*, pinned.—*ns.*, pin'-sore [AFORE], a covering to keep a dress clean; pin'-cushion (*kushon*), a cushion into which pins can be stuck; pin'-money, money allowed to a wife for her private use, formerly to buy pins with.

pin'cers, *n. pl.* [PINCHERS], an instrument for gripping or drawing out nails.

pinch, *v.* [O.Fr.], to grip or press hard; to press so as to give pain; to cramp or straiten; to be too sparing;—*n.*, a squeeze with the fingers, etc.; as much as can be taken between the fingers; a long iron lever.

pinch'beck [name of inventor], *n.*, a metal formed by a mixture of copper and zinc.

pine (1), *n.* [A.S. *pin*, from L. *pinus*], a cone-bearing tree.—*n.*, pi'ner'y, a grove of pines; a place for growing pine-apples.

pine (2), *v.* [A.S. *pinian*, to tor-

ment, from L. *pinna* (see PENAL)], to waste away.

pine'-apple, *n.*, a tropical plant, or its fruit, in shape like the cone of a pine.

pin'fold, *n.* [A.S., POUND (2), FOLD], a fold for stray cattle.

pin'ion (*pin'yon*), *n.* [Fr. *pignon*, from L. *pinna*], a feather; a wing; the outmost joint of a wing; a fetter for the arm; a small toothed wheel working into a larger one;—*v.*, to tie or cut the wings of a bird; to fasten the arms.

pink (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to stab; to cut in small scallops or angles.

pink (2), *n.* [E., from above ?], a plant with flowers often of a light red colour; the colour of this plant; anything very excellent;—*a.*, of a pink colour.—*n.*, pink'-eye, a disease in horses.—*a.*, pink'-eyed.

pin'nace, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pinus*, a pine-tree], a small ship used as a tender to a larger vessel; a man-of-war's boat.

pin'naele, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *pinnaeculum*, a peak (L. *pinna*, a feather)], a slender turret or spire; a pointed ornament;—*v.*, to build with pinnacles.

pin'nete, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a feather], having leaflets on each side of a stalk.

pint, *n.* [Fr. or Sp. *pinta*, a painted mark to show the amount (L. *pingere*)], four gills or one-eighth of a gallon.

pioneer', *n.* [O.Fr., from *pieu*, med. L. *pido*, a foot-soldier (L. *pes*, foot)], a soldier or any one who goes before to clear the way, etc.;—*v.*, to clear the way.

pi'ous, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pius*], loving God and doing His will; dutiful.

pip (1), *n.* [Du., corrupted from L. *pipula*], a disease of fowls affecting the tongue.

pip (2), *n.* [see PIPPIN], the seed in a fruit.

pip (3), *n.* [etym. ?], a spot on a playing card.

pipe, *n.* [A.S., from L. *pipere*, to chirp, imit.], a musical instru-

ment formed of a long tube; any long tube, esp. for carrying water, gas, etc.; an instrument for smoking tobacco; a cask containing two hogsheads;—*v.*, to play on a pipe.—*n.*, pipe-clay, a white clay used for tobacco pipes;—*v.*, to whiten with pipe-clay.

pip'kin, *n.* [etym. ?], a small earthen pot.

pip'pin, *n.* [O.Fr. *pepin*, a seed], an apple raised from the *pip* or seed.

piquant (*pe'kant*), *a.* [Fr. *piquer*, to prick], stimulating to the taste; lively; sparkling.—*n.*, pi'quancy.

pique (*pek*), *n.* [Fr. *piquer*, to prick], a feeling caused by some slight; wounded pride;—*v.*, to wound the pride of; (oneself) to pride or value.

piquet (*pik'et* or *piket'*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a game at cards.

pir'ate, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pirata*], a sea-robber; a ship which plunders at sea;—*v.*, to act as a pirate.—*n.*, pir'acy, robbery at sea.—*a.*, pirat'ical, acting as a pirate.

pirouette' (*piruet'*) *n.* [Fr.], a whirling right round; a quick turn;—*v.*, to whirl like a dancer.

piscator'ial and **pis'catory**, *as.* [L. *piscator*, a fisher], pertaining to fish or to fishing.

pis'culture (*pis'kultsh*), *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish; CULTURE], the rearing of fish.

pis'mire, *n.* [M.E., from A.S. *mire*, an ant], an ant or emmet.

pis'til, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pistillum*], the seed-bearing part of a flower.

pis'tol, *n.* [Fr., from It. *Pistola*, a town in Italy, where first made, now *Pistoja*], a small gun held in one hand.

pistole' (*pistol'*), *n.* [as PISTOL], a gold coin of Spain, worth about sixteen shillings.

pis'ton, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *pistus* (*pinsere*, to beat)], a piece of metal attached to a rod, and fitted to move up and down in a cylinder.—*n.*, pis'ton-rod, the rod of the piston.

pit, *n.* [A.S., from L. *pit*, well], a hole in the earth, esp. a mine from which coal is taken; any hollow place: the mark left by small-pox; the floor in a theatre; the hell or hell;—*v.*, to put into a hole; to mark with small holes (against) to set one to fight another.—*pres. p.*, pitting; *p.p.*, pitted.—*ns.*, pit'fall, a pit so hidden that benevolent men may easily fall into it; a trap; a man who works in a mine.

pit'apat, *adv.* [Fr.], with coming quickly, after each other, in a flutter.

pitch (1), *n.* [A.S. *pic*, from L. *picca*, a black sticky stuff got by boiling down tar, used for caulking ropes, canvas, etc., and for filling up the seams of ships;—*v.*, to cover with pitch;—*adj.*, pitch'y, black like pitch.]

pitch (2), *v.* [M.E., perhaps from PICK], to throw with the intention of hitting; to fix in the ground, as stakes; to pitch a tent or a camp; to set right tune; to come to rest; to fall headlong; to rise as a ship; to fix one's choice;—*n.*, a throw; the height of a fall; a falling down; the pitch of a roof.—*n.*, pitch'fork, a fork with a long handle, used for pitching hay, etc.; a trowel;—*v.*, to throw, as with a pitchfork.—*n.*, pitch'pipe, a pipe for tuning.

pitch'er, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *picarium*], a vessel for holding water or other liquid;—*n.*, pitch'er-plant, a plant called from its pitcher-like leaves.

pith, *n.* [A.S.], the soft part of the stem of a plant; the soft part of a feather; the marrow of the bone; life and vigor.—*adj.*, pith'less, without energy; pith'y, full of life and energy.

pit'tance, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a small portion of food or of money given in charity.



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plane, *n.* [Fr., from L. *planus* (Gk. *platys*)], a flat or level surface; a tool for smoothing wood;—*a.*, without heights or hollows; having a flat or level surface;—*v.*, to make level; to dress wood, etc.

plan'et, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *planētēs*, a wanderer], one of the bodies which move round the sun, shifting their places among the other stars.—*a.*, plan'etary, pertaining to the planets.—*n.*, plan'etoid, a very small planet.

plane'-tree, *n.* [PLANE], a tall spreading tree with broad leaves.

plank, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *planca*, a board], a long, flat, thick piece of wood;—*v.*, to cover with planks.

plant, *n.* [A.S., from L. *planta*, a plant, the sole of the foot], a living thing growing by means of a root, stem, and leaves; the tools for carrying on a business;—*v.*, to set down; to put into the ground for growth; to supply with plants; to furnish with people; to set in the mind.

—*ns.*, planta'tion, a place planted; a wood or grove; an estate cultivated by labourers living upon it; people settled in a new country; colony; settlement; plan'ter, the owner of a plantation; a colonist.

plan'tain, *n.* [Sp., as PLANE], a roadside plant with a broad leaf and tall flower spike; a food plant of tropical countries.

plaque (*plāk*), *n.* [Fr.], a plate or slab of metal, etc.

plash, *n.* [imit. !], a small pool of shallow water; a dash of water;—*v.*, to dabble in water; to sprinkle water about or on.—*a.*, plashy, watery; marshy.

plas'ter, *n.* [A.S., from L. (*em*)*plastrum*], something easily shaped or moulded; a mixture of lime, sand, and water for covering walls; cloth or leather spread with ointment;—*v.*, to cover with plaster; to hide with plaster.—*a.*, plas'tic, easily shaped or moulded.—*n.*, plas'tic'ity (*plāstis'itē*).

plat, *n.* [another form of *plate*], piece of ground laid out with some design.

plate, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *platē* broad], a thin, broad piece of metal; a nearly flat dish; household articles of gold or silver; a piece of metal engraved, or the picture printed from it; a sheet of glass;—*v.*, to cover with a thin coating of metal; to cover with steel or iron for defence; to beat or thin.—*n.*, pla'ting, a thin covering.

plateau' (*plāto'*), *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, as above], level ground at a height above the sea; a table land; (*pl.*) plateaux' (*plāto'*).

plat'form, *n.* [Fr., as above], a raised framework of wood for speakers or workmen; a set of principles which unite men in a party; a programme.

plat'inum and **plat'ina**, *ns.* [Sp. *plata*, silver; PLATE], a metal like silver, and of a high value, between that of gold and silver.

plat'itude, *n.* [Fr., see PLATE], flatness; a flat or weak remark. **Platon'ic** and **Platon'ical**, *a.*, pertaining to Plato or to his philosophy; passionless.

platoon', *n.* [corrupted from *peloton*, a knot, from *pelote* (L. *pila*, a ball)], a firing-party of soldiers.

plat'ter, *n.* [Fr., as PLATE], a large flat dish.

plaud'it, *n.* [L. *plaudite*, praise (*plaudere*, to clap hands)], an expression of praise; praise given.

plaus'ible, *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, praiseworthy, as above], fair on the surface; using reasons or arguments which have a fair appearance.—*ns.*, plausibility and plaus'ibleness, fairness on the surface.

play, *n.* [A.S. *plega*], something done for amusement; a striving for a prize or victory, as in gambling; practice or exercise on a musical instrument; manner of acting; a story or a scene to be acted; room for action, motion, etc.;—*v.*, to do some

thing to pass time; to join in a game; to act carelessly; to make music on an instrument; to act; to set or to keep in action.—*ns.*, play'er, one who plays; an actor on the stage; a gambler; play'fellow and play'mate, one who plays along with another.—*a.*, play'ful, fond of play or fun.—*ns.*, play'house, a house in which plays are acted; a theatre; play'wright (-rit), a writer of plays.

lea (plē), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *placitum*, a decision (*placere*, to PLEASE)], something said in support of a cause; an answer to a charge; a lawsuit; an excuse or defence; an urgent prayer.

lead (plēd), *v.* [O.Fr. *plaidier*, as above], to use as a plea; to speak in court for or against; to bring forward as proof; (with) to try to persuade.—*past* and *p.p.*, pleaded or (Sc.) pled.—*ns.*, plea'der, an advocate; plea'ding, a defending or supporting by arguments; (*pl.*) the statements on both sides of a lawsuit;—*a.*, imploring.

lease (plēs), *v.* [O.Fr. *plaisir*, from L. *placere*], to cause joy or gladness to; to satisfy; to think fit; to seem good to.—*a.*, pleas'ant (*plēs'ant*), giving pleasure; cheerful; gay.—*ns.*, pleas'ance, enjoyment; a pleasure-garden; pleas'antness, state or quality of being pleasant; pleas'antry, a good-humoured saying; lively talk; pleas'ure (*plēzh'ūr*), the feeling of being pleased; delight; amusement; choice; purpose;—*v.*, to give pleasure to.—*a.*, pleas'urable, giving pleasure.

plebeian (plēbē'an), *a.* [L. *plēbēus*, belonging to the *plebs*], pertaining to the common people;—*n.*, one of them.

plebiscite (plēb'isit), *n.* [L. *plēbiscitum*, a decree of the people], a decision by the votes of the whole of the people.

pledge (plēdʒ), *n.* [Fr. *pléige*, a surety]; something given to

make sure; a promise or security that something will be done; bail; surety;—*v.*, to make sure; to put in pawn; to engage by promise; to drink one's health.

Plei'ad (plē'ād), *n.*, or Plei'ades (plē'ādēs), *pl.* [Gk.], a group of seven stars, said in fable to be the daughters of Atlas.

Pleis'tocene. See PLEOCENE.

plenary (plē'nārī), *a.* [L. *plēnus*, full], full; complete; entire.

plenipoten'tiary (-shārī), *a.* [L. *plēnus*, full; *potens*, powerful], having full powers;—*n.*, a person having full powers to transact business for others.

plen'itude, *n.* [L. *plēnitudo*, fullness], fullness; completeness.

plen'ty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *plēnus*, full], a full supply; great fullness.—*as.*, plen'teous, having plenty; enough for every purpose; rich; plen'tiful, abundant.—*n.*, plen'tifulness.

ple'onasm, *n.* [Gk. *pleonasmus*, abundance], use of more words than are needed; redundancy.—*as.*, pleonas'tic, using too many words; redundant.

pleth'ora, *n.* [Gk. *plēthorē*, fullness], overfullness; too much blood.—*a.*, plethor'ic, having too much blood.

pleur'a (plūr'a), *n.* [Gk., a rib], a thin membrane covering the lungs.—*ns.*, pleur'isy, inflammation of the pleura; pleur'o-pneumo'nia [Gk. *pneumon*, a lung], inflammation of the pleura and the lungs.

plex'us, *n.* [L. *plexus* (*placere*, to weave)], a network, as of veins, nerves, or fibres.

pliers, etc. See PLY.

plight (1) (plīt), *n.* [A.S., risk], a state of risk; a thing plighted or pledged; security; engagement;—*v.*, to give as a pledge; to engage or promise; to plait or twist.

plight (2), *n.* [E., akin to PLAT], condition.

plinth, *n.* [Gk. *plinthos*, a brick], the lowest part of the base of a pillar or column; the square course at the bottom of a wall.

Pliocene and Pleistocene (plī'-
desh and plis'tesh.), *as.* [Gk.
plōn, more; pleistos, most;
kainos, recent], more recent and
most recent (geology).

plod, *v.* [imit. *!*], to go on slowly;
to work or study hard without
stopping—*pres. p.*, plodding;
p.p., plodded.—*n.*, plod'der, a
hard-working person.

plot, *n.* [PLAT], a piece of ground;
a secret plan; a plan to betray
or to injure; the story of a play
or a novel;—*v.*, to form hidden
plans; to plan mischief.—
pres. p., plotting; *p.p.*, plotted.

plough (*plow*) or **plow**, *n.* [Scand.],
an instrument for turning up the
soil;—*v.*, to turn up soil with
a plough; to make furrows in;
to sail through.—*ns.*, plough'-
share, the part of a plough
that cuts the ground; plough'-
man, the man that guides the
plough; *The Plough* (*Charles's
Wain, or Great Bear*), a group
of seven bright stars in the
northern heavens; a line drawn
through the two brightest stars
points to the North Pole.

plow'er (*pluv'er*), *n.* [Fr., from L.
pluvia, rain], a common wading
bird.

pluck, *v.* [A.S.], to pull away
quickly; to strip off; to gather;
—*n.*, the heart, liver, and lights
of an animal; great courage.—
a., pluck'y, having great spirit.
—*n.*, pluck'iness.

pluff, *n.* [So., imit.], a small explo-
sion of gunpowder; a puff of
smoke.

plug *n.* [Du. *!*], a piece of wood
or metal to stop a hole;—*v.*, to
stop with a plug.—*pres. p.*,
plugging; *p.p.*, plugged.

plum, *n.* [A.S., from L. *prunum*
(see PRUNE)], a well-known stone-
fruit, or the tree on which it
grows.—*ns.*, plum'-cake and
plum-pud'ding (*-pud'ing*), a
cake or pudding containing
raisins, currants, etc.

plumb (*plūm*), *n.* [Fr., from L.
plumbum, lead], a weight of lead
on a cord to test the perpen-
dicular; a test for the depth of

water;—*a.*, straight up and
down; perpendicular;—*v.*,
set straight up and down;
test with a plumb.—*ns.*, plumb
er, a worker in lead; plumb
line, the line on which a plumb
is hung.

plumba'go, *n.* [L., from *plumbum*
as above], a mineral consist-
ing of carbon and iron, used
in making pencils; blacklead.

plume (*plūm*), *n.* [L. *plūma*,
soft feather], a feather; a
ornament of feathers; a mark
of honour;—*v.*, to dress feathers
to adorn with feathers; to strip
of feathers; (oneself on) to
boast of.—*n.*, plu'mage, the
feathers of a bird.—*a.*, plu'
mose, feathery.

plum met, *n.* [O.Fr., from *plomb*
PLUMB], a weight for measuring
depth, esp. of water.

plump (1), *adv.* [imit. *!*], straight
down, heavily;—*a.*, straight
falling heavily;—*v.*, to fall
straight down; to fall suddenly.

plump (2), *a.* [M.E.], well rounded;
covered with flesh;—*v.*, to give
all one's votes to one person.—
n., plum'per, votes given to one
candidate only; one who so
votes.

plun'der, *v.* [Ger.], to take prop-
erty by force;—*n.*, spoils of
war; booty; prey.

plunge (*plūnj*), *v.* [Fr., from late
L. *plumbiare*, to sink like lead
(*plumbum*, lead)], to cast or to
fall into water; to sink sud-
denly; to hurry rashly; to
dash forward; to thrust (into);
—*n.*, a fall into water; a rash
and sudden act; a violent rush.—
n., plun'ger, a diver; a heavy
cylinder used in pumps to force
the water upward.

pluper'fect, *a.* [L. *plus quam per-
fectum*, more than perfect],
(grammar) past perfect;—*n.*,
the past perfect tense of the
verb.

plur'al (*plūr'al*), *a.* [L. *plūralis*,
more than one;—*n.*, the form in
grammar referring to more than
one.—*ns.*, plur'alist, one who
holds more than one office;



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is taken;—*a.*, straight as the mark;—*adv.*, in a straight manner.—*a.*, *pointed*, having a sharp point; directed towards; direct.—*ns.*, *point'er*, that which points; the hand of a clock; a dog trained to stop and look when he sees or scents game; *point'ing*, marks in writing; filling up between the stones in a wall.—*a.*, *point'less*, meaningless.—*n.*, *points'man*, a man who opens and shuts the points on a railway.

poise (*pois*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *pen-sum*, something weighed], to make of equal weight; to balance; to think; to be in doubt;—*n.*, weight; state of balance; that which causes a state of balance.

poi'son (*poi'son*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *poſio*, PORTION], that which, when eaten, drunk, or breathed, causes disease or death; that which injures purity of mind;—*v.*, to kill by poison; to put poison into; to destroy usefulness or happiness.—*a.*, *poi'sonous*, having the power of poisoning; deadly.

poke (1), *n.* [E., akin to Fr. *poque*], a bag or pouch.

poke (2), *v.* [E., akin to POACH], to push with something pointed; to thrust with the horns; to search for with a long instrument; to stir, as the fire;—*n.*, a push or thrust.—*n.*, *po'ker*, an iron rod for stirring a fire.

pole (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pŕlus*, a stake], a long rod of wood; the shaft of a two-horse carriage; flagstaff; a length of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; a square measure of $30\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

pole (2), *n.* [L., from Gk. *pŕlos*, an axis], a point round which something turns; either of the ends of the earth's axis; one of two opposite points of a magnet in which the whole of its power seems to be gathered; a meeting-point of several lines.—*a.*, *po'lar*, pertaining to the poles; near to or coming from the poles; (*geom.*) having a common meeting-point.—*n.*, *polar'ity*, a

condition of having pol magnet.—*v.*, *po'larize*, polarity to.—*n.*, state of being p

Pole (3), *n.*, a native (a., *Pol'ish*).

pole'axe, *n.* [FOLL (2), with a long handle.

pole'cat, *n.* [O.Fr. *po* an animal like a disagreeable smell.

polem'ic and **polem'ic** [*pŕlŕmos*, war], engaged of dispute.—*n.*, *polen* of controversy; theol ing with disputes abo trines.

Pole'star, *n.*, the north guide. See FLOUGH.

police' (*pŕlŕs'*), *n.* [Fr., *pŕlŕtia* (Gk. *pŕlis*, a city) of keeping order in a country; the men so —*n.*, *police'man*, a of a police force.

pol'icy (1) (*pol'isŕ*), *n.* above], the rules and management; wisdom aging; grounds around a sion-house.

pol'icy (2) (*pol'isŕ*), *n.* [Fr., p from med. L. *apodissa*, p written agreement betw insurer and the insured; rant.

-polis, **-pol**, **-poll**, *geog.* *ro pŕlis*], city (as in *Nicopol* of victory; *Gallipol*, be city; *Adrianople*, city of rian; *Naples* or *Neapol* city).

pol'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *pol* make smooth and glossy b bing; to take on a s surface; to make fine or e —*n.*, a smooth glossy s fineness of manners; a stance for polishing.

polite', *a.* [L. *polire*, to having good manners; bred; refined.—*n.*, *polite* fineness of manners; g behaviour; attention to

pol'itic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *kos* (*pŕlis*, a city)], pertai the government of a co fitted to gain the end d

wise in guiding or managing.—
a. **polit'ical**, pertaining to government or to a party in the state.—**ns.**, **polit'ician**, a person who takes part in government; one who belongs to a party; **pol'itics**, the art of government; the affairs of a country and their management; the management of a political party; **pol'ity**, the principles and methods of government; a people under a regular government; the constitution of any institution.

l'ka, **n.** [*Polka*, a woman of Poland ?], a dance of Polish or Bohemian origin, or its music; a kind of jacket.

ll (1), **n.** [*Polly*, Mary], a name for a parrot.

ll (2), **n.** [Du. *polle*, a ball], the head, esp. the back part of it; a list of persons qualified to vote in an election; the taking or giving of votes; an election;—**v.**, to cut off the head or top; to cut off the hair; to count the number of; to get or give votes.—**a.**, **polled** (*pōld*), with the top cut off; with the hair cut; without horns.—**ns.**, **poll'ing-booth**, the place where votes are recorded; **poll'-tax**, a tax per poll or head—i.e. on each individual.

l'ack, **n.** [etym. ?], a kind of fish.

l'ard, **n.**, a tree that has been rolled.

l'en, **n.** [L.], the fine powder in the anthers of flowers.

l'ite', **v.** [L. *polluere*, to defile], to make foul or dirty; to violate; to profane.—**n.**, **pollu'ion**, state of being defiled; that which defiles; impurity; uncleanness.

lo, **n.** [Tibetan], a game on horseback, resembling hockey; a kind of dance.

l'onaise', **n.** [Fr., POLISH], the Polish language; an article of dress for women; a Polish dance, or its music.

l'ny, **n.** [corrupted from *Bolma*], a kind of sausage.

poltroon', **n.** [Fr., from It. *poltrone*, a coward], a cowardly fellow; a wretch without spirit or courage;—**a.**, base; vile; cowardly.—**n.**, **poltroon'ery**.

poly-, **pref.** [Gk.], many (as in POLYGLOT, POLYGON).

polyan'thus, **n.** [Gk. **POLY-**, *anthos*, a flower], a plant of the primrose kind, with a head of many flowers.

polyg'amist, **n.** [Gk. **POLY-**, *gamos*, a marriage], one who has more than one husband or wife.—**n.**, **polyg'amy**.—**a.**, **polyg'amous**.

pol'yglot, **a.** [Gk. **POLY-**, *glōtta*, a tongue], written in several languages;—**n.**, a book in several languages.

pol'ygon, **n.** [Gk. **POLY-**, *gōnia*, a corner], a plane figure having more than four angles.—**a.**, **polyg'onal**.

polyhe'dron, **n.** [Gk. **POLY-**, *hēdra*, a seat], a solid body having many sides or bases.—**a.**, **polyhe'dral**.

pol'yp (*pol'ip*), **n.** [Gk. **POLY-**, *pous*, a foot], a sea animal having many tentacles around its mouth;—**n.**, **pol'ypus**, a tumour in the nose; (*pl.*) **pol'ypl**.

polypet'alous, **a.** [**POLY-**, **PETAL**], having many petals.

pol'ypode, **n.** [Gk. **POLY-**, *pous*, *pōdos*, a foot], an animal with many feet.—**n.**, **pol'ypody**, a kind of fern.

pol'y syllable, **n.** [Gk. **POLY-**, **SYLLABLE**], a word of many syllables.

polytech'nic (*pol'tek'nik*), **a.** [Gk. **POLY-**, *technē*, an art], pertaining to many arts and sciences.

pol'ytheism (*pol'ithēism*), **n.** [Gk. **POLY-**, *theos*, a god], the worship of more gods than one.—**n.**, **pol'ytheist**.—**as.**, **polytheis'tic** and **polytheis'tical**.

poma'ceous (*pōmā'shūs*), **a.** [prob. from L. *pōmum*, an apple], like an apple; producing apples; made from apples.

pomade' and **poma'tum**, **ns.** [Fr., from L. *pōmum*, an apple], an ointment for the hair, originally made from apples.

pome'granate (*pom'* or *pŭm'-grănăt*), *n.* [Fr. *pome*, L. *pŏmum*, fruit; *granate*, from L. *grănnum*, a seed], a fruit like an orange, with many seeds; the tree on which it grows.

pommel (*pŭmł*), *n.* [Fr., dim. of L. *pŏmum*], a knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword or on a saddle-bow;—*v.*, to beat with something heavy; to thrash; to flog.—*pres. p.*, *pommelling*; *p.p.*, *pommelled*.

pomp, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pompa*, a procession], great display; splendid show.—*a.*, *poni'pous*, making great display; fond of show; dignified.—*ns.*, *pomp'osity* and *pomp'ousness*, great display.

pond, *n.* [POUND (2) †], a body of standing water; a dam.

pon'der, *v.* [Fr., from L. *ponderare* (*pondus*, weight)], to weigh in the mind; to think carefully over.—*as.*, *pon'derable*, that may be weighed; *pon'derous*, of great weight; important; wanting in lightness.—*ns.*, *pon'derousness* and *ponderos'ity*.

pon'iard (*pon'yărd*), *n.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing*, L. *pugnus*, fist], a small dagger;—*v.*, to stab with a poniard.

pont- [Welsh], **ponte-** [It.], **puente-** [Sp. (L. *pons*)], *geog. root*, bridge (as in *Pontypool*, the pool at the bridge; *Pontefract*, broken bridge; *Ponte di Legno*, bridge of wood).

pont'age (*pont'ij*), *n.* [late L. *pontigium* (L. *pons*, a bridge)], a tax on crossing or for repairing a bridge.

pon'tiff, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pontifex* (*pons*, -FY)], a high priest in ancient Rome; the Pope.—*as.*, *pontif'ic* and *pontif'ical*, pertaining to a pontiff.—*ns.*, *pontif'ical*, the book of ceremonies used by the Pope; (*pl.*) the dress of the Pope or a priest; *pon-tif'icate*, the dignity of a Pope or a high priest; the term of his office.

pontoon', *n.* [Fr., from L. *pons*, a bridge], a flat-bottomed boat

used in building bridges; a bridge of boats; boat used in loading and unloading ships.

po'ny, *n.* [O.Fr. *pouloinet*, from L. *pullus*, a foal], a small horse.

poo'dle, *n.* [Ger.], a small kind of dog with silky curling hair.

pooh, *int.* [imit.], an exclamation of contempt.

pool (1), *n.* [A.S.], a deep part in a stream; a small pond or lake.

pool (2), *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, from L. *pullus*], the stakes in certain games (likened to eggs in a nest); a game at billiards in which the winner takes all the stakes;—*v.*, to put into a common fund.

poop, *n.* [Fr., from L. *puppis*, the stern], the hinder part of a ship or the deck over it;—*v.*, to strike the stern, as a wave.

poor, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pauper*], having little or no possessions; needy; wanting in spirit, beauty, or value; without pride; needing or deserving pity.—*ns.*, **poor'house**, a house for lodging paupers; **poor'-law**, a law providing for the poor; **poor'-rate**, a tax to support the poor.—*a.*, **poor-spir'ited**, wanting in spirit; mean.

-poor, **-poora**, **-pore**, **-pur**, *geog. root* (Hind.), city or town (as in *Cawnpore*, city of the beloved one; *Nagpore*, the town of serpents).

pop, *v.* [imit.], to make a sharp quick sound; to burst with noise; to come suddenly into view; to push;—*n.*, a sound like a small explosion;—*adv.*, suddenly.—*pres. p.*, *popping*; *p.p.*, *popped*.

Pope, *n.* [A.S., from L. *pŏpa*, a father], the head of the Roman Catholic Church.—*ns.*, **Pope'dom**, the position or dignity of the Pope; the people who obey him; **Pŏ'pery**, the religion of the Roman Catholic Church.—*a.*, **pŏ'pish**, pertaining to Popery.

pop'injay, *n.* [Fr. *papegat*, from Arab., imit.], a parrot; a mark like a parrot on a pole for shooting at; a fop.



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stern to bow (formerly LAB-BOARD).

port (5), *n.* [*Oporto*, in Portugal], a dark purple wine, first brought from Oporto.

port [E.], **porto** [It.], **puerto** [Sp.], *geog.* root, port or haven (as in *Portsmouth*, mouth of the haven; *Porto Rico*, rich port; *Puerto Bello*, beautiful harbour).

portend', *v.* [L. *portendere* (*por-* for *PRO-*, *tendere*, to stretch)], to point forward to; to foreshow; to predict.—*n.*, **por'tent**, a sign of some calamity.—*a.*, **porten'tous**, of the nature of a portent.

por'tico, *n.* [It., from L. *porticus*], a covered walk; a covered row of pillars at the entrance to a building; an open porch.

por'tion (*por'sh'n*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *portio*, a share], a part; a share given to a person; the part of an estate left to an heir; a wife's fortune;—*v.*, to divide into shares; to give each a proper share.—*a.*, **por'tioned**, having received a share or portion.—*ns.*, **por'tioner**, one who portions, or who shares along with others; **por'tionist**, a scholar who has an allowance from a college; a clergyman who has only a share of a living.—*a.*, **por'tionless**, without a portion.

por'tray', *v.* [Fr., from L. *protrahere* (*PRO-*, *trahere*, to draw)], to draw the likeness of; to describe in words.—*ns.*, **por'trait** and **por'traiture**, the likeness of a person painted or described from the life; a description in words.

pose (1) (*pōz*), *n.* [Fr. *poser*, from L. *ponere*, to PAUSE; *ponere*, to place], a position of rest; the position of a person's body, natural or otherwise;—*v.*, to assume a striking attitude.

pose (2) (*pōz*), *v.* [contracted from *oppose*, for *OPPOSE*], to puzzle; to bring to a stand.—*n.*, **pō'ser**, a question difficult to answer.

posi'tion (*pō'ish'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *positio* (*ponere*, to place)], state or manner of being placed; the

spot where a thing is or a place; the point to be defended or reasoned out; rank in such state of affairs.

pos'i'tive (*pos'itiv*), *a.* [Fr., fr. L. *positivus*, fixed], clearly pressed; not admitting of doubt; overbearing; laid down as law; (*photography*) with lights and shades the same as the original; (*grammar*) making the simple form of an adjective; (*mathematics*) to be added.—*n.*, that which can be affirmed or directly stated; a positive picture; the simple form of adjective (opposed to *NEGATIVE*).—*ns.*, **pos'i'tiveness**, state of being positive; over-confidence. **Pos'i'tivism**, a philosophy dealing only with what is seen or known.

pos'sess' (*pō'ses'*), *v.* [O.Fr., fr. L. *possidere*, to possess], to have as one's own; to have power over; to control, as an evil spirit; to put in possession; to inform.—*n.*, **pos'ses'sion**, the holding of a thing; the thing possessed; state of being possessed.—*a.*, **pos'ses'sive**, pertaining to or marking possession;—*n.*, the case of nouns of any word denoting possession.—*n.*, **pos'ses'sor**.

pos'set, *n.* [E., etym. ?], hot milk curdled.

pos'sible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *possibile* (*posse*, to be able)], that can be done; that may happen not against the laws of nature.—*n.*, **possibil'ity**, state of being possible; that which is possible.

post (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *postis*, a door-post], a piece of wood or iron firmly fixed in the ground; a pillar.

post (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *positus*, placed], a place where something is set; a stopping place; a place where soldiers are stationed; a means of delivering letters, etc.; a messenger who carries letters; a position of trust; a large size of paper.—*v.*, to fix on a wall or public place; to write in a list or in a

ledger: to put into a position; to put into the post office; (up) to inform; to travel with post-horses;—*adv.*, with post-horses; with speed.—*n.*, postage, money paid for letters.—*a.*, postal, pertaining to the post office.—*ns.*, post'-boy, a boy who drives a post-horse, or carries letters; post'-card, a card on which a message may be sent by post; post'-chaise, a hired carriage with four wheels; post-haste', great haste;—*adv.*, with great speed.—*ns.*, post'-horse, a horse let for hire; post'-man, a man who delivers letters; post'-mark, the mark made on a letter, etc., in a post office; post'-master, the person in charge of a post office; one who hires horses; post'-master-general, the minister who has charge of the post office; post office, a place where letters are posted; post town, a town with a post office.

post-, *pref.* [L.], after, behind (as in POST-DATE, POSTPONE).

post'-date, *v.* [POST-], to *date* after the right time.

postdiluvian, *a.* [L. POST-, *diluvium*, the flood], happening after the Flood;—*n.*, one who then lived.

poster'ior, *a.* [L., after], coming after; later in time or in order; at the back; *n. pl.* (poster'iors), the back parts.—*n.*, poster'ity, descendants.

postern, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *posterus*, behind], a small gate; a private door.

post'-fix, *n.* [POST-], a letter, syllable, or word added to the end.—*v.*, post'-fix', to add to the end.

posthumous (*postū'mus*), *a.* [L. *postumus*, last, sup. of *post*], born after the father's death; published after the author's death.

postil, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *postilla*, a note], a marginal note; a short sermon in the Roman Catholic Church.

postillion (*postil'yōn*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *postiglione*], one who

rides on and guides the horses of a carriage.

post-merid'ian, *a.* [POST-], after midday; in the afternoon (usually written p.m.).

post-mort'em, *a.* [L. *post mortem*], after death.

post-ob'it, *n.* [see OBIT], a security to be redeemed after some one's death.

postpone', *v.* [L. POST-, *ponere*, to place], to put off to another time.—*n.*, postpone'ment, a putting off; delay.

post'script, *n.* [L. POST-, *scriptum*, written], an addition to a letter after it has been finished and signed; a similar addition to a book.

pos'tulate, *n.* [L. *postulare*, to demand], something taken for granted; (*geometry*) a self-evident proposition;—*v.*, to take for granted.—*n.*, pos'tulant, a candidate.

pos'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *positura*, position], manner of placing the body; attitude; condition of mind or of feeling;—*v.*, to place the body or its parts in a particular position; to take up an affected position.

po'sy (*pō'si*), *n.* [shortened from *ronsey*], a short verse or poetry; a short sentence, cut on a ring, etc.; a bunch of flowers with a motto; a bouquet.

pot, *n.* [A.S.], a vessel for drinking; a vessel for holding or cooking food; a vessel in which plants grow; the amount a pot can hold;—*v.*, to put in pots; to preserve, as fruit.—*pres. p.*, potting; *p.p.*, potted.—*ns.*,

pot'ter, a maker of pots or earthenware; pot'tery, vessels of earthenware; a place where such vessels are made; pot'tle, a little pot; four pints; a small basket; pot'-herb, a plant that can be used in cooking; pot'-hook, a hook on which a pot hangs; a letter formed like a pot-hook; pot'-house, a house in which drink is sold and consumed; pot'-luck, a meal without special preparation for guests.

po'table, *a.* [L. *potabilis* (*potare*, to drink)], fit for drinking.—*n.*, **potat'ion**, that which is drunk; a draught.

pot'ash and **potass'**, *ns.* [POT, ASH], an alkaline substance got from the ashes of vegetables.—*n.*, **potas'sium**, the metallic base of potash.

potat'o, *n.* [Sp., from W. Ind.], a plant, the tubers of which are used for food; one of its tubers; (*pl.*) **potat'oos**.

po'tent, *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful], having great power; bringing about great results; of great authority.—*ns.*, **po'tency**, great power; **po'tentate**, a sovereign.—*a.*, **poten'tial**, able to exert force; that *may* exist at some time;—*n.*, anything that *may* come into existence; power to do work, as electricity; a mood of the verb (opposed to ACTUAL).—*ns.*, **potential'ity**, state of being potential; **poten'tiary**, a person having power or influence.

poth'er, *n.* [etym. ?], bustle; confusion;—*v.*, to worry; to make a bustle.

po'tion (*po'sh'n*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *potio* (*potus*, drink)], a drink; a liquid medicine.

pot'sherd, *n.* [POT, SHERD], a bit of a pot or of broken pottery.

pottage (*po'taj*), *n.* [Fr., from root of POT], that which is cooked in a pot; vegetables, meat, etc., boiled into a thick soup.

pouch, *n.* [O.Fr. *pouchs* or *poche* (see POKE)], a bag or pocket;—*v.*, to put into a pouch.—*a.*, **pouched**, having a pouch.

poult (*po'lt*), *n.* [Fr., as PULLET], a chicken or young bird.—*ns.*, **poult'erer**, one who sells fowls; **poult'ry**, fowls reared for food.

poult'ice (*po'lt'is*), *n.* [L. *puls*, PULSE (2)], meal, bran, etc., softened with hot water, and put on the body to ease pain;—*v.*, to put on a poultice.

pounce (1) (*pouns*), *v.* [etym. ?], to fall upon suddenly and seize;—*n.*, the claw of a bird of prey.—*a.*, **pounced**, having claws.

pounce (2), *n.* [I'r., from L. *pumex*, PUMICE], a fine powder, used for marking patterns, or for preventing ink from spreading.

pound (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pondus*, weight], a weight of 12 ounces in troy weight, and of 16 in avoirdupois; the value of 20 shillings; a bank-note representing 20 shillings.—*n.*, **poun'dage**, a tax on each pound.

pound (2), *n.* [A.S., an enclosure], a place for strayed cattle;—*v.*, to shut up, as strayed animals.—*n.*, **poun'dage**, confinement of cattle, or a charge for setting them free.

pound (3), *v.* [A.S. *pūnian*, to bruise], to beat small or into powder; to strike repeatedly.

pour (*pōr*), *v.* [etym. ?], to cause to flow; to fall heavily; to send forth, as words.

pourtray (*pōrt'ray*). See PORTRAY.

pout, *v.* [etym. ?], to shoot out the lips; to look displeased;—*n.* (or **pou'ting**), sullenness.

po'verty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pauper-tas*], state of being poor; want of the means of living.

pow'der, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pulvis*, dust], dust; fine particles; an explosive mixture of charcoal, sulphur, and saltpetre;—*v.*, to grind or to fall into powder; to sprinkle.—*a.*, **pow'dery**, like powder; easily bruised.

power, *n.* [O.Fr. *poer*, from It. *potere*, to be able], means of doing; moving force; ability of body or mind; right of ruling or commanding; a country having an army or a navy; the product of a number multiplied any number of times by itself; the number of times which a telescope, etc., magnifies.—*st.*, **power'ful**, having great force; **power'less**, without power or force.

prac'tice (*prāk'tis*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *praktikos*, skilled], repeated action; skill got by use; the exercise of a profession; actual performance; a rule in arithmetic.—*v.*, **prac'tise**, to do a thing often; to use one's power;



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precipice (*pres'ipis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *præceps*, headlong], a very steep place; a lofty rock.

precipitate, *v.* [L. *precipitare*, to cast headlong], to throw over a precipice; to press on with great haste; to make part of a liquid mixture fall to the bottom;—*a.*, thoughtless; hastily said or done.—*ns.*, **precipitance** and **precipitancy**, too great hurry; rashness; thoughtlessness.—*a.*, **precipitant**, falling headlong; rushing swiftly or violently;—*n.*, a substance used to separate the parts of a liquid mixture.—*n.*, **precipitation**, a falling with violence; thoughtless haste; a falling to the bottom.—*a.*, **precipitous**, like a precipice; hasty, rash.

precise, *a.* [Fr., from L. *præcisus* (*præcidere*, to cut short)], cut off at the right point; clear as to meaning; very close to rule.—*ns.*, **pre'cision**, **precision** (*prê'sish'ôn*), state of being precise; closeness to rule or form.

preclude, *v.* [L. *præcludere* (PRE-, *cludere*, to shut)], to shut out; to prevent from happening;—*n.*, **preclu'sion**.—*a.*, **preclu'sive**.

preco'cious (*prêk'ô'shûs*), *a.* [L. *præcox*], ripe before the usual time; too early developed; too forward.—*ns.*, **preco'ciousness** and **preco'sity** (*prêk'ôs'itî*), too early development

pre'cognition (*-nish'ôn*), *n.*, a preliminary examination of witnesses.

preconceive (*prêk'ônseiv'*), *v.*, to form an opinion beforehand; to forejudge.—*n.*, **preconcep'tion**, an opinion without actual knowledge.

preconcert, *v.*, to arrange beforehand.

precur'sor, *n.* [L. PRE-, *cursor*, a runner], one who goes before; that which indicates the approach of an event.—*a.*, **precur'sory**.

pred'atory, *a.* [L. *predator*, a robber], attended by plundering; rapacious; ravenous.

predecessor (*prêdê'sôr*), *n.* [PRE- DECREASE], death before and or before a certain time;—to die before.—*a.*, **predecessor**

prêdê'sôr, *n.* [Fr., from late *prædecessor* (PRE-, *dêcessor*, who retires)], one who has been before another in office.

predes'tine and **predes'tina'tion** *vs.* [L. PRE-, and root of *DESTINARE* to decree beforehand; to be ordained.—*n.*, **predes'tination**, ordaining or fixing beforehand the purpose of God fixing things.

prêdeter'mine (*-min*), *v.*, to determine beforehand.—*a.*, **prêdeter'minate**.—*n.*, **prêdeter'mination**, a purpose formed beforehand.

pred'icate, *v.* [L. *prædicatus* (PREACH)], to state one thing of another;—*n.*, that which is stated or affirmed.—*a.*

pred'icable, that can be predicated;—*n.*, that which may be said of one or of many individual things.—*ns.*, **predic'ament**, something predicated; a class distinguished by definite marks; a trying position; **predic'ation**, assertion; affirmation.—*a.*, **predic'ative**, affirming; asserting.

predict, *v.* [L. PRE-, *dicere*, to say], to foretell.—*n.*, **predic'tion**, a telling beforehand; prophecy.—*a.*, **predic'tive**, foretelling; prophetic.

prêdilec'tion (*-shôn*), *n.* [Fr. PRE-, L. *dilectio*, choice; from *dis* apart; *legere*, to choose], a previous liking; a feeling of favour towards; partiality.

prêdispose, *v.* [Fr. PRE-, to dispose or incline beforehand], to make fit or ready (for).—*n.*, **prêdisposi'tion**, inclination towards; bias.

predom'inant, *v.* [PRE-, *DOMINARE* to be lord over; to be greater in power or numbers; to have the upper hand.—*n.*, **predom'inance**, superiority; ascendancy.—*a.*, **predom'inant**, superior in power or influence.

pre-em'inence (*prê-em'inêns*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *præminencia* (PRE-]

EMINENCE)], superiority in excellence; distinction above others in good or (rarely) bad qualities.—*a.*, **pre-em'inent**, outstanding; supreme.

pre-emp'tion, *n.* [L. *PRE-*, *emere*, to buy], right of buying before some one else.—*a.*, **pre-emp'tive**.

preen, *v.* [form of *PEONE* †], to dress feathers.

pre-engage' (*pré-éngéj'*), *v.* [PRE-], to engage beforehand.—*a.*, **pre-engaged**.—*n.*, **pre-engage'ment**.

pre-exist', *v.* [PRE-], to exist at a former time; to be before something else.—*a.*, **pre-exis'tent**.—*n.*, **pre-exis'tence**.

preface (*pref'is*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *præfatio*, an introduction (PRE-, *fari*, to speak)], that which is spoken or written at the beginning; an introduction;—*v.*, to make remarks at the beginning.—*a.*, **prefatory**, of the nature of a preface.

prefect, *n.* [L. *præfectus* (PRE-, *facere*, to make)], an officer set over or in command; a governor of a French province.—*n.*, **prefecture**, office or district of a prefect.

prefer', *v.* [Fr., from L. *præferre* (PRE-, *ferre*, to bring)], to bring forward; to present; to put into a higher place; to count of greater value; to have rather.—*a.*, **preferable**, more desirable; of better quality.—*ns.*, **preference**, state of being preferred; choice of one rather than another; that which is preferred; **prefer'ment**, advancement; a position of higher honour or profit.

prefig'ure, *v.* [PRE-], to show beforehand by types or figures.—*n.*, **prefig'urement**.—*a.*, **prefig'urative**.

pre'fix, *v.* [O.Fr. *præfixer* (PRE-, *figere*, to fix)], to fix at the beginning.—*n.*, **pre'fix**, something put at the beginning; a syllable put at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning.

reg'nant, *a.* [L. *prægnans*, bring-

ing forth], being with young; rich in results; full of promise; significant.—*n.*, **preg'nancy**, state of being pregnant; significance.

prehen'sible, *a.* [L. *prehendere*, to lay hold of], fitted for grasping.—*a.*, **prehen'sible**, that may or can be seized.—*n.*, **prehen'sion**.

prehistor'ic, *a.*, [PRE-], pertaining to the time before history began/to be written.

prejudge' (*préjúj'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *præjudicare* (PRE-, JUDGE)], to judge before hearing the whole case; to judge unheard.—*n.*, **prejudice** (*préj'udis*), an opinion formed without full knowledge; any interference with fairness of judgment; harm or wrong of any kind;—*v.*, to cause prejudice; to influence the mind unfairly; to hurt or injure.—*a.*, **prejudi'cial** (-shál), hurtful; injurious.

prelate, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *prælatus*, placed over (PRE-, *ferre*)], a clergyman of high rank; a bishop, archbishop, etc.—*n.*, **prelacy** (*pré'lati*), the rank or office of a prelate; the order of bishops; episcopacy.—*as.*, **prelat'ic** and **prelat'ical**.

prelect, *n.* [L. *prælectus* (PRE-, *legere*, to read)], to read in public; to discourse.—*n.*, **prelec'tion**, something read aloud.

prelim'inary, *a.* [L. PRE-, *limen*, a threshold], introductory; leading up to the main business;—*n.*, something to be settled before the chief business.

prelude, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *præludium* (PRE-, *ludere*, to play)], a short piece played before a more important one; introduction;—*v.*, to perform, or to serve as a prelude.

premature (*pré'mâtúr* or *prem'-*), *a.* [L. *præmaturus* (PRE-, *maturus*, ripe)], too soon ripe; too early.

premed'itate, *v.* [L. PRE-, *meditari*, to MEDITATE], to think carefully over beforehand; to use forethought.—*n.*, **premedita'tion**.

pre'mier, *a.* [Fr., from L. *primus*, first], chief; first;—*n.*, the chief minister of a country.—*n.*, **pre'miership**.

prem'ise (*prem'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *promissa* (PRE-, *mittere*, to send)], a statement already proved or accepted, from which another can be drawn; one of the two statements in a syllogism; (*pl.*) a house, with its offices and land.—*v.*, **premise'** (*premis'*), to state beforehand; to make a statement as a means of proving what is to follow.

pre'mium, *n.* [L. *præmium*, profit; reward], a reward or prize; money paid for insurance, or for instruction, etc.; a sum in addition to the price (opposed to DISCOUNT).

pre'mon'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *præmonere* (PRE-, *monere*, to warn)], to warn beforehand.—*n.*, **pre'monition** (*-ish'on*), a warning beforehand, a notice of danger.—*a.*, **premon'itory**, giving warning.

pre'n'tice, short for APPRENTICE.

pre'oc'upy, *v.* [L. PRE-], to occupy before another; to take up the attention of; to prejudice.—*ns.*, **preoc'upancy** and **pre-occupa'tion**, act or right of taking possession of before another.

pre'ordain', *v.* [PRE-], to arrange or determine beforehand.

pre'pare', *v.* [Fr., from L. *præparare* (PRE-, *parare*, to get ready)], to get ready; to fit for a purpose; to put in order; to provide.—*n.*, **prepara'tion**, a making ready; state of being ready; arrangement beforehand; a medicine.—*a.*, **pre'par'ative**, having the power of preparing; fitted to make ready;—*n.*, that which has the power of preparing; something done to prepare.—*a.*, **prepar'atory**, introductory.—*n.*, **pre'par'edness**.

pre'pay', *v.* [PRE-], to pay in advance.—*past* and *p.p.*, **prepaid**.—*n.*, **prepay'ment**.

pre'pense', *a.* [formerly *purpense*.

from O.Fr. *purpenser* (*pur-*, L. *pro*, forth; *penser*, to think)], planned beforehand.

prepon'derate, *v.* [L. PRE-, *pondus*, a weight], to weigh more than; to be greater in power or influence than.—*ns.*, **prepon'derance** and **prepon'derancy**, superiority of weight, influence, or power; ascendancy.—*a.*, **prepon'derant**.

preposition (*prepozi'tsh'on*), *n.* [L. PRE-, *ponere*, to place], a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to connect it (adjectivally) with a noun or (adverbially) with a verb.—*a.*, **prepos'i'tional**.

pre'possess', *v.* [PRE-], to possess beforehand; to incline favourably to.—*a.*, **prepossess'ing**, causing love or esteem; attractive.—*n.*, **prepossess'ion**, an opinion formed beforehand; bias.

prepos'terous, *a.* [L. *præposterus*, last first], having that last which should be first; absurd.

pre'rog'ative, *n.* [L. *prærogatus*, asked to vote first], a special right; a privilege.

pre's'age, *n.* [Fr., from L. *præsigium*, a foreboding], something that foretells a future event; an omen.—*v.*, **pre's'age'**, to foreshadow; to forewarn.

pre's'byter, *n.* [Gk. *presbyteros*, older], an elder in the early Church; a priest in the Church of England; a member of a presbytery.—*n.*, **pre's'bytery**, a meeting of presbyters consisting of all the ministers of a district, and one elder from each congregation.—*a.*, **Presbyter'ian**, governed by presbyters;—*n.*, a member of such a church.—*n.*, **Presbyter'ianism**.

pre'science (*presh'i'ens*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *præscientia* (PRE-, *scientia*, knowledge)], knowledge of things before they take place.—*a.*, **prescient**, knowing before; prophetic.

pre'scribe', *v.* [L. *prescribere* (PRE-, *scribere*, to write)], to lay down as a rule; to give as an



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presuppose, *v.*, to suppose beforehand; to take for granted.—*n.*, **presupposition**, that which is presupposed; something taken for granted.

pretend, *v.* [Fr., from L. *pretendere* (PRE-, *tendere*, to stretch)], to try to appear what one is not; to put forward a claim; to put forward as true that which is false.—*n.*, **pretence**, something pretended; a false appearance; a sham.—*ns.*, **pretender**; **pretension**, a pretending or laying claim to; a claim whether true or false; a false show.—*a.*, **pretentious** (-shūs), full of pretence; trying to pass for what one is not; arrogant; conceited.

preterit (*pret'it*), *a.* [L. *preteritus*, past], past; applied to a tense of the verb;—*n.*, the past tense.—*a.*, **preteritive**, expressing past time.

pretermit, *v.* [L. *praeter*, beyond; *mittere*, to send], to pass by; to leave out.—*pres. p.*, **pretermitt**; *p.p.*, **pretermitted**.

preternatural, *a.* [L. *praeter*, beyond], beyond what is natural.

pretext (*pre'tekt*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *praetexte* (PRE-, *texere*, to weave)], an assumed reason; an excuse.

pretty (*prī'ti*), *a.* [A.S. *prættig*], pleasing to the eye; arranged with taste; considerable; (in ill sense) affected; fine;—*adv.*, in some degree; rather; almost.—*adv.*, **pret'tily**.

prevail, *v.* [L. PRE-, *valere*, to be strong], to be very strong; to gain the victory; to have the upper hand; to be in force.—*n.*, **prevailance**, superior strength or influence; widespread practice or existence.—*a.*, **prevailant**, gaining in strength, force, or influence; victorious; very common.

prevaricate, *v.* [L. *prævaricatus*, spreading the legs in walking], to turn from the straight path; to quibble; to equivocate.—*n.*, **prevarication**, a quibble; a departure from the truth.

prevent, *v.* [L. PRE-, *venire* (to come)], (formerly) to be before; (now) to hinder; to keep from doing.—*n.*, **prevention**, a stopping of action; obstruction; hindrance.—*a.*, **preventive**, tending to prevent.—*n.*, that which prevents.

previous, *a.* [L. PRE-, *via*, a way going before in time].

prey (*prē*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *praedz*, plunder], that which is taken by force; plunder; spoil the food of wild animals;—*v.* to seize by force; (on) to take as prey; to press heavily on as the mind.

price (*prīs*), *n.* [O.Fr. *pris*, from L. *pretium*; see PRAISE], that for which a thing can be bought or sold; the amount paid; value; reward;—*v.*, to put a price on; to ask the price of.—*a.*, **priceless**, without price; too valuable to have its price measured.

prick, *n.* [A.S.], a sharp point; act of pricking; pain of being pricked; a mark made by a point;—*v.*, to make a mark with a sharp instrument; to sting; to outline by pricking; to spur onward; to raise up, as the ear.—*n.*, **prickle**, a little prick; a spine of a plant; a thorn.—*a.*, **prickly**, full of prickles.

pride, *n.* [A.S., from root of PROUD], a high opinion of one's own worth; inability to stoop to anything unworthy; coldness toward others; that of which one is proud; great show;—*v.*, to feel pride; (one-self) to value highly.

priest (*prīst*), *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *presbyter*], one who serves at the altar; a clergyman above the rank of a deacon;—*f.*, **priestess**.—*ns.*, **priestcraft**, the methods of priests, seeking wealth, power, etc.; **priesthood**, office of a priest; the order of priests.—*as.*, **priestly**, pertaining to a priest; like a priest; **priest-ridden**, controlled by priests.

prig, *n.* [corrupted from PRICK], one who gives himself airs.

prima, *a.* [slang in origin], very neat

and particular;—*v.*, to deck with great nicety.—*pres. p.*, primming; *p.p.*, primmed.—*n.*, prim'ness, affected neatness.

prima donna (*pré'má don'd*), *n.* [It., from L. *prima domina*, first lady], the chief female singer in an opera.

prim'al, *a.* [L. *primus*, first], first; original; chief.—*a.*, prim'ary, first in time or importance; earliest; primitive.—*n.*, that which is of chief importance;—*adv.*, prim'arily.

prim'ate, *n.*, the head bishop in a Church.—*n.*, prim'acy, first position; the office or rank of a primate.

prime (1), *a.* [Fr., from L. *primus*], first in order of time, rank, or quality; original; chief;—*n.*, the first or the best part; full health.—*ns.*, prime min'ister, the chief minister of a country; prime num'ber, a number that can be divided only by itself without a remainder; primer (*prim'ér* or *prí'mér*), a first book; a book for a beginner; a small prayer book.

prime (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to put powder in the pan of a gun; to put on the first coating of paint.—*n.*, prim'ing, the powder in the pan of a gun; the first coat of paint.

prime'val (*primé'vál*), *a.* [L. *primus*, *ævum*, an age], belonging to the earliest ages.

prim'itive, *a.* [L. *primitivus*], belonging to the earliest times; old-fashioned; not derived;—*n.*, a word not derived.

primogen'itor (*primójen'itór*), *n.* [L. *primus*, first; *genitor*, a father (*gignere*, to beget)], the first father.—*n.*, primogen'i-ture, state of being the first born or eldest; the right of the eldest son to inherit.

primor'dial, *a.* [L. *primus*, *ordo*, ORDER], first in order; existing from the beginning;—*n.*, a first principle.

prim'rose, *n.* [O.Fr. *primerole*, from L. *primula* (as if from L.

prima rosa)], the early flower; a beautiful spring flower, common in meadows, etc.;—*a.*, pale yellow.

prince (*prins*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *princeps*, chief], a person of the highest rank; a sovereign, or his son; the chief of any body of men;—*f.*, prin'cess.—*a.*, princely, pertaining to a prince; of highest rank; like a prince;—*adv.*, in the manner of a prince.

prin'cipal, *a.* [L. *principalis*, chief (*princeps*)], taking the first place; highest in character or importance; chief;—*n.*, a head man; one who acts through an agent; money on which interest is paid; anything of chief importance.—*n.*, principal'ity, supreme power; the country over which a prince rules.

prin'ciple, *n.* [Fr. *principe*, from L. *principium*, a beginning], that upon which something rests for its truth and meaning; a fixed rule of action;—*v.*, to furnish with principles.

prink, *v.* [akin to FRANK], to dress for show; to dress up.

print, *n.* [O.Fr. *preinte*, from L. *premere*, to PRESS], a mark made by pressure; anything produced from types; anything that takes or makes an impression; cloth stamped with figures;—*v.*, to mark by pressure; to use types; to publish a book.

pri'or, *a.* [L., former], coming before in time; former;—*n.*, the person at the head of a body of monks;—*f.*, pri'ores.—*ns.*, prior'ity, state of being before in time or rank; precedence; pri'ory, a religious house governed by a prior or a prioress.

prise, *v.* [Fr., as PRIZE (1)], a lever;—*v.*, to force open with a lever.

prism, *n.* [Gk. *prisma*, something sawn off], a solid whose ends are similar and parallel planes, and its sides parallelograms; a piece of glass with triangular ends for separating the colours in a ray of light.—*as.*, pris-

mat'le and prismatical, like a prism; separated by a prism.
pris'on (*pris'on*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *prensio* (*prehendere*, to seize)], a place in which law-breakers are shut up; any place of confinement.—*n.*, **pris'oner**, one who is in prison; a soldier taken by an enemy.

pris'tine (*pris'tin*), *a.* [L. *pristinus*, ancient], belonging to the earliest time.

prith'ee, *int.*, (I) PRAY THEE; please.

priv'ate, *a.* [L. *privatus* (*privare*, to make single)], pertaining to a single person; apart by oneself; having no public office; not publicly known;—*n.*, a common soldier.—*ns.*, **privacy** (*priv'asi* or *priv'asi*), freedom from observation; retirement; concealment; **privateer'**, an armed private ship having authority from government to make war on an enemy's ships;—*v.*, to sail in a privateer.—*n.*, **priva'tion**, state of being in want of something needed; loss of rank or office; absence.—*a.*, **priv'ative**, causing loss or want; marked by the absence of something; giving a negative meaning to a word;—*n.*, a prefix or suffix giving a negative meaning.

priv'et, *n.* [etym. ?], a shrub much used for hedges.

priv'ilege (*priv'ilti*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *privilegium*, a law affecting a single person], a benefit enjoyed by one or a few only; freedom from a burden which others have to bear; advantage;—*v.*, to grant a privilege; to exempt.—*a.*, **priv'ileged**.

priv'y, *a.* [Fr. *privé*, from L. *privatus*], belonging to one alone; secret; not open to all; admitted to know a secret.—*adv.*, **priv'ily**.—*ns.*, **priv'ity**, knowledge of something not widely known; **Priv'y Coun'cil**, a council for advice on affairs of state; **priv'y seal** or **sig'net**, a seal used by the sovereign in matters of less importance.

prize (1), *n.* [Fr. *pris*, price to PRAISE)], something gained by contest; a reward to be striven for; something won by chance; anything worth striving for;—*v.*, to set a price on to count of great value.—*ns.*, **prize'-fight** (*fit*), a fight for a prize; **prize'-ring**, the ring within which a prize-fight takes place.

prize (2), *n.* [Fr. *prise*, taken (L. *prehendere*, to take)], anything taken from an enemy in war, esp. a ship;—*v.*, to capture as a prize.—*ns.*, **prize'-court**, a court for judging prizes taken at sea; **prize'-money**, a share of the value of spoils taken in war.

prize (3). See PRIZE.

pro-, *pref.* [L.], before; in place of (as in PROBOSCIS, PROLOGUE, PROPHET, PROCONSUL).

prob'able, *a.* [Fr., from L. *probabilis* (*probare*, to PROVE)], that may be proved; likely to be true or to happen; with more evidence for than against.—*n.*, **probabil'ity**, state of being probable; likelihood.—*adv.*, **prob'ably**.

prob'ate, *n.* [L. *probare*, to PROVE], proof in court of a person's will;—*a.*, belonging to a probate.—*n.*, **proba'tion**, a means of finding out truth or of testing character; state of a person on trial.—*as.*, **proba'tional** and **proba'tionary**, serving for trial.—*n.*, **proba'tioner**, a person on trial; a student licensed to preach.—*as.*, **prob'ative** and **prob'atory**, serving for proof.

probe, *n.* [late L. *proba*, PROOF], an instrument for examining a wound;—*v.*, to examine with a probe; to search thoroughly.—*n.*, **prob'ity**, honesty; trial goodness.

prob'lem, *n.* [Gk. *problēma* (*proballēin*, to throw)], a question put forward to be solved; (*mathematics*) something required to be done.—*as.*, **prob'lematic** and **prob'lemat'ical**, of the nature of a problem.



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lives by some art or calling.—
ns., profes'sor, a person who publicly teaches any science, particularly in a university; profes'sorship, the office of a professor.—**a.**, professor'ial.

proffer, *v.* [O.Fr. PRO-, *offrir*, L. *offerre*, to OFFER], to hold out; to offer to give;—**n.**, an offer made; a proposal.

proficient (*prōfīsh'ent*), *a.* [L. *proficere*, to advance], well advanced in knowledge or skill; able to do what is required;—**n.**, one who is well skilled.—**ns.**, proficiency and proficiency, state of being proficient.

pro'file (*prō'fīl* or *-fēl*), *n.* [It., from *profilare* (PRO-, L. *filum*, a thread)], an outline; the side view of a head.

prof'it, *n.* [Fr., from L. *profectus*], increase of selling over cost price; any addition of value;—*v.*, to be of service to; to get advantage; to bring good.—**as.**, profit'able, bringing gain or profit; helpful; profit'less, bringing no gain; doing no good.

prof'igate, *a.* [L. *profligare*, to cast down], openly wicked;—**n.**, a person given up to evil courses.—**n.**, prof'ligacy, a wicked course of life.

profound', *a.* [Fr., from L. *profundus*, deep], very deep; very learned; deeply felt.—**ns.**, profound'ness and profun'dity, depth of learning or feeling.

profuse' (*-fūs'*), *a.* [L. PRO-, *fundere*, to pour], pouring out freely; spending money fast.—**ns.**, profuse'ness and profu'sion (*prōfū'shōn*), extravagance; rich supply.

progen'itor, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *progenitor* (PRO-, *gignere*)], a forefather; an ancestor.

prog'eny (*prōj'ent*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *progenies*], children; descendants.

prognos'tic, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *prognōstikon*], that which foretells; a sign of the future;—**a.**, foretelling; foreshowing.—**v.**, prognos'ticate, to foretell

from signs.—**n.**, prognos'tica'tion, power of foretelling by present signs; a sign of the future.

pro'gramme (*prō'grām*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *programma*], a plan of the business of a society; a sketch of the things to be done.

prog'ress, *n.* [L. *progressus* (*prōgrēdi*, to go forward)], a moving forward; a getting nearer to what is aimed at; a growing better; motion from place to place.—*v.*, prog'ress', to move forward; to improve.—**n.**, prog'ression, a passing from point to point; a regular increase or decrease; a series of chords in music.—**a.**, prog'ressive, moving forward; showing progress.

prohib'it, *v.* [L. *prohibere* (*prōhibēre*, to hinder)], to stop from going on; to hinder; to forbid.—**n.**, prohibi'tion, act of prohibiting; an order against; interdict.—**as.**, prohib'itive and prohib'itory, tending to prohibit.

proj'ect, *n.* [Fr., from L. *proficere*, to cast forward], something proposed; a plan to be carried out.—*v.*, projec't', to throw forward; to put forward plans; to draw the shape of; to stand out before.—**a.**, projec'tile, thrown or cast forward;—**n.**, a body fired from a gun; missile.—**ns.**, projec'tion, act of throwing forward; a part jutting out; a plan or drawing on a flat surface; projec'tor, one who forms schemes.

pro'late, *a.* [L. PRO-, *latus*, carried], extended in length; lengthened towards the poles.

prolegom'emon, *n.* [Gk. PRO-, *legōmenon*, something said], an introduction;—(*pl.*) prolegom'ema.

prolep'tic and prolep'tical, *as.* [Gk. PRO-, *lēpsis*, a seizing], dated or coming too soon; anticipating.

proletar'ian, *a.* [L. *proletarius*, a Roman citizen of the lowest class], pertaining to the poorest class; vulgar.—**n.**, proletar'ian, the lowest classes.

proliferate, *a.* [Fr., from L. *proles*, offspring -FY], bringing forth numerous offspring; producing much fruit; bringing about many results.—*n.*, **proliferation**.

prolix (or *proliks'*), *a.* [L. *prolixus*, flowing beyond bounds], going on too long; long and wordy; verbose.—*ns.*, **prolixity** and **prolixness**, wordiness; tediousness; verbosity.

prolocutor, *n.* [L. PRO-, *loqui*, to speak], one who speaks for others; the president of a meeting of clergy.

prologue (*prō'log*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *prologos* (PRO-, *logos*, speech)], introduction to a speech, poem, or play.

prolong, *v.* [Fr., from L. *prolongare* (PRO-, *longus*, LONG)], to make longer; to cause to go on for a longer time; to put off.—*n.*, **prolongation**, extension in space or time; that which is added.

promenade (*promēnād'* or *-nad'*), *n.* [Fr., from *promener*, to walk], a walk for pleasure, show, or exercise; a public walk;—*v.*, to walk for pleasure.

prominent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *prominens*, jutting out], standing out; easily and clearly seen.—*n.*, **prominence**, state of being prominent; distinction.

promiscuous, *a.* [L. PRO-, *miscere*, to MIX], mixed together; confused; used without restriction; common.—*ns.*, **promiscuousness**; **promiscuity**.

promise (*prom'is*), *n.* [L. PRO-, *missus*, sent], a person's word that he will give, do, or keep from doing, something; that which gives hope of good; that which is promised;—*v.*, to give one's word, etc.; to cause hope or expectation.—*as.*, **promising**, giving hope; **promissory**, containing a promise or binding declaration.

promontory, *n.* [L. *promontorium* (PRO-, *mons*, a MOUNTAIN)], a high rock or point of land stretching out into the sea.

promote, *v.* [L. PRO-, *movere*, to move], to move forward; to help growth or prosperity; to raise higher.—*n.*, **promotion**, advancement; encouragement.

prompt, *a.* [Fr., from L. *promptus*, ready], ready to act; done without hesitation and at the right time;—*v.*, to move to action; to remind a speaker or an actor when at a loss.—*ns.*, **promptitude** and **promptness**, quickness of decision and action.

promulgate (or *prōmūl'gāt*), *v.* [L. *promulgare*, to make known], to proclaim; to spread abroad.—*n.*, **promulgation**, a public declaration.

prone, *a.* [L. *pronus*, leaning forward], bending forward; sloping downward; inclined.—*n.*, **pronecess**.

prong, *n.* [etym. ?], a sharp-pointed instrument; the point of a fork, etc.—*a.*, **pronged**, having sharp points.

pronoun, *n.* [PRO-], a word used instead of a noun.—*a.*, **pronominial**.

pronounce (*prōnouns'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *pronunciare*], to speak distinctly; to articulate; to give the proper sound or accent to; to declare; to affirm.—*a.*, **pronounced**, emphatic; decided.—*n.*, **pronouncement**, an expression of opinion.—*a.*, **pronouncing**, giving or marking pronunciation.—*n.*, **pronunciation**, distinct speaking; correct utterance.

proof, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *proba*, from *probare*, to PROVE], that which shows a thing to be good and true; any means of testing truth; facts or arguments which produce belief; unyielding firmness; a first impression from types;—*a.*, used in testing; able to stand firm; of a certain strength.

prop, *n.* [M.E., etym. ?], that on which something rests;—*v.*, to support.—*pres. p.*, **propping**; *p.p.*, **propped**.

propagate, *v.* [L. *propagare*, to

fix down with pegs], to multiply plants by new shoots; to increase; to produce young; to spread abroad; to diffuse.—*ns.*, **propaga'tion**, multiplication of plants or animals; the spreading abroad of knowledge, etc.; **propagan'da**, systematic efforts to spread opinions; **propagan'dism**.

propel', *v.* [L. *PRO-*, *pellere*], to drive forward; to press on by force.—*pres. p.*, **propelling**; *p.p.*, **propelled**.—*n.*, **propel'ler**, the screw of a steamship; a screw-steamer.

propens'ity, *n.* [L. *PRO-*, *pendere*, to hang], bent of mind; inclination to good or evil; tendency.

prop'er, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *proprius*], belonging to one's own self; fitted for one only; right and becoming.—*adv.*, **prop'er-ly**, in a right or becoming way.

prop'erty, *n.*, that which is a person's own; right of possession and use; ownership; estate.

prop'h'et, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *prophētēs* (*PRO-*, and root of *phēmi*, I say)], one who speaks in God's name; one who foretells;—*f.*, **prop'h'etess**.—*n.*, **prop'h'ecy** (*prof'esi*), a foretelling; that which is foretold; the public teaching of the Scriptures; a book of prophecies.—*v.*, **prop'h'esy**, to utter prophecies; to give instruction in religion; to interpret.—*as.*, **prop'h'etis** and **prop'h'etical**.

propin'quity, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *propinquus*, near], nearness in place, time, or relationship; neighbourhood; affinity.

propitious (*prōp'ish'us*), *a.* [L. *propitius*, favourable], on one's side; willing and ready to help; favourable.—*v.*, **propitiate**, to make favourable; to gain over; to make atonement.—*n.*, **propitia'tion**, act of propitiating; something offered to win back favour; the atoning sacrifice of Christ.—*a.*, **propitiatory**, fitted to atone;—*n.*, the Mercy Seat on the Jewish Ark of the Covenant.

propor'tion (*-shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *proportio* (*PRO-*, *portio*, a PORTION)], the size or quantity of one thing compared with that of another; ratio, just share; fitness of parts; the rule of three; fair share;—*v.*, to fit as to size or quantity; to divide justly.—*as.*, **propor'tionable**; **propor'tional**, having the various parts proportioned; having the same proportion;—*n.*, one of the numbers or quantities in a proportion.—*a.*, **propor'tionate**, fitted according to proportion;—*v.*, to adjust in proportion.

propose', *v.* [Fr. *proposer*], to bring forward for consideration; to have in one's mind to do; to form a plan; to offer marriage.—*n.*, **propo'sal**, that which is offered for consideration; a plan or scheme; an offer of marriage.

proposi'tion (*-ish'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *propositio* (*PRO-*, *ponere*, to put)], that which is offered for consideration; a proposal; a complete statement; (*mathematics*) something to be solved or proved true.—*a.*, **proposi'tional**, pertaining to or of the nature of a proposition.

propound', *v.* [L. *proponere*, to lay before (*PRO-*, *ponere*, to put)], to offer for consideration; to propose.

propri'etor, *n.* [late L. *proprietas*, from *proprietas*, PROPERTY], one who has property of his own; the person to whom anything belongs;—*f.*, **propri'etress** and **propri'etrix**.—*a.*, **propri'etary**, belonging to an owner;—*n.*, an owner or a body of owners.—*n.*, **propri'ety**, agreement with fixed rules or customs; seemliness; right of possession.

propul'sion, *n.* [see **PROPEL**], power of propelling.—*a.*, **propul'sive**, tending to propel.

prologue' (*prōlōg'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *prologus* (*PRO-*, *rogare*, to ask)], to put off to another time or season; to adjourn.—*pres. p.*



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tionist, one who favours taxes on imported goods.—*a.*, **protec'tive**, granting protection.—*n.*, **protec'tor**, one who protects; the governor of a kingdom during a minority;—*f.*, **protec'tress** and **protec'trix**.—*as.*, **protec'toral** and **protec'torial**.—*ns.*, **protec'torate**, government by a protector; power of a larger country to guard and guide a smaller one; **protec'torship**; **protec'tory**.

protégé (*pro'te'zhé*), *n.* [Fr. *protéger*, to PROTECT], one under the care of another; a pupil; a ward;—*f.*, **protégée**.

pro'tein (*pro'téin*) or **proteid**, *n.*, a compound of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen found in all living bodies and entering into the composition of all animal foods.

protest, *v.* [Fr., from L. *protestari* (PRO-, *testis*, a witness)], to say openly what one thinks; to speak or write strongly (against); to call as a witness; to note an unpaid bill.—*n.*, **pro'test**, a strongly worded objection; a note on an unpaid bill.

Prot'estant, *n.* [Fr. *protestant*], one who protests; one of those who, in 1529, protested against an edict of the Diet of Spire; one who opposes the authority of the Romish Church;—*a.*, **protesting**.—*ns.*, **Prot'estantism**, the position and beliefs of Protestants; **protesta'tion**, a strong declaration, esp. of disagreement.

PRO'to-, *pref.* [Gk.], first; earliest; chief (as in **PROTOMARTYR**, **PROTOPLASM**).

pro'tocol, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *protokollon*, a first leaf glued on to a manuscript], the first copy of any deed, etc.; a rough draft; a diplomatic agreement.

PRO'tomartyr, *n.* [PROTO-, **MARTYR**], the first martyr; Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

pro'toplasm, *n.* [Gk. PROTO-, *plasma*, form], living matter; the simplest form of life.—*a.*, **protoplas'mic**.

pro'totype, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *prototupon* (PROTO-, TYPE), the model from which anything is copied; exemplar; pattern.—*as.*, **pro'totypal**; **prototyp'ical**. **PRÓ'tozo'a**; *n.* [PROTO-, Gk. *zōa*, animals], the lowest class of animals.

protract, *v.* [L. PRO-, *trahere*, to draw], to draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong; to put off to another time; to draw to a scale.—*ns.*, **protract'ion**, a drawing out or continuing; delay; the making of a plan on paper; **protract'or**, an instrument for measuring angles.

protrude, *v.* [L. PRO-, *trudere*, to thrust], to push forward; to stick out.—*n.*, **protru'sion**.

protu'berant, *a.* [L. PRO-, *tuber*, a swelling], swelling out; bulging.—*n.*, **protu'berance**, any swelling; a tumour.—*v.*, **protu'berate**.

proud, *a.* [A.S.], thinking too highly of oneself; despising others; giving reason for pride; magnificent.—*adv.*, **proudl'y**, in a proud manner.

prove (*proov*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *probare*], to show to be good or true; to make trial of; to apply a test to; to turn out to be.

prov'ender, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *probanda*, an allowance (see **PREBEND**)], dry food for animals; fodder.

prov'erb, *n.* [Fr., from L. *proverbium* (PRO-, *verbum*, a word)], a short and forcible statement of a well-known truth; a saying that is in everybody's mouth; an object of contempt.—*a.*, **prover'bial**, in the form of a proverb; widely spoken *v.*

provide, *v.* [L. PRO-, *videre*, to see], to make ready beforehand; to get what is needed; to procure supplies; to take measures.—*n.*, **Prov'idence**, God Himself; God's care for His creatures; care for what is to come; careful management.—*as.*, **provident**, making ready for the future; careful; economical; **providen'tial**, done by Divine Pro-

vidence.—*n.*, provision (*prō-vizh'on*), a making ready for the future; that which is made ready; (often plural) a stock of food; a clause of a bill or a deed;—*v.*, to supply with provisions.—*a.*, *provis'ional*, serving only for the time.—*n.*, *provi'so*, a condition or a clause in an agreement.

prov'ince, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prō-vincia*], a country at a distance from the capital; a district over which a person has authority; the duty entrusted to a person; a department of knowledge.—*a.*, *provin'cial* (*-shāl*), pertaining to a province; showing the manners of a province; countrified;—*n.*, a person belonging to a province; a superintendent of monasteries.—*n.*, *provin'cialism*, a manner marking the people of a province.

provoke', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *provocāre* (*PRO-*, *vocāre*, to call)], to call forth; to rouse to action; to stir up anger and passion.—*n.*, *provoca'tion*, that which stirs to action or rouses anger; incitement; insult.—*a.*, *provoe'ative*, causing provocation;—*n.*, a cause of provocation.

prov'ost, *n.* [A.S., from L. *præpositus*, at the head of], the chief magistrate of a Scottish town or city; the head of a college or of a cathedral.—*n.*, *prov'ostship*.

prow, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prōra* †], the fore part of a ship; a ship itself.

prow'ess (*prow'es*), *n.* [Fr. *proesse*, same root as *PROUD*], great bravery; valour.

prowl, *v.* [E., etym. †], to wander about in search of prey or booty.

proximate, *a.* [L. *proximus*, next], close by; side by side; next, immediately before or after.—*n.*, *proxim'ity*, nearness in time, place, or blood.—*adv.*, *prox'imo*, in the next month (often written *prox.*).

prox'y, *n.* [a contraction of E. *procuracy*], one who acts for another, or the written right by which he does so.

prude (*prood*), *n.* [Fr. *prude*, chaste], a woman of over-sensitive modesty; a woman who affects to be more reserved than others.—*ns.*, *prū'dery* and *prū'dishness*, the manners of a prude; primness.—*a.*, *prū'dish*, like a prude; over-modest.

prudent (*proo'dent*), *a.* [L. *prū-dens*], looking to the future; thinking well before speaking or acting; careful; economical.—*n.*, *pru'dence*, carefulness in thought and action; discretion; caution.—*a.*, *pru-den'tial* (*-shāl*), arising out of or requiring prudence.

prune (1) (*proon*), *n.* [L. *prūnum*, a plum], a dried plum.

prune (2) (*proon*), *v.* [O.Fr. *proigner*, etym. †], to cut away useless shoots and branches; to trim or dress by cutting; to arrange feathers (to preen).

prunel'la, *n.* [etym. †], a kind of woollen cloth, usually black.

prunel'lo, *n.* [It., from L. *prūnum*, a PRUNE], a fine kind of prune.

prur'ient (*proor'ient*), *a.* [L. *prū-rire*, to itch], itching with desire.—*ns.*, *prur'ience* and *prur'iencey*, a longing desire.

pry, *v.* [M.E. *prien*, to peep], to try to see into something; to look or examine closely.

psalm (*sam*), *n.* [Gk. *psalmos*, a touching (of the harp-strings)], a sacred song; one of the hymns forming the Book of Psalms.—*ns.*, *psal'mist* (*sal'mist* or *sam'ist*), one who composes psalms; *psalmody* (*sa'-* or *sal'mōdi*), the art or practice of singing psalms; a collection of psalms; *Psal'ter* (*saul'ter*), the Book of Psalms; a rosary of a hundred and fifty beads; *psal'tery*, a Jewish musical instrument with strings.

pseu'do- (*sū'do*), *pref.* [Gk. *pseu-dēs*], false; make-believe; pretended.—*n.*, *pseu'donym* [Gk. *onyma*, a name], a false name used by an author; a *nom de guerre*.

psaw (*shō*), *int.* [imit.], expressing contempt.

psy'chic or **psy'chical** (st'kikál), *a.* [Gk. *psyché*, the soul], pertaining to the soul or the living principle in man.

psychol'ogy (st'kol'ójí), *n.* [Gk. *psyché*, -LOGY], the science of the powers of the human soul.—*a.*, **psycholog'ic** or **psycholog'ical**, pertaining to psychology.—*n.*, **psychol'ogist**, one who studies psychology.

ptar'migan (tar'migán), *n.* [Gael.], a mountain grouse with feathered feet.

pu'berly, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pūbertas*, maturity of age (*pūbes*, manhood)], the age at which boyhood or girlhood ends; ripe age.

pubes'cent (pūbes'ént), *a.* [L. *pūbescens*], arriving at manhood; (of plants and insects) covered with fine soft hairs.—*n.*, **pubes'cence**, state of having arrived at manhood; puberty; fine soft hairs on plants or insects.

pub'lic, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pūbl'icus* (*popūlus*, the PEOPLE)], pertaining to the people; affecting a whole people; known to or seen by all; free to all;—*n.*, the people of a nation, city, or district.—*ns.*, **pub'lican** [L. *pūbl'icānus*], (formerly) one who collected the Roman taxes; (now) the keeper of an inn, or a public-house; **pub'lica'tion**, act of publishing or making known; preparation and sending out of a book for sale; that which is published or offered for sale; **pub'lic-house**, a licensed place for the sale of intoxicating liquors; an inn or tavern; **pub'licity**, state of being known to all.—*a.*, **pub'lic-spir'ited**, desiring to advance the interests of the public.

pub'lish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *pūbl'icare*], to make public; to offer a book, etc., for sale or distribution; to put into circulation.—*n.*, **pub'lisher**.

puce (pūs), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pūlex*, a flea], flea-coloured, brownish purple.

Puck, *n.* [A.S. *pūca*], a mischievous spirit or fairy.

puck'er, *v.* [akin to *POCK*], to gather into small folds; to wrinkle;—*n.*, a fold or wrinkle.

pudding (pu'd'ing), *n.* [M.E., etym. ?], a dish composed of flour, milk, sugar, eggs, etc.; an intestine of an animal filled with meat, etc.

pu'd'dle, *n.* [from A.S. *pudd*, a ditch], a small pool of dirty water; a mixture of clay and sand impervious to water;—*v.*, to make muddy; to make impervious to water; to change cast-iron into wrought-iron.—*ns.*, **pu'd'dler**, **pu'd'dling**.

pu'erile, *a.* [L. *puerilis*, belonging to a boy], pertaining to children; childish; trifling.—*n.*, **pueril'ity**, childishness; silliness.

puff, *v.* [E., imit.], to blow with a short, quick blast; to swell with air; to breathe hard; to fill with pride; to praise too highly;—*n.*, a short blast of air, smoke, etc.; anything light and filled with air; light pastry; undue praise.—*n.*, **puff'ery**, too high praise.—*a.*, **puff'y**, swelled out; inflated.

puff'in, *n.* [etym. ?], a sea-bird.

pug, *n.* [etym. ?], a monkey; a small kind of dog with a short nose.

pu'g'ilism (pū'jilizm), *n.* [L. *pugil*, a boxer], the art of fighting with the fists.—*n.*, **pu'g'ilist**.

pugna'cious (-shūs), *a.* [L. *pugnax*], fond of fighting; quarrelsome.—*n.*, **pugna'city**, inclination to fight.

puk's'ne (pū'ni), *a.* [O.Fr. *pūis*, after; *né*, born], younger or lower in rank, applied to judges or courts.

pu'issant (or *pūis'sant*), *a.* [Fr., from Low L. *possens*, L. *potens*, powerful], powerful; strong.—*n.*, **pu'issance**, power; strength.

puke, *v.* [etym. ?], to spew or vomit.

pule, *v.* [imit. ?], to chirp; to whine like a weakly child.

pull (pul), *v.* [A.S.], to draw towards or after; to gather, as fruit; to row a boat;—*n.*, act of pulling; that by which a thing can be pulled; an effort.



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sharp to the taste or smell; sharply painful to the mind or feelings; stinging.—*n.*, *pun'gency*, sharpness of taste or smell; power to pain the mind.

Pu'nic, *a.* [L. *Punicus*, Phœnician], belonging to Carthage or its people.

pun'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *punire*, to punish], to inflict pain or loss for wrong-doing; to chastise; to impose a penalty.—*a.*, *pun'ishable*, that may be punished.—*n.*, *pun'ishment*, pain or loss suffered for wrong-doing; penalty imposed by a court; chastisement.—*a.*, *pu'nitive*, giving or causing punishment.

pun'kah (*pūng'kā*), *n.* [Hind.], a large fan for cooling the air, used in India.

punt, *n.* [A.S., from L. *ponto*, prob. C.], a flat-bottomed boat for shallow water;—*v.*, to move a boat by pushing against the bottom of the stream.

pu'ny, *a.* [PUISNE], of small size or strength; not fully developed.

pup, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, from L. *pupa*, a doll], a young dog;—*v.*, to bring forth pupa.—*pres. p.*, *pupping*; *p.p.*, *pupped*.—*ns.*, *pup'py*, a young dog; a conceited young fellow; *pup'pyism*, conceit; affectation.

pu'pa, *n.* [L. *pupa*, a child], an insect in a shell passing from the caterpillar to the butterfly state; (*pl.*) *pu'pæ*.

pu'pil, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pupillus*, a little boy], a boy or a girl under the care of a guardian; one still at school; a minor; the central part of the eye.—*n.*, *pu'pillage*, state or time of being a pupil.

pup'pet, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *pupa*, a doll], a small image moved by wires; a person who acts as another tells him.—*n.*, *pup'pet-show*, a show of puppets.

pur'blind, *a.* [for *pure-blind*?], wholly blind (Shakespeare); nearly blind.

pur'chase, *v.* [O.Fr. *pur*, for; *chasser*, to CHASE], to get by paying a price; to get in return for work or risk; to gain power

for moving a heavy body;—*a.*, the act of buying; something bought; advantage in moving a heavy body.—*a.*, *pur'chaseable*, that may be purchased.

pure, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *pūrus*, free from stain or mixture; altogether clean; free from sin or fault; guileless; innocent; perfect.—*ns.*, *pure'ness* and *pūr'ity*, state of being pure.—*v.*, *pūr'ify*, to make pure; to grow pure; to free from sin or uncleanness; to remove wrong forms.—*ns.*, *pūrifica'tion*, act of purifying; a cleansing from guilt or uncleanness; *pūr'ism*, freedom from mixture; nicety in the use of words; *pūr'ist*; *Pūr'itan*, one of those who tried to make the Church of England purer and simpler in faith and worship; one who is very exact in the forms and practice of religion.—*as.*, *pūritan'ic* and *pūritan'ical*, like a Puritan; rigid; strict.—*n.*, *Pūr'itanism*, beliefs and practices of the Puritans.

pur'gatory, *n.* [Fr., from L. *purgatorius*, cleansing], a state or place in which the souls of men are said to undergo a cleansing process; a state of misery.

purge (*pérj*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *purgare* (*pūrus*, PURE)], to make or to become clear or clean; to take away what is impure or offensive; to clear from guilt or accusation; to clear the bowels by medicine;—*n.*, a clearing medicine.—*n.*, *purga'tion*, act of cleansing; a clearing of oneself of a crime or a charge.—*a.*, *pur'gative*, having the power of cleansing;—*n.*, a cleansing medicine.

purī (1), *v.* [Scand. ?], to make a murmuring sound, as a shallow stream flowing among small stones;—*n.*, a gentle murmur, as above; a ripple.

purī (2), *v.* [contracted from *purfe*, to fringe ?], to make a waved edge or fringe; to knit stitches backward;—*n.*, a border of embroidery, etc.; an inverted stitch in knitting.

pur'lieu (*pér'liu*), *n.* [O.Fr. *pur-*, from *alée*, a going], ground on the borders of a royal forest, now severed from it; (*pl.*) **pur'lieus**, the parts surrounding any place; environs; outakirta.

purloin', *v.* [Fr. *pour-*, for; *loin*, far off], to carry off; to steal.—*n.*, **purloi'ner**.

pur'ple, *n.* [Fr., from L. *purpura*, the purple-fish], a very dark colour, a mixture of red and blue; cloth dyed a purple colour; the rank and dignity of the Roman emperor, so called from the colour of his robe;—*a.*, blood-red; royal;—*v.*, to dye or clothe with purple.

pur'port, *v.* [Fr. *pur-*, and root of **PORT** (3)], to seem, to mean, or to intend;—*n.*, meaning; intention.

pur'pose, *v.* [O.Fr. *purposer*, from L. *propōnere*, to PROPOSE], to fix on in one's mind; to determine on; to have an intention of;—*n.*, that which is determined on; intention; aim; design.—*adv.*, **pur'posely**, with purpose or design.

purr, *v.* [imit.], to make a low, soft sound, like a cat when pleased.—*pres. p.*, **purring**; *p.p.*, **purred**.

purse (*pérs*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *bursa*], a small bag 'or money; a sum of money; a prize in money;—*v.*, to put into a purse; to draw up into folds or wrinkles; to pucker.—*a.*, **purse'-proud**, proud of one's riches.—*n.*, **pur'ser**, the naval officer who keeps the accounts of a ship, etc.

pur'slane, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *porcillaca*], an annual plant, used in salads.

pursue' (*púrsú'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *pursuer* (Fr. *poursuivre*, to follow; see **PROSECUTE**)], to follow after with a view to overtake; to go after with haste; to try to do or to accomplish; to follow with hatred; to go on doing; to go to law with.—*n.*, **pursuit'** (*púrsúit'*), a following or going after; a chasing; effort put forth with an end in view.—*a.*,

pursu'ant [Fr. *poursuivant*, following], (to or of) in accordance with or in consequence of; agreeable to.—*n.*, **pursu'ance**, continued effort to gain an object.

pur'suivant (*pér'suivánts*), *n.* [see **PURSUANT**], an attendant on the heralds; a state or royal messenger.

pur'sy, *a.* (*pér'sí*) [from **PURSE**], easily put out of breath; fat and short.

pur'tenance. See **APPURTENANCE**.

pur'ulent (*púr'ulénts*), *a.* [L. *purulentus* (*pus*, putrid matter)], inflamed; suppurating.—*n.*, **pur'ulence**.

purvey' (*púrvé'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *purveier* (Fr. *pourvoir*, from L. *providere*, to PROVIDE)], to get ready what is needed; to procure; to buy provisions.—*ns.*, **purvey'ance**, provision of what is necessary; that which is provided; **purvey'or**.

pus, *n.* [L. *pus*], matter coming out of a sore; purulence.

Pu'seyism, *n.*, the beliefs of Dr. Pusey and others, published in *Tracts for the Times* at Oxford, between 1833 and 1841.—*n.*, **Pu'seyite**, a follower of Dr. Pusey.—*a.*, **Puseyis'tic**.

push, *v.* [O.Fr. *pousser*, from L. *pulsare*, to beat], to press against with force; to cause to move by pressure; to be hard upon; to make an effort;—*n.*, a thrust; an act of strong pressure; extremity.

púillian'imous, *a.* [L. *púillus*, very small; *animus*, the mind], small-minded; mean-spirited; wanting in courage.—*ns.*, **púillian'im'ity** and **púillian'imous'ness**.

pus (*pus*) and **pus'sy**, *ns.* [perhaps imit.], a cat; a hare; a pet name for a child or girl.

pus'tule (*pús'túli*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pustula*, a small blister], an inflamed pimple.—*as.*, **pus'tular** and **pus'tulous**, covered with pimples.

put, *v.* [A.S.], to lay or set; to

place in a position.—*pres. p.*, putting; *past* and *p.p.*, put.

pu'tative, *a.* [Fr., from L. *putare*, to think], supposed; commonly thought.

pu'trefy, *v.* [Fr., from L. *putrefacere* (PUTRID, -FY)], to make or to become rotten; to decompose; to rot; to make foul.—*ns.*, **putrefac'tion** and **putres'cence**, state or process of becoming putrid; putrid matter.—*a.*, **putrescent** (*putres'ent*), becoming rotten.

pu'trid, *a.* [L. *putridus* (*puter*, rotten)], rotten; in a state of decay; arising from decaying matter.—*ns.*, **putrid'ity** and **pu'tridness**, rottenness; decomposition.

putt, *v.* (in golf), to drive the ball gently towards the hole; *past*, **putted**.

put'ty, *n.* [Fr., from root of POT], a mixture of whiting and oil for fastening glass, etc.;—*v.*, to fasten or fill up with putty.

puzzle (*puzl*), *n.* [etym. ?], a difficult question; something to try one's ingenuity;—*v.*, to put a difficult question to; to perplex; to work at a puzzle; to be at a loss.

pyg'my, *n.* [L., from Gk. *pygmaioi*, dwarfs], a very small person or thing;—*a.*, very small.

pyr'amid, *n.* [Gk. *pyramis*], a solid body, with triangular sides meeting in a point, having a base with the same number of sides as itself.—*a.*, **pyram'idal**, like a pyramid.

pyre, *n.* [Gk. *pyra*, a funeral pile (*pyr*, fire)], fuel for burning a dead body.

pyri'tes, *n.* [Gk. *pyrites*, a flint (*pyr*, fire)], a mineral compound that gives out sparks when struck with steel.

pyrom'eter, *n.* [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *meter*], an instrument for measuring extreme degrees of heat.

pyrotech'nic (*pir'et'nik*) and **pyrotech'nical**, *a.* [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *techné*, an art], pertaining to fireworks; made up of fireworks.—*n. pl.*, **pyrotech'nics**, the art of making and displaying fireworks.—*n.*, **pyrotech'nist**, one who is skilled in fireworks.

Pyrrhic (*pir'ik*), *n.* [Gk.], a war-dance of the ancient Greeks; a poetical foot of two short syllables;—*a.*, belonging to the ancient Greek war-dance.

Pyrrhonism (*pir'onism*), *n.* [Gk. *Pyrrho*, founder of the Sceptics], doubt of everything; scepticism.

Pythagore'an, *a.* [Gk. *Pythagoras*], belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras;—*n.*, a follower of Pythagoras.

Pyth'ian, *a.*, pertaining to Delphi (or *Pytho*), or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

py'thon (*pi'thon*), *n.* [Gk.], a gigantic kind of serpent, like the boa.

pyth'oness, *n.* [Gk. *Pytho*, old name of Delphi], the priestess of Apollo at Delphi; a witch.—*a.*, **pythonic**, pretending to foretell events; oracular.

pyx, *n.* [Gk. *pyxis*, a box], the box in the Roman Catholic Church in which the Host is kept; the box at the Mint which holds the tested sample coins;—*v.*, to test coins.

Q

qua, *conj.* [L., *ab. sing.* of *qui*, who], in so far as; in the character of.

quack, *v.* [E., imit.], to cry like a duck; to talk boastingly; to sell pretended medicines, or try to cure by their means;—*n.*, the cry of a duck; a pretender to

knowledge or skill;—*a.*, pertaining to quacks; used by quacks.—*n.*, **quack'ery**, the arts or practice of a quack; false pretension.

quad-, **quadri-**, *pref.* [L. *quatuor*], four (as in **QUADRANGLE**, **QUADROON**).



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quan'tity (*kwon'tít*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *quantus*, how much], amount or bulk; a large amount; a certain portion or part; the length of a vowel sound or of a note.—*a.*, **quan'titative**, pertaining to quantity; measuring the quantity.

quar'antine (*quor'dníén*), *n.* [Fr. *quarante*, forty], the time, formerly forty days, during which a ship suspected of having infectious disease on board must keep from sending any one on shore; the place where such vessels are stationed;—*v.*, to keep apart for fear of infection.

quarrel (1) (*kvor'él*), *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *quadrellus* (L. *quadrus*, square)], a bolt for a cross-bow; a diamond-shaped pane or paving tile; a glazier's diamond; a mason's chisel.

quarrel (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *querela*, a complaint], an angry dispute; a breaking up of friendship; cause of dispute;—*v.*, to find fault with; to become enemies; to dispute.—*pres. p.*, **quarrelling**; *p.p.*, **quarrelled**.—*a.*, **quar'relsome**, fond of finding fault; bad-tempered; easily made angry.

quarry (1) (*kvor'í*), *n.* [med. L. *quadraria* (L. *quadrus*, square)], a place where stones are dug or squared for building purposes;—*v.*, to dig or cut stones from a quarry.—*ns.*, **quar'rier** and **quar'ryman**.

quarry (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *cuirée*, from *cuir*, L. *corium*, a hide, in which the intestines were thrown to the dogs], the parts thrown to the dogs after the chase; dead game; the animal chased or killed by a hawk, etc.

quart (*kwór't*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *quartus*, fourth], the fourth part of a gallon; a vessel holding two pints.

quar'tan (*kwór'tán*), *a.* [L. *quartanus*, fourth], occurring every fourth day; intermittent.

quar'ter (*kwór'tér*), *n.*, a fourth part; the fourth part of a hundredweight (28 lbs. avoir-

dupois)—of a ton (8 bushels of grain)—of a yard—of the moon's period—of an animal (one leg, etc.)—of a year—of an hour—of the horizon; a division of a town, etc.; mercy to a fallen foe; (*pl.*) a place of lodging;—*v.*, to divide into four; to provide with shelter and means of living; to station; to arrange upon a shield.—*ns.*, **quar'ter-day**, the day on which quarterly payments have to be made; **quar'ter-deck**, the deck between the mainmast and the stern; **quar'tering**, lodging for soldiers, etc.; the division of a shield into four parts, or the coats of arms on them.—*a.*, **quar'terly**, happening every quarter;—*n.*, a magazine published every quarter;—*adv.*, by quarters; once in a quarter.—*ns.*, **quar'termas'ter**, the officer who looks after the lodging, provisions, etc., of troops; the officer in a ship who attends to the helm, signals, etc.; **quar'tern**, a fourth part; **quar'tern-loaf**, a four-pound loaf, formerly a quarter of a stone; **quar'ter-staff**, a long staff for fighting, held with both hands.

quartet' (*kwór'tet'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *quartus*], an arrangement in fours; a piece of music in four parts; the persons who perform it; a stanza of four lines.

quar'to, *a.*, divided into four;—*n.*, a book with leaves each the fourth part of a sheet; the size of a book so made; (*pl.*) **quartos**.

quartz (*kwór'ts*), *n.* [Ger. *quarz*, rock-crystal], a mineral entering into the composition of granite and other rocks, and often found mixed with gold.

quash (*kwosh*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *quassare*, to shake to pieces], to beat down; to crush or destroy; to make void; to annul; to cancel.

quá'si, *conj.* [L., as if], as it were; seeming; in some respects.

quassia (*quosh'd*), *n.*, a tree having a bitter bark useful as a tonic.

quater'nary, a. [L. *quater*, four times], arranged in fours; applied to layers of rock newer than the Tertiary;—*n.*, the number four.

quater'nion, n., the number four; a group of four; (*pl.*) a method of working mathematical problems.

quat'rain (kwot'rain), n., a stanza of four lines in which the first rhymes with the third and the second with the fourth.

qua'ver, v. [M.E., akin to QUAKE], to tremble or shake; to sing or play with a shake;—*n.*, a shaking or trembling of the voice or sound; a note (♩) (one-eighth of a semibreve).

quay (kē), n. [O.Fr., from G. ?], a place for loading or unloading ships.

quean (kwēn), n. [A.S., as QUEEN], a young woman; a woman of low character.

quea'sy, a. [O.Fr. *coisid*, hurt ?], sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit.

queen, n. [A.S. *cwēn*, a woman], the wife of a king; a female sovereign; a woman of high powers and influence; a female bee, ant, etc.—*a.*, **queen'ly**, like a queen; stately.—*ns.*, **queen-dow'ager (dou'ājēr)**, the widow of a king; **queen-moth'er**, the mother of the reigning king or queen.

queer, a. [Low Ger., across ?], out of the usual manner; strange; odd.—*a.*, **queer'ish**, a little queer.

quell, v. [A.S. *cwelan*, to kill or die (see QUAIL)], to put down with force; to subdue.

quench, v. [A.S.], to make an end of; to put out, as fire, thirst, etc.; to cool suddenly.—*as.*, **quenchable**, that can be quenched; **quenchless**, that cannot be quenched.

querimo'nious, a. [L. *querimōnia* (*queri*, to complain)], fretful; discontented.

quern, n. [A.S.], a handmill for grinding corn.

quer'ulous, a. [L. *querulus* (*queri*,

to complain)], given to complaining; fretful.

quer'y, n. [L. *quære*, imp. of *quærere*, to seek], a question; the mark (?);—*v.*, to ask questions; to make inquiry; to express a doubt; to mark with a ?.—*n.*, **quer'ist**, one who asks questions.

quest, n. [Fr., from L. *quæritus* (*quærere*, to seek)], effort to get; search; that which is sought after.

quest'ion (ques'yōn), n. [L. *quæstio*], a method of finding information; that which is asked; a subject of discussion; a point of difficulty; doubt;—*v.*, to ask questions; to examine; to find fault with; to doubt.—*a.*, **quest'ionable**, that may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; suspicious.

queue (kū), n. [Fr., as CUE], a twist of hair at the back of the head; a number of people in line; single file.

quib'ble, n. [L. *quibus*, to whom ?], a turning from the point: a play upon words; a trifling distinction; a pun;—*v.*, to turn from the point; to play upon words; to trifle in argument.

quick, a. [A.S. *cwic*], living; easily roused; active; impatient;—*n.*, a living animal or plant; a sensitive part;—*adv.* (and **quick'ly**), without delay; in haste.—*v.*, **quick'en**, to make or to become quick; to rouse up; to give greater speed to; to move more swiftly; to revive.—*ns.*, **quick'ening**, a making or becoming alive; the first motion of the fetus in the womb; **quick'lime**, limestone newly burned; unslaked lime; **quick'sand**, soft sand in which one easily sinks; any untrustworthy footing.—*a.*, **quick'-scented**, having a sharp sense of smell.—*n.*, **quick'set**, a living plant set to grow; hawthorn, as part of a hedge;—*a.*, made of quickset;—*v.*, to plant, as a hedge.—*a.*, **quick'-sighted (-sītēd)**, quick to see or understand.—*ns.*,

quick'silver, living silver, mercury, so called from the mobility of its particles; **quick-step**, a lively march or dance; the music played to it.

quid'dity, *n.* [med. L. *quidditas*, from L. *quid*, what], the real nature of anything; a trifling nicety.

quid'nunc, *n.* [L., what now?], one who wishes or pretends to know all that is going on.

quies'cent (*quies'ent*), *a.* [L. *quiescens* (*quiescere*, to rest)], at rest; not moved or agitated; not sounded.—*n.*, quies'cence, rest; repose.

qui'et, *a.* [L. *quietus*], at rest; without motion; free from noise or fear; not causing offence;—*n.*, rest; freedom from fear; stillness; peace;—*v.*, to bring to rest; to stop noise; to come to rest.—*ns.*, qui'etism, rest of mind; qui'etness and qui'etude, state of rest; freedom from noise or fear.

quie'tus (*quie'tus*), *n.* [med. L. *est*, he is QUIT], a final release or settlement.

quill, *n.* [etym. ?], a large feather; a pen made from a feather; the spine of a porcupine; the reed in a weaver's shuttle; an instrument for striking the strings of a musical instrument;—*v.*, to wind on a quill; to plait in small ridges.

quill'let, *n.* [formerly *quillity*, corrupted from QUIDDITY ?], a trick in argument; a quibble.

quilt, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *culcita*, a cushion; a bedcover made by stitching two pieces of cloth together with something soft between; any bedcover;—*v.*, to sew like a quilt.

quill'ary, *a.* [L. *quindarius* (*quinque*, five)], arranged in fives.

quince (*quins*), *n.* [O.Fr. *coing*, from L. *cydonium*], a fruit with an acid taste, much used in making preserves.

quinine (*kwinen'*, *-nin*, or *kwinnin*), *n.* [Fr., from Peru. *kina*, bark], a medicine from the bark of the cinchona tree.

Quinquages'ima, *a.* [L., fiftieth], fiftieth; (Sunday) the Sunday fifty days before Easter.

quinquan'gular, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five], having five angles.

quinquen'nal, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *annus*, a year], happening every five years; lasting for five years.—*n.*, quinquen'num.

quin'sy (*-si*), *n.* [Fr. *quinancie*, from Gk.], inflammation of the throat.

quin'tain, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *quintana* (*quintus*, fifth)], a post with a movable cross-piece for tilting at, broad at one end and with a bag of sand at the other.

quin'tal, *n.* [Fr.], a hundredweight.

quin'tan, *a.* [L. *quintana* (see QUINTAIN)], happening every fifth day;—*n.*, a kind of ague.

quintessence (*quintes'ens*), *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence], the purest essence; the best and purest part.

quintillion (*quintill'yon*), *n.* [L. *quinque*, formed like MILLION], the fifth power of a million.

quin'tuple, *a.* [Fr., from L. *quintus*, fifth; *-plus*, fold], multiplied by five; five times as large;—*n.*, a five-fold quantity;—*v.*, to multiply by five.

quip, *n.* [L. *quippe*, forsooth], a sharp reply;—*v.*, to taunt; to sneer at.—*a.*, quip'ish.

quire (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *quar*, L. *quaterni*, four each], twenty-four sheets of paper; one-twentieth of a ream.

quire (2). See CHOIR.

quipk, *n.* [etym. ?], a sudden turning away from the point; a smart reply; retort.—*a.*, quip'ky, full of quirks.

quit, *a.* [Fr., from L. *quies*, QUIET], free from obligation, etc.; clear;—*v.*, to set at rest; to free from obligation; to cease from; to give up; (one-self) to behave.—*pres. p.*, quitting; *p.p.*, quitted.—*adv.*, quite, completely; wholly.—*ns.*, quit-rent, rent paid for land freeing the tenant from other services; quit'tance, discharge from debt.



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to draw off from the lees, as wine, etc.

rack (3), *n.* [Scand. *rek*, drift †], thin clouds or vapour drifting across the sky; destruction.

rack (4), *n.* [etym. †], a neck of mutton.

rack'et (1), *n.* [Fr. *raquette*], a light bat used in tennis, etc.; a snow-shoe;—*v.*, to strike with a racket.

rack'et (2), *n.* [imit. †], clattering sound; noisy tall or sport;—*v.*, to engage in noisy sport.—*a.*, **rack'ety**.

Raccoon', *n.* [N. Amer Ind.], a flesh-eating animal of North America, valued for its fur.

rad'ish, *n.* [Fr., from L. *radix*], a well-known root, used for food.

ra'dium, *n.*, a metallic element (discovered 1902), that radiates particles of itself.—*a.*, **radio-active**, emitting rays that penetrate other substances.—*ns.*, **ra'diograph**, a photograph taken by Röntgen rays; **radio-tele-gram**, a message by wireless telegraphy.

ra'dius, *n.* [L., a ray], a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle; the spoke of a wheel; the ray of a flower; the outer bone of the fore-arm; (*pl.*) **radii**.—*v.*, **ra'diate**, to diverge in straight lines; to send out rays of light, heat, etc.; to shine;—*a.*, having rays.—*ns.*, **ra'diance** and **ra'diancy**, great brightness; brilliancy.—*a.*, **ra'diant**, throwing out rays; shining; brilliant.—*ns.*, **radia'tion**, act of radiating; state of being radiated; **ra'diator**, that which sends out rays.

ra'dix, *n.* [L.], a root; a root-word; the base in logarithms; (*pl.*) **ra'dices**.—*a.*, **rad'ical**, pertaining to the root; reaching to or proceeding from the root; dealing with first principles; thorough-going;—*n.*, a root word; a person who advocates thorough political and social reform.—*ns.*, **Rad'icalism**, the principles of a Radical;

rad'icle, the part of the seed which grows downward and forms the root.

raf'fle, *n.* [Fr.], a lottery in which several pay the price of an article in equal shares, and then cast lots as to which of them shall get it;—*v.*, to sell by raffle; to try one's luck in a raffle.

raft, *n.* [Scand.], planks fastened together to float in the water.

raft'er, *n.* [A.S.], any rough beam; a beam supporting the roof of a house.

rag, *n.* [etym. †, perhaps Scand.], a worn or torn piece of cloth; a clipping; anything torn or worn out.—*a.*, **rag'ged**, worn into rags; wearing rags; tattered.—*n.*, **ragamuf'fin**, a ragged person; a worthless fellow.—*n.*, **rag'wort**, a coarse weed with ragged leaves and a yellow flower.

Rage (*raʒ*), *n.* [Fr., as **RABIES**], great anger; anger breaking out into furious words or actions; something eagerly sought after;—*v.*, to show great anger; to act violently; to spread widely, as fever, disease.—*a.*, **ra'ging**, acting with rage, etc.; furious.

ragout' (*ragoo'*), *n.* [Fr. *ragotier*, to restore taste], a stew of meat and herbs highly seasoned.

raid, *n.* [So., from same root as **ROAD**], an invasion for plunder; an unexpected visit by police;—*v.*, to invade for plunder.

rail (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *reille*, from L. *regula*, **RULE**], a bar of iron or of wood; a bar of a fence or a gate; one of the metal bars along a railway track; the bar over the bulwarks of a ship or the railing of a stair;—*v.*, to enclose with rails.—*ns.*, **rai'ling**, a fence of rails; material for rails; **rail'way** and **rail'road**; a road with rails on which the wheels run.

rail (2), *v.* [Fr., etym. †], (at) to use reproachful words; to scoff.—*a.*, **rai'ling**, expressing reproach;—*n.*, reproachful words; insult.—*n.*, **rai'lery**, reproach in jest; banter.

rai'ment, *n.* [*arrayment*, from **ARRAY**], clothing of any kind; a single garment.

rain, *n.* [A.S. *regn* or *rēn*], water dropping from the clouds;—*v.*, to fall in drops from the clouds; to fall like rain.—*ns.*, **rain'-bow** [A.S. *regenboga*], a coloured bow in a rain-cloud when opposite to the sun; **rain'-gauge** (*rān'-gāj*), *n.* [see **GAUGE**], an instrument for measuring the amount of rain that falls; **rain'-fall**, a fall of rain; the amount of rain that falls in a given time.—*a.*, **rai'ny**, having much rain; showery.

raise (*rāz*), *v.* [Scand., same root as **RISE**], to lift or set up; to bring to a higher place; to increase, as strength, price, pitch, etc.; to stir up; to build up; to bring into sight or being; to cause to grow; to set agoing; to cause to swell.

raisin (*rāzən*), *n.* [G.Fr., as **RACEME**], a dried ripe grape.

raja-, **rajah-**, *geog. root*, kingly; royal (as in *Rajamahal*, kingly residence; *Rajahpoor*, royal city).

rajah or **raja** (*rā'jā*), *n.* [Hind., from Skt.], a native Indian prince or king.

rake (1), *n.* [A.S.], an instrument with teeth for drawing light things together, or for smoothing the ground;—*v.*, to gather or smooth with a rake; to search with care; ransack; to fire lengthwise along a ship or a line of troops.

rake (2), *n.* [formerly **RAKE-HELL**], a loose, ill-behaved man; a debauchee.—*a.*, **rā'kish**, like a rake; living a loose life.

rake (3), *n.* [etym. ?], the projection of a ship beyond the keel at both ends; the slope of a mast or a funnel.—*a.*, **rā'kish**, having the masts sloping.

rally (1), *v.* [Fr. **RE-**, *allier*, to **ALLY**], to bring into order again; to come together after being scattered; to regain health or value;—*n.*, act of rallying; recovery of order.

rally (2), *v.* [Fr., same root as **RAIL** (2)], to poke fun at; to banter; to chaff.

ram, *n.* [A.S.], a male sheep; a long beam, formerly used for battering walls; a ship of war with an iron beak; any engine for striking hard blows or exerting heavy pressure;—*v.*, to strike as a ram; to drive with violence; to crush into a small space.—*n.*, **ram'rod**, a rod used for ramming down the charge into a gun.—*pres. p.*, **ramming**; *p.p.*, **rammed**.

ram'ble, *v.* [etym. ?], to wander about; to go from place to place without fixed plan; to talk in an aimless way;—*n.*, a going from place to place; an easy walk for pleasure.—*a.*, **ram'bling**, wandering; aimless; confused.

ram'ify, *v.* [Fr., from med. L. *rāmificāre* (L. *ramus*, a branch; **-FY**)], to divide into branches; to be subdivided; to extend in many directions.—*n.*, **ramifi-cation**.—*as.*, **ramose'** and **ra'mous**, having branches.

ramp, *v.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep or climb], to spring or leap; to rear on the hind legs; to creep, as a plant;—*n.*, a spring or leap; a short bend, slope, or curve.—*v.*, **ram'page**, to storm;—*n.*, strong excitement.—*as.*, **ram-pa'geous** (*-jūs*); **ram'pant**, rising on the hind legs; raging; overgrowing the usual bound as plants; rank.

ram'part, *n.* [Fr., from *remparer*, to fortify (**RE-**, **EM-**, *parāre*; see **PARRY**)], that which defends; a bulwark; a fortified wall or mound.

ran, *v.*, *past tense* of **RUN**.

rancho or **ranche**, *n.* [Sp.], land for the rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep.

ran'cid, *a.* [L. *rancidus*, rotten], having a sour smell or taste; putrid.—*ns.*, **ran'cidity** and **ran'cidness**.

ran'cour (*rāng'kūr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *rancor*, spite], deep-seated hate; bitter enmity.

—*a.*, ran'corous, malicious; spiteful.

ran'dom, *a.* [Fr. *randon*, from *randir*, to gallop], acting by chance; done without plan; aimless.—*adv.*, at ran'dom, without aim; by chance.

rang, *v.*, past of RING (2).

range (*rānj*), *v.* [Fr. *ranger*, to range, same root as RANK (1)], to set in rows; to put in order; to pass over; to wander without check; to have a certain place or direction;—*n.*, things in a row; a class or order; a grate or cooking stove; room to move over; distance passed over; space for practising shooting; power of mind.—*n.*, range-finder, an instrument for calculating the distance of the target from the gun.—*n.*, ran'ger, a person in charge of a public park; a dog that searches for game.

rank (1), *n.* [Fr. *rang*, prob. from Teut.], a row; a line of soldiers; class or order; high social standing; (*pl.*) the common soldiers;—*v.*, to place in a line; to put into a certain class; to have a certain place or degree.

rank (2), *a.* [A.S. *ranc*, strong], strong and coarse in growth; with a strong taste or smell; luxuriant; fertile.—*v.*, rankle (*rānkəl*), to become rank; to be inflamed; to irritate.

ran'sack, *v.* [Scand. *rann*, a house; *sak*, SEEK], to search through; to leave no place unexamined; to plunder completely.

ran'som, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, from L. *redemptio* (RE-, *emere*, to buy)], purchased freedom; price paid for release; redemption;—*v.*, to set free by payment; to redeem.

rant, *v.* [Du.], to use high-sounding language; to talk noisily;—*n.*, high-sounding language; bombast; bluster.—*n.*, ran'ter, a noisy talker.

ranun'culus, *n.* [L., a little frog (*rāna*)], a genus of flowering plants, including the buttercup, celandine, etc.; (*pl.*) ranun'culuses or ranun'culi.

rap (1), *v.* [imit. ?], to strike with a smart blow;—*n.*, a sharp, quick blow.—*pres. p.*, rapping; *p.p.*, rapped.

rap (2), *v.* [prob. through RAPT, from L. *raperē*], to seize and carry off; to transport out of oneself.—*pres. p.*, rapping; *p.p.*, rapt.—*as.*, rapt, filled with joy or thought; raptur'ial, seizing by violence; living by prey.—*n.*, rap'ture, state of being filled with great joy or pleasure; extreme joy; ecstasy.—*a.*, rap'turous, showing extreme joy or pleasure.

rapa'cious (*rāpd'āshūs*), *a.* [L. *rapax*, grasping], seizing by force; living by plunder; greedy.—*ns.*, rapac'ity and rapa'ciousness, disposition to take things by force; greediness; extortion.

rape (1), *n.* [prob. as RAP (2)], a seizing and carrying away; forcible violation of chastity.

rape (2), *n.* [L. *rāpa* or *rāpum*, a turnip], a plant, the seed of which yields oil, and its leaves food for sheep.

rap'id, *a.* [L. *rapidus*], running very fast; moving swiftly;—*n.*, part of a stream running much faster than the rest (*usually in pl.*).—*ns.*, rapid'ity and rap'idness, swiftness of motion; velocity; celerity.

ra'pier, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a light sword with a narrow, finely-pointed blade.

rap'ine (*rāp'in*), *n.* [L. *rapina*], a seizing and carrying off by force; plunder; pillage.

rapparee', *n.* [Irish], an Irish robber.

rappée', *n.* [Fr. *rāper*, to grate], a coarse, strong kind of snuff.

rare (1), *a.* [L. *rārus*, thin], thin; not dense; not often met with; unusual; scarce; valuable.—*v.*, rar'ify, to make or to become thin, to less dense; to expand.—*n.*, rar'ification, state of being thin or rare.—*adv.*, rar'ily, not often; finely; with great skill.—*ns.*, rar'ity and rare'ness, state of being



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to act or talk as a madman ; to be wild and furious.

rav'el, *v.* [O.Du. ?], to undo anything twisted or woven ; to let fall in a tangle ; to become untwisted.—*pres. p.*, *ravelling* ; *p.p.*, *ravelled*.

rav'elin (*rāv'lin*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *ravellino*], an outwork of a fortress with an angle pointing outward.

ra'ven (1), *n.* [A.S. *hræfn*], a large bird of the crow kind ;—*a.*, of the colour of a raven ; black.

rav'en (2), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *rapina*, *RAPINE*], to take by violence ; to devour greedily ;—*n.*, prey ; plunder.—*a.*, *rav'ensous*, mad with hunger ; eager for prey.

ravine' (*rāvēn'*), *n.* [as above], a hollow worn by a stream ; a deep and narrow mountain pass ; a gorge ; a defile.

rav'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *rapere*, to seize], to carry off by force ; to fill with great joy ; to force a woman.—*n.*, *rav'ishment*, a carrying off by force ; abduction ; great delight ; violence towards a woman.

raw, *a.* [A.S. *hrēaw*], in the natural state ; not ripe ; not cooked or manufactured ; inexperienced ; damp and cold ; not covered with skin, as a wound.—*n.*, *raw'ness*. — *a.*, *raw'-boned*, with little flesh on the bones ; gaunt ; spare ; lean.

ray (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *radius*, a ray], a beam of light or heat ; one of the florets in the head of a daisy, etc. ;—*v.*, to shine forth.

ray (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *raia*, a ray (fish)], a kind of fish, with ray-like fins.

rase, *v.* [Fr. *raser*, from *radere*, to scrape], demolish ; to level with the ground.—*n.*, *ra'sure* (*rā'shūr*), a mark by which anything is blotted out ; an erasure.

ra'sor, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rasus* (*radere*, to scrape)], a knife for shaving.

re-, **red-**, *pref.* [L.], back, behind ; again, anew ; away, off (as in *REDEEM*, *REJECT*, *REVIVE*).

reach, *v.* [A.S.], to stretch out ; to hold forth ; to hand over ; to extend to ; to gain or arrive at ; to hit ; to amount or to be equal to ; (after) to try to get ;—*n.*, power of reaching ; distance stretched over ; a large surface ; a straight portion of a river or a canal.

re'act', *v.* [RE-, *ACT*], to act again ; to return the action in an opposite direction ; to recoil ; to act on each other.—*n.*, *reac'tion*, action which resists another action ; backward movement.—*a.* and *n.*, *reac'tionary*, causing or favouring reaction.

read, *v.* [A.S.], to gather the meaning of anything written ; to speak aloud written or printed words ; to understand ; to study.—*past* and *p.p.*, *read* (*red*).—*as.*, *read* (*red*), acquainted with books *rea'ding* (*rē'ding*), fond of reading ;—*n.*, study of books ; meaning of a word or passage ; a speaking aloud of something written ; one of the stages of a bill in Parliament.—*ns.*, *rea'der*, one who reads ; one who corrects proofs ; a reading-book ; *rea'ding-book*, a book for teaching reading ; *rea'ding-desk*, a desk to support a book for reading ; *rea'ding-room*, a room in which newspapers, etc., are placed to be read.

readjourn', *v.* [RE-], to adjourn again.

readjust', *v.* [RE-], to put into order again.

readmit', *v.* [RE-], to allow to enter again.—*pres. p.*, *readmitting* ; *p.p.*, *readmitted*.—*n.*, *readmis'sion*.

read'y (*red't*), *a.* [A.S.], having everything right in time ; fitted for use at once ; willing ; quick in action or in understanding ; at hand ; (to) on the point of—*adv.*, *read'ly*.—*n.*, *read'iness*, state of being ready.

rea'gent (*rēd'jēnt*), *n.* [RE-], a substance that detects the presence of other bodies ; a test.

re'al, *a.* [L. *res*, a thing], truly existing ; not fancied ; actual ;

genuine; belonging to fixed property.—*n.*, *reality*, that which truly exists; not mere fancy or appearance; (or *reality*) fixedness of nature; truth; fixed property or land.—*v.*, *realize*, to make real; to bring into actual existence; to know from experience; to get as the result of effort; to turn property into money.—*n.*, *realization* (*realiz'ation*).—*adv.*, *really*, in truth; in fact.

realm (*reim*), *n.* [O.Fr. *realme*, from L. *regalis*], the country over which a king reigns; the place over which power is felt.

ream (*rem*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *rizmah*, a bundle], twenty quires or four hundred and eighty sheets of paper.

reanimate, *v.* [RE-], to bring to life again; to fill with new life or spirit.—*n.*, *reanima'tion*.

reap, *v.* [A.S.], to cut grain; to gather a crop; to receive as a reward.—*n.*, *reaper*, one who reaps; a machine for cutting corn.

reappear, *v.* [RE-], to come into sight again.—*n.*, *reappear'ance*.

rear (1), *v.* [A.S. *rearan*], to raise or set up; to build; to train or educate; to breed; to rise on the hind legs.

rear (2), *n.* [shortened from ARREAR], the back part; the last part of an army or a fleet;—*a.*, in the back.—*ns.*, *rear-ad'miral*, a naval officer below an admiral; *rear-guard* and *rear-ward*, a guard for the rear; the last troop;—*a.* and *adv.*, at the rear.

rear-mouse, *n.* [A.S. *hræmūs*], a bat.

rea'son (*re'zon*), *n.* [Fr. *raison*, from L. *ratio*], power of judging; exercise of thought; the ground of an opinion; the proof of a statement; the motive of an action; a fair and just view of things; justice;—*v.*, to use the power of thought; to pass from premises to conclusions; to convince by reasoning.—*a.*,

rea'sonable, able to reason; rational; according to reason; within bounds.—*ns.*, *rea'sonableness*, agreement with reason; *rea'soning*, process of bringing forward reasons; argumentation; that which is used as argument.

reassemble, *v.* [RE-], to come together again.

reassert, *v.* [RE-], to assert over again.—*n.*, *reassertion*.

reassign, *v.* [RE-], to transfer back again.—*n.*, *reassign'ment*.

reassume, *v.* [RE-], to take up again.—*n.*, *reassump'tion*.

reassure, *v.* [RE-], to assure again; to bring back confidence to; to free from fear.—*n.*, *reassur'ance*.

reave (*rev*), *v.* [A.S.], to take away by force or violence.—*past* and *p.p.*, *reaved* or *reft*.

rebate, *v.* [O.Fr. *rabatre* (RE-, *abatre*, to abate)], to beat back; to blunt; to give discount.—*ns.*, *rebate'* and *rebate'ment*, deduction; discount.

reb'el, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rebellis* (RE-, *bellum*, war)], fighting against lawful authority; acting in revolt;—*n.*, one who rebels.—*v.*, *rebel'*, to refuse to obey, or to fight against a lawful ruler; to rise against the government of one's country.—*pres. p.*, *rebel-ling*; *p.p.*, *rebelled*.—*n.*, *rebellion* (*-yon*), state of being a rebel; resistance to law or government; revolt.—*a.*, *rebellious* (*-yūs*), engaged in rebellion; resisting lawful government.

rebound, *v.* [O.Fr. *rebondir*; RE-, BOUND (2)], to bound or spring back;—*n.*, act of springing back; recoil.

rebuff, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *ribuffo*, *imit.*], a sudden check; an unexpected refusal;—*v.*, to give a sudden check to; to refuse harshly.

rebuild (*rebild'*), *v.* [RE-], to build again.

rebuke, *v.* [O.Fr. RE-, *bucher*, to beat], to check or to find fault

with; to silence; to reprove;
—*n.*, a sharp reproof; censure.

re'bus, *n.* [L., ablative of *res*, a thing], a means of expressing words and phrases by pictures of things, whose names resemble those words or phrases or the syllables of which they are composed; (*pl.*) *re'buses*.

rebut', *v.* [O.Fr. *RE-*, and root of *BUTT* (1)], to beat back; to oppose by argument or proof.—*pres. p.*, *rebutting*; *p.p.*, *rebutted*. — *n.*, *rebut'tal*. — *a.*, *rebut'table*.

recal'citrant, *a.* [L. *recalcitrare* [*RE-*, *calx*, the heel)], kicking back; refusing to go on or follow.—*v.*, *recal'citate*, to kick; to show unwillingness.—*n.*, *recalcitra'tion*.

recall' (*récall'*), *v.* [*RE-*], to call back; to order home; to revoke; to call to mind;—*n.*, a call to return.

recant', *v.* [L. *RE-*, *cantare*, to sing], to take back a statement or opinion; to retract; to withdraw.—*n.*, *recanta'tion*, a statement contradicting a former one.

re'capit'ulate, *v.* [*RE-*], to go over the chief points again; to sum up.—*n.*, *re'capitula'tion*, a summing up; a summary of the chief facts or points.—*a.*, *re'capit'ulatory*, summing up.

re'capture, *v.* [*RE-*], to capture a second time; to recover spoil or plunder;—*n.*, a recovering of something taken; a retaken prize.

re'cast', *v.* [*RE-*], to cast, mould, or count up a second time; reconstruct.

recede', *v.* [L. *RE-*, *cedere*, to go], to go or move back; to retire; to give up to a former owner; (from) to withdraw.—*ns.*, *re'cess'*, a going back or retiring; a time during which business is stopped; vacation; a nook in a room; a quiet spot; *re'cession* (*récess'ón*), withdrawal; restoration.

receipt' (*rédi'*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *receptus* (*receptus*, to receive)],

a getting or receiving; place of receiving; a written acknowledgment of something received; the thing received; a recipe;—*v.*, to give a receipt for.

receive' (*rédi'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *receptus* (*RE-*, *capere*, to take)], to take what is offered or sent; to admit into the mind; to take into one's house; to treat as a friend; to undergo or suffer.—*n.*, *recei'ver*, one who receives; a collector of rents, etc.; a vessel for receiving what has been distilled, as exhausted steam, articles put into an air-pump for experiment, etc.; part of a telegraph, etc., apparatus.

recon'sion, *n.* [L. *RE-*, *condere*, to value], act of reviewing or examining an ancient text; a text corrected.

re'cent' [Fr., from L. *recens*, fresh, lately come to pass; modern; fresh; (*geology*) since the creation of man.—*adv.*, *re'cently*.

recep'tacle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *receptaculum*], that into which things are put; a reservoir.—*n.*, *recep'tion*, act of receiving; state of being received; manner of receiving; entertainment; welcome.—*a.*, *recep'tive*, able to receive.—*ns.*, *recep'tiveness* and *recep'tivity*, power of taking in.

recess' and **recession**. See under *RECEDE*.

re'cipe (*res'ipé*), *n.* [L. *receptus*, to RECEIVE], the first word of a medical prescription; a direction for making up medicines, dishes, etc.; (*pl.*) *re'cipés*.

recip'ient, *n.* [L. *receptus* (*receptus*, to RECEIVE)], one who receives.

recip'rocal, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*, mutual], passing from one to the other; given and received; done or due by each to the other; mutual.—*v.*, *recip'rocate*, to move backwards and forwards; to act time about; to give and get in return.—*ns.*, *reciproc'a'tion* and *reciproc'ity*, a giving



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examination or survey for engineering or military operations.

reconnoi'tre (*rekónoi'tér*), *v.* [O.Fr. for *reconnaitre*], to cast the eye over; to make a survey or examination.

réconsid'er, *v.* [RE-], to consider over again.—*n.*, *réconsidera'tion*.

reconstruct', *v.* [RE-], to build again; to build after a new plan.—*n.*, *reconstruc'tion*, act of reconstructing; that which is reconstructed.

reconvey' (*rekónvèd'*), *v.* [RE-], to take back to a former place; to give back to a former owner.—*n.*, *reconvey'ance*.

record', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *recordari*, to call to mind], to keep in remembrance by writing; to register; to cause to be remembered; to repeat; to celebrate.—*ns.*, *rec'ord*, a written account; that which has been recorded; *recor'der*, one who records; a judge in a city or borough court in England.

récount' (1), *v.* [RE-], to count over again;—*n.*, a second counting.

recount' (2), *v.* [O.Fr. *reconter*], to relate; to enumerate; to detail.

recoup' (*rékoop'*), *v.* [Fr. RE-, *couper*, to cut], to make up for; to reimburse; to indemnify.—*n.*, *recoup'ment*.

recourse' (*rékòrs'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *recursum* (RE-, *cursum*, COURSE)], a going to for help or protection; *v.*, to resort.

recover (1) (*rékùv'er*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *recuperare*, to RECUPERATE], to get back what was lost; to repair a loss or injury; to restore to health; to grow well again; to gain in a court.—*n.*, *recov'ery*, restoration to health; power of recovering.

récover (2), *v.* [RE-], to cover again.

rec'reant, *a.* [O.Fr. *receivre*, to change belief], crying for mercy; mean-spirited; apostate;—*n.*, one who begs for mercy; a mean-spirited person; a renegade.—*n.*, *rec'reancy*, the spirit of a recreant; apostasy.

récrédite' (1), *v.* 'RE-], to credit again; to make new.

rec'reate (2), *v.* [L. RE-, *creare*, to create], to give new life to; to refresh when wearied.—*n.*, *recreation*, refreshment after toil; amusement.—*a.*, *rec'reative*, fitted to refresh or recreate.

rec'rement, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cremenum* (RE-, *cernere*, to sift), useless matter; dross.

recrim'inate, *v.* [L. RE-, *crimari*, to CRIMINATE], to accuse in return; to meet a charge by making another.—*n.*, *recrimina'tion*, counter charge.—*as.* *recrim'inative* and *recrim'inatory*, meeting one charge by another.

recruit' (*rékruot'*), *v.* [Fr. *recruter* (RE-, *croître*, L. *crecere*, to increase)], to supply what has been wasted; to procure new soldiers; to renew or to gain health, strength, etc.;—*n.*, *recruitment*, supply of waste; a newly enlisted soldier.

rec'tangle, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *rectangulus* (L. *rectus*, right *angulus*, an ANGLE)], a four-sided figure having all its angles right angles.—*as.*, *rec'tangled* and *rectan'gular*.

rec'tify, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *rectificare* (L. *rectus*, straight; -FY)], to make straight; to put right; to purify by distilling, etc.; to adjust.—*n.*, *rectifica'tion*.

rectilin'eal and **rectilin'ear**, *as.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *linea*, a LINE], contained by straight lines.

rec'titude, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *rectitudo* (*rectus*, straight)], rightness of thought or action; integrity; honour; uprightness.

rec'tor, *n.* [L. *regere*, to rule], a clergyman in England who has charge of a parish, and a right to the tithes, etc.; (in Scotland) the headmaster of a public school, or the president of a university court; the head of a Jesuit College.—*as.*, *rectoral* and *rector'ial*.—*ns.*, *rector'ship* and *rectorate*, the office or rank of a rector; *rec'tory*, the house or district of a rector.

rec'tum, *n.* [L. *rectus*, straight], the lower part of the large intestine.

recum'bent, *a.* [L. *recumbens* (RE-, *cumbere*, to lie)], leaning or lying down; reclining. — *ns.*, **recum'bence** and **recum'bency**.

recu'perate, *v.* [L. *recuperare*, to recover], to get back health or strength; to recover. — *n.*, **recupera'tion**, recovery. — *as.*, **recu'perative** and **recu'peratory**, tending to recovery.

recur', *v.* [L. RE-, *currere*, to run], to come again into the mind; to happen at regular times; to go for help. — *pres. p.*, **recur'ring**; *p.p.*, **recurred**. — *a.*, **recur'rent**, returning at regular times. — *ns.*, **recur'rence** and **recur'rency**.

recurve' and **recur'vate**, *vs.* [L. RE-, *curvus*, crooked], to bend or curve back. — *ns.*, **recurva'tion** and **recur'vature**.

recusant (*rek'uzant* or *rek'uzant*), *a.* [L. *recusare*, to reject], obstinate in refusing; refusing to worship according to established forms; — *n.*, one who thus refuses.

red, *a.* [A.S.], of the colour of blood; — *n.*, a colour like blood; crimson; scarlet; — *comp.*, **redder**; *sup.*, **reddest**. — *ns.*, **red'-breast**, 'the robin, a bird with red feathers on its breast; **red deer**, the common stag. — *v.*, **red'den**, to make or to grow red. — *a.*, **red'dish**, somewhat red. — *adv.*, **red'-handed**, in the very act. — *a.*, **red'-hot**, heated to redness. — *n.*, **red lead**, a paint made from oxide of lead. — *a.*, **red'-let'ter**, marked with red letters, as the saints' days in old calendars; fortunate; happy. — *n.*, **red-tape'**, tape (often of a red colour) for tying up official papers; a too formal way of doing business.

ed-, *pref.* See RE-.

red, *suff.* [A.S. *redan*], quality or state (as in HATRED, KINDRED).

redac'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *redigere*, to bring back (RE-, *agere*, to

bring)], an arranging of literary matter its result.

redan' (*redan'*), *n.* [O.Fr. *redent*, a double dent or notch], a field-work of two sides forming an angle towards the enemy.

reddition (*redish'on*), *n.* [L. *redditio* (*reddere*, to give back)], a giving back or up; an explanation of the meaning of a passage.

redeem' (*redem'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *redimere* (*red-*, RE-, *emere*, to buy)], to buy back; to ransom; to deliver from the power or the punishment of sin; to make the most of; to perform, as a promise; to atone for. — *ns.*, **Redeemer**, Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world; one who redeems; **redemp'tion**, a buying back; a setting free by payment; a clearing off of a burden; deliverance from sin; salvation. — *as.*, **redemp'tive** and **redemp'tory**, serving or tending to redeem.

redin'tegrate, *v.* [L. RED-, *integrare*, to INTEGRATE], to make whole again; to renew. — *n.*, **redintegra'tion**.

re'direct', *v.* [RE-], to direct again; to readdress.

red'olent, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *redolere*, to give out a smell], giving out a smell; spreading a sweet scent; fragrant. — *ns.*, **red'olence** and **red'olency**, sweetness of smell.

redouble (*redubl*), *v.* [Fr. RE-], to double or to be doubled again or several times; to increase greatly.

redoubt' (*redout'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *ridotto* (L. *reductus*, retired)], a small temporary fort on hill tops, mountain passes, etc.

redoubtable (*redou'tabl*) and **redoubted**, *as.* [Fr., from *redouter*, to fear greatly (RE-, L. *dubitare*, to DOUBT)], greatly to be feared; terrible to foes.

Redound', *v.* [Fr., from L. *redundare* (RED-, *unda*, a wave)], to flow back; to be driven back; to result from; to have or to be more than enough. — *a.*, **redun'dant**, more than is needed; using too many words. — *ns.*, **Re-**

- dun'dance** and **redun'dancy**, excess; superfluity.
- redress'** (1), *v.* [Fr. RE-, and root of DRESS], to put right again; to relieve from injustice; to make amends for;—*n.*, a putting right; relief, etc.
- rē'dress** (2), *v.* [RE-], to dress over again.
- reduce'** (*redūs'*), *v.* [L. RE-, *dūcere*, to lead], to bring to a lower place or condition; to weaken; to bring into a new form; to bring under one's power; to grind down; to change from one denomination to another, as *poun ls* to *pence*.—*n.*, **reduc'tion**, act of reducing; a making less; a bringing under one's power; a rule in arithmetic.
- redu'plicate**, *v.* [med. L. RE-, DUPLICATE], to double again; to multiply; to repeat the first letter or letters of a word;—*a.*, doubled; with the edges curved outward, as leaves.—*n.*, **re-duplica'tion**, the doubling of a first letter or syllable.
- re-echo** (*rē-ek'ō*), *v.* [RE-], to echo back again; to reverberate;—*n.*, the echo of an echo.
- reed**, *n.* [A.S. *hrēod*], a tall kind of grass, with hollow stem, growing near or in water; a musical instrument made from a reed; a slip of reed in a mouthpiece; a long row of thin strips of reed, between which the threads of a web pass.—*as.*, **ree'ded**, covered or fitted with reeds; having reed-like channels or ridges; **ree'dy**, abounding in reeds; like a reed in tone.
- reef** (1), *n.* [Du. *rif*, a rift?], a line of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.—*a.*, **ree'fy**, full of reefs.
- reef** (2), *n.* [Scand. *rif*], the part of a sail that is taken in or let out;—*v.*, to roll or fold up part of a sail; to take in.—*n.*, **ree'fer**, one who reefs; a close-fitting jacket of thick cloth.
- reek**, *n.* [A.S.], smoke; vapour;—*v.*, to send out smoke.—*a.*, **ree'ky**, soiled with smoke; giving out much smoke.
- reel** (1), *n.* [A.S. *hrēol*], a frame turning on an axle, for winding yarn or thread; a spool; a bobbin;—*v.*, to wind upon a reel; to go from side to side in walking; to stagger.
- reel** (2), *n.* [perhaps as above], a quick Scottish dance; the music played for it.
- rē-elect'**, *v.* [RE-], to elect over again.—*n.*, **re-elec'tion**.
- rē-embark'**, *v.* [RE-], to go on board ship again.—*n.*, **re-em-barka'tion**.
- rē-enact'**, *v.* [RE-], to pass a law again.—*n.*, **re-enact'ment**.
- rē-enforce'**, *v.*, to enforce again; to support with additional force; to reinforce.—*n.*, **re-enforce'ment**, additional strength; a reinforcement.
- rē-en'ter**, *v.* [RE-], to enter or take possession again.—*n.*, **re-en'try**.
- rē-estab'lish**, *v.* [RE-], to establish again; to restore.—*n.*, **re-estab'lishment**.
- reeve** (1), *v.* [Du., connected with REEF (2)], to pass the end of a rope through a hole or a ring.—*p.p.*, **rove** or **reeved**.
- reeve** (2), *n.* [A.S. *gerēfa*, a governor], a chief officer; a steward.
- rē-exam'ine**, *v.* [RE-], to examine again.—*n.*, **re-examina'tion**.
- refec'tion** (*rēfek'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *refectio*, a repast], refreshment by a meal; a repast.—*n.*, **refec'tory**, a hall for meals; a refreshment- or dining-room.
- refer'**, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *referre* (RE-, *ferre*, to bring)], to send for consideration to some one else; (to) to speak about; to point to; to assign; to send to for information.—*pres. p.*, **re-ferring**; *p.p.*, **referred**.—*a.*, **referable** and **refer'ible**, that may be thought of in connection with something else; assignable; ascribable.—*ns.*, **referee'**, one to whom a thing is referred; an arbiter; an umpire; **refer'ence**, act of referring; submission of a dispute for settlement; a quoted passage;—*a.*, **affording information**, as books, etc.—



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reful'gent (*reful'jént*), *a.* [L. *RE-*, *fulgère*, to shine], throwing off a bright light; radiant; resplendent. — *ns.*, **reful'gence** and **reful'gency**, radiancy; great brightness.

refund' (*refund'*), *v.* [L. *RE-*, *fundere*, to pour], to pay back money; to repay.

refuse' (*refuz'*), *v.* [Fr. *refuser*, prob. as above], to send back what is offered; to say *no*; to reject; to decline. — *n.*, **refuse** (*refuz*), that which is cast aside; dross; — *a.*, worthless; of no value. —

n., **refu'sal** (*refu'sal*), act of refusing; saying *no*; a first chance either to accept or refuse.

refute', *v.* [Fr., from L. *refutare*, to push back], to prove to be wrong; to overcome by argument; to disprove. — *n.*, **refuta'tion**.

regain', *v.* [Fr. *RE-*], to get back what has been lost; to recover.

re'gal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *regalis*, ROYAL], belonging to a king.

regale', *v.* [Fr., from It. *regalare*], to entertain in a rich way; to give delight to the eye or the taste; to fare richly.

regalia, *n. pl.* [L., *neut. pl.* or *regalia*, ROYAL], the rights of a king; the royal ornaments, as sceptre, crown, etc.; any badges of office; the distinctive badges or dress of some societies, as Freemasons, Oddfellows, etc.

regard', *v.* [Fr. *RE-*, *garder*, to look to], to keep in sight; to fix the eyes or the mind upon; to hold as an opinion; to look on with respect or favour; to care for; to take into account; — *n.*, a look or a looking at; respect or favour; attention and interest; consideration; relation. — *a.*, **regard'less**, heedless; careless.

regatta, *n.* [It.], a contest in sailing or rowing.

regen'erate (*rejen'erat*), *v.* [L. *RE-*, *generare*, to GENERATE], to cause to be born again; to turn from sin to holiness; to give new life and strength to; to convert; — *a.*, born again; changed in nature; turned to love God. —

n., regeneration, a turning from sin to holiness; a thorough change of nature. — *a.*, **regen'erative**, bringing about regeneration.

re'gent (*re'jént*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *regere*, to rule], ruling; taking a sovereign's place for a time; — *n.*, one who takes a sovereign's place; a director. — *ns.*, **re'gency** and **re'gentship**, power or office of a regent; government in name of another; **re'gency**, rulers during a minority.

reg'icide (*rej'isid*), *n.* [L. *rex*, a king; *-CIDERE*], one who kills a king; the murder of a king.

regime' (*razhem'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *regimen* (*regere*, to rule)], manner of living; mode of ruling or governing.

reg'imen (*rej'imén*), *n.* [as above], regular government; established order; a regulation of diet, exercise, etc.; (*grammar*) the dependence of one word on another.

reg'iment (*rej'imént*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *regimentum*, government], mode of ruling; a body of soldiers under the command of a colonel. — *a.*, **regimen'tal**, pertaining to a regiment; — *n. pl.*, the dress or uniform of a regiment.

re'gion (*re'jón*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *regio*, a district (*regere*, to rule)], a portion of space or of a country; a district or area.

reg'ister (*rej'istr*), *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *registrum*, a record], a list of names; a record; a book containing lists or records; anything that regulates, as the sliding plate in a stove or grate; the range of musical notes; — *v.*, to put into a list; to keep account of. — *ns.*, **reg'istrar**, one who has charge of a register; **registra'tion**, process of enrolling; **reg'istry**, act of registering; the place where a register is kept; the things registered.

reg'nant, *a.* [L. *regnare*, to REIGN], reigning; having the power of authority of a sovereign. — *n.*, **reg'nancy**, sovereignty; rule.

re'gress, *n.* [L. *regressus*, a going back (RE-, *gradī*, to go)], a stepping back; a return; power of returning;—*v.*, to go back; to return to a former place or state.—*n.*, **regres'sion**, a going back or returning.—*a.*, **regres'sive**.

regret', *n.* [O.Fr. *regretter*, etym. ?], sorrow for something remembered; a mourning on account of loss;—*v.*, to feel grief; to remember with sorrow; to mourn the loss of.—*pres. p.*, **regretting**; *p.p.*, **regretted**.—*a.*, **regret'ful**, full of regret; causing or feeling regret.

reg'ular, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *regulāris* (*regula*, a rule)], according to rule; done in the proper way; steady in movement; (*geom-etry*) having equal sides and angles;—*n.*, a soldier of a standing army; a monk, a friar, etc., who has taken the vows.—*n.*, **regular'ity**, state of being regular; order; method; punctuality.—*v.*, **reg'ulate**, to guide according to rule; to keep in proper order; to keep at the proper speed.—*n.*, **regula'tion**, act of regulating; state of being regulated; a rule or order to be observed.—*a.*, **reg'ulative**, tending to regulate.—*n.*, **reg'ulator**, one who regulates; that which regulates speed.

rehabil'itate, *v.* [RE-], to rest to former rank, rights, etc.; **reinstate**.

rehearse' (*re'hears'*), *v.* [Fr. *reheurer*, to harrow over again (see HEARSE)], to go over again; to tell in the hearing of others; to try over before appearing in public.—*n.*, **rehear'sal**, a going over again; practice before appearing in public.

Reichstag (*riks'tach*), *n.* [Ger.], the Parliament of the former German Empire.

reign (*rān*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *regnum* (*regere*, to rule)], kingly power; the time during which a sovereign is in power;—*v.*, to be a king or chief ruler; to prevail.

reimburse' (*re'imbers'*), *v.* [RE-],

to put back into a purse; to pay a person what he has spent or lost; to refund; to repay.—*n.*, **reimburse'ment**, repayment.

rein (*rān*), *n.* [Fr. *reine*, prob. from L. *retinere* (RE-, *tenere*, to hold)], the strap of a bridle; the line by which one guides a horse; any means of guiding or governing;—*v.*, to guide by a bridle; to hold in; to check.

rein'deer (*rān'dēr*), *n.* [Scand. *hrein*; DEER], a deer with branching horns found in the northern parts of Europe and America.—*n.*, **rein'deer-moss**, a moss on which the reindeer feeds.

re'inform', *v.* [RE-], to strengthen with fresh troops, etc.; to make stronger.—*n.*, **reinform'ment**.

reins (*rāns*), *n. pl.* [O.Fr., from L. *renes*], the kidneys; the heart or the passions.

re'instat', *v.* [RE-], to restore to a former place or rank.—*n.*, **reinstat'ment**.

re'introduce', *v.* [RE-], to bring in again.—*n.*, **reintroduc'tion**.

re'invest', *v.* [RE-], to invest again, as with clothes or office; to lay out money a second time.—*n.*, **reinvest'ment**.

re'invigorate, *v.* [RE-], to give fresh life or vigour to.—*n.*, **reinvigora'tion**.

re'issue, *v.* [RE-], to send out a second time; to republish;—*n.*, a second issue, as of a book.

re'iterate, *v.* [RE-], to repeat over and over again.—*n.*, **reiteration**.

re'ject', *v.* [Fr., from L. *rejectus*, thrown back (RE-, *jacere*, to throw)], to throw back or away; to cast aside; to refuse to receive.—*n.*, **rejec'tion**, exclusion; refusal.

re'joice' (*re'jois'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *rejoir* (RE-, and root of JOY)], to feel glad; to be in great joy; to make joyful.—*n.*, **rejoic'ing**, the expression of joy; the cause of joy.

re'join', *v.* [RE-], to join again; to come again into one's company; to say in answer to a reply.—

n., rejoin'der, an answer, esp. to a reply.

rejuvenescence, *n.* [RE-, *juvenis*, young], a growing young again.—*a.*, rejuvenesc'ent.

rekin'dle, *v.* [RE-], to kindle again; to arouse anew.

relapse' (*relâps'*), *v.* [L. *relapsus* (RE-, *labi*, to slip)], to slip back into a former state; to grow worse after improvement;—*n.*, a fall backwards into a former state.

relate', *v.* [Fr., from L. *relatus* (RE-, *ferre*, to bring)], to bring back a report; to tell; to give an account of; (to) to stand in some connection (with); to refer.—*ns.*, rela'tion, a giving an account; that which is told; connection of one with another; a connection by birth or marriage; rela'tionship, state of being related; affinity.—*a.*, rel'ative, existing in connection with something else; arising from relation to such connection; (*grammar*) expressing relation;—*n.*, a connection by blood or marriage; a pronoun, etc., expressing relation.

relax', *v.* [L. RE-, *laxus*, LAX], to make or to become slack or less strict; to ease from effort or attention; to weaken.—*n.*, relaxa'tion, a making or growing slack; ease from work or effort.

relay' (1), *n.* [Fr. *relais*, from *re-layer*, etym. ?], a fresh supply of anything; a shift; a relief; a reserve.

relay' (2), *v.* [RE-], to lay a second time.—*past* and *p.p.*, relaid.

release' (*relâs'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *relaxare*, to RELAX], to let loose again; to set free; to liberate; to discharge; to give up a right or claim;—*n.*, freedom from confinement, etc.; the giving up of a claim or right.

rel'egate, *v.* [L. *relegatus* (RE-, *legare*, to send)], to send away or to remove; to banish; to consign.—*n.*, relega'tion, banishment; consignment.

relent', *v.* [RE-, L. *lentus*, slack], to grow soft or tender to feel

pity; to become less hard or severe; to cease from anger.—*a.*, relent'less, not to be moved by pity; merciless.

rel'evant, *a.* [med. L. *relevans* (RE-, *levare*; see RELIEVE)], giving aid or support; applying to the matter in hand; pertinent; applicable.—*ns.*, rel'evance and rel'evancy.

rel'iable, etc. See RELY.

rel'ic, *n.* [O.Fr. *relique*, from L. *relictus*, left], that which remains after loss or decay of the rest; the body without the soul; the dead body of a saint either whole or in part; a remembrance; a memorial.—*n.*, rel'ict, a widow.

relieve' (*relêv'*), *v.* [Fr. *reléver*, from L. *relevare* (RE-, *levare*, to lift)], to free from weight or pressure; to make more easily borne; to give help or comfort to; to set free from duty, etc.; to cause to stand out from the surface, as a figure; to introduce a variety or a contrast.—*n.*, relief' (*relêf'*), state of being relieved; freedom from or a lessening of fear, pain, etc.; that which removes or lessens; release from duty; the raising of a figure above the surface on which it is carved.

relig'ion (*relîj'ôn*), *n.* [L. *religio* (RE-, *ligare*, to bind ?)], belief in God and in man's dependence upon Him; worship expressing this belief; life and action as related to duty towards God and man; any mode of faith and worship.—*a.*, relig'ious (-us), pertaining to religion; paying attention to its duties; devout.—*n.*, relig'iousness.

relin'quish (*relîng'kwish*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *relinquere*, to leave behind], to leave behind; to cease from; to give up, as a claim; to abandon.

rel'iquary, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire* (see RELIC)], a box or cabinet for holding relics.

rel'ish, *n.* [O.Fr. *reles*, *relais*, after-taste, from *releser*, to RELEASE], a pleasant taste; a liking for



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which is left after a part has been removed; a little bit; the unsold end of a piece of goods.

remod'el, *v.* [RE-], to fashion over again; to change the form of; to recast.

remon'strate, *v.* [L. RE-, *monstrare*, to point out], to set forth strong reasons against something being done; (with) to try to turn from a course or habit; to protest; to warn.—*n.*, **remon'strance**, strong reasons given against an action; earnest advice or warning.—*a.*, **remon'strant**, using remonstrance;—*n.*, one who remonstrates.

remorse' (*remôrs'*), *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *remorsus* (RE-, *mordere*, to bite)], pain of spirit arising from a sense of guilt; regret; compunction.—*a.*, **remorse'ful**, feeling remorse; **remorse'less**, without pity; relentless; cruel.—*ns.*, **remorse'fulness**; **remorse'lessness**.

remote', *a.* [L. *remotus*, moved back], far back in time or in place; not agreeing in meaning; not closely related.—*n.*, **remote'ness**.

remould', *v.* [RE-], to mould anew.

remount', *v.* [RE-], to mount again; to give a fresh mount or horse to;—*n.*, a fresh horse.

remove' (*remôov'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *removere* (RE-, *movere*, to move)], to take away or out of its place; to go from one place to another; to cause to disappear;—*n.*, the distance a thing is removed; a step or degree in a scale; a dish to be removed while the rest remain.—*a.*, **remo'vable**. — *n.*, **remo'val**, change of place; displacement; dismissal.

remu'nerate, *v.* [L. *remuneratus*, given in return (RE-, *munus*, a gift)], to pay for work or service; to make up for loss or for money spent; to recompense.—*n.*, **remunera'tion**, payment; wages.—*a.*, **remu'nerative**, bringing remuneration; yielding profit.

Renais'sance, *n.* [Fr. *renaitre*, to be born again], or **Renas'cence**

[L. RE-, *nasco*], a new birth; the revival of learning and the arts in the fifteenth century; the style, etc., common at that time.—*a.*, **renas'cent**, born again; coming again into being.

re'nal, *a.* [L. *ren*, a kidney (see REINS)], of or pertaining to the kidneys.

rencoun'ter or **recon'tre** (-tér), *n.* [Fr. RE-, and root of ENCOUNTER], a meeting for a contest; a sudden and unexpected combat.

rend, *v.* [A.S., to cut down], to pull to pieces by force; to burst asunder; to tear off.—*past* and *p.p.*, **rent**.

ren'der, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *reddere*, to give back], to pay back; to return; to give up; to give out, as an account; to cause to become; to give as a reason, a service, etc.; to turn from one language into another; to show or set forth;—*n.*, a return; a payment of rent.—*ns.*, **ren'der-ing**, a giving up; translation or interpretation of the meaning of a passage or a piece of music; **rendition** (*rendish'on*), a surrender of fugitives from justice; a translation.

ren'dezvous (*ren'dévoo*), *n.* [Fr. *rendez-vous*, assemble yourselves], an appointed place of meeting, esp. for ships or soldiers; a meeting by appointment;—*v.*, to meet at an appointed place; to muster.

ren'egade or **renega'do**, *n.* [Sp., from L. *renegare* (RE-, *negare*, to deny)], a person unfaithful to party or principles; an apostate; a deserter.

renew' (*renû'*), *v.* [RE-], to make or to be made new again; to give new life to; to make as good as new; to begin again; to give over again.—*a.*, **renew'able**.—*n.*, **renew'al**, act of renewing; a beginning or giving over again.

re'niform, *a.* [L. *ren*, a kidney], kidney-shaped.

ren'net (1), [M.E., same root as RUN], an acid prepared from the inner lining of a calf's stomach, used to curdle milk.

ren'net (2), *n.* [Fr. *rainette*, from L. *rana*, a frog !], a variety of apple (from its speckled skin).

renounce' (*rénouns'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *renuntiare*], to declare against; to give up; to have nothing more to do with; not to follow suit at cards.—*ns.*, **renounce'**-ment and **renuncia'tion**, a giving up of claim or interest; abandonment; disavowal.

ren'ovate, *v.* [L. RE-, *novus*, new], to make new; to bring back to freshness or vigour; to revive; to restore.—*n.*, **renova'tion**, process of renewing; state of being renewed.

renown', *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *renominare* (RE-, *nomen*, a name)], great name; honour; fame.—*a.*, **renowned'** (*rénound'*), known and praised; famous; celebrated.

rent (1), *n.* [see REND], a forcible break or opening; a tear in cloth; disagreement among members of a party.

rent (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *reddita*, paid back (*reddere*, to RENDER)], regular payment for the use of land or houses;—*v.*, to have or to give the use of for rent; to be let for rent.—*a.*, **ren'table**.—*ns.*, **ren'tal** and **rent'-roll**, a list of persons paying rent, and the amount each one has to pay; the yearly sum of the rents of an estate; **ren'ter**, one who pays rent; a tenant.

reor'ganize, *v.* [RE-], to organize anew.—*n.*, **reorganiza'tion**.

repair' (1), *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *repatriare*, to return to one's country], to go often; to betake oneself (to);—*n.*, an abode or retreat; resting-place.

repair' (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *reparare* (RE-, *parare*, to make ready)], to make whole again; to put on a patch; to make amends for;—*n.*, a making right again; state of soundness; a supply of loss.—*a.*, **rep'arable**, that may be repaired.—*n.*, **repara'tion**, a renewing or making amends; something to make up for loss or injury; compensation.

repartee', *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, *p.p.* of *repartir* (RE-, *partir*, to PART)], a smart and ready answer; a retort.

repast', *n.* [O.Fr. *repastre* (RE-, L. *pascere*, to feed)], a meal; food; refreshment.

repá'triate, *v.* [late L. RE-], to restore to one's country.—*n.*, **repá'tria'tion**.

repay', *v.* [O.Fr. RE-], to pay back; to give in return for; to pay over again.—*n.*, **repay'ment**, that which is repaid.

repeal', *v.* [O.Fr. *repeler* (RE-, *apeler*, to APPEAL)], to call back; to make no longer of force; to revoke;—*n.*, a making no longer of force; abrogation.

repeat', *v.* [Fr., from L. *repetere* (RE-, *petere*, to seek)], to say, do, or happen over again; to speak from memory.—*adv.*, **repea'tedly**, more than once; often.—*ns.*, **repea'ter**, one who repeats; a watch that strikes the last hour again on the touching of a spring; a kind of rifle; a decimal in which the same figures are repeated; **repeti'tion**, a doing or saying over again.

repel', *v.* [L. RE-, *pellere*, to drive], to drive or push back; to keep from moving forward; to ward off.—*pres. p.*, **repelling**; *p.p.*, **repelled**.—*a.*, **repel'ent**, driving back; tending to repel;—*n.*, that which drives back.

repent', *v.* [Fr. RE-, L. *penitere*, to repent], to feel pain or sorrow for one's conduct; to change one's mind from a wrong course; to be sorry for and leave off sin.—*n.*, **repen'tance**, sorrow for sin, bringing about a new life.—*a.*, **repen'tant**, sorry for sin; showing grief for wrong-doing.

repercus'sion (*répérkúsh'on*), *n.* [L. RE-, *percutere*, to shake through], a striking or driving back; a quick and frequent repetition of the same sound; reverberation.—*a.*, **repercus'sive**, driving back or causing repercussion.

rep'ertory and **repertoire'** (*rep-értyar'*), *ns.* [Fr., from L. re-

peritorium (*reperire*, to find out)], a place in which things are arranged so as to be easily found, a storehouse; repository; magazine; parts performed by an actor, or musical pieces by a singer or instrumentalist.

repine', *v.* [RE-], to go on pining; to lose heart and spirit; to be discontented; to grumble.

replace', *v.* [RE-], to put back in the same place; to fill the place of; to repay.—*n.*, **replace'**-ment.

replen'ish, *v.* [O.Fr. *replenis* (RE-, L. *plenus*, full)], to fill up again; to put in a new supply.—*n.*, **replen'ishment**.

replete', *a.* [Fr., from L. *repletus* (RE-, *plere*, to fill)], filled up; completely filled.—*ns.*, **reple'**-tion and **replete'ness**, state of being filled up; overflowing fullness; superabundance.

rep'lica, *n.* [It., same root as REPLY], a copy of a picture, etc., by the painter of the original.—*n.*, **replica'tion**, an answer to a plea in court; a repetition or a copy.

reply', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *replere* (RE-, *plere*, to fold)], to give an answer; to respond;—*n.*, an answer; something said or done in return; response.

report', *v.* [Fr., from L. *reportare* (RE-, *portare*, to carry)], to bring back; to tell what has been seen or heard; to write down speeches, etc., for a newspaper; (oneself) to come with information or for orders;—*n.*, that which is reported; an account of anything; the result of an examination; common talk; character; the noise of a shot, etc.—*n.*, **repor'ter**, one who reports for the newspapers.

repose', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *reponere* (RE-, *ponere*, to PAUSE)], to lay or lie at rest; (on) to have confidence in; to rely on;—*n.*, a lying at rest; rest of mind; ease of manner; that in a work of art which rests the eye.—*n.*, **repository**, a place where

things are laid up for safety; a storehouse.

repossess', *v.* [RE-], to get possession of again.—*n.*, **reposses'sion**.

reprehend', *v.* [L. *reprehendere*, to blame; to find fault with.—*a.*, **reprehen'sible**, blamable; culpable.—*n.*, **reprehen'sion**, reproof; censure.—*as.*, **reprehen'sive** and **reprehen'sory**, containing reproof.

represent' (*représent'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *representare* (RE-, *presentare*, to PRESENT)], to bring before the mind; to be in the place of; to act the part of; to be a sign of; to give an account of; to picture in the mind.—*n.*, **representa'tion**, a bringing before the mind; a showing what something is like; a picture; a description; a play on a stage; something done by a representative.—*a.*, **representa'tive**, representing; acting for another; delegated; like others of the same kind; typical;—*n.*, one who acts for others; a member of Parliament; a delegate; an heir.

repress', *v.* [L. RE-, *primere*, to PRESS], to press back or to put down; to keep in check; to restrain.—*n.*, **repress'ion**, act of repressing; restraining power.—*a.*, **repress'ive**, fitted to repress; checking; restraining.

reprieve' (*réprie'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *repria*, *p.p.* of *reprendre* (L. *reprehendere*, see REPREHEND)], to delay or mitigate punishment; to relieve;—*n.*, a delay or mitigation of punishment; a time of ease or relief; a breathing time.

rep'rimand (or **reprimand'**), *n.* [Fr., as REPRESS], a severe rebuke;—*v.*, to blame severely; to give a reproof openly.

reprint', *v.* [RE-], to print again; to print a second edition of.—*n.*, **re'print**, a second print; a new edition.

repris'al (*repris'al*), *n.* [Fr. *reprisaille*, from *repria*, *p.p.* of *reprendre* (see REPRIEVE)], a punishment of an injury by a similar



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requite', *v.* [RE-, QUIT], to give back as good as one gets; to repay; recompense.—*n.*, **re-qui'tal**, a return, good or bad; compensation; retaliation.

re-re'dos (*rér'dos*), *n.* [REAR, FR. *dos*, from L. *dorsum*, the back], the ornamental screen behind an altar.

re-re'mouse. See REARMOUSE.

re-re'ward. See REAR (2).

re-scind' (*résind'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *rescindere* (RE-, *scindere*, to cut)], to cut off; to make no longer of force; to repeal.

re'script, *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, a reply (RE-, *scribere*, to write)], the answer given to a question of law; an edict; a decree.

re'scue (*res'kú*), *v.* [O.Fr. *rescoudre* (RE-, *excoudre*, to shake off)], to free from danger; to take from the hands of an enemy; to set at liberty;—*n.*, a freeing from danger or evil; deliverance; release.

re-search' (*résérch'*), *n.* [Fr. RE-, SEARCH], a careful search after facts or truth; investigation.

re-semble' (*résemb'l'*), *v.* [Fr. RE-, *sembler*, L. *simulare* (*similis*, like)], to be like.—*n.*, **resem-blance**, likeness in any way; similarity.

re-sent' (*rézent'*), *v.* [Fr. RE-, *sentir*, L. *sentire*, to feel], to take ill; to be offended at.—*a.*, **re-sent'ful**, angry at wrong-doing; easily made angry.—*n.*, **re-sent'ment**, strong sense of wrong or injury; continued anger.

re-serve' (*rézèrv'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *reservare* (RE-, *servare*, to keep)], to keep back; to keep for oneself; to lay up for future use;—*n.*, something kept back; something laid up for future use; stiffness of manner; troops ready to assist when needed; land kept for a special purpose.—*n.*, **re-serva'tion**, something kept back; a thought not expressed; a clause in a deed withholding something; land reserved for a special purpose.—*a.*, **re-served'** (*rézèrvd'*), not free in manner; stiff; formal; cold.

re'servoir (*res'èrvuar*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *reservoirium*, a storehouse], a place where a store of anything is kept, esp. where water is stored for use.

re-set', *v.* [O.Fr., same root as RECEIPT], to receive and hide stolen goods;—*n.*, a receiving and hiding of stolen goods.—*pres. p.*, **re-setting**; *p.p.*, **re-setted**.

re-side' (*résid'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *residere* (RE-, *sedere*, to sit)], to live in a place; to have a settled home; to abide.—*n.*, **resi-dence**, a residing or dwelling; the place where one lives; abode.—*a.*, **resi'dent**, dwelling in; living where one's duties are to be performed;—*n.*, one who lives in a place; a minister at a foreign court.—*ns.*, **resi'dency**, residence; the dwelling-place of the minister at a native court in India; **resi'den'ter**, a dweller.—*as.*, **resi'den'tial** (*residen'shal*), pertaining to residence; **resi'den'tiary**, having residence;—*n.*, a priest bound to reside for a time at a cathedral church.

re'sidue (*res'idú*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *residuum*, a remainder], that which remains after a part is taken away, especially of an estate after all debts are paid.—*as.*, **resi'd'ual** and **resi'd'uous**, remaining, etc.; **resi'd'uary**, belonging to the residue; receiving the remainder;—*n.*, **resi'd'ium**, that which is left after purification; dross; refuse.

re-sign' (*résin'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *resignare*, to unseal (RE-, *signum*, a SIGN)], to give up, as a claim or an office; (oneself) to yield or submit.—*n.*, **re-signa'tion**, act of giving up; submission to necessity; patience.—*a.*, **re-sig-ned'**, calm in mind; at rest.

re-sile' (*résilt'*), *v.* [L. *resilire*, to leap back], to start back; to go back from a purpose or a position; to recoil.—*a.*, **re-sil'i-ent**, bounding back; elastic; springy.—*n.*, **re-sil'i-ence** or **re-sil'i-ency**.

re'sin (*res'in*), *n.* [Fr., from L.

resin, a half-liquid substance, easily set on fire, that flows from some species of trees; gum.—*as.*, **res'inous** and **res'iny**, of the nature of resin; got from resin.

resist' (*résist'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *resistere*, to stand against], to stand or to strive against; to hinder in acting; to oppose; to obstruct.—*n.*, **resis'tance**, a standing against force; opposition.—*as.*, **resis'tible**, that may be resisted; **resis'tless**, that cannot be resisted.

resolve' (*résolv'*), *v.* [L. *resolvere* (RE-, *solvere*, to loosen)], to break up into parts; to clear from doubt; to make up one's mind; to declare by vote; to disperse, as a tumour; (music) to make a discord pass into a concord; —*n.*, a making up of one's mind; something determined on.—*a.*, **res'olute**, fixed in purpose; determined.—*n.*, **resolu'tion**, a resolving or separating; a making up of one's mind; that which is determined on; a decision come to by vote; (and **res'oluteness**), constancy; determination. — *a.*, **resolved'**, separated into parts; having the mind made up; passed by vote.

res'onant (*res'onant*), *a.* [L. RE-, *sonare*, to SOUND], throwing back or repeating sound; echoing.—*n.*, **res'onance**, power of throwing back sound; an increase of sound by natural means, as by rocks, or a sounding-board; reverberation.

resort' (*résort'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *resortir*, etym. ?], to betake oneself; to go for help or safety;—*n.*, a going to; a place to which one often goes; haunt; refuge.

resound' (*resound'*), *v.* [RE-, to sound back; to echo; to sound loudly; to be filled with sound; to spread the fame of.

resource' (*résours'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *resurgere* (RE-, *urgere*, to rise)], a source of supply; any means of overcoming a difficulty; (*pl.*) money or property; any power or means.—*a.*, **resourceful**, full of resource.

respect', *n.* [Fr., from L. *respicere*, to look back on], a looking back or up to; honour paid to worth; reference (to); regard; (*pl.*) *gc.* wishes;—*v.*, to look up to; to take notice of; to consider worthy of honour; to have regard to; to favour.—*as.*, **respe'ctability** and **respe'ctableness**, state or quality of being respectable.—*as.*, **respe'ctable**, worthy of respect; moderate in number or quality; **respe'ctful**, marked by respect; showing respect; courteous; **respe'ctive**, having reference to; referring to single persons or things; particular.

respire', *v.* [Fr., from L. *respicere* (RE-, *spirare*, to breathe)], to take in and breathe out air; to breathe.—*n.*, **respira'tion**, act or power of respiring; a breath; **res'pirator**, a covering of gauze or fine wire, to keep cold air from the lungs.—*a.*, **respir'atory**, belonging to or serving for respiration.

res'pite, *n.* [O.Fr. *respit*, from L. *respectus* (see RESPECT)], a putting off; postponement; delay; a time of rest; a delay in the execution of a sentence;—*v.*, to give a respite; to put off an execution.

resplen'dent, *a.* [L. RE-, *splendere*, to shine], shining; very bright.—*as.*, **resplen'dence** and **resplen'dency**, state of great brightness; brilliancy.

respond', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *respondere* (RE-, *spondere*, to promise)], to give an answer; to act agreeably with or suitably to.—*a.*, **respon'dent**, answering; coming up to what was expected;—*n.*, one who answers, esp. in a lawsuit; defendant.—*n.*, **response'**, an answer; a reply to an objection; **respon'sibility** and **respon'sibility**, state of being responsible; that for which one is responsible; means of paying; liability; obligation.—*as.*, **respon'sible**, that may be called to account; able to undertake; trustworthy;

respon'sive, giving an answer ; showing sympathy.

rest (1), *n.* [A.S.], freedom from motion or disturbance ; time or place of quietness ; sleep ; that on which a thing leans ; a pause of the voice in reading or in music ; a mark ;—*v.*, to be still ; to be free from work, etc. ; to lean or to depend (on) ; to put to rest ; to set on a support ; to have confidence ; to be satisfied.—*as.*, res'tive, unwilling to go forward ; obstinate ; jibbing, as a horse ; rest'less, continually moving ; seeking change ; unsettled ; wakeful.—*n.*, rest'lessness.

rest (2), *v.* [Fr. *reste*, from L. *restare* (RE-, *stare*, to stand)], to be left ; to continue to be ;—*n.*, that which is left after part is taken ; the others.

res'taurant (*res'torant* or *restöran'*), *n.* [Fr., pres. p. of *restaurer*, to RESTORE], a place where refreshments are sold.—*n.*, restau'rateur (-tör).

restitu'tion, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *restituere* (RE-, *statuere*, to set)], a giving back of what was taken away ; a making good of loss or injury ; that which is given back.

restore', *v.* [Fr., from L. *restaurare* (RE-, *sta-*, root of *stare*, to stand)], to give back what has been taken away ; to replace ; to bring back to a former state or place.—*n.*, restora'tion, act of restoring ; state of being restored ; a bringing back to health ; that which is restored ; the return of Charles II. in 1660.—*a.*, res'tor'ative, fitted to restore ;—*n.*, a restoring medicine.

restrain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *restringere* (RE-, *stringere*, to draw tight)], to hold back ; to keep in check.—*n.*, restraint', state of being restrained ; a lessening of liberty ; that which hinders or limits.

restrict', *v.* [L. *restrictus*, as RE-STRAIN], to keep within bounds ; to hinder from spreading ; to repress.—*n.*, restric'tion, con-

finement within limits ; that which keeps in check.—*a.*, res'tric'tive, tending to restrict.

result', *v.* [Fr., from L. *resultare* (RE-, *salire*, to leap)], to arise out (of) ; to spring (from) ; to follow as a consequence ;—*n.*, a consequence ; decision.—*a.*, res'ultant, following as a result ; arising from combination ;—*n.*, that which results.

resume (*rezüm'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *resumere* (RE-, *sumere*, to take)], to take back ; to take up or to begin again.—*ns.*, res'ümé (*rez-üd'*), a summing up ; a short statement ; a summary ; re'sump'tion, act of resuming or taking back.

resur'gent, *a.* [L. RE-, *surgere*, to rise], rising again, esp. from the dead.—*ns.*, resur'gence : re'surrec'tion, a rising from the dead ; life after the resurrec-tion.

resuscitate (*resüs'ität*), *v.* [L. RE-, *suscitare*, to rouse], to bring back from seeming death ; to renew the life of ; to come back to life again.—*n.*, resuscita'tion.

retail', *v.* [O.Fr. RE-, *tailler*, to cut (see TAILOR)], to sell in small quantities ; to tell what one has heard.—*n.*, ré'tail, sale of goods in small quantities.

retain', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *retinere* (RE-, *tenere*, to hold)], to keep hold of ; not to let go or part with ; to secure by paying a fee beforehand.—*ns.*, retain'er, one kept in service ; a fee paid to a lawyer to conduct a case ; reten'tion, power of retaining ; state of being retained ; place of confinement.—*a.*, reten'tive, able to hold ; remembering easily.—*n.*, reten'tiveness.

retal'iate, *v.* [L. *retalidare* (RE-, *talis*, of such a kind)], to give like for like ; to return evil for evil.—*n.*, retalia'tion.—*as.*, retali'ative and retali'atory, re-turning like for like.

retard', *v.* [Fr., from L. *retardare* (RE-, *tardus*, slow)], to make slow ; to keep from moving at the proper speed ; to hinder ;



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appear again; to say in reply; to bring or send back; to repay money; to give an account or report; — *n.*, act of coming or of giving back; money gained; a report or account given in; a reply.

reu'nion (*reū'nīōn*), *n.* [RE-], a union after separation; a meeting of persons separated for a time; a festive meeting.—*v.*, **reunite'**, to join together again; to become firmly united.

reveal', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *revellare* (RE-, *vellare*, to VEIL)], to unveil; to uncover; to lay open what has been hid; to make known by supernatural power.—*n.*, **revela'tion**, a revealing or making known; that which is revealed; God's truth made known in the Bible.—*n.*, **Revela'tion**, the last book of the New Testament.

revell'le (*revd'lyl* or *revel'i*), *n.* [O.Fr., awake (RE-, L. *vigilare*, to watch)], the sound of drum or bugle at daybreak to awaken troops.

rev'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *reveler*, from L. *revellare*, to revel], a feast with great noise and fun; loud merry-making;—*v.*, to spend time in noise and feasting; to have great enjoyment.—*pres. p.*, **revelling**; *p.p.*, **revelled**.—*n.*, **rev'elry**, noisy feasting.

revenge' (*revenj'*), *v.* [O.Fr. RE-, *venger*, L. *vindicare*, to VINDICATE], to do harm in return; to injure from spite;—*n.*, a returning of evil; vengeance.—*a.*, **revenge'ful**, cherishing revenge; vindictive; resentful.

rev'enu (*rev'ēnū*), *n.* [Fr., *p.p.* of *revenir*, L. *revenire* (RE-, *venire*, to come)], that which comes back, as income or profit; the annual income of a nation;—*a.*, pertaining to the collection of taxes

rever'berate, *v.* [L. RE, *verberare*, to beat], to send back, as sound; to drive from side to side, as sound or flame; to be reflected or driven back; to re-echo.—*n.*, **reverbera'tion**, the echoing of sound among rocks or in the clouds; thunder.

reverse', *v.* [Fr., from L. *revereri* (RE-, *vereri*, to fear)], to look on with love, honour, and fear; to regard with respect and awe.—*n.*, **rev'ere**nce, fear mingled with honour and respect; a title given to clergymen;—*v.*, to regard with awe and respect.—*as.*, **rev'ere**nd, worthy of reverence; a title given to clergymen; **rev'ere**nt, showing or feeling reverence; **reveren'tial**, arising from or showing reverence; respectful.

rev'erie, *n.* [Fr. *réver*, to dream], a state of the mind akin to dreaming; a waking dream.

reverse', *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *reversus* (RE-, *vertere*, to turn)], turned backward or upside down; having an opposite direction;—*v.*, to turn the other way; to put in opposite order; to give a contrary decision (in law);—*n.*, the direct contrary; the back, as of a coin, etc.: a change to bad fortune; a misfortune.—*n.*, **re-ver'sal**, a turning in an opposite direction; repeal; overthrow.—*a.*, **re-ver'sible**, that may be reversed.—*n.*, **re-ver'sion** (*ri- vēr'shōn*), a return to a former state or form; a right to future possession; that which reverts or returns.—*a.*, **re-ver'sionary**, to be possessed after some one else.

revert', *v.* [O.Fr., as above], to turn back; to return to a former state or owner or his heirs; to refer to something already said.

review' (*revū'*), *v.* [RE-], to view again; to look back on; to examine with great care; to inspect troops;—*n.*, a second view; a careful examination; a magazine in which notices or criticisms of books, etc., are printed; an inspection of troops.

revile', *v.* [O.Fr. *reviler* (RE-, and root of VII-E)], to address abusive language to; to speak ill of.

revise', *v.* [Fr. *reviser* (RE-, *videre*, to see)], to look over for the purpose of correction; to alter and amend;—*n.*, a review; a second proof sheet.—*ns.*, **revi'**

sal, act of revising; revision (revizh'ōn), a looking over for correction; the result of revising.

revis'it, v. [RE-], to visit again.

revive', v. [Fr., from L. revivere (RE-, vivere, to live)], to return to life; to bring back to life; to recover after weakness; to recall to mind.—*ns.*, reviv'al, recovery from weakness, etc.; a renewal of life or interest; a new and deeper interest in religion; reviv'alism; reviv'al-ist, one who helps on revivals.

reviv'ify, v. [Fr., from late L. revivificare (RE-, vivify)], to cause to live again; to bring new life to; to resuscitate.

revoke', v. [O.Fr., from L. revocare (RE-, vocare, to call)], to call back; to make of no effect or force; to repeal; to fail to follow suit at cards.—*a.*, rev'ocable, that may be revoked.—*n.*, revoca'tion, a calling back; an order or law making another of no force; repeal.

revolt', v. [Fr., from It. revoltare (RE-, L. volvere, to roll)], to turn away from or against; to be faithless; to leave one side for another; to take up arms against authority; to shock or disgust;—*n.*, a taking up of arms against one's government; a change of sides.—*a.*, revol'ting, causing disgust or horror.

revolute, *a.* [L. RE-, volutus, rolled], rolled back or downward, as the edge of a leaf.—*n.*, revolu'tion, motion round an axis or a centre; a going round to the same point again; space or time passed through by a revolving body; a deep and sudden change, especially in the government of a country; the change of sovereigns in 1688.—*a.*, revolu'tionary, pertaining to a revolution; wishing to upset.—*v.*, revolu'tionize, to change completely.—*n.*, revolu'tionist, one who tries to bring about a revolution.

revolve' (rēvōlv'), v. [L. RE-, volvere, to roll], to roll back; to turn or

roll round like a wheel; to move round a centre; to turn over in the mind; to ponder.

revolv'er, *n.*, something that revolves; a pistol with several revolving barrels, which can be fired one after another without reloading.

revul'sion (rēvul'shōn), *n.* [Fr., from L. revulsio (RE-, vellere, to tear)], a sudden separation; a sudden and complete change of feeling; disgust.

reward', v. [O.Fr. rewarder (RE-, and root of WARD or GUARD)], to give in return for work or kindness; to repay either good or evil;—*n.*, something given in return for work or kindness; a return for good or evil; the fruit of one's work.

rey'nard (ren'ārd), *n.* [Fr., from Ger. Reinhard, the fox, in a famous German poem], a name for the fox.

rhap'sody (rāp'-), *n.* [Gk. rhapsōdia, a recitation (rhapsōin, to sew; ὄδῆ, a song)], a part of an epic poem to be recited at one time; a wild jumble of sentences.—*n.*, rhap'sodist, one who recites rhapsodies.

Rhen'ish (ren'-), *a.* [L. Rhēnus, the Rhine], pertaining to the Rhine;—*n.*, a wine (Rhine wine).

rhet'oric (ret'), *n.* [Gk. rhētorikos (rhētōr, a public speaker)], the art of speaking or writing with elegance and force; fine language; power of persuasion; oratory.—*a.*, rhetor'ical.—*n.*, rhetorician (retōriā'n), one who practises rhetoric; an orator.

rheum (room), *n.* [Gk. rheuma, a flow], a thin fluid secreted in the eyes or nose during a cold.—*a.*, rheumat'ic, pertaining to or ill with rheumatism.—*n.*, rheu'matism, pain in muscles and joints, once thought to be caused by rheum.

rhinos'eros (rinos'erōs), *n.* [Gk. rhis, rhinos, the nose; kēras, a horn], a large hooped animal of Africa with one or two horns on its nose; (*pl.*) rhinos'eroses.

rhododen'dron (rō-), *n.* [Gk.

- rhodon**, a rose; *rhododendron*, a tree], an evergreen shrub with large showy flowers. *rhododendron*.
- rhomb and rhombus** (*rom'*), *ns.* [Gk. *rhombos*, a spinning-top], a figure having its four sides equal, but its angles not right angles.—*n.*, **rhomboid**, a four-sided figure having its opposite sides equal.
- rhubarb** (*roo'barb*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *rheubarbium* (L. *Rha*, the river Volga; *barbarum*, foreign)], an edible plant originally from the banks of the Volga; the root of one species used as medicine.
- rhumb** (*rum*), *n.* [Fr., root of RHOMB], the principal meridian; a line crossing different meridian lines at the same angle; a point of the compass.
- rhyme** (*rim*) or **rhime**, *n.* [O.Fr. *rhime*, from Gk. *rhythmos*, RHYTHM], words or sounds repeated at regular intervals; similar final sounds;—*v.*, to make rhymes or verses; to correspond in rhyme.—*ns.*, **rhym'er** and **rhym'ster**, a maker of rhymes; a poor poet.
- rhythm** (*rithm*), *n.* [Gk. *rhythmos*, motion], any regular measured motion; accents in verse or music at regular intervals; symmetry.—*as.*, **ryth'mic** and **ryth'mical**, having the nature of rhythm; periodical.
- rib**, *n.* [A.S.], one of the curved bones of the side; one of the curved timbers forming the sides of a ship; one of the strong arches in a vaulted roof; a thick vein of a leaf;—*v.*, to form with ribs or grooves; to shut in with ribs.—*pres. p.*, **ribbing**; *p.p.*, **ribbed**.
- ribald**, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a low, foul-mouthed fellow;—*a.*, base; low; obscene.—*n.*, **rib'aldr**, the talk of a ribald.
- ribben and ribband** or **ribband**, *ns.* [Fr. *riban*], a long, narrow web of silk, etc., used for trimming dresses; a shred or tatter;—*v.*, to adorn with ribbons.
- rice** (*ris*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *oryza*,

- from Pers. or Arab.], a grain grown in warm countries, where it forms a large part of the food of the people.—*n.*, **rice'-paper**, a thin paper made by the Chinese from the pith of a plant found in Formosa.
- rich**, *a.* [A.S. *ric*], having much money or property; well supplied; giving large returns; containing much nourishment or seasoning, as food; having great value, beauty, etc.—*ns.*, **rich'ess**, *sing.*, often as *pl.* [Fr. *richesse*], much money; great possessions; wealth; **rich'ness**, state of being rich.
- rick**, *n.* [A.S.], a stack of grain, hay, or straw.
- rick'ets**, *n.* [E., from a root meaning to twist ?], a disease of children, causing soft or curved bones.—*a.*, **rick'ety**, ill with rickets; feeble; tottering.
- ricochet** (*rik'oshé* or *-shé*), *n.* [Fr.], the rebound of a cannon ball along the ground, or of a flat stone on the surface of water;—*v.*, to rebound, etc.—*pres. p.*, **ricochet'ing**; *p.p.*, **ricochet'ed**.
- rid**, *v.* [Scand.], to free from; to clear away by force; to deliver.—*pres. p.*, **riding**; *past* and *p.p.*, **rid**.—*n.*, **rid'dance**, act of ridding; state of being rid; freedom; deliverance.
- rid'dle** (1), *n.* [A.S. *radelse*, from *radan*, to READ], a puzzling question; something obscure to be guessed;—*v.*, to make or to solve riddles.
- rid'dle** (2), *n.* [A.S., to sift], a shallow sieve for separating finer material from coarser;—*v.*, to separate with a riddle; to make many holes in, as with shot.
- ride**, *v.* [A.S., same root as ROAD], to be carried along on horseback or in a carriage; to float, as a ship at anchor; to manage a horse;—*n.*, act of riding; a road for riding; the district of an excise officer.—*pres. p.*, **riding**; *p.p.*, **ridden**; *past*, **rode**.—*n.*, **rid'er**, one who rides; some-



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rind, *n.* [A.S.], the outer covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees, etc.

rin'derpest, *n.* [Ger. *rinder*, cattle; **PEST**], a severe disease of cattle.

ring (1), *v.* [A.S.], to sound or to cause to sound, as a bell; to resound; to be filled with talk; —*n.*, the sound of a bell; a chime of bells; a loud sound, as of many voices.—*past*, **rang** or **fung**; *p.p.*, **fung**.

ring (2), *n.* [A.S.], a circle; a thin ornament of metal worn on the finger; a group of persons standing round; an enclosure for races or games;—*v.*, to put a ring on or round; to enclose.—*ns.*, **ring-dove** (*ring-dūv*), a dove with a white mark round its neck; **ring-leader**, the leader of a dance; a leader of mischief or riot; **ring-let**, a little ring; a small curl of hair.—*a.*, **ring-streaked**, having streaks or lines round the body.—*n.*, **ring-worm**, a disease of the skin showing rings of small pimples.

rink, *n.* [akin to **RANK** or **RING**], a space of ice cleared for curling; a floor for skating.

rinse (*rin.*), *v.* [Fr. *rincer*], to wash with clean water.

Rio-, *geog. root* [Sp. and Port.], river (as in *Rio Negro*, black river; *Rio de la Plata*, the silver river).

ri'ot, *n.* [Fr.], disorderly conduct; noisy feasting;—*v.*, to act with disorder; to disturb the peace; to 'rast or behave wildly.—*a.*, **ri'otous**, fond of riot; tumultuous; licentious.

rip, *v.* [Scand. ?], to tear or cut open; to get at by cutting; to undo sewing or knitting; to tear up for search, etc., or alteration;—*n.*, a torn place; a seam given way.—*pres. p.*, **rip-ping**; *p.p.*, **ripped**.

ripe, *a.* [A.S.], fit for use; full-grown; perfect.—*v.*, **ri'pen**, to grow ripe; to come to full growth; to bring to perfection.—*n.*, **ripe'ness**, state of being ripe; completeness; perfection.

rip'ple (1), *n.* [E.], a comb for ripping off seeds from flax, etc.;—*v.*, to remove the seeds from flax, etc.—*n.*, **rip'pler**, an iron comb, etc.

rip'ple (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to show small waves on the surface of running water; sound like water running over stones;—*n.*, small waves on the surface of running water.

rise, *v.* [A.S.], to go upward; to grow higher; to get on one's feet; to leave one's bed; to begin to come into sight; to grow in size, value, or power; to come out of the grave; to take a higher pitch; to take up arms;—*n.*, act of rising; the distance risen through; source; appearance; growth in size, etc.; increase of pitch.—*pres. p.*, **ri'sing**; *p.p.*, **ris'en**; *past*, **rose**.—*a.*, **ri'sing**, coming into sight; getting higher; growing in size, value, etc.;—*n.*, a coming into sight; insurrection.

ris'ible, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *risibilis* (*ridere*, to laugh)], having the power of laughing; causing laughter.—*n.*, **risibil'ity**, power of laughing.

risk, *n.* [Fr., from It. *risco*, a steep rock], danger; hazard; peril; chance of harm or loss;—*v.*, to put or get into danger; to venture.—*a.*, **ris'ky**, attended with risk; unsafe.

rite, *n.* [L. *ritus*, a custom], a religious or solemn ceremony.—*a.*, **rit'ual**, pertaining to rites;—*n.*, the forms of worship, or a book containing them.—*ns.*, **Rit'ualism**, a making use of a ritual; a movement towards a more elaborate ritual; **Rit'ualist**, one who uses a ritual; one in favour of Ritualism.—*a.*, **ritualis'tic**, pertaining to ritual.

ri'val, *n.* [L. *rivallis*, riverside (*rius*, a stream)], a person having the same aims as another; one who strives to get an advantage over another; a competitor;—*a.*, seeking after the same things; standing in competition;—*v.*, to be in competi-

tion with.—*pres. p.*, rivalling; *p.p.*, rivalled.—*n.*, ri'valry, state of being a rival; competition; emulation.

rive, *v.* [Scand.], to split or tear asunder; to be split asunder; —*n.*, a torn place.—*pres. p.*, ri'ving; *p.p.*, ri'ven.

river, *n.* [O.Fr., from Low L. *ripāria*, a bank or shore (L. *ripa*)], a large running stream of water.—*n.*, river-horse, the hippopotamus.

rivet, *n.* [Fr., from *river*, to fasten], a pin or bolt of metal hammered flat at both ends;—*v.*, to fix with a rivet; to fasten very firmly.

rivulet, *n.* [L. *rivulus* (*rius*, a stream)], a small stream; a brook.

roach, *n.* [O.Fr. *roche*], a freshwater fish of a silver-white colour.

road, *n.* [A.S. *rād*, past tense of *ridan*, to RIDE], a place for riding; a way from one place to another; (often *pl.*) a place where ships may ride at anchor.—*ns.*, road'-book, a guide-book for roads; road'-metal, broken stones for roads; road'stead (*rād'sted*), a place where ships may anchor; road'ster, a horse much on the roads; a strong bicycle, etc.; road'way, the part of a road for carriages, etc.

roam, *v.* [etym. ?], to move about without fixed purpose; to wander aimlessly.

roan (*rōn*), *a.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], bay, brown, or dark, with spots of grey or white; of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red;—*n.*, a roan colour; a horse of this colour; grained leather from sheepskin.

roar, *v.* [A.S.], to cry aloud; to make a loud continued noise;—*n.*, a full loud cry; the sound of wind, waves, etc.

roast, *v.* [O.Fr. *roster*], to cook before a fire; to heat too severely; to dry up by heat; to parch;—*n.*, that which is roasted.

rob, *v.* [Fr. *rober*, from root of *REAVE* ? *rād*, clothing], to strip and steal; to take from by force; to take away unjustly.—*pres. p.*, robbing; *p.p.*, robbed.—*ns.*, rob'ber, one who robs; rob'bery, theft by force; pil-lage; plunder.

robe, *n.* [O.Fr., akin to above], a loose outer garment; a rich dress; a dress showing rank or office;—*v.*, to put on a robe.

rob'in or **rob'in-red'breast**, *n.* [O.Fr. *Robin* for ROBERT], a well-known bird with a red breast.

robust, *a.* [Fr., from L. *robustus*, strong], showing great strength; in strong health; vigorous.

roc, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a huge bird spoken of in Eastern stories.

roche-, *geog. root* [Fr.], a rock or a fortress (as in *Rochelle*, the little fort on the rock; *Rochefort*, the rock fortress).

roch'et, *n.* [O.Fr., a frock], a bishop's garment with narrow sleeves or with none.

rock (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *rocks*, etym. ?], a large mass of stone; a fixed stone; anything firm like a rock; a defence or firm support.—*ns.*, rock'ery and rock'-work, a mound with large stones, between which plants grow.—*a.*, rock'y, full of rocks; like a rock; unfeeling.

rock (2), *v.* [A.S.], to move or to cause to move backward and forward; to totter; to swing in a cradle.—*n.*, rock'er, one who rocks; a curved foot of a cradle, etc.

rock (3), *n.* [Scand. ?], a distaff used in spinning.

rock'et, *n.* [Fr., from root of *ROCK* (3)], a firework sent through the air, sometimes used as a signal or for saving life at sea.

rod, *n.* [A.S. *rod*, same root as *ROOD*], a long thin stick; a slender branch of a tree; a fishing-rod; a staff of office; a measure of five and a half yards.

rode, past tense of RIDE.

ro'dent, *a.* [L. *rodere*, to gnaw], gnawing;—*n.*, a gnawing animal, as a mouse or a rat.

redemptade', *n.* [Fr., from It., from *Rodomonte*, a boastful character in the poem *Orlando Furioso*], vain boasting; bluster.

roe (1), (*rō*), *n.* [Scand. ?], the eggs of fishes.

roe (2), (*rō*), *n.* [A.S.], the female of a small kind of deer.—*n.*, **roebuck**, the male of the roe, having short branching horns.

roga'tion, *n.* [L. *rogatio* (*rogare*, to ask)], supplication; **Roga'tion days**, three days before Ascension day.

rogue (*rōg*), *n.* [slang], an able-bodied beggar; an idle, dishonest person; a name sometimes used in fondness.—*n.*, **roguey** (*rō'gēri*), the art or tricks of a rogue; dishonest dealing.—*a.*, **roguish** (*rō'gish*), like a rogue; mischievous in a playful way.

rois'ter, *v.* [Fr. *rustre*, from L. *rusticus*, clownish (*rus*, the country)], to be bold and noisy;—*n.* (and **rois'terer**), a bold, noisy fellow.

role, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rotula*, a little wheel], the part which any one plays in life or on the stage of a theatre.

roll (*rōl*), *v.* [Fr., from It. *rotolare*, to spin round (L. *rota*, a wheel)], to turn or to cause to turn like a wheel; to wrap or to be wrapped round on itself; to push forward by turning; to press with a roller; to move on wheels; to move, as waves; to toss from side to side; to make a loud noise, as thunder or on a drum;—*n.*, that which is rolled up; a kind of bread, a list of names; a long-continued sound; continued motion up and down.—*ns.*, **rol'ler**, one who or that which rolls; a heavy cylinder used for smoothing; a long bandage; a heavy wave; **roll'-call**, a calling over of a list of names.—*a.*, **roll'ing**, turning on an axis; moving from side to side or on wheels;—*n.*, the motion of a ship from side to side.

rol'lick, *v.* [etym. ?], to move in a

careless, frolicking manner; to swagger.

Romā'ic, *a.* [Gk. *Rōmāikos*, from *Rōma*, Rome], belonging to the descendants of the Eastern Roman Empire or to their language;—*n.*, modern Greek.

Rō'man, *a.* [L. *Rōmānus*], belonging to Rome; pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion; (**roman**) upright type as distinguished from *italic*;—*n.*, a native or a citizen of Rome.—*a.*, **Ro'man Cath'olic**, belonging to the Church of Rome;—*n.*, a member of the Church of Rome.—*ns.*, **Ro'manism**, the beliefs of the Roman Catholic Church; **Ro'manist**, one who belongs to that Church.

Romance' (*rōmāns'*), *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *Rōmānicū*, in the Roman or common language, as distinguished from Latin], the languages sprung from Latin, as Italian, French, etc.; a kind of tale written in those languages, any fiction; a short story set to music;—*a.*, belonging to the Romance tongue;—*v.*, to write romances; to tell unlikely stories.—*a.*, **roman'tic**, like romance; fictitious; strange and varied.—*n.*, **roman'ticism**, fondness for romance.

Rom'any, *n.* [Gipsy *rom*, a man], a gipsy, or his language.

Rō'mish, *a.*, belonging to the Roman Church.

romp, *v.* [another form of **RAMP**], to play noisily; to frisk about;—*n.*, noisy play; a frisky girl.—*a.*, **rom'pish**, fond of romping.

rom'deau (*ron'dō*), *n.* [Fr., from *ronde*, **ROUND**], a poem of thirteen (or ten) lines, of which the first words of the first line are repeated at the end of the eighth (or sixth) and thirteenth (or tenth) lines.

rom'dō, *n.* [It., from Fr. *rombeau*], a musical composition in which the first strain is repeated after the second and sometimes after the third or fourth.

Röntgen rays (*rōnt'gēn rāz*), *n. pl.*



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Rozburgh, the castle on the promontory).

ros'trum, *n.* [L., a beak], the beak of a ship; *pl.* (rostra), the platform in the Roman Forum from which the orators spoke, so called because adorned with the beaks of ships taken in war; (*sing.*) any platform for speaking from.—*as.*, **ros'tral**, like a rostrum or beak; **ros'trate** and **ros'trated**, beaked.

rot, *v.* [A.S.], to become decomposed; to cause to decay;—*n.*, process of rotting; a disease of sheep and plants.—*pres. p.*, rotting; *p.p.*, rotted.—*a.*, rot'ten, going to pieces from decay; unsound at heart.—*n.*, rot'tenness.

ro'tary, *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel], turning like a wheel.—*v.*, rotate', to turn like a wheel; to cause to turn; to act turn about with others.—*n.*, rota'tion, motion round an axis; a return in a fixed order.—*a.*, ro'tatory, turning like a wheel; returning in a regular order.

rote, *n.* [O.Fr. *rote*, akin to *ROUTA*?], a repetition of words without attention to their meaning.

rotund', *a.* [L. *rotundus*, ROUND], of a round shape; complete.—*ns.*, rotun'da, a round building; rotun'dity and rotund'ness, roundness.

ruble (*roob*), *n.* [Russian *rubl*], a Russian coin worth about 2s.

rouge (*roosh*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rubens*, red], red paint for the cheeks and lips;—*v.*, to colour with rouge.

rouge-et-noir (*roo'sh-d-noar'*), *n.* [Fr., red and black], a game of cards, played on a table with red and black divisions.

rough (*ruf*), *a.* [A.S. *ruf*], not smooth; covered with hair; not polished; rising in waves; stormy; disagreeable; coarse; without details, as a sketch, etc.—*vs.*, rough-cast, to make a rough mould; rough-draw, to make a rough sketch.—*n.*, rough-draught, an unfinished sketch.—*vs.*, rough-hew, to

give first form to; rough'en, to make or to become rough.

roulette' (*roolef'*), *n.* [Fr., a little ball], a game of chance, in which a little ball, running round a circle divided into red and black spaces, marks the result by the space on which it stops.

round, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rotundus*], like a ball or a circle or a cylinder; spherical; circular; cylindrical; whole, as a number; of large amount; outspoken; just;—*n.*, a circle or a ball or cylinder; a return to the starting-point; a song for three or four voices; a course of duty; the return of the seasons, etc.; the step of a ladder; the walk on duty of an officer or a guard; shot for one loading; a discharge of fire-arms; anything that goes round;—*v.*, to make or to become round; to take off the corners; to go or sail round;—*adv.*, on all sides; in a circle; from one party to another; by a longer course;—*prep.*, on all sides of; about.—*adv.*, round'ly, in a round manner; fully; plainly.—*ns.*, round'ness, fullness; smoothness; plainness; roun'del and roun'delay [ROUND], anything round; a tune in which the parts are repeated a number of times; a lively tune or dance; a catch; a glee; Round'head, one of those who fought against Charles I. a Puritan; round-robin, a petition so formed as not to show who signed first.

roup, *n.* [Sc., perhaps from Scand.], a sale by auction;—*v.*, to sell by auction.

rouse (*rous*), *v.* [etym. ?], to stir up; to awake; to be excited.

roue, *n.* [O.Fr. *roue*, a troop], a noisy crowd; disorder caused by defeat;—*v.*, to break the ranks of; to put to flight; to bellow, as cattle.

route (*roof*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rupta*, broken (way)], the road travelled over; the way to; a course; (*roue*) a march.

routine' (*rootin'*), *n.* [Fr., *itin.* of

ROUTE, a regular round of anything; any course continued by force of habit.

rove, *v.* [etym. ?], to wander over; to shoot at an angle; to roam; to pass through an eye; to twist slightly.—*n.*, **RO'VEE**, a pirate; a wanderer; one who often changes his mind; a twisting-machine.

row (1) (*rō*), *n.* [A.S.], a line or rank of persons or things.

row (2) (*rō*), *v.* [A.S.], to move by oars; to use an oar; to convey by rowing;—*n.*, act of rowing; a journey with oars.

row (3) (*rou*), *n.* [etym. ?], a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.—*a.*, **row'dy**, fond of noisy quarrels;—*n.*, a quarrelsome person.—*n.*, **row'dyism**.

row'an or **row'an-tree**, *n.* [Scand.], the mountain ash.

row'el, *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *rotella*, a little wheel (L. *rotā*, a wheel)], the sharp-toothed wheel on a spur; the flat ring on a horse's bit.

row'lock (*rōl'ok*), *n.* [A.S. *orloct*, oarlock], a rest for an oar on the side of a boat.

roy'al, *a.* [Fr., from L. *regalis*, kingly], belonging to or fit for a king;—*n.*, a large size of paper; a small sail above the top-gallant sail; one of the branches of a stag's horn.—*ns.*, **roy'alism**, a belief in kingly government; **roy'alist**, one who supports kingly government; **roy'alty**, the office or character of a king; a share of the profits paid to government, or to the owner of a patent or a copyright.

royal (E.), **-real** (Sp.), **-reale** (It.), *geog. root*, royal (as in *Villa Rea'*, royal town; *Montreal*, the royal hill).

rub, *v.* [M.E., etym. ?], to move firmly over; to clean or smooth by rubbing; to spread thinly over; to grate or fret; to pass with difficulty;—*n.*, that which rubs; a toke that hurts; a difficulty.—*pres. p.*, **rubbing**; *p.p.*, **rubbed**.—*n.*, **rub'ber**, one who or that which rubs; an

instrument for cleaning, etc.; the odd game at cards; a piece of india-rubber.

rub'bish, *n.* [O.Fr. *roboiz*, perhaps from root of **RUBBLE**], useless stuff; *débris*; any confused mass; foolish talk.

rub'ble, *n.* [Scand. ?], stones worn with water; rough stone from the quarry.

rubes'cent, *a.* [L. *rubescens* (*ruber*, red)], growing red; tending to redness.

ru'bleund, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rubicundus*], inclining to be red; ruddy; rosy.

ru'bric (*roo'brik*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rubrica*, red chalk (*ruber*, red)], certain directions in the Prayer Book, formerly printed in red; the heading of a statute; any fixed direction.

ru'by (*roo'bi*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *ruber*, red], a precious stone of a red colour; anything red; a size of type in printing;—*a.*, **ruby-coloured**;—*v.*, to make red.

rud'der, *n.* [A.S., an oar or a paddle], the movable part by which a ship or a boat is steered.

rud'dy, *a.* [A.S., akin to **RED**], of a red colour; of a healthy flesh-colour.—*n.*, **rud'diness**.

rude, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rudis*, rough], unpolished; without taste or skill; without refinement; coarse; violent.—*n.*, **rude'ness**, roughness; coarseness; violence.

ru'diment (*roo'diment*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudimentum*], the *rude* state of anything; (*pl.*) first steps or beginnings; first principles.—*as.*, **rudimen'tal** and **rudimen'tary**, pertaining to rudiments; undeveloped; elementary.

rue (1) (*roo*), *n.* [Fr., L. *rūta*], a plant with a strong smell and a bitter taste.

rue (2) (*roo*), *v.* [A.S. *hrēow*, sorrow], to be sorry for; to repent (of).—*pres. p.*, **rueing**; *past* and *p.p.*, **rued** (*rood*).—*a.*, **rue'ful**, mournful; sorrowful; doleful.—*n.*, **rue'fulness**.

ruff, *n.* [prob. from **RUFFLE**], a

plaited or crimped collar; anything plaited like a ruff; a bird, the male of which has a ruff of feathers in the breeding season;—*v.*, to put in disorder; to beat softly on a drum.—*v.*, **ruffle** [M.E., etym. ?], to make like a ruff; to plait or wrinkle; to disturb; to become disordered;—*n.*, a plaited collar or trimming; a disturbance; a low beat of a drum.

Ruffian, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *ruffiano*], a coarse, wicked fellow;—*a.*, cruel; brutal.—*n.*, **ruffianism**.—*a.*, **ruffianly**, like a ruffian; brutal.

Rufous (*roo'fús*), *a.* [L. *rufus*, red], reddish; of a yellowish or brownish-red.

Rug, *n.* [Scand., from same root as RAG ?], a thick, woollen cloth, used for covering.—*a.*, **rug'ged**, rough and uneven; having strong bristly hair; rough in voice, manners, or appearance; stormy.—*n.*, **rug'gedness**.

Ru'gose or **ru'gous**, *a.* [L. *ruga*, a wrinkle], full of wrinkles.

Ruin (*roo'in*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ruina*, downfall (*ruere*, to fall)], a falling down; unfitness for use; state of being ruined; a cause of decay; (*pl.*) the remains of a building, etc.;—*v.*, to cause to fall to pieces; to make useless; to bring to poverty; to fall into decay.—*a.*, **ru'inous**, causing ruin; fallen into ruins.

Rule (*rool*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *regula* (see REGULATE)], that which keeps conduct or action straight; regulating order; regular course; act of keeping order; a guide in drawing lines;—*v.*, to keep in order; to have power over; to fix or settle, as a court; to mark with guiding lines; to keep within certain limits, as prices.—*n.*, **ru'lar**, one who rules; a strip of wood used in drawing lines.

Run (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a spirit made from sugar-cane or molasses.

Run (2), *a.* [slang], queer; odd.

Run'ble, *v.* [M.E., imit.], to make

a low, heavy, continued sound;—*n.*, a low, heavy sound; a seat beh'nd a carriage.

ru'minate (*roo'mindí*), *v.* [L. *ruminari*, to chew the cud], to chew over again, as cows do; (on) to ponder over.—*a.*, **ru'minant**, chewing the cud;—*n.*, an animal that chews the cud.—*n.*, **rumina'tion**, habit of ruminating; careful thinking; meditation.

rum'mage (*rúm'dj*), *v.* [Fr. *arrumage*, etym. ?], to look into every corner; to search carefully;—*n.*, a careful search by turning things over.

rum'mer, *n.* [Flemish], a large drinking-glass.

ru'mour (*roo'mór*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *rumor*], what people say; common talk; a story without proper foundation;—*v.*, to spread by report.

Rump, *n.* [Scand. ?], the lower end of the backbone of an animal; a small part left behind; a remnant.

rum'ple, *v.* [akin to A.S. *brimpan*], to make folds or wrinkles in; to make uneven;—*n.*, a fold or wrinkle.

Run, *v.* [A.S.], to move quickly on one's legs; to go faster than in walking; to flee; to reach from place to place; to keep going to and from; to have a certain direction; to flow, spread, or melt; to blend together, as colours; to continue in force; to be not yet due, as a bill; to give out matter, as a sore; to be before the public, as a play; to shape by melting; to pour; to take several stitches at a time;—*n.*, distance run over; a course of events; favour or attention from the public; an unusual demand on a bank for payment;—*a.*, melted or cast in a mould.—*pres. p.*, **running**; *p.p.*, **run**; *past.*, **ran**.—*n.*, **run'away**, one who runs away from duty, etc.;—*a.*, running away; done by running away.—*n.*, **run'nel** and **run'let**, a little run or stream; a rivulet; **run'**



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Saba'oth, *n. pl.* [Heb.], armies, as in the phrase, "Lord of Sabaoth" ("Lord of Hosts").

Sab'ath, *n.* [Heb., rest], the seventh day of the week, appointed for rest and worship among the Jews, and the first day among Christians; every seventh year among the Jews, during which the land lay un-tilled; a time of rest.—*n.*, **Sab-batar'ian**, a strict observer of the Sabbath; one who observes the seventh day as the Sabbath; —*a.*, pertaining to the Sabbath. —*as.*, **Sabbat'ic** and **Sabbat'ical**, pertaining to the Sabbath; bringing or enjoying rest.

Sa'ble, *n.* [Fr., from Slav.], an animal skin to the weasel, valued for its dark, glossy fur; the fur of the sable; (*pl.*) a suit of mourning; —*a.*, dark in colour; made of sable fur.

sab'ot (*sab'ō*), *n.* [Fr.], a wooden shoe worn by French peasants and workpeople.

sab're, *n.* [Fr., from Ger. *sabel*], a heavy sword with a thick back, curved at the point; —*v.*, to wound or kill with a sabre.—*n.*, **sab'rette**, an ornamental pouch worn by cavalry officers.

sac, *n.* [Fr., from L. *saccus*, **SACK**], a pouch or hollow in the body, usually containing fluid.

saccharine (*sak'strin*), *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *saccharon*, sugar], pertaining to sugar; like sugar; sweet; —*n.*, a very sweet compound made from coal tar, used instead of sugar.

sacerdo'tal, *a.* [L. *sacerdos*, a priest], pertaining to priests or their office and duties; priestly. —*n.*, **sacerdo'talism**, the spirit of a priesthood; priestcraft.

sack (1), *n.* [A.S., from Heb. *sag*], a bag of coarse cloth, for grain, potatoes, etc.; that which a sack holds; a loose coat; the plunder of a town; —*v.*, to put into a sack; to storm and plunder.—*ns.*, **sack'cloth**, coarse

cloth for sacks, or worn as a sign of mourning or repentance; **sack'ing**, cloth of which sacks are made.

sack (2), *n.* [Fr. *sec*, from L. *siccus*, dry], a white wine from Spain or the Canary Isles.

sack'but, *n.* [Fr. *saquebute*], a musical instrument akin to the trombone; (Bible) a stringed instrument.

sac'rament, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sacramentum*, a military oath], the oath of faithfulness taken by the Roman soldiers; a solemn religious ordinance appointed by Christ.—*a.*, **sacramen'tal**, pertaining to or bound by a sacrament.—*adv.*, **sacramen'tally**.

sac'red, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *sacer*], set apart, esp. for the service of God; consecrated; coming from God; pertaining to the service of religion; not for common use; worthy of the highest reverence; exempt.—*n.*, **sac'redness**.

sac'rifice (*sak'rifis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sacrificium* (*sacer*, *facere*, to make)], an offering upon an altar; that which is offered, esp. as atonement or thanksgiving; a loss of one thing to gain another; that which is so lost or destroyed; —*v.*, to make an offering (of); to lay on the altar of God; to give up for the sake of something else; to kill; to surrender.—*a.*, **sacrificial** (*-fah'dl*), pertaining to sacrifice.—*adv.*, **sacrificially**.

sac'ilege (*sak'rilds*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sacrilegium* (*sacer*, sacred; *legere*, to gather)], the sin of injuring or wrongly using sacred things; a profanation.—*a.*, **sacrile'gious** (*-ld'jus*), injuring or violating sacred things; guilty of sacrilege.—*adv.*, **sac-rile'giously**.

sac'rist, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sacer*], a person who copies out music and takes charge of the books in a cathedral.—*ns.*, **sac'ristan**, 524

officer who has charge of a church and the sacred vessels, etc.; a sexton; *she'risty*, an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, etc., are kept; a vestry.

sad, *a.* [A.S., *sad*], heavy in mind; full of grief; downcast; dejected; causing sorrow; dark-coloured.—*v.*, *sad'den*, to make or to grow sad.—*n.*, *sad'ness*.—*adv.*, *sad'ly*.

sad'dle, *n.* [A.S., from root of *sitt* ?], a seat, generally of leather, on a horse's back or on a bicycle; anything like a saddle, as a piece of mutton, etc.—*v.*, to put a saddle upon; (with) to fix a burden on.—*ns.*, *sad'dler*, a maker of saddles and harness; *sad'dlery*, work of a saddler; *sad'dle-back*, a hill hollowed at the top like a saddle; *-bags*, bags for small articles hung from a saddle; *-bow*, the arch in front of a saddle; *-cloth*, a cloth placed underneath a saddle; *-tree*, the framework of a saddle.

Sad'ducee, *n.* [L., from Heb. *Tsadok*, the founder], one of a Jewish sect who did not believe in a resurrection or a future state.—*a.*, *Sadduce'an*, pertaining to the Sadducees.

safe, *a.* [O.Fr. *sauz*, from L. *salvus*], free from danger or hurt; that can be trusted; that cannot do harm; locked up;—*n.*, a strong room or box for keeping money, etc.; a cool place for meat, etc.—*adv.*, *safe'ly*.—*ns.*, *safe-con'duct*, a written order enabling a person to travel with safety; *safe'guard*, one who protects; a guard against danger;—*v.*, to keep safe.—*ns.*, *safe'-keeping*, state of being in safety; *safe'ty* and *safe'ness*, freedom from danger, etc.; *safe'ty-lamp*, a lamp for giving light in mines, covered with wire-gauze to prevent explosions of gas; *safe'ty-valve* (*-vālv*), a valve on a steam-boiler which allows the steam to escape before its pressure becomes too great for safety.

saffron, *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab.] a

plant of the crocus kind, having large flowers with a deep yellow centre; a deep yellow colour;—*a.*, deep yellow.

sag, *v.* [Scand. ?], to bend from weight or pressure; to lose firmness; to give way.—*pres. p.*, *sagging*; *p.p.*, *sagged*.

sa'ga, *n.* [Scand., akin to *SAW* and *SAY*], a story or legend among the Scandinavians or Northmen; a story of a thrilling deed.

saga'cious (*'sagd'ashūs*), *a.* [L. *sagax*, keen], quick at understanding; not easily deceived; far-seeing.—*n.*, *sage'ity* (*'sagd'shī*), quickness of understanding; soundness of judgment; shrewdness.

sage (1) (*'sāj*), *n.* [O.Fr. *souze*, from L. *salvia*], a herb much used in cookery and medicine.

sage (2) (*'sāj*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *sapere*, to be wise], able to judge; sagacious; prudent; well considered;—*n.*, a wise man; an old man of sound judgment.—*adv.*, *sage'ly*.—*n.*, *sage'ness*.

sag'ittal (*'sāj'itāl*), *a.* [L. *sagitta*], pertaining to an arrow; like an arrow.

Sagittar'ius (*'sājittā'riūs*), *n.* [L.], the Archer, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

sa'go, *n.* [Malay.], the prepared pith of certain palms used as food.

sa'hib, *n.* [Hind., from Arab.], a title given to Europeans of rank in India.

sail, *n.* [A.S.], a sheet of canvas spread to catch the wind and drive a ship forward; the arm of a windmill; a sailing-ship;—*v.*, to travel by water; to move smoothly; to manage a ship; to begin a voyage.—*ns.*, *sail'-cloth*, cloth for sails; *sail'or*, one who sails; a ship, with regard to its rate or style of sailing; *sail'ing*, the art of managing a ship; navigation; seamanship; *sail'or*, one who helps to manage a ship; a seaman.

saint, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanctus*, holy], a holy person; a true

Christian; one of the blessed in heaven; a person put in the list of saints by the Roman Catholic Church.—*as.*, *sain'ted*, gone to heaven; counted holy; canonized; *saint'like* and *saint'ly*, like a saint.

saint- [E.], **sainte-** [Fr.], **san-** [It. and Sp.], **sanct-** [Ger.], *geog. root* (as in *San José*, St. Joseph; *Santa Cruz*, holy cross; *Sanct Johann*, St. John).

sake, *n.* [A.S.], end, cause, interest, purpose, or account (used mostly in phrases, as, *for pity's sake*).

salaam' (*salam'*), *n.* [Arab., peace], a wish for health or peace; a salutation among Mohammedans.

s. l'ad, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *salata*, salted (L. *sal*, SALT)], raw herbs dressed as a relish.

sal'amander, *n.* [Fr., from L. or Gk. *salamandra*], a reptile related to the frog, and once supposed to be able to live in fire.

sal'ary, *n.* [Fr., from L. *salarium*, salt-money], money paid for work; wages fixed;—*v.*, to pay a salary to for a period.—*a.*, **sal'aried**, paid by a salary.

sale, *n.* [A.S., from Scand. *!*], exchange of anything for money; power of selling.—*a.*, **sale'able**, that may be sold; marketable.—*n.*, **sales'man** (*sal's-*) one engaged in selling; a shopman.

Sal'ic or **Sal'ique** (*sal'ik*), *a.* [Fr.], belonging to the *Salic* tribe of Franks; denoting a law to exclude women from inheriting lands, etc.

sal'ient, *a.* [L. *saltare*, to leap], jutting outwards; projecting; conspicuous;—*n.*, bulge in a battle-line, e.g. the Ypres salient.

sal'ify, *v.* [L. *sal*, SALT; -FY], to make into a salt; to mix with salt.

sal'ine (or *sal'in*), *a.* [L. *salinum*, a salt-cellar], containing salt; like salt;—*n.*, a salt spring.

sal'iva, *n.* [L., spittle], the fluid that moistens the mouth.—*as.*, **sal'ival** and **sal'ivary**, producing saliva.—*v.*, **sal'ivate**, to produce too much saliva.—*n.*, **saliva'tion**.

sal'low (1) (*sal'ō*), *n.* [A.S.], a kind of willow.

sal'low (2) (*sal'ō*), *a.* [A.S.], of a pale-yellow colour; sickly.—*n.*, **sal'lowness**, paleness; sickness.

sal'y, *v.* [Fr., from L. *saltare*, to leap], to rush out suddenly; to make a sudden attack upon besiegers; a flash of wit or fancy; an act of thoughtlessness.—*n.*, **sal'y-port**, a gate or passage by which a sally can be made.

sal'm'on (*sal'm'on*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *salmo*], a large fish, much valued as food, that lives in the ocean and spawns far up rivers.

saloon', *n.* [Fr., from O.Ger. *sal*, a house], a reception room; a show-room; a public room; a place of amusement.

salt (*saolt*), *n.* [A.E.], a substance found in the earth, or by evaporating sea-water, and used for seasoning and preserving food; the taste of salt; anything that acts like salt; wit; *pl.* (*chemistry*), a compound of an acid with a base;—*a.*, mixed with salt; tasting of salt;—*v.*, to mix or sprinkle with salt; to preserve in salt.—*ns.*, **salt'-cellar** [M.E., *saler*, from L. *salarium*], a small vessel for holding salt; **salt'-pan**, a pan in which salt is evaporated from salt-water; a pit from which salt is got; **salt-pe'tre** (*saoltpe'ter*) [L. *petra*, a rock], a salt consisting of nitr' acid and potash; a name for nitre; one of the ingredients of gunpowder.

sal'tant, *a.* [L. *saltans*, dancing (*saltare*, to leap)], leaping; dancing.—*n.*, **salta'tion**, act of leaping.—*a.*, **sal'tatory**, having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping.

salu'brious, *a.* [L. *salubris*, healthy], favourable to health; healthy.—*ns.*, **salu'briousness** and **salu'brity**, power of restoring or of preserving health.

sal'utary, *a.* [L. *salutaris* (*salus*, health)], good for health; promoting health or safety; beneficial; wholesome.



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wood [Fr., through late L. *santalum*, from Skt.], a wood with a pleasant smell from the East Indies and the South Sea Islands.

sand'wich, *n.*, slices of bread with meat, cheese, etc., between them, first used by John, Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), to avoid rising from the gaming-table;—*v.*, to make up in layers.

sane, *a.* [L. *sanus*], healthy; sound in mind; acting or judging according to reason.—*n.*, **san'ity**, soundness of mind.—*a.*, **san'itary**, pertaining to health; fitted to preserve health.—*n.*, **sanita'tion**, science of health; measures for preserving health.

sang, *v.*, past tense of SING.

san'guine (*sang'win*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *sanguineus* (*sanguis*, blood)], having the nature or colour of blood; red; full of hope; enthusiastic.—*as.*, **san'guinary**, bloody; attended with bloodshed; bloodthirsty; **sanguin'eous**, resembling or constituting blood; bloody.

San'hedrim, *n.* [Heb., from Gk. *synedrion* (SYN-, *hedra*, a seat)], the Jewish council of seventy who had charge of religious matters.

sansculotte' (*-lot'*), *n.* [Fr. *sans*, without; *culotte*, breeches], a name for the mob during the French Revolution.

San'skrit, *n.* [Skt.], the ancient language of India, closely related to the chief languages of Europe.

sap (1), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *sapa*, a hoe], to cause to fall by digging under; to undermine; to drain away;—*n.*, a ditch dug under cover towards a fortification.—*pres. p.*, **sapping**; *p. p.*, **sapped**.—*n.*, **sap'per**, a soldier who works at fortifications.

sap (2), *n.* [A.S.], the juice which gives life to plants.—*n.*, **sap'wood**, the new wood next the bark.—*a.*, **sap'less**, without sap; withered.—*n.*, **sap'ling**, a young tree, because full of sap.—*a.*, **sap'py**, full of sap; juicy.—*adv.*, **sap'pily**.

sap'id, *a.* [L. *sapidus*, tasty],

affecting taste; savoury; tasty.—*ns.*, **sapid'ity** and **sap'idness**, savouriness.

sa'pience (*sa'piens*), *n.* [L. *sapientia*, wisdom], wisdom; knowledge.—*a.*, **sa'pient**, wise knowing.

sapona'ceous (*sa'pona'shus*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *sapo*, soap], like soap; soapy.

Sapphic (*sa'fik*), *a.*, pertaining to or like *Sappho*, a Greek poetess.

sapphire (*sa'fir*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *sappheiros*], a precious stone of a bright blue colour;—*a.*, bright blue.

Sar'acen (*sa'r'aesen*), *n.* [late L., from Arab.], a name given by the Crusaders to the Mohammedans of Palestine.—*as.*, **Saracen'ic** and **Saracen'ic**.

sar'casm, *n.* [late L., from Gk. *sarkazein*, to tear the flesh (*sarz*, flesh)], a keen reproach; a bitter remark of scorn or contempt.—*as.*, **sarcas'tic** and **sarcas'tical**, containing sarcasm; bitterly severe.—*adv.*, **sarcas'tically**.

sarce'net (*sa'r'senet*), *n.* [O.Fr., prob. from *sarsin*, SARACEN], a fine thin silk, used for linings, etc.

sarcoph'agus (*sa'rko'f'agus*), *n.* [Gk. *sarz*, flesh; *phagein*, to eat], a limestone supposed to eat away the flesh of dead bodies; a stone coffin.

sardine' (1) (*sar'din'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sardina* or Gk. *sarda*], a small fish of the herring kind, found near the island of Sardinia, preserved in olive oil for food.

sar'dius and **sar'dine** (2), *n.* [Sardis, in Lydia], a precious stone; a cornelian;—*a.*, belonging to the sardius.

sardon'ic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *sardonios*, grinning; *Sardinian*, perhaps from a plant said to twist the face], forced and unnatural, as a laugh; sneering; bitterly ironical.

sar'donyx, *n.* [L. and Gk. *sardonax* (*sard*, of Sardis; *onyx*)], a kind of onyx stone of a reddish-yellow colour, said to have been found first at Sardis.

sarsaparilla, *n.* [Sp. *sarsa*, a bramble; *parilla*, a little vine ?], a Mexican plant somewhat like the bramble, the root of which is used in medicine.

sash (1), *n.* [Arab. *shash*, muslin], a scarf worn as a badge or ornament.

sash (2), *n.* [Fr. *châssis*, a frame], the frame for the glass of a window;—*v.*, to furnish with a sash.

Sa'tan, *n.* [Heb., the enemy], the enemy of man; the devil.—*as.*, **Satan'ic** and **Satan'ical**, caused by, belonging to, or like the devil.

satch'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *sachel*, from L. *sacellum*, a little sack], a bag for school-books, papers, etc.

sate and **sa'tiate** (*sā'shiāt*), *vs.* [L. *satis*, enough], to fill full; to give enough to; to overfeed;—*a.* (**sā'tiate**), filled full.—*a.*, **sa'tiable** (*sā'shiābl*), that may be satiated.—*n.*, **sati'ety**, state of having enough or too much.

sat'ellite, *n.* [Fr., from L. *satelles*, a body-guard], an attendant; a cringing follower; a small planet revolving round a larger.

sat'in, *n.* [Fr., prob. from late L. *sētinus* (*sēta*, silk, hair)], a silk cloth with a glossy surface.—*ns.*, **sat'inet**, a thin kind of satin with warp of cotton and weft of wool; **sat'inwood**, a wood like yellow mahogany from the East and West Indies.—*a.*, **sat'iny**, glossy; smooth.

sat'ire, *n.* [Fr., from L. *satira*, or *satira*, full], poetry exposing and ridiculing vice or folly; severe remarks; irony.—*as.*, **satir'ic** and **satir'ical**, pertaining to satire; sarcastic; cutting.—*adv.*, **satir'ically**.—*n.*, **sat'irist**, one who writes satires.—*v.*, **sat'irize**, to attack with satire; to censure keenly.

sat'isfy, *v.* [L. *satis*, enough; -FY], to give enough to; to pay what is due; to set at rest; to convince; to free from doubt.—*n.*, **satisfac'tion**, state of being satisfied; contentment; full payment; that which gives contentment.—*a.*, **satisfac'tory**, giving

satisfaction; causing contentment; making amends.—*adv.*, **satisfac'torily**.

sat'rāp (or *sā'rāp*), *n.* [Gk. *satrapēs*], a ruler of a province in ancient Persia.

sat'urate, *v.* [L. *saturāre* (*satur*, full)], to fill full; to soak.—*n.*, **satura'tion**, state of being saturated.

Sat'urday, *n.* [A.S. *Sater-* or *Saturn-dæg*, from L. *Saturnus*, Saturn], the seventh day of the week, once sacred to Saturn.

Sat'urn, *n.* [L. *Saturnus* (*sa-*, to sow)], one of the oldest of the Roman gods; the second largest of the planets.—*n. pl.*, **saturna'lia**, the annual feast of Saturn; great licence and indulgence.—*as.*, **saturna'lian**, pertaining to the saturnalia; dissolute; licentious; **Satur'nian**, pertaining to Saturn or to his reign, called in fables "the golden age"; peaceful; happy; denoting the oldest kind of Latin verse; **sat'urnine**, born under the influence of Saturn; heavy; dull (opposed to **MERCURIAL**).

sat'yr (*sā'ir*), *n.* [L. *satyrus*], a god of the woods, part man and part goat.

sauce (*saw*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *salsus*, salted (*sal*, salt)], seasoning; a liquid dressing for meat, etc.; impudence;—*v.*, to give as a relish; to flavour; to season.—*ns.*, **sauce'pan**, a small pan for making sauce, etc.; **sau'cer**, a sauce holder; a small plate under a cup.—*a.*, **sau'ey**, acting boldly or rudely; disrespectful.—*n.*, **sau'ciness**, state of being saucy; disrespect; rudeness.

sau'cer, *v.* [etym. ?], to walk about slowly; to stroll;—*n.*, a place for strolling; a leisurely walk.

saur'ian, *a.* [Gk. *saurus*, a lizard], pertaining to lizards;—*n.*, one of the lizard tribe.

sau'sage (*saw'sāj*), *n.* [Fr. *saucesse*, as **SAUCE**], meat, minced and seasoned, stuffed into a prepared intestine.

sav'age (*sāv'āj*), *a.* [O.Fr. *savage*,

- from L. *silvaticus* (*silva*, a wood), living in the woods; in a state of nature; untaught; cruel; fierce;—*n.*, a dweller in the woods; a person in a rude state; an unfeeling or cruel man.—*ns.*, **sav'ageness** and **sav'agery**, state of being savage; cruelty.
- savan'na** or **savan'nah**, *n.* [Sp., a meadow, prob. from W. Ind.], a level piece of land without trees; a prairie.
- save**, *v.* [Fr. *sauver*, from L. *salvare* (*salvus*, **SAFE**)], to rescue or to keep back from danger; to keep from being spent or lost; to lay up; to spare; to prevent;—*prep.*, except; leaving out; deducting.—*a.*, **sā'ving**, keeping safe; not spending much; thrifty; *n. pl.*, money saved; earnings;—*prep.*, with the exception of.
- sav'eloy**, *n.* [Fr. *cervelas*, a dried sausage (L. *cerebrum*, brain)], a kind of sausage, at first made of brains.
- sa'viour** (*sā'vyōr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *salvator* (*salvus*, **SAFE**)], one who saves from danger; **Sa'v-iour**, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of the world.
- sa'vour** (*sā'vōr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sapor*, taste], the taste or smell of anything;—*v.*, to have the nature or appearance (of); to like.—*a.*, **sa'voury**, having savour; pleasing to the taste.
- savoy'**, *n.*; a kind of cabbage with curled leaves, originally from Savoy.
- Savoy'ard**, *n.*, a native of Savoy.
- saw** (1), *v.*, *past tense* of **SEE**.
- saw** (2), *n.* [A.S. *saga*], a thin steel blade with sharp teeth for cutting;—*v.*, to cut or to be cut with a saw.—*p.p.*, **sawed** or **sawn**.—*ns.*, **saw'dust**, the dust brought down by a saw when cutting; **saw'-fish**, a fish with a snout toothed like a saw; **saw'mill**, a mill for sawing timber; **saw'pit**, a pit over which a log is placed to be sawn; **saw'yer**, one who saws.
- saw** (3), *n.* [A.S. *sagu*, a saying (see **SAY**)], a saying; a proverb; a maxim.
- sax'horn**, *n.*, a wind instrument of music invented by *Adolphe Sax*, a Belgian.
- saxifrage** (*sāk'sifrāj*), *n.* [L. *saxum*, a stone; *frangere*, to break], a mountain or rock plant, formerly supposed to have the power of dissolving stone in the bladder.
- Sax'on**, *n.* [A.S.], one of the tonic people who conquered land 1400 years ago; a Teu- of Saxony, or his language, ~~being~~ belonging to the Saxons.
- say**, *v.* [A.S. *secgan*], to utter in words; to tell; to declare.—*pres. p.*, **saying**; *past* and *p.p.*, **said**.—*n.*, **say'ing**, that which is said; a common statement; a proverb.
- scab**, *n.* [Scand.], a coating of blood, etc., over a sore; a disease of sheep.—*as.*, **scabbed** (*scabd*) and **scab'by**, ill with scabs.—*ns.*, **scab'bedness** and **scab'biness**.
- scab'bard**, *n.* [M.E. *scabert* or *scauberik*], the sheath of a dagger or sword.
- scaff'old**, *n.* [O.Fr. *escalafut*, a funeral canopy], a raised platform for workmen, or on which criminals are executed;—*v.*, to furnish with a scaffold.—*n.*, **scaffolding**, a platform for workmen; materials for a scaffold.
- scald** (1) (*scald*), *v.* [O.Fr. *escaldier*, from L. *excaldare* (EX-, *calidus*, warm)], to burn with a boiling liquid; to wash with very hot water; to expose to a boiling heat;—*n.*, a wound caused by hot steam or liquid.
- scald** (2) (*scald*), *n.* [Scand.], an ancient Scandinavian poet.
- scale** (1), *n.* [L. *scāla*, a ladder], a number of steps; a measure marked at regular intervals; the musical notes in order; regular steps or degrees; the size of a plan, etc., compared with that of what it represents;—*v.*, to go up by steps; to climb up.—*a.*, **scal'able**, that can be climbed.
- scale** (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *ecaille*, skin to



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easily got; rare.—*ns.*, *scarcity* and *scarce'ness*, state of being scarce; deficiency; famine; want.—*adv.*, *scarcely* and *scarce*, with difficulty; barely.

scare, *v.* [Scand. *!*], to frighten away; to strike with sudden fear;—*n.*, a sudden causeless fright.—*n.*, *scare'crow* (-*krō*), anything set up to scare off crows or other birds; any imaginary fear.

scarf (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *escharpe*, or Du. *scherv*], a light article of clothing for the shoulders or waist; a light kerchief for the neck.—*n.*, *scarf-skin*, the outer skin.

scarf (2), *v.* [Scand. *!*], to cut the ends of two pieces of timber or metal, so that they may be joined by overlapping;—*n.*, the joint so formed.

scar'ify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *scarificare*, to scratch open], to scratch or cut the skin slightly; to open small veins with a lancet; to loosen soil; to hurt the feelings.—*n.*, *scarifica'tion*.

scar'let, *n.* [O.Fr. *escarlate*, from Pers. *sagald*], the brightest red; scarlet cloth;—*a.*, of the colour of scarlet.—*ns.*, *scarlati'na* (*skarlatē'nd*) and *scar'let-fe'ver*, a fever marked by red spots or patches on the skin; *scar'let-run'ner*, a climbing bean-plant with scarlet flowers.

scarp, *v.* [O.Fr. *escarpe*, akin to **SHARP**], to cut with a steep slope; to make almost perpendicular;—*n.*, a steep slope; the inner side of the ditch of a fortification, opposite the *counterscarp*.

scathe, *v.* [Scand. *!*], to harm or injure;—*n.*, harm; injury.—*as.*, *scath'ing*; *scathe'less*, without hurt; unharmed.

scat'ter, *v.* [M.E., imit. *!*], to throw in all directions; to disperse, or to be dispersed; to put to flight.—*n.*, *scat'ter-brain*.

scav'enger (*skāv'ēnjēr*), *n.* [M.E. *scouger*, an inspector (O.Fr. *scouage*, duty on goods)], one who cleans the streets; any cleansing agent.—*ns.*, *scav'engery* and *scav'engering*.

scene (*sēn*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *skēnē*, a tent], a place in which plays are acted; the stage of a theatre; the fittings or pictures around a stage; a part of a play less than an act; the time, place, etc., in which anything happens; a number of objects or events seen at one time; a view; a display of feeling or passion.—*n.*, *scē'nary*, the paintings, etc., around a stage; the hills, rivers, etc., which make up a landscape.—*as.*, *scē'nic* (or *sen'ic*) and *scē'nical*; *scēno-graph'ic* (or *sen-*) and *scēno-graph'ical*, drawn in perspective.

scent (*sent*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *sentire*, to perceive], to know by the smell; to fill with smell;—*n.*, sense of smelling; smell, esp. that by which an animal is tracked; any means of discovery.

scep'tic (*skēp'tik*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *skeptikos*, thoughtful], a doubter; one who doubts the existence of God;—*a.* and *scēp'tical*, unconvinced; not admitting the truth of the Scriptures or the existence of God; doubting.—*n.*, *scēp'ticism*, state of being a sceptic; doubt; disbelief.

scēp'tre (*sep'tēr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *skēptron*, a staff], a staff borne by a sovereign; the power of a king.—*a.*, *scēp'tred* (*sep-tērd*), bearing a sceptre; having kingly power.

schēd'ule (*shed'al*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *scheda*, a piece cut off], a list of names or goods;—*v.*, to mark in a schedule.

scheme (*skēm*), *n.* [Gk. *schēma*, form, appearance], the plan according to which something is to be done; a combination for a purpose; something proposed to be done; a plan or sketch;—*v.*, to make a plan; to contrive.—*a.*, *schē'ming*, fond of forming plans or plots; intriguing.

schism (*sizm*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *schisma*, a split], a division or split, esp. in a church; discord.

—*ad.*, schismatic and schismatical, tending to cause division.—*n.* schismatic, one who separates because of difference of opinion.

schist (*shist*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *schistos*, split], rock which easily splits into thin plates.—*ad.*, schistose and schistous, like schist; easily splitting.

schloss-, *geog. root* [Ger.], a castle (as in *Schlossberg*, castle hill).

schnee-, *geog. root* [Ger.], snow (as in *Schneekoppe*, snow peak; *Schneeberg*, snow mountain).

scholium (*skol'ium*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *scholion*, a note], a note on the margin of a classical author; an illustration added to a problem in mathematics; (*pl.*) **scholia**.—*n.*, **scholiast**, a writer of scholia.—*ad.*, **scholastic**, pertaining to a scholiast.

schön-, *geog. root* [Ger.], beautiful (as in *Schönberg*, beautiful mountain; *Schönbrunn*, beautiful spring).

school (*skool*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *schola*, from Gk. *scholē*, leisure, discussion], a place for teaching; those who are taught; those who follow the same teacher, or who hold the same opinions or beliefs; opinions or customs common at a certain time; a shoal of fishes;—*v.*, to teach; to reprove; to give advice to.—*n.*, **scholar** (*skol'ar*), one who is at school; one who has received a good education; a learned man; a student supported from the funds of a college.—*ad.*, **scholarly**, like or becoming a learned man.—*n.*, **scholarship**, the qualities of a scholar; real learning; a bursary.—*ad.*, **scholastic**, pertaining to schools or to scholars, or to the learned men of the Middle Ages; marked by great nicety and accuracy.—*n.*, **schoolman**, a learned man of the Middle Ages.

schooler (*skoo'ner*), *n.* [E., from *scun*, A.S. *solnian*, to glide], a swift-sailing ship with two or more masts fore-and-aft rigged, or square-rigged on the foremast.

schwartz-, *geog. root* [Ger.], black (as in *Schwartzwald*, black forest; *Schwarzeberg*, black mountain).

sciatica (*sid'itka*), *n.* [late L., from Gk. *ischion*, the hip-joint], a pain in the nerve about or below the hip-joint.

science (*si'ens*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *scientia*, knowledge (*scire*, to know)], that which one knows; knowledge of principles and causes; the arrangement of facts in their relation to each other; knowledge which, when applied by skill, is called art.—*ad.*, **scientific**, pertaining to or used in science; according to science; having a knowledge of science; treating of science.—*n.*, **scientist**, one learned in science.

scimitar (*sim'itar*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Pers.], a curved sword used by the Turks and Persians.

scintilla (*sintil'la*), *n.* [L.], a spark; a glimmer.—*v.*, **scintillate**, to throw out sparks; to sparkle.—*n.*, **scintillation**, act of throwing out sparks; a twinkling light.

sciolism (*si'olizm*), *n.* [L. *sciōlus*, knowing little], knowledge merely on the surface; shallowness.—*n.*, **sciolist**, one whose knowledge lies only on the surface; a smatterer.

scion (*si'on*), *n.* [Fr., from *scier*, to saw (L. *scdere*, to cut)], a shoot or branch of a tree or plant for grafting; a young member of a family.

scirrhus (*skir' or sir'us*), *n.* [Gk. *skiros*, a hard swelling], a hard swelling on a gland; a kind of cancer; a tumour.—*ad.*, **scirrhous**, pertaining to a scirrhus; hardened.

scissors (*sis'ors*), *n.* [O. Fr. *cisotres*, from L. *caedere*, to cut], a pair of cutting blades movable on a pin through the middle of both.

Sclav, Slavonian, etc. See SLAV.
scoff, *v.* [Scand. ?], to speak of with scorn; to show contempt; to mock at;—*n.*, mocking words; a sneer.—*n.*, **scoffer**.—*ad.*, **scoffingly**

scold, *v.* [M.E.], to find fault in loud words; to chide harshly; —*n.*, one who scolds; a noisy, fault-finding woman.

scoll'lop. See SCALLOP.

soone (*skone*), *n.* [O.Fr. *esconce*, from L. *absensus*, hid], a small fort; a protection, esp. for the head; the head itself; a candlestick fixed to a wall; the socket for the candle; a chimney seat.

scoop, *n.* [Scand. ?], a curved piece of metal for lifting liquids, grain, etc.; a large ladle; a deep shovel; a place hollowed out; a stroke with a scoop; —*v.*, to lift with a scoop; to make hollow; to dig out.

scope, *n.* [Gk. *skōpos*, a mark], that which one aims at; purpose; free room; opportunity.

-scope, *suff.*, means of seeing (as in MICROSCOPE, TELESCOPE).

-scopy, *suff.*, seeing, science of seeing (as in MICROSCOPY).

scorbutic, *a.* [Fr., from Low L. *scorbūtus*, scurvy], pertaining to or of the nature of scurvy.

scorch, *v.* [O.Fr. *escorcher*, from Low L. *excorticare* (EX-, *cortex*, bark)], to burn slightly; to dry up the surface of; to singe; to cause pain by heat; to be burned on the surface; to be dried up.

score, *n.* [A.S. *scor*, akin to SHEAR], a notch cut to keep count; the number twenty; the number of points made in a game; an account; a reason; a line drawn; the musical notes for all the parts; —*v.*, to mark with lines or notches; to keep count; to gain points.

scoria, *n.* [Gk., dross], useless matter from melted metal; ashes from a volcano (esp. in pl., *scoriae*).

scorn, *n.* [O.Fr. *escorne*, etym. ?], a looking upon with contempt; expression of contempt; an object of contempt; —*v.*, to look on with contempt; to count unworthy of regard; to mock at. —*n.*, **scor'ner**, one who scorns or mocks at religion; a scoffer. —*a.*, **scorn'ful**, showing great contempt; disdainful.

scor'pion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *scorpio*, Gk. *skorpios*, a prickly animal or plant], an insect of the spider kind, having a poisonous sting in its tail; one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac; a whip with hard knots or tails.

Scot and Scots'man, *ns.* [A.S.], a native of Scotland. — *as.*, **Scotch** (1), an inelegant form of Scottish, used in Government and other official documents; **Scot'tish**, pertaining to Scotland, to its people, or to their language. —*n.*, **Scot'ticism**, a word or idiom peculiar to Scotsmen.

scotch (2), *v.* [M.E., perhaps from SCORE], to cut on the surface; to wound; —*n.*, a slight cut or wound.

scot'-free, *adv.* [O.Fr. *escot'*, tax; FREE], free from payment, tax, or duty; unharmed.

scoun'drel, *n.* [etym. ?], a man of no principle; a worthless person. —*n.*, **scoun'drellism**, rascality; knavery.

scour, *v.* [O.Fr. *escurer* (EX-, L. *cūdere*, to CURE)], to clean by hard rubbing; to remove dirt or grease; to run quickly over.

scourge (*skērf*), *n.* [O.Fr. *escorge* (EX-, L. *corium*, skin; see EXCORIATE)], a whip; any means of punishment; a constant trouble; a destroyer; —*v.*, to whip; to chastise; to afflict greatly.

scout (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *escouter*, from L. *auscultare*, to listen], a soldier sent to watch the enemy and report; an Oxford college servant; —*v.*, to go or act as a scout.

scout (2), *v.* [Scand., akin to SHOOT ?], to sneer at; to treat with contempt.

scowl, *v.* [Scand., to cast down the eyes], to look angry or gloomy; to frown; —*n.*, a lowering of the eyebrows; an angry look.

scrag, *n.* [Scand. ?], anything lean and rough; the bony part of the neck. —*as.*, **scrag'ged** and **scrag'gy**, thin and rough.

scram'ble, *v.* [akin to SCRAPE], to struggle with others to get some-



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grains; a very small quantity; hesitation as to what one ought to do;—*v.*, to hesitate in acting.—*a.*, *scrupulous*, having scruples; cautious in acting; conscientious; very careful.—*ns.*, *scrupulousity* and *scrupulousness*.

scrutiny (*skroo'tint*), *n.* [L. *scrutinium* (*scrūdri*, to search)], a close looking into; a careful examination; an examination of votes to correct results.—*n.*, *scrutinizer*, one who makes a scrutiny.—*v.*, *scrutinize*, to look closely into; to make a careful examination of.

scud, *v.* [Scand., akin to SHOOT], to move swiftly along; to run before a gale;—*n.*, act of driving along; loose clouds driven by the wind; a slight shower.—*pres. p.*, *scudding*; *p.p.*, *scudded*.

scuffle (*skuf*), *v.* [E., akin to SHOVE and SHUFFLE], to fight at close grips or in confusion; to push each other about;—*n.*, a confused fight.

scull, *n.* [etym. ?], a small oar with a curved blade; a small boat;—*v.*, to row with sculls; to work an oar at the stern of a boat without raising the blade out of the water.—*n.*, *sculler*, one who sculls; a boat worked with sculls.

scullery, *n.* [O.Fr. *escueller*, from L. *scutellarius*, dish-keeper], a place where pots, etc., are cleaned.

scullion (*skul'yōn*), *n.* [Fr. *escouillon*, a dish-cloth], a servant for kitchen work.

sculptor, *n.* [L. *sculpere*, to carve], one who carves figures.—*n.*, *sculpture*, the art of carving figures; carved figures, etc.;—*v.*, to carve figures.

scum, *n.* [Scand.], the worthless part of a liquid, which rises to the top; anything worthless;—*v.*, to take off the scum.—*pres. p.*, *scumming*; *p.p.*, *scummed*.

scupper, *n.* [O.Fr. *escopa*, SCOOP!], a channel for carrying off water, etc., from the deck.

scurf, *n.* [A.S., from a root, to scratch], thin, dry scales on the skin; anything like scales on a surface.—*a.*, *scurfy*, covered with scurf.—*n.*, *scurfiness*.

scurrilous and *scurrile* (*skur'il*), *as.* [L. *scurra*, a buffoon], using low or foul words; vulgar; obscene.—*ns.*, *scurrility* and *scurrilousness*, low or foul talk; abusive language.

scurvy, *n.* [SCURFY], a disease showing itself in dark spots on the skin and causing general weakness;—*a.*, ill with scurvy; mean; vulgar.—*n.*, *scurviness*.—*adv.*, *scurvily*.

scutage (*skū'taj*), *n.* [L. *scutum*, a shield], money paid by a vassal to free him from personal service in war.

scutcheon. See SCOUTERON.

scutiform, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a shield; FORM], shaped like a shield.

scuttle (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *scutella*, a tray], a broad, shallow basket; a vessel for holding coals.

scuttle (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *escoutille*, a hatchway, from Teut.], a small opening in the deck of a ship, or the lid which covers it; a hole in the side or bottom of a ship;—*v.*, to cut a hole in a ship; to sink by cutting holes.

scuttle (3), *v.* [SCUD], to run off with haste; to hurry away;—*n.*, a quick run.

scythe (*stih*), *n.* [A.S. *stih*], a curved blade on a long handle, for cutting grass, corn, etc.;—*v.*, to cut with a scythe.

se-, *sed-*, *pref.* [L.], away; apart; aside (as in *seclude*, *seduce*, *sedition*).

sea, *n.* [A.S.], a great extent of salt water, smaller than an ocean; the salt water on the earth's surface; the swell of the sea in a storm; a large wave; any large sheet of water; water as opposed to land.—*ns.*, *sea-beach*, the beach along the edge of the sea; *sea-board*, the land along the edge or border of the sea; *sea-breeze*, a wind blowing from the sea to the land;

sea'-coast, the land along the border of the sea; **sea'-farer**, one whose business is on the sea; a mariner; a sailor.—**as.**, **sea'-faring**, going to sea; employed as a sailor; **sea'-girt**, surrounded by the sea.—**n.**, **sea'-god**, a god supposed to reign over the sea.—**as.**, **sea'-going**, sailing on the deep sea; **sea'-green**, of colour like that of the sea.—**ns.**, **sea'-gull**, a gull that lives near the sea; **sea'-horse**, the walrus; **sea'-king**, one of the leaders of the ancient Norsemen; **sea'-level**, the height or level of the surface of the sea; **sea'-man**, a sailor; **sea'-manship**, the art of working a ship; **sea'-mark**, a mark on land used as a guide by sailors; **sea'-piece**, a picture of a scene at sea; **sea'-plane**, a hydro-aeroplane; **sea'-port**, a town near the sea having a harbour; **sea'-robber** and **sea'-rover**, a robber on the seas; a pirate; **sea'-room**, room for a vessel to move freely and safely; **sea'-shore**, the land close to the sea.—**a.**, **sea'-sick**, sick through the rolling or pitching of a ship.—**n.**, **sea'-sickness**.

seal (1), **n.** [O.Fr. *seel*, from L. *sigillum*, a seal (see SIGN)], a stamp for marking wax; wax marked with a seal; a fastening for a letter, etc.; that which confirms or makes sure;—**v.**, to fasten with wax, etc.; to put a seal on; to keep tightly closed; to ratify.—**n.**, **sea'ling-wax**, wax for sealing letters.

seal (2), **n.** [A.S. *selh*], a sea-animal hunted for its valuable skin and oil.—**n.**, **sea'ling**, process of catching seals.

seam, **n.** [A.S., from root of SEW], the line formed by sewing; a piece of sewing; any line where two edges are joined; the mark left by a wound; a narrow layer of rock or ore;—**v.**, to join by sewing; to make a seam on; to crack open.—**ns.**, **seam'-stress** (or *sem'stris*) and **semp'-stress**, a woman who makes her

living by sewing.—**a.**, **sea'may**, having or showing seams.

seance' (*sdans'*), **n.** [Fr., from *seoir*, L. *sedere*, to sit], a sitting, as of some public body; a meeting of persons who believe in messages from the world of spirits.

sear or sere, **a.** [A.S.], dried up; no longer green; withered; unfeeling.—**v.**, **sear**, to dry or wither; to make hard or unfeeling; to burn as with a hot iron.

search (*srch*), **v.** [Fr. *chercher*, from L. *circare*, to go round (*circum*, round)], to look about (for); to try to find; to look through;—**n.**, a looking about for; a trying to find.—**a.**, **search'ing**, looking about for; looking closely into; thorough.—**n.**, **search'-warrant**, a written order to search for stolen or concealed goods.

sea'son (*si'sn*), **n.** [O.Fr., from L. *satio*, a planting (*serere*, to sow)], a fit time; one of the four parts of the year; a short time;—**v.**, to fit for use; to give a proper taste to.—**a.**, **sea'sonable**, in season; happening at the proper time; convenient; timely; fitted for the season.—**n.**, **sea'soning**, that which gives relish to food; anything that increases pleasure.

seat, **n.** [Scand.], something to sit on; a chair; a right to sit; manner of sitting; a place of abode, or of authority; the place where a thing is manufactured or established;—**v.**, to set on a seat; to fix in a place; to fit with seats.

seba'ceous (*seb'shas*), **a.** [L. *sebum*, fat], consisting of fat; like fat.

se'-cant (or *sek'-*), **a.** [L. *secans* (*secare*, to cut)], cutting; dividing into two;—**n.**, one line cutting another; the straight line from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, produced to meet the tangent to the other extremity.

seeds' (*siid'*), **v.** [L. *se-*, *cedere*,



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to go], to go away; to withdraw, esp. from a political or a religious body.—*ns.*, **Seces'der**, one of the Secession, or body of Presbyterians who left the Church of Scotland about 1733; **seces'sior**, separation, esp. from a political or a religious body.

seclude' (*séklod'*), *v.* [L. *se-*, *cludere*, to shut], to keep apart; to withdraw from notice; to isolate.—*a.*, **seclú'ded**, kept apart; separated; retired.—*n.*, **seclu'sion** (*sékló'zhôn*), state of being secluded; retirement.—*a.*, **seclu'sive**, 'ending to seclude; keeping apart.

sec'ond, *a.* [Fr., from L. *secundus*], following or coming after; next in rank, power, or value;—*n.*, the sixtieth part of a minute or of a degree; one who assists at a duel;—*v.*, to go after; to go along with; to give aid or encouragement to.—*as.*, **sec'ond-ary**, not in the first rank; subordinate; derived; **sec'ond-hand**, not new; used before; **sec'ond-rate**, of inferior quality.—*n.*, **sec'ond-sight**, power of seeing, as in a picture, future or distant events.

se'cret, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *secretus* (*se-*, *cernere*, to separate)], kept from sight or notice; known only to one or to a few; not revealed; unknown;—*n.*, something concealed or kept from being known; a key to explain; that which has not yet been discovered or made known.—*ns.*, **se'crecy**, state of being hidden; privacy; ability to keep a secret; concealment; **se'cretary**, one who writes letters, etc., for another; the correspondent of a company; a minister at the head of a department of government; a desk or set of drawers for holding papers.—*a.*, **secre'tar'ial**.—*n.*, **secretar'iate** or **se'cretaryship**, the post of a secretary.

secrete' (*sékret'*), *v.* [see SECRET], to set apart; to put in a hidden place.—*n.*, **secre'tion**, the act of separating substances from a

fluid; that which is set apart.—*a.*, **secre'tive**, not given to what one knows; reticent.—*n.* **se'cretness** (see SECRECY).—*a.* **secre'tory**, doing the work of secretion.

sect, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *secta*, *sequi*, to follow], those who follow a certain leader; a society holding peculiar opinions; school; a party; a faction.—*a.*, **sectar'ian**, belonging to a sect; too much attached to sect or party;—*n.*, one belonging to a sect.—*ns.*, **sectar'ianism**, too close attachment to party; **sec'tary**, one of a sect.

sec'tile, *a.* [L. *sectilis* (*secere*, to cut)], that can be cut into slices.

section (*sek'shôn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sectio*, a cutting], a cutting; a bit cut off; a part of a book or of a country; a view of the inside by a cut from top to bottom.—*a.*, **sec'tional**, pertaining to a section; fragmentary; partial.

sec'tor, *n.* [L. *sector* (*secere*, to cut)], that which cuts; the part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between; a mathematical instrument for measuring angles, etc.

sec'ular, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *seculum*, an age], pertaining to an age; pertaining to this world; not sacred; happening once in a hundred years or after long periods; pertaining to a layman;—*n.*, a layman as differing from a clergyman; not bound by monastic vows.—*v.*, **sec'ularize**, to make worldly; to change from sacred to common use.—*ns.*, **sec'ularism**, the beliefs of a secularist; atheism; **sec'ularist**, one who does not believe in religion or worship; one who values only the affairs of this life; **secular'ity**, attention only to the present life.

secure' (*sékür'*), *a.* [L. *securus* (*se-*, *cura*, care)], free from care; safe from danger or fear; easy in mind;—*v.*, to keep safe; to shut in; to make sure of.—*a.*, **secür'able**, able to be secured.

—*ns.*, secur'ity and secure'ness, freedom from danger; a feeling of safety; a pledge; over-confidence.

sedan' and **sedan'-chair**, *ns.* [from *Sedan* in France], a covered chair for one person, carried by two bearers.

sedate', *a.* [L. *sēdātus*, calmed (*sedēre*, to sit)], not easily moved by excitement; serious; composed; quiet.—*n.*, **sedate'ness**.

—*a.*, **sed'ative**, tending to calm the nerves or to ease pain; —*n.*, a medicine for so doing.

sed'entary, *a.* [Fr., from L. *sedentārius* (*sedēre*, to sit)], accustomed to sit; carried on in a sitting position; inactive.

sedēr'unt, *n.* [L., they sat (*sedēre*, to sit)], a meeting, as of a court or committee; the members present.

sedge (*sej*), *n.* [A.S. *seep*, akin to SAW (2)], a coarse plant with blades like swords, growing in swamps.—*a.*, **sed'gy**, grown over with sedge.

sed'iment, *n.* [L. *sedimentum* (*sedēre*, to settle)], that which falls to the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees.—*a.*, **sedimen'tary**, pertaining to or formed by sediment.

sedition (*sedish'on*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *seditio* (*SED-*, *ire*, to go)], a rising against the law; insurrection; mutiny.—*a.*, **seditionous** (*sedish'us*), pertaining to sedition; guilty of sedition.

seduce' (*sedūs'*, *v.* [L. *SE-*, *dūcere*, to lead], to lead aside; to tempt to wrong-doing.—*ns.*, **seduc'tion** and **seduce'ment**, a leading away from virtue or purity.—*a.*, **seduc'tive**, alluring; enticing.

sed'ulous, *a.* [L. *sedūlus*], busy; diligent; constant.

see (1), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sedes*, a seat], the district over which a bishop or an archbishop presides; a diocese.

see (2), *v.* [A.S.], to know by the eye; to have the power of sight; to take notice of; to call upon; to know; to take heed; (into) to examine.—*past*, **saw**; *p.p.*, **seen**.

see [Ger.], **zee** [Du.], *geog. root*, sea or lake (as in *Boden See*, the lake of the castle of Boden; *Zuyder Zee*, the south sea).

seed, *n.* [A.S.], that which is sown; that from which anything springs; offspring; children;—*v.*, to grow and produce seed.—

ns., **seed'ling**, a plant grown from seed; **seeds'man**, one who deals in seeds; a nurseryman; **seed'-time**, the time for sowing seed; spring. — *a.*,

see'dy, full of seeds; run to seed; shabby; worn out.

see'ing, *conj.*, inasmuch as; since it is so; considering (followed by *that*).

seek, *v.* [A.S.], to look for; to try to find or reach; to strive after; to ask for.—*past* and *p.p.*, **sought**.

seem, *v.* [A.S.], to appear to be; to have a show; to look as if it were; to pretend.—*a.*, **seem'ing**, having the appearance of;—*n.*, appearance; show.—

a., **seem'ly**, becoming; proper; —*adv.*, in a becoming manner.

—*n.*, **seem'liness**.

seer, *n.*, [SEE, -ER], a person who foresees what is to happen; a prophet.

see'saw, *a.* [a doubled form of SAW (2)], moving backwards and forwards or up and down;—*n.*, a plank balanced in the middle, for two persons sitting one at each end, who move up and down in turn;—*v.*, to move up and down.

seethe, *v.* [A.S.], to boil; to soak or cook in hot water; to be hot.—*past*, **seethed** or **sod**; *p.p.*, **seethed** or **sodden**.

seg'ment, *n.* [L. *segmentum* (*secāre*, to cut)], a part cut off; part of a circle cut off by a straight line.

seg'regate, *v.* [L. *segregāre* (*SE-*, *grex*, a flock)], to set apart;—*a.*, separated from others.

Seid'litz (*sed'lits*), *a.*, pertaining to *Seidlitz*, in Bohemia.—*ns.*, **Seid-litz water**, mineral water from Seidlitz; **Seidlitz powder**, a powder having the same medicinal effect.

seigneur (*sân'yêr*) or **seignior** (*sê'nyôr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. SENIOR], a title of honour; the lord of a manor.—*a.*, **seignioral** or **seigniorial** (*sênyôr'idl*), or **seigneurial**, pertaining to a seignior.—*ns.*, **seign'lorry**, the authority or district of a seignior; **Grand Seign'eur**, the Sultan of Turkey.

seis'mic (*sis'mik*), *a.* [Gk. *seismos*, an earthquake], pertaining to an earthquake.

seize (*sêz*), *v.* [O.Fr. *seisir*, *saisir*], to lay hold of; to catch suddenly; to take by force; to understand fully.—*ns.*, **sel'zin**, **sel'sin** (*se'sin*), and **sa'sine** (*sâ'sin*), a law term meaning possession; **seiz'ure**, the act of seizing; the thing seized; capture.

sê'lah, *n.* [Heb.], a word used in the Psalms, probably meaning "pause."

sel'dom, *adv.* [A.S., *dat. pl.* of *seld*, rare], not often.

select', *v.* [L. *se-*, *legere*, to gather], to choose from among others; to pick out;—*a.*, picked out; best of its kind.—*n.*, **selec'tion**, process of choosing; that which is picked out.

self, *a.* [A.S.], the very one; no other;—*n.*, one's own person or interest; (*pl.*) **selves**.—*n.*, **self-conceit'** (*-sêt'*), a high opinion of oneself.—*a.*, **self-conceit'ed**, having too high an opinion of oneself.—*ns.*, **self-deceit'** (*-sêt'*) and **self-decep'tion**, state of being deceived by oneself; **self-den'al**, refusal to gratify one's own desires.—*a.*, **self-deny'ing**, denying oneself; not indulging one's wishes.—*n.*, **self-esteem'**, a high opinion of oneself.—*a.*, **self-ev'ident**, without need of proof.—*n.*, **self-exist'ence**, existence of or by oneself.—*a.*, **self-exis'tent**, existing of oneself.—*n.*, **self-in'terest**, one's own interest. — *a.*, **sel'fish**, thinking of none but oneself; caring too much for oneself.—*ns.*, **sel'fishness**, state of being selfish; **self-posses'sion**, presence of mind; self-command.—*as.*, **self-possessed'**, able to

command one's feelings; calm; undisturbed; **self-righ'teous** (*ri'tyûs*), thinking oneself faultless; **self-same**, the very same; **self-suffi'cient**, sufficient in oneself; needing no help; **self-seeking**, seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish;—*n.*, selfishness.—*n.*, **self-will**, one's own will; obstinacy.—*a.*, **self-willed**, taking one's own way.

sell, *v.* [A.S.], to give for payment; to take a price for; to be sold; to betray for payment.—*past* and *p.p.*, **sold**.

selt'zer wa'ter, *n.* [for *Selters water*], a mineral water from *Selters*, Germany.

sel'vedge or **sel'vage**, *n.* [Du. *selfegge*, self-edge], an edge of cloth needing no hem.

sem'aphore, *n.* [Fr. *sémaphore* (Gk. *séma*, a sign; *phereîn*, to bear)], a means of signalling by projecting arms, flags, etc.

sem'blance, *n.* [Fr. *sembler* from L. *similis*, like], real or seeming likeness; appearance.

sem'l-, *pref.* [L.], half, partly, etc.—*ns.*, **sem'ibreve**, half a breve; the longest musical note (♩) in general use; **sem'icircle**, the half of a circle.—*a.*, **semicir'cular**, pertaining to a half-circle; half-round.—*n.*, **semico'lon**, the mark (;) used to separate parts of a sentence more fully than a comma does.—*a.*, **semicon'scious**, half-conscious. — *ns.*, **semidiam'eter**, half of a diameter; radius; **sem'iquaver**, half a quaver; a musical note (♩) ½ of a semibreve; **sem'itone**, half a tone; one of the smaller intervals of the musical scale.—*as.*, **sem'l-transparent**, half transparent; that cannot be distinctly seen through; **semi-vo'cal**, imperfectly sounding; pertaining to a semi-vowel.—*n.*, **semi-vow'el**, a half vowel; a sound between a vowel and a consonant, as *l* or *r*.

sem'inal, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *seminalis* (*sēmen*, seed)], pertaining to seed; consisting of seed;



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full of meaning; well expressed and to the point; pithy; *sen'si-tient* (-*shénts*), having sensation; perceiving by the senses.—*n.*, *sentiment*, thought affected by feeling; tenderness; opinion; a thought expressed in words; sensibility.—*a.*, *sentimental*, having or expressing sentiment; showing too much feeling; appealing to feeling.—*ns.*, *sentimentalism* and *sentimentality*, character or manner of one who is sentimental; proneness to sentiment; *sentimentalist*, one who appeals to sentiment.

sen'tinel, *n.* [O.Fr., prob. from It. *sentinella*], a person set to watch, to give notice of danger; a *sen'try*.—*ns.*, *sen'try*, a soldier on guard, *sen'try-box*, a shelter for a sentry.

sep'arate, *v.* [L. *se-*, *parare*, to arrange], to set apart; to take the parts asunder; to come asunder; to come between; to keep apart; to be divided;—*a.*, *apart*; *aside*; *distinct*.—*a.*, *sep'arable*, that may be separated.—*adv.*, *sep'arately*, apart; one by one.—*ns.*, *separa'tion*, a dividing or setting apart; state of being separate; disunion; *sep'aralist*, one who withdraws or separates; a dissenter.

sep'ia, *n.* [Gk.], the cuttle-fish; a dark brown colour got from the cuttle-fish.

sep'oy, *n.* [Pers., a horseman], a native soldier in the British army in India.

sept, *n.* [O.Fr., form of *seot*], a clan or race.

Septem'ber, *n.* [L., from *septem*], the seventh month of the Roman year; the ninth month of ours.

sep'tenary, *a.* [L. *septeni*, seven at a time], made up of sevens; lasting seven years.

septen'nial, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven; *annus*, a year], lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

sep'tic, *a.* [Gk. *sepsin*, to make putrid], causing putrefaction;—*n.*, a substance which causes putrefaction.

septuagena'rian, *n.* [L. *septuagendarius* (*septuaginta*, seventy)], one between seventy and eighty years of age.

Septuages'ima, *a.* [L., seventieth], used of the Sunday seventy days before Easter.

Septuagint (*sep'tuájint*), *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy], the Old Testament in Greek, said to have been translated by seventy-two men at Alexandria in the third century B.C. (often written LXX).

sep'ulchre (*sep'ulker*), *n.* [L. *sepulchrum*], a burial-place.—*a.*, *sepul'chral*, pertaining to a grave; hollow in tone.—*n.*, *sep'ulture*, burial.

se'quel, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sequela* (*sequi*, to follow)], that which follows; result or consequence.

se'quence, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sequentia* (*sequi*, to follow)], act of following; order in which one comes after another; a consequence; a regular series of chords in music; arranged in order of value.

sequester or *sequester*, *v.* [O.Fr. *sequester*, from L. *sequester*, a trustee], to put into the hands of a trustee; to hold property till all charges on it be paid; to divide a bankrupt's possessions fairly among his creditors; to seclude; to cause to retire from society.—*a.*, *sequestered*, withdrawn from public view; secluded.—*n.*, *sequestra'tion*, a taking possession of disputed property; division among creditors; retirement from society; *se'questrator*, a trustee or curator.

se'quin, *n.* [Fr., from It. *sechino*, from Arab. *seca*], an ancient gold coin of Venice, worth about 10s.

seraglio (*sera'lyo*), *n.* [It., from L. *sera*, a bar (*serere*, to join)], an enclosed place; the part of the palace of the Sultan occupied by the women; the harem.

ser'aph, *n.* [Heb., from Arab.], an angel of the highest rank; (*pl.*) *ser'aphs* or *ser'aphim*.—*as.*, *seraph'ic* and *seraph'ical*, per-

taining to a seraph; pure; sublime.

seren. See **SEAR.**

serenade, *n.* [Fr. and It., from L. *serenus*, calm, **SERENE**], music performed by night, esp. under a lady's window; music fitted for being so used;—*v.*, to perform a serenade.

serene, *a.* [L. *serenus*, clear], fair; free from clouds; bright; at peace.—*ns.*, **serenity** and **sereneness**, state or quality of being serene; clearness; calmness; composure.

serf, *n.* [Fr., from L. *servus*], a slave bought and sold with the soil; thrall.—*n.*, **serfdom**, condition of a serf; servitude.

serge (*serj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sericus*, silken], a kind of twilled cloth at first made of silk, now chiefly of wool.

sergeant (*ser'jant*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *serviens* (*servire*, to **SERVE**)], a non-commissioned officer above a corporal; —**major**, the highest non-commissioned officer.—*n.*, also **serjeant**, a title (before 1874) given to lawyers of the highest rank; —**at-arms**, an office in the Lord Chancellor's court; an officer of the House of Lords or Commons.

series (*ser'ies* or *ser'ies*), *n.* [L., from *serere*, to join], a number of things in order of nature or likeness; sequence; (*mathematics*) a number of terms arising out of each other by a fixed law; progression.—*a.*, **serial**, consisting of a series; appearing at set times;—*n.*, a magazine or a newspaper; a tale or story coming out in parts.

serious, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *serius*, earnest], earnest; thoughtful; meaning what is said; not trifling; important; attended with danger.—*adv.*, **seriously**.—*n.*, **seriousness**, state of being serious.

sermon, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sermo*, speech], a discourse on a text of Scripture.—*v.*, **sermonize**, to make sermons; to lay down rules to.

serpent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *serpens* (*serpere*, to creep)], a reptile without feet that creeps by means of its scales and ribs; a snake; one of the groups of stars; a wind-instrument of a serpent-like form; a cunning person.—*a.*, **serpentine**, like a serpent; twisting; winding;—*n.*, green porphyry; a mineral of a greenish colour.

serrate and **serated**, *as.* [L. *serra*, a saw], notched like a saw.

serried (*ser'id*), *a.* [Fr. *server*, to crowd], pressed together; crowded.

serum, *n.* [L.], the whey or watery part of curdled milk; the watery part of the blood.—*a.*, **serous**, like serum; thin; watery.

servant, *n.* [O.Fr., *pres. p.* of *servir*, L. *servire*, to **SERVE**], one who serves or obeys orders; a person engaged to do household work; attendant.—*v.*, **serve**, to be a servant (to); to obey the orders of; to work for; to attend to; to bring food to the table; (for) to do in place of; to treat.—*n.*, **servise** (*ser'vis*), work of a servant; something done by the order of or for the good of another; official or religious duties; mark of respect; manner of serving food; dishes for the table.—*as.*, **servisable**, useful; helpful; causing advantage; fit; **servile**, pertaining to a slave; like a slave; without spirit; cringing; fawning.—*ns.*, **servility**, state of being a slave; the feelings or attitude of a slave; meanness of spirit; slavishness; **servitor**, an attendant; a waiter; a footman; **servitude** [L. *servitudo*], slavery; a burden upon land or property.

sesame (*ses'ame*), *n.* [L., from Gk.], an Asiatic plant from the seeds of which a valuable oil is got.

sesquipedalian, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one-half more; *pes*, a foot], a foot and a half long, said of very long words.



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[for *shamefast*], easily confused; bashful; modest; shame'ful, full of shame; causing or bringing shame; disgraceful; indecent; shame'less, having no shame.—*ns.*, shame'fulness, shame'lessness.

sham'my, *n.* [corrupted from CHAMOIS], chamois leather.

shampoo', *v.* [Hind., to squeeze], to rub the body after a hot bath; to wash, rub, and brush the head;—*n.*, process of shampooing.

sham'rock, *n.* [Ir.], a three-leaved plant; the national emblem of Ireland.

shank, *n.* [A.S.], the leg between the knee and the ankle; the stem of anything; the part of an instrument which connects the head with the handle.

shan'ty, *n.* [etym. ?], a small, mean dwelling.

shape, *v.* [A.S.], to give form to; to fit; to cut out, as a dress;—*n.*, the form or appearance.—*as.*, shape'less, without shape or beauty of form; clumsy; deformed; shape'ly, pleasing in form; symmetrical.

shard or sherd, *n.* [A.S., from root of SHEAR], a bit broken off (esp. of crockery, etc.).

share, *n.* [A.S. *sceron*, to SHEAR], a part cut off; a part set aside for one; a portion; a minimum part of a company's capital; allotment; the cutter of a plough;—*v.*, to divide; to get or give to each his part.—*n.*, share'holder, one who holds a share or shares; a partner.

shark, *n.* [etym. ?], a voracious fish, with large sharp teeth; a swindler; a cheat.

sharp, *a.* [A.S.], that can cut; having a fine edge or point; quick to understand; acute; painful; fierce, as a fight; having a sour or biting taste; above the true pitch;—*n.*, a mark (♯) in music to raise a note half a tone.—*v.*, shar'pen, to make sharp; to make fine the edge or point; to make quick; to make painful or severe; to

raise a musical note a semitone.—*ns.*, shar'per, a cheat; a swindler; sharp'ness; sharp'shooter, a good marksman.—*as.*, sharp-sighted (-sighted), having keen sight or quick understanding; sharp-witted, having a keen wit; intelligent; long-headed.

shat'ter, *v.* [a form of SCATTER], to break in pieces; to make unfit for use.

shave, *v.* [A.S.], to cut or pare in thin slices; to cut off hair with a razor; to skim the surface;—*n.*, a cutting off of hair with a razor; a narrow escape.—*p.p.*, shaved and shaven.—*ns.*, shave'ling, a monk or friar, so called from his shaven crown; sha'ver, one who shaves; a barber; one who deals in sharp bargains; sha'ving, the act of shaving or paring; the thin slice cut off.

shaw, *n.* [A.S.], a small wood; a thicket.

-shaw, *geog. root* (as in *Pollockshaw*, Pollock's wood or grove).

shawl, *n.* [Pers.], a woven or knitted covering for the shoulders.

she, *pron.* [A.S. *seo*], the female person or animal referred to; *obj.* her; *poss.* her, hers.

sheaf, *n.* [A.S., same root as SHOVE], a bundle of things of the same kind, esp. stalks of corn; (*pl.*) sheaves;—*v.*, to make into sheaves.—*a.*, shea'fy, like a sheaf.

shear, *v.* [A.S., same root as SHARE and SHORT], to cut with shears, etc.; to cut the wool from; to reap corn.—*p.p.*, sheared or shorn.—*n.*, shear'ling, a sheep that has been sheared only once.—*n. pl.*, shears, a large pair of scissors; anything made like sheaf; strong poles fastened together at the top for lifting heavy weights.

sheath, *n.* [A.S., *scath*], a case for a sword, etc.; that which surrounds and fits closely; the base of a leaf round the stem.—*v.*, sheathe, to put into a sheath;

to surround closely; to cover over.—*n.*, *shea'thing*, that which sheathes, as the covering of a ship's bottom, etc.

sheave, *n.* [M.E. *shive*], the grooved wheel of a pulley over which the rope passes; a sliding cover for a keyhole.

shebeen', *n.* [Ir.], a place where spirits are sold without a licence.

shed (1), *n.* [a form of **SHADE**], a slight building for temporary shelter; an outhouse; a badly-built hut.

shed (2), *v.* [A.S.], to pour out; to throw off; to let fall, as tears or leaves; to separate or divide.—*pres. p.*, *shedding*; *p.p.*, *shed*.

sheen, *n.* [A.S. *scēne*], light from a bright surface; brightness; glitter.

sheep, *n.* [A.S.], the commonest wool-bearing animal; a weak, silly person.—*ns.*, *sheep'-cote*, *sheep'-fold*, and *sheep'-pen*, a place of shelter for sheep.—*a.*, *shee'pish*, having the nature of a sheep; timid; bashful.—*ns.*, *shee'pishness*; *sheep'-shearing*, the cutting off of the wool or fleece; the time of doing so; *sheep'-walk* and *sheep'-run*, land on which sheep are pastured.

sheer (1), *a.* [Scand., pure], unmixed; simple; precipitous.

sheer (2), *v.* [Du., to **SHEAR**], to turn from the straight course; to swerve; to shy.

sheet, *n.* [A.S. *scēte*, akin to *scōtan*, to **SHOOT**], a broad, thin piece of anything; a covering of linen or cotton for a bed; a large surface of water; a sail; a rope fixed to the lower corner of a sail to bring it to the wind;—*v.*, to cover with a sheet.—*ns.*, *sheet'-anchor*, the largest anchor, thrown or *shot* out in very great danger; a sure support; the best hope of safety; *sheet'-ing*, cloth for sheets; *sheet'-lightning*, broad flashes of lightning.

sheik (shēk), *n.* [Arab.], the head of an Arab family, tribe, or village.

shek'el, *n.* [Heb., to weigh], a

Jewish weight of about half an ounce; a silver coin of the value of about 2s. 6d.

Sheki'nah, *n.* [Heb.], the cloud of God's presence over the Ark of the Covenant.

shelf, *n.* [A.S.], a board fixed against a wall to hold articles on; a sand-bank or a ledge of rocks; a long flat layer of rock; (*pl.*) *shelves*.—*v.*, *shelve*, to fit with shelves; to put on a shelf; to set aside.—*n.*, *shel'ving*, act of putting in shelves; a setting aside; shelves, or their material.

shell, *n.* [A.S., akin to **SCALE**], an outside covering; the outer part of an egg, etc.; the pod of peas, etc.; the hard covering of some kinds of fishes; the walls and roof of an unfinished house; a rough coffin; a musical instrument; case of metal filled with explosives and hurled from a gun;—*v.*, to take off or come out of the shell; to storm with shells.—*n.*, *shell'fish*, a name for many kinds of water-animals having a covering of shell.—*a.*, *shel'y*, consisting of shell, or shells.

shellac', *n.* [**SHELL**, **LAC**], lac purified and hardened into thin plates.

shel'ter, *n.* [A.S. *scild-truma* (**SHIELD**; *truma*, hand)], anything that covers or protects; a refuge; a place of safety, state of being protected;—*v.*, to cover; to protect; to give shelter to; to take shelter.

shelve, *v.* [E., akin to **SHOAL**], to slope downward; to incline.—*a.*, *shel'vy*, gradually sloping; shallow.

shep'herd (shēp'erd), *n.* [**SHEEP**, **HERD**], one who cares for sheep; the minister of a church;—*v.*, to tend sheep;—*f.*, *shep'herdess*.

sher'bet, *n.* [Arab.], a pleasant drink of fruit juices sweetened in water.

sherd. See **SHARD**.

sher'iff, *n.* [A.S., **SHIRE**, **REEVE**], the chief law-officer or judge in a shire or county.—*ns.*, *sher'iffalty*, *shrie'valty (shē'valti)*,

sher'iffdom, and **sher'iffship**, the office, district, or authority of a sheriff.

sher'ry, *n.*, a kind of wine, named from Xeres in Spain.

shew. See **SHOW**.

shib'boleth, *n.* [Heb.], a word by which the Ephraimites were detected by the Gileadites (see *Judges xii* 5, 6); the test word of a party.

shield, *n.* [A.S.], a frame covered with skin or metal to ward off blows, etc.; anything or any one that protects; the surface on which coats of arms are marked;—*v.*, to protect or defend; to keep from harm.

shift, *v.* [A.S., to divide], to change; to alter position; to put on other clothes; to put out of the way; to change in opinion or character;—*n.*, that which is shifted; a plan tried when others have failed; change of workmen; a woman's under-garment.—*as.*, **shift'less**, without a plan or aim; without means of success; **shif'ting**, often changing; unsteady; fickle; **shif'ty**, fond or ready with shifts; changeable.—*ns.*, **shif'tiness**, **shift'lessness**.

shillé'lah, *n.*, a thick stick or staff, named from a place in Wicklow, Ireland, famous for oak trees.

shil'ling, *n.* [A.S.], a silver coin of the value of 12 pence.

shil'ly-shal'ly, *v.* [*shall I? shall I?*], to hesitate or trifle;—*n.*, hesitation.

shimmer, *v.* [A.S. *scimrian*, to shine with a tremulous light;—*n.*, a tremulous light.

shin, *n.* [A.S.], the bone between the knee and the ankle; the front of the leg.

shine, *v.* [A.S. *scinan*], to give out a clear and steady light; to be bright; to be lively and entertaining; to be well known;—*n.*, a bright light.—*pres. p.*, **shining**; *past* and *p.p.*, **shone** (*shon*).—*a.*, **shi'ning**, giving forth light; bright;—*n.*, brightness of light.—*a.*, **shi'ny**, unclouded; bright; glossy.

shingle (1) (*shingl*), *n.* [from *shindle*, L. *scindula* (*scindre*, split)], a thin piece of wood used as a roof-tile.

shingle (2) (*shingl*), *n.* [Scand. loose stones on the sea-shore in the bed of a river; *gravel*—*a.*, **shingly**, covered with shingle.

shingles (*shingls*), *n. pl.* [O.E. from L. *cingulum*, a girdle], skin disease often appearing round the waist.

ship, *n.* [A.S.], a large sea-going vessel with masts and sails, or large sailing vessel;—*v.*, to go or receive on board a ship.—*pres. p.*, **shipping**; *p.p.*, **shipped**—*ns.*, **ship'board**, the deck of a ship; **ship'broker**, a broker who buys and sells ships, etc. **ship'master**, the captain of a ship; **ship'mate**, a fellow sailor; **ship'ment**, process of shipping; that which is shipped cargo; **ship'money**, money for providing ships in time of war; **ship'per**, one who sends goods in ships; **ship'ping**, collection of ships.—*a.*, **ship'shape**, arranged like a ship; in good order; tidy.—*n.*, **ship'wreck** (*-rek*), the breaking up of a ship; the loss of a ship at sea; a ship that is wrecked; complete destruction;—*v.*, to destroy a ship; to ruin anything.—*ns.*, **ship'wright** (*-rit*), builder of ships; **ship'yard**, place where ships are built or repaired.

-ship, *suff.* [A.S., akin to **SHAPE**], quality, state, office, rank, etc. (as in **FELLOWSHIP**, **FRIENDSHIP**, **RECTORSHIP**).

shire, *n.* [A.S. *scr*, a division], a district formerly under an earl, now under a sheriff; a county.

shirk, *v.* [a form of **SHARK** !], to get off from a duty; to slink away from work.—*a.*, **shir'ky**.

shirt, *n.* [A.S., akin to **SHORT** or **SKIRT**], an under-garment worn by men;—*v.*, to clothe with a shirt.—*n.*, **shir'ting**, cloth for shirts.

shiv'er (1), *n.* [D.L.], a thin slice



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shoul'der (*shól'dér*), *n.* [A.S.], the joint on which the arm turns; the parts around the arm-joint; the upper part of the fore-leg of an animal; anything like a shoulder, as part of a hill; a support;—*v.*, to push with or to take upon the shoulder.—*ns.*, **shoul'der-blade**, the flat bone of the shoulder; **shoul'der-knot**, a knot worn as an ornament for the shoulder.

shout, *n.* [etym. ?], a loud cry; a sudden cry; a cry to call attention;—*v.*, to make a loud cry; to speak very loud.

shove (*shúv*), *v.* [A.S.], to move by pushing; to drive forward; to push aside;—*n.*, act of pushing; a push.

shov'el, *n.* [from SHOVE], a broad, slightly hollowed blade with a handle, for lifting earth, etc.; a light spade;—*v.*, to throw up with a spade or shovel.—*pres. p.*, **shovelling**; *p.p.*, **shovelled**.

show or shew (*shó*), *v.* [A.S.], to bring or to come into sight; to cause to be seen; to make clear; to explain; to give or bestow as a favour.—*p.p.*, **shown or showed**.—*ns.*, **show**, that which is shown; great display; unreal appearance: **show'bread** or **shewbread**, loaves set before the Lord in the sanctuary.

show'er, *n.* [A.S. *scúr*], a short fall of rain or hail; anything like a fall of rain; an abundant supply;—*v.*, to rain in showers; to give abundantly.—*a.*, **show'ery**, having many showers.

shrap'nel, *n.*, a shell containing bullets as well as powder, invented by Gen. *Shrapnel*.

shred, *n.* [A.S.], a long narrow piece torn off; a strip;—*v.*, to cut into shreds.

shrew (*shroo*), *n.* [A.S.], a noisy, troublesome woman; a scold; a small insect-eating animal like a mouse that lives under ground.—*as.*, **shrewd**, shrew-like; clever; sharp-witted; keen-sighted; **shrew'ish**, like a shrew; given to scolding.—*n.*, **shrew'ishness**.

shriek (*shrék*), *v.* [form of SCREAM], to give a loud, sharp cry of fear or great pain; to scream suddenly;—*n.*, a loud, sharp cry.

shriev'alty. See SHERIFF.

shrift, *n.* See SHRIVE.

shrill, *a.* [Scand. ?], loud and piercing; very sharp in tone or sound.—*adv.*, **shrilly**; *n.*, **shrillness**.

shrimp, *n.* [akin to SHRINK and Sc. *scrimp*, to make too small], a small shell-fish with a thin body and long legs; a dwarf.

shrine, *n.* [Fr., from L. *scrinium*, a chest], a place where sacred things are kept; a place sacred by its associations; an altar; a tomb.

shrink, *v.* [A.S.], to go into smaller bulk; to contract; to draw back from;—*n.* (also **shrink'age**), a becoming less.—*past*, **shrank** or **shrunk**; *p.p.*, **shrank** or **shrunken**.

shrive, *v.* [A.S., from L. *scribere*, to write], to hear confession; to grant absolution; to pardon.—*past*, **shrove** or **shrived**; *p.p.*, **shrived** or **shriven**.—*n.*, **shrift**, act of shriving; absolution after confession.

shriv'el, *v.* [Scand. ?], to wither up; to become wrinkled.—*pres. p.*, **shrivelling**; *p.p.*, **shrivelled**.

shroud, *n.* [A.S.], that which covers; the dress of a dead body; (*pl.*) **shrouds**, the ropes steadying the masts of a ship;—*v.*, to cover; to hide; to shelter; to dress a dead body.

Shrove'tide, *n.* [SHROVE (see SHRIVE), TIDE, time], the time for shrift before Lent; **Shrove-Tuesday**, the day before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

shrub (1), *n.* [Arab., same root as SHERBET and SIRUP], a drink made of lemon juice, sugar, and some spirit, usually rum.

shrub (2), *n.* [A.S.], a tree-like plant branching directly from the root.—*n.*, **shrub'bery**, a place planted with shrubs.—*a.*, **shrub'by**, full of shrubs; like a shrub.

shrug, *v.* [Scand. †], to draw up the shoulders to express doubt or dislike;—*n.*, a drawing up of the shoulders.—*pres. p.*, **shrugging**; *p.p.*, **shrugged**.

shud'der, *v.* [M.E.], to shake, as with fear or cold;—*n.*, a trembling or shaking.

shuf'fle, *v.* [a form of SCUFFLE], to shove from side to side; to change the place often; to mix together, as cards; to walk without lifting the feet properly; to rub the feet on the floor; to avoid giving a clear answer; (off) to throw off or cast aside;—*n.* (also **shuf'fling**), the act of shuffling.

shun, *v.* [A.S. *scunian*], to keep away from; to evade.—*pres. p.*, **shunning**; *p.p.*, **shunned**.

shunt, *v.* [M.E. *shunten*, from A.S. *scyndan*, to hasten], to turn (a train, etc.) aside; to turn to another set of rails; to switch off or aside.

shut, *v.* [A.S.], to close or fasten; (out) to hinder from entering; (up) to make fast; to fold together.—*pres. p.*, **shutting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **shut**.—*n.*, **shut'ter**, a covering of wood or iron for a window.

shut'tle, *n.* [A.S., same root as SHOOT], that by which a weaver shoots the thread from side to side of the web; anything used in a similar way.—*n.*, **shut'tle-cock**, a cork stuck with feathers used in the game of shuttlecock and battledore; the game itself.

shy, *a.* [A.S.], keeping at a distance; easily frightened; bashful;—*v.*, to start suddenly aside; to throw.

Siber'ian, *a.*, pertaining to *Siberia*;—*n.*, a native or inhabitant of *Siberia*.

sib'illant, *a.* [L. *sibilare*, to hiss], making a hissing sound;—*n.*, a letter with a hissing sound, as *s* or *z*.

sib'yl, *n.* [L. *Sibylla*], an old heathen prophetess; a fortune teller.—*a.*, **sib'ylline**.

sick, *a.* [A.S.], ill with weakness or disease; inclined to vomit;

indisposed; (of) tired of; disliking.—*n.*, **sick'ness**, illness; indisposition.—*v.*, **sick'en**, to make or to become sick.—*a.*, **sick'ly**, weak; feeble.—*n.*, **sick'liness**.

sick'le, *n.* [A.S., from L. *secula* (*secūre*, to cut)], a curved knife for cutting grain.

side, *n.* [A.S.], a bounding line or surface; the edge or outer line; one of the longer edges; the body between the hip and the shoulder; the slope of a hill; one set of persons or opinions as distinct from another; party;—*a.*, being on the side;—*v.*, (with) to hold the same opinions as; to take part with.—*n.*, **side'board**, a table or dresser at one side of a dining-room.—*a.*, **side'long**, not directly forward; oblique;—*adv.*, in the direction of the side; to the side.—*n.*, **side'-saddle**, a lady's saddle.—*adv.*, **side'ways** and **side'wise**, towards leaning or moving

n., **sid'ing**, a short one side; connected with the **side'board**.—*v.*, **sidle**, to go sideways.

sider'eal (*sidér'id*), *a.* [L. *sidus*, a star], relating to the stars; measured by the apparent motions of the stars.

siege (*séj*), *n.* [Fr. *siège*, from L. *sedere*, to sit], the settling down of an army round a fortress;—*v.*, to besiege.

sien'na, *n.*, a reddish-brown colour made of earth from *Siena*, Tuscany.

sier'ra, *n.* [Sp., from L. *serra*, a saw], a ridge of jagged mountains;—*geog. root* (as in *Sierra Morena*, the brown or dark mountains; *Sierra Nevada*, the snowy mountain range).

sier'ta, *n.* [Sp., from L. *sexta*, the sixth (hour)], a short sleep at or about midday.

sieve (*siv*), *n.* [A.S., akin to *surt*], a vessel with a perforated bottom for separating fine particles from coarse, or for straining liquids.

sift, *v.* [A.S.], to separate, as with a sieve; to look closely into.

sigh (*st*), *v.* [A.S.], to take a long, deep breath in fatigue, grief, etc.; to long greatly; to make a sound like a sigh;—*n.*, a long, deep breath.

sight (*sit*), *n.* [A.S. *gesihth*], the power of seeing; knowledge by the eye; that which is seen; something worth seeing; a contrivance on a gun to assist in taking aim;—*v.*, to come in sight of.—*as.*, **sigh'ted**, having the power of sight; **sight'less**, without the power of sight; **sight'ly**, pleasing to the sight; conspicuous.

sign (*sin*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *signum*], a mark by which a thing is represented; that which marks nearness or presence; a movement expressing a thought, wish, or command; a wonderful event; a miracle; one of the twelve groups of stars through which the sun is supposed to pass every year; (*mathematics*) a mark showing the relation of one quantity to another;—*v.*, to make known by a sign; to give a signal; to write one's name (to).—*ns.*, **sign'-board**, a board marked with a person's name or business; **sign'-post**, a post on which a sign hangs; a guide-post.

sig'nal, *n.* [Fr., from root of SIGN], something to give notice; the notice given;—*a.*, worthy of note;—*v.*, to give notice by signs.—*pres. p.*, **signalling**; *p.p.*, **signalled**.—*v.*, **sig'nalize**, to make eminent; to signal.—*a.*, **sig'natory**, bound by signature;—*n.*, a person bound by signature.—*ns.*, **sig'nature**, a person's name written by his own hand; the sharps or flats at the beginning of a piece of music.

sig'net, *n.* [Fr., from L. *signum* (see SIGN)], a seal; the seal of a sovereign;—*a.*, having a seal cut upon it, as a signet-ring;—*v.*, to affix a seal to.

sig'nify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *signum*, -FY], to make known by signs or words; to give notice of; to

mean; to be of consequence.—*ns.*, **signif'icance** and **signif'icancy**, that which a thing means; importance; consequence.—*a.*, **signif'icant**, having meaning; expressive; important.—*n.*, **significa'tion**, meaning; sense.

Sikh, *n.* [Hind., from Skt.], one of a religious and military sect in the Punjab, India.

sil'ence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *silentia* (*silere*, to be silent)], state of being silent; absence of noise or sound; state of not speaking; freedom from agitation;—*v.*, to cause to be quiet; to put to rest; to stop;—*int.*, be quiet.—*a.*, **sil'ent**, free from noise; saying nothing; not inclined to speak; taciturn; not pronounced.

silhouette' (*siluet'*), *n.* [Etienne de *Silhouette*, a French minister in 1759], a black outline portrait traced from the shadow cast by an object.

sil'ica, *n.* [L. *silix*, flint], the substance of which flint, sand, and sandstone are mostly composed.—*a.*, **siliceous** (*silish'us*), pertaining to or containing silica.

silk, *n.* [A.S. *seolc*, L. *sericum*], fine threads spun by silkworms; cloth of such threads;—*a.*, made of silk; like silk.—*a.*, **sil'ken**, made of silk; like silk.—*ns.*, **silk'-mercer**, a silk merchant; **silk'-weaver**, one who weaves silk; **silk'worm** (*-worm*), the worm which spins silk threads.—*a.*, **sil'ky**, like silk; smooth; downy.

sill, *n.* [A.S.], a base or foundation; a piece of stone or timber across the bottom of a door or a window; threshold; the lowest part of a window frame.

sil'labub, *n.* [etym. ?], a drink made of wine, milk, and sugar.

sil'ly, *a.* [A.S. *sǣlig*, happy], harmless; foolish; weak in mind.—*n.*, **sil'liness**, weakness of mind; foolishness.

sil'o, *n.* [Sp., from Gk. *silos*], a pit or other airtight place for storing grass and other green fodder.



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si'neecure (or *sin'ekur*), *n.* [L. *sine*, without; *cura*, care], an office giving an income with little or no work.—*n.*, **si'neecurist**, one who holds a sinecure.

sin'ew (*sin'u*), *n.* [A.S.], the band that joins a muscle to a bone; that which supplies strength and vigour. — *a.*, **sin'ewy**, having strong sinews; vigorous; active.

sing, *v.* [A.S.], to make music with the voice; to tell in verse; to praise in song.—*past.*, **sang** or **sung**; *p.p.*, **sung**.

singe (*sinʃ*), *v.* [A.S. *senjan*], to burn slightly on the surface; to scorch; — *n.*, a slight burn.—*pres. p.*, **singeing**; *p.p.*, **singed** (*sinʃd*).

single (*sinʒl*), *a.* [late L. *singulus*, one at a time], one and no more; unmarried; one on each side; not folded or doubled; honest; —*v.*, to pick one out; to take alone. — *as.*, **single-handed**, without help; unassisted; **single-hearted**, **single-minded**, without cunning; sincere.—*ns.*, **singleness**, freedom from guile; honesty of purpose; **singlestick**, a stick used in fencing; a fight with singlesticks.—*adv.*, **singly**, one by one; by oneself.

sin'gular, *a.* [L. *singularis*], standing alone; apart from others; out of the usual order; rare; distinguished; (*grammar*) denoting one person or thing.—*n.*, **singular'ity**, quality of being singular; individuality; anything rare or curious; rarity.

sin'ister, *a.* [L.], on the left hand; unlucky; dishonest; suspicious.

sink, *v.* [A.S.], to go down lower and lower; to go below the surface; to fall to the bottom; to put under water; to enter deeply, as into the mind; to fail in strength or value; to bring or to come to ruin; to become less in amount; to dig, as a well; to keep out of sight; —*n.*, a box or drain to carry off dirty water; a degraded place or condition.—*past.*, **sank** or **sunk**; *p.p.*, **sunk** or **sunken**.

si'nus, *n.* [L. *sinus*, a fold], a bend

or fold; a bay or gulf; a ca in a bone; a recess.—*a.*, **sinuate** [L. *sinuare*, to bend], having a waved margin;—*v.*, to curved in and out.—*a.*, **sin'uous** bending in and out; wavy winding; morally crooked.—*n.*, **sinuos'ity**, waviness.

sip, *v.* [A.S., akin to *sup*], to in small quantities; to take with the lips; to taste liquor.—*n.*, act of sipping; a slight taste.—*pres. p.*, **sipping**; *p.p.*, **sipped**.

si'phon (*si'fon*), *n.* [Fr., from G *siphōn*, a pipe], a bent tube drawing off liquid from vessel to another.—*as.*, **si'phonal**, **si'phonate**, **siphon'ial**.

sir, *n.* [O.Fr. *sire*, *senre*, from SENIOR], an address of respect to men; the prefix to the name of a knight or a baronet.

sire, *n.* [see SIR], a father; the head of a family; a title given to a sovereign; the male parent of a horse or other animal; (*pl.*) ancestors.

sir'en, *n.* [Gk. *seiren*], an enticing, dangerous woman; a temptress; an instrument for fog-warning or for measuring the pulses in a musical note;—*a.*, bewitching; fascinating; seducing.

Sir'ius, *n.* [Gk. *seirios*, scorching], the brightest of the fixed stars (called also the Dog-star).

sir'loin, *n.* [Fr. *surlonge* (*sur*, over; *longe*, LOIN)], the upper part of a loin of beef; a loin.

siros'eo, *n.* [It., from Arab.], a hot wind from Africa blowing over Sicily and Southern Italy.

sir'rah, *n.*, a contemptuous use of SIR.

sir'up. See SYRUP.

sis'ter, *n.* [A.S. *sweoster*], a female having the same father and mother; a female associate.—*ns.*, **sis'terhood**, state or duty of a sister; female associates united in faith or in work; **sis'ter-in-law**, the sister of one's husband or wife; the wife of one's brother.—*as.* **sis'terly** and **sis'terlike**, like or becoming a sister.

sit, *v.* [A.S.], to rest on the haunches; to use a seat; to press or weigh; to brood or incubate; to blow from a certain direction; to have a right to a seat; to hold a meeting or meetings.—*pres. p.*, **sitting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **sat**.—*n.*, **sit'ing**, state of one who sits; room or right to sit; act or time of sitting; a session; a meeting; a sederunt.

site, *n.* [Fr., from L. *situs*], the place where anything is fixed; the ground on which a house is built; the place where an event takes place.

sith, *adv.* [A.S.], since; seeing that.

sit'uate and **sit'uated**, *as.* [late L. *situatus*, from *situs*, *SITE*], having a fixed place; located; circumstanced.—*n.*, **sit'ua'tion**, the place where a person or a thing stands; position with respect to others; employment; circumstances.

six, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than five.—*a.*, **six'fold**, six times as many; multiplied by six.—*n.*, **sixpence**, the amount of six pennies.—*a.*, **sixpenny**, worth sixpence.—*adv.*, **sixthly**.—*a.* and *n.*, **sixty**, ten times six.

si'zar, *n.* [Fr. *size*, a fixed quantity of food, -ER], a student at the university of Cambridge or of Dublin who pays no fees.

size (1), *n.* [shortened from ASSIZE], the space taken up by a body; amount measured by the space it fills; bulk; importance.

size (2), and **si'zing**, *ns.* [It. *sisca*, as ASSIZE], thin glue to mix with colours, or to varnish and stiffen a surface.

skald. See SCALD (2).

skate (1), *n.* [Du.], a sole of wood or iron with a steel blade, fastened to the boot, for sliding on ice;—*v.*, to slide with skates.

skate (2), *n.* [Scand.], a large flat fish.

skain (*skān*), *n.* [O.Fr., from C. ?], a quantity of thread tied up in a knot; a hank.

skal'eton, *n.* [Gk. *skelētos*, dr'ed], the bones of an animal without

skin or flesh; outline; framework.

skep'tic. See SCEPTIC.

sketch, *n.* [Du., from L. *schēdius*, hastily made (Gk. *schēdon*, near)], a first drawing or plan; an outline;—*v.*, to draw a rough plan; to give the outlines or chief points.—*a.*, **sketchy**, like a sketch; not carefully done; incomplete.

skew (*skū*), *a.* [Old Du. ?], akin to SHY], turned to one side; not at right angles, as a bridge;—*v.*, to be crooked; to make skewed;—*adv.* **askew**; obliquely.

skew'er, *n.* [E., same root as SHIVER, a splinter], a pin for fastening meat while roasting;—*v.*, to fasten with a skewer.

ski (*shē* or *skē*), *n.* [Scand.], a long and narrow snow-shoe.

skid, *n.* [Scand. ?], a piece of iron placed under a wheel to check it when going downhill; a drag; a fender for a ship;—*v.*, to put on a drag.

skiff, *n.* [Fr. *esquif*, prob. from O.Ger.], a small, light boat.

skill, *n.* [Scand.], ability to know or to do; readiness from constant practice; dexterity; expertness.—*as.*, **skil'ful**, full of skill; dexterous; **skilled** (*skild*), expert; qualified; trained.

skil'let, *n.* [Fr. *escuellette*, from L. *scutella* (*scutra*, a dish or plate)], a small pot with a long handle, used in cooking.

skim, *v.* [E., same root as SCUM], to take off scum; to take off by skimming; to fly or pass lightly over the surface; to read carelessly.—*pres. p.*, **skimming**; *p.p.*, **skim'ned**.—*n.*, **skim'milk**, *m* from which the cream has been skimmed.

skin, *n.* [Scand.], the natural covering of animals and plants;—*v.*, to take the skin off; to cover as with skin.—*a.*, **skin'deep**, no deeper than the skin; superficial; slight.—*ns.*, **skin'flint**, a very mean and greedy person; **skin'ner**, one who skins; a dealer in skins.—*a.*, **skin'ny**, having nothing but skin; lean; emaciated.

skip, *v.* [M.E.], to move by light leaps and bounds; to frisk as a lamb; to miss over;—*n.*, a light leap or bound.—*pres. p.*, **skipping**; *p.p.*, **skipped**.

skip'per, *n.* [Du., **SHIPPER**], the master of a merchant ship.

skir'mish, *v.* [O.Fr. *escarmûche* (Fr. *escarmouche*)], to fight in small parties;—*n.*, a fight between small parties.

skirt, *n.* [M.E., akin to **SHIRT**], the lower part of a loose garment; the part of a woman's dress below the waist; the outer edge; (*pl.*) (and **out'skirts**), the borders of a town or country;—*v.*, to run along the side of; to be on the edge of.

skit, *n.* [Scand. *?*, akin to **SHOOT**], a funny or sarcastic attack in words; a squib.—*a.*, **skit'tish**, easily frightened; frisky; full of fun and frolic.

skit'tles, *n. pl.* [Scand.], a game in which wooden pins are knocked down by being bowled against; ninepins.

skulk, *v.* [Scand., akin to **SCOWL**], to keep out of sight; to sneak away; to hide for shame; to be afraid to be seen.

skull, *n.* [M.E., akin to **SHELL**], the bony covering of the brain.—*n.*, **skull'-cap**, a close-fitting cap.

skunk, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a kind of weasel which defends itself by emitting a strong-smelling liquid; a mean fellow.

sky, *n.* [Scand.], the arched covering which seems to be over our heads.—*a.*, **sky'-blue**, blue like the clear sky.—*ns.*, **sky'-lark**, a bird which rises high in the air, singing as it flies; **sky'-larking**, larking or making fun in the rigging of a ship; a bit of fun; **sky'light**, a window in the roof; **sky'sail** (or *sky'sel*), the square sail above the "royal"; **sky'-scraper**, a three-cornered skysail; a very tall building.—*a.* and *adv.*, **sky'-ward**, toward the sky.

slab, *n.* [etym. *?*], a thin slice of wood or stone; a plank; a board.

slab'ber. See **SLOBBER**.

slack, *a.* [A.S.], not tight; not firmly fixed; not busy; careless in conduct or business;—*n.*, the loose part of a rope;—*v.*, (also **slack'en**), to become or make less tight; to lessen speed; to become less able or violent; to check.—*n.*, **slack'ness**, looseness; negligence.

slag, *n.* [Scand., akin to **SLACK**], the dross of melted metal; ashes or cinders from a volcano or a furnace.

slain, *v., p.p.* of **SLAY**.

slake, *v.* [A.S., from root of **SLACK**], to put out, as fire; to quench, as thirst; to mix with water, as lime; to go out or give way.

slam, *v.* [Scand. *?*, imit.], to shut with a loud noise; to close violently;—*n.*, a noisy shutting.—*pres. p.*, **slamming**; *p.p.*, **slammed**.

slan'der, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. and Gk., same root as **SCANDAL**], a false report intended to hurt;—*v.*, to harm by saying what is not true.—*a.*, **slan'derous**, speaking or containing slander; libellous; defamatory.

slang, *n.* [Scand., from root of **SLING** *?*], an expressive kind of speech, used by classes of persons among themselves—as, *tanner*, a sixpence; *brass*, impudence (specimens of which have become literary words—as *humbug*; *sham*; *Blighty*, home-England (soldiers' slang), etc.);—*v.*, to use slang; to abuse.

slant, *v.* [Scand. *?*], to be off the right line or level; to lie at an acute or obtuse angle; to slope;—*n.*, a slope;—*a.*, not perpendicular; not parallel.

slap, *v.* [imit.], to strike with the hand or with anything flat;—*n.*, a blow with the open hand.—*pres. p.*, **slapping**; *p.p.*, **slapped**.—*adv.*, **slap'-dash**, in a hurried or careless manner; all at once.

slash, *v.* [O.Fr., akin to **SLICE**], to cut in long slits; to cut carelessly; to ornament by cutting slits; to strike without looking



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—*n.* **slid'ing-scale**, a scale of taxes or wages varying according to the prevailing conditions; a sliding-rule.

slieve-, **slievh-**, *geog. root* [Ir.], a mountain (as in *Slieve Donard*, Domanghart's mountain).

slight (*slif*), *a.* [Du.], having little size or strength; not severe; doing little damage; of no great value;—*n.*, contempt; neglect; discourtesy;—*v.*, to consider of little use or value; to pass without notice.

slim, *a.* [E.], slender; slight.

slime, *n.* [A.S.], sticky earth or mud; ooze; mire.—*a.*, **slim'y**, covered with slime.

sling, *n.* [Scand.], a strip of leather having a cord attached to each end, for throwing stones; a band by which anything is hung up into position; a band from the neck to support an injured arm or hand;—*v.*, to throw from a sling; to hang so as to swing.—*past* and *p.p.*, **slung**.

slink, *v.* [A.S.], to creep away in disgrace; to sneak out of sight.—*past* and *p.p.*, **slunk**.

slip, *v.* [M.E., akin to L. *lubricus* (see LUBRICATE)], to move by sliding; to lose grip or footing; to fall into error; to pass without being seen; to put in secretly; to lose by carelessness; to cut slips from a plant;—*n.*, a false step; a twig; a thin piece of paper; a band for a dog; a sloping place on which ships are built, etc.; anything easily put on.—*pres. p.*, **slipping**; *p.p.*, **slipped**.—*ns.*, **slip'-knot** (*-not*), a knot which slips along the rope or cord; **slip'per**, a loose shoe.—*as.*, **slip'pery**, easily slipped upon; not easily held; not standing firm; often changing one's opinion; **slip'shod**, wearing slippers or shoes down at the heels; careless in dress or manner; slovenly.

slit, *v.* [A.S.], to cut into long pieces; to make a long cut in;—*n.*, a long narrow cut or opening.—*pres. p.*, **slitting**; *p.p.*, **slit** and **slitted**.

slob'ber, *v.* [E.], to let the spittle fall like a child or an idiot; to make wet.

sloe (*slō*), *n.* [A.S.], the blackthorn or its fruit.

slog, *n.* [etym. ?], to hit with force.

slō'gan, *n.* [Gael.], a Highland war-cry.

sloop, *n.* [Du., akin to **SHALLOP**], a one-masted ship, with fore and aft sails.

slop, *n.* [A.S., akin to **SLIP**], water, etc., carelessly spilled; (*pl.*) thin liquid food; dirty water; loose garments;—*v.* to cause to run over; to spill liquid.—*pres. p.*, **slopping**; *p.p.*, **slopped**.—*a.*, **slop'py**, muddy; wet and dirty.

slope, *n.* [M.E., akin to **SLIP**], that on which one easily *slips*; any line or surface neither perpendicular nor horizontal;—*v.*, to form with a slope; to slant.

slot (1), *n.* [M.E.], a flat bar; a bolt for a door.

slot (2), *n.* [Scand., akin to **SLEUTH**], the track of a deer.

slot (3), *n.* [O.Fr. *esclot* ?], a narrow opening for a bolt or for the gripper of a tramway car.

sloth, *n.* [A.S., from the root of **SLOW**], slowness; unwillingness to work; laziness; an animal which lives in trees and moves slowly on the ground.—*a.*, **sloth'ful**, unwilling to exert oneself; lazy.—*n.*, **sloth'fulness**, laziness; indolence.

slouch, *n.* [Scanu., akin to **SLACK**], a drooping of the head or shoulders; a careless, hanging appearance; a clownish person; a drooping hat-brim;—*v.*, to droop the head; to walk in a lazy manner.—*a.*, **slou'ching**, hanging down at the side; drooping; walking awkwardly.

slough (1) (*slou*), *n.* [A.S. *slōh*], a hollow place full of mire.—*a.*, **slough'y**, miry; boggy; marshy.

slough (2) (*slūf*), *n.* [akin to **SLEEVE** ?], the skin of an animal cast off; the dead part which separates from a sore;—*v.*, to come or to cast off; to form a

- slough.—*a.*, slough'y, of the nature of slough.
- slou'en (*slou'en*), *n.* [Du. †], a man careless or dirty in his dress;—*f.*, slut, slattern.—*a.*, slou'enly, careless; negligent; untidy.—*n.*, slou'enliness.
- slow (*slou*), *a.* [A.S.], taking much time; inactive; making little progress; behind in time; not ready.—*n.*, slow'ness, state of being slow.
- slug (1), *n.* [akin to SLOG †], a small kind of bullet for a gun.
- slug (2), *n.* [M.E. *sluggen*, to SLOUCH], a lazy person; a snail without a shell.—*n.*, slug'gard, a slow and lazy person.—*a.*, slug'gish, slow; indolent; lazy.—*n.*, slug'gishness.—*adv.*, slug'gishly.
- sluice (*sloos*), *n.* [O.Fr. *excluse*, from L. *exclusa* (see EXCLUDE)], a sliding gate for regulating the flow of water; the stream of water through a sluice; a source of supply.
- slum, *n.* [slang], a low neighbourhood in a large city.
- slum'ber, *v.* [M.E. *slumeren* (A.S. *sluma*, sleep)], to sleep lightly; to be in a careless state;—*n.*, light sleep.—*a.*, slum'berous, causing sleep; giving way to sleep.
- slump, *v.* [imit.], to gather into one mass;—*n.*, the whole amount.
- slung, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of SLING.
- slunk, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of SLINK.
- slur, *v.* [Du. *sluren*, to trail], to soil or to disgrace; to cover over; to pass over with little notice; to speak slightingly of; to pronounce indistinctly; to sing or play in a gliding manner;—*n.*, a mark, a stain, or a reproach; a mark (˘) in music.—*pres. p.*, slurring; *p.p.*, slurred.
- slush or sludge, *n.* [Scand. †], soft mud; half-melted snow; a mixture for greasing wheels.—*a.*, slush'y, sludg'y, covered with slush.
- slut, *n.* [Scand. †], an untidy wo-
- man.—*a.*, slut'tish.—*n.*, slut'tishness.
- sly, *a.* [M.E., akin to SLAY], clever at doing things without being seen; cunning; crafty; wily.—*adv.*, sly'ly or sily'ly.—*n.*, sly'ness.
- smack (1), *n.* [A.S., *smacc*, taste], taste; flavour; a small amount;—*v.*, to have a taste; (of) to show the presence of.
- smack (2), *n.* [imit.], a smart blow; a loud kiss;—*v.*, to hit sharply; to kiss loudly.
- smack (3), *n.* [Du.], a small coasting or fishing vessel.
- small (*smawl*), *a.* [A.S.], little; requiring little time or room; not much worth; of little strength.
- small'pox, *n.*, a contagious disease showing *small pocks* or blisters on the skin.
- smart, *v.* [A.S.], to feel or to cause pain; to be punished;—*a.*, causing sharp pain; active; quick in thought or speech;—*n.*, a sharp pain; deep grief.—*n.*, smart'ness, state of being smart.
- smash, *v.* [imit.], to break in pieces violently;—*n.*, a sudden break; a collision; a wreck.
- smat'ter, *v.* [etym. †], to know slightly; to talk ignorantly;—*n.* (also smat'tering), a slight taste; superficial knowledge.—*n.*, smat'terer, one who has only a superficial knowledge.
- smear, *v.* [A.S.], to cover with anything greasy or sticky; to rub grease or oil on.—*a.*, smear'y, sticky.
- smell, *v.* [E., akin to SMOULDER], to perceive by the nose; to affect the nose; to give forth a smell;—*n.*, that quality which affects the nose; the power of smell.—*past* and *p.p.*, smelled or smelt.
- smelt (1), *n.* [A.S.], a small fish like a salmon.
- smelt (2), *v.* [Scand.], to melt metal so as to separate it from earth or dross.
- smile, *v.* [E., from Teut.], to show joy by the features; to look

greatly pleased or amused; to be favourable; to express slight contempt;—*n.*, a soft laugh; a pleasant or favourable look; a slight look of contempt.—*adv.*, *smi'lingly*.—*n.*, *smi'lingness*.

smireh, *v.* [E., akin to **SMEAR**], to smear over, to make dirty.

smirk, *v.* [A.S. *smercian*], to smile affectedly;—*n.*, an affected smile.

smite, *v.* [A.S.], to hit hard; to kill; to defeat in battle; to destroy.—*past*, *smote*; *p.p.*, *smitten*.

smith, *n.* [A.S.], a worker in metals.—*n.*, *smith'y* or *smith'ery*, the workshop of a smith; a forge.

smock, *n.* [A.S.], a woman's undergarment; (also *smock'-frock*), an outer garment to keep the others clean.

smoke, *n.* [A.S.], vapour from anything burning; anything like smoke;—*v.*, to give out smoke; to expose to smoke; to draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco.—*a.*, *smo'ky*, giving out smoke; dirty with smoke; like smoke.

smolt, *n.* [A.S. ?], a young salmon.

smooth (*smooth*), *v.* [A.S.], even on the surface; without roughness; soft to the touch. moving gently or evenly; soft or flattering;—*v.*, to make even; to make easy or comfortable.—*ns.*, *smooth'ness*, state of being smooth; *smoo'thing-iron*, a polished iron for smoothing clothes.—*as.*, *smooth'-spoken*, *smooth'-tongued*, plausible; flattering.

smote, *v.*, *past tense* of **SMITE**.

smoth'er (*smuth'er*), *v.* [M.E. *smother* (A.S. *smorian*, to choke)], to kill by depriving of air; to conceal; to suppress;—*n.*, smoke; thick dust.—*a.*, *smoth'ery*.

smoul'der (*smol'dér*), *v.* [M.E., akin to **SMOTHER**], to show smoke without flame; to burn slowly; waste away.

smug, *a.* [Scand. ?], very neat; nice in dress; self-satisfied.

smug'gle, *v.* [Low Ger., akin to

SMOCK], to import or export without paying duty; to introduce in a hidden manner.

smut, *n.* [E., from Teut.], a spot of dirt; dirty matter; a disease of corn in which the ear becomes black;—*v.*, to stain; to blacken with soot, etc.; to gather smut; to taint or be tainted with mildew.—*pres. p.*, *smutting*; *p.p.*, *smutted*.—*a.*, *smut'ty*, soiled with smut; immodest.—*v.*, *smutch* or *smudge*, to blacken with soot, etc.;—*n.*, a dirty mark.

snack, *n.* [form of **SNATCH**], a bit or share; a light repast.

snaffle, *n.* [Du. *snavel*, a horse's muzzle ?], a bridle without a curb.

[Scand. ?], a short ;
ump left by cutting

sticking up branch
snag, *n.* ; a broken ~~branch~~
~~thing~~ and *snag'gy*, full of
snags.

snail, *n.* [A.S. *snægl*, from *snaca*, a **SNAKE**], a soft slimy crawling animal with or without a shell; a lazy person.

snake, *n.* [A.S. *snaca*], a creeping animal; a serpent.—*as.*, *snak'ish*, *snak'ky*, cunning; deceitful.

snap, *v.* [Du.], to break suddenly; to catch at with the mouth; to try to bite; to make a sharp noise; to miss fire;—*n.*, a sudden crack, break, or bite; a sharp sound; a fastening of a brooch.—*pres. p.*, *snapping*; *p.p.*, *snapped*.—*a.*, *snap'ish*, given to snap at; ill-natured; peevish; snarling.

snare, *n.* [A.S., a cord], a running noose to catch animals; a trap; that by which one is brought into trouble;—*v.*, to catch by a snare; to bring into trouble.

snarl, *v.* [Du., imit.], to growl like a dog; to speak angrily;—*n.*, an angry answer; a surly word.

snatch, *v.* [M.E.], to seize hastily or without leave; to catch and carry off;—*n.*, a taking hold of hastily; a short fit of action; a small bit.



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—*a.*, soapy, pertaining to or mixed with soap.

SOAP, *v.* [Fr. *essorer*, prob. from Low L. *essurare* (*ex-*, *cura*, the air)], to mount in the air; to fly as a bird; to mount high in thought.

SOB, *v.* [E., imit.], to sigh with short, quick breaths or with a sudden heaving of the breast;—*n.*, a short, quick sigh.—*pres. p.*, sobbing; *p.p.*, sobbed.

SOBBER, *a.* [Fr., from L. *sobrius* (*so-*, *se-*, *ebrius*, drunken)], not drunken; temperate; not easily moved by passion; dark in colour;—*v.*, to make serious; to calm.—*ns.*, sobberness and sobriety.

SO'BRIQUET (*sob'riket*), *n.* [Fr.], nickname; assumed name.

SO'CIABLE (*sosh'abl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *sociabilis* (*socius*, a companion)], fond of company; friendly; giving opportunities for conversation, etc.—*ns.*, sociability, state of being sociable; friendliness.—*a.*, ~~so'cial~~ (*so'shal*), relating to society; fond of company; meeting for conversation or pleasure.—*ns.*, Socialism, a plan for making the land and wealth of a country common property; Socialist, one who believes in Socialism.—*a.*, socialistic, relating to Socialism.—*v.*, socialize, to make common.

SOCIETY (*sos'etee*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *societas*], a number of persons united for a common purpose; the people of a place or period; the fashionable or upper classes; company and conversation.

SOCIN'IAN (*sosin'idn*), *a.*, pertaining to Socinus, who in the sixteenth century denied the divinity of Christ;—*n.*, one of his followers.—*ns.*, Socinianism, the beliefs of the Socinians.

SOCIOLOGY (*soshol'ol'j*), *n.* [Fr. *sociologie* (L. *socius*, a companion; *-LOGY*)], the science which treats of the nature, etc., of human society; social science.

SOCK, *n.* [A.S., from L. *soccus*, a light shoe worn by comic actors], a short stocking.

SOCK'ET, *n.* [O.Fr. *soket*, ploughshare], a hollow part for fixing anything into; the end of a candlestick which holds the candle; the hollow in which an eye or a tooth is set, or in which a joint turns.

SOCRAT'IC and **SOCRAT** pertaining to Socrates
SOCRATES.

SOD (1), *v.* [past tense of

SOD (2), *n.* [E., akin to *god* and filled with the grass; a piece of turf; cover with sod.—*pres. p.*, sodding; *p.p.*, sodded.

SO'DA, *n.* [It., prob. from L. **SOLID**], oxide of sodium; carbonate or bi-carbonate of sodium, formerly got from wood, or sea-salt.—*n.*, water, water mixed with and carbonic acid.

SO'FA, *n.* [Arab.], a long seat having a back and end arms.

SOFT, *a.* [A.S.], yielding to touch; not hard; mild in manner or tone; weak in mind; hurting the eye; foolish;—*int.*, not so fast.—*v.*, to soften (*soften*), to make or to grow to become kind and gentle; to tone down.—*n.*, softness, of being soft.

SOIL (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *solus*], the ground; earth in which plants grow; mould; loam

SOIL (2), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *suavish* (*suus*, a pig)], to dirt the surface; to smear; to soil on dirt; to disgrace;—*n.*, which soils; a spot or stain

SOIRÉE (*swa'rae*), *n.* [Fr.], even an evening party; a social gathering.

SOJOURN (*soj'-*, *soj'urn*, or *soj'*), *v.* [Fr. *sojourner* (SUB-, L. *diurnus*, daily)], to stay for a time; to be a stranger;—*n.*, a dwelling for a time.

SOL'ACE (*sol'ds*), *n.* [Fr., from *solatium* (*solari*, to console)], which consoles or cheers; which gives ease from pain or grief;—*v.*, to give comfort; to cheer.

solan-geese, *n.* [Scand.], the gannet, a common sea-bird.

so'lar, *a.* [L. *solaris* (*sol*, the sun)], pertaining to the sun; produced or regulated by the sun.

sol'der, *n.* [Fr., from L. *solidare* (*solidus*, SOLID)], melted metal used for fastening;—*v.*, to unite pieces by solder.

sol'dier (*sol'jer*), *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *soldarius*, the pay of a soldier], one who is paid to fight; one who serves in an army; a man of bravery or experience in war.—*a.*, **sol'dierlike** or **sol'dierly**, like or becoming a soldier; brave.—*ns.*, **sol'diership**, skill or qualities of a soldier; **sol'diery**, a body of soldiers; the whole of the soldiers of a country.

sole (1), *n.* [L. *solea*, the sole of the foot], a kind of flat fish.

sole (2), *n.* [A.S., from L. *solea*], the under part of the foot, or of a boot or shoe; the under part of anything; foundation;—*v.*, to put on a sole.

sole (3), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *solus*], by oneself; only; single.—*adv.*, **sole'ly**.

sol'ecism (*sol'ezism*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *solokismos*, a way of speaking Greek at Solos], an incorrect use of language; absurdity in anything.

sol'emn (*sol'em*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *solemnis*, annual, solemn], kept with much religious ceremony; sacred; devout.—*n.*, **solem'nity**, an act of religious worship; ritual; gravity; impressiveness.—*v.*, **sol'emnize**, to observe with proper ceremonies; to make serious; to compose the mind for worship.

sol'fa', *v.*, to sing the notes of the scale with the syllables *sol*, *fa*, etc.;—*a.*, denoting a system of musical notation.

sol'feggio (*sol'fej'jo*), *n.* [It., from above], an exercise on the notes of the scale.

sol'it (*solis'it*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *sollicitare*, to stir up], to ask earnestly from; to entreat; to beseech; to rouse to action.—

ns., **sollicita'tion**, act of solli-citing; earnest request; continued asking; **sollic'itor**, one who solicits; a person who conducts law business; a lawyer.—*a.*, **sollic'itous**, earnestly asking or desiring; anxious; concerned.—*n.*, **sollic'itude**, state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind; anxiety.

sol'id, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *solidus*], hard through and through; having its parts strongly built; not hollow or cracked; having length, breadth, and thickness; sound or weighty, as an argument;—*n.*, anything with parts firmly knit; a strong firm body; (*mathematical*) which has length, breadth and thickness.—*n.*, **solidar'ity**, a union of interests, rights, and duties; community; fellowship.—*v.*, **solid'ify**, to make or become solid; to harden.—*ns.*, **solidifica'tion**, the act of making or of becoming solid; **solid'ity** and **sol'idness**, the state of being solid; density; stability.

solil'oquy (*solil'okwi*), *n.* [L. *solus*, alone; *loqui*, to speak], a speech made when alone; a talking to oneself.—*v.*, **solil'oquize**, to talk to oneself.

sol'iped, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *solipedis* (*sol-*, SOLID; *pes*, *pedis*, the foot)], an animal with an uncloven hoof, as the horse.

solitaire' (*solitair'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *solitarius* (*solus*, alone)], one who lives alone; a hermit; a single jewel in a setting; a game played by one person.—*a.*, **sol'itary**, living alone; with no inhabitants; happening only once;—*n.*, one who lives alone.—*n.*, **sol'itude**, state of being solitary; want of company; a lonely place.

sol'o, *n.* [It., as above], a piece of music played or sung by one person; (*pl.*) **sol'os** or **sol'i**.—*n.*, **sol'oist**, one who sings or plays a solo.

sol'stice (*sol'stis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *solstitium* (*sol*, the sun; *stare*, to stop)], the point of its course

at which the sun is farthest north or south, and seems to stand still and then turn back; the longest or the shortest day.—*a.*, **solstitial** (*solstish'äl*), pertaining to or happening at a solstice.

sol'uble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *solubilis* (*solvere*, to loosen)], that can be melted in a fluid; able to be explained or worked out.—*ns.*, **solubil'ity**; **solu'tion**, a loosening or separating into parts; dissolution; explanation; a liquid with something dissolved in it; the working out of a problem.

solve, *v.* [L. *solvere*, to loosen], to separate into parts; to find out the meaning of; to make clear; to work out.—*a.*, **sol'vable**, able to be solved, explained, or paid.—*n.*, **solvabil'ity**, state of being solvable; ability to pay one's debts.—*a.*, **sol'vent**, having the power of dissolving; able to pay one's debts;—*n.*, that which can dissolve something.—*n.*, **sol'vency**.

som'bre (*som'ber*), *a.* [Fr. (prob. *EX-*, L. *umbra*, shade)], dark in colour; low in spirits.—*n.*, **som'breness**. — *adv.*, **som'brily**.

some (*sim*), *a.* [A.S.], consisting of an indefinite number or quantity; in or to a certain degree; more or less; those on one side as distinct from others; a certain (one).—*n.*, **some'body**, a person not clearly known; a person of importance.—*adv.*, **some'how**, in some way or other.—*n.*, **some'thing**, a thing not clearly defined; a bit of anything.—*adv.*, **some'time**, at one time or other; **some'times**, now and then; occasionally; **some'what**, in some degree;—*n.*, an uncertain quantity; something.—*adv.*, **some'where**, in some place or other; **some'whither**, to some place or other.

some, *adj.* [A.S., akin to above], full of (as in GLADSOME, WEARISOME).

som'ersault (*süm'ersault*) *an* **som'erset**, *ns.* [O.Fr. *sombr saut* (L. *SUPRA*, *saltus*, from *saltis* to leap)], a leap in which one turns heels over head.

somnam'bulate, *v.* [L. *somnus* sleep; *ambulare*, to walk], to walk in one's sleep.—*ns.*, **somnam'bulation**, sleep-walking **somnam'bulist**.

somniferous, *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep; *ferre*, to bring], causing sleep; soporific; narcotic.

som'nolence, **som'nolency**, *n.* [L. *somnolentia*], sleepiness drowsiness.—*a.*, **som'nolent** sleepy; drowsy.

son (*sin*), *n.* [A.S.], a male child one treated with great kindness a term of affection.—*ns.*, **son-in-law**, the husband of one's daughter; **son'ship**, the character or state of a son.

sona'ta, *n.* [It., from L. *sonare*, to SOUND], a musical composition usually consisting of three or more movements.

song, *n.* [A.S., same root as SING] a short piece of poetry set to music; poetry; a small or price.—*n.*, **song'ster**, skilled in singing; a bird;—*f.*, **song'stress**.

son'net, *n.* [Fr., from It., from *sonus*, a SOUND], a poem of fourteen lines, in which the 1st, 4th, 5th and 8th, the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th, and usually the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th, the 10th, 11th and 14th rhyme with each other.—*n.*, **sonneteer'**, one who makes sonnets.

sonor'ous (*sonör'üs*), *a.* [L. (*sonus*, a sound)], sounding or struck; giving a loud, deep sound; deep in tone. **sonor'ousness**.

soon, *adv.* [A.S.], in a short time; at an early hour; willingly.

soot (*sut*), *n.* [A.S.], the loose black particles from smoke. — **sooty**, pertaining to soot; causing soot; dirty with soot like soot.

sooth, *a.* [A.S.], true; faithful, *n.*, truth.—*v.*, **sooth'say**, to asseverate the truth; to foretell; to predict



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sound (2), n. [A.S., akin to *swim*], lit., that which one can *swim* across; a narrow part of the sea; the air-bladder of a fish.

sound (3), n. [Fr., from L. *sondre*], that which can be heard;—*v.*, to strike the ear; to cause to sound; to examine; to test; to direct by a sound; to signal; to spread abroad.

sound (4), v. [Fr. *sonder*, prob. from Scand. *sund*, SOUND (2)], to measure the depth of water; to try to find out a person's thoughts; to examine with a probe;—*n.*, a long probe.—*n.*, **soun'ding**, act of finding depth; (*pl.*) a part of the sea not too deep to be sounded.

soup (soop), n. [Fr., akin to *sup*], a food consisting of meat or vegetables boiled in water.

sour, a. [A.S.], having a sharp, bitter taste; not sweet; ill-natured;—*v.*, to grow or to make sour or ill-natured.—*n.*, **sour'ness**.

source (sōrs), n. [Fr., from L. *surgere*, to rise (see *SURGE*)], that from which anything rises or begins; that which causes life; origin; author.

souse (sous), n. [Fr., from same root as *SAUCE*], pickle made with salt; that which is kept in pickle;—*v.*, to steep in pickle; to plunge into; to fall upon suddenly; to wet through and through.

south, n. [A.S.], the point opposite the north when the sun is at midday.

south- [E.], **sūd-** [Ger.], **zuyder** [Du.], **s'id-** [Sp.], *geog. root* (as in *Southport*; *Suffolk*, the south folk; *Sussex*, the south Saxons; *Sudbury*, south town; *Zuyder Zee*, southern sea).

south-east', a., half-way between south and east;—*n.*, the south-east point.—*as.*, **south-eas'terly**, from or toward the south-east; **south-eas'tern**, belonging to the south-east; **south'erly** (*sūth'ērli*), from or toward the south;—*adv.*, toward the south.—*a.*, **south'ern** (*sūth'ērni*),

pertaining to the south; ward the south;—*n.*, one who lives in the south.—*as.*, **south'ernmost** and **south'most**, the best to the south.—*n.*, **south'ernwood**, a shrubby, aromatic plant, like wormwood.—*as.*, **south'ward**, toward the south; **south-west'**, **south-wes'terly**, etc.—*n.*, **south-wes'ter** (or *sou-wes'ter*), a gale from the south west; a waterproof hat with flap over the neck.

souvenir' (soovénér'), *n.* [Fr., L. *subvenire* (*SUB-*, *venire*, come)], something to keep person from forgetting; a keepsake.

sov'ereign (sov'ērīn), a. [Fr., late L. *superdnus* (see *SUPRA*)], having the highest power or position; above all others; belonging to a king or chief ruler;—*n.*, a king or a queen; a gold coin worth twenty shillings.—*n.*, **sov'ereignty**, the state of being sovereign; sovereign power; supremacy.

sow (1), n. [A.S.], the female pig; an oblong mass of melted metal (see *PIG*).

sow (2) (sō), v. [A.S.], to scatter seed on the ground; to spread abroad; to plant by seed.—*p.p.*, **sown** and **sowed**.

spa (or spaw), n., a spring of mineral water, so called from *Spa*, in Belgium.

space (spās), n. [O.Fr., from L. *spatium*], place or room; distance of place or time;—*v.*, to place things with spaces between.—*a.*, **spa'cious** (*spā'shūs*), having plenty of space; very large.

spade, n. [A.S.], an instrument for digging, having a broad flat blade and a long handle;—*v.*, to dig with a spade.

span (1), v. [A.S.], to stretch or bridge over; to measure with the fingers outstretched; to yoke, as oxen;—*n.*, the length between the point of the outstretched thumb and little finger; nine inches; the distance crossed by an arch, etc.;

a space of time ; a yoke of oxen or horses.—*pres. p.*, **spanning** ; *p.p.*, **spanned**.—*n.*, **span'ner**, an instrument for tightening screw nuts.

span (2), *past* of SPIN.

span'drel, *n.* [etym. ?], the space between the curve of an arch and the rectangular frame around it.

spangle (*spāngl*), *n.* [A.S. *spangl*], a small piece of glittering metal ; anything that sparkles ;—*v.*, to ornament with spangles ; to sparkle.

Span'iard (*spān'yārd*), *n.*, a native of Spain.—*a.*, **Span'ish**, pertaining to Spain, its people, etc. ; —*n.*, the language of Spain.

span'iel (*spān'yél*), *n.*, a dog, with long thick hair and hanging ears, of *Spanish* breed.

spank, *v.* [E., imit. ?], to strike with the open hand ; to walk or sail quickly.—*n.*, **span'ker**, one who spans ; a fore-and-aft sail ; a fleet horse.

SPAR (1), *n.* [M.E., perhaps akin to SPEAR], any long, narrow piece of wood ; the cross-woods of a fence ; a mast, yard, etc., of a ship.

SPAR (2), *n.* [A.S.], a kind of mineral, flaky and shining.—*a.*, **SPAR'ry**, consisting of or like SPAR.

SPAR (3), *v.* [O.Fr. *espou zrl*], to strike with the spurs, as cocks do ; to fight with the fists in fun or in earnest ; to quarrel in words ;—*n.*, a fight.—*pres. p.*, **sparring** ; *p.p.*, **sparr'd**.

SPAR'able. See SPARROW.

SPARE, *a.* [A.S.], small in quantity ; thin ; over and above what is needed ; kept for future use ;—*v.*, to use in small quantities ; to do or go without ; to show mercy to ; to lay up for future use.—*n.*, **SPARE'ness**, leanness ; thinness.—*a.*, **SPAR'ing**, using little ; frugal ; saving.—*adv.*, **SPAR'ingly**.—*n.*, **SPAR'ingness**.

SPARK, *n.* [A.S.], a small particle of fire ; any small sparkling body ; that which can be kindled into life or action ; a gay young fellow ; a lover.

SPARKle, *n.*, a little *spark* ; a

gleam ; brightness ;—*v.*, to give out sparks ; to shine ; to send up small bubbles.

SPARROW (*spār'ō*), *n.* [A.S.], a small, brown, chirping bird.—*ns.*, **SPAR'row-bill** and **SPAR'able**, a small nail in soles of boots and shoes (so called from its shape) ; **SPAR'row-hawk**, a small hawk which preys upon sparrows, etc.

SPARSE, *a.* [L. *spargere*, to scatter], thinly scattered ; scanty ; rare.—*ns.*, **SPARSE'ness** and **SPAR'sity**.—*adv.*, **SPARSE'ly**.

SPAR'tan, *a.*, pertaining to ancient *Sparta* ; courageous ; able to endure ;—*n.*, a native of Sparta ; a brave person.

SPASM, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *spasmos*], a sudden, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscles ; a paroxysm ; a sudden effort soon over.—*n.*, **SPASMOD'ic**, a medicine for relieving spasms ;—*a.* (also **SPASMOD'ical**), pertaining to spasms ; acting by fits and starts.

SPATE, *n.* [etym. ?], a river flood.

SPAT'ter, *v.* [from *spat*, to SPIT], to scatter moisture ; to cover with spots of mud ; to make dirty ; to speak ill of.—*n. pl.*, **SPAT'ter-dashes**, mudguards for the legs.

SPAV'in, *n.* [O.Fr. *esparvain*, akin to root of SPARROW], a swelling of the joints of a horse's leg.—*a.*, **SPAV'ined**, ill with spavin.

SPAWN, *n.* [O.Fr., *espandre*, from L. *expandere*, to EXPAND], the eggs of fish or frogs ; offspring ;—*v.*, to lay eggs as fish do ; to bring forth.—*n.*, **SPAW'ner**, a female fish.

SPEAK, *v.* [A.S.], to utter words ; to make thought known by words ; to make a speech ; to make mention.—*past*, **spoke** or **spake** ; *p.p.*, **spo'ken**.—*ns.*, **spea'ker**, one who speaks ; the chairman of the House of Commons ; **spea'kership** ; **spea'king-trumpet**, an instrument for carrying the voice to a great distance.

SPEAR, *n.* [A.S., akin to SPAR (1)], a long shaft pointed with iron,

used in fighting, hunting, or in catching fish;—*v.*, to kill with a spear.—*ns.*, **spear'man**, one armed with a spear; **spear'mint**, mint with spear-shaped leaves.

special (*spesh'ál*), *a.* [L. *specialis* (*species*, a kind)], pertaining to a species; differing from others; out of the common; fitted for a particular purpose; belonging to one only.—*adv.*, **spe'cially**, in a special way; most of all; in a high degree.—*v.*, **spe'cialize**, to attend to special points; to fit for special use.—*ns.*, **spe'cialism**, devotion to a special branch; **spe'cialist**, one skilled in some special branch; **spe'cial'ity** (*spesh'ial'iti*) and **spe'cialty** (*spesh'alti*), that in which a man is highly skilled; a special product; **spe'cies** (*spé'shéz*), a number of things which have the same nature or characteristics; animals or plants classified by qualities which they have in common; a subdivision of a genus; **spe'cie** (*spé'shē*), coined money, as distinct from bank notes.—*v.*, **spe'cify** (*spes'ifi*), to make particular mention of; to point out clearly; to give details.—*n.*, **spe'cific**, a medicine of special use in a special disease;—*a.*, marking a species; pointing out clearly; giving details.—*n.*, **spe'cifica'tion**, a written statement giving details.

spe'cimen (*spes'imén*), *n.* [L., from *specere*, to look], a part to show the nature of the whole; a sample; a pattern.

spe'cious (*spé'shús*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *speciosus*], fair to see; seemingly worthy, esp. at first sight; plausible.—*n.*, **spe'ciousness**.

speck, *n.* [A.S.], a small spot; a blemish; a stain; a very small bit;—*v.*, to mark with spots.

speck'le, *n.*, a little speck or spot of a different colour;—*v.*, to mark with small spots.—*a.*, **speck'led**, spotted.

spe'ctacle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *spec-taculum*, a show], something

seen; a great show; a remarkable sight; (*pl.*) glasses in a frame to help weak sight.—*a.* **spe'ctac'ular**, grand; showy.

spe'ctá'tor, *n.* [L., from *specere*, to look on], one who looks on;—

f., **spe'ctá'tress** or **spe'ctá'trix**.

spe'ctre (*spek'tér*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *spectrum*, a vision], a spirit become visible; a ghost.—*a.*,

spe'ctral, pertaining to or like a spectre; ghostly; made by the

spectrum.—*n.*, **spe'ctrum**, an image of something seen, continued after shutting the eyes; the colours of a ray of light separated by a prism; (*pl.*) **spe'ctra**.

spe'ctroscope, *n.* [L. *spectrum*, SCOPE], an instrument for separating and examining the colours of a ray of light.

spe'cúlate, *v.* [L. *speculatus* (*speculáti*, to observe)], to turn a matter over in the mind; to buy in hope of selling at a high profit.—*ns.*, **spe'cúla'tion**, act of speculating; a mental view in search of truth; a buying in the hope of selling at a profit **spe'cúlator**.—*a.*, **spe'cúla'tive**, in the habit of speculating; pertaining to or formed by speculation.—*n.*, **spe'cúla'tist**.—*a.*, **spe'cúla'tory**.

spe'cúlum, *n.* [L., a mirror (*specere*, to look)], a mirror of polished metal; an instrument for examining parts which could not otherwise be seen; (*pl.*) **spe'cúla**.—*a.*, **spe'cúlar**, pertaining to a speculum; like a mirror.

speech, *n.* [A.S., from *speak*], power of speaking; the use of words to express thought; words used in speaking; an address; an oration; language.—*a.*, **speech'less**, dumb; silent.—*n.*, **speech'lessness**.

speed, *n.* [A.S.], quickness of motion; progress; success, amount of motion in a given time;—*v.*, to move or cause to move quickly; to hasten; to make come successful; to wish success to.—*past and*



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one who spins; a long-legged insect; **spin'neret**, that part of the spider's body by means of which it spins its thread; **spin'**

spin'ach (*spin'ach*), *n.* [O.Fr., from *spinacia*], a vegetable with prickly leaves used for food.

spin'dle, *n.* [A.S.], the rod on which the thread is twisted and rolled in spinning; a measure of yarn; a pin round which anything turns; an axis; a shaft.

spine, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *spina*], a thorn; something sharp-pointed; the backbone, from its jagged appearance.—*as.*, **spi'nal**, pertaining to the backbone; **spi'nose**, **spi'nous**, and **spi'ny**, like a spine; thorny.

spinet' (or *spin'et*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *spina*, SPINE], an old-fashioned piano (so called because its strings were struck with *pointed quills*).

spin'ster, *n.* [A.S., one who spins], an unmarried woman.

spir'acle, *n.* [L. *spiraculum* (*spirare*, to breathe)], the hole through which whales, etc., breathe; any small passage for air.

spire (1), *n.* [A.S., a reed-stalk], a stalk or blade; something tall and tapering to a point; a steeple.—*as.*, **spir'al**, like a spire; **spir'y**, having spires.

spire (2), *n.* [L. *spira*, a coil], any coil; twisted; the thread of a screw; a curl.—*a.*, **spir'al**, winding like the thread of a screw;—*n.*, a curve so winding. *adv.*, **spir'ally**.

spir'it, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *spiritus*], the breath or life of man; the part of man which lives and knows; a ghost; one who takes a leading part; state of mind; real meaning; vigour; distilled liquid; alcohol; strong drink;—*v.*, to put vigour into; to carry off secretly.—*as.*, **spir'ited**, lively; animated; **spir'itless**, without life or spirit; dull; dejected; **spir'itual**, of the nature of spirit; pure in heart; pertaining to

divine or sacred things; to the after life.—*v.*, **spir'itize**, to make spiritual; make pure in heart; to give spiritual meaning to.—**spir'itualism**, state of spiritual; the belief that something is real but soul or spirit belief that spirits send messages to the living through mediums; **spir'itualist**, one who believes in spiritualism; **spir'itual**, state of being spiritual; pure of heart.—*a.*, **spir'itous**, containing alcohol or spirit.

spirt. See SPURT.

spit (1), *n.* [A.S.], a pointed piece of iron on which meat is roasted.—*v.*, to put on a spit; to pierce with a spit.—*pres. p.*, **spitting**; *p.p.*, **spitted**.

spit (2), *v.* [A.S.], to cast out of the mouth.—*pres. p.*, **spitting**; *p.p.*, **spit**; *past*, **spat** or **spit**.—*n.*, **spit'tle**, that which is spit out; the fluid in the mouth; saliva; **spittoon'**, a vessel for spitting into.

spite, *n.* [for DESPITE], ill-feeling, ill-will, or hatred;—*v.*, to vex; to annoy; to thwart.—*a.*, **spite'ful**, full of spite; desiring to vex.—*n.*, **spite'fulness**.

splash, *v.* [Fr., imit.], to dash water about; to dabble in water;—*n.*, water or mud dashed about.—*n.*, **splash'board**, a board to keep off mud from the horse's heels.—*a.*, **splash'y**, wet and muddy.

splay, *v.* [a contraction of DISPLAY], to slope or slant; to put out of joint;—*a.*, turned outwards, as in splay-foot;—*n.*, a slope or bevel on the sides of a door or a window.

spleen, *n.* [L. and Gk. *splēn*], a soft gland, once supposed to be the seat of anger and melancholy; ill-nature; bad temper; lowness of spirits.—*n.*, **splen'etic**, one affected with spleen;—*as.* (and **splenet'ical**), bad-tempered; low in spirits.

splen'dent, *a.* [L. *splendēre*, to shine], shining; lustrous.

splen'did, *a.* [L. *splendīdus*], shin-

ing brightly; having a grand appearance; very famous.—*n.*, splen'dour (*splen'dör*), brightness; grandeur; show.

splice, *v.* [Du. *splitsen*, from root of *SPLIT*], to join two ends of a rope by weaving the strands together; to join pieces of wood or of metal by overlapping the ends;—*n.*, a joint made by splicing.

splint, *n.* [Du.], a piece of wood split off; a thin piece used to bind a broken limb;—*v.*, to bind with splints.—*n.*, splin'ter, a small piece split off;—*v.*, to split into long, thin pieces; to splint; to bind up.

split, *v.* [Du.], to divide from end to end; to burst asunder; to dash to pieces; to separate;—*n.*, a crack or rent; a breach in a party.—*pres. p.*, splitting; *past* and *p.p.*, split.

splut'ter, *v.* [imit.], to talk indistinctly; to stammer;—*n.*, a confused noise.

spoil, *v.* [Fr., from L. *spolium*, booty], to take from by force; to make useless; to injure; to destroy;—*n.*, that which is taken by force.—*past* and *p.p.*, spoiled or spoilt.

spoke (1), *n.* [A.S., akin to *SPIKE*], one of the rays of a wheel from the nave to the rim; a step of a ladder.—*n.*, spoke'-shave, a tool for smoothing spokes, etc.

spoke (2), *past tense* of *SPEAK*.

spokes'man, *n.* [*SPOKE* (2)], one who speaks for another; an advocate.

spolia'tion, *n.* [L. *spoliare*, to spoil], the act of plundering.

spon'dee, *n.* [Gk. *spondē*, a drink-offering], a measure in poetry of two long syllables marked — —, first used in songs accompanying drink-offerings.—*a.*, spondā'ic, pertaining to or consisting of spondees.

sponge (*spünf*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *spongia*], the skeleton of a sea-animal used to suck up water; a mop for cleaning out a cannon; dough; a hanger-on;—*v.*, to wipe with a sponge; to gain in

a mean way.—*a.*, spongy, like a sponge; wet and soft.

spon'sal, *a.* [L. *sponsalis* (*spondere*, to promise)], relating to a betrothal, a marriage, or a spouse.—*n.*, spon'sor, one who promises for another; a surety; a god-father or god-mother.

spontā'neous, *a.* [L. *sponte*, of one's own accord], of one's own free will; unforced; without a visible cause.—*ns.*, spontane'ity and spontā'neousness, state of being spontaneous.

spool, *n.* [Du.], a reel for thread;—*v.*, to wind upon a spool.

spoon, *n.* [A.S., a chip], a small, shallow bowl with a handle, used in preparing or taking food;—*v.*, to use a spoon.—*n.*, spoon'-bill, a long-legged bird having a bill like a spoon.—*a.*, spoo'ny, soft or silly; too fond;—*n.*, a soft person.—*n.*, spoon'-ful, a small quantity; as much as a spoon can hold.

spoor, *n.* [Du.], marks made by the feet; trail; trace.

sporad'ic, *a.* [Gk. *sporadikos* (*speirein*, to sow)], happening only here and there.

spore, *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, a seed], a minute seed of ferns and other non-flowering plants.

spor'fan, *n.* [Gael., a purse], the leather purse or pouch worn in front of a kilt.

spört, *n.* [a contraction of *DISPORT*], a making of fun; that which makes mirth; an object of mirth; racing, hunting, fishing, and the like; (*pl.*) games;—*v.*, to make merry; to have fun; to take part in racing, etc.—*as.*, spört'ful, merry; frolicsome; spör'ting and spör'tive, pertaining to or fond of sports.—*n.*, spörts'man, one who is fond of sport.

spot, *n.* [M.E., akin to *SPOUT*], a dirty mark; a stain; a small part of different colour; a place;—*v.*, to make dirty marks; to cover with spots; to detect.—*pres. p.*, spotting; *p.p.*, spotted.—*as.*, spot'less, without a spot; pure; innocent;

spot'ted and spot'ty, covered with spots.

spouse (*spous*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sponsus* (*spondere*, to promise)], a husband or wife.—*a.*, spou'-sal, pertaining to a spouse or to marriage;—*n.* (usu. in pl.), marriage.

spout, *v.* [M.E., from **SPROUT** †], to flow out with force; to speak much;—*n.*, the end of a pipe or the mouth of a vessel; a pipe for rain water; a jet of water.—*n.*, spou'ter, a great talker.

sprain, *v.* [O.Fr. *espreindre*, from L. *exprimere* (*EX-*, *primere*, to PRESS)], to twist or wrench the muscles;—*n.*, injury caused by overstrain.

sprang, *v.*, *past tense* of **SPRING**.

sprat, *n.* [A.S.], a small fish somewhat like a herring.

sprawl, *v.* [A.S.], to throw the limbs about; to spread the limbs ungracefully.

spray (1), *n.* [E., from Teut.], particles of water, etc., driven by the wind;—*v.*, to blow spray upon.

spray (2), *n.* [A.S.], a small branch with leaves or blossoms.

spread (*spred*), *v.* [A.S.], to open out; to scatter; to form into a broad surface; to pass from one to another.—*past* and *p.p.*, **spread**.—*n.*, spread'-eagle, an eagle with outstretched wings;—*a.*, boastful; bombastic.—*n.*, spread'-eagleism.

spree, *n.* [etym. †], a bit of fun; a drinking frolic.

sprig, *n.* [etym. †], a shoot or twig; a small nail.

spright'ly (*sprɪt'li*), *a.* [from **SPRITE**], full of life; active; alert.

spring, *v.* [A.S.], to move quickly and suddenly; to leap from the ground; to come up from beneath the ground; to result; to appear; to be descended; to cause to explode; to overstrain; (back) to rebound;—*n.*, a quick and sudden motion; a leap; a source; upflow of water; elastic force; an elastic body used to produce or to regulate force;

Spring, the first season of the year.—*past*, sprung or sprang; *p.p.*, sprung.—*ns.*, sprin'gal, a sprightly young man; **springe** (*sprin/*), a spring noose for snaring animals;—*v.*, to catch in a snare.—*n.*, spring'-tide [see **TIDE**], spring-time; the highest tide (opposed to **NEAP-TIDE**).—*a.*, spring'y, pertaining to or like a spring; full of springs; elastic.—*n.*, spring'iness.

sprinkle (*sprinkl*), *v.* [A.S., same root as **SPRING**], to scatter in small drops; to cover slightly, as with dust;—*ns.* (and **sprinkling**), act of sprinkling; a thin layer; a small and scattered number.

sprite, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *spiritus*, breath], a spirit; an elf.

sprout, *v.* [A.S., akin to **SPOUT** and **SPURT**], to begin to grow; to bud;—*n.*, a bud; a young shoot.

spruce (*sproos*), *a.* [Fr. *pruce*, from Ger. *Preussen*, Prussia †], neat or smart.

spruce'-beer, *n.* [for Ger. *sprossen bier*, beer of sprouts], beer flavoured with *sprouts* of fir.

spruce'-fir, *n.*, a fir the sprouts of which were used in flavouring *spruce-beer*.

sprung, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of **SPRING**.

spume, *n.* [L. *spuma*], scum on the top of a liquid; froth; foam;—*v.*, to throw up spume.—*as.*, spu'mous and spu'my, foamy; frothy.

spun, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of **SPIN**.

spunk, *n.* [Ir., akin to **SPONGE**], wood that easily catches fire; energy of spirit.

spur, *n.* [A.S.], an instrument on a rider's heel for urging on his horse; anything that urges on; a projection on the leg of a cock or the base of a flower; a range of mountains at an angle with a larger one;—*v.*, to prick with a spur; to urge; to go forward with great haste.—*pres. p.*, **spurring**; *p.p.*, **spurred**.—*as.*, spurred (*spɛrd*), having a spur; spur'ring, using spurs;



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make one's way, as through a crowd;—*n.*, act or result of squeezing.

squib, *n.* [Scand. *svipa*, to flash †], a paper tube filled with powder, and thrown burning into the air; a small firework; a witty or sarcastic saying.

squill, *n.* [L. and Gk. *squilla*, a sea-leek], a plant of the onion kind, used in medicine.

squint, *v.* [Du. †], to have the eyes at different angles; to look sideways;—*a.*, not straight;—*n.*, a crooked look; a slight glance.

squire, *n.*, another form of **ESQUIRE**.

squir'rel, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *sciurellus*, Gk. *skiouros* (L. *sciuridus*; Gk. *skia*, a shadow; *oura*, a tail)], a small reddish-brown gnawing animal with a bushy tail, and inhabiting trees.

squirt, *v.* [E., akin to **WHIRR**], to force in a stream from a narrow pipe;—*n.*, an instrument for so doing; a syringe.

stab, *v.* [M.E.], to pierce with a sharp point; to wound or kill with a sword, etc.; to hurt by falsehood or slander;—*n.*, a wound from a pointed weapon.—*pres. p.*, **stabbing**; *p.p.*, **stabbed**.

sta'ble (1), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *stabilis* (*stare*, to stand)], standing firmly; not easily moved; lasting.—*ns.*, **stabil'ity** and **sta'bleness**, power of standing.—*v.*, **stab'lish**. See **ESTABLISH**.

sta'ble (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *stabulum*], a shelter for horses or cattle;—*v.*, to put into a stable.—*n.*, **sta'bling**, room to lodge horses or cattle.

stacca'to, *a.* [It. *staccare*, to separate], with the notes sung or played in a distinct, pointed manner (opposed to **LEGATO**).

stack, *n.* [Scand.], a pile of wood, hay, or straw; a tall chimney or a block of chimneys;—*v.*, to heap up.

sta'dium, *n.* [Gk. *stadion*], a race-course; a Greek measure of 606½ feet.

-stadt [Ger.], **-stad** [Dan.], *geog.* root, town (as in *Halberstadt*, the town of Albert; *Christianstad*, the town of Christian IV.).

staff, *n.* [A.S.], a long, narrow piece of wood; a walking-stick; a rod of office; the handle of an instrument; the pole of a flag; the lines in music on which the notes are written (*pl.*, **staves** or **staves**); a body of assistants (*pl.*, **staffs**).

stag, *n.* [A.S.], the male red deer.

stage (*staj*), *n.* [O.Fr. *estage*, a storey, from Low L. *staticum* (L. *stare*, to stand)], a platform for actors or orators; a theatre; a platform for workmen; a resting-place; the distance between two resting-places; a marked amount or period.—*ns.*, **stage'-coach**, a coach that carries passengers from one stage to another; **stage'-house**, a house where a stage-coach stops; **stage'-play**, a play performed on a stage or in a theatre; **stage'-player**; **sta'ging** (*staj'-ing*), a stage for workmen when building; business of running stage-coaches.

stag'ger, *v.* [Scand.], to walk unsteadily; to reel from side to side; to cause to doubt;—*n.*, an unsteady movement; a reeling from side to side; (*pl.*) a disease of horses, etc.

stag'nant, *a.* [L. *stagnare*, to cease to flow], standing still; impure from not flowing; dull from want of use.—*v.*, **stag'nate**, to cease to flow; to become foul from want of motion; to vegetate; to rust.—*ns.*, **stagna'tion** and **stag'nancy**.

staid, *a.* [STAY, -ED], quiet and regular in habits.

stain, *v.* [formerly *distain*, from O.Fr. *desteindre* (DIS-, *teindre*; *tingere*, to TINGE)], to make a dirty mark upon; to soil;—*n.*, a dirty mark; disgrace.—*a.*, **stain'less**, without stain; pure; spotless.

stair, *n.* [A.S.], a number of steps one above another; one of the steps.—*n.*, **stair'case**, the space in which a stair is placed.

stake, *n.* [A.S., akin to **STACK**], a piece of wood driven into the ground; the post at which martyrs suffered death; something risked;—*v.*, to support with stakes; to risk.

stalac'tite (or *stal'ite*), *n.* [Gk. *stalaktos*, a drop], a stalk of lime hanging from the roof of a limestone cave, formed by dripping water. — *n.*, **stalag'mite**, a similar stalk rising from the ground.

stale, *a.* [O.Fr., from root of **STALL**], not fresh; worn out by use.—*n.*, **stale'ness**.

stalk (1) (*stawk*), *n.* [M.E., from A.S. *stala*], the stem of a plant; anything like a stem.

stalk (2) (*stawk*), *v.* [A.S.], to walk with long steps; to stride; to approach (game) in a stealthy manner.

stall (*stawl*), *n.* [A.S.], a place for cattle or horses; a table on which things are set for sale; a reserved seat;—*v.*, to put or keep in a stall.—*n.*, **stall'age**, room for stalls.

stallion (*stal'yon*), *n.* [Fr.], a male horse for breeding purposes.

stal'wart (*stawl'-*), *a.* [A.S., roots of **STALL** and **WORTH**], strong; brave; manly.

sta'men, *n.* [L., a thread] (*pl.*, *sta'mens*), one of the thread-like stalks forming the male organs of a flower; (*pl.*) **stam'ina**, strength; endurance. — *as.*, **stam'inal** and **stam'inate**.

stam'mer, *v.* [A.S., from root *sta*, to **STAND**], to hesitate in speaking;—*n.*, a hesitation in speaking.

stamp, *v.* [A.S.], to strike the ground with the foot; to make a mark on; to fix deeply; to crush to a powder;—*n.*, an instrument for stamping or cutting material; a mark made with a stamp; character or value; a heavy hammer for crushing; an official mark indicating payment of some account; adhesive label with design, for placing on letters and documents to show that postal or other fee has been paid.

stampede' (*stämpéd'*), *n.* [Sp. *estampido*, from *estampar*, to **STAMP**], a rush of frightened cattle; panic.

-stan, *geog. root* [Pera.], country (as in *Hindustan*, the country of the Hindus; *Kurdistan*, the country of the Kurds).

stance, *n.* [O.Fr. *estance*, from L. *stare*, to stand], standing room; site.

stanch (*stanch*) or **staunch** (*stawnch*), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *stancare*, as **STAGNATE**], to stop a flow;—*a.*, stout and strong; firm in character.

stan'chion (*stan'shon*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L., as **STANCE**], a prop or support; an iron bar in front of a window or a stall.

stand, *v.* [A.S.], to be in an upright position; to be on one's feet; to cease from moving; to remain firm or in the same place; to be of a certain height; to be situated on; to bear or endure; to hold a certain course, as a ship. *past* and *p.p.*, **stood**.—*ns.*, **stand**, the place on which one stands; a position for viewing races, etc.; **stan'dard**, something set or fixed; a rule or measure; a pole with a flag; an upright support;—*a.*, according to rule; having a fixed value.—*a.*, **stan'ding**, erect or on foot; fixed by rule or law; likely to last; not flowing; not cut down;—*n.*, a place to stand on; continuance; right to be heard; rank and place.

stank, *v.*, *past tense* of **SINK**.

stan'nary, *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin], relating to tin mines, etc.;—*n.*, a tin mine.

stan'ma, *n.* [It., as **STANCE**], a division of a poem; a verse.

sta'ple (1), *n.* [A.S.], a loop of metal into which a pin or bolt fastens.

sta'ple (2), *n.* [O.Fr., akin to above], an established mart or market; the chief trade of a district; a lock of unmanufactured wool; raw material;—*a.*, important in the markets; made in large quantities; principal or chief.—*n.*, **sta'pler**, a dealer.

-staple, *geog. root*, a store, a market (as in *Barnstaple*; *Dunstaple*), the market-place on the hill.

star, *n.* [A.S.], one of the self-luminous heavenly bodies; an ornament in the shape of a star; a mark in printing (*); a famous performer;—*v.*, to adorn with stars; to shine like a star.—*pres. p.*, *starring*; *p.p.*, *starred*.—*ns.*, *star'-fish*, a star-shaped sea-animal; *star'-gazer*, one who gazes at or reads the stars; a dreamer; *star'light*.—*as.*, *star'less*, without a star; *star'ry*, full of stars; arranged like the rays of a star.

starboard, *n.* [A.S., akin to *STEER*], the right side of a ship looking towards the bow (opposite of *PORT*, formerly *LARBOARD*).

starch, *n.* [A.S., akin to *STARK*], a white substance which, when mixed with water, stiffens linen, etc.;—*v.*, to stiffen with starch.—*as.*, *starched*, stiffened with starch; stiff in manner; *star'-chy*, like starch; stiff in manner.

stare, *v.* [A.S.], to look with the eyes wide open; to look right in one's face;—*n.*, a fixed look.

stark, *a.* [A.S. *starc*], stiff; strong; downright;—*adv.*, quite; entirely.

starling, *n.* [A.S. *star*, -LING], a small bird of speckled plumage, which can be taught to whistle, etc.

start, *v.* [E., from Teut.], to move suddenly; to get or give a sudden fright; to rouse; to begin; to set in motion; to set out; to spring out suddenly;—*n.*, a sudden leap or motion; a sudden alarm; a beginning; a setting in motion; a setting out.

startle (*startl*), *v.* [freq. of *START*], to give a person a sudden fright;—*n.*, a sudden fright or surprise.—*a.*, *startling*.

starve (*starv*), *v.* [A.S.], to kill or die by hunger or cold; to be in great want.—*n.*, *starva'tion*, state of being starved.—*a.*, *starve'ling*, thin and weak

from want;—*n.*, a half animal; a weakly plant.

state, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *st*] the condition in which a person or a thing is; place or surroundings; rank or position; show; a country with laws and a government;—*v.*, to give account of.—*as.*, *sta'ted*, fixed, happening at regular times; *state'ly*, showing great rank; *state*; of noble appearance. *ns.*, *state'ment*, that which is told; an account; a narrative; a report; *state'lin*, stately appearance; dignity; *state'-paper*, a paper relating to government business; *state'-room*, a splendid room in a large house; a private cabin on board a ship; *states'man*, a man skilled in affairs of government; one who directs the business of a country; *states'manship*, the qualities of a statesman.—*a.*, *statesmanlike*, having the qualities of a statesman; becoming a statesman.

static and stat'ical, *as.* [Gk. *statikos*, stationary], pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight or pressure.—*n.*, *stat'ics*, the science which treats of bodies at rest.

sta'tion (*stá'shón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *statio* (*stare*, to stand)], the spot where a person or a thing stands; a stopping-place; a place where police, troops, etc., are stationed; a person's place of duty; occupation; place among others; condition of life; a place where trains stop to take up or set down passengers;—*v.*, to place or set; to appoint to a place or duty.—*a.*, *sta'tionary*, at rest; making no progress.—*n.*, *sta'tion-master*, one who has charge of a railway station.

sta'tioner, *n.* [one having a *STAND*], a bookseller; one who sells writing paper, etc.—*a.*, *sta'tionery*, belonging to a stationer;—*n.*, goods sold by stationers.

sta'tist, *n.* [see *STATE*], one who



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steep (2), *v.* [Scand.], to soak; to wet through and through;—*n.*, something steeped.

steer (1), *n.* [A.S.], a young ox.

steer (2), *v.* [A.S.], to guide a ship; to direct or govern; to pursue a course.—*ns.*, **steer'age** (*stēr'āj*), act of steering; the effect of the helm; that part of a ship for which the lowest fare is paid; **steers'man**, one who steers.

stel'lar, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star], pertaining to the stars; full of stars.—*as.*, **stel'late** and **stel'lated**, like a star; **stel'lular** and **stel'lulate**, like little stars.

stem (1), *n.* [A.S.], the trunk of a tree; the stalk of a flower or fruit; a race or family; the bow of a ship; the part of a word to which the terminations are added.

stem (2), *v.* [Scand.], to stop the flow of; to go against the stream.—*pres. p.*, **stemming**; *p.p.*, **stemmed**.

stench, *n.* [A.S., root of **STINK**], a very bad smell; a stink.

sten'cil, *n.* [O.Fr. *estenceler*, to sparkle; akin to **TINSEL**!], a metal plate pierced with a pattern, through which colour is applied;—*v.*, to paint or print by means of a stencil.—*pres. p.*, **stencilling**; *p.p.*, **stencilled**.

stenog'raphy, *n.* [Gk. *sténos*, narrow; -GRAPHY], shorthand writing.—*as.*, **stenograph'ic** and **stenograph'ical**.

stentōr'ian, *a.* [Gk. *Stentōr*, a loud-voiced herald], very loud.

step, *n.* [A.S.], the distance passed over by the foot in walking; a small space; one of the foot-pieces of a stair or a ladder; manner of walking; a footprint; a footfall; a movement or action;—*v.*, to move one foot past the other; to walk slowly; to fix a mast in its place.—*pres. p.*, **stepping**; *p.p.*, **stepped**.—*n.*, **step'ping-stone**, a stone for stepping on when crossing water or mud; a help towards success.

step-child, *n.* [A.S. *steop*, orphaned], one who stands in the

relation of a child through the marriage of a parent.

steppe (*step*), *n.* [Russian], a great plain.

-ster, *suff.* [A.S. -estre], the agent or doer (as in **GAMESTER**, **SONG-STER**).

ster'eoscope (*stēr'ioskōp*), *n.* [Gk. *stērēos*, solid; SCOPE], an instrument with a magnifying glass for each eye for viewing two pictures of the same thing, thus giving the figures the appearance of standing out from the surface.—*as.*, **stereoscop'ic** and **stereoscop'ical**.

ster'eotype, *n.* [Gk. *stērēos*, solid; TYPE], a metal plate impressed with an exact copy of type set up for printing; the art of making such plates;—*a.*, printed from stereotypes;—*v.*, to make stereotypes, or to print from them; to fix unalterably.—*a.*, **ster'eotyped**, printed from stereotypes; fixed or settled.

ster'ile (*stēr'il*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *sterilis*], barren; unfruitful; without ideas; unimaginative.—*n.*, **steril'ity**, barrenness; unfruitfulness.

ster'ling, *a.* [A.S. *steorling*, starling (stamped on the first coins)!], denoting British money; of good quality; pure; real.

stern (1), *a.* [A.S.], having a hard look; severe in manner.

stern (2), *n.* [Scand., akin to **STEER**], the hinder part of a ship, where the helm is.—*a.*, **stern'most**, farthest astern.—*n.*, **stern'sheets**, that part of a boat between the stern and rowers.

ster'num, *n.* [L., from Gk. *sternōn*, the breast], the breast-bone.

sternū'tation, *n.* [L. *sternūtāre*, to sneeze], act of sneezing.—*as.*, **sternū'tative** and **sternū'tatory**, causing sneezing;—*n.*, that which causes sneezing.

ster'torous, *a.* [L. *stertiēre*, to snore], snoring; breathing hoarsely.—*n.*, **ster'toroussness**.

steth'oscope, *n.* [Gk. *stēthos*, the breast; -SCOPE], an instrument for listening to the beating of

the heart or the sound of the lungs.—*as.*, *stethoscop'ic* and *stethoscop'ical*, pertaining to or done by the stethoscope.

ste'vedore (*st'vōdōr*), *n.* [Sp., from L. *stipāre*, to press together], one who loads or unloads a ship.

stow (*stū*), *v.* [Fr., from a root akin to *stovēre*], to cook without allowing to boil; to simmer;—*n.*, stewed meat; a state of worry.

stew'ard (*stū'ārd*), *n.* [A.S. *stigu*, a sty; *weard*, a WARD], one who takes care of another's property; a head servant; one who looks after the food, etc., on board a ship;—*f.*, *stew'ardess*.—*n.*, *stew'ardship*, the office of a steward.

stick, *v.* [A.S.], to pierce with anything pointed; to fasten or to be fastened; to be unable to move; to stop or hesitate; to cling to;—*n.*, a small branch cut off; any long, thin piece of wood; anything like a stick.

—*past* and *p.p.*, *stuck*.—*a.*, *stick'y*, causing to stick; gluey.

stickle'back (*stikl'bāk*), *n.* [A.S. *sticel*, a spine], a very small fish, so called from the prickles on its back.

stick'ler, *n.* [M.E. *stichtlen*, to arrange], an umpire; one who insists on trifling points.

stiff, *a.* [A.S.], not easily bent; hard to turn or move; thick like paste; ill to deal with; not natural or easy; blowing hard.

—*v.*, *stiff'en*, to make or to grow stiff.—*n.*, *stiff'ness*.—*a.*, *stiff-necked*, refusing to yield; obstinate; stubborn.—*n.*, *stiff-neckedness*.

stifle (*stifl*), *v.* [Scand., to block], to stop the breath; to choke with foul air; to smother; to suffocate.

stig'ma, *n.* [Gk., from *stizein*, to prick], a mark of disgrace; a stain on character; the top of the pistil of a flower; (*pl.*) *stig'mas* and *stig'mata*.—*v.*, *stig'matize*, to mark with disgrace.

stile (1), *n.* [A.S. *stigel* (*stigan*, to climb)], a step or steps over a wall.

stile (2). See *STYLE*.

stilet'to, *n.* [It., from L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument], a dagger with a thin, pointed blade; a piercer for use in embroidery; (*pl.*) *stilet'tos*.

still (1), *v.* [L. *stillāre*, to drip], to fall or to let fall in drops; to purify by heating into vapour and cooling again;—*n.*, a boiler used in distilling.

still (2), *a.* [A.S.], at rest; without noise;—*adv.*, till now; for all that;—*v.*, to cause to rest; to make quiet.—*a.*, *still-born*, dead when born.—*n.*, *still'ness*, rest; freedom from noise.—*a.*, *still'y*, still; quiet;—*adv.*, *silently*; calmly.

stilt, *n.* [Scand.], a long pole with a rest for the foot, to raise a person above the ground in walking; a long-legged wading bird;—*v.*, to walk on stilts.—*a.*, *stil'ted*, high-sounding; not free or easy; pretentious.

stim'ulus, *n.* [L. *stimulus*, a goad], that which rouses to action; a spur; (*pl.*) *stim'uli*.—*a.*, *stim'ulant*, acting as a spur; causing increased action; urging on;—*n.*, that which causes increased action; that which excites or urges on.—*v.*, *stim'ulate*, to prick or spur; to excite to action; to urge on.—*n.*, *stim'ulation*.—*a.*, *stim'ulative*, tending to stimulate;—*n.*, that which stimulates.

sting, *v.* [A.S., akin to root of *STICK* !], to prick with a fine, sharp point; to give acute pain (to);—*n.*, the defensive weapon of bees, wasps, etc.; the pain caused by a sting; the effect of cruel words.—*past* and *p.p.*, *stung*.

stin'gy (*stin'ji*), *a.* [from *STRING*], very mean; niggardly; close-fisted.—*n.*, *stin'giness*, meanness, etc.

stink, *v.* [A.S.], to have a strong, bad smell;—*n.*, a bad smell.—*past*, *stank*; *v.p.*, *stunk*.—*n.*, *stink'pot*, an earthen pot full of a stinking stuff which, when broken, suffocates with its fumes.

stint, *v.* [A.S., to make dull], to keep within narrow bounds; to limit; to pinch; to set a task to;—*n.*, a bound or limit; a task; a restraint.

stipe and **stip'ule**, *ns.* [L. *stipes*, a stem], a small leaf at the base of another, etc.

sti'pend, *n.* [L. *stipendium*, wages], money paid for a person's services; salary.—*a.*, **stipend'iary**, receiving a stipend;—*n.*, one who receives a fixed wage.

stip'ulate, *v.* [L. *stipulāri*, to bargain], to make a bargain; to fix terms.—*ns.*, **stipula'tion**, a bargain; an agreement; **stip'ulator**.

stir, *v.* [A.S.], to begin to move; to put in motion; (up) to excite; to rouse to action;—*n.*, commotion; bustle; tumult.—*pres. p.*, **stirring**; *p.p.*, **stirred**.

stir'rup, *n.* [A.S. *stig-rāp* (*stigan*, to mount; *rāp*, a rope)], a foot-rest hung from a saddle.—*n.*, **stir'rup-cup**, a cup or drink taken on starting.

stitch, *n.* [A.S., from root of **STICK**], a passing through of the needle and thread; the thread left in the cloth; a loop round a needle in knitting; a pain in the side;—*v.*, to form stitches; to sew.

stith'y, *n.* [Scand.], a block of iron for hammering on; an anvil; a smith's workshop.

sti'ver, *n.* [Du.], a Dutch coin worth about one penny; anything of little value.

stoat (*stōt*), *n.* [Scand. ?], a kind of weasel; the ermine in winter dress.

stock, *n.* [A.S.], that which is fixed; the stem of a tree; an upright block of wood; that part in which others are fixed; one's family or race; goods for use or for sale; the cattle on a farm; shares in a bank, etc.; a stupid person; a stiff necktie; a garden flower; (*pl.*) Government funds; a wooden frame with holes for the hands or feet of an offender; the frame on which a ship is built;—*v.*, to lay

in a store; to supply or fill.—*ns.*, **stockade'**, stakes driven into the ground to form a fence or breastwork; **stock'-broker**, one who buys or sells stocks or shares; **stock'dove**, a wild pigeon; **Stock Exchange**, the place where stocks or shares are bought and sold; **stock'-holder**, one who holds stock in a company; **stock'-jobber**, one who speculates in stocks; **stock'-jobbing**, speculation in stocks.

-stock, **-stoke**, **-stow**, *geog. root*, a stockaded place; a place, seat, or dwelling (as in *Woodstock*, woody place; *Bishopstoke*, bishop's seat; *Chepstow*, market-place).

stock'ing, *n.* [E., a little stock], a knitted covering for the foot and leg.

Sto'ic, *n.* [Gk. *stoikos*, from *stōa*, a porch], a follower of Zeno, who taught in a porch at Athens; a person free from passion; one calm and composed whatever may happen.—*as.*, **sto'ic** and **sto'ical**, pertaining to the Stoics; indifferent to pain or pleasure.—*n.*, **Sto'icism** (*stō'icism*), the beliefs of the Stoics; indifference to pain or pleasure.

stoke, *v.* [Du., same root as **STOCK** ?], to stir a fire; to put on fuel.—*ns.*, **stoker**, one who attends to a fire; **stoke'hole**, the mouth of a furnace.

stole (1), *v.*, *past tense* of **STEAL**.

stole (2), *n.* [Gk. *stōlē*, a robe], a loose garment reaching from the neck to the feet; a long narrow scarf worn by priests when conducting service.

stol'id, *a.* [L. *stolidus*, foolish], dull or stupid; heavy; slow.—*ns.*, **stolid'ity** and **stol'idness**, dullness; stupidity; denseness.

stom'ach (*stūm'āk*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *stōmachos*], the bag which receives and digests the food; a wish for food;—*v.*, to dislike; to bear with; to brook; to endure.—*ns.*, **stom'acher** (*stūm'ākēr*), a covering for the breast; **stomach'ic**, a medi-



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strag'gle, *v.* [M.E., freq. of *straken*, to wander?], to wander; to fall out of the ranks; to be found here and there; to grow with the branches wide apart.—*n.*, **strag'gler**, a wanderer; one who falls out of the ranks; a vagrant.—*a.*, **strag'gly**.

straight (*stráit*), *a.* [A.S., akin to STRETCH], drawn tight; without a bend; true and just;—*adv.*, in a direct line or manner; at once.—*v.*, **strai'ghten**, to make straight; to put in order.—*a.*, **strai'ghtfor'ward**, using a straight course; honest; open; frank;—*adv.*, straight on; in a right manner.—*n.*, **strai'ghtness**, narrowness; tightness.—*adv.*, **strai'ghtway**, at once; without delay.

strain (1) (*stráin*), *n.* [A.S.], race; stock; inherited quality.

strain (2) (*stráin*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *stringere*, to draw tight], to draw too tight; to put too much weight on; to exert to the utmost; to injure by a twist; to press closely; to carry too far; to purify through a sieve; to make uneasy;—*n.*, injury caused by too much effort; a sound or song; style or manner.—*n.*, **strai'ner**, a filter; sieve.

strait (*stráit*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *strictus* (*stringere*, to draw tight)], strict or narrow;—*n.*, a narrow passage of the sea or among mountains; a difficulty or perplexity (*often in plural*).—*v.*, **strai'ten**, to make strait; to give too little room to; to make or become poor.—*a.*, **strai't-laced**, strict or narrow in opinion.—*n.*, **strai'tness**, narrowness; strictness.

strand (1), *n.* [A.S., an edge], the edge of the sea or of a lake;—*v.*, to run aground; to be driven on shore.

strand (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from O.Ger.], one of the twists of a rope;—*v.*, to break a strand.

strange (*stránj*), *a.* [O.Fr. *estrange*, from L. *extraneus*, EXTRANEOUS], belonging to another country; not known, seen, or heard of

before; causing wonder.—*ns.*, **strange'ness**, state of being strange; **stran'ger** (*strán'jer*), one from another country; an unknown person; a visitor.

strangle (*stránjl*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *strangulare*], to kill by squeezing the throat; to choke; to suppress.—*n.*, **strangula'tion**, act of strangling; state of being strangled.

strap, *n.* [A.S., from L. *strappus*], a long, narrow strip of leather, wood, or metal for binding or fastening; a piece of leather for sharpening a razor;—*v.*, to fasten with a strap; to hit with a strap.—*pres. p.*, **strapping**; *p.p.*, **strapped**.—*a.*, **strap'ping**, well made; strong and manly.

strat- [A.S., from L. *strata* (see STREET)], **-strasse** [Ger.], *geog. root*, street; road; way (as in *Stratton*, town on the Roman road; *Streatham*, town on Stane Street; *Strasbourg*, town on the highway).

strat'agem, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *stratēgēma* (*stratos*, an army; *agein*, to lead)], a plan to deceive an enemy; a clever action.—*as.*, **strategic** (*stráitē'jik* or *-tej'ik*) and **strateg'ical**, pertaining to, or done by strategy.—*ns.*, **strat'egist**, one skilled in directing an army; **strat'egy**, the art of guiding the movements of armies; skill in directing any movement; generalship.

strath, *n.* [Gael., akin to STRATUM], (in Scotland) a wide valley through which a river flows;—*geog. root* (as in *Strathmore*, the great valley; *Strathglass*, the grey valley).—*n.*, **strath'spey'** (*-spé'*), [valley of the river Spey], a lively Scottish dance, and the music played for it.

strat'um, *n.* [L., from *stratus*, *p.p.* of *sternere*, to spread out)], a bed or layer, as of earth, stone, or coal; (*pl.*) **strat'a**.—*a.*, **strat'iform**, lying in layers.—*v.*, **strat'ify**, to form or arrange in layers.—*n.*, **stratifica'tion**, arrangement in layers.

stra'tus, *n.*, cloud in bands or layers.

straw (1), *past* and *p.p.* of STREW.

straw (2), *n.* [A.S.], a stalk of corn, after the grain has been thrashed out; a collection of straws; a thing of little value.—*n.*, **straw'-berry**, a red berry with a delicious taste, the fruit of the genus *Fragaria*; the plant itself.

stray, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *strāta*, a street], to wander; to lose one's way; to go wrong;—*a.*, gone out of the way; loose;—*n.*, something gone astray.

streak, *n.* [Scand. or A.S. *strica*, STROKE], a long thin mark different in colour from the rest; a line of light;—*v.*, to mark with lines of different colours; stripe.—*a.*, **streaky**, marked with streaks.

stream, *n.* [A.S.], running water; anything flowing, as light or air;—*v.*, to flow freely; to pour out; to go in a long line; to float in the wind; to send forth rays.—*ns.*, **streamer**, a long, narrow flag which streams in the wind; **streamlet**, a little stream.

street, *n.* [A.S., from L. *strīta*, paved], a paved road; a road with houses on one or both sides.

strength, *n.* [A.S.], state of being strong; power to do or to resist; vigour of any kind; that which makes strong; the quality of a liquid; forces of a country; numbers of an army, etc.—*v.*, **strengthen**, to make or to become strong; to add strength or security to.

stren'uous, *a.* [L. *strēnuus*, active], pressing eagerly on; not easily tired; resolute.

stress, *n.* [form of DISTRESS], force or pressure; strain; violence, as of weather; weight or importance; emphasis.

stretch, *v.* [A.S. *streccan*, akin to STRING and STRONG], to draw or to be drawn out; to lie at full length; to draw tight; to pull too far; to exaggerate; to spread or to be spread;—*n.*, a long line or surface; full extent.

—*n.*, **stret'cher**, anything that stretches; a cross-piece for a rower's feet; a frame for carrying dead or disabled persons.

strew (*strow*) or **straw**, *v.* [A.S.], to scatter; to spread here and there; to cover as with straw.—*p.p.*, **strewed** or **strewn**.

stri'a, *n.* [L., a furrow], a fine line or groove, as of colour on the surface of shells; (*pl.*) **stri'æ**.—*a.*, **stri'ate** or **stria'ted**, marked with striæ; channelled; furrowed.

strick'en, *a.* [see STRIKE], wounded; worn out, as with years.

strict, *a.* [L. *strictus*, *p.p.* of *stringere*, to draw tight], close or tight; not loose or vague; close to rule; precise; severe.—*ns.*, **strict'ness**, preciseness; severity; **stric'ture**, a narrowing of any passage of the body; an unfavourable remark; censure.

stride, *v.* [A.S.], to take long steps; to pass over with one step; to stand with the legs apart;—*n.*, a long step; the space stepped over.—*past*, **strode**; *p.p.*, **stridden** or **strid**.

strid'ent, *a.* [L. *stridēre*, to creak], having a harsh sound; grating.—*adv.*, **strid'ently**.—*a.*, **strid'ulous**.

strife, *n.* [O.Fr. *estri'*, from Scand., akin to STRIKE], a fight for victory; contention; discord.

strike, *v.* [A.S. *strican*], to give a blow (to); to come against with force; to produce (a light); to sound (a bell); to lower a flag or a sail in respect or surrender; to make an impression; to stop work for an increase of wages, etc.; to finish, as a bargain; to take root;—*n.*, a stoppage of work, to force higher wages, etc.; an instrument for leveling.—*past*, **struck**; *p.p.*, **struck** or **stricken**.—*a.*, **stri'king**, causing wonder or surprise; impressive.

string, *n.* [A.S. *streng*, akin to STRONG], a thin cord; a cord or thread on which things are arranged; a number in a row; the cord of a bow or of a musical

instrument;—*v.*, to put strings on; to tighten; to put on a string; to put in tune.—*past* and *p.p.*, **strung**.—*as.*, **stringed** (*stringd*), having strings; produced by strings; **string'y**, formed of small threads, or that can be drawn out into a string; fibrous; viscid.

strin'gent (*strin'jent*), *a.* [L. *stringens* (see STRICT)], binding tightly; requiring close attention or obedience.—*n.*, **strin'gency**.

strip, *v.* [A.S., to plunder], to take or tear off; to leave without; to make bare or naked; to undress;—*n.*, a long, narrow piece.—*pres. p.*, **stripping**; *p.p.*, **stripped**.

stripe, *n.* [Du.], a line or a long narrow piece of a different colour from the rest; a blow, or the mark left by it;—*v.*, to mark with coloured lines; to lash.

strip'ling, *n.* [STRIPE, LING], a growing lad; a youth.

strive, *v.* [O.Fr. (see STRIFE)], to work hard; to make an effort; (with, against) to try to get the better of; compete.—*past*, **strove**; *p.p.*, **striven**.

stroke (1), *n.* [A.S. (see STRIKE)], a hard blow, or its result; a sound of a bell; an unlooked-for illness; an action with a great result; the movement of an oar, a piston, or a pump; a mark made by a pen, a pencil, or a brush.—*n.*, **stroke'-oar**, the oar nearest the stern, which gives time to all the rest.

stroke (2), *v.* [A.S., akin to STROKE (1)], to rub softly; to caress; to soothe.

stroll (*stról*), *v.* [etym. ?], to go slowly from place to place; to wander on foot;—*n.*, a quiet walk.

strong, *a.* [A.S.], having physical force or power; able to stand against force; not easily broken; hard to overcome; having great vigour of mind; greatly affecting the senses; having anything in a high degree.—*n.*, **strong'hold**, a strong or fortified place; a fortress.—*a.*,

strong'-minded, having a strong, active mind; resolute.

strop, *n.* [old form of STRAP], a leather for sharpening razors;—*v.*, to sharpen on a strop.—*pres. p.*, **stropping**; *p.p.*, **stropped**.

stro'phe, *n.* [Gk. *strophé*, a turning], the song of a Greek chorus while dancing from right to left; called **antis'trophe** as they returned.

strove, *v.*, *past tense* of STRIVE.

strow (*stró*), *v.* [old form of STREW].

struck, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of STRIKE.

struc'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *structura* (*struere*, to build)], manner of building; form; make; that which is built; a large building.—*a.*, **struc'tural**.—*adv.*, **struc'turally**.

strug'gle, *v.* [M.E., akin to A.S. *thryccan*, to force], to make great efforts with twistings of the body; to face difficulties; to work hard; to be in great pain;—*n.*, a great effort, etc.; hard work in face of difficulties.

strum, *v.* [imit.], to play on a stringed instrument in a rough, noisy way.—*pres. p.*, **strumming**; *p.p.*, **strummed**.

strung, *past tense* and *p.p.* of STRING.

strut, *v.* [Scand., to be puffed up !], to swell out; to walk with great show of dignity; to support; to brace;—*n.*, a proud, affected walk; a support.—*pres. p.*, **strutting**; *p.p.*, **strutted**.

strych'nia (*strik'-*) or **strych'nine** (*-nin* or *-nin*), *n.* [Gk. *strychnos*, nightshade], a poison from the seeds of *nux vomica*.

stub, *n.* [A.S.], the stump of a tree;—*v.*, to clear by rooting up stumps.—*pres. p.*, **stabling**; *p.p.*, **stubbed**.—*a.*, **stub'born**, hard to move; taking one's own way.—*n.*, **'stub'bornness**.

stub'ble, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *stipula*, STIPULE], the ends of corn-stalks left in the ground.

stuc'co, *n.* [It., akin to Ger. *stuck*, a piece], a plaster of lime, sand,



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sty (1), *n.* [A.S. *stigu*], a place where pigs are kept; any very filthy place.

sty (2), *n.* [A.S. *stigan*, to rise], a swelling or pimple on the eyelid.

Styg'ian (*stij'in*), *a.* [Gk. *Styx*, the river of hate in Hades], relating to the Styx; hateful; infernal.

style, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *stilus*], a sharp-pointed instrument for writing or engraving; manner of writing, speaking, or acting; mode of address; fashion of dress; the pin of a sun-dial; the middle part of the pistil of a flower;—*v.*, to name or call; to address by a title.—*a.*, **sty'lish**, showy; fashionable.—*ns.*, **sty'list**, one with a fine style; **stylograph** [-GRAPH], a fountain-pen.

styp'tic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *styptikos* (*styphein*, to draw together)], contracting; that stops bleeding; astringent;—*n.*, a medicine which stops bleeding.

suas'ion (*swd'zhon*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *suasio* (*suadere*, to persuade)], power of persuading; a giving of advice.—*a.*, **suas'ive** (*swd'siv*), having power to persuade; cogent.

suave (*swdv* or *swav'* *a.* [Fr., from L. *suavis*, sweet, pleasant or agreeable.—*n.*, **suas'vity**, sweetness of temper; mildness of manner.

sub-, *pref.* [L.], under; below; from under (as in **SURMERGE**, **SUCCUMB**, **SUFFER**, **SUGGEST**, **SUMMON**, **SUPPOSE**, **SURREPTITIOUS**, **SUSPEND**).

sub'altern, *a.* [Fr., from L. *subalternus* (SUB-, *alternus*, another)], under another; inferior in position;—*n.*, an officer below the rank of captain.

suba'queous (*sübd'kwiz*), *a.* [L. SUB-, *aqua*, water], lying, living, or formed under water.

subdivide', *v.* [L. SUB-], to divide again or into smaller parts.—*n.*, **subdivi'sion**, act of subdividing; one of the smaller parts.

subdue' (*sübdü'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *subdere*], to bring under one's power; to become master of; to render mild.

subja cent, *a.* [L. SUB-, *jacere*, to lie], lying under; in a lower place.

subject, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *subiectus* (SUB-, *jacere*, to throw)], under the power of another; lying open (to);—*n.*, one under another's power; one who owes obedience to a sovereign or government: that which is treated of or discussed; (*grammar*) that of which anything is affirmed.—*v.*, **subject'**, to bring under the power of; to make liable; to cause to undergo—*n.*, **subjec'tion**, state of being subject.—*a.*, **subjec'tive**, pertaining to a subject; arising from consciousness; existing in the mind (opposed to **OBJECTIVE**).

subjoin', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *subjungere* (SUB-, *ungere*, to JOIN)], to add at the end; to annex.

sub'jugate, *v.* [L. SUB-, *jugum*, a yoke], to bring under one's power; to become master of; to force to submit.—*n.*, **subjuga'tion**, state of being subdued.

subjunc'tive, *a.* [L. SUB-, *ungere*, to JOIN], subjoined or added;—*n.* (*grammar*), a mood of the verb.

sublease', *n.* [SUB-], a lease granted by a tenant who himself holds by lease.—*v.*, **sublet'**, to let property already held by lease.—*pres. p.*, **subletting**; *p.p.*, **sublet**.

sub-lieuten'ant, *n.* [SUB-], a commissioned officer in the navy below the rank of lieutenant.

sub'limat, *v.* [L. *sublimatus*, *p.p.* of *sublimare*], to raise aloft; to refine; to purify by heating into vapour, which again becomes solid;—*n.*, the result of sublimating.

sublime', *a.* [L. *sublimis*, lofty], high or lofty; having noble qualities; giving rise to high or noble thoughts; awe-inspiring;—*v.*, to sublimate.—*n.*, **sublim'ity**, state of being sublime; loftiness of thought; nobleness of character.

sublu'nar (*süblü'när*) and **sublu'nary**, *as.*, under the moon; earthly; terrestrial.

submarine' (-márin'), *a.* [SUB-], under or in the sea.—*n.*, ship capable of being navigated either on or under the surface of the sea.

submerge' (-márf'), *v.* [Fr., from L. *submergere* (SUB-, *mergere*, to dip)], to put under water; to cover with water; to drown; inundate.—*ns.*, **submergence** (*súbmer'jéns*) and **submer'sion**, act of submerging; state of being under water.—*a.*, **submersed'**, put under water; covered with water; flooded.

submit', *v.* [L. SUB-, *mittere*, to send], to give in to the will of another; to obey; to put before another for judgment or advice.—*pres. p.*, submitting; *p.p.*, submitted.—*n.*, **submission** (-mish'on), a giving in or yielding obedience; humbleness; something submitted for judgment.—*a.*, **submis'sive**, ready to submit; humble; obedient; docile.

subor'dinate, *a.* [med. L., SUB-, *ordo*, ORDER], lower in order, rank, or importance;—*n.*, one of lower rank;—*v.*, to place in a lower rank; to make subject.—*n.*, **subordina'tion**, subjection; inferiority of rank.

suborn', *v.* [Fr., from L. *subornare* (SUB-, *ornare*, to furnish)], to get in a secret or underhand manner; to induce to give false evidence.—*n.*, **suborna'tion**, inducement to give false evidence.

subpo'na (*súbpe'ná*), *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *pena*, punishment], the order by which a person is summoned to appear in court under a penalty;—*v.*, to call before a judge.

subscribe', *v.* [L. SUB-, *scribere*, to write], to write underneath; to promise to give or take by signing one's name; to enter one's name for anything.—*ns.*, **subscri'ber**, one who subscribes or gives money; **subscrip'tion**, a signing of one's name; signature; money given or promised.

sub'sequent, *a.* [L. SUB-, *sequi*, to follow], following or coming

after.—*n.*, sub'sequence or -ty.—*adv.*, sub'sequentially.

subserve', *v.* [L. SUB-, *servire*, to serve], to serve in some slight way; to help on.—*ns.*, **subser'vience** and **subser'vience**, state of being subservient; willingness to serve; helpfulness; servility.—*a.*, **subser'vient**, serving or useful; tending to help on; acting as a tool.

subside', *v.* [L. SUB-, *sidere*, to settle], to fall to the bottom; to sink to a lower level; to grow less; to become quiet.—*ns.*, **subsidi'ence** and **subsidi'ency**, process of sinking down.

sub'sidy, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *subsidium*, aid], aid in money, esp. to a king or government; money paid for help in war.—*a.*, **subsid'iary**, pertaining to a subsidy; giving aid or help;—*n.*, one who or that which gives aid.—*adv.*, **subsid'iarily**.—*v.*, **sub'sidize**, to give a subsidy to; to assist with money; to pay for the use of troops, etc.

subsist', *v.* [Fr., from L. *subsistere* (SUB-, *sistere*, to stand)], to be; to continue; to live or feed (on).—*n.*, **subsist'ence**, state of being; means of living.

sub'soil, *n.* [SUB-], the layer of earth immediately under the cultivated soil.

sub'stance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *substantia* (SUB-, *stare*, to stand)], the real or main part of anything; that of which anything consists; matter; wealth.—*a.*, **substan'tial**, really existing; firmly made or built; having enough and to spare.—*n.*, **substan'tiality**.—*v.*, **substan'tialize**.—*adv.*, **substan'tially**.—*v.*, **substan'tiate**, to make firm or sure; to prove; to confirm; to verify.—*a.*, **sub'stantive**, having real existence; independent;—*n.* (*grammar*), a noun.—*a.*, **substanti'val**.

sub'stitute, *n.* [Fr., from L. *substitutus* (SUB-, *statuere*, to place)], a person or a thing in another's place;—*v.*, to put in place of another.—*n.*, **substitu'tion**, a

putting in place of another ; state of being substituted.—*as.*, substitutional and substitutionary, standing in room of another.

substra'tum, *n.* [SUB-], an understratum ; a layer of earth, etc., under another ; that on which anything rests ; (*pl.*) **substra'ta**.

substruc'ture, *n.* [SUB-], the lower or under part of a building ; foundation ; basement.

subten'ant, *n.* [SUB-], one who holds a lease from a tenant.

subtend', *v.* [L. SUB-, *tendere*, to stretch], to extend under or be opposite to.

subter-, *pref.* [L.], beneath ; under (as in SUBTERFUGE, SUBTERRANEAN).

sub'terruge (*süb'terfus*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *subterfugium* (SUBTER-, *fugere*, to flee)], an underhand means of escaping a difficulty ; an artifice to conceal and evade.

subterra'nean and **subterra'neous**, *as.* [L. SUB-, *terra*], under the earth or ground.

subtle (*süb'til* or *sütl*), *a.* [O.Fr. *sütl*, from L. *subtilis*, finely woven], made in a delicate manner ; fine ; sharp or acute ; shrewd ; penetrating.—*n.*, **sub'tility**, state of being fine or shrewd ; cunningness ; a cunning plan.

subtle (*sütl*), *a.* [SUBTILE], sly or cunning ; quick-witted ; searching through and through ; crafty.—*n.*, **subtlety**, quality of being subtle.

subtract', *v.* [L. SUB-, *tractus* (*trahere*, to draw)], to take away a part ; to take one number from another.—*ns.*, **subtra'stion**, act or process of taking away ; the taking of one number from another ; **sub'trahend**, the number or quantity to be subtracted.

sub'urb, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *suburbium* (SUB-, *urbs*, a city)], an outlying district of a town or city ; (*often pl.*) **outskirts**.—*a.*, **subur'ban**, situated or living in the suburbs ;—*n.*, one who so lives.

subven'tion (*sübven'shon*), *n.* [L.

SUB-, *venire*, to come], act of coming to one's help ; an aid given by government.

subvert', *v.* [Fr., from L. *subvertere* (SUB-, *vertere*, to turn)], to turn upside down ; to overthrow ; to turn from truth ; to corrupt.—*n.*, **subver'sion**, act of overturning ; complete ruin.—*a.*, **subver'sive**, tending to subvert ; destructive.

succeed (*sükséd'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *succedere* (SUB-, *cedere*, to go)], to come next ; to follow after ; to come in the place of ; (to) to get possession after another ; to get what one has aimed at ; to have a good ending.—*n.*, **success'**, a happy or favourable ending ; the getting of what has been aimed at ; prosperity ; good fortune ; one who succeeds.—*a.*, **success'ful**, prosperous ; fortunate.—*n.*, **success'ion**, act of succeeding or coming after ; a series following each other ; the right of taking possession ; a line of descendants.—*a.*, **success'ive**, coming one after another in order.—*n.*, **success'or**, one who succeeds or comes after ; an heir.

succinct' (*süksinkt'*), *a.* [L. *succinctus* (SUB-, *cingere*, to gird)], girt or tucked up ; drawn closely together ; in small space ; brief.

suc'cory, *n.*, a form of CHICORY.

suc'cour (*sük'ör*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *succurrere* (SUB-, *currere*, to run)], to come to the help of ; to help in danger or difficulty ;—*n.*, help, etc. ; relief ; support.

suc'culent, *a.* [L. *succulentus* (*sucus*, juice)], full of juice or sap.

succumb' (*-küm'*), *v.* [L. SUB-, *cumbere*, to lie down], to give way under ; to yield without resistance.

such, *a.* [A.S. *swilc* (*swil*, so ; *lic*, LIKE)], of the like kind ; of the quality mentioned ; so great.

suck, *v.* [A.S.], to draw in with the mouth ; to drink from a mother's breast ;—*n.*, act of drawing in with the mouth ; that which is sucked.—*v.*, **suck'le**, to give suck to ; to



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(*sū'tōr*), one who sues; a wooer; one who takes a case into court.

suite (*sū'tē*), *n.* (as above), followers or servants; a number of things used together, as rooms or furniture.

sulk, *v.* [A.S. *solcen*, *lary*], to be silent, owing to anger or ill-temper.—*n.*, *sulks*, state of being sulky.—*a.*, *sul'ky*, silent and sullen.—*n.*, *sul'kiness*, sullenness; moroseness.

sul'len, *a.* [O.Fr. *solain*, from L. *solus*, alone], gloomily angry and silent; ill-natured.—*n.*, *sul'lenness*.

sully, *v.* [A.S. *sylian*, from *sol*, mire], to spot with mud; to stain; to tarnish.

sul'phur (*sū'l'fūr*), *n.* [L.], a yellow mineral that burns and gives off a choking smoke; brimstone.—*n.*, *sul'phate*, a salt from sulphur.—*as.*, *sulphur'eous*, consisting of or mixed with sulphur; like sulphur; *sulphur'ic* and *sulphur'ous*, pertaining to sulphur; got from or containing sulphur; *sulphuretted*, combined with sulphur.

sul'tan, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the chief ruler of a Mohammedan state, esp. of the Turks;—*f.*, *sulta'na*.

sul'try, *a.* [for *sweltry*, from SWELTER], close and oppressive, as air.—*n.*, *sul'triness*.

sum, *n.* [Fr., from L. *summa*, amount], several things added together; the full amount; the chief points; a quantity of money; a question in arithmetic;—*v.*, to add up; (up) to say all in a few words.—*pres. p.*, *summing*; *p.p.*, *summed*.—*a.*, *sum'mary*, expressed in few words; quickly done;—*n.*, a short statement of a fuller account.—*adv.*, *sum'marily*, in a summary manner; in a few words.—*v.*, *sum'marize*, to show in the form of a summary; to present briefly.—*n.*, *summa'tion*, an adding up; an amount.

sum'mer, *n.* [A.S.], the warm season of the year;—*v.*, to pass the summer.

sum'merzet. See SOMERSET.
sum'mit, *n.* [Fr., from L. *summa* highest], the highest point degree; the top.

sum'mon, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *summonere*, to give a hint (*summonere*, to warn)], to call, as a witness in court; to rouse to action.—*n.*, *sum'mons*, notice to appear, esp. in court a call to surrender.

sump'ter, *n.* [O.Fr. *sommetie* prob. from late L. *sagmarius* (Gt *sagma*, a pack saddle)], a horse for carrying packs or burdens.

sump'tuary, *a.* [L. *sumptuarii* (*sumere*, to take)], pertaining to or regulating expense.—*a.* *sump'tuous*, costly; splendid; magnificent.

sun, *n.* [A.S., akin to L. *soll*, the body in the heavens that gives light and heat to the earth], anything like the sun; any heavenly body round which others revolve;—*v.*, to warm or dry in the sun.—*pres. p.*, *sun'ning*; *p.p.*, *sunned*.—*n.*, *sun'beam*, a ray of sunlight.—*a.*, *sun'burned* or *sun'burnt*, darkened by the heat of the sun.—*ns.*, *sun'dial* (see DIAL, first meaning); *Sun'day* [A.S. *Sunnandæg*], the first day of the week, on which the sun used to be worshipped; *sun'dew* (*-dē*), a bog-plant, the leaves of which catch and digest insects; *sun'flower*, a plant having a large composite flower with yellow rays.—*as.*, *sun'less*, without sun; dark; gloomy; *sun'ny*, lying under the rays of the sun; bright; cheerful.—*ns.*, *sun'rise*, the rising of the sun; the time at which the sun rises; the east; *sun'set* and *sun'setting*, the going down of the sun; the time at which the sun sets; the west; *sun'shine*, the light of the sun; great brightness of any kind; *sun'stroke*, an injury from the heat of the sun.

-sund, *geog. roof* [Ger. and Dan.], sound or strait (as in *Stralsund*, the sound of Strale).

sun'der, v. [A.S., from *sundor*, apart], to draw apart; to put or to keep apart; to separate; to sever.—*a.*, **sun'dry**, more than one or two; several.—*n.*, **sun'dries**, many different small things.

sung, v., *p.p.* of **SING**.

sunk, v., *p.p.* of **SINK**.—*a.*, **sunken**, lying at the bottom of water; below the proper level.

sup, v. [A.S.], to take liquid into the mouth a little at a time; to take with a spoon; to take an evening meal;—*n.*, a small mouthful.—*pres. p.*, **supping**; *p.p.*, **supped**.

super-, *pref.* [L.], above; over; more than (as in **superfluous**, **supramundane**, **superabundant**).

superabound', v. [SUPER-], to be more than enough; to be very abundant.—*n.*, **superabundance**, more than is needed.—*a.*, **superabundant**, being more than enough.

superadd', v., to add over and above.

superannuate, v. [SUPER-, L. *annus*, a year], to give a pension to on account of old age or unfitness for work.—*n.*, **superannuation**, removal from office with a pension.

superb', *a.* [Fr., from L. *superbus*, proud], grand-looking; stately; rich; showy.

supercargo, *n.* [SUPER-], one who has charge of a cargo, and conducts the commercial concerns of a voyage.

superciliary, *a.* [L. SUPER-, *cilium*, the eyelid], pertaining to the eyebrows; above the eyebrow.—*a.*, **supercilious**, haughty; overbearing; disdainful.

supereminent, *a.* [SUPER-], eminent above many; having superior excellence.

supererogation, *n.* [late L. SUPER-, *a.*, EX-, *rogare*, to ask], a payment of more than is necessary; a doing more than is required or needed.—*a.*, **supererogatory**, more than duty requires.

superexcellent, *a.* [SUPER-], excellent in a very high degree.

superficies (*superficiēs*), *n.* [L. SUPER-, *facies*, the face], the upper face; the outer surface.—*a.*, **superficial** (*superficiālis*), pertaining to the surface; lying on the surface; not deeper than the surface; understanding only what is easily seen; shallow.—*ns.*, **superficiality** (*superficiālitās*) and **superficialness**, slight knowledge; shallowness.

superfine, *a.* [SUPER-], fine above others; too nice or fine.

superfluous, *a.* [L. SUPER-, *fluere*, to flow], more than enough; not needed; useless.—*n.*, **superfluity**, more than is needed; something only for show.

superhuman, *a.* [SUPER-], more than human; above the power of man.

superimpose', v. [SUPER-], to lay upon something else.

superincumbent, *a.* [SUPER-], lying or resting above.

superinduce' (*-indūcē*), v. [SUPER-], to bring or put upon as an addition.

superintend', v. [L. SUPER-, *intendere*, to intend], to look after; to see that a thing is rightly done; to have the charge of.—*n.*, **superintendence**, a looking after; care and oversight.—*a.*, **superintendent**, having oversight;—*n.*, one who has charge; a curator.

superior, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. comp. deg. of *superus*, high], higher in place or rank; better; (to) too great or noble to be affected by;—*n.*, one of higher rank; the head of a monastery or convent; the person from whom lands are held.—*n.*, **superiority**, state or quality of being superior; the right of a superior.

superlative, *a.* [L. SUPER-, *latus* (*ferre*, to bear)], above all others; highest or best; (*grammar*) expressing the highest degree.

superman, *n.* [SUPER-], a man with mental and moral powers far above the ordinary.

super'nal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *super-nus* (*super*, above)], relating to that which is above; heavenly.

supernat'ural, *a.* [SUPER-], above the laws of nature; miraculous; divinc.

supernu'merary, *a.* [SUPER-], above the necessary number;—*n.*, a person or a thing over and above what is usual; a silent actor.

superpose', *v.* [Fr. *superposer* (SUPER-)], to place one thing above another.—*n.*, **superposi'tion**, the placing of one thing above another; state of being so placed.

superscribe', *v.* [SUPER-, L. *scribere*, to write], to write on the top or cover; to write a name on the outside.—*n.*, **super-scrip'tion**, something written above or on the outside; a title; an address.

supersede', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *supersedere* (SUPER-, *sedere*, to sit)], to take the place of; to set aside; to pass over as useless.

superstition (*sup'ertish'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *superstitio* (SUPER-, *stare*, to stand)], ignorant fear or reverence; too great exactness in the forms of religion; belief founded on ignorance.—*a.*, **superstitious**, pertaining to or full of superstition.

superstruc'ture, *n.* [SUPER-], the upper part of a building; that which is built upon a foundation.

supervene', *v.* [L. SUPER-, *venire*, to come], to come over or upon; to happen after; to take place; to pass.

supervise', *v.* [L. SUPER-, *videre*, to see], to look over; to see that a thing is properly done.—*ns.*, **supervi'sal** and **supervi'sion**, careful watching; superintendence; control; **supervi'sor**, a superintendent; an inspector.

supine', *a.* [L. *supinus*], lying on one's back; leaning backward; exposed to the sun; careless or lazy.—*ns.*, **sup'ine**, a part of the Latin verb; **sup'ine'ness**, laziness; indolence.

sup'per, *n.* [O.Fr., akin to soup and SUP], the last meal of the day.

supplant', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *supplantare* (SUB-, *planta*, the sole)], to trip up; to displace unfairly; to undermine.

sup'ple, *a.* [Fr., from L. *supplex* (SUB-, *plere*, to fold)], easily bent; pliant; flexible; yielding.

sup'plement, *n.* [Fr., from L. *supplementum* (SUB-, *plere*, to fill)], that which fills up; something added.—*v.*, **supplement'**, to supply or fill up; to add to.—*as.*, **supplemen'tal** and **supplemen'tary**, filling up; additional.

sup'pliant [Fr., *pres. p.* of *supplier*, to SUPPLY] and **sup'plicant** [*pres. p.* of L. *supplicare*, to SUPPLICATE], *as.*, asking humbly; seeking earnestly;—*n.*, one who asks humbly.—*v.*, **sup'plicate** [L. *supplicatus*, *as* SUPPLE], to ask humbly or earnestly; to pray for; to address in prayer.—*n.*, **supplica'tion**, a humble petition; an earnest prayer.—*a.*, **sup'plicatory**, using entreaty; humble.

supply', *n.* [Fr., from L. *supplere* (SUB-, *plere*, to fill)], to fill up; to give what is needed; to serve instead of;—*n.*, that which is supplied; food or money (*often in pl.*).

support', *v.* [Fr., from L. *supportare* (SUB-, *portare*, to carry)], to bear up; to keep from falling; to endure; to give necessities to; to help on;—*n.*, he who or that which supports; sustenance.—*a.*, **suppor'table**, that may be borne; tolerable; enduring.

suppose' (*sup'os'*), *v.* [Fr. *supposer* (SUB-, and root of POSE)], to think of as true; to take for granted; to assume.—*n.*, **supposi'tion**, act of supposing; that which is supposed; conjecture; assumption.

suppress', *v.* [L. SUB-, *premere*, PRESS], to press down or out of sight; to put an end to; to hold



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hand over to another; to give oneself up;—*n.*, a giving or a being given up.

surreptitious (*sūreptish'ūs*), *a.* [L. *surrēptus* (SUB-, *rēpere*, to take)], done in an underhand manner or without proper authority.

surrogate, *n.* [L. *surrogātus*, elected in place of another (SUB-, *rogāre*)], one selected to fill another's place; one who acts for another.

surround, *v.* [Fr. *surround*, to overflow (SUR-, L. *undāre*, to flow)], to put round; to be or stand around.

surtout (*sūrtōō'*), *n.* [Fr. *sur tout*, over all], a closely-fitting frock-coat.

surveillance (*sūrvē'lyāns* or *-lyāns*), *n.* [Fr. *surveiller* (SUR-, *veiller*, L. *vigilāre*, to watch)], a looking after or over; a careful watching; supervision.

survey (*sūrvē'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *surveier* (SUR-, *veier*, L. *vidēre*, to see)], to take a view of; to examine; to measure and value.—*ns.*, **survey**, a general view; a measuring and valuing; examination; **surveyor**, one who surveys; a measurer and valuer; **surveyorship**.

survive, *v.* [Fr., from L. *super-esse* (SUPER-, *esse*, to live)], to live longer (than); to remain alive (after); to outlive.—*ns.*, **survival**, a living or continuing longer; **survivor**, one who survives.

susceptible and suscep'tive, *as.* [Fr., from L. *susceptus*, undertaken], capable of receiving anything; easily made to feel; impressible; sensitive.—*n.*, **susceptibility**, quickness in feeling.

suspect, *v.* [Fr., from L. *suspectus* (*suspiciere*, to look under, to mistrust)], to think that something exists, though not sure of it; to think a person guilty; to have no faith in; to doubt; to mistrust;—*n.*, a suspected person.—*n.*, **suspicion** (*sūspish'ūs*), a thought of some-

thing without certainty; misgiving.—*a.*, **suspicious** (*sūspish'ūs*), inclined to suspicion; giving cause to suspect.

suspend, *v.* [Fr., from L. *suspendere* (SUB-, *pendere*, to hang)], to hang under or down from; to cause to stop for a time; to remove from work or office for a time; to hold undetermined.—*ns.*, **suspense**, a state of uncertainty or anxiety; hesitation, indecision; **suspension**, act of suspending or hanging up; delay; removal from work or office for a time.—*a.*, **suspensory**, hanging or suspended, causing delay;—*n.*, that which suspends; a kind of bandage.

sustain, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *sustinere*, to uphold], to hold up; to keep from falling; to supply with food, clothes, etc.; to bear or endure; to give assent to; to sanction; to ratify.—*ns.*, **sustenance** and **sustenta'tion**, that which sustains; food, maintenance.

sutler, *n.* [Du.], one who follows an army and sells provisions, etc. **suttee** and **suttee'ism**, *ns.* [Skt.], in India the burning of a widow along with the dead body of her husband.

suture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sutura* (*sūere*, to sew)], joining of two edges.—*a.*, **sutured**.

su'zerain (*sūzē'ān*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *superior* (*super*, above)], an overlord; a sovereign state.—*n.*, **su'zerainty**, right or power of a suzerain.

swab (*swob*), *n.* [Du.], *v.* mop for cleaning decks;—*v.*, to clean with a swab.—*pres. p.*, **swabbing**; *p.p.*, **swabbed**.

swaddle (*swodl*), *v.* [A.S., akin to SWATH], to bind with a bandage; to clothe a newly-born child.—*ns.*, **swaddling-band** and **swaddling-cloth**.

swagger, *v.* [Scand.?, akin to SWAY], to swing the body in walking; to talk big or proudly; to act the bully.

swain, *n.* [Scand.], a young man; a country youth; a farm-servant

swallow (1) (*swol'd*), *n.* [A.S. *swalowe*], a small bird of passage with a forked tail and of very swift flight.

swallow (2), *v.* [A.S. *swalgan*], to pass through the throat into the stomach; to absorb; to engulf; to accept without examination.

swamp (*swomp*), *n.* [Scand. ?], wet, spongy land;—*v.*, to sink in, or as in, a swamp; to upset, as a boat; to overwhelm.—*a.*, **swam'py**, full of swamps or like a swamp; wet and spongy.

swan (*swon*), *n.* [A.S.], a large water-bird of the duck family, which swims very gracefully, and has a long arching neck.—*a.*, **swan'like**.

swap (*swop*), *v.* [M.E.], to exchange; to barter;—*n.*, an exchange.—*pres. p.*, **swapping**; *p.p.*, **swapped**.

sward (*swôrd*), *n.* [A.S.], green turf.

swarm (*swôrm*), *n.* [A.S.], a great number of insects; bees leaving an old and settling in a new hive; a crowd;—*v.*, to gather in a body, as bees; to appear or gather in great numbers.

swar'thy (*swôr'thi*), *a.* [A.S.], dark in colour; dark-skinned.

swath (*swaeth*), *n.* [A.S.], a line of grass or corn as it lies cut down; the sweep of a scythe.

swathe (*swæth*), *v.* [akin to above ?], to wrap tightly round; to roll in a bandage;—*n.*, a bandage; a swath of grass or corn.

sway, *v.* [Scand. ?], to swing from side to side; to lean to one side; to have influence over; to rule or govern;—*n.*, anything moving with force; the swing of a weapon; extent of influence; dominion.

(*swôr*), *v.* [A.S.], to take an oath; to declare on oath; to administer an oath; to take the name of God in vain; to use profane language.—*past*, **swore** or **sware**; *p.p.*, **sworn**.

sweat (*swet*), *n.* [A.S.], moisture coming out through the skin; state of one who sweats; toil;—*v.*, to give out moisture from

the skin; to work hard, esp. for low wages.

Swede, *n.*, a native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip.—*a.*, **Swê'dish**.

sweep, *v.* [E., akin to swoop], to rub over with a broom; to dust; to pass with swiftness and force; to rub or trail over; to carry off with a great rush; to pass rapidly over with the eye; to move in a stately manner;—*n.*, space rapidly passed through; the length of a stroke; the direction of a 'curve; one who sweeps chimneys.—*past* and *p.p.*, **swept**.—*a.*, **swee'ping**, brushing over; resistless.—*n. pl.*, **swee'pings**, things gathered by sweeping.—*adv.*, **swee'pingly**.

sweep'stake, *n.*, a winning of all the stakes; (*pl.*) sums of money staked on a race, all of which fall to the person who wins.

sweet, *a.* [A.S.], pleasant to the senses; tasting like sugar or honey; pleasing to the mind; winning;—*n.*, anything sweet; a term of affection.—*v.*, **swee'ten**, to make or to become sweet; to make pure and healthy.—*ns.*, **sweet'bread**, an internal organ of an animal, used as food; **sweet'brier**, a sweet-smelling wild rose; **sweet'heart**, a lover; **sweet'ness**, quality of being sweet; agreeableness of manners; **sweet'will'iam**, a kind of pink of many different colours and varieties.

swell, *v.* [A.S.], to make or to grow larger; to rise into waves; to be puffed up; to bulge out; to grow louder; to become proud or angry;—*n.*, an increase in sound or size; gently rising ground; a large wave or a number of large waves one after another; a showily dressed person.—*p.p.*, **swelled** or **swollen**.—*n.*, **swell'ing**, something bulged out; a rising, as of passion; a tumour.

swelt'er, *v.* [A.S. *swellan*, to die], to be overcome with heat.

swerve, *v.* [A.S.], to leave sud-

deny the right path; to break through a rule or custom; to turn aside.

swift, *a.* [A.S.], moving very quickly; coming suddenly;—*n.*, a quickly flying bird very like a swallow.—*n.*, **swiftness**, quickness; speed.

swill, *v.* [A.S.], to drink in great quantities; to drink to excess;—*n.*, liquid mixture given to swine.

swim, *v.* [A.S.], to keep on the surface of water without sinking; to move in or on water; to cause to swim; to be overflowed; to be dizzy;—*n.*, any action like swimming.—*pres. p.*, **swimming**; *p.p.*, **swam**, or **swum**; *past*, **swam**.—*n.*, **swim'ming**, act or art of floating or moving through the water; a giddy feeling.—*adv.*, **swim'mingly**, in a smooth or easy way; with great success.

swin'dle, *v.* [Ger. *schwindeln*], to cheat; to obtain goods or money by false statements;—*n.* (and **swin'dling**), a plan to cheat.—*n.*, **swin'dler**, one who cheats; an impostor.

swine, *n.* [A.S.], a hog; (*pl.*) a number of pigs.—*a.*, **swi'nish**, like swine; dirty; brutish.

swing, *v.* [A.S.], to move or cause to move to and fro; move from side to side, as door; to whirl in the air; turn with the tide, as a ship anchor;—*n.*, a contrivance for swinging in; a moving to and fro; space through which a body swings; room to swing.—*past* and *p.p.*, **swung**.

swinge (*swing*), *v.* [A.S., causal of above], to chastise;—*n.*, a lash.

swingle-bar or **-tree** (*swingl'-*), *n.*, the *swinging* bar of a plough or carriage to which the traces are fixed.

swirl, *v.* [Scand. *!*, akin to WHIRL], to move forward with a twisting motion, as an eddy in a stream;—*n.*, an eddy; a twist or curl.

Swiss, *a.*, pertaining to Switzerland or its people;—*n.*, an inhabitant or the language of Switzerland.

switch, *n.* [Du., a whip], a thin twig or branch; a movable rail for allowing a train to change rails; a means of turning on a current of electricity;—*v.*, to strike with a switch; to turn from one line of rails or from one electric wire to another.

swiv'el, *n.* [A.S. *swifan*, same root as SWIFT], a ring or link turning upon a pin; a small cannon turning on a swivel.

swöl'len, *v.*, *p.p.* of SWELL.

swoon, *v.* [A.S. *swōgan*, to sigh, akin to SOUGH], to faint;—*n.*, a fainting fit.

swoop, *v.* [A.S., same root as SWEEP], to come down with a sweep or rush; to catch while on the wing;—*n.*, a seizure by rushing down upon.

swop. See SWAP.

sword (*sōrd*), *n.* [A.S.], a long, pointed blade for use in fighting; destruction by the sword; the emblem of authority or justice.—*ns.*, **sword'-bayonet**, a bayonet shaped somewhat like a sword, and used as one; **sword'-fish**, a large fish having the upper jaw long and pointed like a sword; **swords'man**, a man skilled in the use of the sword; **swords'manship**, skill in the use of the sword.

swore, *past*; **sworn**, *p.p.* of SWEAR.

swum, *v.*, *p.p.* of SWIM.

swung, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of SWING.

Syb'arite, *n.*, a native of *Sybaris*, in ancient Italy, the inhabitants of which were noted for luxurious living; a person given up to luxury.

sys'amore, *n.* [a form of SYCOMORE], the great maple (Britain); a plane-tree (America and Scotland).

sys'omore, *n.* [L., from Gk. *suko-moros*], a tree akin to the fig-tree.

sys'ophant, *n.* [Gk. *sykophantēs* (*sykon*, a fig; *phainō*, to show)], a servile informer; a flatterer.—*ns.*, **sys'ophancy** and **sys'ophantism**, the character of a sycophant; base flattery.



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control of industries by those who are employed in them; **syn'dicate**, a body of syndics; persons associated to carry on some undertaking.

synec'doche (*sinék'dòkē*), *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *ek*, out; *dechesthai*, to receive], a figure of speech in which a part is put for the whole or the whole for a part, as *bread for food*.

syn'od, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *synodos* (SYN-, *hodos*, a way)], a meeting about church business; (among Presbyterians) a meeting of the members of several presbyteries.—*as.*, **synod'ic** and **synod'ical**.

syn'onym (*sin'ònim*), *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *onyma*, a name], a word having the same meaning as another.—*a.*, **synon'ymous**.

synop'sis, *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *opsis*, a sight], a general view; the gist of a matter; outline; summary.—*as.*, **synop'tic** and **synop'tical**.

syn'tax, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *syntaxis* (SYN-, *taxis*, order)], the correct arrangement of words in a sentence.—*as.*, **syntac'tic** and **syntac'tical**, according to the rules of syntax.

syn'thesis, *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *thesis*, a placing], a putting together;

a making a whole out of parts (opposed to ANALYSIS); (*pl.*) **syn'theses**.—*as.*, **synthet'ic** and **synthet'ical**.

syphon, **sy'ren**. See **SIPHON**, **SIREN**.

Syr'ias and **Syr'ian**, *as.*, belonging to *Syria* or its people;—*n.*, a native or the language of *Syria*.

syringe (*sir'ing*), *n.* [Gk. *syria*, a reed], a tube with a piston for squirting water, etc.;—*v.*, to clean with a syringe.

syr'up, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the juice of fruits boiled and sweetened; a thick liquid got from sugar.

sys'tem, *n.* [L., from Gk. *systema* (SYN-, *histēmi*, to set up)], a number of things arranged with a view to some end or purpose; a plan or method; orderly arrangement; the different parts of a combination in working order.—*as.*, **systemat'ic** and **systemat'ical**, pertaining to a system; according to a regular plan; done in regular order.—*adv.*, **systemat'ically**.—*v.*, **systematize**, to reduce to system; to arrange in order.

sys'tole (*sist'òlē*), *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *stellein*, to set)], the regular contraction of the heart (opposed to **DIASTOLE**).—*a.*, **sys'tol'ic**.

T

tab, *n.* [TAPE ?], a small bit of cloth, etc., forming a tag or flap.

tab'ard, *n.* [O.Fr.], a kind of tunic or overmantle; the coat with the royal arms sewn upon it worn by heralds.

tab'by, *n.* [Fr. *tabis*, from Arab.], a kind of silk of a wavy appearance; a mixture of lime, water, and shells or gravel; a striped cat;—*a.*, having a striped or wavy appearance;—*v.*, to cause to look wavy.—*ns.*, **tab'aret**, striped silk stuff used by upholsterers; **tab'inet**, a finer kind of *tabby*.

tab'ernacle, *n.* [Fr., from L.

tabernaculum], the tent used by the Hebrews as a temple in the desert; a place of worship; the box in which the bread used in the sacrament of the Mass is kept;—*v.*, to dwell for a time.

tab'ld, *a.* [L. *tabere*, to waste away], wasted through disease.

table (*tábl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tabula*, a plank], a piece of furniture, consisting of a flat piece of wood or stone set on legs; supply of food; the persons round the table; a surface on which something is written or painted; a list of names, etc.;—*v.*, to put on a table; to make a list of.—*ns.*, **tab'lature**, a

painting on a wall; **tab'leau** (*tab'lo*), a striking picture; (pl.) **tab'leaux** (*tab'loes*); **tableau'-vivant'** (*tablo'-vean'*) [Fr., living picture], one or more persons grouped to represent some picture or scene; **table-d'hôte** (*tabl-dô*), dinner served in the public room of a hotel; **tab'le-land**, level ground at some height above the sea; **tab'let**, a small table; a surface on which to write, draw, etc.; a kind of sweetmeat; **tab'le-turning**, a moving of tables, supposed to be caused by spirits.—*a.*, **tab'ular**, like a table; written or printed in rows; consisting of thin plates or layers.—*v.*, **tab'ulate**, to set in lists; to put in order.

taboo' (*taboo'*), *n.* [Maori], a form used in the South Sea Islands to make certain persons or things sacred;—*v.*, to forbid to be used; to forbid intercourse with.

ta'bor (*ta'bor*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab. *tabour*], a small drum beaten with one stick;—*v.*, to play on a tabor; to strike lightly.—*n.*, **tab'oret**, a small tabor.

tas'it (*tas'it*), *a.* [L. *tacere*, to be silent], implied but not expressed in words; without sound.—*a.*, **tas'iturn**, silent and reserved; not fond of speaking.—*n.*, **taci-tur'nity**.

tack, *n.* [O.Fr. *taque*, from Teut.], a small nail with a flat head; any fastening; a rope for fixing the corners of sails or the part to which it is fastened; the zigzag course of a ship; a lease;—*v.*, to fasten or stitch lightly; to sail in a zigzag manner.—*n.*, **tack's-man** [So.], a person having a tack or lease; a tenant.

tack'le, *n.* [Low Ger. or Du., akin to TACK !], ropes and pulleys for lifting weights; instruments for fishing, etc.; tools; the ropes, rigging, etc., of a ship;—*v.*, to seize or lay hold of.—*n.*, **tack'-ling**, the ropes, sails, etc., on the masts of a ship; harness.

tact, *n.* [L. *tactus* (*tangere*, to

touch)], skill in managing; fineness of touch or feeling.—*cs.*, **tas'tile**, that may be touched or felt; **tas'tial**, pertaining to touch.

tas'tics, *n.* [Gk. *taktikos* (*tassein*, to arrange)], the science of arranging and handling troops or warships when in touch with the enemy.—*a.*, **tas'tical**, pertaining to tactics; strategic; strategical.—*n.*, **tacti'cian**, one skilled in tactics.

tad'pole, *n.* [TOAD, POLL, the head], a frog in its youngest state, when it is all head and tail, and has no legs.

taffeta, *n.* [Fr., from Pers.], glossy silk with a wavy appearance.

ta'frail, *n.* [Du. *tafereel*, dim. of *tafel*; L. *tabula*], the flat upper part of a ship's stern timbers.

tag, *n.* [E., akin to TACK], anything tacked on; the metal point of a lace; the last word of an actor's speech;—*v.*, to tack or fasten on; to fit with a tag.—*pres. p.*, **tagging**; *p.p.*, **tagged**.

tail (1), *n.* [A.S.], the hinder part of an animal, esp. when extending beyond the rest of the body; anything long and hanging; the hinder part; the followers of a chief.

tail (2), *n.* [Fr., as TALLY]. See ENTAIL.

tail'or, *n.* [Fr., from *tailleur*, to cut], one who makes men's clothes;—*v.*, to work as a tailor;—*f.*, **tail'loress**.

taint, *v.* [Fr. *teint*, *p.p.* of *teindre*, from L. *tingere*, to dye], to mix or stain with something hurtful; to be so touched; to infect; to dirty;—*n.*, a mixture with something hurtful; a blemish.

take, *v.* [A.S.], to lay hold of; to get under one's power; to gain the attention (of); to please; to turn (to); to use; to lead or carry; to accept; to think; to look upon; to move or run towards; to draw, as a picture;—*n.*, the amount taken.—*a.*, **ta'king**, attracting; alluring.—*past.*, **took**; *p.p.*, **taken**.

tale, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a mineral found in thin flakes, having a soapy feel.

tale, *n.* [A.S., root of TELL], number; amount; reckoning; a story.—*n.*, **tale'-bearer**, one who causes mischief by telling tales.—*a.*, **tale'-bearing**, carrying tales; giving hurtful information;—*n.*, act of telling tales.

tal'ent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *talentum*], a weight and a sum of money (at Athens 57 lb. avoirdupois, and about \$280 sterling—among the Hebrews about 93½ lb., and from \$340 to \$396 sterling); power of mind; great ability.—*a.*, **tal'-ented**, possessing skill or ability.

tal'isman, *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from Arab. *hizam*, Gk. *talisma*, a payment], an engraved stone or piece of metal, supposed to have the power to keep off evil; (*pl.*) **tal'ismans**.—*a.*, **talisman'ic**.

talk (*tauk*), *v.* [M.E., from root of TALK], to use words; to speak; to tell (about);—*n.*, use of words; that which is spoken or spoken about.—*a.*, **talkative**, fond of talking.

tall (*taul*), *a.* [O. ¶], high in stature; long; lofty; elevated.

tallow (*tal'ô*), *n.* [M.E., akin to Dan. *talq*], melted fat;—*v.*, to smear with tallow.

tal'ly, *n.* [Fr. *taille*, from *taller*, to cut], one of two pieces of wood similarly marked with scores or notches to check accounts; any account so kept; one thing made to suit another;—*v.*, to mark with similar notches; to fit; to correspond.—*n.*, **tal'ly system**, a method of trading by weekly or monthly payments, sometimes called the instalment system.

tal'ly-hô, *n.* and *int.* [Fr. *talent* ¶], the cry of a huntsman to urge the hounds after a fox.

Tal'mud, *n.* [Heb., instruction], a collection of Hebrew laws, etc., with notes and explanations.

tal'on, *n.* [Fr., from L. *talus*, a heel], the claw of a bird of prey.

tam'arind, *n.* [Fr., from Sp., from Arab.], a lofty, spreading tree,

with pods containing an acid pulp.

tam'arisk, *n.* [L.], an evergreen shrub with clusters of white or pink flowers.

tam'bour (*tâm'bôr*), *n.* [Fr. (see TABOR)], a small drum; a frame on which cloth is stretched to be embroidered; work so done;—*v.*, to embroider on a tambour. *n.*, **tambourine'**, a small drum with one end, and bells round 'ts sides, played by the hand.

tame, *a.* [A.S.], with native wildness gone; taught to be obedient; wanting in vigour; crushed in spirit; depressed;—*v.*, to make gentle; to civilize.—*a.*, **tâ'mable**, that may be tamed.—*n.*, **tame'ness**, state of being tame; want of spirit.

Tam'many, *n.*, a political organization in New York; bribery or corruption in politics.

tam'per, *v.* [form of TEMPER], to meddle without right; to try needless experiments; to deal in an underhand way.

tan, *n.* [Fr., from Teut.], bruised oak bark used in tanning; a yellowish-brown colour;—*v.*, to turn skins into leather by steeping them in tan; to brown.—*pres. p.*, tanning; *p. p.*, tanned.—*n.*, **tan'bery**, a place for tanning.

tan'dem, *adv.* [a pun on L. *tandem*, at length], one behind another;—*n.*, a pair of horses so yoked.

tang (1), *n.* [Icel., akin to TONGS], the part of a knife, etc., that goes into the handle; a strong taste got from something else; a relish.

tang (2), *n.* [imit.], a sharp sound;—*v.*, to make such a noise.

tan'gent (*tân'jênt*), *n.* [L. *tangere*, to touch], a line touching a curve but not cutting it.—*a.*, **tangen'tial** (-*ehâl*).

tan'gible (*tân'jibl*), *a.* [L. *tangibilis*], that may be touched; perceptible; real; that may be grasped by the mind.—*ns.*, **tangibil'ity** and **tan'gibleness**, state of being tangible.

tangle (*tângl*), *v.* [Scand. *tang*, see



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tar'tan, *n.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], wool-
len cloth woven in checks.

Tar'tar (1), or **Ta'tar** (*ta'tar*), *n.*
[Pers.], a native of Tartary; a
person of a hard, troublesome
temper.

tar'tar (2), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.
durd, dregs], a crust formed in
wine casks, or growing on the
teeth.—*as.*, **tartar'eous** or **tar'-**
tarous, like or made up of tar-
tar; **tartar'ic**, got from tartar.

Tar'tarus, *n.* [Gk. *Tartaros*], the
place of punishment for the
wicked.

task, *n.* [O.Fr. *tasque*, from late
L. *tasca*, a TAX], work given to
do; something that must be
done;—*v.*, to give work to; to
overburden.—*n.*, **task'master**,
one who imposes tasks.

tas'sel, *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L.
tassellus], a hanging bunch of
threads or cords; a head of
flowers like a tassel.

taste (*tast*), *v.* [O.Fr. *taster*, from
L. *tardre* (akin to *tangere*, to
touch)], to try by the tongue or
palate; to eat a small bit of;
to have actual trial of; (of) to
be like in taste;—*n.*, power of
tasting; the feeling caused by
food, etc., in the mouth; the
quality which causes the feeling
of taste; a small bit; the
power of seeing and enjoying
beauty, etc.; good style.—*as.*,
taste'ful, showing good taste;
refined; elegant; **taste'less**,
without taste; having no love
of beauty or order; **tas'ty**,
tasting well; showing a good
taste; palatable; refined.

tas'ter, *n.* [Scand. ?], a piece of
cloth torn and hanging;—*v.*,
to tear into rags.

tas'tle, *v.* [imit.], to talk much
with little meaning; to gossip;
—*n.*, small or trifling talk.

tattoo (1), *n.* [Du. TAP (1), *toe*,
closed], a signal for soldiers to
return to their quarters; orig.,
closing of the drinking-shops.

tattoo (2), *v.* [Polynesian], to prick
the skin with coloured marks or
figures;—*n.*, marks on the skin
so made.

Tau'be (*lou'be*), *n.* [name of inven-
tor], an aeroplane used by the
Germans during the Great War.

taught (*taut*), *v.*, *past tense* of
TEACH.

taunt, *v.* [Fr. *tanter*, from L. *tan-
idre*, to TEMPT], to find fault in
bitter words; to reproach; to
ridicule;—*n.*, bitter speech;
insulting words.

Taur'us, *n.* [L.], the Bull, one of
the signs of the Zodiac; moun-
tains of southern Asia Minor.

taut, *a.* [M.E., *p.p.* of TOW ?],
tightly pulled; secure.

tautolog'y, *n.* [Gk. *tauto*, the
same; -LOGY], needless repeti-
tion of the same thing in differ-
ent words.—*as.*, **tautolog'ic** and
tautolog'ical.

tav'ern, *n.* [Fr., from L. *taberna*,
booth], a lodging for travellers,
esp. where strong drink is sold;
an inn.

taw, *v.* [A.S., to prepare], to dress
by beating; to dress skins into
leather;—*n.*, a marble to be
played with; (*pl.*) **taws** or
tawse, a leather strap for pun-
ishing children with.

taw'dry, *a.* [St. Audrey (St. Ethel-
dreda), at whose fair showy orna-
ments were sold], cheap and
showy; gaudy; flashy; un-
tidy.—*n.*, **taw'driness**, finery
without taste; untidiness.

taw'ny, *n.* [Fr. *tauné*, same root
as TAN], yellow or brown; sun-
burned; bronzed.

tax, *n.* [Fr., from L. *taxare*, to
value], money to defray public
expenses; any burdensome
duty;—*v.*, to lay on taxes; to
arrange the amount to be paid;
to find fault with; to strain.—
n., **taxa'tion**, act of taxing;
amount of tax.

taxim'eter (*taksim'eter*), *n.* [Fr.
taxe, TAX, -METER], a device for
registering the distances run by
a cab and the fares due.—*as.*,
taxicab, **taxi**, a cab fitted with
a taximeter.

tea, *n.* [Chinese], the leaves of an
evergreen shrub dried and pre-
pared for use; a pleasant drink
formed of infused tea leaves.

teach, *v.* [A.S.], to supply with knowledge; to show how to do or to understand a thing; to guide the studies of; to act as a teacher. — *past* and *p.p.*, **taught**.—*a.*, **tea'chable**, that can be taught; quick to learn. *ns.*, **tea'chableness**; **tea'cher**.

teak, *n.* [Port., from Malay], a hard-wood tree found in the East Indies and in Africa, the wood of which is used in shipbuilding.

teal, *n.* [M.E.], a water-fowl like the duck, but smaller.

team, *n.* [A.S., a family], a group of young animals; a number of horses or oxen working together; the players on one side of a game.—*n.*, **team'ster**, one who drives a team.

tear (1) (*tēr*), *v.* [A.S.], to pull asunder by force; to break the surface by a deep scratch; to rend; to come to pieces when pulled;—*n.*, something torn; a rent; a fissure.—*past*, **tore**; *p.p.*, **torn**.

tear (2) (*tēr*), *n.* [A.S.], a drop of water from the eye; anything like a tear.—*as.*, **tear'ful**, shedding tears; **tear'less**, shedding no tears; **unfeeling**.

tease, *v.* [A.S., to p'uck], to separate and straighten fibres; to comb; to raise a nap on cloth by scraping; to worry or annoy; to make fun of.—*n.*, **teas'el**, a plant the stiff and prickly flower-heads of which are used for teasing cloth.

teat, *n.* [O.Fr. *tete*, akin to A.S. *tēt*], the part of the breast or udder through which the young suck milk.

tech'nic (*tek'nik*) and **tech'nical**, *as.* [Gk. *technē*, art], pertaining to an art or a science; fitting for a particular art.—*ns.*, **technical'ity**, knowledge, etc., peculiar to any trade, profession, etc.; **technique'** (*tek'nēk'*), method or skill of performance; **technol'ogy**, the knowledge of the useful arts; terms used in art.—*a.*, **technolog'ical**.—*n.*, **technol'ogist**, a writer or lecturer on the useful arts.

ted, *v.* [A.S.], to spread to the sun, as new-mown grass.—*pres. p.*, **tedding**; *p.p.*, **tedded**.

te'dium, *n.* [L. *tadium*], that which wearies; weariness.—*a.*, **te'dious**, wearisome; monotonous.

tee, *n.*, a mark for playing to or from;—*v.*, to place on the tee.

teem, *v.* [E., akin to TEAM], to bring forth; to be fruitful; to appear in great numbers.

-teen, *suff.* [A.S.], ten more (as in THIRTEEN).

testo'taler, *n.* [*teetotal*, a once popular form of TOTAL], one who takes no intoxicating drink.—*a.*, **testo'tal**.

teg'ument, *n.* [L. *tegumentum* (*tegere*, to cover)], a covering; skin of a plant or an animal.—*a.*, **tegumen'tary**, serving as a covering.

teind (*tēnd*), *n.* [M.E., akin to TITH], part of the produce of land set apart to pay the parish minister in Scotland; tithes.

tele-, *pref.* [Gk.], far off; working from a distance (as in TELEGRAPH).

tel'ograph, *n.* [TELE-, GRAPH], a means of sending messages by signals; wires along which messages are sent by electricity;—*v.*, to signal in any way; to send a message along the wires.—*n.*, **tel'egram**, a message sent by telegraph.—*a.*, **telegraph'ic**, belonging to the telegraph; sent by telegraph.—*ns.*, **teleg'raphist**, one who works a telegraph; **teleg'raphy**, science or art of telegraphs.

teleol'ogy (*tel'ol'ōji* or *tē-*), *n.* [Gk. *tēlos*, end; -LOGY], explanation of things from the purposes for which they are fitted.

tel'ephone, *n.* [TELE-, PHONE], an electrical instrument which enables persons to talk to each other at considerable distances.—*a.*, **telephon'ic**, pertaining to the telephone; sent by telephone.

tel'escope, *n.* [TELE-, SCOPE], a tube fitted with lenses for viewing things at a distance;—

tell, *v.* [A.S., to count; to put in words; to make known; to have an effect.—*past* and *p.p.*, **told**.—*n.*, **tell'er**, one who counts; one who receives or pays out money in a bank; one who counts votes.—*a.*, **tell'ing**, having great effect.—*n.*, **tell'-tale**, a person who talks about the affairs of others; one who cannot keep a secret; a gossip.

temer'ity, *n.* [L. *temeritas*, rashness], great rashness; needless running into danger; foolhardiness.

tem'per, *v.* [A.S., from L. *temperare*, to moderate], to mix things properly, to soften; to moderate; to fit; to bring to a proper state of hardness, as iron;—*n.*, the right mixing of things; state of body or mind; disposition; mood, state of hardness, as of steel.—*ns.*, **tem'per-ament** inner state or nature; disposition; balance of qualities; act or means of tempering or regulating; adjustment; **tem'perance**, use in proper form and measure; self-control; a keeping from strong drink.—*a.*, **temperate**, using things in the right amount and for the right purpose; sober; neither too hot nor too cold.—*n.*, **temper-ature**, the amount or degree of heat or cold.

tempest, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tempestas*, weather], wind blowing with great speed and force; heavy storm; a hurricane; a uproar of any kind; a commotion.—*a.*, **tempest'uous**, blowing with great violence; very stormy; angry and passionate.

tem'ple (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *templum*], a building for public worship; a large church. **Temple**, the Inn of Court in London once belonging to the Knights Templars.—*n.*, **Tem'ple**, a name of a body of knights who took a vow to protect the Holy Sepulchre

chre and its visitors; a student or a lawyer living in the Temple, London.

tem'ple (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tempora*, the temples], the part at each side of the forehead above the cheek-bone.

tem'poral, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *temporalis* (*tempus*, time)], lasting only for a time; belonging to this world not spiritual; belonging to the temples of the head.—*n.* **temporal'ity** (*usu. in pl.*), money got from land, etc., for the support of a church or minister; revenue.—*a.*, **tem'porary**, lasting only for a time; passing soon away.—*v.*, **tem'porize**, to be guided by opinions or fashions; to yield to circumstances.

tempt, *v.* [O.Fr. *tempter* from L. *temptare*, to try], to make trial of; to try to make a person do wrong.—*n.*, **tempta'tion**, act of tempting; state of being tempted; that which tempts or leads astray; an allurement; a bait; a bribe.—**tempt'ing**, fitted to tempt; desirable or pleasing; enticing.

ten, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than nine.—*a.*, **ten'fold**, folded or multiplied ten times, ten times as many.—*n.*, **tenpence**, the sum of ten pennies.

ten'a'ble (*ten'abl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *tenere*, to hold], that can be held, kept, or defended.

tena'cious (*tena'shūs*), *a.* [L. *tenax* (*tenere*, to hold)], holding with a firm grip that will not let go; not easily pulled asunder.—**tenac'ity** (*tenda'siti*), quality of being tenacious; that quality in bodies which makes them stick together.

ten'ant, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tenere*, to hold], one who pays a rent for the use of property;—*v.*, to hold as a tenant.—*n.*, **ten'an'cy**, a holding as a tenant; occupancy.

ten'an'tless, without a tenant.—*n.*, **ten'an'try**, the tenants on an estate.

ten'acious, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *tenax*], a water fish very hard to kill.



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n. [L. *tergum*, the back; *vertere*, to turn], undue shifting of opinion; a shuffling or evasion; fickleness.

term, **n.** [O.Fr., from L. *terminus*], end or boundary; a set time; a word expressing a name; (*algebra*) a member of a compound quantity; a rent day; the time during which anything lasts; (*pl.*) conditions; money to be paid;—*v.*, to name or call.

ter'magant, **n.** [O.Fr. *Tervagant*, a god with a very violent temper, from It.], a noisy, scolding woman.

ter'minus, **n.** [L.], the end or boundary; the end of a railway line; (*pl.*) **ter'mini**.—*as.*, **ter'minable**, that may be put an end to; **ter'minal**, pertaining to an end or boundary; forming or marking the end; growing or placed at the end; happening every term.—*v.*, **ter'minate**, to put an end to; to come to an end.—*n.*, **termina'tion**, a bringing or coming to an end; the end.—*as.*, **termina'tional**, pertaining to or forming a termination; **ter'minative**, tending or serving to terminate.—*n.*, **terminol'ogy**, the terms, etc., used in any business, science, or art.

tern, **n.** [Scand. ?], a sea-bird like a gull.

ter'nary, **a.** [L. *terni*, three each], proceeding by or consisting of threes;—*n.*, the number three.—*a.*, **ter'nate**, threefold; having three parts.

terrace (*ter'as*), **n.** [O.Fr., from L. *terra*, the earth], a flat bank of earth; a raised walk; any street or row; a flat roof;—*v.*, to make into a terrace.

ter'ra-cot'ta, **n.** [L. *terra*, the earth; *cocia* (*coquere*, to bake)], baked earth or clay; a kind of pottery.

terra'queous, **a.** [L. *terra*, the earth; *aqua*, water], consisting of land and water.

terrene' (*ter'n'*), **a.** [L. *terrēus*], made of or pertaining to the earth.

terres'trial, **a.** [L. *terrestria*, earthly], belonging to the earth; living on the earth.

ter'rier, **n.** [Fr., from L. *terra*, the earth], a small dog that burrows after rabbits, etc.

ter'ritory, **n.** [L. *territorium* (*terra*, the earth)], a large extent of land; land belonging to a city or a country: the land over which a sovereign rules.—*a.*, **territor'ial**, pertaining or limited to a territory; *n.*, a member of the Territorial force.

ter'ror, **n.** [L.], great fear; fear and trembling; that which causes fear.—*a.*, **ter'rible**, causing terror; frightful; dreadful.—*v.*, **ter'rify** [-FY], to cause terror; to frighten; to scare.—*a.* **terrific**, causing great terror; frightful; awful.—*n.*, **ter'rorism**, state of living under terror; intimidation.—*v.*, **ter'rorize**, to rule by terror; to intimidate; to threaten.

terse, **a.** [L. *tersus* (*tergere*, to wipe clean)], well and shortly expressed; short and to the point; concise; pithy.—*adv.*, **terse'ly**.—*n.*, **terse'ness**.

ter'tian (*ter'shan*), **a.** [L. *tertius*, third], recurring every third day;—*n.*, a fever or ague which returns every third day.

ter'tiary (*ter'shari*), **a.** [L. *tertius*], third in time or importance; of the third degree.

ter'tiate, **v.** [L. *tessella*, dim. of *tessera*, a square], to lay with squares; to checker; to inlay.—*n.*, **tessela'tion**, process of laying with squares; mosaic work.

test, **n.** [O.Fr., from L. *testa*, an earthen vessel], a pot for melting and refining metals; a strict examination; a means of trial; that with which anything is compared;—*v.*, to put to the proof.

testa'ceous (*testi'shan*), **a.** [L. *testa*, a shell], pertaining to shells; having a hard shell.

testament, **n.** [O.Fr., from L. *testamentum*, a will (*testis*, a witness)], a written instruction

left for the disposition of property after death; **Testament**, one or either of the two parts of the Bible.—*as.*, **testamen'tary**, pertaining to a will; left by will; done according to will;—**tes'tate**, having left a will.—*n.*, **testā'tor**, one who leaves a will;—*f.*, **testā'trix**.

tes'ter, *n.* [O.Fr. *testre*, the head (L. *testa*, a skull)], a flat covering over a bed.

tes'tify, *v.* [L. *testis*, a witness; -FY], to bear witness (to); to make a statement for information, esp. on oath in court.—*ns.*, **tes'timony** [L. *testimonium*, evidence], that which a person has to say on a point; the statement of a witness in court; proof; the divine revelation; the two tables of the Law; **testimo'nial**, something said or written in favour of a person's character, etc.; a present as a mark of respect;—*a.*, containing testimony.

tes'ty, *a.* [O.Fr. *testif*, from *teste*, the head], easily fretted; peevish; irritable.

tet'anus, *n.* [Gk. *tetānos* (*teinein*, to stretch)], a contraction or stiffness of the muscles, esp. of the lower jaw; lock-jaw.

teth'er (*teth'ēr*), *n.* [M.E., from Teut.], a rope or band for keeping cattle within certain bounds while feeding;—*v.*, to fasten with a tether; to confine; to restrain.

tetra-, *pref.* [Gk.], four; having four parts, etc. (as in **TETRAGON**, **TETRARCH**).

tet'ragon, *n.* [Gk. **TETRA-**, *gōnia*, an angle], a figure with four angles.

tetrahe'dron, *n.* [Gk. **TETRA-**, *hedra*, a seat or base], a solid figure having four sides each of which is a triangle.

tetra'logy, *n.* [**TETRA-**, -LOGY], a group of four dramas.

tet'rarch (*tet'rark*), *n.* [Gk. **TETRA-**, *archein*, to rule], a ruler of the fourth part of a Roman province.

tet'rasyllable, *n.* [**TETRA-**, SYLLABLE], a word of four syllables.

tet'ter, *n.* [A.S.], a disease of the skin.

Teuton'ic (*te-*), *a.* [L. *Teutones*, a people of Germany], belonging to the Teutons, also to the modern Germans, English, Scandinavians, etc., or to their languages.

text, *n.* [Fr., from L. *texum* (*texere*, to weave)], a statement of which an explanation is given; the original words of an author; a verse of the Bible on which a sermon is preached.—*ns.*, **text-hand**, a large kind of handwriting; **text'book**, a book containing lessons on some subject.—*a.*, **tex'tual**, belonging to or contained in the text; serving for a text.

tex'tile, *a.*, formed by weaving.—*n.*, **tex'ture**, anything woven; the manner of composition of a web.

-th, *suff.* [A.S. -*tha*], quality or state; order (as in **GROWTH**, **SLOTH**, **WARMTH**, **TENTH**).

than, *conj.* [A.S.], as compared with; a word implying comparison.

thane, *n.* [A.S. *thegn*, a soldier], a man of middle rank among the Anglo-Saxons.

thank, *v.* [A.S., akin to **THINK**], to express a sense of kindness received; (*usu. pl.*), acknowledgment of kindness.—*a.*, **thank'ful**, feeling thanks; grateful; indebted.—*n.*, **thank'fulness**, state of being thankful.—*a.*, **thank'less**, without a feeling of thanks; for which no thanks are given.—*ns.*, **thank-offering**, a sacrifice or offering expressing gratitude; **thanks'giving**, an expression of thanks; a public acknowledgment of God's goodness; a day devoted to this purpose.

that, *a.* [A.S. *that*, neut. of the definite article], pointing out a person or a thing at some distance; the further off of two; (*pl.*) **those**;—*pron. rel.*, who, whom, or which;—*conj.*, introducing a noun-clause, a purpose, or a result; in order that; so that.

thatch, *n.* [A.S. *thac*], straw, reeds,

or rushes for making a roof;—
v., to cover with thatch.

thau'maturgy (*thaw'matérft*), *n.* [Gk. *thauma*, a wonder; *ergon*, a work], the art of performing miracles.—*ns.*, **thau'maturge**, **thau'maturgist**, one who performs miracles; **thau'maturgics**, **thau'maturgism**.—*as.*, **thaumatur'gic** and **thaumatur'gical**.

thaw, *v.* [A.S.], to melt or to cause to melt; to grow warm; to become gentle;—*n.*, the melting of ice or snow.

the (*thé*), *def. art.* [A.S. *thé*, earlier *se*], a word put before nouns to limit their meaning;—*adv.* [A.S. *thg*, instrumental case of the article], by that amount, as *the more, the better*.

the'atre (*thé'átr*), *n.* [Gk. *theatron*, a place for seeing], a place where anything happens; a place where stage-plays are acted; any place used for lectures, surgical operations, etc.—*as.*, **theat'ric** and **theat'rical**, pertaining to a theatre; like an actor.—*n. pl.*, **theat'ricals**, dramatic performances.

theft. See under THIEF.

their (*thár*) and **theirs**, *poss. as.* and *prons.* [A.S. *thára*, gen. pl. of the definite article], belonging to them.

the'ism, *n.* [Gk. *theos*, a god], belief in the existence of a God.—*n.*, **the'ist**, one who believes in a God.—*as.*, **theis'tic** and **theis'tical**, pertaining to belief in a God.

theme, *n.* [L. *théma* and Gk. *tithénai*, to place], something written or spoken about; a subject; a topic.

then, *adv.* [A.S. *thanne*, akin to THAT], at that time; soon afterwards; at another time;—*conj.*, in that case; for this reason; therefore.

thence, *adv.* [M.E., from A.S. *thanon*], from that time or place; for that reason; from that cause.—*adv.*, **thence'forth** and **thencefor'ward**, from that time; thereafter.

théoc'razy, *n.* [Gk., from *theos*, god; *kratein*, to rule], government by God; the state governed.—*as.*, **theocrat'ic** and **theocrat'ical**, pertaining to theocracy.

theod'olite, *n.* [etym. ?], a surveying instrument for measuring angles.

théog'ony, *n.* [Gk. *théogónia* (a god; *génos*, a race)], the and relationship of the gods in mythology.

theol'ogy (*théol'ójí*), *n.* [Gk. a god; -LOGY], the science which treats of God, or of man's duty to him.—*a.*, **theolog'ical**, pertaining to theology.—*n.*, **theolo'gian**, one learned in theology.

the'orem, *n.* [Gk. *theórēma* (*theōrein*, to look at)], a statement to be proved.

the'ory, *n.* [Gk. *theōria*, a beholding], the explanation of how something exists; the principles of an art as distinguished from its practice.—*as.*, **theoret'ic** and **theoret'ical**, pertaining to theory; confined to theory.—*n.*, **the'orist**, one who forms theories.—*v.*, **the'orise**, to form a theory; to act or think solely according to theory.

theos'ophy, *n.* [Gk. *theos*, a god; *sōphia*, wisdom], knowledge of God got by direct communication from Himself.—*ns.*, **theos'opher**, **theos'ophist**.

therapeu'tic, *a.* [Gk. *therapeuein*, to heal], pertaining to medicine or the healing art.—*n. pl.*, **therapeu'tics**, the science of medicine.

there (*thár*), *adv.* [A.S.], at that place or point; at that place.—*adv.*, **therea'bout** or **thereabouts'**, near that place, number, etc.; **thereaf'ter**, after that; **thereat'**, at that time; on that account; **thereby'**, by that means; in consequence of that; **thereabout**; **there'fore** (*thár'fór*), for that or this reason; consequently; in return for; **therefrom'**, from this or that; **therein'** and **therein'to**, in or into this or that place; **there'**



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thong, *n.* [A.S.], a narrow strip of leather for fastening; a lace.

thor'ax, *n.* [Gk., a breast-plate], the front of the body between the neck and the waist; the chest.

thorn, *n.* [A.S.], a hard, sharp point on a plant; any plant with thorns; anything troublesome.—*n.*, **thorn'back**, a fish with thorns or prickly points on its back.—*v.*, **thor'ny**, full of thorns; troublesome.

thor'ough (*thū'ŕ'ŕ*), *a.* [E., a form of THROUGH], through and through; complete.—*a.*, **thor'oughbred**, bred from the best blood;—*n.*, an animal so bred.—*n.*, **thor'oughfare**, road through; a passage; a public street.—*a.*, **thor'oughgoing**, going through to the very end or bottom; complete.—*n.*, **thor'oughness**, completeness; perfectness.—*a.*, **thor'ough-paced** (*-pāst*), going the whole length; complete; perfect.

thorp or thorpe, *n.* [A.S.], a group of houses; a village; a hamlet;—*geog. root* (as in *Althorp*, old village; [Ger. *-dorf*], *Düsseldorf*, village on the Düsseldorf).

though (*thō*), *conj.* [M.E., from Scand., akin to A.S. *thāh*], even if; notwithstanding:—*adv.*, for all that; however.

thought (*thout*), *n.* [A.S.], power of mind; that which one thinks; design or purpose: care: a small degree:—*v.*, *past* and *p.p.* of THINK.—*as.*, **thought'ful**, given to thinking; careful of others; using or requiring thought; **thought'less**, without thought or care; acting without thinking.

thou'sand, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], ten hundred.—*a.*, **thou'sandfold**, a thousand times as many.—*a.* and *n.*, **thou'sandth**.

thral (*thrawl*), *n.* [Scand.], a slave; state of being a slave.—*n.*, **thral'dom**, slavery.

thrash or thresh, *v.* [A.S.], to beat out the grain from the ears of corn to sow to punish.—*as.*, **thrash'ing**, process of beat-

ing out grain; a good beating; **thrash'ing-floor** (*-flōr*), a floor where grain is thrashed.

thread (*thred*), *n.* [A.S., akin to THROW], fibres of cotton, etc., twisted and drawn out; a fine cord; a line of gold or silver; anything like a thread; the chief thought of a speech, etc.; the sloping ridge of a screw:—*v.*, to put a thread through; to make one's way through.—*a.*, **thread'bare**, worn to the bare thread; having the nap worn off; worn out.

threat (*thret*), *n.* [A.S.], an intimation of an intention to injure or punish.—*v.*, **threat'en**, to use threats; to show indications of coming evil.—*a.*, **threat'ening**, using threats; indicating something as going to happen; black-looking.

three, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than two.—*a.*, **three'fold**, folded three times; three times as many.—*n.*, **threepence**, the sum of three pennies.—*a.*, **three'ply**, of three plies or thicknesses.—*a.* and *n.*, **three'score**, three times a score; sixty.

thren'ody, *n.* [Gk. *threnon*, a walling; *ōde*, a song], an ode or song of lamentation or sorrow; a dirge; an elegy.

thresh. Same as THRASH.

thresh'old, *n.* [A.S. *threscan*, to thrash], the piece under the door of a house; the point of beginning or entering.

threw (*throo*), *v.* *past tense* of THROW.

thrice, *adv.* [M.E. *thries*], three times.

thrive, *v.* [Scand.], to get on well; to grow rich or strong; to succeed.—*past*, **throve** and **thrived**; *p.p.*, **thriven**.—*n.*, **thrift**, state of thriving; good management; habit of saving.—*as.*, **thrift'less**, without thrift; wasteful; unprofitable; **thrift'y**, making the most of what one has; **sav'ing**, getting on well.

thrill, *v.* [A.S., akin to THROUGH], to bore, as with a sharp point;

to cause a sharp tingling feeling ; to feel a sharp shiver ; to rouse to action ;—*n.*, a sharp tingling feeling.—*a.*, thrill'ing, causing a thrill ; affecting greatly ; full of adventure.

throat, *n.* [A.S.], the front part of the neck ; the passage from the mouth to the stomach and lungs ; any narrow passage.

throb, *v.* [M.E., imit. !], to beat more strongly than usual, as the heart or pulse ;—*n.*, a beat or stroke.—*pres. p.*, throbbing ; *p.p.*, throbbed.

throe (*thro*), *n.* [Scand.], great pain ; (*pl.*) pains of childbirth ; agony.

throne, *n.* [O.Fr. *trone*, from Gk. *thronos*, a seat], a chair of state for a king or queen, or for a bishop in a cathedral ; sovereign power ;—*v.*, to put on a throne.

throng, *n.* [A.S.], a great crowd ;—*v.*, to come in great numbers ; to fill with too many ;—*a.*, crowded ; busy.

thrush (*throsh*), *n.* [A.S.], the song-thrush or mavis.

throatle, *n.* [a small THROAT], the throat or windpipe ;—*v.*, to choke by squeezing the windpipe.—*n.*, throatle-valve, the valve that admits the steam to the cylinder of an engine.

through (*throo*), *prep.* [A.S.], from end to end of ; all over ; by means of ; in consequence of ; among ;—*adv.*, from one end to the other ; from beginning to end. — *prep.*, throughout', quite through ; over ; every part ;—*adv.*, all over ; at every time.

throve, *v.*, *past tense* of THRIVE.

throw (*thro*), *v.* [A.S.], to send from the hand ; to push with force ; to twist into a thread ; to cast, as dice ; to cause to fall ;—*n.*, the act of throwing ; the distance thrown ; a cast of dice ; a fall in wrestling.—*past*, threw ; *p.p.*, thrown.

thrum (1), *n.* [A.S. *lungathrum*], the end of a weaver's thread ; coarse yarn ;—*v.*, to weave with thrums ; to put a fringe on.—

pres. p., thrumming ; *p.p.*, thrummed.

thrum (2), *v.* [imit.], to drum with the fingers.—*pres. p.*, thrumming ; *p.p.*, thrummed.

thrush (1), *n.* [A.S.], a British song-bird ; a mavis.

thrush (2), *n.* [E., akin to THIRST], a soreness of the mouth, common among very young children.

thrust, *v.* [Scand.], to push with force ; to pierce ; to make a lunge in fencing ; to squeeze in ; to shove forward ;—*n.*, a push with a sharp instrument.—*past* and *p.p.*, thrust.

thud, *n.* [E., akin to A.S. *thyddan*, to strike], a dull sound, as from a blow.

thug, *n.* [Hind.], one of a religious sect in India who murdered travellers and lived by the spoil.—*ns.*, thuggee', thug'gery, thug'gism.

Thu'le (*thu'le*), *n.* [L., from Gk.], an *Arctima Thu'le*, the most northerly part of the inhabited world.

thumb (*thum*), *n.* [A.S. *thuma*], the short, thick finger of the hand ;—*v.*, to soil with the thumb or fingers.—*ns.*, thumb'kin and thumb'screw, an instrument of torture for crushing the thumbs.

Thum'min, *n. pl.* [Heb., perfection]. See URM.

thump, *v.* [E., imit.], to strike with something heavy ;—*n.*, a heavy blow.—*n.*, thum'per, one who thumps ; anything big ; a big lie.—*a.*, thum'ping.

thun'der, *n.* [A.S. *thunor*], the loud noise after a flash of lightning ; any very loud noise ; an alarming threat ;—*v.*, to make a loud noise ; to speak very strongly.—*n.*, thun'derbolt, a flash of lightning ; something strong and swift ; a resistless warrior.—*a.*, thun'derstruck, struck by lightning ; greatly astonished ; struck dumb ; thun'dery and thun'derous, making a noise like thunder ; close and sultry.

thu'rible, *n.* [L. *tribulum* (Gk.

thyrn, to sacrifice), an instrument for burning incense.

Thurs'day (*thurs'day*), *n.* [A.S. *thunresdag* (O. Norse, *thors-dagr*, day of *Thor*, the god of thunder)], the fifth day of the week.

thus (*thus*), *adv.* [A.S.], in this way; to this extent.

thwack, *v.* [WHACK], to strike with something flat or heavy; to give a good thrashing to;—*n.*, a heavy blow.

thwart (*thwart*), *a.* [Scand.], lying across;—*adv.* and *prep.*, from side to side of; across;—*v.*, to cross a purpose; to spoil an aim;—*n.*, a seat across an open boat.

thy (*thy*) and **thine** (*thine*), *poss. a.* and *pron.* [A.S.], belonging to thee.

thyme (*thyme*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *thymos*], a sweet-smelling plant.

tiara (*tiara*), *n.* [Gk., from Pers. ?], an ancient Persian head-dress; an ornament of jewels for the hair; the triple crown of the Pope.

tic and tic-douloureux' (*-dooloo-roo'*), *ns.* [Fr.], a painful twitching of certain muscles, esp. of those of the face.

tick (1), *n.* [Gk. *thekē*, a case], the cover of a mattress.—*n.*, tick'ing, cloth for making ticks.

tick (2), *v.* [imit.], to make a slight quick sound; to beat as a clock; to make a small mark;—*n.*, the beat of a watch or clock; a slight mark.

tick (3), *n.* [A.S. *tīca*], a small insect infecting dogs, etc.

tick (4), *n.* [contraction of TICKER], credit;—*v.*, to get or give credit.

tick'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *étiquet*, from Ger. *stech*, to stick], a marked card; a card showing a right or privilege; a list of candidates;—*v.*, to put a ticket on.

tickle, *v.* [E., freq. of TICK (2)], to touch lightly; to please the fancy.—*a.*, tick'lish, easily tickled; unstable; critical.

tide, *n.* [A.S., time], time or season; a turning point; the ebb and flow of the sea.—*a.*, tidal, belonging to tides; hav-

ing tides; flowing and ebbing.—*ns.*, tide'-waiter, an officer who watches the unloading of ships to secure the correct duties; tide'way, the channel in which the tide flows.

tidings, *n. pl.* [Scand., akin to root of TIDE], news; intelligence; information.

tidy, *a.* [from TIDE, in good time], in good order; neat; neatly dressed;—*n.*, a cover for the back of a chair;—*v.*, to tidy in good order; to make neat.—*past.* tidied.

tie (*tie*), *n.* [A.S. *tīag*], a bond or fastening; equality of numbers; a connecting piece of wood, etc.;—*v.*, to fasten with a cord; to unite; to be equal.—*pres. p.* tying; *p. p.* tied.

tier (*tier*), *n.* [O.Fr. *tiere*, a draught], a row or rank, esp. when several are placed one above another.

tierce (*tierce*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tertius*, third], a cask of forty-two gallons, or one-third of a pipe; a sequence of three cards.

tierra-, *geog. root* [Sp., from L. *terra*], land (as in *Tierra del Fuego*, land of fire).

tiffin, *n.* [E., from *tiff*, a small drink], a name for lunch in India.

tiger, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *tigris*], a large and fierce animal of the cat kind;—*f.*, tigress.

tight (*tight*), *a.* [Scand.], held firmly, or packed closely together; not leaking; scarce of money; firmly stretched; fitting closely.—*n.*, tight'ness.—*v.*, tighten, to make or to become tight.

tile, *n.* [A.S. *tigele*, from L. *tegula*], a piece of baked clay, used in roofing and in making drains;—*v.*, to cover with tiles.

till (1), *prep.* [Scand.], to the time of;—*conj.*, to the time when; to the degree that.

till (2), *n.* [M.E. *tillen*, to draw, from A.S.], a drawer for holding money.

till (3), *v.* [A.S.], to make land ready for seed.—*a.*, till'able.—*n.*, till'age, the process of tilling; agriculture.



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tint, *n.* [L. *tinctus* (*tingere*, to dye)], a slightly different shade from the surrounding colour;—*v.*, to colour slightly; to tinge.

tintinnabula'tion, *n.* [L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell (*tinnire*, to tinkle)], the ringing or jingling of bells.

ti'ny, *a.* [etym. ?], very small.

-tion, *suff.* [L. *-tio*], action, state, etc. (as in FRICTION, OBSERVATION).

tip (1), *n.* [E.], the point of anything; an end piece;—*v.*, to put a point on; to cover the end of.—*pres. p.*, tipping; *p.p.*, tipped.—*ns.*, tip'staff, a staff with a metal point; an officer who carries it; a constable; tip'toe, the point or tip of the toe.

tip (2), *v.* [Scand. ?], akin to TAP], to strike lightly; to give a small gift to; to cause to slant; (up) to upset;—*n.*, a light touch; a hint.—*pres. p.*, tipping; *p.p.*, tipped.

tip'pet, *n.* [A.S., from L. *tapete*, cloth], a covering for the neck and shoulders.

tip'ple, *v.* [freq. of TIP (2), to drink often and in small quantities;—*n.*, liquor so taken.—*a.*, tip'sy, under the influence of strong drink.

tirade', *n.* [Fr., from *tirer*, L. *trahere*, to draw], loud and continuous abuse.

tire (1), *n.* [short form of ATTIRE], a covering for the head; a head-dress;—*v.*, to dress the head.

tire (2), or **tyre**, *n.* [etym. ?], the iron or rubber hoop round a wheel.

tire (3), *v.* [A.S.], to make or to become weary; to wear out; to lose strength.—*as.*, tired (*tird*), wearied out, exhausted; tire'some, tedious; wearisome; tir'ing, wearying.

tissue (*tish'u*), *n.* [Fr., *p.p.* of *tisser*, L. *texere*, to weave], something woven; a fine kind of silk; cloth with figures in gold or silver thread; the simple material of the parts of plants

and animals; a series;—*v.*, to form tissue.

ti'tan and **titan'ic**, *a.* [Gk., Skt.], relating to the *Titans* giants of ancient story; enormous in size or strength.

tit'bit, *n.* [Scand. *tít*, small], choice bit.

tithe (*tith*), *n.* [A.S. *tíodha*, TENTH a tenth part; part of the profit of land and stock set apart for the support of the clergy;—*v.* to tax to the amount of tenth.—*n.*, ti'ther, one who collects tithes.—*n.*, tith'ing, old English division of the country; containing ten households; act of taking tithes; the amount taken.

tit'illate, *v.* [L. *titillare*], to tickle.—*n.*, titilla'tion, a pleasant feeling.

ti'tle, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *titulus*, an inscription], something written on a thing by which it is known; the name, etc., of a book; a name marking rank or honour; a just claim; a written proof of right;—*v.*, to give a title to.—*a.*, titled (*tilla*), having a title.—*ns.*, ti'tle-deed, a written deed giving a right to property; ti'tle-page (*-páj*), the first page of a book, containing its name, etc.—*a.*, tit'ular, existing in name only; having the title without the duties; nominal.

tit'mouse, *n.* [Scand. *tít*, little; A.S. *masse*, a small bird], a small bird that feeds on insects.

tit'ter, *v.* [imit.], to laugh with the tongue striking the teeth; to laugh, but not fully out;—*n.*, a suppressed laugh.

tit'tle, *n.* [M.E., as TITILE], a very small part; an iota.

tit'tle-tat'tle, *n.* [TATTLE], empty talk;—*v.*, to talk idly; to gossip.

to, *prep.* [A.S.], in the direction of; as far as.

to-, *pref.* [A.S.], for; to; this (as in TO-DAY, TO-NIGHT, TOWARD).

toad, *n.* [A.S.], a crawling animal like the frog.—*ns.*, toad'-eater, a low flatterer; toad'stool, a poisonous fungus somewhat like

a mushroom; *tea'dy*, a low flatterer; a hanger-on;—*v.*, to flatter.—*n.*, *tea'dyism*, the practice of a toady.

toast, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tostus* (*torrere*, to scorch)], slices of bread browned before a fire; a person in whose honour a health is drunk;—*v.*, to brown by heat; to drink a person's health.

tobac'co, *n.* [Sp., from N. Amer. Ind.], a plant, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking; the leaves of this plant so used.—*n.*, *tobac'conist*, one who sells or manufactures tobacco.

toe'sin, *n.* [O.Fr. *toquer*, to TOUCH, sing. SIGNAL], an alarm-bell or its sound.

to-day', *adv.* [A.S. TO-, DAY], on this day;—*n.*, the present day.

tod'dle, *v.* [form of TOTTER], to walk with short, unsteady steps, as a child.

tod'dy, *n.* [Hind.], the fermented juice of certain palm-trees; a mixture of whisky, hot water, and sugar.

toe (*tō*), *n.* [A.S.], one of the five divisions of the foot;—*v.*, to touch with the toes.—*pres. p.*, *toeing*; *p.p.*, *toed*.—*a.*, *toed* (*tōd*), having toes.

tof'fee or **tof'fy**, *n.* [Fr., from Malay *tafa* (see RATAFLA)], a sweetmeat made of sugar and butter.

-toft, *geog. root* [Scand.; O.Fr.], an enclosure or homestead (as in *Lowestoft*, the place of the beacon-fire; *Yvetot*, Ivo's farm).

tō'ga, *n.* [L., akin to *tegere*, to cover], the ancient Roman gown.

togeth'er (*tōgeth'er*), *adv.* [A.S. *tōgædere* (see GATHER)], at the same place or time; into one; in company.

toll (1), *n.* [O.Fr., perhaps from L. *tudiculare*, from *tundere*, to heat], hard work;—*v.*, to work hard.—*a.*, *toll'some* (*-sōm*), full of toil; laborious; fatiguing.

toll (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *illa*, a web], a net or snare (*usu. pl.*).

toi'let, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, as TOIL (2)], a covering for a dressing-table; a dressing-table and its furniture; act or style of dressing.

token (*tōkn*), *n.* [A.S., akin to TEACH], a mark or sign of something; a sign of power, authority, etc.; a mark of friendship; a piece of stamped metal passing for more than its real value.

told, *v.*, *past tense* of TELL.

tol'erate, *v.* [L. *tolerare*, to endure], to allow to be or to be done; to put up with; to permit.—*a.*, **tol'erable**, that may be endured; fairly good or agreeable.—*n.*, **tol'erance**, power of enduring; willingness to bear with the differences of others.—*a.*, **tol'erant**, willing to bear with others; patient; broad-minded.—*n.*, **tolera'tion**, a respect for opinions and actions different from a person's own; freedom to worship God in one's own way.

toll (1), *v.* [M.E. *tollen*, to pull], to sound with low or regular strokes; to ring slowly, as at a death or funeral;—*n.*, the deep, slow sound of a large bell.

toll (2), *n.* [A.S.], a payment for leave to pass; a tax for right to sell; a portion of grain taken as payment for grinding;—*v.*, to take or gather toll.—*n.*, **toll'-bar** and **toll'-gate**, a gate to prevent people from passing without paying toll.

tom'ahawk, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a light war-hatchet, used by the North American Indians;—*v.*, to strike or kill with a tomahawk.

toma'to (or *tōmd'tō*), *n.* [Sp., from Mex. *tomatl*], a round, fleshy fruit of a red or yellow colour; the plant on which it grows.

tomb (*toom*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *tumbos*], a place for a dead body; a grave; a monument over a grave.—*n.*, **tomb stone**, a memorial stone over a grave.

tome, *n.* [Gk. *tōmos*, a section], a volume, esp. a large one; a book.

tom'foolery, *n.* [*Tom*, proper name], fun; silly trifling; nonsense.

Tommy Atkins, *n.*, private soldier, so called because a spec-

men form issued by the War Office began with the name Thomas Atkins. Frequently shortened to "Tommy."

to-morrow (*tō-mōr'ō*), *adv.* [TO-, MORROW], on the next day;—*n.*, the day after to-day.

tom'tit, *n.* [*Tom*, proper name], a small bird; a tit or titmouse.

ton (*tūn*), *n.* [A.S. *tonne*, a barrel], a weight of 20 cwt.; a space of 40 cubic feet in a ship.—*n.*, **ton'nage**, the amount of space in a ship, measured in tons of 40 cubic feet each; a duty per ton on ships.

-ton, -town, *geog. root* [A.S. *tūn*], an enclosure; a town (as in *Brighton*, the town of Brighthelm; *Boston*, the town of St. Botolph).

tone, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *tōnos* (*tein-ein*, to stretch)], a musical sound made by striking a tightly stretched string; the quality of a person's voice or of a musical sound; (*music*) an interval between two notes; vigour of body or mind; character or moral effect; the general effect or look of a picture;—*v.*, to speak in an affected manner; to give vigour to; (down) to soften or modify.—*a.*, **ton'le**, relating to tones; giving tone or strength;—*n.*, a medicine for toning the system; the key-note.—*n.*, **ton'le solfa'**, [SOL-, FA], a musical notation by letters, dashes, etc.

tongs, *n. pl.* [A.S.], an instrument of two jointed metal bars for lifting hot coals, etc.

tongue (*tūng*), *n.* [A.S.], the movable organ in the mouth used in tasting and speaking; the language of a people; power of speaking; anything like a tongue in shape or use.—*a.*, **tongue'-tied** (*-tīd*), having a difficulty in speaking.

to-night (*tō-nī't*), *adv.* [TO-, NIGHT], on this night;—*n.*, the night of this day.

ton'sil, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tonsilla*], one of two glands at the root of the tongue.

ton'sure (*ton'shūr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tonsure*, a clipping], a shaving

of the crown of the head; the shaven crown of a priest.

tontine' (*ton'tēn'*), *n.*, a life annuity scheme invented by Tontù Naples, in which a number persons share, the whole falling to the longest liver.

too, *adv.* [A.S., same as TO], than enough; also; in addition.

tool, *n.* [A.S.], an instrument by a workman; a person another's orders.

tooth, *n.* [A.S.], one of the bodies in the jaws used in biting and chewing food; last anything like a tooth; the projecting part of a comb, saw, rake, etc.; (*pl.*) **teeth**;—*v.*, furnish with teeth.—*n.*, **tooth'ache** (*-āk*), pain in a tooth.—*a.*, **toothed** (*tootht*), having teeth; jagged on the edge; **tooth'some** (*-sōm*), pleasing to the taste.

top (1), *n.* [A.S.], the highest part of anything; the highest place or rank; the crown of the head; a platform round the top of the lower mast;—*v.*, to cover on the top; to rise above others; to cut off the top.—*pres. p.*, **top'ping**; *p.p.*, **topped**.—*n.*, **top'dressing**, a dressing of manure on the surface; **top'gallant**, the mast above the topmast, or the sail on it.—*a.*, **top'heavy** (*-hevī*), too heavy on the top.—*n.*, **top'mast**, the mast fastened to the top of the lower mast.—*a.*, **top'most**, highest.—*n.*, **top'sail** (*top'sī*), a sail on the topmast.

top (2), *n.* [A.S.], a pear-shaped toy made to spin by means of a whip or a string.

tō'paz, *n.* [O. Fr., from Gk. *tōpasos*], a precious stone, generally of a yellowish colour.

tō'per, *n.* [etym. ?], a hard drinker; a drunkard.

top'le, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *tōpos*, a place], a subject of conversation or argument.—*a.*, **top'leal**, pertaining to a place or a topic; dealing with things of local interest.

topog'raphy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *topographia* (*tōpos*, place, and



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a., touch'y, easily made angry ; irritable.

tough (*tʌf*), a. [A.S.], holding well together ; not easily broken ; bending without breaking ; tenacious.

tour (*tʊr*), n. [Fr., from L. *torāre*, to TURN], a round journey ; a continued journey ; a journey for pleasure.—n., **tour'ist**, one who goes on a tour.

tour'nament and **tour'ney**, ns. [O.Fr., from root of TURN], a fight on horseback to show skill in arms ; a combat ; a joust.

tour'niquet (*tʊr'niket*), n. [Fr., from root of TURN], a bandage twisted tightly to stop a flow of blood.

tout, v. [M.E. *tūten*, from A.S. *tōtan*, to look out], to call aloud for custom ;—n., one who does so.

tow (1) (*tə*), v. [A.S. *toġian*, drawn, same root as TUG], to pull through the water ;—n., a rope for towing.—ns., **tow'age** (*tə'dʒ*), process of towing, or the price paid for it ; **tow'-line**, a rope for towing.

tow (2) [etym. ?], the coarse part of dressed hemp or flax.

toward (*təwərd* or *tɔrd*) or **tow-ards**, prep. [A.S.], in the direction of ; with regard to ;—adv., in a state of readiness ; at hand ;—a., ready ; docile.

tow'el, n. [O.Fr., from a Ger. root], a cloth for drying anything wet.—n., **tow'elling**, cloth for towels.

tow'er, n. [O.Fr., from L. *turris*], a lofty building standing by itself or rising above another ; a steeple ; a fortress ;—v., to rise high in the air.—as., **tow'ered** and **tow'ery**, adorned or defended by towers.

town, n. [A.S. *tūn*, an enclosure], a collection of houses larger than a village, but not the seat of a bishop ; the people of a town.—ns., **town-clerk** (*klark*), the officer who keeps the records of a town ; **town-cr'ier**, one who makes public intimations ; **town hall**, a hall or building for public

business ; **town house**, a house in town as alternative to one in the country ; **towns'folk**, the people in a town ; **town'ship**, the district belonging to a town ; **towns'man**, an inhabitant of a town.

toxicol'ogy, n. [Gk. *toxikon*, poison ; -LOGY], the science of poisons.—n., **toxin**, a poison causing disease.

toy, n. [etym. ?], a plaything ; an article of no great value ;—v., to trifle ; to play.—a., **toy'ish**, given to trifling ; playful.

trace (*trɛs*), n. [Fr., from L. *tractus*, p.p. of *trahere*, to draw], a mark left ; a very small quantity ; one of the bands by which a horse draws a vehicle ;—v., to mark out ; to copy, as a drawing ; to follow by means of marks ; to walk over.—a., **trace'able**, that may be traced.—ns., **tra'cery**, ornamental lines cut in stone, esp. in windows and roofs ; **tra'cing**, copying by means of fine lines ; the copy so made.

trachea (*træk'eə* or *trɔ'kiə*), n. [Gk. *trachēa*, rough], the windpipe (from the roughness of its rings).—n., **tracheot'omy** [Gk. *tōmos*, a cutting], the operation of opening the windpipe.

track, n. [O.Fr.], a mark left ; a footmark ; a course ; a beaten road ;—v., to follow by marks or footprints ; to tow.—a., **track'less**. — n., **track'lessness**.

tract, n. [L. *tractus*, p.p. of *trahere*, to draw], a stretch of land or water ; a short composition.—a., **tract'able**, easily led or managed. — ns., **tractabil'ity** and **tract'ableness**, quality of being tractable ; docility ; **Tractar'ian**, one of the writers of the *Tracts for the Times*, published at Oxford from 1833 to 1841.—a., **tract'ile**, that can be drawn out.—n., **tract'ion**, act of drawing ; state of being drawn ; power for drawing.—a., **tract'ive**, serving to draw.—n., **tract'or**, that which draws.

trade, *n.* [M.E., from root of TREAD], a person's business; practice of buying and selling; men in the same occupation;—*v.*, to buy and sell; (with) to have business dealings with.—*ns.*, **trade'-mark**, a mark on goods to show the manufacturer; **tra'der** or **trades'man**, a man engaged in trade; a shop-keeper; a workman; **trades'-union** or **trade'-union**, a union of men of the same trade to protect their rights, etc.; **trade'-wind**, a wind in the hot regions of the earth which blows constantly towards the equator.

tradition (*trădîsh'ôn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *traditio* (*tradere*, to hand over)], a handing down from father to son; knowledge or information so handed down.—*as.*, **tradi'tional** and **tradi'tionary**, pertaining to or handed down by tradition.

traduce' (*trădûs'*), *v.* [L. *traducere* (TRANS-, *ducere*, to lead)], to blame without ground; to speak ill of a person; to defame.

traffic, *n.* [Fr., from It. *traffico*, *stym* !], exchange of goods; commerce; the business of a railway or a steamboat;—*v.*, to carry on business.

tragedy (*trăj'jîdî*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gr. *tragôdia*, goat-song !], a play having a high purpose and a sad ending; a mournful event.—*n.*, **trage'dian**, one who acts or writes tragedy.—*as.*, **trage'dic** and **trag'ical**, pertaining to tragedy; mournful; disastrous.

trail, *v.* [O.Fr. *trahier*, from L. *trahere*, to draw], to draw along the ground; to grow along the ground; to hunt by following the track or smell;—*n.*, a track or scent; a path across a wild region; anything drawn out to a great length.

Train, *v.* [Fr., from *trainer*, L. *trahere*, to draw], to draw along; to teach by practice; to tame for use; to cause to grow aright;—*n.*, that which is drawn along; a part of a dress trailing behind; a number of followers; a line

of vehicles; regular course or order; a line of gunpowder to fire a mine.—*ns.*, **train'** or **trained-band**, men trained as soldiers, but not part of the regular army; **train'-bearer**, one who holds up the train of a person's robe; **train'-oil**, oil got from the blubber of the whale.

trait (*tră*), *n.* [Fr., *p.p.* of *traire*, L. *trahere*, to draw], a stroke or touch; a mark or feature distinguishing one from another.

trait'or, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *traditor*], one who is false to his trust; one who takes the side of an enemy; one who is guilty of treason;—*f.*, **trait'ress**.—*a.*, **trait'orous**, like a traitor.

trajec'tion (*trăjek'shôn*), *n.* [L. *trajectus* (TRANS-, *jacere*, to throw)], a throwing across.—*n.*, **trajec'tory**, the curved path of a projectile.

tram, *n.* [E. *tram*, a beam], a road laid with beams or rails on which vehicles can run easily;—*v.*, to ride or carry in a tram-car.—*ns.*, **tram-car**; **tram-line**, **-way**, or **-road**.

tram'mel, *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *tramacula*, a net (L. *tri-*, three; *macula*, a mesh)], a net for catching; a shackle to make a horse amble; anything that hinders;—*v.*, to catch in a net; to hinder.—*pres. p.*, **trammelling**; *p.p.*, **trammelled**.

tramp, *v.* [E., from Teut.], to go over on foot; to tread; to wander through;—*n.*, a wandering person; a journey on foot.

tram'ple, *v.* [freq. of TRAMP], to tramp over and over again; to tread under foot; to treat with scorn.

trance, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *transire*, to go across], a state in which the soul seems to have gone out of the body, or to be wholly taken up with visions of another world; catalepsy; a swoon.

tran'quill (*trăng'kwîl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *tranquillus*], at rest; peaceful; free from fear or disturb-

ance.—*n.*, tranquillity, peace or rest; calmness; repose.—*v.*, tranquillize, to make calm and peaceful; to soothe; to pacify.

trans-, **tran-**, **tra-**, **tres-**, *pref.* [L. *trans*], across; beyond (as in TRANSLATE, TRADITION, TRESPASS).

transact', *v.* [L. *transactus* (TRANS-, *agere*, to push)], to carry through; to do work; to manage.—*n.*, **transac'tion**, a carrying through of business; something carried through.

transal'pine (or *-pin*), *a.* [L. TRANS-], beyond the Alps (usually as from Rome); opposed to CISALPINE.

transatlan'tic, *a.* [TRANS-], beyond or crossing the Atlantic.

transcend' (*trānsend'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *transcendere* (TRANS-, *scandere*, to climb)], to rise above; to be much better than.—*as.*, **transcen'd** *a.*, passing beyond; beyond human knowledge; pre-eminent; speculative; **transcender'tal**, surpassing others; beyond human experience; not clear.

transcribe', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *scribere*, to write], to write over again; to copy out.—*ns.*, **tran'script**, a written copy; **transcrip'tion**, act of copying out; a new copy; a rearranging.

tran'sept, *n.* [TRANS-, L. *septum*, an enclosure], the cross part of a church, *at* right angles to the nave.

transfer', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *ferre*, to carry], to remove from one place to another; to hand over.—*pres. p.*, transferring; *p.p.*, transferred.—*n.*, **tran'sfer**, a changing from one to another; the thing so changed.—*a.*, **trans'ferable** (or *trānsfēr'ābl*), that may be transferred; negotiable.—*n.*, **tran'sference**, act of transferring; removal from one person or place to another; a handing over; conveyance.

transfig'ure, *v.* [Fr., from L. *transfigurare* (TRANS-, *figura*, FIGURE)], to change the appearance of; to

transform.—*ns.*, **transfigura'tion** and **transfig'urement**, a change of form or appearance; the **Transfiguration** (see Matt. xvii.).

transfix', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *figere*, to fix], to pierce through.

transform', *v.* [Fr., from L. *transformare* (TRANS-, *forma*, FORM)], to change the form of; to change into something else.—*n.*, **transforma'tion**, a change of form or nature.

transfuse', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *fundere*, to pour], to pour out of one vessel into another; to cause to pass from one to another.—*a.*, **transfu'sible**.—*n.*, **transfu'sion**.

transgress', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *gradi*, to step], to go beyond bounds; to break the law; to sin.—*ns.*, **transgres'sion**, a going beyond; a breaking of the law; a sin; **transgres'sor**, one who breaks the law; a sinner.

tran'sient (*trān'siēnt* or *trān'shiēnt*), *a.* [L. TRANS-, *ire*, to go], soon passing; not lasting; fleeting; short-lived.

tran'sit, *n.* [L. *transitus*, as above], a passing across; conveyance from one place to another; the passing of a planet in front of another heavenly body.—*n.*, **transi'tion**, a passing from one place, subject, or state to another; (*music*) a change of key.—*as.*, **tran'sitive**, passing beyond; (*grammar*), passing from the subject to an object; **tran'sitory**, soon passing; continuing for a short time; not lasting.

translate', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *translatu*s (TRANS-, *latu*s, *p.p.* of *ferre*, to carry)], to remove to another place or position; to turn from one language into another.—*n.*, **transla'tion**, removal into another place or office; a turning into another language; that which is so produced.

translu'cent, *a.* [L. TRANS-, *lucere*, to shine], letting light pass, but not transparent.—*ns.*, **translu'**



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trash, *n.* [etym. ?], broken and torn pieces; stuff of no worth;—*v.*, to free from trash; to crop off leaves or branches.—*a.*, trash'y, like trash; of little worth.

trav'ail, *n.* [Fr.], hard work; pains of childbirth;—*v.*, to work hard; to suffer the pains of childbirth.

trav'el, *v.* [Fr., same word as TRAVAIL], to go on foot; to go on a journey;—*n.*, a going from place to place; a journey; (*pl.*) the story of a journey.—*pres. p.*, travelling; *p.p.*, travelled.—*n.*, trav'eller, one who travels or visits distant countries; one who takes up orders for goods, etc.

trav'erse, *a.* [Fr., as TRANSVERSE], laid or lying across;—*adv.*, cross-wise;—*n.*, anything laid, dug, or built across; a barrier across a trench to prevent it from being raked by fire; a denial of a plea;—*v.*, to cross, as a purpose; to wander across; to turn on a pivot; to deny.

trav'esty, *a.* [Fr., a disguise, *p.p.* of *travestir* (TRA-, TRANS-, *vestire*, to clothe)], disguised so as to be ridiculous;—*n.*, a change which turns a thing into ridicule; a misleading description;—*v.*, to show or describe a thing so as to make a jest of it.

trawl, *n.* [etym. ?], a net like a bag for catching fish, by dragging it along the bottom of the sea; a long line with many hooks;—*v.*, to fish with such a net or line.—*n.*, traw'ler, one who trawls; a vessel used for trawling.

tray, *n.* [A.S.], a flat, shallow vessel for carrying small things.

-tre, *geog. root* [O.], a place; a dwelling (as in *Oswestry*, Oswald's town).

treach'ery (*trech'eri*), *n.* [Fr., prob. from L. root of TRICK], un-faithfulness; a breaking of one's trust.—*a.*, treach'erous, unfaithful; false.

treacle (*treacil*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *thriakia*, healing the bite of a

thérion, or wild beast], a thick, dark liquid got during the refining of sugar; molasses.

tread (*tred*), *v.* [A.S.], to set down the foot; to walk or go; to crush under foot;—*n.*, a setting down of the foot; manner of walking.—*past*, trod or t'ode; *p.p.*, trodden.—*ns.*, tread'le or tred'dle part of a machine worked by the foot; tread'mill, a mill turned by treading on steps fixed to the rim of a wheel, once used as a punishment.

treas'on (*tre'son*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *traditio* (*tradere*, to hand over)], falseness to one's king or country; an attempt to overthrow the government; a plot against the life of a king or a queen, etc.—*a.*, treas'onable, that may be punished as treason; traitorous; dialoyal.

treas'ure (*treash'ur*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *thésaurus*], riches stored up; anything valued or loved;—*v.*, to lay up riches; to set much value upon; to take great care of.—*ns.*, treas'urer, one who has charge of money; treas'ure-trove [Fr. *trouver*, to find], anything of value found in the earth, the owner of which is not known; treas'ury, a place where treasure is kept; a department of government in charge of the public money.

treat, *v.* [Fr., from L. *tractare*, to handle], to handle or use; to act well or ill towards; to speak or write about; to negotiate; to try to cure; to give food or drink to;—*n.*, a pleasant entertainment; that which gives pleasure.—*ns.*, treatise (*tre'tis*), a writing about some subject; a composition; treat'ment, manner of behaving towards a person; manner of treating or curing; trea'ty, an agreement, especially between countries or sovereigns.

treble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *triplicis*, TRIPLEX], threefold;—*n.*, the highest part in music;—*v.*, to multiply by three; to make three times as much.

tree, *n.* [A.S.], a large plant with a woody trunk, branches, and leaves; a list of one's ancestors; a piece of timber, as in axle-tree, cross-tree, etc.; a gibbet.

tre'foil, *n.* [Fr., from L. *trifolium*, a leaf (TRI-, *folium*, leaf)], a three-leaved plant, as clover; an ornament like 'refoil.

trell'is, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *trilix* (TRI-, *licium*, thread) and late L. *trichila*, an arbour], a kind of network for supporting climbing plants, etc.—*a.*, **trellised** (*trell'ist*), having a trellis; growing on a trellis; like a trellis.

trem'ble, *v.* [Fr., from Low L. *tremulare* (L. *tremulus*, TREMU-LOUS)], to shake, as with cold or fear; to shudder; to quake; to shake, as sound.

tremen'dous, *a.* [L. *tremendus* (*tremere*, to tremble)], causing astonishment owing to great size or force; terrible; dreadful.

trem'or, *n.* [L., from *tremere*, to tremble], a trembling; vibration; a shiver.

trem'ulous, *a.* [L. *tremulus*], trembling like a leaf; shaking; quivering.

trench, *n.* [O.Fr. *trenche*], a long, narrow cut in the ground, with the excavated earth piled up in front and behind, to form a protection for soldiers and an obstacle to the enemy;—*v.*, to dig a trench; to turn up the deep soil; to enter on what belongs to another.—*a.*, **tren'chant**, cutting; keen.—*ns.*, **tren'cher**, one who trenches; a large wooden platter for cutting meat on; the table, or what is on it;—**trench-warfare**, that kind of warfare carried on when the opposing armies face each other from parallel trenches: the space between is known as *No Man's Land*.

trend, *v.* [A.S.], to have a particular direction; to turn away or bend.

tren'tal, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *triginta*, thirty], a set of thirty Masses for the dead.

trepan' (1), *v.* [formerly *trapan*, prob. from TRAP (1)], to entrap, to ensnare.

trepan' (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *trypanon*, a borer], a kind of saw for cutting out pieces of bone;—*v.*, to use a trepan.—*pres. p.*, **trepanning**; *p.p.*, **trepanned**.

trepine' (*tréfén'* or *tréfin'*), *n.* [Fr., as above], a kind of trepan with a sharp boring point;—*v.*, to use this instrument.

trepida'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *trepidare*, to tremble], a trembling from fear, etc.; a state of fear or alarm.

tres'pass, *v.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *transpassere* (TRANS-, *passere*, to PASS)], to go beyond bounds; to go where one has no right; to commit sin;—*n.*, a going where one has no right; any injury to another; a doing wrong.—*n.*, **tres'pass-offering**, an offering to atone for a trespass.

tress, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *tricha*, threefold], a braid or plait of hair; a lock or curl.—*a.*, **tressed** (*trest*), having tresses; plaited or curled.

trestle (*trest*), *n.* [O.Fr. *trestel*, from L. *transtillum* (*transtrum*, see TRANSOM)], a frame of wood to support planks, etc.; anything like a trestle; the frame of a table.

tret, *n.* [O.Fr. *trette*], an allowance of 4 lb. on every 104 to make up for waste.

tri-, *pref.* [L. and Gk.], three; triple (as in TRIANGLE, TRIFOLIATE).

tri'ad, *n.* [Gk. *trias*], three things of the same kind; a union of three; a trinity.

tri'al, **tri'ed**, etc. See TRY.

tri'angle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *triangulum* (TRI-, ANGLE)], a figure with three sides and three angles; a musical instrument made of a rod of steel in the form of a triangle, and struck with a straight piece; a frame to which soldiers were tied when being flogged.—*as.*, **tri'angled** and **tri'angular** (*tri'angular*),

made in the form of a triangle.
—*v.*, *trian'gulate*, to measure land by dividing it into triangles.
—*n.*, *triangula'tion*, the network of triangles by which a district is surveyed.

tribe, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tribus*, a tribe], people of the same family or race; a division of a nation; a number of things having similar qualities.—*a.*, *tri'bal*.

tri'brach (*tri'brāk*), *n.* [Gk. *TRI-*, *brachys*, short], a measure of three short syllables, marked
— — —.

tribula'tion, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tribulatio* (*tribulum*, a threshing instrument)], great affliction or sorrow; trial or suffering.

trib'une, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tribūnus*, from *tribus*, *TRIBE*], a Roman magistrate elected by the people to defend their rights; a platform from which speeches are delivered.—*n.*, *tribū'nal*, the seat of a judge; a court of law.

trib'ute, *n.* [L. *tribūtus* (*tribuere*, to give, to pay)], money paid by a conquered nation for peace or protection; praise or thanks given.—*a.*, *trib'utary*, paying tribute; subject to another; paid as a tribute; giving supplies;—*n.*, one who pays tribute; a stream flowing into a larger one.

trice (1) (*tris*), *v.* [Du.], to haul or tie up by means of a rope.

trice (2) (*tris*), *n.* [from *TRICE* (1) ?], a moment.

tricen'nal (*trisen'ial*), *a.* [L. *tricennum* (*tricēni*, thirty at a time; *annus*, a year)], happening once in thirty years.

tricen'tenary. See *TERCENTENARY*.

trichino'sis (*trik-*), *n.* [Gk., from *trichinos*, like a hair], a disease caused by very small worms in the intestines or muscles.

trick, *n.* [O.Fr. *triche*, prob. from L. root of *TREACHEROUS*], a clever action to deceive; a clever way of doing a thing; a piece of mischief; a habit or manner; the cards played in one round;

—*v.*, to cheat or deceive; to dress up.—*ns.*, *trick'er* and *trick'ster*, one who cheats or plays tricks; *trick'ery*, practice of cheating.—*as.*, *trick'ish* and *trick'y*, given to cheating; fond of playing tricks.

trick'le, *v.* [M.E. *tricken*, *stricken*, from A.S. *stricon*, to go forward, akin to *STRIKE* (*Skeat*)], to fall in drops; to run in a small stream.

tri'colour, *n.* [Fr., L. *TRI-*, *COLOUR*] the French national flag (blue, white, and red); any flag of three colours.

tri'cycle, *n.* [*TRI-*, *CYCLE*], a vehicle with three wheels; a velocipede.

tri'dent, *n.* [L. *TRI-*, *dens*, a tooth], a spear with three prongs (the sceptre of Neptune);—*as.* (also *tri'dented*), having three prongs.

trien'nal, *a.* [L. *triennum* (*TRI-*, *annus*, a year)], lasting for three years; happening every third year.

trifle, *n.* [O.Fr. *trifle*, mockery], a thing of little value; a small price; sponge-cake soaked in sherry and jam, etc.;—*v.*, to act or speak foolishly; (with) to treat as of no importance; (away) to waste.—*a.*, *trifling*, of small worth or value.

trifo'liate, *a.* [*TRI-*, L. *folium*, a leaf], three-leaved, as clover.

trig, *a.* [Scand.], safe; neat; trim.

trig'ger, *n.* [Du. *treken*, to draw], the part pulled by the finger when firing a gun; a catch to hold a wheel when driving down a hill.

tri'glyph, *n.* [Gk. *TRI-*, *glypha*, to carve], a rectangular piece of stone with three grooves, used as an ornament on Doric buildings.

trigonom'etry, *n.* [Gk. *trigōnon*, three-angled; *-METRY*], the branch of mathematics which deals with the properties of triangles.—*as.*, *trigonomet'ric* and *trigonomet'rical*.

trihe'dral, *a.* [Gk. *TRI-*, *hedra*, a base], having three faces or sides.



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trissyl'able, *n.* [TRI-], a word of three syllables.—*a.*, **trissyl'able**, having three syllables.

trite, *a.* [L. *tritus* (*terere*, to rub)], rubbed away; threadbare; commonplace.

Tri'ton, *n.* [Gk.], a fabled demigod of the sea who used a trumpet made of a shell.

trit'urate, *v.* [late L. *tritūritus* (*terere*, to rub)], to grind to a fine powder.—*a.*, **trit'urable**, that may be ground to a fine powder.—*n.*, **tritura'tion**.

tri'umph, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *triumphus*], a Roman procession in honour of a victorious general; a rejoicing for victory; success;—*v.*, to rejoice because of victory; to gain a victory; to meet with success.—*as.*, **trium'phal**, pertaining to a triumph; **trium'phant**, rejoicing for a victory; victorious.

trium'vir, *n.* [L. *trium*, *gen. pl.* of *trēs*, three; *vir*, a man], a man who holds office along with other two; (*pl.*) **trium'viri** or **trium'virs**.—*n.*, **trium'virate**, an association of three men in office; a government by three men.

tri'umbe, *a.* [TRI-, L. *trius*, A.S. *trepa*, from L. *tripēs* (TRI-, one)], three in one.

triv'et, *n.* [L. *pēs*, a foot], a stand with three feet for a kettle near or over a fire.

trivial, *a.* [Fr., from L. *trivialis* (*trivia*, a place where three roads meet)], found almost anywhere; of little worth; trifling.—*ns.*, **trivial'ity** and **triv'ialness**, state of being trivial; a trivial thing.

trō'chee (*trō'ki*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *trōchaios* (*trechein*, to run)], a measure in poetry consisting of a long and a short (—), or an accented and unaccented syllable.

trod, **trod'den**, *past tense* and *p.p.* of TREAD.

trog'lodyte, *n.* [Gk. *trōglē*, a cave; *dyein*, to enter], a cave-dweller.

Trō'jan, *a.* [L. *Trōjānus*, from *Trōja*, Troy], pertaining to an-

cient Troy;—*n.*, an inhabitant of Troy.

troll, *v.* [O.Fr. *troller*, from Ger. *trollen*, to roll], to move more or less in a circle; to sing in parts one after another; to fish by drawing a baited hook through the water;—*n.*, a catch or glee.

trol'lop, *n.* [TROLL !], an untidy woman.

trol'ly, *n.* [from TROLL !], a low, four-wheeled truck or wagon.

trom'bone, *n.* [It., from *tromba*, a trumpet], a deep-toned musical instrument of three tubes, the middle one of which is bent so as to slip up and down on the ends of the other two, and so vary the notes.

troop, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*, etym. ?], a considerable number of people; a small band of cavalry; (*pl.*) soldiers;—*v.*, to come in great numbers.—*n.*, **troo'per**, a horse-soldier.

trope, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *trōpos* (*trēpein*, to turn)], an expression used in a sense different from its ordinary meaning; a figure of speech.—*as.*, **trop'ical**; **tropo'logical**, marked or varied by tropes.

trō'phy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *trōphaion* (*trēpein*, to turn)], a sign of victory raised on the battlefield; a memorial of victory.

trop'ic, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *tropikos*, from same root as TROPE], one of two supposed circles on each side of the equator, at which on its journey north or south the sun seems to turn and go back; (*pl.*) the parts between the tropics; the torrid zone.—*as.* **trop'ic** and **trop'ical**.

trot, *v.* [Fr. *trotten*, etym. ?], run as a horse when it lifts one of its fore feet at the same time with the hind one of the opposite side; to run fast;—*n.*, the pace of a horse when trotting. *pres. p.*, trotting; *p.p.*, trotted.

trōth, *n.* [A.S., TRUTH], faithfulness; promise;—*v.*, to plight.

trou'badour, *n.* [Fr. from Proçal *trobar* (*trouwer*), to find], of a class of poets in the

of France between the eleventh and the thirteenth century.

trouble (*trúbl*), *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *turbulare* (L. *turba*, a crowd)], to put into confusion; to disturb; to give needless labour to; to annoy;—*n.*, confusion; uneasiness of mind; a cause of uneasiness or disturbance.—*as.*, *troub'lesome* and *troub'lous*, causing trouble.

trough (*trɒf*), *n.* [A.S. *trɒg*], a long vessel for holding liquid; a narrow channel; a feeding-box for animals.

trounce, *v.* [Fr. *trons* (see TRUNCHEON)], to beat severely; to flog.

trou'sers (*trou'səz*), *n. pl.* [O.Fr. *trousses* (see TRUSS)], a two-legged covering for the lower limbs.

trousseau' (or *trou'sɔ*), *n.* [Fr., as TRUSS], a bride's outfit.

trout, *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *tróides*, a gnawer], a fresh-water fish.

trow (*trɔ* or *trou*), *v.* [A.S., akin to TROTH and TRUE], to trust; to believe; to think.

trow'el, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*, from late L. *truella*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle], a tool for smoothing lime or dressing bricks; a tool for lifting plants.

troy'-weight (*-wáit*), *n.* [Fr. *Troyes*, in France], a weight for gold and silver, in which the pound contains 5,760 grains as compared with the avoirdupois pound of 7,000.

tru'ant (*trou'ánt*), *n.* [O.Fr., from C.], one who shirks duty; a child away from school without leave:—*a.*, staying away from duty; lingering;—*v.*, to play truant.—*ns.*, *tru'aney* and *tru'antship*.

truce (*troos*), *n.* [M.E. *truce*, pledges (see TRUE)], a stoppage of fighting for a time; any time of rest from pain or fighting.

truck (1), *n.* [L., from Gk. *tróchos*, a wheel], a small wheel; a low wagon on small wheels; a railway wagon; a cap at the top of a mast or flagstaff.—*n.*, *truck'le*, a small wheel; *v.*, to submit to the will of another;

to oringe (originally, to sleep in a truckle-bed).—*n.*, *truck'le-bed*, a low bed on wheels.

truck (2), *v.* [O.Fr. *troque*, from Flemish *trokken*, to barter], to trade by barter;—*n.*, exchange of goods; payment of wages in goods (now illegal).—*n.*, *truck'age*, trade by barter; charge for conveyance on a truck.

trus'tulent, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *truculentus* (*trux*, fierce)], very wild or fierce; cruel.—*ns.*, *trus'tulence* and *trus'tulency*.

trudge (*tridj*), *v.* [Fr. *trucher*, to beg], to travel slowly; to walk heavily; to move wearily.

true (*truu*), *a.* [A.S. *tréows*], agreeing with fact; right at every point; like the nature of God; faithful; straight; honest.—*n.*, *tru'ism*, a self-evident truth.—*adv.*, *tru'ly*, in a true manner; justly; honestly; in reality.

truffle, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *TURBUL*, a fungus much esteemed in cookery, got from underground.

trull, *n.* [Ger., akin to TRULL (2)], a worthless woman.

trump (1), *n.* [Fr. *trionphe*, TRIUMPH], a winning card; a card of the favoured suit;—*v.*, to take by a trump card.

trump (2), *n.* [Fr. *troupe*, from Teut.], a trumpet; a Jew's harp;—*v.*, to deceive.—*n.*, *trump'ery*, useless show or finery; falsehood; things worn out and of no value;—*a.*, worthless.

trum'pet, *n.* [O.Fr. *troupette*, dim. of TRUMP (2)], a wind instrument with a clear and ringing tone;—*v.*, to make loudly known; to praise aloud.—*n.*, *trum'peter*, one who gives signals by trumpet; a long-legged bird; a kind of pigeon.—*a.*, *trum'pet-tongued* (*-túngd*), having a powerful voice.

trun'cate, *v.* [L. *truncare* (*truncus*, a TRUNK)], to cut off; to lop;—*as.* (and *trun'cated*), having the point cut off.

trun'cheon (*trún'shɔn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from root of TRUNK], a short staff; a staff of authority;—*v.*, to strike with a truncheon.

trun'dle, *n.* [O.Fr. *trondeler*, akin to **TRUND**], anything round; a little wheel; a cart on small wheels;—*v.*, to roll on small wheels; to run, as a hoop.—*n.*, **trun'dle-bed**, a bed on low wheels.

trunk, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*, from L. *truncus*, a piece cut off], the thick part of a tree; the main body of an animal; an elephant's snout; a box for clothes, etc.—*ns.*, **trunk'-hose**, wide breeches, reaching nearly to the knees; **trunk'-line**, main line of a railway.

trunnion (*trūn'yōn*), *n.* [Fr. *trognon*, as above], one of the two pivots by which a gun rests on the gun-carriage.

truss, *n.* [O.Fr. *trousse*, a bundle, from L. *thyrsus*], a bundle of hay or straw; a bandage used in surgery; a number of connected beams for supporting a roof;—*v.*, to bind closely; to strengthen; to skewer.

trust, *n.* [Scand. *†*, akin to **TRUE**], a resting on the truth of another; a firm belief; ground for hoping; a selling on credit; that which is entrusted; an estate managed for the benefit of another;—*a.*, held in trust;—*v.*, to believe in the truth of another; to place confidence in; to commit to the care of; to hope or believe; to sell on credit.—*n.*, **trustee'**, a person to whom anything is entrusted; one who manages trust property.—*as.*, **trust'ful**, full of trust; faithful; **trust'worthy**, worthy of trust.—*n.*, **trust'worthiness**, state of being trustworthy.—*a.*, **trusty**, that may be trusted; not likely to fail.

truth (*trōōth*), *n.* [A.S., from root of **TRUE**], that which is true; a statement of fact; a fixed law; agreement with the will or nature of God.—*a.*, **truth'ful**, always true; honest; reliable.—*n.*, **truth'fulness**, state of being truthful.—*a.*, **truth'less**, false; unworthy of trust.

try, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *trikāre*, to

triturate, from L. *terere*, to rub], to show the truth of; to prove or put to the test; to experiment; to examine in a court of law; to cause suffering to; to make an effort; to make purgative, as by melting; to strain or hurt;—*n.*, a trial; an attempt.—*n.*, **tri'al**, process of trying or testing; an endeavour; examination; a cause of suffering or sorrow; a case before a court.—*as.*, **tried** (*trīd*), proved to be true and faithful; **trusty**; **try'ing**, making trial of; hard to bear; causing pain.—*n.*, **try'-sail**, a small sail tried in a storm; a storm-sail.

tryst (or *trist*), *n.* [O.Fr. *triste*, same root as **TRUST**], an appointment to meet; time or place of meeting;—*v.*, to arrange to meet.

tsar (*tsar* or *zar*), *n.* [Russian, from L. *Cæsar*], the Emperor of Russia.—*n.*, **tsari'na** (*-rē'nā*) or **tsarit'sa**, his wife.

tset'se, *n.* [native name], a South African fly, whose bite is fatal to horses and cattle but harmless to men.

tub, *n.* [O.Du.], an open vessel for washing clothes in; a small cask; anything like a tub;—*v.*, to put in a tub; to take or give a bath.—*pres. p.*, **tubbing**; *p. p.*, **tubbed**.

tube, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tubus*], a long pipe; a channel for fluid in animals or plants;—*v.*, to fit with a tube.—*n.*, **tū'bing**, a lot of tubes; a length of tube; stuff for tubes.—*as.*, **tū'bular**, like a tube; made of a tube or tubes; hollow; **tū'bulated** and **tū'bulous**, in the form of a tube; fitted with a tube or tubes.—*n.*, **tū'cule**, a small tube.

tu'ber, *n.* [L.], a swelling on the roots of plants; a fleshy underground stem, as in the potato.—*as.*, **tu'berous** and **tu'berose**, covered with knobs or warts; producing tubers; knotted.

tu'bercle, *n.*, a little *tuber*; a small knob on plants or on a



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spoken in the north of Europe and in Northern and Central Asia.

tur'ban, *n.* [Fr., from Pers. *dul-band*], a cap with a scarf of linen or cotton wound round it; a kind of cap worn by women.—*a.*, **tur'baned** (*tér'bánd*), wearing a turban.

tur'bary, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *turbaria* (O.Ger. *surba*, TURF)], the right of digging peat on another person's land; the place where it is dug.

tur'bid, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turba*, a crowd], full of grounds; thick or muddy; out of order.

tur'bine (*tér'bin* or *-bin*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *turbo*, a whirl], a horizontal water-wheel; an engine in which steam acts upon a series of vanes or buckets so as to turn a shaft.

tur'bot, *n.* [Fr., from L. *turbo*, a whipping-top], a large, flat fish of the flounder kind.

tur'bulent, *a.* [L. *turbulentus* (*turba*, a crowd)], full of unrest or disorder; disinclined to obey or to be quiet; causing confusion or disorder.—*ns.*, **tur'bulence** and **tur'bulency**, a restless or disturbed state.

tur'een, *n.* [formerly *terreen*, Fr., from L. *terra*, the earth], a large dish for holding soup at table.

turf, *n.* [A.S.], soil matted with the roots of grass, etc.; such soil cut and dried for burning; thick, closely-cut grass; (the) horse-racing; (*pl.*, **turfs** or **turves**).—*a.*, **tur'fy**, made of or covered with turf; like turf.

tur'gent (*tér'jént*), *a.* [L. *turgens* (*turgere*, to swell)], swelling; high-sounding.—*a.*, **turgessent** (*tér'jes'ént*), beginning to swell; swelling or growing big.—*n.*, **turgescence**, state of being swollen; loud talk without sense.—*a.*, **tur'gid** (*tér'jid*), swollen; larger than usual; using big words; inflated; high-flown.

Turk, *n.* [Fr. Turc, Pers. Turk], a native of Turkey.—*a.*, **Tur'kish**, pertaining to the Turks or their

language;—*n.*, the language of the Turks.—*ns.*, **Tur'key** (1), the country of the Turks; **tur'key-red**, a bright red dye got from the madder plant, first used in Turkey; **tur'key-stone**, a kind of oil-stone got from Turkey.

tur'key (2), *n.* [Fr. *Turquoise*], a large bird, supposed to have come from Turkey.

tur'moil, *n.* [etym. ?], work causing great trouble and worry; bustle and confusion; disturbance;—*v.*, to be in worry or confusion.

turn, *v.* [A.S. *turnian*, from L. *torndre*, to turn], to move round a centre or on a hinge; to change the direction, use, etc., of; to depend (on); (to) to result in; to shape in a turning-lathe; to translate; to make or to become sour; to sicken;—*n.*, change of direction, use, etc.; a bend; a round of a rope; a short walk; a chance or opportunity; an act of kindness or the opposite; need, purpose, or convenience; manner of acting or of expression.—*ns.*, **turn'coat**, one who deserts his principles; **turn'ery**, process or place of using a turning-lathe; the things so shaped; **turn'ing**, a bending course; an angle of a road; a departure from the right road; the work of a turner; **turn'ing-point**, the point on which a question turns and is decided; a crisis; **turn'key** (*-ke*), one who has charge of the keys of a prison; a warder; **turn'over**, an upset; the value of goods sold during a season; **turn'pike**, crossbars turning on a post, to stop animals and allow persons to pass; a gate where toll is paid; **turn'style**, a turnpike; a machine for counting the number of people who enter a place.

tur'nip, *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn ?, and A.S. *næp*, turnip], a cultivated plant with a large, round tap-root.

tur'pentine, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *serbintinos*], the oily resin of the

twurple and some kinds of pine, larch, and fir.

twurple, *n.* [Fr., from L. *twurpledo* (*twurple*, base)], shameful wickedness; baseness in heart; depravity.

twurple (*twurple* or *-twurple*), *n.* [O.Fr., TURKISH], a precious stone of a bluish-green colour.

twurple, *n.* [Fr. *twurple*, dim. of *twurple*, from L. *twurple*], a small tower often on the angle of a wall; steel tower containing guns on a warship. — *a.*, **twurpled**, built with a tower; made like a turret.

twurple and **twurple-dove**, *ns.* [A.S., from L. *twurple*, imit. !], a kind of pigeon.

twurple, *n.* [corruption of Port. or Sp. word for TORTOISE], a sea-tortoise, much valued as food. — *v.*, **twurple**, to upset.

twurple, *a.*, pertaining to *Tuscany*; denoting an order of architecture, with no grooves or flutings on the pillars; — *n.*, a native of *Tuscany*.

twurple, *int.* [E., instinctive sound], be silent; don't be foolish.

twurple, *n.* [A.S.], a long, pointed tooth found in certain animals; a tooth-like point or horn.

twurple, *n.* [from M.E. *twurple*, to rumple], a struggle or fight, mostly in sport; — *v.*, to fight or struggle.

twurple, *int.* [E.], same as TUSH.

twurple (*twurple*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *twurple*, protection], state of being under a guardian; care or protection. — *as.*, **twurple** and **twurple**, having the care of; protecting.

twurple, *n.* [Fr., from L. *twurple*, a guardian (*twurple*, to look after)], one who takes care of; one who has charge of another's education; an instructor in a college; — *f.*, **twurple**; — *v.*, to have the care of; to exercise authority over. — *ns.*, **twurple** and **twurple**, the office and duties of a tutor. — *a.*, **twurple**, pertaining to a tutor.

twurple (*twurple*), *v.* [for *twurple*, from TATTLE], to talk in a silly manner; — *n.*, silly talk.

twurple, *n.* [A.S. *twurple* (mass.)], two.

twurple, *v.* [a variant of TAVE], to give a sound like a very tight string pulled and suddenly let go; to sound a tight string; — *n.*, a sharp, quick sound, as from a tight string; an affected tone of the voice; a tone common to a neighbourhood.

twurple, *v.* [M.E., from A.S. *twurple*, akin to TWITCH], to pull with a sudden twist and jerk; — *n.*, a sharp twist or jerk.

twurple, *n.* [a corruption of *twurple*, TWILL], a kind of woollen cloth.

twurple, *n.* [from *twurple*, pl. of *twurple*, Fr. *twurple*, a case for instruments], small pincers for pulling out hairs, etc.

Twurple Night, the 6th Jan., eve of Twurple Day (twurple day after Christmas).

twurple, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than eleven. — *a.* and *n.*, **twurple**.

twurple, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], twice ten. — *as.* and *ns.*, **twurple**; **twurple**.

twurple, *adv.* [A.S. *twurple*, gen. of *twurple*, TWO], two times; doubly.

twurple, *n.* [A.S., akin to TWO], a shoot or small branch of a tree or plant.

twurple (*twurple*), *n.* [A.S. *twurple*, double], the faint light before sunrise or after sunset; a dim light.

twurple, *v.* [A.S. *twurple*, two-threaded], to weave cloth with raised diagonal lines or ridges; — *n.*, twurple cloth.

twurple, *a.* [A.S., from root of TWO], being one of two born at a birth; twofold; working side by side; — *n.*, one of two born at a birth; one of two similar things.

twurple, *v.* [A.S., from root of TWICE], to twist; to wrap round; — *n.*, cord of twisted threads.

twurple (*twurple*), *v.* [A.S. *twurple*], to affect with or to feel a sharp, shooting pain; to pinch; — *n.*, a sharp, shooting pain; a pinch.

twurple (*twurple*), *v.* [A.S., akin to TWITCH], to open and shut the





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eye quickly; to shine with a sparkling light.—*ns.*, **twinkle** and **twinkling**, a quick opening and shutting of the eye; a quick dancing light; an instant.

twirl, *v.* [freq. of A.S. *thwiran*, to turn], to turn round rapidly with the fingers; to be turned round rapidly;—*n.*, a quick, round motion.

twist, *v.* [M.E., from A.S. *twist*, rope, akin to TWICE], to twine into a thread or rope; to form by winding together; to whirl round; to turn from the true meaning;—*n.*, a sudden turn; manner of twisting; form given by twisting; anything twisted.

twit, *v.* [A.S. *ætollan* (AT, and root of WIT), to remind a person of a fault; to blame or reproach.—*pres. p.*, **twitting**; *p.p.*, **twitted**].

switch, *v.* [M.E. *swiochen*, from A.S. *swikken*, to TWEAK], to pull suddenly with a jerk;—*n.*, a quick and sudden pull; a sharp, shooting pain.

twit'ter, *v.* [M.E., from *twit*, imit.], to chirp; to have a slight trembling of the nerves;—*n.*, a chirp; a slight trembling of the nerves.

two'-edged (*too'-ejd*), *a.* [TWO], sharp on both edges.—*as.*, **two'-fold**, folded two times; double; **two'-ply**, consisting of two plies; **two'-sided**, having two sides or faces; saying one thing and meaning another.

-ty, *suff.* [Fr. *-té*, from L. *-tas*], quality or state (as in CAPTIVITY, POVERTY); multiplied by ten (as in FIFTY).

tycoon, *n.* [Japanese], the former name of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army.

tym'panum, *n.* [Gk. *tympanon*],

the drum of the ear; the space between a lintel and the arch above it; the triangular part of a gable wall, or at the side of an arch; (*pl.*) **tym'pani**.

type, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *typos*, the mark of a blow (*typtein*, to strike)], a mark or stamp; form or character; a figure of something to come; a form which shows the chief points common to a group; a letter cast or cut for printing; a collection of types; a natural object copied in a picture, etc.—*as.*, **typ'ic** and **typ'ical**, of the nature of a type; showing by means of a model; showing the chief points of a group.—*v.*, **typ'ify**, to represent by a model or likeness.—*n.*, **typog'raphy**, the art of printing with types.—*as.*, **typog'raphic** and **typograph'ical**.

typhoon, *n.* [Arab., from Gk. *tuphōn*], a violent hurricane in the China Seas.

ty'phus, *n.* [Gk. *typhos*, smoke, stupor], a very dangerous and contagious fever.—*a.*, **ty'phous**.—*a.*, **ty'phoid** [-oid], like typhus;—*n.*, a fever once thought to be the same as typhus.

ty'rant, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *tyrannos*], one who rules without check; a cruel master.—*as.*, **tyran'nic**, **tyran'nical**, and **tyr'annous**, despotic; unjust.—*v.*, **tyr'annize**, to act as a tyrant; to rule oppressively.—*n.*, **tyr'anny**, the rule of a tyrant; despotism.

type. See TIRE (2).

Tyr'ian, *a.*, pertaining to Tyre, or to its people; of a deep purple.

tyr'o, *n.* [L. *tyro*], a recruit; a learner; a novice; one only slightly acquainted with a subject; (*pl.*) **tyr'os**.

U

[For words beginning with un- not found below, prefix not to the simple word, if an adjective; want of, if a noun; to undo or reverse, if a verb.]

ubiq'uity (*ūbik'witt*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ubique*, everywhere], exist-

ence in all places at the same time.—*a.*, **ubiq'uitous**.

u'dal or **o'dal**, *a.* [Scand.], denoting land held of no superior.—*n.*, **u'daller** or **o'daller**, one who holds land thus (in Orkney and Shetland).

ud'der, *n.* [A.S.], the organ from which the milk of animals is drawn; a teat.

ug'ly, *a.* [Scand., akin to AWE], unpleasing to the eye; ill-looking; likely to cause trouble.—*n.*, **ug'liness**.

Uh'lan (*oo'-* or *u'lan*), *n.* [Ger.], one of a body of light German cavalry.

ukase', *n.* [Fr., from Russian], an edict or order of the Tsar of Russia.

ul'cer, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ulcus*, a sore], a running or open sore; anything that corrupts.—*v.*, **ul'cerate**, to turn into an ulcer; to gather matter.—*n.*, **ulcera'tion**.—*a.*, **ul'cerous**, affected with or like an ulcer.

-ule, *suff.* [L. *-ulus*], dim. (as in ANIMALOULE, GLOBULE).

alter'lor, *a.* [L. *ulterior* (comp. of *ultra*, beyond)], beyond or on the farther side; more distant.

ul'timate, *a.* [L. *ultimus*, last], last or farthest off.—*adv.*, **ul'timately**, last of all; finally.—*n.*, **ultima'tum**, a final offer or demand; (*pl.*) **ultima'ta**.—*adv.*, **ul'timo**, in the past month (often **ult.**).

ultra-, *pref.* [L.], beyond; extremely (as in ULTRAMONTANE, ULTRAMUNDANE).

ultramarine' (*-márin'*), *a.* [It. *ultra marino* (ULTRA-, *máre*, the sea)], beyond the sea;—*n.*, a deep blue colour.

ultramoun'tane, *a.* [ULTRA-, L. *mons*, a mountain], beyond the Alps;—*n.*, one who upholds the Pope's claim of sovereignty.

ultramun'dane, *a.* [ULTRA-, MUNDANE], beyond this world.

um'bel, *n.* [L. *umbella*, parasol, from *umbra*, shade], a flower-head consisting of a number of stalks radiating from a central point, each bearing a flower or a smaller umbel.—*a.*, **um'bellig'erous**, bearing umbels.

um'ber, *n.* [Fr., from L. *umbra*, a shade], a brown earth used in making paint.

umbil'ic and **umbil'ical**, *as.* [L. *umbilicus*, the navel], pertaining to the navel.

um'brage (*úm'bráj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *umbra*, a shade], a shade, as of trees; suspicion; offence.—*a.*, **um'brageous** (*úm'brájús*), forming or giving a shade; leafy.

umbrel'la, *n.* [It., from L. *umbra*, a shade], a light folding frame covered with silk, etc., to protect from sunshine or rain.

um'pire, *n.* [formerly *numpire*, from Fr. *nomper* (NON-, PEER)], one who settles a dispute; an arbiter; a referee.

un-, *pref.* [A.S.], (a) with adjectives, it is a simple negative, *not*; (b) with verbs it means to undo or reverse; (c) with nouns it forms verbs meaning to deprive of.

unabashed', *a.*, having no feeling of shame.

unabá'ted, *a.*, in full strength or force.

unabridged', *a.*, not shortened.

unaccom'panied, *a.*, without attendants; alone.

unaccom'plished, *a.*, not performed; not finished; not refined in manners or education.

unaccoun'table, *a.*, that cannot be explained; not liable to answer.

unaccus'tomed, *a.*, unused; not in the habit (of); not usual.

unacknowl'edged (*únáknol'édj*), *a.*, not owned or confessed; not noticed.

unadvised' (*-vísj'*), *a.*, done without due thought; rash; imprudent.—*a.*, **unadv'isable**, not to be recommended.

unaffec'ted, *a.*, natural in manners; not touched in the feelings; sincere; unmoved.

unalloyed' (*-loid'*), *a.*, without mixture; pure.

unann'ed (*únánéd'*), *a.*, not having received extreme unction; unshriven.

unan'imous, *a.* [L. *unus*, one;

animus, the mind], being all of one mind; agreeing in opinion.
—*n.*, unanim'ity, agreement.
unannealed' (*ünáneld'*), *a.*, not tempered by heat.
unan'swerable, *a.*, that cannot be disproved or contradicted.
unappalled' (*ünápawld'*), *a.*, not impressed by fear.
unapt', *a.*, not ready; making little progress; not to the point; backward.
unassailable, *a.*, that cannot be attacked.
unassu'ming, *a.*, not pushing oneself forward; modest; humble.
unau'thorized, *a.*, not supported by authority.
unavai'able, *a.*, not to be had for use.
unavai'ing, *a.*, not having the desired result.
unavoi'dable, *a.*, that cannot be avoided.
unaware', *a.*, not expecting; without thought.—*adv.*, un-
awares' (*ündwärs'*), unexpect-
edly; at a disadvantage.
unbar', *v.*, to undo the bar of; to open.
unbear'able, *a.*, that cannot be borne.
unbecom'ing, *a.*, not becoming; indecent; improper.
unbegot' and **unbegot'ten**, *as.*, always existing; eternal; without beginning.
un'belief (*-bélef*), *n.*, want of be-
lief.—*n.*, unbelie'ver, one who does not believe, esp. in the Bible; a sceptic.
unbend', *v.*, to free from a bend; to make straight; to free from strain.—*a.*, unben'ding, un-
yielding; firm.
unbi'ased (*-bi'ást*), *a.*, free from bias; not leaning to one side more than to another.
unbind', *v.*, to remove a band or fastening from; to set free.
unble'mished, *a.*, without stain or flaw; pure; innocent.
unblush'ing, *a.*, without shame; impudent; bold.
unbolt', *v.*, to undo a bolt; to open.
unbos'om (*ünbus'óm*), *v.*, to tell

out what is in the mind; to reveal in confidence.
unbound'ed, *a.*, without bounds; without check or control.
unbrace', *v.*, to loosen; to slacken.
unbrid'led, *a.*, having no bridle; without check; unrestrained.
unbuck'le, *v.*, to loosen; to unfasten.
unbur'den or **unbur'then**, *v.*, to take off the burden from; to free from care.
uncer'tain, *a.*, not having sure knowledge; not clearly known; not to be relied on; not firmly fixed.—*n.*, uncer'tainty, want of clear knowledge; something not clearly known.
unchar'itable, *a.*, not charitable; severe or unfair in judging.—*n.*, unchar'itableness.
unchurch', *v.*, to deprive of church privileges; to excommunicate.
un'cial (*ün'shál*), *a.* [L. *uncia*, an inch], denoting large letters used in old manuscripts;—*n.*, a letter of this kind.
un'eiform, *a.* [L. *uncus*, a hook], hook-shaped.
uncircumci'sion, *n.*, want of circumcision; the people who are not circumcised; the Gen-
tiles.
unciv'il, *a.*, not kind or courteous.
unciv'ilized (*ünciv'ilized*), *a.*, in a savage state; not trained or refined.
unclasp', *v.*, to open the clasp of
uncle (*ünkl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *avunculus*], the brother of a father or a mother.
unclean', *c.*, not clean; foul with sin.
unclose', *v.*, to open; to reveal.
unclothe', *v.*, to strip the clothes off; to make naked.
uncoil', *v.*, to open out a coil; to unwind.
uncome'ly, *a.*, wanting grace and beauty.—*n.*, uncome'liness.
uncom'promising, *a.*, not giving in on any point; unyielding.
unconcern', *n.*, want of concern or interest.—*a.*, unconcerned'.
unconditional (*-dish'óndl*), *a.*, free from conditions; absolute.



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underwrite', *v.*, to write one's name under; to insure others against loss.—*n.*, **un'derwriter**.
undesigned' (*-zind'*), *a.*, not intended; unintentional.
undeter'mined (*-mind*), *a.*, not fixed or settled; undecided; not defined.
unde'viating, *a.*, keeping to the straight line; steady; consistent.
undiscer'nible (*ündiser'nibl*), *a.*, that cannot be seen.—*a.*, **undiscer'ning**, not seeing clearly.
undischarged', *a.*, not set free; not fired off.
undis'ciplined, *a.*, not trained.
undo' (*ündoo'*), *v.*, to unfasten; to take to pieces; to ruin.—*n.*, **undo'ing**, a taking to pieces; ruin.—*a.*, **undone'** (*ündün'*), ruined.
undoubted (*-dou'téd*), *a.*, not called in question; received as true.
undress', *v.*, to take off dress;—*n.*, **un'dress**, a loose, ordinary dress.
un'dulate, *v.* [late L. *unduläre* (*unda*, a wave)], to move up and down like waves; to have the appearance of waves.—*n.*, **undula'tion**, a wavy motion or appearance.—*a.*, **un'dulatory**, rising and falling as waves.
unduly, *adv.*, improperly; unfairly.
unearth' (*ünérth'*), *v.*, to bring out of concealment; to discover.—*a.*, **unearth'ly**, not of this world.
uneas'y, *a.*, not at rest; painful; anxious in mind; ungraceful.
unembod'ied, *a.*, having no body; unorganized.
une'qual, *a.*, different in size, strength, etc.; not fairly matched; unjust.
unequiv'ocal, *a.*, not doubtful; clear.
une'ven, *a.*, not level or smooth; rough; not divisible by two without a remainder; unequal.
unevent'ful, *a.*, with nothing to attract notice; quiet; ordinary.
unexam'pled (*-plá*), *a.*, different from anything before; quite new.

unexcep'tionable, *a.*, having nothing to be objected to; faultless; perfect.
unfee'ling, *a.*, having no feeling; hard-hearted.
unfeigned' (*ünfö'd'*), *a.*, not pretended; real.
unflag'ging, *a.*, not flagging or drooping; keeping up strength and spirit.
unfledged' (*ünflejd'*), *a.*, not yet furnished with feathers; not at full growth.
unflin'ching, *a.*, standing firm; not shrinking; resolute.
unfold', *v.*, to open the folds of; to expand; to reveal.
unfor'tunate, *a.*, not prosperous or happy; not successful.
unfrequen'ted, *a.*, not often visited.
unfur'l, *v.*, to spread out; to unfold.
ungain'ly, *a.* [M.E. *ungenliche* (UN-, Scand. *gegn*, serviceable)], clumsy; awkward; ungraceful; uncouth.
ungird', *v.*, to remove the girdle.—*a.*, **ungirt'**, unbound; loosely dressed.
ungod'ly, *a.*, without the fear of God.
ungroun'ded, *a.*, without a firm basis; unreal; false.
unguar'ded (*üngar'déd*), *a.*, not guarded; careless; off one's guard.
un'guent, *n.* [L. *unguentum* (*un-guere*, to anoint)], ointment.
unhand', *v.*, to take hands off; to let go.
unhan'dy, *a.*, clumsy; awkward.
unhinge' (*ünhinj'*), *v.*, to remove from the hinges; to derange, as one's mind.
unhorse', *v.*, to throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.
unhoused' (*ünhousd'*), *a.*, having no house; homeless.
uni-, *pref.* [L. *ünus*], one; single (as in UNIFORM, UNANIMOUS).
u'nicorn, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *unicornis* (UNI-, *cornu*, a horn)], a legendary animal having only one horn.
u'niform, *a.* [Fr., from L. *üniformis* (UNI-, -FORM)], having the

same form or plan; agreeing with itself;—*n.*, a dress marking rank or service.—*n.*, uniformity, state of being uniform; sameness; freedom from change.—*adv.*, uniformly, in a uniform manner; regularly; consistently.

u'nify, *v.* [med. L. *unificare* (UNI-, -RY)], to make into one; to unite.—*n.*, unification.

unilat'eral, *a.* [UNI-], pertaining to one side.

unilit'eral, *a.* [UNI-], consisting of one letter only.

union (*u'nyon*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *unio*, from *unus*, one], joining into one; a whole, formed of parts; agreement of mind or of interests; a combination of workmen; a number of parishes united for poor-law purposes; a workhouse.—*ns.*, the Union, the joining of the Parliaments of England and Scotland in 1707 and that of Ireland in 1801; Union-Jack, the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland, uniting the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.

unique' (*unik'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *unicus*, as above], unlike anything else.

u'nison, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *unisonus* (UNI-, *sonus*, SOUND)], agreement in sound or pitch; harmony; concord.

u'nit, *n.* [contraction of UNITY], a single person or thing; the number 1; a selected amount by which others are measured.

—*n.*, u'nity [C.Fr., from L. *unitas*], state of being one; harmony.

Unitar'ian, *n.*, one who believes that only God the Father is divine;—*a.*, pertaining to Unitarians (opposed to TRINITARIAN).

unite', *v.* [L. *unire* (*unus*, one)], to join or come together.

u'nivalve, *n.* [UNI-], a shell consisting of only one piece; a mollusc with a single shell;—*a.*, having a single piece in the shell.

u'niverse, *n.* [Fr., from L. *universus* (UNI-, *versus*, *p.p.* of *vertere*,

to turn)], the whole creation.—*a.*, univer'sal, affecting all the parts; containing all the particulars.—*ns.*, universal'ity, quality of being universal; univer'sity, a body of teachers, etc., united to teach the higher branches of literature, science, etc., with power to confer degrees.

unkept', *a.*, uncombed; rough.

unlearn' (*unlern'*), *v.*, to forget what one has learned.—*a.*, unlearn'ed (-ler'ned), ignorant.

unless', *conj.* [ON, LESS], if not; except; suppose that not.

unlet'ereu, *a.*, without learning.

unlock', *v.*, to open a lock.

unloose' (*unloos'*), *v.*, to untie; to set free; to loose.

unmake', *v.*, to undo the make, form, or qualities of; to take to pieces.

unman', *v.*, to deprive of the qualities of a man; to deprive of men.

unmeaning, *a.*, having no meaning.

unmoor', *v.*, to unfasten, as a ship.

unmuffle, *v.*, to take off a muffler.

unmus'cle, *v.*, to take off a muscle.

unnerve', *v.*, to deprive of nerve or vigour.

unpack', *v.*, to empty a pack.

unpar'alleled, *a.*, having no parallel; unexampled.

unpeople' (*unpepl'*), *v.*, to deprive of people.

unpres'edented, *a.*, never seen or heard of before.

unpretending, *a.*, not pretending; modest.

unprin'ciple, *a.*, not acting according to principle; immoral; wicked.

unques'tionable, *a.*, that cannot be doubted; certain; indisputable.

unques'tioned, *a.*, not disputed or doubted.

unravel, *v.*, to separate disordered parts; to undo confusion; to clear up a difficulty.

unrest', *n.*, want of rest; uneasiness of mind; anxiety.

unruly (*unrool'*), *a.*, breaking through rule; not easily managed.

unsay, *v.*, to deny what has been said.
unscathed, *a.*, unhurt; uninjured.
unscrew (*únskrú*'), *v.*, to unfasten screws; to take to pieces something screwed.
unsearchable (*-sér'cháb'l*), *a.*, that cannot be searched out; inscrutable; mysterious.
unsent, *v.*, to put off a seat; to deprive of a right to sit.
unsettle, *v.*, to unfix; to make uncertain; to throw into disorder.
unsheathe, *v.*, to take out of the sheath.
unship, *v.*, to take out of a ship; to remove from its place, as an oar, etc.
unsightly (*únsí'tl*'), *a.*, not pleasant to the sight.
unspeakable, *a.*, that cannot be spoken or uttered.
unstop, *v.*, to take out a stopping or a stopper; uncork.
unstring, *v.*, to take the strings off; to slacken the strings of.
unter-, *geog. root* [Ger.], under; lower; among (as in *Unterwalden*, among the woods); *Unter den Linden* (famous avenue of Berlin), under the lindens.
unthread (*únthred'*), *v.*, to take out the thread from.
untie, *v.*, to loosen a tie or knot.
until, *adv.* [corrupted from UNTO], up to the time, point, or degree that;—*prep.*, to the time, etc.; as far as.
untimely, *a.*, happening before the proper time; premature.
un'to (*ún'tu*), *prep.* [A.S. *und, TO*], to.
untoward (*úntó'ard*), *a.*, not easily guided or taught; unlucky; hindering.—*a.*, untowardly, in a troublesome manner.
untruth, *n.*, a false statement.
untune, *v.*, to put out of tune.
untwine and **untwist**, *vs.*, to undo what is twined or twisted.
unveil (*únvéd'*), *v.*, to take off a veil from; to uncover; disclose; reveal.
unwarp, *v.*, to take out of warp; to straighten; to make impartial.

unweave, *v.*, to undo a web.
unwept, *a.*, not mourned for.
unwieldy (*únwéil'dí*), *a.*, not easily handled; unmanageable; clumsy.
unwind, *v.*, to wind off; to become unwound.
unwittingly, *adv.*, unintentionally; inadvertently.
unwrap (*únráp'*), *v.*, to take off a wrapping from; to open out; to unfold.
unyoke, *v.*, to loose from the yoke; to free; to disjoin.
up, *adv.* [A.S.], on high; from a lower to a higher position; completely;—*prep.*, from a lower to a higher part of;—*a.*, tending upward.
up-, *pref.* (as in UPLAND, UPRISING, UPWARD).
u'pas, *n.* [Malay, poison], a poison contained in the juice of the upas-tree.
upbear (*upbér'*), *v.*, to bear up; to raise and keep aloft; to support.
upbraid, *v.* [A.S. *upbrædan* (UP-, BRAID)], to blame for something disgraceful; to reprove severely.—*n.*, upbraiding, reproach; censure.
upheave, *v.*, to lift or heave up; to force up from below.—*n.*, upheaval, a raising upward by force; that which is raised up.
uphold, *v.*, to hold up; to keep from falling; to defend.
uphol'sterer, *n.* [for *upholdsterer*, upholsterer], one who makes or sells furniture, etc.—*n.*, upholstery, goods or business of an upholsterer.
upland, *n.*, land considerably above the level of the sea;—*a.*, high in position; belonging to hilly country.
up'most or **uppermost**, *a.* [sup. deg. of UP], furthest up; highest in rank or authority.
upon, *prep.*, on; on the top of.
up'per, *a.* [comp. deg. of UP], further up; higher in position or rank.—*n.*, upper hand, superiority; advantage.
up'right, *a.*, straight up; not leaning to one side; guided by



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degree;—*n.*, the most that can be done.

U'to'pian, *a.* [*Utopia*, nowhere, an ideal place of perfection described by Sir T. More (Gk. *ou*, not; *tópos*, a place)], fanciful; unreal; visionary.

ut'ter (1), *a.* [A.S. *uttra*, comp. of *ut*, out], furthest out; complete; perfect.—*adv.*, ut'terly, fully; to the very last point.

ut'ter (2), *v.* [M.E. *utren*, *ouren*,

to put out, as above], to speak; to make known; to publish.—*a.*, ut'terable, that may be uttered or spoken.—*n.*, ut'terance, power of uttering; manner of speaking.

u'vūla, *n.* [L. *uva*, grapes], the fleshy lobe over the back of the tongue.

uxōr'ious, *a.* [L. *uxor*, a wife], foolishly fond of a wife.—*n.*, **uxōr'iousness**.

V

vā'cant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vacare*, to be empty], having nothing within; free from business, thought, or care; idle; unoccupied.—*n.*, **vā'cancy**, state of being empty; leisure; unemployed; time; an unfilled office.—*v.*, **vacate'**, to leave empty; to give up possession of; to annul.—*n.*, **vacā'tion**, freedom from work; a holiday at school or college; a recess of law courts.

vac'cinate (*vik'sināt*), *v.* [L. *vacca*, a cow], to effect with the cow-pox as a preventive against small-pox.—*n.*, **vaccina'tion**, act or practice of vaccinating.—*a.*, **vac'cine** (-*sin*), got from cows;—*n.*, the matter of cowpox.

vac'illate (*vās'illāt*), *v.* [L. *vacillare*, to waver], to sway from side to side; to be of changeable mind; to waver.—*n.*, **vacilla'tion**, a swaying from side to side; changeableness of mind.—*as.*, **vac'illant** and **vac'illatory**.

vacū'ity, *n.* [L. *vacuus*, empty], state of being empty; space unoccupied; void.—*a.*, **vac'uous**, empty; unfilled.—*n.*, **vac'uum**, empty space; the inside of a vessel exhausted of air.

vag'abond, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vagabundus*, wandering], wandering; with no fixed dwelling; driven to and fro;—*n.*, a beggar; a tramp.—*ns.*, **vag'abondage** and **vag'abondism**.

vaga'ry, *n.* [L. *vagari*, to wander], a wandering of the thoughts; a wild fancy; a freak.

vā'grant, *a.* [L. *vagans*, wandering, with *r* inserted], wandering; having no settled home;—*n.*, one who has no settled home; a beggar.—*n.*, **vā'grancy**, state of being a vagrant.

vague (*vāg*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *vagus*, wandering], flitting; unsettled; ambiguous; indefinite.—*n.*, **vague'ness**.

vain, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vanus*, empty], of no use; fruitless; worthless; proud; showy.—*n.*, **vain-glōr'y**, great pride in one's own doings; empty show or pride.—*a.*, **vainglor'ious**, boastful; conceited.

val-, **valle-** [Sp. and It., **van-** [Fr., L. *vallis*], *geog. root*, a valley (as in *Valais*, the district of valleys; *Valparaiso*, the valley of Paradise; *Val d'Arno*, the valley of the Arno; *Vaucl*, the enclosed valley).

val'ance, *n.* [Fr. *Valence*, a near Lyons], the hangings window or a bed;—*v.*, to with a valance.

vale, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vallis*], low ground hills; a valley.

valedic'tion, *n.* [L. *vale*, in *dicere*, to say], a bidding well.—*a.*, **valedic'tory**, farewell.

val'entine, *n.*, a lover chosen on St. *Valentine's* day, the 14th February; a love letter sent on St. Valentine's day.

valer'ian, *n.* [L. *valere*, to strong], the plant allheal,

root of which is used as a strengthening medicine.

val'et (vâl'et or -d), *n.* [Fr. *VALET*], a man-servant who attends to the person of his master and to his clothes.

valet *v'lan* and **valetu'dinary**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *valetudo*, state of health], infirm in health; seeking to recover;—*n.*, a person constantly in weak health.

Valhal'la or **Walhal'la**, *n.* [Scand.], the heaven or palace of immortality in Scandinavian mythology.

val'iant (vâl'yant), *a.* [O.Fr. *valant*, from L. *valere*, to be strong], brave in danger; bravely done.—*adv.*, val'iantly.

val'id, *a.* [Fr., from L. *validus*, strong], strong; founded in truth; according to legal form; conclusive.—*ns.*, valid'ity and val'idness, state or quality of being valid.

valise' (vâl'se'), *n.* [Fr.], a traveling bag; a portmanteau.

val'ley, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vallis*], low land between hills; a low-lying plain.

val'our (vâl'ôr), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *valere*, to be strong], courage; ability to face danger; bravery.—*a.*, val'orous, brave; courageous.

val'ue (vâl'ü), *n.* [Fr. *valü*, *v. p. p.* of *valoir*, to be worth, from L. *valere*], that which makes anything desirable or useful; worth as marked by price; importance; the exact meaning; the relative worth of a musical note; to mark the price of; to prize.—*a.*, val'uable, of great value; worth a great price; of great use;—*n.*, a thing of value.—*ns.*, valuation, act of valuing; the value; val'uator, one who values; an appraiser.

valve (vâl'v), *n.* [Fr., from L. *valva*, a folding door, one of the leaves of a door; a flap which opens only in one direction; one of the divisions of human cells;—*as.*, valved (vâl'vd), lined with valves; val've

valve; pertaining to valves, as of the heart.

vamp, *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *avant-pied*, the front foot], the upper leather of a boot or shoe;—*v.*, to repair; to patch; to extemporize an accompaniment.

vam'pire, *n.* [Fr., from Serbian *vampir*], a ghost supposed to suck the blood of sleeping persons; one who preys upon others; a kind of bat.

van (1), *n.* [short for *VANGUARD*], the front, as of an army or a fleet.—*n.*, van'guard (vân'gard), [O.Fr. *avant-garde* (*avant*, before; *GUARD*)], the guard in front of an army; the front line.

van (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vanus*, a sieve], a fan for winnowing corn; a wing.

van (3), *n.* [short for *CARAVAN*], a large covered wagon for goods.

Van'dal, *n.* [L., from Teut., a wanderer], one of the race of Germans who destroyed Rome in the fifth century; one who wilfully destroys works of art, etc.—*n.*, van'dalism, the spirit or habits of the Vandals.

vane, *n.* [A.S. *fana*, a banner], a movable arm for showing the direction of the wind; an arm of a windmill or a blade of a ship's screw; the flat part of a feather.

vanil'la, *n.* [Sp. *vanilla*, a little pod, from L. *vagina*, a sheath], a sweet-scented plant of the orchid kind, used for flavouring.

van'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *evanesco*, from *vanus*, *VAN*], to pass out of sight; to disappear.

van'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vanitas* (vân'is, *VAN*)], want of reality; great conceit of oneself; fruitless action; empty pleasure; idle show.

van'quish (vâng'kwish), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *vincere*, to conquer], to get the better of; to defeat; to get over, as obstacles.

van'tage (vân'tij), *n.* [short for *ADVANTAGE*].

vap'id, *a.* [L. *vapidus*, flat or sour], having lost life or spirit; flat or tasteless; dull.—*ns.*,

vapid'ity and vap idness, flat-ness; dullness.

va'pour (və'pɔr), n. [Fr., from L. vapor], the gas given off by a liquid or solid when sufficiently heated; particles of water float- ing in the air; anything passing quickly away; (pl.) a disease or weakness of the nerves;—v., to rise in vapour; to give off steam; to boast or talk idly.—v., **va'porise** (or vɔp'-), to turn into vapour; to pass off in vapour.—n., **vaporiza'tion**, pro- cess of turning into vapour or steam.—a., **va'porous**, like va- pour; imaginary; vain.—n., **va'pouree**, one who boasts.—a., **va'poury**, full of vapour; full of whims or fancies; peevish.

var'icose, a. [L. varix, a swollen vein, from varus, bent], swollen or enlarged.

var'let, n. [Fr., dim. of VASSAL], a servant or groom; a low fellow.

var'nish, n. [Fr. vernis], a liquid painted on a surface to give it a smooth, glossy look; a glossy appearance;—v., to put on var- nish; to give a fine look to.

var'y (vɔr'i), v. [Fr., from L. vari VARIOUS], to change in form look; to make or to become different; to differ or disagree; to modify.—a., **var'iable**, that may vary or alter; likely to change; easily changed;—n., that which varies; (math.) a quantity of unixed value.—ns., **variabil'ity** and **var'iability**, fickleness; inconstancy; **var'iance**, a change of form or con- dition; disagreement; state of enmity.—a., **var'iant**, varying; different;—n., a different form or reading.—n., **varia'tion**, a slight change; successive change; the amount of change; a tune played with various changes.—a., **var'ied** (vɔr'id), differing in form or appearance; diversif- ied.—v., **var'iegate**, to mark with different colours.—ns., **variega'tion**; **var'iety**, a dif- ference between one thing and another; a number of different things; a subdivision of a

species.—a., **var'ious**, different; unlike; several or many; un- certain.

vas'eular, a. [L. vasculum, a small vessel, dim. of vas], per- taining to the veins or vessels of an animal or a plant.

vase (vas or vɔz, So. vɔs, Amer. vɔs), n. [Fr., from L. vasum, akin to vas], a vessel for sacred pur- poses; a vessel for ornament; a glass for holding flowers.

vas'sal, n. [Fr., from C. gwas or fus, a servant, one who holds land from a superior; one who is subject to a lord or master; a slave;—a., servile.—n., **vas' salage** (-tʃ), state of being a vassal.

vast, a. [Fr., from L. vastus, waste, wide], of very great size, num- ber, or amount; enormous.—n., **vast'ness**, very great size, etc.

vat, n. [A.S. fæt], a large vessel for holding liquids; the vessel into which the wine flows from the wine-press.

Vat'ican, n. [L. Vaticanus, the Vatican (hill)], the Pope's palace on the Vatican Hill at Rome; the papal authority.

vatic'inate, v. [L. vaticinari (vates, a prophet)], to foretell; to pre- dict.—n., **vaticina'tion**, pro- phesy; prediction; soothsaying.

vault, n. [O.Fr. voute, volt, from L. volvus (volvere, to roll)], an arched roof; a room with an arched roof; a high leap with the aid of the hands or of a pole; the bound of a horse;—v., to cover with an arched roof; to jump (over) with the aid of the hands or of a pole; to leap, as a horse;—a., **vaul'ted**, covered with an arch or a vault; in the form of an arch.

vaunt, v. [Fr. vanter (see VANTRY)], to boast of what one has done or can do;—n., a boasting or showing off.

veal, n. [O.Fr. veil, from L. vitellus, a little calf], the flesh of a calf prepared for food.

vecchio, **vecchia** [It.], **viejo** [Sp.], **vieux** [Fr.], **geog. root**, old (as in



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—*n.*, a native of Venice.—*n.*,
vene'tian blind, a blind made of
 stripe of wood hung on tapes.
ven'geance (*ven'jdns*), *n.* [Fr., from
 L. *vindicare*, to punish (see VEN-
 DICATE)], heavy punishment for
 injury; revenge.—*a.*, **venge'ful**,
 fond of punishing; vindictive.
ve'nial, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *venia*,
 pardon], that may be pardoned;
 light or trifling.
venison (*ven'izn* or *ven'sn*), *n.*
 [O.Fr., from L. *vēndtio*, a hunt-
 ing], the flesh of animals taken
 in hunting, esp. the deer.
ven'om, *n.* [O.Fr. *venim*, from L.
venenum], poison; the poison of
 serpents, etc.; spite or malice.
 —*a.*, **ven'omous**, full of poison
 or spite; virulent.
vent, *n.* [earlier *sent*, Fr. *fente*, a
 slit, from L. *findere*, to cleave],
 a small opening; a passage for
 air, smoke, etc.; the touch-hole
 of a cannon; outlet;—*v.*, to
 make a vent in; to pour forth.
ven'tilate, *v.* [L. *ventilare*, to
 winnow (*ventus*, the wind)], to let
 the wind blow through; to fill
 with fresh air; to expel foul
 air, etc.; to separate chaff by
 blowing; to search into; to
 discuss.—*ns.*, **ventila'tion**, a
 letting in of fresh air; the means
 by which it is let in; separation
 of chaff from grain; open dis-
 cussion; **ven'tilator**, a means
 of connection with the fresh air.
ven'tral, *a.* [L. *venter*, the belly],
 belonging to or on the belly.
ven'tricle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ven-
 triculus* (*venter*, the belly)], one
 of the two divisions of the heart
 which force the blood into the
 arteries; a division of the brain.
ventril'oquism and **ventril'-
 oquy**, *ns.* [L. *venter*, the belly;
loqui, to speak], the art of speak-
 ing so that the voice seems to
 come from somewhere else.—*n.*,
ventril'oquist, one who so
 speaks.
ven'ture, *n.* [short form of AD-
 VENTURE], an undertaking at-
 tended with risk or danger; a
 risk on an uncertain chance;
 speculation; the thing risked:

—*v.*, to be bold enough; to run
 a risk; to expose to danger; to
 send on chance.—*as.*, **ven'tur'-
 ous** and **ven'turesome**, willing
 to run a risk; not afraid of
 danger.
ven'ue (*ven'u*), *n.* [Fr., from L.
venire, to come], the place where
 a thing is said to have happened;
 the place where a case is to be
 tried; the district from which
 a jury is chosen.
Ve'nus, *n.* [L.], the Roman god-
 dess of love; the planet second
 in order from the sun.
vera'sious (*verd'shs*), *a.* [L. *verax*
(verus, true)], speaking the truth;
 truthful; honest.—*n.*, **verac'-
 ity**, habit of telling the truth;
 truthfulness.
veran'da, *n.* [Port., from L. *vtra*,
 forked pole?], a kind of covered
 gallery or balcony in front of a
 house; a portico.
verb, *n.* [Fr., from L. *verbum*, a
 word], the word that tells what
 exists or is done.—*a.*, **ver'bal**,
 spoken, not written; having to
 do with words only; word for
 word; derived from a verb;—
n., a verb used as a noun.—*adv.*,
ver'bally, by word of mouth;
verba'tim, word for word.—*n.*,
ver'biage, the use of too many
 words.—*a.*, **verbose'**, using too
 many words; long-winded.—
n., **verbos'ity**, wordiness; pro-
 lixity; verbiage.
verb'na, *n.* [L. *verbena*, boughs
 of olive, myrtle, etc.], a class
 of plants cultivated for their
 beauty and perfume.
ver'dant, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *viridis*],
 green; flourishing; inex-
 perience.—*n.*, **ver'dure**, green-
 ness; fresh growth.
ver'dict, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vere dictum*
(vere, truly; *dicere*, to say)], the
 decision of a jury; the state-
 ment of an opinion.
ver'digris (*ver'digris*), *n.* [O.Fr.,
vert de Grece, green of Greece],
 poisonous green rust on brass
 and copper.
verge (1) (*verf*), *v.* [L. *vergere*], to
 turn or lean towards; to incline;
 to border on.

verge (2) (*vérj*), *n.* [Fr., from *virga*, a twig], a rod of office; an edge or border.—*n.*, **ver'ger** (*ver'jér*), one who carries a verge; a mace; the officer of a cathedral.

ver'ify, *v.* [L. *verus*, true; -FY], to prove to be true; to examine and find correct.—*a.*, **ver'ifi-able**, that may be proved to be true.—*n.*, **verifica'tion**, act of verifying; state of being verified.

ver'ily. See under **VERY**.

verism'ilar, *a.* [L. *verus*, true; *similis*, like], having the likeness of truth; probable; likely.

verisimil'itude, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*], the likeness or appearance of truth.

ver'ity, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *veritas*, truth], quality of being true; agreement; a true statement; truth.—*a.*, **ver'itable**, true; real; actual.

ver'juice (*ver'joos*), *n.* [Fr. *ver*, *vert*, green; **JUICE**], sour or unripe juice; vinegar made from unripe juice.

vermicelli (*-sel'i* or *-chel's*), *n.* [It., *pl.*, from L. *vermiculus*, a little worm], dough of fine wheat-flour pressed into worm-like threads.—*a.*, **vermic'ular**, like a worm.—*v.*, **vermic'ulate**, to carve into worm-like forms;—*as.* (and **vermic'ulated**), marked with crooked lines; crawling.—*n.*, **vermicula'tion**, motion like a worm; ornamental lines like worm tracks; state of being worm-eaten.—*a.*, **ver'miform**, of the form of a worm.

vermill'ion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vermiculus*, a little worm (*vermis*, a worm)], a bright scarlet colour got from the cochineal insect or from sulphur and mercury; any bright red colour;—*v.*, to dye red.

ver'min, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vermis*, a worm], small destructive animals, as rats, mice, noxious insects, etc.; base and mischievous persons.

vernac'ular, *a.* [L. *verna*, a home-born slave], pertaining to one's country; one's own by birth;—*n.*, mother tongue.

ver'nal, *a.* [L. *vernalis* (*vér*, the spring)], pertaining to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth;—*n.*, **verna'tion**, the arrangement of the young leaves in the bud.

ver'nier, *n.* [Pierre Vernier, the inventor], a small scale sliding along the edge of a larger one, for measuring very small spaces or angles.

ver'satile, *a.* [Fr., from L. *versatilis* (*vertère*, to turn)], easily turned round; easily changed in opinion; turning readily.—*n.*, **versatil'ity**, quality of being versatile; readiness to turn; adaptability.

verse, *n.* [A.S. *fers*, from L. *versus* (*vertère*, to turn)], a line of poetry; a number of lines arranged according to metre; composition in poetry; a division of a chapter in the Bible;—*n.*, **ver'sion**, translation from one language to another; the thoughts of one language expressed in those of another; an account or description.

versed (*vérs*), *a.* [L. *versatus*, engaged in (*vertère*, to turn)], (in) familiar with; skilled in.

ver'sify, *v.* [L. *versus*, -FY], to make verses; to turn into verse.—*n.*, **versifica'tion**, the art or practice of making verses.

verst, *n.* [Russian], a Russian measure of length of 3,500 feet.

ver'tebra, *n.* [L., from *vertère*, to turn], one of the small parts of the backbone; (*pl.*) **ver'tebrae**, the backbone.—*a.*, **ver'tebral**, pertaining to the backbone.—*n.*, **ver'tebráte**, an animal with a backbone;—*as.* (and **ver'te-brated**), fitted with joints; having a backbone.

ver'tex, *n.* [L., the top (see **VOR-TEX**)], top or highest point; (*pl.*) **ver'tices**.—*a.*, **ver'tical**, pertaining to the vertex; right overhead; straight up and down;—*n.*, a vertical line.

verti'go (or *vértigō*), *n.* [L., from *vertère*, to turn], dizziness of the head; giddiness.

ver'tu. See **VIRTU**.

ver'vain, *n.* [O.Fr., from L.], same as VERVAIN.

verve, *n.* [Fr., from L. *verba*, words !], enthusiasm ; energy.

ver'y, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *verus*, true], true ; real ; actual ;—*adv.*, in a high degree.—*adv.*, **ver'ily**, in truth ; beyond doubt.

ves'icle, *n.* [L. *vesicula* (*vesica*, a bladder)], a small bladder or blister ; a small cavity in an animal body.—*as.*, **vesic'ular** and **vesic'ulous**.

ves'per, *n.* [L., akin to HESPERUS], the evening star ; the evening ; (*pl.*) evening service ; evensong.

ves'sel, *n.* [O.Fr. *vaisseil*, from L. *vasellum* (*vas*, a vase)], anything hollow for holding food, liquids, etc. ; a ship ; a tube in which blood or sap flows.

vest, *n.* [L. *vestis*, a garment], a piece of clothing ; a body without sleeves ;—*v.*, to clothe ; to give the right of possession to ; (*in*) to commit to ; to descend to, or take effect.

Ves'ta, *n.* [L.], the virgin goddess in whose temple the sacred fire was kept continually burning ; **ves'ta**, a wax match ; a taper.—*a.*, **ves'tal**, pertaining to Vesta ; pure ; chaste ;—*n.*, one of the maidens who tended the sacred fire.

ves'tibule, *n.* [L. *vestibulum*], a porch or entrance ; a hall or lobby.

ves'tige (*ves'tij*), *n.* [L. *vestigium*, a footprint], the mark or print of a foot ; a slight mark left by anything.

vest'ment, *n.* [L. *vestimentum* (*vestis*, a garment)], a garment ; a dress ; (*pl.*) robes worn by the clergy.—*n.*, **ves'try**, a room in which the robes or vestments are kept ; persons chosen to manage parish matters ; a meeting of persons so chosen.—*ns.*, **ves'tryman** ; **ves'ture**, a garment or covering ; dress.

etch, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vicia*], a class of plants of the pea family, some of which are used for feeding cattle, etc.

vet'eran, *a.* [L. *veteranus*], old and

experienced ;—*n.*, one who has seen much service ; an old soldier or sailor.

vet'erinary, *a.* [L. *veterinarius*, pertaining to beasts of burden], pertaining to the diseases of the lower animals ;—*n.*, one skilled in the diseases of animals.

vet'o, *n.* [L., I forbid], prohibition ; right or power to forbid ;—*v.*, to forbid ; to refuse assent to.—*n.*, **vet'oist**, one who is in favour of a veto.

vex, *v.* [Fr., from L. *vexare*, to torment], to disturb ; to make sad or angry ; to irritate ; to annoy.—*n.*, **vexa'tion**, state of being vexed ; that which vexes.—*as.*, **vexa'tious**, causing trouble or annoyance ; **vexed** (*vekst*), troubled ; displeased ; much debated.

vi'aduct, *n.* [L. *viaducta* (*via*, a way ; *dúcere*, to lead)], a bridge for carrying a road or railway.

vi'al, *n.* [O.Fr., as PHIAL], a small bottle or vase.

vi'and, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vivenda*, victuals (*vivere*, to live)], an article of food ; (*pl.*) food.

viat'icum, *n.* [L., from *viaticus*, of a journey (*via*, a way)], provisions for the way ; the communion given to the dying.

vi'brate, *v.* [L. *vibrare*, to shake], to move backwards and forwards ; to oscillate ; to measure by moving to and fro ; to quiver.—*n.*, **vibra'tion**, motion to and fro ; a quivering sound.—*a.*, **vi'bratory**, consisting in or causing vibrations.

vic'ar, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vicarius*], one who acts as another's substitute ; the minister of a parish in England to whom a salary is paid by another.—*n.*, **vic'arage** (*vik'drif*), the living or the house of a vicar.—*as.*, **vicar'ial** and **vicar'iate**, of or belonging to a vicar ; deputed.—*ns.*, **vicar'iate** and **vicar'ship**, the office or rank of a vicar.—*a.*, **vicar'ious**, filling another's place ; acting for another ; done or suffered for another.

vice (1) (*vis*), *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw,



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- wicked.—*n.*, vile'ness, base-ness; wickedness.
- vill'ify, *v.* [L. *villis* -FY], to make vile; to speak ill of; to defame; to traduce.
- vill'ipend, *v.* [L. *villis*, *perdere*, to weigh], to think and speak of as of little worth.
- vill'a, *n.* [L.], a country house; a house in the suburbs of a town, usually with a small garden.
- villa- [It.], ville- [Fr.], *geog. root*, a town (as in *Villa Nuova*, *Villeneuve*, new town; *Villa Real*, royal town).
- village (vil'ij), *n.* [Fr., from L. *villaticus*, from VILLA], a collection of houses less than a town.—*n.*, vil'lager, one who lives in a village.
- villain (vil'an), *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *villanus*, a farm-servant], a feudal tenant of the lowest class (also vil'lein); a thorough scoundrel.—*a.*, vil'lainous, like a villain; very base or wicked.—*n.*, vil'lainy, great wickedness; the act of a villain.
- vin'cible, *a.* [L. *vincibilis* (*vincere*, to conquer)], that may be conquered or overcome.
- vin'culum (ving'kulum), *n.* [L., from *vincere*, to bind], that which binds; a bond; a link.
- vin'dicate, *v.* [L. *vindicare*, to lay claim to], to claim as a right; to prove to be right or just; to maintain by force.—*s.*, vindica'tion, act of vindicating; defence; justification; vin'dicator.—*a.*, vindic'tive, revengeful; malicious.
- vine, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vinea*, vineyard (*vinum*, WINE)], a climbing plant bearing grapes; any climbing or trailing plant.—*ns.*, vi'nery, a hot-house for rearing vines; vine'yard (vin'yard), a field planted with vines.—*a.*, vi'nous, belonging to wine; like wine.
- vin'egar, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, *vin* (L. *vinum*, WINE, *aigre*, L. *acre*, sour)], a sour liquid, used as a relish; anything sour.—*a.*, vin'egary, like vinegar; sour; unami-able; crabbed.
- vin'tage (vin'tij), *n.* [*vindage*, from Fr. *vendange*, L. *vindemia*, a gathering of grapes], a year's crop of grapes; the season for gathering grapes; the wine from one season's grapes.
- vint'ner, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *vinclarius*, a wine-seller (*vinclum*, vineyard)], one who sells wine.
- vi'ol, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *vitula*, akin to FIDDLE], a musical instrument with five or six strings, larger than a violin.
- vi'ola (vi'ola), *n.*, a genus of plants including all kinds of violets.
- vi'olate, *v.* [L. *violare*, to injure], to use force against; to treat shamefully; to break into; to profane.—*a.*, vi'olable, that may be violated or injured.—*ns.*, viola'tion, act of violating; unlawful usage; a breaking of a law; vi'olator.—*a.*, vi'olent [L. *violentus*], using or done with great force; excited by passion; very severe; unjust.—*n.*, vi'olence, great force; unjust use of force; injury or hurt.
- vi'o'let, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *viole*, L. *violala*], a plant with a small flower generally of a bluish colour; a bluish-purple colour;—*a.*, of a bluish-purple colour.
- violin', *n.* [Fr., as VIOL], a musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow.—*ns.*, vi'ollist, violin'ist (or vi'), one who plays on the viol or on the violin.
- violoncello (or *violonchel'o*), *n.* [It.], a large violin held between the knees and being played.
- vi'per, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vipera* (*vivipera*, bringing forth alive)], a poisonous serpent, once thought to be viviparous; a dangerous, deceitful person.—*a.*, vi'perous, like a viper; full of spite or malice.
- vira'go, *n.* [L., from *vir*, a man], a bold, fierce woman; a termagant.
- vir'gin (ver'jin), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *virgo*], a young girl; an unmarried woman; a chaste woman; *The Virgin, Mary.*

- mother of Jesus;—*a.*, belonging to a virgin; modest; pure or fresh.—*a.*, *vir'ginal*, belonging to a virgin; pure;—*n.*, a musical instrument, not now in use.—*n.*, *virgin'ity*, state of being a virgin; maidenhood; chastity; pureness.
- virid'ity*, *n.* [L. *viridis*, green], the colour of grass; greenness; verdure.
- vir'ile* (or *vir'it*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *virilis* (*vir*, a man)], belonging to a man; like a man.—*n.*, *viril'ity*, manhood; manliness.
- virtu* (*virtoo'* or *vertoo'*), *n.* [It., from L. root of VIRTUE], a love of the fine arts; rare or curious works of art.
- vir'tue* (*ver'tu*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *virtus*], goodness or purity of life; power of doing or producing.—*a.*, *vir'tual*, having virtue or power; possible though not (as yet) actual.—*adv.*, *vir'tually*, in effect only; to all intents and purposes.—*a.*, *vir'tuous*, pure in thought and deed; living a good, upright life.
- virtuo'so*, *n.* [It.], a lover of the fine arts; a collector of articles of virtu; a brilliant player on some instrument; (*pl.*) *virtuo'sos*.
- vir'us*, *n.* [L.], poison; poisonous matter, as from a sore; that which causes disease; that which poisons or corrupts the mind.—*a.*, *vir'ulent*, full of poison; dangerous to life; full of spite or bitterness.—*n.*, *vir'ulence* or *vir'ulency*, state of being virulent; great bitterness.
- vis'age* (*vis'ij*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *visus* (*videre*, to see)], the face; the look of a person.
- vis'ard*. See VISOR.
- vis'cera*, *n. pl.* [L.], the inner parts of the body; entrails; intestines.
- viscid* (*vis'id*) and *vis'eous*, *as.* [L. *viscum*, bird-lime], sticky; gluey; thick.—*ns.*, *viscid'ity* and *vis'ous'ity*.
- viscount* (*vis'count*), *n.* [O.Fr. *viscomes* (VICE-, COURT)], a nobleman in rank below an earl;—*f.*, *vis'countess*.
- vis'ible*, *a.* [Fr., from L. *visibilis* (*videre*, to see)], that can be seen; plain or apparent.—*ns.*, *vis'ibleness* and *visibil'ity*, capability of being seen.
- vision* (*vis'ion*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *visio* (*videre*, to see)], power of seeing; the thing seen; something seen in a dream; something unreal.—*as.*, *vis'ionary*, belonging to a vision; given to dreaming; not real;—*n.*, one who sees visions; one who forms impossible schemes.—*a.*, *vis'ual* (*vis'h'ual*), belonging to sight; used for seeing.
- vis'it* (*vis'it*) *v.* [Fr., from L. *visitare* (*videre*, to see)], to go to see; to call upon; to make a short stay; to go to examine; to chastise;—*n.*, a going to see; a short stay; an examination.—*ns.*, *vis'itant*, one who visits; a guest; *visita'tion*, act of visiting; process of examination; inspection; *vis'itor*, one who visits or inspects.
- vis'or*, *n.* [O.Fr. *visière*, from L. *visus* (*videre*, to see)], the part of a helmet which can be shut or opened; a mask.—*a.*, *vis'ored* (*vis'ored*), wearing a visor; masked.
- vis'ta*, *n.* [It., *fem. p.p.*, of *vedere*, L. *videre*, to see], a view seen through rows of objects, as trees; the trees, etc., through which the view is seen.
- vis'ual*. See under VISION.
- vi'tal*, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vitalis* (*vita*, life)], belonging or necessary to life; having life; very necessary.—*v.*, *vi'talise*, to give life to; to put life into.—*ns.*, *vital'ity*, living power; power of growth; liveliness of spirit; *vi'tals* (*pl.*) the vital parts of the body.
- viti'ate* (*vis'h'it*), *v.* [L. *vitiare*, from *vitium*, VICE], to make bad or impure; to lower the quality or tone of; to make of less or of no effect; to taint; to pollute.
- vi'treous*, *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass], of or like glass; got from glass; glassy.—*v.*, *vi'trify*, to make into glass; to become glassy.

vitriol, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vitreo-lus*, of glass], a compound of sulphur and a metal such as copper, zinc, etc. (from its glassy look); sulphuric acid.

vituperate, *v.* [L. *vituperare*, to blame], to find fault with; to call a person bad names.—*n.*, **vituperation**, a finding fault; censure; abuse.—*a.*, **vituperative**, finding fault or expressing abuse.

viva'cious (*vi-vā'shūs* or *vi-*), *a.* [L. *vivax* (*vivere*, to live)], full of life and spirit.—*n.*, **viva'city**, liveliness; animation; cheerfulness.

viv'id, *a.* [L. *vividus* (*vivere*, to live)], true to the life; lifelike; very bright; graphic.—*v.*, **viv'ify**, to give life to; to animate; to quicken.

vivip'arous, *a.* [late L. *viviparus* (*parere*, to bring forth)], bringing forth live young (opposed to OVIPAROUS).

vivisec'tion, *n.* [Fr. (L. *vivus*, living; *secare*, to cut)], the practice of dissecting a living animal under anaesthetics.

vix'en, *n.* [A.S. *fixen*, fem. of FOX], a she-fox; a woman with a bad temper.

viz'ard, **viz'or**. See VISOR.

vizier' (*vi-zēr'*), *n.* [Arab. *wasir*, a porter], a minister of state in Turkey, etc.—*n.* **Grand Vizier'**, the Turkish prime minister.

vo'cab, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vocabulum*, a word], a word or term.—*n.*, **vocab'ulary**, a list of words explained in alphabetical order; stock of words.

vo'cal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vocallis* (*vox*, VOICE)], belonging to the voice; having a voice; uttered with the voice.—*n.*, **vo'calist**, a singer.—*v.*, **vo'calize**, to make vocal; to utter with the voice.

voca'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vocatio* (*vocare*, to call)], a calling; one's work; business.

voc'ative, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vocativus* (*vocare*, to call)], (*grammar*) used in calling or addressing;—*n.*, the name of the case so used.

vocif'erate (*vōsif'érāt*), *v.* [L. *vocif-*

erari, to lift up the voice], to cry with a loud voice; to shout out.—*n.*, **vocifera'tion**, loud shouting; a great noise with the voice.—*a.*, **vocif'erous**, shouting; making a great noise.

vogue (*vōg*), *n.* [Fr., from a Ger. root to heave or fluctuate], the fashion or custom of the time.

voice, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vox*], sound made by the mouth; power of speaking or singing; manner of speaking; words spoken; opinion or choice expressed; a vote; will or command; (*grammar*) the form given to a verb, as it is active or passive;—*v.* to give utterance to;—*a.*, **voice'less**, having no voice; silent; mute.

vold, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *vacuus*, empty, or *viduus*, bereft], containing nothing; empty; being without; of no effect; having no binding force;—*n.*, an empty space;—*v.*, to make empty; to pour out; to make of no effect.—*a.*, **vol'dable**, that may be made of no effect.

vol'ant, *a.* [Fr., *pres. p.* of *volar*, from L. *volare*, to fly], flying; light or quick; nimble; active.

vol'atile, *a.* [Fr., from L. *volatilis*, flying], readily passing off in vapour; full of spirit; changing quickly; fickle.—*n.*, **vol'atileness** and **volatil'ity**, state of being volatile.—*v.*, **vol'atilize**, to cause to pass off in vapour.

volca'no, *n.* [It., from L. *Vulcanus*, the god of fire], a mountain having an opening from which steam, lava, etc., are ejected.—*a.*, **volcan'ic**, belonging to a volcano; thrown up or caused by a volcano; violent.

vole, *n.* [E., short for *vole-mouse* or WOLD (field-; MOUSE)], a short-tailed field mouse.

volition (*vōlish'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *volitio* (*velle*, to will)], act or power of willing or choosing; choice; determination.

vol'ley, *n.* [Fr. *volée*, flight, from L. *volare*, to fly], a shower of stones or bullets; a number of



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voyage (*vo'i*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. VIATICUM], a journey in a ship; —*v.*, to travel by sea; to go in a ship.

Vul'can, *n.* [L. *Vulcanus*], the god of fire.—*n.*, **vul'canite**, india-rubber hardened by heating with sulphur.—*v.*, **vul'canize**, to harden by heating with sulphur.

vul'gar, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vulgaris*, common (*vulgus*, the crowd)], used by the common people; rough in manners; rude; uneducated. — *v.*, **vul'garize**, to make vulgar or common.—*ns.*, **vul'garism**, a vulgar phrase or expression; **vulgar'ity**, quality

of being vulgar; coarseness of manner; want of refinement.

Vul'gate, *n.* [L. *vulgatus* (*vulgare*, to make common)], an ancient Latin translation of the Bible, so called from its common use in the Roman Catholic Church.

vul'nerable, *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis* (*vulnus*, a wound)], that may be wounded; apt to get hurt.—*n.*, **vulnerabil'ity**.

vul'pine, *a.* [L. *vulpinus* (*vulpes*, a fox)], like a fox; sly.

vul'ture, *n.* [L. *vultur*], a large bird that lives on dead flesh; a rapacious person. — *a.*, **vul'turine** and **vul'turish**, like a vulture.

vy'ing. See **VIE**.

W

wabble (*wobl*) or **wobble**, *v.* [E., akin to **QUAVER**], to lean first to one side and then to the other; to move unsteadily.—*a.*, **wabbly**.

wad (*wod*), *n.* [Scand. ?], a small mass of loose matter pressed together; a ball of tow, paper, etc., for ramming into a gun; — *v.*, to form into a small mass; to ram a wad into; to stuff with wad.—*pres. p.*, **wadding**; *p.p.*, **wadded**.—*n.*, **wad'ing**, stuff for wads; a soft material for padding dresses, etc.

waddle (*wodl*), *v.* [E., freq. of **WADE**], to walk with short steps, moving from side to side, as a duck;—*n.*, a clumsy, rocking walk.

wade, *v.* [A.S.], to walk through water or anything soft; to pass slowly or with difficulty.—*n.*, **wad'er**, a wading bird; a long waterproof boot for wading.

wady, *geog. root* [Arab.], a valley, ravine, or river (as in *Wady Moosa*, valley of Moses; also in the Spanish *Guadalaviar*, the white river; and *Guadalquivir*, the great river).

wad'y or **wad'l** (*wod'i*), *n.* [Arab.], the dry bed of a stream or torrent; a watercourse.

wa'fer, *n.* [O.Fr., from Ger.], a thin cake of paste for closing letters; the thin, round piece of bread used in the sacrifice of the Mass;—*v.*, to seal with a wafer.—*a.*, **wa'fery**.

waft, *v.* [E., *p.p.* of **WAVE** ?], to make a signal by hand or flag; to cause to go through air or over water; to float;—*n.*, a breath of air; a signal made by waving.

wag, *v.* [Scand., to rock], to move from side to side or up and down;—*n.*, motion from side to side; a person fond of jokes or tricks.—*pres. p.*, **wag'ging**; *p.p.*, **wagged**.—*ns.*, **wag'gery** and **wag'gishness**, fun or mischief; a playful trick.—*a.*, **wag'gish**, full of fun; fond of tricks; done in sport.—*n.*, **wag'tail**, a small bird, so called from the constant wagging of its tail.

wage (*wadj*), *v.* [Fr., from same root as **GAGE**], to stake, as money; to run a risk; to engage in, as war;—*n.*, a pledge or stake; (also **wa'ges**) payment for service.—*n.*, **wa'ger** (*wadj'er*), that which is waged or staked; that on which something is staked; —*v.*, to stake; to make a bet.

wag'gle, *v.* [freq. of WAG], to wag from side to side; to walk with a rolling motion.

wag'on, *n.* [Du.], a four-wheeled vehicle for carrying goods.—*ns.*, wag'oner; wagonette' (-net'), an open carriage with four wheels and seats along the sides.

wail, *n.* [O.Fr., from Scand., akin to WAIVE], anything found astray or without an owner; a poor, homeless person.

wail, *v.* [Scand., akin to WOE], to cry aloud from pain or sorrow; to lament; to grieve audibly over;—*n.* (and wail'ing), a cry of sorrow; loud weeping; lamentation.

wain, *n.* [A.S., akin to WAGON], a wagon.—Charles's Wain, the seven stars of the Plough.

wain'scot, *n.* [Du.], wooden paneling on the walls of rooms;—*v.*, to line with boards or panels.—*n.*, wain'scoting, the material so used.

waist, *n.* [M.E., from same root as WAX], the body between the ribs and the hips; the part of a dress from the neck to the waist; the middle part of a ship.—*ns.*, waist'band, the band round the waist; waist'coat or (wesc'-küt), a short coat without sleeves covering the waist.

wait, *v.* [O.Fr., akin to WAKE], to stay for something to happen; to stay behind; (on or upon) to attend, as a servant;—*n.*, delay; ambush; (*pl.*) waits, street musicians on Christmas Eve, etc.—*n.*, wait'er, one who waits; a servant who waits at table; a tray for holding dishes, etc.; a customs officer;—*f.*, wait'ress.

waive, *v.* [O.Fr., from Scand. ?], to put off for the present; to give up, as a claim; not to insist on.

wake (1), *n.* [Scand.], the track left by a ship in the water.—In the wake of, immediately following.

wake (2), *v.* [A.S. *wacan*, to arise], to be awake; to be on the

watch; to rouse from sleep; to rouse into action; to sit up late; to watch by a dead body;—*n.*, a watching by a dead body.—*a.*, wake'ful, wide awake; not inclined to sleep; watchful.—*n.*, wake'fulness.—*v.*, wa'ken, to awake out of sleep; to rouse or be roused from sleep; to stir into action.—*n.*, wa'kening.

wald-, **walt-**, **weald-**, **wold-**, **would-** [E.], **wald-**, **walde-** [Ger.], *geog. root*, a wood or forest; woodland; wold (as in *Walden*; *Waltham*, dwelling in the woods; *Cotswold*; *Kings-would*, king's wood; *Schwarz-wald*, black forest).

wale. See WEAL (1).

walk (*wawk*), *v.* [A.S.], to go on foot; to go slowly; to pass through; to conduct oneself; to cause to step slowly;—*n.*, manner of walking; the distance walked; a place for walking; way of living; one's work.

wall (*wawl*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *val-lum*, a rampart], a building for sheltering or fencing; a side of a house or of a room; anything like a wall; (*pl.*) ramparts;—*v.*, to surround with a wall; to fill up with a wall.—*ns.*, wall'-flower, a plant with sweet-smelling flowers, often found growing on old walls; wall'-fruit, fruit growing on trees trained against a wall; wall'-paper, paper for covering walls; wall'-pue, a small fern growing on walls.

wallet (*wol'et*), *n.* [corrupted from WATTLE ?], a bag for carrying provisions, etc., on a journey; a pocket-book; a tool-bag.

wall'-eye, *n.* [Scand. *vagl*, a bean in the eye], an eye in which the white part is too large; a disease of the eye.—*a.*, wall'-eyed (-id), having large, glaring eyes.

Walloon', *n.* [O.Fr. *Wallon*, from L. *Gallus*, GAUL], a race of people inhabiting part of Belgium, or their language.

wallop (*wol'op*), *v.* [O.Fr., same as *galoper*, to GALLOP], to thrash;

to boil or bubble up; to cause to boil.

wallow (*wol'ō*), *v.* [A.S.], to roll about, as in mud; to live in filth or in great wickedness.

wal'nut (*wol'nūt*), *n.* [A.S. *wealh*, foreign (root of WELSH)], a tree, the wood of which is used in making tables, cabinets, etc., and its nut as a dessert.

wal'rus (*wol'rūs*), *n.* [Du., from Scand., the whale-horse], a very large animal of the seal kind, with two long downward-pointed tusks; the sea-horse.

waltz (*wawltz*), *n.* [Ger., akin to WELTER], a dance performed by two persons gliding round with a whirling motion; the music for it;—*v.*, to dance a waltz.

wam'pum (*wom'pim*), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], beads, made of shells, used as money or for ornamenting belts, etc.

wan (*won*), *a.* [A.S.], having a pale or sickly look; tired or worn out.

wand (*wond*), *n.* [Scand., akin to WIND (1) ?], a long, thin rod; a rod used by conjurers, etc.; a staff of authority.

wan'der (*won'dēr*), *v.* [A.S.], to move about without fixed purpose; to go off the road; to go astray; to be delirious.—*n.*, **wan'derer**, one who wanders astray; an idle traveller.

wane, *v.* [A.S.], to grow less (opposed to WAX); to fail in strength;—*n.*, a growing less; a failing in strength; decline.

want (*wont*), *n.* [Scand., akin to WANE], state of being without, esp. the necessaries of life; absence of that which is needed or desired;—*v.*, to be without; to have need of; to wish for; to be lacking; to fall or come short.—*n.*, **wan'tage**, deficiency.—*as.*, **wan'ted**, searched for; **wan'ting**, not present; lacking; deficient.

wan'ton, *a.* [A.S. *wan-*, wanting; *lēon*, to educate], not properly trained; unruly; licentious; given to playing tricks; reckless;—*v.*, to live loosely or carelessly.

wap'entake (*wop'entak*), *n.* [A.S., from Scand., weapon-touching or taking], one of the divisions of Yorkshire, so called because the men formerly came together to practise the use of arms.

wap'inshaw, *n.* [So., WEAPON, SHOW], (formerly) an assembly in each district of Scotland to show that all were properly armed; (now) a shooting competition.

WAR (*wōr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Teut.], a state of fighting; a contest in arms;—*v.*, to carry on war; to fight against.—*pres. p.*, **war'ring**; *p.p.*, **warred**.—*ns.*, **war'-cry**, a cry or signal in war; **war'fare**, a carrying on of war; service as a soldier; art of war.—*a.*, **war'like**, fit for or fond of war; like a soldier; unfriendly.—*ns.*, **war'-paint**, paint put on the face, etc., by savages to make them look more terrible in battle; **war'-path**, the path taken by a band of Indians on going to war; a war-like expedition; **war'rior**, one accustomed to war; a veteran.

warble (*wōrbl*), *v.* [etym. ?], to sing like a bird; to sing sweetly;—*n.*, a simple song.—*n.*, **war'bler**.

ward (*wōrd*), *n.* [A.S., akin to GUARD], act of guarding; one who or that which guards; one under the care of a guardian; a division of a town or a county; a large apartment in a hospital; a ridge in a lock to prevent its being opened by any but its own key;—*v.*, to take care of; (off) to keep at a distance.—*ns.*, **war'den**, one whose duty it is to ward or defend; a title given to the president of certain colleges; **war'der**, one who wards or looks after; a staff of office; **ward'robe**, a room or place in which clothes are hung; clothing; **ward'ship**, the office of a ward or a guardian; state of being under a guardian.

-ward, **-wards**, *suff.* [A.S.], towards; in the direction of (as in LANDWARD, OUTWARD).



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thrifless.—*ns.*, waste'-pipe, a pipe for carrying off waste water, etc.; was'ter, one who spends foolishly; prodigal.—*a.*, was'ting, causing waste; wearing out.—*n.*, was'trel, a deserted child; a ne'er-do-well; a profligate.

watch (*woch*), *n.* [A.S., akin to WAKE], a keeping guard; the person or persons who watch; the place where a guard is posted; time of keeping guard; a division of the night-time; a pocket timepiece; a division of time on board ship, usually four hours; a division of a ship's crew on duty;—*v.*, to be on guard; to keep a look-out; to lie in wait; to attend.—*a.*, watch'ful, on the look-out; vigilant.—*ns.*, watch'man, a person set to watch, esp. by night; watch'-tower, a high building for a look-out; watch'word, a word by which one is allowed to pass; a motto.

wa'ter (*wow'ter*), *n.* [A.S., akin to WET], the fluid which forms seas, lakes, and rivers, or falls in rain; any body of water; the brilliance of a diamond, etc.; a wavy appearance on cloth;—*v.*, to supply with water; to give a wavy appearance to; to have a great desire.—*ns.*, wa'ter-bal-lik, a custom-house officer who searches ships; one who watches a river to prevent poaching; wa'ter-butt, a large barrel to catch rain water; wa'ter-carriage, carriage by water; wa'ter-cart, a cart for carrying or sprinkling water; wa'ter-clock, a means of measuring time by the fall or flow of water; wa'ter-colour, colour mixed with water and gum instead of oil; wa'ter-course, a running stream; any channel for water; wa'ter-cress, a plant growing in running water, used in salads, etc.; wa'ter-engine, an engine driven by water or for raising water; wa'terfall, the fall of water over a high rock; wa'ter-fowl, any bird that frequents

the water; wa'ter-gauge, a instrument to show the quantity of water; wa'tering-place, place where cattle, etc., are watered; a place frequented for mineral waters or sea-bathing; wa'ter-level, the level of the surface of still water; levelling instrument in which water is used; wa'ter-lily, water plant, like a lily, with large leaves and beautiful flowers; wa'ter-line, a line on a ship's side to show its depth in the water.—*a.*, wa'ter-log, filled with water as to a log.—*ns.*, wa'ter-logger, who plies a boat for water; wa'ter-mark, a mark showing the height to which water has risen; a mark wrought into paper to show size, etc.; wa'ter-melon, a juicy kind of melon; wa'ter-mill, a mill driven by water; wa'ter-plane, a hydro plane; wa'ter-power, the power of water used in moving machinery.—*a.*, wa'terproof, that will not let water pass through;—*n.* cloth so made; coat or cloak of waterproof.—*ns.*, wa'terproofing, process of making cloth waterproof the material so treated; wa'ter-shed, the high ground which streams flow in opposite directions; wa'ter-spout, a spout of water raised by a wind.—*a.*, wa'tertight, will not let water pass; leaking.—*ns.*, wa'ter-wheel, wheel turned by water; wa'ter-wheel, wheel for raising water; wa'ter-works, works for supplying water.—*a.*, wa'tery, wet; with water; like water.

watt (*wot*), *n.* [after James Watt, the practical unit for measuring electric power, 746 watts = horse-power].

wattle (*woll*), *n.* [A.S., akin to WATTEL], a material easily bent; a fence made of twigs; the red, fleshy part under the throat of a cock or turkey; an Australian acacia, which is woven with twigs; a network of twigs.

waul, *v.* [knit.], to cry, as a cat.

wave, *n.* [A.S.], a moving ridge of water; a vibration passing from one particle to another; unevenness of surface; a signal made with the hand; a wave-like mark on cloth;—*v.*, to move like a wave; to float in the wind; to make a signal; to give a wavy form to.—*a.*, **waveless**, without waves.—*ns.*, **wavelet**, a little wave; **wave-offering**, an offering made by the Jews by waving towards the four points of the compass.—*a.*, **wavy**, marked with waves; like a wave.—*v.*, **waver**, to move to and fro; to go unsteadily; to be undecided; to be in danger of falling.

wax (1), *v.* [A.S.], to grow or increase; to pass from one state to another.

wax (2), *n.* [A.S.], the stuff of which bees form their cells; anything like wax;—*v.*, to rub with wax.—*n.*, **wax-cloth**, cloth coated with wax; floor-cloth; linoleum.—*a.*, **waxen**, made of wax; like wax; soft or yielding.—*n.*, **wax-work**, work or figures of wax.—*a.*, **waxy**, like wax; soft and sticky.

way, *n.* [A.S.], that along which one passes; a road; distance gone over; the means of reaching or doing anything; motion, as of a ship.—*ns.*, **way-bill**, a list of passengers or goods carried by a coach; **wayfarer**, a traveller; a pilgrim.—*a.*, **way-faring**, travelling; passing.—*v.*, **waylay**, to lie in wait for; to attack by the way.—*a.*, **wayless**, without a road or path.—*n.*, **way-mark**, a sign-post; a finger-post.—*as.*, **wayward**, taking one's own way; wilful; disobedient; **way-worn**, tired with travelling.

wē, *pron.* [A.S. *wē*], *nom. pl.* of I.

weak, *a.* [A.S. *wæcan*, to give way], delicate; without strength or force; easily overcome; feeble in mind; in bad health; not convincing.—*v.*, **weaken**, to make or to become weak; to

deprive of strength; to lessen the quality of.—*n.*, **weakling**, a weak person.—*a.*, **weakly**, having little strength;—*adv.*, in a weak manner.—*n.*, **weakness**, want of strength; feebleness of mind or body; defect; fault.

weal (1), *n.* [A.S., same root as WELL], state of being well; health; prosperity.

weal (2), *n.* [A.S.], a mark on the skin made by a cane or whip;—*v.*, to mark with stripes.

weald, *n.* [a form of WOLD?], a wooded district; an open country.

wealth (*welth*), *n.* [WEL, -TH], large possessions; riches.—*a.*, **wealthy**, having wealth; possessed of much money; rich; abundant.

wean, *v.* [A.S., to accustom], to accustom to do without; to take a child from its mother's breast; (from) to draw away the desires or affections.

weap'on (*wep'on*), *n.* [A.S.], any instrument for attacking or defending.—*a.*, **weap'oned**, having weapons; armed.

wear (1) (*wēr*), *v.* [A.S., to carry], to carry on the body; to have an appearance of; to use or to be used up; (away) to waste slowly; to last long;—*n.*, state of being worn; injury or loss by rubbing or wearing.—*past*, wore; *p.p.*, worn.

wear (2) (*wēr*). See **WHIR**.

wear'y, *a.* [A.S.], worn out; tired; causing weariness;—*v.*, to wear out one's strength or patience; to make weary; to tire.—*n.*, **weariness**, state of being weary; exhaustion.—*a.*, **wearisome**, causing weariness; tiresome; irksome.

wea'sand, *n.* [A.S.], the windpipe.

wea'sel (*wē'zēl*), *n.* [A.S.], a small animal with a long, slender body, that feeds on rats, mice, poultry, etc.

weath'er (*weth'er*), *n.* [A.S.], the state of the air as to moisture, sunshine, cold, etc.;—*v.*, to expose to the air; to wear away by exposure to the weather; to pass through without harm; to

bear up against; to sail to the windward of.—*as.*, **weath'er-beaten**, exposed to the weather; worn or hardened by weather; **weath'er-bound**, kept from sailing by bad weather.—*ns.*, **weath'er-cock**, a wind-vane, often in the form of a cock; a person who turns easily or often; **weath'er-glass**, an instrument for indicating changes of the weather; a barometer.

weave (*wēv*), *v.* [A.S.], to twine together; to form threads into cloth; to make into a web.—*past*, **wove**; *p.p.*, **woven** or **wove**.—*ns.*, **wea'ving**, process of making cloth; **web**, that which is woven; a piece of cloth as taken from the loom; a spider's net; the skin between the toes of water-birds; anything like a web.—*as.*, **webbed** (*wēbd*) and **web'-footed**, having the toes joined by a membrane or web.

wed, *v.* [A.S. *weddian*, akin to WAGE and WAGER], to take as husband or wife; to join closely; (to) to fix one's affections on.—*pres. p.*, **wedding**; *p.p.*, **wedded** or **wed**.—*ns.*, **wed'ding**, a marriage; **wed'lock**, [A.S., *lāc*, a gift], marriage.

wedge (*wēf*), *n.* [A.S.], a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and thin at the other, for splitting; anything used or shaped like a wedge;—*v.*, to split with a wedge; to force one's way through; to fix like a wedge; to fasten by a wedge.—*a.*, **wedged** (*wēfd*), shaped or fixed like a wedge.

Wednes'day (*wens'dā*), *n.* [A.S. *Wōdnes*, of the god Woden; *dag*, a day], the fourth day of the week.

weed, *n.* [A.S. *wēod*], a troublesome plant; an unprofitable person;—*v.*, to pull out weeds; to take away what is useless or hurtful.—*a.*, **wee'dy**, overgrown with weeds.

weeds, *n. pl.* [A.S. *wæde*, a garment], clothing worn in token of mourning.

week, *n.* [A.S.], a period of seven days.—*n.*, **week'day**, any day except Sunday.—*a.*, **week'ly**, pertaining to a week; happening once every week;—*adv.*, once a week;—*n.*, a newspaper appearing once a week.

ween, *v.* [A.S. *wēnan*], to think; to suppose.

weep, *v.* [A.S.], to shed tears; to let fall in drops.—*past* and *p.p.*, **wept**.—*n.*, **wee'per**, one who weeps; a mourning band.

weev'ill, *n.* [A.S.], a small kind of beetle which feeds on and destroys grain, etc.

welt, *n.* [A.S., from *wefan*, to WEAVE], the cross threads of a web.

weigh (*wā*), *v.* [A.S., to bear], to find out how heavy a thing is; to be heavy; to press hard; to lift up, as an anchor; to think deeply over; to be of importance.—*n.*, **weight** (*wāt*), that quality which makes matter press continually downwards; the amount of this pressure; a heavy mass; a burden; importance; a stamped piece of metal used for weighing goods;—*v.*, to add weights to.—*a.*, **weigh'ty**, having weight; important; influential.

weir (*wēr*), *n.* [A.S., defence, hindrance], a bank across a stream, to form a pond or supply a mill-stream; a fence for catching fish.

weird (*wērd*), *n.* [A.S. *wyrd*], fate; destiny;—*a.*, caused by witchcraft; unearthly; wild.

weis-, **weisen-**, *geog. root* [Ger.], white (as in *Weiskirch*, white church; *Weissenburg*, white town; *Weissenfels*, white rock).

wel'come (*-kūm*), *a.* [A.S. *wil*, pleasure; *cuma*, come], received with gladness; causing joy by coming; free to use;—*n.*, a kind or hearty reception;—*v.*, to receive with kindness.

weld, *v.* [form of WELL (1), to boil up], to hammer pieces of iron together while softened by heat; to unite closely.

wel'fare, *n.* [WELL, FARE, to go]



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ev'er and **whatsoever**, anything which; anything that may be; the whole that.—*n.*, **what'not**, a piece of furniture with shelves for holding books, etc.

wheal (1), *n.* [Cornish], a mine, esp. of tin.

wheal (2). See **WALE**.

wheat, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of grain, the seed of which when ground gives a white flour for making bread.—*a.*, **whea'ten**, made of wheat.

wheed'le, *v.* [A.S. *wællian*, to beg!], to get round by soft words; to flatter.

wheel, *n.* [A.S.], a round frame turning on a pin or shaft; anything round like a wheel; an instrument of torture of former times;—*v.*, to turn or to cause to turn like a wheel; to move on wheels; to roll forward; to change direction of march.—*a.*, **wheeled**, having wheels.—*ns.*, **wheeler**, the horse nearest the wheels of a carriage; **wheel'-window**, a round window; **wheel'wright**, a person who makes wheels, carts, etc.

whese, *v.* [A.S.], to breathe with a rustling sound;—*n.* (and **whee'zing**), a rustling breath.

whelk (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a stripe or wrinkle in the body.

whelk (2), *n.* [for *welk* or *wilk*, A.S. *wæoloc*], a shell-fish with a spiral shell.

whelm, *v.* [M.E. *whelmen* (A.S. *dhwoylfan*, to overturn)], to cover with water or other fluid; to cover all over; to crush or ruin.

whelp, *v.* [A.S.], a young dog or beast of prey; a youth (in contempt).

when, *adv. interrog.* [A.S. *hwanne*, acc. case of *whd*, WHO], at what time? *rel.*, at the time that; while; although. — *adv.*, **whence**, *interrog.* and *rel.*, from what place, source, origin, etc.? wherefore; **whencesoever**, from whatever place; **whensoever** and **whensoever**, at whatever time.

where (*whdr*), *adv. interrog.* and *rel.* [A.S.], at what place? what place?—*adv.*, **whereas**, it being so; when in fact; while; since; **whereby**, *rel.*, by which; *interrog.*, by what? how? **wherefore**, *rel.*, for which reason; *interrog.*, for what reason? why? **wherein**, *rel.*, in which place, thing, time, etc.; *interrog.*, in what? **whereof**, *rel.*, of whom; of which? *interrog.*, of what? **whereon**, *rel.*, on which; *interrog.*, on what? **wheresoever** and **wherever**, at or in whatever place; **whereto** and **wherunto**, *rel.*, to which; *interrog.*, to what? to what end? **whereupon**, upon which; in consequence of which; immediately after; **wherewith** and **wherewithal**, *rel.*, with which; *interrog.*, with what?

wherry, *n.* [E., akin to **WHARF**!], a light boat, long, narrow, and sharp at both ends.

whet, *v.* [A.S.], to sharpen by rubbing; to make sharp or keen; to stimulate.—*pres. p.*, **whetting**; *p.p.*, **whetted**. — *n.*, **whetstone**, a stone used for sharpening edged tools.

wheth'er, *pron. interrog.* [A.S.], which (of two);—*conj.*, which of two possible ways.

whay (*hwā*), *n.* [A.S.], the watery part of milk separated from the curd.

which, *pron.* [A.S. *hwilc* (*hwyl*, WHY; *lic*, LIKE)], *interrog.*, used of persons and things; *rel.*, not used of persons.—*prons.*, **whichever** and **whichever**, whether one or other.

whiff, *n.* [imit.], a slight puff, as of air or smoke;—*v.*, to send out in whiffs; to blow away.—*v.*, **whiffle**, to shift or shake; to change; to be fickle.—*n.*, **whiffle-tree** (see **SWINGLE-TREE**).

Whig, *n.* [originally *whiggamor*, a nickname, perhaps from Sc. *whig*, to jog on], the name of one of the great parties of the state in England, which grew

up during the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. (opposed to **TORY**).—*ns.*, **Whig'gery** and **Whig'gism**, the principles of the Whigs.—*a.*, **Whig'gish**, pertaining to the Whigs.

while, *n.* [A.S., a time], a space or continuance of time;—*v.* (away), to cause time to pass;—*adv.* and *conj.* (and **whilst**), during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.—*adv.*, **whiles** (*hwile*) [*gen. case of WHILE*], during the time that; while.

whim and **whim'sey**, *ns.* [Scand.], a sudden turn of the mind; a fanciful and short-lived thought.—*a.*, **whim'sical**, full of whims; fanciful.

whim'per, *v.* [perhaps from root of **WHINE**], to cry with a low, complaining voice;—*n.*, a low, peevish cry.

whin, *n.* [Scand. ?], a prickly shrub with yellow flowers; gorse.—*a.*, **whin'ny**.

whine, *v.* [A.S.], to utter a childish cry of pain; to complain in an unmanly way;—*n.*, an unmanly complaint.

whin'ny, *v.* [freq. of above], to cry, as a horse;—*n.*, the cry of a horse.

whin'stone, *n.* [etym. ?], a hard, dark-coloured rock that will not split.

whip, *v.* [E., from Teut.], to drive or strike with a lash; to beat eggs, etc., into a froth; to sew slightly; to wrap round and round with a cord; (away, off, or up), to take up with a quick motion;—*n.*, a plaited cord for driving horses, etc.; a driver of a carriage; a member of Parliament who conducts the business affairs of his party, and is responsible for the attendance of members and their votes; a call to attend.—*pres. p.*, **whipping**; *p.p.*, **whipped** or **whipt**.—*ns.*, **whip'-hand**, the hand in which the whip is held; mastery; advantage; **whip'per-in**, one who keeps the hounds from wandering; one who sees to the

proper order of a party; **whip'ping**, punishment by being whipped; **whip'ping-post**, a post to which persons are tied to be whipped.

whir, *v.* [imit.], to fly rapidly with a rattling sound;—*n.*, a buzzing sound caused by rapid or whirling motion.—*pres. p.*, **whirling**; *p.p.*, **whirred**.

whirl, *v.* [for *whirfle*, from Scand.], to turn or to cause to turn rapidly round; to spin;—*n.*, a turning round with speed; a continued round, as of excitement or pleasure.—*n.*, **whirl'igig**, a child's toy which is spun or whirled round; anything which whirls.—*ns.*, **whirl'pool**, a body of water whirling round in a circle; **whirl'wind**, a violent whirling motion of the air.

whisk, *v.* [Scand. ?], to sweep over, with a light, quick motion; to stir rapidly, as eggs;—*n.*, a quick, sweeping motion; a bunch of anything used as a brush; an instrument for stirring eggs; **whist**.—*n.*, **whis'ker**, hair growing on a man's cheek; the long hairs at the side of the mouth in cats, etc.—*a.*, **whis'kered**, having whiskers.

whisk'y, *n.* [Gael. *uisge-beatha*, water of life], a spirit distilled from grain, etc.

whis'per, *v.* [A.S., imit.], to speak softly under the breath; to make a low, hissing sound;—*n.*, a low, soft sound; cautious or timid voice.—*n.*, **whis'perer**, one who tells secrets; a tell-tale.

whist, *n.* [originally **WHISK**], a game at cards for four, in which two and two are partners.

whistle (*hwist*), *v.* [A.S., imit.], to make a sharp sound by forcing the breath through the lips when almost closed; to make a similar sound in any way; to call by a whistle;—*n.*, the sound made through the almost closed lips; the note of a bird; an instrument for producing a whistle; a shrill tone.

whit, *n.* [A.S. *wiht*, a person, a bit], the very smallest bit.

white, *a.* [A.S.], of the colour of snow or of the sun's light; pale; pure;—*n.*, the colour of snow; a person or a thing of a white colour;—*v.*, to make white.—*ns.*, **white'ness**, quality of being white; white colour; freedom from stain; **white'bait**, the fry of herring, sprats, etc., served for the table; **White Friar**, one of the Carmelite order of monks, who wore white cloaks; **white heat**, the degree of heat which causes bodies to become white; **white lead** (*led*), a preparation of lead used for making white paint.—*a.*, **white'-livered** (*-liv-êrd*), having a pale look; cowardly.—*v.*, **whi'ten**, to make or to become white.—*ns.*, **white'ning** or **whi'ting** (1), chalk ground and cleared of flint, for whitewashing or for cleaning and polishing metal; **white'-wash**, a mixture of water with lime or whiting;—*v.*, to cover with whitewash; to give a clean appearance to; to restore the good name of.—*a.*, **whi'tish**, somewhat white.

whith'er, *adv.* [A.S.], *interrog.*, to what place, point, or degree? *rel.*, to which place.

whithersoev'er, *adv.*, to whatever place.

whi'ting (2), *n.*, fish of a white colour, akin to the cod.

whit'low (*whit'lo*), *n.* [for *quick-flaw*, quicksore], a painful swelling of the finger, often suppurating.

Whit'sunday and **Whit'suntide**, *ns.* [WHITE, TIDE, t'ne], the seventh Sunday aft' Easter, commemorative of Pentecost, when the newly baptized appeared in white robes.

whit'tle, *n.* [M.E. *thwitel*, from A.S. *thwitan*, to cut], a large pocket knife;—*v.*, to pare with a knife.

whiz, *v.* [imit.], to make a humming sound, like a bullet through the air;—*n.*, a hissing or buzzing sound.—*pres. p.*, **whizzing**; *p.p.*, **whizzed**.

who (*hoo*), *pron. interrog.* and *rel.* [A.S. *hwa*], used only of persons;

acc. and *poss. case*, **whom** (*hooon* and **whose** (*hooz*).—*prons.*, **who ev'er**, **who'so**, and **who so ev'er**, any one who; **ever one who**.

whole (*hól*), *a.* [A.S. *holl*], with nothing wanting; unbroken unhurt; sound in health;—*n.* the full number, size, etc., of anything.—*ns.*, **whole'-ness** state of being whole; **whole'sale**, sale of goods in large quantities;—*a.*, trading in large quantities; widely spread;—*adv.*, in large quantities.—*a* **whole'some**, favourable to health.—*adv.*, **whol'ly**, entirely completely; in every part.

whoop (*hoop*), *n.* [Fr. *houper*, to cry aloud], a loud shout; a war cry; the cry of an owl;—*v.*, to give a loud and clear shout; to utter a war cry.—*n.*, **whoop'ing-cough** (*-kof*), a cough accompanied by a *whoop*.

whorl, *n.* [from root of WHIRL], a number of leaves, etc., growing round the stem of a plant; a turn of a spiral shell.

whortle'berry (*hwêrl'bêrt*), [formerly *hurtilberye* (A.S. and BERRY)], a plant which grows abundantly in heaths and woods and bears a blue berry which can be eaten.

why, *adv. interrog.* [A.S. *hwy*, instrumental case of *hwa*, WE for what reason, cause, or purpose? *rel.*, on account of which

-wich, **-wick**, *geog. root* [A.S. from L. *vicus*], village or town [Scand. *vik*], harbour or cove (as in *Alnwick*, the town on Aln; *Berwick* [Aberwick], town at the mouth of the river *Greenwich*, green reach; *Lewin* *wich*, the town on the Gipping

wick, *n.* [A.S.], twisted threads for a lamp or candle for drawing the oil when lit.

wick'ed, *a.* [akin to WEAK WITCH], given up to evil; being against God's law; doing wrong knowingly and as a habit. **wick'edness**, state of being wicked; evil deeds: bad positions and habits.



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to have a twisted or uneven surface; to move in and out; to wrap round.—*past* and *p.p.*, **wound**.—*n.*, **win'ding**, a turn or bend, as in a road or a river;—*a.*, bending; turning.—*n.*, **wind'lass** [for *windass*, Scand. *ass*, a pole], a thick roller turned by a crank, for lifting heavy weights by means of a rope or chain.

wind (2), *n.* [A.S., akin to WEATHER], that which blows; air in motion; breath used to produce sound; air in the stomach, etc.;—*v.*, to expose to the wind; to follow by the scent; to put out of breath; to rest so as to recover breath; to sound a horn (*past* and *p.p.*, in this sense, **wound**).—*n.*, **win'dage**, the difference between the size of a bullet and the bore of the gun.—*as.*, **wind'bound**, hindered from sailing by the wind; **wind'-broken**, weakened in breathing.—*ns.*, **wind'fall**, anything blown down by the wind; an unexpected good fortune; **wind'-gauge** (-*gāj*), an instrument for measuring the force and rate of the wind; **wind-mill**, a mill driven by the wind; **wind'pipe**, the passage for the breath to and from the lungs; **wind'ward**, the point from which the wind blows;—*a.* and *adv.* (situated) towards this point.—*a.*, **win'dy**, with much wind blowing; stormy; empty as wind.

win'dow (*win'dō*), *n.* [Scand., wind-eye], an opening in the wall or roof to let in light and air; the frame which fills the opening and holds the glass.

wine, *n.* [A.S., from L. *vinum*], the juice of the grape fresh or fermented; the fruit of the vine before or after being pressed; a drink from the juice of other fruits.—*n.*, **wine'-bibber** [L. *bibere*, to drink], a drinker of wine.

wing, *n.* [Scand., wagger or flap-per], that part of a bird or an insect by means of which it

flies; passage by flying; anything like a wing; a building joined to a larger one; the right or left division of an army or of a line of ships;—*v.*, to give wings to; to wound in the wing; to fly or move through the air.—*a.*, **winged** (*wingd*), having wings; wounded in the wing.

wink, *v.* [A.S.], to shut and open the eyes quickly; to give a hint by moving the eyelids; to seem not to see; to be dim;—*n.*, a quick shutting and opening of the eyes; a hint given by winking; a short sleep.

wink'le, *n.* [A.S., akin to above], a kind of shell-fish or snail used as food.

win'ning. See under WIN.

winnow (*win'ō*), *v.* [A.S., from root of WIND (2)], to blow the chaff from the grain; to separate; to fan.

win'some, *a.* [A.S. *wyn*, joy; -SOME], of a lovely appearance; engaging; winning.

win'ter, *n.* [A.S., etym. ?], the cold season of the year; old age;—*v.*, to pass the time of winter; to feed during winter.—*n.*, **win'ter-quarters**, a place for troops during winter; a house for winter use.—*a.*, **win'try**, like winter; cold and stormy.

wipe, *v.* [A.S. *wiplan*], to rub over with something soft; to remove dirt, etc., by rubbing softly; to clean and dry;—*n.*, act of rubbing softly; a blow; a severe remark.

wire, *n.* [A.S.], metal drawn out into a thread;—*v.*, to put upon a wire; to fasten with wire; to send a message by telegraph.—*v.*, **wire'draw**, to draw into wire; to spin out to a great length.—*n.*, **wire'-puller** (-*pulēr*), one who pulls the wires of a puppet; one who uses secret influence to gain an end.—*a.*, **wir'y**, made of or like wire; not easily snapped or worn out.

wis, *v.* [A.S. *gewis*, certainly (see WIT)], as in I **wis**, I know.

wise (1), *a.* [A.S. *wis*], having knowledge; making a right use of knowledge; able to decide rightly; discreet; learned; reasonable.—*n.*, *wis'dom* (*wis'dóm*), quality of being wise; knowledge, with the ability to use it; power of judging rightly; the results of right judgments.—*adv.*, *wise'ly*.

wise (2), *n.* [A.S. *wise*, skill, akin to WISE (1)], manner of being or of acting; fashion; style.

-wise, *suff.* (as in LENGTHWISE, OTHERWISE).

wise'sare (*wis'ákér*), *n.* [Du., from Ger. *weiseger*, a prophet], one who pretends to be very learned; a dunce; a simpleton.

wish, *v.* [A.S.], to have a desire (for); to long (for); to crave; to express a desire; to invoke;—*n.*, a desire or longing; the thing longed for.—*a.*, *wish'ful*, having a wish; expressing desire.—*n.*, *wish'fulness*.

wisp, *n.* [M.E., perhaps for *wips*, from root of WIP (Skcat)], a small bundle of hay or straw (for brushing or cleaning).

wist, *v.* [A.S., *past tense* of *witan*, to know], (he) knew.

wist'ful, *a.* [perhaps for *whistful*, silent], full of longing or desire; thoughtful and sad; very attentive.

wit, *v.* [A.S. *witan*, to know], to know (see also WOT);—*n.*, power to know (often in plural); quickness of mind; power of joining ideas in an unusual and humorous way; a man who has this power.—*adv.*, to *wit* [A.S. gerund, *to witanne*], namely; that is to say.—*a.*, *wit'less*, without understanding; silly; foolish.—*n.*, *wit'ling*, one who has little wit; a pretender to wit.—*a.*, *wit'ted*, having wit or knowledge.—*n.*, *wit'ticism*, a witty saying; an attempt at wit; a poor kind of wit.—*adv.*, *wit'tingly*, knowingly; with intention.—*a.*, *wit'ty*, full of wit or humour; giving clever answers; saying funny things.

Witch, *n.* [A.S. *wicca* (masc.), *wicce*

(fem.), a wizard, a witch], a man or woman supposed to have magical power or knowledge (now used only of women);—*v.*, to use the power of a witch over.—*ns.*, *witch'craft*, the power or practice of witches; *witch'ery*, a strong and mysterious influence.—*a.*, *witch'ing*, same as BEWITCHING.—*masc.*, *wiz'ard*.

Wit'enagemote, *n.* [A.S. *witena*, *gen. pl.* of *wita*, a wise man; *gemót*, a meeting], the chief council of the English people before the Norman Conquest.

with, *prep.* [A.S.], close to or in the company of; on the side of; by means of; joining two objects to be compared; having or holding; (as a prefix) back or against.—*adv.*, *withal'* (*with-awl'*), together with this or that; at the same time;—*prep.*, *with* (not now used).

withdraw', *v.* [WITH, back or away], to draw back or away; to take back; to go away.—*n.*, *withdraw'al*, act of withdrawing.

withe and **with'y**, *ns.* [A.S. *widhig*, a willow-twig], a slender twig used as a band; a band made of slender twigs twisted together.

with'er, *v.* [A.S., akin to WEATHER], to make or to become sapless; to lose freshness; to waste away.

with'ers, *n.* [A.S. *wither*, against (see WITH)], the ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse where the mane ends.

withhold', *v.* [WITH, back], to hold or keep back; to keep from action; to keep to oneself.

within', *prep.* [A.S., WITH, IN], in the inside of; not beyond; not more than; not longer ago than; in the reach of;—*adv.*, in the inner part; in the house; inwardly.

without', *prep.* [A.S., WITH, OUT], on the outside of; out of reach of; not having; leaving out;—*adv.*, at the outside; not within; out of doors; outwardly; externally.

withstand', *v.* [WITH, back], to

stand against; to stand in one's way; to oppose.

wit'less and **wit'ling**. See under **WIT**.

wit'ness, *n.* [A.S., from *witan*, to know], knowledge stated as proof; one who has seen or heard anything; a person sworn to tell the truth, etc.;—*v.*, to see or to hear anything; to tell what one has seen or heard; to bear testimony (to).

wiz'ard, *n.* [M.E. *wisard*, from A.S. *wis*, WISE], one who practises magic or witchcraft;—*f.*, **witch**. See **WITCH**.

wiz'en, *v.* [A.S.], to wither or dry up.

woad (*wōd*), *n.* [A.S.], a plant from the leaves of which a blue dye is got.

wobble. See **WABBLE**.

woe, *n.* [A.S.], great grief or sorrow; sore distress;—*int.*, an exclamation of grief.—*as.*, **woe'-begone**, full of woe; looking very sad; **woe'ful**, full of grief or sorrow; causing grief; of little worth; **woe worth**, woe be to.

wold, *n.* [A.S. *weald*, same root as Ger. *wald*, forest], a low hill; an open country; (*pl.*) a hilly district.

wolf (*wulf*), *n.* [A.S.], a wild animal of the dog kind; any very ravenous creature; want; (*pl.*) **wolves**.—*n.*, **wolf'-dog**, a large dog for guarding sheep against wolves.—*a.*, **wol'fish**, like a wolf; ravenous; fierce.—*n.*, **wolf's-bane**, monkshood; **aconite**.

wol'verine (*wul'verēn*), *n.* [from **WOLF**], another name for the **glutton**.

wom'an (*wum'an*), *n.* [A.S. *wif-mann*], one of the female sex, when grown up; the female part of the human race; a female servant; (*pl.*) **wom'en** (*wim'en*).—*n.*, **wom'anhood**, the character or qualities of a woman; the female sex.—*a.*, **wom'anish**, belonging to a woman; fit for or like a woman.—*n.*, **wom'an-kind**, the race of

women.—*a.*, **wom'anly**, becoming a woman; like a woman.

won (*wūn*), *v.*, past tense of **WIN**.

won'der (*wūn'dēr*), *n.* [A.S.], the state of mind caused by what is new or strange; a feeling of surprise; something new or strange; a cause of wonder;—*v.*, to feel wonder; to be curious to know.—*as.*, **won'derful** and **won'drous**, full of wonder; causing wonder; very strange.—*ns.*, **won'derland**, a land full of wonders; **won'derment**, astonishment; surprise.

wōnt (or *wūnt*), *a.* [for M.E. *woned*, *p.p.* of *won*, to dwell], used or accustomed;—*n.*, habit or custom.—*a.*, **won'ted**, accustomed; usual.

woo, *v.* [A.S.], to seek to win; to make love to; to court; to solicit.—*n.*, **woo'er**.—*adv.*, **woo'ingly**.

wood, *n.* [A.S.], a large number of growing trees; the solid part of trees; trees cut down and sawn into boards.—*ns.*, **wood'-bine**, honeysuckle; some kinds of ivy, etc.; **wood'-coal**, coal made by charring wood in a kiln, etc.; charcoal; lignite; **wood'cock**, a bird allied to the snipe; **wood'cut**, a picture cut on wood, or a print taken from it; **wood'-cutter**, one who cuts pictures on wood; one who cuts down trees; one who chops up wood.—*as.*, **wood'ed**, covered with trees; supplied with wood; **wood'en**, made of wood; like wood; stiff or awkward.—*ns.*, **wood'-engraving**, the art or process of cutting pictures on wood, or engraving taken from them; a woodcut; **wood'land**, land covered with trees;—*a.*, pertaining to woods.—*ns.*, **wood'man**, one who takes care of trees; one who lives in the woods; **wood'-nymph**, a goddess of the woods; **wood'-pecker**, a bird having a hard, pointed bill for pecking holes in trees, and a long tongue for drawing out insects; **wood'-pigeon** (*-pījān*), a wild pigeon



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worm'wood, *n.* [A.S. *wormōd*, akin to Fr. *vermouth*], a very bitter plant; bitterness.

WORN, *v.*, *p.p.* of WEAR.

worry (*wŏr'i*), *v.* [A.S.], to seize and shake, as a dog does; to give trouble to; to vex;—*n.*, trouble or annoyance.

worse (*wŏrs*) [A.S. *wyras*], *a.*, *comp. deg.* of BAD, bad in a higher degree; in a lower or weaker state;—*adv.*, with more of evil.—*sup. deg.*, **worst** (*wŏrst*) [A.S. *wyrst*], bad in the highest degree; worse than all others;—*n.*, the greatest degree of evil;—*v.*, to get the better of.

wor'ship (*wŏr'ship*), *n.* [A.S. *worthechipe* (WORTH, -SHIP)], a title given to a magistrate; great honour, esp. to God in prayer and praise; religious services;—*v.*, to pay the highest honour to; to hold dear.—*pres. p.*, worshipping; *p.p.*, worshipped.

worsted (*wŏr'stēd*), *n.* [Fr. *crustad*, a village in Norfolk], wool twisted into thread;—*a.*, made of worsted.

wort (*wŏrt*), *n.* [A.S.], a plant of the cabbage kind; the sweet liquor got from malt before fermentation.

worth (1) (*wŏrth*), *v.* [A.S. *worþan*, to become], let there be—in phrase *Woe worth*, woe be to.

worth (2) (*wŏrth*), *n.* [A.S. *wyrthe*, honourable], that which makes a thing useful or valuable; value marked by price; high moral character; wealth or importance;—*a.*, equal in value to; owning or possessed of; deserving of.—*as.*, **worth'less**, of no worth or use; **wor'thy**, having worth; deserving of honour;—*n.*, a man of worth or note.

-worth, *geog. root* [A.S. and Ger.], enclosure; manor; town (as in *Tamworth*, town on the Tame; *Working*, farm or manor; *Bosworth*, farm or manor of Boss).

wot, *v.* [A.S. *wŏt*], 1st and 3rd per. sing., *pres. ind.* of WIT to know.

wound (1) (*wound*), *n.* [A.S.], a hurt done by cutting, stabbing, etc.:

any hurt or injury;—*v.*, to hurt by cutting, etc.; | to injure.

wound (2), *v.*, *past* and *p.p.* of WIND (1).

wove, **woven**, *vs.*, *past* and *p.p.* of WEAVE.

wrack (*rŏk*), *n.* [a form of WRECK], seaweed cast on the shore.

wraith (*rŏth*), *n.* [Scand. ?], a person's ghost appearing before or soon after his death; a spirit guarding rivers, streams, etc.

wrangle (*rŏngl*), *v.* [freq. of A.S. *wrang*, akin to WRING], to quarrel in angry words; to make a noise in quarrelling;—*n.*, a noisy quarrel.—*n.*, **wran'gler**, one who wrangles; (formerly) one of those who passed high in the mathematical examination at Cambridge.

wrap (*rŏp*), *v.* [E., akin to WARP ?], to cover by folding something round; to roll up or round;—*n.*, something to put round the shoulders.—*pres. p.* wrapping; *p.p.*, wrapped (*rŏpt*) or wrapped.—*n.*, **wrap'per**, one who or that which wraps; a loose gown worn by women.

wrath (*rŏth*), *n.* [A.S., from root of WROTH], great anger; vengeance.—*a.*, **wrath'ful**, full of wrath; very angry.

wreak (*rŏk*), *v.* [A.S., akin to WRECK], to inflict punishment; to revenge.

wreath (*rŏth*), *n.* [A.S., akin to WRITHE], something twisted; an ornament of leaves or flowers; a garland.—*v.*, **wreathe** (*rŏth*), to twist together; to make into a wreath; to adorn with a wreath; to curl upwards.

wreck (*rŏk*), *n.* [A.S., akin to WREAK], the breaking up of a ship; a ship broken up; the remains of anything destroyed; destruction;—*v.*, to bring ruin upon.—*n.*, **wreck'er**, one who wrecks, esp. who misleads ships for the sake of plundering them.

wren (*ren*), *n.* [A.S.], a little bird of active and lively habits.

wrench (*rench*), *n.* [A.S., akin to WRING], a strong pull and a twist; an injury by twisting

an instrument for screwing nuts, etc.;—*v.*, to pull with a strong twist; to take away by violence; to injure by twisting.

wrest (*rest*), *v.* [A.S. *wraestan*, akin to **WARTHE**], to pull or force away by twisting; to take by force; to turn from their proper meaning, as words;—*n.*, a violent twist; a key to tune a harp.

wrestle (*real*), *v.* [A.S. *wraestlian*, freq. of above], to strive with a person by grappling; to fight hard; to struggle earnestly;—*n.*, a fight in which two try to throw each other.

wretch (*rech*), *n.* [A.S. *wrecca*, an outcast], one who is utterly unhappy; a very worthless person.—*a.*, wretch'ed, very miserable; full of sorrow; very worthless.—*n.*, wretch'edness.

wriggle (*rigl*), *v.* [E., freq. of *wrig*, to twist], to twist uneasily; to move by twisting about.

wright (*rit*), *n.* [A.S. *wyrhta*, akin to **WORK**], a workman; a maker of anything; a worker in wood.

wring (*ring*), *v.* [A.S., akin to **WRIGGLE**], to twist with force; to squeeze hard; to cause great pain to.—*past* and *p.p.*, **wrung**.

wrinkle (*rinkl*), *n.* [A.S., dim. of **WRING**], a small ridge or furrow; a mark caused by folding;—*v.*, to mark by folding c. contracting; to make uneven.—*a.*, wrinkled (*-ld*) and wrinkly.

wrist (*rist*), *n.* [A.S., that which *wrests* or turns], the joint on which the hand turns; a pin on a crank.

writ (*rit*), *n.* [A.S. (*ge*)*writ*], something written, as *Holy Writ*, the Bible; a written order.

write (*rit*), *v.* [A.S. *writan*], to form letters or words with a pen or pencil; to set down in letters; to make a book, etc.; to copy on paper; to tell in a letter.—*pres. p.*, writing; *p.p.*, written; *past*, wrote.—*ns.*, writ'er, one who writes; a maker of books; name for a lawyer in Scotland; writ'ing, art of forming words, etc.; that which is written; (*pl.*) literary works.

writhe (*rit*), *v.* [A.S. *wriþan*, to twist], to twist, esp. from pain; to be distorted.

wrong (*rong*), *a.* [A.S., twisted, from same root as **WRING**], twisted out of the right way; not according to truth or fact; not true or right; not suitable or fit;—*n.*, anything not right; an injury;—*v.*, to treat unjustly;—*adv.* (also wrong'ly), not rightly.—*a.*, wrong'ful, unjust; injurious.—*adv.*, wrong'fully.—*as.*, wrong'headed and wrong'minded, wrong in opinion or principle; wron'gous (*rong'gus*), [Sc.] unjust; wrongful.

wroth (*roth*), *a.* [A.S.], very angry.

wrought (*raut*), *v.*, *past* and *p.p.* of **WORK**.

wrung, *v.*, *past* and *p.p.* of **WRING**.

wry (*ri*), *a.* [M.E. *wrien*, from A.S. *wrigian*, same root as **WRIGGLE**], twisted; turned to one side; misdirected.—*adv.*, wry'ly.

wy or **gwy**, *geog. root* [Welsh], water (as in *Wye*, *Wey*, water or river; *Medway*, the river running in the middle).

wy'vern, *n.* [O.Fr., from root of **VIPER**], an imaginary winged creature with two feet and the head of a dragon.

X

ze'bee (*zē'bek*), *n.* [Sp., from Turk.], a small vessel with three masts, formerly much used in the Mediterranean by pirates.

X-rays, *n. pl.*, rays produced by the passage of an electric current through a vacuum, and capable of passing through many sub-

stances opaque to ordinary light; Röntgen rays.

xylog'raphy (*sillog'rafi*), *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; -**GRAPHY**], the art of engraving on wood.

xy'lonite (*xi'lōnit*), *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood], a kind of celluloid; a compound used instead of ivory.

Y

- y, suff.** [Fr. *-ie*, L. *-ius*, *-ia*, etc.], quality and state (as in FURY, MISERY); full of (as in EARTHY, MIGHTY); place, collection, etc. (as in RECTORY, SMITHY, TREASURY).
- yacht** (*yot*), *n.* [Du.], a swift boat, fitted up for pleasure trips or racing.
- yak**, *n.* [Tibetan], a large ox found in the plains of Central Asia.
- yam**, *n.* [Port., from African], a large root like the potato, grown in warm countries.
- Yan'kee** (*yŏng'ki*), *n.* [perhaps an Indian corruption of English or of Fr. *Anglais*], a native of the New England States in America or of the United States.
- YAR**, *geog. root* [C. *garu*, *garaw*], rough; rapid (as in *Yare*, *Yarrow*, *Garonne*; *Garry*, the rough or rapid river; *Garioch*, rough district).
- yard** (1), *n.* [A.S. *geard*, same root as GARDEN], enclosed ground near a house; a garden.
- yard** (2), *n.* [A.S. *gyrd*, a rod], a measure of three feet in length or of nine square feet; a beam for spreading a square sail.—*n.*, **yard'-arm**, one half of a ship's yard, from the mast to either end.
- yarn**, *n.* [A.S. *gearn*], the fibre of cotton, flax, etc., spun into thread; one of the threads or strands of a rope; a long story.
- yarrow** (*yŏr'ŏ*), *n.* [A.S.], a plant with finely-cut leaves; milfoil.
- yawl**, *n.* [Du.], a ship's small boat, rowed with four or six oars; a small fishing boat.
- yawn**, *v.* [A.S. *gŏnian*], to open the mouth widely from weariness or fatigue;—*n.*, a wide opening of the mouth, etc.
- ye**, 2nd per. pl. pron. [nom. of YOU].
- yea** (*yŏ*), *adv.* [A.S. *gŏa*], yes;—*n.*, an affirmative answer or vote.
- yea**, *v.* [A.S.], to bring forth young.—*n.*, **yea'ling**, a lamb or a kid.
- year**, *n.* [A.S. *gŏar*], the time which the earth takes to go round the sun; twelve months, or about 365½ days.—*n.*, **year'ling**, an animal over one year of age, but not yet two.—*a.*, **year'ly**, happening every year; lasting for a year;—*adv.*, once a year; from year to year.
- yearn** (*yŏrn*), *v.* [A.S. *gyrnŏn*], to seek earnestly; to long for, from pity or desire.—*a.*, **year'ning**, longing; earnestly desiring;—*n.*, a deep longing; pity.
- yeast** (*yŏst*), *n.* [A.S.], the froth that rises on fermenting liquors; the vegetable growth which causes fermentation, also used for raising dough in bread-making.—*a.*, **yeas'ty**, like yeast or froth; frothy; foamy.
- yell**, *v.* [A.S. *gellan*, akin to *-gale* in NIGHTINGALE], to cry with a startling noise; to scream; to shriek;—*n.*, a loud and startling cry.
- yellow** (*ye'ŏ*), *a.* [A.S. *geolu*], of a bright colour like gold;—*n.*, a yellow colour; the colour between orange and green.—*ns.*, **yellow-fever**, a fever in which the skin turns yellow, common in hot countries; **yellow-hammer**, a common song bird, having yellow feathers.
- yelp**, *v.* [A.S. *gŏpan*], to bark loudly and sharply; to give a sharp cry of pain.
- yeo'man** (*yŏ'mŏn*), *n.* [M.E., perhaps from A.S. *gŏ*, a village], a small landowner; one who farms his own land; one next in rank to a gentleman; an officer of the royal household.—*n.*, **yeo'manry**, a body of volunteer cavalry.
- yea**, *adv.* [A.S. *gese*], ay; even so.
- yester-**, *pref.* [A.S. *geotra*, akin to L. *hesternus*], of or belonging to the preceding day.—*n.*, **yes'terday**, the day before to-day;—*adv.*, on the day just past;—*n.*, **yes'ternight**, the night of yes-



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zér'o, *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab. *ciḥr*, *صِفْرٌ*], a cipher; nothing; the point from which the marking of the scale begins; the lowest or neutral point.

zest, *n.* [O.Fr., a slice of lemon, etc., for flavouring (Gk. *schistos*, divided)], a relish; keen enjoyment.

zig'zag, *a.* and *adv.* [Fr., from Ger. *zickzack* (*zacke*, a tooth)], with short, sharp turns;—*v.*, to make with short, sharp turns; to move in a zigzag manner.—*pres. p.*, **zigzagging**; *p.p.*, **zigzagged** (*-zāgd*).

zinc, *n.* [Ger., etym. ?], a bluish-white metal, like tin, used for covering roofs, making baths, etc.—*n.*, **zincog'raphy**, the art or process of engraving on zinc; the art of printing from such plates.

Zin'garo (*zing'gārō*), *n.* [It.], a gipsy; (*pl.*) **Zin'gari** (*-rē*);—*f.*, **Zin'gara**.

Zi'on, *n.* [Heb.], a hill in Jerusalem; the Church of God; heaven.

zir'con, *n.* [Arab. or Pers.], a mineral containing the element zirconium.

zith'er (*zith'ēr*), *n.* [Ger., from L. *cithara*], a musical instrument of from thirty to forty wires stretched across a board, and played with the fingers.

zō'diac, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *zōdiakos*

(*zōon*, an animal)], twelve groups of stars, named after animals, through which the sun appears to pass in a year.

zoll'verein, *n.* (*tsol'* -or *tsōl'fērīn*), [Ger. *zoll*, duty; *verein*, union], a union of states in respect to customs duty, etc.

zone, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *zōnē*, a girdle], a belt or girdle; one of the five great belts of the earth.—*a.*, **zoned** (*zōnd*), wearing a girdle.

zool'ogy (*zōol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *zōon*, an animal; -LOGY], science of animals.—*a.*, **zoolog'ical** (*zōo-loj'ikāl*).—**zoolog'ical garden**, a place where wild animals are kept on view.—*n.*, **zool'ogist**.

zo'ophyte, *n.* [Gk. *zōon*, an animal; *phŷten*, a plant], an animal resembling a plant, as sponge, coral, etc.—*as.*, **zo'ophytic** and **zo'ophytical**.

Zouave' (*zooav'*), *n.* [Fr., from N. African *zuawa*], one of a body of French infantry, formerly Algerians, now Frenchmen wearing the Arab dress.

Zu'lu (*zoo'loo*), *n.* [native name], one of a warlike tribe of Kafirs, found in Natal, etc.

zymot'ic, *a.* [Gk. *zymōtikos* (*zymē*, ferment)], pertaining to cholera, typhus, etc., of which the poison acts like a ferment in the system.

APPENDIX

WORDS AND PHRASES

FROM THE

LATIN, GREEK, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

- bas** [Fr.], down; down with.
- à initio** [L.], from the beginning.
- ab origine** [L.], from the origin or beginning.
- ab urbe condita** [L.], from the building of the city (that is, Rome, 754 B.C.).
- à cheval** [Fr.], on horseback.
- ad finem** [L.], to the end.
- ad hoc** [L.], for this special purpose.
- ad infinitum** [L.], to infinity.
- ad interim** [L.], in the meanwhile.
- ad libitum** [L.], at pleasure.
- ad nauseam** [L.], to the point of causing disgust.
- ad valdrem** [L.], according to value.
- ad vitam aut culpam** [L.], for life or fault; till some misconduct be proved.
- affaire d'honneur** [Fr.], an affair of honour; a duel.
- a fortiori** [L.], with stronger reason.
- agenda** [L.], things to be done.
- à la carte** [Fr.], by the bill of fare.
- à la mode** [Fr.], according to custom; in fashion.
- al fresco** [It.], in the open air.
- allons** [Fr.], let us go; come on; forward.
- alma mater** [L.], a foster-mother (applied by students to their university, college, etc.).
- alter ego** [L.], another self; a friend.
- amende honorable** [Fr.], satisfactory apology; reparation.
- amor patriæ** [L.], love of country.
- amour propre** [Fr.], self-love; vanity.
- anglicè** [L.], in English; in English fashion.
- anno Christi** [L.], in the year of Christ.
- anno Domini** [L.], in the year of our Lord.
- anno mundi** [L.], in the year of the world.
- anno urbis conditæ** [L.], in the year when the city (of Rome) was built (754 B.C.).
- annus mirabilis** [L.], year of wonders.
- ante meridiem** [L.], before noon.
- à outrance** [Fr.], to the utmost.
- a posteriori** [L.], from the effect to the cause.
- a priori** [L.], from the cause to the effect.
- à propos** [Fr.], to the point.
- aqua vitæ** [L.], water of life; brandy; spirit; alcohol.
- argumentum ad hominem** [L.], an argument addressed to the man (an appeal to his interests, prejudices, etc.).
- arrière pensée** [Fr.], a mental reservation.
- ars longa, vita brevis** [L.], art is long, life is short.
- artium magister** [L.], master of arts.
- à tout prix** [Fr.], at any price.
- au contraire** [Fr.], on the contrary.
- au fait** [Fr.], well acquainted with.

au fond [Fr.], at the bottom.
au pis aller [Fr.], at the worst.
au reste [Fr.], as for the rest ; besides.
au revoir [Fr.], adieu till we meet again.
aut Cæsar aut nullus [L.], either Cæsar or nobody ; the first place or none.
auto da fé [Port.], an act of faith (applied to the burning of heretics).
aut vincere aut mori [L.], to conquer or die.
aux armes [Fr.], to arms !
avant-coureur [Fr.], a forerunner.
ave atque vale [L.], hail and farewell.
avec permission [Fr.], by or with consent.

bas bleu [Fr.], a blue-stocking ; a literary woman.
beau idéal [Fr.], a perfect model of beauty ; a model of ideal perfection.
beau monde [Fr.], the fashionable world.
beaux esprits [Fr.], men of wit.
bête noire [Fr.], a black beast ; a bugbear.
blasé [Fr.], palled ; surfeited.
bona fide [L.], in good faith ; in reality.
bon ami [Fr.], good friend.
bonhomie [Fr.], good-natured simplicity.
bon jour [Fr.], good day ; good morning.
bonne [Fr.], a nurse or governess.
bon soir [Fr.], good evening.

cæteris paribus [L.], other things being equal.
café [Fr.], a coffee-house.
canaille [Fr.], the rabble.
cap-à-pie (-pé) [Fr.], from head to foot.
carpe diem [L.], enjoy the present day ; seize the opportunity that offers.
casus belli [L.], that which brings on or justifies war ; occasion or ground of quarrel.
c'est à dire [Fr.], that is to say.
chef [Fr.], the head ; the leading person or part ; chief cook.

chef-d'œuvre [Fr.], a masterpiece.
chemin de fer [Fr.], iron road ; a railway.
chevalier d'industrie [Fr.], a knight of industry ; one who lives by his wits or by fraud.
ci-devant [Fr.], former ; formerly.
compagnon de voyage [Fr.], a travelling companion.
compos mentis [L.], of sound mind.
con amore [It.], with love ; with zeal.
confère [Fr.], an associate.
congé d'élire [Fr.], leave to elect.
conseil d'état [Fr.], a council of state ; a privy council.
contra bonos mores [L.], contrary to good manners.
cordons sanitaires [Fr.], a line of troops placed to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.
corps diplomatique [Fr.], a diplomatic body.
corpus delicti [L.], the body or foundation of the offence.
corpus vile [L.], worthless matter.
corrigenda [L.], corrections to be made.
couleur de rose [Fr.], rose colour ; an aspect of delusive beauty.
coup d'état [Fr.], a stroke of policy ; a violent measure in public affairs.
coup de grâce [Fr.], a finishing stroke.
coup de main [Fr.], a sudden enterprise or effort.
coup d'œil [Fr.], a rapid glance.
coup de soleil [Fr.], a sunstroke.
cul bono ? [L.], for whose good is it ? what good will it do ?
cul de sac [Fr.], the bottom of the bag ; a street or lane that has no outlet.
cum grano salis [L.], with a grain of salt ; with some allowance.
cum privilegio [L.], with privilege.
currense calamo [L.], with a running or rapid pen.
custos rotularum [L.], keeper of the rolls.

da capo [It.], from the beginning.



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ex officio [L.], by virtue of office.

ex parte [L.], on one side only.

exposé [Fr.], an exposition; recital.

ex voto [L.], according to vow.

facetiae [L.], humorous writings or sayings; jokes.

facile princeps [L.], easily pre-eminent; the admitted chief.

facilis est descensus Averni [L.], the descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy.

fait accompli [Fr.], a thing already done.

faux pas [Fr.], a mistake; a false step.

fecit [L.], he made or executed it.

felo de se [L.], a suicide.

femme de chambre [Fr.], a chambermaid.

festina lente [L.], hasten slowly.

feu de joie [Fr.], a firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.

fiat justitia ruat cælum [L.], let justice be done though the heavens should fall.

fiat lux [L.], let there be light.

fidel defensor [L.], defender of the faith.

fides Punica [L.], Punic faith; treachery.

fidus Achates [L.], faithful Achates; a true friend.

fils [Fr.], son.

finis [L.], the end.

flagrante delicto [L.], in the very act.

fons et origo [L.], the source and origin.

fortiter in re [L.], with firmness in acting.

garçon [Fr.], a boy; a waiter.

garde du corps [Fr.], a body-guard.

gardez [Fr.], take care; be on your guard.

geist [Ger.], spirit; vital principle.

genius loci [L.], the genius of the place.

gens d'armes [Fr.], armed police.

gens de guerre [Fr.], military men.

gentilhomme [Fr.], a gentleman.

gloria in excelsis Deo [L.], glory to God in the highest.

gloria Patri [L.], glory be to the Father.

gnóthi seauton [Gk.], know thyself.

gouvernante [Fr.], a governess.

grâce à Dieu [Fr.], thanks to God.

gradatim [L.], step by step.

gradus ad Parnassum [L.], a step to Parnassus; aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.

haut goût [Fr.], high flavour; elegant taste.

hic et ubique [L.], here and everywhere.

hic jacet [L.], here lies.

hinc illæ lacrimæ [L.], hence these tears.

hoi polloi [Gk.], the many; the vulgar; the rabble.

homme d'affaires [Fr.], a man of business.

homme d'esprit [Fr.], a man of wit or genius.

honi soit qui mal y pense [Fr.], evil to him who evil thinks.

honorarium [L.], a fee paid to a professional man.

hors de combat [Fr.], out of condition to fight.

hortus siccus [L.], a collection of dried plants.

hôtel de ville [Fr.], a town-hall.

ibidem [L.], in the same place, thing, or case.

ich dien [Ger.], I serve.

id est [L.], that is (contracted *i.e.*).

imperium in imperio [L.], a government within another.

imprimatur [L.], the licence to print a book, registered on its title-page; the imprint.

in æternum [L.], for ever.

in armis [L.], under arms.

in articulo mortis [L.], at the point of death; in the last struggle.

in capite [L.], in the head; in chief.

Index Expurgatorius [L.], a list of prohibited books.

in extenso [L.], at full length.

in extremis [L.], at the point of death.

in flagrante delicto [L.], taken in the act.

in forma pauperis [L.], as a poor man.

infra dignitatem [L.], below one's dignity (contracted *infra dig.*).

in futuro [L.], in future; henceforth.

in hoc statu [L.], in this state of things.

in memoriam [L.], to the memory (of).

in nomine [L.], in the name (of).

in pace [L.], in peace.

in partibus infidelium [L.], in infidel countries.

in perpetuum [L.], for ever.

in propria persona [L.], in person.

in re [L.], in the matter of.

in rerum natura [L.], in the nature of things.

in secula seculorum [L.], for ever and ever.

in situ [L.], in its original situation.

in statu quo [L.], in the former state.

inter alia [L.], among other things.

inter nos [L.], between ourselves.

in terrōrem [L.], as a means of terrifying; by way of warning.

inter se [L.], among themselves.

in toto [L.], in the whole; entirely.

in vino veritas [L.], there is truth in wine; truth comes out under the influence of wine.

ipse dixit [L.], he himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.

ipsissima verba [L.], the very words.

ipso facto [L.], in the fact itself.

italicè [L.], in Italian; in Italian fashion.

iterum [L.], again.

jacta est alea [L.], the die is cast.

jet d'eau [Fr.], a jet of water; a fountain.

jeu de mots [Fr.], a play upon words; a pun.

jeu d'esprit [Fr.], a witticism.

jubilare Deo [L.], be joyful in the Lord; rejoice in God.

judicium Dei [L.], by the judgment of God.

jure divino [L.], by divine law.

jure humano [L.], by human law.

jus civile [L.], civil law.

jus divinum [L.], divine law.

jus gentium [L.], the law of nations.

juste milieu [Fr.], the golden mean.

juvante Deo [L.], by God's help.

juxta [L.], near by.

labore et honore [L.], by labour and honour.

labor omnia vincit [L.], labour conquers everything.

laissez faire [Fr.], let alone; suffer to have its own way.

l'allegro [It.], the merry man.

lapis philosophorum [L.], the philosopher's stone.

lapsus calami [L.], a slip of the pen.

lapsus lingue [L.], a slip of the tongue.

lares et penates [L.], household gods.

laudator temporis acti [L.], one who praises time past.

laus Deo [L.], praise to God.

le beau monde [Fr.], the fashionable world.

l'empire des lettres [Fr.], the republic of letters.

le pas [Fr.], precedence in place or rank.

lèse-majesté [Fr.], high treason.

le tout ensemble [Fr.], the whole considered as one; the general effect.

lettre de cachet [Fr.], a sealed letter; a royal warrant.

lettre de marque [Fr.], a letter of marque or liberty to a ship to make captures.

lex loci [L.], the law or custom of the place.

lex non scripta [L.], the common law; unwritten law.

lex scripta [L.], statute law.

lex talionis [L.], the law of retaliation.

lex terre [L.], the law of the land.

l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose [Fr.], man proposes, and God disposes.

lingua franca [It.], the mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.

literæ humaniores [L.], literature.

locum tenens [L.], one occupying the place of another for a time; a deputy or substitute.

locus standi [L.], ground to stand upon; a right to interfere.

lusus nature [L.], a sport or freak of nature.

ma chère (*fem.*) [Fr.], my dear.

ma foi [Fr.], upon my faith.

magna est veritas, et prævalēbit [L.], truth is mighty, and it will prevail.

magnum bonum [L.], a great good.

magnum opus [L.], a great work.

maître d'hôtel [Fr.], a house-steward.

maladie du pays [Fr.], homesickness.

mala fide [L.], with bad faith; treacherously.

mal de mer [Fr.], sea-sickness.

mandamus [L.], we command; a writ issued by the Court of King's Bench.

mare clausum [L.], a closed sea.

materfamilias [L.], the mother of a family.

matériel [Fr.], material used in any design; the munitions of an army.

mauvaise honte [Fr.], false modesty.

mauvais goût [Fr.], bad taste.

mauvais quart d'heure [Fr.], a bad quarter of an hour.

mauvais sujet [Fr.], a bad subject; a worthless fellow.

mélange [Fr.], a mixture.

mêlée [Fr.], a confused fight; a scuffle.

memento mori [L.], remember death.

memorabilia [L.], things to be remembered.

mens sana in corpore sano [L.], a sound mind in a sound body.

mens sibi conscia recti [L.], a mind conscious of rectitude.

mésalliance [Fr.], marriage with an inferior.

messieurs [Fr.], sirs; gentlemen.

meum et tuum [L.], mine and thine.

mirabile dictu [L.], wonderful to be told.

mirabilia [L.], wonders.

mise en scène [Fr.], the getting up for the stage; the putting on the stage.

modus operandi [L.], manner of operation; way of doing something.

mon ami (*fem. amie*) [Fr.], my friend.

mon cher (*masc.*) [Fr.], my dear.

monsieur [Fr.], sir; Mr.; a gentleman.

morceau [Fr.], a bit; morsel; fragment.

mot à mot [Fr.], word for word.

multum in parvo [L.], much in little.

mutatis mutandis [L.], with the necessary changes.

naissance [Fr.], birth.

necessitas non habet legem [L.], necessity has no law.

née [Fr.], born; family name.

négligé [Fr.], a morning dress.

nemine contradicente [L.], without opposition; no one speaking in opposition. (Contracted *nem. con.*)

nemine dissentiente [L.], no one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.

nemo me impune læcessit [L.], no one injures me with impunity.

ne plus ultra [L.], nothing further; the utmost point.

ne sutor ultra crepidam [L.], let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

nil admirari [L.], to wonder at nothing.

nil desperandum [L.], there is no reason for despair; never despair.

n'importe [Fr.], it matters not.

nisi Dominus frustra [L.], unless the Lord help, we labour in vain.

nisi prius [L.], unless previously (a name given to the sittings of juries in civil cases).

noblesse oblige [Fr.], rank imposes obligation.

nolens volens [L.], whether he will or not.

noli me tangere [L.], don't touch me.

nom de guerre [Fr.], a war name; a travelling title; pseudonym.

nom de plume [Fr.], an assumed



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post obitum [L.], after death.
pour passer le temps [Fr.], to pass away the time.
preux chevalier [Fr.], a brave knight.
prima facie [L.], on the first view.
primo [L.], in the first place.
primum mobile [L.], the main-spring; the source of motion.
primus inter pares [L.], chief among equals.
pro bono publico [L.], for the public good.
procès verbal [Fr.], a written statement.
pro et contra [L.], for and against.
pro forma [L.], for the sake of form.
propaganda fide [L.], for extending the faith.
pro patria [L.], for our country.
pro rata [L.], in proportion.
pro rege, lege, et grege [L.], for the king, the law, and the people.
pro re nata [L.], for a special emergency; according to the circumstances.
pro tanto [L.], for so much.
protégé (fem. protégée) [Fr.], one protected or patronised by another.
pro tempore [L.], for the time being. (Contracted *pro tem.*)

quare [L.], query; inquiry.
quantum [L.], the quantity or amount.
quantum libet [L.], as much as you please.
quantum sufficit [L.], a sufficient quantity.
quasi [L.], as if; in a manner.
quelque chose [Fr.], a trifle; something.
quid nunc? [L.], what now?
quid pro quo [L.], an equivalent; tit for tat.
qu'importe? [Fr.], what matters it?
qui vive? [Fr.], who goes there?
quo animo [L.], with what mind or intention.
quod avertat Deus [L.], may God avert this.
quod vide [L.], which see (*q.v.*).
quondam [L.], formerly, former.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius

dementat [L.], those whom God wishes to destroy, He first makes mad.

raison d'état [Fr.], a reason of state.
raison d'être [Fr.], the reason for a thing's existence.
rara avis [L.], a rare bird; a prodigy.
réchauffé [Fr.], warmed again, as food; hence insipid; stale.
recherché [Fr.], sought out with care; exquisite; far-fetched.
reductio ad absurdum [L.], a reducing to an absurdity.
regium donum [L.], a royal gift.
renaissance [Fr.], revival, as of art or letters.
rentes [Fr.], funds bearing interest; stocks.
repondez, s'il vous plait (R.S.V.P.) [Fr.], please reply.
requiescat in pace [L.], may he rest in peace.
res angustæ domi [L.], narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
res gestæ [L.], deeds done; exploits; business performed.
res judicata [L.], a case or suit already settled.
respublica [L.], the commonwealth.
résumé [Fr.], an abstract or summary.
resurgam [L.], I shall rise again.
revenons à nos moutons [Fr.], let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
robe de chambre [Fr.], a morning gown or dressing-gown.
ruse de guerre [Fr.], a stratagem of war.
rur in urbe [L.], the country in the town.

sanctum sanctorum [L.], holy of holies.
sangfroid [Fr.], cold blood; coolness.
sans cérémonie [Fr.], without ceremony.
sans doute [Fr.], without doubt.
sans peur et sans reproche [Fr.], without fear or reproach; fearless and pure.
sans souci [Fr.], without care.

sartor sartus [L.], the tailor mended.

saive qui peut [Fr.], save himself who can.

savant [Fr.], a learned man.

savoir faire [Fr.], ability; the knowing how to act; skill; tact.

savoir vivre [Fr.], good breeding; refined manners.

secundum artem [L.], according to rule; scientifically.

semper idem [L.], always the same.

semper paratus [L.], always ready.

seriatim [L.], in a series.

sic itur ad astra [L.], such is the way to the stars (to immortality).

sic passim [L.], so everywhere.

sic transit gloria mundi [L.], so passes the glory of the world.

si monumentum requiris, circumspice [L.], if you wish to see his monument, look around you.

sine cura [L.], without care or charge.

sine die [L.], without a day appointed.

sine qua non [L.], an indispensable condition.

si vis pacem, para bellum [L.], if you wish for peace, prepare for war.

sol-disant [Fr.], self-called.

spero meliora [L.], I hope for better things.

spirituel [Fr.], intelligent; witty.

spolia opima [L.], the richest booty

[L.], the state in which.

stet . let it stand.

statuque in modo, fortiter in re [L.], gentle in manner, but resolute in deed.

sub iudice [L.], under (tion.

sub poena [L.], under a ^{considera-}penalty.

sub rosa [L.], under the rose; privately.

sub silentio [L.], in silence.

suggestio falsi [L.], suggestion of falsehood.

sui generis [L.], of its own kind.

summum bonum [L.], the highest good.

suppressio veri [L.], suppression of the truth.

tableau vivant [Fr.], a living picture; the representation of some scene by groups of persons.

table d'hôte [Fr.], a common table for guests.

tabula rasa [L.], a smooth or blank tablet.

tant mieux [Fr.], so much the better.

tant pis [Fr.], so much the worse.

tapis [Fr.], the carpet.

Te Deum [L.], a hymn of thanksgiving.

tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis [L.], the times are changed and we with them.

tempus fugit [L.], time flies.

tenez [Fr.], take it; hold.

terra firma [L.], solid earth; a safe footing.

terra incognita [L.], an unknown country.

tertium quid [L.], a third something; a nondescript.

tête-à-tête [Fr.], face to face; a private conversation.

toga virilis [L.], the gown of manhood.

to kalon [Gk.], the beautiful; the chief good.

tout-à-fait [Fr.], wholly; entirely.

tout-à-l'heure [Fr.], instantly.

tout au contraire [Fr.], quite the contrary.

tout à vous [Fr.], entirely yours.

tout de suite [Fr.], immediately.

tout ensemble [Fr.], the whole taken together.

tout est perdu fors l'honneur [Fr.], all is lost but honour.

tu quoque [L.], thou also; you too.

ubi supra [L.], where above mentioned.

ultima ratio regum [L.], the last argument of kings—war.

Ultima Thule [L.], the utmost boundary or limit.

ultimatum [L.], final conditions.

ultimus Romanorum [L.], the last of the Romans.

un fait accompli [Fr.], an accomplished fact.

ut infra [L.], as below.
ut supra [L.], as above.

vade in pace [L.], go in peace.
vade mecum [L.], go with me; a constant companion; a guide.
vae victis [L.], woe to the vanquished.
vale [L.], farewell.
valet de chambre [Fr.], an attendant; a footman.
variae lectiones [L.], various readings.
veni, vidi, vici [L.], I came, I saw, I conquered.
verbatim et literatim [L.], word for word, and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti [L.], a word is enough for a wise man.
veritas prevalebit [L.], truth will prevail.
veritas vincit [L.], truth conquers.
versus (v.) [L.], against; toward.
vestigia [L.], tracks; vestiges.
vexata questio [L.], a disputed question.
via [L.], by the way of.
via media [L.], a middle course.
vice [L.], in the place of.
vice versa [L.], the terms being exchanged.
videlicet [L.], to wit; namely; viz.
videtur [L.], it appears.
vide ut supra [L.], see above.

vi et armis [L.], by force and arms.
vigilate et orate [L.], watch and pray.
virginibus puerisque [L.], to maidens and boys.
virtute officii [L.], by virtue of one's office.
vis-à-vis [Fr.], opposite, facing.
vis comica [L.], comic force or genius.
vis inertiae [L.], the power of inertia; resistance.
vis medicatrix naturae [L.], the healing power of nature.
vivat [Fr.], a shout of "Long live."
vivat regina [L.], long live the queen!
vivat rex [L.], long live the king!
viva voce [L.], by the living, voice; by oral testimony.
vive l'empereur [Fr.], long live the emperor.
vive le roi [Fr.], long live the king!
voilà [Fr.], behold; there is; there are.
voilà tout [Fr.], that's all.
vox populi, vox Dei [L.], the voice of the people is the voice of God.
vulgo [L.], commonly.
Weltschmerz [Ger.], world-sorrow; pessimism.

THE END.



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blueberry, *n.*, an edible bluish-black berry with bloom, extensively used in Canada and the United States.

bluff, *v.*, to attempt to mislead in regard to one's real purpose.

bobolink, *n.*, a well-known American singing bird.

bogus, *adj.*, counterfeit, as money.

bonanza, *n.*, a rich vein of ore; a profitable investment.

boss, *n.* (colloq.), a superintendent or employer of workmen.

boulevard, *n.*, [Fr.], a broad street: the busy margin of such a street.

boycott, *v.t.*, to combine against a person to prevent him from doing business;—*n.*, a combination formed for such a purpose.

brakeman, *n.*, one who attends to a brake or brakes, especially on a railway train.

broadcast, *v.t.*, to send speech or music by radio telephone in all directions.

broncho, *n.*, a nearly unbroken native horse.

buckwheat, *n.*, a North American grain, now widely cultivated. When ground it is used for making griddle cakes.

bulldoze, *v.t.* (colloq.), to intimidate.

burdock, *n.*, a coarse biennial weed.

bushwhacker, *n.*, one who ranges in the bush; a country bumpkin.

butcher-bird, *n.*, a shrike, named from its habit of impaling its prey on thorns.

butter-nut, *n.*, the oily edible nut of the North American white walnut; also the tree.

C

caboose (*kābūs'*), *n.*, a car attached to a freight train for the use of the conductor.

cache (*cash'*), *n.*, a place for concealing or storing anything.

cactus, *n.*, a North American plant of many varieties.

cafeteria, *n.*, a restaurant where one serves himself.

calèche (*calēsh'*), *n.*, in French Canada, a two-wheeled, one-seated carriage, with a top or hood that can be raised, the driver's elevated seat being in front on the dashboard.

candy, *n.*, sugar, or molasses, or both, formed into a confection, generally flavoured and coloured.

can'taloupe (*kan'tāloop*), *n.*, a variety of muskmelon.

Canuck', *n.*, a nickname for a Canadian.

cardinal, *n.*, the American cardinal-red finch.

caribou (*cār'iboo*) [French-Canadian], *n.*, the North American reindeer.

catalpa, *n.*, a tree common in North America.

cat-bird, *n.*, the North American mocking thrush, called from its cry of alarm.

cat-fish, *n.*, a North American fish of many varieties.

catnip, *n.*, an aromatic herb of the mint family.

catsup, *n.*, a table sauce made from tomatoes, etc. See KETCHUP.

caucus, *n.*, a private meeting of members of a political party.

cedar-bird, *n.*, the common American w-xwing.

chat, *n.*, a voluble singing-bird, common in North America.

chauffeur (*shō'für*), *n.*, one who operates an automobile, especially one who drives for wages.

check, *n.*, a receipt for articles or baggage.

cherry-bird, *n.*, a bird fond of cherries; a cedar-bird.

chewink', *n.*, another name for the towhee, a member of the finch family.

chickadee (*chikādē'*), *n.*, a North American bird, so called from its note.

chickweed, *n.*, a spreading herb of the pink family.

chinook', *n.*, a warm, dry, westerly wind occurring on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

chipmunk, *n.*, a North American squirrel.

chore, *n.*, a small job; a routine task.

chute (*shūt*), an inclined trough for conveying water or solid materials from a higher to a lower level.

cinch, *n.* (colloq.), a sure thing; an easy performance.

clematis (*klem'ātis*), *n.*, a perennial plant of the crowfoot family.

clingstone, *n.*, the name of a peach in which the pulp adheres to the stone.

coal-oil, *n.*, another name for petroleum.

cobalt, *n.*, a metallic element similar to nickel.

co-education, *n.*, the education of both sexes in the same classes or schools.

cold-snap, *n.* (colloq.), a period of very cold weather.

coon, *n.*, a short form of raccoon.

corn, *n.*, the seed of the maize plant, or Indian corn.

corundum, *n.*, an extremely hard aluminum (or aluminium) oxide.

cowbird, *n.*, a North American blackbird, often found in association with cattle.

coyote (*coyōt'ē*), the prairie-wolf.

cracker, *n.*, a thin brittle biscuit.

creeper, *n.*, a small North American bird.

cultivator, *n.*, a machine used in cultivating standing crops.

D

darkey, *n.* (colloq.), a negro.

deadhead, *n.*, one who receives gratis any service or accommodation for which the general public must pay.

diamond, in the game of baseball, the infield.

divide, *n.*, a ridge of higher land which separates one drainage basin from another.

dogwood, *n.*, a North American tree, with conspicuous white bloom in the spring.

double-header, *n.*, a railroad train drawn by two locomotives; (colloq.) a double game of baseball, i.e., two games for the same admission fee.

drummer, *n.* (colloq.), a commercial traveller.

dry-goods, *n.*, textile fabrics.

duplex, *n.*, a house for two families, one living above the other.

dutiable, *adj.*, subject to a customs duty.

E

egg-plant, *n.*, a plant now extensively cultivated, with large egg-shaped edible fruit.

exchange, *n.*, a central telephone office with switches.

F

fire-water, *n.*, a term applied by the North American Indians to intoxicating liquors.

fisher, *n.*, the golden-winged woodpecker, common in eastern North America.

flycatcher, *n.*, the name of several species of North American birds which catch insects upon the wing.

freight, *n.*, goods transported in railway cars or other public vehicles; so *freight-car*, *freight-train*, *freight-agent*.

fuse, *n.*, a safety-piece in an electric circuit which melts when the current is too strong.

G

garter-snake, *n.* a harmless North American snake with long yellow stripes.

gasoline (*gas'ōlēn*), *n.*, a liquid product of petroleum used for running gas-engines, etc.

gherkin, *n.*, a kind of small prickly cucumber, much used for pickles.

ginger-ale, *n.*, a beverage flavoured with ginger and charged with carbon dioxide.

gobbler, *n.* (colloq.), a turkey-cock.

golden-rod, *n.*, a flowering plant of the aster family, of which nearly eighty species are found.

gopher, *n.*, a burrowing North American rodent.

grackle, *n.*, a North American blackbird, sometimes called the crow-blackbird.

grip, *n.* (colloq.), a common name for influenza; also spelled *grippe*.

grip, *n.* (colloq.), a valise.

Grit, *n.*, a colloquial name for a member of the Liberal party in Canadian politics.

groceteria, *n.*, a grocery in which the customer serves himself.

grosbeak, *n.*, a North American bird with a large stout beak.

ground-hog. See WOODCHUCK.

H

ha'bitant (Fr.), (*h* silent, *n* nasal, *t* silent), *n.*, in the province of Quebec a name applied to a French-Canadian farmer.

haystack, *n.*, a stack of hay in the open air.

hepatica (*hepat'ica*), *n.*, a North American plant of the crowfoot family which blooms in very early spring.

high-falu'tin, *n.*, an American term for high-flown bombastic speech.

high-hole, *n.* (colloq.), a common name of the flicker or golden-winged woodpecker; also called *high-holder*.

hike, *v.* (colloq.), to run or go away; to go on a walking tour.

hobo, *n.* (colloq.), an idle wandering fellow.

hoodlum, *n.* (colloq.), a ruffian, rowdy, or bully.

hoo'doo, *v.* (colloq.), to bring bad luck on any person or thing; —*n.*, one who brings such bad luck.

huckleberry, *n.*, a small edible berry, resembling the blueberry.

hydro-electric, *adj.*, pertaining to the production of electricity by the use of falling water.

I

Indian-corn, *n.*, a common name of the maize plant.

Indian-file, *n.*, arrangement of persons in a row, following one after another, like Indians on the war-path.

Indian-summer, *n.*, a period of warm and pleasant weather late in autumn.

indigo-bird, *n.*, a very common North American bird of the finch family, with plumage of brilliant indigo-blue, and having a pleasant song.

insulin, *n.*, a potent extract, discovered by Banting, used in the treatment of diabetes.

J

jitney, *n.*, an automobile used for carrying passengers at a small fare over established routes.

johnny-cake, *n.*, a flat cake made of Indian-corn meal.

junco, a North American finch which often winters in Canada.

K

khaki (*ka'ke*), *n.*, a drab-coloured cloth used especially for soldiers' uniforms.

kimono (*kimō'no*), *n.*, a loose robe tied with a sash, the chief outer garment in Japan.

king-bird, *n.*, a North American flycatcher, blackish above and white below, often called bee-bird or bee-martin.

kinglet, *n.*, a small North American bird, as, the golden-crowned kinglet.

L

lady's-slipper, *n.*, a common wild North American flower of the orchid genus; sometimes called moccasin-flower.

landslide, *n.*, the slipping of a mass of land from a higher to a lower level.

limousine (*limoosēn'*), *n.*, a large closed automobile.

lobby, *v.*, to strive to influence the action of a legislative body by personal canvass.

locust, *n.*, a North American tree.

logging, *n.*, the business of felling timber and getting out logs.

log-rolling, *n.*, a joining together of persons to aid one another's schemes.



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real-estate, *n.*, land, including whatever is made part of it by nature or by man, as houses, trees, etc.

redstart, *n.*, a small North American fly-catching warbler, having a red tail.

roorback, *n.*, a lie or fictitious report circulated for political purposes, as before an election.

round-up, *n.*, the gathering together of herds of cattle or sheep, and driving them in.

rubbers, *n. pl.* (colloq.), a term applied in the United States to india-rubber overshoes.

S

sachem (*sd'chem*), *n.*, a chief of a tribe of American Indians.

sapsucker, *n.*, a small black-and-white woodpecker common in North America.

savourey, *n.*, a hardy annual aromatic herb of the mint family.

saxophone, *n.*, a musical wind instrument.

scantlog, *n.*, a piece of timber less than five inches in breadth and thickness, used for stud-ding, etc.

score, *v. t.*, to censure.

scow, *n.*, a boat with flat bottom and square ends.

shack, *n.*, in North America, a rude cabin; a tumble-down house; a shanty.

shad, *n.*, a fish of the herring family much used for food.

shingle, *v.*, to cut the hair so that the ends are evenly exposed all over the head like shingles.

shirt-waist, *n.*, a garment covering the body from the neck to the waist, worn by women and children; a blouse.

shrike, *n.*, a bird having a strong hooked bill; also called butcher-bird.

Sioux (*soo*), *n.*, a tribe of North American Indians, formerly very warlike.

skedaddle, *v.*, to run away.

sled, *n.*, a small sledge or sleigh for coasting and other winter sports.

sleep, *n.* (colloq.), a railway sleeping-car.

slump, *n.*, a collapse or failure; a sudden fall in prices.

smoker, *n.* (colloq.), an evening entertainment for men at which smoking is permitted.

smoker, *n.*, a smoking-car.

snapdragon, *n.*, a plant with large showy flowers.

snowball, *n.*, the snowball-bush, bearing clusters of white bell-shaped flowers.

snow-bird, *n.*, a name of the snow-bunting; also a name for the junco.

sour-croit, *n.*, same as *sauerkraut*, cabbage cut fine, salted, and allowed to ferment under pressure.

splurge, *n.* (colloq.), an ostentatious display.

stand-pipe, *n.*, a tower-like pipe at a reservoir or other source of water.

stem-winder, *n.*, a watch that is wound by turning a button at the end of the stem.

sterilize, *v. t.*, to destroy bacteria in water, milk, etc.

stoop, *n.* (colloq.), in the United States; an uncovered platform in front of a house; a veranda.

street-car, *n.*, a car on a street railway.

stump, *n.*, a place from which a political harangue is delivered; in early days, a tree-stump.

stunt, *n.* (colloq.), a feat hard to perform.

sucker, *n.*, a North American fresh-water fish.

sucker, *n.* (colloq.), one easily gulled.

suit-case, *n.*, a case or receptacle for carrying clothes, in the hand or otherwise.

sumac, *n.*, a straggling bush common in Canada and the United States.

sun-room, *n.*, a room in a modern house which has many windows to let in the sunlight.

suspenders, *n. pl.*, straps passing over the shoulders to support the trousers; braces.

sweater, n., an outside garment used by persons engaged in athletic sports.

sweets, n. pl., confectionery; **sweetmeats**; candy.

T

tab, n. (colloq.), a reckoning; a tally, as, to keep tab.

taffy, n., a sweetmeat, made of brown sugar or molasses; (colloq.), sweet words, flattery. See **TOFFEE**.

tamarack, n., the American or black larch.

tanager, n., a North American bird of a brilliant scarlet.

tenderfoot, n., one not yet hardened to the life of the plains or the mining-camp.

tenderloin, n., the tenderest part of a loin of beef or pork.

thrasher, n., a North American bird; the mocking or brown thrush, with a lively pleasant song.

toboggan, n., a low flat sled used for coasting down snow-covered slides.

towhee (tō-hwē'), n., a North American bird; also called che-wink.

trillium, n., a low perennial herb common in the woodlands of North America; also called wake-robin.

trolley, n., a grooved pulley sliding in contact with a live electric wire; an electric car.

tundra (Russian), n., a rolling marshy plain, the surface covered with arctic mosses and other plants.

typewriter, n., a machine for writing by means of type; an operator of such a machine.

typist, n., another name for the operator of a typewriting machine.

U

underbrush, n., shrubs, small trees, and the like, in a wood or forest, growing under the larger trees.

V

vacuum-cleaner, n., a machine for sucking up dirt from carpets, floors, etc.

vaudeville (vōd-vīl), n., a theatrical show consisting of a number of separate acts, as songs, dances, acrobatic feats, etc.

veery, n., a common North American bird of the thrush family; the tawny or Wilson's thrush.

vireo, n., the name of several varieties of North American singing-birds.

vitamines (vit'āmins), n. pl., substances found in foods which scientists claim are most essential to body building, found especially in carbon foods such as fresh vegetables, butter, fruit, etc.

voyageur (Fr.), n., in Canada a term applied to one employed by the fur companies for carrying goods and supplies by river and across land to and from distant stations.

W

wake-robin, n., a wild flower. See **TRILLIUM**.

warden, n., the chief officer in charge of a prison; the chief executive of a county or a township; an official in a church, as churchwarden.

waste-basket, n., a basket for holding scraps and other wasted things.

waxwing, n., a common North American bird, so called because some of its wing feathers are tipped with horny appendages resembling red or yellow wax; another name for the cedar-bird.

wheat-pit, n., that part of the floor of an exchange where wheat is bought and sold.

whip-poor-will, n., a small North American bird, remarkable for its reiterated nocturnal cry, which its name closely imitates.

whole-souled, *adj.*, thoroughly imbued with a noble spirit.

wildcat, *n.*, the common North American lynx;—*adj.*, unsound, worthless, unsafe.

wintergreen, *n.*, a small herbaceous evergreen plant, with stems creeping on or beneath the surface of the ground.

woodchuck, *n.*, a North American rodent which burrows extensively and is destructive to crops; the ground-hog.

wood-pulp, *n.*, wood-fibre reduced to a pulp, used in making paper.

wood-thrush, *n.*, one of the most famous of North American song birds.

Y

yellow-bird, *n.*, a common name for the North American yellow warbler.