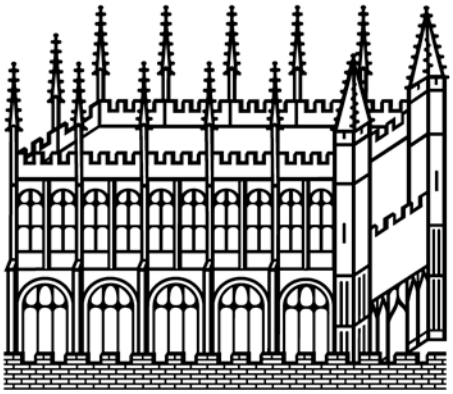

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

CRAIG'S UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY;

COMPRISING

MANY THOUSAND NEW TERMS

CONNECTED WITH

Literature, Science, and Art, Technology, Commerce, and Law,

WITH THEIR

ETYMOLOGY, DEFINITION, AND PRONUNCIATION.

BY P. AUSTIN NUTTALL, LL.D.,

EDITOR OF THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

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PREFACE.

To adapt words to things, "*aptare verba rebus*," as Quintilian observes, is the province of the lexicographer; and as new ideas, new arts, and new discoveries are constantly springing into existence with the ever-onward progress of civilization, his philological labours can never cease to be in demand. His task, however, is not always an easy one. He rests not on a bed of roses. He expects no praise. He "can only hope to escape reproach."

In the whole range of literature, nothing, perhaps, requires more patient research than the hunting for new words, and the discovery of those which have been omitted by preceding lexicographers. "But to search," as Dr. Johnson observes, "is not always to find; and to find is not always to be informed." Thus, on the Editor's discovering a new word, or one which had been omitted by his predecessor, its etymology, definition, and pronunciation had to be given, and the authority for its use, when practicable, to be quoted. Though Craig had devoted much time and attention to the object of making his Dictionary complete, the present compiler has succeeded in collecting, from numerous sources, about ten thousand useful words, some of which are entirely new, and others appear altogether to have escaped his predecessor's researches. "Those who have much leisure to think," says Johnson, "will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words or combinations of words."

Through the inventions of art, and the cultivation of science, a language becomes amplified and copious. The discoveries and improvements in machinery and manufactures are constantly adding new terms, which, though formed in the first instance from the rude nomenclature of the working artisan, and considered as purely technical, at length become the ordinary language of society. With the words from such a mintage, definition is often difficult, and etymology sometimes impossible. Hence arise the perplexities and doubts of the lexicographer. "They that have frequent

intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves" (says our great lexicographer) "must in time have a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and the Indian coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port; but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech." In the same spirit, Mr. Simmonds, in his "Dictionary of Trade Products,"* says that, "with the extending range and wants of commerce, new articles are brought in, new trades arise, and new technical terms are introduced in the arts and manufactures, with which it is impossible to keep pace." Of Mr. Simmonds' carefully compiled and useful work the Editor has not failed to avail himself.

In words deduced from the classical languages, there is less doubt and less difficulty than in the usual technicalities of art and commerce, because they are generally self-explanatory. Thus, when a new idea, or a new discovery, connected with science or the arts, presents itself to the mind, the Greek or Latin language is the great technological mine into which the lexicographer or the scholar can safely dive. Hence we have PHOTOGRAPHY (light-describing), PHONOGRAPHY (sound-describing), TELEGRAM (describing afar), and numerous terms of Greek origin recently introduced into the nomenclature of science. In the "Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle," a multitude of new and useful terms have thus been adopted, which are fully explained in the pages of this Supplement; as ANTHRAX, a carbuncular or fiery fever in cattle; SCALETHIASIS, a disease peculiar to swine; STOMANTHRAX, an inflammatory disease of the stomach; STRONGYLUS, a parasitical affection of the respiratory organs of calves and pigs.

But with every care and attention, on the part of the compiler of a Dictionary, serious omissions may possibly be discovered, or faults observed, by the critical reader. "To pursue perfection," says Johnson, "is, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun; which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them."

* Published by Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

CRAIG'S UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY.

AARDVARK, ärd'vark, *s.* (Dutch.) An edentate animal of S. America.

AARDWOLF, ärd'woolf, *s.* (Dutch.) A carnivorous digitigrade animal, intermediate between the hyena and the civet.

AARON'S ROD, a'ronz-rod, *s.* In Architecture, the representation of a rod with a serpent twined round it.

AAVORA, a'vora, *s.* The fruit of a species of West-Indian palm-tree.

ABACA, ab'a-ka, *s.* A kind of flax which grows in the Philippine Islands.

ABACAY, ab'a-kay, *s.* A species of parrot; the calangay.

ABACTION, ab-ak'shun, *s.* (Lat.) The stealing of cattle or herds in numbers.

ABANET, ab'a-net, *s.* (Heb.) A girdle worn by Jewish priests; a bandage used in surgery.

ABAT-VOIX, ab-a-voo-aw', *s.* (*abattre*, to throw down, and *voix*, the voice, Fr.) The canopy, or sounding-board, placed over a pulpit for the purpose of dispersing the voice of the preacher.

ABELIA, a-be'lea, *s.* (so named in honour of Dr. C. Abel, attached to the Chinese Embassy, under Lord Amherst.) A genus of greenhouse plants, which produces very pretty flowers: Order, Caprifoliaceæ.

ABHAL, ab'hal, *s.* (Arabic.) The fruit of a species of Asiatic cypress, used medicinally as an emmenagogue.

ABIES ALBERTIANA, ab'e-ese al-ber-te-a'na, *s.* *Abies*, i. 5.) A beautiful and hardy coniferous tree, recently introduced from California, and so named in memory of the late Prince Consort. A fine specimen was lately planted by Prince Alfred in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh: Order, Pinaceæ.

ABIGEI, ab'i-je-i, *s.pl.* (*abigo*, to drive away, Lat.) Among our ancestors, a term applied to those thieves who were guilty of abaction, or the crime of feloniously driving away cattle.

The Roman law punished more severely than other thieves the *abigei*, or stealers of cattle.—*Blackstone.*

ABLAQUEATE, ab-lak'we-ate, *v.a.* (*ablaqueo*, to disentangle, Lat.) To lay bare or loosen the earth round the roots of trees.

ABLER, a'bler, *a.* (comparative of *able.*) More competent or more able; superl., *ablest.*

ABORDAGE, ab-awrd'aje, *s.* (Fr.) Collision between ships at sea.

ABRAUM, ab-rawm', *s.* A red ochre, or kind of clay, used to darken new mahogany.

ABRAXAS, ab-rak'sas, *s.* Among antiquaries, the name of an antique gem or stone, with the word *abraxas* engraven upon it, with the representation of saints or angels. They appear originally to have come from Egypt, and were struck in honour of the god of the Basilidians, whom they supposed to be the Supreme Deity. The characters on these abraxas are usually Greek, Hebrew, Coptic, or Hebraic, or some mongrel character to render them the more mysterious.

ABSCEDENT, ab-se'dent, *a.* (*abs*, and *cedo*, to depart from, Lat.) An epithet applied to the decayed part of an organized body, which is separated from the sound parts.

ABSCESSION, ab-sesh'un, *s.* Lat.) A departing or separation from.

ABSCONSIO, ab-skon'she-o, *s.* (Lat.) In Anatomy, the cavity of a bone which conceals and receives the head of another bone.

ABSINTHATE, ab-sin'*th*ate, *s.* (Lat.) In Chemistry, a salt formed by the combination of absinthic acid with a base.

ABSINTHIC, ab-sin'*th*ik, *a.* Obtained from absinthium.

ABSIST, ab-sist', *v.n.* (*ab*, and *sisto*, to stand still, Lat.) To cease; to stand off; to keep at a distance.

ABSONATE, ab'so-nate, *v.a.* (*absonus*, ill-sounding, Lat.) To dislike; to hate; to avoid.

ABSTRINGENT, ab-strin'jent, *s.* (*abstringo*, to unbind, Lat.) Any medicine used to remove obstructions or concretions.

ABUSIO, ab-u'she-o, *s.* (Lat.) In Oratory and Rhetoric, a figure of speech by which words are used with some deviation from their usual meaning.

ACACALOT, a-kak'a-lot, } *s.* A bird of Mexico,
ACALOT, ak'a-lot, } the Tantalus Mexicanus, which resembles the ibis; also called the Water raven.

ACACY, ak'a-se, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *kakos*, evil, Gr.) A disposition void of malice; honesty of intention.

ACALYSINE, a-kal'e-sin, } *a.* (Lat.) In
ACALYSINOUS, a-kal-is'e-nus, } Botany, destitute of a calyx or flower cup.

ACANTHOSPERMUM, a-kan-tho-sper'mum, *s.* (*akanthos*, a spine, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

ACANTHOSTACHYS, a-kan-*tho*-sta'kis, *s.* (*akanthos*, a spine, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of stove-cultivated plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

ACAPNON, a-kap'non, *s.* The herb Marjoram; also honey taken from the hive without smoking.

ACARA, ak'a-ra. A freshwater fish of Brazils.

ACARAMUCO, ac-a-ra-mu'ko, *s.* A remarkable fish, found in the Western Ocean.

ACARPY, a-kär'pe, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) Unfruitfulness; barrenness.

ACCRETE, ak-kreet', *a.* (*accretus*, grown together, Lat.) In Botany, applied to two parts grown together, or to the increase of additional substance.

ACCROCHÉ, ak'kro-sha, *s.* In Heraldry, hooked in another.

ACCUBITION, ak-ku-bish'un, *s.* (*accumbo*, to recline, Lat.) The act of sitting or lying down.

ACERACEOUS, as-er-a'she-us, *a.* (*acer*, sharp, or pungent, Lat.) Applied to a small natural order of trees, of which Acer, or maple, is the type.

ACERATUM, as-er-a'tum, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A species of plants multiplied from cuttings: Order, Elæocarpaceæ.

ACESTE, as-es'te, *s.* A species of butterfly, with subdentated wings, found in India.

ACETOMETRY, as-e-tom'e-tre, *s.* (*acetum*, vinegar, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The measurement or process of ascertaining the strength of acetic acid or vinegar.

ACHIMENES, ak-e-me'nis, *s.* (a name given by S. P. Browne, in his History of Jamaica.) A beautiful flowering conservatory plant: Order Gesneraceæ.

ACHIRA, ak'e-ra, *s.* In Botany, a species of Canna, a plant with a large esculent root, which yields a quantity of starch superior to the ordinary arrowroot.

ACHIROPOETOUS, a-ki-ro-po-e'tus, *a.* (*a*, priv., *cheir*, the hand, and *poieo*, to make, Gr.) Made without hands; miraculous or wonderful.

ACHNE, ak'ne, (*achne*, husk of corn, Gr.) chaff; husk; refuse; smoke; froth.

ACHOLOUS, a'ko-lus, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *chole*, bile, Gr.) Deficient in bile.

ACHRO, ak'ro, *s.* An Indian drug.

ACMENA, ak-me'na, *s.* (from *Acmena*, a nymph of Venus.) An ornamental species of plant; Order, Myrtaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

ACINACES, a-sin'a-seze, *s.* A sort of Persian sabre.

ACINETA, as-e-ne'ta, *s.* (*akineta*, immovable, Gr.) A genus of plants nearly allied to Peristeria: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

ACIS, a'sis, *s.* (from *Acis*, the mythological son of Fannus.) A bulbous-rooted plant: Order, Amryllidaceæ.

ACONDYLOSE, a-kon'de-lose, } *a.* (*a*, priv., and
ACONDYLOUS, a-kon'de-lus, } *kondylos*, a knuckle, Gr.) In Botany, applied to stalks without joints; jointless.

ACOPIC, a-kop'ik, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *kopos*, labour, Gr.) That prevents or remedies weariness.

ACOPICA, a-kop'e-ka, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *kopos*, labour, Gr.) In pharmacy, a medicine that allays weariness.

ACOPIS, a-ko'pis, *s.* A fossil salt, a kind of precious salt.

ACOPUM, a-ko'pum, *s.* A warm fomentation.

ACOUSMATICS, akows-mat'iks, *s. pl.* (*akouo*, to hear, and *matheteuo*, to teach, Gr.) Those students who have not completed their five years' probation; a term applied to the younger disciples of Pythagoras.

ACORUS, ak'o-rus, *s.* An African blue coral.

ACRALEA, a-kra'le-a, *s.* (*akre*, extremity, Gr.) In Anatomy and Surgery, any extreme parts of the body, as the arms, feet, &c.

ACREMONIUM, ak-re-mo'ne-um, *s.* (*akremon*, a branch, Gr., so called from the clustered thecæ.) The name of a curious little fungus growing from dead sticks: Order, Fungi.—*Link.*

ACRIOPSIS, ak-re-op'sis, *s.* (*akre*, summit, and *opsis*, the eye, Gr.) A pretty flowering shrub: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Blume.*

ACROGLOCHIN, ak-ro-glok'in, *s.* (*akre*, the top, and *glochin*, the point of a spear, Gr.) An unimportant species of herbaceous plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

ACRONYCHIA, ak-ro-nik'e-a, *s.* (*akre*, summit, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) The name of a handsome shrub, with white clustering flowers, of an agreeable odour, resembling orange blossoms: Order, Rutaceæ.—*Forster.*

ACROPATHY, ak'ro-path-e, *s.* (*akre*, extremity, and *pathos*, suffering, Gr.) In pathology, diseased action in any of the extremities of the body.

ACROPERA, ak-ro-pe'ra, *s.* (*akre*, the summit, and *pera*, a small sack, Gr., on account of the small sack-like appendage at the top of the labellum.) A genus of plants, producing pale-yellow and purple-spotted flowers: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ACROPHYLLUM, ak-ro-fil'lum, *s.* (*akre*, summit, and *phyllum*, a leaf, Gr.) A flowering greenhouse plant, so named from the leaves growing at the apex of the branches above the whorls of the flowers: Order, Canoniaceæ. —*Bentham.*

ACROPODIUM, ak-ro-po'de-um, *s.* (*akre*, summit, and *podes*, feet, Gr.) In Zoology, the upper surface of the foot, and particularly of a bird.

ACROPY, ak'rope, *s.* Defective articulation.

ACROTERIASM, ak-ro-te're-azm, *s.* (*akre*, extreme, Gr.) Amputation of some extreme part.

ACROTIC, a-krot'ik, *a.* (*akre*, summit, Gr.) Pertaining to the surface or upper part.

ACROTISM, ak'ro-tism, *s.* Defect of animal pulsation.

ACTINIC, ak-tin'ik, *a.* (*aktin*, a ray of the sun.) Relating to actinism, as the "*actinic* force of the solar ray."

ACTINOMERIS, ak-te-nom'e-ris, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *meris*, a part, Gr., in reference to their radiatic appearance.) An ornamental genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*Nuttall.*

ACTUOSE, ak'tu-ose, } *a.* (*actio*, action, Lat.)
ACTUOUS, ak'tu-us, } Having the power of action.

ACUMENICITY, a-ku-men-is'e-te, *s.* (*acumen*, sharpness, Lat.) Sharpness at the point; quickness of perception; acuteness.

ACYROLOGY, a-se-rol'o-je, *s.* (*akyros*, without authority, and *logos*, speech, Gr.) Improper or careless diction; unmeaning disputation.

ADDABLE, ad'da-bl, *a.* That may be added.

ADDORSE, ad-dawrse', *v.a.* (*ad*, to, and *dorsum*, a back, Lat.) In Heraldry, to place back to back.

ADECATIST, a-dek'a-tist, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *decateio*, to decimate, from *deka*, ten, Gr.) One who is not decimated, or refuses to pay tithes.

ADENIFORM, a-de'ne-fawrm, *a.* (*aden*, a gland, Gr., and *forma*, form, Lat.) Of a gland-like shape.

ADENITIS, ad-en-i'tis, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, Gr.) Inflammation of a gland or glands.

ADENOCALYMNA, a-de-no-ka-lim'na, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *calymna*, a covering, Gr.) A genus of plants, so called from the leaves and calyces being beset with pateriform glands: Order, Bignoniaceæ.—*Martius.*

ADENOPHTHALMIA, a-de-nof-*thal*'mea, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) Inflammation of the glands of the eye.

ADENOSE, ad-e-nose', } *a.* (*aden*, a gland, Gr.)
ADENOUS, ad'e-nus, } Like or pertaining to a gland.

ADENOSTEMMA, ad-e-nos-tem'ma, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr.) An annual weed: Order, Compositæ.

ADIPSON, ad-ip'sun, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *dipsa*, thirst, Gr.) In Pathology, a medicine that tends to allay extreme thirst.

AD-LIBITUM, ad-lib'e-tum. (Lat.) At pleasure, without restriction.

ADOBES, ad-o'bese, *s.* (Sp.) Unburnt bricks made of straw, earth, and dung dried in the sun.

ADMISSORY, ad-mis'sor-e, *a.* (*ad*, and *missus*, sent to, Lat.) Giving admission to any place, public or private; having the right of entrance.

ADORNINGLY, a-dawrn'ing-le, *ad.* By the act of adornment.

ADOSSED, a-dost', *a.* (*adosser*, Fr.) In Heraldry, placed back to back.

ADRAGANTH, ad'ra-ganth, *s.* Gum dragon.

ADSCRIPT, ad'skript, *s.* (*ad*, to, and *scriptus*, enrolled, from *scribo*, to write, Lat.) A person attached to some particular locality; one held to the service of his lord, as in feudal times.

AD-VALOREM, ad-va-lo'rem. (Lat.) According to the value. In Commerce and Finance an *ad-valorem* duty is a certain per-centage on the value or price of the goods intended for sale or exportation.

ADVERTENTLY, ad-ver'tent-le, *ad.* In a needful, careful, or advertent manner.

ADVOYER, ad-voi'e-yer, *s.* (Fr.) One who sees to things. In Switzerland the chief magistrate of a town or canton.

ADY, a'de. A species of West-Indian palm tree; also the name of the Malabar foot, equal to about 10·2 inches.—*Simmonds.*

ÆCHMEA, ek-me'a, *s.* (*aichme*, a point, in allusion to the points on the calyces). A genus of showy plants, which is increased by suckers: Order, Bromeliaceæ, which see.—*Ruiz* and *Pavon.*

ÆD, ED, EAD, (Sax.) Initial syllables signifying *happy;* as *Edward*, a prosperous guardian.

ÆDILITY, e-dil'e-te, *s.* (*ædes*, an edifice, Lat.) The duty of an ædile; superintendence of public edifices, &c.; capability of erecting buildings, and keeping them in repair.

ÆGLOGUE, eg'log, *s.* A pastoral; the old word for Eclogue.

ÆGLUS, eg'lus, the cameleon thistle.

ÆGOMARATHRUM, e-go-mar'a-*thr*um, *s.* (*aix*, *aigos*, a she-goat, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbelliferæ.

ÆLF, elf, (Sax. *help.*) Victorious aid.

ÆNEID, e-ne'id, *s.* A famous epic poem, written in Latin by Virgil, of which Æneas, a Trojan prince, is the hero. Next to Homer's Iliad it is considered the finest poem ever written.

ÆOLIC, e-ol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Æolia, part of Greece. See Æolian, i. 40.

AËROLITH. See Aërolite, i. 41.

AEROSCEPSY, a-er-o-sep'se, *s.* (*aër*, the air, and *skeptomai*, to perceive, or examine, Gr.) The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects.

ÆSCHYNITE, es'ken-ite. (*aischyne*, sensitiveness, or modesty, Gr.) A brownish yellow ore from the Ural mountains, containing titanium, zirconium, and cerium.

ÆSTHETIC, es-thet'ik, *a.* (*aisthesis*, perception of the senses, Gr.) Pertaining to the perception of the beautiful in nature or art.

AFFECTING, af-fekt'ing, *part.* or *a.* Having power to excite or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic.

AFFECTINGLY, af-fekt'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to excite emotions; in an affecting manner.

AFFECTIOUSLY, af-fekt'yus-le, *ad.* In an affecting manner.

AFFINAGE, af'fin-aje, *s.* A refining of metal.

AFFIXTURE, af-fiks'ture, *s.* That which is affixed.

AFFORDMENT, af-foard'ment, *s.* Donation; grant.—Obsolete.

AFOUL, a-fowl', *a.* or *ad.* In a state of entanglement; not free.

AFTER-COMER, aft-er-kum'er, *s.* A successor.

AFTER-DAYS, af'ter-dayz, *s.pl.* Future times.

AFTER-ENDEAVOUR, aft-er-en-dev'ur, *s.* A subsequent attempt or effort.

AFTER-HOPE, aft'er-hope, *s.* Future hope.

AFTER-HOURS, aft'er-owrz, *s.pl.* Hours that follow; hours succeeding those usually devoted to business.

AFTER-INGS, aft'er-ingz, *s.pl.* The last milk that can be drawn from a cow in milking; strokings.

AFTER-LOVE, aft'er-luv, *s.* The second or later love.

AFTERMOST, aft'er-moast, *a. superl.* Hindmost; last; opposed to *foremost.* In Nautical language, nearest the stern.

AFTER-PART, aft'er-part, *s.* The latter part. In Nautical language, the part of a ship towards the stern.

AFTER-PROOF, aft'er-proof, *s.* Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience.

AFTER-STATE, aft'er-state, *s.* The future state.

AFTER-SWARM, aft'er-sworm, *s.* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.

AFTER-TASTE, aft'er-tayst, *s.* The taste which remains on the palate after eating or drinking.

AFTER-TOSSING, aft'er-tos'ing, *s.* The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm.

AFTER-WIT, aft'er-wit, *s.* Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late.

AFTER-WRATH, aft'er-rawth, *s.* Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased.

AGAMIDÆ, a-gam'e-de, *s.pl.* (*agama*, the genus, Gr.) A family of reptiles allied to the Saurians, and resembling lizards; a large division of the vegetable kingdom, including the Cryptogamia.

AGALMYLA, a-gal'me-la, *s.* (*agalma*, an ornament, and *hyle*, a forest, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants, so named from their ornamental appearance in the woods where they naturally grow.—*Blume.*

AGAMOID, ag'a-moyd, *a.* Pertaining to or similar to the genus Agama, which see, i. 45.

AGANISIA, ag-a-nis'e-a, *s.* (*aganos*, soft or pleasing, Gr.) A genus of plants, so called from their prettiness: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

AGAPEMONISTS, ag-a-pem'o-nists, *s.pl.* (*agape*, love, and *mone*, an abode, Gr.) The name of a peculiar sect of religionists, who established themselves in 1845 at Charlinch, near Taunton, in Somersetshire, their abode receiving the name of *Agapemone.*

The members enter into a community of property, and profess to live in a state of constant joyousness and mutual love. They believe that the day of grace and prayer is passed, and the time of judgment arrived; and they carry out their belief by perpetual praises to God, but do not adopt the use of prayer. They have made great exertions to obtain converts, and put forth pretensions to spiritual manifestations; but recent circumstances, of a very discreditable and immoral nature, have tended to sink them into deserved contempt.—*National Cycl. Suppt.*

AGASTRIA, a-gas'tre-a, } *s.pl.* (*a*, priv., and
AGASTRICS, a-gas'triks, } *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A class of marine animals, supposed to be destitute of intestines.

AGATE, a-gate', *adv.* On the way; about doing anything; going to do. (Local.)

AGEUSTIA, a-jew'ste-a, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *geuo*, to taste, Gr.) Loss of taste; a premonitory symptom of various diseases.

AGGRANDIZABLE, ag-gran-di'za-ble, *a.* That may be aggrandized, or rendered greater.

AGGRAVABLE, ag'gra-vabl, *a.* Making a thing worse; that may be aggravated.

AGLAIA, a-glay'a, *s.* (*aglaos*, beautiful, Gr.) The name of one of the recently discovered planets, first observed by Luther, the German astronomer, in 1857.

AGLAMORPHA, ag-la-mor'fa, *s.* (*aglaos*, beautiful, and *morpha*, form, Gr.) An elegant stove plant, a genus of fern, which requires the same treatment as the Polypodium.—*Schott.*

AGLONEMA, ag-lo-ne'ma, *s.* (*aglaos*, beautiful, and *nemos*, a grove, Gr.) A beautiful flowering plant: Order, Araceæ.—*Smith.*

AGOGE, } a-go'je { *s.* (*ago*, to act, Lat.) The
AGOGY, } { drift or force of anything in progress.

AGONISTICS, ag-o-nis'tiks, *s. pl.* In Church history, the disciples of Donatus.

AGOOD, a-gŭd', *ad.* In earnest.

AGRAPHOUS, ag'ra-fus, *a.* (*agros*, land, and *phuo*, to grow naturally, Gr.) Growing wild; uncultivated.

AGUAPECACA, ag-wă'pe-kak-a, *s.* (Port.) A Brazilian bird about the size of a pigeon, the Jacana.

AGUL, a'gul, *s.* A species of shrubby plant, of the genus Hedysarum.

AHICCYATLI, a-hik'se-at-le, *s.* A poisonous serpent of Mexico, somewhat resembling the rattlesnake.

AHOUAI, a-hoo'a, *s.* A Brazilian tree, belonging to the genus Cerbera, the kernels of whose nuts are a most deadly poison.

AICURUS, a-ku'rus, *s.* A large and beautiful species of parrot, a native of Brazil.

AIGRETTE, ay-gret', *s.* A pointed tuft of feathers.

AIGUILLE, a-gweel', *s.* (Fr.) An instrument used by engineers to pierce a rock for the lodgment of powder in mining, &c. In Geology, *aguilles* are the needle-like points on tops of granite rocks.

AITCHBONE, aytsh'bone, *s.* That part of an ox which is cut from between the rump and the buttock. It is sometimes called and written *Edgebone*, H-bone, and *Haunchbone.*

AIZOUM, a-zo'um, *s.* An aquatic plant.

AKEBIA, a-ke'be-a, *s.* A genus of plants so named from one of the species in the gardens of Japan. Order: Lardizabalaceæ.—*Decaisne.*

AKEE, a-ke', *s.* The fruit of the Cupania akeesia, a tree which grows in the West Indies and Guiana.—See Blighea, i. 199.

ALABANDINN, al-a-ban'din, *s.* A name for sulphuret of manganese.

ALAMORT, al-a-mort', *a.* (Fr.) Melancholy; depressed in spirits.—Obsolete.

ALASMODONTINÆ, a-las-mo-don'te-ne, *s.pl.* A class of shells, of which the Alasmodon is the type; they have cardinal but no lateral teeth.

ALBARIUM, al-ba're-um, *s.* (*alba*, white, Lat.) A pure white lime or stucco, obtained from burnt marble.

ALBATA, al-ba'ta, *s.* (*alba*, white, Lat.) A composition of nickel, tin, zinc, and copper, which forms an excellent substitute for silver, and is usually called German silver.

ALBELEN, al'be-len, *s.* A species of fish of the trout kind.

ALBENTOLA, al-ben'to-la, *s.* A slight net made of very thin twine for catching small fish.

ALBERT CHAIN, al'bert-tchain, *s.* (so called from the late Prince Albert.) A short gold chain for attaching to a watch in the waistcoat pocket from the button-hole.

ALBERT COAL, al'bert-kole, *s.* A beautiful carbonaceous product from New Brunswick, which is referred to both coal and asphaltum.—*Simmonds.*

ALBORGA, al-bawr'ga, *s.* A kind of sandal-wood, made of mat-weed.

ALBORO, al-bo'ro, *s.* A small red fish of the Mediterranean; the erythrinus.

ALBUMINOUS, al-bu'min-us, *a.* (*albus*, white, Lat.) Pertaining to or showing the properties of albumen.

ALBURN, al'burn, } *s.* (*albus*, white, Lat.)
ALBURNUM, al-bur'num, } The white and softer part of the wood of trees, which lies between the inner bark and the hard wood, or *duramen*, popularly called sapwood.

ALBURN, al'burn, } *s.* (*albus*, white, Lat.)
ALBURNUS, al-bur'nus, } A small fish, commonly known as the *bleak*.

ALCMANIAN, alk-ma'ne-an, *a.* Applied to a species of verse, which consists of two dactyls and two trochees, first adopted by Alcman, a celebrated lyric poet, who flourished in the 27th Olympiad of the Greeks.

ALEATORY SALE, a'le-a-tur-e sale, *s.* In Commerce, a contingent sale, depending upon some particular event.

ALEMBDAR, a-lemb'dar, *s.* An officer in Turkey, whose duty it is to carry the green standard of Mahomet when the Sultan appears in public.

ALET, a'let, *s.* A genus of birds, the Peruvian falcon.

ALETUDE, al'e-tewd, *s.* (*alor*, to be fully fed, Lat.) Fatness; heaviness; clumsiness.

ALEUROMANCY, al-ew'ro-man-se, (*aleuron*, flour, and *manteia*, prophecy, Gr.) A species of divination by means of flour or meal, formerly practised by the ancients.

ALEUROMETER, al-ew-rom'e-tur, *s.* (*aleuros*, flour, Gr.) An instrument for determining the quantity of gluten in flour.

ALEW, a-loo', *s.* A shout; a loud call; a halloo.

ALEXANDRA, al-eks-an'dra, *s.* The name of one of the recently-discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1857.

ALFILETE, al'fe-lete, *s.* Dough made with coarse flour of wheat.—*Simmonds.*

ALGAROTH POWDER, al'ga-roth pow'der, *s.* In Chemistry, the oxychloride of antimony, used in the preparation of tartar emetic.

ALGAROVILLA, al-gar-o-vil'la, *s.* In Commerce, the agglutinized seeds and husks of the legumes of Prosopis pallida, which contains a considerable portion of tannin, and is largely imported from Chili.

ALGATRANE, al'ga-trane, *s.* A kind of pitch.

ALHOCIGO, al-ho-se'go, *s.* In Commerce, another name for the pistacio tree.

ALIENABILITY, ale-yen-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being alienated or transferred.

ALIENAGE, ale'yen-age, *s.* (*alienus*, foreign, Lat.) The state of being an alien.

ALIAKOO, al'e-a-koo, *s.* The Indian name of the Mermecylon tinctorium, the leaves of which are used for dyeing yellow.

ALK, alk, *s.* In Commerce, a resinous gum of Northern Africa, which flows from the Pistacia terebinthus.

ALKARSINE, al-kar'sin, *s.* In Chemistry, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and arsenic.—*Brande.*

ALL-ABSORBING, awl-ab-sawrb'ing, *a.* That supersedes all other considerations; all engrossing.

ALL-ACCOMPLISHED, awl-ak-kom'plisht, *a.* Having a highly-finished education.

ALL-BOUNTEOUS, awl-bown'te-us, } *a.* Of Infi-
ALL-BOUNTIFUL, awl-bown'te-ful, } nite bounty; perfectly bountiful, liberal, and kind.

ALLECTATION, al-lek-ta'shun, *s.* Allurement; enticement. (Rare.)

ALLEGRESSIMO, al-le-gres'se-mo, (superlative of *allegro*, light or brisk, Ital.) In Music, a term denoting that the air or movement is to be very lively.

ALLEVEUR, al-le-vewr', *s.* A small Swedish coin, of the value of one-halfpenny.

ALL-GOOD, awl'good, *a.* Supremely good;—*s.* A being of unlimited goodness; the Great Supreme.

> To the *All-good* his lifted hands he folds,
> And thanks Him low on his redeemed ground.
> *Dryden.*

The plant Good Henry.

ALL-HONOURED, awl-on'urd, *a.* Honoured by all; held in universal esteem.

> The *all-honoured* Brutus.—*Shakspeare.*

ALLIACEOUS, al-le-a'shus, *a.* (*allium*, or *alium*, garlic, Lat.) Having the nature or smell of garlic or of onions.—*Brande.*

ALLIGAZANT, al'le-ga-zant, *s.* A kind of black rosewood.

ALLIGNMENT, al'line-ment, *s.* (Fr.) The state of being in a line; a row; the act of reducing to a right line or level.

ALLITERATIVENESS, al-lit'er-a-tiv-nes, *s.* (*ad*, and *litera* a letter, Lat.) Quality of being alliterative.—*Coleridge.*

ALLITERATOR, al-lit'er-a-tur, *s.* One who makes use of alliteration.

ALLOCATUR, al-lo-ka'tur, *s.* (Lat. *it is allowed*). In Law, a certificate showing the amount allowed in taxing a bill of costs.

ALLOPATHIC, al-lo-pa*th*'ik, *a.* (*allos*, another; and *pathos*, disease, Gr.) Pertaining to allopathy, or the ordinary method of medical practice.

ALLOPATHICALLY, al-lo-pa*th*'e-kal-le, *ad.* In accordance with the principles and practice of allopathy.

ALLOPATHIST, al-lop'a-*th*ist, *s.* One who practises medicine according to the principles of allopathy,—which see.

ALLOPATHY, al-lop'a-*th*e, *s.* (*allos*, other, and *pathos*, disease, Gr.) In Pathology, the art of curing disease by inducing symptoms *different* or *otherwise* from those of the primary disease; the ordinary medical practice, as opposed to Homœopathy.

ALLOTROPIC, al-lo-trop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to allotropy—which see.

ALLOTROPY, al-lot'ro-pe, *s.* (*allos*, other, and *tropos*, mode, Gr.) In Chemistry, the capacity to undergo a change of physical properties without change of medical composition.—*Faraday.*

ALLOWER, al-low'er, *s.* One who approves or permits.

ALLOXAN, al-loks'an, *s.* (*allos*, other, and *oxus*, vinegar, Gr.) The action of nitric with uric acid.—*Brande.*

ALLUMETTE, al-lu-met′, *s.* (Fr.) A small light; a match for instantaneous kindling.

ALOGIANS, a-lo′je-ans, *s. pl.* An early sect of heretics, who denied that Christ was the Logos, or Word, and thus rejected the Gospel of St. John.

ALMOJABA, al-mo-ja′ba, *s.* Smoked tunny fish.—*Simmonds.*

ALOOFNESS, a-loof′nes, *s.* The keeping at a distance.

ALONA, a-lo′na, *s.* (letters transposed from *nola*, a little bell, Gr.) A genus of plants, bearing large sky-blue flowers : Order, Nolanaceæ.—*Lindley.*

ALOUCHI, a-low′tshe, *s.* A sweet-scented gum, produced by the white cinnamon-tree.

ALOUD, a-lowd′, *ad.* Loudly; with a loud voice.

ALOW, a-lo′, *ad.* In a low place, or lower part; not aloft.

ALPHONSIN TABLES, al-fon′sin ta′blz, *s. plu.* A valuable series of astronomical tables, compiled in 1252, by Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon.

ALPINE, al′pin, *s.* A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.

ALPIST, al′pist, } *s.* The seed of the fox-tail
ALPIA, al′pe-a, } grass; a small seed used for feeding birds.

ALQUIER, al′ke-er, *s.* A Portuguese measure of capacity, equal to about 2½ gallons, or the half of the *almond* or *almude*. It is also called a *cantar*.

ALQUIFOU, al′ke-foo, *s.* A sort of lead ore, found in Cornwall, and commonly called *potters' ore*, because used by them to give a green varnish to their wares.

ALTARIST, awl′tar-ist, *s.* The designation of the priest to whom the altarage, or profits of the altars, belonged ; a chaplain.

ALTERABILITY, awl-ter-a-bil′e-te, *s.* Susceptibility of alteration or change.

ALTERER, awl′ter-er, *s.* One who changes or alters, either in opinion or in the affairs of life.

ALTIN, awl′tin, *s.* A money of account in Russia, of the value of three half-pence.

ALTINGIA, al-tinj′e-a, *s.* (so named from Alting, a German botanist). A genus of trees, which attain a great height and magnitude, especially the species *A. excelsa* : Order, Coniferæ.

ALTOMETER, al-tom′e-tur, *s.* (*altus*, high, Lat. and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring heights and distances; a name for the theodolite.

ALTO-RIPIENO, al′to-re-pe-a′no, *s.* (Ital., from *altus*, high, Lat.) In Music, the tenor of the great chorus.

ALTO-VIOLA, al′to-ve′o-la, } *s.* A small
ALTO-VIOLINO, al′to-ve-o-le′no, } tenor viol.

ALUCHI, al′u-ke, *s.* In Commerce, the name of a resin obtained from Madagascar, supposed to be the produce of the Wintera aromatica.

ALUMISH, al′um-ish, *a.* somewhat resembling alum.

ALUMITE, al′u-mite, *s.* A hard variety of alum-stone, which is sometimes used for mill-stones.

ALUM-MEAL, al′um-meel, *s.* The granular alum, which occurs in the manufacture of salt.

ALUMNUS, a-lum′nus, *s.* (Lat.) A pupil ; one educated at a college is called *alumnus* of that institution.

ALUTA, a-lew′ta (Lat., a soft kind of leather.) In Mineralogy, a species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated.

ALVA, al′va, *s.* A conserve of quinces, which forms an article of commerce in the East.—*Alva marina* is a commercial name for certain dried sea-weeds, used for stuffing beds, cushions, &c.

ALWARGRIM, al-war′grim, *s.* The spotted plover.

ALYSICARPUS, a-lis-e-kar′pus, *s.* (*alysis*, a chain, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants, so named from the chain-like appearance of the legume : Order, Leguminosæ.

ALYSSUM, a-lis′sum, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *lyssa*, anger, Gr.) A genus of plants, so called from their supposed tendency to allay anger : Order, Cruciferæ.—*Linnæus.*

ALYXIA, a-lik′sea, *s.* A genus of plants : Order, Apocynaceæ.

AMA, or HAMA, am′a, *s.* A vessel containing wine for the Eucharist.

AMACRATIC, am-a-krat′ik, } *a.* In Optics, ap-
AMASTHENIC, am-a-*sth*en′-ik, } plied to a lens photographically perfect, or which unites all the chemical rays into one focus.

AMADAVAD, a-mad′a-vad, *s.* A small brownish bird.

AMADETTO, am-a-det′-to, }
AMADOT, am′-a-dot, } *s.* A sort of pear.

AMADOGADE, a-mad′o-gade, *s.* A small bird of Peru.

AMANDOLA, am-an′do-la, *s.* A variety of green marble.

AMBAGIOUS, am-ba′je-us, *a.* Tedious; circumlocutory.

AMBALO, am′bal-o, *s.* In the East, an article of merchandise ; the fruit of an undefined tree, believed to cure the ear-ache.—*Simmonds.*

AMBIGENAL, am-bidj′e-nal, *a.* (*ambo*, both, and *genu*, the knee, Lat.) In Geometry, a term applied to one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, am-big′u-us-nes, *s.* (*ambiguus*, doubtful, Lat.) The quality of being ambiguous ; ambiguity ; obscurity.

AMBILEVOUS, am-bil′e-vus, *a.* (*ambo*, both, and *lævus*, on the left side). Left-handed on both sides.

AMBITIONLESS, am-bish′un-les, *a.* Devoid of ambition.

AMBLOTIC, am-blot′ik, *a.* Producing abortion.

AMBLYGONITE, am-blig′un-ite, *s.* (*amblys*, blunt, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A mineral of a pale-green colour, sometimes spotted, resembling *pyroxene*.

AMBLYOPY, am′ble-o-pe, *s.* (*amblys*, dull, and *ops*, the sight, Gr.) Incipient amaurosis ; dulness or obscurity of sight.

AMBON, am′bon, *s.* (*ambon*, the raised edge of a dish or shield, Gr.) In Anatomy, the margin or tip of a socket, in which the edge of a bone is lodged.

AMBOYNA WOOD, am-boy′na wŭd, *s.* The name

of a beautifully mottled wood, obtained from the Ptero-spermum Indicum.

AMBREADA, am-bre-a'da, *s.* (from *amber.*) A kind of factitious amber.

AMBREATE, am'bre-ate, *s.* In Chemistry, a salt formed by the combination of the ambreic acid with a base.

AMBREIC ACID, am-bre'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid formed by digesting ambreine in nitric acid.

AMBROSIN, am'bro-sin, *s.* A coin of the middle ages, struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback.

AMBROSINIA, am-bro-sin'e-a, *s.* (*ambrosia*, fit for food, Gr.) An herbaceous plant: Order, Araceæ.

AMBULANCE, am'bu-lanse, *s.* (Fr. from *ambulo*, to walk, Lat.) A travelling medical carriage for transporting invalids or wounded persons, generally by the agency of pedestrians; first used in the French armies.

AMEER, a-meer', *s.* In Hindostan, a prince; a ruler; a chief.

AMELCORN, am'el-kawrn, *s.* A name given to corn used for starch.

AMELIORABLE, a-meel'yur-abl, *a.* That may be ameliorated.

AMENABLENESS, a-me'nabl-nes, *s.* Amenable or answerable.

AMENABLY, a-me'na-ble, *ad.* In an amenable manner.

AMERICIM, a-mer'e-sim, *s.* A species of small lizard, found in South America.

AMERSFOORT, am'ers-foort, *s.* In Commerce, a kind of tobacco, used for cigars and snuffs.

AMETHODIST, a-me*th*'o-dist, *s.* A quack.—Obsolete.

AMHERSTIA, am-er'stea, *s.* A genus of fine flowering plants, discovered in Martaban, East Indies, and so named in honour of the Countess Amherst: Order, Leguminosæ.—*Wallich.*

AMIABILITY, a-me-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Amiableness.

AMIDSHIPS, a-mid'ships, *s.* In Nautical Language, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth.

AMIDULINE, am-id'u-lin, *s.* A kind of modified starch.

AMILOT, am'e-lot, *s.* A fish of the Mexican lakes. It is about a foot in length, and much esteemed at the table.

AMMIOLITE, am'me-o-lite, *s.* A mineral from Chili, imported as a kind of red powder; it appears to be an antimonite of quicksilver.

AMMIRAL, am'e-ral, *s.* An obsolete form of Admiral.

AMMOCHRYSE, am'mo-krise, *s.* (*ammos*, sand, and *chrysos*, gold, Gr.) In Mineralogy, a soft yellow stone, found in Germany.

AMMOGETON, am-mo-je'tun, *s.* (*ammos*, sand, and *geton*, situation, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*Candolle.*

AMMONIA (i. 51, 52). The proper application of ammonia to peat land is very important. The acids of the humid class of soils, of which peat is the commonest and the best known, are very insoluble in water; but the presence of ammonia keeps the acids in solution. Ammonia dissolves them in large quantities. "The same compounds," found in healthy soil, says Dr. Angus Smith, "are found in the most fertile soils, and the same ammonia is wanted to give them solubility."

AMMONIAN, am-mo'ne-an, *a.* Relating to ammonias, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who founded the eclectic system of philosophy, towards the close of the second century. Also pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his temple and worship in Upper Egypt.

AMMONIURET, am-mo-ni'u-ret, } *s.* A name
AMMONIARET, am-mo-ni'a-ret, } formerly given to certain supposed compounds of ammonia and pure metal.

AMMOPHILA, am-mof'fe-la, *s.* (*ammos*, sand, and *phileo*, to love, Gr.) A genus of weedy plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

AMNIOTIC, am-ne-ot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the amnion (i. 52).—*Amniotic acid*, see Allantoic acid, i. 63.

AMOBEAN, am-o-be'an, *a.* Alternately answering.

AMOBEUM, am-o-be'um, *s.* A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately.

AMOLITION, a-mo-lish'un, *s.* (Lat.) A removal.—Obsolete.

AMONTILLADO, a-mon-til'la-do, *s.* In Commerce, a dry kind of sherry of a light colour, much used to reduce the colour of other sherries when too high.

AMOORA, a-moo'ra, *s.* A genus of shrubby plants, propagated by cuttings planted in sand: Order, Meliaceæ.

AMPELITE, am'pe-lite (*ampelos*, the vine, Gr.) In Mineralogy, a species of black earth, so named from having been used for killing insects on vines. It is a generic name given to slates, and is also applied to cannel coal, and to some kinds of schist.

AMPHI, am'fi. A Greek prefix to numerous words, signifying *about*, *around*, or *both*.

AMPHIBIUM, am-fib'e-um, *s.* (*amphi* and *bios*, life, Gr.) That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, am-fib-o-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* With a doubtful meaning.

AMPHICOME, am'fe-ko-me, *s.* (*amphicomos*, from *amphi*, around, and *kome*, hair, Gr.) A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, anciently used in divination, and called *erotylos*, on account of its supposed power of exciting love.—*Buchanan.*

AMPHICTYONIC, am-fik-te-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.

AMPHID, am'fid, *a.* Applied to compounds consisting of acids and bases, as distinguished from *haloid* compounds.

AMPHIHEXAHEDRAL, am-fe-hex-a-he'dral, *a.* (*amphi*, and *hexahedral*, six-sided.) A term applied to crystals whose faces, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines.

AMPHIMACER, am-fim'a-ser, *s.* (*amphi*, and *makros*, long.) In Ancient Poetry, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long.

AMPHIPROSTYLE, am-fip'ro-stile, *s.* (*amphi*, *pro*, before, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) A temple, or other edifice, having a portico or equal number of columns at each end, and thus presenting two fronts; but without columns at the sides or flanks.

AMPHITRITE, am'fe-trite, *s.* (Gr.) The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first discovered by Marth in 1854. Its mean distance from the sun is 243,530,000 of miles, and the time of its periodical revolution is four years and thirty days.

AMPHODELITE, am-fod'e-lite, *s.* In Mineralogy, a reddish crystallized mineral from Finland.—*Dana.*

AMPHOTERIC, am-fo-ter'ik, *a.* (*amphoteros*, both, Gr.) Partly one, partly the other.

AMPLEXATION, am-plex-a'shun, *s.* (*amplexor*, to embrace, Lat.) An embrace.—Rare.

AMPULLACEOUS, am-pul-la'she-us, *a.* (*ampulla*, a bottle, Lat.) Like a bottle or inflated bladder; swelling.

AMSINCKEA, am-sink'e-a, *s.* (so called in honour of M. Amsinck.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.—*Lehman.*

AMUCK, a-muk', } *s.* A word among the Ma-
AMOCK, a-mok', } lays signifying *slaughter.* At times, maddened by the effects of opium, they rush out with daggers in their hands, yelling out *Amuck, amuck,* that is, Kill, kill: hence we derive the common phrase to *run a muck.*

AMYGDALINIC ACID, a-mig-da-lin'ik as'sid, *s.* (*amygdale*, an almond, Gr.) An acid obtained from Amygdaline.

AMYLATE, am'e-late, *s.* (*amylum*, starch, Lat.) In Chemistry, a compound of starch with a base.

AMYLIC ACID, a-mil'ik as'sid, *s.* (*amylon*, starch, Gr.) A volatile acid obtained from starch.

AMYLINE, am'e-line, *s.* (*amylon*, starch, Gr.) The fecula or crystallized starch of wheat.

AMYRALDISM, am'e-rald-izm, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, in the seventeenth century.

AMZEL, am'zel, *s.* In Ornithology, a species of the blackbird kind.

ANABIBAZON, an-a-be-baz'un, *s.* In Astronomy, a name given to the northern node of the moon, or dragon's head.

ANACARDIUM, an-a-kar'de-um, *s.* (Lat. from *ana*, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) A genus of plants to which belongs the cashew-nut, and so called from its being heart-shaped.

ANACAMPTICALLY, an-a-kamp'te-kal-le, *ad.* By reflection.

ANACLASTIC, an-a-klas'tik, *ad.* (*anaklao*, to bend back or refract, Gr.) Breaking the rectilinear course of light.—*Anaclastic glasses* are sonorous glasses or phials, which emit a vehement noise by means of the human breath.

ANACLISIS, an-a-kli'sis, *s.* (*ana*, and *klino*, to lie down, Gr.) Among Physicians, the attitude of a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in several cases.

ANACOLUTHON, an'a-ko-lu'thon, *s.* (*ana*, and *koloutheo*, to follow, Gr.) A grammatical term, denoting the want of sequence in a sentence, one of its members not corresponding with the remainder.

ANADROM, an'a-drom, *s.* (*ana*, upwards, and *dromos*, course, Gr.) A fish that ascends rivers.

ANADROMOUS, a-nad'ro-mus, *a.* Ascending; applied to fish that, at stated seasons, pass from the sea into rivers.

ANÆMIA, a-ne'me-a, *s.* (*ana*, without, and *haima*, blood, Gr.) In Pathology, a deficiency of blood.

ANÆSTHETIC, an-ese-*thet*'ik, *a.* (*a* priv., and *aisthesis*, feeling, Gr.) Tending to deprive of sensation.

ANAGNORISIS, an-ag-nor'e-sis, } *s.* (*anagnorizo*,
ANAGNOSIS, an-ag-no'sis, } to develope, Gr.) Recognition; the unravelling of a plot in dramatic action.

ANAGOGY, an'a-go-je, *s.* (*anagoge*, mental elevation, Gr.) An extraordinary elevation of the mind to things celestial. In Pathology, the ejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth.

ANALOGIST, an-al'o-gist, *s.* (*analogia*, right proportion, Gr.) One who analogizes, or adheres to analogy in his reasonings.

ANALYZABLE, an-a-lize'a-bl, *s.* That can be analyzed.

ANALYZABLENESS, an-a-lize'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being analyzed.

ANANGULAR, an-ang'u-lar, *a.* Without or having no angles.

ANAPLEROSIS, an-a-ple-ro'sis, *s.* (*anapleroo*, to fill up, Gr.) In Pathology, or Surgery, restoration of parts destroyed, as in the healing of a wound.

ANARTHROUS, an-ar'thrus, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.) In Grammar, without the article.

ANAPAIMA, an-a-pay'ma, *s.* A tree of majestic size, which abounds in the rocky districts of British Guiana; and in Commerce is appreciated for its fine, close-grained wood.

ANASTALTIC, an-as-tal'tik, *a.* (*ana*, thoroughly, and *staltikos*, contracting, Gr.) Styptic; astringent.

ANASTASIS, an-as'ta-sis, *s.* (*anistemi*, to raise up, Gr.) In Pathology, a recovery from sickness; a translation of humours to another part.

ANASTATIC, an-as-tat'ik, *a.* (*anastatis*, a reproducing, Gr.) An epithet applied to a recently-discovered process, by which designs produced either by the ordinary mode of printing from types, copper, or steel plates, wood, stone, &c., or by manual operations of writing or drawing in prepared ink or chalk, may be readily transferred to the metal plate, and an indefinite number of copies produced at a really trifling cost.—*National Cycl. Suppl.*

ANATHEMATISM, an-ath'e-ma-tizm, *s.* (*anathema*, Gr.) Papal excommunication.

ANATINÆ, an-a-ti'ne, *s.* (*anas*, a duck, Gr.) A sub-family of the Anatidæ; river ducks.

ANATOMIZATION, an-at-o-mi-za'shun, *s.* (*anatoma*, a cutting, Gr.) The act of anatomizing.

ANATREPTIC, an-a-trep'tik, *s.* (Gr.) Overthrowing; defeating.

ANCEPS, an'seps, *s.a.* (Lat.) In Botany, two-edged.

ANCESTORIAL, an-ses-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to ancestry; ancestral.

ANCHORAGE DUES, ank'ur-age dews, *s. pl.* Charges payable in certain ports to the Crown for entering.

ANCHORETIC, ank-o-ret'ik, } *a.* Pertaining
ANCHORETICAL, ank-o-ret'ik-al, } to a hermit, or his mode of life.

ANCHOR-GROUND, ank'er-grownd, *s.* Ground suitable for anchoring.

ANCHOR-STOCK, an'kur-stok, *s.* The cross-bar of wood or iron at the upper end of the shank of the anchor.

ANCHOVY PEAR, an'tsho-ve pare, *s.* The succulent fruit of the Persea gratissima, which in Commerce is highly esteemed as an edible butyraceous production of the tropics.

ANCHYLOTIC, ank-e-lot'ik, *a.* (*agkyloo*, to bend, Gr.) Pertaining to Anchylosis.

ANCIPITAL, an-sip'e-tal, } *a.* (*anseps*, double,
ANCIPITOUS, an-sip'e-tus, } Lat.) Doubtful, or double; double-faced, or double-formed. In Botany, double-edged; compressed so as to form two opposite angles or edges.

ANDALUSITE, an-da-lu'site, *s.* A massive mineral, of a flesh-red colour, and vitreous lustre; thus named from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first found.—*Brande.*

ANDARAC, an'dar-ak, *s.* Red orpiment.

ANDORINA, an-do-re'na, *s.* A Brazilian swallow.

ANDROPHAGI, an-drof'a-ji, *s.pl.* (*andres*, men, and *phago*, to eat, Gr.) Man-eaters; cannibals.

ANECDOTAL, an'ek-do-tal, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

ANELECTRIC, an-e-lek'trik, *a.* Non-electric.

ANGARIATION, an-gar-e-a'shun, *s.* (*angario*, to exact service, Low Lat.) Compulsion; impressment.—Rare.

ANGELET, anj'e-let, *s.* (*angelus*, an angel, Lat.) A half-angel; a common coin in the reigns of the Tudors, then valued at 3*s.* 4*d.*

ANGELINA, an-je-le'na, *s.* The name of one of the recently-discovered planets, first observed by Tempel, in 1861.

ANGELOT, anj'e-lot, *s.* A sort of cheese.—*Simmonds.*

ANGEL-SHOT, ane'jel-shot, *s.* Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon-ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

ANGEL-WATER, ane'jel-waw-ter, *s.* A perfume made in Portugal, consisting of rose, orange-flower, and myrtle-water, scented with musk and ambergris.

ANGIOCARPOUS, an-je-o-car'pus, *a.* (*angeion*, a vessel, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) In Botany, an epithet applied to seed-vessels which are enclosed within a covering that does not form a part of the fruit itself, as the filbert, acorn, &c.

ANGIOPTERIS, an-je-op'te-ris, *s.* (*angeion*, a vessel, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Danæaceæ.—*Hoffman.*

ANGLESITE, ang'le-site, *s.* In Mineralogy, native sulphate of lead; so named from the Island of Anglesea, where it occurs in white or yellowish prismatic crystals, semi-transparent, with a glassy or adamantine lustre.

ANGLICE, ang'gle-se, *s.* (Lat.) In English; in the English manner.

ANGLO-AMERICAN, ang'glo-a-mer'e-kan, *s.* A descendant from English ancestors born in America;—*a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America, but more particularly in the United States.

ANGOLA, an-go'la, *s.* A light kind of cloth, manufactured from the Angora goats'-wool, and used for paletots, cloaks, &c.—*Angola weed* is the name of a lichen, the Ramolina furfuracea.

ANGOLA-PEA, an-go'la-pe, *s.* A plant, a species of *Cytisus*; it is also called the *pigeon-pea.*

ANGORA WOOL, an-go'ra-wŭl, *s.* The long white hair of the Angora goat (Capra Angorensis), which is highly appreciated for its silkiness of appearance, and its beautiful adaptation to the manufacture of shawls, lace, braiding, &c.

ANGOSTURA BARK, an-gos-tu'ra bark, *s.* An aromatic bitter bark, obtained in South America from the Galipea cusparia, or Officinalis.

ANGRED, } ang'gerd, *pp.* or *a.* of the verb *to*
ANGERED, } *anger.*

ANGUIGENOUS, an-guij'en-us, *a.* (*anguis*, a serpent, and *genus*, breed, Lat.) Producing serpents; produced by serpents.

ANGULOA, an-gu-lo'a, *s.* (named in honour of Don Francisco de Angulo, of Peru.) A genus of plants, with showy florescence: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Flora Peruv.*

ANGUSTICLAVE, an-gust'e-klave, *s.* (*angustus*, narrow, and *clavus*, a stripe of purple on the tunic, Lat.) In Antiquity, a robe or tunic embroidered with narrow purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by the Roman knights.

ANGUSTIFOLIATE, an-gust-e-fo'le-ate, } *a.* (*an-*
ANGUSTIFOLIOUS, an-gust-e-fo'le-us, } *gustus*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Botany, narrow leaved.

ANGUSTNESS, an-gust'nes, *a.* (*angustus*, narrow, Lat.) Narrowness.

ANHIMA, an'he-ma, *s.* An aquatic fowl of Brazil, somewhat like a crane.

ANIA, a'ne-a, *s.* A singular genus of plants from Ceylon, with green flowers, having a bright-yellow lip: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

ANIMALISH, an'i-mal-ish, *a.* Like an animal; having animal propensities; brutish.

ANIMALIZE, an'e-mal-ize, *v.a.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.

ANIMATING, an'e-ma-ting, *a.* and *ppr.* Enlivening; cheering; giving life and spirits; as "*animating* strains."

ANIMETTA, an-e-met'ta, *s.* Among Ecclesiastical Writers, the cloth which covers the cup of the Eucharist.

ANIMISM, an'e-mizm, *s.* (*anima*, the soul, Lat.) The doctrine that the living phenomena of organized bodies are produced by some actuating or vital power distinct from those bodies. In a more limited sense, the doctrine that all the phenomena of the human system are produced by the agency of the *soul*, the *anima mundi.* Animism is opposed to *materialism.*

ANIMIST, an'e-mist, *s.* (*anima*, the soul, Lat.) One who maintains the doctrine of animism.

ANIMO-FURANDI, an'e-mo fu-ran'di, (Lat.) In Law, with intent to steal.

ANINGA, a-ning'a, *s.* A root growing in the West Indies, used in refining sugar.

ANION, an'e-on, *s.* (*ana*, upwards, and *ion*, going, Gr.) In Electricity, an electro-negative element; that is, an element which is evolved at the surface where the electrical current enters an electrolyte.—*Brande* and *Faraday.*

ANISO, an'e-so. A Greek prefix, signifying unequal, of frequent use in botany and natural history.

ANISOSTEMONOUS, an-e-so-stem'o-nus, *a.* In Botany, applied to a flower whose stamens correspond neither with the calyx nor corolla in number or power.

ANISOSTOMOUS, an-e-sos'to-mus, *a.* In Botany, denotes that the divisions of a calyx or corolla are unequal.

ANKLET, ank'let, *s.* A little ankle; an ornament for the ankle. A small band for the leg, made of gold or silver, and worn by the women of India.

ANKOOSE, an-koose', *s.* The name of the weapon, with a spear-head and hook, chiefly used by elephant-drivers.

ANLACE, an'lase, *s.* A kind of dagger, shaped like a scythe.

ANN, an, } *s.* In Scotch Law, the right of
ANNAT, an'nat, } the executors of a deceased clergyman to a half-year's revenue of his benefice.

ANNECTANT, an-nekt'ant, *a.* Connecting; annexing.

ANNELIDS, an'ne-lidz, } *s.pl.* (*annellus*, a
ANNELIDANS, an-nel'e-danz, } little ring, Lat.,
ANNELIDA, an-nel'e-da, } and *eidos*, re-
ANNELLATA, an-nel-la'ta, } semblance, Gr.) Names given to a division of the Articulata, or articulate animals, comprising the common earth-worm, and the various allied animals.

ANNEXION, an-nek'shun, *s.* Annexation; addition.

ANNO-MUNDI, an'no-mun-di, (Lat.) In the year of the world.

ANNONA, an-no'na, *s.* A year's production or increase; hence, provisions; an ancient Roman tax, payable in corn. In Botany, the custard-apple.

ANNOTATORY, an-no'ta-tur-e, *a.* Containing annotations.

ANNOTINOUS, an-no'te-nus, *a.* In Botany, denoting a year old.

ANNUENT, an'nu-ent, *a.* (*annuo*, to bend, Lat.) In Anatomy, applied to the muscles that assist in bending the head forward, as in nodding.

ANNULATION, an-nu-la'shun, *s.* (*annulus*, a ring, Lat.) A circular or ring-like formation; a ring or belt.

ANNULOSA, an-nu-lo'sa, } *s.pl.* (*annulus*,
ANNULOSANS, an-nu-lo'sans, } a ring, Lat.) In Natural History, same as Annelida, which see.

ANNULOSE, an'nu-lose, *a.* (*annulus*, a ring, Lat.) Furnished with rings; composed of rings, as *annulose* animals.

ANNUNCIATOR, an-nun'she-a-tur, *s.* One who announces or gives information of any event, public or private.

ANODYNOUS, an-od'e-nus, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *odyne*, pain, Gr.) Having the quality of allaying pain; having the properties of an anodyne.

ANOMEANS, } an-o-me'anz, } *s.pl.* In Church
ANOMŒANS, } History, the name by which the pure Arians were called in the fourth century, in contradistinction to the Semi-Arians. They held the Son to be unlike the Father in his essential nature.

ANOPSIA, an-op'se-a, } *s.* (*a*, priv., and *opsis*,
ANOPSY, an-op'se, } sight.) Want of sight; a visual defect, in which the eye and orbit are wanting.

ANOTIS, a-no'tis, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *ous*, *otos*, an ear, Gr.) A pretty little genus of plants, which flowers from June to September: Order, Rubiaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

ANSELLIA, an-sel'le-a, *s.* A genus of plants, with large showy flowers, discovered at Fernando Po by Mr. Ansell, whose name it bears: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

ANSERIS, an'ser-is, *s.pl.* (*anser*, a goose, Lat.) In Ornithology, an order of birds, including all the web-footed water-fowls.

AN'T, aynt. A vulgar contraction or substitute for *am not*, *are not*, or *is not.*

ANTALKALI, ant-al'ka-le, } *s.* (*anti*, against,
ANTALKALINE, ant-al'ka-lin, } Gr., and *alkali*, Ar.) A medicine to neutralize the presence of alkalies.

ANTARCHISM, ant-ar'kizm, *s.* (*anti*, against, or opposed to, and *arche*, government, Gr.) Opposition to all government or restraint of individuals by law.

ANTARCHIST, ant-ar'kist, *s.* One who opposes all social government or control of individuals by law.

ANTARCHISTIC, ant-ar-kist'ik, } *a.* Op-
ANTARCHISTICAL, ant-ar-kist'i-kal, } posed to all human government.

ANTEAL, an'te-al, *a.* (*ante*, before, Lat.) Being in front or before.

ANTECEDE, an'te-sede, *v.a.* (*ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go, Lat.) To precede; to go before.

ANTECIAN, an-te'she-an, *s.* (*anti*, opposed, and *oikeo*, to dwell, Gr.) In Geography, those inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides, one party north, the other south. They have the same hours of day and night, but different seasons; it being winter with one when it is summer with the other.

ANT-EGGS, ant'egz, *s.pl.* Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but which in fact are the young brood in their first state.

ANTE-MOSAIC, an-te-mo-za'ik, *a.* Before the time of Moses.

ANTENICENE, an-te-ni'sene, *a.* Anterior to the first council of Nice.

ANTENNAL, an-ten'nal, *a.* (*antenna*, a sail-yard, Lat.) Belonging to the antennæ.

ANTENNIFEROUS, an-ten-nif'er-us, *a.* Bearing antennæ.

ANTEPHIALTIC, an-te-fe-al'tik, *a.* Efficacious against the night-mare.

ANTE-STOMACH, an-te-stom'ak, *s.* A cavity that leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds.

ANTHEROID, an'ther-oyd, *a.* Resembling an anther.

ANTHESTERION, an-thes-te're-on, *s.* The sixth

month of the Athenian year. It answered to a part of November and December.

ANT-HILL, ant'hil, *s.* A little tumulus, or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

ANTHOBIAN, an-tho'be-an, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *bioo*, to live, Gr.) In Entomology, an animal that lives on flowers.

ANTHOPHYLLITIC, an-thof'il-lit-ik, *a.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Pertaining to anthophylite, or containing it.

ANTHORISM, an'tho-rizm, *s.* (*anthorismos*, a counter definition, from *anti*, against, and *orizo*, to divide, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a description or definition contrary to that given by the adverse party.

ANTHRAX, an'thraks, *s.* (added.)

Anthrax, or Carbuncular fever, is an enzootic disorder to which cattle are liable. It is a blood disease, of which there are various forms, all originating spontaneously in herbivorous and carnivorous quadrupeds, the symptoms of which are exhibited by a very sudden change in the physical characters and physiological properties of the blood, and in which passive hæmorrhages, ecchymoses, phlegmous boils and carbuncles, and gangrenous complications occur with fatal effect.—*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

ANTHROPOPATHICAL, an-thro-po-path'ik-al, *a.* Subject to human passions.

ANTHROPOPATHICALLY, an-thro-po-path'ik-al-le, *ad.* As though possessed of human passions.

ANTHROPOPATHY, an-thro-pop'a-the, *s.* (*anthropos*, a man, and *pathos*, feeling, Gr.) The affections of man, or the application of human passions to God.

ANTHURIUM, an-thu're-um, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of plants, with a floriferous spadix : Order, Araceæ.—*Smith.*

ANTIARINE, an'te-a-rene, *s.* (*antiaris*, the upas tree.) The active principle of the upas poison, derived from the tree Antiaris toxicaria.

ANTIARIS, an'te-a-ris, *s.* (from its Javanese name, *antiar.*) The name of the far-famed upas poison tree of Java, the juice of which is of a most deadly nature. It attains a large growth, and its exhalations produce very unpleasant effects to those who remain long in its vicinity : Order, Urticaceæ.

ANTI-ATTRITION, an-te-at-trish'un, *s.* A compound of plumbago and some oily substance, applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction.

ANTICIPANT, an-tis'e-pant, *a.* (*anticipo*, to conceive beforehand, Lat.) Anticipating ; applied in Medicine to an attack of a periodic disease earlier than its wonted return, or to the paroxysm of a fever, &c., recurring at a shorter interval than the preceding.

ANTICIPATIVE, an-tis'e-pa-tiv, } *a.* Containing
ANTICIPATORY, an-tis'e-pa-to-re, } anticipation ; taking before the time.

ANTIC-MASK, an'tik-mask, *s.* A mask of antics; a pantomime.

ANTICONTAGIONIST, an-te-kon-ta'je-un-ist, *s.* One opposed to the doctrine of contagion.

ANTICOUS, an-ti'kus, *a.* (*anticus*, in front, Lat.) In Botany, turned inwards towards the axis ; applied to anthers, it denotes that the line of dehiscence is towards the pistil.

ANTIDEMOCRATIC, an-te-de-mo-krat'ik, } *a.*
ANTIDEMOCRATICAL, an-te-de-mo-krat'ik-al, }
(*anti*, opposed to, *demos*, people, and *krateo*, to govern, Gr.) Adverse to democracy.

ANTIDOTALLY, an-te-do'tal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an antidote ; by way of antidote.

ANTIDOTARIUM, an-te-do-ta're-um, *s.* (Lat.) A dispensatory ; also, a laboratory.

ANTIDOTICAL, an-te-dot'ik-al, *a.* (*antidotos*, given as a remedy against, Gr.) Serving as an antidote.

ANTIDOTICALLY, an-te-dot'ik-al-le, *ad.* As an antidote.

ANTIDYSURIC, an-te-dis-u'rik, *a.* (Gr.) Counteracting dysury.

ANTIENNEAHEDRAL, an-te-en-e-a-he'dral, *a.* (*anti*, opposite, *ennia*, nine, and *hedra*, a seat, Gr.) In Crystallography, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.

ANTIENTRY, ayn'shent-re, *s.* (*antiquus*, ancient, Lat.) Cast of antiquity ; that which is ancient ; more correctly *ancientry*.

ANTIGRAPH, an'te-graf, *s.* (*anti*, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) A copy, or transcript.

ANTIGROPELOS, an-te-gro'pe-los, *s.* Long riding or walking boots for wet weather ; a kind of spatterdashes.—*Simmonds.*

ANTIHELIX, an-te-he'lix, *s.* (*anti*, and *helix*, gyration, Gr.) The semi-circular prominence of the ear, situated before and within the helix.

ANTIHYPOPHORA, an-te-he-pof'o-ra, *s.* (*anti*, against, and *hypophora*, an objection, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence.

ANTIHYSTERIC, an-te-his-ter'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *hysteron*, the womb, Gr.) Good against hysterics ;—*s.* A medicine to counteract hysterical affections.

ANTILITHOTRIPTIST, an-te-lith-o-trip'tist, *s.* (*anti*, opposed to, *lithos*, a stone, and *thrupto*, to break in pieces, Gr.) One opposed to the operation of lithotripsy.

ANTILOQUY, an-til'o-kwe, *s.* (*anti*, and *loquor*, to speak, Lat.) A poem or preface.

ANTIMACASSAR, an-te-ma-kas'sar, *s.* An open-worked napkin or loose fancy covering, for preserving chairs or couches.

ANTIMASONIC, an-te-ma-son'ik, *a.* Opposed to the system of freemasonry.

ANTIMONIOUS ACID, an-te-mo'ne-us as'sid, *s.* (*antimony*, from *anti*, and *monos*, found alone, Gr.) An acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.

ANTIMONITE, an'te-mo-nite, *s.* A compound of antimonious acid and a base ; the grey ore or sulphate of antimony, extensively used for commercial purposes.

ANTIMONY YELLOW, an'te-mo-ne yel'lo, *s.* A preparation of antimony, of a durable colour, used in enamel and porcelain painting.

ANTIOCHIANS, an-te-o'ke-ans, *s.pl.* A sect of philosophers founded by Antiochus, contemporary with Cicero.

ANTIPATHIC, an-te-path'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *pathos*, feeling, Gr.) Relating to antipathy ; adverse ; opposed ; unlike ; having opposite affections. In Pathology, the same as Allopathy,—which see in Suppl.

ANTIPEDOBAPTIST, an-te-pe-do-bap'tist, *s.* (*anti*, opposed to, *paides*, children, and *baptizo*, to baptize, Gr.) One who is opposed to the baptism of infants.

ANTIPHLOGISTIAN, an-te-flo-gist'yan, *s.* (*anti*, and *phlogistos*, burnt, from *phlox*, *phlogos*, flame, Gr.) An opponent of the theory of combustion. Also, any medicine that tends to counteract preternatural heat.

ANTIPHRASTIC, an-te-fras'tik, } *a.* (*anti*,
ANTIPHRASTICAL, an-te-fras'tik-al, } and *phrasis*, speaking, Gr.) Pertaining to antiphrasis.

ANTIPHYSICAL, an-te-fiz'ik-al, *a.* (*anti*, and *physis*, nature, Gr.) Contrary to physics or to nature.

ANTIQUE BRONZE, an-teek' bronze, *s.* An alloy of copper and tin, used for statuary, casts, &c.

ANTIQUELY, an-teek'le, *ad.* (*antique*, Fr.) In an antique manner.

ANTIQUITIES, an-tik'we-tiz, *s. pl.* (*antiquus*, ancient, Lat.) The remains of ancient times, or whatever respects any of the ancient nations of the earth, comprehending their monuments, coins, inscriptions, edifices, literature, offices, habiliments, weapons, manners, ceremonies, laws, religion, &c.

ANTISCRIPT, an'te-skript, *s.* (*anti*, Gr., and *scriptus*, written, Lat.) A writing in opposition to another writing.

ANTISTASIS, an-tis'ta-sis, *s.* (*anti*, and *stasis*, position, Gr.) In Oratory, the defence of an action founded on the consideration that, if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened.

ANTISTROPHIC, an-te-strof'ik, *a.* (*anti*, opposite to, and *strophe*, a turning, Gr.) Relating to the mode of singing the antistrophe in lyric poetry.

ANTITHEISM, an'te-*the*-izm, *s.* (*anti*, and *Theos*, God, Gr.) Opposition to the belief of a God.

ANTITHEIST, an'te-*the*-ist, *s.* An atheist.

ANTITHEISTICAL, an-te-*the*-is'te-kal, *a.* Opposing the belief of a God.

ANTITHEISTICALLY, an-te-*the*-is'te-kal-le, *ad.* By opposing the belief in a God; impiously.

ANTITHETICALLY, an-te-*thet*'e-kal-le, *ad.* By antithesis.

ANTITHETON, an-ti*th*'e-ton, *s.* (*anti*, and *thesis*, position, Gr.) An opposite.

ANTITYPICALLY, an-te-tip'e-kal-le, *ad.* (*anti*, and *typos*, figure, Gr.) By way of antitype.

ANTIVARIOLOUS, an-te-va-ri'o-lus, *a.* (*anti*, Gr., and *variolus*, the small-pox, Lat.) Efficacious against the small-pox; preventing the contagion of the small-pox.

ANTIVENEREAL, an-te-ve-ne're-al, *a.* Resisting venereal poison.

ANTWERP BLUE, ant'werp-blew, *s.* A colour rather lighter in tint than Prussian blue.

ANTWERP BROWN, ant'werp-broun, *s.* A colour made by painters from asphaltum ground in drying oil.

ANXIETUDE, ang-zi'e-tewd, *s.* Anxiety; solicitude.—Rare.

APERY, a'per-e, *s.* (from *ape*.) The act of aping or mimicking; affecting imitation; coxcombery.

> The *apery* of a country.—*Feltham.*

APHANESITE, a-fan'e-site, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *phanos*, shining, Gr.) A copper ore, of a dark bluish green, consisting of arsenic acid and oxide of copper.

APHANISTIC, af-an-is'tik, *a.* In Mineralogy, indistinct.

APHIDIVOROUS, af-e-div'or-us, *a.* (*aphis*, the plant-louse, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.) Devouring or feeding on the aphis, as the lady-bug.

APHTHITALITE, af-*thit*'a-lite, *s.* A prismatorial glauber salt.

APIASTER, ap-e-as'ter, *s.* (*apis*, a bee, Lat.) A bird of the genus Merops, or bee-eater.

APLASTIC, ap-las'tik, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *plastikos*, plastic, Gr.) Not easily moulded.

APLOTAXIS, ap-lo-tak'sis, *s.* (*aploos*, simple, and *taxis*, order.) A genus of herbaceous plants, which are increased by division of the roots: Order, Compositæ.—*Linnæus.*

APLOPAPPUS, ap-lo-pap'pus, *s.* (*aploos*, simple, and *pappus*, down, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*Candolle.*

APOCARPUS, ap-o-kar'pus, *a.* (*apo*, from, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) In Botany, applied to the carpels of a compound pistil, which are generally indistinct.

APOCOMETRY, ap-o-kom'e-tre, *s.* (Gr.) The art of measuring distant objects.

APOLEPSY, ap'o-lep-se, *s.* (*apolepsis*, stopping, Gr.) An obstruction of the blood.

APOSTASIS, a-pos'ta-sis, *s.* (*apostasis*, departure, Gr.) The termination or crisis of a disease by secretion; the throwing off of exfoliated or fractured bones; an abscess.

APOSTEMATOUS, a-pos-te'ma-tus, *a.* (*apostema*, a throwing off, Gr.) Pertaining to an abscess; of the nature of an apostem.

APOSTIL, a-pos'til, *s.* (*apostille*, Fr.) A marginal note to a book; a postscript.—*Brande.*

APOTACTITE, ap-o-tak'tite, *s.* (*apotaktos*, set apart, Gr.) One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions.

APOTELESMATIC, ap-o-tel-ez-mat'ik, *a.* (*apotelesma*, accomplishment, or coming to pass, Gr.) Pertaining to astrology, or the doctrines of that science.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT, a-poth'e-ka-ris wate, *s.* The weight by which drugs are dispensed. Like the common troy weight, it contains only twelve ounces to the pound, and differs from it only in its minor subdivisions.—The *Apothecaries' Company* is one of the City Companies of London, who are the vendors of genuine medicines, and have also the power of examining and licensing dispensers of medicine in town and country.

APOTREPSIS, ap-o-trep'sis, *s.* (*apotrepo*, to turn away, Gr.) In Pathology, the resolution of a suppurating tumour.—*Hooper.*

APPANAGIST, ap-pan'a-gist, *s.* A prince or superior lord, to whom an appanage was granted.

APPENDICES, ap-pend'e-seez, *s.* (Lat.) Plural of Appendix.

APPENDICLE, ap-pend'e-kl, *s.* A small appendage.

APPIAN, ap'pe-an, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly the

famous way leading from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi, constructed chiefly by Appius Claudius, A.U.C. 442.

APPROPRIATIVE, ap-pro'pre-a-tiv, *a.* Making appropriation; that appropriates.

APPULSIVELY, ap-pul'sive-ly, *ad.* By means of appulsion.

APTERAL, ap'ter-al, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) Destitute of wings, applied to creeping insects.

APTITUDINAL, ap-te-tu'de-nal, *a.* Containing aptitude.

APTITUDINALLY, ap-te-tu'de-nal-le, *ad.* In an aptitudinal manner.

APYRETIC, ap'e-ret'ik, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *pyretos*, fever, Gr.) In Pathology, applied to days in which the intermissions of an ague occur; also, to local complaints unaccompanied by febrile excitement.

AQUARIUM, a-kwa're-um, *s.* (*aqua*, water, Lat.) An artificial pond, cistern, or place for cultivating aquatic plants. (*Brande.*) Also (contracted from *Aqua Vivarium*), a tank with glass sides for containing and showing aquatic animals and plants, and their different modes of living; a Vivarium. (*Gosse.*) There are two kinds of Aquaria, viz. *Marine Aquaria*, which contain sea-water, and are intended for the preservation of marine animals; and *Fresh-water Aquaria*, intended for lacustrine and fluviatile animals. The material of which the aquarium is formed is usually composed of glass, slate, and metal. The fresh-water Aquarium is the easiest to manage; for the marine aquarium must be filled with sea-water, either real or artificial, which is often difficult to supply.—*National Cycl. Supp.*

AQUATILE, ak'wa-tile, *a.* (*aqua*, water, Lat.) That inherits the water.—Rare.

AQUEITY, a-kwe'e-te, *s.* Wateriness.

AQUEOUS, a'kwe-us, *a.* Partaking of the nature of or abounding with water.—*Aqueous humour* of the eye, a transparent limpid fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens.

AQUILA, ak'we-la, *s.* (Lat., an eagle.) An ecclesiastical reading-desk, in the form of an eagle.

AQUILATED, ak'we-la-ted, *a.* (*aquila*, an eagle, Lat.) In Heraldry, adorned with the heads of eagles.

ARABIAN BEDSTEAD, ar-a'be-an bed'sted, *s.* A modern half-tester, with carved pillars, head-boards, and foot-boards.

ARABINE, ar'a-bin, *s.* The mucilage of gum Arabic and gum Senegal; also contained in linseed.

ARACHOSIAN, ar-a-ko'she-an, *a.* Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India.

ARAGONITE, ar'a-gun-ite, *s.* A snow-white columnar crystal.

ARAGU, ar'a-gu, *s.* Crude stick-lac, taken from the tree.

ARAUCANIAN, ar-aw-ka'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Araucanians, a tribe of Indians in Chili.

ARBORESCENT STAR-FISH, ar-bo-res'ent star'fish, *s.* (*arborescens*, growing like a tree, Lat.) A species of Asterias, called also Caput Medusæ.

ARBORICAL, ar-bor'ik-al, *a.* Relating to trees.

ARBORIZE, ar'bor-ize, *a.* (*arbor*, a tree, Lat.) To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.

ARBOR-VINE, ar'bor-vine, *s.* A species of bind-weed.

ARBUSTUM, ar-bus'tum, *s.* (Lat.) A copse of trees or shrubs.

ARC-BOUTANT, ark-boo'tong, *s.* (Fr.) In Architecture, a flying buttress.

ARCH, artsh, *s.* In the Mining districts, a piece of ground near the shafts, left unworked.

ARCHAIC, ar-ka'ik, } *a.* (*archaikos*, an-
ARCHAICAL, ar-ka'ik-al, } cient, Gr.) Relating to antiquity; ancient; obsolete.

ARCHAISM, ark'a-izm, *s.* An ancient word or phrase.

ARCHANGEL, ark-ane'jel, *s.* (*archos*, chief, Gr.) An angel of the highest order. In Botany, a name of the dead nettle and other species of the genus Lamium.

ARCHANGELIC, ark-an-jel'ik, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ARCH-ARCHITECT, artsh-ark'e-tekt, *s.* The Supreme Architect.

ARCHBISHOP, artsh-bish'up, *s.* (*archos*, chief, Gr., and *biseop*, Sax.) The ecclesiastical primate of a province containing several dioceses; a bishop of the first class; a metropolitan.

ARCHBISHOPRIC, artsh-bish-op'rik, *s.* The jurisdiction or province of an Archbishop. In England there are two Archbishoprics,—the one of Canterbury, and the other of York; the Archbishop of Canterbury being styled the Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and the Archbishop of York the Primate of England.

ARCHBUTLER, artsh-but'ler, *s.* An officer of the German empire, who presented the cup to the Emperor on solemn occasions. The office belonged to the King of Bohemia.

ARCHCHAMBERLAIN, artsh-tchame'ber-lane, *s.* The chief chamberlain, an officer of the German empire, much similar to the Great Chamberlain in England. This office belonged to the Elector of Brandenburg.

ARCHCHANCELLOR, artsh-tchan'sel-lur, *s.* A chief chancellor, an officer in the German empire, who presided over the secretaries of the court.

ARCHDAPIFER, artsh-dap'e-fer, *s.* An officer of the German empire, who at the coronation of the Emperor carried the first dish of meat to table on horseback. This office belonged to the Elector of Bavaria.

ARCHDEACON, artsh-de'kun, *s.* (*archos*, and *diaconus*, a minister or servant, Gr.) An ecclesiastical dignitary, appointed by the bishop of the diocese to preside over an archdeaconry. He ranks next to the diocesan. His jurisdiction may extend over the whole diocese, or only a part of it.

ARCHDEACONRY, artsh-de'kn-re, *s.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, artsh-de'kn-ship, *s.* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIOCESE, artsh-di'o-seze, *s.* The diocese of an archbishop.

ARCHDRUID, artsh-dru'id, *s.* A pontiff or chief of the Druids.

ARCHDUCHESS, artsh-dutch'es, *s.* A title given to the females of the House of Austria.

ARCHDUCHY, artsh-dutch'e, *s.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCHDUKE, artsh-dewk', *s.* A prince of the House of Austria.

ARCHFIEND, artsh-feend', *s.* A chief fiend or foe ; Satan.

ARCHFLAMEN, artsh-fla'men, *s.* A chief flamen or priest.

ARCHHERESY, artsh-hĕr'e-se, *s.* The greatest heresy.

ARCHHYPOCRITE, artsh-hip'o-krit, *s.* A great hypocrite.

ARCHPRESBYTER, artsh-pres'be-ter, *s.* (*archos*, chief, and *presbyteros*, a priest.) A chief presbyter.

ARCHPRESBYTERY, artsh-pres'be-ter-e, *s.* The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery.

ARCHPRIEST, artsh-preest', *s.* A chief priest.

ARCHSTONE, artsh'stone, *s.* The stone that binds an arch ; the keystone.

ARCHTREASURER, artsh-trezh'ur-er, *s.* The great treasurer of the German empire, a dignity which was held by the Elector of Hanover.

ARCHWAY, artsh'wa, *s.* A way or passage under an arch.

ARCHY, artsh'e, *a.* In the form of an arch ; formed of arches.

ARCOGRAPH, ark'o-graf, *s.* (*arcus*, a bow, Lat., and *grapho*, to describe, Gr.) An instrument for drawing a circular arc without a central point.

ARCTITUDE, ark'te-tewd, *s.* (*arctus*, shortened, Lat.) Preternatural straitness ; constipation from inflammation.

ARCTIC-FOX, ark'tik-fox, *s.* A small species of fox, celebrated for the beauty and fineness of its fur.

ARCTOGERON, ark-toj'e-run, *s.* (*arktos*, a bear, and *geron*, an old man, Gr.) A genus of shrubby plants : Order, Compositæ.—*Candolle.*

ARDEL, ar-del, *s.* In Commerce, a quantity more than eight bushels.—*Simmonds.*

AREL, ar'el, *s.* A sort of large cribble, used to sift corn.

ARENDALITE, a-ren'dal-ite, *s.* (from *Arendal*, in Norway, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) In Mineralogy, a variety of Epidote, affording fine crystals.—*Dana.*

ARENDATOR, ar-en-da'tor, *s.* In Russia, one who contracts with the Government for the rents of the farms of any district.

AREOLAR, a-re'o-lar, *a.* (*areola*, a small open space, Lat.) Like or pertaining to an areola. *Areolar tissue*, the same as cellular tissue.

ARGALI, ar-gal'e, *s.* A species of large wild sheep, found in the elevated steppes of Siberia, and the mountain chains of Central Asia. An allied species is also found in America and Africa.

ARGAND-LAMP, ar'gand-lamp, *s.* A lamp, so named from the inventor, in which the burner is in the form of a hollow cylinder, with a series of perforations around the circumference for the egress of gas, or one continuous opening, into which the wick is put when it is required to burn oil. A free supply of oxygen being thus admitted to the interior as well as the exterior of the flame, a very brilliant light is obtained.

ARGEAN, ar-je'an, *a.* Pertaining to the mythic ship Argo.

ARGEMONE, ar-jem'-one, *s.* (*argemon*, a disorder of the eye, Gr.) A genus of Mexican plants ; the prickly poppy ; so named from one species having the virtue of curing ophthalmia.

ARGENTAN, ar'jent-an, *s.* (*argentum*, silver, Lat.) An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc ; German silver.

ARGENTATE, ar'jent-ate, *s.* Fulminating silver is sometimes called *argentate of ammonia.*

ARGENT-HORNED, ar'jent-hornd, *a.* Silver-horned.

ARGENTITE, ar'gen-tite, *s.* Sulphuret of silver.

ARGILLITIC, ar-jil-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to argillite.

ARGILLO-ARENACEOUS, ar-jil'lo-ar-e-na'sheus, *a.* (*argilla*, clay, and *arena*, sand, Lat.) Consisting of clay and sand.

ARGILLO-CALCAREOUS, ar-jil'lo-kal-ka're-us, *a.* (*argilla*, and *calx*, lime, Lat.) Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

ARGILLO-CALCITE, ar-jil'lo-kal'site, *s.* A species of calcareous earth, with a large proportion of clay.

ARGILLO-MURITE, ar-jil'lo-mew'rit, *s.* (*argilla*, and *muria*, salt liquor, Lat.) A variety of magnesite.

ARGIVE, ar'give, *a.* Pertaining to Argos, the capital of Argolis, in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi ;* Greek ;—*s.* A Greek.

ARGONAUTIC, ar-go-nawt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts.

ARGO-NAVIS, ar'go-na'vis, *s.* The ship Argo, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

ARGOUDAN, ar'goo-dan, *s.* A kind of raw cotton.—*Simmonds.*

ARGUMENTABLE, ar-gu-ment'abl, *a.* That may be argued ; disputable.

ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM, ar-gu-men'tum ad hom'e-nem, (Lat.) An argument which derives its force from its personal application to an antagonist.

ARGUS, ar'gus, *s.* A watchful person, so styled from the fabled Argus, who had a hundred eyes. In Ornithology, a large and beautiful species of Asiatic pheasant.

ARGUS-SHELL, ar'gus-shel, *s.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots.

ARGUTATION, ar-gu-ta'shun, *s.* Debate ; cavil.

ARIADNE, ar-e-ad'ne, *s.* The name of one of the recently-discovered planets, first observed by Pogson in 1857.

ARIDAS, ar'-e-das, *s.* A kind of East India taffety.

ARIDNESS, ar'-id-nes, *s.* (*aridus*, dry, Lat.) A state of dryness ; sterility.

ARIOPSIS, ar-e-op'sis, *s.* (*arum*, from its semblance to that plant, and *opsis*, sight, Gr.) A genus of plants, discovered in Bombay, which may be readily propagated by suckers: Order, Araceæ.—*Graham.*

ARISEMA, ar-e-se'ma, *s.* (*arum*, and *sema*, likeness to, Gr.) A genus of stemless plants,

with tuberous roots: Order, Araceæ. — *Bentham.*

ARISTOPHANIC, ar-is-to-fan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Aristophanes, the satirical dramatist of Greece; satirical; comic.

ARISTOTELIANISM, ar-is-to-te'le-an-izm, *s.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle, as taught by the Aristotelians, or Peripatetics.

ARITHMOMETER, a-rith-mom'e-tur, *s.* (*arithmos*, number, *metron*, measure, Gr.) A circular logarithmic scale, for the performance of arithmetical calculations.

ARMENIAN BOLE, ar-me'ne-an bole, *s.* A soft earth, of a red colour, employed in painting and gilding, and for red lead.

ARMING PRESS, arm'ing press, *s.* A tool used by bookbinders.

ARMOZINE, ar'mo-zeen, *s.* A plain thick silk, generally black, more generally used for clerical robes and funeral purposes.

ARMS, Armz, *s.pl.* *To arms!* denotes the taking of arms; or, as an exclamation, it is a summons to take arms.

ARM'S-END, armz'end, *s.* At the end of the arms; at a good distance.

ARM'S-LENGTH, armz'length, *s.* The length of the arm.—To *keep one at arm's-length*, is sometimes used figuratively for keeping him at a distance, not allowing close contact or familiarity.

ARM'S-REACH, armz'reetsh, *s.* The stretch of the arm.

ARNOT, ar'not, *s.* A name for the earth-nut, or pig-nut.

ARNUTS, ar'nuts, *s.* Tall oat-grass.

AROBA, ar-o'ba, *s.* A Spanish weight, equal to 25 lbs.

AROLA, ar-o'la, *s.* A sweet Indian grass, the ripe seeds of which are sometimes used as food.

AROMATIC (added).—*Aromatic confection* is a medicine for diarrhœa, composed of chalk and aromatics.—*Aromatic vinegar* is acetic acid, flavoured with aromatics.

AROMATITE, ar-o'ma-tite, *s.* (*aroma*, a pleasant odour, Gr.) A fictitious wine, containing various aromatics; a mineral resembling myrrh.

AROMATOUS, a-ro'ma-tus, *a.* Containing aroma.

AROPH, a'rof, *s.* An old name for saffron.

AROURA, a-row'ra, *s.* (*aroo*, to plough the land, Gr.) A Grecian measure of 50 feet; an Egyptian measure of 100 square feet.

ARPOPHYLLUM, ar-po-fil'lum, *s.* A beautiful genus of flowering plants from Mexico.—*A. spicata* grows from a foot to a foot and a half high: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*La Llave.*

ARQUIFOUX, ar-ke'foo, *s.* A kind of lead ore used by potters to give their ware a green varnish.

ARRAGE, ar'rage, *s.* In the Mining northern districts, a sharp point or salt.

ARRASWISE, ar'ras-wize, *a.* In Heraldry, a term employed to denote a square form placed with one corner in front, so as to show the top and two of the sides, in the manner of a lozenge.

ARREAR, ar-reer', *s.* That which remains unpaid, though due; generally used in the plural. —*In arrears*, behind in payment;—*ad.* Behind; at the hinder part.

ARRESTÉE, ar-res-te, *s.* (Fr.) In Scotch law, the person in whose hands an arrest is laid.

ARROPE, ar'rope, *s.* Sherry boiled down to a syrup, and used as a colouring liquid for other wines.

ARROW-HEADED, ar-ro-hed'-ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.—*Arrow-headed characters*, is the name given to certain marks found stamped on the bricks of Babylon, and cut upon the marble monuments at Persepolis. They have also been found at Nineveh, Susa, and in Armenia. They are otherwise called *cuneiform* or *wedge-shaped* characters, from their resemblance to a wedge.

ARSENICITE, ar-sen'e-site, *s.* Arsenite of lime.

ARSENITE, ar'sen-ite, *s.* The oxide of arsenic; a salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base; a very poisonous substance.

ARSE-SMART, ars'smart, *s.* The vulgar name of a species of *polygonum*, or knot-grass.

ARSHINE, arsh'in, *s.* A Russian measure of length, about two feet four inches.

ARSIS, ar'sis, *s.* (*arsis*, a raising, from *airo*, to raise, Gr.) In Prosody, that part of a foot on which the stress of the voice falls: the resting of the foot is called the *thesis*. In Music, the elevation of the voice, more commonly called accentuation; also, the elevation of the hand in beating time.

ARTERIALIZATION, ar-te-re-al-ize-a'shun, *s.* (*arteria*, an artery, Gr.) The process of making arterial blood.

ARTERIALIZE, ar-te're-al-ize, *v.a.* To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood.

ARTERIALIZED, ar-te're-al-iz'd, *pp.* or *a.* Made arterial.

ARTERIOLOGY, ar-te-re-ol'o-je, *s.* A treatise or discourse on the arteries.

ARTHAL, ar'thal, *s.* In Commerce, the name of an East Indian drug.

ARTHRITIS, ar-thri'tis, *s.* (*arthron*, a joint, Gr.) The gout; any inflammation of the joints.

ARTHRODIC, ar-throd'ik, *a.* Pertaining to arthrodia, or the articulation of a movable joint fitting in a shallow socket.

ARTHRODYNIC, ar-thro-din'ik, *a.* Relating to rheumatic or other painful affections of the joints.

ARTICLES, *s.pl.* (added.)—*Articles of War* are certain rules and regulations for the better government of the army in the dominions of the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland. They may be altered and enlarged at the pleasure of the sovereign, but must be annually confirmed by Parliament under the Mutiny Act.

ARTILLERY, *s.* (added.)—Both foot and horse artillery are divided into Brigades. A brigade of artillery generally consists of six or eight pieces of cannon, with all the machinery and officers to conduct them, together with the necessary apparatus thereto belonging. The place selected by the general of an army to form the grand depôt of guns, ammunition, and stores, to be in readiness as occasion may require, is called the *park* of artillery (which see). The royal artillery have their headquarters at Woolwich; and Woolwich Arsenal

is the principal artillery depôt of the kingdom. The *Hon. Artillery Company* is a band of infantry, rifles, and artillery, forming part of the militia or city guard of London.

ARTISTE, ar-teest', *s.* (Fr.) A term of extensive use among the French, to denote one who is particularly dexterous in the art which he practises, of whatever nature it may be, as an opera-dancer, a hair-dresser, cook, &c.

ARTISTIC, ar-tist'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to an
ARTISTICAL, ar-tist'ik-al, } artist; conformable to art.

ARTISTICALLY, ar-tist'ik-al-le, *ad.* In an artistic manner.

ARTS, arts, *s.pl.* The term *arts*, or *liberal arts*, is used to denote the whole circle of the arts and sciences, or of an academical education; hence, the degrees of A.B., *Bachelor of Arts*, and A.M., *Master of Arts*.

ARTUOSE, ar'tu-ose, *a.* (*artus*, the limbs, Lat.) Well formed and strong in body.

ARUNDINA, ar-un-di'na, *s.* (*arundo*, a reed, from the resemblance of its stems, Lat.) A genus of beautiful flowering plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ASAGRÆA, as-a-gre'a, *s.* A genus of plants, so called from Dr. Asa Gray, author of a treatise on the Melanthaceæ of North America: Order, Melanthaceæ.—*Lindley*.

ASBESTINITE, as-bes'te-nite, *s.* (*asbestos*, inextinguishable, Gr.) The actinolite, or strahlstein.—*Calciferous abestinite* is a variety of actinolite.

ASCIDIUM, as-sid'e-um, *s.* (*askos*, a bottle, Gr.) In Botany, a hollow appendage, resembling a small pitcher or bottle, which occurs in the stem or leaves of some plants.

ASCITANS, as'se-tans, *s.pl.* A sect or branch of the Montanists, who appeared in the second century.

ASEXUAL, a-seks'yu-al, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *sexus*, sex, Lat.) Without sex.

ASH-BLUE, ash'blew, *s.* In Chemistry, a production of copper and lime-water.

ASH-BOX, ash'boks, *s.* The box beneath a furnace for the receipt of ashes; also, a house receptacle for cinders.

ASH-FLY, ash'fli, *s.* The oak-fly.

ASH-HOLE, ash'hole, *s.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASH-PAN, ash'pan, *s.* A pan beneath a grate or furnace to receive ashes.

ASIA, a'she-a, *s.* The name of one of the recently-discovered planets, first observed by Pogson in 1861.

ASLUG, a-slug', *ad.* In a sluggish manner.

ASMONEAN, as-mo-ne'an, *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years;—*s.* One of the family of the Asmoneans.

ASPALATHUM, as-pal'a-thum, *s.* (Lat.) The calambac, a variety of the aloes-wood.

ASPEN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen-wood.

ASPERGILLIFORM, as-per-gil'le-form, *a.* (*aspergillum*, the name of the brush with which the holy water is scattered in Catholic ceremonies, Low Lat., and *forma*, shape.) In Botany, shaped like an aspergillum, as the stigmas of certain grasses.

ASPEROCOCCUS, as-per-o-kok'kus, *s.* (*asper*, rough, Lat., and *kokkos*, seed, Gr.) A genus of weedy plants, found on rocks: Order, Algæ.—*Lamouroux*.

ASPHURELATA, as-fu-re-la'ta, } *s. pl.* (*a*, priv.,
ASPHURELATES, as-fu're-laytz, } and *sphura*, a hammer, Gr.) A series of semi-metallic fossils, including bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and quicksilver; thus called because in their purest state they are not malleable.

ASPIRATORY, as-pi'ra-tur-e, *a.* Suited to the inhaling of air; pertaining to breathing; ambitious; aspiring.

ASPIRINGLY, as-pi'ring-le, *ad.* In an aspiring manner.

ASPIRINGNESS, as-pi'ring-nes, *s.* The state of being aspiring or ambitious.

ASSAM-TEA, as'sam-tee, *s.* A valuable kind of tea, raised and manufactured by the Assam Company in the upper Assam district of India.

ASSASSINS, as-sas'sinz, *s. pl.* A tribe or clan called *Ismaelians*, who settled on the mountains of Lebanon about 1090, and became remarkable for their assassinations.

ASSAY-BALANCE, as-sa'bal'ans, *s.* (*assaie*, Fr., *assaggio*, Ital., trial or examination.) A very delicate balance used in chemical analysis, and in assaying metals.

ASSAY-FURNACE, as-sa' fur'nase, *s.* A furnace used in the process of assaying.

ASSAYING, as-sa'ing, *s.* The determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound.

ASSEMBLY-ROOM, as-sem'ble-room, *s.* A room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing, card-playing, or other social amusements.

ASSENTORILY, as-sen-tor'e-le, *ad.* With adulation or flattery.

ASSESSABLY, as-ses'sa-ble, *ad.* By assessment.

ASSESSED TAXES, as-sest' taks'es, *s. pl.* Certain taxes levied from time to time by the State on houses, carriages, dogs, &c.

ASSESSORIAL, as-ses-so're-al, *a.* (*assesser*, to impose a tax, Fr.) Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors.

ASSIDENT, as'se-dent, *s.* (*assideo*, *assidens*, to sit near, Lat.) That accompanies; concomitant. In Pathology, *assident* signs are those particular indications which attend a disease.

ASSIMILATORY, as-sim'e-la-tur-e, *a.* Tending to assimilate.

ASSIZEMENT, as-size'ment, *s.* A legalized inspection of weights and measures, qualities of commodities, &c.

ASSOILMENT, as-soyl'ment, *s.* The act of assoiling.

ASSUMPTIVELY, as-sump'tiv-le, *ad.* By way of assumption.

ASTELIA, as-te'le-a, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *stelechos*, a stem, Gr.) A genus of curious plants: Order, Liliaceæ.—*Brown*.

ASTERACANTHA, as-ter-a-kan'tha, *s.* (*aster*, a star, and *akantha*, a thorn, Gr.) A genus of handsome herbaceous plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

ASTER-LAMP, as'tur-lamp, *s.* A lamp whose light is placed under a concave glass.

ASTEROPODIUM, as-ter-o-po'de-um, *s.* (*aster*, a

star, and *podes*, feet, Gr.) A kind of extraneous fossil.

ASTHENOLOGY, as-*th*en-ol'o-je, *s.* (*a* priv., and *sthenos*, strength, Gr.) The doctrine of diseases which weaken the system.

ASTIR, a-stir', *a.* (*astirian*, to move, Sax.) In motion; active; stirring;—*ad.* on the move.

ASTOUNDING, as-townd'ing, *a.* Calculated to astonish.

ASTOUNDMENT, as-townd'ment, *s.* Amazement.

ASTRÆA, as-tre'a, *s.* The name of one of the recently-discovered planets, first observed by Hencks in 1845. Its mean distance from the sun is 245,790,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution is four years and fifty days.

ASTRITE, as'trite, } *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr.) Star-
ASTROIT, as'troyt, } stone; also, a species of petrified madrepore.

ASTROMARE, as-tro-ma're, *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr. and *mare*, the sea, Lat.) A concave representation of the heavens.

ASTROTHEMATA, as-tro-them'a-ta, *s. pl.* (*aster*, a star, and *thema*, position, Gr.) The places or positions of the stars in an astrological scheme of the heavens.

ASTUTELY, as-tute'le, *ad.* Shrewdly; sharply.

ASTYRIA, as-tir'ea, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *steir*, sterile, Gr.) A genus of plants, with pink flowers in clusters: Order, Buttneriaceæ.—*Lindley.*

ASYNARTETE, as-in-ar-teet', *a.* (*a*, priv., *sun*, together, and *arteo*, to connect, Gr.) Disconnected.—An *asynartete sentence* is one whose members are not united by connecting particles, as, "I came, I saw, I conquered."—An *asynartete verse* is one consisting of two members, having different rhythms.

ASYSTASIA, as-is-ta'se-a, *s.* (*asystasos*, not standing without support, Gr.) A genus of Indian plants, with purple flowers, requiring stove-heat and light soil: Order, Acanthaceæ.—*Endlicher.*

ATAGAS, at'a-gas, *s.* The red cock, or moor-game.

ATALANTA, at-a-lan'ta, *s.* The name of one of the recently-discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1855.

ATAMAN, at'a-man, *s.* A hetman, or chief of the Cossacks.

ATARIMETER, at-a-rim'e-tur, *s.* A philosophical instrument, used in a fixed observatory.—*Simmonds.*

ATELANDRA, at-e-lan'dra, *s.* A genus of shrubby plants, with pretty flowers, propagated by cuttings: Order, Lamiaceæ.

ATELENE, at'e-leen, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *telos*, end, Gr.) In Mineralogy, imperfect; amorphous.

ATELESTITE, at-e-les'tite, *s.* A mineral resembling sphene.

ATHEOLOGY, a-*th*e-ol'o-je, *s.* (*atheos*, without God, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of Atheism.—Rare.

ATHLETICISM, a*th*-let'e-sizm, } *s.* (*athletes*, a
ATHLETISM, a*th*'le-tizm, } combatant, Gr.) The act of contending at the public games; muscular strength.

ATIMY, at'e-me, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *timē*, honour, Gr.) Dishonour; public disgrace. Among the ancient Greeks, disqualification from office.

ATMOLOGY, at-mol'o-je, *s.* (*atmos*, vapour, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine which treats of the relations of heat and moisture.

ATMOMETER, at-mom'e-ter, *s.* (*atmos*, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer.

ATOLL, at'ol, *s.* A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon.

ATOMIZE, at'om-ize, *v.a.* (from *atom.*) To speculate on the philosophy of atoms; to reduce to atoms.

ATRABILIARY, at-ra-bil'ya-re, *a.* (*ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile, Lat.) Hypochondriacal or melancholy, arising from a superabundance of black bile.

ATROUS, a'trus, *a.* Intensely black.

ATTACHÉ, at-tash'a, *s.* (Fr.) One officially attached to another, particularly one attached to the suite of an ambassador.

ATTACKABLE, at-tak'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be attacked.

ATTEMPERAMENT, at-tem'per-a-ment, *s.* A tempering; a just proportion.

ATTENDINGLY, at-tend'ing-le, *ad.* With attention.

ATTENTLY, at-tent'le, *ad.* With attention; attentively.—Rare.

ATTLE, at'tl, *s.* A term applied by miners to the stones or rubbish with little or no ore.

AUBAINE, o-bane', *s.* A law in France, *droit d'aubaine*, by which the king became heir to an alien dying within his dominions.

AUBERG, o-berj', *s.* (Fr.) A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; an inn.

AUBERGISTE, o-berj'ist, *s.* (Fr.) An innkeeper.

AUBUSSON CARPET, o'bus-sone kăr'pet. A carpet made in the style of the Louises of France.—*Simmonds.*

AUDEANISM, awd'e-an-izm, *s.* Anthropomorphism, or the doctrine of Audeus, a Syrian of the fourth century, who maintained that God has a human shape.

AU FAIT, o-fa' (Fr.) Up to the accomplishment, that is, capable of doing whatever may be requisite in the case; well acquainted with the subject.

AUGUSTITE, aw-gus'tite, *s.* (*auge*, brightness, Gr.) A scientific term for the emerald.

AULIC, aw'lik, *a.* (*aula*, a hall or court, Lat.) Pertaining to a royal court.—The *Aulic Council* of the German empire was the supreme court of the emperor. The name is now given to a council of the war department in the Austrian empire.

AULN, awn, *s.* A French measure of length; an ell.

AULNAGE, awn'aje, *s.* Measurement by the auln, or ell.

AURITED, aw're-ted, *a.* (*aura*, an ear, Lat.) In Zoology and Botany, eared; having lobes or appendages like the ear.

AUROCHS, aw'roks, *s.* A name given to an animal of the bovine genus, whose bones are found in gravel and alluvium, particularly in Poland.

AUSONIA, aw-so'ne-a, *s.* The name of one of

the recently-discovered planets, first observed by De Gaspari in 1861.

AUSTRALASIA, aws-tral-a'shea, *s.* (*australis*, southward, or belonging to the south, Lat.; "Australis regio," *Cicero.*) A general name for those countries situated to the south-east of Asia, comprehending Australia or New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c.—Australia is the largest of the insular countries comprehended under the term Australasia.

"Australis humida nimbis."—*Ovid.*

AUSTRINE, aws'trin, *a.* South; southerly; southern.

AUSTROMANCY, aws'tro-man-se, *s.* (*auster*, the southward, and *manteia*, prophecy, Gr.) The art of predicting future events from observation of the southern winds.

AUTARCHY, aw'tar-ke, *s.* (*autos*, self, and *arche*, government, Gr.) Self-sufficiency.—Rare.

AUTHORIZED, aw'*th*ur-ize'd, *pp.* of the verb to authorize.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL, aw-to-be-o-graf'ik-al, *a.* (*autos*, one's own, *bios*, life, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) Pertaining to or containing autobiography.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICALLY, aw-to-be-o-graf'ik-al-le, *ad.* In the way or manner of autobiography.

AUTOCHRONOGRAPH, aw-to-kron'o-graf, *s.* (*autos*, self, *chronos*, time, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) A machine for the instantaneous marking or printing of time.

AUTOCHTHONAL, aw-tok'thon-al, } *a.* (*autoch-*
AUTOCHTHONIC, aw-tok-thon'ik, } *thon*,
AUTOCHTHONOUS, aw-tok'thon-us, } sprung from the soil on which he lives, Gr.) Aboriginal; indigenous. The ancient Greeks styled themselves *autochthonoi*, or descendants of the primitive inhabitants of the country.

AUTOGENEAL, aw-to-je'ne-al, } *a. autogenes*, Gr.)
AUTOGENOUS, aw-todj'e-nus, } Self-begotten; generating itself.

AUTOGRAPHIC PRESS, aw-to-graf'ik pres, *s.* A portable printing machine for taking copies from a lithographic stone.

AUTOPHON, aw'to-fone, *s.* (*autos*, self, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) A kind of barrel-organ, the tunes of which are produced by means of perforated sheets of millboard.

AUTUNITE, aw'tun-ite, *s.* A yellowish-green mineral, found in granite; also called uranite.

AUXETIC, awks-et'ik, *a.* (*augeo*, to increase, Lat.) Increasing; amplifying.

AUZITE, aw'zite, *s.* A dark-looking mineral, which is a constituent of volcanic rocks.

AVAILS, a-vales', *s. pl.* Profits or proceeds.

AVOWANT, a-vow'ant, *s.* In Law, the defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.

AWAKENINGLY, a-wake'n-ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to awaken.—Rare.

AWATCHA, a-watsh'a, *s.* A singing-bird of Kamtschatka.

AWL-TREE, awl'tree, *s.* In Commerce, the name of the Indian mulberry (Morinda citrifolia), the roots of which are used for dying.

AWLWORT, awl'wurt, *s.* The popular name of the plant Subularia aquatica, or rough-leaved Alyssum.

AXE-HELVE, aks'helv, *s.* The handle of an axe.

AXIAL, aks'e-al, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.

AXIFEROUS, aks-if'er-us, *a.* Having simply an axis without leaves or appendages, as certain fungi, lichens, &c.

AXIOMATICALLY, aks-e-o-mat'ik-al-le, *ad.* (*axioma*, a maxim, Gr.) By the use of axioms.

AXIOPISTY, aks'e-o-pist-e, *s.* (*axios*, worthy, and *pistis*, belief, Gr.) Worthiness of being believed.

AXMINSTER CARPET, aks'min-ster kăr'pet, *s.* (so called from having been first manufactured at Axminster, in Devonshire). A carpet manufactured in imitation of the Turkey carpet, and noted for its thick and soft pile; it is woven in one piece, the worsted being thrown entirely to the surface instead of appearing on both sides.

AYGREEN, a'green, *a.* The herb Houseleek.—Obsolete.

AYL, ayl, *s.* (*ayl*, a grandfather, old Fr.) In Law, a kind of writ to recover possession of lands, of which a grand-parent was seized at the time of his decease.

AZIMUTHAL, az'e-muth-al, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

AZOIC, a-zo'ik, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *zoos*, life, Gr.) Entirely destitute of organic life.

AZOTIZED, az'o-tize'd, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with azote, or mephitic air.

AZYMOUS, az'e-mus, *a.* (*a*, priv., and *zyme*, leaven.) Unleavened; unfermented.

B.

BAA-LAMB, bă*ă*-lam, *s.* A childish name for a sheep.

BABILLARD, bab'il-yar, *s.* The bird Curruca garrula, otherwise called the lesser white-throat, and nettle-creeper.

BABINGTONIA, bab-ing-to'nea, *s.* A genus of pretty greenhouse shrubs, which flower during autumn and winter; so named from Mr. C. Babington, a skilful botanist: Order, Myrtaceæ.—*Lindley.*

BABISHLY, babe'ish-le, *ad.* Childishly.

BABISHNESS, babe'ish-nes, *s.* Childishness.

BABLAH, bab'la, *s.* The shell or rind of the fruit of the Mimosa cineraria, used in dyeing.

BABOO, ba-boo', *s.* (Hind.) A title of respect to a merchant or superior person in India.

BABY-HOUSE, ba'be-hows, *s.* A place for children's dolls.

BABYISM, ba'be-izm, *s.* State of babyishness.

BABY-JUMPER, ba'be-jump'er, *s.* A suspensory hook or frame-work, with elastic cords, to place a young child in to keep it on its legs.

BABYLONIAN, bab-e-lo'ne-an, *s.* [added.]—An

astrologer, which, among ancient writers, a Babylonian was reputed to be ;—*a.* Like the language of Babel; confused; jumbled; mixed; disorderly.

BABYROUSSA, bab-e-rows'sa, *s.* In Zoology, the Indian hog; a native of Celebes, and of some of the Molucca islands.

BABYSHIP, ba'be-ship, *s.* Infancy; childhood. —Obsolete.

BAC, BACK, bak, *s.* A ferry-boat or praam; a large tub or vessel used in brewing and distilling; a cooler.

BACCA, bak'ka, *s.* In Botany, a berry.

BACCHANALIANLY, bac-ca-na'le-an-le, *ad.* (from the god *Bacchus*). In a drunken manner; in the manner of Bacchanals.

BACCHIUS, bak'ke-us, *a.* (*baccheios*, Gr.) In Latin and Greek Poetry, a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones; as *ă'nānī'ēs.*

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. A species of ranunculus; the herb campion.

BACKER, bak'er, *s.* One who backs or supports another in a contest. In Architecture, a small slate laid on the back of a large one, at certain intervals.

BACKHOUSIA, bak'how-se-a, *s.* A genus of white-flowering trees, which grow about sixteen feet high, so called in honour of Mr. J. Backhouse, whose travels in Africa and Australia have materially added to our botanical collections: Order, Myrtaceæ.—*Hooker.*

BACKING-UP, bak'ing-up, *s.* A term used in cricket and other games, for stopping the ball and driving it back.

BACK-RENT, bak'rent, *s.* Rent paid by a farmer after harvest time.

BACKS, baks, *s. pl.* The thickest and stoutest tanned hides, chiefly used for sole leathers.

BACKSTONE, bak'stone, *s.* A local name for a stone or iron on which oat-cake is baked.

BACKSTEP, bak'step, *s.* In the Military art, the retrograde movement of a man or a body of men without changing front.

BACKWARDATION, bak-ward-a'shun. A slang term in use at the Stock Exchange for an allowance made for carrying over stock, shares, &c. to the next account day, instead of settling or delivering at once.—*Simmonds.*

BACK-WASHED, bak'washt, *a.* A manufacturing term for wool cleansed from the oil after combing.

BACK-WATER, bak'waw-ter, *s.* Water which sets back in a stream, owing to some obstruction below; water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel.

BACK-WOODSMAN, bak'wŭds-man, *s.* A settler in the uncleared districts of N. America.

BACON-DRIER, bake'n-dri'er, *s.* One who cures pork, and smokes it for bacon.

BACTRIDIUM, bak-trid'e-um, *s.* (*bactron*, a staff, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A species of small fungus found on the horizontal surface of old stumps: Order, Fungi.—*Kunze.*

BADALEERS, bad'a-leers, *s. pl.* (Fr.) Musket charges of powder, in tin or copper tubes, worn dangling from a shoulder belt, before the introduction of cartridges.—Obsolete.

BADDERLOCKS, bad'der-loks, *s.* A nutritious sea-weed (the *Alaria esculenta*), sometimes used as food.

BADIAGA, bad-e-a'ga, *s.* A small kind of sponge found in the north of Europe.

BAEL, BEL, ba'el, bel, *s.* A commercial name for the Indian quince-tree (the *Ægle marmelos*). The preserved fruit is valued for its mild and sub-astringent properties in medicine.

BAFT, baft, *s.* A blue or white cotton used in the African trade. *Baftas* are also a kind of Indian cotton piece goods.

BAG, bag, *s.* [added.]—In Military science, *Bags* are articles frequently used in field fortifications, and in works to cover a besieging army. —*Sand-bags* are filled with earth or sand, to repair breaches, and the embrasures of batteries, when damaged by the enemy's fire, or by the blast of the guns. They are also placed on parapets, so arranged as to form a covering for men to fire through. *Earth-bags* contain about a cubical foot of earth, and are used to raise a parapet in haste, or to repair one that is beaten down.

BAGASSE, ba-gas', *s.* (Fr., *bagazo*, Span.) The refuse stalks of the sugar-cane, after they have been ground. It is often used as fuel.—*Ure.*

BAGRE, bag're, *s.* A small, anguilliform, bearded fish, a species of Silurus, of a silvery hue.

BAG-REEF, bag'reef, *s.* A fourth and lower reef sometimes used in British ships of war.

BAIGNE, bayn, *v.a.* To soak or drench.—Obsolete.

BAIKALITE, bayk'al-ite, *s.* (lake *Baikal*, in Siberia, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral, a variety of augite from lake Baikal.—*Brande.*

BAILAGE. See Balliage, Suppl.

BAILY, ba'le, *s.* An abbreviated mode of pronouncing *bailiff*, or *bailiwick.*

BAKERY, bake'er-e, *s.* The trade of a baker; a place where bread, &c. is made.

BAKING, bake'ing, *s.* That which is baked, or to be baked; the quantity baked at one time.

BAKING-PAN, bake'ing-pan, *s.* An earthenware or tinned dish used for baking.

BALAN, bal'an, *s.* A beautiful yellow fish of the wrasse kind, caught on the shores of England.

BALANCE-BOOK, bal'ans-book, *s.* In Trade and Commerce, an account book, in which the cash accounts of debtors and creditors have been posted from the general ledger.

BALANCE-FISH, bal'ans-fish, *s.* A kind of shark, also called the hammer-fish.

BALANCE-GATE, bal'ans-gate, *s.* A kind of flood-gate, much used in Holland.

BALANCE-KNIFE, bal'ans-nife, *s.* A kind of table-knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the handle without the blade touching the cloth.

BALANCE-SHEET, bal'ans-sheet, *s.* In Commerce, the financial statement of a merchant's or trader's affairs, showing the profits and losses, as well as the balance of property and debts.

BALANCE-WHEEL, bal'ans-hweel, *s.* One of the wheels of a watch or chronometer, which regulates its motion and answers the purpose of the pendulum of a clock.

BALANITE, bal-a-ni'te, *s.* (*balanites*, shaped like an acorn, Gr.) A genus of ornamental plants:

Order, Olacinaceæ.—*De Candolle.* In Zoology, a barnacle which is fixed by its shell.—*Brande.*

BALDHEAD, bawld'hed, *s.* A man with a bald head. 2 Kings ii. 23.

BALE, bale, *s.* [added.]—A package of merchandize of variable dimensions; the most extensive article of commerce received in bales being cotton and wool, which vary in weight from year to year in different localities. Of bales of wool, the average weights of Australia range from two to three hundredweight.

BALE-FIRE, bale'fire, *s.* An alarm or signal-fire.

BALEINON, bal-i'non, *s.* (*balæna*, a whale, Lat.) A young whale.

BALINE, bal'ine, *s.* A coarse sort of canvas used for packing.—*Simmonds.*

BALISE, BALIZE, bal'eze, *s.* A timber frame raised as a landmark; a buoy, or sea-beacon.

BALKINGLY, bawk'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.

BALL, bawl, *s.* [added.]—In Military matters, a general term applied to every kind of spherical or conical shot fired from a musket, rifle, or cannon; leaden balls being chiefly used for small arms, and iron ones for the artillery; their sizes and weights being distinguished by their calibres.—*Minie-ball* is, comparatively, a new species of military fire-arm, in which the ball, instead of being round, is conical, the base being concave, and the conical or pointed end being drawn towards its object with much more force and velocity than the common ball. It received its name from Captain Minie, the inventor.—In the Military art there are various kinds of balls; as *Light-balls*, which are made of combustible materials, and are of great use in discovering the working parties of the besiegers by the strong light they throw on distant objects. *Fire-balls*, are bags of canvas, filled with combustibles, thrown from mortars, for the purpose of firing houses, magazines, &c. *Smoke-balls*, are intended to conceal the position of the troops, and annoy the enemy. *Sky-balls*, are those which ascend to a great height, and are useful in showing the situation of forts or lofty buildings which are about to be attacked. *Stink-balls*, are composed of combustible and suffocating materials, and are intended to stifle an enemy, or drive him out of his stronghold.—*National Cycl. Suppt.; Mil. Dict.*

BALLASTAGE, bal'last-aje, *s.* A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbour.

BALLAST-ENGINE, bal'last-enj'in, *s.* A steam engine for dredging up shingle in a river, or drawing gravel or earth on a railway.

BALLAST-HEAVER, bal'last-he'ver, *s.* A ballast porter or river carrier.

BALLAST-LIGHTER, bal'last-li'ter, *s.* A barge for conveying ballast on a river, &c.

BALLATA, bal'la-ta, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a term applied to any song, the melody of which is calculated to regulate the measure of a dance.

BALL-CARTRIDGE, bawl-kar'tridj, *s.* The charge for a fire-arm, packed in paper, with a ball at the end.

BALLIAGE, bal'le-aje, *s.* In Law, a small duty paid to the City of London for the exportation of certain commodities.

BALLIUM, bal'le-um, *s.* (Lat.) In Ancient Architecture, the court or open space within a fortified castle; whence the English term *Bailey*, as Old Bailey, in London.

BALLOONIST, ba-loon'ist, *s.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon.

BALLOTATION, bal-lot-a'shun, *s.* (from *ballot.*) A voting by ballot.—Rare.

Election . . . consisting of ten *ballotations.*—*Wotton.*

BALSAMICALLY, bal-sam'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a balsamic manner.

BALTIC-OAK, bawl'tik-oke, *s.* The wood of the Quercus pedunculata, imported into this country chiefly for ship-building.

BALTIMORE-BIRD, bal'te-mor-berd, *s.* An American bird, about the size of a linnet, of the genus Oriolus. Its head is black, and its body of a bright gold colour.

BALZARINE, bal'za-reen, *s.* A light textile fabric made of worsted and cotton.

BANDAL, BANDLE, ban'dal, ban'dl, *s.* A linen or cloth measure, rather more than half a yard, chiefly used in the western and southern parts of Ireland.

BANDALA, ban'da-la, *s.* A sort of fibre made in Manila from the strong outer layers of the Musa textilis; it is chiefly employed in the manufacture of cordage.

BANDEAU, ban-do', *s.* (Fr.) A wreath or fillet; a lady's head ornament.

BANDELAIRE, ban'de-lare, *s.* (Fr.) A short, curved sword, with two edges.—Rare.

BANDMASTER. The leader of a military band.

BANDOLINE, ban'do-lin, *s.* A sort of stick pomatum or gummy fixature for keeping the hair smooth.

BANDSMAN, bands'man, *s.* A musician who plays in a band.

BANEBERRY, bane'ber-e, *s.* The herb Christopher, or Actæa spicata, the berries of which are very noxious.

BANEFULLY, bane'ful-le, *ad.* Perniciously; destructively.

BANGLES, bang'gls, *s. pl.* Bracelets and anklets, made of glass, gold, shells, &c. They are much used in India, and are often ornamented with precious stones.

BANGRA, ban'gra, *s.* A species of hempen cloth made in northern India from the fibre of a gigantic stinging nettle.

BANJER, BANJO, ban'jer, ban'jo, *s.* A rude kind of five-stringed instrument, usually played by Negroes, especially in the southern parts of the United States.

Negroes are always awakened and alive at the sound of the *banjer.*—*Boucher.*

BANK, bank, *s.* [added.]—Banks are of two kinds, private and joint-stock. A private bank has not more than six partners; a joint-stock bank may have many hundreds. In 1855 it was calculated that there were 1,100 banks in the United Kingdom; of which 586 were joint-stock banks. In London there were, in the same year, 59 private banks, and 23 joint-stock banks.—*Simmonds.*

Let it be no *bank* or common stock, but every man be master of his own money.—*Bacon's Essay on Usury.*

Bank-book, bank'book, *s.* The book placed by a banker in a depositor's hands, which contains a debtor and creditor account of the moneys paid in and drawn out.

Bank-clerk, bank'klark, *s.* An accountant or assistant clerk employed in a banking house.

Bank-director, bank-de-rek'tur, *s.* One of a managing committee appointed to conduct the affairs of a bank, for the liabilities of which he is responsible.

Bank-fishery, bank-fish'er-e, *s.* The cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

Bank-porter, bank'poart-er, *s.* A messenger employed in a banking house.

Bank-post, bank'poast, *s.* A large sort of letter-paper, ranging in weight from six to ten pounds per ream.—A *Bank-post bill*, is an order or cheque given by a banker for money deposited with him.

Bank-proprietor, bank-pro-pri'e-tur, *s.* The holder of stock in a bank.

Bankrupt-laws, bank'rupt-lawz, *s. pl.* The special laws relating to the proceedings in regard to bankrupts.

Bannette, ban-net', *s.* (Fr.) A commercial term for a certain number of hides.

Banns, } banz, } *s. pl. Banns of matrimony*,
Bans, } } notice of an intention of marriage, given in a church or other place prescribed by law.

Banoy, ban'oy, *s.* A species of hawk of the Philippine isles.

Baptizable, bap-tize'a-bl, *a.* That may be baptized.

Barbacu, bär'ba-ku, } *s.* (Fr.) A paved or
Barbecue, bär'be-ku, } cemented platform, on which the coffee-beans or berries are exposed to the sun to dry.—*Simmonds.*

Barbadoes-tar, bar-ba'dos-tär, *s.* A kind of petroleum or bituminous oil, obtained in Barbadoes, which is used in Surgery and Medicine.

Barbary, bär'ba-re, *s.* A Barbary horse; a barb.

Barbette, bar-bet', *s.* (Fr.) An earthen terrace, raised without a parapet, of sufficient height to enable the gunners to fire with a freer range than an embrasure would admit.

Barbotine, bär'bo-tin, *s.* (Fr.) A vegetable production of the East Indies, the constituents of which are wax, gum, and bitter extract; worm-seed.—*Crabbe.*

Barbule, bär'bule, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, Lat.) A very minute barb, or beard. In Botany, a finely-divided beard-like apex to the peristome of some mosses.

Bar-copper, bar-kop'per, *s.* In Commerce, unrefined copper of a high percentage.

Bardiglio, bar-dil'e-o, } *s.* (Ital.) The name
Bardella, bar-del'la, } of a Sicilian marble of a deep blue colour.

Barefooted, bare'foot-ed, *a.* Having the feet bare.

Barège, bar-aje', *s.* (Fr.) A light thin material, made of cotton and wool, and sometimes of silk, used for ladies' dresses.

Bareheaded, bare'hed-ed, *a.* Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

Bare-pump, bare'pump, *s.* A section pump for drawing liquors from a cask.

Baret, bar'et, *s.* A cardinal's hat.

Bargain-men, bär'gin-men, *s. pl.* Labourers employed in the collieries for the performance of work by piece at a stipulated price; gangsmen.

Barge-couples, bärj'kup-lz, *s. pl.* In Architecture, two beams mortised the one into the other, to strengthen the building.

Barger, bär'j'er, *s.* A bargeman.

Baria, ba're-a, *s.* A genus of border plants, of easy culture: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

Barilet, bar'e-la, *s.* (Fr.) A little cask or barrel. (See Barrilet, Suppl.)

Barillo, bar-il'lo, *s.* (Sp.) An inferior kind of Spanish silk.

Bark-bed, bärk'bed, *s.* A layer of spent bark, used in a stove or hot-house for forcing plants.

Barkeria, bar-ke're-a, *s.* A beautiful flowering plant, so called in honour of G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Floral Cabinet.*

Barkers, bär'kurs, *s. pl.* A sort of touters employed to solicit purchasers at petty sale-rooms or mock auctions, and also by photographers and old clothes salesmen.

> Enemies of my fame . . . these *barkers.*—*B. Jonson.*

Bark-galled, bark-gawld', *a.* Having the bark galled, as with thorns.

Barkhausia, bark-haw'se-a, *s.* A garden plant: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

Bark-pit, bärk'pit, *s.* A tan-vat.

Barnadesia, bar-na-de'se-a, *s.* A greenhouse plant, with curious spiny bushes, so called from Michael Barnadez, a Spanish botanist: Order, Compositæ.

Barking, bärk'ing, *s.* The stripping trees of their bark for the use of tanners; also a technical term for colouring or tanning sails, nets, cordage, &c.

Bark-mill, bärk'mil, *s.* A mill for crushing bark for the use of tanners and dyers.

Barn-bay, bärn'ba, *s.* The thrashing-floor of a barn.

Barn-gallon, bärn-gal'ln, *s.* A double gallon of milk.

Barque, bärk, *s.* (Fr.) See Bark, i. 182.

Barracoon, bär'ra-koon, *s.* (*barraca*, a barrack or cabin, Span.) A warehouse or enclosed fort for securing slaves; a bazaar for the sale of negroes in Africa, Cuba, Brazil, &c.—*Ogilvie.*

Barracouta. See Barracuda, i. 184.

Barratees, bär'at-tees, *s.* In Commerce, a kind of plain silk.—*Simmonds.*

Barrillet, bar'ril-la, *s.* (Fr.) The small cylindrical pillar of a watch, around which the main spring is coiled; also the funnel of a sucking pump.

Bar-shoe, bär'shoo, *s.* A kind of horse-shoe, to protect a tender frog of a horse's hoof from injury.

Bar-silver, bar-sil'vur, *s.* Fine silver melted into bars.

Barsowite, bär'so-vite, *s.* (Rus.) A massive snow-white mineral, similar to scapolite, which, with borax, fuses into a transparent

glass; so named from Barswski, in the Ural Mountains, where it occurs. It consists of silica, 49·08; alumina, 32·76; lime, 18·16. —*Dana.*

BARTIZAN, bär'te-zan, *s.* A small overhanging turret, projecting from the walls of ancient fortifications.—*Francis.*

BARTRAM, bär'tram, *s.* The plant pellitory.—*Boucher.*

BARUTINE, bar'u-tin, *s.* In Commerce, a kind of silk manufactured in Persia.

BAS-BLEU, ba-blu', *s.* A blue-stocking, or very learned woman; it sometimes conveys the sense of pedantic.

BASCULE, bas-kule', *s.* (Fr.) A drawbridge worked by a counterpoised beam; the lever which serves to lift a drawbridge; the fore part, in Military science, being called the *flèche*, and the hind part the *beauche*; a swing-gate.

BASE, base, *s.* [added.]—In Military science, the *Base of Operations* is that line of frontier or country occupied by troops, from which military operations advance, and munitions are supplied, and on which a retreat may be made when needful. In Music, *base* is a name commonly given to the violoncello. *Thorough base* is continued base; the fundamental base continued throughout a composition; also, the accompaniment of a continued base, marked by figures placed over or under the notes of the instrumental base-staff. The term is sometimes also used to denote the science of harmony.

The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar.—*Dryden.*

BASED, bayst, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced in value; founded.

BASE-HEARTED, base-härt'ed, *a.* Vile in heart.

BASE-MINDED, base'mind-ed, *a.* Mean-spirited.

BASE-MINDEDLY, base'mind-ed-le, *ad.* With a base mind.

BASILIAN MONKS, ba-zil'yan munks, *s. pl.* An order of monks founded in Pontus, in the fourth century, by St. Basil, Bishop of Cæsarea.

BASIL-WEED, baz'il-weed, *s.* Wild bazil; a slightly aromatic plant of the genus Chenopodium: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

BASIST, ba'sist, *s.* In Music, a singer of base or bass.

BASKET-CARRIAGE, bas'ket-kär-rij, *s.* A small chaise made of basket-work, of very light draft, and suited for ponies.

BASKET-FISH, bask'et-fish, *s.* A species of star-fish.

BASKET-HILTED, bask'et-hilt'ed, *a.* Having a hilt of basket-work.

BASKET-RODS, bas'ket-rods, *s. pl.* In Commerce, bundles of osiers, tightly girt, and not exceeding three feet in circumference.

BASKET-SALT, bask'et-sawlt, *s.* A very pure kind of salt, usually put up in small baskets.

BASS, bas, } *s.* (*bæst*, the lime-tree bark,
BAST, bast, } Saxon, and *bast*, Germ.) A thin strand of rush or bark used by gardeners for binding or covering plants; also a kind of matting made from the lime or linden tree, and extensively used for packing purposes, especially in the shape of *bass-mats.*

BASS-CLIFF, bas'klif, *s.* In Music, the character placed at the beginning of a stave, in which the base or lower notes of a composition are placed, and serving to determine the pitch and names of those notes.

BASSE, bas, *s.* A salt-water fish of North America, the Labrax lineatus; also the name of a little white river fish (L. pallidus), commonly known as the white perch.

BASSET-HORN, bas'set-horn, *s.* A musical instrument resembling a clarionet, but of much greater compass.—*Buchanan.*

BASSETTO, bas-set'to, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, the diminutive of basso; the name sometimes given to the tenor violin, or to a small bass-viol.

BASSIA BUTTER, bas'se-a but'ter, *s.* In Commerce, the name of the solid-oil extracted from Bassia butyracea. Another species, the B. latifolia, furnishes the Mohwa oil of Bengal.

BASSINET, bas'sin-et, *s.* An infant's cradle, made of wicker, and having a hood over one end.

BASSISTA, bas-sis'ta, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, the singer who takes the lowest part in a piece.

BASSO, bas'so, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, the bass. In Choral score, it is generally placed against the stave of the instrumental bass in preference to that of the vocal bass.—*Busby.*

BASSO-CONTINUO, bas'so-kon-tin'oo-o, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, thorough base. See under Base.

BASSO-CONCERTANTE, bas'so-kon-tsher-tan'ta, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece.

BASSOON, bas-soon', *s.* A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped as in other large flutes.

BASSORA-GUM, bas-so'ra-gum, *s.* The produce of several species of acacia.

BASSO-RELIEVO, bas'so-re-le'vo, *s.* See Bass-relief, i. 161.

BASSORINE, bas'so-rin, *s.* A substance found in a species of gum brought from Bassora, in Asiatic Turkey, and also obtained from some other substances.

BASSO-RIPIENO, bas'so-re-pe-a'no, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts.

BASSO-RIVOLTATO, bas'so-re-vol-tä'to, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a term signifying that the bass, which, instead of being the fundamental or lowest note of the chord to which it is applied, consists of the third or the fifth of the fundamental note.

BASS-WOOD, bas'wŭd, *s.* In Commerce, the name of the American lime or linden tree (Tilia Americana), a species of wood which is soft and easily worked.

BASTA, bas'ta, } *interj.* (Ital.) In Music,
BASTANTE, bas-tan'te, } an expression denoting that a performer in a band is not to proceed any further unless directed by the conductor or leader; enough! stop!

BASTARD, bas'tard, *s.* (Fr.) A long gun of about 8 lbs. calibre.

BASTARDS, bas'tards, *s. pl.* A commercial term for the product of the manufacture of loaf sugar.

BASTERNA, bas-ter'na, *s.* In Antiquity, a carriage somewhat like the modern chariot; the name is still in use for a particular build of carriage. See Basterne.

BASTERNE, bas'terne, *s.* (Fr.) A kind of brougham or carriage for general use; a wheel-carriage drawn by oxen.

BASTING, bayst'ing, *s.* (from the verb *to baste.*) The act of moistening joints roasted at the fire with gravy or butter.—*Basting-ladle* is a large metal spoon for basting meat.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve for *basting* them.—*Swift.*

BASYLE, bas'il, *s.* (*basis*, a base, and *yle*, matter, Gr.) In Chemistry, a term sometimes applied to the metallic radical of a salt; thus the base of a sulphate of soda is *soda*, or oxide of sodium, and the *basyle* is sodium.—*Graham.*

BAT, bat, *s.* In Military matters, a pack-saddle.—See Batman, i. 189; and Bathorse, Suppl.

BATARDEAU, bat-ăr'do, *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, a wall across a wet ditch, with sluices in it.—In Civil Architecture, a coffer dam for building the piers of a bridge.

BATENITES, bat'en-ites, } *s. pl.* A sect of apos-
BATENISTS, bat'en-ists, } tates from Mo-
BATENIANS, ba-te'ne-anz, } hammedanism.

BATH-CAN, ba*th*'kan, *s.* A tin vessel for holding water in a bed-room.

BATH-CHAIR, ba*th*'tchare, *s.* A small hand-carriage with a hood for invalids.

BATH-CHAPS, ba*th*'tchaps, *s.pl.* The cheeks or face of the hog, cured and smoked.

BAT-HORSE, bat'horse, *s.* A horse allowed a batman for carrying the utensils in his charge.

BATH-POST, ba*th*'poast, *s.* A kind of fine letter-paper.

BATH-ROOM, ba*th*'room, *s.* An apartment for bathing.

BATH-STONE, ba*th*'stone, *s.* A kind of limestone, much used in building, quarries of which are found near Bath, in Somersetshire; but being of a soft and absorbent quality it is not very durable.

BATISTE, bat-eest', *s.* (Fr.) A species of cambric, or fine linen cloth, of foreign manufacture.

BATS'-WING BURNER, bats'wing-burnur, *s.* The name of a gas-light, in which the flame extends sideways, like a bird's expanded wings.

BATT, bat, *s.* A term used in the manufacture of hats, for a portion of the bowed materials for a hat.—*Simmonds.*

BATTEN, bat'tn, *s.* [added.] In Weaving, an instrument for striking the weft home.

BATTENING, bat'tn-ing, *s.* The operation of attaching battens to walls for nailing up laths; the battens thus attached.

BATTER, bat'ter, *s.* A mixture of different ingredients, as milk, flour, eggs, &c., beaten together in a semi-fluid mass, and used in cooking.

A thick gruel or *batter.*—*Holland.*

In Masonry, an inclination or sloping backward of the face of a wall. In Printing, a bruising or breaking of the face of the type when arranged in pages. In Military science, a cannonade of heavy ordnance, from the first or second parallel of intrenchment, against any fortress or works. To *batter in breach* implies a heavy cannonade of many pieces directed to one part of the revêtement from the third parallel.

BATTLE-PIECE, bat'tl-peese, *s.* In Painting, a picture descriptive of a fight or battle.

BATTLE-ROYAL, bat'tl-roy'al, *s.* A fight with fists or a club, in which more than two persons are engaged; a fight of more than two game-cocks at once.

BATTULATE, bat-tu-late', *v.a.* To interdict commerce.—Obsolete.

BATTULATION, bat-tu-la'shun, *s.* A prohibition of commerce.—Obsolete.

BAULK, bawk, *s.* A long piece of timber, used for building purposes.

BAVAROY, bav-a-roo-aw', *s.* (*Bavarois*, Bavarian, Fr.) The name of a peculiarly-shaped cloak.

The looped *bavaroy.*—*Gay.*

BAWSIN, bau'sin, *s.*[added.]—A term for leather made of sheep-skin.

His mittens were of *bawsin's* skin.—*Drayton.*

BAYADERE, ba'ya-dare, *s.* (*bailadera*, a female dancer, Port.) A name given to certain dancing girls in India, employed partly as priestesses, and partly as means of entertainment.—*Smart.*

BAYAL, bay'al, *s.* A fine sort of cotton.

BEADING, beed'ing, *s.* (from *beads.*) In Carpentry, a plain moulding. In Commerce, an artificial property given to spirits, by which the liquor hangs in pearly drops on the sides of the glass containing it.

BEADLEMER, bee'dl-mer, *s.* A kind of seal, sought for its skin and oil.

BEAD-PLANE, beed'plane, *s.* A moulding-plane of semi-cylindrical contour.

BEAD-STRINGER, beed-string'ur, *s.* One whose business is that of threading or stringing beads.

BEAK-IRON, beek'i-urn, *s.* An iron tool ending in a point, used by blacksmiths.

BEAK-IRON, beek'i-urn, *s.* The pointed part of an anvil.—*Beak-irons* are the instruments for working sheet metal.

BEAMED, beemd, *a.* Having all the antlers, as a stag.

BEAMLESS, beem'les, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.

BEAN-MEAL, been'meel, *s.* The flour of beans used for fattening hogs and cattle, and sometimes surreptitiously mixed with flour for making bread.

BEAN-MILL, been'mil, *s.* A mill for splitting pulse for horse-food, and also for crushing and grinding beans into flour.

BEAR'S-WORT, bayrz'wurt, *s.* An herbaceous plant.

BEAR-WHELP, bayr'whelp, *s.* The whelp of a bear.

BEATERS, beet'urs, *s. pl.* The striking parts of thrashing or other machines or mills.

BETONIA, be-to'ne-a, *s.* A garden plant, so named in honour of Mr. Beaton, a celebrated gardener and botanist: Order, Iridaceæ.—*Herbert.*

BEAUFET, bo-fet′, *s.* (Fr.) A side-board.

BEAVERTEEN, bee′ver-teen, *s.* A kind of fustian made of coarse twilled cotton, which is shorn after dyeing.

BEBERINE, beb′ẹr-in, *s.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the green heart tree of Demerara, and used, like quinine, as a febrifuge and tonic.

BECCABUNGA, bek-ka-bung′ga, *s.* The plant Brooklime, or Speedwell, the Veronica beccabunga of botanists.

BECHAMEL, baysh′a-mel, *s.* A kind of sauce made of cream.

BECIUM, be′she-um, *s.* (bot. Lat.) A species of salvia, or sage, a beautiful flowering shrub : Order, Labiatæ – *Lindley.*

BECK, bek, *s.* A tank in a dye-house.

BEDAGAT, bed′a-gat, *s.* The name of the sacred books of the Buddhists in Burmah.

BEDAZZLED, be-daz′zld, *pp.* or *a.* Bedimmed by excessive lustre.

Bedazzled by the sun.—*Shaks.*

BEDAZZLINGLY, be-daz′ling-le, *ad.* So as to bedazzle, or bedim by its lustre.

BED-CHAIR, bed′tshayr, *s.* A frame with a movable back, to support a sick person while sitting up in bed.

BEDEL, be′dl, *s.* An obsolete orthography of beadle,—which see.

BEDELRY, be′dl-re, *s.* The extent of a beadle's office.

BEDEVILLED, be-dev′ld, *pp.* of the verb *to bedevil.*

BEDFORDIA, bed-foard′e-a, *s.* A species of Cacalia, a garden plant, so named in honour of the Duke of Bedford, a great patron of botanical pursuits : Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

BED′PAN, bed′pan, *s.* An earthen utensil for the use of invalids in bed.

BED-SCREW, bed′skru, *s.* An implement for screwing the different parts of a bed together; a handwrench for turning screws.

BED-STEPS, bed′steps, *s. pl.* Steps for ascending a bed, and usually also serving as a night-commode.

BEDTICK, bed′tik, *s.* A case of linen or cotton cloth, used for enclosing feathers or other materials for a bed.

BEECH-GALL, beetsh′gawl, *s.* A hard nut on the leaf of a beech, produced by the maggot of a fly.

BEECHY, beetsh′e, *a.* Made of beech ; consisting of beeches.

BEEF-WITTED, beef′wit-ted, *a.* Stupid; dull in intellect.

Thou mongrel *beef-witted* lord.—*Shaks.*

BEELE, beel, *s.* A kind of pickaxe used by miners for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie.

BEE-MOTH, be′moth, *s.* A species of moth, so called because pernicious to bees.

BEER-ENGINE, beer-en′gin, *s.* A hydraulic machine for drawing beer or other liquors out of a cask in a cellar or vault.

BEER-MEASURE, beer′mezh-ur, *s.* The measure by which beer is computed.

BEER-SHOP, beer′shop, *s.* A house where malt-liquors are sold ; an ale-house.

BEETAX, beet′ax, *s.* An implement for paring turf.

BEET RAVE, beet′rave, } *s.* A kind of beet
BEET-RADISH, beet′rad-ish, } used for salad.

BEFALLEN, be-fawl′n, *pp.* of the verb *to befall.*

BEFALLING, be-fawl′ing, *s.* That which befalls.

BEFELL, be-fel′, *pret.* of the verb *to befall.*

BEFITTING, be-fit′ting, *ppr.* Suiting ; becoming; —*a.* Fit; suitable ; appropriate.

Robes *befitting* his degree.—*Drayton.*

BEFLATTER, be-flat′ter, *v.a.* To flatter ; to cajole.

BEFLOWER, be-flow′er, *v.a.* To besprinkle with eruptions or spots.

BEFOG, be-fog′, *v.a.* To involve in a fog.

BEFORE-CITED, be-fore′-si-ted, *a.* Cited in a preceding part ; mentioned before.

BEFORE-GOING, be-fore′-go-ing, *a.* Preceding.

BEFORE-MENTIONED, be-fore′-men-shund, *a.* Mentioned before ; cited in a preceding part.

BEFRECKLE, be-frek′l, *v.a.* To freck ; to spot.

Hillock . . . with primroses *befreckled.*—*Fletcher.*

BEFRIENDMENT, be-frend′ment, *s.* Act of befriending.

BEFUR, be-fur′, *v.a.* To cover with fur.

BEFURRED, be-furd′, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with fur.

BEGALL, be-gawl′, *v.a.* To gall ; to fret ; to chafe.—Obsolete.

BEGAN, be-gan′, *pret.* of the verb *to begin.*

BEGAWED, be-gawd′, *a.* Bedecked with finery. —Obsolete.

BEGLOOM, be-gloom′, *v.a.* To make gloomy ; to darken.—Rare.

BEGNAW, be-naw′, *v.a.* To eat away ; to corrode ; to nibble.

BEGUILTY, be-gilt′e, *v.a.* To render guilty.—Obsolete.

BEHOLDINGNESS, be-hoald′ing-ness, *s.* The state of being obliged.—Rare.

BEJESUIT, be-jez′yu-it, *v.a.* To initiate in Jesuitism.

BEKAH, be′ka, *s.* A half shekel. Exod. xxxviii. 26.

BELAYING-PIN, be-la′ing-pin, *s.* A strong pin in the side of a vessel, or by the mast, around which ropes are wound when they are fastened or belayed.

BELESPRIT, bel′es-pre′, *s.* ; *pl.* BEAUX ESPRITS, boze′es-pre′. (Fr.) A man of wit ; a fine genius.

BELIME, be-lime′, *v.a.* To besmear with lime. —Obsolete.

BELL-CORAL, bel-kor′al, *s.* A child's ornament and plaything, with bells attached, for the amusement of infants.

BELLE-LETTRIST, bel-let′trist, *s.* One versed in the belles-lettres.—Rare.

BELLE-LETTRISTICAL, bel-let-trist′ik-al, *a.* Relating to the belles-lettres.—Rare.

BELL-FOUNDER, bel-fownd′ur, *s.* One who casts bells.

BELL-FOUNDERY, } bel′fownd-re, { *s.* A place
BELL-FOUNDRY, } { for founding or casting bells.

BELL-HANGING, bel′hang-ing, *s.* The act of hanging bells.

BELLON, bel'lon, *s.* (Fr.) The name of a large cider-tub.

BELLON, bel'lun, *s.* A disease known by the name of the lead colic.

BELLONA, bel-lo'na, *s.* (In Mythology, the goddess of war, from *bello*, to wage war, Lat.) One of the recently-discovered planets, first observed by Luther in March, 1854. Its mean distance from the sun is 264,650,000 miles, and its periodical revolution 4 years and 227 days.

BELLOWS-FISH, bel'lus-fish, *s.* The trumpet-fish, or sea-snipe, common in the Mediterranean.

BELLOWS-MAKER, bel'lus-ma'kur, *s.* A maker of bellows.

BELL-PEPPER, bel-pep'per, *s.* Guinea pepper, a species of capsicum, the red pepper of the gardens.

BELL-PULL, bel'pŭl, *s.* The rope by which a bell is rung.

BELLY, bel'le, *s.* [added.]—In Music, the *belly* of the harpsichord or piano-forte is that smooth thin boarding over which the strings are distended, and which, by its vibration, materially contributes to the tone. In a double bass, violoncello, violin, and all instruments performed with the *bow*, it is that part of the body which lies immediately under the strings.—*Busby.*

An Irish harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings.—*Bacon.*

BELLY-BAND, bel'le-band, *s.* A strap; part of the gear for a horse; a child's wrapper or support for the stomach.

BELLY-CHURL, bel'le-tshurl, *s.* A rustic glutton; a vulgar gourmand.

BELONIA, be-lo'ne-a, *s.* (*belone*, a needle, Gr., in allusion to the acicular filaments.) A genus of weedy plants, growing on marine algæ in a state of decay: Order, Algæ.—*Carmichael.*

BELSIRE, bel'sire, *s.* A distinguished or illustrious family ancestor.

BELUGA, be-lew'ga, *s.* A species of the dolphin, found in the Arctic seas, and caught for its oil and skin.

BEMUDDLE, be-mud'dl, *v.a.* To stupefy or confuse.

BENCH-HOOK, bentsh'hook, *s.* In Joinery, a pin fixed to the bench to prevent the stuff in working from sliding out of its place.

BENECARLO, ben-e-kăr'lo, *s.* A kind of wine shipped in hogsheads to the West Indies.

BENEDICTORY, be-e-dik'to-re, *a.* Tending to bless; conferring a blessing.

BENEFICELESS, ben'e-fis-les, *a.* Having no benefice.—Rare.

Our *beneficeless* precisians.—*Sheldon.*

BENGALS, ben-gawls, *s. pl.* Thin light stuffs made of silk and hair for women's apparel; imitations of striped muslin.

BENITIER, ben-it'e-ere, *s.* (Fr.) A pot or vessel containing holy water; sometimes a large shell, used by Roman Catholics.

BEN-MARCATO, ben-măr-kā'to, *ad.* (Ital., well marked.) In Music, an expression denoting that a piece is to be executed in a clear, strong, and pointed manner.

BEN-TEAK, ben-teek, *s.* An inferior kind of teak; also the name of a close-grained wood, of general use in India, the Lagerstræmia microcarpa.

BENT-TIMBER MANUFACTURER, bent-tim'ber man-u-fak'tur-er, *s.* One whose business is to shape heavy timber by steam and pressure.

BEPLAITED, be-playt'ed, *a.* Plaited.

BEPLASTER, be-plas'ter, *v.a.* To cover with a plaster; to embellish.

BEQUOTE, be-kwote', *v.a.* To quote frequently.

BERGMANITE, berg'man-ite, *s.* In Mineralogy, a variety of scapolite, found in Norway.—*Phillips.*

BERGOMASK, ber'go-mask, *s.* A rustic dance.

BERLIN [added].—*Berlin gloves* are thread gloves for summer wear. *Berlin wool* consists of various kinds of dyed worsted yarns, used by ladies. *Berlin work* is a species of embroidery executed in coloured worsteds.

BERLUCCIO, ber-luk'tshe-o, *s.* (Ital.) A small bird, somewhat like the yellow-hammer, but less and more slender.

BERMILLIANS, ber-mil'le-ans, *s.pl.* In Commerce, the name of linen and fustian material, formerly exported in pieces not exceeding thirty yards in length.

BERNET, ber'net, *s.* The crime of Arson.—Obsolete.

BERNOUSE, ber-noos', *s.* A kind of loose mantle worn by the Arabs. See Boornous.

BERSIMLICHI, ber'sim-le-ke, *s.* (mod. Gr.) In Commerce, a sort of Greek silk used for sewing and embroidery.

BESCRIBBLE, be-skrib'bl, *v.a.* To scribble over.

BESEEMINGLY, be-seem'ing-le, *ad.* In a beseeming or becoming manner.

BESHMET, besh'met, *s.* In Commerce, grapes made into a consistence resembling honey, which is an important article of food in the mountainous districts of Asia Minor, and forms the staple of their commerce.

BESHROUDED, be-shrowd'ed, *a.* Covered with a shroud; shrouded.

BESIEGEMENT, be-seedj'ment, *s.* State of being besieged.

BESNOWED, be-snode', *pp.* or *a.* Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms.

BESNUFF, be-snuf', *v.a.* Te befoul with snuff.

BESSERA, bes'se-ra, *s.* A garden plant, so named in honour of Dr. Besser, Professor of Botany at Brody: Order, Liliaceæ.

BESTIATE, bes'te-ate, *v.a.* To make like a beast.—Obsolete.

BESTNESS, best'nes, *s.* The state of being best.—Obsolete.

BESTREAK, be-streek', *v.a.* To mark with streaks.

BESTREW, be-stru', *v.a.*; pret. *bestrewed*; pp. *bestrewed, bestrewn, bestrown.* To scatter over; to besprinkle; to bestrow.

So thick *bestrewn*,
Abject and lost, lay these, covering the flood.—*Milton.*

BESTRID, be-strid', } *pp.* of the verb *to*
BESTRIDDEN, be-strid'dn, } *bestride.*

BESTRODE, be-strode', *pret.* of the verb *to bestride.*

BESTROWN, be-strone', *pp.* of the verb *to bestrew*, or *bestrow.*

Bestuck, be-stuk', *pp.* of the verb *to bestick.*

Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with slanderous darts.—*Milton.*

Betaken, be-take'n, *pp.* of the verb *to betake.*

Betaorcine, be'ta-or-sin, *s.* A blue substance obtained from the orchilla weed, or orchil of commerce.

Betckea, bet'ke-a, *s.* A species of Valerianella, or lamb's Lettuce, so named in honour of Mr. Betcke, the botanist: Order, Valerianaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

Bethlehem, beth'le-hem, *s.* A hospital for lunatics, corrupted into bedlam.

Bethlemite, beth'lem-ite, *s.* An inhabitant of the ancient town of Bethlehem, in Judea; a lunatic.

Betimes, be-tīmz', *ad.* Seasonably; early.

Beton, be'tun, *s.* (Fr.) Grubb-stone mortar; a kind of concrete or hydraulic cement, rendered very compact by being mixed with gravel, pebbles, &c., and used in submarine works as a foundation for masonry.—*Tanner.*

Betrust, be-trust', *v.a.* To intrust; to confide.

Betrustment, be-trust'ment, *s.* The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted.

Betterment, bet'ter-ment, *s.* Improvement.

Bettermost, bet'ter-moast, *a.* Best.—Rare.

Bettor, bet'tur, *s.* One who bets or lays wagers.

Betuline, bet'u-lin, *s.* A colourless resin or camphor, extracted from the bark of the black birch, the Betula nigra.—*Lindley.*

Betutor, be-tu'tur, *v.a.* To instruct; to tutor.

Betwattle, be-twot'tl, *v.a.* To confound; to stupefy.—Local.

Bevelling, bev'el-ling, *a.* Slanting towards a bevel handle; bending from a right line.

Bevilways, bev'il-wayz, *ad.* In Heraldry, represented in a bevil shape, as a charge or bearing.

Beylick, ba'lik, *s.* A province governed by a bey.

Beyupura, ba-yoo-poo'ra, *s. pl.* The name of a large fish on the coasts of Spain.

Bezola, bez'o-la, *s.* A small crustaceous fish.

Bhuchampac, bu-tshamp'ak, *s.* A beautiful Indian plant, the Kæmferia rotunda of Linnæus.

Bia, bi'a, *s.* A small shell, the cowry.

Biarseniate, bi-ar-se'ne-ate, } *s.* In Che-
Binarseniate, bi-nar-se'ne-ate, } mistry, a salt, in which there are two proportions of arsenic acid to one of the base.—*Buchanan.*

Biarum, bi'a-rum, *s.* (*bis*, twice, and *uron*, the arum.) A hardy garden plant adapted for border flowers.—*Smith.*

Bib, bib, *s.* An European species of cod-fish, the Gadus luscus, highly esteemed as an esculent.

Bibler, bib'ler, *s.* (*bibo*, to drink, Lat.) A tipler; a great drinker; a bibber.—*Ogilvie.*

Biblically, bib'lik-al-le, *ad.* According to the Bible.

Biblicist, bib'le-sist, *s.* (*biblon*, a book; the Bible, Gr.) One skilled in biblical knowledge.

Bibliolite, bib'le-o-lite, *s.* (*biblion*, a book, and, *lithos*, a stone.) Bookstone; a species of schistous stones, mostly calcareous, which present, between their laminæ, the figures of leaves, or sometimes simple dendrites.

Bibliological, bib-le-o-lodj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to bibliology.

Bibliology, bib-le-ol'o-je, *s.* (*biblos*, a book, or the Bible, Gr.) Biblical literature; theology; a treatise on books; bibliography.

Bibliomanianism, bib-le-o-ma'ne-an-izm, *s.* (*biblos*, a book, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) Book-madness.

Bibliomanist, bib-le-om'a-nist, *s.* One affected by bibliomania.

Bibliopegic, bib-le-o-pedj'ik, *a.* Relating to the binding of books.—*Clarke.*

Bibliopegy, bib-le-op'e-je, *s.* (*biblion*, a book, and *pegos*, made fast, Gr.) The art of binding books.

Bibliophilism, bib-le-of'e-lizm, *s.* (*biblion*, and *phileo*, to love, Gr.) Love of bibliography, or of books.

Bibliophilist, bib-le-of'e-list, *s.* A lover of bibliography or of books.

Bibliophobia, bib-le-o-fo'be-a, *s.* (*biblion*, and *phobeo*, to dread, Gr.) A dread of books.

Bibliopolism, bib-le-op'o-lizm, *s.* The employment of a bookseller; bibliomania.

Bibliotaphist, bib-le-ot'a-fist, *s.* (*biblion*, and *taphos*, burial, Gr.) One who hides or buries books.

Biblus, bib'lus, *s.* (Lat. from *biblon*, a book, Gr.) The papyrus, an Egyptian aquatic plant.—*Hamilton.*

Bicapitated, bi-kap'e-ta-ted, *a.* Having two heads.

Bicauda, bi-kaw'da, *s.* (*bis*, double, and *cauda*, a tail, Lat.) A species of sword-fish.

Biceps, bi'seps, *s.* In Anatomy, a muscle having two heads.

Bichromate of Potash, bi-kro'mate-ov-pot'ash, *s.* (*bis*, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) A crystalline salt, of a brilliant red colour, obtained from chromate of iron, and used in dyeing and calico-printing; it is the source of chroma pigments.

Bicuspis, be-kus'pis, *s.* (*bis*, double, and *cuspis*, a point, Lat.) A tooth that has two fangs.

Bidery Ware, bid'er-e-ware, *s.* In Commerce, articles made in India of a metallurgical compound, consisting of 16 parts of copper, 4 of lead, and 2 of tin, with a large proportion of spelter; it is inlaid with gold or silver, and beautifully polished.

Bidet, bid'a, or be-det', *s.* [added.]—An article of bedroom furniture, used in washing the lower part of the body; a close stool.

Bidon, bid'on, *s.* A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, used by seamen.

Bidwillia, bid-wil'le-a, *s.* A genus of plants adapted for garden culture: Order, Liliaceæ.—*Herbert.*

Bifacial, bi-fa'shal, *a.* (*bis*, double, and *facies*, a face, Lat.) Having the opposite faces alike.

Biffin, bif'fin, *s.* A baked apple pressed into a flat cake.

Bigaroon, big-a-roon', *s.* The large white-heart cherry.

Bigential, bi'jen-shal, *a.* Comprising two tribes of people.—Rare.

Biggel, big'gl, *s.* An East Indian quadruped, somewhat resembling a reindeer.

BIGGIN, big'gen, *s.* A metal receiver for making coffee; also a small wooden can.

BIJOUTIER, be-joo'te-er, *s.* (*bijou*, a gem, Fr.) A manufacturer of or dealer in bijoutery; a jeweller.

BILBOQUET, bil'bo-kwa, *s.* (Fr.) In Gunnery, a small eight-inch mortar, whose bore is one-half a calibre in length.

BILINGUAL, bi-ling'gwal, } *a.* (*bilinguis*, double
BILINGUAR, bi-ling'gwar, } tongued; from *bis*, twice, and *lingua*, language, Lat.) In two languages.

BILLARD, bil'lard, *s.* A bastard or imperfect capon; also a fish of the cod kind.

BILL-BOOK, bil'book, *s.* A book in which a trader makes a formal entry of all bills accepted and received by him, their amount, date when due, by whom and when payable, &c.

BILL-FISH, bil'fish, *s.* A large fish, found in the great lakes of North America.

BILL-HOOK, bil-hook, *s.* A small curved hand-chopper, or reaper, used in cutting brush-wood, &c.; also a hatchet used by military men in cutting wood for fascines, &c.; the pioneers of infantry are always amply provided with them.

BILLIARD, bil'yard, *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards.

BILLING, bil'ling, *ppr.* or *s.* Joining of bills; caressing.

BILLINGSGATE, bil'lingz-gate, *s.* Foul or abusive language, so called from a fish-market in the east of London, noted for foul language.

BILLION, bil'yun, *s.* A million of millions. Among the French, a thousand millions.

BILLMAN, bil'man, *s.* A soldier armed with a bill.

BILL-STICKER, bil'stik-er, *s.* One whose business is to stick up bills or placards in public places.

BILLY-BOY, bil'le-boi, *s.* A peculiar kind of coasting craft; a hoy or river barge.

BILSTON-GRINDSTONE, bil'stun-grine'd'stone, *s.* A variety of sandstone obtained from Staffordshire.

BILSAH, bil'sa, *s.* A fine species of tobacco brought from Malwa in India.

BIMARIAN, bi-ma're-an, } *a.* (*bis*, twice, and
BIMARICAL, bi-mar'e-kal, } *mare*, the sea, Lat.) Belonging to two seas.—Obsolete.

BIMESTRIAL, bi-mes'tre-al, *a.* (*bimestris*, of two months' duration, from *bis*, twice, and *mensis*, a month.) Occurring once in two months; containing two months.

BIMONTHLY, be-mon*th*-le, *a.* Occurring every two months; bimensal.—*Barret.*

BIN, bin, *s.* A partition in a cellar for stowing wine in bottles.

BIND, bine'd, *s.* In the fish trade, a term applied to ten strikes of eels, each containing a quarter of a hundred.

BINDING, bine'ding, *a.* [added.]—In Music, *binding notes* are notes marked together by curves or ties.

BINDINGNESS, bine'ding-nes, *s.* State of having force to bind.

BINGSTEAD, bing'sted, *s.* A place where the dressed ore is deposited in the vicinity of melting works.

BINNY, bin'ne, *s.* In Ichthyology, the barbel of the Nile.

BIODYNAMICS, bi-o-de-nam'iks, *s.pl.* (*bios*, life, and *dunamis*, power, Gr.) In Physiology, the doctrine of vital forces or activity.—*Dunglison.*

BIPONT, bi'pont, } *a.* Relating to edi-
BIPONTINE, bi-pont'in, } tions of classic authors printed at Deux Ponts, in Germany.

BIRAMBI, be-ram'be, *s.* In Commerce, the fruit of a shrub, the Averrhoa Bilimbi, from Berbice, which makes an excellent pickle or preserve.

BIRCH-BROOM, birtsh'broom, *s.* A common sweeping broom, made from the twigs of the birch-tree, or from the stronger heaths.

BIRD-CHERRY, berd'tsher-re, *s.* A tree, a species of Prunus, whose fruit is peculiarly grateful to birds.

BIRD-ORGAN, berd'or-gan, *s.* A small barrel-organ, used in teaching birds to sing.

BIRD'S-EYE, birds'i, *s.* A mild sort of tobacco, made from the stalks or leaves of certain species of Nicotiana. An artificial eye made of glass to imitate the natural eye in stuffed birds. A plant of the genus Primula, a species of primrose, P. farinosa; a genus of flowering plants, also called *pheasant's-eye.*

BIRDS OF PARADISE, berds ov par'a-dice, *s.pl.* In Commerce, the skins and plumage of several elegant birds, Paradisea apoda, and other species; the birds, in preparing them for the market, being disembowelled, smoked, and deprived of their legs.

BIRD'S-TARES, berdz'tayrz, } *s.* Names of va-
BIRD'S-TONGUE, berdz'tung, } rious plants.

BIRMAN, ber'man, *s.* A native of the Birman empire;—*a.* pertaining to Birma or the Birmans.

BIRMESE, Ber'mese, *s.pl.* The people of Ava, or the Birman empire.

BIROTINE, bir'o-tin, *s.* A sort of silk from the Levant.

BIROUSA, ber-oo'sa, *s.* The Persian name of the turquoise-stone.

BIRT, burt, *s.* A fish of the turbot kind.

BIRTHING, berth'ing, *s.* Anything added to raise the sides of a ship.

BIRTHLESS, berth'les, *a.* Destitute of birth.

BIRTHSIN, berth'sin, *s.* Original sin; sin from birth.

Of original or *birth-sin.*—*Prayer Book.*

BISA, } bi'za, *s.* { A coin of Pegu, of the value of
BIZA, } { half a ducat; also a weight.

BISCACHA, bis-ka'ka, *s.* A rodent animal of South America, the Lagostomus trichodactylus, whose flesh is used for food, and their skins imported into Europe for the fur.

BISCAIEN, bis-kay'en, *s.* A kind of musket.

BISCAYAN, biska'an, *s.* A native of Biscay, in Spain.

BISERIATE, bi-se'riate, *a.* (*bis*, and *series*, a series, Lat.) Existing in two series.

BISERRATE, bi-ser'rate, *a.* In Botany, doubly serrated.

BISI, be'se, *s.* A gigantic tree of British Guiana.

BISOGNO, be-zo'nyo, *s.* (Ital.) A person of low rank; a beggar.—Rare.

BISSINIA, bis-sin'ea, *s.* (*bis*, twice, Lat.) In Music, a term applied to piano-forte pieces, or movements in which both hands are alternatively employed upon the same melody, or succession of intervals.

BITMOUTH, bit'mowth, *s.* The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth.

BITTER-APPLE, bit'ter-ap'pl, } *s.* The
BITTER-CUCUMBER, bit'ter-kew'kum-ber, } Coloquintida, or Cucumis colocynthis, an annual plant of the East, same as the Bitter-gourd.

BITTERING, bit'ter-ing, *s.* A preparation used by brewers to adulterate beer.

BITTERISHNESS, bit'ter-ish-ness, *s.* The quality of being moderately bitter.

BITTERN, bit'tern, *s.* [added.]—A composition of Coculus indicus, quassia, tobacco, liquorice, and sulphate of iron, said to be used for the adulteration of beer.

BITTERNESS, bit'ter-nes, *s.* A bitter taste; extreme hatred; malice; sharpness; severity; biting satire, or sarcasm; keen sorrow; vexation; calamity; deep distress of mind.

BITTER PRINCIPLE, bit'ter prin'se-pl, *s.* In Chemistry, a term applied to certain results of the action of nitric acid upon organized matter, of an intensely bitter taste; also, a bitter compound, peculiar to various plants.

BITTERS, bit'terz, *s. pl.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped; generally a spirituous liquor.

BITTERWOOD, bit'ter-wud, *s.* A tree of the West Indies, intensely bitter and aromatic; the Xylopia glabra.

BIXWORT, bix'wurt, *s.* An herbaceous plant.

BIZARD, biz'ard, *s.* A carnation with two stripes of two colours.

BIZZARRO, biz-zär'ro, *a.* (Ital.) In Music, implying that the style of the movement to which it is prefixed is fantastical and irregular, just as the whim of the moment dictated to the composer.

BLACK ASH, blak' ash, *s.* The wood of the Fraxinus sambucifolia.

BLACK-BAND, blak'band, *s.* A name for iron-stone which contains coal.

BLACK-BAR, blak'bar, *s.* In Law, a plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass.

BLACK-BEETLE, blak'be-tl, *s.* A well-known insect of the genus Blatta, the cockroach.

BLACKBERRYING, blak'bĕr-re-ing, *s.* The act of picking blackberries, or a seeking for blackberries.

BLACK-BODING, blak'bode-ing, *a.* Betokening evil.

BLACK-CURRANT, blak'kur-rant, *s.* A well-known shrub, of the genus Ribes; the fruit of this plant.

BLACKDROP, blak'drop, *s.* An infusion of opium in vinegar.

BLACK-EAGLE, blak'e-gl, *s.* In Scotland, the Falco fulvus.

BLACK-EARTH, blak'erth, *s.* Rich dark mould.

BLACKEY, blak'e, *s.* A black person; a negro.

BLACKFISH, blak'fish, *s.* A species of fish caught on the shores of North America; also, a small species of whale.

BLACK-FLY, blak'fli, *s.* A species of the beetle tribe, injurious to turnips.

BLACK-GAME, blak'game, *s.* A species of grouse.

BLACKGUM, blak'gum, *s.* The name of an American tree, which bears a deep-blue berry, and is valued for its timber.

BLACKHEART, blak'härt, *s.* A wood of Demerara, adapted for making furniture, and for house frames.

BLACK-HOLE, blak'hole, *s.* A place where soldiers may be confined by commanding officers.

BLACK-LETTER, blak'let'ter, *s.* The old English, or modern Gothic letter or character;—*a.* Written or printed in the black-letter characters.

BLACK-MARTIN, blak'mar-tin, *s.* A bird, the swift.

BLACK-MATCH, blak'matsh, *s.* A pyrotechnical match or sponge.

BLACKS, blaks, *s.* A name for inks used in copper-plate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape and residue of the wine-press.

BLACK-SALT, blak'sawlt, *s.* A chemical product of the muriate of soda, fused with a species of myrobalan, of high repute as a medical specific among the natives of India.

BLACK-SHEEP, blak'sheep, *s.* A term figuratively applied to a person of bad character. In Oriental history, the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans.

BLACK-SILVER, blak'sil-ver, *s.* A mineral consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

BLACK-SNAKE, blak'snake, *s.* A harmless serpent of a black colour, found in America. In Australia, a deadly venomous snake, of a dark colour, spotted red.

BLACK-SPAUL, blak'spawl, *s.* A disease of cattle.

BLACK-SPRUCE, blak'spruse, *s.* A tree of North America (*Abies nigra*), the wood of which furnishes the spruce deals of Commerce, and constitutes one of the largest and most valuable exports of the British North-American colonies.

BLACK-STRAP, blak'strap, *s.* A name for bad liquor; a vile port wine.

BLACKTAIL, blak'tayl, *s.* A fish, a kind of perch.

BLACK-TWITCH, blak'twitsh, *s.* A noxious weed, which grows in wet ground.

BLACK-WOOD, blak'wŭd, *s.* In Commerce, a valuable furniture wood, obtained in Malabar, the Dalbagia latifolia; also, the Acacia melanoxylon, from New South Wales, known as light-wood.

BLAD-APPLE, blad'ap-pl, *s.* In Botany, a species of cactus.

BLADDER-KELP, blad'der-kelp, *s.* A marine plant.

BLADDER-SENNA, blad'der-sen'na, *s.* A popular name of plants of the genus Colutea; also called bastard-senna.

BLADDER-WORT, blad'der-wurt, *s.* A name common to the plants of the genus Utricularia.

BLADES, blades, *s.* In Commerce, the name of the shells from the carapace of the sea-turtle, which yield the best tortoise-shell.

Blae, bla, *s.* (Sc.) A thin plate; a scale; a lamina; a rough part of wood left in consequence of boring.

Blamefulness, blame'ful-nes, *s.* State of being blameful.

Blancard, blank'ard, *s.* A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy.

Blanch-ferm, blantsh'ferm, } *s.* In ancient Law,
Blank-farm, blank'farm, } a white-farm; a farm of which the rent was paid in silver, and not in cattle.

Blanch-holding, blantsh'hoald-ing, *s.* In Law, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay an elusory yearly duty to the manorial lord or some superior.

Blandiment, blan'de-ment, *s.* (*blandus*, smooth-tongued, Lat.) Blandishment.—Obsolete.

Blandness, bland'nes, *s.* State of being bland; gentleness.

Blank-cartridge, blank'kar-tridj, *s.* A cartridge without a ball or bullet.

Blankness, blank'nes, *s.* State of being blank.

Blanquette, blan-ket', *s.* A large variety of pear; a delicate sort of white wine.

Blarney, blar'ne, *s.* Persuasive prattle; smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.—An Irish word, of inelegant use.

Blate, blate, *a.* (Sc.) Bashful; sheepish; blunt.

Blattering, blat'ter-ing, *s.* Senseless blustering.

Blaud, blawd, *s.* (Sc.) A large piece of anything; a considerable portion; a flat piece of anything.

Blaunbok, blawn'bok, *s.* A species of antelope.

Blazoning, bla'zn-ing, *s.* The art of describing coats of arms in proper terms.

Blend-water, blend'waw-ter, *s.* A distemper incident to cattle, by which the liver is affected.

Blet, blet, *s.* A spot produced on stale fruit in a state of decomposition.

Bletted, blet'ted, *a.* Having blets, as in stale fruit.

Bleyme, bleem, *s.* An inflammation in a horse's foot.

Blicea, bli-se'a, *s.* A small fish resembling a sprat.

Blighted, blite'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Blasted; ruined.

Blighting, blite ing, *s.* Act of blighting.

Blindage, bline'd-age, *s.* In Military science, a temporary bomb-proof or splinter-proof roofing, constructed of timber or the like, to afford cover to magazines, hospitals, batteries, earthworks, &c.

Blindman's-ball, blind'manz-bawl, *s.* A species of fungus, lycoperdon, or puff-ball.

Blind-nettle, bline'd'net-tl, *s.* In Botany, a species of Galeopsis.

Blink-beer, blink'beer, *s.* Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp.

Blite, blite, *s.* A genus of plants, the Strawberry spinach; a species of Amaranth, or Flower-gentle.

Bloater, blo'ter, *s.* One who bloats, or exposes his vanity by puffing himself; a dried herring.

Blocco, blok'ko, *s.* (Ital.) Paper and hair used in paying the seams in a ship's bottom.

Blockheadism, blok'hed-izm, *s.* The quality of a blockhead; stupidity; intellectual dulness.

Blocking, blok'ing, *s.* In Joinery and Carpentry, a rough piece of wood glued in the joints on the underside of stairs. In Architecture, *Blocking-course* is a course of stones or bricks erected on the upper part of a cornice to make a termination.

Block-printing, blok'print-ing, *s.* A mode of printing from engraved wooden blocks.

Blonde, blond, *s.* A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and blue eyes; lace made of silk.

Blood-bought, blud'bawt, *a.* Got by shedding blood.

Blood-brother, blud'bru*th*-er, *s.* A brother by birth from the same parents.

Blood-drier, blud-dri'ur, *s.* A preparer of blood for the use of sugar-refiners.

Blood-guilty, blud'gilt-e, *a.* Guilty of murder.

Blood-heat, blud'heet, *s.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, which is about 98° of Fahr.

Blood-horse, blud'horse, *s.* A horse of the purest and most highly prized origin or stock; a racehorse.

Bloodlessly, blud'les-le, *ad.* Without bloodshed; without sacrifice of life.

Blood-relation, blud're-la-shun, *s.* One related by blood or descent.

Blood-shottenness, blud'shot-tn-nes, *s.* State of being bloodshotten.

Blood-snake, blud'snake, *s.* A species of snake, the Hæmorrhus.

Bloodstone, blud'stone, *s.* A green silicious stone, or variety of the heliotrope, spotted with jasper, as if with blood; it is classed among the gems. Among the ancients, an amulet to prevent bleeding at the nose.

Blood-swelled, blud'sweld, *a.* Swelled with blood.

Bloodthirstiness, blud'therst-e-nes, *s.* Thirst for shedding blood; vindictiveness.

Blood-wood, blud-wŭd, *s.* A name familiarly given to logwood.

Bloody-sweat, blud'e-swet, *s.* A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; also, a disease, called the sweating sickness.

Bloom, bloom, *s.* The yellow fawn-coloured deposit from the tanning liquor on the surface of the leather.

Bloomery, bloom'er-e, *s.* The furnace from which a mass of iron is brought to be subjected to the forge hammer.

Blossoming, blos'sum-ing, *s.* The flowering of plants.

Blotchy, blotsh'e, *a.* Covered with blotches; spotted.

Blowball, blo'bawl, *s.* The downy head of the dandelion.

Blow-fly, blo'fli, *s.* A fly which is troublesome in summer, from depositing its eggs in meat.

Blow-milk, blo'milk, *s.* Milk from which the cream has been blown off.

Blowy, blo'e, *a.* Windy; blowing.

Blucher, bloo'tcher, *s.* A strong leather half-boot worn by men and boys.

BLUEBERRY, blu'ber-re, *s.* A plant, or its fruit, of several varieties.

BLUE-BOOK, blu'book, *s.* A book containing some official account, statement, or report, published by authority of Parliament, and thus named from the usual colour of its cover.

BLUE-BREAST, blu'brest, *s.* The English name of a pretty song-bird, the Motacilla suecica, resembling the redstart and wagtail: it is also called the blue-throated warbler.

BLUE-CAP, blu'kap, *s.* [added.]—A small bird, the blue titmouse, or tomtit.

BLUE-DEVILS, blu'dev-lz, *s.pl.* A cant term for great dejection, or lowness of spirits; hypochondria.

BLUE-CAT, blu'kat, *s.* A species of Siberian cat.

BLUE-FISH, blu'fish, *s.* A fish, a species of Coryphæna; also, a fish allied to the mackerel.

BLUEING, blu'ing, *s.* The giving a bluish tint to clothes by laundresses; the process of heating iron and other metals in the fire, until they assume a blue colour.

BLUE-LIGHT, blu'lite, *s.* A composition burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal.

BLUE-RUIN, blu'ru-in, *s.* A cant name for gin, whiskey, &c.

BLUE-STOCKING, blu'stok-ing, *s.* A literary or learned woman, usually with the imputation of pedantry.

BLUE-THROAT, blu'throte, *s.* A bird found in northern countries, marked with a sky-blue crescent on its throat.

BLUEY, blu'e, *a.* Somewhat blue; bluish.

BLUNDERING, blun'der-ing, *ppr.* of the verb to blunder;—*a.* apt to move with blind precipitance, and commit gross mistakes; ridiculously erring; apt to stumble.

BOARDING, board'ing, *s.* The act of entering a ship, particularly by force in combat; the act of covering with boards, and also the covering itself; food; diet.

BOARDING-HOUSE, board'ing-howse, *s.* A house in which food and lodging are provided at a settled price.

BOARDING-PIKE, board'ing-pike, *s.* A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship.

BOARD-RULE, board'rule, *s.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.

BOAR-SPEAR, boar'speer, *s.* A spear used in boar-hunting.

BOASTFULLY, boast'fŭl-le, *ad.* In a boastful manner.

BOASTFULNESS, boast'fŭl-nes, *s.* State of being boastful.

BOATABLE, bote'abl, *a.* Navigable for small boats.

BOAT-BILL, bote'bil, *s.* The cancroma, a bird of the heron tribe.

BOAT-BUILDER, bote'bild-er, *s.* One who makes boats.

BOAT HOUSE, bote'howse, *s.* A kind of shed on the banks of a river or other stream, to stow away and shelter boats when not in use.

BOBO, bo'bo, *s.* A delicate Mexican fish, about two feet in length.

BOCAKE, } bo-kake, } *s.* An animal found on
BOCAQUE, } } the banks of the Dnieper, somewhat resembling a rabbit, but having no tail.

BOCARDO, bo-kar'do, *s.* In Logic, a species of syllogism, in which the middle proposition is a universal affirmative, and the first and last are particular negatives.—*Crabbe.*

BOCE, bose, *s.* In Ichthyology, a very beautiful fish, the Sparus.

BOCKING, bok'ing, *s.* A coarse woollen cloth; a red herring.

BODEGAGE, bode'gage, *s.* Warehouse rent.

BODICE, bod'is, *s.* A kind of stays for women; a corset.

BODKIN-WORK, bod'kin-wurk, *s.* A sort of trimming.

BODLE, bo'dl, *s.* A copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, worth about the third of an English penny.

BODY, bod'e, *s.* [added.]—A printer's term for the size of the shank of the type, as *pica* or *brevier* body.

BODY-POLITIC, bod'e-pol'e-tik, *s.* A people under a civil government, or a nation in its political capacity.

BODY-SNATCHER, bod'e-snatsh-er, *s.* One who robs graves for the purposes of dissection.

BODY-SNATCHING, bod'e-snatsh-ing, *s.* The robbing of graves for the purposes of dissection.

BODY-VARNISH, bod'e-vär'nish, *s.* A thick and quick-drying body-varnish, used for carriages and other objects requiring to be polished.

BŒOTIAN, be-o'shan, *a.* Belonging to Bœotia; dull; rude;—*s.* A native of Bœotia, in Greece.

BOG-BEAN, bog'been, *s.* A marsh plant, a species of Menyanthes, with beautiful flowers, and intensely bitter leaves; also called Buck-bean, and Water-trefoil.

BOG-BERRY, bog'bĕr-re, *s.* A name of the cranberry.

BOG-EARTH, bog'erth, *s.* An earth or soil composed of sand and a portion of decomposed vegetable fibre.

BOG-HOUSE, bog'howse, *s.* A house of office; a privy.

BOGLE, bo'gl, *s.* A bugbear; a spectre.

BOG-RUSH, bog'rush, *s.* A rush that grows in bogs; a bird, a species of warbler, about the size of a wren.

BOG-SPAVIN, bog'spav-in, *s.* An encysted tumour on the inside of a horse's hough.

BOG-WHORT, bog'hwurt, *s.* The bilberry, or whortleberry.

BOHEMIAN, bo-he'me-an, *a.* Belonging to Bohemia;—*s.* a native of Bohemia.

BOIOBI, bi-o'be, *s.* A species of green snake, found in America.

BOLBITINE, bol'be-tin, *s.* An epithet applied to one of the channels or mouths of the Nile.

BOLECTION, bo-lek'shun, *s.* A builder's term for a fancy moulding.

BOLIDE, bol'id, *s.* A native ore of iron.

BOLIS, bo'lis, *s.* A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks; a plummet.

BOLLARD, bol'lard, *s.* A large post for securing hawsers.

Bolls, boles, *s.pl.* The pericarp seed-vessels of flax, which have to be crushed in the process of pressing the fibre.

Bolognese, bo-lun-yeez', *a.* Relating to Bologna.

Bolster-case, bole'ster-kase, *s.* A case to hold a bolster.

Bolt, boalt, *s.* In Commerce, a compact parcel or roll of canvas, weighing about 28 lbs. A *Bolt of silk* is a long narrow roll.

Boltered, boalt'erd, *a.* Pieced in the manner of a bolter or sieve.

Bolting-mill, boalt'ing-mil, *s.* A machine or engine for sifting meal.

Bolting-tub, boalt'ing-tub, *s.* A tub to sift meal in.

Boltonite, boal'tun-ite, *s.* A grayish or yellowish granular mineral, found at Bolton, Massachusetts.—*Dana.*

Bom, bom, *s.* A kind of large serpent, found in America.

Bombernickel, bom-ber-nik'el, *s.* A kind of coarse bran bread, made of unsifted meal, eaten by the peasants of Westphalia: the word is also often used as a term of contempt or derision.—*Scudamore.*

Bombilious, bum-bil'yus, *a.* Having or making a humming noise.—*Derham.*

Bombite, bom'bite, *s.* A bluish-black mineral, found at Bombay, and apparently a variety of flinty slate.

Bomb-proof, bum'proof, *a.* Made secure against bombs.

Bomb-shell, bum'shel, *s.* A bomb, or hollow globe, filled with gunpowder, to be discharged from a mortar.

Bona peritura, bo'na-per-e-tu'ra, *s.pl.* (Lat.) A term in Law, applied to perishable goods.—*Hamilton.*

Bonbons, bone'bones, *s.pl.* (Fr.) Sugar-plums or small confections.

Bond-creditor, bond-kred'e-tur, *s.* A creditor who is secured by a bond.

Bond-debt, bond det, *s.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

Bonding-warehouse, bond'ing-ware'hows, *s.* A warehouse in which imported goods are deposited under the custody of the officers of customs till the duties chargeable thereon are paid.

Bone-ash, bone'ash, *s.* The residue of burnt bones.

Bone-black, bone'blak, *s.* Animal charcoal; a black substance produced by burning bones in close vessels.

Bone-breaker, bone'brake-ur, *s.* The osprey, or sea-eagle.

Boned, bone'd, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of bones, as in Cookery.

Bone-grubber, bone-grub'ber, *s.* A street itinerant, who collects bones and other refuse from the gutters and ash-heaps for sale.

Bones, bones, *s.* A term applied to dice; also a kind of bobbins, made of bones or ivory, for weaving lace.

Bone-set, bone'set, *s.* A plant, the Thoroughwort.

Boning, bone'ing, *s.* In Masonry and Carpentry, the art of examining and testing flat surfaces. Among surveyors and architects, this operation is usually performed by means of poles, termed boning-rods, set up at certain distances; these are adjusted to the required line by looking along their vertical surfaces.

Bonne-bouche, bun'boosh, *s.* (Fr.) A delicious morsel.

Bonnet-pepper, bon'net-pep'per, *s.* A species of capsicum, or Guinea pepper.

Bonniviss, bon'ne-vis, *s.* A kind of kidney bean.

Booby-hut, boo'be-hut, *s.* A kind of covered sleigh.

Booby-hutch, boo'be-hutch, *s.* A clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat, used in the east of England.

Bookbindery, book'bind'er-e, *s.* A place where books are bound.

Book-knowledge, book-nol'ledj, *s.* Knowledge gained by reading books.

Bookmonger, book'mung-ger, *s.* A dealer in books.

Bookselling, book'sel-ling, *s.* The business of a bookseller.

Bookstall, book'stawl, *s.* A stall or stand, commonly in the open air, for retailing books.

Bookstand, book'stand, *s.* A stand or case for books.

Book-trade, book'trade, *s.* The business of printing and publishing books.

Book-work, book'wurk, *s.* In Printing, a term applied to the composition and printing of book pages, as distinguished from newspapers or jobs.

Boomerang, boom'e-rang, *s.* A wooden missile peculiar to the aborigines of Australia, which recoils when thrown. It has the shape of the small segment of a circle, and is usually about 2½ inches broad, ⅛ inch thick, and 2 feet long, the extremities being rounded. One side is flat, the other is rounded, and it is brought to a bluntish edge.

Boon, boon, *s.* In Commerce, a name for the central ligneous part of the flax-stem.

Booraga, boo'ra-ga, *s.* A pure gum, obtained in the East from the Bombax malabaricum.

Boornous, boor'noos, *s.* (Arabic.) A woollen cloth, with capuchin and without sleeves, worn by the Eastern nations.

Booser, booz'er, *s.* A hard drinker; a tippler; a drunkard.

Boosy, boo'ze, *a.* A little intoxicated; merry with liquor.

Bootcrimp, boot'krimp, *s.* A frame used by bootmakers for drawing in and shaping the body of a boot.

Boothooks, boot-hooks, *s.pl.* Strong tape loops for drawing boots on.

Bootikin, boot'e-kin, *s.* (dimin. of *boot.*) A little boot; a kind of mitten.

Except one day's gout, which I cured with the *bootikins*, I have been quite well since I saw you.—*Horace Walpole.*

Boot-lace, boot'lace, *s.* A cord or tie for fastening boots.

Bootlessness, boot'les-nes, *s.* State of being bootless.

Boot-tree, boot'tree, *s.* An instrument for stretching boots, or for keeping them in shape.

BORACOUS, bo'ra-kus, *a.* Partaking of or resembling borax.

BORD, bord, *s.* (*bourde*, a jest, Fr.) A feigned story; a jest.—*Spenser.*

BORDMAN, bord'man, *s.* A tenant of bord-land, who formerly supplied the feudal lord with provisions.

BORE, bore, *s.* In Gunnery, the cavity of the barrel of a gun, mortar, howitzer, or any other piece of cannon.

A ball and cartridge sorts for every *bore.*—*Dryden.*

A person or thing that annoys or wearies.

Society is now one polished horde,
Formed of two mighty tribes—the *bores* and *bored.*
Byron.

BOREE, bo-re', *s.* A kind of dance, or a figure in dancing.

BORILLA, bo-ril'la, *s.* A rich copper ore in dust.

BORNITE, bor'nite, *s.* A tellurite of bismuth.—*Dana.*

BOROUGH-TOWN, bur'o-town, *s.* A corporate town.

BOSH, bosh, *s.* In Trade, a name for adulterated butter; stuff.

BOSHBOK, bosh'bok, *s.* A species of antelope.

BOSON, bo'sn, *s.* A corruption of boatswain.

BOSPHORIAN, bos-fo're-an, *a.* Pertaining to a strait, or narrow sea between two seas.

BOSPHORUS, bos'fo-rus, *s.* A narrow sea, or a strait; particularly the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea.

BOSTRYCHITE, bos'tre-kite, *s.* (*bostruchos*, a lock of hair, Gr.) A gem in the form of a lock of hair.

BOSVEL, boz'vel, *s.* A plant, a species of Crow-foot.

BOTANIZING, bot'an-ize-ing, *s.* The seeking of plants for botanical purposes.

BOT-FLY, bot'fli, *s.* An insect which lays eggs on horses, from which bots are produced.

BOTHERATION, both-er-a'shun, *s.* Trouble; vexation; perplexity.—Vulgar.

BOTHRODENDRON, both-ro-den'dron, *s.* (*bothros*, a pit, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) An extinct genus of fossil plants, found in coal formations.

BOTHY, both'e, *s.* (*both*, a house, Irish.) A rude kind of cottage for farm labourers.

BOTOTOE, bo-to'to, *s.* A bird of the parrot kind.

BOTRYADENIA, bot-re-a-de'ne-a, *s.* (*botrys*, a cluster, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) A genus of garden plants, cultivated in open borders: Order, Compositæ.

BOTT-HAMMER, bot'ham-mur, *s.* A wooden block with a long bent handle, and having the channels or flutings under its face, used to beat flax.—*Simmonds.*

BOTTLE-BOOTS, bot'tl-boots, *s.pl.* Strong leather cases for holding bottles in the process of corking, &c.

BOTTLE-COMPANION, bot'tl-kom-pan'yun, } *s.* A
BOTTLE-FRIEND, bot'tl-frend, } friend or companion in drinking.

BOTTLE-FLOWER, bot'tl-flow-er, *s.* A plant, the Cyanus.

BOTTLE-GLASS, bot'tl-glas, *s.* Dark-green glass of the commonest kind, generally used for bottling ale and porter.

BOTTLE-JACK, bot'tl-jak, *s.* A clock-work contrivance for roasting meat, the machinery of which, after being wound up, keeps the suspended joint revolving before the fire.

BOTTLE-RACK, bot'tl-rak, *s.* A wooden frame with open shelves, to place bottles on to drain.

BOTTLE-STAND, bot'tl-stand, *s.* A liquor-frame, or cruet-stand; a wooden rest for draining bottles after they have been washed.

BOUCAINER, boo'ca-ner, *s.* A long heavy musket, used by the American buccaneers with great skill and precision of fire.

BOUILLI, bool'ye, *s.* (Fr.) Boiled or stewed meat.

BOUILLON, bool'yong, *s.* (Fr.) Broth; soup.

BOUK, bowk, *v.n.* To nauseate.—Local.

BOUNDLESSLY, bownd'les-le, *ad.* In a boundless manner; without limit.

BOUNTIFULLY, bown'te-ful-le, *ad.* In a liberal manner; generously.

BOURDINGLY, boor'ding-le, *ad.* In sport; in a jesting manner; sportively.

BOURDON, boor'dong, *s.* (Fr.) In Music, a kind of deep, heavy base, accompanying a melody or series of notes moving about it.

BOURGEOIS, boor'joyce, *s.* (Fr.) In Printing, the name of a particular-sized type, between long primer and brevier.

BOURNLESS, boarn'les, *a.* Without limits.

BOURSE, boors, *s.* The French name of an exchange.

BOUSE, bouse, *s.* A term applied to lead ore in some of its stages of mechanical preparation.

BOUSE, booz, *v.n.* To drink freely; to guzzle.—Vulgar;—*s.* liquor; drink.

BOUSY, boo'ze, *a.* Intoxicated; tipsy.—Vulgar.

BOUTS-RIMÉS, boo-re'ma, *s.pl.* (rhymed endings, Fr.) Words which rhyme, given out to be formed into verses.

BOW-DYE, bo'di, *s.* A kind of scarlet colour.

BOWED, bode, *a.* Bent, like a bow.

BOWEL, bow'el, *v.a.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels.

BOWELLED, bow'eld, *a.* Having bowels or a belly.

BOW-SAW, bo'saw, *s.* A flexible saw for cutting curves.

BOW-STRINGED, bo'stringd, *a.* Furnished with a bow-string.

BOW-WOW, bow'wow, *s.* The bark of a dog; a child's name for a dog.

BOX-COTE, box'koat, *s.* An overcoat worn by coachmen.

BOX-DRAIN, box'drayn, *s.* An underground drain, boxed up on the sides and on the top, and covered with earth.

BOX-ELDER, box-el'der, *s.* The ash-leaved maple.

BOXHAUL, box'hawl, *v.a.* To veer a ship in a particular manner in going from one tack to another.

BOX-IRON, boks'i-urn, *s.* The smoothing iron of a laundress, which contains a heater in a case.

BOX-KEEPER, boks'keep-er, *s.* An attendant at a theatre, whose business is to see to the box accommodations for visitors.

BOX-LOBBY, box'lob-be, *s.* In a theatre, the lobby leading to the boxes.

Boyar, boy'ar, *s.* In Russia, Transylvania, &c., a nobleman ; a lord ; a person of quality.

Boy-blind, boy'blīnd, *a.* Undiscerning, like a boy.

Boyer, boy'er, *s.* A Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end.

Boyn, boin, *s.* A vat or tub, used in making cheese ; a cheese-vat.—*Loudon.*

Boyuna, bo-yu'na, *s.* A large serpent of America.

Bp. An abbreviation of Bishop.

Brabblement, brab'bl-ment, *s.* Contentious quarrel.—Rare.

Brachycome, brak'e-koam, *s.* (*brachys*, short, and *kome*, hair, Gr.) A genus of plants with purple and white flowers : Order, Compositæ. The *B. iberidifolia* is a very pretty annual, which flowers freely in the open border.—*Cassini.*

Brachydiagonal, brak-e-de-ag'o-nal, *s.* (*brachys*, short, *dia*, through, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) The shortest of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

Brachyglottis, brak-e-glot'tis, *s.* (*brachys*, short, and *glottis*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of garden plants : Order, Compositæ.—*Forster.*

Brachyrhynchus, brak-e-rin'kos, *s.* (*brachys*, short, and *rhyncos*, a snout or beak, Gr.) A greenhouse plant : Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

Brachytype, brak'e-tipe, *s.* (*brachys*, short, and *typos*, type, Gr.) A variety of calcareous spar.

Brachytypous, brak'e-ti-pus, *a.* In Mineralogy, of a short form.

Brachyurous, brak-e-yu'rus, *a.* (*brachys*, short, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) Short-tailed ; an epithet of a tribe of crustacea, comprehending the crabs.

Bracteole, brak'te-ole, *s.* (*bractea*, a thin plate, Lat.) A little bract.

Brad-awl, brad'awl, *s.* An awl to make holes for brads.

Bradypoda, brad-ip'o-da, } *s.pl.* (*bradys*, slow,
Bradypods, brad'e-podz, } and *podes*, feet, Gr.) In Zoology, a family of edentate mammals, including the two-toed and three-toed sloths.—*Brande.*

Brae, bra, *s.* (Sc.) The declivity or slope of a hill; the bank of a river ; a hill ; a hilly district.

Brahminical, bra-min'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to, or relating to, the Brahmins.

Brahminism, bram'in-izm, *s.* The religion of the Brahmins.

Brain-fever, brane'fe-ver, *s.* Inflammation of the brain.

Brainsickly, brane'sik-le, *ad.* With a disordered understanding ; weakly.

Braird, brayrd, *s.* (*brord*, the first spire of grass, Sax.) The springing up of seeds, or sprouting of grain ;—*v. n.* to spring up, as seeds.—*Loudon.*

Bramah-lock, bra'ma-lok, *s.* An ingeniously-contrived lock, constructed by him whose name it bears.—The *Bramah press* is constructed on hydrostatic principles by the same inventor.

Brand, brand, *s.* A heavy two-handed sword.

Brand-goose, brand'goos, *s.* A species of wild goose.

Brand-marks, brand'mărks, *s. pl.* Certain characters or letters burnt on the coats of domestic animals, logs of timber, &c., for the purpose of identifying them.

Brandy-wine, bran'de-wine, *s.* Brandy.

Brass-band, bras'band, *s.* A company of musicians who perform on wind-instruments of brass.

Brass-finisher, bras'fin-ish-er, *s.* In Mechanics, a workman who polishes and perfects articles made of brass.—*Brass-founder*, one who casts the brass in different patterns, for the finisher to smooth and polish.

Brass-foil, bras'foyl, *s.* Dutch leaf, formed by beating out plates of brass to extreme thinness.

Brass-rule, bras'rool, *s.* In Printing, a term applied to thin pieces of metal used for the printing of lines, which separate columns or advertisements, or for table-work in books.

Brast, brast, *a.* Broken, burst.

Brattice, brat'tis, *s.* In Mining, a partition in a coal-mine, or other underground work.

Brattishing, brat'tish-ing, *s.* [added.]—In the Arts, open carved work.

Bravoa, bra-vo'a, *s.* A bulbous flowering plant, of great beauty : Order, Liliaceæ.—*La Llave.*

Braxy, brak'se, *s.* (*broc*, disease, Sax., *bracha*, corruption, Ir.) A disease or scouring in sheep ; the most virulent form of anthrax, which kills upwards of fifty per cent. of the sheep that annually die of disease in Scotland.—*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

Brazen-face, bra'zn-fase, *s.* An impudent, audacious person.

Braziletto, braz-e-let'to, *s.* (Port.) In Commerce, the name of a small tree, the Cæsalpinea Braziliensis, the wood of which is much used in cabinet work.

Brazilian Pebbles, bra-zil'e-an peb'bls, *s.pl.* Lenses for spectacles and eye-glasses, which are ground from pure, transparent, colourless rock crystal or quartz.

Breachful, breetsh'fŭl, *a.* Full of breaches.

Breachy, breetsh'e, *a.* Apt to break fences ; unruly.

Bread-chipper, bred-tship'per, *s.* One who chips bread ; a baker's servant ; an under butler.

Bread-stuff, bred'stuf, *s.* Bread corn, flour, or meal.

Breaker, bra'ker, *s.* [added.]—A small ship's or boat's cask for holding water.

Breakfasting, brek'fast-ing, *s.* The act of taking breakfast ; a party at breakfast.

Breaking Bulk, brake'ing bulk, *s.* The act of beginning to discharge a cargo.

Breakman, brake'man, *s.* He whose business it is to manage the break of a railway train.

Breakshare, brake'share, *s.* A disease or diarrhœa in sheep.

Bream, breem, *s.* A fresh-water fish of the carp family, the Abramis brama.—The *Sea bream* is a species of Pargus.

Breaming, breem'ing, *s.* The act of graving or cleansing the bottom of a vessel by burning.

Breane, breen, *s.* A crystalline extract from Icica resin.

Breast-high, brest'hi, *a.* High as the breast.

BREAST-HOOKS, brest'hooks, *s.pl.* The timbers placed across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part.

BREAST-SUMMER, brest'sum-mur, *s.* In Carpentry, a horizontal beam supporting the superincumbent outer wall.

BREATHING-PORE, breeth'ing-pore, *s.* A microscopic aperture in the cuticle of plants.

BREDE, breed, *s.* A braid.

BREDSORE, bred'sore, *s.* A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause.

BREECH-BAND, britsh'band, *s.* Part of the harness of a carriage horse.

BREEDING-SORE, breed'ing-sore, *s.* A whitlow.

BREQUET-CHAIN, bre-kwet'tshane, *s.* A gold watch guard, or chain for the waistcoat pocket.

BREUVAGE, brew'vage, *s.* (Fr.) A mixture of equal parts of wine and water, served out to the crews of French ships during an action.

BREVET, brev'et, *a.* Taking rank by brevet.

BREVETCY, brev'et-se, *s.* The rank or condition of a brevet.

BREVIPED, brev'e-ped, *a.* *brevis*, short, and *pedes*, feet, Lat.) Having short legs ;—*s.* a bird having short legs.

BREVIPENNATE, brev'e-pen'nate, *a.* (*brevis*, and *penna*, a wing, Lat.) Having short wings.

BREVISITE, brev'e-site, *s.* A white zeolitic mineral.

BREWSTERITE, brews'ter-ite, *s.* A silicious mineral.

BRIAREAN, bri-a're-an, *a.* Many-handed.

BRIAREUS, bri-a're-us, *s.* In Mythology, a giant who had fifty heads and one hundred arms.

BRICKLENESS, brik'kl-nes, *s.* Fragility ; brittleness.—Obsolete.

BRICKYARD, brik'yard, *s.* A place where bricks are made.

BRIDGE, bridj, *s.* [added.]—In Military operations, a *Flying bridge* consists of one or more barges moored by a long cable to a point in the centre of a stream. When the bridge is properly steered, the current sweeps it from one bank to the other.

BRIDGE, bridj, *s.* [added.]—In Music, a flat ruler in the harpsichord or spinet which is laid over the jacks, to prevent their leaping out of their sockets when the keys are in action.

BRIDGY, bridj'e, *a.* Full of bridges, as applied to a river or country.

BRIDLE, bri'dl, *s.* [added.]—A term used by cavalry for a guard to protect the bridle arm ; it consists in having the sword-hilt above the helmet, the blade crossing the back of the head, the point of the left shoulder, and the bridle-arm ; its edge directed to the left, and turned a little upwards, in order to bring the mounting in a proper direction to protect the hand.

BRIDLE-WAY, bri'dl-wa, *s.* A path for horsemen.

BRIDOON, brid-oon', *s.* A light snaffle or bit of a bridle, in addition to the principal bit, having a distinct rein.

BRIGHT-EYED, brite'ide, *a.* Having bright eyes.

BRIGHT-HUED, brite'hewd, *a.* Having a bright colour.

BRIGHT-SHINING, brite'shine-ing, *a.* Shining brightly.

BRILL, bril, *s.* A fish somewhat resembling the turbot.

BRIMFILL, brim'fil, *v. a.* To fill to the top.

BRINESPRING, brine'spring, *s.* A spring of salt water.

BRINGER, bring'er, *s.* [added.]—*Bringer-up*, an instructor ; one who feeds, clothes, and educates.

BRISK UP, brisk' up, *v. a.* To enliven ; to animate ;—*v. n.* To come up with life and speed ; to take an erect or bold attitude ; to assume spirit.

BRISTLINESS, bris'sle-nes, *s.* Quality of being bristly.

BRISTOL-FLOWER, bris'tul-flow'er, *s.* A species of Lychnis, bachelor's button, or catch-fly.

BRISURE, briz'yure, *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, a line of four or five fathoms, which is allowed to the curtain and crillon, to make the hollow tower, or to cover the concealed flank.

BRITT, brit, *s.* A small species of herring, the Clupea minima, which sometimes appears in vast numbers on the American coast.

BRITZSKA, brits'ka, *s.* A travelling chariot.

BROACH, broatch, *s.* A tool or fitting for an Argand gas-burner.

BROAD-AWAKE, brawd'a-wake, *a.* Fully awake.

BROAD-BLOWN, brawd'blone, *a.* Full-blown.

With all his crimes *broad-blown*.—*Shakspeare.*

BROAD-BRIM, brawd'brim, *s.* A wide-brimmed hat generally worn by Quakers, whence they have received the soubriquet of *Broad-brims.*

BROAD-BRIMMED, brawd-brim'd, *a.* Having a broad brim.

Broad-brimmed hats.—*Bp. Taylor.*

BROADEN, brawd'n, *v.a.* or *v.n.* To make broad; to increase in breadth ; to become broad.

Low walks the fern, and broadens by degrees.—*Thomson.*

BROAD-GAUGE, brawd'gaje, *s.* The wide distance between the lines of rails on a railway line, thus contra-distinguished from the *narrow-gauge* lines.

BROAD-HORNED, brawd'hornd, *a.* Having widespread horns.

BROAD-SHOULDERED, brawd'shoal-derd, *a.* Broad across the shoulders ; strong.

BROAD-SIGHTED, brawd'site-ed, *a.* Having a wide view ; seeing far.

BROADSWORD, brawd'soard, *s.* A large sabre, or double-edged weapon.

BROADWISE, brawd'wize, *ad.* [added.]

If one should thrust a piece of iron *broadwise*.—*Boyle.*

BROCHURE, bro'shure, *s.* (Fr.) A little publication issued for some particular occasion ; a pamphlet.

BROGANS, brog'ans, *s.pl.* Rough and heavy-made shoes, chiefly applied to those worn by the slaves of the North American States.

BROMA, bro'ma, *s.* A chocolate preparation from the cocoa seeds or beans.

BROMHEADIA, brom-he'de-a, *s.* A genus of plants in habit like the Epidendrum elongatum ; so named in honour of Sir E. F. Bromhead: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

BROMLITE, brom'lite, *s.* A carbonate of lime and baryta.

BRONZING, bronz'ing, *s.* The act or art of imitating bronze.

BRONZIST, bron'zist, *s.* One who casts bronze figures or patterns, or lacquers metal or plaster figures.

BROODING, brood'ing, *s.* The act of cherishing or brooding.

BROOD-MARE, brood'mare, *s.* A mare kept for breeding.

BROOKMINT, brook'mint, *s.* The water-mint.

BROOMCORN, broom'kawrn, *s.* A plant of the genus Sorghum, bearing a head, of which brooms are made.

BROOSE, broos, *s.* In Scotland, a race at country weddings.

BROSE, brose, *s.* A Scotch dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal.

BROSEN, bro'sn, *a.* Burned.

BROUETTE, broo-et', *s.* (Fr.) A small two-wheeled carriage drawn by hand.

BROUGHAM, brow'am, *s.* A small wheel-carriage for family use.

BROWBEATEN, brow'be-ten, *pp.* or *a.* of the verb to browbeat; beaten down by abuse.

BROWN BESS, brown-bes', *s.* In Military matters, a name applied to a musket with a brown barrel, and distinguished from the rifle.

BROWN-HOLLAND, brown-hol'land, *s.* Unbleached linen, applied to various articles in domestic use.

BROWNING, brown'ing, *s.* A varnished surface given to metals, as gun-barrels, &c., by chloride of antimony.

BROWNISM, brown'izm, *s.* The doctrines of the Brownists, as promulgated by Robert Brown in the 16th century. (See Brownists, vol. i.)

BROWN-SUGAR, brown-sug'ur, *s.* Common dark Muscovado sugar.

BROWNWORT, brown'wurt, *s.* A plant, Prunella; a species of Scrophularia, the Vernalis, or yellow figwort.

BROW-POST, brow'poast, *s.* Among builders, a beam that goes across a building.

BROWSER, browz'er, *s.* One that browses.

BROWSE-WOOD, browz'wood, *s.* Shrubs and bushes on which animals browse.

BRUMALIA, bru-ma'le-a, *s. pl.* Ancient feasts in honour of Bacchus, celebrated during winter time.

BRUME, brume, *s.* Mist; fog; vapours.

BRUN, brun, *s.* A river or stream.—Rare.

BRUSHINESS, brush'e-nes, *s.* The quality of being brushy.

BRUSHING, brush'ing, *s.* A rubbing or sweeping;—*a.* brisk; light.

BRUSHWEIR, brush'weer, *s.* A weir formed of stakes, driven at intervals, and interwoven with twigs, for catching fish in narrow rivers.

BRUSSELS-CARPETING, Brus'sels-kär'pet-ing, *s.* A strong and very superior kind of figured carpeting, whose basis is composed of a warp and woof of strong linen thread. The figures are formed by coloured woollen threads.

BRUSSELS-LACE, brus'sels-lace, *s.* The most esteemed and most expensive kind of lace manufactured.

BRUTALISM, bru'tal-izm, *s.* Quality of a brute; brutality.

BRUTALIZATION, bru-tal-e-za'shun, *s.* Act of brutalizing.

BRUTELY, brute'le, *ad.* In a rude or brutish manner.

BRUTIA, bru'te-a, *s.* In Commerce, a particular kind of silk.

BRUTISHLY, bru'tish-le, *ad.* In an uncouth or brutish manner.

BUBBLES, bub'bls, *s. pl.* Small glass beads, or hollow floating globes, for testing the strength of spirits.

BUBBLING, bub'bling, *s.* The act of rising in bubbles.

BUBBLY, bub'ble, *a.* Full of bubbles.

BUBULCA, bu-bul'ka, *s.* A flat fresh-water fish.

BUCAO, bu-ka'o, *s.* A species of large owl, of beautiful plumage, found in the Philippine Islands.

BUCCAN, buk'kan, *s.* A grating or hurdle made of sticks;—*v. a.*, to dry or smoke flesh or fish on a buccan, particularly long stripes of beef newly salted; an Indian mode, said to have been practised by the buccaneers.

BUCCANEERING, buk-ka-neer'ing, *s.* Piracy.

BUCCELLATION, buk-sel-la'shun, *s.* (*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.) The act of breaking into large pieces.

BUCCINA, buk'se-na, *s.* (Lat.) A military wind instrument of high antiquity, supposed to have resembled the trumpet. Festus calls it a *crooked horn*; in modern times, a herdsman's horn.

BUCCINITE, buk'se-nite, *s.* (*buccina*, a horn, Lat.) Fossil remains or petrifactions of the shells called buccinum.

BUCELLAS, bu-sel'las, *s.* A light French wine, generally drunk at table.

BUCEPHALUS, bu-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*bous*, and *kephalos*, bull-headed, Gr.) An animal of the gazelle tribe. A celebrated horse of Alexander the Great was thus named, on account of its bull-headed appearance.

BUCHOLZITE, buk'ul-zite, *s.* A fibrous mineral, spotted black and white, of great hardness.

BUCHU-LEAVES, bu'ku-leevs, *s. pl.* The produce of a species of Barosma, of the Cape Colony. They are of an aromatic smell, and are highly esteemed in Pharmacy for their diuretic properties.

BUCKETFUL, buk'et-ful, *s.* As much as a bucket will hold.

BUCKEYE, buk'i, *s.* A forest tree, indigenous in the Western States of America.

BUCKING-HAMMER, buk'ing-ham-mer, *s.* An implement for crushing ores fine for sampling.

BUCKISH, buk'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a buck, or gay young fellow; smart, foppish; boastful.

BUCKISM, buk'izm, *s.* The quality of a buck; foppery.

BUCKLERS, buk'lers, *s. pl.* In Naval matters, blocks of wood made to fit in the hawser holes of a ship.

BUCK-SKIN, buk'skin, *s.* [added.]—In Commerce, a name given to tanned skins of the kid and goat, as well as the sheep, lamb, and deer. Buck-skin leather is used for boots and shoes, breeches, padded-seating, braces, &c.

BUCK-WASHING, buk'wash-ing, *s.* The act of washing linen, &c.

BUDDHISTIC, bood-dist'ik, *a.* (from *Buddha*, the founder of Buddhism). Relating to Buddhism.

BUDDINGNESS, bud'ding-nes, *s.* State of budding.

BUDDLING.—See Puddling, ii. 478.

BUDGE-BACHELORS, budj-batsh'e-lerz, *s.* Certain men dressed in robes lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration.

BUFFEL, buf'fel, *s.* Buffel's-head duck, an American bird, with a short blue bill and large head.

BUFFER, buf'fur, *s.* A cushion with elastic springs to deaden the percussion of a moving body when striking another body, as at the ends of a railway carriage.

BUFFET, buf-fet', or buf-fa', *s.* [added.]—A sideboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china, and other like furniture.

BUFFIN, buf'fin, *s.* A kind of coarse stuff or cloth.—Obsolete.

BUFFLEHEAD, buf'fl-hed, *s.* One who has a large head.

BUGEE, bew-je', *s.* A species of Indian monkey.

BUGGALOW, bug-ga-lo', *s.* A small decked vessel, with one mast and a latteen sail, used in the coasting trade of the peninsula of India.

BUGGASINS, bug'ga-sins, *s. pl.* In Commerce, an old trade name for calicoes.

BUHL, bewl, *s.* [added.]—Mother-of-pearl, gold, or other rich material used for inlaying.

BUHR-STONE, bur'stone, *s.* A sub-species of silex or quartz, much used for mill-stones for flour-mills.

BUILDING-SOCIETY, bild'ing-so-si'e-te, *s.* A joint-stock society to facilitate the acquisition of landed property and houses by small periodical payments. These societies are regulated by the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 3, and there are now several thousands in the United Kingdom.

BULBUL, bul'bul, *s.* The nightingale of the Persians.

BULBULE, bul'bewl, *s.* A little bulb.

BULCHIN, bul'tshin, *s.* A young male calf.

BULGING, bulj'ing, *a.* Protuberant.

BULLADÆ, bŭl'la-de, *s. pl.* (*bulla*, a boss, Lat.) A natural order of Mollusca, of which the Bulla is the type.

BULLANTIC, bŭl-lan'tik, *a.* Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in apostolic bulls. It is also used as a noun.

BULLET-PROOF, bŭl'let-proof, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

BULL-FLY, bŭl'fli, } *s.* The gad-fly, or breeze,
BULL-BEE, bŭl'be, } a tormentor of cattle.

BULLIST, bŭl'list, *s.* A writer of papal bulls.

BULL'S-EYE, bŭls'i, *s.* [added.]—A small, thick piece of glass let into the deck of a ship to admit light to the cabin; a policeman's lantern; a ship's block.

BULL-WEED, bŭl'weed, *s.* Knap-weed, a plant.

BULL-WORT, bŭl'wurt, *s.* Bishop's-weed, a plant.

BULRUSHY, bŭl'rush-e, *a.* Made of bulrushes.

BULSE, bŭls', *s.* An East Indian word, denoting a certain quantity of diamonds.

BUMMAREES, bum'ma-rees, *s. pl.* A class of wholesale dealers in fish at Billingsgate, who buy largely of the salesmen, and sell in smaller quantities to the fishmongers.

BUNDLE, bun'dl, *s.* In Stationery and Printing, a quantity of printing paper, equivalent to two reams.

BUNK, bunk, *s.* In America, a frame of boards for a bed; also, a piece of timber that crosses a sled.

BUNSING, bun'sing, *s.* An animal resembling a large ferret, peculiar to the Cape of Good Hope.

BUNTONS, bun'tuns, *s.* Strong balks of timber, used in the coal districts.

BURDETT, bur-det', *s.* In Commerce, the name of a cotton stuff.

BUREAUCRACY, bu-ro'kra-se, *s.* (from *bureau*, an official residence, Fr.; and *kratos*, power, Gr.) A system by which the government is administered in departments, each under the control of a chief.

BUREAUCRATIC, bu-ro-krat'ik, *a.* Relating to bureaucracy.

BUREAUCRATIST, bu-ro'kra-tist, *s.* An advocate of bureaucracy.

BURGEE, bur-jee', *s.* A sort of small coal, suited for burning in the furnaces of engines. —*Simmonds.*

BURGH, burgh, *s.* (*purgos*, a tower, Gr.; *burg*, a city, Sax.; *bourg*, Fr.) A different orthography of *burg*, or *borough*, which see. A *royal burgh* is a corporate body erected by a charter from the crown. A *burgh of barony*, in Scotland, is a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior, and subjected to the government of magistrates.

BURGHAL, burg'al, *a.* Pertaining to a burgh.

BURKISM, burk'izm, *s.* The practice of burking.

BURLACE, bur'lase, *s.* A sort of grape.

BURMANNIACEÆ, bur-man-ne-a'se-e, *s. pl.* An order of plants; tropical weeds: Order, Juncaceæ.—*Lindley.*

BURNET, burn'et, *s.* The name of a plant, Poterium.

BURNET-SAXIFRAGE, burn'et-sax'e-fraje, *s.* A plant, the Pimpinella.

BURNT-EAR, burnt'eer, *s.* A disease in corn, by which the fructification is rendered abortive, and becomes black and pulverulent.

BURR, bur, *s.* In Gunnery, a round iron ring, which serves to rivet the end of the bolt, so as to form a round head.

BURRAS-PIPE, bur'ras-pipe, *s.* An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in.

BURREL, bur'rel, *s.* A sort of pear.

BURREL-FLY, bur'rel-fli, *s.* The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze.

BURRIELIA, bur-re-e'le-a, *s.* A genus of hardy annuals, with copious yellow blossoms, so named in honour of John Mark Burriel, editor of the "Journey of Vaneges into California:" Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

BURR-OAK, bur'oke, *s.* An ornamental tree of North America, the Quercus macrocarpa, the wood of which is close grained, and more durable than white oak.

BURROW-DUCK, bur'ro-duk, *s.* An aquatic bird, the sheldrake.

BURR-PUMP, bur'pump, *s.* A large kind of pump.
BURRY, bur're, *a.* Having or resembling burs.
BURSTWORT, burst'wurt, *s.* The Herniaria, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.
BURT, burt, *s.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.
BURTON ALE, bur'tn ale, *s.* An ale of great strength, brewed at Burton-upon-Trent.
BURY, ber're, *v. a.* [added.]—*To bury the hatchet*, in the language of American Indians, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.
BURY-PEAR, bew're-pare, *s.* A delicate variety of pear.
BUS, 'bus, *s.* A common abbreviation for Omnibus ; a street carriage.
BUSCONES, bus'kones, *s. pl.* A term applied to those miners who work on tribute, or who search or prospect for ores.
BUSHELAGE, bŭsh'el-aje, *s.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.
BUSH-HARROW, bŭsh'har-ro, *s.* An implement of husbandry for harrowing grass lands, and covering grass or clover seeds. It consists of a frame with three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven.
BUSHMAN, bŭsh'man, *s.* [added.]—*Bushmen*, or *Bosjesmans*, a name given by the Dutch colonists to the wild erratic tribes of the Cape of Good Hope.
BUSTLE, bus'sl, *s.* A lady's dress-pad.
BUTCHERING, bŭtsh'er-ing, *s.* The trade, business, or employment of a butcher.
BUTCHER-ROW, bŭtsh'er-ro, *s.* A row of shambles.
BUTLERY, but'ler-e, *s.* A butler's pantry ; a larder.
BUTT, but, *s.* [added.]—*Butt-end* of a fire-lock is that part which rests against the shoulder when it is brought up to a position of levelling, or when it rests upon the hand.
BUTTERFLY-SHELL, but'ter-fli-shel, *s.* A genus of testaceous mollusca, with a spiral, unilocular shell.
BUTTER-WIFE, but'ter-wife, } *s.* A woBUTTER-WOMAN, but'ter-wŭm'un, } man who sells butter.
BUTTERWORT, but'ter-wurt, *s.* The popular name of plants of the genus Pinguicula, but more especially of the P. vulgaris, or Yorkshire sanicle, which grows in bogs and marshes. Its leaves are covered with soft pellucid prickles, which secrete an unctuous fluid.
BUTTING, but'ting, *s.* A boundary of land.
BUTTON-BUSH, but'tn-bŭsh, *s.* A North American shrub, the Cephalanthus occidentalis.
BUTTRESSED, but'trest, *pp.* or *a.* Supported with a buttress.

Buttress up the wall.—*Dryden.*

BUTTS, buts, *s. pl.* [added.]—The places where archers assemble to practise their art ; the sides of the thickest and stoutest sole-leather.
BUT-WINK, but'wink, *s.* The name of a bird.
BUTTY, but'te, *s.* In Mining, a workman who raises coal or ore by contract at a stated price.
BUZZARDET, buz'zar-det, *s.* A species of hawk.
BY, bi, *a.* This word forms a prefix to a variety of words, as already illustrated in vol. i.; a few only are here added.—*By-blow*, a side or incidental blow ; an accidental encounter ; an illegitimate child.—*By-design*, an incidental purpose.—*By-end*, private interest ; self-interested purpose; secret advantage —*Bygone*, past ; gone by.—*Let bygones be bygones*, let the past be forgotten.
BYTTNERIACEÆ, bit-ner-e-a'se-e, *s. pl.* A natural order of plants, of which the Byttneria is the type ; see vol. i.

C.

CABACALLI, kab-a-kal'le, *s.* A wood of British Guiana, impregnated with a bitter principle, which defends it against worms.
CABAL, kab'al, *s.* A rich raisin wine made in Portugal.
CABALIZE, kab'a-lize, *v. n.* (*cabale*, a plotting junto, Fr.) To speak or reason as a cabalist. —Rare.
CABALLARIA, kab-al-la're-a, *s.* An ancient tenure of land.
CABAS, ka-bas', *s.* A basket made of rushes.
CABBAGE, kab'bij, *s.* [added.]—*Cabbage-lettuce*, a species of lettuce, with leaves forming a low full head like the cabbage.—*Cabbage-rose*, a kind of large rose, with many petals.—*Cabbage-worm*, a caterpillar which feeds on the cabbage.
CABBLING, kab'bling, *s.* A process in iron-working, by which the flat masses of iron are broken into pieces, and after being re-heated are wrought into bar iron.
CAB-FARE, kab'fare, *s.* The amount paid for the hire of a cabriolet.
CABINET, kab'e-net, *s.* [added.]—*Cabinet-furniture*, those articles of furniture adapted for dining or drawing rooms.—*Cabinet-piano*, a small compact piano.—*Cabinet-picture*, a small panel-painted picture.—*Cabinet-wood*, those kinds of wood which are of an ornamental character, and much used in cabinet-work.
CABLE, ka'bl, *s.* [added.]—*Cable-laid*, rolled up or twisted in the manner of a cable.—*Cable-formed*, as cable-pattern gold or silver chains. —*Cable-tow*, a small stream cable.
CABMAN, kab'man, *s.* The driver of a cab.
CABOB, ka-bob', *v. a.* To roast meat in a certain mode.
CABRERA, ka-bre'ra, *s.* A tropical grass : Order, Graminaceæ.
CABRIOLE, kab're-ole, *s.* (Fr.) The name of an easy chair formerly in general use.

CAB-STAND, kab'stand, *s.* A place appointed for cabs when waiting for hire.

CABURE, kab'yure, *s.* A Brazilian bird of the owl kind.

CACHE, kash, *s.* (Fr.) A lurking hole; a hole dug in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions or goods which it is inconvenient to carry.

CACHET, kash'a, *s.* A seal; a signet.—*Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state, or warrant for the imprisonment of some person or persons.

CACHIBOU-RESIN, kash'e-boo res'in, *s.* A resin obtained from the Bursea gummifera, of the West Indies.

CACHUMBO, ka-kum'bo, *s.* The hard cocoa wood of a palm.

CACK, kak, *v. n.* (*caco*, to evacuate, Lat.) To ease the body by stool.

CACKLING, kak'ling, *s.* The voice of a hen or goose.

CACODYL, kak'o-dil, *s.* (*kakodes*, ill-smelling, Gr.) A liquid of very fetid odour; a preparation of volatile arsenic.

CACOON, ka-koon', *s.* In Commerce, the name of the seeds of the Entada gigalobium, used for making purses, scent-bottles, &c.

CACOPHONIOUS, kak-o-fo'ne-us, } *a.* Harsh sounding; relating to cacophony.
CACOPHONOUS, ka-kof'o-nus, }

CACOTECHNY, kak'o-tek-ne, *s.* A corrupt art.

CACOXENE, ka-kox'een, } *s.* A fibrous mineral.
CACOXENITE, ka-kox'e-nite, }

CACTACEOUS, kak-ta'shus, *a.* Pertaining to the Cactaceæ.

CAD, kad, *s.* (*cadet*, Fr.) One who tends the door of an omnibus; a runner or messenger; a coachman's helper; a low hanger-on; one employed irregularly in menial services.

CADAVERIC, ka-dav'e-rik, *a.* (*cadaver*, a corpse, Lat.) Of or belonging to a dead body; and applied to the venom which exudes therefrom, and which often proves fatal to those who happen to wound themselves by the instrument used in the dissection of a human body. —*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

CADDICE, } kad'dis, *s.* Lint for dressing a wound.
CADDIS, }

CADE, kade, *s.* A keg or small barrel; also a small fish measure.

CADE-OIL, kade'oyl, *s.* A medicinal oil prepared from the fruit of the oxycedrus.

CADUCARY, ka-dew'ka-re, *a.* Falling or happening by chance.—Obsolete.

CAEN-STONE, kā'n-stone, *s.* A fine white stone brought from Normandy, much used in Gothic structures.

CÆSALPINIÆ, se-sal-pin'e-e, *s. pl.* A sub-order of leguminous plants, of which Cæsalpina is the type; see vol. i.

CÆSPITOSE, ses'pe-tose, *a.* (*cæspes*, a turf, Lat.) In Botany, growing in turf-like patches.

CÆSTUS, ses'tus, *s.* In Antiquity, the boxing-glove of the Grecian and Roman pugilists.

CAFÉ, kaf'a, *s.* (Fr.) Coffee; a coffee-house; a house where refreshments of various kinds are kept on sale.

CAFFEIC, kaf-fe'ik, *a.* Obtained from coffee, as *caffeic* acid.

CAFFRE, kaf'fer, *s.* A native of Caffraria, in South Africa.

CAGE, kaje, *s.* [added.]—*Cage of a whim* is a mining term for the barrel on which the rope is wound up.

CAGET, ka'jet, *s.* A green parrot of the Philippine Isles.

CAGMAG, kag'mag, *s.* Tough old geese sent to market; tough dry meat; the worst kind of meat. (Vulgar.)—*Smart.*

CAGUI, ka'gwe, *s.* A species of Brazilian monkey.

CAHIER, ka'ya, *s.* (Fr.) A book formed of a number of sheets of paper loosely put together; hence, any work or report printed on loose sheets tacked together; a number of a work that is published in parts.

CAILCEDRA, kayl'se-dra, *s.* In Commerce, a bark obtained from the Khaya Senegalensis, which yields a bitter principle, and is much used by the negroes in the treatment of violent fevers.

CAINCIC, ka-in'sik, *a.* The *caincic acid* is an acid obtained from the root of the cainca, a Brazilian plant, used in intermittent fevers.

CAJOLEMENT, ca-jole'ment, *s.* Flattery; wheedling; cajolery.

CAKE, kake, *s.* [added.]—*Cake-breaker*, an implement for cutting-up and crushing oil-cake for the feeding of stock, and for pressing rape-seed for manure.—*Cake-mould*, a confectioner's metal pattern, in which fancy confectionery is baked.

CAKING, kake'ing, *s.* The act of forming into a hard mass.

CAL, kal, *s.* A term used by Cornish miners for wolfram; a kind of iron gossan.

CALABAR-SKIN, kal'a-bar-skin, *s.* In Commerce, the Siberian squirrel-skin, of various colours, used in making muffs, tippets, &c.

CALABRIAN, ka-la'bre-an, *a.* Belonging to Calabria, in Italy;—*s.* A native of Calabria.

CALAIS, ka-la'is, *s.* The name of a hardy annual, growing in common garden soil: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

CALAMIST, kal'a-mist, *s.* (*calamus*, a pipe, Lat.) A piper.—Rare.

CALAMIT, kal'a-mit, } *s.* A variety of hornblende allied to tremolite, of a vitreous lustre, and frequently reed-shaped.
CALAMITE, kal'a-mite, }

CALANDRE, kal'ong-dr, *s.* (Fr.) The corn or grain weevil.

CALANGAY, ka-lang'ga, *s.* A species of white parrot.—*Ash.*

CALAVANCE, kal'a-vance, *s.* In Commerce, a term applied to several kinds of pulse, including the Dolichos Barbadensis and Sinensis.

CALCADIS, kal'ka-dis, *s.* White vitriol.

CALCAREO-ARGILLACEOUS, kal-ka're-o-ar-jil-la'shus, *a.* (*calcarius*, from *calx*, chalk, and *argilla*, clay, Lat.) Consisting of calcareous and argillaceous earth.

CALCAREO-BITUMINOUS, kal-ka're-o-be-tew'minus, *a.* Consisting of lime and bitumen.

CALCAREO-SILICIOUS, kal-ka're-o-se-lish'us (*calcarius* and *silex*, flint, Lat.) *a.* Consisting of calcareous and silicious earth.

CALCAREO-SULPHUROUS, kal-ka're-o-sul'fur-us, *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

CALCAREOUS, kal-ka're-us, *a.* (*calx*, chalk, Lat.) Partaking of the nature of lime; containing lime.—*Calcareous spar*, crystallized carbonate of lime.

CALCAREOUSNESS, kal-ka're-us-nes, *s.* Quality of being calcareous.

CALCEDON, kal'se-don, *s.* With Jewellers, a foul vein, like chalcedony, occurring in some precious stones.

CALCINER, kal'sin-er, *s.* The name of the furnace where minerals are pulverized by heat.

CALCITRATION, kal-se-tra'shun, *s.* (*calcitro*, to kick, Lat.) The act of kicking.—Obsolete.

CALCULATING-MACHINE, kal'ku-la-ting ma-sheen', *s.* An implement with toothed wheels for automaton calculation.

CALECHE, ka-laysh', *s.* (Fr.) A kind of carriage.

CALECTASIA, kal-ek-ta'se-a, *s.* A greenhouse plant; an elegant flowing rush, of easy culture, discovered in South-western Australia: Order, Juncaceæ.—*Brown.*

CALEDONITE, kal'e-don-ite, *s.* A mineral of a green colour, consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of lead.—*Dana.*

CALEMBOURG, kal-ong'boor, *s.* (Fr.) A witticism; a pun.

CALENDARIAL, kal-en-da're-al, *a.* Belonging or appertaining to the calendar.

CALENDRICAL, ka-len'drik-al, *a.* Belonging to the calendar.

CALESCENCE, ka-les'sense, *s.* (*caleo*, to grow warm, Lat.) An increasing warmth or heat.

CALIATOUR, kal'e-a-tour, *s.* In Commerce, an Indian red wood.

CALIBRE, kal'e-ber, or ka-le'br, *s.* [added.]—The compass or capacity of the mind; sort or kind; quality, state, or degree.

CALICE, kal'is, *s.* A cup;—*v. a.* To measure with caliber-compasses, as a round body.

CALICULAR, ka-lik'yu-lar, *a.* Formed like a cup.

CALIDAD, kal'e-dad, *s.* In Commerce, the best kind of Cuba tobacco.

CALIGA, kal'e-ga, *s.* (Lat.) A kind of leather half-boots, anciently worn by the Roman soldiers, and occasionally by the moderns.

CALK, kalk, *v. a.* To copy a drawing, by covering the back of it with black-lead or red chalk, and then tracing the lines through on paper, &c., with a blunt style.

CALL-BIRD, kawl'burd, *s.* A bird taught to allure others by its peculiar call.

CALLIANDRA, kal-le-an'dra, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *aner*, *andros*, a stamen, Gr.) An elegant shrub, related to Mimosa: Order, Leguminosæ.—*Bentham.*

CALLIGRAPHY.—See Caligraphy, vol. i.

CALLIOPE, kal-li'o-pe, *s.* [added.]—(One of the nine Muses, from *kalos*, beautiful, and *opsis*, sight, Gr.) A planet or asteroid discovered by Hind in 1852. Its mean distance from the sun is 277,870,000 miles, and its periodical revolution 4 years 356 days.

CALLIPÆDIA, kal-le-pe'de-a, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *pais*, *paidos*, a child, Gr.) A beautiful offspring.

CALLIPASH, kal'le-pash, *s.* (See Calipash, vol. i.)

CALLIPELTIS, kal-le-pel'tis, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *pelte*, a buckler, Gr.) A genus of hardy annuals: Order, Rubiaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

CALLIPER, cal'le-per, *s.* The under part of the carapace of the turtle.

CALLIPSYCHE, kal-lip'se-ke, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *psyche*, a butterfly, Gr.) A genus of bulbous plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Herbert.*

CALLIPTERIS, kal-lip'ter-is, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Bory.*

CALLITHAUMA, kal-le-thaw'ma, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *thauma*, a thing to be admired, Gr.) A genus of bulbous plants discovered in Peru by Mr. M'Lean: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Herbert.*

CALMUCKS, kal'muks, *s.* In Commerce, a kind of hair cloth.

CALONYCTION, kal-o-nik'te-un, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *nyx*, night, Gr., so named from its flowers opening at night.) A genus of plants, once regarded as a species of convolvulus: Order, Convolvulaceæ.—*Choisy.*

CALORIFICATION, ka-lor-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.

CALPICARPUM, kal-pe-kar'pum, *s.* (*kalpis*, an urn, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr., in allusion to the shape of the fruit.) A genus of fruit-bearing plants, said to be a species of kopsia: Order, Apocynaceæ.—*Don.*

CALVES'-SNOUT, kăvz'snowt, *s.* A plant, the snapdragon.

CALVILLE, kal'vil, *s.* (Fr.) A sort of apple.

CALYCOPHYLLUM, kal-e-ko-fil'lum, *s.* (*kalyx*, a calyx, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

CALYCOTOMA, kal-e-kot'o-ma, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *tome*, a cutting, Gr.; so called from the calyx, when fallen, presenting the appearance of having been cut off.) A species of garden plants: Order, Leguminosæ.—*Link.*

CALYPSO, ka-lip'so, *s.* (in Mythology, the goddess of Silence.) A planet or asteroid discovered by Luther in 1858.

CAM, kam, *s.* A mechanical contrivance for changing a circular motion into an alternate one, or *vice versâ*.

CAMAIEU, ka-ma'yu, *s.* (Fr.) A cameo; a monochrome; a kind of painting wherein there is only one colour, chiefly employed in representing basso-relievos.

CAMAIL, ka-male', *s.* (Fr.) In Military matters, a kind of skull-cap worn under the helmet; an ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet; a guard for the throat of chain-mail, worn by the knights in the 14th century.

CAMARA, kam'a-ra, *s.* (Sp.) A store-house for grain; also the name of a hard and durable wood obtained in Essequibo, from the Dipteryx odorata.

CAMARAGE, kam'ar-aje, *s.* (Norman Fr.) Rent paid for a granary.

CAMARILLA, kam-a-ril'la, *s.* (Sp., a small chamber.) A political clique; a secret power behind the throne; a secret cabinet not publicly recognized.—*Styles.*

CAMAROTIS, kam-a-ro'tis, *s.* (*kamera*, an arch or chamber, Gr.; so named from its chambered

lip.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

CAMATA, kam'a-ta, *s.* In Commerce, the name of half-grown acorns, which are dried and imported for tanning.—*Camatina* are incipient acorns used for the same purpose.

CAMBAYES, kam'baise, *s. pl.* A commercial name applied to cotton cloths made in India and exported to Europe.—*Crabb.*

CAMBER, kam'bur, *s.* A repairing wet dock or inlet from a harbour.

CAMBER, kam'bur, *s.* [added.]—(*cambrer*, to arch, Fr.) – *Camber-window*, among Builders, is a window which is arched above. In Shipbuilding, a *cambered deck* is an arched deck declining towards the stem and stern ;—*v. a.* or *v. n.* to arch ; to bend.

CAMBERING, kam'bur-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Arched ; bending.

CAMBIAL, kam'be-al, *a.* Pertaining to cambistry.

CAMBISTRY, kam'bist-re, *s.* (*cambista*, exchange, Ital.) The science of commercial exchanges, of the relative value of foreign coins, and also of weights and measures.

CAMBOOSE, kam-boos', *s.* (*combuis*, Dutch.) A ship's cook-room or kitchen.

CAME, kame, pret. of the verb *to come ;*—*s.* a small slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead for the glass of casements.—*Francis.*

CAMEL, kam'el, *s.* [added.]—*Camel's hair* is a valuable article of commerce, being often as fine as silk, and much longer than sheep's wool. *Camel's hay* is the name given to some of the fragrant grasses of the Andropogon genus.

CAMERY, kam'er-e, *s.* A disease in horses ; the frownce.—*Crabb.*

CAMFERING, kam'fur-ing, *a.* In Carpentry, taking off an angle or edge of timber.

CAMMAS, kam'mas, *s.* A kind of bulbous root found in Oregon, and used as food by the Indians.—*Lindley.*

CAMMOCK, kam'mok, *s.* (*camusc*, Sax.) Rest-harrow ; a weed that has a hard big root.

CAMP, kamp, *s.* [added.]—*Camp-bed*, a folding iron bedstead with tester-laths, for field use.—*Camp-followers*, the attendants on an army, distinct from the military.—*Camp-furniture*, articles of cabinet-work made light and portable, as camp-stools, camp-bedsteads, tables, &c.

CAMPANINO, kam-pa-ne'no, *s.* (Sp.) A variety of Spanish marble.

CAMPILLA, kam-pil'la, *s.* A plant used by dyers.

CAMPOMANESIA, kam-po-ma-ne'se-a, *s.* A genus of garden plants, so named after Rodriguez de Campomanes, a Spanish botanist: Order, Mystaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

CAMPULITROPOUS, kam-pu-lit'ro-pus, *a.* (*kampuleo*, to bend, and *trepo*, to turn, Gr.) In Botany, noting such ovules as bend down upon themselves till their apex is brought near their hilum.

CANADA-BALSAM, kan'a-da bawl'sum, *s.* An oleo-resin obtained from the Abies balsamifera, which is extensively used for medicinal and manufacturing purposes ; and also as a transparent varnish for water-colour drawings.

CANAL-LIFT, ka-nal'lift, *s.* A hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level to another.

CANAL-LOCK, ka-nal'lok, *s.* A sluice or stop-gate for raising or depressing the water to a certain level, and thus enabling boats to pass through.

CANARDER, kan-ăr'da, *v. a.* (Fr.) In Military matters, to fire under cover.

CANARY-MOSS, ka-na're-mos, *s.* A species of lichen used for dyeing, the Parmelia perlata.

CANASTER, ka-nas'ter, *s.* (*canasta*, Sp.) A rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America, and from which American tobacco so called takes its name.

CAN-BUOY, kan-bwoy, *s.* In Nautical language, a large floating buoy in the shape of a cone.—*Ash.*

CANCELLAREATE, kan-sel-la're-ate, *a.* Pertaining to a chancellor.

CANCELLATE, kan'sel-late, *a.* (*cancelli*, lattices, Lat.) In Botany, denoting leaves, consisting entirely of veins, resembling open net-work.

CANCELLING, kan'sel-ling, *s.* (*cancello*, to erase, Lat.) The act of effacing, obliterating, or annulling.

A chancellor is he whose office is to look into the writings of the emperor, to *cancel* what is written amiss, and to sign that which is well.—*Jus Sigilli*, 1673.

CANCHA, kan'ka, *s.* In Commerce, the name of an ore found in Chili.

CAND, kand, *s.* A mining name in Cornwall for fluor spar.

CANDIAN, kan'de-an, *s.* A native of Candy, a former kingdom of Ceylon.

CANDIED, kan'did, *pp.* or *a.* Dried with sugar. (*Ash.*)—*Candied peel* is preserved lemon or citron peel, used for pastry and confectionery.

CANDIOT, kan'de-ot, *s.* A native of Candia, the ancient Crete.

CANDITE, kan'dite, *s.* In Mineralogy, a black variety of spinel, so named from Candy in Ceylon.—*Dana.*

CANDITEERS, kan'de-teers, *s. pl.* In Fortification, wooden frames or faggots to protect workmen.—*Crabb.*

CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kan'dl-ber-re-tre, *s.* The Myrica cerifera, or wax-bearing myrtle, a shrub of North America.—*Crabb.*

CANDLE-LIGHT, kan'dl-lite, *s.* The light of a candle ; the necessary candles for use ; the close of day ; night.

Between daylight and *candle-light.*—*Swift.*

CANDLE-NUT, kan'dl-nut, *s.* In Commerce, the name given to the nuts of the Aleurites triloba.

CANDLES-ENDS, kan'dlz-endz, *s. pl.* Scraps ; fragments.

We are but spans and candles-ends.—*Beau. & Fl.*

CANDOCK, kan'dok, *s.* A weed that grows in rivers.—*Walton.*

CANDYING, kan'de-ing, *s.* The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar.

CANE-CHAIR, kane'tshare, *s.* A light chair, with a platted cane seat or bottom.

CANELLA-ALBA, ka-nel'la-al'ba, *s.* [added.] (*canela*, cinnamon-laurel, Sp.) The botanical and commercial name of the wild cinnamon, a

cheap aromatic bark, chiefly obtained from the Bahamas.

CANELLEACEOUS, ka-nel-le-a'shus, *a.* In Botany, pertaining to an order of plants of which the Canella is the type.

CANE-MILL, kane'mil, *s.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes.

CANE-PLANER, kane-pla'ner, *s.* One who splits and smooths canes for cane-work.—*Cane-splitter*, a preparer of canes for platting or basket-work ; also the instrument with which he works.

CANE-SUGAR, kane-shoo'gur, *s.* The juice obtained from the saccharine principle of the sugar-cane reduced to a concrete state.

CANE-TRASH, kane'trash, *s.* Refuse of sugar-cane after grinding, reserved as fuel to boil the sugar-juice.

CANISTER-SHOT, kan'is-ter-shot, *s.* Small shot inclosed in a metal cartridge, and discharged from a piece of ordnance.

CANNEL-COAL, kan'nel-kole, *s.* A species of hard, compact, bituminous coal, which burns with a bright flame, unmixed with smoke : hence its name *cannel*, being a provincial corruption of *candle*. It does not soil the fingers, and, like jet, is capable of a high polish, and of being cut into various trinkets. —*Brand.*

CANNON-BASKETS, kan'non-bas'kets, *s. pl.* The old military phrase for gabions.

CANNON-BONE, kan'nun-bone, *s.* The single metacarpal or metatarsal bone of the horse.

CANON, kan'un, *s.* [added.]—At Billiards, is when the player's ball strikes, or is struck by both the other balls, thus effecting a score of two. In Printing, one of the largest kinds of type.—*Canon-bit*, that part of a horse's bit which is within its mouth.

CANOPIED, kan'o-pid, *a.* or *pp.* Covered with a canopy; overspread with foliage.

> I sat me down to watch upon a bank
> With ivy *canopied*.—*Milton.*

CANOPUS, ka-no'pus, *s.* (Lat.) A star of the first magnitude, in the rudder of the constellation Argo.

CANSCORA, kans-ko'ra, *s.* In Botany, a genus of annuals, so called from *Kans jan-cora*, the Malabar name of one of the species: Order, Gentianaceæ.—*Don.*

CANT, kant, *s.* [added.]—In Mechanics, a term applied to timbers out of the perpendicular, or not fixed square ; anything standing awry.

CANTAB, kan'tab, *s.* An abbreviation of Cantabrigian.

CANTABRIAN, kan-ta'bre-an, *s.* A native of Cantabria, an ancient country of Spain.

CANTABRIGIAN, kan-ta-bridj'e-an, *s.* A student of the University of Cambridge ;—*a.* relating to Cambridge or its University.

CANTADOURS, kan'ta-doors, *s. pl.* (Fr.) Certain itinerant singers of the middle ages, who were in the habit of performing on public stages in the open air. They sprang up in Provence, in the ninth century.

CANTALOON, kan'ta-loon, *s.* (Fr.) A kind of woollen stuff.

CANTALOUPE, kan'ta-loop, *s.* A small, round variety of musk-melon.—*Lindley.*

CANTANTE, kan-tan'te, *s.* (*cantare*, to sing, Ital.) In Music, an expression sometimes used to distinguish the vocal part of a composition.

CANTATRICE, kan-ta-tre'che, *s.* (Ital.) A female singer.

CANTEL, can'tl, *s.* The hind-bow of a saddle ; a piece ; a fragment.

CANTERBURY, kant'er-bur-e, *s.* A kind of stand, with divisions, to hold music, portfolios, loose papers, &c. (*Smart.*)—*Canterbury crane*, in Mechanics, a kind of pivot crane.

CANTHARIDINE, kan-thar'e-deen, *s.* In Chemistry, the active principle of Cantharides, which possesses extremely vesicating properties.—*Regnault.*

CANTILENA, kan-te-le'na, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a term sometimes used for distinguishing the treble melody, or upper part of any composition, from the bass and other inferior parts.

CANTILEVER, kan'te-levr, *s.* An iron bracket, or other projecting support in a wall, on which the cornice rests.

CANTILLA, kan-til'la, *s.* A commercial name for gold and silver bullion fringe.—*Simmonds.*

CANTO RECITATIVO, kan'to res-e-ta-te'vo, *s.* (Ital.) A speaking song.

CANTOON, kan-toon', *s.* A kind of fustian.

CANTRAP, kan'trap, *s.* (Sc.) An incantation or spell ; mischief artfully performed.

CANVAS-BACK, kan'vas-bak, *s.* The name of a wild duck (Fuligula valisneria), found in some of the American rivers, which is much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

CANVAS-LOOM, kan'vas-loom, *s.* A frame for making canvas in.

CANVASSING, kan'vas-ing, *s.* The act of discussing, examining, or soliciting.

The crime of *canvassing* or soliciting for church preferment is, by the canon-law, called Simony.—*Ayliffe.*

CAOUTCHINE, ka'oo-tshin, or koo'tshin, } *s.* An
CAOUTCHOUCINE, ka'oo-tshoo-sin, } inflammable, light, volatile, oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc, or Indian-rubber.

CAP, kap, *s.* [added.]—*Percussion cap* is a metal capsule for the nipple of a gun-lock, containing detonating powder to explode the charge in the barrel.

CAPE, kape, *s.* A wine produced in the Cape Colony, of which there are two kinds, red and white.—*Cape Aloes*, an inspissated juice, obtained chiefly from the Aloe spicata and Commelini, growing wild in the Cape Colony.

CAPELIN, kape'lin, *s.* A small migratory fish of the North-American seas, not unlike the smelt.

CAPELLET, kap'e-let, *s.* (*capelet*, Fr.) A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hough of a horse.—*Crabb.*

CAPER-BUSH, ka'per-bŭsh, *s.* A low shrub, Capparis spinosa, a native of the south of Europe, the buds of which constitute the capers of the shops.

CAPERCAIL, ka'per-kale, } *s.* The wood-
CAPERCAILZIE, ka'per-kal-ze, } grouse, mountain cock, or cock of the wood, Tetrao urogallus of Linnæus.

CAPER-TEA, ka'per-te, *s.* A superior kind of black tea, so named from its fancied resemblance to the caper.

CAPE-WEED, kape'weed, *s.* In Commerce, the name of a dye-lichen, Rocella tinctoria, which is imported from the Cape de Verde Islands.

CAPILLARINESS, kap'il-la-re-nes, } *s.* (*capilla-*
CAPILLARITY, kap-il-lar'e-te, } *ris*, hairy, Lat.) The state of being capillary.

CAPILLATURE, ka-pil'la-tewr, *s.* (*capilli*, hairs, Lat.) The frizzling of the hair.

CAPILLOSE, kap'pil-lose, *a.* Hairy.

CAPITALIZE, kap'e-tal-ize, *v. a.* (*capitalis*, capital, Lat.) To convert into capital or shares.

CAPLIN, kap'lin, *s.* Same as *capelan;* also, a thong of leather or skin by which the swingel of a flail is fastened to the staff.

CAPOC, kap'ok, *s.* A fine short stapled cotton wool, used in India for stuffing cushions, palanquins, &c.—*Buchanan.*

CAPONET, ka'pun-et, *s.* A young capon.

CAPPADINE, kap'pa-din, *s.* A kind of silk flock or waste, obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off.

CAP-PAPER, kap'pa-per, *s.* A coarse kind of brown paper used for making bags.

CAP-PEAK, kap'peek, *s.* The forepart of a man's cap, which acts as a shade over the eyes.

CAPRA, kap'ra, *s.* (Lat.) The goat, the type of the ruminating animals composing the tribe Capridæ.

CAPRID, kap'rid, *a.* Relating to that tribe of ruminant animals, of which the genus Capra is the type.

CAPRINE, kap'rin, or ka'prine, *a.* (*caper*, a goat, Lat.) Like a goat; pertaining to a goat; lustful; libidinous;—*s.* a substance found in butter, which, with butyrine and caprone, gives it its peculiar taste and odour.

CAPRIZANT, kap're-zant, *a.* In Medicine, uneven; leaping.

CAPROATE, kap'ro-ate, *s.* In Chemistry, a salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

CAPSA, kap'sa, *s.* A cylindrical box for holding books, clothes, &c.

CAPSHEAF, kap'sheef, *s.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain.

CAPSICINE, kap'se-sin, *s.* An alkaline principle found in some species of capsicum.

CAPSTONE, kap'stone, *s.* A kind of fossil echinite.

CAPSULE, kap'sule, *s.* (Fr.) A copper cap used for percussion locks.

CAPTIVATING, kap'te-va-ting, *a.* Apt to captivate; charming; fascinating; as, a "*captivating* manner."

CAPUCCIO, ka-pŭtsh'e-o, *s.* (Ital.) A capuchin, or hood.

CAPUCHED, ka-pŏtsht', *a.* Covered with a hood.

CAPUCINE, kap'yu-sin, *s.* A species of monkey.

CAPULET, kap'yu-let, *s.* A tumour or enlargement on a horse's hough.

CAPULIN, kap'yu-lin, *s.* The Mexican cherry.

CARACAL, kar'a-kal, *s.* A species of lynx.

CARAFE, kar-af', *s.* (Fr.) A water decanter for the table.

CARAFON, kar'a-fone, *s.* (Fr.) A small decanter, about half a pint.

CARAMOOLOO, kar'a-moo-loo, *s.* An Indian name for black pulse.

CARANA-PALM, ka-ran'a-păm, *s.* (Span.) A name in South America for the Mauritia carana.

CARANA-RESIN, ka-ran'a-rez'in, *s.* (Span.) A resin obtained from the Bursera gummifera, and used medicinally.

CARAPICHEA, kar-a-pi-ke'a, *s.* A genus of flowering shrubs, so called from *Carapiche*, the Caribbean name for one of the species: Order, Cinchonaceæ.—*Aublet.*

CARAVANEER, kar-a-van-eer', *s.* The driver of the camels of a caravan.

CARAVAN-JOURNEY, kar'a-van-jur'ne. A mode of computing distances travelled by camels in the Eastern nations, usually about 30 miles.

CARBAZOTATE, kar-baz'o-tate, *s.* In Chemistry, a salt formed of carbazotic acid and a base.

CARBINE, kăr'bin, *s.* (Fr.) A small short-barrelled gun, carried by mounted troopers.

CARCEL-LAMP, kăr'sel-lamp, *s.* A French name for the moderator lamp, in which the oil is wound up by a kind of clock-work pump, which forces it up the wick.

CARCER, kăr'ser, *s.* A starting-post.

CARD, kărd, *s.* [added.]—*Card-board*, a stiff kind of pasteboard, for cutting cards or making boxes from.—*Card-box*, a box for keeping playing-cards in.—*Card-case*, a pocket-case for holding visiting cards.

CARDIACE, kăr'de-ase, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, Gr.) A heart-shaped precious stone.

CARDIAGRAPHY, kăr-de-ag'ra-fe, *s.* An anatomical description of the heart.

CARDINAL-CAPE, kăr'de-nal-kape, *s.* A lady's article of dress, usually worn over the shoulders.

CARDING-COMB, kărd'ing-kome, *s.* An implement for combing and cleaning wool, cotton, &c.

CARDITE, kăr'dite, *s.* A fossil shell of the genus Cardium.

CARDOLE, kăr'dol, *s.* In Commerce, a black oily substance obtained from the pericarp of the cashew-nut, which is used as a vesicating agent.

CARDOON, kar-doon', *s.* (*cardo*, Span., from *carduus*, Lat.) A plant, a species of artichoke, used for soups and salads; the *Cynara cardunculus.*—*Loudon.*

CARD-PLAYER, kărd'pla-er, *s.* One given to or fond of playing at cards.

CARD-RACK, kărd'-rak, *s.* A receptacle for visiting or business cards.

CARD-TRAY, kărd'tra, *s.* A small tray, or salver, for a servant to deliver a card on.

CAREENAGE, ka-reen'aje, *s.* (*carenan*, Sp., from *carina*, a keel, Lat.) A place to careen a ship; expense of careening.

CARENCY, ka'ren-se, *s.* (*careo*, to want, Lat.) Lack, want.—Obsolete.

CARESSING, ka-res'ing, *s.* The act of treating with endearment or affection;—*a.* treating with kind and friendly attentions; as, "a caressing manner."

CARESSINGLY, ka-res'ing-le, *ad.* In a caressing manner.

CARGOOSE, kär'goos, *s.* In Ornithology, a water-fowl of the genus Colymbus, the Crested-diver.

CARIACA, kar'e-ak-a, *s.* A species of maize, imported from British Guiana.

CARIATED, ka're-a-ted, *a.* (*caries*, rottenness, Lat.) Rotten; carious.—Rare.

CARIATIDES, kar-e-at'e-dez, *s. pl.* (See Caryatides, vol. i.)

CARIBBEAN, kar-ib-be'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Caribbee Islands. The Caribbean Sea is that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies south of the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico.

CARK, kärk, *s.* A given quantity of wool.—Obsolete.

CARLE, kärl, *s.* A species of hemp.

CARLOVINGIAN, kär-lo-vin'je-an, *s.* Pertaining to Charlemagne of France, or his dynasty.

CARMEL, kär'mel, *s.* A cover for sweetmeats.

CARMONA, kar-mo'na, *s.* A genus of interesting shrubs, so called from the Spanish painter of that name: Order, Ehretiaceæ.—*Veg. King.*

CARNAL-MINDEDNESS, kär'nal-mind'ed-nes, *s.* Grossness of mind.

CARNARIA, kar-na're-a, *s. pl.* (*caro, carnis*, flesh, Lat.) An immense and varied assemblage of unguiculated quadrupeds, which subsist entirely on animal food, and, according to Cuvier's system, form the third Order of Mammalians.—*Cuvier.*

CARNY, kär'ne, *v. n.* To interlard discourse with hypocritical terms, or tones of endearment (*Smart*);—*s.* one who carnies; a wheedler; a flatterer.

CAROCOLLA, kar-o-kol'la, *s.* (*caro*, flesh, and *kolle*, glue, Gr.) A genus of land-snails, so named from the tenacity with which their fleshy feet adhere to limestone rocks.—*Brande.*

CAROLINE, kar'o-lin, *s.* A small silver coin of Naples.

CAROLYTIC, kar-o-lit'ik, *a.* Decorated with branches or festoons.

CAROON, *s.* (See Carroon, Suppl.)

CAROTEEL, kar-o-teel', *s.* In Commerce, the name of a cask or tierce in which dried fruits, &c., are packed. Also an oriental weight, varying from five to nine pounds.

CARPET-BAG, kär'pet-bag, *s.* A portable hand-sack for travellers, which is used for holding linen, and other light articles essential in travelling.

CARPET-MONGER, kär'pet-mung-ger, *s.* A dealer in carpets; a lover of ease and pleasure.

CARPET-WAY, kär'pet-wa, *s.* A border of green sward left round the margin of a ploughed field.

CARPMEELS, kärp'meelz, *s.* A kind of coarse cloth.

CARRAGEEN, kar'ra-jeen, *s.* A sea-lichen, the Chondrus crispus, or Irish moss, used for making jellies, &c.

CARRARA-MARBLE, kar-ra'ra-mär'bl, *s.* The name of a fine white marble.

CARRARA-WATER, kar-ra'ra-waw'ter, *s.* An aërated beverage.

CARREL, kar'rel, *s.* A peculiar kind of arrow used in the cross-bow; also written *quarrel.*

CARRIAGE-HORSE, kar'ridg-hawrse, *s.* A horse used or fit for drawing a carriage.

CARROON, kar-roon', *s.* A variety of cherry; a toll paid for the privilege of driving a cart in the city of London.

CARRUCA, kar'ru-ka, *s.* (Lat.) The mediæval name of a plough. In Domesday book, a *carrucate* of land was as much as one plough could work in a day.

CARRY-ALL, kar're-awl, *s.* A light vehicle for one horse, designed to carry a number of persons.

CARTE, kärt, *s.* (Fr.) A card; a bill of fare.

CARTHAMINE, kär'tha-min, *s.* A red colouring matter obtained from the flower of the Carthamus tinctoria.

CART-JADE, kärt'jade, *s.* A sorry horse; a horse used for drawing, or fit only for the cart.

CART-LOAD, kärt'load, *s.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

CARTOGRAPHER, kar-tog'ra-fer, *s.* A person who prepares charts. See Cartography.

CARTOGRAPHICAL, kar-to-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to cartography.

CARTOGRAPHICALLY, kar-to-graf'ik-al-le, *ad.* In a cartographical manner.

CARTOGRAPHY, kar-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (Lat. *carta*, a leaf of paper, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.) The art of preparing charts or maps.

CARTON, kär'tun, *s.* (*carta*, a sheet of paper, Lat.) The thin pasteboard of paper-boxes. *Carton-pierre* is a species of papier-mâché, resembling stone or bronze sculpture; it is composed of the pulp of paper mixed with whiting and glue.

CARTOON, kar-toon', *s.* [added.]—A card-board box, made of stiff paper or pasteboard, and used by linendrapers and others.

CARTRIDGE-PAPER, kär'tridj-pa'per, *s.* Thick, stout paper, of which cartridges are usually made.

CART-ROPE, kärt'rope, *s.* A strong rope for binding hay or other articles on a cart.

CART-RUT, kärt'rut, *s.* The cut or track of a cart-wheel.

CART-SHED, kärt'shed, *s.* A covered building for protecting carts from the weather.

CART-TIRE, kärt'tire, *s.* The bands of iron used to bind the wheel of a cart.

CARUTO, ka-ru'to, *s.* (Sp.) The name of a beautiful dye, of a bluish-black colour, obtained from the fruit of Genipa Americana.

CARVEL, kär'vel, *s.* The Urtica marina, or sea-blubber; a small ship.

CARVER, kär'ver, *s.* [added.]—A large pointed knife, for cutting up the joints of meat and poultry.

CARVING, kärv'ing, *s.* [added.]—*Carving-fork*, a large fork with a protecting guard, for carving joints of meat. *Carving-knife*, a large pointed knife for carving.

CARVIST, kär'vist, *s.* A hawk sufficiently trained to be carried on the hand.

CARWITCHET, kar-witsh'et, *s.* A jest; a pun; a crotchet.

CARYATIC, kar-e-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or to Caryatides. *Caryatic order*, in Architecture, is an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures.

CARYATID, kar-e-at'id, *s.* A caryatic figure;—*a.* pertaining to the Caryatides; caryatic.

CARYOPHYLLACEOUS, kar-e-o-fil-la'shus, } *a.*
CARYOPHYLLEOUS, kar-e-o-fil'le-us, }
from Caryophyllus, the Clove tree. In Botany, a term applied to corollas, having five petals with long claws and expanded limbs, in a tubular calyx, as in the pink; a *caryophyllaceous plant* is one pertaining to the order Caryophyllaceæ, or Caryophylleæ.

CARYOPSIS, kar-e-op'-sis, *s.* (*karyon*, a nut, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) In Botany, a one-celled, indehiscent pericarp.

CASARCA, ka-sär'ka, *s.* A species of wild goose, found in the north of Europe.

CASCALHO, kas-kal'lo, *s.* In Brazil, a deposit of gravel, pebbles, &c., in which the diamond is usually found.

CASE-RACK, kase'rack, *s.* Among Printers, a frame for placing the type-cases in.

CASEUM, ka'se-um, *s.* The basis of cheese; the purified curd of milk.

CASE-WORM, kase'worm, *s.* An aquatic grub, the caddis.

CASHAW-TREE, kash'aw-tree, *s.* The Prosopis juriflora of the West Indies.

CASINO, ka-se'no, *s.* In England, a public dancing-room; in Italy, a small house; in France, a club-house.

CASSATION, COURT OF, kas-sa'shun, kort of, *s.* (*cassatio*, a quashing, Lat.) A supreme tribunal in Paris, for the revisal or reversal, if need, of the decisions of the imperial courts.

A high court of appeal, or the highest judicial court in France.—*Brande.*

CASSAVA, kas-sa'va, *s.* A nutritious starch, obtained from the roots of the Jatropha manihot. When purified, it is called *tapioca.*

CASSÉ, kas'sa, *a.* (Fr., broken.) Cassia bark; also breakage.

CASSELIA, kas-se'le-a, *s.* A genus of flowering shrubs of considerable beauty: Order, Verbenaceæ.

CASSÉ-PAPER, kas'sé-pa'-per, *s.* Broken paper, the two outside quires of a ream.

CASSEROLLE, kas'role, *s.* (Fr.) A bordering of rice to a dish; a cooking utensil.

CASSINETTE, kas-se-net', *s.* (Fr.) A cloth made of cotton warp, and the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

CASSINO, kas-se'no, *s.* (Ital.) The name of a game at cards.

CASSUMUNAR, kas-su-mew'nar, *s.* An aromatic root of a plant of the ginger kind, Zingiber cassumunar.

CASS-WEED, kas'weed, *s.* A weed, *Shepherd's pouch.*

CAST-IRON, kast'i-urn, *s.* Iron as it is extracted from its ores, or which has been cast into moulds for various utensils; pig-iron.

CASTLE, kas'tl, *s.* [added.]—A turret-like carved piece, used in playing the game of chess.

CASTLEGUARD, kas'tl-gärd, *s.* A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.

CASTLEWARD, kas'tl-wärd, *s.* An imposition formerly laid upon such as dwelt within a certain distance of a castle, for maintaining watch and ward within it.

CAST-OFF, kast'off, *part. a.* Set aside as of no further use; rejected.

CASTORS, kas'turs, *s. pl.* Small rollers, wheels fixed to the feet of tables, sofas, or chairs, to admit of moving them with facility.

CASTRATING, kas-tra'ting, *s.* The operation of gelding animals.

CASTREL, kas'trel, *s.* A kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAL, kas-tren'shal, *a.* (*castrensis*, from *castrum*, a camp, Lat.) Belonging to a camp.

CAST-STEEL, kast'steel, *s.* Broken bars of iron fused in a crucible, tempered, and poured into moulds.

CASUS-BELLI, ka'sus bel'li, (Lat.) A cause of war; a term commonly used in diplomatic language.

CATALAN, kat'a-lan, *s.* A native of Catalonia.

CATALOGUE, kat'a-log, *s.* [added.]—*Catalogue raisonné*, an arranged catalogue, classed under regular heads or divisions.

CATAPHONIC, kat-a-fon'ik, *a.* (*kataphoneo*, to resound, Gr.) Pertaining to reflected sounds.

CATAPHRACTED, kat-a-frakt'ed, *a.* (*kataphractos*, clothed in armour, Gr.) Completely armed. In Natural History, covered with a hard, callous skin, or horny plates of scales.

CATARACT, kat'a-rakt, *s.* [added.]—A contrivance to regulate the number of strokes per minute of an engine; a lock-gate.

CATARRHINE, kat'ar-rine, *s.* A genus of monkeys.

CATASTASIS, kat-as'ta-sis, *s.* (Gr., from *kata*, down, and *istemi*, to place.) In Rhetoric, the exordium, or narrative part of the orator's speech, in which he unfolds the matter in question. Among the ancients, the third division of a drama, or that wherein the plot or action is carried on and heightened, till the whole is ripe for the catastrophe.

CATASTROPHIST, ka-tas'tro-fist, *s.* (*katastrophe*, a coming to an end, Gr.) One who maintains that the great changes of our globe have been the result of catastrophes or violent physical convulsions.

The most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw.—*Woodward.*

CAT-BLOCK, kat'blok, *s.* A large block with two sheaves, used in hoisting up an anchor to the ship's side.

CATCHING, katsh'ing, *a.* Infectious; contagious.

'Tis time to give them physic; their diseases
Are grown so *catching.*—*Shaks.*

CATCHLAND, katsh'land, *s.* Land of which it is not known to what parish it belongs.

CATCH-MEADOW, katsh'med-dow, *s.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a hill-side.

CATCH-WORK, katsh'work, *s.* The process of draining meadow land on hill-sides through the medium of drain-channels.

CATECHUIC ACID, kat-e-tshu'ik as'id, *s.* An acid soluble in water, obtained from catechu.

CATEGOREMATIC, kat-e-gor-e-mat'ik, *a.* (*kategorema*, a predicate, Gr.) In Logic, an epithet applied to a word capable of being employed by itself as a term, or predicate of a proposition.

CATEGORIZE, kat'e-go-rize, *v. a.* To place in a category or list; to class.

CATERWAULING, kat'er-wawl-ing, *s.* The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry; cat-squalling by night.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here!—*Shaks.*

CAT-FALL, kat'fawl, *s.* In ships, a rope used in hoisting the anchor up to the cat-head.

CATHARINE-WHEEL, kath'a-rin-hweel, *s.* [added.]—A pyrotechnic wheel, which revolves and throws out radiating fire-sparks as it turns.

CAT-HARPINGS, kat'harp-ingz, *s. pl.* In ships, ropes serving to tighten the shrouds, and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close-hauled.

CAT-HEAD, cat'hed, *s.* A miner's name for a small capstan; a strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows.

CATHEDRA, kath'e-dra, or ka-the'dra, *s.* (Gr.) A chair; appropriately the chair or seat of a person in authority; a professor's chair.—*Ex cathedrâ*, with authority; from high or official authority.

CATHODE, ka-thode', *s.* (*kata*, down, and *odos*, a way, Gr.) In Electro-chemistry, the way or surface by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes. It is opposed to anode, and is equivalent to negative pole.

CATHOLICOS, ka-thol'e-kos, *s.* (Gr., universal.) The primate or head of the Armenian Church.

CAT-HOOK, kat'hook, *s.* In a ship, a strong hook fitted to the cat-block.

CATLINGS, kat'lings, *s. pl.* In Commerce, a term applied to the dried intestines of animals, which are used as strings to musical instruments. See Catgut, vol. i.

CATMINT, kat'mint, } *s.* A strong scented peren-
CATNIP, kat'nip, } nial plant, the Nepeta cataria.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, kat-o'-nine'taylz, *s.* A whip or scourge having nine or more lashes or cords.

CATOPSIS, ka-top'sis, *s.* (Gr., from *kata*, down, and *opsis*, vision.) A morbid quickness of vision.

CAT-ROPES, kat'-ropes, *s. pl.* The pulleys used in hoisting a ship's anchor over the bows by the cat-heads.

CAT'S-HEAD, kats'hed, *s.* A sort of large apple.

CAT-SILVER, kat'sil-ver, *s.* A mineral; a variety of mica.

CATSUP, kat'sup, *s.* (See Catchup, vol. i.)

And for our home-bred British cheer,
Botargo, *catsup*, and cavier.—*Swift.*

CATTEMUNDOO, kat'te-mun-doo, *s.* An elastic gum obtained from the Euphorbia antiquorum, and other species in India.

CATTLE, kat'tl, *s.* (*catal*, Norm.-Fr., *kateelen*, Dut.) In a general or collective sense, all beasts of pasture used for tillage or food for man; including the numerous varieties of the bovine kind, as oxen, bulls, cows, &c., as well as horses, asses, sheep, and goats.—*Cattle-dealer*, is one who buys and sells the live stock reared on the farm; a grazier.—*Cattle-market*, a place of general resort for graziers and dealers where cattle are bought and sold.—*Cattle-pen*, or *shed*, a place for temporarily housing cattle.—*Cattle-show*, an exhibition of cattle, for the purpose of promoting agricultural improvements, for which premiums are awarded.

CAULOCARPUS, kaw-lo-kar'pus, *a.* (*kaulos*, a stem, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) In Botany, a term applied to trees that produce both flowers and fruits on their branches.

CAUNTER-LODE, kawn'ter-lode, *s.* In Mining, a lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins.

CAUSALTY, kaw'sal-te, *s.* In Mining, a name for light particles of ore carried away during the process of washing.

CAUTERANT, kaw'ter-ant, *s.* (*kauterion*, a searing iron, Gr.) A cauterizing substance.

CAUTHEE, kau-the', *s.* An Indian cotton cloth of a coarse texture.

CAVALIERISM, kav-a-leer'ism, *s.* The practice or principles of cavaliers; haughtiness; arrogance; rudeness.

CAVATION, ka-va'shun, *s.* (*cavus*, hollow, Lat.) A hollowing of the earth for cellarage, or for sinking the foundation of a building.

CAVEATING, ka've-at-ing, *s.* (*caveo*, to beware, Lat.) In fencing, the shifting of the sword from one side of an adversary to another.

CAVENDISH, kav'en-dish, *s.* A kind of tobacco.

CAVERNULOUS, ka-vern'yu-lus, *a.* Full of little cavities.

CAVESSON, kav'es-song, *s.* (Fr.) An iron instrument fixed to the nostrils of a horse, for the purpose of curbing him, or rendering him manageable through the pain it occasions; the practice of breaking horses in.

CAVICORN, kav'e-kawrn, *s.* (*cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) A name given to a tribe of hollow-horned ruminant animals, including the antelope.

CAVILLOUSNESS, kav'il-us-nes, *s.* Captiousness (from *cavil*).

CAVING, ka'ving, *s.* In Mining, a falling in or sinking of the superincumbent earth or arch of a tunnel.

CAVOLINITE, kav'o-lin-ite, *s.* A Vesuvian mineral; a variety of nepheline.

CAVY, ka've, *s.* A genus of small rodent animals, of which the Guinea-pig is the type.

CAWING, kaw'ing, *s.* The cry of the crow, rook, or raven;—*ppr.* or *a.* uttering sounds like a rook or crow.

Elms so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region.—*Addison.*

CAWK, kawk, *s.* A compact variety of sulphate of baryta.

CAWKY, kawk'e, *a.* Pertaining to or like cawk.

CAXON, kax'n, *s.* A cant expression for a whig.

CAXOU, kax'oo, *s.* A chest of ores of any metal that has been burned, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined.

CAYA, ca'ya, *s.* In Commerce, a bastard satin-wood from St. Domingo.

CAYELAC, ca'ye-lak, *s.* An aromatic wood obtained from Siam.

CAZZONS, kaz'zuns, *s. pl.* A provincial name for the dried dung of cattle collected for fuel.

CEASING, sees'ing, *s.* Cessation; pause; intermission.

CEBADILLA, se-ba-dil'la, } *s.* (Sp.) The com-
CEVADILLA, se-va-dil'la, } mercial names ap-
SARADILLA, sar-a-dil'la, } plied to the follicular fruits of Stenanthium frigidum, Asagræa officinalis, and Veratrum sabadilla, which con-

tain the alkaloid veratrin, used as an emetic and purgative in mania, and administered in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout.

CEBRIONIDÆ, se-bre-on'e-de, *s. pl.* An order of Coleopterous insects, of which the Cebrio is the type.

CECILS, ses'ils, *s.* A name for hashed beef.

CECOGRAPH, se'ko-graf, *s.* (*cæcus*, blind, Lat., and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) A writing apparatus for the use of the blind.

CEDANT, se'dant, *s.* (Fr., from *cedo*, to yield, Lat.) In Law, one who assigns over or surrenders his property or right.

CEDRIUM, se'dre-um, *s.* (Lat.) The resinous extract of the cedar-tree, which is very useful in the preservation of books and other articles from the depredations of insects.

CEDRONELLA, se-dro-nel'la, *s.* (*kedros*, the cedar, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.—*Mœnch.*

CEINTURE, seing'ture, *s.* (Fr.) A girdle or scarf made of light material, as gauze, muslin, or silk; a waist-belt.

CELATURE, sel'a-ture, *s.* (*cælo*, to engrave, Lat.) The act or art of engraving or embossing; that which is engraved.

CELEBRANT, sel'e-brant, *s.* (*celebro*, to celebrate, Lat.) One who performs a public religious act: applied particularly to the officiating priest in any service of the Roman Catholic Church.

CELESTIALIZE, ce-les'te-al-ize, *v. a.* (*celestialis*, celestial, from *cælum*, heaven, Lat.) To make celestial; to render heavenly.

CELESTIALNESS, se-les'te-al-nes, *s.* The quality of being celestial; heavenliness.

CELLARMAN, sel'ler-man, *s.* One who attends to the business of a cellar, and especially to the liquors kept there by publicans and spirit merchants.

CELL-BRED, sel'bred, *a.* Bred in a cell; brought up in a cellar; lowly bred.

CELLIFEROUS, sel-lif'er-us, *a.* (*cella*, a cellar; and *fero*, to bear, Lat.) Bearing or producing cells.

CELLULOSE, sel'lew-lose, *a.* [added.]—Containing cells.

CELSITUDE, sel'se-tewd, *s.* [added.]—(*celsitudo*, loftiness, Lat.) Altitude, or towering height.

Kingly *celsitude.—Chaucer.*

CELT, selt, (*Keltoi*, Gr.; *Celtæ*, Lat.) One of the primitive inhabitants of Gaul, Britain, Italy, or Spain. In Archæology, an implement of stone or metal found in ancient tumuli of the Celtic period in different parts of Europe.

CELTIBERIAN, selt-e-be're-an, *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia, or to its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river of Spain; hence, Spanish;—*s.* an inhabitant of Celtiberia.

CEMENT-STONE, sem'ent-stone, *s.* In Geology, nodules of calcareous matter; a kind of Septaria, obtained in various localities, for making cements and concretes.

CENOCOCCUM, se-no-kok'kum, *s.* (*kenos*, empty; and *kokkos*, a berry, Gr.) A genus of cryptogamous plants, growing in woods: Order, Fungi.—*Fries.*

CENTERING, sen'ter-ing, *s.* In Architecture, the temporary frame or woodwork on which an arch is supported during its construction.

CENTIME, song-teem', *s.* (Fr., from *centum*, a hundred, Lat.) The hundredth part of a franc; the hundredth part of anything.

CENTRE-BIT, sen'ter-bit, *s.* An instrument turning on a centre, for boring holes.

CENTRE-PIECE, sen'tr-peece, *s.* A workman's tool for boring a centre-bit; a table ornament.

CENTRES, sen'trs, *s. pl.* In Drapery, the plain parts of shawls, prepared in Bradford, &c., to which ornamental or figured borders are attached, principally by the Paisley weavers.

CENTROLINEAD, sen-tro-lin'e-ad, *s.* (*centrum*, a centre; and *linea*, a line, Lat.) An instrument for drawing lines converging towards a point, though the point be inaccessible.—*Ogilvie.*

CENTROLINEAL, sen-tro-lin'e-al, *a.* (*centrum*, a centre; and *linea*, Lat.) Applied to lines converging to a centre;—*s.* an instrument for drawing lines converging to a centre.—*Nicholson.*

CENTUMVIRATE, sen-tum've-rate, *s.* (*centum*, a hundred, and *viri*, men, Lat.) The office or dignity of the centumviri.

CEORL, se'orl, *s.* (Sax.) A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons.—Obsolete.

CEPHALALGIC, sef-al-al'jik, *s.* (*kephale*, the head; and *algos*, pain, Gr.) A medicine for the headache.

CEPHALALGY, sef'al-al-je, *s.* The headache.

CEPHALANTHIUM, sef-a-lan'the-um, *s.* (*kephale*, the head; and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) In Botany, the head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.

CEPHALITIS, sef-a-li'tis, *s.* (*kephale*, the head, Gr.) Inflammation of the brain.

CEPHALOPODIC, sef-a-lo-pod'ik, } *a.* (*kephale*,
CEPHALOPODOUS, sef-a-lop'o-dus, } the head; and *pous*, *podos*, a foot, Gr.) Pertaining to the Cephalopoda.

CEPHUS, se'fus, *s.* [corrigenda.]—A bird of the duck kind; the name of a genus of hymenipterous insects; also, a genus of codfishes, Gadidæ.

CERADIA, se-ra'de-a, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr., so called from the horned appearance of the branches.) A genus of curious plants, which was first introduced, in 1844, into the gardens of the Duke of Devonshire; it has the appearance of a shrub of coral.—*Lindley.*

CERAMIC, se-ram'ik, *a.* (*keramos*, potter's clay, from *kera*, wax, Gr.) Denoting the plastic arts; fictile; a term frequently applied to ornamental pottery.

CERASIN, ser'a-sin, *s.* (*cerasus*, a cherry-tree, Lat.) A term applied to those gums which exude from the cherry and other trees of a similar nature.

CERATANDRA, se-ra-tan'dra, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *aner*, *andros*, a male, Gr., so called from the form of the united stems.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CERATO-DACTYLIS, se-ra-to-dak'te-lis, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *dactylos*, a finger, Gr.) A genus of tropical ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Smith.*

CERATOPTERIS, se-ra-top'teris, *s.* (*keras*, a

horn, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fernlike plants, so called from the hornlike form of the divisions of fronds : Order, Gleicheniaceæ.—*Brongniart.*

CERATOSPERMUM, se-ra-to-sper'mum, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A genus of plants : Order, Chenopodiaceæ.—*Persoon.*

CEREBROSE, ser'e-brose, *a.* (*cerebrum*, the brain, Lat.) Mad ; brainsick.

CEREOLITE, se're-o-lite, *s.* *ceros*, wax, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral substance, which in appearance and softness resembles wax.

CEREOUS, se're-us, *a.* (*cera*, wax, Lat.) Waxen ; like wax.

CERES, se'res, *s.* [added.]—A planet, or asteroid, discovered by Piazzi in 1801; its mean distance from the sun is 263,740,000 miles, and its periodical revolution 4 years 220 days ; its diameter, 163 miles ; and its hourly motion in its orbit, 40,900 miles.

CEROPLASTIC, se-ro-plas'tik, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and *plastikos*, relating to the art of modelling, Gr.) The art of modelling in wax.

CEROXYLON, se-rox'e-lon, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) The wax-palm, a tall tree of South America.

CERULEUM, se-ru'le-um, *s.* (*ceruleus*, sky-blue, Lat.) A silicate of copper ; a blue Roman pigment.

CERUSSITE, se'rus-site, *s.* (*cerussa*, *ceruse*, white lead, Lat.) A valuable ore of lead, of great commercial importance.

CERVINE, ser'vine, *a.* Pertaining to a stag or deer, or to animals of the genus Cervus.

CERVUS, ser'vus, *s.* (Lat.) The stag ; a genus of animals.

CESAREAN, se-za're-an, *a.* The Cesarean operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting. Julius Cæsar is said to have been brought into the world by this operation, hence his and its name.

CESIOUS, se'zhe-us, *a.* Of a bluish-grey colour.

CESS, ses, *v. n.* To cease ; to neglect a legal duty.—Obsolete.

CESSANT, ses'sant, *a.* (*cesso*, to cease, Lat.) Ceasing ; intermitting action.—Rare.

CESTRIAN, ses'tre-an, *a.* (*castrum*, a camp, Lat.) Pertaining to Cheshire.

CETACEAN, se-ta'se-an, *s.* (*cete*, a whale, Gr.) A cetaceous animal.

CETATE, se'tate, *s.* A compound of cetic acid, with a base.

CETERACH, set'e-rak, *s.* (Arabic.) A plant, a species of Grammitis.

CETIC, se'tik, *a.* [added.]—Obtained from spermaceti, as the cetic acid.

CETIN, } se'tin, *s.* Pure spermaceti ; the
CETINE, } crystalizable part of spermaceti.

CETRARINE, se'tra-rin, *s.* A vegetable principle extracted from several species of Cetraria.

CEVADIC, se-vad'ik, *a.* The sevadic acid is obtained from the seeds of the plant Veratrum sabadilla.

CEVADILLA, sev-a-dil'la, *s.* (Sp.) In Botany, a species of Veratrum, or its seeds : the latter abound with veratria.

CEVADINE, sev'a-din, *s.* (Sp.) In Commerce, the starch of barley ; the name for hordeine, Hordeum distichon.

CEYLON-MOSS, se-lone'mos, *s.* In Commerce, a delicate kind of fucus, obtained in the salt lakes, on the coasts of Ceylon ; and used for jellies.

CHA, tcha, *s.* (Chinese.) In Commerce, a sort of tea rolled up like tobacco, which is chiefly consumed in the interior of Africa.

CHABLIS, sha-ble', *s.* A white French wine.

CHABRŒA, sha-bre'a, *s.* (so named in honour of Chaubrey, a botanical writer of Geneva.) A genus of garden plants : Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

CHACO, tshak'o, *s.* (Sp.) An unctuous kind of earth, produced in South America, which is made into little pats, and eaten with chocolate.

CHAD, shad, *s.* A kind of fish ; the shad.

CHÆTOCAPNIA, ke-to-kap'ne-a, *s.* (*chaite*, a bristle, Gr.) A genus of greenhouse herbaceous plants : Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Herbert.*

CHAFF-CUTTER, tshaf'kut-tur, *s.* A chaff-cutting machine.

CHAFFER, tshaf'fur, *s.* A small portable furnace ; merchandize.—Obsolete.

CHAFFERY, tshaf'fur-e, *s.* That part of a foundry where the forges are placed for hammering iron into bars.

CHAGREEN, sha-green', *s.* See Shagreen, ii. 669.

CHAIN, tshane, *s.* [added.]—*Chain-boat*, a strong and firmly-built boat used for drawing up anchors or mooring chains from the bottom of harbours.—*Chain-bolts*, in Ship-building, are the large bolts used for securing the links or dead-eyes to the ship's side.—*Chain-bridge*, a suspension-bridge.—*Chain-cable*, an anchoring or mooring cable, made of strong iron rings.—*Chain-plates*, strong plates of iron used in merchant ships, bolted to the ship's sides instead of chains to the dead-eyes ; they have different names, according to their position in the vessel, as the fore-chains, main-chains, or mizen-chains.—*Chain-stitch*, a particular stitch used to form chain-work.

CHAIRING, tshayr'ing, *s.* The carrying of a successful candidate for office in a chair, in token of triumph.

CHAIR-WEBB, tshare'web, *s.* A kind of saw.

CHALCOGRAPHIMANIA, kal-kog-ra-fe-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*chalcos*, copper, *graphe*, engraving, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) The rage for collecting old and curious engravings.

CHALK, tshawk, *s.* [added.]—*Chalk-drawing*, a drawing made with coloured crayons.—*Chalk-lime*, the chalk, or burnt carbonate, when heat has driven off the carbonic acid.—*Chalk-line* is a carpenter's line, which is chalked so as to leave a mark for working by.

CHALLIS, tshal'lis, *s.* A soft woollen fabric, finely printed, used for ladies' dresses.

CHALOT. See Shalot, ii. 670.

CHAMBER, tshame'bur, *s.* [added.]—*Chamber of Commerce* is a committee of merchants, or influential manufacturers, or traders, who take cognizance of matters connected with commerce or the special interests of trade.

CHAMBER-HANGING, tshame'bur-hang'ing, *s.* Tapestry, or hangings for a chamber.

CHAMÆNERION, kam-e-ne're-un, *s.* (*chamai*, dwarf, and *nerion*, the oleander, Gr.) A

genus of flowering plants allied to the Epilobium : Order, Onograceæ.—*Tourneforte.*

CHAMÆPENCE, kam-e-pen'ce, *s.* (*chamai*, dwarf, and *penke*, a pine, Gr.) A genus of dwarf pine, of which there are many varieties : Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

CHAMOIS, sham'oy, *s.* [added.]—*Chamois leather*, a very soft and pliable leather, made from different kinds of skin, dressed with fish-oil, and washed in strong alkali.

CHAMPERED, tshamp'erd, *a.* Grooved or inflexed ; bevelled or sloped at the edge.

CHAMPIGNON, tshampin'yun, *s.* (Fr.) An edible mushroom, the Agaricus oreades, which is nutritious, stimulant, and rather fragrant.

CHANCE-COMER, tshans'kum-mer, *s.* One who comes unexpectedly ; a stranger.

CHANGEABILITY, tshaynj-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of being changeable ; changeableness.

CHANGEFULLY, tshaynj'fŭl-le, *ad.* In a changeful manner.

CHANGEFULNESS, tshaynj'fŭl-nes, *s.* The quality of being changeful.

CHANGING, tshaynj'ing, *s.* Change ; alteration ; an altering or putting one thing for another.

CHANGING-PIECE, tshaynj'ing-pees, *s.* A term of contempt for a fickle-minded person.

CHANNA, tshan'na, *s.* A fish resembling the sea-perch.

CHANSONNETTE, shong-son-net', *s.* (*chanson*, a song, Fr.) A little song.

CHANTANT, tshang-tang, *s.* (*chanter*, to sing, Fr.) A term applied to instrumental music composed in a soft, melodious, and singing style.—*Dr. Busby.*

CHANTILLY-LACE, tshan-til'le-lase, *s.* (Fr.) A rich kind of hand-made lace, usually of an expensive character.

CHANTING, tshant'ing, *s.* The act of singing ; the practice of intoning, or of repeating in the manner of a chant.

CHANTLATE, tshant'late, *s.* In Building, a wooden ledge to support tiles forming the eaves of a wall.

CHAOLOGY, ka-ol'o-je, *s.* (*chaos*, confusion, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A description of chaos ; a treatise on chaos, or chaotic matter.

CHAPBOOK, tshap'book, *s.* A small book carried about for sale by hawkers.

CHAR-A-BANC, shar'à-bong, *s.* (Fr.) A long four-wheeled carriage, having several seats.

CHARACTOGRAPH, ka-rak'to-graf, *s.* (*character*, a distinctive mark, and *grapho*, to describe, Gr.) A philosophical instrument.

CHARGED, tchărgd, *a.* or *pp.* Debited for payment ; burdened or loaded.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, shar'zha daf-fare', *s.* (Fr.) A person intrusted with the public interest in a foreign nation. The Chargés d'Affaires constitute the third or lowest class of foreign ministers.

CHARING, tshare'ing, *s.* The business of a char-woman.

CHARIOTEERING, tshar-e-ut-eer'ing, *ppr.* Driving a chariot ;—*a.* using a chariot ;—*s.* The act, art, or practice of driving a chariot.

CHARIOTMAN, tshar'e-ut-man, *s.* The driver of a chariot.

CHARIVARI, tshar'e-var-e, *s.* A mock serenade of discordant music ; a caricature ; a satirical journal.

CHARLATANICALLY, tshar-la-tan'e-kalle, *ad.* After the manner of a charlatan.

CHARLATANISM, tshar'la-tan-izm, *s.* Quackery ; undue pretensions to skill.

CHARMA, tshar'ma, *s.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf.

CHARMS, tshărms, *s. pl.* Amulets, or fancy articles, worn under the belief that they may ward off evil.

CHARNECO, tshar-ne'ko, *s.* (Sp.) A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

CHARNEL, tshar'nel, *a.* Containing flesh or carcasses.

CHARR, tshar, *s.* A fish of the salmon kind.

CHARTA, kăr'ta, *s.* (Lat.) A charter ; a public deed conveying a grant.

CHARTE, shart, *s.* The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, established at the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814.

CHARTERER, tshăr'ter-er, *s.* One who engages a ship, and causes it to be laden with merchandize.

CHARTER-MASTER, tshăr'ter-mas'ter. In Mining, one who raises coal or iron stone by the ton, at a contract price.

CHARTOMETER, tshăr-tom'e-ter, *s.* (*charta*, a chart, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring charts or maps.—*Hamilton.*

CHAR-WOMAN, tshayr'wŭm'un, *s.* A woman who works as a house-servant by the day, or who does odd jobs.

CHASCONIUM, kas-ko'ne-um, *s.* (*chasko*, to gape, Gr., in allusion to the gaping calyx.) A genus of shrubbery greenhouse plants : Order, Herbaceæ.—*Meyer.*

CHASING, tshase'ing, *s.* The act or art of embossing on metals ; embossed work.

> Like emeralds *chased* in gold.—*Scott.*

CHASMY, kazm'e, *a.* Abounding with chasms.

CHASSELAS, shas'la, or shas'se-las, *s.* (Fr.) A sort of grape.

CHAT, tshat, *s.* (Fr.) A prefix for anything small, as chat-potatoes, chat-moss, chat-wood, &c.

CHATELAIN, shat'el-ayn, *s.* (Fr.) A kind of chain worn at a lady's waist-band, to suspend keys, scissors, or fancy ornaments to.

CHATS, tshats, *s. pl.* Small potatoes, used for feeding pigs. In Mining, a term applied to the second stratum of a mass of ore in the process of washing ; also small heaps of ore.

CHATTAH, tshat'ta, *s.* An Indian umbrella.

CHAUFFER, tshauf'fer, *s.* (*chauffer*, to heat, Fr.) A small iron furnace used by chemists.

CHAUMONTELLE, sho-mon-tel', *s.* (Fr.) A sort of pear.

CHAVENDER, tshav'en-der, *s.* (Fr.) A fish, the chub or cheven.

> Choice bait for the chub or *chavender.*—*Walton.*

CHEAP-JACK, tsheep'jak, *s.* A travelling hawker, or vendor of cheap or worthless articles.

CHEATERY, tsheet'er-e, *s.* Deception ; fraud ; cheating.—Rare.

CHEATING, tsheet'ing, *s.* The act or practice of

defrauding by deceitful arts ; deception ; knavery.

CHEATINGLY, tsheet'ing-le, *ad.* In a cheating manner.

CHECK-BOOK, tshek'book, *s.* A book containing blank checks upon a bank, kept by persons who have account.

CHECKERS, tshek'erz, *s. pl.* Draughts, a game played on a chequered board ; cross stripes of different colours.

The *checkers*, at this time a common sign of a public-house.—*Brand.*

CHECKS, tsheks, *s. pl.* A cross-barred fabric, made of worsted and cotton, and chiefly used as a trowsers material ; pieces of wood used in machinery.

CHECK-STRING, tshek'string, *s.* A cord communicating with the interior of a carriage, to enable the occupant to communicate with the coachman.

CHECK-TAKER, tshek-ta'ker, *s.* A person employed to receive pass-tickets, &c., at railway stations or places of amusement.

CHEDDER, tshed'der, *s.* A kind of cheese, so called from a village in Somersetshire, where it is made.

CHEERUP, tsheer'up, *v. a.* To make cheerful ; to enliven ; to animate ; to quicken ; also written *chirrup.*

CHEESE-FLY, tsheez'fli, *s.* A small black insect, the Piophila casei, produced from the cheese-hopper.

CHEESE-HOPPER, tsheez'hopper, *s.* A cheese-maggot.

CHEIROPODA, ki-rop'o-da, } *s. pl.* (*cheir*, a
CHEIROPEDS, ki'ro-pedz, } hand, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot, Gr.) Mammiferous animals with hands.

CHEIROSTYLIS, ki-ros'te-lis, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *stylos*, a stalk, Gr.) An interesting plant brought from Ceylon, somewhat resembling the Goodyera : Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

CHEMIC, kem'ik, *s.* A term applied commercially to bleaching powder.

CHEMICALS, kem'e-kals, *s. pl.* The various substances used in Chemistry.

CHEMISETTE, shem-e-set', *s.* (Fr.) A lady's lace stomacher, worn over the bosom.

CHEMKE, tshem'ke, *s.* The name of the razor carp, Cyprinus cultratus.

CHENILLE, she-nil', *s.* In Commerce, a loose silk trimming.

CHEQUER, tshek'er, *s.* A sort of stone-work in the faces of walls.—*Chequers*, the armorial bearings of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, often used as a sign of public-houses.

CHEROOT, she-root', *s.* A kind of cigar, imported, when genuine, from Manilla.

CHERRY, tsher're, *s.* [added.]—*Cherry-bay*, the laurel, an evergreen tree.—*Cherry-brandy*, brandy in which cherries are steeped. *Cherry-cheeked*, ruddy cheeked.—*Cherry-laurel*, a shrub, the Cerasus Lauro-cerasus, commonly called laurel.—*Cherry-tree*, a name common to trees of the genus Cerasus, which produce edible cherries.—*Cherry-wine*, a sweet wine made from cherries ; a liquor called Maraschino, prepared in Italy and Dalmatia from cherries.

CHERT-STONE, tshert-stone, *s.* [added.]—A mineral quarried in Cornwall and Derbyshire, and used for making the stones of pottery mills, to pulverize flints.

CHERUP, tshĕr'up, *v.* and *s.* A corruption of *cheer up.*

CHESHIRE-CHEESE, tshesh'er-tsheese, *s.* The name of a rich large-sized cheese, chiefly made in Cheshire.

CHESLIP, tshes'lip, *s.* A small vermin found under stones, &c.

CHESSEL, tshes'sel, *s.* The perforated wooden mould or vat in which cheese is pressed.

CHESSYLLITE, tshes'sil-lite, *s.* A species of copper ore.

CHESTERFIELD, tshes'ter-feeld, *s.* A sort of loose coat.

CHESTON, tshes'tun, *s.* A species of plum.

CHEST-PROTECTOR, tshest'pro-tek'tur, *s.* A covering for the breast, made of hare-skin, or chamois leather, and used by persons affected with pulmonary complaints.

CHEVAL-GLASS, shev'al-glas, *s.* A large dressing-room glass, in which the full-length figure may be seen.

CHEVEN, tshev'en, *s.* A river fish, the chub.

CHEVILLE, shev'il, *s.* (Fr.) The bridge of any stringed instrument.

CHEVROTAIN, shev'ro-tane, *s.* The smallest of the antelope kind.

CHIA, tshe'a, *s.* (Sp.) A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHIBBAL, tshib'bal, *s.* A small sort of onion.

CHICA, tshee'ka, *s.* (Sp.) A red colouring substance, used by Indians for colouring their skins (*Brand*) ; also the name of a fermented liquor made of Indian corn, and used by the Peruvians.

CHICK, tshik, *s.* A dwarf pea. In Commerce, a name of the inspissated juice of the poppy.—*Chick-weed*, a commercial name for the dyeing lichen, Roccella fuciformis.

CHICORY, tshik'ur-e, *s.* The powdered root of the Cichorium intybus, extensively used as an infused beverage, either alone or mixed with coffee.

CHIEF-BARON, tsheef-bar'un, *s.* A president of the Court of Exchequer.

CHIEF-JUSTICE, tsheef-jus'tis, *s.* The principal judge in the Courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench.—*Chief-justiceship*, the office of chief justice.

CHIEFRIE, tsheef'ree, *s.* Right of a chief ; a small feudal rent.

CHIFFONNIER, shif-fon-neer', *s.* (Fr.) A collector of rags, bones, and other refuse of the streets.

CHIFFONNIERE, shif-fon-neer', *s.* (Fr.) A lady's work-table ; a neat chest of drawers.

CHIFFY, tshif'fe, *s.* An instant ; a *jiffy* (*rather vulgar*).

CHIGRE, tshig'r, *s.* (See Chegre, vol. i.)

CHIKSA, tshik'sa, *s.* In Commerce, the name of a fragrant powder, composed of sandal wood, benzoin, and other aromatic ingredients.—*Simmonds.*

CHILDE, tshīld, or tsheeld, *s.* A noble youth; the son of a nobleman ; a cognomen formerly prefixed to the family name by the eldest son.

Childe Harold.—*Byron.*

CHILDLY, tchīld'le, *a.* Like a child.

CHILESE, tshe-leez', *s.*, *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Chili; the people of Chili;—*a.* pertaining to Chili; Chilian.

CHILIAN, tshil'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to Chili.

CHILIAN PINE, tshil'e-an pine, *s.* A fine lofty tree of Chili, the Araucaria imbricata, highly valued for its nutritious pine cones, which supply the natives with a great portion of their daily food.

CHILIASM, kil'e-azm, *s.* (*chilias*, a thousand, Gr.) The millennium, or thousand years, when Satan is to be bound: *Rev.* xx.

CHILIASTIC, kil e-ast'ik, *a.* Relating to the millennium.

CHILIOPHYLLUM, kil-e-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*chilios*, innumerable, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants, with yellow flowers, brought from Mexico: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

CHILLI, CHILLY, tshil'le, *s.* The name of the American red pepper, the pod or fruit of the capsicum.—*McCulloch.*

CHILOMA, ki-lo'ma, *s.* (*cheiloma*, a lip, Gr.) In Zoology, the upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when tumid, and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.

CHILONEAN, ki-lo'ne-an, CHILONIC, ki-lon'ik, *a.* Relating to Chilo, the Grecian sage; brief; concise.

CHILTONITE, tshil'tun-ite, *s.* A mineral, a variety of prehnite.

CHIMES, tshimes, *s. pl.* The ends of the staves of a cask, which appear above the head.

CHIMNEY, tshim'ne, *s.* [added.]—*Chimney-board*, a fire-board or screen.—*Chimney-corner*, the corner of a chimney or fireplace; a place near the fire.—*Chimney-glass*, a looking-glass fixed over a mantel-piece.—*Chimney-hook*, a hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.—*Chimney-jamb*, the side of a chimney reaching from the top of the grate to the entrance of the chimney.—*Chimney-pot*, a cylinder of earthenware, or other material, placed at the top of a chimney to prevent smoking.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, tshim'ne-sweep-er, *s.* One whose occupation is to sweep or clean the chimneys.

CHINA, tshi'na, *s.* [added.]—*China-clay*, a fine potter's clay, from Cornwall, extensively used in ceramic manufactures.—*China-crape*, a very fine and beautiful kind of silk crape. *China-ink*, a black pigment made from oil and lamp-black, thickened with gelatine; ordinarily known as Indian ink.—*China-orange*, the name of a small sweet orange which came originally from China, Citrus aurantium.—*China-pink*, a perennial flowering plant, the Dianthus chinensis.—*China-rose*, a beautiful flowering shrub of the Mallow kind, the Hibiscus-rosa sinensis.

CHINAR, tshi'nar, *s.* A tree of India.

CHINCAPIN, tshin'ca-pin, *s.* The dwarf chestnut; a small tree of the Southern States of South America.

CHINCH, tshintsh, *s.* A fetid insect of the bug kind.

CHIN-SCAB, tshin-scab, *s.* A disease in sheep.

CHINSE, tshins, *v. a.* To thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife.

CHINSING, tshin'sing, *s.* In Ship-building, a temporary caulking or stopping of the seams of a ship's deck or sides with oakum.

CHIP, tship, *s.* A kind of straw plait, the leaves of the Thrinax argentea, a Cuban palm prepared for hats.—*Chip-bonnet*, a lady's bonnet made of fancy straw plait, or palm leaves.—*Chip-platting*, straw prepared and twisted for bonnets and hats.

CHIPPY, tship'pe, *a.* Abounding in chips.

CHIRAGON, kir'a-gon, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *ago*, to act, Gr.) A kind of writing frame for the blind.

CHIRAGRICAL, kir-ag're-kal, *a.* (*cheiragra*, gout; from *cheir*, the hand, and *agra*, a seizure, Gr.) Subject to the gout, or having the gout in the hand.

CHIRITA, kir-i'ta, *s.* A genus of greenhouse plants, brought from the East, bearing large campanulate flowers of a beautiful lilac colour: Order, Cyrtandraceæ.

CHIROGYMNASTE, ki-ro-jim'nast, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *gymnasteon*, a place of exercise, Gr.) A square board for exercising the fingers of a pianist.

CHIRONECTIDÆ, ki-ro-nek'te-de, *s. pl.* (*cheir*, a hand, and *nektos*, swimming, Gr.) A family of cheliform fishes, of which the Chironectos, or Frog-fish, is the type.

CHIROPLAST, ki'ro-plast, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *plasso*, to form, Gr.) An instrument sometimes used when learning the pianoforte, for accustoming the hand to a particular position when playing.

CHIROSOPHIST, ki-ros'o-fist, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *sophos*, wise, Gr.) Chiromancer; a fortune-teller.

CHIRPINGLY, tshirp'ing-le, *ad.* In a chirping manner.

CHIRRUP, tshir'rup, *v. n.* To cheer up; to chirp.

CHIRU, ki'ru, *s.* A species of antelope.

CHISELLING, tshis'ling, *s.* The process of shaping a block of stone by a sculptor or stone-worker; a low word for cheating.

CHISLEY, tshiz'le, *a.* Noting a soil between sandy and clayey, containing a large admixture of small pebbles.

CHLAMYDOPHORA, klam-e-dof'er-a, *s.* (*chlamys*, a coat, and *phoreo*, to bear, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

CHLORACETIC-ACID, klo-ra-se'tik-as'id, *s.* An acid formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid exposed to bright sunshine.

CHLORÆA, klo-re'a, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) A genus of bright green flowering plants from Chili: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

CHLORIC, klo'rik, *a.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it.—*Chloric acid*, an acid composed of chlorine and oxygen, the latter being in greater proportion.

CHLORIODATE, klo're-o-date, *s.* (*chloris*, green, Gr.) A compound of the chloriodic acid with a salifiable base.

CHLORIODINE, klo're-o-din, *s.* Chloriodic acid.

CHLOROFORM, klo'ro-fawrm, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr., and *formica*, an ant, Lat., on account of its resemblance to formic acid.) In Commerce, a valuable anæsthetic agent, obtained by dis-

tilling a mixture of chloride of lime and alcohol, and first applied, in 1847, by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, as a substitute for sulphuric ether, to produce, through its inhalation, insensibility to pain in surgical operations.

CHLOROMETRY, klo-rom'e-tre, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The process of ascertaining the proportion of chlorine in bleaching powder.

CHLOROXALIC ACID, klo-roks-al'ik as'id, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *oxus*, acid, Gr.) Same as chloracetic acid.

CHLORURET, klo'ru-ret, *s.* A compound of chlorine.

CHOCA, tsho'ka, *s.* In Commerce, a mixture of chocolate and coffee.

CHOCK AND BLOCK, tshok and blok, *s.* A Mining and Nautical term, signifying closely-wedged.

CHOCK-FULL, tshok'fŭl, *a.* Quite full; choke-full.

CHOKE-CHERRY, tshoke'tsher're, *s.* The popular name of a species of wild cherry.

CHOKE-PEAR, tshoke'pare, *s.* A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste. In Popular language, a sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

CHOKE-WEED, tshoke'weed, *s.* A plant so called.

CHOLAGOGUE, kol'a-gog, *s.* (*cholagogos*, carrying off the bile, from *chole*, bile, and *ago*, to lead, Gr.) A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.

CHOLEDOGRAPHY, kol-e-dog'ra-fe, } *s.* (*chole*,
CHOLEDOLOGY, kol-e-dol'o-je, } bile, and *graphe* or *logos*, a description of or discourse on the bile, Gr.) A treatise on the bile.

CHONDROMETER, kon-drom'e-ter, *s.* (*chondros*, grain, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A balance for weighing corn.

CHOP-HOUSE, tshop'house, *s.* A dining-house, or house in which a repast may be obtained for payment.

CHOPNESS, tshop'ness, *s.* A kind of spade.

CHORAGIC, ko-raj'ik, *a.* (*chorus*, a chorus, and *ago*, to lead, Gr.) Pertaining to the ancient chorus, or to a choragus.—*Choragic monument*, in Antiquity, a monument erected in honour of a choragus, for the exhibition of the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festival of Bacchus.

CHORETIS, ko-re'tis, *s.* (*choretes*, rustic, Gr.) A genus of bulbous plants from Mexico, with beautiful flowers, resembling the Ismene: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Herbert.*

CHOUANS, shoo'ans, *s. pl.* A name given to the armed partizans of the Bourbons in the West of France, during the contests of 1793–1803.

CHOWDER, tshou'der, *s.* A soup made of fish; a term sometimes applied to trash or rubbish.

CHRETIEN, kre'te-en, *s.* A variety of pear; the *bon chrétien.*

CHRISTIANITE, krist'yan-ite, *s.* In Mining, a variety of anorthite.

CHRISTIANIZATION, krist-yan-e-za'shun, *s.* (*Christos*, Christ, Gr.) The act of Christianzing.

CHRISTOLOGY, kris-tol'o-je, *s.* A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.

CHRIST'S-THORN, krīst's-thorn, *s.* The *Rhamnus paliurus*, supposed to be the plant which furnished the Crown of Thorns.

CHROMA, kro'ma, *s.* (Gr. and Ital.) A soft kind of music; a quaver. In Rhetoric, a figure of speech consisting in speaking in such a way as not to offend the hearer.

CHROMASCOPE, kro'ma-skope, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, and *skopeo*, to view, Gr.) An instrument for exhibiting colours.

CHROMATYPE, kro'ma-tipe, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, and *typos*, type, Gr.) A photographic process on chemically-prepared paper.

CHROME-YELLOW, krome-yel'lo, *s.* A rich pigment derived from the chromate of lead, which exhibits a variety of shades, from deep orange to pale yellow.

CHROMIC ACID, kro'mik as'id, *s.* A chemical preparation, much used by bleachers and calico printers, for dying orange or red colours.

CHROMITE, kro'mite, *s.* A mineral containing chromium.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, kro'mo-li*th*-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*chromos*, colour, Gr.) The art of printing coloured and tinted lithographs.

CHROMO-TYPOGRAPHY, kro'mo-ti-pog'ra-fe, *s.* (*chromos*, colour, Gr.) A new process of letter-press printing in colours, adopted by the French.

CHRONICLES, kron'e-klz, *s. pl.* (*chronos*, time, Gr.) The name of two canonical books of the Old Testament.

CHRONOMETRY, kro-nom'e-tre, *s.* (*chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

CHRONOSCOPE, kron'o-skope, *s.* (*chronos*, time, and *skopeo*, to view, Gr.) A chronometer; a pendulum; a metronome.

CHRYSALID, kris'a-lid, *a.* (*chrysos*, gold, Gr.) Pertaining to a chrysalis.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, kris-an'the-mum, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of composite plants, of which the Ox-eye Daisy and Corn Marigold are familiar examples.

CHRYSOLOGY, kris-ol'o-je, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.

CHRYSOPSIS, kris-op'sis, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *opsis*, a face, Gr.) A yellow flowering plant: Order, Compositæ.

CHRYSORRHOE, kris-or-ro'e, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *rheo*, to flow, Gr.) A genus of yellow flowering plants, from North America: Order, Myrtaceæ.—*Lindley.*

CHRYSOTYPE, kris'o-tipe, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *typos*, similitude, Gr.) A photographic process, in which a solution of gold is used.

CHUCKLING, tshuk'ling, *s.* The call of a hen; suppressed laughter; inward triumph or exultation.

CHUET, tshu'et, *s.* Forced meat; minced meat.

CHURCH, tshursh, *s.* [added.]—*Church-living*, an ecclesiastical benefice.—*Church-militant*, the Christian church, as warring against spiritual evil of all kinds.—*Church-owl*, one of the names given to the goat-sucker, a fissirostral bird.—*Church-rate*, a rate levied upon parishioners for the support of the parish

church.—*Church-rule*, ecclesiastical rule.—*Church-service*, a book of common prayer, chiefly applied to the services of the Established Church.

CHURCHISM, tshurtsh'izm, *s.* Adherence to the church.

CHURCHLIKE, tshurtsh-like, *a.* Resembling a church ; befitting a church or churchman ; as used or performed in a church ; ecclesiastical.

CHURCHMANSHIP, tshurtsh'man-ship, *s.* State of being a churchman, or of belonging to the episcopal church.

CHURN-DRILL, tshurn'dril, *s.* A long drill, with a chisel point at each end, used in the mining districts.

CHURRWORM, tshurr'wurm, *s.* An insect allied to the cricket, also called the mole-cricket, and the fan-cricket.

CHYAZIC, ki-az'ik, *a.* Noting a compound of hydrocyanic acid.

CHYMOCARPUS, kim-o-kar'pus, *s.* (*chymos*, juice, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of fruit-bearing plants : Order, Tropæolaceæ.

CHYSIS, kis'is, *s.* (*chysis*, melting, Gr., in allusion to the pollen masses being fused together.) A genus of flowering plants from Mexico : Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

CIACONNE, tshe-a-kon'ne, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a peculiar kind of air, one feature of which is its obligatory ground bass.—*Busby.*

CICONIUM, se-ko'ne-um, *s.* (*ciconia*, a stork, Lat., same as Pelargonium.) A genus of plants : Order, Geraniaceæ.

CI-DEVANT, se'de-vong, *ad.* (Fr.) Formerly ; heretofore;—*a.* previous; late ; former; recently holding ; used to designate men who have retired from office.

CIGAR, se-gar', *s.* [added.]—*Cigar-divan*, a place of public resort for smoking, playing chess, drinking coffee, &c.—*Cigar-tube*, a mouthpiece used for smoking cigars, usually made of amber or bone.

CIGARETTE, sig-ar-et', *s.* (Fr., a little cigar.) Fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking, like cigars ; very small cigars, sometimes smoked by females.

CILERY, sil'er-e, *s.* The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns.

CIMBEX, sim'bex, *s.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, one of the largest of the saw-flies.

CIMBIA, sim'be-a, *s.* In Architecture, a fillet or band round the shaft of a column to strengthen it.

CINCHONACEOUS, sin-ko-na'shus, *a.* (from *cinchona ;* see vol. i.) Pertaining to the genus Cinchona.

CINCHONATE, sin'ko-nate, *s.* A salt formed by the union of the cinchonic acid with a base.

CINCHONIC, sin-kon'ik, *a.* Composed of or obtained from cinchona bark, as the cinchonic acid.

CINDER-SIFTER, sin'dur-sif'tur, *s.* A sieve for separating the fine dust or coal-ashes from large cinders.

CINDERY, sin'der-e, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or composed of cinders.

CINDROUS, sin'drus, *a.* Like a cinder or cinders.

CINNABARINE, sin'na-bar-in, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar ; consisting of or containing cinnabar.

CINNAMIC, sin-nam'ik, } *a.* Composed of
CINNAMOMIC, sin-na-mom'ik, } or obtained from cinnamon, as, the Cinnamic or Cinnamomic acid.

CINTER, sin'ter, *s.* In Architecture, the framing erected between piers to support the materials of an arch during erection, till it is keyed.

CIPHERING-BOOK, si'fur-ing-book, *s.* A school book for entering arithmetical questions.

CIPOLINO, sip'o-le-no, *s.* (Ital.) In Mineralogy, a variety of green white-veined marble ; a mixture of talcose schist.

CIRCE, sir-se, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess of enchantment. A planet or asteroid, discovered by Chacornac in 1855 ; its mean distance from the sun is 254,430,000 miles, and its periodical revolution 4 years and 131 days.

CIRCLY, ser'kle, *a.* In the form of a circle.

CIRCUITEER, ser-kit-eer', *s.* One who travels a circuit.

CIRCULAR, sir'ku-lar, *a.* [added.]—*Circular-bolt*, a machine employed in making net lace, especially by the Nottingham lace manufacturers.—*Circular-note*, a letter of credit granted by London bankers for the convenience of travellers on the Continent.—*Circular-saw*, a revolving disc of steel, with serried edges, for cutting wood or metal.

CIRCULATIVE, ser'ku-la-tiv, *a.* Circulating ; causing circulation.

CIRCULATOR, ser'ku-la-tur, *s.* One employed in distributing handbills.

CIRCUMAGITATE, ser-kum-aj'e-tate, *v. a.* (*circum*, about, and *ago*, to lead, Lat.) To agitate on all sides.

CIRCUMDUCTILE, ser-kum-duk'til, *a.* (*circum*, and *duco*, to lead.) Capable of being led about.

CIRCUMERRATION, ser-kum-er-ra'shun, *s.* (*circum*, and *erro*, to wander, Lat.) The act or state of wandering about.

CIRCUMFER, ser'kum-fer, *v. a.* (*circum*, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.) To bear or carry round.

CIRCUMFLEX, ser'kum-flex, *v. a.* [added.]—To mark or pronounce with a circumflex ;—*a.* bent ; turned round.

CIRCUMFLEXION, ser-kum-flek'shun, *s.* The act of giving anything a circular direction or figure.

CIRCUMLOCUTIONIST, ser-kum-lo-kew'shun-ist, *s.* (*circum*, about, and *loquor*, to speak, Lat.) One who uses circumlocution.

CIRCUMMERIDIAN, ser-kum-me-rid'yan, *a.* (*circum*, and *meridies*, noonday.) Situated near or round the meridian.

CIRCUMPLEXION, sir-kum-plex'un, *s.* (*circum*, and *flexus*, a bending.) A folding, winding, or wrapping round.

CIRCUMROTARY, ser-kum-ro'ta-re, *a.* (*circum*, and *rota*, a wheel, Lat.) Turning or whirling round ; same as circumrotatory.

CIRCUMSCRIBABLE, ser-kum-skri'ba-bl, *a.* (*circum*, and *scribo*, to write, Lat.) Capable of being circumscribed.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, ser-kum-stan'shal, *s.* [added.]—A thing incident to the main subject, but not essential ; generally used in the plural.

CIRL, sirl, *s.* A passenger bird; a species of bunting.

CIRRIFORM, sir're-fawrm, *a.* (*cirrus*, a curl, and *forma*, Lat.) Formed like a tendril.

CIRRO-CUMULUS, sir'ro-kew'mu-lus, *s.* (*cirrus*, and *cumulus*, a heap, Lat.) A cloud broken up into small masses, presenting a fleecy appearance.

CIRRO-STRATUS, sir'ro-stra'tus, *s.* (*cirrus*, and *stratus*, laid along.) A cloud of great horizontal extension.

CISATLANTIC, sis-at-lan'tik, *a.* On this side the Atlantic.

CITABLE, si'tabl, *a.* That is liable to be cited, or summoned to appear.

CITHARA, si*th*'era, *s.* (Lat. from *Kith'ara*, a harp, Gr.). A stringed instrument; a kind of ancient lyre or harp; a cithern.

CITIZENIZE, sit'-e-zn-ize, *v. a.* To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a soldier.

CITIZEN-SOLDIER, sit'-e-zn-sole'-jer, *s.* A citizen who is a soldier; a native soldier.

CITOLE, sit'ole, *s.* (*citola*, a cithern, Sp.) A musical instrument; a dulcimer.

CITRONELLA, sit-ro-nel'la, *s.* (Ital. from the *citron.*) An essential oil obtained from the grass Andropogon Citratum. Another species, Aschonanthus, furnishes the lemon-grass oil.

CLAMP-SHOES, klamp'shooze, *s. pl.* Heavy shoes worn by labourers for rough work.

CLAP, klap, *s.* [added.]—*Clap-boards*, thin weather-boarding used for the outer covering of houses; also the name of rough cask staves before they are properly formed.—*Clap-net*, a kind of folding-net for taking birds or butterflies.

CLAPPING, klap'-ping, *s.* A striking; applause by the hands.

The favor of the people appeared by *clapping* of hands and great applause.—*Holland.*

CLARENCE, klar'ense, *s.* A kind of open carriage.

CLARET, klar'et, *s.* [added.]—*Claret-glass*, a large shallow wine-glass for drinking claret from.—*Claret jug*, a fancy glass decanter, with lip and handle for holding claret.

CLARINO, kla-re'no, *s.* (Ital.) A kind of trumpet, somewhat like the ancient clarion; its tube is narrower than that of the common trumpet, and its tone extremely loud and shrill. It was of Moorish origin.—*Busby.*

CLASP-NAIL, klasp'nale, *s.* A nail with a head to sink into the wood.

CLASSIBLE, klas'se-bl, *a.* That may be classed.

CLASSICALISM, klas'-se-kal-izm, *s.* (*classis*, the first class, Lat.) A classic style or idiom.

CLASSICALITY, klas-sik-al'-e-te. } The quality
CLASSICALNESS, klas'-sik-al-nes. } of being classical.

CLASSICISM, klas'-se-sizm, *s.* A classic idiom or style.

CLASSIFICATORY, klas'-se-fe-ka-to-re, *s.* Belonging to classification.

CLASSIS, klas'-sis, *s.* (Lat.) Class; order; sort; a convention or assembly; an ecclesiastical body.

CLASSMAN, klas'-man, *s.* A term in the University of Oxford equivalent to that of Wrangler and Optime at Cambridge.

CLAUSIKE, klaw'-sik, *s.* The foot-rot, a disease in sheep.

CLAUSULAR, klaw'-zu-lar, *a.* Consisting of clauses; rare.

CLAVEAU, kla-vo', *s.* (Fr.) A disease in sheep; sheep-pox.

CLAVELLATED, klav'el-la-ted, *a.* An epithet applied to potash and pearlash, from the billets of wood with which they were burned.

CLAVENA, kla-ve'na, *s.* (*clavus*, a club, Lat.) A genus of flowing plants. Order, Compositæ. *De Candolle.*

CLAVICULAR, kla-vik'yu-lar, *a.* (*clavicula*, a little key, Lat.) Pertaining to the clavicle.

CLAVIER, kla'-ve-er, *s.* In Music, an assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte, representing all the sounds used in melody and harmony.

CLAVIGELLA, klav-e-jel'-la, *s.* A genus of testaceous mollusca.

CLAVIGER, klav'e-jer, *s.* [added.]—(*clavus*, a club, Lat.) A club-bearer; one who keeps the keys of any place.

CLAVIGEROUS, klav-ij'er-us, *a.* (*clavus*, a club, and *gero*, to bear, Lat.) Bearing a club or key.

CLAVIOLE, klav'-e-ole, *s.* (*clavis*, a key, Lat.) A finger-keyed viol.

CLAWING-OFF, klaw'-ing-of', *s.* In Nautical language, the act of beating or working off from a lee-shore, or from another vessel.

CLAWLESS, klaw'-les, *a.* Destitute of claws.

CLAY-BRAINED, kla'-braynd, *a.* Stupid.

CLAYED, clade, *a.* An epithet applied to sugars which have been purified or bleached by water, filtered through superimposed clay.

CLAYES, klayz, *s. pl.* In Fortification, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

CLAYING, kla'-ing, *s.* A process of bleaching sugar by water passing through a layer of clay; also the operation of puddling.

CLAY-KILN, kla'kiln, *s.* A stove for burning clay.

CLAY-MARL, kla'-marl, *s.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

CLAY-PIT, kla'-pit, *s.* A pit where clay is dug.

CLEAR, kleer, *a.* [added.]—*Clear-headed*, acute, intelligent.—*Clear-seeing*, having a clear sight or understanding. — *Clear-shining*, shining with brightness or unobstructed splendour.—*Clear-sighted*, having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; judicious.—*Clear-sightedness*, discernment.—*Clearstarching*, the act of stiffening with starch.

He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow who washes and can *clearstarch* his bands.—*Addison.*

Clear-story, an upper story, or row of windows, in a Gothic church, tower, or other erection, rising *clear* above the adjoining parts of the building.

CLEARING, kleer'ing, *s.* [added.]—A place or track of land cleared of wood for cultivation; the act of making clear; a method adopted by the bankers of the City of London for expeditiously exchanging the drafts on each other's houses, and settling the differences. *Clearing-house*, a place in the City of London where the operation called *clearing* is daily effected by the city bankers.

CLEAVELANDITE, kleev'land-ite, *s.* A variety of the mineral Albite, so called in honour of Professor Cleaveland.—*Dana.*

CLEAVING, kleev'ing, *s.* The forcible separation of a body into parts.

CLEDGY, klej'e, *s.* Stiff, tenacious, clayey; *applied to soil.*

CLEES, kleez, *s. pl.* Two parts of the foot of a cloven-footed animal.—Rare.

CLEFT-FOOTED, kleft'foot-ed, *a.* Having a cloven foot.

CLEG, kleg, *s.* The horse-fly, or gad-fly.

CLERICAL, kler'ik-al, *a.* (*clericus*, a clergyman, Latin.)—*Clerical errors* are errors made by a *clerk*, or by a transcriber; hence, in Figurative language, a clerical error is a venial error.

CLERISY, kler'-e-see, *s.* The *literati*, or well-educated.—Rare.

CLERK-ALE, klark'ale, *s.* The feast of the parish clerk.

CLERKLESS, klark'less, *s.* Ignorant; unlearned.

CLERONOMY, kle-ron'o-me, *s.* (*kleros*, a portion, and *nomeo*, to possess, Gr.) Heritage; patrimony.

CLICKER, klick'er, *s.* [added.]—A knocker; a horse that kicks.—Among Shoemakers, a cutter-out, or a person who apportions and delivers to the several workmen the various materials necessary for the manufacture of the shoes or boots to be made by them.—Among Printers, a maker-up, or one whose office is to receive the matter in the galleys from the compositors, and arrange it in due form ready for printing.

CLICKING, klik'ing, *s.* A small sharp noise; the act of making a succession of sharp sounds, as a clock, or a horse that overreaches.

CLIENTAGE, kli'ent-aje, } *s.* (*cliens*, a
CLIENTELAGE, kli'ent-e-laje, } client, Latin.) A body or number of clients or customers; the dependants of a lord.

CLIMATICITY, kli-ma-tis'e-te, *s.* (*clima*, a zone of the earth, Gr.) The property of climatizing.

CLIMATION, kli-ma'shun, *s.* Act of inuring to a climate.

CLIMATIZE, kli'ma-tize, *v. a.* To inure to a new climate;—*v. n.* to become inured to a new climate.

CLIMATOLOGY, kli-ma-tol'o-je, *s.* (*clima*, climate, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of climates; an account of the different climates of the earth; an investigation of the causes which form a climate.

CLIMATURE, kli'mat-yur, *s.* A climate.—Obsolete.

CLIMENE, kli-me'ne, *s.* A genus of earthworms, of the third order of the Annelides, and the first family of the Abranchia.—*Cuvier.*

CLINGSTONE, kling'stone, *s.* A variety of peach, so called because the pulp adheres closely to the stone.

CLINKER, klink'er, *s.* A vitreous cinder, formed in a furnace during the reduction of metallic ores by various fluxes; slags; a kind of hard-baked brick or tile.

CLINOID, klin'oyd, *a.* (*klino*, to recline, Gr.) In Anatomy, like or serving as a bed.

CLINOMETRY, kli-nom'e-tre, *s.* (*klino*, to slope, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The art of measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLINOPODIUM, klin-o-po'de-um, *s.* The scientific name of the plant Wild-basil.

CLINTONITE, klin'ton-ite, *s.* A crystalized mineral.

CLIOSOPHIC, kli-o-sof'ik, *a.* Literary.

CLIP, klip, *s.* The wool sheared from a sheep; a clasp or spring-holder, for papers or letters.—*Clip-fish*, a name in the northern countries for salted cod-fish.

CLIPPER-SHIP, klip'per-ship, *s.* A fast-sailing vessel.

CLIQUE, kleek, *s.* (Fr.) A party, or certain number of persons united in design, usually of a sinister character; a cabal; a faction; a set; a gang; a coterie.

CLIQUISH, klik'ish, *a.* Relating to or resembling a clique.

CLISH-CLASH, klish'klash, *v.a.* To sound like the clashing of swords.

"The weapons" *clish-clash.*—*Mirror for Mag.*

CLITANTHES, klit-an'thes, *s.* (*klitus*, declivity of a mountain, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Herbert.*

CLIT-BUR, klit'bur, *s.* A common name for the burdock, Arctium lappa, which possesses medicinal properties.

CLIVER, kli'ver, } *s.* A plant, the *Galium*
CLIVERS, kli'verz, } *aparine:* also called cleaver's and goose-grass.

CLIVES, klives, *s.* A hook with a spring to prevent its unfastening.

CLOAKAGE, klo'kaje, *s.* A covering; act of covering with a cloak.—Rare.

CLOAK-BAG, kloke'bag, *s.* A bag in which a traveller carries his clothes; a portmanteau.

Stuffed *cloak-bag.*—*Shaks.*

CLOAKING, kloke'ing, *s.* A woollen material for dresses, of which there are different kinds.

CLOAK-PIN, kloke'pin, *s.* A peg of brass, iron, or wood, to hang garments on.

CLOBBERER, klob'bur-er, *s.* The lowest class of cobblers, who patch up old shoes and boots; the stuff which they rub into the crevices being called "clobber."

CLOCK, klok, *s.* [added.]—The phrases, *What's o'clock*, and *What o'clock is it?* are contractions of *What hour of the clock is it?*—*Clock-dial*, the face of an elevated or turret clock, on which the figures are marked.—*Clock-face*, the enamelled dial of a house or turret-clock.—*Clock-maker*, one who makes clocks.

CLOCKED-STOCKINGS, klokt-stok'ings, *s. pl.* Figured hose which has embroidery on the ankle.

CLOD-CRUSHER, klod'krusher, *s.* A heavy roller, for pressing and smoothing the surface of land.

CLODDINESS, klod'de-nes, *s.* The state of being cloddy.

CLOGGER, klog'gur, *s.* One who follows the trade of making wooden clogs.

CLOSE, kloze, *v. n.* [added.]—*To close on*, or *upon*, to come to a mutual agreement.

The jealousy of such a design in us would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures between them to our disadvantage.—*Temple.*

To close with, to accede or agree to; to unite with.—*To close with*, or *to close in with*, to join closely.

Close, klose, *s.* [added.]—An enclosure, or place fenced in ; a small field surrounded by fences;

I have a tree which grows here in my *close*.—*Shaks.*

the confines of a cathedral; a blind alley; an area before a house ; a court-yard beside a farmhouse; an interest in the soil.—*Close*, as an adjective, has a variety of compounds; as, *Close-banded*, being in close order; closely united ; *Close-bodied*, fitting close to the body, as, "*close-bodied* coat." (*Ayliffe*) ; *Close-couched*, quite concealed ; *Close-curtained*, as, "*close-curtained* sleep" (*Milton*); *Close-handed*, niggard, covetous ; *Close-handedness*, penuriousness ; covetousness ; *Close-pent*, shut close ; *Close-stool*, a chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm.

Close-by, klose'bi, *ad.* Within a little distance; very near.

Clot-bird, klot'burd, *s.* The œnanthe, or English ortolan.

Clot-bur, klot'bur, *s.* A plant, the Burdock.

Cloth, klawth, *s.* [added.]—*Cloth-fair*, a locality set apart for the sale of woollen goods. —*Cloth-hall*, a building where dealers or sellers of cloth-goods periodically assemble for the transaction of business, in such places as Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, &c.—*Cloth-paper*, a coarse paper, glazed and unglazed, for pressing and finishing woollen cloths.—*Cloth-presser*, one engaged in pressing cloth.—*Cloth-shearer*, a workman employed to remove the imperfections of woollen fabrics after weaving —a process now generally performed by cloth-shearing machines.

Cloth-working, klawth'wurk-ing, *s.* The manufacture of cloth.

Clothes, kloze, *s. pl.* [added.] —*Clothes-brush*, a stiff hair-brush, used for brushing garments. —*Clothes-horse*, a wooden frame to hang garments or linen on before the fire.—*Clothes-line*, a small strong cord, used in gardens or other ways for hanging wet clothes on to dry.—*Clothes-man*, a vendor of old clothes; generally an itinerant dealer.—*Clothes-pegs*, wooden pegs, split in the middle, for fastening wet linen to the clothes-lines for drying ; much used by laundresses.—*Clothes-press*, a wardrobe or cupboard for hanging clothes in.

Clotted-cream, klot'ted kreem, } *s.* Thick
Clouted-cream, klow'ted kreem, } cream, obtained on the surface of milk by slightly heating it.

Cloud, klowd, *s.* [added.]—*Cloud* has a variety of adjective compounds, which frequently occur in poetry and oratorical writing ; as, *Cloud-ascending*, ascending to the clouds.—*Cloud-compelling*, collecting clouds, or driving clouds; an epithet applied to Jupiter.—*Cloud-dispelling*, having power to disperse clouds.—*Cloud-eclipsed*, eclipsed by a cloud.—*Cloud-kissing*, touching the clouds.—*Cloud-piercing*, penetrating or rising above the clouds.—*Cloud-topt*, having the top covered with clouds.

Clouding, klowd'ing, *s.* The wavy appearance imparted to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing.

Cloudlessly, klowd'les-le, *ad.* Without clouds.

Cloudlet, klowd'let, *s.* A little cloud.

Clouted-shoes, klowt'ed shooze, *s. pl.* Heavily-nailed thick shoes, worn by labourers, carters, and workmen.

Clove, klove, *s.* In Commerce, a weight for wool, equal to half a stone.

Clove-bark, klove'bark, *s.* The bark of the Cinnamomum culilaban, and also of the Dicypellium caryophyllatum, growing in Brazil.

Clove-hitch, klove'hitch, *s.* In Nautical Matters, two half-hitches round a spar or rope.

Cloven-foot, klo'vn-foot, *s.* A foot or hoof divided into two parts. In Figurative language, a bad or evil-disposed person.

Clowsia, klow'se-a, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, from Brazil, so named in honour of the Rev. J. Clowes, a zealous botanist: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindsey*.

Clubbing, klub'bing, *s.* The uniting together for some specific object.

We were resolved to *club* for a coach.—*Tatler*.

A nautical term for a vessel drifting down a current with an anchor out.

Clubbish, klub'bish, *a.* Rustic.—Obsolete.

Club-headed, klub'hed-ed, *a.* Having a thick head.

Small *club-headed* antennæ.—*Derham*.

Club-house, klub'hows, *s.* A house occupied by a club, or in which a club holds its meetings ; an establishment maintained by a select number of individuals, called loosely *a club*.

The *club-houses* of the Metropolis answer to the character of palatial structures, eclipsing the town mansions of the nobility.—*Ogilvie*.

Club-room, klub'room, *s.* The apartment in which a club meets.

Club-shaped, klub'shaypt, *a.* Shaped like a club ; growing thicker towards the top ; clavated.

Clucking, kluk'ing, *s.* The noise of a hen when she calls her chickens, or after laying an egg.

Clump-boots, klump'boots, *s. pl.* Strong and heavy boots for rough wear, used by excavators, ploughmen, and others.

Clumpy, klump'e, *a.* Consisting of clumps ; massive ; shapeless.

Clunch, kluntsh, *s.* Among Miners, indurated clay or chalk marl, found in coalpits next to the coal.

Cluster-grape, klus'ter-grape, *s.* A small black grape, commonly called currants.

Clusteringly, klus'ter-ing-le, *ad.* In clusters.

Clyster-pipe, klis'ter-pipe, *s.* In Surgery, an instrument, used for injecting any liquid into the rectum.

Coadjuvant, ko-ad-ju'vant, *s.* (*con*, together, and *adjuvo*, to assist, Lat.) In Medicine, an ingredient in a prescription designed to aid the effect of some other.

Coagulatory, ko-ag'yu-la-to-re, *a.* (*coagulo*, to curdle, Lat.) Tending to coagulate.

Co-aid, ko'ade, *s.* An assistant ; a fellow-helper.

Coak, koke, *s.* Among Carpenters and Shipwrights, a small cylinder of hard wood, let into the ends of the pieces to be joined, to render the joining more secure ; the metal hole in a sheave, through which the pin runs ; an oblong ridge left on the surface of a main-

mast, by cutting away the wood round;—*v. a.* to render more secure by means of *coaks*.

COAL, kole [added.]—*v. a.* To burn to coal or charcoal; to char; to mark or delineate with charcoal.—*To call over the coals*, is to call to account; to censure.—As a substantive, *Coal* has a variety of useful compounds; as, *Coal-black*, black as coal; very black; *Coal-box*, a box to carry coal to the fire; *Coal-eyed*, having eyes as black as a coal; *Coal-field*, a bed of fossil coal; land containing coal-strata; *Coal-fish*, a species of Cod, the *Gadus carbonarius*, thus named from the colour of its back; *Coal-fitter*, a factor who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and the coal-merchant; *Coal-heaver*, one employed in carrying or loading coal; *Coal-house*, a place for keeping coal; *Coal-man*, a coal merchant; *Coal-measure*, the measure by which coal is bought and sold. *Coal-measures*, strata of coal, with their attendant rocks; *Coal-meter*, one appointed to superintend the measuring of coals; *Coal-mine*, a mine or pit containing coal; *Coal-miner*, one who works in a coal-mine; *Coal-mouse*, a small species of tit-mouse, with a black head; *Coal-pit*, a pit where coal is dug; *Coal-scuttle*, a vessel or box in which to put a small quantity of coal for present use; *Coal-ship*, a ship employed in transporting coal; a collier; *Coal-stone*, a kind of cannel-coal. *Coal-starth*, a machine on an elevated wharf for shipping coal; *Coal-tar*, a product of gas-making, which furnishes the chief ingredient of printer's ink in the shape of lamp-black; *Coal-whipper*, a porter in London who unloads coals from the ships at the wharves, &c.; *Coal-work*, a colliery; a coal-pit, or place where coal is dug, including the engines and machinery for working the mine, and raising the coal.

COALERY, ko'ler-e, *s.* A coal-mine, or coal-pit.

COALITIONIST, ko-a-lish'un-ist, *s.* One who joins or promotes a coalition.

CO-ALLY, ko-al-li', *s.* A joint ally.

COAST-GUARD, koast gărd, *s.* A body of officers and men employed under the Customs to prevent the smuggling of contraband goods and excisable articles.

COASTING, koast'-ing, *s.* The act of sailing along or near a shore; the sport of sliding upon a sledge, &c., down a hill-side, or other inclined plane, covered with snow.—*Coasting trade* is the trade carried on between the ports of the same country.—*Coasting-vessel* is a vessel employed in the coasting-trade; a coaster.

COAST-WISE, koast'wize, *ad.* Along the coast.

COAT, kote, *s.* [added.]—A covering of paint, varnish, or other material given to any substance.—*Coat-link*, a pair of buttons, joined by a link, to close a coat with button-holes.

COATEE, ko'te, *s.* A coat with short flaps.

COB, kob, *s.* [added.]—In Mining, the process of crushing ore with hammers, to separate the worthless parts.—*Cob-crushing machine*, a mill for breaking the cobs of maize for cattle food.—*Cob-nut*, a variety of the common hazel nut.—*Cob-wall*, a wall made of straw, lime, and earth.

COBBING, kob'-bing, *s.* In Mining, a name for old furnace bottoms, pieces of brick, &c., thrown into a smelting furnace; a beating on the breech with a belt or flat piece of wood.

COBELLIGERENT, ko-bel-lij'er-ent, *a.* (*con*, together, and *bellum*, war, Lat.) Carrying on war in conjunction with another power;—*s.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.

COBLE, ko'bl, *s.* A kind of fishing-boat used on the northern sea-coasts.

COBOURG, ko'-boorg, *s.* A thin worsted fabric; a lady's dress material, made of fine wool or silk.

COBRA DI CAPELLO, ko'bra de ka-pel'lo, *s.* (Port.) The Portuguese name of the *Naja tripudians*, one of the most venomous of known serpents.

COCAGNE, kok-ayn', *s.* (Fr.) An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight; hence applied to London and its suburbs.

COCALON, ko'ka-lon, *s.* A large cocoon, of a weak texture.

COCHINILLA-WOOD, kotsh'e-nil'la-wŭd, *s.* (Ital. or Span.) The heart of a tree, furnishing a handsome furniture wood, exported from St. Domingo.

COCHLEARIFORM, kok-le-ar'e-fawrm, *a.* (*cochlea*, a screw, Lat.) Having the form of a snail-shell.

COCHLITE, kok'lite, *s.* (*kochlius*, a snail, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A fossil shell, like that of a snail.

COCK-BOAT, kok'bote, *s.* A very small boat.

COCKCHAFER, kok'tshafe-er, *s.* The May-bug or dorr-beetle, the *Melolontha vulgaris*.

COCKCROWING, kok'kro-ing, *s.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning; the dawn of day.

COCKEREL, kok'er-el, *s.* A young cock.

COCK-EYE, kok'i, *s.* A squinting eye.

COCK-EYED, kok'ide, *a.* Having squinting eyes.

COCK-FOUNDER, kok-fown'der, *s.* One who makes metal and pigots; a caster in brass.

COCK-HEADED, kok'hed-ed, *a.* Having a head like that of the cock.

COCKLE, kok'kl, *s.* [added.]—A plant or weed, the cornrose, *Agrostemma githago*; also, a popular name of the darnel, and other plants of the genus *Lolium*; a mineral, schorl.

COCKLE-OAST, kok'kl-oast, *s.* That part of a hop-kiln or oast where the fire is made.

COCKLER, kok'kler, *s.* One who collects and sells cockles.

COCK-LOFT, kok'loft, *s.* The top-loft; the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber-room.

COCK-MATCH, kok'matsh, s. A match of cocks; a cock-fight.

COCKNEYISH, kok'ne-ish, *a.* Relating to or like a cockney.

COCKNEYISM, kok'ne-izm, *s.* The peculiar dialect, pronunciation, manners, &c., of a cockney.

Avoid provincialisms, if possible; but avoid *cockneyisms* by all means.—*Gwinne.*

COCK-PADDLE, kok'pad-dl, *s.* The lumpfish, or sea-owl.

COCK-ROACH, kok'-roatsh, *s.* A troublesome insect, the *Blatta orientalis*, infesting kitchens, pantries, &c.

COCKS, koks, *s. pl.* Metal taps or escapes for fluids or gas.—Of *Stop-cocks*, some are turned by the hand, and others are self-regulating.

COCK'S-HEAD, koks'hed, *s.* A popular botanical name for the plant Hedysarum, called by agriculturists *sanfoin*.

COCKSPARROW, kok'spar-ro, *s.* The male of the sparrow. Figuratively, a little pert, presuming fellow.

COCK-WEED, kok'weed, *s.* A plant, the *pepper-wort*.

COCOA-NIBS, ko'ko-nibs, *s. pl.* The crushed nuts of the Theobroma cacao, used to make a nutritious decoction, drunk by many instead of tea or coffee.

COCTIBLE, kok'te-bl, *a.* That may be boiled or baked.

COCUM-BUTTER, ko'kum-but'ter, *s.* A kind of solid oil, of a greenish-yellow colour, obtained from the seeds of Garcinea purpurea; sometimes mixed with bear's grease in pomades.

COCUS-WOOD, ko'kus-wŭd, *s.* A beautiful sort of wood obtained in the West Indies, from Lepidostachys Roxburghii, and much used for making flutes and other musical instruments.

CODA, ko'da, *s.* In Music, the close of a composition, or an additional close.

CODDY-MODDY, kod'de-mod'de, *s.* A gull in its first year's plumage.

CODEX, ko'dex, *s.* A manuscript; a book; a code.

CODIFIER, kode'e-fi-er, } *s.* One who forms a
CODIST, kode'ist, } code; one who reduces to a code.

CODILLA, ko-dil'la, *s.* In Commerce, the coarse tow of flax and hemp.

CODINIAC, ko-din'e-ak, *s.* A quince marmalade.

CODLIN, kod'lin, *s.* A cooking apple; an apple codled.

COD-LINE, kod'line, *s.* A term applied to an eighteen thread-line.

CODLING, kod'ling, *s.* An apple codled, or one suitable for codling; a young cod.

COD-LIVER OIL, kod-liv'er-oyl, *s.* In Medicine, a valuable oil, obtained from the liver of the cod, Morrhua vulgaris.

COD-SOUNDS, kod'sownds, *s. pl.* The air-bladder of the cod-fish, which are sold by the fishmongers as delicacies of food.

COEHORN, ko'hawrn, *s.* In Military Science, a small kind of mortar first introduced by the great engineer whose name it bears.—*Stocqueler*.

CO-ELDER, ko-eld'er, *s.* An elder of the same rank.

CO-ELECTION, ko-e-lek'shun, *s.* Joint election.

CO-ERCIBLENESS, ko-ers'e-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being coercible.

CO-ESTATE, ko-es-tate', *s.* An estate, or state of equal rank; a union of estates or interests.

COESTEAD, ko'sted, *s.* In Mining, a term applied to the small buildings at the mines.

COFFEE-CUP, kof'fe-kup, *s.* A cup for drinking coffee.

COFFEE-MAN, kof'fe-man, *s.* One who keeps a coffee-house.

COFFEE-POT, kof'fe-pot, *s.* A pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

COFFEE-PULPER, kof'fe-pul'per, *s.* A machine for preparing coffee-berries for shipment, by removing the pulp and parchment.

COFFERING, kof'fer-ing, *s.* In Mining, a mode of protecting the shaft from the influx of water by rammed clay, &c.

COFFIN-MAKER, kof'fin-ma'kur, *s.* One whose occupation it is to make coffins.

COFFLE, kof'fl, *s.* A term applied to a gang of slaves, or to captured negroes.

> From the black slave-ship's foul and loathsome hell
> And *cofle's* weary chain.—*Whittier*.

COGGEL, kog'gl, *s.* A small boat; a fishing-boat.

COGITATIVITY, koj-e-ta-tiv'e-te, *s.* (*cogito*, to think, Lat.) Power of thinking.

> The earl being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*.—*Wotton*.

COGNASSE, ko-nas', *s.* (Fr.) In Commerce, a term applied to the wild quince.

COGNATI, kog-na'ti, *s. pl.* (*cognatus*, born together, Lat.) Relations by the mother's side.

COGNIAC, kone'yak, *s.* (Fr.) The best kind of French brandy, so named from a town in France.

COGNOVIT, kog-no'vit, *s.* (*cognosco*, to have cognizance of, Lat.) In Law, an acknowledgment by a defendant that the plaintiff's claim is just, and his consent that judgment be entered accordingly.

COG-WHEEL, kog'weel, *s.* A wheel furnished with cogs.

COG-WOOD, kog-wŭd, *s.* In Commerce, the name of the Laurus chloroxylon, which is used for cog-wheels and mill-framing.

COHESIBILITY, ko-he-se-bil'e-te, *s.* (*cohæreo*, to stick together, Lat.) The tendency of one part of matter to unite with another.

COHOES, ko-hoze', *s.* A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian origin in America. It is also written *cohoze*.

COIN, koyn, *s.* (Fr.) In Gunnery, a sort of wedge to lay under the breech of a gun, for the sake of raising or depressing the piece.

COINHERITANCE, ko-in-her'e-tans, *s.* (Lat.) Joint inheritance.

COINHERITOR, ko-in-her'e-tur, *s.* (Lat.) A joint heir; a coheir.

COINING-PRESS, koyn'ing-pres, *s.* A powerful lever screw for striking impressions on coins or medals.

COINS, } koyns, } *s. pl.* (Fr.) The name of
QUOINS, } } the bevelled wedges placed under the breech of a cannon for the purpose of elevating or depressing it; bevelled wedges of wood, used by printers for fastening the types together.

COKE-BURNER, koke-bur'ner, *s.* One who is employed in converting coal into coke by means of a strong furnace.

COLARES, ko-la'rez, *s.* A Portuguese wine.

COLD, koalde, *s.* [added.]—Privation of heat; the sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels; the cause of that sensation; shivering; the effect of the con-

traction of the fine vessels of the body ; chilliness or chillness ; indisposition occasioned by cold. —*Cold-cream*, a term applied to a cooling application for the skin, made of melted white wax and almond oil.

COLDFINCH, koald'fintsh, *s.* A species of Motacilla, a small rare English bird.

COLD-HEARTEDNESS, koald'hărt-ed-nes, *s.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

COLD-SHOULDER, koald'shole'dur, *s.* To give the *cold shoulder* to any one, is to treat him with cool neglect.

COLE, kole, *s.* The general name of all sorts of cabbage.

COLEA, ko-le'a, *s.* A genus of yellow-flowering plants, from Madagascar, named in honour of General Sir G. Cole, Governor of the Mauritius : Order, Bignoniaceæ.

COLEOPTERIST, ko-le-op'ter-ist, *s.* (*koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) One versed in coleopterous insects ; a collector of beetles.

COLE-PERCH, kole'pertsh, *s.* A small fish, resembling the perch.

COLE-RAPE, kole'rape, *s.* A plant of the cabbage kind, the Brassica rapa.

COLET, kol'et, } *s.* An inferior church ser-
COLLET, kol'let, } vant ; a corruption of *acolyte*.

COLLABORATOR, kol-lab'o-ra-tur, *s.* (*con*, with, and *laboro*, to labour, Lat.) An associate in labour, particularly literary or scientific ; an assistant.

COLLANIA, kol-la'nea, *s.* (*colles*, hills, Lat.) A genus of beautiful bulbous plants, growing on the slopes of the Andes : Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Herbert.*

COLLAR-DAY, kol'lar-da, *s.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars.

COLLARED, kol'lard, a. Having a collar on the neck.

COLLAR-MAKER, kol'lar-ma'kur, *s.* One who makes collars for horses.

COLLATABLE, kol-la'ta-bl, *a.* (*collatus*, collected together, Lat.) Capable of being collated.

COLLERET, kol-ler-et', *s.* A kind of drag net.

COLLIMATING, kol-le-ma'ting, *a.* (*collimo*, or *collineo*, to aim at, Lat.) Adapted to correct the errors of sight.

The *collimating* telescope.—*P. Cycl.*

COLLISIVE, kol-li'siv, *a.* (*collisus*, dashed together, Lat.) Causing collision ; clashing.

COLLODION, kol-lo'de-un, *s.* (*kolla*, glue, Gr.) A solution of gun cotton in alcohol and ether, used for cementing purposes, and also for taking portraits by the photographic process. —*Brande.*

COLLOQUIALISM, kol-lo'kwe-al-izm, *s.* (*con*, with, and *loquor*, to speak.) A colloquial form of expression.

COLLUM, kol'lum, *s.* (Lat.) In Botany, the point where the stem and root of a plant are combined.

COLLUVIES, kol-lu've-eze, *s.* (Lat.) Filth ; a mixed mass of refuse matter. In Geology, the fluid mass into which the substance of the earth was supposed to be dissolved by the deluge.

COLLY, kol'le, *s.* The name of a shepherd's dog, much esteemed, especially in Scotland, for his sagacity.

COLLYRITE, kol'le-rite, *s.* A white variety of clay.

COLMAR, kol'mar, *s.* A sort of pear.

COLOCASIA, kol-o-ka'sia, *s.* A genus of plants, allied to the Caladium : Order, Araceæ.

COLOGNE EARTH, ko-lone' erth, *s.* A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown colour.

COLOGNE WATER, ko-lone' waw-ter, *s.* A well-known and much esteemed perfume, so called from the city of Cologne, where it was first made.

COLOMBIER, ko-lom'be-er, *s.* The name of a large-sized paper, the sheet being 34 inches long by 24 wide.

COLOMBINE, kol'um-bin, *s.* (Fr., from Lat. *columba*, a pigeon.) The dung of fowls, especially pigeons' dung.

COLONELLING, kur'nel-ling, *s.* A regimental phrase applied to the practice of beating about for soldiers.

COLONIZATIONIST, kol-o-ne-za'shun-ist, *s.* An advocate for colonization.

COLONIZING, kol'o-nize-ing, *s.* Colonization.

COLOSSIC, ko-los'sik, *a.* Colossal ; gigantic. —Rare.

COLOSSUS-WISE, ko-los'sus-wise, *a.* In the form or manner of a colossus.

COLOURMAN, kul'ur-man, *s.* One who prepares and sells colours.

COLOURS, kul'erz, *s. pl.* Banners ; standard ; ensign ; flag.

COLPORTAGE, kol'poart-aje, *s.* (Fr.) The system of distributing tracts, &c., by colporteurs ; the trade or business of a colporteur, hawker, or pedlar.

COLPORTEUR, kol'poart-er, } *s.* (Fr.) A pedlar ;
COLPORTER, kol'poart-er, } one who travels for the purpose of vending small books, pamphlets, &c., so called from carrying his goods in a pack, suspended from his neck; from *collum*, the neck, and *porto*, to carry. (Lat.)

COLRAKE, kol'rake, *s.* A kind of shovel used to stir lead ore during the process of washing.

COLUMN, kol'um, *s.* [added.]—In Mil. science, a formation of troops, narrow in front, and deep from front to rear ; thus distinguished from line, which is extended in front, and thin in depth.

COLUMNED, kol'lumd, *a.* Having columns ; applied to the portico of an edifice.

COLUMN-RULES, kol'um-rools, *s. pl.* Thin pieces of brass, used by printers for separating columns of type.

COMAROSTAPHYLIS, ko-mar-o-staf'e-lis, *s.* (*komaros*, the Arbutus, and *staphylis*, a bunch of grapes, Gr.) A genus of shrubby plants, resembling the Arbutus : Order, Ericaceæ.

COMASCO, ko-mas'ko, *s.* (Ital.) The variety of plum.

COMB-BROACH, koam-broatch, *s.* The tooth of a wool-comb.

COMBER, kum'ber, *s.* A long, slender fish, with a red back, found on the coasts of Cornwall.

COMBINATIVE, kom'bin-a-tiv, *a.* (from *combine.*) Tending or apt to combine ; uniting.

COMBING, koam'ing, *s.* A cleaning with a comb ; borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head.

COMETOGRAPHER, kom-et-og'ra-fur, *s.* (*kometes*, a comet, and *grapho*, to describe, Gr.) One who writes about comets.

COMMENTATIVE, kom-ment'a-tive, *a.* (*commentor*, to meditate upon, Lat.) Making or containing comments.

COMMENTATORIAL, kom-ment-a-to're-al, *a.* Relating to comments.

COMMENTATORSHIP, kom-men-ta'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a commentator.

COMMERCER, kom-mer'ser, *s.* (Fr.) One who traffics or holds intercourse with another.

COMMINATE, kom'me-nate, *v. a.* (*commino*, to threaten, Lat.) To menace; to hold forth threats.

COMMINGS, kom'mings, *s. pl.* A maltster's name for the shoot of the barley after being kiln-dried.

COMMISSARYSHIP, kom'mis-să-re-ship, *s.* The office of a commissary.

COMMISSIONAIRE, kom-mish'un-are, *s.* (Fr.) One entrusted with commissions. A factor, or one who buys and sells goods by commission; a porter.

COMMISSION-MERCHANT, kom-mish'un-mer-tshant, *s.* One who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission or remuneration.

COMMITTEE, kom-mit-te', *s.* [added].—The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic is committed, the Lord Chancellor being the committor.

COMMODE, kom'mode, *s.* [added.]—(Fr.) A night-stool; a set of drawers; a piece of bedroom furniture.

COMMON, kom'mun, *a.* [added.]—*Common-hall*, a hall or house in which citizens meet for local business.—*Common-place*, common, trite; ordinary, not new or striking.—*Common-sense*, sound, practical judgment; the instantaneous decision of unperverted reason.

COMMON-PLEAS. One of the superior law-courts of England.

COMMUNIST, kom'mu-nist, *s.* (*commun*, common, Fr.) One who holds the principles of a communion of property; a Socialist.

COMPANIONSHIP, kom-pan'e-un-ship, *s.* [added.]—In Printing, a body of compositors engaged on the same work or works.

COMPASS, kum'pas, *s.* [added.]—*Compass-needle*, the needle of a compass.—*Compass-signals*, naval flags, which denote the points of the compass.—*Compass-timber*, curved timber.—*Compass-window*, a circular bay-window.

COMPELLINGLY, kom-pel'ling-le, *ad.* By compulsion.

COMPETITIVE, kom-pet'te-tiv, *a.* (*competo*, to compete, Lat.) Relating to competition.

COMPETITIVENESS, kom-pet te-tiv-ness, *s.* The spirit of competition.

COMPLUTENSIAN, kom-plu-ten'shan, *a.* The *Complutensian* copy of the Bible is that of Complutum, or Alcal de Henares, first published, in 1575, by Cardinal Ximenes, in Spain.

COMPO, kom'po, *s.* A concrete or mortar used byplasterers and bricklayers.

COMPOSING, kom-poze'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Placing together; constituting; writing an original work; setting types.—*Composing-frame*, a printer's elevated working frame, on which the cases of type are rested obliquely.—*Composing-machine*, an ingenious invention for setting and arranging types, worked by keys like a piano, but which is now in disuse.—*Composing-rule*, in Printing, a flat piece of brass, used by compositors in setting up the types.—*Composing-draught*, in Medicine, a soothing draught of an opiate character.

COMPOSITION, kom-po-zish'un, *s.* [added.]—In Philology, the joining of two words to form a compound, as, *house-door*.—In Printing, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines.—In Chemistry, the combination of different substances.—*Composition-candles*, stearine, or other hard candles, which burn steadily, and do not require snuffing.

COMPOSSIBILITY, kom-pos-se-bil'e-te, *s.* (*com*, with, and *possibilis*, possible, Lat.). Possibility of existing together.

COMPOSUIST, kom-pos'u-ist, *s.* A composer.

COMPOTE, kom'pote, *s.* Fruit stewed or preserved in syrup.

COMPOTOR, kom-po'tur, *s.* (Lat.) A pot-companion; a compotator.

COMPTOIR, komp'twawr, *s.* (Fr.) A counting-house, a shop-counter, or general factory.

COMPUNCT, kom-punkt', *a.* Pricked; stimulated.

COMRADESHIP, kom'rade-ship, *s.* State of being comrades.

COMS, or COOMS, koms, or kooms, *s. pl.* Malt-dust.

CON, kon. [added] (Lat., *cum*, with).—An Italian prefix signifying *with*, of very frequent occurrence in musical composition; as, *con-affetto*, with tenderness; *con-brio*, with briskness; *con-commodo*, with easy quickness; *con-furia*, with vehemence; *con-justo*, with taste and precision; *con-moto*, with commotion; *con-spirito*, with spirit, &c.

CONACRE, kon-a'kur, *v. a.* To sub-let, as one acre or more of a farm for a single crop;—*a.* noting the system of sub-letting.

CONCAVE-BRICK, kon'kave-brik, *s.* A kind of brick used in making drains and water-courses.

CONCENTRATIVE, kon-sen'tra-tiv, *a.* (from *concentre*.) Tending to concentrate.

CONCEPTIONALIST, kon-sep'shun-al-ist, *s.* (*conceptio*, from *concipio*, to conceive, Lat.) One who holds that the mind can form general conceptions.

They have yet to satisfy themselves whether Aristotle was a realist, nominalist, or *conceptionalist*.—*Richardson.*

CONCEPTUALIST, kon-sep'tu-al-ist, *s.* One who maintains that conceptions are the only universals in philosophy.

CONCERTINO, kon'ser-te'no, *s.* (Ital.) The principal instrument in a concert, or concertante.

CONCERTION, kon-ser'shun, } *s.* The act of
CONCERTMENT, kon-sert'ment, } concerting.

CONCERT-PITCH, kon'sert-pitsh, *s.* The pitch or degree of elevation generally adopted for a given note.

CONCESSIONAIRE, kon-ses'shun-are, *s.* (Fr.) The grantee to whom a concession or privilege has been made.

CONCESSIONIST, kon-ses'shun-ist, *s.* (*concessio*, from *concedo*, to concede, Lat.) One who is in favour of making concessions.

CONCESSORY, kon-ses'so-re, *a.* Conceding; yielding.

CONCHA, kong'ka, *s.* The hollow part of a body; the larger cavity of the external ear.

CONCHYLIOMETRY, konk-il-e-om'e-tre, *s.* (*konkylion*, a shell-fish, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The science of taking the measurement of shells or their curves.

CONCIATOR, kon'se-a-tur, *s.* In glass-making, a workman whose business it is to apportion the just quantity of salt required in the process.

CONCIERGE, kon-serj', *s.* (Fr.) The doorkeeper or attendant porter of an hotel, private mansion, or prison.

As soon as the stranger was landed on the balcony the *concierge* that showed the house would shut the door. —*Auber.*

CONCILIABLE, kon-sil'e-a-bl, *a.* To be reconciled.—Rare.

CONCILIATING, kon-sil'e-a-ting, *pp.* or *a.* (*concilio*, to conciliate, Lat.) Winning; of engaging manners.

I approved the more pliant and *conciliating* method of Cicero.—*Hurd.*

CONCILIATIVE, kon-sil'e-a-tiv, *a.* Reconciling; making friendly.

CONCIONATIVE, kon'si-o-na-tiv, *a.* (*concionor*, to speak publicly, Lat.) Relating to preaching.—Obsolete.

CONCORDIA, kon-kawr'dea, *s.* (Lat.) A planet, or asteroid, discovered by Luther in 1860.

CONCRESCIVE, kon-kres'siv, *a.* (*con*, with, and *cresco*, to grow, Lat.) Growing together.

CONCUBINACY, kon-ku'be-na-se, *s.* The practice of concubinage.

The country was very infamous for *concubinacy*, adultery, and incest.—*Strype.*

CONCURRENTNESS, kon-kur'rent-nes, *s.* The state of being concurrent.

CONCUSS, kon-kus', *v.a.* (*concussus*, shaken, Lat.) To shake violently.

CONCUSSATION, kon-kus-sa'shun, *s.* (Lat.) A violent shock or agitation.

Astonishing *concussation.*—*Bp. Hall.*

CONDEMNEDLY, kon-dem'ned-le, *ad.* In a manner to be condemned.

CONDENSABILITY, kon-den-sa-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being compressible.

CONDOMA, kon'do-ma, *s.* (Sp.) An animal of the antelope kind.

CONDONE, kon-done', *s.* (*condono*, to forgive, Lat.) To pardon; to forgive; to resume cohabitation with a misconducted or unchaste woman.

The public will gladly *condone* his earlier errors.—*Qy. Review.*

CONDONGO, kon-don'go, *s.* (Sp.) A sort of raw Spanish silk of inferior quality.

CONDUCTIBLE, kon-dukt'e-ble, *a.* (*con*, with, and *duco*, to lead, Lat.) That may be conducted.

CONDUCTIBILITY, kon-dukt-e-bil'e-te, *s.* Capability of being conducted.

CONDUCTORY, kon-dukt'o-re, *s.* Used or employed in conducting.

CONDURRITE, kon-dur'rit, *s.* An ore or oxide of copper, so called from the *Condurra* mine, in Cornwall, where it was found.—*Dana.*

CONEINE, ko-nine, *s.* See Conia, i. 411.

CONE-SHAPED, kone'shaypt, *a.* Having the form of a cone.

CONFAB, kon'fab, *s.* (*confabulo*, to talk together Lat.) Familiar talk or conversation. (*Colloq.*)

CONFABULAR, kon-fab'yu-lar, *a.* Relating to talk, conversational.—Rare.

CONFALON, kon'fa-lon, *s.* One of a confraternity of seculars in the Church of Rome, called *Penitents.*

CONFEDERATER, con-fed'er-a-tur, *s.* (*confederer*, to confederate, Fr.) One who confederates; a confederate.

CONFERENTIAL, kon-fe-ren'shal, *a.* (*confero*, to confer, Lat.) Relating to a conference.

CONFERRABLE, kon-fer'ra-bl, *a.* That may be conferred.

CONFERREE, kon-fer-re', *s.* One who is conferred with.

CONFERRING, kon-fer'ring, *s.* The act of bestowing; comparison; examination.

CONFIDANTE, kon'fi-dant, *s.* (*confido*, to confide, Lat.) A female intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend.

CONFLUXIBLE, kon-flux'e-bl, *a.* (*confluxus*, flowing together, Lat.) Inclined to flow, or run together.

CONFORMANCE, kon-fawrm'ans, *s.* (*conformo*, to conform, Lat.) The act of conforming; conformity.

CONFUSABILITY, kon-fewz-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*confusus*, confused, Lat.) Capacity of being confused.

CONFUSABLE, kon-fewz'a-bl, *a.* That may be confused.

CONGE, kon'je, *v.n.* (Fr.) To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

CONGEABLE, kon'je-a-bl, *a.* Done with leave; lawfully done.

CONGESTIVE, kon-jest'iv, *a.* (*congestio*, a bearing together, Lat.) Indicating an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

CONGIE, kon-jee', *s.* (Fr.) Indian boiled rice; water in which rice has been boiled.

CONGLOMERATE, kon-glom'er-at, *s.* (*conglomero*, to conglomerate, Lat.) In Geology, a sort of pudding-stone, or rock, composed of pebbles cemented together by another mineral substance.

CONGREVE-MATCH, kon'greve-match, *s.* A kind of lucifer or phosphorised match.—The *Congreve-rocket* is a very destructive kind of rocket, filled with inflammable matter, invented by Sir William Congreve.

CONIFER, ko'ne-fer, *s.* (*conus*, a cone, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.) A plant bearing cones.

CONIMA, ko-ni'ma, *s.* (Sp.) A very fragrant gum-resin, suitable for pastiles, &c., obtained in British Guiana.

CONIOMYCETES, kon-e-me-se'tes, *s.* (*konis*, dust, and *myketes*, a fungus, Gr.) A genus of fungus: sub-order of the order Fungi.

CONISTRA, ko-nis'tra, *s.* (Gr.) An arena for wrestlers. The pit of a theatre.

CONJOINED, kon-joynd', *pp.* or *a.* Joined to or with ; associated.

CONJOINTNESS, kon-joint-nes, *s.* The state of being conjoined.

CONJUGALITY, kon-ju-gal'e-te, *s.* (*conjugo*, to unite, Lat.) The state of being joined, as in matrimony.

CONJUNCTIONAL, kon-junk'shun-al, *a.* (*conjunctus*, joined together, Lat.) Relating to a conjunction.

CONJURATOR, kon-ju-ra'tur, *s.* (*conjuro*, to unite in a plot, Lat.) One bound by oath with others; a conjurer.

CONNATION, kon'na-shun, *s.* (*connatus*, born together, Lat.) Connection by birth; a natural union.

CONNEXIONAL, kon-nex'shun-al, *a.* (*connecto*, to link, Lat.) Having connection ; connected.

CONNOTATIVE, kon'no-ta-tiv, *a.* (*con*, and *nota*, a mark.) Attributive.

CONOPSARIÆ, ko-nop-sa're-æ, *s. pl.* (*konops*, a gnat, Gr.) A family of dipterous insects, of which the Conops is the genus, which see, i. 388.

CONQUERABLENESS, konk'er-a-ble-ness, *s.* A state that admits of being conquered.

CONQUERED, konk'erd, *pret.* or *pp.* of the verb *to conquer*. Overcome ; subdued ; vanquished.

The Romans cannot show by what right they *conquered* the world.—*Hakewell.*

Wherever the Romans *conquered*, they in some degree civilized the world.—*Law.*

CONSCIENCE-SMITTEN, kon-shens-smit'ten, *a.* Stung by conscience.

CONSIGNED, kon-sine'd, *pret.* or *pp.* (*consigno*, to transfer, Lat.) Delivered ; deposited in trust.

The four Evangelists *consigned* to writing that history.—*Addison.*

CONSIGNIFY, kon-sig'ne-fi, *v.a.* (*con*, and *signum*, a sign, Lat.) To signify in connection with something else.

CONSOCIATED, kon-so-she-a'ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*con*, and *socius*, a comrade, Lat.) United ; associated in a body.

Generally the best outward shapes are the likeliest to be *consociated* with good inward faculties.—*Wotton.*

CONSOLE, kon'sole, *s.* In Architecture, a bracket, often in the form of the letter S, to support a cornice, &c.

CONSOMMÉ, kon-som'me, *s.* (Fr.) A kind of gravy soup or jelly broth.

CONSPECTUS, kon-spek'tus, *s.* (Lat.) A general view, an abstract or sketch.

CONSTANTIA, kon-stan'shea, *s.* A sort of light sweet wine.

CONSUMPTIONARY, kon-sum'shun-a-re, *a.* (*con*, and *sumptus*, expenditure, Lat.) Relating to consumption.

CONTANKEROUS, kon-tank'er-us, *a.* (Fr.) Captious ; querulous ; perverse ; sometimes written Cantankerous.

CONTEMPLATED, kon-tem'pla-ted, *a.* (*contemplo*, to reflect on, Lat.) Meditated on ; intended.

CONTEMPLATIST, kon-tem'pla-tist, *s.* One who contemplates.

CONTEMPLATIVENESS, kon-tem'pla-tiv-nes, *s.* The disposition to contemplate.

CONTEMPORARINESS, kon-tem'po-ra-re-nes, *s.* (*con*, and *tempus*, time, Lat.) Existence at the same time.

CONTEXTURED, kon-teks'teurd, *a.* (*con*, and *texo*, to weave, Lat.) Formed into a texture ; woven.

CONTINUING, kon-tin'yu-ing, *a.* Permanent ; abiding ; enduring.

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come.—Heb. xiii. 14.

CONTO, kon'to, *s.* A Portuguese word for a million ; thus a conto of reis, or 1000 milreis, is worth about £150.

CONTORTIOUSNESS, kon-tor'shus-nes, *s.* (*contortio*, a twisting awry, Lat.) The state of being contorted.

CONTRADICTING, kon-tra-dik'ting, *ppr.* and *a.* Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted.

CONTRADICTIVE, kon-tra-dik'tiv, *a.* (*contradictio*, verbal opposition, Lat.) Containing contradiction.

CONTRADICTORIOUS, kon-tra-dik-to're-us, *a.* Contradictory.—Obsolete.

CONTRADICTORIOUSLY, kon-tra-dik-to're-us-le, *ad.* Contradictorily.—Obsolete.

CONTRAHENT, kon'tra-hent, *a.* (*con*, and *traho*, to draw, Lat.) Contracting ; drawing together.—Rare.

CONTRA-ROTATION, kon'tra-ro-ta'shun, *s.* (*contra*, oppositely, and *rota*, a wheel, Lat.) Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.

CONTRE-BASSE, kon'tr-bas, *s.* (Fr.) In Music, a double bass.

CONTRETEMPS, kon-tr-tong', *s.* (Fr.) An unexpected accident, which throws everything into confusion.

CONTRITURATE, kon-trit'u-rate, *v. a.* (*con*, and *trituro*, to rub, Lat.) To pulverize or reduce to small particles.

CONTRIVED, kon-triv'd', *pp.* or *a.* Invented ; planned.

CONVENING, kon-ve'ning, *s.* (*convenio*, to assemble, Lat.) The act of coming together.

CONVENTIONALISM, kon-ven'shun-al-ism, *s.* That which is received or established by tacit agreement.

CONVENTIONALITY, kon-ven-shun-al'e-te, *s.* (*conventio*, or coming together, Lat.) A conventional mode of living and acting.

CONVENTIONALLY, kon-ven'shun-al-le, *ad.* By tacit agreement.

CONVERSATION-TUBES, kon-ver-sa'shun-tubes, *s. pl.* A term applied to pipes made of elastic gum or metal, which are calculated for conveying sound or delivering messages to any part of a building.

CONVICTIVENESS, kon-vik'tiv-nes, *s.* (*convictio*, act of convicting, Lat.) Power of convicting or convincing ; quality of persuading.

CONVIVIALIST, kon-viv'e-al-ist, *s.* (*convivialis*, jovial, Lat.) A person of social or festive habits.

CONVIVIALITY, kon-viv-e-al'e-te, *s.* Festivity ; joviality ; social enjoyment.

CONVOCATIONAL, kon-vo-ka'shun-al, *a.* (*convocatio*, the act of meeting together, Lat.) Relating to a convocation or general assembly.

CONY-SKIN, ko'ne-skin, *s.* The skin of a cony or rabbit.

COOK-MAID, kook'made, *s.* A female servant who cooks the provisions of a family.

COOPERING, koo'per-ing, *s.* The occupation of a cooper.

CO-ORDINANCE, ko-awr'de-nans, *s.* Joint ordinance.

COP, kop, *s.* [added.]—A term applied to a ball of yarn or a spindle.

COPECK, kop'ek, *s.* A Russian copper coin, the hundredth part of the rouble, about one farthing English in value.

COPER, ko'per, *s.* In Lead-mining, one who contracts to excavate for ore at a stipulated sum per load.

COP-HOUSE, kop'howse, *s.* In Mechanics, a place where tools are kept.

COPING, ko'ping, *s.* [added.]—*Coping-stone* is the projecting top stone of a wall.

COPOS, ko'pos, *s.* A morbid state of feeling; lassitude.

COPPERED, kop'perd, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with sheets of copper.

COPPER-HEAD, kop'per-hed, *s.* A poisonous serpent of America, belonging to the genus Trigonocephalus.

COPPER-WORK, kop'per-wurk, *s.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured.

COPPER-WORM, kop'per-wurm, *s.* A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments.

COPPIN, kop'pin, *s.* A term applied to a cone of yarn or thread formed on a spindle.

COPPLE-STONES, kop'pl-stones, *s. pl.* [added.]—Fragments of stone broken from the adjacent cliffs, and rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water.

COP-SPINNER, kop-spin'ner, *s.* In Manufactures, an invention which combines the qualities of the throstle and mule in one frame.

COPYING, kop'e-ing, *a.* or *pp.* Taking a facsimile, or impressing a manuscript, drawing, or print; whence *Copying-clerk*, *Copying-machine*, *Copying-press*, &c.

COQUILLA-NUT, ko-kwil'la-nut, *s.* (Sp.) The fruit of the Attalea funifera, a South-American palm.

COQUETTISHLY, ko-ket'ish-le, *ad.* (*coquette*, a jilt, Fr.) In a coquettish manner.

COQUIMBITE, ko-kim'bit, *s.* A white species of copperas found in Coquimbo, in Chili.

CORALLIFEROUS, kor-al-if'fer-us, *a.* (*corallion*, coral, Gr., and *fero*, to bear, Lat.) Containing coral.

CORALLINITE, kor'al-en-ite, *s.* A corallina, or fossil polypier.

CORALLITE, kor'al-ite, *s.* (*coral*, and *lithos*, stone, Gr.) A mineral substance or petrifaction in the form of coral.

CORANTO, ko-ran'to, *s.* (It.) In Music, a certain air, consisting of three crotchets in a bar.

CORAWA, kor'a-waw, *s.* A strong silky fibre, obtained from a species of Bromelia.

CORDILLAS, kawr-dil'las, *s.* (Sp.) A kind of kersey.

CORDILLERA, kawr-dil'le-ra, *s.* (Sp.) The name of the mountain range of the Andes, in South America.

CORETHROSTYLIS, ko-re-thros'te-lis, *s.* (*korethron*, a broom, Gr.) A genus of greenhouse shrubs, from the Swan river: Order, Sterculiaceæ.

CORINDO, kor-in'do, *s.* The common edible sea turtle; a genus of reptiles belonging to the family Chelonia.

CORK-JACKET, kawrk-jak'et, *s.* A kind of belt, formed of pieces of cork, and intended to float a person in water.

CORK-LEG, kawrk'leg. An artificial leg.

CORN-BIN, kawrn'bin, *s.* The place in a stable where a horse's corn is kept; a corn-chandler's deposit for grain.

CORNBIND, kawrn'bind, *s.* Climbing buckwheat.—Local.

CORN-CHANDLER, kawrn'tshand-ler, *s.* A dealer in corn.

CORN-CLAD, kawrn'klad, *a.* Covered with growing corn.

CORNEL, kawr-nel', *s.* In Botany, a tree (the Cornus mas), which furnishes a hard wood, used for wheel-work, wedges, &c.; the cornelian cherry.

CORNEO, kawr'ne-o, *s.* A Spanish ore of quicksilver.

CORN-FIELD, kawrn'feeld, *s.* A small tract of land devoted to the culture of cereals.

CORNICULATE, kawr-nik'u-late, *a.* (*cornu*, a horn, Lat.) Horned; having horns; crescent-shaped;

Venus, moon-like, grows *corniculate*.—*Moore.*

In Botany, bearing a little spur or horn.

CORNINE, kawr'nin, *s.* A new principle found to exist in the bark of the Cornus florida, whose properties resemble those of quinine.

CORNING, kawrn'ing, *s.* The process of granulating gunpowder;—*a.* salting and curing meat.

CORN-LAND, kawrn'land, *s.* Land suitable or appropriated to the production of grain or corn.

CORN-LOFT, kawrn'loft, *s.* A corn granary.

CORN-MILL, kawrn'mil, *s.* A mill for grinding corn.

CORNO, kawr'no, *s.* A French horn.

CORN-PARSLEY, kawrn'pars-le, *s.* A genus of plants, the Sison.

CORN-ROCKET, kawrn'rock-et, *s.* A genus of plants, the Bunias.

CORNUBIANITE, kawr-nu'be-un-ite, *s.* (*Cornubia*, Cornwall, Lat.) A dark blue slaty rock, abundant in Cornwall, and found in contact with granite.

CORN-WAIN, kawrn'wane, *s.* A waggon that carries corn.

CORN-WEEVIL, kawrn-we'vil, *s.* An insect very destructive to corn.

COROCORE, kor'o-kore, *s.* The name of a large-sized boat in the Indian Archipelago, frequently employed in practical purposes.

COROLLULE, kor'ol-lule, *s.* (*corolla*, a little wreath, Lat.) One of the partial flowers which make a compound one a corellet; the floret in an aggregate flower.

COROMANDEL-WOOD, kor-o-man'del-wŭd, *s.* A hazel-brown coloured wood, obtained from the Diospyrus hirsuta, and used in cabinet-work.

COROZO, ko-ro'zo, *s.* In Commerce, the fruit of a species of Brazilian palm, Phytelephas macrocarpa, the hardened albumen of which has obtained it the name of vegetable ivory.

CORPORALSHIP, kawr'po-ral-ship, *s.* A corporal's office or command.

CORRECTING, kor-rekt'ing, *s.* In Printing, the rectification of errors, literal or verbal, which may have been caused by the insertion of wrong type.

CORRODED, kor-ro'ded, *a.* or *pp.* Eaten away by degrees.

CORRUGATED-IRON, kor-ru-ga'ted-i'ron, *s.* (*corrugo*, to wrinkle, Lat.) Wrinkled or fluted iron, which has been galvanized or painted, for roofing or other purposes.

CORSAGE, kawr'saje, *s.* A lady's bodice, or waist dress.

CORVER, kawr'var, *s.* One who makes or repairs covers, or coal baskets.

CORVES, kawrvs, *s. pl.* In Mining, a name for baskets of coal.

COSEY, ko'se, *a.* Snug; comfortable; at ease.

COSILY, ko'se-le, *ad.* Snugly; comfortably.

COSMORAMIC, koz-mo-ram'ik, *a.* (*kosmos*, the world, and *orao*, to view, Gr.) Pertaining to a cosmorama.

COSMOSPHERE, koz'mo-sfere, *s.* (*kosmos*, and *sphaira*, a sphere.) An apparatus for showing the relative position of the earth and fixed stars at any given time.

COSSETS, kos'sets, *s. pl.* In Commerce, a name for slices of beet-root from which the spirit has been distilled.

COSSUMBA, kos-sum'ba, *s.* In Commerce, the name of the safflower, a red dye much used in the East.

COSTARD, kos'tard, *s.* [added.]—An early summer apple, which first gave the name of *costard-mongers*, or *costermongers*, to the hawkers thereof.

COSTEANING, kos-teen'ing, *s.* In Mining, the searching for mineral lodes, by sinking pits and driving adits.

COSTER, kos'ter, *s.* In Scotland, the name of a piece of arable land.

COSTUMIER, kos-teu'me-er, *s.* (Fr.) A dealer in, or manufacturer of, fancy dresses for masked balls, theatres, &c.

COTGARY, kot'gare, *s.* In Commerce, a name for refuse wool.

COTHON, ko'tun, *s.* A dock, quay, or wharf.—*Dr. Shaw.*

COTILLION, ko-til'le-un, *s.* (Fr.) In Commerce, a woollen material for ladies' skirts.

COTISE, ko-tese', *s.* (*coté*, side, Fr.) In Heraldry, a bendlet, reduced one-half, and borne on each side of the bend.—*Brande.*

COTTAGE, kot'taje, *s.* [added.]—*Cottage-allotments*, portions of ground allotted to the dwellings of country labourers.

COTTIER, kot'te-er, *s.* (from *cot.*) A term applied to weavers in Ireland who work for flax manufacturers, without holding land.

COTTON-GIN, kot'tn-gin, *s.* A machine for cleansing cotton wool from seeds, husks, and other impurities.

COTTON-GROWING, kot'tn-grow-ing, *a.* Producing cotton.

COTTREL, kot'trel, *s.* A hook and trammel, to hang a jack on for cooking purposes.—*Simmonds.*

COUCHER, kowtch'er, *s.* [added.]—A workman in a paper manufactory.—*Simmonds.*

COUGHING, kof'ing, *s.* A violent and noisy effort to expel the phlegm from the throat, or air from the lungs.

COULEUR-DE-ROSE, koo'ler-de-roze, *s.* (Fr.) Of a rose colour; appearing beautiful or attractive.

COUMIA-RESIN, kow'me-a-rezin, *s.* In Commerce, a resin obtained from the Icica Guianensis of the West Indies.

CO-UNE, ko-yune', *v.a.* (*co*, and *unus*, one, Lat.) To form into one.

COUNTER-BRACE, kown'ter-brase, *s.* The lee brace of the fore-topsail yard;—*v. a.* to brace in contrary directions.

COUNTER-CURRENT, kown'ter-kur-rent, *s.* (*counter*, from *contra*, against, and *curro*, to run, Lat.) A current in an opposite direction;—*a.* Running in an opposite course.

COUNTER-DISTINCTION, kown'ter-dis-tink'shun, *s.* Contradistinction.

COUNTERDRAIN, kown'ter-drane, *s.* A drain parallel to a canal or embanked watercourse, for collecting the leakage water.

COUNTERFAISANCE, } kown-ter-fe'zans, *s.* (Fr.)
COUNTERFESANCE, } The act of forging; forgery.

COUNTERFEITED, kown'ter-fit-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Forged; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUNTERFEITING, kown'ter-fit-ing, *s.* The act of forging; the making of a counterfeit resemblance.

COUNTER-FUGUE, kown'ter-fewg, *s.* A fugue in which the subjects move in contrary directions.

COUNTER-INFLUENCE, kown-ter-in'flu-ens, *v. a.* To hinder by opposing influence.

COUNTER-JUMPER, kown'ter-jump'ur, *s.* A term applied in ridicule to a linen-draper's shopman.

COUNTER-MOTION, kown'ter-mo'shun, *s.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

COUNTER-MOTIVE, kown-ter-mo'tiv, *s.* An opposite motive.

COUNTER-MOVE, kown-ter-moov', *v. a.* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to another.

COUNTER-MOVEMENT, kown-ter-moov'ment, *s.* A movement in opposition to another.

COUNTER-NEGOTIATION, kown-ter-ne-go-she-a'shun, *s.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

COUNTER-PETITION, kown-ter-pe-tish'un, *s.* (*contra*, against, and *petitio*, a petition, Lat.) A petition in opposition to another;—*v. n.* to petition against another petition.

COUNTERPLEAD, kown'ter-plead, *v.a.* To plead in opposition; to contradict; to deny.

COUNTERPLOTTING, kown-ter-plot-ting, *s.* A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.—*South.*

COUNTER-POISON, kown'ter-poy-zn, *s.* An antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison.

COUNTER-PRESSURE, kown'ter-presh'ure, *s.* Opposing pressure.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, kown'ter-re-vo-lu'shun, *s.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a previous state of things.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY, kown'ter-re-vo-lu'shun-ar-e, *s.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST, kown'ter-re-vo-lu'shun-ist, *a.* One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-SALIENT, kown-ter-sa'le-ent, *a.* (from *contra*, against, and *salio*, to leap, Lat.) In Heraldry, is when two beasts are represented as leaping from each other.

COUNTERSIGNED, kown'ter-sine'd, *pp.* Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

He had brought a letter to his lordship from the king; I read it; it was *countersigned* Melford.—*Clarendon.*

COUNTER-STATEMENT, kown'ter-state'ment, *s.* A contrary statement.

COUNTER-STROKE, kown'ter-stroke, *s.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

COUNTER-SWAY, kown'ter-sway, *s.* Contrary sway; opposite influence.

COUNTER-TIDE, kown'ter-tide, *s.* A contrary or opposing tide.

COUNTING, kownt'ing, *s.* The act of computing or calculating.

COUNTRY-SEAT, kun'tre-seet, *s.* A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

COUNTY-COURT, kown'te-kort, *s.* [added.]—A term applied to those local tribunals which were established in 1846 for the recovery of small debts.

COUNTY-TOWN, kown'te-town, *s.* The town where the courts of a county are held, or which gives the name to the county.

COUP-D'ETAT, koo-da-ta', *s.* (Fr.) A sudden and decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.

COUPÉ, koo-pa', *s.* (Fr.) The front part of a French diligence or stage-coach.

COUPE-GORGE, koop'gawrge, *s.* (Fr. *cut-throat.*) In Military science, a position or spot which affords an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

COUPLING-PIN, kup'pling-pin, *s.* A bolt used for joining or coupling together railway carriages and other machinery.

COUPON, koo'pong, *s.* (Fr.) An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds given for a term of years.

COUPURE, koo'pure, *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, a ditch dug to prevent a besieging army from getting too close to the walls of a fortified town or place.—*Coupures* are passages cut through the glacis, in the re-entering angle of the covert-way, to facilitate the sallies of the besieged.

COURSING-JOINT, kors'ing-joynt, *s.* A joint between two courses of masonry.

COURT-AMOUR, kort'a-moor', *s.* (Fr.) A fashionable intrigue.

COURTAUD, kor-to', *s.* (Fr.) A short kind of ordnance used at sea.

COURT-FOOL, kort'fool, *s.* A buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, &c., for amusement.

COURT-GUIDE, korte'guide, *s.* A fashionable directory of the names and residences of the gentry and nobility in a city or town.

COURT-YARD, coart-yărd, *s.* The inclosed ground attached to a mansion or residence.

COUSINIA, koo-sin'ea, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, so called in honour of M. Cousin, the French botanist: Order, Compositæ.

COUSINLY, kuzn'le, *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.

COVENANT-BREAKER, kuv'e-nant-bra'ker, *s.* One who violates a covenant.

COVENANTED, kuv'e-nant-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Pledged or promised by covenant.

They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver.—Matt. xxvi. 15.

COVETED, kuv'et-ed, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Longed for or eagerly desired.

Which [money] while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith.—1 Tim. vi. 10.

COW, kou, *s.* [added.]—In Mining, the name of a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start, to prevent its revolving. In Scotland, this word has a variety of significations; as, fuel used for a temporary fire; a besom made of broom; a scare-crow; a temporary shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit.

COWBECK, kow'bek, *s.* A mixture of wool and hair used in the manufacture of hats.

COW-BELLS, kow'bels, *s.* Bells hung round the neck of cattle and sheep, to notify their locality, especially in mountainous districts.

COW-BLAKES, kow'blakes, *s. pl.* A term applied to dried cow-dung, used as fuel.

COW-DUNG, kow'dung, *s.* The excrement of the bovine tribe, which is very valuable as a manure, and also useful in the process of calico-printing.

COWED, kowd, *a.* Dispirited, disheartened.

COW-FEEDER, kow'feed-er, *s.* One whose business is to tend and feed cows.

COW-HEEL, kow'heel, *s.* The foot of a cow or calf boiled for jelly.

COW-HERD, kow'herd, *s.* One whose occupation is to tend or look after cows.

COWHIDE, kow'hide, *s.* The hide of a cow, made or to be made into leather; a coarse riding-whip;—*v. a.* to beat or whip with a cowhide.

COWHIDING, kow'hide-ing, *s.* A beating with a cowhide.

COW-HOUSE, kow'howse, } *s.* A shelter of wood
COW-SHED, kow'shed, } or brick for milch-cows or other cattle.

COW-KEEPER, kow'keep-er, *s.* One whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, kowl, *s.* [added.]—A revolving chimney cover for facilitating the escape of smoke.

COWLED, kowld, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded.

Cowled zealots.—*Shenstone.*

COWLICK, kow'lik, *s.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead, as if licked by a cow.

COWLIKE, kow'like, *a.* Resembling a cow.

COWP, kowp, *s.* In Mining, a term applied to an over-turn, or to the act of exchanging places.

COW-PARSNEP, kow'pars-nep, *s.* A plant of the genus Heracleum; the wild parsnep.

COW'S-LUNG-WORT, kows'lung-wurt, *s.* A plant of the genus Verbascum.

COW-WEED, kow'weed, *s.* A plant of the genus Chærophyllum, or Chervil.

CRAB, krab, *a.* Austere; sour in temper, or rough in manners.

CRAB-WOOD, krab-wŭd, *s.* In Commerce, the name of a light species of wood, obtained from the Carapa Guianensis, which takes a high polish, and is used for a variety of purposes; the bark is also used for tanning, and the seeds yield a valuable oil.

Cracked, krakt, *pp.* or *a.* Burst or split; rent; broken; impaired; crazy.

For there it is *cracked* in a hundred shivers.—*Shaks.*

Honour is like that glassy bubble
That finds philosophers such trouble,
Whose least part *cracked*, the whole does fly,
And wits are *cracked* to find out why.
Hudibras.

Cracker, krak'ur, *s.* [added.]—A small, hard biscuit.

Cracking, krak'ing, *s.* A breaking or dividing; a sharp, abrupt sound.

Craggedness, krag'gedness, *s.* The state of abounding with crags of broken rocks; ruggedness; rockiness.

Craig, krayg, *s.* (Sc.) A rock or cliff.—*Craig-flook*, a cliff; a species of flounder.—*Craig-herring*, the Scotch name for the shad.

Craigsman, kraygs'man, *s.* (Sc.) One who climbs the cliffs overhanging the sea for the purpose of catching sea-birds, or obtaining their eggs.

Cralls, **Crawls**, } krawls, } *s.* Enclosures made with stakes near the shore for enclosing turtle.

Cramming, kram'ming, *s.* A cant term in the universities and other institutions for the act of preparing a student to pass an examination, when he is previously furnished with the requisite questions and answers.

Cramp-bark, kramp'bark, *s.* A medicinal plant, which produces a very acid fruit.

Cramped, krampt, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.

See how his [Dryden's] numbers roll along,
With ease and strength, and varied pause,
Nor *cramped* by sound, nor metre's laws.
Lloyd.

Cramp-iron, kramp'i-urn, *s.* A piece of iron or other metal, bent at each end, and used in masonry for fastening the stonework together.

Cran, kran, *s.* In Commerce, a fish measure, equal to about 37½ gallons; an iron support for a kettle or pot over the fire; the name for as many fresh herrings as will fill a barrel.

Crang, krang, *s.* In Commerce, a term applied to the blubber or carcase of the whale.

Crank-pin, krank'pin, *s.* The joining-rod of a crank.

Crap, krap, *s.* Buckwheat, or darnel.

Crateripodinæ, kra-ter-e-pod'e-ne, *s. pl.* (*krater*, a vessel, and *podes*, feet, Gr.) A family of birds, the Babblers, or long-legged thrushes.

Cravingly, kra'ving-le, *ad.* In a craving manner.

Crayon-painting, kra'yun paynt'ing, *s.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

Cream, kreem, *s.* [added.]—*Cream-bowl*, a bowl for holding cream.—*Cream-cheese*, cream dried sufficiently to be cut with a knife.—*Cream-fruit*, an eatable fruit found at Sierra Leone.—*Cream-nut*, a name sometimes given to the Brazil nut.—*Cream-pot*, a vessel for holding cream.

Crease, kreeze, *s.* In Mining, a term for tin in the buddle or washing tub.

Creeper, kre'pur, *s.* [added.]—A term applied to a small grapnel for dragging in search of anything in a river or harbour.

Creeping, kre'ping, *s.* The act of creeping or crawling along; a moving along the ground.

Cremaillere, krem'al-yere, *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, an indented or zigzag outline.

Crenaux, kreno' *s. pl.* (Fr.) In Fortification, small openings or loopholes, made through the walls of a fortified town or place, which are extremely narrow towards the enemy, and wide within.

Crenellated, kren'el-la-ted, *a.* (*crénelé*, embattled, Fr.) Applied to a loopholed fortress.

Creosote. See Creasote, vol. i.

Crepon, kre'pon, *s.* A stuff made of wool or silk, resembling crape.

Crequillas, kre-kwil'las, *s.* A low-priced cotton fabric, made for exportation.

Crescent-formed, kres'sent-fawrmd, *a.* Formed like a crescent.

Crest-marine, krest-ma-reen', *s.* Rock samphire.

Creutzer, krewtz'ur, *s.* A German coin.

Crevasse, kre-vas' *s.* (Fr.) A breach; a deep crevice.

Crevet, krev'et, *s.* A melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

Crick, krik, *s.* Local spasm, or cramp; the creaking of a door.

Cricket-match, krik'kit-match, *s.* A match at cricket.

Crimping, krimp'ing, *s.* The act of crimping.—*Crimping-iron* is an iron for curling hair.—*Crimping-machine*, a machine consisting of two fluted rollers for crimping ruffles or frills.

Crimson-hued, krim'zn-hewd, *a.* Of a crimson colour.

Cringeling, krinj'ling, **Cringer**, krin'jer, } *s.* One who cringes meanly, or servilely bows or follows.

Crinoline, krin'o-lin, *s.* (Fr., from *crin*, horsehair, and *lin*, flax.) A hooped petticoat, or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, cane, or iron, and worn by females for expanding their dresses; a kind of farthingale.

Crippled, krip'pld, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.

Crippled fingers.—*Dryden.*

Cripplings, krip'lings, *s. pl.* Timbers set up as supports against the side of a building.

Crisped, krispt, *pp.* or *a.* Curled; twisted; frizzled.

Crisped locks.—*Dryden.*
Crisped tresses.—*Drayton.*

Crisper, kris'per, *s.* An instrument for friezing or crisping cloth; one that crisps or curls.

Crispin, kris'pin, *s.* A name familiarly given to shoemakers, from St. Crispin, their patron saint.

Crisply, krisp'le, *ad.* In a crisp manner.

Croaking, kroke'ing, *a.* Grumbling, foreboding evil.—*Croaking Lizard* is a species of Gecko, common in Jamaica; — *s.* a low, harsh sound, as of a frog; the act of foreboding evil; grumbling.

Crocalite, krok'al-ite, *s.* (*crocus*, saffron, Lat., and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A variety of the mineral natrolite, and one of the zoolites.—*Dana.*

Croce, krose, *s.* (*crux*, a cross, Lat.) A cross.—Obsolete.

Crochet, kro'shay, *s.* A sort of figured orna-

mental needlework.—*Crochet-lace*, a hand-knitted lace, remarkable for its elegance of design and durability.—*Crochet-needle*, a lady's knitting-hook for working crochet. In Fortification, the passage between the transverse and the crest of the glacis.

CROMA, kro'ma, *s.* (Ital.) A musical character; a quaver in music.

CROME, krome, *s.* An iron instrument used in mechanics.

CROMES, kromes, *s. pl.* Crumbs.—Obsolete.

CROMORNA, kro-mor'na, *s.* (Ital.) An organ-stop, sometimes, but erroneously, called *cremona*.

CROOKS, krooks, *s. pl.* The name of certain movable curved tubes, which are occasionally applied to trumpets and horns, for the purpose of tuning them to different keys.

CROOM, kroom, *s.* A husbandman's fork, with long prongs.

CROP, krop, *s.* In the Leather trade, the commercial name for an entire hide; also a miner's term for the best iron.

CROPE, krope, *s.* A finial; the top of anything; *v. n.* of Saxon *crepe*, crept.

CROPPING-OUT, krop'ping-out, *s.* In Geology and Mining, the appearance of a seam or lode of metal at the surface.

CROQUETTES, krokets', *s. pl.* (Fr.) Force-meat balls, made of pounded chicken, meat, and butter.

CRORE, krore, *s.* (Hind.) A money account, consisting of 100 lacs of rupees, equivalent to one million sterling.

CROSS, kros, *s.* or *a.* [added.]—The word *cross* has a variety of useful compounds, many of which have been already explained; as, *Cross-arrow*, an arrow of a cross-bow, &c.

Shot in the head with a *cross-arrow*.—*Beau. and Fl.*

Cross-course, in Mining, a lode or vein which intersects another lode;—*Cross-cut*, a lode level driven at right angles:—*Cross-fire*, the lines of fire of two or more adjoining sides of a field redoubt, &c., which cross one another;—*Cross-head*, a beam or rod stretching across the top of anything;—*Cross-legged*, having the legs across;—*Cross-piece*, a rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship;—*Cross-purpose*, a contrary purpose; contradictory system; an enigma, or a riddle:—*Cross-quarters*, in Architecture, an ornament of cruciform tracery;—*Cross-question*, to cross-examine;—*Cross-sea*, waves running across others, a swell;—*Cross-sill*, a block of stone laid under a railway sleeper;—*Cross-somer*, a beam of timber;—*Cross-staff*, an instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars;—*Cross-tie*, a railway sleeper; a connecting band in building;—*Cross-wort*, a name given to plants of various genera, and especially to the *Vaillantia cruciata*.

CROSSED, krost, *a.* or *pp.* Having a line drawn over; cancelled; erased.

CROSSED-CHEQUE is an order for payment of money on demand, but crossed with some banker's name, through whose bank it must pass.

CROSSING, kros'sing, *s.* A thwarting; impediment; vexation; the place of passing; as the *crossings* of streets; act of making the sign of the cross.

Your magical exorcisms—your *crossings*.—*Bp. Hall.*

CROSS-WISE, kros'wize, *ad.* Across; in the form of a cross.

CROTCHETY, krotsh'et-e, *ad.* Having crotchets in the brain; whimsical.

CROTON OIL, kro'ton oyl, *s.* Oil from the Croton tiglium, a plant of the East. It is a violent cathartic.

CROUKE, krowk, *s.* An earthen vessel; a crock.—Obsolete.

CROWDING, krowd'ing, *s.* The act of crowding; the state of being crowded.

CROW-FLOWER, kro'flow-er, *s.* A kind of campion.

CROWLE, kroul, *s.* An old English wind instrument, called by the French *chrotta*.

CROW-MILL, kro'mil, *s.* A machine for taking crows.

CROWN, krown, *s.* [added.]—The name of a particular size of paper, 20 inches by 15.

CROWN-WORK, krown'wurk, *s.* In Fortification, an out-work running into the field, consisting of two small fronts of fortification at the extremes, connected with the body of the place by two long branches.

CROW-SILK, kro'silk, *s.* A common name for several aquatic plants of the genus Conferva.

CROW'S-NEST, kroze'nest, *s.* A kind of watch-tower, or sentry-box, placed on the main top-mast cross-trees of a whaling vessel.

CROY, kroi, *s.* An inclosure for catching fish, a mound or quay, projecting into a river, for breaking the force of the stream.

CRUCIAN, krew'she-an, *s.* A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow colour.

CRUEL-HEARTED, *s.* krew'el-hărt-ed, *a.* Delighting in cruelty; ferocious.

CRUET-STAND, kru'et-stand, *s.* A small frame for holding bottles of sauces or condiments.

CRUMB-BRUSH, krum'brush, *s.* A curved-shaped brush with short handle, for sweeping crumbs from a table-cloth.

CRUMPLED, krum'pld, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made.—*Addison.*

CRUMPLING, krum'pling, *s.* A small apple of a crumpled appearance.

CRUNCH, kruntsh, *v.a.* and *v.n.* To gnash or crush anything with the teeth.

CRUSHING, krush'ing, *s.* In Mining, the process of grinding the ores without washing.—*Crushing-mill*, a mill for crushing ore, malt, or other substance.

CRYPTANTHA, kryp-tan'tha, *s.* (*kryptos*, hidden, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of hardy annuals: Order, Boraginaceæ.

CRYSTALLINA, kri-stal'le-na, *s.* (from *crystal.*) An alkaloid obtained from Indigofera tinctoria, the Indigo plant.

CRYSTALLITE, kris'tal-lite, *s.* (*crystal*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.

CUARTAS, kwar'tas, *s.* (Sp.) An inferior kind of tobacco grown in Cuba.

CUBE, *v.a.* To raise to third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.

CUBICA, ku'be-ka, *s.* A very fine kind of shalloon.

CUBIT, ku'bit, *s.* A measure of eighteen inches, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. In Anatomy, the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.

CUBLESS, kub'les, *a.* Having no cubs.

CUBSHA, kub'sha, *s.* An Indian drug.

CUCURBITIVE, ku-kur'be-tiv, *a.* (*cucurbita*, a gourd, Lat.) A word applied to small worms, shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

CUDDLE, kud'dl, *v.n.* To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat;—*v.a.* to hug; to fondle.

CUDLE, ku'dl, *s.* A small sea-fish.

CUD-WEED, kud'weed, *s.* A plant of the genus Gnaphalium, called also Everlasting, because the flowers retain their beauty for years, if plucked in dry weather.

CUE, ku, *s.* A long straight rod used by billiard-players.

CUIR-BOUILLY, queer'bool-yeh, *s.* (Fr.) Leather boiled and prepared with certain gums for making different kinds of utensils.

CUISINE, kwe-seen', *s.* (Fr.) The cooking department.

CUISINERIE, kwe-seen'er-e, *s.* (Fr.) Cookery.

CUL-DE-SAC, koo-de-sak', *s.* (Fr.) Literally, the bottom of the bag; and, figuratively, a street which is not open at both ends.

CULETTES, ku-lets' *s.* (Fr.) In Ancient Armour, the overlapping plates from the waist to the hip, which were intended to protect the back of the knight.

CULLEE, kul'le, *s.* (Fr.) The land-pier or abutment of a bridge.

CULTCH, kultch, } *s.* The spawn of oysters.
CUTCH, kutch, } The term is also applied to those objects to which the spawn or spat of the oyster is adhering.

CULTEL, kul'tel, *s.* (Fr.) A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

CULTRIROSTRAL, kul-tre-ros'tral, *a.* (*cultello*, to level land, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A term applied to birds having a bill shaped like the coulter of a plough, or like a knife, as the heron.

CUMBRIAN SYSTEM, kum'bre-an sis'tem, or Cumbrian Group, *s.* In Geology, the name of the slate or graywacke system, so called from its being most remarkably developed in Cumberland.

CUMMING, kum'ming, *s.* The name of a vessel for holding wort.

CUMULUS, ku'mu-lus, *s.* (Lat.) In Meteorology, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its structure in convex masses piled one upon another.—*Cumolostratus* is applied to cumulus clouds having a stratified appearance.

CUNCTATIVE, kunk'ta-tiv, *s.* Dilatory; cautiously; slow.

CUNETTE, ku-net', *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, a trench dug at the bottom of a dry ditch, for the purpose of obstructing the passage of an enemy, and also acting as a drain.

CUP-MOSS, kup'mos, *s.* A vague term for a plant called a moss.

CURAÇOA, ku-ra-so'a, *s.* A liqueur or cordial flavoured with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace, and deriving its name from the island of Curaçoa, where it is best made.

CURATION, ku-ra'shun, *s.* Curing; healing.—Obsolete.

CURATRIX, ku-ra'trix, *s.* She that cures or heals.

CURB-CHAIN, kurb-tshain, *s.* A kind of gold watch-chain.

CURDLED, kur'dled, *pp.* or *a.* Congealed; coagulated.

CURD-MILL, kurd'mil, *s.* A cheese-press for forcing the whey from the curd.

CURING, ku'ring, *s.* The operation of freeing sugar from its molasses; also the process of slightly salting meat.

CURLED, kurld, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into ringlets; twisted; crisped.

CURLING, kurl'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Forming curls; writhing, or twisting; undulating.

While *curling* smokes from village tops are seen —*Pope.*
The *curling* billows roll their restless tide.—*Dryden.*

CURRY, kur're, *s.* A dish seasoned with curry powder, of which boiled rice is a common ingredient.—*Curry stuff* is a term applied to the various condiments used in the making of curries, which form extensive articles of commerce, as in pepper, salt, cloves, onions, chilies, &c.

CURTAILMENT, kur-tale'ment, *s.* An abridgment or shortening of anything.

CURTAIL-STEP, kur'tale-step, *s.* The lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll.

CURVICAUDATE, kur've-kau-date, *a.* (*curvus*, curved, and *cauda*, a tail.) Curve-tailed.

CURVICOSTATE, kur've-kos-tate, *a.* (*curvus*, and *costa*, a rib, Lat.) Marked with small bent ribs.

CURVIFOLIATE, kur've-fo-le-ate, *a.* (*curvus*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Having reflected leaves.

CURVIFORM, kur've-fawrm, *a.* (*curvus*, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Being of a curved form.

CURVILINEARLY, kur-ve-lin'e-ar-le, *ad.* (*curvus* and *linea*, a line, Lat.) In a curvilinear manner.

CURVIROSTRAL, kur-ve-ros'tral, *a.* (*curvus* and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) Having a crooked beak.

CUSCO-BARK, kus'ko-bark, *s.* A variety of Peruvian bark, yielding an alkaloid called Ancina.

CUSCUS-ROOT, kus'kus-root, *s.* The commercial name of the fragrant rhizoma, obtained from the Anatherum muricatum, which is used for making mats, &c.

CUSK, kusk, *s.* In Ichthyology, a sea-fish of the genus Gadus; the torsk, or Brosmius vulgaris.

CUSNEE, kus'ne, *s.* (Hind.) In Commerce, the name of an Indian drug.

CUSTARD, kus'tard, *s.* [added.]—*Custard coffin*, a cant term in Shakspeare for a piece of raised pastry or upper crust, which covers or *coffins* a custard.

CUSTODIAN, kus-to'de-an, } *s.* (*custodia*, safe
CUSTODIER, kus-to'de-ur, } keeping, Lat.) One who has any person or thing in trust for safe keeping; a keeper, or guardian.

CUSTOM-SHRUNK, kus'tom-shrunk, *a.* Having a diminished number of customers.

CUT-GLASS, kut'glas, *s.* Fine flint glass, cut with sharp edges, which have been shaped by cutting instead of moulding.

CUTLING, kut'ling, *s.* The art of cutlery.

CUT-LUGGED, kut'lugd, *a.* (Scot.) Crop-eared.

CUTTEE, kut'te, *s.* A box to hold weavers' quills.

CUTTEMUNDO, kut-te-mun'do, *s.* In Commerce, a kind of elastic gum, obtained in India from several species of Euphorbia.

CUTTERS, kut'ters, *s.* [added.]—Soft yellow bricks used for face work, arches of windows, &c.

CUTTIE-STOOL, kut'te-stool, *s.* A low stool or seat.

CUTTING-PLANE, kut'ting-plane, *s.* A smoothing plane, used by carpenters and joiners.

CUTLINGS, kut'lings, *s. pl.* A name for groats, or bruised oat-seeds freed of the pericarp, and used for gruel, puddings, &c.

CUTTY-PIPE, kut'te-pipe, *s.* A short tobacco pipe.

CUT-WORM, kut'wurm, *s.* A name given to any caterpillar dwelling in the earth, which eats or cuts away the young plants of cabbage, corn, beans, &c.

CWT. An abbreviation of hundred weight.

CYANIC ACID, si-an'ik as'id, *s.* A compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

CYANOTHAMNUS, si-an-o-tham'nus, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, and *thamnos*, a shrub, Gr.) A genus of flowering shrubs from the Swan river: Order, Rutaceæ.—*Endlicher.*

CYANOTYPE, si-an'o-tipe, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, and *typos*, likeness, Gr.) A process of taking solar portraits in Prussian blue, by a wash of cyanogen on the prepared paper.

CYAR, si'ar, *s.* (*kuar*, a hole, Gr.) The orifice of the internal ear.

CYCLICA, sik'le-ka, *s.* (*kuklos*, a circle, Gr.) A family of Actramerous coleopterous insects, comprising the tortoise, beetles, &c.

CYCLOGYNE, si-kloj'e-ne, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, and *gyne*, a stigma, Gr.) A genus of beautiful flowering plants from the Swan river: Order, Leguminaceæ.

CYCLONE, si-klo'ne, *s.* (*kykloo*, to encircle, Gr.) A rotatory wind advancing on a line.

By the term *cyclones*, I mean rotatory winds advancing on a line.—*Capt. A. Parish.*

CYCLOPELTIS, si-klo-pel'tis, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, and *peltis*, a buckler, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants from the West Indies: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Smith.*

CYCLORAMA, si-klo-rā'ma, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, and *orao* to behold, Gr.) A circular view represented in a painting; a panorama.

CYCLOSTOMOUS, si-klos'to-mus, *a.* Having a circular mouth or aperture, as certain mollusks.

CYMBELIA, sim-be'le-a, *s.* (*kymba*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of plants inhabiting marshy places: Order, Algæ.

CYNTHIA, sin'the-a, *s.* (*Cynthia*, a title of Diana.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

CYPHELLA, si-fel'la, *s.* (*kyphellon*, a cup, Gr.) A species of fungus, found on decayed grass: Order, Fungi.

CYPHONEMA, sif-o-ne'ma, *s.* (*kyphos*, gibbous, and *nema*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of flowering bulbous plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

CYPRUS, si'prus, *s.* (so called from the Isle of *Cyprus*, where it was first manufactured.) A thin transparent black stuff.

> Your picture . . . one-half drawn
> In solemn *cyprus*, the other cob-web lawn.
> *B. Jonson.*

CYRTOCERAS, sir-tos'e-ras, *s.* (*kyrtos*, curved, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.—*Bennet.*

CYRTOLEPIS, sir-tol'e-pis, *s.* (*kyrtos*, curved, and *lepis*, a scale.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

CYRTOMIUM, sir-to'me-um, *s.* A genus of stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

CYRTOPHLEBIUM, sir-to-fle'be-um, *s.* (*kyrtos*, curved, and *phlebs*, a vein, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

CYSTINE, sis'tin, *s.* A kind of calculus formed in the human bladder, formerly called cystic oxyd.

CYSTOPTERIS, sis-top'te-ris, *s.* (*kystis*, a bladder, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

CYSTOSE, sist'ose, *a.* Containing cysts.

CYTHEREAN, sith-er-e'an, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Venus, the goddess of love.

CYTOBLAST, sit'o-blast, *s.* (*kytos*, the minor part of anything, Gr.) In Botany, the nucleus, cellule, or assimilative force from which the organic cell is developed.—*Brande.* These nuclei appear like dark spots, which may be seen in the fluids of the growing parts of all plants. A growing plant of the same nature has been observed in the tissues of the animal kingdom.

D.

DACTYLIUM, dak-til'e-um, *s.* (*dactylos*, a finger, Gr., so called from its shape.) A genus of fungus formed on the moulding stems of herbaceous plants.—*Nees.*

DÆDALOUS, de'da-lus, *a.* (*dædalus*, artificial or skilful, Lat., from *Dædalus*, of Greek mythology.) In Botany, having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture, as applied to leaves.

DAFFIN, daf'n (Sc.) Levity, or thoughtless gaiety.

DAGUERRIAN, da-gwer're-an, *a.* Pertaining to daguerreotype, or to Daguerre, the discoverer of the art.

DAILINESS, da'le-nes, *s.* Occurrence day by day; daily recurrence.

DAIRYING, da're-ing, *s.* The business of managing a dairy.

DAK, dak, } *s.* A mode of travelling by
DAWK, dauk, } post in the East.

DALI, da-le, } *s.* A majestic tree, of great
DARI, dar'e, } commercial value, growing in Demerara.

DALL, dawl, *s.* A large cake made of sawdust, mixed with the dung of cows, used by some of the lower classes in Scotland for fuel.

DALLER, dal'ler, *s.* A money of account in Sweden, of two kinds, silver and copper.

DALT, dawlt, *s.* (Sc.) A foster-child.

DAMAGED, dam'aj'd, *a.* Injured; impaired.

DAMMER, dam'mer, *s.* (Sc.) A stun caused by a blow; a minor.

DAMNIFIED, dam'ne-fide, *pp.* Injured; endamaged.

DAMNING, dam'ing, *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation.

DAMOSEL, dam'o-zel, *s.* A damsel; a young unmarried woman.

DAMPED, dampt, *pp.* Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged; disheartened.

DAMPEN, damp'n, *v. a.* To make damp or moist.

DAMPENING, damp'n-ing, *ppr.* Making damp.

DAMPS, damps, *s. pl.* Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life.

Damps and dreadful gloom.—*Milton.*

—The *choke-damp* is carbonic acid gas; the *fire-damp* is carburetted hydrogen.

DANAE, dan'a-e, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Acrisius, King of Argos, who was seduced by Jupiter in the shape of a golden shower. Also, the name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1860.

DANCETTÉ, dan'set-te, *s.* (Fr.) In Heraldry, the outline of a bordure or ordinary indented largely.

DANDIFY, dan'de-fi, *v. a.* To make a dandy, or fop.

DANDLED, dan'dld, *pp.* Danced on the knee or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.

Then shall ye be *dandled* upon her knees.
Isa. lxvi. 12.

I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus.—*Addison.*

DANDLING, dan'dling, *s.* The act of holding in a fondling manner, as an infant.

DANDY-RIGGED CUTTER, dan'de-rigd-kut'ter, *s.* A peculiarly-rigged cutter.

DANGLING, dan'gling, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

The spinners' webs 'twixt spray and spray—
By filmy cords there *dangling.*—*Drayton.*

They *dangle* after persons in high life, who often despise their meanness.—*Knox.*

DAOURITE, da'ou-rite, *s.* In Mineralogy, a variety of red shorl; called, also, rubellite.

DAPHNE, daf'ne, *s.* The name of one of the recently discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1856. Also the name of the spurge laurel, an evergreen shrub, common in Britain, France, and other parts of Europe.

DAPHNIN, daf'nin, *s.* The bitter principle of the Daphne mezereum, or spurge olive.

DAPPLE-GRAY, dap'pl-gray, *a.* Gray; all marked with spots.

His steed was all *dapple-gray.*—*Chaucer.*

DARGUE, darg, *s.* The quantity of peat which one man can cut and two men wheel in a day.—Local.

DARIOLE, dar'e-ole, *s.* A kind of rich, sweet cake.

DARK-COLOURED, dark'kul-lerd, *a.* Having a dark hue.

DARKENED, dark'n'd, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made ignorant.

His right eye shall be utterly *darkened.*—*Zech.* xi 17.
While the sun or the stars be not *darkened.*
Eccl. xii. 2.

DARK-EYED, dark'ide, *a.* Having dark eyes.

DARK-HOUSE, dark'hows, *s.* An old word for a madhouse.

DARK-MINDED, dark'mīnd-ed, *a.* Having a dark, close, or revengeful mind.

DARK-SOULED, dark'soald, *a.* Having a dark soul.

DASHED, dasht, *pp.* Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken, or scattered by collision; besprinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased; blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.

Pleasure must be *dashed* with pain.—*Watts.*

DATA, da'ta, *s. pl.*; *sing.* DATUM, (Lat.) Things given or admitted.

DATARIA, da-ta're-a, *s.* The papal chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued; the office of a datary.

DATED, date'ed, *pp.* Having the time of writing or execution specified.

DAUBED, dawb'd, *pp.* or *a.* Smeared; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised.

He's honest, though *daubed* with the dust of the mill.
Cunningham.
So smooth he *daubed* his vice with show of virtue.
Shaks.

DAUNTLESSLY, dawnt'les-le, *ad.* In a dauntless manner.

DAVINA, da-ve'na, *s.* A mineral of a hexahedral form, found on Vesuvius, and named after Sir Humphry Davy.

DAY-BEAM, day'beme, *s.* The light of the day.

DAY-BED, day'bed, *s.* A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest during the day.

DAY-COAL, day'kole, *s.* The upper stratum of coal.

DAY-FLOWER, day'flow-ur, *s.* A genus of plants, the Commelina.

DAY-FLYER, da'fli-er, *s.* An animal that flies in the daytime.

DAY-LABOUR, da'la-bur, *s.* Labour hired or performed by the day.

DAY-MAID, da'made, *s.* A dairy-maid.

DAY'S-JOURNEY, days'jurn-e, *s.* An Eastern mode of computing the distance that can be accomplished within the twenty-four hours of the natural day.

DAY-STAR, da'star, *s.* The morning star.

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed.—*Milton.*
Before the *day-star* learned to move
In pomp of fire along his grand career.—*T. Moore.*

DAY'S-WORK, days'wurk, *s.* The work of one day. In Nautical language, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.

DAY-WEARIED, da'we-re-ed, *a.* Wearied with the labour of the day.

DAY-WOMAN, da'wum-un, *s.* A dairy-maid.

DAYTIME, da'time, *s.* The time of the sun's light on the earth.

DAZZLED, daz'zled, *pp.* or *a.* Overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.

DEAD-COLOURING, ded-kul'er-ing, *s.* The first layer of colours in a picture, bringing out its parts, usually in some shade of grey.

DEADENED, ded'nd, *a.* Deprived of force or sensation; made vapid.

DEAD-EYE, ded'i, *s.* Among Seamen, is a round, flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the laniard.

DEADISH, ded'ish, *a.* Dull, resembling what is dead.

DEAD-LETTER, ded'let-ter, *s.* A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, and is then sent to the General Post Office to be opened.

DEAD-MARCH, ded'martsh, *s.* A piece of solemn music played at the interment of the dead.

DEADS, deds, *s. pl.* In Mining, a term given to the earth and fossil substances which inclose the ore.

DEAD-TOP, ded'top, *s.* A disease incident to young trees.

DEARY, dee're, *s.* A word of familiar endearment; a dear.

DEATH-BED, deth'bed, *s.* The bed on which a person dies.

Thou'rt on thy *death-bed.—Shaks.*

DEATH-BELL, deth'bel, *s.* The passing bell, or the bell that announces death.

DEATH-DEVOTED, deth'de-vo'ted, *a.* Doomed to death.

DEATH-DOING, deth'do-ing. Inflicting death.

DEATH-DOOMED, deth'doom'd, *a.* Doomed to death.

DEATHLINESS, deth'le-nes, *s.* The quality of being deathly.

DEATHLY, deth'le, *a.* Deadly; fatal; mortal.

DEATH-RATTLE, deth'ratl, *s.* A rattling noise in the throat of a dying person.

DEATHSMAN, deth's-man, *s.* An executioner.

Far more expressive than our term executioner is the *deathsman* of our ancient writers.—*I. Disraeli.*

DEATH-STROKE, deth'stroke, *s.* The stroke of death.

DEATH-WARRANT, deth'war-rant, *s.* An order signed by sovereign authority for the execution of a criminal.

DEBILITATED, de-bil'e-ta-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Very much weakened.

DEBILITATING, de-bil'e-ta-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Weakening or enfeebling.

DEBITUMINIZATION, de-be-tu'me-ni-za'shun, *s.* The act of freeing from bitumen.

DEBITUMINIZE, de-be-tu'me-nize, *v. a.* To deprive of bitumen.

DEBLAI, de-blay', *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, the hollow space or excavation formed by removing earth for the construction of parapets. Thus the ditch or fosse whence the earth has been taken represents the *déblai*, while the earth itself, so removed, constitutes the *remblai.—Military Cycl.*

DEBOUCHURE, de-boo'shure, *s.* (Fr.) The opening or mouth of a river.

DEBUTANT, deb-u-tang', *s.* (Fr.) A person who makes a first appearance before the public.

DECADE, dek'ade, *s.* [added.]—A measure of time, now applied to ten years.

DECAGON, dek'a-gon, *s.* [added.]—In Fortification, a polygon figure, having ten sides, and as many angles; and if all the sides and angles be equal, it is called a regular decagon, and may be inscribed in a circle.—*Military Cycl.*

DECALCIFICATION, de-kal-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*de*, and *calx*, *calcis*, chalk.) In Dentistry, the removal of the hardening element of the teeth by chemical or electric influence.

DECALITRE, dek'a-lee-tr, *s.* A French measure of capacity, containing ten *litres*.

DECAMERON, de-cam'er-on, *s.* A volume consisting of ten books; applied particularly to the celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

DECENTRALIZE, de-sen'tral-ize, *v. a.* (*de*, from, and *centrum*, a centre, Lat.) To diverge from a centre or given point. In Politics, to deprive a government of absolute central authority over the provinces; to restore local self-government.

DECENTRALIZATION, de-sen-tral-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of diverging from a centre; the depriving a government of absolute centralized authority.

DECEPTIVENESS, de-sep'tiv-nes, *s.* The state of deceiving, or tendency to deceive.

DECHRISTIANIZED, de-krist'yan-ized, *pp.* or *a.* Turned from Christianity.

DECIME, des'eem, *s.* (*decem*, ten, Lat.) A copper coin and money of account in France, of ten centimes, and nearly equal to one penny.

DECIPHERING, de-si'fer-ing, *s.* The act of explaining or unfolding.

DECKLE, dek'kl, *s.* In Paper-making, a thin frame of wood fitted on the shallow mould in which the paper pulp is placed; also the rough or raw edge of paper.

DECLARATION, dek-lar-a'shun, *s.* [added.]—In National Politics, a *Declaration of War* is a public proclamation made by the herald-at-arms to the members or subjects of a State, declaring them to be at war with any foreign power, and forbidding all and every one to aid or assist the common enemy at their peril. —*Milty. Cycl.*

DECLINER, de-kli'ner, *s.* The term applied to a dial, which cuts either the plain of the prime vertical circle, or the plane of the horizon oblique.

DECLINOMETER, dek-le-nom'e-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

DECOROUSNESS, dek'or-us-nes, or deko'rus-nes, *s.* Decorum, or correctness of deportment.

DECREASINGLY, de-kree'sing-le, *ad.* In a decreasing manner.

DECREEABLE, de-kree'a-bl, *a.* That may be decreed.

DECOLORANT, de-kul'ler-ant, *s.* A substance which removes colour or bleaches.

DECOLOURIZE, de-kul'ler-ize, *v.a.* To deprive of colour.

DECURY, dek'u-re, *s.* A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio*.

DECUSSATED, de-kus'sa-ted, *a.* (*decusso*, to cut at right angles, or crosswise, Lat.) Crossed, intersected. In Botany, arranged in pairs, which alternately cross each other, as the leaves of many plants.

DECUSSATELY, de-kus'sate-le, *ad.* In a decussate manner.

DECUSSATIVELY, de-kus'sa-tiv-le, *ad.* Crosswise ; in the form of an X.

DEDUCIBLENESS, de-du'se-bl-nes, *s.* Quality of being deducible.

DEEP, deep, *a.* [added.]—This word is often used very effectively as a prefix to participial adjectives; as, *deep-breathing*; *deep-drawing*, sinking deep into the water ; *deep-drawn*, drawn from a depth ; *deep-laid*, formed with profound artifice ; *deep-mouthed*, having a hoarse, loud voice ; *deep-musing*, thinking profoundly ; *deep-read*, intimately versed ; *deep-revolving*, profoundly meditating ; *deep-rolling*, *deep-scarred*, *deep-seated*, *deep-sounding*, *deep-thinking*, *deep-throated*, *deep-toned*, *deep-vaulted*, &c.

DEER-MOUSE, deer'mous, *s.* The name of the Canadian Jerboa, a pretty little rodent animal, with very long hind-legs and tail.

DEER-NECK, deer'nek, *s.* In Horsemanship, a thin, ill-formed neck.

DEER-SKIN, deer'skin, *s.* The skin of a deer, of which a very supple leather is made.

DEER-STALKER, deer'staw-ker, *s.* One who practises deer-stalking.

DEER-STALKING, deer'staw-king, *s.* The lying in wait to shoot deer, or pursuing them as much as possible under cover.

DEFECTIONIST, de-fek'shun-ist, *s.* One who practices or promotes defection.

DEFEUDALIZE, de-few'dal-ize, *v.a.* To deprive of feudal rights.

DEFLOWER, de-flour', *v.a.* (*de* and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.) To deprive a woman of her virginity. —See Deflour, vol. i.

DEFORCIATION, de-fors-e-a'shun, *s.* (*deforcio*, to seize, low Lat.) Seizure of goods ; a distress.

DEHORTATIVE, de-hawr'ta-tiv, *a.* (*de*, and *horto*, to exhort, Lat.) Tending to dissuade ; dehortatory.

DEIFIED, de'e-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Exalted or ranked among the gods.

DEINOTHERIUM, di-no-the're-um, *s.* (*deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) A name given to the fossil remains of certain gigantic pachydermata, remarkable for enormous tusks projecting from the lower jaw.

DEINOUS, dey'nus, *a.* Disdainful.—Obsolete.

DEINTEOUS, deyn'te-us, *a.* Choice, or valuable. —Obsolete.

DEISTICALLY, de-is'te-kal-le, *ad.* After the manner of deists.

DELIMIT, de-lim'it, *v.a.* To bound ; to limit.

DELIRANT, de-li'rant, *a.* Delirious; wandering in mind.

DELPHINE, del'fin, *a.* Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

DELPHINIDÆ, del-fin'e-de, *s.* (*delphinus*, a dolphin, Lat.) A family of cetaceous animals (the Dolphin tribe), which are characterized by the moderate size of the head, and the presence of teeth in both jaws.

DELPHINITE, del'fin-ite, *s.* A mineral.

DELTOID, del'toyd, *a.* Resembling the Greek letter Δ (delta); triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder. In Botany, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb.

DEMAGNETIZE, de-mag'ne-tize, *v.a.* To deprive of magnetic power or influence.

DEMAGOGY, dem'a-gog-e, *s.* (*demos*, the people, and *ago*, to act, Gr.) The qualities of a demagogue.

DEMAYNE, de-mane', *s.* Appearance or demeanour.—Obsolete.

DEMEANING, de-mean'ing, *a.* Debasing.

DEMEMBRATION, de-mem-bra'shun, *s.* The act of cutting off a limb.

DEMENT, de-ment', *v.a.* To make mad or insane.

DEMENTED, de-men'ted, *a.* Crazy ; infatuated.

DEMI-BASTION, dem'e-bas'tshun, *s.* (Fr.) A part of a crown work, which has one face and one flank cut off by the capital.

DEMI-PUPPET, dem'e-pup'pet, *s.* A half-sized puppet ; the most diminutive of the fairies.

DEMI-RELIEVO, dem'e-re-le'vo, *s.* (Ital.) In Sculpture, half-relief.

DEMOCRATIZE, de-mok'ra-tize, *v. a.* (*demokratizo*, Gr.) To render democratic.

DEMONETIZE, de-mon'e-tize, *v. a.* (*de*, and *moneta*, money value, Lat.) To divest of standard value, as money.—Rare.

The Government of Holland *demonetized* gold, and made silver the standard of value.—*Prof. F. Brown.*

DEMONIACS, de-mo'ne-aks, *s. pl.* [added] (*demon*, a devil, Gr.) A fanatical branch of the Anabaptists.—See vol. i.

Lunatics and *demoniacs* that were restored to their right mind.—*Bentley.*

DEMONIST, de'mon-ist, *s.* A worshipper of demons.

DEMONIZE, de'mon-ize, *v. a.* To fill with the spirit of a demon.

DEMONOLOGIC, de-mon-o-loj'ik, } *a.* (*de-*
DEMONOLOGICAL, de-mon-o-loj'e-kal, } *mon*, a devil, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Pertaining to demonology.

DEMONOLOGIST, de-mon-ol'o-jist, *s.* A writer on demonology.

DEMONOMANIA, de-mon-o-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*demon*, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) A species of madness, in which the person supposes himself to be under the influence of the devil.—*Dunglison.*

DEMONRY, de'mon-re, *s.* Demoniacal influence; the practice of demons.

DEMPLE, dem'pl, *s.* A dribble, or implement for setting potatoes.

DEMURRABLE, de-mur'a-bl, *a.* That may be demurred.

DENDROLOGIST, den-drol'o-jist, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One versed in dendrology, or the natural history of trees.

DENNET, den'net, *s.* A two-wheeled carriage.

DENOMINATIONALLY, de-nom-e-na'shun-al-le, *ad.* By denominations or sects.

DENSELY, dens'le, *ad.* With great compactness; in a dense manner.

DENTILATION, den-te-la'shun, *s.* (*dentes*, teeth, Lat.) Dentition; the formation of teeth.

DENTISTRY, den'tis-tre, *s.* (*dentes*, Lat.) The art or practice of a dentist.

DENUDED, de-nu'ded, *pp.* (*de*, and *nudus*, bare, Lat.) Stripped or divested of covering.

DENUNCIATORY, de-nun'she-a-tur-e, *a.* (*denuncio*, to denounce, Lat.) Characterized by denunciation.

DEODORIZATION, de-o-dor-e-za'shun, *s.* The art of deodorizing, or depriving of odour.

DEODORIZE, de-o'dor-ize, *v. a.* (*de*, and *odor*, a smell, Lat.) To deprive of odour or smell, as quicklime deodorizes night-soil, and chloride of lime deodorizes infectious or febrile miasmata.

DEODORIZER, de-o'dor-ize-ur, *s.* That which deprives of odour.

DEODORIZING, de-o'dor-ize-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* That has the power of depriving of smell or odour.

DEONTOLOGICAL, de-on-to-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*deon*, *deontos*, due, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That relates to the science of social duties or moral obligations.

DEPERTIBLE, de-per'te-bl, *a.* Separable or divisible.—Obsolete.—*Bacon.*

DEPHLEGM, de-flem', *v. a.* (*de*, and *phlegma*, phlegm, Gr.) To clear from phlegm; to purify.

DEPHLEGMATED, de-fleg'ma-ted, *pp.* Freed from mixture;—*a.* Concentrated; purified.

DEPHLOGISTICATED, def-lo-jis'te-ka-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*de*, and *phlogistos*, burnt, Gr.) Deprived of phlogiston.—*Dephlogisticated air* was the name applied by Dr. Priestley to oxygen.

DEPLORATE, de-plo'rate, *a.* (*de*, and *ploro*, to mourn, Lat.) Lamentable; hopeless.

DEPLOYMENT, de-ploi'ment, *s.* The act of unfolding or expanding any given body of men, in order to extend their front.

DEPOLARIZATION, de-po-lar-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of depriving of polarity, as the rays of light.

DEPOPULARIZE, de-pop'u-lar-ize, *v. a.* To make or render unpopular.

DEPOPULATED, de-pop'u-la-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.

DEPRECIATED, de-pre'she-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Lessened in price; undervalued.

DEPRECIATORY, de-pre'she-a-tur-e, *s.* Tending to depreciate; undervaluing.

DEPRECIATOR, de-pre'she-a-tur, *s.* One who depreciates.

DEPRESSED, de-prest', *pp.* or *a.* Pressed or forced down; lowered, dejected, or rendered languid.

DEPURATOR, dep'u-ra-tur, *s.* (*depurer*, to purify, Fr., from *depuro*, Lat.) A machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning; chiefly used in France.

DEPURATION, dep-u-ra'shun, *s.* The act of depurating; cleansing from impurities; purification.

Depuration of the blood.—*Boyle.*

DEREWORTH, deer'worth, *a.* Highly valued; appreciated.—Obsolete.

DERIVED, de-rive'd', *pp.* or *a.* Drawn, as from a source; descended, communicated, or transmitted.

DERMATOLOGIST, der-ma-tol'o-jist, *s.* (*derma*, the skin, *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One who writes on the skin, and treats of its diseases.

DERMIC, der'mik, *a.* Relating to the skin.

DERRICK, der'rik, *s.* An instrument or contrivance for raising heavy weights by means of a pulley.—*Derrick-crane* is an improved iron crane.

DESECATE, des'e-kate, *v. a.* (*de*, from, and *seco*, to cut, Lat.) To cut off, or to cut away.—Rare.

DESERVED, de-zervd', *pp.* or *a.* Merited; worthy of.

DESIDERATION, de-sid-er-a'shun, *s.* (*desidero*, to desire, Lat.) Act of desiderating, or desiring anything.

Desire is aroused by hope, while *desideration* is inflicted by reminiscence.—*Wm. Taylor.*

DESIDERATIVE, de-sid'er-a-tiv, *a.* Denoting desire. "Verbs called *desiderative*,"—*Beattie*,—*s.* an object of desire.

DESIGNED, de-sine'd', *pp.* or *a.* Marked out; delineated.

DESIRED, de-zire'd', *pp.* or *a.* Wished for, coveted, or entreated.

DESMAN, dez'man, *s.* The English musk-rat.

DESOLATED, des'o-la-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of inhabitants or wasted; ruined.

The Island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge.—*Bacon.*

Tell how we may restore, by second birth,
Mankind, and people *desolated* earth.—*Dryden.*

DESOLATING, des'o-la-ting, *a.* Wasting; ravaging.

DESPATCHER, de-spatch'er, *s.* One who sends on a special message; one who kills or executes.

DESPATCHFUL, de-spatch'ful, *a.* Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

DESPONDING, de-spond'ing, *a.* (*despondeo*, to despair, Lat.) Yielding to discouragement; dull in spirit.

Desponding Peter sinking in the waves.—*Dryden.*

DESQUAMATORY, des-kwam'a-tur-e, *s.* (*de*, from, and *squama*, a scale, Lat.) An instrument by which desquamation is usually performed.

DESSERT-SERVICE, de-sert'ser'vis, *s.* The china or glass requisites for the after-dinner confections.

DESTINED, des'tind, *pp.* or *a.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination.

DESTITUTENESS, des'te-tute-nes, *s.* The state of being destitute; destitution.

DESTROYING, de-stroy'ing, *s.* Destruction.

DESVAUXIA, de-voke'se-a, *s.* (so called in honour of N. Desvaux, a French botanist.) A genus of stove annuals, of the order Desvauxiaceæ.—*Brown.*

DESYNONYMIZE, de-sin-on'e-mize, *v. a.* (*de*, and *synonymos*, similar, Gr.) To cause to be different in meaning; to show not to be synonymous.—*Coleridge.*

DETAINDER, de-tayn'der, *s.* A writ.

DETECTABLE, de-tekt'a-bl, *a.* That may be detected or found out; discoverable.

DETECTED, de-tekt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Discovered or brought to light.

DETECTIVE, de-tek'tiv, *a.* That detects or discovers;—*s.* a policeman employed to detect offenders.

DETENU, det'enu, *s.* (Fr.) A term first adopted by the French Government, at the resumption of hostilities between France and England in 1803, when Bonaparte judged it expedient to detain and imprison all British subjects who were found about the French dominions after the departure of their ambassador.

DETERMA, de-ter'ma, *s.* A native wood of Guiana used for masts, booms, and planks for Colonial craft.

DETERMINABILITY, de-ter-min-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Quality of being determinable.

DETERMINANT, de-ter'me-nant, *a.* Causing determination.

DETERMINISM, de-ter'min-izm, *s.* The doctrine that motives invincibly determine the will.

DETERRENCE, de-ter'rens, *s.* That which deters.

DETERSIVENESS, de-ter'siv-nes, *s.* (*detergo*, to cleanse, Lat.) Quality of being detersive.

DETESTATE, de-tes'tate, *v. a.* To detest.

DETHRONED, de-throned', *pp.* or *a.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

DETORTED, de-tawrt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* (*de*, from, *tortus*, twisted, Lat.) Twisted, or perverted.

DETRACTIVENESS, de-trak'tiv-nes, *s.* (*detractum*, Lat.) The quality of being detractive.

DETRIMENTALNESS, det-re-men'tal-nes, *s.* (*detrimentum*, injury, Lat.) The quality of being detrimental.

DETRUDED, de-tru'ded, *pp.* or *a.* (*de*, and *trudo*, to thrust, Lat.) Thrust or forced down.

DEUTERO-CANONICAL, dew'ter-o-kan-on'e-kal, *a.* (*deuteros*, second, and *kanon*, law, Gr.) An epithet recently applied to the books of the Apocrypha.

DEVASTAVIT, de-vas-ta'vit, *s.* (*devasto*, to lay waste, Lat.) In Law, a writ lying against an executor for paying legacies and debts without specialty, before the debts upon the specialties are due.

DEVILET, dev'e-let, *s.* A little devil.

DEVIOUSLY, de've-us-le, *ad.* In a devious manner.

DEVIOUSNESS, de've-us-nes, *s.* Departure from a regular course; wandering; excursiveness.

DEVITRIFICATION, de-vit-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*de*, and *vitrum*, glass, Lat.) The act of converting glass into a gray opaque substance.

DEVOTIONALLY, de-vo'shun-al-le, *ad.* In a devotional manner.

DEVOTIOUSNESS, de-vo'shus-nes, *s.* Piety.—Obsolete.

DEVOURING, de-vowr'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating greedily; consuming, wasting, or annihilating.

DEWBRIGHT, dew'brite, *a.* Bright with dew.

DEW-STONE, dew'stone, *s.* A species of English lime-stone which collects dew largely.

DEW-RETTING, dew'ret-ting, *s.* The exposure of flax, in the fields, to the action of the dew, rain, or snow, to effect by maceration the decomposition of the gum or resin which coats the fibre.

DEWY, dew'e, *a.* Partaking of or like dew; moist with dew.

DEXTER, deks'ter, *a.* A term used in Heraldry to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms.

DHURRA, door'ra, *s.* An Eastern measure of capacity; also a species of Holcus, which is the principal grain crop of Egypt after wheat.

DIABETIC, di-a-bet'ik, *a.* [added.] (*dia*, through, and *bainomai*, to pass, Gr.)—*Diabetic sugar* is the sweet principle of diabetic urine, and of most acid fruits; it is sometimes known as starch sugar, sugar of fruits, &c.

DIACHASTIC, di-ă-kas'tik, *a.* (*dia*, through, and *chasko*, to gape, Gr.) Cleaving asunder spontaneously.

DIADEM, di'a-dem, *s.* [added.]—*Diadem spider* is the common name of the Epeira diadema, usually seen in gardens at the autumnal season. It constructs a beautiful geometric web, and its body is of a deep chestnut brown colour.

DIAGLYPHIC, di-a-glif'fik, *a.* (*dia*, and *glypho*, to engrave, Gr.) In Sculpture, &c., a term applied to the subjects sunk into the general surface.

DIAGOMETER, di-a-gom'e-ter, *s.* (*dia*, and *ago*, to act, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A kind of electrical apparatus used for the purpose of ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration.

DIALURIC, di-a-lu'rik, *a.* (*dia*, and *ouron*, urine, Gr.) Appertaining to the urine.—*Dialuric acid* is a newly-discovered acid, produced in combination with ammonia by the decomposition of alloxatine.

DIALYTIC, di-a-lit'ik, *a.* (*dialysis*, a loosening, Gr.) Unbracing the fibres; relaxing.

DIAMAGNETIC, di-a-mag-net'ik, *s.* or *a.* A term applied by Faraday to a class of substances which, under the influence of magnetism, take a position, when freely suspended, at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

DIAMOND, di'a-mund, *s.* [added.]—In Printing, the name of the smallest type in general use.—In Geometry it is the name of a quadrangular or rhomboidal figure.—*Diamond-beetle* is the popular name of the Entimus nobilis, a beautiful Coleopterous insect, belonging to the family Curculionidæ.

DIAPHONIA, di-a-fo'ne-a, *s.* (*dia*, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) The name applied by Guido and others to the precepts that formerly taught the use of the organ.

DIAPERED, di'a-perd, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified, or variegated; diapered.

DIARIAN, di-a're-an, *a.* (Lat.) Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DIARIST, di'a-rist, *s.* One who keeps a diary.

DIASTEMA, di-as-te'ma, *s.* A genus of plants, of the order Gesneraceæ.

DIASTIMETER, di-as-tim'e-ter, *s.* (*diastema*, distance, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A philosophical instrument for measuring distances.

DIBBER, dib'ber, *s.* An agricultural implement, with teeth or dibbles for making holes in the ground.

DICHASTASIS, de-kas'ta-sis, *s.* (*dichazo*, to cleave asunder, Gr.) The process of cleaving asunder spontaneously; spontaneous subdivision.—*Clarke.*

DICHASTIC, de-kas'tik, *a.* Capable of subdividing spontaneously.

DICHORD, di'kawrd, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *chorda*, a chord, Gr.) The name anciently given to the two-stringed lyre.

DICHROMATIC, dik-ro-mat'ik, *a.* (*dis*, double, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) Having or producing two colours.

DICING, dise'ing, *s.* The practice of playing at dice.

DICKEY, dik'ke, *s.* A seat behind a carriage for servants, &c.; a sham bosom of a shirt.

DICLINATE, dik'le-nate, *a.* (*dis*, twofold, and *klino*, to incline, Gr.) An epithet applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined.

DICTATORIALLY, dik-ta-to're-al-le, *ad.* In a dictatorial manner.

DIDACTICS, di-dak'tiks, *s. pl.* (*didasko*, to teach, Gr.) The science or art of communicating instruction.

DIDODECAHEDRAL, di-do-dek-a-he'dral, *a.* (Gr.) In Crystallography, having the form of a dodecahedral or twelve-sided prism, with hexahedral or six-sided summits.

DIDRACHMA, di-drak'ma, *s.* (Gr.) A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

DIEB, di'eb, *s.* A wild species of dog (Canis anthus) found in North Africa.

DIEGESIS, di-ej'e-sis, *s.* (Gr.) An explanation; narrative; history or recital.

DIELECTRIC, di-e-lek'trik, *s.* (Gr.) A body which has not the power of transmitting the electric influence through itself.

DIETIST, di'et-ist, } *a.* A person skilled
DIETITIAN, di-e-tish'un, } in dietary preparations.

DIFFERENCE, dif'fer-ense, *s.* [added.]—In Military affairs, a term applied to the sums regulated to be paid by officers when exchanging from the half to full pay. It is also the price or difference in value of the several commissions.—*Mil. Cycl.*

DIFFICULTLY, dif'fe-kult-le, *ad.* With difficulty.

DIFFICULTNESS, dif'fe-kult-nes, *s.* Difficulty.—Rare.

DIGESTED, de-jest'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach, or by a gentle heat.

DIGRAPHIS, de-gra'fis, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.) A species of grass: Order, Graminaceæ.

DIKING, di'king, *s.* The act of diking, or protecting by a dike.

DILETTANTISM, dil-et-tan'tizm, *s.* (Ital.) Admiration of the fine arts.

DILL-OIL, dil'oyl, *s.* A yellow oil obtained from the seeds of the Anethum graveolens, which are carminative and stimulant.

DILLY, dil'le, *s.* A kind of diligence or small public carriage; a corruption of the French word *diligence.*

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides
The Derby *dilly*, carrying three insides.—*Canning.*

DILLY-DALLY, dil'le-dal'le, *v. n.* To delay, trifle, or loiter.—Colloquial.

DIMACRIA, de-mak're-a, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *makros*, long, Gr.) A genus of pretty flowering plants, allied to the Geranium and Pelargonium: Order, Geraniaceæ.—*Sweet.*

DIM-EYED, dim'ide, *a.* Having indistinct vision.

DIMIDIATED, de-mid'e-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*dimidium*, half, Lat.) Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DIMMISH, dim'ish, *a.* Somewhat dim.

DIMORPHISM, di-mawr'fyzm, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) The property of crystallizing in two distinct forms, not derivable from one another; thus sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature.—*Dana.*

DIM-TWINKLING, dim'twink-ling, *a.* Twinkling dimly.

DINED, dine'd, *pp.* Having eaten a dinner.

DINGO, din'-go, *s.* The wild dog of Australia, which is very destructive to the sheep.

DINING-HALL, di'ning-haul, *s.* A hall for a company to dine in.

DINNER-TABLE, din'ner-ta'bl, *s.* A table at which dinner is taken.

DINORNIS, de-nor'nis, } *s.* (*deinos*, terrible,
DEINORNIS, di-nor'nis, } and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of extinct aquatic birds, of a gigantic size, of the family Struthionidæ, somewhat resembling the ostrich, and formerly inhabiting New Zealand.

DIOXYLITE, di-ox'-e-lite, *s.* (*dis*, double, *oxys*, sharp, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A salt of lead, consisting of the carbonate and sulphate of lead.

DIPLA, or DIPLO, a prefix to numerous scientific words, derived from the Greek word *diploos* (double), as *diplogenic* (producing two substances), *diplozoon* (double-bodies), &c.

DIPLADENIA, dip-la-de'nea, *s.* (*diploos*, double, and *aden*, a gland, Gr., in allusion to the two tubercles found at the base of the ovary.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

DIPLEIDOSCOPE, dip-li'do-skope, *s.* (*diploos*, double, *eidos*, form, and *skopeo*, to view, Gr.) An instrument for observing the transit of the sun over the meridian by day, or of the stars by night, so as to correct a time-keeper.

DIPLOMERIS, de-plom'er-is, *s.* (*diploos*, double, and *meris*, a part, Gr.) A genus of pretty flowering plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Don.*

DIPLOPELTIS, dip-lo-pel'tis, *s.* (*diploos*, double, and *pelte*, a buckler, in allusion to the double fruit, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.—*Endlicher.*

DIPS, dips, *s. pl.* A common name for small store candles, which are made by merely dipping cotton wicks repeatedly in a cistern of melted tallow.

DISALLIED, dis-al-lide', *pp.* or *a.* Improperly allied; separated from alliance.

DISBANDED, dis-band'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Dismissed from military service.

The *disbanded* people.—*Burke.*

DISBANDING, dis-band'-ing, *s.* A term applied, in Military and Naval matters, to the dismissal of the officers and men when a reduction takes place.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*.—*Bacon.*

DISBANDMENT, dis-band'-ment, *s.* A breaking up; the act of breaking up.

DISBARRING, dis-bar'ring, *s.* The act of expelling a barrister-at-law from the Bar—a power possessed by the Benchers of the four Inns of Court—for unbecoming conduct.

DISCANDING, dis-kan'ding, *ppr.* Squandering one's means.—Obsolete.

DISCAPACITATE, dis-ka-pas'e-tate, *v. a.* To incapacitate.

DISCARDED, dis-kard'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown out; dismissed from service.

DISCARDURE, dis-kar'dure, *s.* Dismissal.—Obsolete.

DISC-COUPLING, disk-kup'pling, *s.* A sort of coupling, adopted in mill-work, which consists of two discs, keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts.

DISCHARGE, dis-tshärj, *s.* [added.] — In Military affairs, the dismissing of a soldier from his regiment, either in consequence of disabilities, or on account of long services.—*Military Dict.*

The Governor solicited his *discharge*.—*Johnson.*

DISCONCERTED, dis'kon-sert-ed, *pret.* and *pp.* of the verb to disconcert.

He *disconcerted* all their hopes and expectations.—*Hurd.*

DISCONDUCIVE, dis-kon-du'siv, *a.* Not conducive; obstructive.

DISCONNECTED, dis-kon-nek'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; disunited.

DISCONTENTED, dis-kon-ten'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied.

DISCORPORATE, dis-kawr'po-rate, *a.* Deprived of corporate rights.—Rare.

DISCOVERED, dis-kov'erd, *pp.* or *a.* Disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; found out, or detected.

DISCRIMEN, dis-kri'men, *s.* (Lat.) A distinction; a separation.

DISCUST, dis-kust', *pp.* or *a.* Shaken off.—Obsolete.

DISEMBARRASSED, dis-em-bar'ras'd, *pp.* Freed from embarrassment.

We have *disembarrassed* it from all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension.—*Blair.*

DISEMBOWELLED, dis-em-bow'eld, *pp.* or *a.* Taken or drawn from the bowels.

DISEMBOWERED, dis-em-bow'erd, *a.* Removed from a bower, or deprived of a bower.

DISEMMA, de-sem'ma, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *semma*, a crown, Gr.) A genius of pretty flowering plants, nearly allied to the Passiflora: Order, Passifloraceæ.—*Labillard.*

DISENCUMBERED, dis-en-kum'berd, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from incumbrance.

DISENFRANCHISE, dis-en-fran'tchiz, *v. a.* (Fr.) To disfranchise; to deprive of electoral or corporate privileges.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT, dis-en-fran'tchiz-ment, *s.* (Fr.) Disfranchisement; the act of disfranchising.

DISENTOMB, dis-en-toom', *v. a.* To take out of a tomb; to disinter.

DISENTRAIL, dis'en-trale, *v. a.* To disembowel; to draw or drag forth.—Obsolete.

DISENTWINE, dis-en-twine', *v. a.* To free from the state of being entwined; to untwist.

DISERT, dis-ert', *a.* Eloquent.

DISFEATURE, dis-feet'yur, *v. a.* To disfigure.

DISFIGURED, dis-fig'ur'd, *pp.* or *a.* Impaired in form or appearance.

DISFRANCHISED, dis-fran'tshiz'd, *pp.* or *a.* (Fr.) Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen.

DISGRACED, dis-grase'd', *pret. pp.* or *a.* Put out of favour; dishonoured.

[He] *disgraced* me in my happy victories.—*Shaks.*

DISGUISED, dis-guize'd', *pp.* or *a.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance.

DISH-COVER, dish-cov'er, *s.* A metal or earthenware cover for retaining the heat.

DISHEARTENED, dis-härt'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Discouraged or depressed in spirits.

DISHEARTENING, dis-härt'ning, *ppr.* or *a.* Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

DISHERITOR, dis-her'e-tur, *s.* (Lat.) One who dispossesses another of his inheritance.

DISHEVELLED, de-shev'ld, *pp.* or *a.* Hanging loosely and negligently; flowing in disorder.

DISHFUL, dish'ful, *s.* As much as a dish will hold.

DISH-MAT, dish'mat, *s.* A straw or oiled cloth, or other table mat.

DISH-WHEELS, dish'hweels, *s. pl.* Wheels which are concave on one side and convex on the other.

DISIMPROVE, dis-im-proov', *v. a.* or *n.* To grow worse; to render worse.

DISINCLINED, dis-in-kline'd', *pp.* or *a.* Not inclined; averse.

DISINCLOSE, dis-in-klose', *v. a.* To open an inclosure, or throw open what has been inclosed.

DISINFECTED, dis-in-fek'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed from infection.

DISINHUME, dis-in-hume', *v. a.* To disinter.

DISINTERRED, dis-in-terd', *pp.* or *a.* Taken out of the earth or grave.

DISINVESTITURE, dis-in-ves'te-ture, *s.* The act of depriving of investiture.

DISJECTION, dis-jek'shun, *s.* A casting down or dissipating.

The sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's host.—*Horsley.*

DISLEAL, dis-le'al, *a.* (Sc.) Disloyal; perfidious; treacherous.—Obsolete.

DISLOCATE, dis'lo-kate, } *a.* Out of joint;
DISLOCATED, dis'lo-ka-ted, } disjointed.

Our civil war hath *dislocated* all relations.—*Fuller.*

DISLODGMENT, dis-lodj'ment, *s.* Act of dislodging or removing to another place.

DISLOIGNED, dis-loynd', *a.* Remote; far off.

DISMANTLED, dis-man'tld, *pp.* or *a.* Divested, stripped of furniture, unrigged, and laid up in dock.

DISMARRY, dis-mar're, *v. a.* To divorce.—Obsolete.

DISMARSHAL, dis-mar'shal, *v. a.* To disorder, or derange.

DISMASTED, dis-mast'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of a mast or masts.

DISMAYED, dis-made', *pp.* or *a.* Disheartened; deprived of courage; ill-shaped.

DISMEMBERED, dis-mem'berd, *pp.* or *a.* Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces.

The Chatelenie of Arth, which France had *dismembered*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

DISMISSED, dis-mis'd', *pp.* or *a.* Sent away; removed from office or employment; discarded the military service.

DISNEST, dis-nest', *v. a.* To dislodge.

DISOCACTUS, dis-o-kak'tus, *s.* (*dis*, two, *isos*, equal, and *kaktos*, Gr.) A genus of plants with tall bushy flowers of a deep pink colour: Order, Cactaceæ.—*Lindley.*

DISOCCUPATION, dis-ok-ku-pa'shun, *s.* Want of occupation or employment.—Obsolete.

DISOMORPHOUS, dis-o-mor'fus, *a.* (*dis*, double, and *morphe*, shape, Gr.) A botanical term, denoting two-shaped.

DISORGANIZED, dis-awr'gan-ize'd, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.

DISOWNED, dis-one'd', *pp.* or *a.* Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.

DISPARTED, dis-pärt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Divided, separated, or rent asunder.

DISPATHY, dis'pa-the, *s.* (*dis*, and *pathos*, feeling, Gr.) Want of passion or feeling.—Obsolete.

DISPERANCE, dis'per-ans, *s.* (*dis*, and *spero*, to hope, Lat.) Despair.—Obsolete.

DISPERSAL, dis-per'sal, *s.* Dispersion.

DISPERSED, dis-perst', *pp.* or *a.* Scattered; dissipated.

DISPIRITED, dis-pir'it-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits.

DISPIRITEDLY, dis-pir'it-ed-le, *ad.* In a dispirited manner.

DISPIRITING, dis-pir'it-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Discouraging; disheartening.

DISPLACEABLE, dis-pla'sa-bl, *a.* That may be displaced.

DISPOSEDNESS, dis-po'zed-nes, *s.* Disposition; inclination.

Their own *disposedness* to evil.—*Montgomery.*

DISPRISON, dis-priz'n, *v. a.* To set free from confinement; to liberate.

DISPROVAL, dis-proov'al, *s.* Disproof; act of disproving.

DISPROVED, dis-proov'd', *pp.* or *a.* Proved to be false.

DISPUTED, dis-pu'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments.

DISQUALIFIED, dis-kwal'e-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

DISQUIETED, dis-kwi'et-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Made uneasy or restless.

DISQUISITIVE, dis-kwiz'e-tiv, *a.* Relating to disquisition; closely examining.

DISREPUTABLY, dis-rep'u-ta-ble, *ad.* In a disreputable manner.

DISRUDDER, dis-rud'dur, *v. a.* To deprive of the rudder.

DISRUDDERED, dis-rud'durd, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of the rudder.

DISRULY, dis-ru'le, *a.* Turbulent; unruly.

DISSECTED, dis-sek'ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*disseco*, to cut in two, Lat.) Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints.

DISSEMINATIVE, dis-sem'e-na-tiv, *a.* Tending to disseminate.

DISSERTATE, dis'ser-tate, *v. n.* To deal in dissertation.

DISSERTATIONAL, dis-ser-ta'shun-al, *a.* Disquisitional; relating to dissertations.

DISSETTLEMENT, dis-sett'lment, *s.* Act of unsettling.

DISSEVERATION, dis-sev-er-a'shun, *s.* Act of dissevering.

DISSEVERED, dis-sev'erd, *pp.* or *a.* Disjoined; separated.

DISSIMULATE, dis-sim'u-late, *v. n.* To dissemble; to feign; to make pretence;—*a.* dissembling; feigning.—Rare.

Under smiling she was *dissimulate*.—*Chaucer.*

DISSOCIALIZE, dis-so'she-al-ize, *v. a.* To disunite; to make unsocial.

DISSOLUBLENESS, dis'so-lu-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being dissoluble.

DISSOLVED, dis-solv'd', *pp.* or *a.* Melted; liquefied; disunited; wasted away.—*Dissolved blood* is that which does not readily coagulate.

DISSYLLABIFICATION, dis-sil-lab'e-fe-ka-shun, *s.* (Lat.) The act of forming into two syllables.

DISSYLLABIFY, dis-sil-lab'e-fi, *v. a.* To form into two syllables.

DISTANCE, dis'tanse, *s.* [added.]—In Military tactics, the relative space which is left between men standing under arms in rank, or the interval which appears between those ranks, &c.—The *Distance of divisions* is the number of paces, of thirty inches each, comprised in the front of any division or body. In Fortification, *Distance of the bastion* is a term applied to the exterior polygon.

DISTANTIAL, dis-tan'shal, *a.* Distant; remote in place.—Obsolete.

DISTEMPEREDNESS, dis-tem'perd-nes, *s.* The state of being distempered.

DISTENDED, dis-ten'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Expanded or dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DISTILLATE, dis-til'late, *s.* (*distillo*, to distil, Lat.) In Chemistry, a fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.

DISTILLED, dis-tild', *pp.* or *a.* Let fall or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation.

DISTILLING, dis-til'ling, *s.* The act or process of extracting spirit by distillation.

DISTINCTIVENESS, dis-tink'tiv-nes, *s.* State of being distinctive.

DISTINCTURE, dis-tink'tchur, *s.* Distinctness.

DISTINGUISHABLENESS, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being distinguishable.

DISTINGUISHABLY, dis-ting'gwish-a-ble, *ad.* So as to be distinguished.

DISTRACTING, dis-trakt'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Drawing apart; separating; perplexing; disordering the intellect.

DISTRAUGHTED, dis-trawt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Distracted.—Obsolete.

DISTRESSED, dis-trest', *pp.* or *a.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted or harassed.

Distributary, dis-trib'u-tar-e, *a.* That distributes, or is distributed.

Distribution, dis-tre-bu'shun, *s.* [added.]—The *Statute of Distributions* is a law for regulating the distribution of the personal estate of intestates.

Distruster, dis-trus'ter, *s.* A person who distrusts.

Distrustingly, dis-trust'ing-le, *ad.* In a distrustful manner.

Disturbed, dis-turb'd', *pp.* or *a.* Stirred, moved, excited, or discomposed :—

> You groan, sir, ever since the morning light,
> As something had *disturb'd* your noble sprite.
> *Dryden.*

In Geology, thrown out by violence from some original place or position.

Disturbing, dis-turb'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving, exciting, or rendering uneasy; making a tumult, or interrupting peace.

Disulphuret, di-sul'fu-ret, *s.* In Chemistry, a sulphuret containing two equivalents of the sulphur to one of the base.

Disused, dis-uze'd, *pp.* or *a.* No longer used; obsolete, as words, &c.

Ditch, ditch, *s.* [added.]—In Fortification, a deep excavation, made round the works from which the earth required for the construction of the rampart and parapet is obtained. Ditches are of two kinds, wet and dry; but in modern fortification the dry ditch is considered preferable to the wet one.

Ditheism, di'the-izm, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *theos*, a god, Gr.) The doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two Gods.

Ditheistic, di-the-is'tik, } *a.* Pertaining
Ditheistical, di-the-is'te-kal, } to ditheism.

Dittander, dit-tan'der, *s.* Pepper-wort, a species of Lepidium.

Diverging, de-verj'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Receding from each other.

Diversely, de-vers'le, *ad.* In different ways; variously.

Diverst, de-verst', *pp.* or *a.* Turned out of the way; diverted.—Obsolete.

Divertimento, de-ver-te-men'-to, *s.* In Music, a short, pleasant composition, vocal or instrumental, written in a light and familiar style.

Divertingly, de-vert'ing-le, *ad.* In a diverting manner.

Divestible, de-ves'tibl, *a.* That can be divested.

Divided, de-vi'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Parted; disunited.

Dividers, de-vi'ders, *s. pl.* A kind of compasses.

Diving-dress, di'ving-dres, *s.* A waterproof helmet and clothing, supplied with air, for submarine operations.

Diving-stone, di'ving-stone, *s.* A species of jasper.

Divinize, div'e-nize, *v. a.* To make divine; to deify.—Rare.

Divorced, de-vorst', *pp.* or *a.* Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; forced asunder.

Divorcee, de-vore'se, *s.* A person divorced.

Dizzying, diz'ze-ing, *a.* Whirling round; making dizzy.

Doctoring, dok'tur-ing, *s.* A term applied to the adulteration of liquors, and other articles of domestic consumption.

Doctrinarianism, doc-tre-na're-an-izm, *s.* The principles of the Doctrinaires.

Dodman, dod'man, *s.* A crustaceous fish.

Doer, doo'er, s. One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent; one who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys, in practice.

Doeskin, do'skin, *s.* The skin of a doe; woollen for trousers; a compact twilled cloth for pantaloons.

Doffer, dof'fer, *s.* A revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which *doffs*, or strips off, the cotton from the cards.

Dog-bane, dog'bane, *s.* A plant.

Dog-biscuit, dog'bis-ket, *s.* Coarse waste or broken biscuit, sold for feeding dogs.

Dog-brier, dog'bri-er, *s.* The brier that bears the hip, Rosa canina.

Dog-cart, dog'kart, *s.* A sporting carriage, with a box for carrying pointers; a light jaunting car.

Dog-fancier, dog'fan-se-er, *s.* One who has a taste for dogs, and keeps them for sale.

Dog-fly, dog'fli, *s.* A voracious, biting fly.

Dog-fox, dog'fox, *s.* The male of the fox.

Doggar, dog'gar, *s.* A coarse ironstone.

Doggishness, dog'gish-nes, *s.* The quality of being doggish.

Dogmatory, dog'ma-tur-e, *a.* Dogmatical.

Dog's-fennel, dogz'fen-nel, *s.* A plant or weed, sometimes called Corn-camomile.

Dogship, dog'ship, *s.* The quality of a dog; curship.

Dog-shores, dog'shores, *s. pl.* Pieces of wood fitted to the upper end of the bilgeways on a building slip, which are knocked away to facilitate the sliding or launching of a vessel.

Dogwhelk, dog'welk, *s.* A species of univalve shell, the Nassa reticulata, very common on the English coast.

Dohl, dole, *s.* A species of foreign pulse resembling dried peas.

Dolfin-fly, dol'fin-fli, *s.* An insect of the Aphis tribe, which is very destructive to beans.

Dollman, dol'man, *s.* A long cassock or robe worn by Turks.

Dolly, dol'le, *s.* In Mining operations, a perforated board placed over a tub containing the ore to be washed, and which, being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore.—The name of a washing-machine.—Local.

Dolorite, dol'ur-ite, *s.* A variety of trap-rock.

Dolorousness, dol'ur-us-nes, *s.* Grief; sorrowfulness.

Doltishly, doal'tish-le, *ad.* Dull in intellect; stupid.

Domable, dom'a-bl, *a.* (*domo*, to tame, Lat.) That may be tamed.

Domesticated, do-mes'te-ka-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Made domestic; accustomed to remain at home.

Domestics, do-mes'tiks, *s. pl.* Domestic or household affairs; in the United States, cotton goods of American manufacture.

DOMETT, dom'et, *s.* A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton, and the weft woollen.

DOMICAL, do'me-kal, *a.* Appertaining to, or shaped like a dome.

DOMICILED, dom'e-seeld, } *pp.* or *a.*
DOMICILIATED, dom-e-sil'e-a-ted, } Having gained a permanent residence.

DOMINANCY, dom'e-nan-se, *s.* Rule or predominance.

DOMINIE, dom'e-ne, *s.* A pedagogue; a schoolmaster; a title sometimes given to a clergyman.

DOMINUS, dom'e-nus, *s.* (Lat.) A title equivalent to Master, or Sir, anciently given to a clergyman, gentleman, or lord of a manor.

DONACITE, do'na-site, *s.* A petrified shell, of the genus Donax.

DONGEON, don'je-on, *s.* The central building or keep of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity.

DONKEY-ENGINE, don'ke-en'jin, *s.* A kind of steam-pump to feed boilers.

DONNA, don'na, *s.* (Sp.) The English orthography of Dona, the title of a lady in Spain or Portugal.

DOOB-GRASS, doob'gras, *s.* A perennial, creeping grass, highly prized in India, and acclimated in the southern parts of the United States.

DOOLE, doo'lee, *s.* (Hind.) A palanquin litter, used in Indian armies, to carry sick and wounded men.

DOOMED, doomd, *pp.* or *a.* Adjudged, sentenced, or condemned.

DOOM-PALM, doom'palm, *s.* The name of a tree, the Hyphæne Thebaica, which is highly valued in Egypt for its fruit and the various domestic purposes to which the wood is applied.

DOOMSMAN, dooms'man, *s.* A judge.

DORIS, do'ris, *s.* (In Mythology, a sea goddess, and mother of the Nereides.) A planet or asteroid, discovered by Goldschmidt, in 1857.

DORN, dawrn, *s.* A fish.

DORNOCK, dawr'nok, *s.* A stout kind of linen cloth, first manufactured at Dornock, in Scotland.

DORR-BEETLE, dawr-bee'tl, *s.* The common black-beetle, or Scarabæus stercorarius of Linnæus.

DORR-HAWK, dawr'hawk, *s.* The goatsucker, or Caprimulgus Europæus of Linnæus.

DORSEL, dawr'sel, *s.* A kind of woollen stuff; the curtain of a chair of state; a rich canopy; a pannier for a beast of burden.

DORSI-SPINAL VEINS, dawr'se-spi'nal vanes, *s.* (*dorsum*, the back, and *spina*, the backbone, Lat.) In Anatomy, a set of veins forming a network round the articular processes of the vertebræ.

DORSO-CERVICAL REGION, dawr'so-ser've-kal re'je-on, *s.* (*dorsum*, and *cervix*, the neck, Lat.) In Anatomy, the region at the back part of the head.

DOSER, do'ser, *s.* A screen of rich drapery at the dais, or chair of state.—Obsolete.

DOSOLOGY, do-sol'o-je, (*dosis*, that which is given, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on the proper administration of doses of medicine.

DOSS, dos, *s.* A hassock;—*v. a.* to attack with the horns—Local; — *a.* decayed or withered; stupid.

DOTES, dotes, *s. pl.* Gifts or endowments.—Obsolete.

DOTH, duth. The third person irregular of the verb *to do*, used in the solemn style for *does*.

DOTING, do'ting, *a.* Regarding with excessive fondness.

DOTTED, dot'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with dots or small spots.

DOTTISH, dot'ish, *a.* Childishly fond; imbecile.

DOUBLE-FLOWERED, dub'bl-flou'erd, *a.* Noting plants in which the stamens and pistils are transformed into petals.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING, dub'bl-flou'er-ing, *a.* The transformation of stamens and pistils into petals.

DOUBLE-FRONTED, dub'bl-frunt'ed, *a.* Having a double front.

DOUBLE-TONGUEING, dub'bl-tung'ing, *s.* A term used by flute performers to signify that action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth by which the sweetest notes are produced of which the flute is capable.

DOUBTING, dout'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Wavering in mind; hesitating.

DOUCKER, dook'er, *s.* A bird that dips or dives in water; a diver.

DOUGH-FACED, do'fayst, *a.* Weakly looking; cowardly; pliable.

DOVE-EYED, duv'ide, *a.* Having eyes like a dove.

DOVE-HOUSE, duv'hows, *s.* A house or shelter for doves.

DOVE-KIE, duv'ki, *s.* The name of a web-footed bird, the Urias grylle, abounding in the Arctic regions.

DOVER'S POWDER, do'vers pow'der, *s.* In Medicine, a compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash; an excellent sedative and sudorific.

DOVE'S-FOOT, duvs'fut, *s.* A plant, a species of Geranium.

DOVE-TAILED, duv'tale'd, *pp.* or *a.* United by a tenon in form of a dove's tail.

DOVE-TAILING, duv'ta-ling, *s.* The act of joining by dove-tails; the junction thus made.

DOW, dou, *v. a.* To endow; to give.—Obsolete.

DOWELLING, dow'el-ing, *s.* A method of corking or joining by letting pieces into the solid, or uniting two pieces of timber together by tenons.

DOWEL-PIN, dow'el-pin, *s.* A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

DOWLY, dow'le, *a.* Melancholy; sad; lonely.

DOWN-BEAR, down'bare, *v. a.* To bear down; to depress.

DOWN-BEARING, down'bare-ing, *s.* The act of pressing or bearing down.

DOWN-CASTING, down'kast-ing, *a.* Casting down; dejecting.

DOWNINESS, down'e-nes, *s.* The state of being downy.

DOWRESS, dow'res, *s.* A woman entitled to dower.

DOWRY, dow're, *s.* The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; the

reward paid for a wife; a gift; a fortune given.

DOWSE, douse, *v. a.* To strike on the face—Vulgar;—*s.* a blow on the face.

DOWSING, douse'ing, *s.* Credulous mode of discovering a mineral lode by the divining rod.

DRABBISH, drab'bish, *a.* Having the quality of a drab.

DRACOLE, dra'kole, *s.* An oil obtained by heating draconic acid with baryta.—*Draconic acid* is obtained by treating the essence of tarragon with nitric acid.

DRACOPIS, dra-ko'pis, *s.* (*drakon*, a dragon, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of pretty flowering plants, with singular florets: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

DRAFTED, draf'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAGGLE-TAILED, drag'gl-tayld, *a.* Untidy, draggling.

DRAGONS, drag'unz, *s.* The popular name of certain plants of the genus Dracontium.

DRAGON'S-WORT, drag'unz-wurt, *s.* A popular name of a plant of the genus Artemisia.

DRAGOONER, dra-goon'ur, *s.* An old term for a dragoon.—Rare.

DRAINED, draynd', *pp.* or *a.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing, or dropping.

> The liquid ore he *drained*
> Into fit moulds prepared.—*Milton.*

DRAINER, dra'nur, *s.* A utensil on which articles are placed to drain.

DRAINING-TILES, dra'ning-tiles, *s. pl.* Burnt clay tiles, usually horseshoe-shaped, about a foot in length, and two or three inches broad, some millions of which are manufactured for agricultural purposes.

DRAIN-TRAPS, drane'traps, *s. pl.* Certain contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, but admitting the water into them.

DRAMA, dram'ma, *s.* [added.]—*Dramatis personæ* are the actors representing characters in a play.

DRAP, dra, *s.* (Fr.) A cloth for summer wear.

DRAPED, draypt, *a.* Having on drapery; as, "the hall was *draped* in black."

DRASTICS, dras'tiks, *s. pl.* (*drastikos*, efficacious, Gr.) Medicines which speedily and effectually purge.

DRAUGHT-BOARD, draft'board, *s.* A board on which draughts are played.

DRAUGHT-COMPASSES, draft-cum'pas-es, *s. pl.* Compasses with movable points, used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical plans, &c.

DRAUGHT-ENGINE, draft'en-jin, *s.* An engine used for pumping water.

DRAUGHTSMANSHIP, drafts'man-ship, *s.* The work or office of a draughtsman.

DRAWBAR, draw'bar, *s.* An iron rod used to connect a locomotive with a tender.

DRAW-BOYS, draw'boize, *s. pl.* Assistants to the shawl weavers, especially at Paisley.

DREAD-NOUGHT, dred'nawt, *s.* A garment made of a thick cloth with a long pile, used to keep off rain.

DREADED, dred'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Feared.

DREAMERY, dreem'er-e, *s.* Musing.

DREAMLESSLY, dreem'les-le, *ad.* In a dreamless manner.

DREAMT, drempt, *pret.* and *pp.* of the verb to dream.

> At length in sleep their bodies they compose.
> And *dreamt* the future fight, and early rose.
> *Dryden.*

DRENCHING, drensh'ing, *a.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking.

DRERE, dreer, *s.* Dreariness; sadness; sorrow.—Obsolete.

DRERIMENT, dre're-ment, *s.* Dreariness.—Obsolete.

DRESS, dres, *v. a.* [added.]—In Military matters, *to dress* a company or battalion is to keep the men in such a position or order as to preserve an exact continuity of line in the whole front.—*Dress!* is a military word of command which is given when troops have arrived at any prescribed point of alignement, as, "*Halt! dress!*"—*To dress a ship* is to ornament with colours on days of rejoicing.

DRESSING, dres'ing. *s.* [added.]—In Cookery, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.

DRESSING-CASE, dres'ing-kase, *s.* A box fitted with apparatus and toilet utensils for a dressing-room.

DRESSING-GOWN, dres'ing-gown, *s.* A light gown used by a person while dressing.

DRESSING-TABLE, dres'ing-ta'bl, *s.* A toilet; a table provided with conveniences for a person's adjusting a dress.

DRIBBLING, drib'ling, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in drops or small drops; as, "the *dribbling* of water."—*Woodward.*

> Ten thousand casks
> For ever *dribbling* out their base contents.
> *Cowper.*

DRIFT-BOLTS, drift'boalts, *s.* Bolts used for driving out other bolts, usually made of steel.

DRIFTED, drift'ed, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Driven along, or into heaps.

> The pieces of ice, both great and small, *drifted* fast to the eastward.—*Cook.*

DRIFTING, drift'ing, *s.* The act of drifting; a drift.

DRIFT-LAND, drift'land, *s.* A yearly rent paid by certain tenants for driving cattle through a manor.

DRIFT-WOOD, drift'wŭd, *s.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

DRILL-SERGEANT, dril'ser-jant, *s.* A military non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers.

DRILL-STOCK, dril'stok, *s.* The holdfast for a metal drill.

DRINKER-MOTH, drink'er-mo*th*, *s.* The name of a large-sized British moth.

DRINKING, drink'ing, *a.* Making a free use of liquor; as, "a *drinking* song."

DRINKING-BOUT, drink'ing-bowt, *s.* A convivial revelry or drunken spree.

DRINK-OFFERING, drink'of-fer-ing, *s.* A Jewish offering of wine, &c.—Lev. xxiii. 13.

DRIP-STONE, drip'stone, *s.* A familiar name for a filtering-stone; a projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, &c., to throw off rain.

DRIVELLING, driv'l-ing, *s.* A course of weak, contemptible action or conduct; contemptible

folly; a snivelling, like a child or idiot; doting; playing the fool.

Some *drivelling* Greek mythologist.—*Warburton.*

Driver, dri'ver, *s.* [added.]—A *screw-driver* is a common implement, used by carpenters and smiths for driving in screws.

Driver-ant, dri'ver-ant, *s.* A singular species of ant, a native of Western Africa.

Driving, dri'ving, *a.* Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* storm.

Drone-fly, drone'fli, *s.* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.

Drony, dro'ne, *a.* Sluggish; dronish.

Drool, drool, *v. a.* To drivel or drop saliva. See Dreul, vol. i.

Drooping, droop'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging or leaning downward; declining or languishing.

Come, my friend!
What! *drooping* yet?
In *drooping* soldiers a new courage sprung.
Roscommon.

Drop-scene, drop'sene, *s.* In Theatres, a curtain suspended by pulleys, which descends or *drops* in front of the stage.

Drop-serene, drop'se-rene', *s.* A disease of the eye; amaurosis, or blindness from a diseased retina.

Drop-stone, drop'stone, *s.* Spar in the shape of drops.

Drop-wort, drop'wurt, *s.* [added.]—A British flowering herb of the Order Spiræaceæ, sometimes called Queen of the Meadow. The water and hemlock drop-wort are poisonous herbs.

Drosky, dros'ke, *s.* A low, four-wheeled vehicle, common in Russia, on which passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching almost to the ground.

Drowned, drownd, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; inundated.

Like one that hath been seven days *drowned*
My body lay afloat.—*Coleridge.*

Drowning, drown'ing, *a.* Perishing in water.

Drug-damned, drug'damd, *a.* Condemned or detested for its drugs or poisons; as, "*drug-damned* Italy."—*Shaks.*

Drugged, drugd, *pp.* or *a.* Dosed with drugs; tinctured with something medicinal or offensive.

I've *drugged* their possets.—*Shaks.*

Drum-fish, drum'fish, *s.* A fish found on the coast of North America.

Drum-head, drum'hed, *s.* The parchment or vellum-skin stretched at the top of a drum; the top of a capstan, containing holes in which the capstan-bars are fixed.

Drummond-light, drum'mond-lite, *s.* A very intense light, produced by throwing a stream of oxygen gas and another of hydrogen gas, brought into union, in an ignited state, upon a ball of lime, and so called from the inventor, Lieut. Drummond.

Dry-boned, dri'bone'd, *a.* Having dry bones, or without flesh.

Drynaria, dri-na're-a, *s.* A genus of plants, of which there are many varieties: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Bory.*

Dry-pile, dri'pile, *s.* A galvanic apparatus, in which the plates are separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt.

Dry-rent, dri'rent, *s.* In Law, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

Dry-saltery, dri-sawl'ter-e, *s.* The articles kept by a dry-salter; the business of a dry-salter.

Dubash, doo'bash, *s.* An Indian commissioner or interpreter, employed by ships and Europeans at the seaports.

Dubber, dub'ber, *s.* A leathern vessel or bottle, used in India to hold oil, &c.

Dubbing, dub'ing, *s.* A thick, oily composition, used for softening hard shoes, and other articles of stiff and hard leather; also a sea-term for working with an adze.

Dubhe, doob'e, *s.* A star of the first magnitude, in the great northern constellation Ursa Major.

Dubiate, du'be-ate, *v. n.* To doubt, or have a feeling of doubt.—Rare.

Dubitably, du'be-ta-ble, *ad.* In a dubitable manner.

Ducape, du-cape', *s.* (Fr.) A rich silk.

Duck-ant, duk'ant, *s.* A species of white ant, very common in Jamaica, which constructs its nest in large clusters on the branches of trees.

Duck-bill, duk'bil, *s.* An animal of New Holland, the Ornithoryncus.

Duck-billed, duk'bild, *a.* Having a bill like a duck; an epithet applied to the animal called Ornithoryncus.

Duck-hawk, duk'hawk, *a.* The moor buzzard.

Ducking, duk'ing, *s.* [added.]—*Ducking-stool*, a stool or chair, in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.

Duck-meat, duk'meet, } *s.* A plant, grow-
Duck's-meat, duks'meet, } ing in ditches and shallow water, and eaten by ducks.

Ductilimeter, duk-te-lim'e-ter, *s.* (from *ductility*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for comparing the ductility of lead, tin, &c.

Duffer, duf'fr, *s.* A hawker of smuggled goods, or of linen or silk — *Smart.* A pedlar—*Holliwell.*

Dulcified, dul'se-fide, *pp.* or *a.* (*dulcis*, sweet, Lat.) Sweetened.—*Dulcified spirit* is a term applied to a compound of alcohol with mineral acids.

Dulciloquy, dul-sil'o-kwe, *s.* (*dulcis*, and *loquor*, to speak, Lat.) Sweetness of speaking; sweet-toned delivery.

Dullardism, dul'lard-izm, *s.* Stupidity, dullness, or dotishness.—Obsolete.

Dulse, duls, *s.* (Fr.) An edible kind of Alga, the Rhodomenia palmata, which is sold in the Irish markets, and eaten raw by the peasantry.

Dumasine, du'ma-sin, *s.* In Chemistry, an empyreumated oil, obtained by rectifying acetone derived from the acetate.

Dumb-show, dum'sho, *s.* Gesture without words; pantomime.

Dumb-singles, dum-sing'gls, *s. pl.* A kind of silk merely wound and cleaned.

Dumb-waiter, dum-wa'ter, *s.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c.

Duncish, dun'sish, *a.* Like a dunce; sottish.

Duncishness, dun'sish-nes, *s.* Doltishness; quality of a dunce.

DUN-COW, dun'kow, *s.* A species of ray.
DUNGING, dung'ing, *s.* Manuring land.
DUNNING, dun'ning, *s.* The operation of curing cod-fish, in such a manner as to give it a peculiar colour and quality.
DUNNOCK, dun'nock, *s.* The common hedge-sparrow.
DUNT, dunt, *s.* A staggering affection, peculiar to yearly lamblings.—Provincial.
DUPABLE, du'pa-bl, *a.* That can be duped.
DUPERY, du'pe-re, *s.* The act or practice of duping.
DUPICHO, doo'pe-ko, *s.* (Sp.) An elastic bitumen, obtained in Brazil from the roots of the Siphonia elastica.
DURING, dure'ing, *ppr.* of *dure.* Continuing; lasting, holding on; as, *during* life.
DURO, doo'ro, *s.* (Sp.) The hard dollar of exchange of Spain, worth about four shillings and twopence.
DUROY, du-roi', *s.* A kind of figured serge, commonly worn by the lower orders, especially in the west of England.
DURRA, dur'ra, *s.* A kind of millet, cultivated in North Africa.
DUTEOUSNESS, du'te-us-ness, *s.* Obedience to duty.
DWELT, dwelt, *pret.* and *pp.* of *to dwell.*
DYED, dide, *pp.* Stained; coloured.
DYE-HOUSE, di'-hous, *s.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.
DYE-STUFFS, di'stufs, *s. pl.* A collective term for the dye-woods, lichens, powders, &c., used for dyeing and staining purposes.
DYSNOMY, dis'no-me, *s.* (*dys,* and *nomos,* a law, Gr.) Bad legislation; the making of bad laws.
DYSPEPTIC, dis-pep'tik, *a.* (*dys,* and *pepto,* to digest, Gr.) Afflicted with bad digestion; pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy;—*s.* a person afflicted with bad digestion.
DYSURIC, dis-u'rik, *a.* (*dys,* and *ouron,* urine, Gr.) Pertaining to dysury.

E.

EAGLE, e'gl, *s.* [added.]—The representative emblem of royalty, and frequently borne on the military banners of different states, both in ancient and modern times, among which the Roman eagle is the most distinguished in history:

> Learning and Rome alike in empire grew,
> And arts still followed where her *eagles* flew.
> *Pope.*

—*Eagle-hawk,* a genus of predacious birds, natives of South America.—*Eagle-owl,* the great horned owl, or Strix bubo of Linnæus. —*Eagle-pinioned,* having an eagle's wing, or wings adapted for rapid flight.
EAR, ere, *s.* [added.]—*Ear-drum,* the membrane or tympanum of the ear, on which external sounds reverberate. — *Ear-erecting,* setting up the ears.—*Ear-marked,* marked on the ear.
EARNEST-MONEY, er'nest-mun-ne, *s.* Money paid as a pledge or security, and to close a bargain.
EAR-SHELL, ere'shel, *s.* A flattened univalve shell, resembling the ear in form; a species of Haliotis.
EARTH-DIN, erth'din, *s.* An earthquake.—Obsolete.
EARTHED, erthd, *pp.* Hid in the earth.
EARTH-FALL, erth'fawl, *s.* In Geology, the name given to a natural phenomenon, whereby a portion of the earth's surface is elevated by some subterraneous force, then cleft asunder, and the earth suddenly depressed, when the space becomes occupied with water.
EARTH-WANDERING, erth-wan'der-ing, *a.* Roving over the earth.
EARTH-WORK, erth'wurk, *s.* A term applied to cuttings, embankments, &c.
EATAGE, e'tij, *s.* Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath.
EATEN, e'tn, *pp.* Chewed and swallowed; consumed.
EATING, eet'ing, *s.* The act of chewing and swallowing food.
EAU-DE-PARIS, o'de-par-e, *s.* (*eau,* water, *de Paris,* of Paris, Fr.) In Commerce, a substitute for Eau-de-Cologne and other similar cosmetics. In the commerce of the Continent there are many local waters; as, *Eau d'arquebusade, Eau gazeuse,* &c.
EBBING, eb'bing, *s.* The reflux or receding of the tide.

> Hither the seas at stated times resort,
> Then with a gentle *ebb* retire.—*Addison.*

EBONY-TREE, eb'o-ne-tre, *s.* The popular name of a Cretan shrub.
ECARLATIN, e-kar'la-tin, *s.* (Fr.) A kind of red elder-berry, produced in France.
ECBATIC, ek-bat'ik, *a.* (*ekbaino,* to depart from, Gr.) In Grammar, denoting a mere result or consequence.
ECCENTRICALLY, ek-sen'tre-kal-le, *ad.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.
ECCLESIOLOGICAL, ek-kle-ze-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*ekklesia,* a church, and *logos,* a discourse, Gr.) Pertaining to ecclesiology.
ECCLESIOLOGIST, ek-kle-ze-ol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in ecclesiology.
ECCLESIOLOGY, ek-kle-ze-ol'o-je, *s.* The science of church building and decoration.
ECCOPROTIC, ek-ko-prot'ik, *a.* (*ek,* from, *kopron,* excrement, Gr.) Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges;—*s.* a medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic.
ECHEANCE, e'she-ans, *s.* (Fr.) A specified day for payment; the falling due of a bill of exchange, &c.
ECHEANDRIA, e-ke-an'dre-a, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, brought from Mexico in 1837.—*Ortega.*

ECHELLE, e-shel' *s.* (Fr.) A ladder; a scale.
ECHEVETTE, e-she-vet, *s.* The name of a small hank of cotton thread or yarn.
ECHOLESS, ek'o-les, *a.* Destitute of an echo; without any reverberating sound.
ECOSSINES, e-kos'sins, *s.* The name of a sort of grey limestone in France.
ECOSTATE, e-kos'tate, *a.* In Botany, having no nerves on the leaf.
ECOUTES, e-kootes', *s.* In Fortification, small galleries, made at equal distances in front of the glacis, which are intended to annoy the enemy's miners.
ECSTATICALLY, eks-tat'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an ecstatic manner; with ecstatic feeling.
EDACIOUSLY, e-da'shus-le, *ad.* Greedily; with a keen appetite.
EDACIOUSNESS, e-da'shus-nes, *s.* The quality of being edacious.
EDDAS, ed'das, *s.* A West Indian name for a species of Coloiasia, the tubers of which are roasted and eaten like the potato.—*Simmonds.*
EDELITE, ed'e-lite, *s.* A variety of the mineral natrolite.—*Dana.*
EDENTULOUS, e-den'tu-lus, *a.* Toothless.
EDHILINGI, ed-e-ling'i, *s.* The name of the first class of people among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.
EDIBLENESS, ed'e-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being edible.
EDIFIED, ed'e-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed; improved in literary, moral, or religious knowledge.
EDITED, ed'it-ed, (*edo*, to publish, Lat.) *pp.* of the verb *to edit.*
EDITIO PRINCEPS, e-dish'e-o prin'seps, *s.* (Lat.) The earliest printed edition of an author.
EDITRESS, ed'e-tres, *s.* A female editor; a woman who edits a publication, or conducts a journal.
EDUCTION-PIPE, e-duk'shun-pipe, *s.* The pipe from the exhaust passage of the cylinder to the condenser.
EDULCORATOR, e-dul'ko-ra-tur, *s.* A kind of dropping bottle, contrived for supplying small quantities of water to watch glasses, test tubes, &c.
EDWARDSITE, ed'wards-ite, *s.* A mineral identical with monazite.
EEL, eel, *s.* [added.]—*Eel-fishing*, the art or act of catching eels.—*Eel-oil*, an oil procured from eels by roasting them, and which is employed as an ointment for stiff joints.—*Eel-pout*, the burbot, a fresh-water fish, somewhat resembling the eel in appearance, and hence the name.—*Eel-punt*, a kind of flat-bottomed boat, used in spearing eels.—*Eel-skin*, the skin of an eel.
EFFECTIVENESS, ef-fek'tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being effective.
EFFECTUALNESS, ef-fek'tu-al-nes, *s.* The quality of being effectual.
EFFERVESCING, ef-fer-ves'sing, *ppr.* or *a.* Boiling; bubbling.—*Effervescing draughts* are pleasant gaseous drinks, or sweetened beverages.
EFFIGIAL, e-fij'e-al, *a.* Exhibiting or being like an effigy.
EFFILE, ef'fele, *s.* (Fr.) A peculiar kind of fringed linen.
EFFRANCHISE, ef-fran'tshiz, *v. a.* To invest with franchises or privileges.
EFFULGENTLY, ef-ful'gent-le, *ad.* Brightly; with effulgence.
EGERIA, e-je're-a, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by De Gasparin in 1850. Its mean distance from the sun is 245,889,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution is four years and fifty-one days.
EGG, eg, *s.* [added.]—*Egg-bird*, a bird, or species of tern, which is the common name of the genus Sterna.—*Egg-cup*, a cup used in eating eggs at table.—*Egg-flip*, a drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirits, spices, and eggs beaten with it.—*Egg-nog*, a drink composed of wine or spirits, mixed with sugar and eggs.—*Egg-poacher*, a metal vessel with stands to place eggs in a boiler for cooking.—*Egg-shell*, the shell or outside covering of an egg.—*Egg-slice*, a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.—*Egg-spoon*, a small spoon with a narrow bowl, for eating eggs with.—*Egg-whisk*, a wire bunch or brush for beating up eggs.
EGGERY, eg'ge-re, *s.* A nest of eggs. A place where eggs are kept.—Rare.
EGGING, eg'ging, *s.* Incitement to action.—*Egging on*, impelling to some act or deed.—Vulgar.
EGGLER, eg'lur, *s.* A dealer in or collector of eggs.
EGLETES, eg-le'tes, *s.* A genus of hardy plants, of easy culture: Order, Compositæ. — *De Candolle.*
EGOTISTICALLY, e-go-tis'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a self-conceited or egotistical manner.
EGOTIZE, e'go-tize, *v. n.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.
EGYPTIAN-BLUE, e-jip'shan-blu, *s.* A bright-coloured pigment, produced by the hydrated protoxide of copper, mixed with a small quantity of iron.
EIDAM, i'dam, *s.* A sort of Dutch cheese.
EJOO-FIBRE, ej'oo-fi'br, *s.* In Commerce, a strong black horsehair-looking fibre, obtained from the Arenga saccharifera, an eastern palm. It is extensively used in making cordage of every description.
EJURATION, e-ju-ra'shun, *s.* A renouncing or resigning a particular place.
EJURE, e'jure, *v. a.* To renounce.
ELABORATED, e-lab'ur-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Produced with labour or study.

The sap is diversified, and still more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant. —*Arbuthnot.*

ELABORATOR, e-lab'o-ra-tur, *s.* One who elaborates.
ELABORATORY, e-lab'o-ra-tur-e, *a.* Elaborating.
ELAIODIC, e-la-od'ik, *a.* Derived from castor-oil.
ELAOPTEN, e-la-op'ten, *s.* The liquid portion of a vegetable oil, formerly called *Stearopteren.* —*Brande.*
ELAPHOGLOSSUM, el-a-fo-glos'sum, *s.* (*elephas*, an elephant, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of stone fern: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Scholl.*

ELAPHOMYCES, el-a-fom'e-ses, *s.* (*elephas*, an elephant, and *mykes*, a fungus, Gr.) A cryptogamic plant found in dry healthy ground : Order, Fungi.—*Nees.*

ELASTIC, e-las'tik, *a.* [added.]—*Elastic bands*, consisting of braces, belts, &c., are made with threads of caoutchouc, either naked or covered.—*Elastic gums*, is a general name given to those vegetable extracts, such as gutta-percha and caoutchouc, which may be elongated by heat, &c.

ELDER-WINE, el'der-wine, *s.* A British wine made from berries of the elder-tree, sweetened and flavoured with spices, and generally drunk hot.

ELECTORESS, e-lek'tur-es, *s.* The same as Electress.

ELECTORSHIP, e-lek'tur-ship, *s.* The office of an elector.

ELECTREPETER, e-lek-trep'e-tur, *s.* An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents.

ELECTRIC, e-lek'trik, *a.* [added.]—*Electric aura* is a current of electrified air, employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying sensitive parts, as the ear or the eye.—*Electric circuit*, or *Electric current*, is the transmission of electricity from a body overcharged to one that is undercharged, through the agency of metallic wires or conductors.—*Electric column* is a sort of electric pile invented by De Luc, composed of thin plates of different metals, with paper interposed between them.—*Electric telegraph* is a mode of transmitting messages and intelligence by means of electricity over wires, either for long or short distances.—*Electric wire* is the popular name for the wires of the magnetic telegraph.

ELECTRIFIED, e-lek'tre-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with electricity ; subjected to the shock of electricity ; as "a body lightly *electrified* ;" astonished or thrilled, as "his speech *electrified* the audience."

ELECTRO, e-lek'tro, *a.* [added.]—*Electro-biology*, the science of electrical forces as shown in mesmerism.—*Electro-gilding*, a mode of gilding copper or silver by the agency of voltaic electricity—*Electro-magnetic telegraph*, an apparatus for conveying intelligence, by means of electricity moving between two places on iron wires.—*Electro-telegraphic*, belonging to the electro-magnetic telegraph, or by its means.

ELECTRO-PLATE, e-lek'tro-plate, *s.* A precipitation of silver or gold on a surface of copper, or German silver metal.

ELECTROTYPIST, e-lek-tro-ti'pist, *s.* One who coats metals with silver or gold.

ELEUTHERIA, el-u-the're-a, *s.* (Gr., freedom.) A Grecian festival celebrated at Platæa, to commemorate the victory obtained by Pausanias over the Persians.

ELEUTHERIN, e-lew'ther-in, *s.* (*eleutheros*, free, Gr.) A genus of white flowering plants : Order, Iridaceæ.—*Herbert.*

ELEVATED, el-e-va'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Raised ; exalted ; dignified ; elated.

ELIQUAMENT, e-lik'wa-ment, *s.* A juice squeezed out of fat or fat fish.

ELK-NUT, elk'nut, *s.* A name for the oily nut of the Hamiltonia oleifera.

ELLINGENESS, el'linj-nes, *s.* (*æleng*, lonely, Sax.) Loneliness ; dulness ; cheerlessness.—Obsolete.

ELVANS, el'vans, *s.* A mineral stone intermediate between granite and porphyry.

ELVAS-PLUM, el'vas-plum, *s.* A kind of dried prune ; a dessert fruit sold in boxes.

ELVE, elv, *s.* A mining name for the shaft or handle of a pick.

ELVISH-MARKED, el'vish-marked, *a.* Marked or disfigured by elves.

ELZEVIR, el'ze-vir, *s.* A term applied to the admirable editions of the classics published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, during the 16th and 17th centuries.

EMANCIPIST, e-man'se-pist, *s.* A term applied to emancipated convicts in the colonies.

EMARGINATION, e-mar-jin-a'shun, *s.* The act of cutting away the margin of a book, or the edge of anything.

EMASCULATED, e-mas'ku-la-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Castrated ; weakened.

EMBALMING, em-bäm'ing, *s.* The act or art of filling a dead body with spices for preservation.

EMBANK, em-bank', *v.a.* To enclose with a bank ; to defend with a bank, or mounds, or dikes.

EMBANKED, em-bankt', *pp.* of the verb to *embank*.

EMBANKMENT, em-bank'ment, *s.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank ; a mound or bank raised for various purposes the mound or raised earth of a railway.

The *embankment* of a railway.—*P. Cycl.*

EMBARKMENT, EMBARQUEMENT, em-bark'ment, *s.* An undertaking ; the act of embarking.

EMBARQUEMENTS, em-barg'ments, *s. pl.* (Fr.) Embargoes.

EMBARRASSED, em-bar'ras'd, *pp.* or *a.* Perplexed, confused, disconcerted, or rendered intricate ; as, "his affairs are in an *embarrassed* state."

Awkward, *embarrassed*, stiff, without the skill
Of moving gracefully, or standing still.—*Churchill.*

EMBARRASSING, em-bar'ras-sing, *ppr.* or *a.* Perplexing, entangling, or confusing.

EMBASSADORIAL, em-bas-sa-do're-al, *a.* Pertaining to an embassador.

EMBASSADRESS, em-bas'sa-dres, *s.* The consort of an embassador ; a woman sent on an embassy.

EMBATHE, em'bathe, *v. a.* To take a bath ; to bathe.

EMBLAZED, em-blaze'd', *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

The imperial ensign streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblazed*.—*Milton.*

EMBLAZONING, em-bla'zn-ing, *s.* The act or art of adorning with ensigns armorial.

EMBLEMATICALNESS, em-blem-at'e-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being emblematical.

EMBODIED, em-bod'id, *pp.* or *a.* Collected or formed into a body ; put into a material shape.

The Platonic hypothesis that spirits are *embodied*.—*Glanville.*

EMBOLDENED, em-bole'dend, *pp.* or *a.* Made bold ; encouraged.

EMBONPOINT, ang-bong-pou-oin', *s.* (Fr.) Plumpness of body or person.

EMBOSSED, em-bost', *pp.* or *a.* [added.]—Formed or covered with bosses or raised figures.

Brass-*embossed* book.—*Warton.*

EMBOSSING, em-bos'sing, *s.* The formation of ornamental figures in relief ; the figures thus formed.—An *embossing press* is a machine used by bookbinders, for ornamenting cloth and leather for covering books.

EMBOWELLED, em-bow'eld, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of intestines ; eviscerated ; buried.

Embowelled in the earth.—*Spenser.*

EMBOWERED, em-bow'erd, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a bower ; sheltered with trees.

EMBRING-DAYS, em'bring-days, *s. pl.* Ember-days.

EMBROCADO, em-bro-ka'do, *s.* (Sp.) A pass in fencing.

EMBROIDERED, em-broi'derd, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with figures of needlework ; ornamented.

Embroidered purple clothes the golden beds.—*Pope.*

EMBRONZE, em-bronze', *v.a.* To cover with bronze.—See Bronze.

EMBROUDED, em-browd'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Embroidered.

EMBRYO, em'bre-o, *s.* [added.]—*Embryo-buds* is a term botanically applied to those spheroidal solid bodies, resembling woody nodules, which are formed in the bark of trees, and capable, under favouring circumstances, of throwing out branches.

EMBRYONIC, em-bre-on'ik, *a.* [added.]—*Embryonic sac* is a small vesicle frequently found in plants at the apex of the nucleus of the ovules, and when the embryo is formed.

EMENDALS, e-men'dals, *s. pl.* An old term of accounts used in the Inner Temple, for what remains in the bank or in stock.

EMERALD-GREEN, em'e-rald-green, *s.* The name of a beautiful light green pigment, produced from the arseniate of copper. It is sometimes called *Scheele's green*, and is used both in painting and artificial flower making.

EMERY-PAPER, em'er-e-pa'per, *s.* A rough scouring paper for smoothing wood or furniture, or brightening metals.

EMESIS, em'e-sis, *s.* (Gr. from *emeo*, to vomit.) A vomiting ; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

EMEUTE, a-mute', *s.* (Fr.) A seditious commotion or mob ; a popular outbreak.

EMICANT, e'me-kant, *a.* (*emico*, to shine, Lat.) Shining forth ; sparkling ; flying off in small particles.

EMIGRATIONIST, em-e-gra'shun-ist, *s.* A promoter of or advocate for emigration.

EMISSARIUM, e-mis-sa're-um, *s.* A sluice ; a floodgate.

EMISSIVE, e-mis'siv, *a.* Emitting ; sending out.

EMISSORY, em'is-sur-e, *a.* In Physiology, an epithet applied to those ducts which convey fluids to certain veins.

EMPAISTIC, em-pays'tik, *a.* Inlaid, stamped, or impressed upon.—*Impaistic work* bears some resemblance to the modern buhl, and consists of inlaid threads, or pieces of different metals impressed into another metal.

EMPALED, em-pale'd', *pp.* or *a.* Fenced or fortified with stakes ; enclosed ; shut in ; fixed on a stake.

EMPEARL, em-perl', *v. a.* To cover with pearls or anything resembling pearls.

EMPEROR-MOTH, em'per-ur-mo*th*, *s.* In Entomology, a very handsome species of moth (the *Saturnia pavonia*), found in this country.—The *Purple-emperor* (the *Apatura iris*) is the handsomest of British butterflies.

EMPHATICALNESS, em-fat'e-kal-nes, *s.* State of being emphatical.

EMPHYMA, em'fe-ma, *s.* A sarcomatous or encysted tumour.

EMPIRICIST, em-pir'e-sist, *s.* One who practises empiricism.

EMPOISONED, em-poiz'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with venom ; embittered.

EMPTIONAL, emp'shun-al, *a.* That may be purchased.—Rare.

EMPTY-HEARTED, emp'te-hăr'ted, *a.* Destitute of feeling and attachment.

EMPTYING, emp'te-ing, *s.* The act of making empty.

EMPURPLED, em-pur'pld, *pp.* or *a.* Stained with a purple colour.

EMULOUSNESS, em'u-lus-nes, *s.* Quality of being emulous.

EMUNCTORY, e-munk'tur-e, *s.* (*emungo*, to drain off, Lat.) In Anatomy, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter ; an excretory duct.

ENAMBUSHED, en-am'bushd, *pp.* or *a.* Concealed in ambush.

The *enambushed* phalanx, and the springing mine.—*Cawthorne.*

ENAMEL, en-am'el, *s.* [added.]—*Enamel painting on lava* is a new style of painting applicable for monumental decoration, the material consisting of lava and lava stone.

ENAMOURED, en-am'urd, *pp.* or *a.* Inflamed with love ; delighted ; greatly pleased with.

ENCASHMENT, en-kash'ment, *s.* The payment in cash of a note, draft, &c.

ENCAUSTIC-TILE, en-kaws'tik-tile, *s.* A variegated paving tile, on which patterns have been formed in coloured clays on the ordinary buff tile, and fired, which brings out the colours more vividly.

ENCHAINMENT, en-tshaine'ment, *s.* The act of enchaining, or state of being enchained ; anything highly wonderful or delightful.

ENCHANTED, en-tshant'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Affected by sorcery ; fascinated ; possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits.

ENCHANTER, en-tshant'er, *s.* [added.]—*Enchanter's nightshade* is a herb (*Circœa lutetiana*) found in damp, shady places.

ENCHASING, en-tshase'ing, *s.* The same with *chasing ;* a species of embossing.

ENCINCTURE, en-sink'tshure, *s.* A cincture ; a covering.

ENCŒNIA, en-se'ne-a, *s.* (Lat.) In Antiquity,

anniversary feasts on the days whereon cities were built.

ENCOURAGED, en-kur'edj'd, *pp.* or *a.* Emboldened ; inspirited ; animated ; incited.

ENCUMBERED, en-kum'berd, *pp.* or *a.* Impeded in motion ; loaded with debts.

ENCYCLOPEDISM, en-si'klo-pe-dizm, *s.* The work or process of compiling encyclopædias.

ENDANGERED, en-dane'jerd, *pp.* or *a.* Exposed to loss or injury.

ENDEARED, en-deerd', *pp.* or *a.* Rendered dear or beloved.

ENDEARING, en-deer'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Making dear or more beloved.

Endearing smiles.—*Milton.*

ENDED, en'ded, *pp.* Brought to an end ; terminated.

The harvest is past, the summer is *ended*.—*Jer.* viii. 20.

Instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him.—*Shaks.*

ENDER, en'der, *s.* One who ends or finishes.

ENDEW, en-du', *v.a.* To invest ; to clothe, put on, or endow.—Obsolete.

ENDIRONS, end'i-urns, *s. pl.* Irons on each side of the fire.

ENDLESS, end'les, *a.* [added.]—*Endless chain* is a perpetually revolving chain, of very extensive use in machinery.—*Endless tape* performs a similar operation, but is confined to light machinery, which only requires tape-bands, as in printing machines, where they are used for holding the sheets to the cylinder.

ENDO, en'do, } (Gr.) A very common pre-
ENDON, en'don, } fix in the compounding of scientific words, denoting inner or internal growth.

ENDOCARDIUM, en-do-kar'de-um, *s.* (*endon*, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) A membrane which lines the interior of the heart.

ENDOPHYLLOUS, en-dof'il-us, *a.* (*endon*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Within a leaf or sheath.

ENDOPTERA, en-dop'te-ra, *s.* (*endon*, within, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of plants : Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

ENDOSMOMETER, en-dos-mom'e-ter, *s.* (*endon*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the force of the endosmosmic action.

ENDOSPERMIC, en-do-sper'mik, *a.* (*endon*, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) Having the farinaceous matter which surrounds the embryo of a plant.

ENDURINGNESS, en-du'ring-nes, *s.* The quality of enduring.

ENDWAYS, end'ways, *ad.* On the end ; erectly ; in an upright position.

ENERVATED, e-ner'va-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened ; enfeebled ; emasculated.

ENERVATING, e-ner'vat-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of strength, force, or vigour.

EN-FAMILLE, ang-fam-eel'. (Fr.) In a family state ; domestically.

ENFAMINED, en-fam'ind, *pp.* or *a.* Famished ; hungry.—Obsolete.

ENFAMISH, en-fam'ish, *v. a.* To famish.

ENFECTE, en-fekt', *v. a.* To contaminate ; to infect ;—*pp.* Infected..—Obsolete.

ENFEEBLED, en-fee'bld, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened ; deprived of strength or vigour.

ENFEEBLING, en-fee'bling, *ppr.* or *a.* Weakening ; debilitating ; enervating.

ENFILADED, en-fe-la'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Pierced or raked in a line.

ENFORTUNE, en-for'tune, *v. a.* To endow with a certain fortune.—Obsolete.

ENFRANCHISED, en-fran'tchizd, *pp.* or *a.* Set free ; released from bondage ; admitted to the rights and privileges of free men.

The English colonies, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws.—*Davies.*

ENFREE, en-free', *v. a.* To liberate ; to set free, or release from captivity.—Rare.

ENFREED, en-freed', *pp.* or *a.* Liberated, or set at liberty.—Obsolete.

ENFREEDOM, en-free'dom, *v. a.* To liberate ; to emancipate, or set free.—Rare.

ENGAGED, en-gayjd', *pp.* or *a.* Pledged ; promised ; enlisted ; embarked ; earnestly employed ; zealous.

I have *engaged* myself to a dear friend.—*Shaks.*

ENGEL, eng'el, *s.* A Dutch money-weight, formerly used in Belgium and other places, sometimes called an esterlin.

ENGENDERER, en-jen'der-er, *s.* He or that which engenders.

ENGINED, enj'ind, *pp.* or *a.* Tortured or racked.—Obsolete.

ENGINEERING, en-jin-eer'ing, *s.* [added.]—The art of constructing engines or machines, as in civil and military engineering, and applying them to practical uses.

ENGINE-TURNER, en'jin-tur'ner, *s.* One who practises a peculiar kind of complex turning.

ENGIRDED, en-ghird'ed, } *pp.* or *a.* Surrounded ;
ENGIRT, en-ghirt', } encompassed.

ENGIRDLE, en-ghir'dl, *v. a.* To encompass, enclose, or surround.

ENGRAVED, en-grav'd', } *pp.* or *a.* Cut or
ENGRAVEN, en-gra'vn, } marked, as with a chisel or graver ; deeply impressed.

ENGROSSED, en-groast', *pp.* or *a.* Taken in gross ; purchased in large quantities for sale ; written in large, fair characters.

Here is the indictment of the good Lord Hastings, which in a set hand fairly is *engrossed*.—*Shaks.*

ENHANCED, en-hanst', *pp.* or *a.* Raised ; advanced ; heightened.

Both of them at once their hands *enhanced*.—*Spenser.*

ENHEARTEN, en-hărt'n, *v. a.* To encourage.

ENHYDRITE, en-hi'drite, *s.* (*en*, and *hydor*, water, Gr.) A mineral enclosing water.

ENJAIL, en-jale', *v. a.* To put into jail ; to incarcerate.

ENKERNEL, en-ker'nel, *v. a.* To enclose one substance within another ; to form into kernels.—Rare.

ENLACED, en-layst', *pp.* or *a.* Intertwined, or interlaced.—Rare.

ENLACEMENT, en-lase'ment, *s.* State of being enlaced ; act of enlacing.

ENLANGUORED, en-lang'urd, *pp.* or *a.* Drooping with languor.

ENLARGED, en-lărjd', *pp.* or *a.* Increased in bulk ; extended in dimensions ; expanded ; released from confinement.

Thou hast *enlarged* me when I was in distress.—*Ps.* iv. 1.

ENLIGHTENED, en-lite'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; furnished with clear views, as "an *enlightened* age."

ENLIGHTENING, en-lite'ning, *ppr.* or *a.* Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

ENLIVENING, en-li'vn-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving life, spirit, or animation; making vivacious, or cheerful.

There warmed alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower.—*Shenstone.*

ENO, e'no, *s.* In Commerce, a term applied to the bark of a New Zealand tree, which furnishes a valuable black dye.

ENRAGED, en-rayjd', *pp.* or *a.* Made furious; exasperated.

ENRAPTURED, en-rap'ture'd, *pp.* or *a.* Transported with pleasure.

The *enraptured* fair.—*Shenstone.*

ENRAPTURING, en-rap'ture-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Transporting with pleasure.

ENRAVISHINGLY, en-rav'ish-ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to ravish, or produce an ecstasy of delight.

ENRICHMENT, en-ritsh'ment, *s.* [added.]—Mental adornment.

The *enrichment* of our understandings.—*Watts.*

In Architecture and the Building trade, a term applied to the elaborately-wrought cornices, mouldings, &c. of an edifice.

ENROLMENT, en-role'ment, *s.* [added.]—A Military term applied to the conversion of men into soldiers, whether with or without voluntary enlistment. If a Militia Bill provides for the raising men by ballot, they are "enrolled;" and, in like manner, men who volunteer for a bounty, or under any other temptation, are enrolled or enlisted.

ENSANGUINED, en-sang'wind, *pp.* or *a.* Suffused or stained with blood.

The *ensanguined* field.—*Milton.*

ENSTATINE, en'sta-tine, *s.* A mineral, the basilicate of magnesia, which is augite in crystallization, and bears some resemblance to scapolite.

ENSUING, en-su'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Following as a consequence; coming next after, as "the *ensuing* year."

ENTAILED, en-tale'd, *pp.* or *a.* Settled on a person and his descendants.

ENTANGLED, en-tang'ld, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted together; intricate; perplexed; involved.

ENTANGLING, en-tang'ling, *ppr.* or *a.* Involving; ensnaring; embarrassing; involving.

Entangling alliances.—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

ENTERA, en'ter-a, *s.* (Gr.) The intestines.

ENTEROMORPHA, *s.* en-ter-o-mawr'fa. (*enteron*, entrail, and *morphe*, form, Gr., from having the appearance of entrails.) A genus of fungus-looking plants found in pools and lakes: Order, Fungi.

ENTERPRISINGLY, en-ter-pri'zing-le, *ad.* In an enterprising manner.

ENTERTAKE, en'ter-take, *v.a.* To receive; to entertain.—Obsolete.

ENTHELMINTHES, en-*th*el-min'*th*es, *s.* (*entos*, within, and *elmins*, *elminthos*, a worm, Gr.) In Pathology, intestinal worms.

ENTHRAL, en-*th*rawl', *v.a.* To enslave. See Inthral.

ENTHRONED, en-*th*rone'd', *pp.* or *a.* Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place;

Cleopatra and himself in chains of gold
Were publicly *enthroned.*—*Shaks.*

Exalted; raised on high.

Mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings.—*Shaks.*

ENTHRONIZATION, en-*th*ro-ne-za'shun, *s.* The placing of a bishop on his stall or throne in his cathedral.

ENTOMOLINE, en-tom'o-lin, *s.* (*entoma*, insects, Gr.) The name given to that peculiar chemical principle found in the wings and elytra of Coleopterous insects.

ENTOMOPHAGOUS, en-to-mof'a-gus, *a.* (*entoma*, and *phago*, to eat, Gr.) Feeding on insects.

ENTONIC, en-ton'ik, *a.* Relating to phlogistic diathesis, or a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system.

ENTR'ACTE, ang'trakt, *s.* (Fr.) An interlude; the time between the acts of a play.

ENTRANCED, en-trănst', *pp.* or *a.* Put in a trance; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought.—*Dryden.*

ENTRÉE, ang'tra, *s.* (Fr.) An admission or introduction. In Cuisinerie, the first course of dishes at a banquet or dinner.

ENTRELACS, ang'tr-laks, *s. pl.* (Fr.). A term commercially applied to threads, string, or twine.

ENTREPOTS, ang-tr-po'se, *s. pl.* In Military matters, magazines and places appropriated, in garrison towns, for the reception of stores, &c.

ENTREPRENEUR, ang'tr-pre-newr, *s.* (*entreprendre*, to undertake, Fr.) A contractor; one who undertakes or executes constructive works.

ENTUNES, en'tunes, *s. pl.* Songs, or tunes.—Obsolete.

ENVELOPE, ang've-lope. The outer cover or inclosure case for a letter; the wrapper on which the address is written. The envelope-machine is a cleverly constructed machine by which envelopes are cut and folded.—In Botany, one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils.

ENVENOMED, en-ven'omd, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; embittered; exasperated.

Envenomed robe.—*Milton.*
The *envenomed* tongue of calumny.—*Smollett.*

ENVIED, en'vid, *pp.* or *a.* Subjected to envy.

ENVIOUSNESS, en've-us-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being envious.

ENVOLUME, en-vol'ume, *v.a.* To form a volume; to bind several sheets together within a cover.

ENZOOTIC, en-zo-ot'ik, *a.* (*en*, in, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) Appertaining to the disease called Enzootia, a disease which attacks the different animals of a country.—*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

Epexegetical, ep-eks-e-get'e-kal, *a.* Explanatory of that which immediately precedes.

Epicerie, e-pis'e-re, *s.* (Fr.) Grocery wares; spices, &c.

Epidemically, ep-e-dem'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an epidemical manner.

Epidemicalness, ep-e-dem'e-kal-nes, *s.* State of being epidemical.

Epidemiology, ep-e-dem-e-ol'o-je, *s.* A discourse on epidemics.

Epidemy, ep'e-dem-e, *s.* An epidemical disease.

Epidermoid, ep-e-der'moyd, *a.* Bearing some resemblance to the epidermis.

Epidictic, ep-e-dik'tik, *a.* That explains, exhibits, or lays open.

Epigee, ep'e-je. See Perigee.

Epigene, ep'e-jene, *a.* In Geology, formed or originating on the surface of the earth.

Epigeous, ep'e-je-us, *a.* In Botany, growing close upon the earth.

Epigrammatize, ep-e-gram'matize, *v.a.* To express ideas tersely or epigrammatically.

Epigraphics, ep-e-graf'fiks, *s. pl.* The science of inscriptions; the art of deciphering them.

Epileptics, ep-e-lep'tiks, *s. pl.* In Pharmacy, medicines for epileptic patients.

Epiornis, ep-e-or'nis, *s.* (*epi*, and *ornithos*, a bird, Gr.) The name of a gigantic fossil bird, at one time living in Madagascar, the bones of which have been brought to Europe; the egg of the epiornis being six times larger than that of the ostrich.

Epiphora, e-pif'o-ra, *s.* A genus of bright yellow flowering plants, from S. Africa: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

Epiphytic, ep-e-fit'ik, *a.* Having the nature of an epiphyte.

Epiplexis, ep-e-pleks'is, *s.* In Rhetoric, a figure in which the speaker endeavours to convince and move by a gentle upbraiding.

Epistaxis, e-pis-tak'sis, *s.* (*epistaxein*, to drop, or trickle down, Gr.) A bleeding from the nose; nasal hæmorrhage.

Epistolet, e-pis'to-let, *s.* A billet-doux; a short epistle or letter.

Epithecia, ep-e-*the*'se-a, *s.* (*epitheke*, a case-like appendage, Gr.) In allusion to the shape of the flowers: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Knowles.*

Epitomized, e-pit'o-mize'd, *pp.* or *a.* Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing.

We have *epitomized* many words to the detriment of our tongue.—*Addison.*

Epouvante, ep-oo-vawnt', *s.* (Fr.) In Military matters, a sudden panic with which troops are seized, and under which they retreat without any necessity for so doing.

Epuration, ep-u-ra'shun, *s.* (*purus*, pure, Lat.) The act of purifying; a cleansing; depuration.

Equate, e-kwate', *v.a.* In Astronomy, to reduce all the observations of a heavenly body to some common and convenient epoch.

Equirotal, e-kwe-ro'tal, *a.* (*æquus*, equal, and *rota*, a wheel, Lat.) Having wheels of the same size or diameter.

Equitancy, ek'we-tan'se, *s.* (*eques*, a horse, Lat.) Horsemanship; equestrianism.

Equites, ek'we-teez, *s.* (*horsemen*, Lat.) The name given to the equestrian or second order of nobility in ancient Rome; the senators being the first.

Erato, er'a-to, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly discovered planets; first observed by Forster and Lesser in 1860.

Erbium, er'be-um, *s.* A metal recently discovered in ores of yttrium.

Eremia, er-e'me-a, *s.* (*eremos*, solitary, from the seeds being solitary in their cells, Gr.) A genus of heath-like plants: Order, Ericaceæ.—*Don.*

Eriochasma, e-re-o-kas'ma, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *chasme*, a rent, Gr.) A genus of tender ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Smith.*

Eriopsis, e-re-op'sis, *s.* (*eria*, a species of plant, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of wool-like flowering plants: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Lindley.*

Eriothrix, e're-o-*th*riks, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *thix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of white flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

Ermined, er'mind, *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fir of the ermine.

Ermined pride.—*Pope.*

Erosive, e-ro'sive, *a.* (*erodo*, to gnaw, Lat. Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.

Erotectic, e-ro-tek'tik, *a.* (*erotao*, to question, Gr.) Interrogatory; inquisitive.

Errand-boy, er'rand-boy, *s.* A boy employed to run errands and carry messages.

Errata, er-ra'ta, *s. pl.* See Erratum, vol. i.

Erraticalness, er-rat'e-kal-nes, *s.* A wandering of disposition.

Erring, er'ring, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular.

The *erring* soul.—*Milton.*

Errs, ers, *s.* A species of plants; the bitter vetch.

Eruditely, er'u-dite-le, *ad.* With erudition or learning.

Eruditeness, er'u-dite-nes, *s.* Quality of being learned or erudite.

Erupted, e-rup'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano.

Eryngo, e-rin'go, *s.* The sea-holly, Eryngium.

Erythematic, er-e-*the*-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to erythma.

Escalin, es'ka-lin, *s.* A Dutch and Flemish shilling; a base silver coin and money of account, worth about sixpence.

Eschalot, es-cha-lo', *s.* A species of small onion or garlic.

Eschatology, es-ka-tol'o-je, *s.* (*eschatos*, the past, or farthest, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of the last or final thing; as death, judgment, &c.

Eschevin, es'she-vin, *s.* (Norm. Fr.) A name formerly applied to the elder or warder, the principal of the ancient Guilds.—Obsolete.

Eschewer, es-tshew'er, *s.* One who eschews or avoids.

Eschewment, es-tshew'ment, *s.* The act of eschewing.

ESCRIPT, es-kript', *s.* A writing; a schedule. —Obsolete.

ESOPHAGOTOMY, e-sof-a-got'o-me, *s.* (*œsophagos*, the throat, and *temo*, to cut, Gr.) In Surgery, the operation of making an incision into the œsophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance.

ESOTERICALLY, es-o-ter'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an esoteric manner.

ESPADON, es'pa-don, *s.* (Sp.) A long Spanish sword.

ESPAGNOLETTE, es-pan'ye-o-let, *s.* (Fr.) A sash-window fastening.

ESPARCET, es-par'set, *s.* A kind of sainfoin.

ESPIED, es-pide', *pp.* Seen; discovered.

ESPINEL, es'pin-el, *s.* A kind of ruby.

ESPIOTTE, es'pe-ot, *s.* A species of rye.

ESQUIF, es-kwif', *s.* (Fr.) A small skiff, or ship's boat.

ESQUIMAUX, es'kwe-mo, *s.* A nation of Indians inhabiting the north-western parts of North America.

ESSENISM, es'sen-izm, *s.* The doctrine of the Essenes, a sect of the ancient Jews.

ESSOIN, es-soin', *v. a.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence.

ESTABLISHED, es-tab'lisht, *pp.* or *a.* Fixed firmly; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed; set up and supported by the State; as an "*established* religion."

ESTAMINET, estam'e-na, *s.* (Fr.) An alehouse or coffee-house, where smoking is allowed.

ESTEEMED, es-teemd', *pp.* or *a.* Estimated, or highly valued; held in opinion.

> Who would not be loved more, though he were *esteemed* less?—*Dryden.*

ESTHETIC, es-thet'ik, *a.* (*aisthetikos*, perceptible to the senses, Gr.) Pertaining to the science of taste, or to the beautiful in nature and art.

ESTIVAGE, es'te-vaje, *s.* (Fr.) A term applied to the stowage or trimming of a ship.

ESTLIN, est'lin, *s.* (Fr.) A French weight in the old ponderary system, being the twentieth part of an ounce.

ESTOC, es-tok', *s.* (Fr.) A short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers.

ESTOUFADE, es-too'făde, *s.* (Fr.) A peculiar mode of stewing meat.

ESTRO, es'tro, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a term expressive of elegance or grace.

ETAGERE, et'a-jere, *s.* (Fr.) A piece of cabinet furniture; a sideboard, or what-not; a set of shelves.

ETAT-MAJOR, et-a-ma'jor, *s.* (Fr.) A military officer in the French service; the staff of a corps.

ETAVILLON, e-tav'il-lon, *s.* (Fr.) In Commerce, a term applied to skins prepared for glove-making; particularly those of sheep, or kids.

ETCHED, etsht', *pp.* or *a.* Marked and corroded by aquafortis.

ETHEREALIZED, e-the're-al-iz'd, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into ether; made ethereal or spiritual.

ETHEREALLY, e-the're-al-le, *ad.* In an ethereal or heavenly manner.

ETHEREFICATION, e-ther-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*aither*, ether, Gr., and *facio*, to make, Lat.) The process of producing ether by the union of an alcohol and an acid.

ETHNOGRAPHICALLY, eth-no-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* Descriptively of the human races.

ETHNOGRAPHER, eth-nog'ra-fur, } *s.* One who
ETHNOLOGIST, eth-nol'o-gist, } writes on the different races of men.

ETIOLATED, e'ti-o-la-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.

ETRAPADE, et'ra-păde, *s.* (Fr.) An implement of torture, consisting of a crane and pulley, formerly used in France.

ETYMOLOGICON, et-e-mo-loj'e-kon, *s.* A treatise in which the etymologies of words are traced.

EUCHLORITE, u'klo-rite, *s.* A mineral containing water and copper.

EUCHRE, u'kr, *s.* A game with cards, all lower than the seven not being used.

EUCHROITE, u'kro-ite, *s.* (*eu*, good, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) A transparent brittle mineral of a light emerald green colour.

EUCHRONE, u'krone, *s.* A compound of zinc and euchloric acid.

EUDÆMONISM, u-de'mon-izm, *s.* (*eu*, good, and *daimon*, genius, or destiny, Gr.) The system of philosophy which aims at human happiness as the highest of human objects.

EUGENIA, u-je'nea, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1857.

EULOGISTIC, u-lo-jis'tik, *a.* Commendatory; full of praise.

EULOGISTICALLY, u-lo-jis'te-kal-le, *ad.* With commendation.

EUMENIDÆ, u-men'e-de, *s.* A family of Hymenopterous insects, allied to the Wasps.

EUNOMIA, u-no'me-a, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by De Gasparin in 1851. Its mean distance from the sun is 252,090,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution is four years and 109 days.

EUPATORY, u'pa-tur-e, *s.* The hemp agrimony.

EUPETALUM, eu-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) A genus of large flowering plants: Order, Begoniaceæ.

EUPHONIOUSLY, u-fo'ne-us-le, *ad.* With euphony; harmoniously.

EUPHONISM, u'fon-izm, *s.* (*euphonia*, euphony, Gr.) An agreeable combination of sounds.

EUPHROSYNE, u-fros'e-ne, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Ferguson in 1854. Its mean distance from the sun is 300,960,000 miles; and the times of its periodical revolution five years and 221 days.

EUPHUISM, u'fu-izm, *s.* (*eu*, good, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) High-flown diction.

EUPHUIST, u'fu-ist, *s.* One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language.

> Shakspeare amused his audiences with ridiculing *euphuists*, and other the like coxcombs.—*H. Rogers.*

EUPHUISTIC, u-fu-is'tik, *a.* Assuming excessive refinement of speech.

EUPLEXOPTERA, u-pleks-op'te-ra, *s.* (*euplektos*, well-formed, Gr.) In Natural History, an order of insects comprehending the earwigs.

EURASIAN, u-ra'ze-an, *s.* or *a.* A term applied in India to one born of a European on the one side and an Asiatic on the other.

EUROPA, u-ro'pa, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1858.

EUTERPE, u-ter'pe, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Hind in 1853. Its mean distance from the sun is 223,770,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution is three years and 216 days.

EUTHIAN, u'the-an, *a.* In Music, proceeding by conjoint degrees from grave to acute.

EVACUATED, e-vak'u-a-ted, *pp. pret.* or *a.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison.

The Emperor never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

EVADIBLE, e-va'de-bl, *a.* That may be evaded.

EVALUATION, e-val-u-a'shun, *s.* Valuation; appraisement.—Obsolete.

EVANGELIZED, e-van'je-lize'd, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed in the Gospel; converted to a belief of the Gospel, or to Christianity.

Thus did our heavenly iustructor fulfil the prediction of the prophets, that he might *evangelize* the poor.—*Bp. Porteus.*

EVAPORATED, e-vap'o-ra-ted, *pp. pret.* or *a.* Converted into vapour or steam, and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid, or in trifling effusions of the mind.

The Lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the Queen.—*Walton.*

EVAPORATIVE, e-vap'o-ra-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

EVASIBLE, e-va'se-bl, *a.* That may be evaded.

EVELYNA, ev-e-li'na, *s.* A genus of plants, so called from Evelyn, the distinguished writer on forest trees: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Endicher.*

EVEN-SONG, e'vn-song, *s.* A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening.

Thee, chantress, of the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy *even-song.*—*Milton.*

EVEN-TEMPERED, e'vn-tem'perd, *a.* Having an equable mind or placid temper.

EVENTUALITY, e-vent-u-al'e-te, *s.* In Phrenology, that organ which takes cognizance of occurrences or events.

EVERYBODY, ev're-bod-e, *s.* Every person; all the world.

EVIDENTNESS, ev'e-dent-nes, *s.* State of being evident.

EVIL-EYE, e'vl-i, *s.* A supposed power of fascinating, bewitching, or otherwise injuring by the eyes or looks.

EVIL-ONE, e'vl-wun, *s.* The great enemy of souls; Satan.

EVIL-SPEAKING, e'vl-speek'ing, *s.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Hypocrisies, and envies, and all *evil-speakings.*—1 Pet. ii. 1.

EVIL-WORKER, e'vl-wurk'ur, *s.* One who does wickedness.

Beware of *evil-workers.*—Phil. iii. 2.

EVOLUTIONARY, ev-o-lu'shun-a-re, *a.* Pertaining to evolution.

EWE-CHEESE, eu'tcheese, *s.* Cheese made from the milk of sheep.

EXAGGERATED, egz-aj'jer-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Enlarged or amplified beyond the truth; as, "an *exaggerated* account." Heaped or piled up.—Rare.

Oaks and firs covered by the waters, and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them.—*Hale.*

EXAGGERATIVE, egz-aj'jer-a-tiv, *s.* Having a tendency to exaggerate.

Exaggerative language.—*Geddes.*

EXALTED, egz-awl'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Raised to a lofty height; elevated.

I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be *exalted* with the threatening clouds.—*Shak.*

Honoured with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

EXANIMATED, egz-an'e-ma-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Disheartened.

EXANIMATING, egz-an'e-mat-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Discouraging.

EXANTHEMATOLOGY, egz-an-the-ma-tol'o-je, *s.* A discourse or treatise on curative fevers.

EXASPERATED, egz-as'per-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Highly angered or irritated.

EXASPERATING, egz-as'per-a-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting keen resentment; increasing violence.

EXCALEFACTION, eks-kal-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*calefacio*, to make hot, Lat.) The state of being made very hot.

EXCALEFACTORY, eks-kal-e-fak'tur-e, *a.* Heating; having a tendency to make very hot.

EXCAMBIATOR, eks-kam'be-a-tur, *s.* A broker; one commissioned to exchange lands.—Obsolete.

EXCAVATED, eks'ka-va-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Hollowed; made hollow.

EXCAVATING, eks'ka-va-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Making hollow.

EXCEPTANT, eks-sep'tant, *a.* Implying exception.

EXCEPTIONABLENESS, eks-sept'shun-abl-nes, *s.* The quality of being exceptionable.

EXCEPTIONAL, ek-sep'shun-al, *a.* Forming or making an exception.

EXCHANGE-BROKER, eks'tshaynje-bro'ker, *s.* One who negociates foreign bills for merchants, on receiving a small commission; and generally transacts his business on 'Change.

EXCHEQUERED, eks-tshek'erd, *pp.* Proceeded against in Chancery.

EXCIPIENT, eks-sip'e-ent, *s.* (Lat.) One who excepts.

EXCITED, ek-si'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.

EXCITING, ek-si'ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.

EXCITINGLY, ek-si'ting-le, *ad.* In an exciting manner.

EXCITIVE, ek-si'tiv, *a.* Tending to excite.

EXCITO-MOTORY, eks-si'to-mo-tur-e, *a.* In Physiology, producing contraction of a muscle without volition or sensation.—*Brande.*

EXCLAMATIVELY, eks-klam'a-tiv-le, *ad.* With exclamation; exclamatorily.

EXCLUDED, eks-klu'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred.

EXCLUSIONARY, eks-klu'shun-ar-e, *a.* (*exclusus*, shut out, Lat.) Tending to debar or exclude.

EXCLUSIONISM, eks-klu'shun-izm, *s.* A system of exclusion from some privilege or right ; exclusive practice.

EXCOMMUNICATED, eks-kom-mu'ne-ka-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Expelled or separated from communion with a church.

EXCOMMUNICATOR, eks-kom-mu'ne-ka-tur, *s.* One who denounces or excommunicates.

EXCOMMUNICATORY, eks-kom-mu'ne-ka-tur-e, *a.* Tending to or causing excommunication.

EXCORIATE, eks-ko're-ate, *a.* (*excorio*, to strip off the skin, Lat.) Stripped of the skin ; without the cuticle.

EXCORIATED, eks-ko're-a-ted, *pp.* of the verb to excoriate.

EXCORTICATE, eks-kawr'te-kate, *v. a.* (*cortex*, bark, Lat.) To strip off the bark or rind ; to flay or abrade.

EX-COURTIER, eks-koart'e-er, *s.* A person who once held a position at court, but has ceased to do so.

EXCRETED, eks-kre'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Passed from the body by excretion.

EXCURSION, eks-kur'shun, *s.* [added.]—*Excursion train* is a pleasure train of railway carriages, generally despatched at fares below the ordinary rate of charge for travelling.

EXEAT, eks'e-at. (Lat.) Literally, let him depart ;—*s.* leave of absence given to a student in the English Universities ; permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

EXECRABLENESS, eks'e-kra-bl-nes, *s.* State of being execrable ; detestableness.

EXECRATED, eks'e-kra-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Cursed ; denounced ; imprecated.

EXECUTION, ek-se-ku'shun, *s.*—*Execution creditor* is one who has a preferential claim for costs incurred, or who holds a judgment.—*Military execution* is the putting a soldier to death by shooting him.

EXECUTIVELY, egz-ek'u-tiv-le, *ad.* In the way of executing or performing.

EXEGETE, eks'e-jete, *s.* One skilled in exegesis.

EXEMPLIFIABLE, egz-em'ple-fi-a-ble, *a.* That may be exemplified ; that may be illustrated by example.

EXEMPLIFIED, egz-em'ple-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Illustrated by example or copy.

EXERTIVE, egz-er'tiv, *a.* Exerting ; having power to exert.

EXFŒTATION, eks-fe-ta'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *fœtus*, Lat.) Imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXHALENCE, egz-ha'lens, *s.* The act of exhaling ; matter exhaled.

EXHALING, egz-ha'ling, *ppr.* or *a.* Sending out in vapour or effluvia.

EXHAUSTED, egz-hawst'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out; drained off ; wholly used or expended.

The little brooks *exhausted* in their springs.—*Stirling.*

EXHAUSTIVE, egz-haws'tiv, *a.* That exhausts ; tending to exhaust.

It is suggestive of principles rather than *exhaustive* of detail.—*Latham.*

EXHIBITANT, egz-hib'e-tant, *s.* In Law, one who makes an exhibit, to be given as evidence in the Court of Chancery.

EXHILARATING, egz-hil'a-ra-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlivening ; giving life and vigour to the spirits.

EXHUMATE, egz-hu'mate, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *humus*, the ground, Lat.) To disinter ; to exhume.

EXHUMATED, egz-hu'ma-ted, *a.* Disinterred.

EXILED, egz-ile'd, *pp.* or *a.* Banished ; expelled from one's country by authority.

Calling home our *exiled* friends.—*Shaks.*

EXISTING, eg-zist'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Having existence, being, or life.

EXINTINE, eks-in'tine, *s.* A membrane situated between the extine and the intine in the pollen of the yew, juniper, cypress, &c.

EX-LEX, eks-leks, *s.* (Lat.) An outlaw.

EXO, eks'o. A Greek preposition of very frequent use in scientific terms, to denote outside of, or outward, as Exo-skeleton, &c.

EXONERATOR, egz-on'e-ra-tur, *a.* One who exonerates or releases from responsibility.

EXPANDED, eks-pan'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Opened ; spread ; extended ; dilated ; enlarged ; diffused.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight.—*Milton.*

EXPANDING, eks-pand'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening ; spreading ; extending ; dilating ; diffusing.

EXPECTINGLY, eks-pek'ting-le, *ad.* In a state of expectation.

EXPECTORATED, eks-pek'to-ra-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Discharged from the lungs.

EXPEDIATE, eks-pe'de-ate, *v. a.* To expedite ; to facilitate ; or hasten.—Obsolete.

EXPEDIMENT, eks-ped'e-ment, *s.* The entirety of a person's goods and chattels.—Obsolete.

EXPEDITIONARY, eks-pe-dish'un-ar-e, *a.* Consisting in an expedition.

EXPEDITIOUSNESS, eks-pe-dish'-us-nes, *s.* Celerity ; quickness ; despatch.

EXPENDITORS, eks-pen'de-turs, *s. pl.* In Law, persons appointed to pay or disburse the money collected as a tax for the repairs of the public sewers, &c.

EXPLAINER, eks-pla'ner, *s.* One who explains; an expositor ; a commentator ; an interpreter.

EXPLAINING, eks-pla'ning, *ppr.* or *a.* Expounding; illustrating ; opening to the understanding.

EXPLOITATION, eks-ploy-ta'shun, *s.* (Fr.) A term applied to the improving of lands, working of mines, felling of woods, and other similar undertakings.

EXPLORED, eks-ploard', *pp.* or *a.* Searched, or examined closely.

EXPLORING, eks-plo'ring, *ppr.* or *a.* Searching; viewing; examining; as, "an *exploring* expedition."

EXPORTED, eks-por'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Carried out of a country or state in traffic ; as, "*exported* goods."

EXPORT-TRADE, eks'port-trade, *s.* The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

EXPOSED, eks-poazd', *pp.* or *a.* Laid open ; uncovered ; unprotected ; as, "an *exposed* situation;" offered for sale.

EXPRESSAGE, eks-pres'saje, *s.* A charge for anything sent by express.

EXPRESSED, eks-prest', *pp.* or *a.* Squeezed or forced out; uttered in words, or set down in writing or letters.—*Expressed oil* is an oil obtained by the mechanical operation of pressing or squeezing, instead of by boiling; thus castor, olive, almond, and cocoa-nut oils are obtained by being expressed.

EXPRESSIVO, eks-pres-se'vo. (Ital.) In Music, a term indicating that the movement or passage over which it is placed is to be performed with expression.

EXPUNGING, eks-punj'ing, *s.* The act of blotting out or destroying.

The many alterations, additions, and *expungings*, made by authors.—*Swift.*

EXPURGATED, eks-pur'ga-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Purged; purified; cleared of superfluous or objectionable matter; as, "an *expurgated* edition of a book."

EXPURGATORIAL, eks-pur-ga-to're-al, *a.* That expurgates or expunges; purifying.

EXSCRIPTURAL, eks-skrip'tchu-ral, *a.* Not according to the sacred records; not found in the Scriptures.

EXSECT, eks-sekt', *v. a.* To cut away; to cut out.

EXSICCATED, eks-sik'ka-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Dried up.

EXSICCATING, eks-sik'ka-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Drying; evaporating moisture.

EXSPUITION, eks-spu-ish'un, *s.* (*exspuo*, to spit out, or spew, Lat.) A discharge of saliva by spitting.

EXSURGENT, eks-sur'jent, *a.* (*exsurgo*, to rise from, Lat.) Growing upwards; springing up.

EXTEMPORIZING, eks-tem'po-ri-zing, *ppr.* or *a.* Speaking without previous study.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit.—*South.*

EXTENDED, eks-tend'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Stretched out, spread, or expanded.

This manor is *extended* to my use.—*Massinger.*

EXTENDEDLY, eks-tend'ed-le, *ad.* In an extended manner.

EXTENUATING, eks-ten'u-a-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating; as, "an *extenuating* circumstance."

EXTERMINATED, eks-ter'min-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated.

EXTINE, eks'tin, *s.* In Botany, the outer coat of the pollen grain.

EXTINGUISHED, eks-tin'gwisht, *pp.* or *a.* Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed.

EXTIRPATED, eks-ter'pa-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Plucked up by the roots; rooted out.

The breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the island.—*Locke.*

EXTORTED, eks-tor'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn from by compulsion.

EXTRACTED, eks-trak'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn or taken out.

EXTRACTIBLE, eks-trak'te-bl, *a.* That may be extracted or drawn out.

EXTRACTIFORM, eks-trak'te-fawrm. In Chemistry, having the appearance of an extract.

EXTRA-MURAL, eks-tra-mu'ral, *a.* Out of or beyond the walls or boundaries of a city.

EXTRANEOUSLY, eks-tra'ne-us-le, *ad.* In an extraneous manner.

EXTRA-OCULAR, eks-tra-ok'u-lar, *a.* Applied to the antennæ when they are inserted on the outsides of the eyes.

EXTRA-UTERINE, eks-tra-u'ter-in, *a.* In Midwifery, an epithet applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fœtus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXTRAVASATED, eks-trav'a-sa-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Forced or let out of its proper vessels.

Extravasated blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

EXTREMIST, eks-tre'mist, *s.* A supporter of extreme doctrines.

EXTRINSICALNESS, eks-trin'se-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being extrinsical.

EXTUBERANT, eks-tu'ber-ant, *a.* (*extubero*, to swell out, Lat.) Swelled; standing out.

Extuberant life.—*Gayton.*

EXTUBERATE, eks-tu'ber-ate, *v. n.* To swell.

EXULCERATIVE, egz-ul'-ser-a-tive, *a.* Tending to ulcerate; rendering ulcerous.

EXULTING, egz-ult'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Rejoicing excessively, especially in triumph or great success.

EXULTINGLY, egz-ult'ing-le, *ad.* In an exulting or triumphant manner.

EXUVIABLE, egz-u've-abl, *a.* (Lat.) Capable of being cast or thrown off in the form of exuviæ.

EXUVIATION, egz-u-ve-a'shun, *s.* (Lat.) The casting or throwing off the skins of certain animals; the process by which the Crustaceæ throw off their old shells.

EYE, i, [added.]—The word *eye* forms a variety of compounds, some of which have already been enumerated, (vol. i.): as, *Eye-attracting*, attracting the eyes;—*Eye-ball*, the globe or apple of the eye;—*Eye-beam*, a glance of the eye;—*Eye-blinds*, bandages for a horse's eye, when being singed or bled;—*Eye-brow*, the hairy arch above the eye;—*Eye-flap*, a blinder on a horse's bridle;—*Eye-glance*, a glance of the eye; a rapid look;—*Eye-glutting*, a feasting of the eyes;—*Eye-lash*, the line of hair that edges the eye-lid;—*Eye-lid*, the movable cover of the eye-ball, or apple of the eye;—*Eye-offending*, that hurts the eyes;—*Eye-pleasing*, pleasing the eye;—*Eye-salve*, ointment for the eye;—*Eye-string*, the tendon by which the eye is moved;—*Eye-water*, a medicated water for the eyes;—*Eye-wink*, a wink or motion of the eye-lid.

EYE-BOLT, i'boalt, *s.* In Nautical affairs, a bar of iron, or bolt, with an eye at one end, formed to be driven into the deck or sides of a ship, the eye being left out, to hook tackles or fasten ropes to.

EYEN, i'en, or EYNE, eine, *s. pl.* of Eyes.

EYE-PIECE, i'pees, *s.* In a Telescope, the lens or combination of lenses with which the image is viewed and magnified.

EYER, i'er, *s.* One who eyes another.

EYES-FRONT, ise'front, *s.* A military word of command given after dressing in line, signifying that the soldiers are to look directly forward. *Eyes-right*, and *eyes-left*, denote the flank on which the soldier is to dress.

Eyesight, i'site, *s.* The sight of the eye; view; observation; the sense of seeing.

Eyeleteer, i'let-eer, *s.* A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet holes.

F.

Fabricant, fab're-cant, *s.* (Fr.) A manufacturer or working tradesman.

Face, fase, *s.* [added.]—In Military tactics, the *faces of a square* are the different sides of a battalion, &c., which, when formed into a square, are all denominated *faces;* as, the *front face*, *right face*, the *left face*, and the *rear face*. —*To face the enemy* is to meet him in front, and oppose him with determination.—"*Right face!*" "*Left face!*" and "*Right about face!*" are words of command, on which the soldiers individually turn to the side directed. —*v. n.* *To face down*, to oppose with boldness or impudence.

Faced, fayst, *pp.* or *a.* Covered in front.—As an adjective, *faced* is frequently used in the composition of words, as *full-faced*, *long-faced*, *broad-faced*, *smooth-faced*, &c.

Facetiæ, fa-se'she-e, *s. pl.* (Lat.) Pleasant witticisms; bitter sallies of wit and humour.

Facially, fa'sh'alle, *ad.* In a facial manner.

Facient, fa'sh'ent, *s.* (*facere*, to do, Lat.) One who does anything, or performs any action, good or bad.—Rare.

The fact is here confessed; but is sin in the fact or the mind of the *facient*?—*Bp. Hacket.*

Facileness, fas'il-nes, *s.* (*facilis*, easy, Lat.) Easiness of persuasion; readiness of execution.

Facilitated, fa-sil'e-ta-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered easier, or less difficult to be done.

Facing, fa'sing, *s. ppr.* or *a.* Opposite or fronting; having the face toward.

Facingly, fa'sing-le, *ad.* In front; in the way of facing.

Factitiously, fak-tish'us-le, *ad.* Not naturally; in a factitious or artificial manner.

Faded, fa'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Become less vivid, as colour; withered; decayed; vanished.

Fadge, fadj, *s.* (*fagan*, to join, Sax.) Among Leather mercers and dealers, a covering of undressed leather, inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. In Scotland, a bundle of sticks; also a large wheaten loaf, or bannock.

Fæcal, fe'kal, *a.* (*fæces*, excrement, Lat.) Consisting of dregs or sediment.

Fagging, fag'ing, *s.* Laborious drudgery; the acting as drudge for another at some of the public schools.

Fagin, fa'ghin, *s.* A narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the common beech, *Fagus sylvatica.*

Fagotto, fa-got'to, *s.* (Ital. *a bundle of sticks.*) The name of a musical instrument.

Fagot-vote, fag'ot-vote, *s.* A factitious vote created by the partitioning of an estate into different tenements.

Faham tea, fa'ham tee, *s.* In Commerce, a name given to the dried leaves of the *Angræcum*, the infusion of which is drunk to promote digestion, and also for certain diseases of the lungs.

Fail-dyke, fayl'dike, } *s.* (Sc.) A wall built
Fald-dyke, fald'dike, } of sod or turf, surrounding the place appropriated for a fold.

Failing, fa'ling, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining; becoming insolvent.

Fair-haired, fare'hare'd, *a.* Having fair hair.

Fairhood, fare'hud, *s.* Fairness; beauty.

Fair-seeming, fare'seem-ing, *a.* Having the appearance of fairness; plausible.

Fairway, fare'wa, *s.* A nautical term applied to the middle passage of a channel; the navigable part of a river.

Fallowed, fal'lode, *pp.* or *a.* Ploughed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.

The soil must lie *fallow.*—*Addison.*

False-core, fawlse'kore, *s.* Among Brass-founders, the name of the loose mould not intended for holes.

Falsette, fawl-set', *s.* (Fr.) In speaking, or, more especially in declamation, a shrill and high tone of voice, beyond its natural pitch; a scream.

Familiarized, fa-mil'yar-iz'd, *pp.* or *a.* Accustomed; made familiar.

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it.—*Butler.*

Famille, fam-eel'. (Fr. *en famille.*) In domestic friendliness; in familiarity; domestically.

Famished, fam'ish'd, *pp.* or *a.* Suffering from starvation or extreme hunger.

All the race
Of Israel had *famished*, had not God
Rained from heaven manna.—*Milton.*

Famishing, fam'ish-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Perishing for want of food; starving.

Famular, fam'u-lar, *a.* Homely; domestic.—Obsolete.

Famulist, fam'u-list, *s.* (*famulus*, a domestic servant, Lat.) A servant, or subordinate member of a college.

Fanatism, fan'a-tism, *s.* (Fr., Ital., and Sp., from *fanum*, a temple, Lat.) Religious frenzy; fanaticism.

Fancied, fan'sid, *pp.* or *a.* Imagined; conceived; liked.

Fanciless, fan'se-les, *a.* Wanting in fancy or imagination.

Fan-cricket, fan-krik'et, *s.* An insect; the churr-worm.

FANCY, fan'se, *s.* [added.]—*The Fancy*, a cant term applied to the genteeler class of sporting characters.

FANCY-BALL, fan'se bawl, *s.* A ball at which persons appear in fancy dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.

FANCY-GOODS, fan'se-gŭds, *s. pl.* Fabrics made of various patterns, as ribbons, silks, &c., made to suit the prevailing taste of the day.

FANCY-REPOSITORY, fan'ce-re-pos'e-tur-e, *s.* A shop where various articles, chiefly for the use of ladies, are deposited.

FANNING-MACHINE, fan'ning-ma-sheen, } *s.* A
FANNING-MILL, fan'ning-mil, } machine for cleansing seed from chaff, husks, dirt, &c.

FAN-PALM, fan'păm, *s.* The talipot tree of the East Indies, which grows to an enormous height, with a straight cylindrical trunk, and is one of the most magnificent of the Palm tribes.

FAN-SHAPED, fan'shayp'd, *a.* Formed like or resembling a fan.

FAN-TAIL, fan'tale, *s.* A joint; a gas burner.

FARANDAMS, fa-ran'dams, *s. pl.* In Commerce, a mixed fabric of silk and wool.—*Simmonds.*

FARCICALNESS, fär'se-kal-nes, *s.* State of being farcical, or ludicrous.

FARCILITE, fär'se-lite, *s.* Pudding-stone.—Obsolete.

FARDING-BAG, fär'ding-bag, *s.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminating animal, where green food lies till it is chewed over again.

FARMERESS, fär'mer-es, *s.* The wife of a farmer, or a woman who farms or manages a farm.

FARM-LABOURER, färm-la'bur-er, *s.* A working man employed about a farm.

FARM-YARD, färm'yard, *s.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm-buildings.

FAR-SHOOTING, fär-shoo'ting, *a.* Shooting to a great distance.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS, fär-si'ted-nes, *s.* The power of seeing far.

FASCET, fas'set, *s.* An iron implement used in Glass-making for conveying the bottles to the annealing tower.

FASCICULITE, fas-sik'u-lite, *s.* (*fasciculus*, a bundle, Lat.) In Geology, a variety of fibrous hornblende.

FASCINATED, fas'se-na-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.

He surprised and even *fascinated* all the faculties of his royal master.—*Wotton.*

FASCINATING, fas'se-na-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Bewitching; enchanting.

FAST, fast, *a.* [added.]—*Fast-receding*, rapidly retiring; sinking rapidly.—*Fast-train*, an express railway train.

FASTENED, fas'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Made fast, or firm: affixed, or conjoined.

FATHER-LONG-LEGS, fä'thur-long-legs, *s.* The popular name of the Tipula pectinicornis, on account of its long legs.

FATHERSHIP, fä'thur-tship, *s.* The state of being a father.

FATHOMABLE, fath'um-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being fathomed.

FATIGUED, fa-teegd', *pp.* or *a.* In a state of weariness, from mental or bodily labour.

The conqueror, *fatigued* in war.—*Parnell.*

FAT-LUTE, fat'lewt, *s.* In Mechanics, a mixture of linseed oil and pipe-clay, for filling joints.

FATS, fats, *s. pl.* In Commerce, a general term for those solid oily substances found in the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

FATTED, fat'ted, } *pp.* or *a.* Made fat, plumpy,
FATTENED, fat'nd, } or fleshy.

FATUITOUS, fa-tu'e-tus, *a.* Feeble in mind; weak or silly.

FAUBOURG, fo'boorg, *s.* (Fr.) A suburb in French cities.

FAUTEUIL, fo-twe'l, *s.* (Fr.) An easy-cushioned elbow-chair.

FAUX-PAS, fo-pä', *s.* A false step; a mistake.

FAVOUR, fa'vor, *s.* [added.]—A *marriage favour* is a bunch or knot of white ribbons, or white flowers, worn at weddings.—*A challenge to the favour*, in Law, is the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality.

FAVOURING, fa'vur-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Regarding with friendly disposition; countenancing; wishing well to; facilitating.

FAYING, fa'ing, *s.* In Nautical language, the union of two pieces so close that no intervening space occurs.

FAYNE, fane, *v. n.* To be glad; to rejoice.—Obsolete.

FEASTED, fees'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Entertained sumptuously.

He was *feasted* by the king.—*Hayward.*

Gratified; delighted; gladdened, or rejoiced.

Heaven this day is *feasted* with your name.—*Dryden.*

FEASTFULLY, feest'ful-le, *ad.* Luxuriously.

FEATHER, feth'ur, *s.* [added.]—*Feather-bed*, a bed filled with feathers; a soft bed.—*Feather-boarding*, a covering of boards, in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird.—*Feather-flowers*, artificial flowers made of feathers, for ladies' head ornaments.—*To show the white feather*, is to give indications of cowardice.—*v. n. To feather the oar*, in Rowing, is to turn the edge of an oar horizontally when raising it from the water.

FEATHERINESS, feth'er-e-nes, *s.* The being in a firm, feathery condition; the state of being feathery.

FEATHERING, feth'er-ing, *s.* In Rowing, a term applied to the uniform turning of the edge of an oar horizontally when raised from the water.

FEATURELY, fe'tchur-le, *ad.* Having good features; rather good-looking.

FEE, fee', *s.* [added.]—A *fee-simple* is an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.—*Fee-tail* is an estate entailed to the possessor's heirs, and thus held conditionally.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS, fe'bl-mine'd'ed-nes, *s.* State of having a feeble mind.

FEET, feet, *s. pl.* In Commerce, a term applied to the twenty-five small plates of tortoise-shell, from the edges of the carapace; the superior plates being called the "head."

FEIGNED, faind, *pp.* or *a.* Assumed, invented, or imagined.—A *feigned action*, in Law, is one that is brought to try the merits of any question.—*Crabb.*

FELDSPATHIC, feld-spath'ik, } *a.* Pertaining
FELDSPATHOSE, feld-spath'ose, } to feldspar; consisting of feldspar.

FELICIA, fe-lish'e-a, *s.* A genus of greenhouse plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope; Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

FELLABLE, fel'a-bl, *a.* Fit to be felled; capable of being felled.

FELLAHS, fel'las, *s.* The peasants or labouring classes in Egypt.

FELLOWSHIP-PORTERS, fel'lo-ship-pore'turs, *s.* In London, a term applied to a body of enrolled porters, whose hall is in St. Mary-at-Hill.

FELT-MAKER, felt-ma'kur, *s.* A manufacturer of felt.—*Felt-makers' Company*, one of the Livery Companies of London.

FEMICIDE, fem'e-side, *s.* (*femina*, a woman, and *cædo*, to slay, Lat.) The slaying of a woman.

FEMINACY, fem'e-na-se, *s.* Womanly nature.

FEMINAL, fem'e-nal, *a.* Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.

FENCED, fenst, *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified; as, "fenced cities."—Jer. v. 17.

FENKS, fenks, *s. pl.* The refuse of whales' blubber.

FERAL, fe'ral, *a.* (*feralis*, pertaining to funerals, Lat.) Lugubrious; mournful; funereal.

FERDE, ferd, *s.* In Commerce, a piece of coarse cotton cloth.

FERMENTABILITY, fer-men-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* Capability of being fermented.

FERMENTED, fer-men'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation.

FERN-OWL, fern'oul, *s.* The European goat-sucker, or night-jar.

FEROCIFY, fe-ros'e-fi, *v. a.* To make ferocious.

FERONIA, fe-ro'ne-a, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Peters in 1861.

FERRETTO, fer-ret'to, *s.* Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to colour glass.—*Francis.*

FERRIED, fer'rid, *pp.* or *a.* Carried over in a boat.

FERRILITE, fer're-lite, *s.* (*ferrum*, iron, Lat., and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Rowley ragg; a variety of trap, with oxide of iron in it.

FERRO-TYPE, fer'ro-tipe, *s.* (*ferrum*, iron, Lat., and *typos*, a type, Gr.) A term applied to those chemical agents used in photography which are prepared by washing paper with persalts of iron.

FERVESCENT, fer-ves'sent, *a.* (*fervesco*, to become hot, Lat.) Becoming hot; increasing in heat.

FESTALLY, fes'tal-le, *ad.* In a joyous or festive manner.

FESTERING, fes'ter-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Rankling; growing virulent.

FESTIVOUS, fes'tiv-us, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous.

FESTOONED, fes-toon'd, *pp.* or *a.* Made into festoons, or adorned with them.

FETATION, or FŒTATION, fe-ta'shun, *s.* (*fœtus*, the young in the womb, Lat.) The forming or natural growth of a fœtus.

FETE-CHAMPETRE, fate-shang-pa'tr, *s.* (Fr.) A festival or entertainment in the open air.

FEUILLANTINE, few'il-lan-tine, *s.* (Fr.) A delicate sort of pastry made of puff paste.

FEUILLE, few'il, *s.* (Fr., from *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) A leaf or sheet of paper.

FEUILLETON, few'il-ton, *s.* (Fr., from *folium*, Lat.) A small public journal; that part of a newspaper devoted to literary or dramatic criticism.

FEVER-FEW, fe'ver-feu, *s.* The popular name of a wild plant (the Pyrethrum parthenium), a decoction of which is a favourite remedy for slight fevers.

FEVERISHLY, fe'ver-ish-le, *ad.* In a feverish manner.

FEVER-SICK, fe'ver-sik, *ad.* Diseased with fever.

FEVER-SORE, fe'ver-sore, *s.* The popular name of a carious ulcer.

FEVER-WEED, fe'ver-weed, *s.* A plant of the genus Eryngium.

FIASCO, fe-as'ko, *s.* (Ital.) A wine measure containing about two quarts.

FIDALGO, fe-dal'go, *s.* (Port.) The name of a gentleman or petty nobleman in Portugal.

FIDDLE-FISH, fid'dl-fish, *s.* A term applied to the angel-fish, allied to the sharks.—Local.

FIDES, fi'des, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Luther in 1855. Its mean distance from the sun is 239,772,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution 3 years and 361 days.

FIDGETINESS, fidj'et-e-nes, *s.* A state of restlessness; the quality of being fidgety.

FIELD-GUN, feeld'gun, *s.* A piece of cannon mounted on a light carriage, and drawn by horses on the field of battle.

FIERCE-MINDED, feers'mine-ded, *a.* Vehement; of a furious temper.

FIFE-MAJOR, fife'ma-jur, *s.* The chief or superintendent of the fifers of a regiment.

FIFE-RAIL, fife'rale, *s.* The rail round a ship's mast.

FIG, fig, *s.* [added.]—*Fig* admits of a variety of compounds; as, *Fig-apple*, a species of apple.—*Fig-cake*, a preparation of figs and almonds, made into round cakes.—*Fig-eater*, a small bird, so called from its feeding on figs; the smaller pettychaps, sometimes called the *fig-pecker*.—*Fig-gnat*, an insect of the fly kind.—*Fig-leaf*, the leaf of a fig-tree; also a thin covering.—*Fig-shell*, a term applied to various species of the Pyrula, which have the shape of a fig or pear, and belong to the family Musicidæ.—*Fig-tree*, a tree of the genus Ficus.

FIGURANTE, fig'u-rant, *s.* (Fr., from *figura*, a figure, Lat.) One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.

FIGURE, fig'ur, *s.* [added.]—*Figure-maker*, a modeller; one who practises the art of moulding, and casts busts, animals, &c.; a maker of anatomical models for artists, &c.—*Figure-stone*, a name of the agalmatolite.—*Figure-weaving*, the process of weaving patterns or designs, as produced in damasks, velvets, and other stuffs.

FIL, fil, s. (Fr.) A small twist of flax, hemp, or silk; a thread-like piece of any ductile material.

FILAMENT, fil'a-ment, s. [added].—In Anatomy, *filaments* are those fine threads of which the nerves, skin, and flesh are composed.

FILE-FISH, file'fish, s. A name given to certain fishes, from their skin being granulated like a file.

FILET, fil'et, s. (Fr.) In Manufactures, a small fibre or thread; a string, or thread of lace.

FILIALLY, fil'e-al-le, *ad.* In a filial manner; with affection towards parents.

FILICIFORM, fil-is'e-fawrm, *a.* (*filix, filicis*, a fern, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Having the appearance or form of a fern; fern-shaped.

FILIGREED, fil'e-greed, *a.* Ornamented with filigree work.

FILLE-DE-CHAMBRE, fil'de-shawm-br, *s.* (Fr.) A French chamber-maid.

FILLINGS, fil'lings, *s. pl.* In Brewing, a term for prepared wort, which is added in small quantities to casks of ale to cleanse it. In Weaving, a term applied to the woof.

FILLISTER, fil'lister, *s.* In Carpentry, a plane for making the outer part of a window-sash fit for receiving the glass.

FILMINESS, film'e-nes, *s.* State of being filmy.

FILOSELLE, fil'o-sel, *s.* (Fr.) In Manufactures, a term applied to floss silk, or grogram yarn.

FILTERED, fil'terd, *pp.* or *a.* Strained; defecated by a filter.

FIMBRIARIA, fim-bre-a'rea, *s.* (*fimbria*, a fringe, Lat.) A genus of shrubby plants, so named from the fringed appearance of the leaves: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

FIMBRICATE, fim'bre-kate, *a.* (*fimbria*, a fringe, Lat.) Fringed; jagged; denticulated.

FINDINGS, fine'd'ings, *s. pl.* In Boot and Shoe Making, a term applied to the thread, wax, and tools with which a journeyman shoemaker has to supply himself in his work.

FINEDRAWING, fine'draw-ing, *s.* A dexterous or nice sewing up the rents of cloths or stuffs.

FINESSING, fe-nes'ing; *s.* The practice of artifice.

FINE-STUFF, fine'stuf, *s.* The second fine coat of plaster for the walls of a room.

FINEW, fin'nu, *s.* The state of being mouldy; mouldiness.

FIN-FOOT, fin'fŭt, *s.* A species of tropical birds, so called from their feet being lobed.

FINGER, fing'ur, *s.* [added.]—*Finger* has a variety of compounds; as, *Finger-bowl*, or *Finger-glass*, a bowl or glass to hold water for rinsing the fingers, especially at the dinner-table.—*Finger-plate*, an ornamental piece of porcelain or metal fixed on the edge of a door to save the painting from finger-marks.—*Finger-shell*, a marine shell resembling a finger.—*Finger-stall*, a workman's protection for the finger.—*Finger-stone*, a fossil resembling an arrow.

FINGERED, fing'urd, *pp.* Played on, handled, or touched.

FINGROMS, fing'rums, *s.* Woollen cloth made of combed wool.—*Simmonds.*

FINIKIN, fin'e-kin, *a.* Precise in trifles; idly busy.

FINING, fi'ning, *s.* The process of refining or purifying.—*Finings* are a solution of gelatine, used for clarifying.

FINN, fin, *s.* A native of Finland, in the north Europe.

FINNER-WHALE, fin'ur-hwale, *s.* A cetaceous animal, the fin-backed whale, which furnishes the shortest and coarsest plates of whalebone.

FINNIKIN, fin'e-kin, *s.* A sort of pigeon.

FIORD, fe'ord, *s.* An inlet from the sea.

FIORIN, fe'o-rin, *s.* A species of creeping bent-grass, once supposed to be of great value for green winter fodder.

FIRING-IRON, fi'ring-i'urn, *s.* An instrument used in Farriery to disperse swellings and knots.

FIRMARY, fer'ma-re, *s.* The right which a tenant possesses to lands and tenements.

FISANELLE, fe-sa-nel', *s.* (Fr.) A water-fowl, the great diver, Colymbus major.

FISH, fish, *s.* [added.]—*Fish-fag*, a fish-woman.—*Fish-fly*, a bait for catching fish.—*Fish-gag*, a sort of spear or harpoon, with several barbed prongs attached to a line, and used for striking fish at sea; hence it is called a dolphin-striker.—*Fish-maw*, the sound of a fish.—*Fish-pot*, a wicker basket, or other similar inclosure, sunk, with a cork attached, for catching lobsters, crabs, &c.—*Fish-skin*, the covering of the flesh of marine animals, particularly of the dog-fish or shark, which is extensively used by cabinet-makers, whitesmiths, and others, for smoothing woodwork and metals.—*Fish-skin disease*, a horny condition of the skin, ichthyosis.—*Fish-sound*, the swimming-bladder of a fish, many of which are prepared for isinglass.—*Fish-strainer*, a metal cullender, with handles, for taking fish from a boiler.—*Fish-tackle*, tackle used by seamen for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwhale of a ship.—*Fish-wear*, a dam on a river or the sea-shore, for stopping fish.

FISHER-BOAT, fish'er-bote, *s.* A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHIFY, fish'e-fi, *v. a.* To turn to fish.

FISHING, fish'ing, *s.* [added.]—*Fishing-line*, the line attached to the fishing-rod, for catching fish.—*Fishing-net*, twine or cord formed into meshes of different sizes, for inclosing fish.—*Fishing-place*, a place where fishes are caught with seines; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.

FISH-TAIL BURNER, fish'tale bur'ner, *s.* A gas-jet of the fish-tail shape.

FISSION, fish'un, *s.* (*fissio*, a cleaving, Lat.) A breaking up into parts.

FISSIPARISM, fis-sip ar-izm, *s.* (*fissio*, and *pario*, to produce, Lat.) The breaking up of certain animals and vegetables into minute portions, each having life and growth.

FISSIPAROUS, fis-sip'ar-us, *a.* (*fissio*, and *pario*, to produce, Lat.) An epithet applied to certain animals and vegetables of the lower orders, which are propagated by a spontaneous breaking up into minute portions.

FISTIC, fis'tik, *a.* (*fyst*, the fist, Sax.) A term used colloquially for pugilistic.

FITT, fit, *s.* A canto; a musical air.—Obsolete.

FITTEDNESS, fit'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being fitted.

FITTINGNESS, fit'ting-nes, *s.* Suitableness; adaptation to time or place.

FITTINGS, fit'ings, *s. pl.* Shop-fixtures; equipment; tackle for a ship.

FIVEFOLD, five'fold, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.

FLABELLATE, fla-bel'late, *a.* (*flabellum*, a small fan, Lat.) Having the form of a fan.

FLACKET, flak'et, *s.* A barrel-shaped bottle.

FLACKIE, flak'ke, *s.* A truss made of straw for protecting a horse's back from the creel or basket for carrying potatoes, fish, or other commodities.

FLACON, flak'on, *s.* A vessel with a narrow mouth; a flask, or carafe; a smelling-bottle.

FLAGGING, flag'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

FLAG-WORM, flag'wurm, *s.* A grub or worm found among sedges and flags.

FLAKINESS, fla'ke-nes, *s.* The state of being flaky.

FLANDERS-BRICK, flan'ders-brik, *s.* A preparation of calcareous earth, used for cleaning knives, and other polishing purposes; Bath-brick.

FLAPPED, flapt, *pp.* or *a.* Struck with something broad; having the brim hanging down.

> The raven *flapped* his wings.—*Tickell.*

FLAPPING, flap'ping, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking; beating; moving something broad.

> The *flapping* sail.—*Byron.*

FLARING, flare'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy.

FLARINGLY, flare'ing-le, *ad.* In a flaring manner.

FLAT-FOOTED, flat-fŭt'ted, *a.* Firm of foot.

FLAT-NOSED, flat'noze'd, *a.* Having a flat nose.

FLATTENED, flat'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Made or beaten flat.

FLAUNTER, flawn'ter, *s.* One that flaunts.

FLAUNTING, flawnt'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Making an ostentatious display.

> How she goes *flaunting*, too! she must have feathers in her head, and a cork in her heel.—*Davenport.*

FLAUTIST, flaw'tist, *s.* A player on the flute.

FLAVESCENT, fla-ves'sent, *a.* (*flavesco*, to become yellow, Lat.) Growing yellow.

FLAVINE, flav'in, *s.* (*flavus*, yellow, Lat.) A vegetable extract which imparts a fine olive-yellow colour to cloth.

FLAXEN-HAIRED, flaks'n-hare'd, } *a.* Having
FLAXEN-HEADED, flaks'n-hed-ed, } hair of flaxen colour.

FLAX-WENCH, flaks'wensh, *s.* A woman who spins flax; a female of loose character.—Obsolete.

FLEAKING, fleek'ing, *s.* A covering of reeds used in the thatching of houses.—Local.

FLEECED, fleest, *pp.* [added.]—Stripped by severe exactions.

FLEERING, fleer'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Deriding; mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility.

FLEERINGLY, fleer'ing-le, *ad.* In a fleering manner.

FLEET-DYKE, fleet'dike, *s.* An embankment for preventing inundation.

FLENCH-GUT, flentsh'gut, *s.* The blubber of a whale, laid out in long slices in the hold before barreling.

FLESHED, flesht, *a.* Fat; fleshy;—*pp.* Accustomed; initiated; satiated.

> Full bravely hast thou *fleshed*
> Thy maiden sword.—*Shaks.*

FLET-MILK, flet-milk, *s.* Skimmed milk.

FLEUK, flewk, } *s.* The local and popular name
FLOOK, fluke, } of a flounder or flat-fish.

FLEWS, flews, *s. pl.* (Sc.) A sluice for letting off the water from an irrigated meadow.

FLEXED, flekst, *pp.* or *a.* (*flexus*, bent or twisted, Lat.) Bent or curved.

FLIES, flize, *s. pl.* of Fly. Artificial insects made of bright feathers or silk, used by anglers in fishing.

FLIGHTILY, fli'te-le, *ad.* In a flighty manner.

FLIPFLAP, flip'flap, *ad.* or *a.* Noting the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose.

FLIRT-GILL, flurt'ghil, } *s.* A wanton, pert
FLIRTIGIG, flur'te-ghig, } girl.

FLIRTING, flurt'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing, jerking; coquettish.

FLIRTINGLY, flurt'ing-le, *ad.* In a flirting manner.

FLISK, flisk, *s.* A large tooth-comb.

FLITTERN-BARK, flit'tern-bark, *s.* The bark of young oak trees, as distinguished from that of the old.

FLOATATION, flo-ta'shun, *s.* The act of floating, or swimming on the surface of water or other fluid.

FLOATINGLY, flo'ting-le, *ad.* In the way of floating.

FLOATING-PIER, flo'ting-peer, *s.* A landing-place which rises and falls with the tide.

FLOATS, flotes, *s. pl.* The boards fixed on the paddle-wheels of steamers, and to undershot water-wheels, by which they act.

FLOCK-PAPER, flok'pa-per, *s.* A kind of wall-paper, with raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock or cloth cut up very fine, attached to the paper with size or varnish.

FLOCK-RAIK, flok'rake, *s.* A local name for a range of pasture ground for sheep.

FLOCKS, floks, *s. pl.* The refuse or waste of cotton or wool, used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

FLOODED, flud'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Inundated; overflowed.

FLOOKAN, floo'kan, *s.* The name of a slimy kind of clay or earth. In Mining, the deviation or shifting of a lode or vein by a cleft, &c.

FLOOKING, flu'king, *s.* In Mining, an interruption or shifting of a lode of ore by a cross vein or fissure.

FLOOKY, flu'ke, *a.* Furnished with flocks or flukes.

FLORA, flo'ra, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets first observed by Hind in 1847. Its mean distance from the sun is 209,930,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution three years and fifty-one days.

FLORAN, flor'an, *s.* In Mining, a term for fine-grained tin ore.

FLOREE, flor'e, *s.* Indigo, or powder-blue.

FLORES, flo'res, *s.* In Commerce, a certain classification of indigoes according to their quality of dye.

Floretonne, flo're-ton, *s.* (Span.) In Commerce, the name of a Spanish wool.

Floretta, flo-ret'ta, *s.* (Ital.) In Commerce, a term applied to floss silk or refuse.

Floriated, flo're-a-ted, *a.* (*flores*, flowers, Lat.) Ornamented with florid carving.

Floriculture, flo're-kul-ture, *s.* (*flores*, flowers, and *cultura*, culture, Lat.) The cultivation of flowers, or of flowering-plants.

Florin, flor'in, *s.* (Fr.) [added.]—A British silver coin, the tenth of a pound sterling, and worth two shillings, first minted in 1849, and now in general circulation. It was originally made at Florence (see vol. i.), and now circulates in many continental countries.

Floss, flos, *s.* [added.]—A term applied to the fluid glass floating in a pudding furnace.

Flounced, flownst, *pp.* or *a.* Ornamented with flounces ; bedecked with a flounce.

Flour-dredge, flow'er-dredj, *s.* A perforated tin case for sprinkling flour on meat, &c.

Flourishing, flur'ish-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Thriving ; prosperous ; making a show.

Flowage, flo'aje, *s.* State or act of flowing.

Flower-de-luce, flowur-de-luse', *s.* The iris, a genus of herbaceous perennial plants ; called, also, *flag-flower*. See Fleur-de-lis.

Flowered, flou'erd, *pret.* or *pp.* Expanded into flowers ; embellished with figures of flowers ; flowering.

When *flowered* my youthful spring.—*Spenser.*

Flowerlessness, flow'ur-les-nes, *s.* Destitution of flowers.

Flowers, flow'urz, *s. pl.* [added.]—*Artificial flowers* are imitations of nature, for personal decoration, &c., which are skilfully manufactured from wax, linen, paper, feathers, shells, &c. ; and the artists are called *Flower-makers*, or *Florists*.

Flowing, flo'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving as a fluid; fluent or smooth ; inundating.

Fluidize, flu'id-ize, *v.a.* (*fluo*, to flow, Lat.) To change into a fluid.

Fluky, flu'ke, *a.* Having the form of a fluke.

Flunky, flun'ke, *s.* A term of contempt for a livery servant.

Flunkyism, flun'ke-izm, *s.* The quality or habits of a flunky or livery servant.

Sheer *flunkyism*, not genuine reverence, to use a word with which Mr. Carlyle has enriched our vocabulary.—*Gent. Mag.*

Flurried, flur'rid, *pp.* or *a.* Agitated ; suddenly excited.

Flushed, flusht, *pp.* or *a.* Overspread or tinged with a red colour from the flowing of blood to the face ; elated or excited.

Flushed with great victories.—*Atterbury.*

Flustered, flus'turd, *pp.* Agitated ; excited with liquor.

Fluted, flu'ted, *pp.* or *a.* [added.]—In Music, fine or flute-like ; a term applied to the upper and extra notes of a soprano voice.

Fluting, flu'ting, *s.* The fluting-machine is a goffering iron.

Fluttered, flut'turd, *pp.* Agitated; confused; disordered.

Fluttering, flut'tur-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Flapping the wings without flight or with short flights ; moving quickly and irregularly.

Or teach the *fluttering* sail to float in air.—*Pope.*

Flutter-wheel, flut'tur-hweel, *s.* A peculiar sort of wheel connected with a water-mill.

Fluty, flu'te, *a.* Having the sound of a flute.

Fly, fli, *s.* [added.]—*Fly-leaf*, a leaf of blank paper at the beginning or end of a book ; the leaf of blank paper attached to a printed or written circular.—*Fly-rail*, that portion of a table which is drawn out to support the leaf. —*Fly-shuttle*, the shuttle impelled by the weaver.—*Fly-speck*, a name given to excrementitious stains of insects, especially of the common house-fly.—*Fly-trap*, a sensitive plant called *Venus's fly-trap*.—*Fly-water*, a solution of arsenic, for poisoning flies.—*Fly-wheel*, a wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a very great instantaneous impression.

Flyer, fli'er, *s.* [added.]—That part of a wheel or spinning-machine which, with a whirling motion, spins the thread.

Flying, fli'ing, *a.* [added.]—*Flying artillery* is that light artillery which is trained to rapid evolutions in the field.—*Flying-camp*, a camp or body of troops formed for rapid motion from one place to another. —*Flying-jib*, a sail extended outside of the standing-jib.—*Flying-pinions*, the rapid wings of a bird.—*Flying-squirrel*, a species of squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping ;—*s.* the act of moving in the air with wings ; flight.

Foaling, fo'ling, *s.* The act of bringing forth a colt.

Foam-crested, fome-kres'ted, *a.* Crested with foam.

Foaming, fome'ing, *a.* Frothing or fuming.

Focoso, fo-ko'so, *ad.* (Ital.) In Music, spiritedly ; *con foco*, sung or played with spirit.

Fogey, **Fogy**, fo'ge, *s.* An imbecile, or stupid kind of fellow.

An eccentric old man is called a *fogey*.—*Holloway.*

Fog-signal, fog'sig-nal, *s.* A detonating powder placed on a railway, which, on exploding, gives notice of danger.

Foiling, foyl'ing, *s.* A division of tracery.

Foisted, foys'ted, *a.* Musty.

Folding, foald'ing, *a.* [added.]—*Folding-machine* is a machine for folding newspapers or printed books.—*Folding-net*, a net for trapping small birds.—*Folding-screen*, an upright portable screen, which folds in several leaves or parts, and shuts up when required.—*Folding-stool*, a portable or camp-stool.

Fold-yard, foald-yărd, *s.* An inclosure for cattle.

Foliated, fo'le-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* [added.]—Covered or spread with a thin plate or foil. In Mineralogy, consisting of plates or thin layers.—*Foliated coal* is a species of lamellar black coal distinguished for its jetty lustre and easy frangibility. —In Architecture, adorned with trefoils and leaf-like ornaments ; as, a "*foliated* arch."

Folio, fo'le-o, *s.* [added.]—Among Law Stationers, a term for seventy-two words of manuscript ; in Exchequer proceedings, eighty; and

in Chancery matters, ninety;—*a.* pertaining to paper folded but once, or to a volume of the largest size.

FOLKLAND, foke'land, *s.* (*folc*, the people, and *land*, Sax.) Copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord.

FOLK-LORE, foke'lore, *s.* (*volkslehre*, Germ.; from *folc*, people, and *lær*, learning, Sax.) The knowledge of popular traditions and rural superstitions.—Rare.

FOLKMOTE, foke'mote, *s.* (*folc*, people, and *mot*, an assembly, Sax.) An assembly of the people to consult respecting public affairs.

FOLLIA, fol'le-a, *s.* (Span.) In Music, a species of composition which consists of variations on a given air.

FOLLOWING, fol'lo-ing, *a.* Being next after; succeeding; subsequent.

FOOL, fool, *s.* [added.]—A compound of gooseberries, scalded and crushed with cream, commonly called *gooseberry-fool*.—In the Middle Ages, *Fool* was a person attached to Courts or houses of the nobility, whose business was to amuse by silly jests or foolish witticisms.—The *Feast of fools* was a kind of festival somewhat similar to the Saturnalia of the Romans.—*Abbot of fools* was the name given to a sort of histrionic character or leading buffoon at the public festivals or mummeries of Christmas or Shrovetide;—*v. n. To play the fool*, to act the buffoon; to jest; to act like one void of understanding.—*To put the fool on*, to impose on; to delude;—*v. a. To make a fool of*, to frustrate or disappoint.

FOOLING, fool'ing, *s.* The acting like a fool; foolishness.

FOOL'S-ERRAND, fools-er'rand, *s.* The pursuit of what cannot be found.

FOOL'S-PARSLEY, fools-par'sle, *s.* A poisonous, umbelliferous plant.

FOOL-STONES, fool'stones, *s.* A plant, a species of the Orchis.

FOOTING, fŭt'ing, *s.* In Whale-fishing, the finer detached fragments of the fenks or refuse whale blubber, not entirely deprived of oil.

FOOTPRINT, fŭt'print, *s.* The impression of the foot.

FOOT-RACE, fŭt'rase, *s.* A race of trial of swiftness in running between two pedestrians.—Among the Ancients, it was a gymnastic exercise held in great esteem.

FOOTS, fŭts, *s. pl.* Refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of an oil or sugar cask.

FOOTSTICK, fŭt'stik, *s.* In Printing, a term applied to a bevelled piece of wood or iron placed at the foot of the page to lock up or secure the type.

FORCING-PIT, foarse'ing-pit, *s.* A pit of wood or masonry sunk in the earth for containing the fermenting materials used to produce bottom heat in forcing plants.

FORCING-PUMP, foarse'ing-pump, *s.* A kind of pump, having its piston solid, and a side tube through which the water is forced by the action of the piston.

FORDED, foard'ed, *pp.* Passed through on foot; waded.

FORDO, for-doo', *v. a.* To destroy; to undo.—Obsolete.

> This is the night
> That either makes me or *fordoes* me quite.—*Shaks.*

FORE-ARMED, fore'armd, *a.* Armed beforehand; previously prepared.

FOREBODINGLY, fore-bo'ding-le, *ad.* In the way of anticipating evil.

FOREHOODS, fore'hŭds, *s. pl.* In Shipbuilding, the most forward of a ship's planks.

FORELEADER, fore-leed'er, *s.* One who leads others.

FORELEND, fore-lend', *v. a.* To lend or give beforehand.

FOREMAST, fore'mast, *s.* The forward mast in any vessel.

FOREMOST, fore'most, *a.* First in place; most advanced; first in dignity.

FORE-PEAK, fore'peek, *s.* In Navigation, that part of a vessel close to the bow.

FOREPROMISED, fore-prom'ist, *s.* Promised beforehand.

FOREQUOTED, fore-kwo'ted, *a.* Cited before.

FORE-RECITED, fore-re-si'ted, *a.* Named or recited before.

FORE-SAIL, fore'sale, *s.* A sail extended on the fore-yard, which is supported by the fore-mast.

FORE-SCENT, fore'sent, *s.* A fore-perception; foretaste; anticipation.

FORE-SHADOWING, fore-shad'o-ing, *s.* The act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation.

FORE-SHORE, fore'shore, *s.* The sloping part of the seashore, lying between the high and low water marks.

FORE-SIGHTED, fore-si'ted, *a.* Looking carefully forward; watching against evil.

FORE-SLEEVE, fore'sleeve, *s.* That portion of a coat or gown sleeve from the wrist to the elbow.

FOREST, fawr'est, *s.* [added.]—*Forest-marble*, in Geology, the name of that series of the lower oolite formation which consists of a coarse and shelly oolite.—*Forest-walk*, a rural, shady walk.—*Forest-born*, born in a wild.

FOREST-FLY, fawr'est-fli, *s.* A dipterous insect, often very troublesome to horses, and hence called the Hippobosca equina.

FORESTRY, fawr'es-tre, *s.* The art of cultivating forests, and of reducing them to form and order.

FORETOLD, fore'toald, *pp.* or *a.* Told before; predicted; prognosticated.

FORFEITED, fawr'fit-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Lost or alienated by an offence, crime, or breach of condition.

> The first franchise of an Englishman, and that on which all the rest vitally depends, is to be *forfeited* for some offence which no man knows.—*Burke.*

FORGED, foarjd, *pp.* or *a.* Hammered; beaten into shape; counterfeited.

FORGEMAN, forje'man, *s.* A superior kind of coach-smith, who has a hammerman under him.

FORMICATE, fawr'me-kate, *a.* (*formica*, an ant, Lat.) Resembling or bearing some analogy to the ant tribe.

FORSPEND, fawr-spend', *v. a.*;—*pp.* FORSPENT. To exhaust; to weary out.

FORTITUDINOUS, fawr-te-tu'din-us, *a.* (*fortitudo*, fortitude, Lat.) Having fortitude; endued with courage.

FORTLET, fawrt'let, *s.* A little fortress.

FORT-MAJOR, forte'ma-jor, *s.* The commandant of a fort in the absence of the governor.

FORTNIGHTLY, fawrt'nite-le, *ad.* Once a fortnight.

FORTUNA, fawr-tu'na, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Hind in 1852. Its mean distance from the sun is 233,810,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution three years and three hundred days.

FORTUNÆA, fawr-tu-ne'a, *s.* A singular genus of yellow flowering plants from the East, and so called in honour of Mr. Fortuna, a collector for the Horticultural Society, by whom he was sent to China.—*Lindley.*

FORWARD, fawr'ward, *ad.* [added.]—In Military matters, *forward!* is a word of command given when troops are to resume their march after a temporary interruption.

FORWARDER, fawr'war-der, *s.* [added.]—One who sends forward or transmits goods; a forwarding merchant. In Bookbinding, a workman who forwards the boarding or rough part of a book.

FORWARDING, fawr'ward-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress;—*s.* the act of sending forward merchandise, &c.

FOSSILISM, fos'sil-izm, *s.* The science of fossils.

FOUL, fowl, *a.* [added.]—Among Seamen, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to *clear.*—*Foul-proof*, in Printing, an uncorrected proof-slip; badly-composed typography.

FOULARD, foo'lard, *s.* A kind of silk material for ladies' dresses; a silk kerchief.

FOUMART, foo'mart, *s.* The polecat.

FOUNDATIONER, fown-da'shun-er, *s.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school.

FOUNDERED, fown'derd, *pp.* or *a.* Sunk in the sea, as a ship; made lame in the feet by inflammation.

Leaped aside, and *foundered* as he leaped.—*Chaucer.*

A *foundered* horse, full of debate
Before he tries a five-barred gate.—*Swift.*

FOUR, fore, *a.* [added.]—*Four-edged*, having four edges.—*Four-handed*, quadrumanous, or having four hands.—*Four-legged*, having four legs.—*Four-poster*, *s.*, a large square bedstead, with upright pillars at each corner.

FOURBISSEUR, foor'bis-sure, *s.* (Fr.) A sword-cutler.

FOURGON, foor'gon, *s.* (Fr.) An ammunition waggon; a tumbrel; a French baggage cart.

FOURLING, fore'ling, *s.* One of four children born at the same time.

FOURNEAU, foor'no, *s.* (Fr.) In Military engineering, the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged.

FOURTH-RATE, foarth'rate, *s.* A vessel of war, carrying a given number of guns.

FOX-GRAPE, foks'grape, *s.* The Vitis labrusca, or wild vine.

FOXHUNTING, foks'hunt-ing, *s.* The employment of hunting foxes;—*a.* pertaining to, or engaged in, the hunting of foxes.

FOXTAIL, foks'tale, *s.* A species of grass, the Alopecurus.

FOX-TAILED, foks'tal'd, *a.* Resembling the tail of a fox.

FOX-TRAP, foks'trap, *s.* A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes.

FRAGMENTED, frag'ment-ed, *a.* Broken into fragments.

FRAILLY, frale'le, *ad.* In a frail manner.

FRAMED, fraimd, *pp.* or *a.* Fitted and united in due form; made; composed; devised; adjusted.

She then devised a wondrous work to *frame*,
Whose like on earth was never *framed* yet.
Spenser.

FRAMING, fra'ming, *s.* The act of constructing a frame; the frame thus constructed.

FRANCATU, fran'ka-tu, *s.* A russetin apple.

FRANCHIPANE, frank'e-pane, } *s.* A kind of
FRANGIPANE, frang'e-pane, } pastry, or cake; a perfume.

FRANK-REAL, frank-re'al, *s.* A kind of baking pear.

FRANKFOLD, frank'foald, *s.* Liberty to fold sheep; foldage.

FREE, free, *a.* [added.]—In Government, not enslaved, or in a state of vassalage. The word *free* has many combinations; as, *Free-agency*, the state of acting freely, or without constraint.—*Free-bench*, a widow's dowry in a copyhold.—*Free-chapel*, a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary.—*Free-port*, a name given to certain ports on the continent of Europe, as Genoa, Leghorn, &c., where ships of all nations may load and unload, free of duty.—*Free-states*, those states of the American Union where slavery has been abolished.—*Free-will Baptist*, one belonging to a branch of the Baptist denomination, who holds to the freedom of the will in opposition to necessity.

FREEBOOTERY, free'boot-e-re, *s.* The act of a plunderer, or a freebooter.

FREEBORD, free'board, *s.* Ground outside a fence.

FREED, freed, *pp.* or *a.* Set at liberty; delivered from restraint.

No better way to be *freed* of these inconveniences.—*Clarendon.*

FREE-HEARTEDLY, free'hărr-ted-le, *ad.* In a free-hearted manner.

FREE-LIVING, free-liv'ing, *s.* Full gratification of the appetite.

FREE-SOCAGE, free-sok'kaje, *s.* Common socage; free tenure of lands.

FREIGHTED, fra'ted, *pp.* Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

FRENCH-CHALK, frentsh'tshawk, *s.* Indurated talc; a magnesian mineral, used to remove stains or grease.

FRENCH-ROLL, frentsh-role, *s.* A light breakfast milk-bread.

FREQUENTED, fre-kwent'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Often visited.

FRETWORK, fret'work, *s.* Carved wood-work, in ornamental patterns or devices.

FRIAR'S-BALSAM, fri'ars-bawl-sum, *s.* A popular specific for wounds.

FRICANDEAU, frik'an-do, *s.* (Fr.) A slice of veal, larded and stewed.

FRICASSEED, frik-a-seed', *pp.* or *a.* Dressed in fricassee.

Hashed and *fricasseed.*—*Echard.*

FRICKLE, frik'l, *s.* A bushel basket.

FRIGHTED, fri'ted, } *pp.* or *a.* Terrified;
FRIGHTENED, frite'nd, } suddenly alarmed with danger.

FRIGHTLESS, frite'les, *a.* Free from fright.

FRINGILLACEOUS, frin-jil-la'she-us, *a.* (*fringilla*, a fringe, Lat.) Pertaining to the Finches, or Fringillidæ.

FRIOLET, fre'o-let, *s.* A species of pear.

FRIZZED, frizd, *pp.* or *a.* Curled; formed into little burrs on cloth.

FROCK-COAT, frok'kote, *s.* A kind of straight-bodied coat, having the same length before and behind, like a surtout, but shorter.

FROCKED, frokt, *a.* Clothed in a frock.

FROCKLESS, frok'les, *a.* Destitute of a frock.

FROSTING, fros'ting, *s.* Loaf-sugar prepared to cover cake, &c., which resembles hoar-frost.

FROST-WORK, frost'wurk, *s.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.

FROW, frou, } *s.* A tool or instrument for
FROWER, frou'er, } splitting staves, or cleaving laths.

FROWY-STUFF, frou'e-stuf, *s.* In Building, a term for short or soft and brittle timber.

FRUCTIFYING, fruk'te-fi-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* (*fructus*, fruit, Lat.) Rendering fruitful; fertilizing.

FRUCTUOUSLY, fruk'tu-us-le, *ad.* Fruitfully.

FRUCTUOUSNESS, fruk'tu-us-nes, *s.* Fruitfulness.

FRUGALNESS, fru'gal-nes, *s.* Prudent economy.

FRUIT, frute, *s.* [added.]—*Fruit-loft*, a place for the preservation of fruit.—*Fruit-shop*, a place where fruit is sold.—*Fruit-time*, the time for gathering fruit.—*Fruit-tree*, a tree cultivated for its fruit.

FRUITING, fru'ting, *s.* The bearing of fruit.

FRUMPISH, frump'ish, *a.* Old-fashioned; ill-natured.

FRUNDELE, frun'dele, *s.* A dry measure of two pecks.

FRUSTULIA, frus-tu'le-a, *s.* (*frustula*, fragments, Lat.) A genus of weedy plants, chiefly found in fresh water: Order, Algæ.—*Agardh.*

FUCIVOROUS, fu-siv'ur-us, *a.* Feeding on sea-weeds, as applied to animals who feed on this aliment.

FUCOIDAL, few-koy'dal, *a.* Resembling or partaking of the nature of a fucus.

FUCUS, few'kus, *s. pl.* FUCI, (Lat.) [added.]—In Botany, a genus of Algæ, or sea-weeds, sea-wrack, &c.

FUFF, fuf, *v. n.* To blow or puff.

FUFFY, fuf'fe, *a.* Light and soft.

FULGENTLY, ful'gent-le, *s.* In a glittering manner.

FULGURITE, ful'gu-rite, *s.* A tube of vitrified sand, supposed to be formed by a stroke of lightning on a sandy plain, &c.; a term used to designate any mineral with marks of fusion, supposed to be from the action of lightning, as implied by the word.

FULKE, fulk, *s.* Folk; people in general.—Obsolete.

FULLED, fŭld, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed or thickened by the fulling process.

FULL-PAY, fŭl'pa, *s.* Entire pay, without stoppages, as distinct from half-pay; a term much used in the Army and Navy.

FULMAR, ful'mar, *s.* A sea-fowl of the petrel kind, very abundant in the polar regions; the Foulemart, or Fulimart.

FUMAROLE, few'ma-role, *s.* (*fumus*, smoke, Lat.) A hole from which smoke issues in a volcano or sulphur-mine.

FUMIDNESS, few'mid-nes, *s.* (*fumidus*, smoky, Lat.) Smokiness.

FUNAMBULATION, few-nam-bu-la'shun, *s.* (*funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, to walk, Lat.) Rope-dancing.

FUND, fund, *s.* [added.]—*Fund-holder*, one who has property in the public funds.—*Funding-system*, a scheme of finance or revenue for paying annual interest on a public debt.

FUNDED, fund'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Placed in the funds; deposited as a fund for the payment of interest.—*Funded-debt* is that part of the national debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.

Loans were *funded* in stocks bearing a rate of interest equivalent to the market rate when they were contracted.—*Brande.*

FUNDLESS, fund'les, *a.* Destitute of funds.

FUNKY, funk'e, *a.* (*funck*, a rank smell, Teut.) Easily put out of humour; disposed to kick, as a horse; smelling disagreeably.—*King.*

FUNNEL-FORM, fun'nel-fawrm, } *a.* Having
FUNNEL-SHAPED, fun'nel-shaypt, } the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone.

FUNZIONI, fun-ze-o'ne, *s. pl.* (Ital.) In Sacred Music, a name applied to those oratorios occasionally performed in the Romish Church.

FURCULAR, fur'ku-lar, *a.* (*furcula*, a fork, Lat.) In the shape of a fork; fork-shaped.

FURFURATION, fur-fu-ra'shun, *s.* (*furfur*, bran, Lat.) The falling of scurf from the head.

FURIAL, few're-al, *s.* (*furiosus*, furious, Lat.) Raging; furious; in a passion.—Obsolete.

FURIBONDO, foo-re-bon'do, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a word applied adverbially to those movements intended to be performed with energy.

FURIOSO, foo-re-o'so, *s.* (Ital., from *furiosus*, Lat.) In Music, vehemently; with great energy.

FURLED, furld, *pp.* or *a.* Wrapped or rolled up; applied to a sail when rolled up to the yard or mast of a ship or boat.

FURLING, fur'ling, *s.* A nautical term for wrapping or rolling a sail to the yard or boom.

FURRED, furd, *pp.* or *a.* Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of strips of board; covered with fur.

Robes and *furred* gowns.—*Shaks.*

FURROWED, fur'rode, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with furrows.

FURTHERMOST, fur'ther-most, *a.* Most remote.

FURTIVELY, fur'tiv-le, *ad.* (*furtivus*, thievish, from *fur*, a thief, Lat.) By stealth; in a furtive manner.

FUSCINE, fus'seen, *s.* (*fuscus*, dark, Lat.) A brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic oil, which is soluble in alcohol, but not in water.

FUSCITE, fus'sit, *s.* A greyish or greenish black mineral.

FUSED, fewzd, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a liquid state; melted, or liquefied.

FUSEL-OIL, few-zel'oyl, *s.* (*fusel*, bad liquor, Germ.) The refuse from distillation; a deleterious component of alcohol used in the manufacture of fruit essences.

FUSELOL, fewze'lol, *s.* Oil of potato-spirit, which is colourless, and possesses a strong and nauseous odour.

FUSSILY, fus'se-le, *ad.* In a fussy or bustling manner.

FUSTA, foos'ta, *s.* (Span.) A kind of woollen cloth; a small vessel, with lateen sails.

FUSTET, fus'tet, *s.* A shrub of Southern Europe, affording a brilliant though fugitive yellow dye.

FUTURIST, few'tchu-rist, *s.* (*futurus*, future, Lat.) In Theology, one who maintains that the scriptural prophecies have yet to be fulfilled; one who has regard to the future.

FUTURITIAL, few-tchu-rish'al, *a.* Hereafter; relating to futurity.—Rare.

FUZE, fewze, *s.* In Mining and Blasting, a short metal tube charged with an explosive composition, and having a slow match attached, for firing a blast-charge or bomb-shell.

FUZZI, fuz'ze, *s.* Light and spongy.—Local.

FYLFOT, fil'fot, *s.* A flowered kind of cross, often used in decoration and embroidery during the Middle Ages.

FYNE, fine, *a.* Thin; fine, or taper, as the fingers.—Obsolete.

FYRDERINGA, fir-de-ring'a, *s.* Among our mediæval ancestors, a military expedition undertaken at the command of the king.

G.

G IN ALT, ge-in-awlt, *s.* In Music, the octave above the G or treble clef note.—*G in altissimo*, is the octave above the G in alt, and the fifteenth above the G or treble clef, the first note in altissimo.—*Busby.*

GABAN, ga'ban, *s.* A coarse cloak.—Obsolete.

GABARAGE, gab'ar-aje, *s.* A term formerly applied to the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed; a coarse kind of packing-cloth.—Rare.

GABBLING, gab'bling, *s.* (*gabelen*, to cackle, Dutch.) Rapid, indistinct utterance; the making of a confused noise.

GABY, ga'be, *s.* A foolish person; a simpleton.—Colloquial.

GADABOUT, gad'a-bowt, *s.* (from *gad.*) One who runs about without any specific business; a woman who leaves and neglects her home to gossip with her neighbours.

GADDISH, gad'dish, *a.* (*gad*, from *gaen*, to run about, Dutch.) Inclined to wander or gad about.

GAHNIA, ga'ne-a, *s.* A genus of plants, so called in honour of H. Gahn, the Swedish botanist: Order, Graminaceæ.—*Brown.*

GAIEMENT, ga'mong, *s.* (*gaie*, lively, Fr.) In Music, a word denoting that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a lively, cheerful style.

GAININGS, gane'ings, *s. pl.* Profits made by labour or successful enterprise.

GAIT, gate, *s.* A charge made for cattle and sheep taken to graze on a pasture for the season; a kind of agistment.

GALA, ga'la, *s.* (Sc.) A strong cotton fabric.

GALACTOGOGUES, ga-lak'to-gogues, *s. pl.* (*gala*, milk, Gr.) Medicines which promote the secretion and flow of milk from the breast.

GALANTINE, gal'an-tine, *s.* (Fr.) A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

GALAX, ga-laks', *s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr.) A genus of plants, so called from the milky whiteness of their flowers: Order, Galacineæ.—*Don.*

GALEANDRA, ga-le-an'dra, *s.* (*galea*, a helmet, and *aner*, *andros*, a male, or stamen, Gr.) A genus of handsome flowering plants, so called from the anthers being helmet-shaped: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

GALETTA, ga-let'ta, *s.* (Ital.) A sea-biscuit; a kind of grape.

GALETTE, ga-let', *s.* (Fr.) A thick flat cake, made in France, of chestnut meal and milk.

GALLIASS, gal'le-as, *s.* (*galeasse*, Fr.) A heavy, low-built vessel with two masts, and having both sails and oars.—Obsolete.

GALLICIZE, gal'le-size, *v. a.* (*Gallia*, Lat.) To render conformable to the French idiom or language.

GALLIMATIA, gal-le-ma'she-a, *s.* (Fr.) Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLINIPPER, gal'le-nip-per, *s.* A kind of musquito, of a large and stinging character.

GALLIPOLI OIL, gal-lip'o-le oyl, *s.* An inferior kind of olive-oil brought from Gallipoli, in the kingdom of Naples.

GALLIWASP, gal'le-wasp, *s.* A reptile of the Saurian order, about two feet long, a native of the West Indies.

GALL-LESS, gawl'les, *a.* Free from gall or bitterness.

GALLO-TANNIC ACID, gal-lo-tan'nik-as'id, *s.* (*galla*, gall, Lat., and *tannin*, astringent property.) The pure tannin of nut-galls, employed for chemical purposes.—*Simmonds.*

GALLS, gawls, *s. pl.* Wounds or excoriations produced by the friction of harness.

GALLY-WORM, gal'le-wurm, *s.* An insect of the centipede kind.

GALT, gawlt, *s.* In Geology, a kind of blue marl, of the chalk formation.

GAMA-GRASS, ga'ma-gras, *s.* A tall and exceedingly productive grass, chiefly of Mexico, which admits of being cut five or six times a year.

GAMBET, gam'bet, *s.* A bird indigenous to northern climates, of which there are many varieties, as the Greenshank, the Redshank, &c.

GAMBIT, gam'bit, *s.* (Fr.) In the game of Chess, a term applied to a game begun by moving the king or queen's pawn two squares.

GAMBLING, gam'bling, *s.* The act or practice of gaming for money.

GAMBROON, gam'broon, *s.* A kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.

GAME-EGG, game'eg, *s.* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

GAMMONING, gam'mon-ing, *s.* In Nautical matters, the lashing by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem.

GAMOLEPIS, ga-mol'e-pis, *s.* (*gamos*, joined, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

GANCHING, gantsh'ing, *s.* A Turkish mode of punishment, by which the criminal is made to fall on sharp stakes.

GANGHORN, gang'hawrn, *s.* The name of a flower.

GANTRY, gan'tre, *s.* A wooden frame in which vessels are placed.

GANZA, gan'za, *s.* A kind of wild goose.

GARANCINE, gar'an-seen, *s.* (Fr.) An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid.

GARAVANCES, gar-a-van'ses, *s.* A kind of foreign pulse, something like dried pease.

GARBLED, gär'bld, *pp.* or *a.* Sifted; separated; culled out to serve a purpose.

A *garbled* statement.—*Stoddart.*

GARBLING, gär'bling, *s.* (*garbellare*, to sift, Ital.) A Commercial term for picking or sorting. Hence the worst or refuse of any staple is called *garblings.*

GARDE-BRAS, gärd'brä, *s.* (Fr.) In Ancient Armouries, a piece of armour fastened to the elbow-plates; an arm-guard.

GARDON, gär'dun, *s.* A fish of the roach kind.

GARGANEY, gär'ga-na, *s.* A species of duck, often found in this country in the winter.

GARGANINE, gär'ga-neen, *s.* An extract of madder, prepared in France by means of sulphuric acid.

GARGLING, gär'gling, *s.* (*gargagliare*, to murmur, Ital.) The act of washing the throat with a gargle.

GARLIC-PEAR-TREE, gär'lik-pare-tree, *s.* A tree in Jamaica, the Cratæva.

GARLICKY, gär'lik-e, *a.* Like or containing garlic.

GARRET-MASTER, gar'ret-mas'ter, *s.* One who sells household furniture to the furniture dealers.

GASALIER, gas-a-leer', *s.* A gas-burner for a private room; a gas-burning chandelier.

GASEITY, gas-e'it-e, *s.* The nature of gas; state of being gaseous.

GASELIER, gas'e-leer, *s.* An apparatus for making aerated waters.

GASHOLDER, gas'hoald-er, *s.* A vessel containing and preserving gas; a gasometer.

GASIFORM, gas'e-fawrm, *a.* (*gaz*, Fr.) Having the form or principle of gas.

GASOSCOPE, gas'o-skope, *s.* A term applied to a recently-invented apparatus for indicating the presence of carburetted hydrogen gas in mines, buildings, &c.

GASPING, gasp'ing, *s.* The opening of the mouth to catch breath.

GASSING, gas'sing, *s.* The process of singeing lace, net, &c., for the purpose of removing the hairy filaments from the fabric.

GASSOUL, gas'sool, *s.* A mineral soap exported from Morocco.

GASSY, gas'se, *a.* Full of gas; inflated.

GASTRONOMIC, gas-tro-nom'ik, *a.* (*gastronomique*, Fr., from *gaster*, the belly, and *nomos*, a rule, Gr.) Pertaining to gastronomy.

GASTROPOD, gas'tro-pod, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, and *podes*, feet, Gr.) The third class of Mollusca, which move by a fleshy apparatus under the belly, or have the belly and feet joined, the Limax, or slug, being an example of the class.

GATEMAN, gate'man, *s.* The attendant at a swing-gate at a railway-crossing; the gate-porter at a park-lodge; the lessee or collector at a toll-gate, where tolls are taken from passengers to defray the expenses of the road, &c.

GATHERED, gath'urd, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Collected; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference.

Then *gathered* unto him from Jerusalem a very great multitude.—1 *Esdr.* viii. 91.

Proserpine, *gathering* flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was *gathered.*—*Milton.*

GATTER-TREE, gat'ter-tree, *s.* A species of Cornus, or cornelian cherry.

GAUDFUL, gawd'ful, *a.* Joyful; showy.

GAUFFERING, gawf'er-ing, *s.* A mode of plaiting or fluting frills, &c., in which the plaits are wider than usual.

GAUGE, gaje, *s.* (Fr.) [added.]—In Nautical matters, the number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.—Among Letter-founders, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c. of the various sorts of letters.—An instrument in Joinery, made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.—In Railroads, the distance between the rails; the broad gauge being seven feet, and the narrow gauge four feet seven and a half inches.—*Sliding-gauge*, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.—*Rain-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the clouds at any given place.—*Sea-gauge*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.—*Tide-gauge*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides.—*Wind-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.—In Gunnery, gauges are brass rings with handles, to find the diameter of all kinds of shot with expedition.

GAUGEABLE, gaje'a-bl, *a.* That may be gauged or measured.

GAUZE-RIBBON, gawze-rib'bn, *s.* A thin fine sort of ribbon, made of gauze, and worn by ladies.

GAVILAN, gav'e-lan, *s.* A species of herb.

GAZETTED, gazet'ted, *pp.* Published in the Gazette.

GAZZATUM, gaz'za-tum, *s.* A fine species of textile fabric of the gauze kind, often mentioned by writers of the 13th century.

GEANT, je'ant, *a.* A giant.—Obsolete.

GEAR, gheer, *s.* [added.]—In Nautical matters, the block-ropes, &c. belonging to any particular spar or sail; as, the *mainsail-gear*, the *running-gear, pump-gear, windlass-gear*, &c.—*To throw machinery into or out of gear*, is to arrange or disarrange wheelwork or couplings —*Gear-cutter*, a manufacturer of toothed wheels for conducting motion in machinery, such as *spur-gear*, *bevelled-gear*, &c.

GEBLERA, gheb'le-ra, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, so called in honour of Gebler, a German botanist: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.—*Fischer.*

GECKO, ghek'o, *s.* A name common to a family of Saurian reptiles ; a nocturnal lizard.

GELASINE, ge-las'e-ne, *s.* (*kelas*, the latter season, Gr.) A genus of hardy herbaceous flowering plants, which continue in flower till late in the season : Order, Iridaceæ.—*Herbert.*

GELDABLE, gheld'a-bl, *a.* That may be gelded. —In Law, liable to pay taxes, especially as regards land.

GELIDLY, jel'id-le, *ad.* (*gelidus*, cold, Lat.) Coldly, freezingly.

GEM, jem, *s.* [added.]—In Botany, *Gems* are the leaf-buds, or frondous germination of a plant, to distinguish it from flower-buds.—*Gem* admits of various compounds ; as, *gem-embossed*, bossed with gems; *gem-adorned*, *gem-glittering*, &c.

GEMMACEOUS, jem-ma'she-us, *s.* Relating to gems, or leaf-buds ; having the nature or appearance of gems.

GEMMATED, jem'ma-ted, *a.* Adorned with gems.

GEMMATION, jem-ma'shun, *s.* (*gemmatio*, Lat.) Budding ; the process of reproduction by buds.

GEMMIFEROUS, jem-mif'er-us, *a.* Producing buds.

GEMMULIFEROUS, jem-mu-lif'er-us, *a.* (*gemmula*, a gemmule, or small bud, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.) Bearing gemmules.

GEN, jen, *s.* A kind of manna obtained in the East from the Camel's-thorn, the *Hedysarum alhagi* of Linnæus, and used as food by the travelling Arabs.

GENAPPE, je-napp', *s.* (Fr.) A smooth worsted yarn or cord, used in the manufacture of fringes, braids, &c.

GENDARUSSA, ghen-da-roos'sa, *s.* A genus of Indian plants : Order, Acanthaceæ.—*Rees.*

GENEALOGICALLY, jen-e-a-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a genealogical manner.

GENEARCH, jen'e-ark, *s.* (*genea*, descent, and *arche*, chief, Gr.) The chief of a tribe or family.

GENERAL, jen'e-ral, *a.* [added.]—Among the Presbyterians, the *General Assembly* is the highest ecclesiastical body of the church. —The *General Post-office* is a term applied to the head office in London, situated in St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the reception and transmission of letters, newspapers, &c., and for the general management and superintendence of all post-office arrangements.—In Law, a *General demurrer* is a pleading which excepts to sufficiency in general terms without showing specifically the objectionable points. —*General lien* is the right of retaining certain property as security for money owing.—To plead the *General issue* is to deny at once the whole indictment or declaration, without offering any special matter to evade it.—In Logic, a *General term* is the representative of a general idea.

GENERALE, jen-er-a'le, *s.* (Fr., from *generalis*, Lat.) The general assemblage or commons of a religious house.

GENERATING, jen'er-a-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Procreating ; producing ; forming.

GENERICALNESS, je-ner'e-kal-nes, *s.* (*genus*, kind, Lat.) The quality of being generical, or appertaining to a genus.

GENESIOLOGY, je-nes-e-ol'o-je, *s.* (*genesis*, first production, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) A treatise on the origin and first production of animals.—*Dr. Arthur Leared.*

GENETIC, je-net'ik, *a.* (*genesis*, beginning, Gr.) Pertaining to the origin of a thing, or its mode of production.

GENETYLLIS, jen'e-til-lis, *s.* A genus of plants : Order, Myrtaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

GENEVRETTE, jen'e-vret, *s.* (Fr.) A wine made on the Continent from juniper berries.

GENIUS, je'ne-us, *s. pl.* GENII. (Lat.) [added.] —A good or evil spirit or demon, supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny or life.—*Genius loci*, the presiding divinity or ruling spirit of a particular place, as of a public institution or college.

> The unseen *genius* of the wood.—*Milton.*
> Studious to please the *genius* of the times.—*Dryden.*

GENOUILLERE, jen'wil-lere, *s.* Literally, the kneeling-place.—In Fortification, that part of the parapet of a battery which remains above the platform, and under the gun, after the opening of the embrasure has been made.

GENTLE-HEARTED, jen'tl-hărt'ed, *a.* Of gentle disposition ; kind.

GENTLEMAN, gen'tl-man, *s.* [added.]—At the University of Oxford, a *Gentleman-commoner* is the highest class of commoners.—*Gentleman-server*, one who serves up the feast, &c. —*Gentleman-usher*, one who walks before his master, and introduces strangers into his presence.—*Gentlemen-at-arms*, the body-guard of the sovereign, who are in attendance on all great state occasions.

GEOCRONITE, je-ok'ron-ite, *s.* (*ge*, earth, and *kronos*, the alchemistic name of lead, Gr.) A lead-grey ore of antimony and lead.

GEOTHERMOMETER, je-o-ther-mom'e-ter, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, Gr., and English, *thermometer.*) An instrument for ascertaining the degree of heat contained in the earth at different places, especially in artesian wells, mines, &c.

GERAH, je'ra, *s.* (Heb.) The twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three halfpence.

GERMAN, jer'man, *a.* [added.]—The word admits of a variety of compounds; as, *German-paste*, a food prepared for certain kinds of cage birds; as, larks, thrushes, &c., and made of hemp-seed, pea-meal, lard, and honey or treacle. — *German-sausage*, a bladder or cleaned gut stuffed with meat partly cooked ; a polony.—*German-silver*, an alloy or mixture of copper, zinc, and other metal. —*German-steel*, a metal made of pig or white plate iron, in forges where charcoal is used for fuel.—*German-tinder*, a fungal (Poly-

porus fomentarius), growing on old trees, which staunches slight wounds, and forms small surgical pads.

GEROCOMY, je-rok'o-me, *s.* See Gerocomia.

GERUNDIAL, je-run'de-al, *a.* (Lat.) Pertaining to or like a gerund.

GESTURAL, jes'tu-ral, *a.* Belonging to gesture.

GHOLE, gole, *s.* See Ghoul, vol. i.

GHOST, goast, *s.* [added.]—In Natural History, *Ghost-moth* is a nocturnal lepidopterous insect, the Hepialus humuli.

GIBBON, ghib'bon, *s.* The long-armed ape, a native of the Indian Archipelago.—*Gibbon* is a general name given to all the species of the Hylobates. The largest of the group is black, and an inhabitant of Sumatra.

GIBBOSE, ghib-bose', *a.* (*gibbus*, Lat.) Humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations.

GIBS, ghibs, *s. pl.* In Mechanics, pieces of iron employed to clasp together the parts of framework intended to be keyed.

GID, ghid, *s.* A disease in sheep.

GIGGLING, ghig'gling, *s.* (Sax.) The act of laughing with short catches; tittering with levity.

GIGUE, jeeg. (Fr.) A species of dance in compound common time; a joy.

GILIBERTIA, ghil-e-ber'te-a, *s.* A genus of shrubby plants, so named from J. Gilibert, a German botanist: Order, Araliaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

GILL-LID, ghil'lid, *s.* The covering of the gill.

GILLIE, jil'le, *s.* (Sc.) A boy; a page, or menial.

GILL-OPENING, ghil-o'pn-ing, *s.* The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.

GILPY, ghil'pe, *s.* (Sc.) A young frolicsome fellow, or sportive girl.

GILT, ghilt, *pp.* or *a.* [added.]—*Gilt-edged*, having the edge of anything, as the leaves of a book, covered with gold leaf.—*Gilt-jeweller*, a manufacturer of gilded ornaments to represent gold.

GILT-TAIL, ghilt'tale, *s.* A worm, so called from its yellow tail.

GING, ghing, *s.* A gang or body of persons acting together.

GINGAL, jin'gal, *s.* A matchlock, or large musket, used in India, China, and Japan by the natives, generally with a rest.

GINGAS, jin'gas, *s.* (Fr.) Cloth for mattresses.

GINGLING, jing'ling, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking so as to make a clattering sound;—*s.* the act of gingling.

GIPSY-CART, jip'se-kart, *s.* A sort of heavy vehicle, in which gipsy families live and move from place to place.

GIRDLING, ghird'ling, *s.* A mode of killing trees by cutting circles round them with a hatchet, and so leaving them to perish by time.

GISARM, ghis'arm, *s.* A battle-axe.

GIUSTO, joos'to, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a term signifying that the movement before which it is written is to be performed in an equal, steady, and just time.

GIVEN, ghiv'n, *pp.* or *a.* Bestowed, granted, or conferred.

GLACÉ-SILK, glă'sa-silk, *s.* A kind of shaded silk for ladies' dresses.

GLACIALIST, gla'she-al-ist, *s.* (*glacies*, ice, Lat.) An adherent to the glacial theory of geologists; an investigator of glaciers, or one who writes thereon.

GLAIVE, glave, *s.* [added.]—A broadsword or falchion.—Obsolete.

GLARINESS, gla're-nes, } *s.* A dazzling
GLARINGNESS, gla'ring-nes, } lustre or brilliancy.

GLARY, gla're, *a.* Having a dazzling or brilliant lustre.

GLASSILY, glas'se-le, *ad.* In a glassy manner; with glassiness.

GLAUCOMATOUS, glaw-kom'a-tus, *a.* (*glaucos*, sea-green, Gr.) Having the nature of glaucoma.

GLAUCONITE, glaw'kon-ite, *s.* (Gr. *glaucos.*) An argillaceous marl, sometimes containing a mixture of green sand.

GLAZER, gla'zer, *s.* A workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware; a calenderer, or calico-smoother; a wooden wheel for polishing knives.

GLAZIER, gla'zhe-ur, *s.* [added.]—Glaziers' Company, one of the minor Livery Companies of London.

GLAZING, gla'zing, *s.* [added.]—In Painting, a term applied to transparent or semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours to modify their effect.

GLEBELESS, glebe'les, *a.* Without a glebe.

GLENGARRY, glen-gar're, *s.* A Scotch bonnet.

GLENLIVET, glen-liv'et, *s.* A superior kind of Scotch whiskey.

GLENT, glent, *v. n.* To start aside; to look aside.

GLIDING, gli'ding, *s.* In Music, a term applied by flute-players to the action of sliding the finger from off the hole it has been employed in stopping, by which the ear is imperceptibly led to the succeeding note.

GLIM, glim, *s.* A light or candle; still used among sailors.

GLOBARD, glo'bard, *s.* A glow-worm.

GLOBE-DAISY, globe'daze-e, *s.* A plant of the genus Globularia.

GLOBE-RANUNCULUS, globe-ra-nun'ku-lus, *s.* A species of hellebore.

GLOSSANTHRAX, glos-an'thraks, *s.* (*glossa*, the tongue, and *anthrax*, an inflammatory tumour, Gr.) A form of anthrax, or blain, to which horses and cattle are subject, characterized by the development of malignant carbuncle in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.—*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

GLOSSOCOMIA, glos-so-ko'me-a, *s.* (*glossocomos*, a money-bag, Gr., in allusion to the shape of the flowers.) A hardy perennial, with milky campanulite flowers: Order, Campanulaceæ.—*Don.*

GLOSSOGRAPHICAL, glos-so-graf'fe-cal, *a.* Pertaining to glossography.

GLOTTAL, glot'tal, *a.* (Gr.) Pertaining to the glottis.

GLOVED, gluvd, *ppr.* or *a.* Covered with a glove.

GLOWING, glo'ing, *pp.* or *a.* Shining with in-

tense heat; burning with vehement heat; exhibiting a bright colour; red; ardent; vehement; animated; inflamed.

> The gilded car of day
> His *glowing* axle doth allay.—*Milton.*

GLUMOUS, glu'mus, *a.* (*gluma*, a hull or husk, Lat.) A glumous flower is a kind of aggregate flower, with a common glume at the base.

GLUTTONISH, glut'tn-ish, *a.* Given to, or consisting in, excessive eating.

GLUTTON-LIKE, glut'tn-like, *a.* Like a glutton; greedy.

GLYPHOGRAPH, glif'o-graf, *s.* (*glypho*, to engrave, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) An engraved plate, formed in relief by the electrotype process;—*v. a.* to produce plates by the process of glyphography.

GLYPHOGRAPHER, gle-fog'ra-fer, *s.* An engraver; a worker in glyphography or galvanography.

GLYPHOGRAPHY, gle-fog'ra-fe, } *s.* (*glypho*,
GALVANOGLYPHY, gal-va-nog'le-fe, } to engrave, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) A process for producing engravings in relief, at a much less cost than wood engravings, and with all the conveniences of printing with letter-press. A drawing is etched on a zinc plate coated with varnish, as in the ordinary process of etching. Several coats of ink are spread over the plate by a small composition roller, which are only deposited on those parts where the varnish has not been cut through by the graver. When the incisions are thus rendered deep enough, the plate is placed in connection with a galvanic battery, and another plate formed from the deposition of sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, in which the hollows of the engraving are produced in relief.

GNASHINGLY, nash'ing-le, *ad.* With gnashing.

GNAT-FLOWER, nat'flour, *s.* A flower called the Beeflower.

GNAWED, nawd, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Bitten; corroded; worn away by biting.

> A thousand men, that fishes *gnawed* upon.—*Shaks.*

GNEISSOSE, nise'sose, *a.* (*gneis*, a stratified primary rock, Germ.) Having the general structure or properties of gneiss.

GOADED, go'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Pushed on by a goad; instigated; impelled to action.

GOAT-CHAFER, gote'tsha-fer, *s.* An insect; a kind of beetle.

GOATISHLY, go'tish-le, *ad.* Like a goat; lustfully.

GOAT-MARJORAM, gote-mar'jo-ram, *s.* Goat-beard.

GOAT'S-THORN, gotes'thorn, *s.* A plant of the genus Astragalus.

GOBILLARDS, go'bil-lards, *s. pl.* Planks for staves.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL, god'freys-kawrd'ye-al, *s.* A kind of soothing syrup given to infants, composed of sassafras, carraway, coriander, and anise seeds, infused in water, with tincture of opium and treacle added.

GODLESSLY, god'les-le, *ad.* In an impious manner; atheistically.

GOFFERING, gof'fer-ing, *s.* The operation of plaiting, fluting, or puckering linen, &c.

GOGAR, go'gar, *s.* Whey boiled with a little oatmeal, and used as food in Scotland.

GOGLET, gog'let, *s.* A kind of pottery jar, or earthenware vase, for keeping water cool.

GOLD, goald, *s.* [added.]—*Gold-beating*, the art or process of reducing gold to extremely thin leaves by beating with a hammer.—*Gold-dust*, gold in very fine particles.—*Gold-amalgam* is a yellowish-white mineral, a mixture of gold and quicksilver; chiefly found in California.—*Gold-foil*, thin sheets of gold, used by dentists and others.—*Gold-plate*, dishes, or table service of plate; race-cups, or plate given away as rewards.

GOLDEN, goald'n, *a.* [added.]—*Golden* admits of a variety of useful compounds, chiefly of a botanical character; as, *Golden-cup*, an aquatic plant bearing golden characters.—*Golden-cups*, a plant, also called Butter-cups.—*Golden-lungwort*, a species of hawk-weed.—*Golden-mouse-ear*, a species of hawk-weed.—*Golden-samphire*, a herb resembling samphire.—*Golden-pheasant*, one of the most magnificent of birds seen in our aviaries, the Phasianus pictus of Linnæus.—*Golden-winged*, having wings like gold.

GOLD-FIELDS, goald'feelds, *s.* Auriferous deposits and diggings in Australia, California, and other localities.

GOLDEN-LOOKING, goald'n-look'ing, *a.* Appearing like gold.

GOLD-HAMMER, goald-ham'mer, *s.* A kind of bird.

GOLDNEY, goald'na, *s.* A fish, the Gilt-head.

GOLDSMITH, goald'smith, *s.* [added.]—The Goldsmiths' Company is the fifth in rank of the twelve great Livery Companies of London.

GOLD-STICK, goald'stick, *s.* An officer in the English Court, who attends to the reigning monarch on occasions of ceremony and state.

GOLDY-LOCKS, goald'e-loks, *s.* A name given to certain plants bearing tufts of yellow flowers.

GOLETTE, go-let', *s.* An Italian vessel.

GOMIA, go'me-a, *s.* A species of Caucasian millet.

GOMMER, gom'mer, *s.* A favourite ingredient used in the preparation of soups, manufactured from black amel wheat.

GOMUTI, go-mu'ti, *s.* A fibrous substance resembling horse-hair, obtained from a kind of palm-tree of the Italian islands, and used for making cordage.

GONIOPHLEBIUM, go-ne-o-fle'be-um, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *phleps*, a vein, Gr.) A genus of greenhouse ferns, so called from the veins or fronds being angled: Order, Polypodiaceæ. *Presl.*

GONIOPTERIS, go-ne-op'ter-is, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of greenhouse ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Presl.*

GONOSPERMUM, go-no-sper'mum, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A genus of plants, of easy growth in light soil: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

GONOTANTHUS, go-no-tan'thus, *s.* (*gonia*, an eagle, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Araceæ.—*Schott.*

GOOD-DAY, good'da, *interj.* A term of salutation at meeting or parting; farewell.

GOODLIEST, gŭd'le-est, *a.* (*superl.* of *goodly*). Most goodly, or excellent.

GOOD-MORROW, good-mor'ro, *interj.* A term of salutation; good-morning.

GOODS, goodz, *s. pl.* [added.]—*Goods-train*, a train of carriages on a railway, conveying luggage or general merchandize. — *Goods-truck* is an uncovered railway carriage for the conveyance of goods or luggage.

GOOGUL, goo'gul, *s.* A resinous substance, resembling myrrh, met with in India, supposed to be the bdellium of commerce.

GOOLCUND, gool'kund, *s.* A conserve flavoured with roses, made in the East.

GOORGOONY, goor-goo'ne, *s.* A small kind of portable hookah.

GOOSEBERRY-FOOL, gooz'ber-re-fool, *s.* A compound made of gooseberries, scalded and pounded, with cream.

GORMANDIZING, gawr'man-di-zing, *s.* The act of eating greedily or voraciously.

GOSSAN, gos'san, *s.* In Mining, a term applied to the oxide of iron and quartz, an ochreous mineral substance, which frequently occurs in mineral lodes at shallow depths.

GOSSIP-LIKE, gos'sip-like, *a.* Like a gossip.

GOTE, gote, *s.* A water passage; a channel for water.

GOUGE, gooj, *s.* [added.]—*Gouge-slips* are hones for sharpening gouges or chisels;—*v. a.* to force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger.

GOUGING, gooj'ing, *s.* The act of scooping out with a gouge, or of forcing out the eye with the thumb or finger.

GOURMAND, goor'mand, *s.* (Fr.) A ravenous eater; a glutton.

GOURNET, goor'net, *s.* A fish.

GOWAN, gou'an, *s.* In Geology, decomposed granite.—In Botany, a plant, a species of Bellis, or daisy.

GRACE-NOTE, grase'note, *s.* In Music, any note added to a composition as an ornamental flourish.

GRACE-SAYER, grase'say-er, *s.* One who says grace.

GRADDO, grad'do, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a word applied to the notes of any passage moving by conjoint intervals.

GRADIATOR, grad'e-a-tur, *s.* (*gradatim*, step by step, Lat.) An instrument for dividing scales.

GRADINE, gra'din, *s.* (*gradin*, Fr., from *gradus*, a step, Lat.) A toothed chisel used by sculptors; a seat raised above another.

The *gradines* of the amphitheatre.—*Layard.*

GRAFT, graft, *v. a.* [added.]—*Grafting a rope* is the act of engrafting two ends together, so as to place the strands one within the other.

GRAFTED, graf'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted on a foreign stock.

GRAIN, grane, *s.* [added.]—*Grain-dealer*, a dealer in corn.—*Grain-moth*, an insect whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in the storehouse. —*Grain-tin*, metallic tin melted with charcoal.

GRAIP, grape, *s.* A dung-fork; a tool for digging potatoes from the ground.

GRAMARY, gram'ma-re, *s.* (Sc.) The art of necromancy; magic.

Whate'er he did of *grammarye*,
Was always done maliciously.—*Scott.*

GRAMINIFOLIOUS, gra-min-e-fo'le-us, *a.* (*gramen*, grass, Lat.) Bearing leaves like grass.

GRAMMATICALNESS, gram-mat'e-kal-nes, *s.* (*gramme*, a letter, Gr.) The state of being grammatical.

GRAMMITIS, gram-mi'tis, *s.* (*gramme*, a letter, alluding to the sori, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Linnæus.*

GRAMPLE, gram'pl, *s.* A crab-fish.

GRANDILOQUENT, gran-dil'o-kwent, *s.* (*grandis*, grand, and *loquens*, speaking, Lat.) Speaking in a bombastic style.

Many are ambitious of saying grand things; that is, of being *grandiloquent.*—*Hare.*

GRAND-NIECE, grand'neece, *s.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

GRANGER, grayn'jer, *s.* A barn-keeper; the foreman of a farm.

GRAN-GUSTO, gran-goos'to, *a.* (Ital.) In Music, an expression applied to the style of any full, rich, and high-wrought composition.

GRANIFORM, gran'e-fawrm, *a.* (*granum*, grain, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Formed like grains of corn.

GRANILITE, gran'e-lite, *s.* (*granum*, a grain, Lat., and *lithos*, a stone.) An aggregate rock, allied to granite, and composed of more than three ingredients.—Obsolete.

GRANNAM, gran'nam, } for grandam, a grand-
GRANNY, gran'ne, } mother.—Vulgar.

GRANULARLY, gran'u-lar-le, *ad.* In a granular manner.

GRANULATE, gran'u-late, *a.* (*granum*, grain, Lat.) Having numerous small elevations like shagreen; consisting of or resembling grains.

GRAPERY, gra'per-e, *s.* A building or inclosure used for the rearing of grapes.

GRAPE-SUGAR, grape-shoog'ur, *s.* The sweet substance of the chestnut, of the brewer's wort, and of all fermented liquors.

GRAPE-VINE, grape'vine, *s.* The vine which yields the grape.

GRAPHIOLOGY, graf-e-ol'o-je, *s.* (*graphe*, writing, and *logos*, discourse, Gr.) A discourse on written characters; a treatise on graphic delineation.

GRAPHOLITE, graf'o-lite, *s.* (*graphe*, writing, and *lithos*, stone, Gr.) A species of slate proper for writing on.

GRASPING, gras'ping, *a.* Seizing; embracing; catching.

GRASPINGLY, gras'ping-le, *ad.* In a grasping manner.

GRASS-CUTTER, gras-kut'ter, *s.* An attendant on an Indian army, whose duty it is to provide provender for the cattle and horses attached thereto.—In Newspaper Printing, a supernumerary compositor, who fills the place of a regular hand during his temporary absence.

GRASSPOLY, gras'po-le, *s.* Willow-wort; the Lathyrus hyssopifolius.

GRATED, gra'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing; furnished with a grate.

GRATELOUPIA, grat-e-loo'pe-a, *s.* A genus of ocean plants, so named in honour of Dr. Grateloup, a French algologist: Order, Algæ. —*Agardh.*

GRAVAMEN, gra-va'men, *s.* (Lat.) In Law, the grievance complained of; the substantial cause of the action.

GRAVEL-CAR, grav'el-kăr, *s.* A railway ballast waggon.

GRAVELLED, grav'eld, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Covered with gravel; embarrassed; injured by gravel; nautically, stuck fast in the gravel or sand.

And when they were fallen into a place between two seas, they *gravelled* the ship.—*Acts* xxvii. 41.—*Rheims ed.* 1582.

GRAVEL-PIT, grav'el-pit, *s.* The place where gravel is dug.

GRAVITATING, grav'e-ta-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Being attracted, or tending toward another body, according to the law of gravitation.

GRAY-BEARD, gra'beerd, *s.* An old man.

GRAY MARE, gra'mare, *s.* "The gray mare is the better horse," said of a woman who rules her husband.

GREAT-COATED, grate'ko-ted, *a.* Wearing a greatcoat.

GREAT-SEAL, grate'seel, *s.* The principal seal of a kingdom, state, &c.

GREAT-SIXTH, grate'sixth, *s.* In Music, a term applied to the chord of the fifth and sixth, when the fifth is perfect, and the sixth major.

GREENOVIA, gre-no've-a, *s.* A genus of succulent plants, so named in honour of G. B. Greenough, the eminent geologist: Order, Crassulaceæ.—*Hooker.*

GREGORIAN, gre-go're-an, *a.* [added.]—*Gregorian chant* is choral music according to eight church modes, arranged by Pope Gregory I.

GRENATITE, gren'a-tite, *s.* A mineral; the cross-stone, or staurolite.

GRENVILLEA, gren-vil-le'a, *s.* A genus of beautiful flowering plants, so named in honour of Lady Grenville, a noble patroness of botany: Order, Geraniaceæ.—*Sweet.*

GREW, grew, *pret.* of GROW.

GRIEF-EMBITTERED, greef-em-bit'terd, *a.* Embittered by grief.

GRIEVED, greevd, *pp.* or *a.* Afflicted; suffering sorrow.

GRIEVING, greev'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving pain; afflicting; mourning.

GRILLED, grild, *pp.* or *a.* Broiled; tormented.

GRIMALKIN, gre-mal'kin, *s.* The name of an old cat.

GRINDING, grine'd'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing to powder by friction; making sharp, or polishing by friction; oppressing.

GRINNING, grin'ning, *ppr.* or *a.* Showing of the teeth, as in laughter.

GRIPING, gri'ping, *ppr.* or *a.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

GRISLINESS, griz'le-nes, *s.* Quality of being grisly or horrible.

GRISON, gri'sun, *s.* A South-American animal of the glutton kind, a little larger than a weasel.

GROANING, gro'ning, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a low, mournful sound.

Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit.—*Wisdom* v. 3.

GROG, grog, *s.* [added.]—*Grog-drinker* is one addicted to drinking grog.—*Grog-shop* is a colloquial term, applied especially among sailors to the places where grog is sold.

GROUND-ASH, grownd'ash, *s.* A saplin of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash.

GROUND-IVY, grownd-i've, *s.* A well-known low trailing plant.

GROUND-NEST, grownd'nest, *s.* A nest on the ground.

GROUND-OAK, grownd'oke, *s.* A sapling of oak.

GROUND-PLATE, grownd'plate, *s.* In Architecture, the ground-plates are the outermost pieces of timber which lie on or near the ground.

GROUNDS, grownds, *s. pl.* Dregs; lees, as coffee grounds.

GROUND-TOW, grownd'to, *s.* In Ropemaking, the loose hemp that comes from the sides of the hatchellers and spinners.

GROUND-WAYS, grownd'ways, *s. pl.* In Ships, the large pieces of timber laid across the slips or deck, to place the blocks upon.

GROUTING, growt'ing, *s.* (*grut*, coarse meal, Sax.) The process of filling in or finishing with grout; the grout thus filled in.

GROWING, gro'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Increasing; advancing in size or extent; producing. "A *growing* plant." "A *growing* evil."

GROWLING, growl'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Grumbling; snarling;—*s.* the act of grumbling or snarling.

GROWLINGLY, growl'ing-le, *ad.* In a growling manner.

GRUBBING, grub'bing, *s.* The act of digging up by the roots.

GRUBBING-HOE, grub'bing-ho, *s.* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots; a mattock.

GRUMPY, grum'pe, *ad.* Surly; dissatisfied. (Local.)

GRUPPO, groop'po, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a term signifying a trill or shake.

GRYPHITE, grif'fite, *s.* [added.]—Crowstone, a fossil bivalve shell, having a hooked beak.

GUALT, gawlt, *s.* A blue marl, dug from beneath the peat soil, which is used for manuring the surface of barren land.

After the land has been dressed with the *gualt*, the straw of the wheat grown upon it takes up an additional quantity of silex, becomes firm and strong; and the grain, nourished by the lime contained in the gualt, becomes large and well-fed.—*Baines's Parliamentary Report on the Means of Employing the Destitute Poor of Lancashire*, 1863.

GUARD, gărd, *s.* [added.]—The *guards* of a steam-boat are a widening of the deck by a framework of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the water-wheel, and protect it and the shaft against collision with wharves and other boats.

GUESS-WORK, ghes'wurk, *s.* Work performed at hazard, or by mere conjecture.

GUESSING, ghes'sing, *s.* The forming of conjectures.

She, *guessing* that he was a gardener.—*John* xx. 15. —*Wickliffe's Trans.*

GUEST, ghest, *s.* [added.]—*Guest-rope*, a rope to tow with, or make fast a boat;—*v. n.* to be entertained in the house or at the table of another.—Obsolete.

GUIDE, ghide, *s.* In Music, the name given to that note in a fugue which leads off and announces the subject.

GUILELESSLY, ghile'les-le, *ad.* In a guileless manner.

GUILLS, ghils, *s.* A plant, the corn marigold.

GUINEA-CORN, ghin'ne-kawrn, *s.* The great or Indian millet.

GUIZOTIA, gwe-zo'te-a, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, so named in honour of Guizot, the illustrious statesman of France: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

GULLIBLE, gul'le-bl, *a.* Easily gulled.—Vulgar.

GULLIED, gul'lid, *pp.* or *a.* Having a hollow worn by water.

GULLY-GUT, gul'le-gut, *s.* A glutton.

GUMMIFEROUS, gum-mif'er-us, *a.* (*gummi*, gum, and *fero*, to produce, Lat.) Producing gum.

GUM-TREE, gum'tree, *s.* The popular name of the Black gum, of the genus Nyssa, one of the largest trees of the Southern States of America.

GUNNAGE, gun'naje, *s.* (from *gun.*) The number of guns in a ship of war.

GUNPOWDER, gun'pow-der, *s.* [added.]—The name of a superior green tea.

GURGLING, gur'gling, *ppr.* or *a.* Running or flowing with a purling sound.

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their music on the savage race.—*Young.*

GUSHING, gush'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously.

GUSTOSO, goos-to'so, *s.* (Ital.) Tastefully. In Music, a word signifying that the movement before which it is written is to be performed in a finished style.

GUTTERED, gut'terd, *pp.* (*gutta*, a drop, Lat.) Formed into small hollows.

GUTTERING, gut'ter-ing, *s.* A forming into hollows.

GUTTURAL, gut'tu-ral, *a.* (*guttur*, the throat, Lat.) In Music, an epithet given to that tone and style of intonation which the Italians call "singing in the throat."

GUTTURINE, gut'tu-rin, *a.* Pertaining to the throat.

GWINEAD, gwin'e-ad, *s.* A fish of the salmon kind, shaped like the herring.

GYMNODISCUS, jim-no-dis'kus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *diskos*, a dish, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

GYMNOPTERIS, jim-nop'ter-is, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Presl.*

GYMNOSOPHY, jim-nos'o-fe, *s.* The doctrines of the Gymnosophists.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, jim-no-sper'mus, *a.* Having naked seeds.

GYMNOSPHÆRA, jim-no-sfe'ra, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *sphaira*, a globe or ball, Gr.) A genus of stove ferns: Order, Daneaceæ.—*Blume.*

GYMNOSPORANGIUM, jim-no-spo-ran'je-um, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *sporangium*, a seed-vessel, Gr.) A genus of cryptogamous plants: Order, Fungi.—*De Candolle.*

GYMNOTE, jim'note, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, Gr.) A naked person.

GYRENEA, je-re'ne-a, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants, natives of Mexico: Order, Asphodelaceæ.—*Knowles.*

GYROTHECA, jir-o-the'ca, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *theca*, a pore-case, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Hæmodoraceæ.—*Sweet.*

H.

HABIT-MAKER, hab'it-ma'ker, *s.* A tailor who makes long cloth riding-dresses for ladies.

HABIT-SHIRT, hab'it-shirt, *s.* A thin lace frontage worn over the bosom by ladies.

HABROTHAMNUS, hab-ro-tham'nus, *s.* (*habros*, gay, and *thamnus*, a branch or shoot, Gr.) A genus of beautiful greenhouse plants, which bear panicles of plants in great profusion: Order, Cestraceæ.—*Endlicher.*

HACKBERRY, hak'ber-re, *s.* An ornamental tree of North America, the Celtis occidentalis, the wood of which is hard, close-grained, and elastic.

HACKIA, hak'ke-a, *s.* A hard kind of wood growing in Demerara, known in the colony as Lignum vitæ.

HACKING, hak'ing, *a.* Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough, which is dry, short, and tickling.

HACKLES, hak'ls, *s. pl.* The long shining feathers from the cock's neck, which anglers use for fly-fishing.

HACKNEYED, hak'nid, *pp.* or *a.* Worried out; used much in common; as, a *hackney* coach; accustomed to an old beaten routine.

He is long-*hackneyed* in the ways of men.—*Shaks.*

HACMATAH, hak'ma-tah, *s.* In Commerce, the name of a large tree, highly prized as timber, the American larch.

HÆMA, he'ma, or HÆMAT, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) A part of some compound word sig-

nifying blood, of frequent occurrence in words connected with physiology or pathology.

HÆMADYNAMOMETER, he-ma-din-a-mom'e-tur, *s.* (*haima*, blood, *dunamis*, force, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) In Pathology, an instrument for measuring the force of the flow of blood in the vessels.

HÆMAL, he'mal, *a.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) Relating to blood; applied to the arch proceeding from a vertebra which encloses and protects the organs of circulation.

HÆMAPOPHYSIS, he-ma-pof'e-sis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *apophysis*, a projecting from, Gr.) A term applied to the parts projecting from a vertebra, which form the hæmal arch.

HÆMATINE, he'ma-tin, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) The colouring matter of the blood.

HÆMATOCRYA, he-ma-tok're-a, *s.* (*haima*, the blood, and *kryos*, frost, Gr.) A term applied to cold-blooded vertebrated animals.

HÆMATO-THERMA, he-ma-to-ther'ma, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *thermos*, warm, Gr.) Warm-blooded vertebrated animals.

HÆMOSTATIC, he-mos-tat'ik, *a.* (*haima*, blood, and *istemi*, to cause to stand, Gr.) Arresting the flow of blood.

HAFTER, haf'ter, *s.* In Cutlery, a term applied to the workman who forms and fixes the solid handles for knives.

HAGGIS-BAG, hag'gis-bag, *s.* The maw of a sheep, which the Scotch use for making a haggis in.

HAGGLING, hag'gling, *ppr.* or *a.* Hacking; mangling; cavilling; "always *haggling*"—*Goldsmith.* The act of hesitating and making difficulty in bargaining.

HAGMAN, hag'man, *s.* In Scotland, one who cuts and sells wood.

HAH, hă. An exclamation expressing surprise or effort.

HAHA, hă-hă', *s.* (Ind.) A fence or bank sunk between slopes, or a ditch not seen till close upon it.

HAIR, hare, *s.* [added.]—*Hair-brush*, a brush for smoothing the hair.—*Hair-broom*, a long-handled sweeping-broom, made of hair.—*Hair-dye*, a preparation used for darkening or altering the colour of the hair, generally sold by hairdressers.—*Hair-line*, a line made of hair.—*Hair-merchant*, a dealer in hair.—*Hair-net*, a net for inclosing a lady's hair.—*Hair-oil*, scented oil, for moistening and softening the hair.—*Hair-pencil*, a brush or pencil made of very fine hair for painting.—*Hair-seating*, horse-hair woven and used for covering cushions or couches.—*Hair-sieve*, a sieve or strainer, with a woven horse-hair bottom.—*Hair-worker*, an artizan who makes fancy ornaments in human hair, such as bracelets, lockets, &c.

HAKE, hake, *s.* A kind of sea-fish, allied to the cod;—*v. n.* to sneak; to loiter; to go about idly.

HALBERD-SHAPED, hal'burd-shaypt, *a.* Having the shape of a halberd.

HALF-AND-HALF, hăf-and-hăf, *s.* A mixture of ale and porter.

HALF-BOARDER, hăf'board-er, *s.* A day-boarder at a school; not entirely resident.

HALF-CASTE, hăf'kast, *s.* In India, one born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other.

HALF-COCK, hăf'kok, *s.* When the cock of a gun is retained by the first notch, the gun is said to be at half-cock.

HALF-CROWN, hăf'krown, *s.* A British silver coin, value 2*s.* 6*d.*

HALF-HOLIDAY, hăf-hol'e-da, *s.* A half of a day given to children in schools for recreation.

HALF-HUNDRED, hăf-hun'dred, *s.* A weight of 56lbs.

HALF-IMPERIAL, hăf-im-pe're-al, *s.* A sort of millboard, 23 by 16½ inches in dimensions.

HALF-PRICE, hăf'price, *s.* A reduced price for admission to a place of public entertainment; half the usual cost of anything.

HALF-ROYAL, hăf'royal, *s.* A kind of millboard of various dimensions.

HALF-SISTER, hăf'sis-ter, *s.* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

HALF-YEARLY, haf'yeer-le, *a.* Two in a year; semi-annual;—*ad.* twice in a year; semi-annually.

HALL-LAMP, hawl'lamp, *s.* A lamp suspended in a hall, lobby, or general passage.

HALL-MARK, hawl'mărk, *s.* The impression or stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company, and also by the assay offices of particular districts, to articles of gold or silver, which serve as a test of their legal quality.

HALLOOING, hal-loo'ing, *s.* A loud outcry.

HALLOWED, hal'loed, *pp.* or *a.* Consecrated to a sacred use; treated as sacred.

HALLOW-FAIR, hal'lo-fare, *s.* A market held in some provincial districts in November.

HALOCNEMUM, hal-ok'ne-mum, *s.* (*hals*, salt, and *nemos*, a grove, Gr.) A genus of hardy annuals: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

HALOGENOUS, ha-loj'e-nus, *a.* (*hals*, salt, and *gennao*, to produce.) Having the nature of halogen.

HALVANNER, hal-van'ner, *s.* A term applied to a miner who dresses and washes the impurities of crude ore, so called from Halvans, the name of the impure ores.

HALYARDS, hal'yards, *s. pl.* (*hals*, the seas, Gr.) In Nautical matters, ropes or tackles used for hoisting and lowering yards and sails on their respective masts.

> The *halyards* and top-bowlines soon are gone.
> *Falconer.*

HAMMEL, *s.* A small shed, with a yard attached.

HAMMER, ham'mer, *s.* [added.]—*Hammer-man*, one who beats or works with a hammer; a smith who strikes with the large hammer in a forge.

HAMMERING, ham'mer-ing, *s.* The act of beating with a hammer.

HAM-SANDWICH, ham-san'witch, *s.* A slice of ham between slices of bread.

HAMSTRUNG, ham'strung, *pp.* of the verb *To hamstring.*

HAND, hand, *s.* [added.]—*Hand-bill*, a small printed sheet distributed by hand, or delivered from house to house.—*Handbook*, a book for the hand; a manual.—*Hand-brace*, a boring tool.—*Hand-bucket*, a small leather bucket,

or light wooden pail.—*Hand-car*, a car impelled by the hand.—*Hand-cart*, a cart drawn by the hand.—*Hand-churn*, a box for making butter by the hand.—*Hand-crank*, a crank turned by the hand.—*Hand-fork*, an agricultural instrument; a fork.—*Hand-guide*, an instrument for ensuring the pianoforte player a good position of the hands and arms.—*Hand-plane*, in Carpentry, a smoothing plane.—*Hand-winged*, a term in Natural History applied to the family of bats.

HANDGRIPE, hand'gripe, *s.* A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand.

HANDICAP, han'de-kap, *s.* A kind of race; a sort of game; a kind of travelling vehicle.

HANDS, hands, *s. pl.* A term generally applied to workmen or labourers in a manufacturing establishment; dockyard labourers; a sea-term for the sailors or available force of a ship.

HANDSTROKE, hand'stroke, *s.* A blow or stroke given by the hand.

HANDYBILLY, han-de-bil'le, *s.* In Nautical phraseology, a watch-tackle in a ship.

HANGING-GUARD, hang'ing-gärd, *a.* A defensive position in the art of broadsword exercise. It is formed by raising the sword-hand high enough to view the antagonist under the wrist, and directing the point towards his ribs.

HANGING-SHELF, hang'ing-shelf, *s.* A shelf suspended in a pantry or room.

HANG-NET, hang'net, *s.* A net with a large mesh.

HANKERINGLY, han'ker-ing-le, *ad.* In a hankering manner; eagerly.

HANSARD, han'sard, *s.* A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

HAPPY-MAKING, hap'pe-make-ing, *a.* Making happy.

HAQUEBUT, hak'but, *s.* An arquebuse or hand-gun.

HARASSING, har'as-sing, *ppr.* or *a.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing;—*s.* vexation; perplexity; trouble.

The *harassing* of frequent persecution.—*Paley.*

HARASSMENT, har'as-ment, *s.* The state of being harassed.

HARBOUR, härʹbur, *s.* [added.]—In Glass-blowing, a technical name for a large chest, to hold the mixed ingredients previous to their being put in the pot for fusion. In Commerce, *Harbour-dues* are the charges made to ships for th (use of the harbours and its conveniences.

HARDBAKE, härd'bake, *s.* In Confectionery, a sort of sweetmeat made of baked sugar and blanched almonds.

HARDBEAM, härd'beem, *s.* A tree of the genus Carpinus; the hornbeam.

HARD-DRINKER, härd'drink-er, *s.* One who drinks to excess.

HARDENBERGIA, härʹden-berʹje-a, *s.* A genus of pretty greenhouse plants, suited for training up a rafter or trellis-work, and so called in honour of Countess Hardenbergia, sister of Baron Hugel: Order, Leguminaceæ.—*Bentham.*

HARDENED, härʹdnd, *pp.* or *a.* Made more hard or compact; confirmed in error or vice.

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin.—*Heb.* iii. 13.

HARDENING, härʹning, *ppr.* or *a.* Making hard or more compact.

HARDERS, härʹders, *s. pl.* A kind of mullet caught near the Cape Colony, which are cured in brine, and sold in small casks for agricultural purposes.

HARD-FISH, härd'fish, *s.* In Commerce, a name for cod, ling, &c., salted and dried.

HARDOCK, härʹdok, *s.* Dock with whitish leaves.

HARD-ROE, härd'ro, *s.* A female fish or spawner, so called from the hardness of its roe.

HARDWOODS, härd'wŭds, *s. pl.* In Commerce, a term generally applied to those hard and close-grained woods which are chiefly used by the turner, as ebony, beech, birch, maple, mahogany, &c.

HARICOT, harʹe-kot, *s.* In Cookery, a dish consisting of mutton stewed with turnips, carrots, &c.

HARMONIA, har-moʹne-a, *s.* (*harmozo*, to fit together, Gr.) In Anatomy, a form of articulation in which the surfaces of bones are merely placed in opposition to each other, so as not to allow motion; also the name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1856.

HARMONICON, har-monʹe-kon, *s.* (*harmonia*, harmony, Lat.) A musical instrument, whence the notes are obtained by striking with a cork on pieces of glass, which differ in size, and are loosely suspended, so as to admit of vibrating sounds.

HARNESS-CASK, härʹnes-kask, *s.* In Nautical matters, a cask or tub for keeping salted meats ready at hand for daily use.

HARNESS-CURRIER, härʹnes-kurʹre-ur, *s.* A dresser of leather for harness and saddlery purposes.

HARNESSED, härʹnest, *pp.* or *a.* Equipped with armour; defended; clothed in armour.

Full fifty years *harnessed* in rugged steel,
I have endured the biting winter's blast.
Rowe.

HARNESS-MAKER, harʹnes-maʹker, *s.* One whose business it is to make harness.

HARPALIUM, har-palʹe-um, *s.* A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

HARP-LUTE, härp'lute, *s.* A musical instrument.

HARROWED, harʹroed, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or smoothed by a harrow; tortured; persecuted.

My aged muscles *harrowed* up with whips.—*Rowe.*

HART'S-TONGUE, härts'tung, *s.* A common British fern.

HARVESTING, härʹves-ting, *s.* Act of collecting the harvest.

HASE, haze, *v. a.* To urge; drive; harass.

HASHED, hasht, *pp.* or *a.* Cut up into small pieces, as meat.

HASTENER, hayst'ner, *s.* In Cookery, a metal kitchen-stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to the joint while cooking.

HASTING-PEAR, hayst'ing-pare, *s.* An early pear.

HATCH-BOAT, hatsh'bote, *s.* A half-decked fishing-boat, with a hatch for holding the fish.

HATCHELLED, hatsh'eld, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed by a hatchel; combed.

HATED, ha'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Greatly disliked.

HAULAGE, hawl'aje, *s.* The act of hauling; charge for hauling.

HAULER, hawl'ur, *s.* In Mining, a term applied to a workman whose business is to draw the ore out of a mine; also, a fisherman who hauls in a cast-net to the shore.

HAUNCHED, hawnshd, *pp.* or *a.* Having haunches.

HAUNTED, hawnt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions or visionary fancies; troubled by frequent visits.

HAVERSIAN CANALS, ha-ver'se-an ka-nals', *s. pl.* Small longitudinal canals in the substance of bones, so called from the name of Havers, the physician who discovered them.

HAVILDAR, hav'il-dar, *s.* (Hind.) A non-commissioned officer among the Sepoys in India.

HAWED, haud, *pret.* of the verb *To haw.*

He faltering hummed and *hawed.*—*Swift.*

HAWING, haw'ing, *ppr.* or *s.* Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation.

HAWK-BELL, hawk'bel, *s.* A bell on the foot of a hawk.

HAWKE, hawk, *s.* Among Plasterers, a small board, with a handle beneath, for holding mortar.

HAWKEY, hawk'e, *s.* A game played by several boys on each side with a ball and sticks called *hawkey-bats.*

HAWK-HEADED, hawk'hed-ed, *a.* Having a head like that of a hawk.

HAWKING, hawk'ing, *s.* Making an effort to discharge phlegm; offering for sale in the street by outcry.

HAWSE-BLOCK, hawz'blok, *s.* In Nautical matters, the wooden plug or stopper fitted into a hawse-hole when the ship is at sea.

HAWTHORN-FLY, haw'thawrn-fli, *s.* An insect so called.

HAY-BAND, ha'band, *s.* A rope made of twisted hay.

HAY-CUTTER, ha'kut-ter, *s.* A machine for cutting hay.

HAYDENITE, ha'den-ite, *s.* A mineral resembling chebasite, discovered by Dr. Hayden.

HAYESSINE, ha'es-sin, *s.* In Chemistry, the borate of lime, of great value in the manufacture of glass, and so called from its discoverer, Mr. Hayes.

HAY-FIELD, ha'feeld, *s.* A field where hay is gathered.

HAY-FORK, ha'fawrk, *s.* In Agriculture, a pronged instrument for turning over hay, or lifting it from the cart to the rick.

HAYING, ha'ing, *s.* Haymaking; the getting in of hay.

HAYSTALK, ha'stawk, *s.* A stalk of hay.

HAYTHORN, ha'thawrn, *s.* Hawthorn.

HAZARDOUSNESS, haz'ar-dus-nes, *s.* The state of being hazardous.

HAZAREE, haz'a-ree, *s.* An Indian term signifying the commander of gun-men. *Hazar*, in its literal interpretation, signifies a thousand.

HAZEL-EARTH, ha'zl-erth, *s.* A kind of red loam.

HAZINESS, ha'ze-nes, *s.* The state of being hazy.

HEAD-CHEESE, hed'cheez, *s.* Parts of the head or feet of swine, cooked, chopped, and pressed into the form of a cheese.

HEADED, hed'ed, *pp.* [added.]—Led; directed. Used in composition as an adjective; as, *clear-headed, thick-headed,* &c.

HEADFAST, hed'fast, *s.* In Nautical matters, the name of a rope, intended to secure a ship's bows to the wharf.

HEAD-LUGGED, hed'luggd, *a.* Dragged by the head.

HEAD-MAIN, hed'mane, *s.* The main ditch, by which water is drawn from a river, &c., for irrigation.

HEAD-PIECE, hed'peece, *s.* Armour for the head; a helmet, &c.; understanding; force of mind.

HEADSMAN, heds'man, *s.* In the Collieries, a putter or labourer who conveys the coals from the workings to the horseway.

HEADWAY, hed'wa, *s.* The motion of an advancing ship.

HEAD-WIND, hed'wind, *s.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

HEALDS, heelds, *s. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.

HEALINGLY, heel'ing-le, *ad.* In a healing manner.

HEAM, heem, *s.* In Beasts, the same as after-birth in women.

HEAPY, hee'pe, *a.* Lying in heaps; mingled in confusion.

HEARTH-BROOM, hărth'broom, *s.* A broom for sweeping the hearth.

HEARTHSTONE, hărth'stone, *s.* Stone forming the hearth; fireside.

HEATHER-BELLS, heth'er-bels, *s. pl.* The blossoms of the heather.

HEATH-PEA, heeth'pe, *s.* A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-POUT, heeth'powt, *s.* A bird, the same as the Heath-cock.

HEATINGLY, he'ting-le, *ad.* In a way to heat.

HEATLESS, heet'les, *a.* Destitute of heat; cold.

HEAVERS, he'vers, *s. pl.* A term applied to those labourers who are employed about the docks, and remove goods from barges and flats; short wooden lever bars, tapering at each end.

HEAVING, he'ving, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting; swelling.

The *heaving* tide
In widened circles beats on either side.—*Gay.*

Making an effort to vomit.

HEBE, he'be, *s.* The name of one of the lately-discovered planets, first observed by Hencke in 1847. Its mean distance from the sun is 231,350,000 miles; and the time of its periodical revolution is 3 years and 284 days.

HEBECLADUS, he-be'kla-dus, *s.* (*hebe,* down, and *klados,* a slender stem, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants, natives of S. America; Order, Solanaceæ.—*Miers.*

HEBECLINIUM, he-be-klin'e-um, *s.* (*hebe*, down, and *kline*, a bed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

HEBRAISTIC, he-bra-is'tik, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the Hebrew language.

HECKLING, hek'ling, *s.* A rough process of combing flax with a heckle.

HEDAROMA, he-da-ro'ma, *s.* (*hedys*, sweet, and *aroma*, fragrance, Gr.) A genus of pretty flowering plants: Order, Myrtaceæ.—*Lindley.*

HEDDLE, hed'dl, *s.* A part of a weaver's loom.

HEDDLE-MAKER, hed'dl-ma'ker. A maker of flax combs and of weavers' utensils.

HEDDLES, hed'dlz, *s. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom.

HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, hedj'hog-this'tl, *s.* A plant, the Cactus.

HEDYPHANE, he'de-fane, *s.* (*hedys*, pleasing, and *phaneo*, to appear, Gr.) A white or grayish mineral, consisting of oxide of lead and lime.

HEELING, hele'ing, *s.* Putting new heels to boots or shoes. In Nautical matters, the hanging over of a vessel by the stress of wind, or any other cause.

HEEL-TAP, hele'tap, *s.* A small piece of leather for the heel of a boot or shoe.

HEEL-TIP, hele'tip, *s.* A rim of iron attached to the heels of boots.

HEER, here, *s.* A yarn measure; a heer of 24 cwt. being 600 yards.

HEIGHTENED, hi'tnd, *pp.* or *a.* Raised higher; elevated; exalted.

> *Heightened* in their thoughts beyond
> All doubts of victory.—*Milton.*

HEIGHTENER, hi'tner, *s.* One who heightens or elevates; one who exaggerates, or gives an overglowing description.

HELCIA, hel'se-a, *s.* (*helcium*, a horse-collar, so called from its peculiar appearance, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

HELEOCHLOA, he-le-o-klo'a, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *chloa*, a green plant, Gr.) A genus of annual grasses: Order, Graminaceæ.—*Host.*

HELIANTHOIDA, he-le-an-*th*oi'da, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, *anthos*, a flower, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) An order of Polypes, resembling a sunflower in appearance, of which the sea-anemone is an example.

HELIOCHROMY, he-le-ok'ro-me, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) The process by which photographic pictures in their natural colours are obtained.

HELIOID, he'le-oyd, *a.* (*helikos*, spiral, Gr.) Helicoid.

HELIOLITES, he'le-o-lites, *s. pl.* (*helios*, the sun, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of Fossil Corals, so called from the central radiating or sun-like aspect of the pores.

HELIPTERUM, he-lip'ter-um, *s.* (*helix*, a screw, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

HELMAGE, hel'maje, *s.* (from *helm.*) Guidance; direction; command of a ship's helm.

HELMINTHOID, hel-min'*th*oid, *a.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Having a vermicular or wormlike appearance.

HELMINTHOSPORIUM, hel-min-*th*o-spo're-um, *s.* (*helmins*, a little worm, and *sporos*, seed, Gr.) A genus of fungus, usually found on rotten sticks, oak branches, &c.: Order, Fungi.—*Link.*

HELMINTHOSTACHYS, hel-min-*thos*'ta-kis, *s.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A brown-yellow flowering plant: Order, Ophioglossaceæ.—*Kaulfus.*

HELOTRY, hel'ot-re, *s.* (from *helots.*) Subjection; servitude; the Helots of Sparta taken collectively.

HELVE-HAMMER, helv'ham-mer, *s.* A large, ponderous blacksmith's hammer for manufacturing wrought iron.

HEMACHATE, hem'a-kate, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *achates*, agate, Gr.) A species of agate, of a blood colour.

HEMADYNAMOMETER, hem'a-di-na-mom'e-ter, *s.*—See Hæmadynamometer.

HEMATOCELE, hem'a-to-sele, *s.* (*haima*, *aimatos*, blood, and *kele*, a tumour, Gr.)—See Hæmatocele, vol. i.

HEMATOSIS, hem-a-to'sis, *s.*—See Hæmatosis, vol. i.

HEMI, hem'e, *s.* (Gr.) In Composition, signifies *half*, like *demi* and *semi.*

HEMIADELPHIS, hem-e-a-del'fis, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *adelphia*, fraternity, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

HEMIDICTYON, hem-e-dik'te-un, *s.* (*hemi*, and *dictyon*, a net, Gr.) A genus of stove-ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Presl.*

HEMIGONIUM, hem-e-go'ne-um, *s.* (*hemi*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of stove-ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

HEMIHEDRAL, hem-e-he'dral, *a.* (*hemi*, and *hedra*, a seat, Gr.) In Mineralogy, a term applied to a crystal with half of the similar edges or angles similarly replaced.

HEMIPTERAL, he-mip'ter-al, } *a.* (*hemi*, and
HEMIPTEROUS, he-mip'ter-us, } *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) Pertaining to the order Hemiptera.

HEMITELIA, hem-e-te'le-a, *s.* (*hemi*, and *mitella*, a mitre, Gr.) A genus of stove-ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Brown.*

HEMITONE, hem'e-tone, *s.* (*hemi*, and *tonos*, tone, Gr.) A half-tone in Music, now called a semitone.

HEMITROPE, hem'e-trope, *a.* (*hemi*, and *tropos*, a turning, Gr.) Half turned; a Hemitrope Crystal is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle.

HEMLOCK-SPRUCE, hem'lok-spruse, *s.* The *Abis Canadensis*, used for railway sleepers and for laths.

HEMMED, hemd, *pp.* or *a.* Bordered; edged.

HEMMING, hem'ming, *s.* Bordering at the edge of the cloth.

HEMOPTYSIS, he-mop'te-sis, } *s.* (*haima*, blood,
HEMOPTOE, he-mop'to-e, } and *phthisis*, a wasting, Gr.) A spitting of blood.

HEMORRHAGIC, hem-o-raj'ik, *a.* (*haima*, blood, and *regnumi*, to burst forth, Gr.) Relating to hæmorrhage.

HEMP-SEED, hemp'seed, *s.* The seed of hemp.

HEM-STITCH, hem'stitsh, *s.* A particular mode of sewing by drawing the threads of the fabric and separating them.

HENFREYA, hen-fre'ya, *s.* A genus of climbing plants, so called from A. Henfrey, Fellow of the Linnæan Society.—*Lindley.*

HENSFEET, hens'feet, *s.* A plant, Hedge-fumitory.

HEP, hep, *s.* The fruit of the wild Dog-rose.

HEPATO, he'pa-to, *s.* (*hepar*, the liver, Gr.) In Anatomy, a compound prefix to numerous words signifying connection with or relation to the liver.

HEPTADE, hep'tade, *s.* (*hepta*, seven, Gr.) The sum or number of seven.

HEPTAGYNIA, hep-ta-jin'e-a, *s.* (*hepta*, seven, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, an order of plants having seven styles.

HEPTAHEDRON, hep-ta-he'dron, *s.* (*hepta*, seven, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) A solid figure with seven sides.

HEPTASTICHOUS, hep-tas'te-kus, *a.* (*hepta*, seven, and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) Being in seven rows; and, in Botany, applied to the arrangement of leaves in seven spiral rows, the eighth leaf in the series being placed above the first.

HERALDICALLY, he-ral'de-kal-le, *ad.* (from *herald.*) In a heraldic manner.

HERBORIZE, her'bo-rize, *v. n.* (*herba*, an herb, Gr.) To search for or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters.

HERDS-GRASS, herdz'gras, *s.* A name given to various grasses.

HERETUM, he-re'tum, *s.* A court, in which the guards or military retinue that usually attended the old British nobility and bishops were accustomed to parade and draw up.

HERITOR, her'e-tur, *s.* In Scotland, a proprietor or landowner in a parish.

HERMAPHRODITISM, her-maf'fro-dit-izm, *s.* (*Hermes*, Mercury, and *Aphrodite*, Venus.) The union of the two sexes in the same individual.

Nor man nor woman, scarce *hermaphrodite.*—*Drayton.*

HERMIONE, her-mi'o-ne, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, so called from Hermione, the daughter of Helen of Troy: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Salisbury.*

HERN, hern, *s.* A heron.

HERNIAL, her'ne-al, *a.* (*hernia*, a rupture, Lat.) Pertaining to or connected with hernia.

HERRING-FISHERY, her'ring-fish'e-re, *s.* The fishing for herrings.

HERSE-LIKE, herse'like, *a.* Suitable to funerals. —See Hearselike, vol. i.

HESITANTLY, hes'e-tant-le, *s.* (*hæsito*, to doubt, Lat.) In a hesitating manner; dubiously.

HESITATIVE, hes'e-ta-tiv, *a.* (*hæsito*, Lat.) Exhibiting hesitation or doubt.

HESPERIA, hes-pe're-a, *s.* The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Schiaparelli in 1861.

HESSEA, hes'se-a, *s.* A genus of pink-flowering plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Herbert.*

HESSIAN-BOOTS, hesh'e-an-boots, *s. pl.* A kind of long boots worn over pantaloons, with a small tassel attached to the front.

HESTERNAL, hes-ter'nal, *a.* (*hesternus*, Lat.) Pertaining to yesterday.

HESTIA, hes'te-a, *s.* In Mythology, one of the Hesperides, according to Apollodorus; also, the name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1857.

HETEROCHÆTA, het-er-o-ke'ta, *s.* (*heteros*, changeable, and *chiate*, a bristle, Gr.) A genus of white-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

HETERODROMOUS, het-er-od'ro-mus, *a.* (*heteros*, another, and *dromos*, course, Gr.) In Botany, applied to the arrangement of leaves in branches in a different manner from the stem.

HETEROGANGLIATE, het-er-o-gang'le-ate, *a.* (*heteros*, another, and *ganglion*, a knot of nerves, Gr.) In Anatomy, having the nervous ganglia scattered unsystematically; more especially applied to the invertebrate molluscous animals.

HETEROGENESIS, het-er-o-gen'e-sis, *s.* (*heteros*, different, and *genos*, kind, Gr.) The production of a different kind or species, in the animal or vegetable kingdom.

HETEROLEPIS, het-er-ol'e-pis, *s.* (*heteros*, varied, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

HETEROTHECA, he-te-ro-*the*'ka, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *theca*, a spore-case, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

HEWARDIA, hew-*ard*'e-a, *s.* A genus of brown-flowering plants, so called in honour of R. Heward, Esq., a great promoter of botany: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

HEWED, hewd, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Cut and made smooth or even; excavated.

My people have *hewed* them out cisterns that can hold no water.—*Jer.* ii. 13.

HEWN, hewn, *pp.* or *a.* The same as *hewed.*

HEXADESMIA, heks-a-des'me-a, *s.* (*hex*, six, and *desmos*, a band, Gr.) A genus of Mexican plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Brongniart.*

HEXAGLOTTIS, heks-a-glot'tis, *s.* (*hex*, six, and *glotta*, the tongue, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

HEXOCTAHEDRON, heks-ok-ta-he'dron, *s.* A solid contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces.

HEXOPIA, heks-o'pe-a, *s.* (*hex*, six, and *ope*, a cell, Gr., in reference to the six pollen masses in six cells.) A genus of white-flowering plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Bateman.*

HICCATEE, hik-ka-tee', *s.* A fresh-water tortoise of Central America.

HICCUP, hik'up, *s.* A spelling sometimes given to Hiccough.

HICKWALL, hik'wal, } *s.* A small species of
HICKWAY, hik'way, } woodpecker.

HIDROTICS, hi-drot'iks, *s. pl.* (*hidros*, *hidrotos*, perspiration, Gr.) Medicines which produce perspiration.

HIERARCHISM, hi'e-rark-izm, *s.* (*hieros*, sacred, and *arche*, government, Gr.) The principle of church government by a hierarchy.

HIEROGRAPHER, hi-e-rog'ra-fer, *s.* (*hieros*, sacred, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) A writer of, or one versed in, hierography.

HIEROLOGIC, hi-e-ro-loj'ik, } *a.* (*hieros*,
HIEROLOGICAL, hi-e-ro-loj'e-kal, } and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Belonging to the science of hierology.

HIEROLOGIST, hi-e-rol'o-jist, *s.* (*hieros*, and *logos*, Gr.) A person conversant with hierology.

HIEROPHANT, hi'e-ro-fant, or hi-er'o-fant, *a.* (*hieros*, and *phaino*, to show, Gr.) One who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion; a priest.

HIEROPHANTIC, hi-e-ro-fan'tik, *a.* Pertaining to hierophants.

HIEROSCOPY, hi-e-ros'co-pe, *s.* (*hieros*, and *skopeo*, to view, Gr.) Divination by the inspection of sacrificial victims.

HIGH-CHURCHISM, hi'tshurtsh-izm, *s.* The principles of the High-church party.

HIGH-CONSTABLE, hi'kun-sta-bl, *s.* A head-officer of police.

HIGH-MASS, hi'mas, *s.* Among Roman Catholics, that mass which is read before the high altar on Sundays, fast-days, and great occasions.

HIGH-PRESSURE-ENGINE, hi'presh-ur-en'jin, *s.* A steam-engine, in which the steam is not condensed, but admitted into the cylinder at a very high temperature.

HIGH-ROAD, hi'rode, *s.* A highway, or much frequented place.

HIGH-TIME, hi'time, *s.* Full time; time at which a thing must be attended to.

HILLINESS, hil'le-nes, *s.* The state of being hilly.

HILLTOP, hil'top, *s.* The top of a hill.

HILSAH, hil'sa, *s.* A native fish of the Ganges, much esteemed for food.

HINDBERRY, hine'd'ber-re, *s.* A wild fruit allied to the raspberry.

HIND-BOW, hine'd'bo, *s.* The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the cantle.

HINDOOSTANEE, hin-doo-stan'e, *a.* or *s.* A term applied to the Hindoos or their language.

HINDSIA, hine'd'se-a, *s.* A genus of violet and white flowering plants, and one of the finest obtained from Brazil; so called in honour of R. B. Hinds, Esq., an indefatigable naturalist: Order, Cinchonaceæ.—*Bentham.*

HINK, hink, *s.* A reaping-hook.

HINTINGLY, hin'ting-le, *ad.* In a hinting manner.

HIRED, hire'd, *pp.* or *a.* Procured or taken for use at a stipulated or reasonable price; employed in service for a compensation.

HIRING, hi'ring, *s.* A half-yearly or yearly engagement of a farm labourer or domestic servant at the periodical markets of some agricultural districts.

HIRLING, hir'ling, *s.* A small sea-trout like a salmon.

HIRSELL, hir'sel, *s.* A flock of sheep.—*Simmonds.*

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL, his-to-re-o-graf'e-kal, *a.* (*historia*, history, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.) Relating to historiography.

HOARDED, hoard'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Collected and laid up in store.

HOARHOUND, hore'hownd, *s.* The name of a plant of bitter taste, much used as a tonic.

HOASTMAN, hoast'man, *s.* One who vends coals at a sea-port; a coal-fitter.

HOB, hob, *s.* The flat part of a grate at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm.

HOBBLING, hob'bling, *pp.* or *a.* Walking with a halting or interrupted step.

An old woman came *hobbling* on her little stick.—*Knox.*

HODDEN-GRAY, hod'n-gray, *s.* Cloth made of wool in its natural state, without being dyed.

HODMANDOD, hod'man-dod, *s.* A shell-fish; a snail.

HOE-CAKE, ho'kake, *s.* A cake of Indian meal baked before the fire.

HOEING, ho'ing, *s.* The act of scraping or dressing with a hoe.

HOG'S-BEAN, hogz'been, *s.* A plant, the henbane.

HOG'S-FENNEL, hogz'fen-nel, *s.* A plant of the genus Peucedanum.

HOG-REEVE, hog'reeve, *s.* A parish officer in some of the colonies, who adjudicates the trespass of swine.

HOHENBERGIA, ho-en-ber'je-a, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, so named in honour of M. Hohenberg, the distinguished botanist: Order, Bromeliaceæ.—*Schultes.*

HOLING, ho'ling, *s.* The digging of trenches to plant pieces of sugar-cane; the undermining of coal-beds. In Horticulture, the dibbling in of plants.

HOLLOW-WARE, hol'lo-ware, *s.* A general name given to various articles, such as cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.

HOLLY-ROSE, hol'le-roze, *s.* A plant, destitute of scent.

HOLOGYMNE, hol-o-jim'ne, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *gymnos*, naked, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*Paxton.*

HOLOHEDRAL, hol-o-he'dral, *a.* (*holos*, entire, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) In Mineralogy, a term applied to a crystal with all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced.

HOLOPHYLLUM, hol-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*holos*, whole, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

HOLOSERICEOUS, ho-lo-se-rish'e-us, *a.* (*holos*, whole, Gr., and *sericeus*, silken, Lat.) Wholly covered with silky down.

HOLY-OFFICE, ho'le-offis, *s.* A name for the Inquisition.

HOLY-ROOD, ho'le-rood, *s.* The cross or crucifix, particularly one placed in Roman Catholic churches, over the entrance of the chancel.

HOLY-THISTLE, hole-this'l, *s.* A plant of the genus Centaurea.

HOMALANTHUS, hom-a-lan'*th*us, *s.* (*homalos*, similar, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of white-flowering plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.—*Barth.*

HOMALONEMA, ho-mal-o-ne'ma, *s.* (*homalos*, regular, and *nema*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Araceæ.—*Paxton.*

HOME-SICK, home'sik, *a.* Depressed in spirits, or grieved at a separation from home.

HOME-SICKNESS, home'sik-nes, *s.* In Medicine, depression of spirits occasioned by a separation from one's home or country.

HOMILETICS, hom-e-let'iks, *s.* (*homiletikos*, social, from *homaleo*, to hold converse, Gr.) The science which teaches the principles of adapting the discourses of the pulpit to the spiritual benefit of the hearers.

HOMINY, hom'e-ne, *s.* (Hind.) Maize hulled and broken, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

HOMOGANGLIATE, hom-o-gang'le-ate, *a.* (*homos*, the same, and *ganglion*, a nervous knot or ganglion, Gr.) Having the nervous ganglia arranged symmetrically.

HOMOGENESIS, hom-o-jen'e-sis, *s.* (*homos*, similar, and *genos*, kind, Gr.) The production of a similar kind or species.

HOMOGYNE, ho-mog'e-ne, *s.* (*homos*, regular, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

HOMOIOPTOTON, ho-moy-op'to-ton, *s.* (*homoios*, like, and *ptosis*, a falling, Gr.) A figure in Rhetoric, in which several parts of the sentence end with the same case or a tense of like sound.

HOMOLOGICAL, ho-mo-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*omologos*, agreeing, from *homos*, the same, and *logos*, proportion, Gr.) Pertaining to homology.

HOMOLOGUE, hom'o-log, *s.* (*homos*, the same, and *logos*, reasoning, Gr.) The same part or organ, anatomically considered, although differing in form or functions; as, the arms of man, or the wings of birds.

HOMOLOGY, ho-mol'o-je, *s.* (*homos*, the same, and *logos*, ratio, Gr.) Affinity depending on structure, and not on similarity of form or use.

HOMOMORPHOUS, hom-o-mawr'fus, *a.* (*homos*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) Of the same form, as applied to the larvæ of certain insects.

HOMOPHONE, hom'o-fone, *s.* (*homos*, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) A term applied to letters or characters which represent the same sound.

HOMOTYPE, hom'o-type, *s.* (*homos*, and *typos*, a type, Gr.) A part homologous with another in a series.

HONOURED, on'urd, *pp.* or *a.* (*honor*, honour, Lat.) Respected; revered; elevated to rank or office; dignified.

And I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host.—*Exod.* xiv. 4.

HOOBOBALLI, hoo-bo-bal'le, *s.* A commercial term for a close fine-grained wood of Guiana, much used in the colony for furniture.

HOODED, hŭd'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a hood; blinded.—In Botany, hollowed in the form of a hood.—The *hooded-willow* herb is the name of the perennial plant Scutellaria orientalis.

HOODWINKED, hŭd'winkt, *pp.* of the verb *To hoodwink.*

Hoodwinked with kindness.—*Sidney.*

HOOFED, hooft, *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

HOOHOO, hoo'hoo, *s.* A piece of checked cotton used in the African trade.

HOOK-PIN, hook'pin, *s.* The name of a carpenter's tool.

HOOP, hoop, *s.* [added.]—*Hoop-pole*, a small young tree, cut for making hoops.

HOOPOO, hoop'oo, *s.* A bird of the genus Upupa.

HOOP-TONGS, hoop'tongs, *s. pl.* Implements used in forging.

HOOVE, hoov, *s.* A disease in cattle, consisting in an excessive inflation of the stomach by gas.

HOP, hop, *s.* [added.]—*Hop-back*, a brewer's vessel.—*Hop-bag*, a coarse and heavy wrapper for hops.—*Hop-picker*, one who picks hops.—*Hop-vine*, the stalk of hops.—*Hop-yard*, a field or inclosure where hops are raised.

HOPPER, hop'per, *s.* [added.]—In the Glass Trade, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter.

HOREA, ho're-a, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, so called in honour of Sir R. Hoare: Order, Geraneaceæ.—*Sweet.*

HORN, hawrn, *v. a.* To cuckold.

HORNBEAK, hawrn'beek, *s.* See Hornfish.

HORNBEAM, hawrn'beem, *s.* A shrub or small tree, of the genus Carpinus, whose wood is of a horny toughness.

HORNFISH, hawrn'fish, *s.* The garfish, or sea-needle.

HORNS, hawrns, *s. pl.* In Mining, a name for the guides for the ropes on the drum.

HORN-SILVER, hawrn'sil-ver, *s.* The name of the native chloride of silver, found in the mines of Mexico and Peru.

HORNWORK, hawrn'work, *s.* In Fortification, that part of the defences which is composed of two half-bastions and curtain, with two long sides divided upon the faces of the bastions or ravelins, so as to be defended from them.

HORNWRACK, hawrn'rak, *s.* A species of coralline.

HORRIFIED, hor're-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Made horrible; struck with horror.

HORRORS, hor'rurs, *s. pl.* A strong mental affection, the result of habits of inebriation; a state of extreme bodily and mental agitation.

HORS-DE-COMBAT, hore' de kom-bă'. (Fr.) Out of the combat; disabled to fight.

HORSE-BEAN, hawrse'been, *s.* A small bean on which horses feed.

HORSE-KNACKER, hawrse'nak-er, *s.* A purchaser of old worn-out horses, who kills them and disposes of their remains for various purposes.

HORSE-SHOEING, hawrse'shoo-ing, *s.* The act or employment of shoeing horses.

HORSE-VETCH, hawrse'vetch, *s.* A plant of the genus Hippocrepis.

HORSE-WHIM, hawrse'hwim, *s.* A machine for raising ore from a mine-shaft, usually worked by a horse.

HOSTELLER, hos'tel-ler, *s.* (*hostel*, Fr.) An innkeeper.—Rare.

HOT-PRESSED, hot'prest, *a.* Pressed while heat is applied, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface.

HOT-PRESSING, hot'pres-sing, *s.* The application of heat, in conjunction with mechanical pressure, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface, as to paper, linen, &c.

HOT-SPIRITED, hot'spir-it-ed, *a.* Having a fiery spirit.

HOULLETIA, hool-le'te-a, *s.* A genus of very curious plants from Brazil, so called in honour of M. Houllet, the French horticulturist: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Brongniart.*

HOUSE, hous, *s.* [added.]—In Mercantile affairs, a firm, or commercial establishment. —*House-tax*, a tax levied by Government on every house beyond a certain rental, at the rate of 6*d.* and 9*d.* in the pound.—*House of Call*, a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble when out of work, for the purpose of obtaining employment.—*House of Correction*, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons.—*House-rent*, rent charged or paid for the use of a house.

HOUSED, howzd, *pp.* of the verb *To house.*

HOUSEHOLD, hous'hold, *s.* or *a.* [added.]—Familiar, or commonplace.

Familiar in our mouths as *household* words.—*Shaks.*

Household-troops are the regiments of Life Guards, Horse Guards, and Foot Guards, presumed to be the body-guard of the Sovereign.

HOUSEHOLDS, hous'hoalds, *s. pl.* In Commerce, the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed.—*Simmonds.*

HULANS, hu-lans', *s.* Irregular horsemen of the Ukraine.

HUM, hum, *s.* The roe or soft millet of a cod-fish.

HUMANIZED, hu'man-ized, *pp.* of the verb *To humanize.*

Christianity hath *humanized* the conduct of wars.—*Paley.*

HUMANIZING, hu'man-i-zing, *ppr.* or *a.* Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.

HUMATE, hu'mate, *s.* (*humus*, the ground, Lat.) A compound of humic acid with a base.

HUMBLED, um'bld, *pp.* or *a.* Made low; abased; penitent; lowered; depressed.

In process of time the highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys.—*Hakewill.*

HUMBOLDTINE, hum'bole-tine, *s.* A native oxalate of iron.

HUMIC ACID, hu'mik-as'id, *s.* (*humus*, soil, Lat.) An acid formed from humus by the action of an alkali.

HUMILIATED, hu-mil'e-a-ted, *pp.* Humbled; depressed.

We stand *humiliated* rather than encouraged.—*Dr. T. Arnold.*

HUMMELER, hum'mel-er, *s.* An instrument for clearing barley out of the haulms or avels.

HUMMING, hum'ming, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a low buzzing or murmuring.

HUMMING-TOP, hum'ming-top, *s.* A child's toy; a hollow spinning-top.

HUMMOCKS, hum'moks, *s.* Pieces of ice thrown up by pressure from large fragments coming in contact.

HUNCHBACK, hunsh'bak, *s.* A humpback.

HUNG-BEEF, hung'beef, *s.* The fleshy part of beef, slightly salted, and hung up to dry; dried beef.

HUNGRED, hung'erd, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food.—Rare.

He was afterward an *hungred.*—*Matt.* iv. 2.

HUNT-COUNTER, hunt'koun-ter, *s.* A dog that runs back on the scent.

HUNTED, hunt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Chased; pursued; sought.

HURKARU, hoor'ka-roo, *s.* (Ind.) A messenger; one who brings intelligence; a scout.

HURRIES, hur'res, *s.* Timber stages, having spouts by which coals are shot into vessels.

HURSE-SKIN, hurse'skin, *s.* The hard tuberculated skin of a fish, from which shagreen is made to cover lancet-cases, pocket-books, &c.

HURTLEBERRY, hur'tl-ber-re, *s.* A whortleberry.

HURTOIR, hurt'wawr, *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, a piece of timber placed at the head of the platform next to the interior stone of the parapet, for the purpose of preventing the wheels of the gun-carriages from rolling upon the interior stone.

HUSBANDAGE, hus'band-aje, *s.* The commission allowed to the agent or managing owner for attending to a ship's business.

HUSBANDED, huz'band-ed, *pp.* of the verb *To* husband.

HUSBANDING, huz'band-ing, *s.* The laying up or economizing; frugal management.

HUSKED, huskt, *pp.* [added.]—Stripped of its husks.

HUSKILY, hus'ke-le, *ad.* In a husky manner; drily; roughly.

HUZZAING, huz-za'ing, *s.* A shouting with joyful approbation.

HYALOID, hi'a-loyd, *a.* (*hyalos*, glass, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Vitriform, resembling glass.

HYDATIS, hi'da-tis, *s.* (*hydatis*, a watery vesicle, Gr.) A kind of small worm, a genus of Entozoa, found in various textures and cavities of the human body.—In Pathology, a term applied to all encysted humours containing an aqueous fluid.

HYDRIAD, hi'dre-ad, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) The name of a kind of water-nymph.

HYDROCERA, hi-dros'e-ra, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of aquatic plants: Order, Balsaminaceæ.—*Paxton.*

HYDROID, hi'droyd, *a.* Hydra-like.

HYDROMESTUS, hi-dro-me'stus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *mesos*, half, Gr.) A genus of plants from Mexico, with yellow bushy flowers: Order, Acanthaceæ.

HYDROMETRY, hi-drom'e-tre, *s.* (*hydor*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors.

HYDROPATHIC, hi-dro-pa*th*'ik, *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy.

HYDROPATHIST, hi-drop'a-*th*ist, *s.* One who practises hydropathy.

HYDROPATHY, hi-drop'a-*th*e, *s.* (*hydor*, and *pathos*, suffering, Gr.) The water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water.

HYDROPSY, hi-drop'se, *s.* (*hydrops*, the dropsy, Gr.) In Pathology, a term which comprehends every morbid accumulation of serum in the cavities of the body.

HYDROPULT, hi'dro-pŭlt (*hydor*, water, Gr., and *pello*, to drive, Lat.) A machine for throwing water by hand-power, used as a garden-engine or fire-annihilator, and appli-

cable to all the purposes for which a hydrant or force-pump is applicable. By the power of one man it is represented as throwing eight gallons of water to the distance of fifty feet per minute.

HYDROPYRUM, hi-drop'e-rum, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pyren*, a kernel, Gr.) A genus of plants : Order, Graminaceæ.—*Link.*

HYDROSTAT, hi'dro-stat, *s.* (*hydor*, and *statike*, statics, Gr.) An apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-engines.

HYDROXIDE, hi-droks'id, *s.* (*hydor*, and *oxys*, sharp, Gr.) A metallic oxide combined with water ; a metallic hydrate.

HYDRURET, hi'dru-ret, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) A combination of hydrogen destitute of acidity.

HYGEIA, hi-ge'e-a, *s.* The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by De Gasparin in 1853. Its mean distance from the sun is 300,340,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution 5 years and 215 days.

HYLOIST, hi'lo-ist, *s.* (*hyle*, matter, Gr.) One who believes matter to be God.

HYLOTHEISM, hi'lo-*the*-ism, *s.* (*hyle*, matter, and *theos*, God, Gr.) The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe.

HYMENÆA, hi-men-e'a, *s.* (from *Hymen*, the god of marriage, Gr.) A marriage song used by the ancient Greeks ; an epithalamium.

HYMENOCALLIS, hi-men-o-kal'lis, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *callis*, a stalk, Lat.) A genus of white-flowering plants : Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Herbert.*

HYMENONEMA, hi-men-o-ne'ma, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants : Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

HYMENOPYRAMIS, hi-men-o-pir'a-mis, *s.* (*hymen*, and *pyramis*, a pyramid, Gr.) A genus of plants : Order, Verbenaceæ.—*Wallich.*

HYMENOXYS, hi-men-ok'sis, *s.* (*hymen*, and *oxys*, sharp, Gr.) A genus of pretty yellow-flowering annuals : Order, Compositæ.—*Cassini.*

HYPERBOLOID, hi-per'bo-loyd, *s.* (*hyperbola*, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) A solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

HYPOCALYMNA, hip-o-ka-lim'na, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *kalymna*, a veil, and so called on account of the bracts hiding the calyx from below.) A genus of beautiful greenhouse plants, with peachlike flowers : Order, Myrtaceæ. —*Endl.*

HYPODERRIS, hip-o-der'ris, *s.* (*hypo*, beneath, and *derris*, a skin, Gr.) A genus of stove ferns : Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

HYPOGASTROCELE, hip-o-gas'tro-cele, *s.* (*hypo*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A tumour or rupture of the lower belly.

HYPOGEAL, hip-o-je'al, *a.* (*hypo*, under, and *ge*, the earth, Gr.) Under the earth.

HYPOGENOUS, hi-poj'e-nous, *a.* (*hypo*, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, growing from below the base of the ovary.

HYPOGEUM, hip-o-je'um, *s.* (*hypo*, and *ge*, earth, Gr.) A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground.

HYPOSULPHATE, hi-po-sul'fate, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *sulphate.*) A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base ; while *hyposulphite* is a compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HYPOZOIC, hip-o-zo'ic, *a.* (*hypo*, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) In Geology, a term applied to the primary rocks in which no organic remains have been discovered.

HYSTERANTHOUS, his-ter-an'*th*us, *a.* (*usteros*, later, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) In Botany, applied to those plants the leaves of which expand after the opening of the flowers.

I.

ICE-CREAM, ise'kreem, *s.* Cream flavoured with strawberries, raspberries, or other fragrant fruits, and congealed by a freezing mixture.

ICE-FLOE, ise'flo, *s.* An aggregated mass of floating ice, frequent in the northern seas, and very dangerous to navigation.

ICE-PLANT, ise'plant, *s.* A plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, and so called from its leaves appearing to be covered with ice or hoar-frost.

ICH-DIEN, eetsh'de-en, *s.* (*I serve*, Germ.) A motto belonging to the coat of arms of the Prince of Wales, and first assumed by Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in 1346.

ICHNITES, ik'nites, *s. pl.* (*ichnos*, a footprint, Gr.) In Geology, fossil footprints of animals.

ICHNOLITE, ik'no-lite, *s.* (*ichnos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A stone retaining the impression of fossil foot-marks.

ICHNOLOGY, ik-nol'o-je, *s.* (*ichnos*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) A discourse on fossil foot-prints.

ICHTHYIC, ik'*th*e-ik, *a.* (*ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) Relating to, or having the nature of or resemblance to fishes.

ICHTHYODORULITES, ik-*th*e-o-dor'u-lites, *s. pl.* (*ichthys*, a fish, *doru*, a spear, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) In Geology and Ichthyology, a name for the fossil spines of fishes.

ICHTHYOID, ik'*th*e-oyd, *a.* (*ichthys*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Resembling a fish ; an epithet applied to certain Saurian reptiles.

ICHTHYOPHTHALMITE, ik-*th*e-of-*th*al'mite, *s.* (*ichthys*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A mineral of pearly lustre ; the Fish-eye stone.

ICHTHYOPTERYGIA, ik-*th*e-op-te-rij'e-a, *s. pl.* (*ichthys*, and *pterygion*, a fin, Gr.) In Geology and Ichthyology, an order of fossil reptiles with limbs like fins, adapted for swimming.

ICHTHYOSAURUS, ik-*th*e-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*ichthys*, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) The fish-lizard, an extinct marine animal.

ICICA-RESIN, e'se-ka rez'n, *s.* In Commerce, the name of those useful resinous exudations of S. America, where the Icica trees occur, and furnish the valuable resins, carana, elemi, and tacamahaca.

ICING, i'sing, *s.* A covering of concreted sugar.

The splendid *icing* of an immense plum-cake.—*Warton.*

ICONOCLAST, i-kon'o-klast, *s.* (*eikon*, an image, and *klazo*, to break, Gr.) A breaker or destroyer of images intended for idolatrous worship.—See Iconoclasm and Iconoclasts, vol. i.

IDÆ, i'de, *s.*, or IDES, i'dese. A Greek termination, employed in Zoology to denote some affinity to the animal to the name of which the termination *idæ* is affixed.

IDEALITY, i-de-al'e-te, *s.* (*idea*, Lat.) A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful.

IDEALIZATION, i-de-al-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of forming an idea.

IDIOTICALLY, id-e-ot'e-kal-le, *ad.* After the manner of an idiot.

IDWALL-STONE, id'waul-stone, *s.* A Welsh oil-stone obtained from the Snowdon district.

IGNARO, ig-na'ro, *s.* (*ignarus*, ignorant, Lat.) A contemptuous term formerly used for block-head.—Obsolete.

IGNITED, ig-ni'ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*ignis*, fire, Lat.) Set on fire; consumed.

IGUARIAS, e-gwa're-as, *s.* (Span.) Viands served and dressed up.

IMAGINED, im-aj'ind, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived.

They *imagined* a mischievous device.—*Ps.* xxi. 11.

IMBITTERED, im-bit'terd, *pp.* or *a.* Made unhappy or painful.

IMBRUTED, im-bru'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Degraded to brutishness.

IMMOLATED, im'mo-la-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*immolo*, to sacrifice, Lat.) Offered in sacrifice.

Whether Christ be daily *immolated*, or only once.—*Bp. Gardner.*

IMMORTALS, im-mawr'tals, *s. pl.* (Lat.) In Ancient History, the name of a body of ten thousand troops, constituting the body-guard of the king of Persia; so called because they were always of the same number; for as soon as any of them died, the vacancy was immediately filled up. They were distinguished by the richness of their armour, and still more by their bravery. The same term was applied to the life-guards of the Roman Emperors.

IMMOVEABLES, im-moov'a-bls. (*im*, priv., and *moveo*, to move, Lat.) In Law, things which cannot be legally taken away in leaving a house, farm, &c.

IMPARTED, im-pärt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Communicated; granted.

IMPASTED, im-payst'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Concreted, as into paste; pasted over.

IMPENDING, im-pen'ding, *a.* (*impendo*, to hang over, Lat.) Hanging over; menacing.

Impending danger.—*Byron.*

IMPENNATE, im-pen'nate, *a.* (*im*, priv., and *pennæ*, wings.) A term applied to swimming-birds, as penguins, &c.

IMPERIAL, im-pe're-al, *a.* [added.]—(*impero*, to command, Lat.) A gold coin of different dates and values, current in Russia for ten roubles, or nearly 1*l.* 13*s.*;—*s.* tuft of hair on a man's lower lip.

IMPERIALIZED, im-pe're-al-iz'd, *a.* Rendered or made imperial.

IMPERSONATED, im-per'son-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*persona*, a person, Lat.) Made persons of; personified.

Some of these masques were moral dramas, where the virtues and the vices were *impersonated.*—*Hurd.*

IMPISHNESS, im'pish-nes, *s.* (*imp*, a little demon, from *impius*, Lat.) The evil disposition of a demon.

IMPLANTED, im-plant'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Set; infixed in the mind; inculcated; instilled.

What first fruits on earth are sprung
From thy *implanted* grace in man.—*Milton.*

IMPLIED, im-plide', *pp.* or *a.* Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied.*—*Sherlock.*

IMPLORATOR, im-plo-ra'tur, *s.* One who implores.

IMPONE, im-pone', *v. a.* (*im*, and *pono*, to place, Lat.) To stake; to wager.—Obsolete.

IMPORTED, im-port'ed, *pp.* or *a.* (*im*, in, and *porto*, to carry, Lat.) Brought from another country or state.

IMPORTING, im-port'ing, *pp.* or *a.* (*importo*, Lat.) Bringing goods, &c., into one's own country from a foreign state.

IMPOSINGLY, im-poze'ing-le, *ad.* In an imposing manner.

IMPOSITION, im-po-sish'un, *s.* [added.]—In Printing, the placing of the pages of type in due order for printing.

IMPRESSED, im-prest', *pp.* or *a.* Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure.

He his own image on the clay *impressed.*—*Denham.*

IMPRESSIONABLE, im-presh'un-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being impressed.

IMPRESS-MONEY, im'pres-mun'na, *s.* In Military matters, sums paid to those men who have been compelled to serve.

IMPRIMADOR, im-prim'a-dore, *s.* (*imprimis*, in the first place, Lat.) One who primes or lays the first colours on a piece of linen or board to be painted.

IMPRISONED, im-priz'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Confined in a prison or gaol; restrained from escape.

To be *imprisoned* in the viewless woods.—*Shaks.*

IMPROVED, im-proovd', *pp.* or *a.* Made better, wiser, or more excellent; advanced in moral worth; used to profit or good purpose.

IMPROVING, im-proov'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Making better; growing better.

IMPROVINGLY, im-proov'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to improve.

IMPROVISATORE, im-prov-ve-sä-to're, *s.* (It.) A man who rhymes extemporaneously.

IMPROVISATRICE, im-prov-ve-sä-tre'tcha, *s.* A woman who makes rhymes extemporaneously.

IMPURPLED, im-pur'pld, *pp.* or *a.* Tinged or stained with purple colour.

Impurpled with celestial roses.—*Milton.*

IMPUTED, im-pew'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Charged to the account of; ascribed.

INABSTRACTED, in-ab-strakt'ed, *a.* Not abstracted.

INACQUIESCENCE, in-ak-kwe-es'sens, *s.* Non-assent to; disagreement with.

INAH, e'nă, *s.* (Hind.) An Indian jewel, consisting of a very small mirror mounted in a finger-ring.

INAPPOSITELY, in-ap'po-sit-le, *ad.* In a manner not apposite.

INBREAKING, in'brake-ing, *a.* Breaking into.

INC, ink, *s.* A long measure of Japan, about 6¼ feet English.

INCAPABLE, in-ka'pa-bl, *a.* [added.]—In Military discipline, a word applied as a term of disgrace, and frequently annexed to a military sentence, when an officer has been cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial, and "rendered *incapable* of ever serving" his sovereign in either a civil or military capacity.

INCARCERATED, in-kăr'ser-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*in*, and *carcer*, a prison, Lat.) Imprisoned; confined in a gaol.

INCAVED, in-kave'd, } *a.* Inclosed in a
INCAVERNED, in-kav'ernd, } cave or cavern.

INCELEBRITY, in-se-leb're-te, *s.* Want of celebrity; obscurity.

INCENDIOUSLY, in-sen'de-us-le, *ad.* In a way to produce contention.

INCENSE-BREATHING, in'sens-breeth'ing, *a.* Exhaling incense.

INCENSED, in-senst', *pp.* or *a.* Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated.

INCEPTIVELY, in-sep'tiv-le, *ad.* In an inceptive manner.

INCESSANTNESS, in-ses'sant-nes, *s.* State of being continuous or incessant.

INCH-STUFF, insh'stuf, *s.* Deal-plank sawed to the thickness of an inch.

INCIDENTALNESS, in-se-den'tal-nes, *s.* The state of being incidental.

INCIPIENTLY, in-sip'e-ent-le, *ad.* In a way of commencing; at first.

INCISED, in-siz'd', *pp.* or *a.* Cut or engraved.

INCITING, in-si'ting, *pp.* or *a.* Exciting to action.

INCITINGLY, in-si'ting-le, *ad.* In a way to incite or stimulate.

INCLINING, in-kli'ning, *a.* Leaning.

INCLINOMETER, in-kle-nom'e-ter, *s.* (*inclino*, to incline, Lat., and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An apparatus for determining the vertical element of the magnetic force.

INCLOSED, in-kloz'd, *pp.* or *a.* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; fenced.

INCLUDED, in-klewd'ed, *pp.* or *a.* (*includo*, to inclose, Lat.) Contained; comprehended.

INCOALESCENCE, in-ko-a-les'sens, *s.* (*in*, priv., and *coalesco*, to come together, Lat.) Want of coalescence.

INCOCTED, in-kokt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Made indigestible.—Rare.

INCOGITANCE, in-koj'e-tanse, *s.* (*in*, and *cogito*, to think, Lat.) Want of thought; incogitancy.

INCOHERENTIFIC, in-ko-he-ren-tif'ik, *a.* (*in*, and *cohæreo*, to stick together, Lat.) Causing incoherence.

INCOMBINING, in-kom-bi'ning, *a.* Not combining; disagreeing.

INCOME, in'kum, *s.* [added.]—*Income-tax* is a Government tax on all incomes above a certain amount, connected with which are *Income-tax Commissioners*, and *Income-tax collectors*, who are considered great social nuisances.

INCOMING, in'kom-ing, *a.* [added.]—In the letting of household or farming property, the *incoming tenant* is the person who enters into possession of a house, or succeeds another on a farm.

INCOMINGS, in'kum-ings, *s. pl.* General receipts; the sums paid on entering a business, &c.

INCOMITY, in-kom'e-te, *s.* Want of comity; incivility.

INCOMMUNICATIVELY, in-kom-mew'ne-ka-tiv-le, *ad.* In an incommunicative manner.

INCOMPATIBLENESS, in-kom-pat'e-bl-nes, *s.* Irreconcilable disagreement.

INCOMPREHENSIVENESS, in-kom-pre-hen'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being incomprehensive.

INCONSIDERANCE, in-kon-sid'er-anse, *s.* Want of consideration.

INCONSONANTLY, in-kon'so-nant-le, *ad.* Not accordantly; not consistently.

INCONSPICUOUSLY, in-kon-spik'u-us-le, *ad.* So as not to be clearly discerned.

INCONTIGUOUSLY, in-kon-tig'u-us-le, *ad.* So as not to be contiguous.

INCORPORATED, in-kor'po-ra-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*in*, and *corpus*, a body, Lat.) Mixed or united in one body.

Courtesy that seemed *incorporated* in his heart.—*Sidney.*

INCORRODIBLE, in-kor-ro'de-bl, *a.* (*in*, priv., and *corrodo*, Lat.) That cannot be corroded.

INCREASINGLY, in-krees'ing-le, *ad.* In the way of growing or increasing.

INCUBATOR, in'ku-ba-tur, *s.* (*incubo*, to hatch, Lat.) A machine for hatching eggs by heat.

INCUMBERED, in-kum'berd, *pp.* or *a.* (*incumbo*, to rest upon, Lat.) Impeded; embarrassed; loaded with debt.—*Incumbered estate*, a landed property burdened with mortgage charges, for the relief of which, as regards Ireland, a parliamentary provision has been made.

INCURSIVE, in-kur'siv, *a.* Hostile; making an attack or incursion.

INCURVED, in-kurvd', *pp.* or *a.* Bent or curved inward.

INDEFATIGABLY, in-de-fat'e-gab-le, *ad.* Without weariness.

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dem-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* [added.]—In Military regulations, a certain allowance for losses sustained by officers or soldiers on actual service.

INDENIZEN, in-den'e-zn, *v. a.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen.

INDENTED, in-dent'ed, *pp.* or *a.* (*in*, and *dentes*, teeth, Lat.) Cut in the edge into points, like teeth; bound by covenants in writing.—*Indented line* in Fortification is a serrated line forming several angles, so that one side defends another.

INDENTEDLY, in-dent'ed-le, *ad.* With indentations.

INDENTING, in-dent'ing, *s.* An impression like that made by a tooth.

INDEXER, in'dek-ser, *s.* He who frames an index; an index-maker.

INDIAMAN, in'de-a-man, *s.* A large ship employed in the India trade.

INDIGOGENE, in'di-go-jene, *s.* White indigo, or colourless indigotine, produced by the action upon blue indigo of any deoxidating body.

INDIGOTINE, in'de-go-tene, *s.* Pure blue indigo, forming about four-tenths of the indigo of commerce.

INDIVIDUALIZATION, in-de-vid-u-al-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized.

INDO-BRITON, in'do-brit'un, *s.* A person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain.

INDORSED, in-dawrst', *pp.* or *a.* (*in*, and *dorsum*, the back, Lat.) Written on the back; assigned; sanctioned.

INDORSING, in-dawrs'ing, *s.* The making of an indorsement, or sanctioning it.

INDUCTIONAL, in-duk'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to induction.

INDUCTOMETER, in-duk-tom'e-tur, *s.* (*induction*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the force of electrical induction.

INDUGA, in'du-ga, *s.* (Hind.) The Indian name for the clearing nut, Strychnos potatorum.

INDUPLICATE, in-dew'ple-kate, *a.* (*in*, and *duplico*, to double, Lat.) In Botany, having the margins bent abruptly inward, and the external face of the edges applied to each without any twisting.

INEBRIATED, in-e'bre-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Intoxicated.

INENCHYMA, in-en'ke-ma, *s.* (*enchyma*, a tissue or fibre, Gr.) In Botany, a term applied to those tissues which consist of cells with spinal fibres.

INFANCINO, in-fan-tshe'no, *s.* (Sp.) Oil extracted from green olives.

INFANTRY, in'fan-tre, *s.* [added.]—In Military science, *Infantry exercise* applies to the use of the fire-lock, and practice of the manœuvres for regiments of foot, according to military regulations established by authority.

INFATUATED, in-fat'u-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*in*, and *fatuus*, foolish, Lat.) Affected with folly.

INFESTERED, in-fes'turd, *a.* Rankling; inveterate.

INFINITESIMALLY, in-fin-e-tes'e-mal-le, *ad.* By quantities infinitely small.

INFLEXED, in-flekst', *pp.* or *a.* (*in*, and *flexus*, bending, Lat.) Turned; bent; bent inward.

INFLEXURE, in-flek'shur, *s.* Inflexion; curving.

INFLUENCING, in'flu-ens-ing, *s.* (*in*, and *fluo*, to flow, Lat.) Act of inciting, moving, or inducing.

INFLUENCIVE, in-flu-en'siv, *a.* Tending to influence; influential.

INFLUXIVELY, in-fluk'siv-le, *ad.* In the way of influxion.

INFRA, in'fra, *prep.* (Lat., *within*, or *beneath.*) A prepositive particle often prefixed to scientific terms; as, *infra-costal*, beneath the ribs; *infra-maxillary*, beneath the jaw; *infra-orbital*, beneath the orbit; *infra-spinous*, beneath the spinal process.

INGESTA, in-jes'ta, *s. pl.* (*in*, and *gero*, to carry, Lat.) In Pathology, a term applied to the different kinds of nutriment taken into the system.

INGRAFTED, in-graf'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation.

INGRAFTER, in-graf'tur, *s.* A person who ingrafts.

INGRAINED, in-grane'd', *pp.* or *a.* Dyed in the grain or raw material; thoroughly imbued.

Our fields *ingrained* with blood.—*Davies.*

INHABITED, in-hab'it-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Occupied by inhabitants.

INHERITED, in-her'it-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.

INHUMED, in-hume'd', *pp.* or *a.* (*in*, and *humus*, the ground, Lat.) Buried; interred.

INIQUITOUSLY, in-ik'kwe-tus-le, *ad.* Injuriously; unjustly.

INITIATED, in-ish'e-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*initio*, to instruct, Lat.) Instructed in the first principles; received into a society or sect by appropriate ceremonies.

He was *initiated* into half-a-dozen clubs before he was one-and-twenty.—*Spectator.*

INJIBAR, in-je-bar', *s.* In Commerce, an Indian name for bistort-root, medically applied in cases of hæmorrhage.—*Simmonds.*

INJUNCTION, in-junk'shun, *s.* [added.]—(*injungo*, to enjoin, Lat.) In Literature and Law, an inhibition against the publication of a pirated work, or against the use of patented inventions, being considered a more summary process than an action at law.

INK, ingk, *s.* [added.]—The ordinary *black writing ink*, according to Brande, consists of the tannogallate of iron, suspended in water by gum arabic; the colour being deepened and improved by the addition of a little logwood.—*Red ink* is a solution of alum coloured with Brazil wood.—*Blue ink* is produced from the sulphate of indigo.—*Marking* or *indelible ink* is a solution of nitrate of silver.—*Printing ink* is made from boiled linseed or nut oil burned and mixed with lampblack, soap, and resin.—*Sympathetic inks* are compounds which, when written with, remain invisible till heated, as solutions of cobalt, &c.

INK-BOTTLE, ink-bot'tl, *s.* A receptacle for ink.

INLAYER, in'la-ur, *s.* [added.]—In Manufactures, a cabinet-maker who ornaments works with veneers or devices in various coloured woods; a mosaic worker; a manufacturer of papier-mâché who inserts nacreous shell into a prepared ground.

INMEATS, in'meets, *s. pl.* Those inner parts of animals used for food.

INNISKILLINERS, in-nis-kil'len-ers, *s. pl.* A term applied to the officers and soldiers of the 6th Dragoons and the 27th Foot, from their having been originally raised at Inniskilling, a town of Ulster, in Ireland, where the inhabitants distinguished themselves in favour of King William against James II.

INOCULATED, in-ok'ku-la-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted in another stock ; infected by inoculation.

INOFFICIOUSLY, in-of-fish'us-le, *ad.* Not civilly or officiously.

IN-POSSE, in-pos'se. (Lat.) In possibility of being.

INQUIRY, in-kwi're, *s.* [added.]—*Board of Inquiry*, in Military matters, is a term used in contradistinction to a court-martial, to signify the meeting of a certain number of officers (who are not sworn) for the purpose of ascertaining the facts that may hereafter become matter of investigation on oath.

INQUISITIONARY, in-kwe-zish'un-ar-e, *a.* Making inquiry ; inquisitorial.

INSATIABILITY, in-sa-she-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*insatiatus*, unsatisfied, Lat.) Greediness of appetite.

INSCONCED, in-skons'd', *a.* A term used in the Military art, when any part of an army has fortified itself with a sconce, or small work, in order to defend some pass.

INSERTED, in-sert'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Set in or among.

INSESSORES, in-ses-so'res, *s. pl.* (*insessus*, perched upon, Lat.) An order of birds that perch ; perchers.

INSHORE, in-shore', *ad.* Near the shore.

INSIDES, in'sides, *s. pl.* In Stationery, a term applied to perfect paper, from which the outsides or faulty sheets have been removed. In Stage-coach travelling, the inside passengers.

IN-SITU, in-si'tu. (Lat.) In its original situation or bed ; a term frequently applied to minerals when found in their original bed or stratum.

INSPAN, in-span', *v. a.* To yoke draught oxen. —*Simmonds.*

INSPECTED, in-spekt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* (*inspicio*, to view, Lat.) Viewed with care ; examined.

INSPECTION, in-spek'shun, *s.* [added.]—In Military matters, a strict examination or survey, which is of various kinds, and embraces general, regimental, and troop or company duties.—A *General inspection* is an annual inspection by the generals of districts, when every regiment is minutely looked into, and a faithful account is delivered by each commanding officer of the actual state of his regiment, together with all the casualties that have occurred during the current year. —*Inspector-general of the cavalry* is a general officer, whose particular duty is to inspect all cavalry regiments, to report the state of the horses, and to receive specific accounts from the different corps of their actual state.—*Inspector-general of the Recruiting Service* is an officer of rank, through whom the field-officers of districts and colonels of regiments transmit their several returns.

INSPIRED, in-spire'd', *pp.* or *a.* (*in*, and *spiro*, to breathe, Lat.) Breathed into ; inhaled ; infused ; directed by the Holy Spirit ; animated by extraordinary or divine influence.

He knew not his Maker, that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit.—*Wisdom*, xv. 11.

INSPISSATED, in-spis'sa-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*in*, and *spissus*, thickened, Lat.) Thickened, as a liquor.

INSTIGATINGLY, in-ste-ga'ting-le, *ad.* In the way of instigation.

INSTITOR, in'ste-tur, *s.* (Sp.) A factor or agent.

INSURED, in-shure'd', *pp.* or *a.* Made sure ; assured ; secured against loss.

INTEGUMENTARY, in-teg-u-men'tar-e, *a.* (*integumentum*, a covering, Lat.) Belonging to or composed of integuments.

INTENDANCY, in-ten'dan-se, *s.* The office or employment of an intendant, or the district committed to his charge.

INTENSATE, in-ten'sate, *v. a.* To make intense, or more intense.

INTER, in'ter, *s.* (Lat. *between*). A prepositive particle often prefixed to anatomical and other terms of a scientific nature ; as, *Interambulacra*, the plates between the perforated plates in the echinoderms ;—*Interarticular*, between the joints ;—*Interauricular*, between the auricles of the heart ; —*Interclavicular*, between the clavicles ; *Intercondyloid*, between the condyles ;—*Interdigital*, between the fingers ;—*Interganglion*, extending between the ganglia ;—*Interhæmal*, below the hæmal processes in the vertebræ ;—*Interneural*, below the neural or nerve processes ;—*Intertubular*, between small tubes ;—*Intervertebral*, between the vertebræ of the spine.

INTERCALATED, in-ter'ka-la-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted.

INTERCELLULAR, in-ter-sel'lu-lar, *a.* Lying between the cells or elementary bladders, as of plants.

INTERCEPTED, in-ter-sep'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Taken on the way ; seized in progress.

INTERCIDENCE, in-ter'se-dense, *s.* Incident ; a casual occurrence.

INTERCIDENT, in-ter-si'dent, *a.* (*inter*, and *scindo*, to cut, Lat.) Cutting below.

INTERDICTED, in-ter-dikt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Forbidden ; prohibited.

INTERFACIAL, in-ter-fa'she-al, *a.* Included between two faces, as the angle included between two faces of a prism.

INTERJOIST, in'ter-joyst, *s.* In Carpentry and Building, a crossbeam or middle joist.

INTERJUNCTION, in-ter-junk'shun, *s.* (*interjunctio*, a joining, Lat.) A mutual joining.

INTERLAMINATED, in-ter-lam'e-na-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*inter*, and *lamina*, a plate, Lat.) Placed between laminæ or plates.

INTERLINED, in-ter-line'd', *pp.* or *a.* Containing a line or lines written between lines.

INTERMAXILLARY, in-ter-maks'il-lar-e, *s.* (*inter*, and *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, Lat.) Being between the cheek bones.

INTERMEZZI, in-ter-mætz'zi, *s.* (Ital.) In Operatic performances, the name given to interludes, or detached dances, introduced between the acts of an opera.

INTERNODIAL, in-ter-no'de-al, *a.* (*inter*, and *nodus*, a knob, Lat.) Intervening between nodes, joints, &c.

INTER-OCEANIC, in-ter-o-she-an'ik, *a.* Lying between two seas ; communicating with two seas, as by road or railway.

INTERRUPTED, in-ter-rup'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Hindered from proceeding.

INTERVALE, in'ter-vale, *s.* In Geology, an alluvial deposit on the bank of a river; low land near a stream, or on the border of a swamp. In the West Indies, a pathway or narrow strip of grass, or space between the sugar-cane fields.

INTERWREATHE, in-ter-wreethe', *v. a.* To intermingle, or weave into a wreath.

INTEXTURED, in-tekst'yurd, *a.* Inwrought; woven in.

INTINE, in'tin, *s.* (*intus*, within, Lat.) The inner covering of the pollen-grain.

INTOXICATED, in-toks'e-kated, *pp.* or *a.* Excited to frenzy.

INTRACELLULAR, in-tra-sel'lu-lar, *a.* (*intra*, within, and *cellula*, a little cell, Lat.) In Anatomy, applied to the formation of cells within cells.

IN-TRANSITU, in-trans'e-tu. (Lat.) In the act of passing from one place to another.

INTRA-UTERINE, in-tra-u'ter-in, *a.* (*intra*, within, and *uterus*, the womb, Lat.) Within the womb.

INTROCESSION, in-tro-sesh'un, *s.* A depression or sinking of parts inward.

INVADED, in-va'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Entered by an army with a hostile design.

INVALID, in'va-leed, *s.* [added.]—In the Military service, a soldier who has been wounded, or has suffered materially in his health, and, in consequence of his good conduct, is either discharged with a gratuity, or granted a certain provision for life.

INVARIABILITY, in-va-re-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Constancy of state, or quality; unchangeableness.

INVERSION, in-ver'shun, *s.* (*inversus*, turned, Lat.) [added.]—In Geometry, a change in the order of the terms of a proportion.

INVERTEBRATE, in-ver'te-brate, *a.* (*in*, and *vertebræ*, Lat.) Destitute of a backbone.

INVERTENT, in-vert'ent, *s.* (*inverto*, to invert, Lat.) A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions.

INVITED, in-vi'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Solicited; allured.

INVITINGNESS, in-vi'ting-nes, *s.* The quality of being inviting.

IOCHROMA, i-o-kro'ma, *s.* (*ion*, a violet, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Solanaciæ.—*Bentham.* The *Iochroma tubulosa* is "a handsome, free-flowering, deciduous, greenhouse, or half-hardy shrub, growing about four feet high."—*Botanical Register.*

IODAL, i'o-dal, *s.* An oleaginous liquid, obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine.

ION, i'on, *s.* A name given to the elements which appear at the respective poles, when a body is subjected to electro-chemical decomposition.

IONOPSIDIUM, i-o-nop-sid'e-um, *s.* (*ionopsis*, violet-faced, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A genus of flowering hardy annuals: Order, Brassicaceæ.—*Reichenbach.*

I.O.U., *s.* In Commerce, an acknowledgment for money or goods lent.

IRENE, i-re'ne, *s.* The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Hind in 1851. Its mean distance from the sun is 246,540,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution is 4 years and 57 days.

IRIS, i'ris, *s.* One of the newly-discovered planets, observed by Hind in 1847; its mean distance from the sun being 227,550,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution 3 years and 250 days.

IRISH, i'rish, *a.* [added.]—*Irish brigade*, a body of men who followed the fortunes of James II., and were formed into regiments under the monarchy of France.—*Irish-moss*, a marine plant brought from Ireland, and obtained from the Chondrus crispus; being of an emollient and demulcent property, it is used medicinally, and for various economic purposes.—*Irish-stew* is a sort of hash, consisting of potatoes and meat boiled together.

IRON, i'urn, or i'rn, *s.* [added.]—*Iron-bound*, bound with iron; rugged; rocky.—*Iron-clad*, clad in iron.—*Iron-crown*, a golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy.—*Iron-filings*, fine particles of iron, made by filing or rasping.—*Iron-handed*, having hands as hard as iron.—*Iron-heater*, the piece of iron which is heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron.—*Iron-holder*, a stand for a laundress's smoothing-iron.—*Ironmongery*, a general name for all articles made of iron; hardware.—*Iron-sand*, an iron ore in grains, used to sand paper after writing.—*Iron-sheathed*, sheathed with iron.—*Iron-shod*, shod with iron.—*Iron-sick*, applied to a ship when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.—*Iron-stone*, an impure ore of iron, containing much clay.

IRONER, i'urn-er, *s.* One who irons.

IRONING, i'urn-ing, *s.* A smoothing with an iron; a shackling; a furnishing or arming with iron.—*Ironing-board* is a tailor's board for pressing cloth on with an iron, to smooth the seams, &c.—*Ironing-blanket*, a coarse blanket used by laundresses when ironing linen.

IRONMONGERY, i'urn-mung-er-e, *s.* In Trade, a term applied to miscellaneous articles of iron, consisting of grates, ovens, kettles, fire-irons, pans, spades, and other articles of hardware, usually sold by ironmongers.

IRONS, i'urns, *s. pl.* Fetters, chains, or iron manacles; handcuffs; tools for heating at a fire, as those used by laundresses, tailors, hatters, &c.; the poker, tongs, and shovel for a grate.—In Military and Naval affairs, *to put in irons* is to confine a prisoner in fetters or handcuffs.

IRPEX, ir'peks, *s.* (*irpex*, a rake, so called from the resemblance of the hymenium to that implement, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Fungi.—*Fries.*

IRRITABLY, ir're-ta-ble, *ad.* In an irritable way.

ISIS, i'sis, *s.* The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Pogson in 1856.

ISLAMITIC, is-la-mit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

ISOBAROMETRIC, i-so-bar-o-met'rik, *a.* (*isos*, equal, Gr., and *barometer.*) In Meteorology, applied to the mean difference between the monthly extremes of the barometer.

ISOCHEIMAL, i-so-ki'mal, *a.* [added.]—*Isocheimal lines*, lines passing through places having the same mean winter temperature.

ISODYNAMIC, i-so-di-nam'ik, *a.* (*isos*, equal, and *dynamis*, force, Gr.) Of equal power, as applied to the earth's surface in which the magnetic forces are equal.

ISOGONIC, i-so-gon'ik, *a.* (*isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) Having equal angles, applied to the declinations of the magnetic needle.

ISOLOMA, i-so-lo'ma, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *loma*, an edge, Gr.) A genus of tropical ferns : Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

ISOMERIS, i-som'e-ris, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *meris*, part, so named from the petals being regular, and the stamens and pistils of equal length, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering shrubs : Order, Capparidaceæ.—*Nuttall.*

ISOTHERAL, i-so*th*'e-ral, *a.* (*isos*, equal, and *theros*, summer, Gr.) Having the same mean summer temperature.

ISOTHERE, i'so-*th*ere, *s.* (Gr.) An imaginary line connecting those places on the earth which have the same mean summer temperature.

ISOTROPIS, i-sot'ro-pis, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *tropos*, turned, Gr.) A genus of pretty greenhouse shrubs : Order, Leguminaceæ.—*Bentham.*

ISPRUK, is'pruk, *s.* In the Arts, a coarse kind of dyeing powder, produced from a species of Delphinium.

ISSUES, ish'ews, *s. pl.* In Military finance, certain sums of money which, at stated periods, are given to public accountants for public service ; and for the honest distribution of which every individual so intrusted is responsible to Parliament.—*Regimental issues* are moneys paid by regimental agents, acting under the authority of their respective colonels, for regimental purposes.

ISSUING, ish'shu-ing, *s.* A flowing or passing out ; emission.

ITALIAN, it-tal'yan, *a.* [added.]—*Italian-iron* is a laundress's heater for fluting and smoothing frills, &c.—*Italian rye-grass* is the Solium Italicum, which produces a coarse kind of seed.—*Italian-warehouseman* is a vendor of fine oils, maccaroni, dried fruits, &c.

ITINERANTLY, i-tin'er-ant-le, *ad.* In an itinerant or roving manner.

ITTRIA, YTTRIA, it'tre-a, *s.* A non-acid compound of the metal ittrium or yttrium with oxygen.

IVORY, i'vur-e, *s.* [added.]—*Vegetable-ivory* is a name given to the nuts of a dwarf South American palm, the Phytelepas macrocarpa, which, from their resemblance to ivory, are used by turners for the manufacture of small articles.—*Ivory-turner* is a worker in ivory.

IXERIS, ik'se-ris, *s.* A genus of obscure plants, of uncertain derivation : Order, Compositæ. —*De Candolle.*

IXIOLIRION, iks-e-o-lir'e-un, *s.* (*ixia*, birdlime, and *leirion*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of bulbous plants : Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Herbert.*

J.

JABB, jab, *s.* (Sc.) A net used for catching the fry of coal-fish.

JABBERING, jab'ber-ing, *s.* Confused talk or prating ;—*pp.* or *a.*, talking confusedly, and without distinct enunciation.

JABBERINGLY, jab'ber-ing-le, *ad.* In a confused or jabbering manner.

JABBLE, jab'bl, *s.* (Sc.) A large blunt needle ; a kind of knife.

JACINTH, ja'sinth, *s.* (Lat. *hyacinthus.*) A species of pellucid gem; another name for the hyacinth.

JACK, jak, *s.* [added.]—A term often applied to seafaring men, as *Jack-tars* ; a horse or wooden frame on which timber is sawed ; a pitcher of waxed leather.

JACK-CHAIN, jak'tshane, *s.* The chain that revolves on the wheel of a kitchen-jack.

JACKS, jaks, *s. pl.* Wooden wedges, used in coal-mining.

JACK-SCREW, jak'skrew, *s.* A screw used for stowing cotton in the hold of a ship.

JACK-STAFF, jak'staf, *s.* A staff fixed on the bowsprit of a ship, on which the union-jack is hoisted.

JACK-STAYS, jak'stays, *s. pl.* Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along the yard of a ship to bind the sails to.

JACK-TOWEL, jak'tou-el, *s.* A long towel placed over a roller, and attached to a wall.

JACKWOOD, jak'wŭd, *s.* An excellent kind of fancy wood, obtained from the Artocarpus integrifolia.

JACOBINICALLY, jak-o-bin'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of Jacobins.

JACOBITE, jak'o-bite, *a.* (*Jacobus*, James, Lat.) Pertaining to the partizans of James II. of England.

JACOBITICAL, jak-o-bit'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the Jacobites.

JACOB'S-MEMBRANE, Ja'kobs-mem'brane, *s.* In Physiology, a serous membrane or layer of the retina in the eye, so called from Dr. Jacobs, the discoverer.

JADED, ja'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Tired ; wearied.

JAG, jag, *s.* A wallet ; a notch ; a small load of hay.—Local.

JALOUSIES, jal'u-sis, *s. pl.* The name of a Venetian blind.

JAMACINA, jam-a-si'na, } *s.* An alkaloid ob-
JAMACIN, jam'a-sin, } tained from the cabbage-tree of the West Indies, the Geoffroya Jamaicensis.

JAMAICA-PEPPER, ja-ma'ka-pep'per, *s.* See Jamaica Allspice, vol. ii.

JAMBON, jam'bon, *s.* A gammon of bacon.

JAMESONIA, jame-so'ne-a, *s.* A genus of brown-flowering plants, so named in honour of Dr. Jameson, Professor of Botany at Quito: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

JAMES'S-POWDER, James'es-pou'der, *s.* A medicinal preparation prescribed in fevers.

JANNOCK, jan'nok, *s.* Oat-bread.—Local.

JAPU, jap'u, *s.* A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest.

JARARACA, jăr-a-rak'ka, *s.* A species of poisonous serpent in America.

JARGOON, jăr'goon, *s.* A gum, a variety of zircon.

JARRINGLY, jăr'ring-le, *ad.* In a jarring manner.

JASONIA, ja-so'ne-a, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*Paxton.*

JASPOID, jas'poyd, *a.* Like jasper.

JAULIGNITE, jaw'lig-nite, *s.* A mineral resin obtained from the lignite of juline.

JAUNT, jănt, *v. n.* (*jancer*, to ramble, Old Fr.) To ramble here and there; to make an excursion;—*s.* a short journey; a trip, tour, or excursion.

After his airy *jaunt.*—*Milton.*

JAUNTILY, jăn'te-le, *ad.* Briskly; gaily.

JAUNTINESS, jăn'te-nes, *s.* Briskness; airiness.

JAUNTING-CAR, jănt'ing-kăr, *s.* A light car used in Ireland.

JAUNTY, jăn'te, *a.* Airy; brisk; sprightly; fluttering.

JAWBONE, jaw'bone, *s.* The bone of the jaw, containing the teeth.

JAW-LEVER, jaw-le'ver, *s.* An instrument for opening the mouth, and administering medicine to cattle.

JAWS, jaws, *s. pl.* The inner ends of the booms or gaffs of a ship hollowed in.

JEAT, jeet, *s.* A fossil of a fine black colour.—Obsolete.

JEFFERSONITE, jef'fer-sŭn-ite, *s.* A dark-green foliated variety of augite, so called in honour of the American President Jefferson.—*Dana.*

JEHOVIST, je-ho'vist, *s.* One who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah, in Hebrew, express the true pronunciation.

JELLY-MOULD, jel'e-moald, *s.* A confectioner's mould for making jelly.

JERKED-BEEF, jerkt'beef, *s.* Beef cut into thin slices, and dried in the sun.

JERQUING, jerk'ing, *s.* The searching of a ship by a Custom-house officer, called a Jerquer, to ascertain if there are any unentered goods concealed.

JESSAMINE, jes'sa-min, *s.* The popular name of the genus Jasminum.

JESTING, jest'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking for diversion or merriment.

JET, jet, *s.* [added.]—In Military tactics, the movement of any body pushed forward by main force.

JET-BLACK, jet'blak, *a.* Of the deepest black; of the colour of jet.

JET-LUSTRE, jet-lus'tr, *s.* A Bohemian black-lead for polishing grates.

JEU DE MOTS, zhu'de-mo'. (Fr.) A play upon words; a pun.

JEWELLED, jew'ild, *pp.* or *a.* Set or adorned with jewels.

JEWELLER'S-GOLD, jew'el-lurs-goald, *s.* Gold alloyed with copper or silver in variable proportions, the alloy being about 25 per cent.—*Jeweller's-sweeps* is a general term for the sweepings of jewellers' workshops, which are carefully collected, and the metal separated from the dust and refuse.

JEW'S-EAR, jews'eer, *s.* The popular name of a species of fungus.

JEWS' FRANKINCENSE, jews frank'in-sense, *s.* Styrax; a resin obtained from the plant Styrax officinale.

JEWS-MALLOW, jews'mal-lo, *s.* A plant, a species of Corchorus, grown in abundance about Aleppo, and eaten as a condiment by the Jews.

JHUGGERY, jug'e-re, *s.* (Hind.) A mixture of tobacco, molasses, and opium, smoked by some of the lower-class natives in the East.

JIGGER, jig'gur, *s.* [added.]—One who dances jigs; a potter's wheel by which he shapes his earthen vessels; a miner who cleans ores in a wire sieve; a small troublesome insect of the flea kind, the chigre, which lodges in the skin.—In Printing, a little straight-edged implement for placing on the compositor's copy, and thus guiding his eye to the manuscript before him.

JIGGING, jig'ing, *s.* In Mining, the process of sorting ore, by passing it through a wire-bottomed sieve.

JIGOT, je-go', *s.* (Fr.) The hip-joint of mutton or lamb.

JINGAL, jing'al, *s.* A matchlock of large calibre, used by the eastern Asiatics.

JINGLING, jing'gling, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving a sharp, rattling sound;—*s.* a sharp, fine, rattling sound, as of little bells.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew.—*Pope.*

JOB, job, *s.* [added.]—*To do the job for one*, to kill him.—*Job-master* is one who lets out horses and carriages; a livery-stable keeper.

JOBBING-OFFICE, job'bing-of'fis, *s.* A term applied to a printing office, where small jobs, such as cards, handbills, &c., are undertaken.

JOE, jo, *s.* A Portuguese and Brazilian coin, worth about 35*s.*

JOGGLES, jog'gls, *s. pl.* In Masonry, the joints of hard stones or other masses so indented that the adjacent stones fit into the indentations.

JOG-TROT, jog'trot, *s.* A slow, regular pace.

JOHANNISBERGER, jo-han'nis-ber-ger, *s.* The name of a kind of hock wine.

JOINT, joynt, *a.* [added.]—*Joint-stock*, stock held in company.—*Joint-stock Company*, a company for carrying on any business having the stock or capital divided into shares, which are transferable by each owner, without the consent of the other partners.

JOINTS, joynts, *s. pl.* Places where two parts are united or articulated with each other.

JOLLIFICATION, jol-le-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Noisy festivity and merriment.—Vulgar.

JOLTINGLY, joalt'ing-le, *a.* So as to jolt or shake.

JONGLEURS, jong'lures, *s. pl.* (Fr.) A general name applied to those itinerant musicians who travelled from one part of the country to another, especially in France, singing and performing on the viol, flute, or other musical instruments. They were often engaged at the courts of kings or princes, and rewarded with presents of clothes, horses, arms, and money.

JOSEPH, jo'sif, *s.* A woman's riding-coat or habit, with buttons down to the skirts; a very thin unsized paper.—*Joseph-flower*, the name of a plant.

JOSS-STICK, jos-stik', *s.* A name given to small reeds which the Chinese burn before their idols.

JOUNCE, jownse, *v. a.* To shake; to jolt;—*s.* a jolt or shake.

JOUP, joop, *v. a.* To shake up; to dash.

JOVIAN, jo've-an, *a.* (*jovis*, of Jove, Lat.) Pertaining to the planet Jupiter.

JOWL, } jole, *s.* The cheek or head of a pig
JOLE, } salted.

JUAN-ULLOA, ju'an-ul-lo'a, *s.* A genus of orange-coloured flowering plants, so called in honour of Don Juan and Don Ulloa, two distinguished Spaniards, employed in S. America to measure the meridian; a very curious parasitical plant, with showy flowers: Order, Solanaceæ. —*Ruiz* and *Pavon*.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE, judj-ad'vo-kate, *s.* A person appointed to officiate as public prosecutor upon every general court-martial. He may be either a judge-advocate-general, appointed by the Crown, or deputy judge advocate, acting by deputy. He advises the Court on points of law, of custom, and of form, and invites their attention to any deviation therefrom.—The *Judge-Advocate-General* of the forces stationed in London is regarded as a civil officer, and is paid a salary from the civil department. The office is generally held by an experienced barrister in the confidence of the ministry.

JUDGMENT-DEBT, judg'ment-debt, *s.* A debt legalized by a judge's order, under which the creditor can at any time issue execution against the debtor's goods and chattels.

JUGA, ju'ga, *s.* (*jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) In Botany, the elevated portions which traverse the carpels of umbelliferous plants.

JUGATE, ju'gate, *s.* (*jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) In Botany, a term applied to the leaflet pairs in compound leaves.

JUGGED-HARE, jug'd'hare, *s.* Hare cut into pieces, and stewed with wine and other flavourings.

JULIENNE, jew'le-en, *s.* (Fr.) A thin vegetable soup.

JULUS, jew'lus, *s.* (*ioulus*, down, Gr., or *julus*, Lat.) In Botany, a catkin; a species of inflorescence, like those of the hazel, &c.—In Zoology, a species of multiped insects.

JUMBLED, jum'bld, *pp.* or *a.* Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

JUMENTO, ju-men'to, *s.* (Sp.) A beast of burden; an ass.

JUNK-RING, jungk'ring, *s.* A steam-tight packing round the piston of a steam-engine.

JUPE, jewp, *s.* A sort of short mantle or pelisse, formerly worn by women and children; a jacket or flannel shirt.

JUPON, jew'pong, *s.* (Fr.) An under-petticoat.

JURASSIC, ju-ras'ik, *a.* In Geology, a term applied to the oolitic system, from its occurrence in the Jura mountains of Switzerland.

JUREMA-BARK, ju-re'ma-bărk, *s.* An astringent bark obtained from the Acacia jurema of Brazil.

JURISPRUDENCE, jew-ris-pru'dense, *s.* (*jurisprudentia*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, and *prudentia*, foresight, Lat.) The science of Law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state of community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

Aristotle has said that *jurisprudence* is the principal and most perfect branch of ethics.—*Blackstone.*

JURISPRUDENT, jew-ris-pru'dent, *a.* Understanding law.

JURISPRUDENTIAL, jew-ris-pru-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

JUSSI, jus'se, *s.* A textile fibre produced in Manilla, of which dresses, &c., are made.

JUST, just, *a.* [added.]—(*jus*, *justus*, right, Lat.) In Music, an epithet applied to all consonant intervals, and to those voices, strings, and pipes which give those intervals with exactitude and truth.

JUSTI-COAT, jus'te-kote, *s.* A kind of close coat, or a waistcoat with sleeves.

JUSTIFYING, jus'te-fi-ing, *a.* (*justus*, and *facio*, to make, Lat.) In Theology, that has the quality of absolving from guilt.

JUSTLING, jus'sling, *s.* (*jouster*, to encounter, Old Fr.) The act of rushing against each other.

Justlings and dashings.—*Woodward.*

JUTE, jewt, *s.* An annual plant, Corchorus elitorius, common in Bengal, from which a coarse kind of cloth is woven, and of which the gunny-bags are made.

JUTTING, jut'ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting out; projecting.

JUTTINGLY, jut'ting-le, *ad.* In a projecting manner.

JUVENAL, jew've-nal, *s.* (*juvenis*, a youth, Lat.) A sportive name for a youth.—Rare.

JUVENESCENCE, jew-ve-nes'sense, *s.* (*juvenis*, Lat.) Youthfulness.

JUWANZA, ju-wan'za, *s.* The name of the camel's thorn (Alhagi maurorum), which furnishes the manna of the desert, and is used for making screens, &c.

JUZAIL, ju-zul, *s.* The name of a heavy rifle used by the Affghans.—*Stocqueler.*

K.

KABBELOW, kab'be-lo, *s.* Cod-fish, salted and hung for a few days.—In Scotland, a mess of cabbage and potatoes.

KABOOK, ka-book', *s.* A name for clay iron-stone.

KACHEL, ka-tchel', *s.* An earthen vessel; a Dutch tile.

KALEIDOPHONE, ka-li'do-fone, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) An instrument consisting of an elastic rod, which gives forth sweet-sounding vibrations when put in motion.

KALE-YARD, kale'yărd, *s.* In Scotland, a kitchen-garden.

KALMUCK, kal'muk, *s.* A kind of shaggy cloth or bearskin; a coarse cotton fabric, made of various colours, in Prussia.

KALSOMINE, kal'so-min, *s.* A kind of paint without oil, used on the walls of rooms, &c.

KANTIAN, kan'te-an, *a.* Pertaining to the philosophical system of Kant, a German metaphysician.

KARELINIA, kar-e-lin'e-a, *s.* A genus of purple-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

KATHETOMETER, kath-e-tom'e-ter, *s.* (*kathetos*, perpendicular height, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring differences of perpendicular heights.

KATYDID, ka'te-did, *s.* A large insect of a greenish colour, belonging to the order Orthoptera, and so called from the peculiar sound of their wing-covers. They are abundant in North America during the autumn.

KAVASS, ka-vas', *s.* In Turkey, an armed constable.

KECKLING, kek'ling, *s.* A Nautical phrase for old rope wound round cables to keep them from chafing.

KEDLACK, ked'lak, *s.* A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charlock.

KEEL-BOAT, keel'bote, *s.* A large covered boat, with a keel, but no sails.

KEEL-HAULING, keel'hawl-ing, *s.* A mode of punishment by drawing the culprit under the bottom of a vessel by ropes from the yard-arms on each side.

KEENERS, keen'urs, *s. pl.* In Music, the name of the Irish singing mourners, who were once celebrated for their musical art when exercising the last funeral offices to their departed friends. These songs and choruses were performed during the night, and often produced a solemn and harmonious effect. The modern keeners, however, consist of a motley multitude of men, women, and children, whose funeral song has degenerated into mere hideous howling, of which the present Irish *wake* affords a sample.—*Suppl. to Nat. Cyclo.*

KEEN-EYED, keen'ide, *a.* Sharp-sighted.

KEEN-WITTED, keen-wit'ted, *a.* Having acute wit or discernment.

KEIR, keer, *s.* A kind of boiler used in a bleachery.

KELÆNONESIAN, kel-e-no-ne'se-an, *a.* (*kelainos*, black, and *nesos*, an island, Gr.) In Ethnology, an epithet applied to the dark-coloured inhabitants of the Pacific Islands.

KELKEL, kel'kel, *s.* A slice of sole, dried and salted.

KELLOW, kel'lo, *s.* A trade name for black-lead.

KELT, kelt, *s.* A spawning salmon; a name in Scotland for cloth with the nap, generally made of native black wool.

KEMP, kemp, *s.* A name given to the coarse rough hairs of wool, which is calculated to deteriorate its quality.

KENNEL-RAKER, ken'nel-ra'ker, *s.* A bone-grubber; a rag-gatherer.

KENNETS, ken'nets, *s. pl.* A coarse kind of cloth made in Wales.

KENT, kent, *s.* A long shepherd's staff or leaping-pole.

KEPT-MISTRESS, kept'mis-tres, *s.* A concubine or woman *kept* by a particular individual as his paramour.

KERANA, ke-rā'na, *s.* The name of a wind instrument forming a kind of long trumpet, much used among the Persians and other nations of the East.

KERANIM, ker'a-nim, *s.* The name of a sacerdotal trumpet among the Hebrews.

KERNED-LETTERS, kernd-let'ters, *s.* In Typography, those letters which hang over the shank of the type.

KERNERA, ker'ne-ra, *s.* A genus of plants, so called in honour of J. S. Kerner, a German writer on Botany: Order, Cruciferæ.—*Paxton.*

KEROSENE, ker'o-seen, *s.* In Commerce, a kind of liquid hydro-carbonate, obtained from a species of bituminous shale in New Brunswick.

KESTING, kes'ting, *s.* A small green plum; a bullace.

KEUFTER, kewf'ter, *s.* A kind of mucilaginous paste made from raisins, exported from Turkey.

KEVEL, kev'el, *s.* In Ships, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the foresail and mainsail are extended.

KEY-BUGLE, ke-bew'gl, *s.* A brass horn or musical instrument.

KEY-SCREW, kee'skru, *s.* A hand-lever for turning screws.

KIBBLING-MILL, kib'bling-mil, *s.* An iron hand-mill attached to a post, for crushing or grinding beans, peas, malt, &c.

KIBITKA, ke-bit'ka, *s.* A Russian vehicle covered with leather or felt, and used for travelling in the winter. Among the Tartars, it serves as a kind of moveable habitation.

KICKSY-WICKSY, kik'se-wik'se, *s.* A man's wife, in *contempt.*

KIDDERMINSTER, kid'der-min-ster, *s.* An ingrain figured carpeting, made entirely of wool, and so called from the town where it was originally manufactured.

KIDDOW, kid'do, *s.* A web-footed bird.

KIDS, kids, *s. pl.* A term applied to bundles of sticks and bushes planted on a sea-beach, around which are collected the waifs and strays of the ocean.

KILLADAR, kil'la-dar, *s.* (Hind.) An appellation given to the governor or commandant of a fort in India.

KILLDEER, kil'deer, } *s.* A small bird in Ame-
KILLDEE, kil'dee, } rica, so called from its voice or note; a species of plover.

KILLING, kil'ling, *s.* A deprivation of life.

KILN-DRIED, kiln'dride, *a.* Dried in a kiln.

KILOGONE, kil'o-gon, *s.* A geometrical figure, with a thousand angles or sides.

KINETICS, ki-net'iks, *s. pl.* (*kineo*, to move, Gr.) That part of mechanical science which treats of motion without reference to the forces producing it.

KING-APPLE, king'ap-pl, *s.* A kind of apple, so called.

KINGBIRD, king'bird, *s.* An American bird, so called from its boldness and success in contending with other birds.

KINGCUP, king'kup, *s.* The buttercup, a species of crowfoot.

KINGIA, king'e-a, *s.* A genus of yellow-flowering plants, so called in honour of Captain R. King, a naval officer employed on the coast of New Holland: Order, Juncaceæ.—*Paxton.*

KINGLING, king'ling, *s.* A little king.

KINGPOST, king'poast, *s.* A beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.

KING'S-SPEAR, kings'speer, *s.* A plant of the genus Asphodelus.

KINGWOOD, king'wŭd, *s.* One of the most beautiful of the hard woods imported, which reaches us from Brazil in trimmed logs.

KIPS, kips, *s.* A name among tanners for the skins of young animals.

KIT, kit, *s.* In the Army, the necessaries of a soldier packed up in his knapsack or in a very small compass.

KIVE, kive, *s.* A mashing vat.

KLEPTOMANIA, klep-to-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*klopē*, theft, and *mania*, madness.) An irresistible propensity for stealing.—See Klopemania, vol. ii.

KLICKING, klik'ing, *s.* A regular sharp noise.

KNACKER, nack'er, *s.* One who buys worn-out horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's meat.—*Knackers'-yard* is a place where the carcases of dead horses are taken to be cut up for commercial purposes.

KNAPWEED, nap'weed, *s.* A plant of the genus Centaurea.

KNAWTS, nawts, *s. pl.* (Hind.) A term used in India to denote the walls of canvas tents.

KNEADING, need'ing, *s.* The act of working and mixing with the hands into a mass, as in the making of bread or pastry.

Hereafter the *kneading*, the making of the cake, the heating of the oven, and the baking.—*Shaks.*

KNEE-HIGH, ne'hi, *a.* Rising to the knees.

KNEE-HOLLY, ne'hol-le, *s.* Butchers' broom, a plant of the genus Ruscus.

KNEELINGLY, ne'ling-le, *ad.* In a posture of kneeling.

KNIGHTS-MILITARY, nites-mil'e-tar-e, *s. pl.* An institution of military knights at Windsor, formerly called "Poor Knights," which owes its origin to Edward III., and is a provision for a limited number of old officers of the army.

KNITTING, nit'ting, *s.* [added.]—*Knitting-sheath*, an instrument with a small perforation to receive the end of the needle in knitting.

KNIVES, *s. pl.* of KNIFE, of which there are a great variety, all differing in shape and use.

KNOT, not, *s.* In the Army, a term applied to the epaulette, or shoulder-wing, commonly made of worsted, worn by non-commissioned officers and privates before epaulettes came into vogue.

KNOWN, noan, *pp.* or *a.* Perceived; understood; recognized.

KNUBS, nubs, *s. pl.* The name of the waste silk produced in winding off from the cocoon, but which is carded and spun up into various common silk stuffs.

KOBIL, ko'bil, *s.* A small boat.

KOFF, kof, *s.* A small two-masted Dutch vessel.

KONILITE, kon'e-lite, *s.* (*konia*, dust, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A silicious mineral.

KOP, kop, *s.* The Dutch unit of measures for dry wares.

KOUSSO, koos'so, *s.* A medicinal plant, the Brayera anthelmintica, of Abyssinia.

KREYSIGIA, kra-sij'e-a, *s.* A genus of pretty-flowering herbaceous plants, so named in honour of F. L. Kreysig, a German botanist: Order, Melanthaceæ.—*Reichenbach.*

KROOMEN, kroo'men, *s. pl.* Labourers employed on the western coast of Africa in working boats and vessels.

KRUKA, kru'ka, *s.* A bird of Russia and Sweden.

KRUMHORN, krum'hawrn, *s.* The name of a portable wind instrument, from which it is supposed the word *cremona* was derived.—Obsolete.

KUNJOO, kun'joo, *s.* A red powder produced by steeping turmeric root in an alkali.

KUNKUR, kun'kur, *s.* A variety of nodular limestone found in India.

KURKEE, kur'kee, *s.* A coarse kind of blanket made by the hill people of India.

KYABOOCA, ki-a-boo'ka, *s.* An ornamental fancy wood obtained in the Eastern archipelago, from the knotty excrescences or burrs of Pterospermum Indicum.

KYPOO, ki'poo, *s.* An astringent extract made in Ceylon, resembling catechu.

L.

L is frequently used as an abbreviation; as, LL.D., *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws; L.R.C.S., *Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons*, &c.

LABADIST, lab'a-dist, *s.* [Corr.]—In Ecclesiastical History, a follower of Jean de Labadie, a zealous reformer of the 17th century.

LABEL, la'bel, *s.* [added.]—In Gothic architecture, the Drip-stone, or projecting moulding over windows, doorways, &c.

LABISIA, la-bis'e-a, *s.* (*labis*, a spoon, Lat., so called from the divisions of the corolla resembling a spoon.) A genus of stove shrubs: Order, Myrsinaceæ.—*Lindley.*

LABOURED, la'burd, *pp.* Tilled; cultivated;—*a.* Bearing marks of constraint in execution; opposed to Easy or Free.

LACÆNA, la-se'na, *s.* (*lakis*, a cleft, Lat., in allusion to the divisions of the lip.) A genus of beautiful flowering plants, natives of Guatemala: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

LACCINE, lak'sin, *s.* (Ital., *lacca*, from the Arabic.) A substance discovered in shellac, which is brittle, yellow, and translucent.

LACED, layst, *pp.* or *a.* Fastened with lace or string; tricked off with lace.

When Jenny's stays are newly laced.—*Prior.*

LACHRYMOSELY, lak're-mose-le, *ad.* In a lachrymose manner.

LACING, la'sing, *s.* A fastening with a string or chord through eyelet-holes; a chord used in drawing tight or fastening.

LAC-LAKE, lak'lake, *s.* A kind of lac dye.

LACQUERED, lak'erd, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with lacquer; varnished.—*Lacquered ware* are those articles coated or varnished with lacquer.

LACQUERING, lak'er-ing, *s.* The act of putting on lacquer; the covering of lacquer or varnish thus put on.

LACTARINE, lak'ta-rin, *s.* (*lac*, milk, Lat.) A preparation of caseine from milk, extensively used by calico printers.

LACTEOUSLY, lak'te-us-le, *ad.* Milky; in the manner of milk.

LACTINE, lak'tin, *s.* (*lac*, milk, Lat.) A sweetish substance found to exist in milk; sugar of milk.

LACTOSCOPE, lak'to-scope, *s.* (*lac*, milk, Lat., and *scopeo*, to view, Gr.) An optical kind of instrument, invented by M. Donne, of Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk and the richness of cream.

LACUSTRAL, la-kus'tral, *a.* (*lacus*, a lake, Lat.) Swampy.

LADANUM, lad'a-num, *s.* (Arab.) The resinous juice which exudes from the leaves of the Cistus ladaniferus.

LADRONE, la-dro'ne, *s.* (Ital.) A pirate, or robber.

LADY-LOVE, la'de-luv, *s.* A sweetheart or mistress.

LÆTITIA, le-tish'e-a, *s.* The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Chacornac in 1856.

LAGGING, lag'ging, *ppr.* or *a.* Loitering; moving slowly, and falling behind.

LAGGINGLY, lag'ging-le, *ad.* In a lagging manner.

LAGUNARIA, lag-u-na're-a, *s.* (so called from its resemblance to the Lagunæa.) A genus of handsome conservatory shrubs: Order, Malvaceæ.—*Endlicher.*

LAGUNCULARIA, la-gun-ku-la're-a, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Combietaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

LAID, lade. *Laid up*, stored away; confined to one's bed; dismantled, as a ship.—*Laid paper*, a sort of writing-paper with water-coloured ridges, which is either *blue-laid* or *cream-laid.*

LAIZE, laze, *s.* (Fr.) A width of manufactured stuff.

LAKHIRAJ, lak'he-raj, *s.* (Hind.) Lands held rent-free in India, or of which the dues are assigned to some public object.

LAMBSKIN, lam'skin, *s.* The skin and fleece of the lamb, which is extensively used for clothing, door-mats, &c.

LAME-DUCK, lame-duck', *s.* A Stock-exchange term applied to any member who fails in his engagements.

LAMENTATIONS, lam-en-ta'shuns, *s. pl.* A name applied to the funeral music of the ancient Jews, at which the female vocalists, called Lamentatrices, were usually engaged.—See Lamentatrices.

LAMENTATRICES, la-men'ta-tre-ses, *s. pl.* (*lamentor*, to bewail, Lat.) The name given to certain female vocal performers, especially among the ancient Hebrews, who were hired to chaunt over the dead, and to sing dirges at funerals.—*Busby.*

LAMENTED, la-men'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Bewailed; mourned for.

David *lamented* with this lamentation over Saul.—2*Sam.* i. 17.

LAMENTINE, lam'en-tine, *s.* A sea-cow; the manati.

LAMINIFEROUS, lam-e-nif'er-us, *a.* (*lamina*, a thin plate, Lat.) Having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers.

LAMMERGEYER, lam'mer-ghire, *s.* A large bird of prey inhabiting chains of high mountains; the bearded vulture.

LAMPER-EEL, lam'per-eel, *s.* The same as the lamprey.

LANA, la'na, *s.* In Commerce, the name of a close-grained wood, obtained in Demerara

from the Genipa Americana, the fruit of which yields the pigment known as *lana-dye*, with which the Indians stain their persons.

LANCASTER-GUN, lan'kas-ter-gun, *s.* A piece of ordnance with an oval bore, and a very long range, so named after the inventor.

LAND, land, *s.* [added.]—*Land-agent*, a bailiff, assistant to the steward of an estate, or a manager of landed property.—*Land-tax*, a tax assessed on land and buildings.—*Land-turn*, a land-breeze.—*Land-waiter*, an officer of the Customs whose duty is to wait or attend on landed goods.—*Land-wind*, a wind blowing from the land.—*Land-worker*, one who tills the ground.

LANDDAMN, land'dam, *v. a.* To banish from the land.

LANDAULET, lan-dau-let', *s.* (Fr.) A small landau.

LANDING, land'ing, *s.* [added.]—*Landing-net*, a small hoop-net, used by anglers for securing their fish.—*Landing surveyors*, and *Landing waiters*, Custom-house officers.

LAND-ROLL, land'role, *s.* A clod crusher and steam presser.

LANDSTURM, land'sturm, *s.* (Germ.) A local militia of Prussia, which never leaves its own district, and is only called in case of actual invasion.

LANIARIFORM, la-ne-a're-fawrm, *a.* (*lanio*, to tear, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Shaped like the canine teeth of carnivorous animals.

LANKESTERIA, lan-kes-te're-a, *s.* (so named from Dr. E. Lankester, a celebrated botanist.) A genus of interesting plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.—*Lindley.*

LANTHANUM, lan'tha-num, *s.* (*lanthano*, to lie hid, Gr.) A metal recently discovered. See Lantanium, vol. ii.

LAPIDIFIED, la-pid'e-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Turned or formed into stone.

LAPILLATION, lap-il-la'shun, *s.* (*lapis*, a stone, Lat.) The state of being, or act of making stony.

LAPMUDE, lap'mewd, *s.* A dress made of reindeer's skin.

LAPPING, lap'ping, *s.* A kind of machine blanket or wrapping material used by calico-printers, &c.—*Lapping-engine* is a doubling machine, or engine for making folds, &c.

LAPPIOR, lap'pe-ur, *s.* A miner who dresses the refuse ores which are left.

LAPSABLE, lap'sa-bl, *a.* That may fall or lapse.

LAPSED, lapst, *pp.* or *a.* (*lapsus*, fallen, Lat.) Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron.—*Lapsed legacy*, a legacy which lapses to the heirs at law from the death of a legatee, or other causes.

LARIAT, lar'e-at, *s.* The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather, with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c.

LARK'S-HEEL, lärks'heel, *s.* A flower called Indian cress.

LARRUP, lar'rup, *v. a.* To beat or flog.—Vulgar.

LARRY, lar're, *s.* An empty waggon or truck on a railway.

LASE, lase, *s.* A land measure of 324 square feet used in Cornwall.

LASERWORT, la'ser-wurt, *s.* The popular English name of a species of Laserpitium, a genus of plants.

LASIAGROSTIS, las-e-a-gros'tis, *s.* (*lasios*, hairy, and *agrostis*, a species of grass, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.—*Kunth.*

LASSO, las'so, *s.* (*lazo*, a slip-knot, Sp., from *laxus*, loose, Lat.) A rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

LASTING, las'ting, *s.* A species of smooth woollen stuff used in making shoes.—In Shoemaking, the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight; a woollen fabric used in making women's shoes.

LAST-MENTIÓNED, last'men-shund, *a.* Mentioned the last.

LATCH-KEY, latsh'ke, *s.* A key used to raise the latch of a door.

LATCHES, latsh'ez, *s. pl.* Small lines like loops, used in connecting the head and foot of a sail.

LATENTLY, la'tent-le, *ad.* (*lateo*, to lie hid, Lat.) In a latent manner; secretly.

LATERITE, lat'er-ite, *s.* (*later*, *lateris*, a brick, Lat.) A conglomerate mineral substance, which forms an important ingredient in hydraulic cement, and is much used for road-making in the East Indies.

LATHING, lăth'ing, *s.* (*latha*, a thin strip of wood, Sax.) A term applied to the bed-staves of the centre frame of a bedstead, on which the bedding rests; also, in Plastering, the small wooden bars or *laths*, to fix mortar in; a covering made of *laths*.

LATH-RENDER, lăth'ren-der, *s.* A splitter of wood into *laths*.

LATH-WOOD, lăth'wŭd, *s.* (*latha*, Sax.) In Commerce, the outside cuttings of fir-trees; they are used for splitting into *laths*, being very straight-grained wood.

LATH-WORK, lăth'wurk, *s.* (*latha*, thin slips, Sax.) In Plastering, the thin battened work at the sides of rooms, or at the ceilings, for receiving plaster.

LATICOSTATE, lat-e-kos'tate, *a.* (*latus*, broad, and *costa*, a rib, Lat.) Broad-ribbed.

LATIDENTATE, lat-e-den'tate, *a.* (*latus*, and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.) Broad-toothed.

LATIFOLIOUS, lat-e-fo'le-us, *a.* (*latus*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Broad-leafed.

LATINIZED, lat'in-ize'd, *pp.* or *a.* (*Latinizo*, Lat.) Made into or borrowed from the Latin.

Words of the vulgar tongue *Latinized*, and Latin words modernized.—*Cambridge.*

LATROBITE, lat'ro-bite, *s.* A Labrador mineral, allied to silicate of alumina, so named from its discoverer Latrobe.

LATTICED, lat'tist, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a lattice; intertwined or interlaced.

Huge alders weave their canopies. and shed
Departed moonlight through their *latticed* boughs.—*Glover.*

LAUGHING, laf'fing, *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing sudden mirth by laughter.—*Laughing-gas*, nitrous oxide or protoxide of nitrogen, so called from the laughter it produces when inhaled;—*s.* Continued laughter.

The *laughing* Nine.—*Pope.*

LAUMONITE, law'mon-ite, *s.* Efflorescent zeolite, so named from Laumont, the discoverer.

LAVARET, lav'ar-et, *s.* A species of salmon, the Salmo lavaretus of Linnæus.

LAY-BROTHER, lay-broth'er, *s.* One received into a convent of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders.

LAY-DAYS, la'daze, *s. pl.* In Commerce, a certain number of days allowed to the merchant or charterer of a vessel to load or unload cargo.

LAYERING, la'er-ing, *s.* The propagation of plants by layers.

LAY-FIGURE, la-fig'ur, *s.* An artist's model; a figure made of wood or cork, in imitation of the human body.

LAYING, la'ing, *s.* The first coat on laths of plasterers' two-coat work; the act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid; the process of twisting the strands of hemp into a rope.

LEAD, led, *s.* [added.]—A small cylinder of black lead or plumbago used in ever-pointed pencils.—*Lead-line*, the lead attached to a sounding line used in ships, which is marked and divided into fathoms.—*Lead-mill*, a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing.—*Lead-pencil*, an instrument for drawing or making lines, made of plumbago or black lead.—*Lead-shot*, shot manufactured from lead.—*Lead-spar*, a sulphate of lead.—*Lead-wort*, the common name for several species of plants belonging to the genus Plumbaceæ.

LEADED, *pp.* or *a.* Fitted with or set in lead; separated by leads, as lines in printing.

LEADER, le'der, *s.* [added.]—In Mining, a branch of ore leading to the lode.—In Newspaper literature, the leading editorial article.—The *leaders* are the principal wheels in any kind of machinery; also the leading horses in a stage-coach or other carriage.

LEAF-FAT, leef'fat, *s.* The fat which lies in leaves or layers within the body of an animal.

LEAFING, leef'ing, *s.* The process of unfolding leaves.

LEAF-LARD, leef'lărd, *s.* Lard from the fleaky animal fat of the hog.

LEAF-METAL, leef-met'al, *s.* A metallic leafy preparation, generally consisting of copper, zinc, or tin, and chiefly used for giving a cheap and brilliant surface to metal and other substances.

LEAGUED, leegd, *pp.* or *a.* United in mutual compact; confederated.

> When *leagued* Oppression poured to northern wars
> Her whiskered pandours and her fierce hussars.—
> *Campbell.*

LEAKING, leek'ing, *s.* The oozing or passing of a liquid through an aperture.

LEAL, leel, *a.* (Scot.) Faithful; true.—*The land of the leal*, the place of the faithful; heaven.

LEAM, leem, *s.* (*ligamen*, a band, Lat.) A string to lead a dog; an artificial cut or drain in a fen district.

LEAN-FACED, leen'fayst, *a.* Having a thin face.—Among Printers, applied to letters which have not their full breadth.

LEANING, leen'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; causing to lean.

LEAN-WITTED, leen'wit-ted, *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness.

LEAPED, leept, or lept, *pp.* Jumped; passed over by a bound.

LEAPING, leep'ing, *s.* The act of jumping or passing by a leap.

LEASED, leece'd, *pp.* or *a.* Demised or let, as lands or tenements.

LEAVE, leev, *s.* [added.]—In Military regulations, *leave of absence* is a permission granted to officers or men to be absent from camp or quarters for any specific period.

LEAVE-TAKING, leev'ta-king, *s.* A separating; parting compliments.

LECANOCARPUS, le-ka-no-kar'pus, *s.* (*lekane*, a basin, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Amarantaceæ.—*Nees.*

LECANOPTERIS, le-kan-op'ter-is, *s.* (*lekane*, a basin, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr., so called from the form of the fronds.) A genus of stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Blume.*

LECONTIA, le-con'te-a, *s.* (so named from G. Leconte, a distinguished American botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

LEDA, le'da, *s.* The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Chacornac in 1856. Its mean distance from the sun is 263,480,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution 4 years and 202 days.

LEDGY, ledj'e, *a.* Abounding in ledges.

LEECH-CRAFT, leetsh'kraft, *s.* The art of healing.

LEEFANCE, le'fanse, *s.* In Nautical matters, an iron bar upon which the sheets of fore and aft sails traverse.

LEER, lere, *s.* The name of an annealing furnace in a glass-house; also, a long arched building, in which glass articles are deposited to assume temper and hardness.

LEGAL, le'gal, *a.* [added.] (*legalis*, lawful, from *lex*, law, Lat.) In Theology, according to the law of works, or resting on works for salvation.—*Legal tender* is a term applied to the payment of debts in the authorized currency of the country, either in gold or bank-notes.

LEGALIST, le'gal-ist, *s.* In Theology, one who relies for salvation on works of law.

LEGALIZED, le'gal-ize'd, *pp.* or *a.* Made lawful.

LEGEREMENT, le-zhere'mong, *ad.* (Fr.) In Music, a term denoting that the movement before which it is placed is to be executed in a gay and lively style.

LEGITIMIST, le-jit'e-mist, *s.* [added.] (*légitime*, legitimate, from *lex*, *legis*, Lat.) In France, an adherent of the old Bourbon family.

LEIANTHUS, le-an'thus, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.—*Griesbach.*

LENGTHENED, length'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Made longer; drawn out in length.

> The slow sun had *lengthened* every shade.—*Pope.*

LENNEA, len-ne'a, *s.* (so named from M. Lennée, a distinguished landscape gardener.) A genus of crimson-flowering plants: Order, Leguminaceæ.—*Klotzsch.*

LENO, le'no, *s.* A sort of thin and clear cotton gauze, used for window blinds, &c.

LENSES, lenz'es, *s. pl.* A general term applied to magnifying glasses for conveying light to a focus, in telescopes and other optical instruments.

LENTANDO, len-tan'do, *ad.* (Ital.) In Music, denotes a gradual retarding of time.

LENTEMENT, leng'te-mong, *ad.* (Fr.) In Music, a word signifying that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be slowly performed.

LENTIL, len'til, *s.* A plant resembling a bean (the Ervum lens), but inferior as an edible. It is much used for food in southern countries, and the meal forms the base of the *Revalenta Arabica.*

LEOCHILUS, le-o-ki'lus, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

LEOPARD-WOOD, lep'pard-wŭd, *s.* A fancy wood of the Palm tribe, much used in cabinet-work.

LEPICHOSMA, lep-e-kos'ma, *s.* A genus of flowering plants: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

LEPICYSTIS, lep-e-sis'tis, *s.* A genus of flowering plants: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

LEPIDOGANOID, lep-e-do'gan-oyd, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, *ganos*, brightness, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) In Geology, the name of a sub-order of fossilized ganoid fishes.

LEPIGONUM, le-pig'o-num, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of succulent plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.—*Wahlenb.*

LEPISMIUM, le-piz'me-um, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of succulent plants: Order, Cactaceæ.—*Hooker.*

LEPROSY, lep'ro-se, *s.* (*lepros*, scaly, Gr.) A foul cutaneous disease, attended with violent itching.

LEPTOCERAS, lep-tos'e-ras, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering greenhouse plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

LEPTODACTYL, lep-to-dak'til, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *dactylos*, a finger, Gr.) A bird or other animal having slender toes.

LEPTOGRAMMA, lep-to-gram'ma, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *gramma*, writing, Gr.) A genus of flowering stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

LEPTURUS, lep-tu'rus, *s.* (*leptos*, and *ouros*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of graminaceous plants, the hard grasses: Order, Graminaceæ.—*Paxton.*

LETHARGIZE, leth'ar-jize, *v. a.* (*lethargos*, from *lethe*, forgetfulness, Gr.) To make lethargic, dull, or drowsy.

LETO, le'to, *s.* The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Luther in 1861.

LETTERING, let'ter-ing, *s.* The act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

LETTER-WOOD, let'ter-wŭd, *s.* A beautiful wood used for cabinet-work and veneering, and the most costly that Guiana possesses.

LETTER-WRITER, let'ter-ri'ter, *s.* One who writes letters; an instrument for copying letters, often called the *manifold letter-writer.*

LETTING, let'ting, *s.* The putting out on lease, as a farm; the giving possession of premises, as to a tenant-at-will; a contracting.

LEUCÆMIA, lew-se'me-a, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *haima*, blood, Gr.) In Pathology, whiteness of blood.

LEUCOCYTHÆMIA, lew-kos-e-the'me-a, *s.* (*leukos*, white, *kytos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood, Gr.) In Pathology, a diseased state of the body, which is characterised by an excess of white particles in the blood.

LEUCOSTEGIA, lew-kos-te'je-a, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *stega*, a covering, Gr., so called from the fronds appearing covered with a white powder.) A genus of fernlike plants: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

LEUCOSTINE, lew-kos'tin, *s.* (*leukos*, white, Gr.) A variety of trachyte.

LEUCOTHEA, lew-ko-the'a, *s.* In Mythology, a sea-goddess. The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Luther in 1855. Its mean distance from the sun is 276,960,000 miles, and its periodical revolution 4 years and 340 days.

LEVERAGE, le'ver-aje, *s.* Mechanical advantage gained on the principle of the lever.

LEVEROCK, lev'er-ok, *s.* A bird; a lark.

LEVIGATED, lev'e-ga-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*levigo*, to reduce to powder, Lat.) Reduced to a fine, impalpable powder.

The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much *levigated* or smooth.—*Arbuthnot.*

LEZE MAJESTY, leze-maj'es-te, *s.* (*læsus*, injured, and *majestas*, majesty, Lat.) An offence against sovereign authority; rebellion.

LHOTSKYA, lotz'ke-a, *s.* (so named from Dr. Lhotsky, a German botanist.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Myrtaceæ.—*Schauer.*

LIABUM, li'a-bum, *s.* A genus of stove plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

LIAISON, le'a-zong, *s.* (Fr.) A union or bond of union.

LIARD, le'ard, *s.* A copper coin; the French farthing.

LIAS, li'as, *s.* A division of the hank of cambric yarn spun by hand.

LIBBARD'S-BANE, lib'bards-bane, *s.* Leopard's bane; a poisonous plant.

LIBERAL, lib'er-al, *a.* The word forms a variety of useful compounds, as, *Liberal-minded, Liberal-souled,* &c.;—*s.* one who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political institutions.

LIBERATED, lib'er-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Freed; released from confinement; manumitted.

LIBERTY, lib'er-te, *s.* [added.]—*Civil liberty* is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation.—*Political liberty* designates the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence.—*Religious liberty* is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects.—*Liberty,* in Metaphysics, as opposed to *Necessity,* is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action.—*Liberty of the press* is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books.

Libra, li'bra, *s.* The name of a superior kind of tobacco grown in Cuba.

Libretto, le-bret'to, *s.* (Ital.) A small book; the written words of an opera.

Licensed, li'senst, *pp.* or *a.* (*licentia*, license, Lat.) Permitted by authority.—*Licensed Victualler* is an innkeeper or publican, who sells beer, wine, and spirits, and affords accommodation to visitors or travellers.

Licensing, li'sens-ing, *s.* The act of giving a license.

Lichnite, litsh'nite, *s.* A brilliant white marble, obtained from the island of Paros; sometimes it is found flesh-coloured.

Licking, lik'ing, *s.* A lapping with the tongue; a flogging or castigation —Low.

Life, life, *s.* [added.]—*Life insurance* is a contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death.—*Life interest*, an interest or estate which lasts during life.—*Life preserver*, a loaded weapon; a swordstick.

Lift-lock, lift'lok, *s.* A name sometimes given to a canal lock, because it lifts or raises a boat from one level to another.

Lift-pump, lift'pump, *s.* A pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water.

Light-bobs, lite-bobs, *s. pl.* In Military language, a term applied familiarly to the light infantry.

Light-dues, lite'dews, *s. pl.* Passing tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, towards the maintenance of the lights shown for their guidance.

Lighted, li'ted, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Kindled.

Lighted tapers.—*Dryden.*

Descended from a chaise or carriage.

She *lighted* off the camel.—*Gen.* xxiv. 64.

Light-infantry, lite-in'fan-tre, *s.* A term applied to bodies of active and strong men carefully selected for rapid evolutions.

Lighting, li'ting, *ppr.* Setting fire to; kindling; giving light to.—*Lighting-rate* is a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish.

Lightning, lite'ning, *s.* [added.]—*Lightning-rod* is a metallic rod, to attract and thus protect buildings or vessels from lightning.—*Lightning-glance*, a sudden flash of lightning; figuratively, a glance or flash of the eye.

Lights, lites, *s. pl.* In Military language, a term variously applied; thus, *Blue-lights* are used for signals, &c., and will burn half a minute, their material consisting of saltpetre, sulphur, and red orpiment;—*Stevens' long lights*, of the same materials, are made of brown paper, and are of the same diameter as the compound signal-rocket.

Lignaloes, lig-nal'oze, or lin-al'oze, *s.* (*lignum*, wood, and *aloes*, Lat.) Aloes wood; a galloch.

Ligniferous, lig-nif'er-us, *a.* (*lignum*, wood, and *fero*, to produce, Lat.) Yielding or producing wood.

Lignified, lig'ne-fide, *pp.* (*lignum*, wood, and *fio*, to become, Lat.) Converted into wood.

Lignitic, lig-nit'ik, *a.* (*lignum*, wood, Lat.) Containing lignite; resembling lignite.

Ligularia, lig-u-la're-a, *s.* (*ligula*, a strap, Lat.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

Liliputian, lil-e-pew'she-an, *s.* One belonging to a diminutive race; a person of very small size, so called from the imaginary island of Liliput, mentioned by Swift.

Lily, lil'le, *s.* [added.]—*Lily-daffodil*, a flowering plant.—*Lily-encrinite*, a fossil zoophyte.—*Lily-hyacinth*, a species of squill.

Lima-bean, li'ma-been, *s.* A kind of pulse, cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean.—*Lima-wood* is a fine kind of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America.

Limaceous, li-ma'she-us, *a.* (*limax*, a slug, Lat.) Belonging to the slug or naked snail, the Limax of Linnæus.

Liman, li'man, *s.* A shallow, narrow lagoon at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made.

Lime-sink, lime'sink, *s.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone countries.

Liming, li'ming, *s.* The act of manuring with lime.

Limonite, lim'on-ite, *s.* One of the names of brown iron ore, or hæmatite.

Limpet, lim'pet, *s.* In Conchology, the popular name of a univalve shell of the genus Patella, adhering to rocks.

Limpidity, lim-pid'e-te, *s.* (*limpidité*, Fr., from *limpidus*, clear, Lat.) Clearness; transparency.

Limping, limp'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Halting; walking lamely.

Lindenia, lin-de'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Linden, a celebrated botanist.) A genus of crimson-flowering plants: Order, Rosaceæ.—*Humboldt.*

Linderbergia, lin-der-ber'je-a, *s.* (so called in honour of J. B. Linderberg, author of a synopsis of European Hepaticæ.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.—*Link.*

Line, line, *s.* In Military organization, the numbered succession of the ordinary regiments of the regular army, excluding special or local corps.

Lineæ, lin'e-e, *s. pl.* A natural order of exogenous plants, composed of herbs or sub-shrubs, bearing different-coloured fugacious petals.

Lines, lines, *s. pl.* A general term applied to small cordage or strong twine, which is used for a variety of purposes.—In Military strategy, a series of field-works, either continuous or at intervals, the former being connected by means of curtains, or long straight walls, and the other being so constructed that the works shall be within cannon-shot range of each other; as, the *Chatham lines*, in Kent.—In Music, those members of a stave on or between which the notes are placed, the invention being generally attributed to Guido; but at their first introduction the spaces between them were not used for notes.—*Leger-lines* are those lines which are added above or beneath the five lines composing the stave, for the reception of such notes as are too high or too low to be placed upon or within the regular stave.

LINGUIFORM, ling'gwe-fawrm, *a.* (*lingua*, the tongue, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Having the form or shape of the tongue.

LINGUISTIC, ling-gwis'tik, } *a.* Pertaining to linguistics.
LINGUISTICAL, ling-gwis'te-kal, }

LINGUISTICS, ling-gwis'tiks, *s. pl.* The science which treats of the origin, various senses, and application of words.

LINSEED-CAKE, lin'seed-kake, *s.* The solid mass, or cake, which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed.

LINSEED-OIL, lin'seed-oyl, *s.* Oil obtained by pressure from flax-seed.

LINSEED-TEA, lin'seed-tee, *s.* A mucilaginous drink made from boiled linseed.

LINSEY, lin'se, *s.* Linseywoolsey.

LIONIZE, li'on-ize, *v. n.* To visit the objects of curiosity in a place ; to cause to be an object of interest.

Mr. Southey very hospitably takes an opportunity to *lionize* the ghost round the lakes, and directs his attention to the most beautiful points of view.—*Macaulay.*

LION'S FOOT, li'onz fŭt, *s.* A plant of the genera Catananche, Prenanthes, &c.

LION'S TAIL, li'onz tale, *s.* A plant of the genus Leonurus.

LIPP, lip, *s.* A delicate fish, the Labrus, of which there are various species, much esteemed about the Crimea.

LIPPITUDE, lip'pe-tewd, *s.* (*lippitudo*, from *lippus*, blear-eyed, Lat.) Soreness of eyes ; bleariedness.

LIP-SALVE, lip'săve, *s.* Some unctuous solution applied to chapped lips ; glycerine, or cold cream.

LIQUATION, li-kwa'shun, *s.* (*liquatio*, melting, Lat.) In Metallurgy, the process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible, with which it is combined.

LIQUOR, lik'ur, *s.* [added.]—*Liquor of flints*, a solution of silicated potash.—*Liquor of Libavius*, bichloride of tin.

LIQUORICE, lik'or-is, *s.* The roots of the Glycirrhiza glabra, a perennial plant common in the south of Europe, considerable quantities of which are imported into this country.—*Liquorice juice*, the Spanish juice of the shops.

LIROCONITE, lir'o-ko-nite, *s.* A bright blue or green mineral, chiefly consisting of oxide of copper and arsenic.

LISLE GLOVES, lile gluvs, *s. pl.* Fine thread gloves for summer wear.—*Lisle lace*, a fine and transparent white thread hand-made lace, so called from the French town where it is made.

LISPING, lisp'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a lisp ;—*s.* the act of speaking with a lisp.

LISSENCEPHALE, lis-sen-sef'a-le, *s.* (*lissos*, smooth, and *enkephalos*, brain, Gr.) A term applied by Professor Owen to smooth-brained animals, as the rodents and insectivorous animals.

LIST, list, *s.* In Architecture, a little square moulding ; a fillet.—*List-shoes*, a kind of easy slippers, made of pieces of cloth or carpeting.

LISTENING, lis'ning, *s.* The act of giving attention.

LISTS, lists, *s. pl.* The ground enclosed for a race, combat, &c.

LITERATIM, lit-er-a'tim, *ad.* (*litera*, a letter, Lat.) Letter for letter.

LITHATE, li*th*'ate, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A salt compounded of lithic acid with a base.

LITHO, li'*tho*, (*lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A prefix to various compound words, denoting stone.

LITHOCOLLA, li*th*-o-kol'la, *s.* (*lithos*, stone, and *kolla*, glue, Gr.) A cement that unites.

LITHOGRAPHED, li*th*'o-graft, *pp.* or *a.* (*lithos*, stone, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.) Formed by tracing letters or figures on stone.

LITHOSTROLE, li*th*'o-strole, *s.* A sort of Mosaic pavement.

LITHOTINT, li*th*'o-tint, *s.* (*lithos*, Gr., and Eng. *tint.*) A tint obtained by a brush used on the lithographic stone instead of a crayon.

LITHOTRIPSY, li*th*'o-trip-se, *s.* (*lithos*, stone, and *tribo*, to triturate, Gr.) The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder, so that it may be extracted without cutting.

LITHOTRIPTIST, li*th*'o-trip-tist, *s.* One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRIPTOR, li*th*'o-trip-tur, *s.* An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRITY, li*th*-ot're-te, *s.* The operation of breaking the stone in the bladder.

LITIGATED, lit'e-ga-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*litigo*, from *lis*, *litis*, strife, Lat.) Contested judicially.

LITTER, lit'ter, *s.* In Military matters, a kind of hurdle-bed, on which the wounded are carried.

LIVE, līve, *a.* [added.]—*Live-feathers*, feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl, and are therefore more strong and elastic.—*Live-oak*, a species of oak, very durable, and highly esteemed for ship-timber.

LIVELILY, līve'le-le, *ad.* In a lively manner.

LIVE-STOCK, līve'stok, *s.* A term applied to horses, cattle, and smaller domestic animals.

LIVING, liv'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* [added.]—*Living-rock*, rock in its native or original state or location.

LIZARD-STONE, liz'ard-stone, *s.* The name of the serpentine marble stone found in Cornwell, near the Lizard Point, and worked up into chimney-pieces and other ornamental works.

LLANDELLO-FORMATION, *s.* In Geology, the lowest series of the Silurian system.

LLANOS, le-a'nose, *s.* (*llano*, flat, Span., from *planus*, Lat.) A term applied to those extensive plains which extend along the banks of the river Orinoco, in South America.

LLOYDIA, loy'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Lloyd, an English botanist.) A genus of hardy bulbous plants : Order, Liliaceæ.—*Paxton.*

LLOYD'S, loydz, *s.* A part of the Royal Exchange in London, appropriated to the use of underwriters and insurance-brokers ; so called from Lloyd's Coffee-house having been the original place of meeting.

LOACH, } loatsh, } *s.* A small fish of the genus
LOCHE, } } Cobitis, inhabiting small clear streams.

LOAD, lode, *s.* Among Miners, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundredweight.

LOADED, lo'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with a load or cargo.

LOAFING, lo'fing, *a.* (*gallofo*, lazy, Span.; *läuffer*, a runner, Germ.) Acting the part of a loafer; resorting to mean expedients for a living.

LOBSCOUSE, lob'skows, *s.* A hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

LOCALIZATION, lo-kal-e-za'shun, *s.* (*locus*, a place, Lat.) The act of localizing.

LOCK, lok, *s.* [added.]—*Lock-gate*, the entrance into a lock-chamber on a canal, for the admission, &c., of boats or vessels.—*Lock-up*, a private place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest.

LOCKED, lokt, *pp.* or *a.* Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.

LOCO, lo'ko, *ad.* (Ital.) In Music, a word signifying that the notes over which it is placed are not to be played an octave higher, as in 8va *alta*, but precisely as they are written.

LOCOMOTIVENESS, lo-ko-mo'tiv-nes, *s.* (*locus*, a place, and *motio*, motion, Lat.) The power of changing place.

LOCULOSE, lok'u-lose, *a.* (*loculus*, a cell, Lat.) Divided into cells or small partitions.

LOG-ROLL, log'role, *v. a.* To assist in collecting logs, and rolling them together for burning.

LOGGER-HEAD, log'gur-hed, *s.* A heavy piece of iron used for heating tar, and reducing it to semi-liquidity.

LOG-GLASS, log'glăs, *s.* In Navigation, a half-minute sand-glass, used on board ship for timing the speed of sailing by the quantity of line run out in a given time.

LOHOCK, lo'hok, *s.* (Arab.) A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a syrup.

LOLLIPOP, lol'le-pop, *s.* The vulgar name for a kind of sugar confectionery.

LOLLOP, lol'lop, *v. n.* To move heavily; to lounge.—Low.

LOMAGRAMMA, lo-ma-gram'ma, *s.* (*loma*, an edge, and *gramma*, writing, Gr.) A genus of stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

LOMONITE, lom'on-ite, *s.* A di-prismatic zeolite; laumonite.

LOMP, lomp, *s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LONGAN, long'an, *s.* An agreeable fruit, the produce of the Nephelium longum.—*Simmonds.*

LONG-CLOTH, long-klaw*th*, *s.* A superior kind of fine cotton fabric.

LONG-DOZEN, long-duz'n, *s.* In Commerce or Trade, a term for thirteen to the dozen.

LONG-HUNDRED, long-hun'dred, *s.* Six score, or one hundred and twenty.

LONGIPENNATE, lon-je-pen'nate, *a.* (*longus*, long, and *penna*, wing, Lat.) A term applied to a family of swimming birds with long wings, as the albatross, &c.

LONGIROSTRAL, lon-je-ros'tral, *s.* (*longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) Having a long bill, as the snipe.

LONG-RUN, long'run, *s.* The whole course of things taken together; the final result.

LONG-SHANKED, long'shankt, *a.* Having long legs.

LONG-SHOREMEN, long-shore'men, *s. pl.* A name given in London to a large body of poor liverymen, who have the reputation of selling their united votes at City elections.

LONG-SPEIL, long'speel, *s.* The name of an ancient stringed instrument performed upon with a bow; it was of Icelandic origin.

LONG-TOM, long'tom, *s.* A cradle used by miners at the gold-fields for washing out gold.

LONG VACATION, long va-ka'shun, *s.* In Law, the period between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.

LONGWAYS, long'ways, *ad.* Lengthwise.

LOOBS, loobs, *s.* The slime or sludge containing ore.—Local.

LOOMING, loom'ing, *s.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere; mirage.

LOONGHIE, loong'he, *s.* An Indian fabric of rich-coloured silk and cotton, made in Scinde.

LOOPED, loopt, *a.* Full of holes. —*Shaks.*

LOOPERS, loop'ers, *s. pl.* The larvæ of certain species of moths, which form a loop when crawling.

LOOP-LINE, loop'line, *s.* A connecting line of railway running into the trunk line.

LOOT, loot, *s.* Military plunder, a word of frequent use in India.

LOO-TABLE, loo-ta'bl, *s.* A round table for a sitting-room; a card table.

LOOTAH, loo'tă, *s.* A brass water-vessel used in India, of variable dimensions.

LOPHOBRANCHIATE, lof-o-bran'ke-ate, *a.* (*lophos*, a tuft, and *brangchia*, gills, Gr.) In Ichthyology, a term applied to an order of fishes with gills arranged in tufts.

LOPHOLOPIS, lo-fol'o-pis, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *lepis*, a scale, in allusion to the spore-cases, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

LOPSIDED, lop-si'ded, *a.* Heavier on one side than the other.

LORCHA, lawrk'a, *s.* A peculiar class of vessels trading in the Eastern seas.

LORENTIA, lo-ren'te-a, *s.* A genus of yellow-flowering plants of easy culture: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

LOREYA, lo're-a, *s.* (so named from M. Lorey, author of a Flora of Burgundy.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

LORGNETTE, lor-net', *s.* (Fr.) An opera-glass; a small spy-glass.

LORIOT, lo're-o, *s.* (Fr.) The golden oriole.

LORIPED, lor'e-ped, *s.* A molluscan animal, having the foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord.

LORIS, lo'ris, *s.* The popular name of several species of lemur in Ceylon and Java.

LORRIE, lor're, *s.* A coal-cart.

LOSH-HIDE, losh'hide, *s.* A hide not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.

LOSINGLY, looz'ing-le, *ad.* In a losing manner.

LOUDONIA, lou-do'ne-a, *s.* (so called in honour of J. C. Loudon, the distinguished horticultural writer.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Haloragеæ.—*Lindley.*

LOUNGING, lownj'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing the time in idleness.

LOURDIER, loor'de-er, *s.* A kind of mattress.

LOVE, luv, *s.* [added.]—*Love-feast*, a religious

festival, held quarterly by the Wesleyan Methodists.—*Love-ribbon*, a thin gauze ribbon.—*Love-song*, a song expressing love.—*Love-tale*, a narrative of love.—*Love-token*, a present in token of love.

LOVE-BIRD, luv'burd, *s.* The name of the small paroquet, the Psittacus passerinus.

LOVED, lŭvd, *pp.* or *a.* Having the affection of any one.

LOW-ARCHED, lo'ărcht, *a.* Having a low arch.

LOW-BORN, lo'bawrn, *a.* Born in low life.

LOW-BRED, lo'bred, *a.* Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.

LOWERING, lo'ur-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Letting down; sinking.

LOWERING, lou'ur-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Appearing dark or threatening.

LOW-MINDED, lo-mine'ded, *a.* Indicating a low mind or debased feeling.

LOW-PRICED, lo'price'd, *a.* Bearing a low price.

LOW-ROOFED, lo'rooft, *a.* Having a low roof.

LOXA, lok'sa, *s.* A measure for betel nuts.—*Loxa-bark*, a pale Peruvian bark, the produce of Cinchona condaminea.

LOXOGRAMMA, loks-o-gram'ma, *s.* (*loxos*, ambiguous, and *gramma*, writing, Gr.) A genus of stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

LOZENGE-SHAPED, loz'enj-shaypt, *a.* Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb.

LUBRICATED, lu'bre-ka-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth and slippery.

The evils of friction are perfectly provided against by the peculiarity of the articulating surfaces [of the joints of the animal frame], which are *lubricated*, or, as it were, oiled, by a slippery fluid termed *synovia*.—*Brande.*

LUBRICATION, lu-bre-ka'shun, *s.* (*lubricus*, slippery, Lat.) The act or operation of making slippery.

LUCAMA, lu-ka'ma, *s.* A Chilian fruit, in size and flavour resembling a peach.

LUCET, lu-set', *s.* A lady's lace-loom, made of ivory, bone, or wood.

LUCIDLY, lew'sid-le, *ad.* In a lucid manner; clearly.

LUCK-PENNY, luk'pen-ne, *s.* A small sum given back to the buyer, by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.

LUCKLESSLY, luk'les-le, *ad.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately.

LUCRATIVELY, lu'kra-tiv-le, *ad.* In a lucrative manner; profitably.

LUCULLITE, lu-kul'lite, *s.* (*Lucullus*, a Roman consul, and *lithos*, a stone, Lat.) A variety of black limestone, often polished for ornamental purposes.

LUES, lew'ez, *s.* (Lat.) Poison; pestilence; plague.

LUFFER, luf'fer, *s.* The wooden window in a church steeple; the turret on a hall or kitchen roof; a frame of laths to admit air and light.

LUFF-TACKLE, luf-tak'l, *s.* A large tackle, not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable, and composed of a double and single block.

LUG, lug, *s.* The projecting slip of a mould or flask, used in the operation of casting; also a square sail used in large boats.

LUGGS, lugs, *s.* An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LUG-MARK, lug-mărk, *s.* A mark cut in the ear of a dog or sheep to identify it.

LUGS, lugz, *s.* A classification of American tobacco, as the factory and the planters' lugs.

LULLING, lul'ling, *ppr.* or *a.* Stilling; composing to rest.

LUMBERER, lum'ber-er, *s.* One engaged in getting lumber from the forest.—In North America, a backwoodsman.

LUMBERING, lum'ber-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Filling with lumber; putting in disorder.

LUMBRICALES, lum-bre-ka'les, *s. pl.* (*lumbricus*, an earth-worm, Lat.) In Physiology, a name applied to certain muscles of the toes and the fingers.

LUMINOSITY, lew-me-nos'e-te, *s.* (*luminus*, bright, Lat.) The quality of brightness.

LUMPED, lumpt, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown into a mass or sum.

LUMPER, lump'ur, *s.* A nautical term for one who furnishes ballast for ships.

LUMP-FISH, lump'fish, *s.* A soft, thick sea-fish, covered with horny spines.

LUMPS, lumps, *s. pl.* A term applied to dock-yard barges; also the name of a sort of brick or tile.

LUNAR, lew'nur, *a.* [added.]—*Lunar cycle*, the period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year.—*Lunar month*, the time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.—*Lunar year*, the period of 12 synodic lunar months, being about 354⅓ days.

LUNARY, lew'na-re, *s.* Moonwort, or honesty, an herb.

LUNE, lewn, *s.* (*luna*, moon, Lat.) In Geometry, a figure in the form of a crescent.

LUNETTIER, lu-net'te-er, *s.* A spectacle-maker.

LUNG-GROWN, lung'grone, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

LUNGLESS, lung'les, *a.* Having no lungs.

LUNULA, lew'nu-la, *s.* (Lat., a little moon.) In Physiology, a term applied to that portion of the human nail near the root, which is whiter than the rest.

LURED, lewrd, *pp.* or *a.* Enticed; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.

LURING, lewr'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing; calling.

LURKING, lurk'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.

LURRY, lur're, *s.* A confused, inarticulate sound or utterance.

LUSERN, lew'sern, *s.* A lynx.

LUSIAD, lew'se-ad, *s.* The great epic poem of Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese power in India.

LUSTER, lus'ter, *s.* One actuated by lust or strong desire.

LUST-STAINED, lust'staynd, *a.* Defiled by lust.

LUSTWORT, lust'wurt, *s.* A plant of the genus Drosera.

LUTED, lewt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* (*lutum*, mud, Lat.) Closed or coated with lute.

LUTEOLIN, lewt'o-lin, *s.* (*lutum*, a flower, Lat.) A yellow colouring matter found in weld.

LUTEOUS, lew'te-us, *a.* (*lutum*, mud, Lat.) Of a brownish-yellow or clay colour.

LUTETIA, lew-te'she-a, *s.* The ancient Latin

name of Paris. The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1854 ; its mean distance from the sun is 232,240,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution 3 years and 292 days.

LUXATED, luks'a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (*luxo*, to dislocate, Lat.) Put out of joint ; dislocated.

LUXURIOUSNESS, lug-zew're-us-nes, *s.* A state of luxury or of great abundance.

LYCASTE, le-kas'te, *s.* (from *Lycaste*, a beautiful woman of Sicily.) A genus of beautiful flowering plants : Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

LYCOPODIACEOUS, li-ko-po-de-a'she-us, *a.* (*lykos*, a wolf, and *podes*, feet, Gr.) Resembling plants of the family Lycopodiaceæ.

LYCOPODIUM, li-ko-po'de-um, *s.* (*lykos*, a wolf, and *podes*, Gr.) A fine yellow powder, the seed of the club-moss, which burns with a bright flash.

LYCOSERIS, le-kos'er-is, *s.* (*lykos*, a wolf, and *seris*, succory, Gr.) A genus of plants : Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

LYENCEPHALA, li-en-sef'a-la, *s.* (*luo*, to loosen, and *enkephale*, the brain, Gr.) In Physiology, a term applied by Professor Owen to the lowest group of Mammalia, in which the hemispheres of the brain are comparatively disconnected and loose, as in the Marsupials.

LYGODESMIA, lig-o-des'me-a, *s.* (*ligodes*, flexible, and *desme*, a bundle, Gr.) A genus of brown-yellow flowering plants : Order, Compositæ.—*Don.*

LYMNITE, lim'nite, *s.* A kind of fresh-water snail, found fossil.

LYNCH-LAW, lintsh'-law, *s.* A summary punishment inflicted by private individuals without the forms of law.

LYRICHORD, lir'e-kawrd, s. (*lyra*, a lyre, and *chorde*, a string, Gr.) The ancient name of a vertical harpsichord, the origin of which has been attributed to Kircher.

LYSSA, lis'sa, *s.* (*lyssa*, rage, Gr.) Canine madness.

LYTERIAN, li-te're-an, *a.* (*lyterios*, loosing, Gr.) In Pathology, indicating the crisis of a disease.

M.

MACAUCO—MACROCHLOA. MACRODACTYLIC—MAGISTRAL.

MACAUCO, mak-aw'ko, *s.* In Zoology, a genus of quadrumanous or four-handed animals, of which there are various species.

MACCABEAN, mak-ka-be'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees, from whom two of the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament were named.

MACDONALDIA, mak-don-al'de-a, *s.* A genus of flowering plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Gunn.*

MACE, mase, *s.* A kind of club ; the name of the heavy rod used at the game of billiards ; a piquant kind of spice ; a fish measure, a *mace* or *maize* of herrings being 500 in number.

MACERATED, mas'er-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Steeped almost to solution ; made lean or thin.

MACHICOULIS, mak'e-koo-lis, *s.* (Gr.) In Fortification, a projecting parapet or balcony, with holes for firing through.

MACLEANEA, mak-leen'e-a, *s.* A genus of handsome flowering shrubs, so called in honour of J. M'Lean, Esq., of Lima : Order, Ericaceæ.

MACKINTOSH, mak'in-tosh, *s.* A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to waterproof India-rubber garments.

MACKLE, mak'l, *s.* (*macula*, a spot, Lat.) Among Printers, a blur which has the appearance of double printing.

MACLURITE, mak'lu-rite, *s.* The mineral chondrodite.

MACROBIOTIC, mak-ro-bi-ot'ik, *a.* (*makros*, long, and *bios*, life, Gr.) Long-lived.

MACROCEPHALOUS, mak-ro-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*makros*, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) In Botany, having a long head.

MACROCHLOA, mak-ro-klo'a, *s.* (*makros*, and *chloa*, herbage, Gr.) A species of grass : Order, Graminaceæ.—*Kunth.*

MACRODACTYLIC, mak-ro-dak-til'ik, *a.* (*makros*, long, and *dactylos*, a finger or toe, Gr.) In Ornithology, having long toes, as rails, waterhens, &c.

MACRODIAGONAL, mak-ro-di-ag'o-nal, *s.* The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

MACRORHYNCHUS, mak-ro-rin'kus, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of annuals, with orange and yellow flowers : Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

MACROSPORIUM, mak-ro-spo're-um, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *sporos*, seed, Gr.) A species of fungi, found on decaying cabbage-leaves, &c : Order, Fungi.—*Fries.*

MACROUROUS, ma-krow'rus, *a.* (*makros*, long, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) An epithet applied to crustacea resembling the lobster and shrimp.

MACULA, mak'u-la, *s.* A stain, or spot.—Rare.

MADDENING, mad'ning, *ppr.* or *a.* Making mad or angry.

MADDING, mad'ding, *ppr.* or *a.* Raging ; furious ; causing madness.

Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife.—*Gray.*

MADEIRA NUT, ma-de'ra-nut, *s.* A thin-shelled walnut, from the Isle of Madeira.

MADIA, ma'de-a, *s.* A South-American annual plant.

MADWORT, mad'wurt, *s.* A plant of the genus Alyssum.

MAGDALEN, mag'da-len, *s.* A reformed prostitute.

MAGISTRAL, maj'is-tral, *s.* [added.]—In Military science, the tracing or guiding line in fortification, the first laid down in the work or on paper, and from which the position of all the other works is determined. In field fortification the crest line of the parapet is the *magistral ;* in permanent fortification, the *cordon,*

or coping of the escarp wall, is the guide.—*Mil. Cyc.*

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC, mag-ne'to-e-lek'trik, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.

MAGNETOMETER, mag-ne-tom'e-ter, *s.* (*magnet*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument to ascertain the force of magnetism.

MAGNIFICAT, mag-nif'e-kat, (*magnifico*, to praise, Lat.) A term applied to the song of the Virgin Mary, because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

MAGNIFYING, mag'ne-fi-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; as, "*magnifying*" glass; extolling.

MAGUEY, mag'ga, *s.* A species of agave, or American aloe, cultivated in Mexico, and applied to many useful purposes.

MAHALEB, ma'ha-leb, *s.* (Arab.) A species of cherry, whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor like Kirschwasser.

MAHARAJAH, ma-ha-ra'jä, *s.* A Hindoo sovereign prince.

MAHOE, ma'ho, *s.* In Botany, the Hibiscus elatus of Swartz, which furnishes a useful fibre for making cordage, &c.

MAHUREA, ma-hu're-a, *s.* A species of tree in Guiana, with purple flowers: Order, Ternstræmiaceæ.—*Aublet.*

MAIA, ma'e-a, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Tuttle in 1861.

MAIETA, ma-e'ta, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Melastomaceæ.—*Aublet.*

MAILABLE, male'a-bl, *a.* That may properly be received into the mail.

MAIMED, mame'd, *pret. pp.* or *a.* (old Fr.) Crippled; disabled in limbs.

By the ancient law of England, he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part.—*Blackstone.*

MAIOLICA, ma-ol'e-ka, *s.* (Ital.) A peculiar kind of earthenware.

MAIRIA, ma're-a, *s.* A genus of flowering plants: Order, Compositæ. – *De Candolle.*

MAJOON, ma-joon', *s.* A confection of butter, flour, &c., largely consumed in the East.

MAKE READY! make red-de, *interj.* In Military tactics, a word of command in the firing, on which the soldier brings his piece to the recover, at the same time cocking it ready for firing.

MALACHADENIA, mal-a-ka-de'ne-a, *s.* A genus of plants, natives of S. America: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

MALACHITE, mal'a-kite, *s.* [added.]—*Green-malachite* occurs in mammillary masses, consisting of concentric layers, having a fibrous structure.—*Blue-malachite* is found both in crystals and as an incrustation.

MALACOLITE, mal'a-ko-lite, *s.* (*malakos*, soft, and *lithos*, stone, Gr.) Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene.

MALACOSTION, mal-a-kos'te-un, *s.* (*malakos*, and *osteon*, a bone, Gr.) In Pathology, softness of bones; a disease called Mollities ossium.

MALACOSTRACOUS, mal-a-kos'tra-kus, *a.* (*malakos*, and *ostrakon*, a shell, Gr.) Pertaining to a section of crustaceous animals called Malacostraca.

MALE-FERN, male'fern, *s.* A wild plant, the Aspidium filix-mas, which has emetic and anthelmintic properties.

MALEFICENT, ma-lef'e-sent, *a.* (*maleficus*, malignant, Lat.) Doing harm, or acting malevolently.

A mischievous or *maleficent* nation.—*Burke.*

MALEFICENCE, ma-lef'e sense, *s.* [corrig.] (Lat.) Malignancy; malevolence.

MALE-SPIRITED, male-spir'it-ed, *a.* Having the spirit of a man; high-minded.—Rare.

That *male-spirited* dame.—*B. Jonson.*

MALICHO, mal'e-ko, *s.* (Sp.) The corruption of a Spanish word signifying mischief.

MALLEOLAR, mal'le-o-lar, *a.* (*malleolus*, the ankle, Lat.) Relating or belonging to the ankle.

MAL-ODOUR, mal-o'dur, *s.* An offensive odour.

MALPOSITION, mal-po-zish'un, *s.* (*mala*, bad, and *positio*, position, Lat.) A false or erroneous position.

MALTESE-STONE, mawl'tese-stone, *s.* A soft stone, quarried in Malta, used for carving, &c.

MALTING, mawlt'ing, *s.* The act of making malt.

MALVADA, mal-vä'da, *s.* A small Spanish coin, about the twelfth part of a farthing.

MANAGELESS, man'ij-les, *a.* That cannot be managed.

MANAGING, man'ij-ing, *a.* Intriguing.

MANDANBOO, man'dan-boo, *s.* A mixture of the buds and roots of an aromatic plant, used in the preparation of betel.

MANDEVILLA, man-de-vil'la, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, so named in honour of H. J. Mandeville, Esq., of Buenos Ayres: Order, Apocynaceæ.—*Lindley.*

MANDORE, man'dore, *s.* A kind of four-stringed lute.

MANDRAGORA, man-drag'o-ra, *s.* The mandrake, a powerful soporific.

MANDUCATORY, man'du-ka-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to or employed in chewing.

MANGAL, man'gal, *s.* A kind of portable copper stove or brazier used in Turkey.

MANGLESIA, man-gle'se-a, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, so named in honour of Capt. Mangles, R.N.: Order, Proteaceæ.—*Lindley.*

MANGLING, mang'gling, *s.* The act of cutting and lacerating; the business of smoothing linen with a mangle.

MANGO-FISH, mang'o-fish, *s.* A fish of the Ganges, highly esteemed for food.

MANGONUS, man-go'nus, *s.* In the Middle Ages, an engine of war made to cast stones, somewhat similar to the petard.

MANICRISTO, man'e-kris-to, *s.* An Italian confection.

MANIFESTED, man'e-fest-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Made evident.

MANIFOLD, man'e-foald, *s.* (*manig-feald*, multiplied, Sax.) A *Manifold-writer* is an apparatus for producing duplicate copies of letters or other document, by a stylus, upon thin tracing paper, interleaved with a blackened paper; sometimes called a *manifold* by the reporters of the press, with whom it is in general use.

MANIHAT, man'e-at, *s.* A genus of flowering plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.—*Plumer.*

MANILLA, ma-nil'la, *s.* [added.]—A piece of copper money in use among the natives of the West African coast.—*Manilla-hemp*, a fibrous material, from which ropes and cables are made.

MANILLAS, ma-nil'las, *s.* A kind of cheroots, made in the Philippine Islands, and so called from the name of the place whence they are shipped.

MANIPULATIVE, ma-nip'u-la-tiv, *a.* (*manipulo*, to operate by the hands, Lat.) Performed by manipulation.

MANKS, manks, *s.* The language of the Isle of Man.

MANNISHLY, man'nish-le, *ad.* In a masculine manner.

MANŒUVRE, ma-new'vr, *s.* [added.]—In Military strategy, *Manœuvres of war* consist chiefly in habituating the soldier to a variety of evolutions, to accustom him to different movements, and to render his mind familiar with the nature of every principle of offensive or defensive operations.

MAN-SERVANT, man-serv'ant, *s.* A domestic male servant.

MANTILLA, man-til'la, *s.* (Sp.) A small mantle.

MANUALLY, man'u-al-le, *ad.* With the hand.

MARABOU-FEATHERS, mar'a-boo-fe*th*'ers, *s. pl.* (Fr.) The under tail coverts of the Ciconia argala and C. Marabou, the former being the Adjutant crane of tropical India.

MARACAN, mar'a-kan, *s.* A species of parrot in Brazil.

MARACAUBA, mar-a-kaw'ba, *s.* A dark furniture-wood, imported from Brazil.

MARASCHINO, mar-as-ke'no, *s.* (Ital.) A spirit distilled from cherries.

MARASMUS, ma-ras'mus, *s.* Atrophy; emaciation.

MARAUDING, ma-rawd'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving in search of plunder; as, "a *marauding* party."

MARAVEDI, mar-a-ve'de, *s.* A copper coin of Spain.

MARBLE, mär'bl, *s.* [added.] — *Arundelian marbles* are marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them.

MARBLED, mär'bld, *pp.* or *a.* Veined like marble.

MARBLED-PAPER, mär'bld-pa'per, *s.* Paper veined or stained for covering boxes, books, or walls.

MARBLER, mär'bler, *s.* One who veins paper or other material in imitation of marble.

MARC, mark, *s.* (Fr.) The refuse or cake after expressing the oil or juice from fruits or seeds, as of apples, olives, &c., mostly used for manure.

MARCASITE, mär'ka-site, *s.* A variety of iron pyrites.

MARCASITIC, mär-ka-sit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to marcasite.

MARCELLA, mär-sel'la, *s.* A quilted cotton fabric.—*Simmonds.*

MARENGO, ma-ren'go, *s.* The name of the twenty-franc gold-piece in Piedmont.

MARGARITIFEROUS, mär-gar-e-tif'er-us, *s.* (*margarita*, a pearl, Lat.) Producing pearls.

MARGODE, mär'gode, *s.* A hard, bluish-grey stone.

MARGOSA OIL, mär-go'sa-oyl, *s.* The oil expressed in India from the seeds of Melia azadirachta.

MARIANTHUS, mar-e-an'*th*us, *s.* A genus of elegant flowering plants: Order, Pittosporaceæ.—*Link.*

MARINE, ma-reen', *a.* [added.] (Fr.)—*Marine-acid*, muriatic or hydrochloric acid.—*Marine-engine*, a steam-engine for use in ships at sea.—*Marine-store*, a place where old ships' stores are bought and sold.

MARIONETTES, mar-e-o-nets', *s.* (Fr.) Dancing dolls; a puppet-show.

MARKED, märkt, *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with any mark.

MARKER, märk'er, *s.* A counter used in card-playing; one who registers the score at a billiard-table.

MARKET, mär'ket, *s.* [added.]—The word has various compounds; as, *Market-basket*, a basket for conveying things from a market.—*Market-bell*, the bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.—*Market-boat*, a boat which conveys goods to market.—*Market-cart*, a cart which conveys goods to market.—*Market-day*, the day of a public market.—*Market-gardener*, one who raises vegetables and fruit for sale.—*Market-house*, a building for a public market.—*Market-place*, the place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.—*Market-town*, a town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

MARKETING, mär'ket-ing, *s.* Attendance upon a market.

MARMOSE, mär'mose, *s.* (Fr.) An animal resembling the opossum.

MARMOSET, mar-mo-set', *s.* (Fr.) A small monkey.

MARONE, ma-rone', *a.* (Fr.) Brownish crimson; of a claret colour.

MAROOL, ma-rool', *s.* A name for the long fine fibre of the Sanseveira zeylanica.

MAROUCHIN, mar'oo-shin, *s.* (Fr.) A plant used by dyers; an inferior sort of wood.

MARPLOT, mär'plot, *s.* One who, by officious interference, mars any design.

MARRON, mar'ron, *s.* (Fr.) A large chestnut.

MARRONETA, mar'ro-ne-ta, *s.* An orchard of chestnut-trees in Italy.

MARSALA, mär'sa-la, *s.* A sort of light French wine.

MARSELLA, mär-sel'la, *s.* A kind of twilled linen.

MARSHAL, mär'shal, *s.* [added.]—*Earl Marshal of England*, the chief officer of arms at the Heralds' College, a dignity hereditary in the family of the dukes of Norfolk.

MARTIAL LAW, mär'shal-law, *s.* In the Military service, an arbitrary law, originating in emergencies, and regulated by the expediency of the moment. It extends to all the inhabitants of a country or district where it happens to be in force, and is distinct from military law, which affects only the troops.

MARZUOTO, mär'zu-o-to, *s.* A kind of Tuscan spring corn, which supplies straw for bonnets.

MASDEW, mas'dew, *s.* A sort of red wine.

MASHED, masht, *pp.* or *a.* Beat into a mass.

MASHING, mash'ing, *s.* A beating into a mass. In Brewing, the process of infusing the ground malt in warm water, for the purpose of extracting the saccharine properties.

MASKED, maskt, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or concealed, sometimes with the intention of taking by surprise:

I saw an antique statue *masked.*—*Addison.*

In Military science, a battery is said to be *masked*, when it is so covered as not to be recognized by the enemy until its fire opens. A work is also said to be *masked* when, from deficiency of command or other causes, another work or body of friendly troops stands in the way of its fire. A fortress is said to be *masked* when it is watched by a hostile force in such strength and position as to bar the garrison entirely from acting on the offensive.—In Botany, having the sides of a labiate corol pressed together so as to close the opening into the tube.

MASQUE, mask, *s.* (Fr.) A musical drama, consisting principally of singing, with machinery, dancing, &c. See Mask, vol. ii.—The Masques of Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Davenant, and Milton, required much splendour, and appear to have been written for particular occasions.

MASSILIA, mas-sil'e-a, *s.* The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by De Gasparis in 1852. Its mean distance from the sun is 229,598,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution 3 years and 269 days.

MASSOY-BARK, mas'soi-bărk, *s.* A bark obtained from a lofty tree in the East, which has tonic properties, and is rich in essential oil.

MASTACANTHUS, mas-ta-kan'*th*us, *s.* A genus of greenhouse herbaceous plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.—*Endlicher.*

MATCH-BOARDS, matsh'-boards, *s.* A kind of plank used for flooring.

MATCH-BOX, matsh'boks, *s.* A box or case to hold matches.

MATCH-MAKING, matsh-ma'king, *s.* The act of making matches.

MATERIEL, ma-te're-el, *s.* (Fr.) A term applying to the baggage, munitions, &c., of an army.

MATICO, mat'e-ko, *s.* The leaves of a Peruvian plant, used as a powerful styptic.

MATTOCK, mat'tok, *s.* [added.]—An implement used by the pioneers of an army, which resembles a pickaxe, but has two broad edges instead of points.

MAUD, mawd, *s.* A species of wrapping plaid or shawl, used as a wrapper for the shoulders in walking, or for the knees in driving.

MAXIMILIANA, maks-e-mil-e-a'na, *s.* One of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Tempel, in 1861.

MAYHEM, may'hem, *s.* (old Fr.) In Law, the maiming a person.

MAYING, may'ing, *s.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

MEASURE, mezh'ur, *s.* [added.]—In Poetry, the *measure* or metre is the manner of combining the long and short syllables.—In Geometry, any quantity assumed as one or unity.—In Geology, a term used for beds or strata.

MEASURED, mezh'urd, *pp.* Computed or ascertained by a rule or standard;—*a.* equal, uniform; limited.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again.—*Matt.* vii. 2.

MEAT, meet, *s.* [added.]—*Meat-biscuit*, a concentrated preparation of meat pounded and dried, then mixed with meal, and baked.—*Meat-offering*, an offering consisting of meat or food, in contradistinction to a drink-offering.—*Meat-salesman*, an agent for cattle-breeders, who receives carcases for sale, and vends them to retail butchers.

MECCA BALSAM, mek'ka baul'sam, *s.* A choice oleo-resin, obtained from the Balsamodendron Gileadense.

MECHANIZE, mek'an-ize, *v. a.* (Fr., *mechaniser*, from *mechane*, a machine, Gr.) To form by mechanical skill.

MEDALET, med'a-let, *s.* A small medal.

MEDIATIZE, me'de-a-tize, *v. a.* (Fr. *mediatiser.*) To make mediately dependent; to annex a small state to a larger one, and yet allow the ruler of the small state to retain his princely rights and authority; hence, *mediatization.*

The dominions so annexed were said to be *mediatized*, that is, made mediately, instead of immediately, dependent on the empire.—*Brande.*

MEDITATED, med'e-ta-ted, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Planned; contrived.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war.—*King Charles.*

MEDOC, med'ok, *s.* A red French wine; a shining pebble found in France.

MEETEN, meet'n, *v. a.* To render meet or fit for.—Rare.

MEGACEROS, me-gas'er-us, *a.* (*megas*, large, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) In Geology, the fossil deer of the British Isles; the Irish elk.

MEGAMETRE, meg'a-me-tr, *s.* (Fr. from *megas*, large, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A French instrument for determining the longitude by measurement of the stars.

MEGASS, me-gas', *s.* The name of the dried cane stems, after the juice has been expressed.

MEGATHERIOIDS, meg-a-*th*e're-oyds, *s. pl.* (*megas*, large, *therion*, a wild beast, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A family of fossil mammalia, of which the Megatherium is the type.

MELICEROUS, me-lis'er-us, *a.* (*meli*, honey, and *keras*, wax, Gr.) Noting an encysted tumour.

MELICOTOON, mel'e-ko-toon, *s.* A peach grafted on a guinea-stock or tree.

MELICYTUS, me-lis'e-tus, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *cytos*, a cavity, Gr.) A genus of greenhouse shrubs, natives of New Zealand: Order, Flacomtiaceæ.—*Forst.*

MELIORATED, meel'yur-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Made better; improved.

MELLA-ROSA, mel'la-ro'za, *s.* A name of the Bergamot orange, which yields the essential oil of bergamot.

MELLOW-TONED, mel'lo-tone'd, *a.* Having soft tones.

MELODEON, me-lo'de-un, *s.* (*melos*, melody, Gr.) A kind of organ with metallic reeds, constructed on the same principle as the seraphine, concertina, &c.

MELPOMENE, mel-pom'-e-ne, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Hind in 1852. Its mean distance from the sun is 218,930,000 miles, and the time of its periodical revolution 3 years and 174 days.

MELTON, mel'tun, *s.* A kind of broadcloth.

MELWEL, mel'wel, *s.* A sort of codfish.

MEMORABLY, mem'ur-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner to be remembered.

MENINGES, me-nin'jes, *s. pl.* (*meninx*, a membrane, Gr.) The two membranes that envelope the brain, the Pia mater and Dura mater.

MENISPERMATE, men-e-sper'mate, *s.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.—The *Menispermic* acid is obtained from the seeds of the Cocculus indicus.

MENISPERMINE, men-e-sper'min, *s.* A tasteless, white, opaque crystalline alkaloid.

MENTOR, men'tur, *s.* A wise counsellor or monitor.

MERCHANT, mer'tchant, *s.* [added.]—*Merchant-tailor*, a tailor who keeps a shop containing articles used in his trade.

MERICARP, mer'e-kărp, *s.* (*meros*, part, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) One carpel of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant.

MERISMATIC, mer-is-mat'ik, *a.* (*merizo*, to divide, Gr.) In Zoology, multiplying by division.

MERITED, mer'it-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Earned; deserved.

MERLIN, mer'lin, *s.* In Military phraseology, a hand-spike.

MERRY-QUILTS, mer're-kwilts, *s.* Cotton fabrics made in Assam.

MESIAL, me'ze-al, *a.* (*mesos*, middle, Gr.). In Anatomy, an epithet applied to a longitudinal line dividing the body, or any member or organ, into two equal parts.

MESMERIST, mez'mer-ist, *s.* (Fr.) One who produces the mesmeric state.

MESMERIZATION, mez-mer-e-za'shun, *s.* Act of producing the mesmeric state.

MESOCARP, mes'o-kărp, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) In Botany, the middle of the three layers in fruits.

MESOCHLÆNA, mes-o-kle'na, *s.* (*mesos*, and *chlaina*, a cloak, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering stove ferns, from the East Indies: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Brown.*

MESOSPERM, mes'o-sperm, *s.* (*mesos*, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) In Botany, a membrane of a seed.

MESOZOIC, mes-o-zo'ik, *a.* (*mesos*, and *zoe*, life, Gr.) In Geology, an epithet applied to the middle period of the earth's crust, as relates to animal remains.

MESQUITE, mes-keet', *s.* (Fr.) A kind of gum; the French name of an American oak.

MESTO, mes'to, *ad.* (Ital.) In Music, a term signifying that a piece is to be played in pathetic style.

MESTOUP, mes'toop, *s.* In the Silk trade, the name of a package.

METAGENESIS, met-a-gen'e-sis, *s.* (*meta*, implying transition, and *geneo*, to produce, Gr.) The changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing from an imperfect to a more perfect state.

METALLING, met'al-ling, *s.* An engineering term for stone and other material applied to give firmness and solidity to common roads and railways.

METASTASIS, me-tas'ta-sis (*meta*, and *istemi*, to stand, Gr.) The transferring of disease from one place to another.

METHYLATED SPIRIT, me*th*'e-la-ted spir'it, *s.* (*methu*, wine, Gr.) Spirit of wine five and a half per cent. over proof, mixed with wood naphtha, or methylic spirit.

METHYLENE, me*th*'-e-lene, *s.* (*methu*, wine, and *hyle*, wood, Gr.) A highly volatile and inflammable liquid.

METOCHE, met'o-ke, *s.* (Gr.) In Architecture, the space between two dentils.

METRONOMY, me-tron'o-me, *s.* (*metron*, measure, and *nomos*, a law, Gr.) The measuring by an instrument.

MEWING, mew'ing, *s.* or *ppr.* The crying of a cat; the act of moulting, and putting on a new appearance.

> Methinks I see her as an eagle
> *Mewing* her mighty youth.—*Milton.*

MEZZA-VOCE, metz'za-vo'tche. (Ital.) In Music, an expression denoting that the movement before which it is written is to be sung or played with a moderate strength of tone, and in a pleasing, delicate manner.

MEZZO, metz'zo, *ad.* (Ital.) In Music, a word denoting middle or mean; generally used in conjunction with some other; as *mezzo forte*, moderately loud; *mezzo piano*, rather soft, &c.

MICAREL, mik'a-rel, *s.* A species of argillaceous earth.

MICHAELITE, mi'kel-ite, *s.* A sub-variety of silicious sinter.

MICHAELMAS, mik'el-mas, *s.* Among Lawyers, *Michaelmas Term* is the interval between Nov. 2 and Nov. 25.

MICRANTHERA, mik-ran-*the*'ra, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Cluciaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

MICROCOSMIC SALT, mi'kro-koz'mik sawlt, *s.* A triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid.

MICROPERA, mik-rop'era, *s.* (*mikros*, and *pera*, a pouch, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

MICROSERIS, mik-ros'er-is, *s.* (*mikros*, and *seris*, succory, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*Lindley.*

MICTURITION, mik-tu-rish'un, *s.* (Lat., *micturitio.*) The act of passing urine.

MID, mid, *a.* [added.]—*Mid* forms a prefix to numerous compounds, which are generally self-explanatory; as, *Mid-course*, *Mid-day*, *Mid-heaven*, *Mid-lent*, *Mid-summer*, *Mid-winter*, *Mid-wood*, &c.

MIDA, mi'da, *s.* A worm, or the bean-fly.

MID-LIFE, mid'life, *s.* The middle of life.

MILD-SPIRITED, mile'd-spir'it-ed, } *a.* Having
MILD-TEMPERED, mile'd-tem'perd, } a mild temper; of a gentle disposition.

MILKILY, milk'e-le, *ad.* After the manner of milk.

MILKING, milk'ing, *s.* The act of drawing milk from the breasts of an animal by the hand.

MILLED, mill'd, *pp.* or *a.* Passed through a mill; beaten with the fists; subjected to the operation of milling.

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited.—*Swift.*

MILLOCO, mil'lo-ko, *s.* A tuberous plant growing in Ecuador, which has the taste and shape of the best potatoes.

MIMETENE, mim'e-teen, *s.* The mineral arseniate of lead.

MINA, me'na, *s.* A genus of beautiful flowering plants, so called from Don F. Xavier Mina, of Mexico: Order, Convolvulaceæ.—*Llave.*

MINCE-MEAT, minse'meet, *s.* Meat chopped very fine, and sweet fruits added.—*Mincing-machine*, a chopping machine.

MINE, mine, *s.* [added.]—In the Iron districts, a workman's term for the crude ore or iron-stone, which is variously designated, as *raw-mine*, *burnt-mine*, *green-mine*, &c.—*Mine-captain*, is the overseer of a mine.

MINERALIZED, min'er-al-ize'd, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into or impregnated with a mineral; as, "*mineralized* waters."

MINIFY, min'e-fi, *v. a.* (*minus*, less, and *fio*, to become, Lat.) To diminish; to reduce the importance of;—*v. n.* to dwindle in size; to sink in estimation.

MINISTERING, min'is-ter-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; affording supplies.

Ministering spirits.—*Milton.*

MINT, mint, *s.* An aromatic plant, the *Mentha viridis*, of various species, which produces by distillation an odoriferous and pungent essential oil.—*Mint-julep*, is a drink consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with sprigs of mint.—*Mint-sauce*, mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar.

MIRABILITE, mir-ab'e-lite, *s.* The efflorescence on the soil among salt-springs, and used as a substitute for soda in manufacturing glass.

MIRIFICENT, mi-rif'-e-sent, *a.* (*mirus*, wonderful, and *facio*, to make, Lat.) Causing wonders.

MIRRORED, mir'rurd, *pp.* or *a.* Reflected, as in a mirror.

MISCELLANIST, mis-sel'la-nist, *a.* A writer of miscellanies.

MISCHOOSE, mis-tchooz', *v. a.* To make a wrong choice.

MISCONDUCTED, mis-kon-dukt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Ill-managed.

MISCREATIVE, mis-kre-a'tiv, *a.* Tending to wrong creation.

MISDESCRIBED, mis-de-skribe'd', *a.* Erroneously described.

MISE-EN-SCENE, mees-ang-sane', *s.* (Fr.) A placing on or getting up for the stage, more especially applied to pantomimes.

MISEMPLOYED, mis-em-ployd', *pp.* or *a.* Used to no good purpose.

MISENTERED, mis-en'terd, *pp.* or *a.* Entered wrong, as an account.

MISPRINTED, mis-print'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously printed.

MISPRINTING, mis-print'ing, *s.* The act of printing wrong.

MISREPUTED, mis-re-pewt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously reputed.

MISTIMED, mis-time'd', *pp.* or *a.* Ill-timed; unseasonable.

An incautious and *mistimed* reproof.—*Killingbeck.*

MISUSED, mis-yuze'd', *pp.* or *a.* Improperly used; misapplied.

MITTENS, mit'tens } *s. pl.* A covering for the
MITTS, mits } hand or arm only, but not for the fingers.

MNEMOSYNE, ne-mos'e-ne, *s.* [added.]—The name of one of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Luther in 1859.

MNEMOTECHNY, ne-mo-tek'ne, *s.* (*mneme*, memory, and *techne*, art, Gr.) Mnemonics; art of improving the memory.

MOBBY, mob'be, *s.* The liquid or juice expressed from apples and peaches, and afterwards distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

MOBILIZATION, mob-e-le-za'shun, *s.* (*mobiliser*, to set on the move, Fr.) Act of mobilizing, or employing troops in active service.

MOBILIZE, mob'e-lize, *v. a.* To draught troops for active service that are generally stationary.

MOCK, mok, *a.* [added.]—*Mock* forms the prefix of various compounds; as, *Mock-epic*, a burlesque imitation of an epic poem.—*Mock-heroic*, burlesquing the heroic.—*Mock-lead*, or *Mock-ore*, the miner's name for blende sulphuret of zinc.—*Mock-nightingale*, the black-cap.—*Mock-orange*, a deciduous shrub of the genus Philadelphus.—*Mock-privet*, an evergreen shrub, of the genus Phillyrea.—*Mock-rainbow*, an ideal rainbow.—*Mock-sun*, a parhelion.—*Mock-turtle*, a soup made of calf's head, veal, and condiments.—*Mock-velvet*, an imitation of velvet; mockado.

MOCKING-BIRD, mok'ing-burd, *s.* An American singing-bird of the thrush kind.

MOCKISH, mok'ish, *a.* Counterfeit.

MOCO, mo'ko, *s.* A South American rodent quadruped.

MODERATISM, mod'er-a-tizm, *s.* The views and practices of those called *Moderates*; moderate opinions in religion or politics.

MODERATO, mod-er-ä'to, *ad.* (Ital.) In Music, a gentle movement.

MODERNITY, mo-der'ne-te, *s.* The state of being modern.—Rare.

MODERNIZATION, mod-ern-e-za'shun, *s.* Act of adapting to modern taste.

Dryden's most thankless task, the *modernization* of Chaucer.—*Brit. Qu. Rev.*

MODERNIZED, mod'ern-ize'd, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered modern.

He *modernized* the more ancient narratives.—*Warton.*

MODIFICATIVE, mod'e-fe-ka-tiv, *a.* That which modifies.

MODIFIED, mod'e-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Changed in form; varied.

MODIOLAR, mo'de-o-lar, *a.* Shaped like a bushel measure.

MODIST, mo'dist, *s.* A follower of fashion.

MODULATED, mod'u-la-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Formed to a certain key.

> The master's hand, in *modulated* air,
> Bids the loud organ breathe.—*Somervil'e.*

MOELLINE, mo'el-line, *s.* An ointment for the hair.

MOELLON, mo'el-lon, *s.* Rough stones fit for building.

MŒSO-GOTHIC, me-so-go*th*'ik, *a.* Belonging to the Mœso-Goths.

MOFF, mof, *s.* A silk stuff from Caucasia.

MOHAIR, mo'hare, *s.* [added.]—*Mohair-shell*, in Conchology, a particular species of voluta, whose surface resembles mohair.

MOHR, more, *s.* In Zoology, a species of antelope inhabiting Africa.

MOHRIA, mo're-a, *s.* A genus of elegant greenhouse ferns, so named in honour of M. Mohr, an eminent botanical writer : Order, Boraginaceæ.—*Swartz.*

MOLTKIA, molt'ke-a, *s.* A genus of elegant flowering plants, so named in honour of Count Moltke, a nobleman of Denmark : Order, Boraginaceæ.—*Don.*

MOLTO, mol'to, *ad.* (Ital., from the Latin *multum*, much.) In Music, a word generally used in combination by way of augmentation, as *molto allegro*, very quick ; *molto adagio*, very slow, &c.

MONASTICON, mo-nas'ti-kon, *s.* A book on monasteries.

MONEY, mun'e, *s.* [added.]—*Money-box*, a box or till to hold money.—*Money-market*, a general term for the monetary transactions at the Stock Exchange, Bank of England, or other great financial establishments.—*Money-order*, a convenient form of transmitting small sums of money through the medium of the Post Office.

MONEYWORT, mun'e-wurt, *s.* An evergreen trailing plant, of the genus Numularia.

MONKEY, munk'e, *s.* [added.]—*Monkey-block*, a small single block strapped with a swivel. —*Monkey-boat*, a small, broad-built boat employed in the docks.—*Monkey-jacket*, a thick pea-jacket, or short spencer.—*Monkey-wrench*, in Mechanics, a spanner with a movable jaw.

MONKEYISM, munk'e-izm, *s.* Apishness ; the characteristics of a monkey, in semblance or manners.

MONOBASIC, mon-o-bas'ik, *a.* (*monos*, one, and *basis*, a base, Gr.) In Chemistry, having only a single atom of base.

MONOCHILUS, mon-o-ki'lus, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr., alluding to the form of the flower.) A genus of plants : Order, Verbenaceæ.—*Fischer.*

MONOCHLAMYDEOUS, mon-o-kla-mid'e-us, *a.* (*monos*, single, and *chlamys*, a cloak, Gr.) In Botany, having a single covering.

MONOCLE, mon'o-kl, *s.* (Fr.) A reading-glass for one eye.

MONOCLINATE, mon-o-kli'nate, *a.* (*monos*, single, and *kline*, a bed, Gr.) In Mineralogy, a term applied to crystals in which one of the axes is obliquely inclined.

MONOCULE, mon'o-kule, *s.* An insect with one eye.

MONOGRAMMA, mon-o-gram'ma, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *gramma*, delineation, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants : Order, Polypodiaceæ.

MONOGRAPHER, mo-nog'ra-fer, *s.* (*monos*, single, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) A writer of monograms.

MONOLOPIA, mon-o-lo'pe-a, *s.* (*monolopos*, a single covering, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants : Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

MONOMERIA, mon-o-me're-a, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *meris*, part, Gr.) A genus of plants : Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

MONOMETER, mo nom'e-ter, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A rhythmical series of a single metre.

MONOMETRIC, mon-o-met'rik, *a.* In Mineralogy, a term applied to crystals with the axes equal.

MONSTRANCE, mon'stranse, *s.* (*monstro*, to show, Lat.) A transparent pyx, which contains the consecrated host of the Roman Catholic service.

MONTEFIASCO, mon-te-fe-as'ko, *s.* The name of an Italian wine.

MONTEURS, mon'tewrs, *s. pl.* (Fr.) A class of workmen who arrange artificial flowers into wreaths and trimmings.

MONTMARTRITE, mont mar'trite, *s.* A yellowish limestone, a compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime, found at Montmartre, near Paris.

MONTON, mon-tun, *s.* (Span.) A miner's name for a heap of ore.

MONTURE, mon-tewr, *s.* (Fr.) A saddle horse ; literally, that on which one is mounted.

MOO, moo, *v. n.* To make the noise of a cow.

MOORING, moor'ing, *s.* In Nautical matters, the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbour to confine a ship.

MOOTER, moot'er, *s.* A disputer of a mooted case ; a maker of trenails or wooden bolts for fastening the planks of a ship.

MOPING, mo'ping, *ppr.* or *a.* Affected with dulness.

MOQUETTE, mo-ket', *s.* (Fr.) A tapestry Brussels carpet of a fine quality ; a kind of Wilton carpet.

MORA, mo'ra, *s.* (Fr.) A valuable South American wood, the tree of which, the *Mora excelsa*, frequently exceeds 100 feet in height; it is peculiarly adapted for ships' timbers and planks, and the bark is used as a tanning substance.

MORENDO, mo-ren'do, *ad.* (Ital., from the Latin, *morior*, to die.) In Music, a term indicating a style of performance in which the tones of the voices or instruments are to be gradually softened or made to die away.

MORMON, mawr'mon, *s.* One of a sect in the United States ; a follower of one Joseph Smith, who professed to have found a revelation written by "the prophet" Mormon.

MORPHOLOGICAL, mawr-fo-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to morphology.

MORTAR, mawr'tar, *s.* A species of thick and short cannon, with a wide bore, fitted with a chamber, and made of iron or brass.

MORTGAGED, mor'gaje'd, *pp.* or *a.* Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.

His land *mortgaged.—Bp. Hall.*

MORTIFIED, mawr'te-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Affected by gangrene or loss of vitality; humbled; subdued.

With fasting *mortified*, worn out with tears.—*Harte.*

MORTIFYINGLY, mawr'te-fi-ing-le, *ad.* In a mortifying manner.

MORTLING, mawrt'ling, *s.* (*mort*, dead, Fr.) Wool from the fleece of a dead sheep; pelt wool.

MOSELLE, mo-sel', *s.* (Fr.) A light French wine, one of the most acid of the wines imported.

MOSS-LAND, mos'land, *s.* A marshy soil covered with moss, and considered entirely unproductive, but demonstrated to be easily reclaimable; the value of the land thus reclaimed and cultivated being now estimated at from 30s. to 40s. per acre yearly rental.

MOTLEY-MINDED, mot'le-mind'ed, *a.* Having diversified views and feelings.

MOTO, mo'to, *ad.* (Ital., from the Latin *motus*, moved to excitement.) In Music, a term signifying that a composition is to be sung or played with emphasis and agitation.

MOULDERING, moald'er-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning to dust; crumbling; wasting away; as, "*mouldering* ruins."

MOULINAGE, moo'lin-aje, *s.* (Fr.) The last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

MOUNTAIN-TALLOW, mown'tin-tal'lo, *s.* A mineral soluble in alkali which is found in Scotland and Sweden.

MOUNTING, mownt'ing, *s.* The act of mounting; equipment; embellishment; the setting to a gem; the frame of a picture or map.

MOUSE, mous, *s.* [added.]—*Mouse-ear*, a name of several herbs, on account of the shape and velvety surface of their leaves.—*Mouse-tail*, an annual plant, with seeds.

MOUTHING, mowthe'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with an affected, swelling voice.

MOVEMENT, moov'ment, *s.* [added.]—In Mechanism, a *movement maker* is a manufacturer of the internal machinery of watches or clocks.

MOWED, mode, MOWN, mone, *pp.* or *a.* Cut with a scythe; cleared of grass.

MOZING, mo'zing, *s.* An operation of preparing cloth in the gig-mill.

MUD, mud, *s.* [added.]—*Mud-fish*, a species of the Ciprinus kind.—*Mud-sill*, in bridges, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.—*Mud-cart*, a scavenger's cart for removing dirt from the streets.—*Mud-sucker*, an aquatic fowl.

MUDDED, mud'did, *pp.* or *a.* Soiled with mud.

MUFFINEER, muf'fe-neer, *s.* A covered dish to keep toasted muffins hot.

MUFFLED, muf'fld, *pp.* or *a.* Covered closely; blindfolded.

MUGGET, mug'et, *s.* The entrails of a calf.

MUHLENBERGIA, mu-len-ber'je-a, *s.* A genus of plants, so called in honour of Henry Muhlenberg, an American botanical writer: Order, Graminaceæ.—*Wildenow.*

MULETTE, mu-let', *s.* A kind of sailing vessel.

MULGEDIUM, mul-je'de-um, *s.* A genus of hardy perennials: Order, Compositæ.—*Cassini.*

MULISHLY, mew'lish-le, *ad.* With stubbornness.

MULISHNESS, mew'lish-nes, *s.* Obstinacy.

MULLED, muld, *pp.* or *a.* Sweetened and enriched with spices.—*Mulled wine*, wine heated over the fire, with spices and sugar added.

White wine *mulled* with ginger warm.—*Jenyns.*

MULTIFORMOUS, mul-te-fawrm'us, *a.* (*multus*, many, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Having many forms.

MULTIPLIED, mul'te-plide, *pp.* or *a.* (*multiplico*, from *multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold, Lat.) Increased in numbers.

MULTIRADIATE, mul-te-ra'de-ate, *a.* (*multus*, and *radius*, a ray, Lat.) Having many rays.

MUMMING, mum'ming, *s.* The sports of mummers;—*a.* pertaining to sports of mummers.

MURICITE, mew're-site, *s.* Fossil remains of the Murex.

MURIFORM, mew're-fawrm, *a.* (*murus*, a wall, and *forma*, form.) In Botany, resembling bricks.

MURKILY, mur'ke-le, *ad.* Obscurely; gloomily.

MUSARS, mu-sărs', *s. pl.* In Music, performers on a small kind of bagpipe, called *Musette*, which see.

MUSCARDINE, mus'kăr-din, *s.* A fungus or rot, which kills silkworms in great numbers.

MUSCITES, mus'sites, *s. pl.* (*muscus*, moss, Lat.) In Geology, fossil plants of the moss family.

MUSETTE, mu-set', *s.* (Fr.) In Music, the name of an air or melody, the chief characteristics of which are sweetness and softness. It was also the name of a small sort of bagpipe formerly much in use throughout Europe, the performers on which were called *Musars*.

MUSKET-PROOF, mus'ket-proof, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

MUSQUASH, mus'kwash, *s.* A burrowing animal of North America, the Musk-rat, whose skin forms an article of commerce.

MUSSEL, mus'sl, *s.* A bivalve shell-fish.

MUSTAC, mus'tak, *s.* A small tufted monkey.

MUSTAIRA, mus-ta'ra, *s.* A hard, close-grained wood, exported from Brazil, and used for turning.

MUSTANG, mus'tang, *s.* A wild horse.

MUSTEE, mus-te', *s.* The child of a white person and a quadroon, in the West Indies.

MUTABLY, mew'ta-ble, *ad.* In a mutable manner.

MUTAGE, mew'taje, *s.* A process for checking fermentation in the must of grapes.

MUTINY, mu'te-ne, *s.* [added.]—For the regulation and guidance of the army, the *Mutiny Act* is annually passed, which clearly specifies military offences, and the penalties attaching to them; and at the same time gives powers to the Crown to frame articles or rules for the better government of the forces, which articles are denominated "Articles of War."

MUTTON-CHOP, mut'tn-tchop, *s.* A rib of mutton for broiling.

MUTTON-HAM, mut'tn-ham, *s.* A leg of mutton properly cured.

MUTTY-PAL, mut'te-pal, *s.* A resinous exudation from the Alianthus malabaricus.

MYALGIA, me-al'je-a, *s.* (*mus*, a muscle, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain or aching of the muscles.

MYCOLOGY, mik-ol'o-je, *s.* (*mykos*, a fungus, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on fungi.

MYRIACTIS, mir-e-ak'tis, *s.* (*myrios*, a myriad, and *actin*, a sunbeam, Gr.) A genus of white-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

MYRIAPOD, mir'e-a-pod, *s.* (*myrios*, and *podes*, feet, Gr.) An order of insects having many feet.

MYRRHINE, mir'rin, *a.* (*myrrha*, myrrh, Gr. and Lat.) Made of the myrrhine stone.

MYRTLE-BERRY, mir'tl-ber're, *s.* The fruit of the myrtle.

MYRTLE-WAX, mir'tl-waks, *s.* A concrete oil or vegetable wax.

MYSTICS, mis'tiks, *s. pl.* A class of religious people who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

The *Mystics* are not confined to any particular denomination of Christians, but may be found in almost every form of religious profession.—*Eden.*

N.

N, en. [added.]—As an abbreviation, N. stands for north, N.N.E. for north-north-east, and N.N.W. for north-north-west.

NABEE, nab-ee', *s.* (Hind.) A powerful poison extracted from the Aconitum ferox.

NABIT, na'bit, *s.* Powdered sugar-candy.

NACRE, nake'r, *s.* (Fr. *nacre*, and Sp. *nacar.*) A shining iridescent substance, which lines the interior of shells; mother of pearl.

NADLE-STEIN, na'dl-stine, *s.* (*nadel*, a needle, and *stein*, a stone, Germ.) Needle-stone.

NÆVE, neve, *s.* (Lat. *nævus.*) A natural mark or spot on infants.

NAFF, naf, *s.* A species of tufted sea-fowl.

NAGELIA, na-je'le-a, *s.* A genus of plants, so called from M. Nageli, a botanical investigator: Order, Pomaceæ.—*Lindley.*

NAHOOR, na-hoor', *s.* A species of wild sheep found in Nepaul.

NAIB, na'ib, *s.* A deputy law officer in an Indian court of justice.

NAIL, nale, *s.* [added.]—*Nail-brush* is a toilet brush for cleaning the finger-nails.—*Nail-file*, a small file for smoothing the finger-nails.—*Simmonds.*

NAPHTHA-LAMP, naf'*th*a-lamp, *s.* (Gr. *naphtha.*) A table-lamp constructed for the burning of naphtha, which gives a very brilliant light.

NAPIFORM, na'pe-fawrm, *a.* (*napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Having the shape of a turnip.

NAPOLEON, na-po'le-un, *s.* A French gold coin of twenty francs.

NAPOLEONA, na-po-le-o'na, *s.* A genus of full flowering plants from Sierra Leone, so called after the Emperor Napoleon I.: Order, Belvisiaceæ.—*Palis.*

NARGIL, nă*r*'gil, *s.* A name of the cocoa-nut tree in Southern India.—*Simmonds.*

NARIFORM, nar'e-fawrm, *a.* Formed like the nose.

NARROW-CLOTHS, nar'ro-klawths, *s. pl.* In the woollen trade, those cloths under fifty-two inches wide; those beyond, being called broad cloth.

NARROW-GAUGE, nar'ro-gaje, *s.* A railway where the rails are placed 4 feet 8½ inches apart.

NARROWING, nar'ro-ing, *s.* The act of narrowing.

NARROW-MINDEDNESS, nar'ro-mine'd'ed-nes, *s.* Illiberality.

NASALITY, na-sal'e-te, *s.* (*nasus*, the nose, Lat.) The state of being nasal.

The *nasality* of the first letter.—*Sir W. Jones.*

NASALLY, na'sal-le, *ad.* Through the nose.

NASONIA, na-so'ne-a, *s.* (*nasus*, a nose, Lat., in allusion to the column.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

NASTURTIUM, nas-tur'she-um, *s.* (*nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo*, to twist.—*Pliny.*) The name of a pungent plant allied to the water-cress.

NATANTLY, na'tant-le, *ad.* (*nato*, to swim, Lat.) In a floating manner.

NATATORIAL, na-ta-to're-al, *a.* Adapted to swimming.

NATIONAL GUARD, nash'un-al gărd, *s.* A body of citizens, armed for purposes of internal defence; very general on the continent of Europe, but more especially in France, where they have acted a prominent part in all her great revolutions.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, nash'un-al skool, *s.* A free school for children, chiefly supported by voluntary contributions.

NATTY, nat'te, *a.* Neat, fine, cleanly, spruce.—Colloquial.

NAUT, nawt, *s.* (*nautis*, a sailor, Lat.) A marine measure or length, about 1¼ mile, used in the Mediterranean.

NAVAL-CAMP, na'val-kamp, *s.* In Military strategy, and especially among the Ancients, a term applied to a land and sea fortification, consisting of a ditch and parapet on the land side, or a wall built in the form of a semicircle, and extended from one point of the sea to the other.

NAVETTE, na-vet', *s.* (Fr.) A smaller kind of Colza, cultivated in France for the seed, which produces oil.

NAVICELLE, nav-e-sel', *s.* (Fr., from Lat. *navis*, a ship.) A kind of small ship.

NAVIGABILITY, nav-e-ga-bil'e-te, *s.* (*navigo*, to navigate, Lat.) State of being navigable.

NAVIGATOR, nav'e-ga-tor, *s.*—See Navvy.

NAVVY, nav've, *s.* A labourer employed in cutting canals, earthworks, &c.; a contraction of navigator.

NAVY-BILLS, na've-bils, *s. pl.* Bills issued by the Admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dock-yards; also short dated bills drawn by naval officers on the accountant-general for pay due to them.

NAWAB, na-vob', *s.* A title given by courtesy to persons of high rank in India; the viceroy of a province.

NEAD-END, need'end, *s.* A trade name for the show-end of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, &c.

NEBULAR, neb'u-lar, *a.* (Lat. *nebula*, a thin cloud or mist.) Pertaining to nebulæ.

Nebular Theory, a hypothesis advanced by Laplace, which supposes the gradual formation of planets from nebulous matter.—*Herschel.*

NECESSARIES, nes'ses-ser-iz, *s. pl.* In the Military service, a general term for articles issued to the British soldier, such as shirts, stockings, boots, razors, &c., which are presumed to be necessary for his comfort and cleanliness. Every article is directed by the regulations to be marked with the owner's name, the letter of his company, and the number of his regiment.

NECK-TIE, nek'ti, *s.* A neckerchief; a band tied or buttoned round the neck; a neck-band.

NECTARY, nek'tar-e, *s.* (Fr. *nectaire*, from Lat. *necto*, to attach.) In Botany, the melliferous part of vegetation.

NEEDLE, ne'dl, *s.* [added.]—*Needle-book*, a little-book, made of slips of flannel, to stick needles in.—*Needle-box*, a small fancy box for keeping papers of needles in.—*Needle-case*, a lady's work-case, in which needles are kept according to their sizes or numbers.

NEEDLEWOMAN, nee'dl-wum'an, *s.* A sempstress.

NEGINOTH, neg'e-not, *s.* (Heb.) A word prefixed to some of the Psalms, supposed to announce the particular tune to which they were to be sung.—*Busby.*

NEGLIGÉE, neg'le-zha, *s.* (Fr.) A long necklace, generally of coral, worn by ladies.

NEMALINE, nem'a-lin, *a.* (*nema*, a thread, Lat.) In Mineralogy, fibrous.

NEMAUSA, ne-maw'sa, *s.* One of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Laurent in 1858.

NEOCOMIAN, ne-o-ko'me-an, *a.* (so called from *Neocomum*, the Lat. name of Neufchâtel.) In Geology, a term applied to the green sand formation, which is particularly developed in the neighbourhood of Neufchâtel.

NEOZOIC, ne-o-zo'ik, *a.* (*neos*, new, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) In Geology, a term denoting new animality, and applied to a division of the fossiliferous strata.

NEP, nep, *s.* (Lat. *nepeta.*) A plant, catmint or catnip.

NEPAULESE, nep'aw-leze, *s.* The natives of Nepaul, in India.

NEPAUL-PAPER, ne-pawl'pa-per, *s.* A strong unsized paper made in Nepaul, from the pulverized bark of the Daphne papyra.

NEPHRODIUM, ne-fro'de-um, *s.* (*nephros*, a kidney, Gr., so called from the sori being covered with a kidney-shaped indusium.) A genus of stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Michaux.*

NEPTUNE, nep'tune, *s.* One of the most distant newly discovered planets, first observed by Le Verrier and Adams in 1846. Its mean distance from the sun is 2,864,000,000 miles, and its periodical revolution 164 years, 26 days, and 17 hours.

NEPTUNIA, nep-tew'ne-a, *s.* (so called from the mythological deity Neptune.) A genus of yellow-flowering water plants, with sensitive leaves: Order, Leguminaceæ.—*Loreiro.*

NESCIENT, nesh'e-ent, *a.* (*nescio*, not to know, Lat.) Ignorant of.

NETTING-NEEDLE, net'ting-ne'dl, *s.* A long needle used by ladies for doing net-work.

NETTLE, net'tl, *s.* [added.]—*Nettle-cloth*, a new German material, consisting of a very thick tissued cotton, japanned and prepared as a substitute for leather.—*Nettle-tree*, a tree nearly allied to the elm.

NET-WEIGHT, net-wate, *s.* In Commerce, the clear weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for the cash, bag, or other inclosure, being thus contradistinguished from gross weight, which comprehends everything.

NEURAPOPHYSIS, new-ra-pof'e-sis, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, *apo*, from, and *phuo*, to grow, Gr.) In Anatomy, a portion of bone projecting from a vertebra, which assists in forming the canal that protects the spinal chord.

NEUROPATHY, new-rop'a-the, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *pathos*, feeling, Gr.) In Pathology, nervous affection; disease of a nerve.

NEUROSKELETON, new-ro-skel'e-tun, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *skeleton*, a skeleton, Gr.) In Anatomy, the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton, which have relation to the nervous system and to locomotion.

NEUTRALITY, new-tral'e-te, *s.* [added.]—(Lat. *neuter.*) State of being neutral.—In International law, the principle of non-interference in the contests of those belligerent nations with which another power may be at peace; not assisting any party with men, ammunition, or arms.—*Armed neutrality* is the state of a nation which holds itself under arms, in order to repel aggression.—In Chemistry, the state or quality of being neutral.

The *neutrality* of salts.—*Silliman.*

In Ethics, a state between good and evil.

There is no health: physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality.*—*Donne.*

NEW, new, *a.* [added.]—*New* is much used in composition, to qualify other words; as *New-born, New-coined, New-comer, New-fashioned, New-found, New-invented, New-modelled.*

NEWS, news, *s.* [added.]—*News-exchange*, a central meeting-place for newsvendors.—*News-galley*, in Printing, a long metal frame, to contain columns of type, which are deposited by the compositor, for the purpose of pulling slips in proof.—*News-writer*, a contributor to a newspaper.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX, *s.* A plant of New Zealand (the Phormium tenax), the leaf of which furnishes a strong and valuable fibre.

NICARAGUA WOOD, nik-ar-ă'gwa wŭd, *s.* In Commerce, an inferior kind of Brazil wood, used to dye a bright fugitive fancy red.

NICKNACKS, nik'naks, *s. pl.* Small wares; trifles.
NICKNACKERY, nik-nak'e-re, *s.* Trifles; toys.
NICTITATE, nik'te-tate, *v. n.* (*nictito*, Lat.) To wink.
NIELLO, ne-el'lo, *s.* (Ital.) An engraved gold or silver plate, the lines of which are filled permanently with a black enamel.
NIGGLER, nig'gler, *s.* One who niggles at handiwork.
NIGHTED, ni'ted, *a.* Darkened; clouded.
NIGHT-SOIL, nite'soyl, *s.* The contents of water-closets.
NIGHT-STOOL, nite'stool, *s.* A bed-room commode.
NIGHT-WATCHER, nite'watch-er, *s.* One who watches in the night.
NILOTIC, ni-lot'ik, *a.* Relating to the Nile.
NIOBE, ni'o-be, *s.* One of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Luther in 1861.
NIPHŒA, ne-fe'a, *s.* (*niphos*, snow, Gr., in allusion to the pure whiteness of its flowers.) A genus of beautiful white-flowering plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.—*Lindley.*
NIPPING, nip'ping, *ppr.* or *a.* Pinching off; biting off the end.
NITRATINE, ni'tra-tin, *s.* (*nitron*, native soda, Gr.) A nitrate of soda, found in crystals in Peru.
NITRIFICATION, ni-tre-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The process of forming nitre.
NIVETTE, ne-vet', *s.* (Fr.) A kind of peach.
NOCENTLY, no'sent-le, *ad.* In a hurtful manner.
NOCTOGRAPH, nok'to-graf, *s.* (*nox*, *noctis*, night, Lat., and *grapho*, to write, Gr.) A writing-frame for the blind.
NOCTURNALLY, nok-tur'nal-le, *ad.* In the night; nightly.
NOCUOUSLY, nok'u-us-le, *ad.* In a hurtful manner.
NOILS, noyls, *s. pl.* The short pieces and knots of wool, left after combing out the *tops* by the combs.
NOISILY, noyz'e-le, *ad.* With noise.
NOLL, nol, *s.* The head; the noddle.
NOMAD, nom'ad, *s.* (*nomas*, a pastoral wanderer, Gr.) One who leads a wandering life.

The *Nomads* of classical times were generally tribes devoted to pastoral pursuits.—*Brande.*

In Physics, an atom, or minute particle.
NOMINATIVELY, nom'e-na-tiv-le, *ad.* As a nominative.
NOMOTHETE, nom'o-*th*ete, *s.* (Gr. *nomothetes*, from *nomos*, a law, and *tithemi*, to place.) A lawgiver.
NON, non, *neg. prep.* (Lat.) In Music, an Italian negative of frequent use, as *Non troppo allegro*, not too quick.—*Non tanto*, an expression of moderation; as *Allegro non tanto*, not too quick.
NON-ACID, non-as'id, *a.* Not having the qualities of an acid.
NONAGENARIAN, non-a-jen-a're-an, *s.* (*nonaginta*, ninety, Lat.) One ninety years old.
NON-COMMISSIONED, non-kom-mish'und, *a.* Not having a commission.—In the Army, *Non-commissioned officers* are the subordinate officers of a regiment or company, appointed not by commission but by order of the commanding officer. In the infantry, they consist of the sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, sergeants, corporals, and drum and fife majors.
NON-EFFECTIVE, non-ef-fek'tiv, *a.* In a Military sense, the privative or negative of effective; hence the non-effective state of a regiment, non-effectives, &c. Non-effective also means an allowance of £20 to the first lieutenant-colonel and first major in each regiment of cavalry and infantry, except the household cavalry, and of £75 in the Foot-guards.
NON-EPISCOPAL, non-e-pis'ko-pal, *a.* (Lat. *episcopus*, an overlooker.) Not of the Episcopal Church.
NON-EPISCOPALIAN, non-e-pis-ko-pa'le-an, *s.* One not belonging to an Episcopal Church.
NON-MALIGNANT, non-ma-lig'nant, *a.* Not malignant.
NON-MANUFACTURING, non-man-u-fakt'yur-ing, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures.
NON-MEMBERSHIP, non-mem'ber-ship, *s.* State of not being a member.
NONUPLA, non'u-pla, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, the appellation appropriate to a quick species of time, consisting of nine crotchets or nine quavers in a bar, and the beating of which is performed by two falls and one elevation of the hand.
NORDMANNIA, nawrd-man'ne-a, *s.* A hardy herbaceous plant, so called in honour of M. Nordmann, a zealous botanist: Order, Thymelaceæ.—*Fischer.*
NORMA, nawr'ma, *s.* (*norma*, a rule, Lat.) In the Arts, a model or pattern; a square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters and other artificers.
NORTHMAN, nawr*th*'man, *s.* A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, whence *Norman.*
NORTH-WESTERLY, nawr*th*-wes'ter-le, *a.* and *ad.* Toward or from the north-west.
NORWAY RAGSTONE, nawr'way rag'stone, *s.* A coarse variety of whetstone.
NOSE-BAND, noze'band, *s.* Part of a horse's bridle.
NOSE-PIECE, noze'peece, *s.* The nozzle of a hose or pipe.
NOSES, no'zez, *s. pl.* A name given to some of the shell plates from the edges of the carapace of the sea-tortoise.
NOTCH, notch, *s.* *Notch-weed*, a plant called orach;—*v. a.*, to cut in small hollows.
NOTCHED, notcht, *pp.* or *a.* of the verb *To notch.*
NOTIFICATION, no-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*noto*, to make known, Lat.) In Military language, a document issuing from the Horse Guards, giving notice of some particular regulation connected with the army. Thus a War-office notification is respecting the appointment of an officer, &c. Among army agents, a *Notification book* is a book in which a regular entry is made of officers recommended for commissions in the army; also of such as are appointed by a notification from the War-office.
NOTOCHORD, no'to-kawrd, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *chorda*, a chord, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term applied to the gelatinous column which forms the primary condition of the spine in vertebrate animals.
NOTORHIZAL, no-to-ri'zal, *a.* (*notos*, the back, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) In Botany, an epi-

thet applied to the radicle in the embryonic plant on the back of the cotyledons.

NOUS, nouse, *s.* (*noos*, mind, Gr.) Intellect or talent, humorously applied.

NOWEL, now'el, *s.* The inner part of a large loam mould, used in a foundry.

NUBECULA, nu-bek'u-la, *s.* (Lat.) A little cloud.—In Astronomy, a name given to the Magellanic clouds, or two extensive nebulous patches of clouds.—In Pathology, a small speck on the corner of the eye.

NUCLEAR, new'kle-ar, *a.* (Lat., *nucleus*, a kernel.) Formed of nuclei.

NUCLEATED, new'kle-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* (Lat.) Having a nucleus or central particle.

NUCLEIFORM, nu-kle'e-fawrm, *a.* (Lat.) Formed like a nut or kernel.

NUCLEOLUS, new'kle-o-lus, *s.* (Lat.) A little nucleus.

NUDGE, nudj, *v. a.* To touch gently, as with the elbow.

NUDIBRACHIATE, new-de-brak'e-ate, *a.* (*nudus*, naked, and *brachia*, an arm, Lat.) Having naked arms; a term applied to Polypi, whose tentacles are not covered with cilia.

NUGGET, nug'et, *s.* (Sc., *nugget*, a lump, as a *nugget* of sugar, &c.) A lump of gold, taken from the mine in its natural state, either *in situ* or *in transitu*. The largest specimens have been found in the gold diggings of Victoria, one weighing 134 lbs., of which 126 lbs. consisted of pure gold.

A glittering *nugget* of the gold of Ophir.—*Ecl. Rev.*, 1855.

NUMMULATED, num'mu-la-ted, *a.* (*nummus*, a money coin, Lat.) Having resemblance to a coin.

NUN-BUOY, nun'bwoy, *s.* A buoy tapering at each end.

NUNG, nung, *s.* In Commerce, a large packet or bale, generally applied to cloves.—*Simmonds.*

NUT-OIL, nut'oyl, *s.* In Commerce, the name of the oil expressed from the ground nut.

NUT-PINE, nut'pine, *s.* A new species of pine from the Rocky Mountains (Pinus monophyllus), the seeds of which, as obtained from the cones, constitute the principal subsistence of some of the Indian tribes.

NUTRITIOUSLY, nu-trish'us-le, *ad.* In a nutritious manner.

NUTRITIVELY, new'tre-tiv-le, *ad.* So as to nourish.

NUTRITIVENESS, new'tre-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of nourishing.

NUT-SCREW, nut'skrew, *s.* A name of the tumbler screw.

NUTTING, nut'ting, *s.* The act of gathering nuts;—*pp.* or *a.* gathering nuts.

NUT-TREE, nut'tree, *s.* The hazel tree; a tree that bears nuts.

NUT-WRENCH, nut'rentsh, *s.* An instrument for fixing or removing the nuts on screws.

NYSA, ni'za, *s.* One of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1857.

O.

OARSMAN, orez'man, *s.* One who rows at the oar.

OBCOMPRESSED, ob-kum-prest', *a.* (*ob* and *comprimo*, to press together, Lat.) Flattened in front and behind.

OBEAH, o-be'a, *s.* A sort of pretended witchcraft prevalent among the negroes of the West Indies, said to have been originally introduced from Africa.

OBERONIA, o-ber-o'ne-a, *s.* A remarkable genus of plants, which consists chiefly of small fleshy-leaved epiphytes, inhabiting the branches of trees in the woods of India: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

OBLIQUE, ob-leek', *a.* [added.]—In Military science, a word of varied application.—*Oblique deployment* is a term applied to the component parts of a column when extending into line, and when they deviate to the right or left for the purpose of taking up an oblique position.—*Oblique fire or defence* is that which is under too great an angle, as is generally the defence of the second flank, which can never be so good as a defence in front.—*Oblique position* is a position taken in an oblique direction from the original line of formation.—*Oblique radius* is a line extending from the centre to the exterior side of a polygon.

OBLIQUE, *v. n.* In Military evolutions, *to oblique* is to move forward to the right or left, by stepping sideways in either of those directions, according to the words of command.

OBLIQUE, *a.* [added.]—In Grammar, an *Oblique case* is any case except the nominative.

OBOLE, ob'ole, *s.* (Lat., *obolus.*) In Pharmacy, the weight of twelve grains.

OBOLITE-GRIT, ob'o-lite-grit, *s.* In Geology, the lower Silurian sandstones of Russia and Sweden, so named from the shells of the *obolus.*

OBSEQUIES, ob'se-kwiz, *s. pl.* (*obsequor*, to follow, Lat.) Funeral rites.

OBSERATE, ob'se-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. *obsero.*) To lock up.—Rare.

OBSOLESCENCE, ob-so-les'sens, *s.* (*obsolesco*, to grow out of use, Lat.) State of becoming disused.

OBSTRUCTED, ob-strukt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Blocked up.

OBTECTED, ob-tekt'ed, *a.* Covered.

OBTUNDENT, ob-tun'dent, *s.* (*obtundo*, to beat

against, Lat.) In Medicine, a substance which blunts irritation.

OCA, o'ka, *s.*, *pl.* Ocoes. A sort of tuberous root or potato, the Caladium esculentum, grown in tropical America.

OCHLESIS, ok-le'sis, *s.* (*ochlos*, a multitude, Gr.) A crowding together.

OCHREA, o'kre-a, *s.* (Lat., a boot.) In Botany, the tube formed in some plants by the growing together of the stipules through which the stem passes.

OCTENNIALLY, ok-ten'ne-al-le, *ad.* Once in every eight years.

OCTODECIMO, ok-to-des'e-mo, *a.* or *s.* (*octo-decim*, eighteen, Lat.) Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to a sheet; a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

OCTOSYLLABIC, ok-to-sil-lab'ik, *a.* (*octo*, eight, Lat.) Consisting of eight syllables.

OCTROI, ok'troo-aw, *s.* (Fr.) A tax levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in.

ODDS, odz, *s.* [added.]—*Odds-and-ends*, miscellaneous scraps, or general refuse.

ODIC, o'dik, *a.* Pertaining to the fancied force that gives rise to the phenomena of electro-biology, called *Od*; odyllic.—*Reichenbach.*

ODONTALITE, o-don'tal-ite, *s.* (*odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A petrified tooth or bone.

ODONTOGRAPH, o-don'to-graf, *s.* (*odous*, and *graphe*, description, Gr.) An instrument constructed to measure or design the teeth of wheels.

ODYLLIC, o-dil'lik, *a.* See Odic.

ŒNANTHIC, e-nan'*th*ik, *a.* (*oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) Noting an acid obtained from œnanthic ether; an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odour.

ŒSTRIDÆ, es'tre-de, *s. pl.* (*oistros*, the gad-fly, Gr.) In Entomology, a family of dipterous insects, the bot-flies, of which the Œstrus is the type, whose larvæ are found in the stomach of the horse and other animals.

OFFENDED, of-fend'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Displeased; excited to anger.

OFFICERED, of'fis-erd, *pp.* or *a.* In Military science, a regiment is said to be well-officered when it has not only its full complement of officers and non-commissioned officers, but when they are remarkable for good order and discipline.

OFFICERS, of'fis-ers, *s. pl.* In Military science, there are various grades, *commissioned* and *non-commissioned*.—*General officers* are those above the rank of a colonel, and their command extends over any body of troops composed of different corps.—*Field officers* are colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors.—*Staff officers* are the quartermaster-general, the adjutant-general, the military secretary, and their deputies, together with brigade-majors and aides-de-camp. The regimental staff officers are the surgeon, paymaster, adjutant, assistant-surgeon, and quartermaster of each regiment.—*Subaltern officers* are lieutenants, cornets, second lieutenants and ensigns.—*Brevet officers* are those holding a higher commission than their regimental rank, or that for which they receive pay.—*Warrant officers* are those who hold their situations by warrants from boards, or persons authorized by her Majesty to grant them.—*Non-commissioned officers* are appointed by the commanding officer of a regiment, and consist of the sergeant-major, the sergeants, corporals, and fife and drum majors.

OFF-RECKONINGS, of-rek'nings, *s. pl.* In Military matters, the amount issued to colonels for clothing the men of their respective regiments.

OFFUSCATE, of'fus-kate. See Obfuscate, vol. ii.

OIL-CAKE, oyl'kake, *s.* A cake of compressed flaxseed.

OIL-CLOTH, oyl'klaw*th*, *s.* Cloth covered with paint and figured work, chiefly in use for passages and counting-houses, where strength of wear is required.

OIL-PAINTING, oyl'paynt-ing, *s.* The art of painting in oil-colours; a picture painted in oil.

OIL-STONE, oyl'stone, *s.* A kind of hone slate.

OLEANDRA, ol-e-an'dra, *s.* (*olea*, the olive, Lat.) A genus of stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

OLEARIA, ol-e-a're-a, *s.* (*olea*, the olive, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

OLEINE, o'le-in, *s.* (*oleum*, oil, Lat.) That portion of fat or oil which retains a liquid state.

OLEO-RESIN, o'le-o-res'in, *s.* (*oleum*, oil, and *resin.*) A mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin.

OLIGANDROUS, ol'e-gan-drus, *a.* (*oligos*, few, and *aner*, *andros*, a male, Gr.) Having fewer than twenty stamens.

OLIVET, ol'e-vet, *s.* A sort of mock pearl, or white bugle, made for the African trade.

OLIVINE, ol'e-vin, *s.* A variety of chrysolite.

OLYMPIA, o-lim'pe-a, *s.* One of the recently discovered planets, first observed by Chacornac in 1860.

OMBROS, om'bros, *s.* The name for a particular quality of madder.

OMMATODIUM, om-ma-to'de-um, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

OMPHALOCELE, om'fal-o-sele, *s.* (*omphalos*, the navel, and *kele*, a tumour, Gr.) A rupture at the navel.

ON, on, *prep.* [added.]—A particle frequently prefixed to words used in a military sense; as, *on duty*; *on service*; *on guard*, &c.

ONAGER, on'a-jer, *s.* (Lat.) The wild ass.

ONDATRA, on'da-tra, *s.* The musk-rat of Canada, as large as a rabbit, and its fur resembling that of a beaver; the *Fiber* of Cuvier.

ONOMATOLOGY, o-nom-a-tol'o-je, *s.* (*onoma*, a name, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) A treatise on the derivation of words.

ONOMATOPŒIA, o-nom-a-to-pe'e-a, *s.* (*onoma*, and *poieo*, to make, Gr.) A figure of speech in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified.

ONSETTING, on-set'ting, *s.* A rushing or assaulting.

ONUS, o'nus, *s.* (Lat.) The burden.—*Onus probandi*, burden of proof.

Oolitic, o-o-lit'ik, *a.* (*oos*, an egg, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Composed of or resembling oolite.

On the continent of Europe, the *oolitic* system is known as *Jura kalk*, and *Calcaire Jurassique*, from the conspicuous development of the strata in the Jura mountains.—*Tomlinson.*

Oolong, oo'long, *s.* A peculiar kind of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea.—*Simmonds.*

Oopach, oo'pak, *s.* The name of a black tea.—*Simmonds.*

Oozings, ooz'ings, *s. pl.* Issues of a fluid.

Opah, o'pah, *s.* A large sea-fish.

Open, o'pn, *a.* [added.]—In Military movements and dispositions, a term frequently used in contradistinction to *close;* as, *open column; open distance; open order*, &c. It also constitutes part of a word of command; as, "Rear rank take open order!"—By *open distance in column* is meant that the intervals are always equal in depth to the extent in front of the different component parts of the column.—*Open flank*, in fortification, is that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon.—*Opening of trenches* is the first breaking of ground by the besiegers, in order to carry on their approaches towards the place.

Opera, op'er-a, *s.* (Ital.) *Opera-dancer*, a ballet girl.—*Opera-glass* is a small perspective glass, or telescope, used in theatres, operas, &c.—*Opera-house*, a theatre for the representation of operas.—*Opera-singer*, a vocalist who takes part in the music of an opera.

Ophthalmoscope, of-*th*al'mo-skope, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *skopeo*, to view, Gr.) In Pathology, an instrument for examining the interior of the eye.

Oporice, o-po'ris, *s.* (*opora*, autumnal fruit, Gr.) A conserve of fruits.

Opposing, op-po'zing, *pp.* or *a.* Acting against; resisting.

Oppressed, op-prest', *pp.* or *a.* Overburdened.

Opsiometer, op-se-om'e-tur, *s.* (*opsis*, vision, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the power of vision; an optometer.

Optime, op'tim, *s.* (*optimus*, the best, Lat.) The title of those who stand in the second rank of honours, immediately after the Wranglers, in the university.

Optometer, op-tom'e-ter, *s.* (*optomai*, to see, and *metron*, measure.) An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision; an opsiometer.

Orach, Orrach, or'ak, *s.* A plant of the genus Atriplex, or mountain spinach.

Orbito-sphenoid, or'be-to-sfe-noyd', *a.* In Anatomy, an epithet applied to the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.

Orc, awrk, *s.* (Sp. *orca.*) A cetaceous mammal; a species of whale of the genus Orca.

Orcine, awr'sin, *s.* A crystallizable colouring matter.

Ordained, awr-dane'd', *pp.* or *a.* Appointed; instituted.

Miletius was *ordained* by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned.—*Stillingfleet.*

Oreodaphne, o-re-o-daf'ne, *s.* (*oros*, a mountain, and *daphne*, a laurel, Gr.) A genus of greenhouse plants: Order, Lauraceæ.—*Nees.*

Organon, awr'ga-non, *s.* (Gr.) An instrument; method, or rule; a term often applied to a collection of Aristotle's treatises on logic; a machine to facilitate labour in architecture and the arts.

Orgeis, awr'je-is, *s.* A fish, the Organ-ling.

Originated, o-rij'e-na-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Brought into existence.

Ormolu, ore-mo-lew', *s.* (Fr.) Gilt brass.

Ornamented, awr'na-ment-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Decorated.

Orostachys, o-ros'ta-kis, *s.* (*oros*, a mountain, and *stachys*, a spike of flowers, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

Orotund, o'ro-tund, *s.* (*os, oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, Lat.) A musical fulness of intonation direct from the larynx.

Orthite, awr'*th*ite, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, Gr.) A variety of Allanite, a silicate of cerium.

Oscule, os'kule, *s.* (*osculum*, a small mouth, Lat.) A small bilabiate aperture.

Osmorhiza, os-mo-ri'za, *s.* (*osme*, scent, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbelliferæ.—*De Candolle.*

Osmose, os'mose, *s.* (*osmos*, impulsion, Gr.) The process by which fluids and gases pass through membranes.

Osservanza, os-ser-van'za, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a term implying that the movement at the beginning of which it is written is to be executed with scrupulous exactness.

Ossifying, os-se-fi'ing, *pp.* or *a.* (*os, ossis*, a bone, Lat.) Changing into bone.

Osteal, os'te-al, *a.* (*osteon*, a bone, Gr.) Belonging to bone.

Osteine, os-tine, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, Gr.) The tissue of bone.

Osteitis, os-te-i'tis, *s.* (*osteon*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation, Gr.) Osseous inflammation.

Osteo-dentine, os'te-o-den'tine, *s.* (*osteon*, Gr., and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.) A structure formed in teeth resembling bone.

Osteophyte, os'te-o-fite, *s.* (*osteon*, and *phuo*, to grow, Gr.) A bony tumour or projection.

Osteotrite, os'te-o-trite, *s.* (*osteon*, Gr., and *tero*, to rub, Lat.) An instrument for removing diseased bones.

Osteozoaria. (*osteon*, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) In Zoology, a name for vertebrate animals.

Osthexy, os-*th*ek'se, *s.* (*osteon*, and *exis*, a habit, Gr.) Ossification of parts of the body.

Ostrapoda, os-trap'o-da, *s.* (*ostreon*, an oyster, and *pous, podos*, a foot, Gr.) In Malacology, an order of Crustacea which have the body inclosed in a bivalve shell.

Otic, ot'ik, *a.* (*ous, otos*, the ear, Gr.) Of or belonging to the ear.

Otochilus, ot-o-ki'lus, *s.* (*ous, otos*, an ear, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of epiphytes: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

Otocrane, ot'o-krane, *s.* (*ous, otos*, and *kranion*, the skull, Gr.) That portion of the skull connected with the organ of hearing.

OTOLITHS, ot'o-li*ths*, *s. pl.* (*ous, otos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Small masses of carbonate of lime contained in the labyrinth of the ear, commonly called ear-stones.

OTOSCOPE, ot'o-skope, *s.* (*ous, otos*, and *skopeo*, to view, Gr.) An instrument for listening to the sound passing through the tympanum in diseased states of the ear.

OUTFACE, owt-fase', *v. a.* To brave; to bear down with impudence; to stare down.

If we seek to *outface* the sun, we become blind.
—*Raleigh.*

OUTFIT, owt'fit, *s.* In Military regulations, the necessaries, uniform, &c., which an officer provides when he is gazetted to a regiment, or is proceeding to any foreign station.

OUTLIER, owt-li'ur, *s.* In Geology, a patch of stratum detached from the main body of the original formation.

OUTMANŒUVRE, owt-ma-new'vr, *v. a.* To surpass in manœuvering.

OUTRAGED, owt'raje'd, *pp.* or *a.* Treated with violence.

OUTWING, owt-wing', *v. a.* In Military strategy, to extend the flanks of an army or line, in action, so as to gain an advantageous position against the right or left wing of an enemy.

OVERBEARINGLY, o-ver-bare'ing-le, *ad.* In an overbearing way.

OVICAPSULE, o-ve-kap'sule, *s.* (*ovum*, an egg, and *capsula*, a capsule, Lat.) The sac in which the egg is contained.

OVIPOSITING, o-ve-pos'it-ing, *s.* (*ovum*, and *positus*, placed, Lat.) The laying or depositing of eggs.

OXBANE, oks'bane, *s.* A plant.

OXBOW, oks'bo, *s.* A curved piece of wood encircling an ox's neck.

OXIDABLE, ok'se-dabl, *a.* Convertible into an oxide.

OXY, or OXI, oks'e, (*oxys*, sharp, or acute, Gr.) An important prefix in compound words, denoting that oxygen enters into the composition of the substance named.

OXYIODINE, oks'e-i'o-din, *s.* In Chemistry, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids.

OXYRAMPHIS, ok-se-ram'fis, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *ramphos*, a beak, Gr.) A pretty greenhouse plant: Order, Leguminaceæ.—*Wallich.*

OXYSALT, oks'e-sawlt, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, Gr.) A salt, with which oxygen is combined.

OXYTONE, oks'e-tone, *a.* Having an acute sound.

OZOCENTE, o'zo-sent, *s.* A fossil wax.

OZOCERITE, o-zo-se'rit, *s.* (*ozo*, to smell, and *keros*, wax, Gr.) A mineral like resinous wax.

OZONE, o'zone, *s.* (*ozo*, to smell, Gr.) A modification of oxygen, produced by electrical action, and so called from the peculiar odour it emits.

OZONOMETER, o-zo-nom'e-ter, *s.* (*ozo*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for detecting the presence and quantity of ozone.

P

PACHYPHYTUM, pa-kif'fe-tum, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A genus of succulent plants: Order, Crassulaceæ.—*Link.*

PAGING, pa'jing, *s.* The marking of pages.

PAH, pá, *s.* A stockaded intrenchment, in use more especially among the New Zealanders.

PAILLASSE, pal'yas, *s.* (Fr.) An underbed of straw, placed under a mattress for the sake of raising it.

PAIRING-TIME, pare'ing-time, *s.* The time when birds couple.

PAIXHAN GUN, payks'an gun, *s.* A howitzer for throwing shells, so named from Paixhan, its inventor.

PALÆOSAURUS, pa-le-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*palaios*, ancient, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A fossil reptile, of a lizard form, found in the magnesian limestone of the Permian system.

PALÆOZOOLOGY, pa-le-o-zo-ol'o-je, *s.* (*palaios*, ancient, *zoon*, an animal, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) That branch of palæontology which describes fossil animal remains.

PALANKAS, pal-an'kas, *s.* A species of permanent intrenched camps, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses.

PALEOGRAPHY, PALEOLOGY, PALEONTOLOGY, &c.—See Palæography, &c. vol. ii.

PALMA CHRISTI, pal'ma-kris'ti, *s.* (The *palm of Christ*, Lat.) An annual plant, whose seeds furnish the castor-oil of medicine.

PALMER-WORM, păm'er-wurm, *s.* A hairy worm.

PALMETTO, pal-met'to, *s.* A species of palm-tree.

PALPEBRAL, pal'pe-bral, *a.* (*palpebra*, the eyelid, Lat.) Pertaining to the eyebrows.

PALPEBROUS, pal'pe-brus, *a.* Having large eyebrows.

PALTRILY, pawl'tre-le, *ad.* In a paltry manner.

PAMPERED, pam'perd, *pp.* or *a.* Fed luxuriously.

Those *pampered* animals.—*Shaks.*

PANDEAN PIPES, pan'de-an pipes, *s. pl.* (from *Pan*, the God of Shepherds, Gr.) A musical wind instrument.

PANDORA, pan-do'ra, *s.* One of the newly discovered planets, first observed by Searle in 1858.

PANOPEA, pan-o-pe'a, *s.* One of the recently discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1861.

PANTOLOGICAL, pan-to-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to pantology.

PAPALLY, pa'pal-le, *ad.* Popishly.

PAPILLOTE, pap'il-lote, *s.* (Fr.) A small piece of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.

PAPYRACEOUS, pap-e-ra'she-us, *a.* (*papyrus*, paper, Lat.) Of the quality or consistence of paper; papery.

PARADING, pa-rade'ing, *s.* The act of making a parade.

PARADOS, par'a-dos, *s.* (Sp.) In Military science, an elevation of earth behind fortified places, to secure them from sudden attack.

PARALLELS, par'al-lels, *s. pl.* In Fortification, wide trenches, so constructed as to afford the besieging troops a free covered communication between their various batteries and approaches. The first parallel is the first work of an attack which is laid down.

PARMA, pär'ma, *s.* (Lat.) A kind of round buckler, used by the Velites in the Roman army.

PARR, pär, *s.* Young salmon.

PARRAKEET, par'ra-keet, *s.* A small species of parrot.

PARROCK, par'rok, *s.* A small field; a paddock.

PARTHENOPE, par-then'o-pe, *s.* One of the newly discovered planets, first observed by De Gasparis in 1850. Its mean distance from the sun is 233,610,000 miles; and its periodical revolution is 3 years and 306 days.

PARTS, pärts, *s. pl.* Qualities, accomplishments.

PARTY, pär'te, *s.* [added.]—In Military matters, a *Recruiting party* is a certain number of men, under an officer or non-commissioned officer, detached for the purpose of enlisting men.—*Firing parties* are those who are selected to fire over the grave of any one interred with military honours.—*Working parties* consist of small detachments of men, under the immediate command and superintendence of officers, who are employed on fatigues which are not purely of a military nature.

PASTEL, pas'tel, *s.* A plant; a coloured crayon.

PATARERO, pat-a-re'ro, *s.* A small swivel piece of artillery.

PATENTABLE, pat'ent-abl, *a.* That can be patented.

PATENTED, pat'ent-ed, *pp.* or *a.* Granted by patent.

PATH-KEEPING, pa*th*-keep'ing, *a.* Keeping in the path.

PATHOGENETIC, pa*th*-o-je-net'ik, *a.* (*pathos*, suffering, and *gennao*, to produce, Gr.) Producing disease.

PATTERING, pat'ter-ing, *s.* A striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAULOWNIA, pau-lown'e-a, *s.* (so named in honour of the daughter of the Emperor of Russia.) A fine lofty tree, bearing panicles of dark lilac flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.—*Sieb.*

PAUNCE, pawnse, *s.* A pansy.

PAVED, pave'd, *pp.* or *a.* Laid over with stones, &c.

PAVIAGE, pa've-aje, *s.* A tax for paving the streets.

PAVIOR, pa've-ur, *s.* A labourer who paves the streets or causeways.

PAY, pa, *s.* [added.]—In Military matters, the stipend or salary allowed for each individual serving in the army, first established in 1660.—*Full-pay* is the pecuniary allowance which is made to officers and non-commissioned officers, without any deduction whatever.—*Half-pay* is a compensation or retaining fee, which is given to officers who have retired from the service through age, inability, &c.—*Staff pay*, the pay and allowances which are made to officers serving on the staff of an army, or in any particular district.—*Colonial pay*, a certain allowance which is made to troops serving in the colonies.—*Pay-bills* are accounts regularly tendered by captains of troops or companies, of the money required by them for the effectives of such troop or company.—*Pay-lists* are the quarterly accounts rendered to the War Office by paymasters.—*Pay-sergeant* is a non-commissioned officer, who is a good accountant, and writes a fair hand.

PEA-NUT, pe'nut, *s.* The ground nut.

PEARL, perl, *s.* The name of a very small type used in printing.

PEARLACEOUS, per-la'she-us, *a.* Resembling mother of pearl.

PEARLASH, perl'ash, *s.* An impure carbonate of potassa.

PEAT, peet, } PEAT-MOSS, peet-mos, } *s.* [added.]—The *Peat-mosses* of Lancashire, in all essential points, resemble the fine wheat-growing lands in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and the adjoining fen districts. The peat is much the same in both districts; and when once the mosses have been drained, all that is required is, that they should be widely dressed with marl, which is always found in this district.—*Baines, on the Means of employing the Destitute Poor of Lancashire.*

PEATY, pee'te, *a.* Composed of or resembling peat.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, peb'bl-kris'tal, *s.* A crystal in form of nodules.

PEBBLE-STONE, peb'bl-stone, *s.* A roundish stone of any kind.

PECAN, pe-kan', *s.* A species of hickory and its fruit.

PECTATE, pek'tate, *s.* (*pecten*, a comb, Lat.) A substance formed from pectic acid.

PEGMATITE, peg'ma-tite, *s.* (*pegma*, a fastening together, Gr.) A fine-grained compound of felspar and quartz; a form of granite.

PENTADACTYLOUS, pen-ta-dak'te-lus, *a.* (*pente*, five, and *daktyloi*, fingers, Gr.) In Botany and Zoology, having five fingers.

PENTAS, pen'tas, *s.* (*pente*, five, Gr., in allusion to the order of the flowers.) A soft-wooded flowering shrub: Order, Cinchonaceæ.—*Bentham.*

PENTLANDIA, pent-lan'de-a, *s.* (so called in honour of J. B. Pentland, Esq., Consul-General in Peru.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.—*Bot. Reg.*

PEPPERING, pep'per-ing, *s.* A pelting with shot or blows.—Vulgar.

PEPSINE, pep'sin, *s.* (*pepto*, to digest, Gr.) The active principle of the gastric juice, which promotes digestion.

PERAMBULATOR, pe-am'bu-la-tur, *s.* (*per*, and *ambulo*, to walk, Lat.) One who perambulates; a light vehicle used by nursery-maids for children.

PERFLATE, per-flate', *v. a.* (*per*, and *flao*, to breathe, Lat.) To blow through.

PERICHÆTIUM, per-e-ke'te-um, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *chaite*, hairiness, Gr.) Peculiar leaflets at the base of the stalk of certain mosses.

PERICLASE, per'e-klase, *s.* A mineral.

PERIOSTITIS, per-e-os-ti'tis, *s.* (*peri*, about, and *osteon*, a bone, Gr.) In Pathology, inflammation of the periosteum.

PERISTYLUS, pe-ris'te-lus, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *stylis*, a style, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous orchids: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

PERPLEXED, per-plext', *pp.* or *a.* Made intricate.

PERSECUTED, per-se-kewt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Harassed.

PERSONNEL, pare-so-nel', *s.* (Fr.) The staff of persons employed in some public service.

PETALIDUM, pe-tal'e-dum, *s.* (*petalon*, a petal, Gr.) A genus of flowering stove plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.—*Nees.*

PETIOLULE, pet'e-o-lule, *s.* (dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, Lat.) A small petiole.

PETREL, pet'rel, *s.* (Fr.) A name common to the long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl, of the order Anseres.

PETRIFIED, pet're-fide, *pp.* or *a.* (*petros*, a stone, Gr.) Changed into stone; fixed in amazement.

PETROLINE, pet'ro-lin, *s.* (*petra*, a rock, and *elaion*, oil, Gr.) A distillation of petroleum.

PETTED, pet'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Treated as a pet; fondled.

A *petted* child.—*Todd.*

PHALANSTERIAN, fal-an-ste're-an, *a.* Pertaining to socialism.

PHALANSTERY, fa-lan'ste-re, *s.* (*phalanx*, and *stereos*, solid, Gr.) A community of phalansterians, who profess the principles or system of C. Fourier, the French socialist.

PHENICINE, fen'e-sin, *s.* (*phoinix*, purple, Gr.) A hydrate of indigo.

PHILOPENA, fil-o-pe'na, *s.* (Germ.) A small present.

PHLOGACANTHUS, flog-a-kan'*th*us, *s.* (*phlox*, a flame, and *akantha*, a thorn, Gr.) A genus of flame-coloured flowers: Order, Acanthaceæ.—*Nees.*

PHOCEA, fo-se'a, *s.* The name of one of the newly discovered planets, first observed by Chacornac in 1853. Its mean distance from the sun is 228,940,000 miles; and its periodical revolution 3 years and 263 days.

PHOCINE, fo'sin, *a.* (*phoca*, a seal, Lat.) Pertaining to the seal tribe.

PHONOGRAPHY, fo-nog'ra-fe, *s.* (*phone*, sound, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.) A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

PHONOLOGY, fo-nol'o-je, *s.* (*phone*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on sounds.

PHONOTYPY, fo-not'e-pe, *s.* (*phone*, and *typos*, a type, Gr.) A proposed mode of printing, in which each sound of the voice shall be represented by a distinct letter or type.

PHOSPHOLITE, fos'fo-lite, *s.* (*phosphorus*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) An earth united with phosphoric acid.

PHOTOHELIOGRAPH, fo-to-he'le-o-graf, *s.* (*phos*, *photos*, light, *helios*, the sun, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) A drawing produced by the agency of the sun's light; a photograph.

PHYLLARTHRON, fil-*ăr'th*ron, *s.* (*phyllon*, a leaf, and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.) A genus of handsome shrubs: Order, Bignoniaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

PHYSICIST, fis'e-sist, *s.* (*physis*, nature, Gr.) One versed in physics; a naturalist; a physicologist.

His opinions were not universally received by *physicists.—Ec. Rev.*

PHYSICOLOGIST, fis-e-kol'o-jist, *s.* One conversant with physics or natural philosophy.

PHYSICOLOGY, fis-e-kol'o-je, *s.* (*physikos*, natural, from *physis*, nature, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on physics, or the general laws of nature; natural philosophy.

PHYSURUS, fis-u'rus, *s.* (*physe*, a bladder, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of plants, with beautiful foliage: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Richard.*

PHYTOGENY, fi-toj'e-ne, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *genus*, race, Gr.) The doctrine of the generation of plants.

PICKETING, pik'et-ing, *s.* A kind of military torture.—See Picket, vol. ii.

PICKLING, pik'ling, *s.* The preservation of vegetables or meats in vinegar or brine.

PIERIAN, pi-e're-an, *a.* (*Pierides*, the Muses.) Pertaining to the Muses.

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring.—*Pope.*

PILLOWY, pil'lo-e, *a.* Like a pillow.

PILOTING, pi'lot-ing, *s.* The act of steering a ship.

PILUMNA, pe-lum'na, *s.* (*pileos*, a cap, Gr.) A genus of flowering orchids: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

PIMP-LIKE, pimp'like, *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous.

PINGUIDINOUS, pin'gwid-in-us, *a.* (*pinguidus*, fat, Lat.) Containing fat.

PINING, pi'ning, *s.* A state of languishing.

PIQUET, pik'et, *s.* In Military science, a detachment told off to remain in camp, but fully accoutred, and ready to turn out instantly on alarm.—*Outlying piquets* are detachments of cavalry or infantry, sometimes with light guns, posted on the front and flanks of an army in the field, in order to guard against surprise.

PISTE, peest, *s.* (Fr.) The footprint of a horse.

PIU, pe'oo, *ad.* (Ital.) In Music, a little more; as, *piu presto*, a little quicker; *piu piano*, a little softer, &c.

PIVOT, piv'ut, *s.* In Military manœuvres, the officer or soldier stationed at the flank on which a company wheels.

PLACES OF ARMS, pla'ses-of-*ărms*, *s. pl.* In Fortification, spaces contrived at the salient and re-entering angles of the covered way.

PLANED, playnd, *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth with a plane.

PLANETS, plan'ets, *s.* [added.]—No less than seventy-six new planets have been discovered within the last few years, most of which are noticed in this "Supplement" under their respective names. Three have also been lately discovered in America. The one called *Feronia* was first observed by Stafford in May, 1861; the one first seen by Tuttle in

April, 1862, was named *Clytie;* and that discovered by Peters, in September 1862, received the name of *Galatea.* In October, 1862, D'Arrest, the French astronomer, discovered a new planet, which has received the name of *Frieida.*

PLANTIA, plan'te-a, *s.* A genus of pretty flowering plants, so named in honour of Mr. Plant, a nurseryman at Cheadle: Order, Iridaceæ.—*Herbert.*

PLASTOGRAPHY, plas-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*plastos,* formed, and *grapho,* to describe, Gr.) Formation of figures in plaster.

PLATYPOD, plat'e-pod, *s.* (*platys,* broad, and *podes,* feet, Gr.) A broad-footed animal.

PLATYPUS, plat'e-pus, *s.* (*platys,* broad, and *pteron,* a wing, Gr.) A name given to two quadrupeds of New Holland of the genus Ornithorhynchus.

PLEADINGLY, pleed'ing-le, *ad.* In a pleading manner.

PLEASED, pleezd', *pp.* or *a.* Gratified.

PLEASEDNESS, pleez'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being pleased.

PLEBISCITE, pleb'is-site, *s.* (Fr., from *plebiscitum,* an ordinance by the people, Lat.) A term politically applied to the commonalty.

PLEDGED, plejd, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Deposited as security; pawned.

> An honest factor stole a gem away;
> He *pledged* it to the knight.—*Pope.*

PLIGHTED, pli'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Engaged, or pledged to the performance of anything.

> *Plighted* vows to break.—*Dryden.*

PLONGE, plonj', *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, the superior slope given to the parapet.

PLUCKED, plukt, *pp.* or *a.* [added.]—A cant term at the universities, applied to those who are refused their degree.

PLUGGING, plug'ging, *s.* A stopping with a plug.

PLUMBIC, plum'bik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing lead.

PLUMBING, plum'ming, *s.* The art of working in lead.

PLUMILIFORM, ploo-mil'e-fawrm, *a.* (*pluma,* a feather, and *forma,* form, Lat.) Shaped like a plume.

PLUNDERAGE, plun'der-aje, *s.* Embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

POACHED, poatsh'd, *pp.* or *a.* Slightly boiled; stolen.

PODRIDA, po-dre'da, *s.* (Sp.) A miscellaneous dish of meats.

PŒCILITE, pe'sel-ite, *s.* (*poikilos,* variegated, Gr.) The new red sandstone.

PŒCILITIC, pe-sel-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the new red sandstone formation.

POLARIZABLE, po-lar-i'za-bl, *a.* Susceptible of polarization.

POLING, po'ling, *s.* Poles erected for scaffolding, or to support the walls of buildings or earthworks;—*ppr.* pushing forward with poles.

POLITESSE, pol-e-tess', *s.* (Fr.) The formality or excess of politeness.

POLLIWIG, pol'le-wig, *s.* A tadpole.

POLLUTING, pol-lu'ting, *a.* Having a tendency to defile.

POLVERINE, pol've-rin, *s.* (*polverino,* Ital., from *pulvis,* dust, Lat.) The calcined ashes of an alkaline plant, used in the manufacture of glass.

POLYHYMNIA, pol-e-him'ne-a, *s.* One of the newly discovered planets, first observed by Chacornac in 1854. Its mean distance from the sun is 276,820,000 miles; and its periodical revolution 4 years and 326 days.

POLYMNITE, pol-im'nite, *s.* (*polymnios,* full of moss, Gr.) A stone marked with dendrites and black lines.

POLYMORPH, pol'e-morf, *s.* (*polus,* many, and *morphe,* form, Gr.) A numerous tribe of shells.

POMMELLING, pum'mel-ling, *s.* A beating or bruising.

POMOLOGY, po-mol'o-je, *s.* (*pomum,* an apple, Lat., and *logos,* a discourse, Gr.) In Horticulture, the cultivation of fruit-trees, and especially of the order Pomaceæ.

POMONA, po-mo'na, *s.* One of the recently discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1854. Its mean distance from the sun is 245,840,000 miles; and its periodical revolution 4 years and 51 days.

POMPOSO, pom-po'so, *ad.* (Ital.) In Music, affectedly pompous.

PONTAC, pon'tak, *s.* A fine species of claret.

POOPED, poopt, *pp.* or *a.* Having a poop; struck on the poop.

PORPHYROCOME, pawr-fe-rok'o-me, *s.* (*porphyra,* purple, and *koma,* head, Gr.) A genus of purple-flowering stove plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.—*Hooker.*

PORT-ADMIRAL, poart'ad-me-ral, *s.* The officer having charge of a naval port and the vessels therein.

POSTILLATE, pos'til-late, *v. n.* or *v. a.* (*postillare,* Ital.) To expound Scripture.

POST-REMOTE, poast-re-mote', *a.* (Lat. *post,* after, and *remote.*) More remote in time or order.

POT, pot, *s.* [added.]—*Pot-stone.* A variety of steatite used for culinary vessels.—*Pot-valiant,* heated to valour by strong drink.

POTATORY, po'ta-tur-e, *a.* (Lat. *potatorius.*) Pertaining to drinking.

POTENCE, po'tense, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross resembling the head of a crutch.

POTHER, poth'er, *v. n.* To make a stir; to bluster;—*v. a.* to harass; to puzzle.

POUCH, powtsh, *s.* [added.]—In Military matters, a case of strong leather, lined with tin divisions, for the purpose of carrying a soldier's ammunition, and covered by a flap, to preserve the cartridges from wet.

PRACTISING, prak'tis-ing, *a.* Exercising any professional employment.

PRANKISH, prank'ish, *a.* Full of pranks.

PRASINOUS, pras'e-nus, *a.* Grass-green.

PRASITES, pra-si'tes, *s.* (*prasion,* hoarhound, Gr.) Wine in which the leaves of hoarhound have been infused.

PRASON, pra'sn, *s.* A leek; a seaweed.

PRATIQUE, prat'eek, *s.* (Fr.) License to a ship at quarantine.

PRATTLING, prat'ling, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking on trivial affairs.

PRECENTORSHIP, pre-sen'tur-ship, *s.* (*præ,* before, and *cantor,* a singer, Lat.) The office of a precentor.

PREDELINEATION, pre-de-lin-e-a'shun, *s.* Previous delineation.

PREDESTINATED, pre-des'te-na-ted, *a.* Predetermined; foreordained.

PREDETERMINED, pre-de-ter'mind, *pp.* or *a.* Previously determined.

PREDICTED, pre-dikt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Foretold.

Things which were long before *predicted* to us by the prophets.—*Cudworth.*

PREFIGURED, pre-fig'urd, *pp.* or *a.* Exhibited by antecedent signs.

PREJUDICED, prej'u-dist, *pp.* or *a.* Prepossessed; biassed.

PREMIAL, pre'me-al, *a.* (*premium*, a reward, Lat.) By way of reward.

Laws penal, *premial*, support a state.—*Owen.*

PREMILLENNIAL, pre-mil-len'ne-al, *a.* Previous to the millennium.

PREPUTIAL, pre-pew'she-al, *a.* (*preputium*, the fore-skin, Lat.) Pertaining to the prepuce.

PRESSIROSTRAL, pres-se-ros'tral, *a.* (*pressus*, flattened, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) In Ornithology, having a compressed or flattened beak.

PRESSMAN, pres'man, *s.* In Printing, the man who manages the press, and impresses the sheets.

PREST-MONEY, prest'mun-ne, *s.* Money paid to men when they enlist into the British service.

PREVENTATIVE.—See Preventive, vol. ii.

PRIMED, prime'd, *a.* Charged or filled with liquor; intoxicated.—Vulgar.

PRIMOGENITIVE, pri-mo-jen'e-tiv, *s.* or *a.* (*primogenitus*, first-born, Lat.) A term applied to the right of primogeniture.

PRIMOGENITURESHIP, pri-mo-jen'e-tewr-ship, *s.* The state or privileges of one who is the first-born.

PRINTING, print'ing, *s.* [added.]—*Letter-press printing* is that which is performed from movable types.—*Printing-machine*, a general term for all printing-presses in which the work is performed by machinery.

PRIVATEERING, pri-va-teer'ing, *s.* The act of plundering the ships of an enemy by means of privateers.

PRIVATEERSMAN, pri-va-teers'man, *s.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.

PRIZING, prize'ing, *s.* The application of a lever to move any weighty body.

PROCRUSTES, pro-krus'tes, *s.* In Mythology, a famous robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims on an iron bed.

PROCRUSTEAN, pro-krus'te-an, *a.* Relating to Procrustes, or to his mode of torture.

When a story or argument undergoes contortion or mutilation, it is said to go through a *Procrustean* process.—*Davies.*

PROCRUSTEANIZE, pro-krus'te-an-ize, *v. a.* To contract or stretch to a given size or extent.

PROJECTED, pro-jekt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Cast forward; schemed; delineated.

PROJET, pro-zha', *s.* (Fr.) The draft of a proposed measure.

PROLICIDE, pro'le-side, *s.* (*prolis*, an offspring, and *cædo*, to kill, Lat.) Destruction of one's offspring.

PRONGED, prong'd, *a.* Having prongs.

PROPAGATED, prop'a-ga-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Multiplied by generation; extended.

PROPENDENT, pro-pen'dent, *a.* Inclining forward.

PROSERPINE, pro-ser'pe-ne, *s.* One of the recently discovered planets, first observed by Luther in 1853. Its mean distance from the sun is 253,260,000 miles; and its periodical revolution 4 years and 120 days.

PROSTRATED, pros-tra'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Laid at length.

PROVIDED, pro-vi'ded, *pp.* Procured beforehand; supplied; stipulated as a condition.

PROVOKABLE, pro-voke'a-bl, *a.* That may be provoked.

PROVOKED, pro-voke't', *pp.* or *a.* Excited; incensed.

PROWLING, prowl'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering about for prey.

PSEUDO DAPHNE, su'do daf'ne, *s.* One of the newly discovered planets, first observed by Goldschmidt in 1857.

PSILANTHROPIST, si-lan'*th*ro-pist, *s.* (*psilos*, mere, and *anthropos*, a man, Gr.) One who believes that Christ was a mere man.

PSILOTHRON, sil'o-*th*ron, *s.* (*psiloo*, to make bare, Gr.) A depilatory.

PSITTACIOUS, sit-ta'she-us, *a.* (*psittacus*, a parrot, Lat.) Belonging to the parrot tribe.

PSYCHE, sÿke, *s.* One of the newly discovered planets, first observed by De Gasparis in 1852. Its mean distance from the sun is 278,710,000 miles; and its periodical revolution 4 years 364 days.

PTERIPLEGISTIC, ter-e-ple-jis'tik, *a.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *plesso*, to strike, Gr.) Pertaining to fowling or shooting birds.

PTEROSAURIA, ter-o-saw're-a, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) An order of fossil reptiles, with fore-limbs adapted for flying.

PUFFING, puf'fing, *s.* A vehement breathing; exaggerated praise.

PULING, pewl'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying like a child; whining.

PUMMACE, pum'mas, *s.* (*poma*, an apple, Lat.) Apples crushed for making cider.

PUMP-STOCK, pump'stok, *s.* The body or solid parts of a pump.

PUMPION, pump'yun, *s.* A well-known plant and its fruit; a pompion.

PUNCTION, punk'shun, *s.* (*punctum*, a point, Lat.) A puncture.

PUNNET, pun'net, *s.* A small shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.

PUSTULATED, pus'tu-la-ted, *a.* (*pustulatus*, Lat.) In Natural History, covered with pustule-like prominences.

PUTRIFICATION, pew-tre-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*putridus*, putrid, and *fio*, to become, Lat.) State of becoming rotten.

PUYA, pu'ya, *s.* An ornamental genus of plants, same as Pourretia: Order, Bromeliaceæ.—*Molina.*

PUZZLED, puz'ld, *pp.* or *a.* Perplexed; intricate.

PUZZLING, puz'ling, *ppr.* or *a.* Perplexing; bewildering.

PYROMORPHITE, pir-o-mawr'fite, *s.* (*pyros*, fire, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) In Mineralogy, native phosphate of lead.

PYROXYLE, pir-oks'il, *s.* (*pyros*, fire, *oxys*, acid, *xylon*, wood, Gr.) A term embracing gun-cotton and all explosive substances, obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or sulphuric acid.

PYXIDIUM, pik-sid'e-um, *s.* (*pyxis*, a small box, Gr.) In Botany, a fruit consisting of a capsule with a lid.

Q.

QUADRAT, kwawd'rat, *s.* (*quadrans*, four-square, Lat.) In Printing, a square blank piece of type-metal, intended to represent a blank space in printing; of which there are *em* and *en* quadrats.

QUADRIFARIOUS, kwawd-re-fa're-us, *a.* (*quadrifarius*, in four ways, Lat.) Being placed in four rows.

QUADRIFURCATE, kwawd-re-fur'kate, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.) Doubly forked.

QUADRIGEMINAL, kwawd-re-jem'e-nal, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *gemini*, twins, Lat.) Having four parts precisely similar; fourfold.

QUADRUNE, kwawd-roon', *s.* A kind of grit-stone with a calcareous cement.

QUAKERISH, kwa'ker-ish, *a.* Having the manner or appearance of a quaker.

QUALITATIVE, kwawl'e-ta-tiv, *a.* Relating to quality.—Rare.

QUARRIED, kwawr'rid, *pp.* or *a.* Dug from a pit.

QUARRIER, kwawr're-er, QUARRYMAN, kwawr're-man, *s.* A worker at a quarry.

QUARRYING, kwawr're-ing, *s.* The business of digging stones from a quarry.

QUARTAUT, kwawr'tawt, *s.* In Commerce, the fourth part of a hogshead; a quarter cask.

QUARTERON, kwawr'ter-un, *s.* In Commerce, the name for a quarter of a pound; also of a variable liquid and dry measure.

QUARTZIFEROUS, kwawrtz-if'er-us, *a.* Consisting chiefly of quartz.

QUARTZITE, kwawrtz'ite, *s.* Granular quartz.

QUAYAGE, ke'aje, *s.* Wharfage.

QUECK, kwek, *v. n.* To shrink; to flinch.

QUEENING, kwene'ing, *s.* An apple.

QUENELLE, kwe-nel', *s.* (Fr.) A kind of forcemeat garnishing for a dish.

QUEUES D'HIRONDE, kew'de-ronde, *s.* In Fortification, lines composed of projecting tenailles, or works.

QUI VIVE, ke-veev', *interrog.* A term used by the French sentries when they challenge, corresponding with our phrase, "Who comes there?" or "Who goes there?"

QUIBBLINGLY, kwib'ling-le, *ad.* Triflingly; evasively.

QUICKBEAM, kwik'beme, *s.* A tree, the wild sorb.

QUICKENED, kwik'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Made alive; revived.

> Men, and beasts, and fowls, with breath are *quickened*. *Dryden.*

QUILLAI-BARK, kwil'la-bȧrk, *s.* The bark of the Quillaia saponaria, used to make a lather instead of soap, when washing silks and woollens.

QUILLAJA, kwil-la'ja, *s.* A genus of white-flowering plants: Order, Quillajea.—*Don.*

QUILL-BITS, kwil'bits, *s. pl.* Instruments for boring wood.

QUILLING, kwil'ling, *s.* A narrow bordering of net.

QUILL-NIBS, kwil-nibs, *s. pl.* Small pens for placing in holders.

QUILTED, kwilt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth.

QUILTING, kwilt'ing, *s.* A kind of figured material, either plain or coloured, for bed-covers, toilet quilts, &c.; a padding or lining.

QUININE, kwin'ine, *s.* An alkaloid obtained from various species of Cinchona, and one of its active principles.

QUINQUEFARIOUS, kwin-kwe-fa're-us, *a.* Opening into five parts.

QUINQUEPARTITE, kwin-kwe-pȧr'tite, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *partes*, parts, Lat.) Divided into five portions.

QUINQUINA, kwin-kwe'na, *s.* Peruvian bark.

QUINTETTO, kwin-tet'to, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a vocal or instrumental composition in five parts, in which each part is obligato, and performed by a single voice or instrument.

QUINTILE, kwin'til, *a.* (*quintus*, fifth, Lat.) In Astronomy and Astrology, the position of the planets when they are distant 72 degrees, or the fifth part of a circle, from each other.

QUINTINE, kwin'tin, *s.* (*quintus*, fifth, Lat.) In Botany, the fifth coat of the ovule.

QUINTUPLED, kwin'tu-pl'd, *pp.* (*quinque*, five, and *plico*, to fold, Lat.) Made five times as many.

QUIZZING, kwiz'zing, *s.* The act of ridiculing or examining another through a quizzing glass or otherwise.—Colloquial.

R.

RACKETING, rak'et-ing, *s.* Confused and noisy mirth.

RADIUS, ra'de-us, *s.* (Lat.) In Fortification, a term applied to a line drawn from the centre of the polygon to the extremity of the exterior side, there being the *exterior*, the *interior*, and the *right* radius.

RAFTSMAN, rafts'man, *s.* A man who has the management of a raft.

RAGWORT, rag'wurt, *s.* A plant of the genus Senecio.

RAID, rade, *s.* (Sc.) A sudden and predatory incursion.

RAISED, razd, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright.

RALLIDÆ, ral'le-de, *s. pl.* A family of birds of the order Grallæ; the Rails.

RAMAL, ra'mal, *a.* (*ramus*, a bough, Lat.) Of or belonging to branches.

RAMBLING, ram'bling, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving or going irregularly; roving.

RAMEOUS, ra'me-us, *a.* In Botany, belonging to a branch.

RAMMISHNESS, ram'mish-nes, *s.* Rankness; strong-scentedness.

RAMMY, ram'me, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented.

RAMOLLESCENCE, ram-o-les'ens, *s.* (*mollis*, soft, Lat.) A softening or mollifying.

RAMOLLISSEMENT, ram-ol-leese'mong, *s.* (Fr., from *mollis*, soft, Lat.) In Pathology, a softening of the brain, or other parts of the body, in which they become less tense than is natural.

RAMPS, ramps, *s. pl.* In Fortification, the slopes or ways leading from the inward area, or lower part of a work, to the rampart, or parapet.

RAMS-HORNS, rams'hawrns, *s. pl.* In Fortification, a kind of low works made in the ditch of a circular arc, which serve instead of tenailles.

RAMULOUS, ram'u-lus, *a.* (*ramus*, a branch, Lat.) Having many small branches.

RANIDÆ, ran'e-de, *s. pl.* (*rana*, a frog, Lat.) The family of frogs.

RANSOMED, ran'sumd, *pp.* or *a.* Redeemed from captivity.

RASANT, ras'ant. (*raser*, to raze, Fr.) In Fortification, the line of defence which from the face of the bastion meets the angle of the flank.

RASORIAL, ra-so're-al, *a.* (*rado*, *rasus*, to scratch, Lat.) In Ornithology, applied to gallinaceous birds.

RASPER, rasp'er, *s.* A scraper.

RATANY, rat'a-ne, *s.* A half-shrubby Peruvian plant.

RATIONALISTIC, rash-un-al-is'tik, *a.* Belonging to or in accordance with rationalism.

RATTING, rat'ting, *s.* The act of deserting one's former party.—Among Printers, working for less than the established prices.

RATTLES, rat'tlz, *s. pl.* The croup, so called from the rattling sounds of the trachea.

RAVELLINGS, rav'el-ingz, *s. pl.* Threads detached by ravelling.

RAZED, raze'd, *pp.* or *a.* (Fr. *rasé.*) Totally destroyed, as applied to military works or fortifications.

> The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy.—*Dryden.*

RE, re. [added.]—A *prepositive particle* derived from the Latin *rursum*, again, and used as a prefix to numerous words to denote a repetition; as, Re-absorb, Re-admit, Re-admittance, Re-allege, Re-annex, Re-appear, Re-apply, Re-appoint, Re-apportion, Re-ascend, Re-ascent, Re-assimilate, Re-assume, Re-attempt, Re-baptize, Re-carry, Re-celebrate, Re-change, Re-choose, Re-coin, &c.; but which are all self-explanatory.

RECALCITRATE, re-kal'se-trate, *v. a.* (*calcitro*, to kick, Lat. To kick back.

RECALCITRATION, re-kal-se-tra'shun, *s.* A kicking back.

RECEIVED, re-seevd', *pp.* or *a.* Taken; accepted.

RECEIVING, re-seev'ing, *s.* Act of receiving.

RECOGNITORY, re-kog'ne-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recognition.

RECOLONIZE, re-kol'o-nize, *v. a.* To colonize a second time.

RECOMBINE, re-kom-bine', *v. a.* To combine again.

RECOMMENCE, re-kom-mens', *v. a.* To commence again.

RECOMMENCEMENT, re-kom-mens'ment, *s.* A commencement anew.

RECONDUCT, re-kon-dukt', *v. a.* To conduct back again.

RECONNOISSANCE, rek-on'na-sans, *s.* [added.]—(Fr.) In Military science, the reconnoitering or examination of any tract of country preparatory to the march of an army, in order either to take up quarters for the season, or commence operations against an opposing enemy; this duty appertaining to the officers on the staff of the quartermaster-general.

RECORDERSHIP, re-kor'der-ship, *s.* The office of a recorder.

RECREANCY, rek're-an-se, *s.* A cowardly yielding.

RECROSS, re-kros', *v. a.* To cross a second time.

RECTIFIED, rek'te-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Set or made right; adjusted.

RECTISERIAL, rek-te-se're-al, *a.* (*rectus*, right, and *series*, a row, Lat.) Disposed in a rectilinear or straight series.

REDACTION, re-dak'shun, *s.* The act of digesting or reducing to order; the digest thus made.

REDDENED, red'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Made red.

REFORMATORY, re-fawrm'a-tur-e, *s.* (from *Reform.*) A public institution for the reception of youthful criminals, who are kept under a system of rigid discipline until they are presumed to be morally reformed.

REFRACTORILY, re-frakt'ur-e-le, *ad.* In a refractory manner.

REFURBISH, re-fur'bish, *v. a.* To furbish a second time.

REFUTATORY, re-fu'ta-to-re, *a.* Tending to refute.

REGIME, re-zheem', *s.* (Fr.) Mode of living; administration, social or political.

REINTEGRATE, re-in'te-grate, *v. a.* (*integer*, entire, Lat.) To renew.

REINTEGRATION, re-in-te-gra'shun, *s.* A renewing.

REJOINTING, re-joynt'ing, *s.* The filling up of the joints of stones in buildings.

REMAKE, re-make', *v. a.*; *pret.* and *pp.* REMADE. To make anew.

REMBLAI, rŏm'bla, *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, the materials used in filling up a trench.

REMODEL, re-mod'el, *v. a.* To model or fashion anew.

RENAISSANCE, ren'a-sŏnce, *s.* (*renaître*, to be born again, Fr.) The revival of anything which has been long in a state of decay.

REPLEVISABLE, re-plev'is-abl, *a.* That may be replevied.

REPOLISH, re-pol'ish, *v. a.* To polish again.

REPORTED, re-pore'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Told or stated in answer to inquiry.

REPORTING, re-pore'ting, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving account.

REPRIZES, re-pri'zez, s. *pl.* In Law, deductions or payments out of the value of lands.

REPTILIAN, rep-til'yan, *a.* Belonging to the Reptilia, or Reptiles.

REPUTED, re-pewt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Accounted; reckoned.

RESIGNED, re-zine'd', *pp.* or *a.* Given up; yielded; submissive to the will of God.

> Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resigned.*—*Pope.*

RESIGNEDLY, re-zine'ed-le, *ad.* With submission to the will of God, or to circumstances over which we have no control.

RESOLVED, re-zolvd', *pp.* or *a.* Separated into its component parts; analysed; determined in purpose; firm.

RESPIRATOR, res'pe-ra-tur, *s.* (*respiro*, to respire, Lat.) A contrivance of network which covers the mouth, and protects the lungs from the sudden inspiration of cold air.

RESTIACEÆ, res-te-a'se-e, *s. pl.* (*restis*, a cord, Lat.) A natural order of plants, of which *Restio* is the type. They are used as cords at the Cape of Good Hope.

RETINITIS, ret-e-ni'tis, *s.* (*retina*, Lat., and *itis*, denoting inflammation.) Inflammation of the retina of the eye.

RETRUSE, re-truse', *a.* Hidden; abstruse.

REVETUS, re-ve'tus, *s.* In Fortification, works constructed with stone or brick.

REVIVING, re-vi'ving, *ppr.* or *a.* Bringing to life again; reanimating; recalling to memory.

REVOLTING, re-volt'ing, *a.* Doing violence; exciting abhorrence; offensive.

REVOLTINGLY, re-vol'ting-le, *ad.* In a manner to excite abhorrence or disgust.

REVOLVING, re-volv'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning about.

REYNARD, ra'nard, *s.* An appellation given to a fox; renard.

RHAPHIDOSPERMA, raf-e-do-sper'ma, *s.* (*rhaphis*, a needle, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A pretty genus of stove plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.—*Nees.*

RHEINBERRY, rane'ber-re, *s.* Buckthorn, a plant.

RHIPIDOPTERIS, rip-e-dop'ter-is, *s.* (*rhipis*, a fan, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of stove ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*Schott.*

RHIPIPTERA, ri-pip'ter-a, *s.* (*rhips*, a fan, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An order of insects, having only two wings, folded like a fan.

RHIZANTHS, ri'zan*th*s, *s. pl.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) An order of plants placed between the flowering and the non-flowering plants.

RHIZOGEN, ri'zo-jen, *a.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *gennao*, to produce, Gr.) Producing roots.

RHIZOCARPOUS, ri-zo-kär'pus, *a.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) An epithet applied to those plants whose roots last many years, but whose stem and branches perish every year.

RHODOMONTADE, rod-o-mon-tade', *s.* See Rodomontade, vol. ii.

RHODORHIZA, rod-o-ri'za, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) Rosewood; a genus of fragrant plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.—*Lindley.*

RHUBARB, roo'bärb, *s.* A medicinal plant of the genus Rheum.

RHYNCO-GLOSSUM, rin-ko-glos'sum, *s.* (*rhynkos*, a beak, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr., so named from the lower lip of the flower presenting the form of a tongue-like beak.) A genus of prickly stove plants: Order, Cyrtandraceæ.—*De Candolle.*

RHYTIDOPHYLLUM, rit-e-do-fil'lum, *s.* (*rhytis*, a wrinkle, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.—*Martius.*

RIGHTED, ri'ted, *pp.* Relieved from injustice; set upright.

RIGHTEN, rite'n, *v. a.* To do justice to.—Rare.

RIGIDELLA, rij-e-del'la, *s.* (*rigidus*, rigid, Lat.) A genus of bulbous plants: Order, Iridaceæ.—*Lindley.*

RINGLET, ring'let, *s.* A small ring; a curl; a circle.

RINSING, rin'sing, *s.* A light cleansing.

RIPRAP, rip'rap, *s.* A loose foundation of stones in deep water on a soft bottom.

RITUALISM, rit'u-al-izm, *s.* (*ritualis*, from *ritus*, a rite, Lat.) The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship.

ROARING, rore'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying like a bull or lion.

ROASTED, ro'sted, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed by exposure to heat.

ROCKET, rok'et, *s.* [added.]—In the Military art, a case filled with carcass composition, consisting of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the violent combustion of which produces a continued recoil against the atmosphere, so powerful as to project the rocket to great vertical or horizontal distances.—*Congreve rockets*, employed as military projectiles, were first invented by Sir Wm. Congreve: they are of various sizes, from twenty-four to three pounders.

ROLLICK, rol'lik, *v. n.* To move in a careless, swaggering manner.—Colloquial.

ROMAIC, ro-ma'ik, *a.* or *s.* A term applied to the modern Greek language.

ROMAL, ro'mal, *s.* An East Indian silk handkerchief.

ROMANIZED, ro'man-ize'd, *pp.* or *a.* Latinized.

ROMEPENNY, rome'pen-ne, } *s.* A tax formerly
ROMESCOT, rome'skot, } paid to the Church of Rome.

ROODY, rood'e, *a.* Coarse; luxuriant.

ROOTEDNESS, root'ed-nes, *s.*. The state of being firmly fixed.

RORID, ro'rid, *a.* (*ros, roris*, dew, Lat.) Dewy.

ROTHELN, ro-teln', *s.* (Germ.) In Pathology, an eruptive febrile disease, partaking of the character of both scarlet fever and measles.

ROTHOFFITE, ro*th*'of-fite, *s.* A variety of garnet.

ROULEAUX, roo-lo', *s.* (Fr.) In the Military art, round bundles of fascines, which are tied together, and serve to cover men when the works are pushed close to a besieged town, or to mask the head of a work.

ROULETTE, roo-let', *s.* (Fr.) A game of chance played with a revolving ball.

ROUNDEL, rown'del, *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, a circular bastion; also a kind of target.

ROUP, roop, *s.* An outcry; a sale of goods by auction; a disease in poultry.

ROUTED, rowt'ed, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Put to flight in disorder.

That party of the king's horse that charged the Scots so totally *routed* and defeated the whole army, that they fled.—*Clarendon.*

RUBBING, rub'bing, *s.* Act of rubbing or polishing.

RUBBLY, rub'ble, *a.* Pertaining to or containing rubble.

RUFOUS, roo'fus, *a.* (Lat. *rufus.*) A kind of deep red brown; rusty.

RUGÆ, roo'je, *s. pl.* (Lat. *folds* or *plaits.*) The wrinkles or folds into which the mucous membrane of some organs is thrown in particular states.

RUGATE, roo'gate, *a.* (*ruga*, a wrinkle, Lat.) Wrinkled, or having ridges.

RUMPUS, rum'pus, *s.* A disturbance.—Low.

RUTELIDÆ, roo-tel'e-de, *s. pl.* (*rutilans*, shining, Lat.) In Entomology, a division of the family Scarabæides, or sting beetles.

RUTHLESSNESS, rooth'les-nes, *s.* Cruelty; pitilessness.

S.

SAGA, sa'ga, *s. pl.* (*sagas*, Scand.) An old heroic Scandinavian tale; a general name of those ancient compositions which comprise the history and mythology of the northern European races.

SAGGING, sag'ging, *s.* A bending in consequence of weight.

SAGINATE, saj'e-nate, *v. a.* (*sagino*, to make fat, Lat.) To pamper; to fatten.

SALINOMETER, sal-e-nom'e-tur, *s.* (*salinus*, saline, and *metron*, a measure, Lat.) An apparatus for ascertaining the density of brine in steam-engine boilers.

SALISIA, sa-lis'e-a, *s.* A genus of pretty flowering plants, so called in honour of the Countess de Salis, a great encourager of floriculture: Order, Myrtaceæ.—*Lindley.*

SALPICHROA, sal-pe-kro'a, *s.* (*salpinx*, a tube, and *chroas*, skin, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering shrubby plants: Order, Solanaceæ.—*Miers.*

SALPIXANTHA, sal-piks-an'*tha*, *s.* (*salpinx*, a tube, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of flowering stove plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.—*Hooker.*

SALSILLA, sal-sil'la, *s.* (Sp.) A plant with tuberous roots eaten like the potato.

SALTIGRADE, sal'te-grade, *a.* (*saltus*, a jump, and *gradus*, a step, Lat.) Leaping; formed for leaping;—*s.* a family of spiders who leap to seize their prey.

SALVOR, sal'vur, *s.* (Lat.) One who saves a ship or goods at sea.

SAMBO, sam'bo, *s.* (Sp.) The offspring of a negro and a mulatto.

SANCTILOQUENT, sangk-til'o-kwent, *a.* (*sanctus*, holy, and *loquor*, to speak, Lat.) Discoursing on heavenly things.

SANDERS, san'derz, *s.* The produce of a lofty tree of India, used for its colouring matter; sandal-wood.

SANGUINEOUS, san-gwin'e-us, *a.* (*sanguis*, blood, Lat.) Abounding in blood.

SANGUINOLENT, san-gwin'o-lent, *a.* (*sanguinolentus*, from *sanguis*, blood, Lat.) Blood-thirsty; bloody-minded.

SAPODILLA, sap-o-dil'la, *s.* A large tree of South America, of the genus Achras, whose fruit is medicinal, and the wood used for furniture.—*Simmonds.*

SARCODERM, sär'ko-derm, *s.* (*sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *derma*, the skin, Lat.) The middle covering of a seed when it becomes juicy.

SARCOGLOTTIS, sär-ko-glot'tis, *s.* (*sarx*, *sarkos*, and *glottis*, the tongue, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Presl.*

SARPLAR, sär'plar, *s.* In Commerce, a sack of wool containing 80 tods.—*Simmonds.*

SAUROIDICHNITES, saw-royd-ik'nites, *s. pl.* (*sauros*, a lizard, *eidos*, resemblance, and *ichnos*, a footstep, Gr.) In Geology, a term applied to fossil footsteps of the Saurian tribes.

SAWNEY, saw'ne, *s.* A nickname for a Scotchman.

SCALESIASIS, skal-e-si'a-sis, *s.* (*skaleuo*, to root up, as pigs, Gr.) A disease peculiar to swine, which is purely parasitic, and depends for its origin on the introduction into the system of the mature and fecundated ova of Tænia solium. It is sometimes known as the measles; and the malady is most prevalent in those counties in Ireland where pigs are reared in small lots by poor people.—*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

SCHERIF, sher'if, *s.* (Arab. *lord* and *master.*) A title given in the East to the descendants of Mohammed.

SCHEROMA, ske-ro'ma, *s.* (*xeros*, dry, Gr.) In Pathology, a dryness of the eye.

SCHŒFFIA, shef'fe-a, *s.* An arborescent plant, so called in honour of J. Schœf, a German horticulturist: Order, Loranthaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

SCHOUWIA, shoo'we-a, *s.* A genus of purple-flowering plants, so called in honour of J. F. Schouw, a Danish botanist: Order, Cruciferæ.—*De Candolle.*

SCLERODERM, skle'ro-derm, *s. pl.* (*skleros*, hard, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A family of fishes, having the skin covered with hard scales.

SCLEROON, skle-ro'on, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and *oon*, an egg, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants from Mexico: Order, Verbenaceæ.—*Lindley.*

SCLEROSIS, skle-ro'sis, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, Gr.) A hard tumour.

SCOPIPED, sko'pe-ped, *s.* (*scopa*, a broom, and *pes, pedis*, a foot, Lat.) A melliferous insect.

SCROG, skrog, *s.* A stunted shrub or branch.

SCRUNCH, skruntsh, *v. a.* (Dut.) To crush between the teeth with noise.

SCUMBLING, skum'bling, *s.* In Oil Painting, the act of thinly rubbing opaque colours over others, to modify the effect.

SCUTIBRANCHIATE, sku-te-brank'e-ate, *a.* (*scutum*, a buckler, and *branchiæ*, gills, Lat.) Having the gills covered by a shield-like shell.

SCUTICARIA, skew-te-ka're-a, *s.* (*scutica*, a whip, Lat., in allusion to the appearance of the leaves.) A genus of flowering plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

SCYTHE, sithe, *s.* (Sax. *sithe.*) An implement for cutting grain, mowing grass, &c.—*Scythe-man*, the man who mows the grass.

SEASONED, se'znd, *pp.* or *a.* Mixed with something that gives a relish or piquancy.

They *seasoned* every sacrifice, whereby a greater portion was eaten by the priests.—*Browne.*

Fitted by habit; inured; accustomed; matured.

SEASONLESS, se'zn-les, *a.* Without succession of the seasons.

SECRETIVENESS, se-kre'tiv-nes, *s.* In Phrenology, the organ which induces secrecy.

SECUNDARIÆ, se-kun-da're-e, *s. pl.* (Lat., secondary.) In Ornithology, the feathers attached to the fore-wing of birds.

SEDENTARIES, sed'en-tar-es, *s.* (*sedentarius*, from *sedeo*, to sit, Lat.) A tribe of spiders which rest motionless until their prey is entangled in their web.

SEEDY, seed'e, *a.* Poor and miserable-looking. —Colloquial.

SEEING, se'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Perceiving by the eye; knowing; observing.

SEG, seg, *s.* A castrated bull.—Local.

SEGMENTATION, seg-men-ta'shun, *s.* (*segmentum*, a segment, Lat.) The splitting or dividing into segments.

SEMITIC, se-mit'ik. See Shemitic, vol. ii.

SEMPLICE, sem'ple-tche, *a.* (Ital.) In Music, implying that the movement is to be performed with simplicity and chasteness.

SEPALOID, sep'a-loyd, *a.* (Fr. *sepale*, a leaf of the calyx, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Like a sepal.

SEPOY, se'poy, *s.* (Per. *sipah*; Hind. *sipahee*, a soldier.) A native soldier of India.

The character of the *sepoys*, as soldiers, has been the subject of much discussion.—*Brande.*

SERIAL, se're-al, *a.* (Lat. *series.*) Pertaining to or consisting of a series.

SERIATE, se'ri-ate, *a.* Arranged in a series.

SERIATELY, se're-ate-le, *ad.* In a series; seriatim.

SERIO-COMIC, se're-o-kom'ik, *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and sport.

SERPENT-LIKE, ser'pent-like, *a.* Resembling a serpent; having a venomous temper.

SERPENTRY, ser'pen-tre, *s.* A winding like the serpent; a serpent's nest.

SERVAL, ser'val, *s.* The tiger-cat of South Africa.

SERVING, serv'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting in subordination; menial; whence *Serving-maid* and *Serving-man.*

SESQUIBROMIDE, ses kwe-bro'mid, *s.* In Chemistry, a compound of three equivalents of bromine and two of a metal or an equivalent body; as, *Sesquibromide of arsenic.*

SESQUIPEDALIAN, ses-kwe-pe-da'le-an, *a.* (*sesquipedalis*, Lat., from *sesqui*, more by half, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUIPLICATE, ses-kwip'le-kate, *a.* (*sesqui*, and *plico*, to fold, Lat.) Designating the ratio of one and a half to one.

SESSIONAL, sesh'un-al, *a.* Pertaining to a parliamentary or church session.

SESTETTO, ses-tet'o, *a.* (Ital.) In Music, composed of six parts.

SETTER, set'tur, *s.* In Gunnery, a round stick to drive fuzees into paper cases.

SEWERAGE, soor'aje, *s.* A system of draining by sewers.—*Sewage*, the drainage conveyed through them.

SHAKO, shak'o, *s.* A military cap.

SHAMBRIE, sham'bre, *s.* (Fr.) In the Manége, a thong or leather fastened to the end of a stick, for the purpose of animating a horse, or punishing him if he refuses to obey the rider.

SHARPENED, sharp'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Made sharp; keen; made quicker of perception.

Over-much quickness of wit, either given by nature, or *sharpened* by study, doth not commonly bring the greatest learning.—*Ascham.*

SHELL, shel, *s.* [added.]—In Military language, the name of a short jacket without tails.—*Shell of a sword* is a particular part of a sword, which serves as a shield to the hand when it grasps the hilt.—*Shells*, in Gunnery, are hollow iron balls to throw out of mortars or howitzers.—*Message shells* are howitzer shells, in the inside of which a letter or other papers are put, and the shells are fired into a garrison or camp to communicate information.—*Shrapnel shells* are of a peculiar construction, invented by General Shrapnel of the Royal Artillery.

SHELLED, sheld, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of the shell.

SHELLS, shelz, *s. pl.* The husks or envelopes of the nuts of the cacao-tree.

SHIFT, shift, *v. a.* [added.]—In Military language, to change place or station; as to *shift quarters.*

SHILLALY, shil-la'le, *s.* (Ir.) An oaken sapling or cudgel.

SHIRK, shurk, *s.* One who lives by shifts and tricks.

SHIRKING, shurk'ing, *s.* A living by shifts and tricks.

SHOAT, shote, *s.* A young hog.

SHOPPING, shop'ping, *s.* Act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

SHORTENED, shawrt'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Abridged; contracted.

SHORTS, shawrts, *s. pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture.

SHOULDER, showl'der, *s.* [added.]—In Mili-

tary matters, the upper part of the blade of a sword ; also the salient angle of the flank of a bastion.

SICKENING, sik'n-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming sick ; disgusting.

SIDED, si'ded, *a.* Having a side ; as, *one-sided, many-sided*, &c.

SIDERATED, sid'er-a-ted, *a.* (Lat. *sideror*, from *sidus*, a star.) Planet-struck.

SIGHT, site, *s.* In the Military art, a small piece of brass fixed near the muzzle of a musket or pistol to assist the eye in levelling.

SILVERING, sil'ver-ing, *a.* The art of covering the surface of anything with silver.

SINECURIST, sin'e-ku-rist, *s.* (*sine cura*, without care, Lat.) One who holds a sinecure ; an advocate for sinecures.

SINFONIA, sin-fo'ne-a, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, symphony.

SINGANA, sin-ga'na, *s.* A genus of pretty flowering shrubs, from Guiana : Order, Clusiaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

SIPING, si'ping, *s.* [corrig.] The act of oozing or issuing out by degrees.

SKORZITE, skor'zite, *s.* A variety of epidote.

SKURRY, skur're, *s.* Haste ; impetuosity.

SLEAZINESS, sle'ze-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being sleazy ; flimsiness.

SLUGABED, slug'a-bed, *s.* One who indulges in bed.

SLUGS, slugs, *s. pl.* In Gunnery, pieces of metal discharged from a gun.

SLUMBERING, slum'ber-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Dozing ; sleeping lightly ;—*s.* slumber ; repose.

Slumberings upon the bed.—*Job* xxxiii. 15.

SMALTINE, smawl'tin, *s.* Tin-white cobalt.

SMOKED, smoke't, *pp.* or *a.* Cured or dried in smoke.

SMOTHERED, smuth'erd, *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated ; stifled.

SMUGGLED, smug'gld, *pp.* or *a.* Imported or exported clandestinely.

SNEERING, sneer'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Manifesting contempt or scorn.

SNEEZING, sneez'ing, *s.* The act of ejecting air through the nose ; sternutation.

SNOB, snob, *s.* A journeyman shoemaker ; a would-be genteel vulgar fellow. — In the Universities, a townsman as opposed to a gownsman.

SNOBBISH, snob'bish, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob ; aping gentility ; vulgar.

SNOBBISHLY, snob'bish-le, *ad.* In a snobbish manner.

SNOBBISHNESS, SNOBBISM, snob'bish-nes, snob'bism, *s.* Vulgar assumption of gentility ; the practice of a snob.

SOCIALIZE, so'she-al-ize, *v. a.* To render social.

SOCIATE, so'she-ate, *v. n.* To associate.

SODERING, or SOLDERING, saw'der-ing, *s.* Process of uniting metals by soder or solder.

SOLENIDIUM, so-le-nid'e-um, *s.* (*solen*, a tube, Gr.) A genus of flowering plants : Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

SOLIDARITY, sol-e-dar'e-te, *s.* (Fr. *solidarité*.) Fellowship, or joint interest.

Solidarity is a word which we owe to the French communists, and which signifies a community in gain or loss, in honour or dishonour.—*Dr. Trench.*

SOMNOPATHY, som-nop'ath-e, *s.* (*somnus*, sleep, Lat., and *pathos*, a passive state, Gr.) Somnambulism ; mesmeric sleep.

SONNITES, son'nites, *s. pl.* A sect of Mohammedan traditionists who admit the collection of traditions called the Sonna.

SOROSIS, so-ro'sis, *s.* (*soros*, a heap, Gr.) In Botany, a sort of fleshy fruit formed of compound receptacles, as the pine-apple.

SORUS, so'rus, *s.* ; *pl.* SORI. (Gr. a heap.) One of the small clusters of capsules or fruit dots on the back of the fronds of ferns.

SPADO, spa'do, *s.* A gelding.

SPADROON, spa-droon', *s.* In the Military art, a sword much lighter than a broadsword, and made both to cut and thrust.

SPALT, spawlt, *a.* (*spalten*, to split, Germ.) Liable to break or split ; brittle.

SPATHOGLOTTIS, spath-o-glot'tis, *s.* (*spatho*, a spath, and *glottis*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of pretty flowering plants : Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Blume.*

SPECIFIED, spes'e-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Specially named.

SPEECHING, speetsh'ing, *s.* Act of making a speech.

SPELT, spelt, *s.* A whitish scaly mineral, used in the fusion of metals.

SPERATE, spe'rate, *a.* (*spero*, to hope, Lat.) Hoped for ; that may be expected.—Rare.

He should distinguish between those assets which are *sperate* and those which are desperate.—*Bouvier.*

SPICULIGENOUS, spik-u-lij'e-nus, *a.* (*spiculum*, a little sharp point, Lat., and *gennao*, to produce, Gr.) Containing spicules.

SPIRONEMA, spi-ro-ne'ma, *s.* (*speira*, spiral, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of fragrant, herbaceous plants from Mexico : Order, Commelinaceæ.—*Lindley.*

SPLENIC, splen'ik, *a.* [added.] — *Splenic apoplexy* is one of the disorders peculiar to horned cattle and sheep, which generally results from high feeding, when there is a transudation of blood in the substance of the spleen, accompanied by discharges of fæces and urine tinged with blood, when the animal bellows, moans, and soon dies.—*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

SPLICED, splise'd, *pp.* or *a.* United, as a rope.

SPLICING, splise'ing, *s.* The act or process of splicing.

SPONGOID, spong'oyd, *s.* (*spongos*, a sponge, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Resembling a sponge ; spongy.

SPRAWLING, sprawl'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched.

SPUTTERING, sput'ter-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting in small particles ; speaking hastily.

SQUALLING, skwawl'ling, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying out harshly.

SQUALOR, skwal'ur, *s.* (Lat.) Foulness ; filthiness ; coarseness.

SQUANDERED, skwon'derd, *pp.* or *a.* Spent lavishly ; wasted.

SQUARED, skware'd, *pp.* or *a.* Made in the form of a square ; adjusted ; regulated.

SQUIRM, skwurm, *v. a.* or *v. n.* To move like a worm or eel, with writhings or contortions.

STAMPED, stampt, *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with a mark or figure ; coined ; imprinted.

STAMPING-MILL, stamp'ing-mil, *s.* An engine for breakiug or bruising ore.

STANCHNESS, stăntsh'nes, *s.* Soundness; firmness in principle.

STANHOPE, stan'hop, *s.* A light two-wheeled carriage, so named from its inventor, Lord Stanhope.—*Stanhope-press*, a printing press, invented by the same nobleman.

STAR-FORT, stăr'foart, *s.* A fort with several salient angles, in the form of a star.

STAR-STONE, stăr'stone, *s.* A variety of sapphire.

STARVED, stărv'd, *pp.* or *a.* Killed with hunger or cold.

STARVING, stărv'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Perishing with hunger; killing with cold.

STEGANOPODS, steg'an-o-podz, *s. pl.* (*steganos*, waterproof, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A family of swimming birds.

STELECHITE, stel'e-kite, *s.* A fine kind of storax.

STELOCHITE, stel'o-kite, *s.* A name given to the osteocolla.

STEPHANOTIS, stef-an-o'tis, *s.* (*stephanos*, a crown, and *otitis*, eared, Gr.) A genus of pretty twining plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ. —*Thouars.*

STEPPE, step, *s.* [added.]—The *Steppe disease* is a dangerous and often fatal disease peculiar to the ox tribe. It is a sort of contagious fever, which originates invariably in Asia or the Russian steppes; and though confined to the bovine species, it attacks cattle of all breeds with equal virulence. It proves the most fatal of all cattle plagues when it crosses the Russian frontier into central Europe.—*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

STEREOSCOPE, ste're-o-skope, *s.* (*stereos*, solid, and *skopeo*, to view, Gr.) In Optics, a binocular instrument for viewing small pictures, consisting of a double tube, through which two objects, taken from different points of view, appear as if concentrated into one, while the relief, or perspective, is so wonderfully brought out, as to make the two pictures look like one *solid* reality, agreeably to the laws of monocular and *binocular* vision.—*National Cyc. Suppt.*

STEREOSCOPIC, ste-re-o-skop'ik, *a.* Relating to or performed by the stereoscope.

STINTED, stint'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Restrained to a certain quantity;—*s.* Stintedness.

STITCHEL, stitch'el, *s.* A kind of hairy wool.—Local.

STITCHER, stitch'er, *s.* One who stitches.

STITCHERY, stitch'er-e, *s.* Needle-work.

STITCHES, stitch'ez, *s. pl.* Sharp twinges of pain.

STOMANTHRAX, sto-man'*th*raks, *s.* (*stomachos*, the stomach, and *anthrax*, an inflammatory tumour, Gr.) An inflammatory disease of the stomach in cattle and sheep, which commences with loss of appetite, trembling, staring look, hot mouth, and increased secretion of saliva. —*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

STRAHLSTEIN, străl'stine, *s.* (*strahl*, a beam, and *stein*, a stone, Germ.) A variety of hornblende; another name for actinolite.

STRAINED, strane'd, *pp.* or *a.* Stretched; violently exerted.

STRANDED, strand'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Run ashore; having a strand broken.

STRANGLED, strang'gled, *pp.* or *a.* Choked; suffocated.

STRASCINO, stras se'no, *s.* (Ital.) In Music, a grace-note used only in slow passages, and confined to vocal music.

STRATIFIED, strat'e-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Ranged in strata or layers.

STRENGTHENING, strength'ning, *ppr.* or *a.* Increasing strength.

STRETCHING, stretch'ing, *ppr.* Drawing out in length.—*Stretching-course*, in Masonry, a course or row of stretchers.

STROMEYERITE, strom'e-er-ite, *s.* A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper, so named from the chemist Stromeyer.

STRONGYLUS, stron'je-lus, *s.* (*strongylos*, cylindrical, Gr.) A parasitic insect which abounds in the respiratory organs of calves and pigs. The *Strongylus vitulorum* is distinguished by a filiform body, a short caudal, and long papillæ. These parasites are very fatal to cattle. Camper noticed a perfect ball of these wormlike parasites in the air-passages of a calf, which effectually obstructed the windpipe.—*Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle.*

STUPEFIED, stu'pe-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Made dull or stupid.

STUPEFYING, stu'pe-fi-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering dull or insensible; as "a *stupefying* potion."

SUBUNGUAL, sub-ung'ual, *a.* (*sub*, and *unguis*, a nail, Lat.) Under the nail.

SUFFRUTESCENT, suf-fru-tes'sent, *a.* (*sub*, and *frutex*, fruit, Lat.) Moderately frutescent.

SUGARED, shoog'ard, *pp.* or *a.* Sweetened.

SULK, sulk, *v. n.* To be sulky or sullen.—*To be in the sulks*, is to be in a state of *sulkiness.*

SUPERANNUATED, su-per-an'nu-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Impaired by old age; having passed the regular time of service.

SUTTEEISM, sut-te'izm, *s.* (Hind.) The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan, now generally discontinued.

SUZERAINTY, su'ze-rane-te, *s.* (Fr.) Paramount authority or command.

SWAPE, swape, *s.* A pole supported by a fulcrum, used for raising water from a well, for churning, &c.; a sweep.

SWATHING, swa*th*'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Binding or wrapping; as "*swathing* clothes."

SWEDE, swede, *s.* A Swedish turnip.

SWEETENED, sweet'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Made sweet, mild, or grateful.

SWEETENING, sweet'ning, *s.* The act of making sweet; that which sweetens.

SWEETMEAT, sweet'meet, *s.* Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, &c.

SWELLED, sweld, *pp.* or *a.* Enlarged in bulk; inflated.

SWIMMING, swim'ming, *ppr.* or *a.* Floating on a fluid; overflowing; abounding.

SWINDLING, swin'dling, *ppr.* or *a.* Cheating defrauding.

SWINGEL, swing'gl, *s.* That part of a flail which falls on the grain when thrashing.

SWIPE, swipe, *s.* A swape or sweep.

SYSTOLIC, sis-tol'ik, *a.* In Grammar, pertaining to systole or contraction.

T.

TAB, tab, *s.* The latchet of a shoe ; a tag; the end of a lace; a woman's bonnet-cap or border.

TABARET, tab'a-ret, *s.* A stout satin-striped silk, used extensively in upholstery.—*Simmonds.*

TABBIED, tab'bid, *pp.* or *a.* Watered or made wavy, as applied to a peculiar silk called *tabby ; tabinet* being a more delicate kind of tabby.

TABLETTE, ta-blet', *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, a flat coping-stone placed at the top of the revetement of the escarp.

TABLORINS, tab'lo-rins, *s. pl.* (Fr.) In Artillery, the thick boards that constitute the platform on which a cannon is mounted.

TACHYGRAPHIC, tak-e-graf'ik, *a.* (*tachys*, short, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.) Written in short-hand.

TACKING, tak'ing, *ppr.* Changing a ship's course.

TÆNIOPSIS, te-ne-op'sis, *s.* (*taina*, a fillet, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of flowering stove ferns : Order, Polypodiaceæ.—*J. Smith.*

TALLIER, tal'le-er, *s.* One who keeps tally.

TAMARACK, tam'a-rak, *s.* The American larch.

TAMBOUR, tam'boor, *s.* [added.]—In the Arts, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c. ; also a frame resembling a drum, on which it is worked.—In Fortification, *tambour* is a work formed of palisades or long pieces of wood planted close together, and driven two or three feet into the ground. It likewise means a single or isolated traverse, which serves to close up that part of the covert-way where a communication might have been made in the glacis, for the purpose of proceeding to some detached work. —*Tambours* are also solid pieces of earth made in that part of the covert-way which is joined to the parapet, and serve to prevent the covert-way being enfiladed.—*Tambours* are frequently made in the place of arms of the covert-way, at the salient angles, in the gorges, half-moons, ravelins, &c.

TAMINE, tam'in, *s.* A strainer or bolter of hair ; a sort of woollen cloth ; taminy.

TAMING, ta'ming, *ppr.* Reclaiming from a wild state ; civilizing ; subduing.

TAMIS, tam'is, *s.* (Fr.) A worsted cloth used for the purpose of straining sauces.

TAMP, tamp, *v. a.* To fill up a hole bored in a rock for blasting.—In Sieges, to pack the excavation of a mine, after the charge has been deposited.

TANTALIZING, tan-ta-li'zing, *ppr.* or *a.* Teasing or tormenting.

TANTRUMS, tan'trumz, *s. pl.* Whims ; bursts of ill-humour.

TAPERING, ta'per-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end.

TARNISHED, tär'nisht, *pp.* or *a.* Sullied ; having lost its brightness.

Persecution for opinion stuck the fastest, and after having *tarnished* the splendour of almost every Protestant community in its turn, was the latest and with most difficulty shaken off.—*Warburton.*

TARO, ta'ro, *s.* A plant of the genus Arum, with leaves like a water-lily.

TATTLERY, tat'ler-e, *s.* Idle talk or chat.

TATTOOING, tat-too'ing, *s.* The operation or practice of pricking the skin and staining the punctured spots with a coloured substance.

TAUROCOL, taw'ro-kol, *s.* (*taurus*, a bull, Lat., and *kolle*, glue, Gr.) A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

TAWERY, taw'er-e, *s.* A place where skins are tawed or dyed with alum.

TAXABILITY, taks'a-bil-e-te, *s.* State of being taxable.

TAXED, takst, *pp.* or *a.* Rated; assessed.

TAXICORNS, taks'e-kawrnz, *s. pl.* (*taxus*, a yew, and *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) A family of coleopterous insects.

TAXIDERMIC, taks'e-der'mik, *a.* (*taxis*, arrangement, and *derma*, a skin, Gr.) Belonging to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

TAZZA, tat'sa. (Ital.) An ornamental cup or vase with a foot and handles and a large flat top.

TEA-URN, tee'urn, *s.* A vessel in the form of a vase, for supplying heated water for tea.

TEEMING, teem'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Producing young ; fruitful.

TELANGIECTASIS, te-lan-je-ek'ta-sis, *s.* (*telos*, an end, *angeion*, a vessel, and *ekteino*, to stretch out, Gr.) In Pathology, distension of the vessels.

TELEGRAM, tel'e-gram, *s.* (*telos*, end, and *gramma*, writing, Gr.) A message or despatch to a distance by telegraph, which see.

TELEGRAPH, tel'e-graf, *s.* [added.]—A variety of telegraphs have been lately introduced : as the *Indicator Telegraph*, which conveys its signals by the movements of pointers, or indicators ; the *Type-printing Telegraph*, the *Symbol-printing Telegraph*, and the *Chemical-printing Telegraphs ;—v. a.* to convey or announce by telegraph.

TELEGRAPHY, te-leg'ra-fe, *s.* The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph.

TELENGISCOPE, te-len'je-skope, *s.* (*tele*, far off, *enggus*, near, and *skopeo*, to view, Gr.) In Optics, an instrument which combines the power of the telescope and the microscope.

TELEPHONIC, tel-e-fon'ik, *a.* Far sounding.

TELESCOPE, tel'e-skope, *s.* [added.]—The essential parts of a telescope are the object-glass and speculum, and the eye-glass. The *Herschelian telescope*, invented by Sir W. Herschell, has only one speculum. The *Newtonian*

telescope is a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir I. Newton, in which the image is reflected by a plane mirror to the eye through one side of the tube, where it is viewed by the eye-glass.

TELIC, tel'ik, *a.* Denoting the final end or purpose.

TELIPOGON, tel-e-po'gun, *s.* (*telos*, an end, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A curious genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Humboldt* and *Kunth.*

TELLERSHIP, tel'ler-ship, *s.* The office or employment of a teller.

TELLURITE, tel'lu-rite, *s.* (*tellus*, earth, Lat.) A compound of tellurous acid and a base.

TENDREMENT, tän'dr-mong, *ad.* (Fr.) In Music, denoting an affecting manner; tenderly; gently.

TENEBRIONIDÆ, te-ne-bre-on'e-de, *s. pl.* (*tenebræ*, darkness, Lat.) A tribe of coleopterous insects, of which the *tenebrio* is the type: Family, Scarabæidæ.

TENIOID, te'ne-oyd, *a.* (*tænia*, a tape-worm, Lat.) Pertaining to or resembling tapeworms.

TENOTOMY, te-not'o-me, *s.* (*tenon*, a tendon, and *temno*, to cut, Gr.) In Surgery, the operation of dividing a tendon.

TENSILE, ten'sil, *a.* (*tendo*, to stretch, Lat.) Capable of extension.—In Music, an epithet applied to stringed instruments on account of the *tension* of their cords.

TENTACULATED, ten-tak'yu-la-ted, *a.* Having tentacles.

TENTED, ten'ted, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents, as a *tented* field.

TENUIOUS, te-nu'e-us, *a.* (*tenuis*, thin, Lat.) Rare or subtle; opposed to dense.

TENUTO, te-noo'to, *ad.* (Ital., from Lat. *teneo*, to hold.) In Music, a term signifying that the notes are to be sustained, or held on.

TEPEFACTION, tep-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*tepefacio*, to make warm, Lat.) The act or operation of warming; the making tepid.

TEPHROTHAMNUS, tef-ro-*th*am'nus, *s.* (*tephros*, ash-coloured, and *thamnos*, a shrub, Gr.) A genus of white-flowering shrubs: Order, Leguminosæ.—*De Candolle.*

TERGAL, ter'gal, *s.* (*tergum*, the back, Lat.) Belonging or relating to the back.

TERPSICHOREAN, terp-sik-o-re'an, *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.

TERRACED, ter'raste, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a terrace.

TERRACULTURE, ter-ra-kul'ture, *s.* (*terra*, the earth, and *cultura*, culture, Lat.) Cultivation of the earth.

TERRE-BLUE, tare'blu, *s.* (Fr.) A kind of light earth.

TERREPLEIN, tare'plane, *s.* (Fr.) In Fortification, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

TERRE-TENANT, tare-ten'ant, *s.* One who has the actual possession of land.

TERRIFYING, ter're-fi-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Frightening.

TERSULPHURET, ter-sul'fu-ret, *s.* A sulphuret containing three equivalents of sulphur.

TESSELLATION, tes-sel-la'shun, *s.* (*tessella*, a square tile, Lat.) Mosaic work, or the operation of making it.

TESSERAL, tes'se-ral, *a.* Pertaining to or containing tesseræ.

TESTIFIED, tes'te-fide, *pp.* Given in evidence; witnessed.

TETRACANTHOUS, tet-ra-kan'*th*us, *a.* (*tetra*, four, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) Having four spines.

TETRAHEDRAL, tet-ra-he'dral, *a.* (*tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a seat, Gr.) Having four equal and equilateral triangles.—In Botany, having four sides.

TETRANEMA, tet-ra-ne'ma, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of pretty greenhouse plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.—*Bentham.*

TETRATHECAL, tet-ra-*the*'kal, *a.* (*tetra*, four, and *theke*, a case, Gr.) Having four loculaments or thecæ.

TETRODON, tet'ro-don, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *odontes*, teeth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having four large teeth.

THALIA, *th*a-li'a, *s.* One of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Hind in 1852. Its mean distance from the sun is 250,420,000 miles; and its periodical revolution 4 years, 93 days.

THALLOGEN, *th*al'lo-jen, *a.* (*thallus*, a green leaf, and *gennao*, to produce, Gr.) Producing a thallus.

THALLOPHYTE, *th*al'lo-fite, *s.* (*thallus*, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A plant producing a thallus.

THAMMUZ, *th*am'muz, *s.* The tenth month of the Jewish civil year.—In Mythology, the name under which the Phœnicians worshipped Osiris.

THECODONTS, *the*'ko-donts, *s. pl.* (*theke*, a case, and *odontes*, teeth, Gr.) In Geology, a tribe of extinct lizard-like reptiles.

THEMIS, *the*'mis, *s.* One of the newly discovered planets, first observed by De Gasparis in 1849. Its mean distance from the sun is 299,870,000 miles, and its periodical revolution 5 years, 210 days.

THEOCHRISTIC, *the*-o-kris'tik, *a.* (*theos*, God, and *christos*, anointed, Gr.) Anointing by God.

THEOPNEUSTIC, *the*-op-news'tik, *a.* (*theos*, and *pneuma*, spirit, Gr.) Given by inspiration.

THEOPNEUSTY, *the*'op-new-ste, *s.* Divine inspiration.

THERMOTICS, *th*er-mot'iks, *s. pl.* (*therme*, heat, Gr.) The principles and science of heat.

THETIS, *the*'tis, *s.* The name of one of the newly discovered planets, first observed by Luther in 1852. Its mean distance from the sun is 235,880,000 miles, and its periodical revolution, 3 years, 325 days.

THIRDS, *th*urdz, *s. pl.* The widow's third part of the estate of a deceased husband.

THOMSONIA, tom-so'ne-a, *s.* A genus of brown flowering plants, so called in honour of Dr. Thomson, author of an Introduction to Botany: Order, Araceæ.—*Wallich.*

THORNSET, *th*awrn'set, *a.* Set with thorns.

THORP, *th*awrp, *s.* A Saxon termination denoting a homestead, or the locality of a hamlet.

THRASHING-MACHINE, *th*rash'ing ma-sheen', *s.* A machine or apparatus for separating grain from the straw.

THRONGED, *th*rong'd, *pp.* or *a.* Crowded by multitudes.

THUNDERING, *th*un'der-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Producing thunder; uttering a loud sound like thunder; loudly minacious.

THUNDERINGLY, *th*un'der-ing-le, *ad.* With a loud noise, as of thunder.

THYSANOCARPUS, *th*e-san-o-kar'pus, *s.* (*thysanos*, a fringe, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Cruciferæ.—*Hooker.*

TIBURO, tib'yu-ro, *s.* A fish of the shark kind.

TIGERISH, ti'gur-ish, *a.* Like a tiger.

TIMEIST, ti'mist, *s.* In Music, a performer who preserves a just and steady time.

TIME-TABLE, time-ta'bl, *s.* In Music, a tabular representation of the several notes, and their relative lengths and durations.

TIMOROSO, tim-o-ro'so, *ad.* (Ital.) In Music, a style expressive of awe or fear.

TINCHEL, tin'tchel, *s.* A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding an extensive space, and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer and game within a narrow compass.

TINCTORIAL, tingk-to're-al, *a.* That which colours.

TINKERING, tingk'er-ing, *s.* The act or employment of a tinker.

TINMAN, tin'man, *s.* A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tinware.

TINNED, tin'd, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with tin.

TITANIA, ti-ta'ne-a, *s.* One of the newly discovered planets, first observed by Ferguson in 1860.

TITHONIC, ti-*th*on'ik, *a.* (from *Tithonus*, beloved by Aurora.) Pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical effects.

TITTERING, tit'ter-ing, *s.* Restrained laughter.

TOBINE, to'bin, *s.* A stout twilled silk, used for dresses.

TOGGERY, tog'ger-e, *s.* Clothes; garments.—Low.

TOILINETTE, toy-le-net', *s.* (Fr.) A cloth, the weft of which is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk.

TOMNODDY, tom'nod-de, *s.* A sea-bird, the puffin.

TOMTOM, tom'tom, *s.* A large flat drum, used by the Hindoos.

TONSORIAL, ton-so're-al, *a.* (*tonsor*, a barber, Lat.) Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.

TOOLING, tool'ing, *s.* Workmanship performed with a tool.

TORMENTING, tawr-ment'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Paining to an extreme degree; teasing.

TORMENTINGLY, tawr-ment'ing-le, *ad.* In a vexatious or tormenting manner.

TORSK, tawrsk, *s.* A malacopterygious fish of the cod family (the Brosmius vulgaris), highly esteemed for its cod liver oil.

TOWING-PATH, to'ing-path, *s.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats.

TOXÆMIA, toks-e'mea, *s.* (*toxikon*, poison, and *haima*, blood, Gr.) A poisoned state of the blood.

TRACTARIAN, trak-ta're-an, *s.* A term applied to the writers of the Oxford tracts, called "Tracts for the Times."

TRADOTTO, tra-dot'to, *a.* (Ital.) In Music, a term denoting that a composition has been transposed or re-arranged, to suit the convenience of some particular instrument.

TRANQUILLIZATION, trang-kwil-e-za'shun, *s.* State of being tranquillized.

TRANQUILLIZING, trang'kwil-i-zing, *ppr.* or *a.* Quieting; composing.

TRANSFERRIBLE, trans-fer're-bl, *a.* That may be transferred from one place to another.

TRANSFORMATIVE, trans-fawrm'a-tiv, *a.* Having power or tendency to transform.

TRANSFUGE, trans'fewj, *s.* (*transfugio*, to fly over, Lat.) In Military matters, a turncoat, deserter, or runaway; one who goes over to the enemy.

TRAWL, traul, *s.* A trail or trawl net, with long lines and baited hooks suspended from them at frequent intervals, much used in fishing for mackarel and cod;—*v. n.* to fish with a trailing net.—*Trawl-boat* is a boat used in fishing with trawl nets.

TRAWLING, traul'ing, *s.* Act of one who trawls for fish; the mode of fishing with a net.

TREBUCKET, tre'buk-et, *s.* A cucking-stool; a tumbrel; a kind of trap.

TREFLE, tref'l, *s.* In Fortification, a term used in mining for certain lodgments of a trefoil shape.

TREMELLA, tre-mel'la, *s.* A genus of fungi.

TREMOLO, trem'o-lo, *a.* (Ital., from *tremo*, to tremble, Lat.) In Music, a term intimating that the notes are to be drawn out with a tremulous motion, in imitation of the beatings of an organ.

TRENCHING, trent'shing, *s.* In Agriculture, the art of cutting furrows deeper than those made by the ordinary plough, for the purpose of opening the land, and exposing the under soil to the action of the atmosphere.

Stiff soils, though entirely destitute of peat, are very much improved by *trenching;* and the stiffer the soil the greater the improvement.—*Baines' Report on the Means of Employing the Destitute Poor of Lancashire.*

TRI, tri or tre. A prefix to words of Greek or Latin origin, signifying *three.*

TRIABLE, tri'a-bl, *a.* That may be subjected to trial or test; that may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court.

TRIABLENESS, tri'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being triable.

TRIACONTAHEDRAL, tri-a-kon-ta-he'dral, *a.* Having thirty sides.—In Mineralogy, bounded by thirty rhombs.

TRIASSIC, tri-as'sik, *a.* (*trias*, a triad, Gr.) In Geology, belonging to the trias, or new red sandstone.

TRIBAL, tri'bal, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.

TRIBASIC, tri-bas'sik, *a.* (*treis*, three, and *basis*, a base, Gr.) In Chemistry, applied to a class of salts containing three atoms of base to one acid.

TRIBUNARY, trib'u-nar-e, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes.

TRICHORD, tri'kawrd, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *chorde*, a string, Gr.) A three-stringed lyre.

TRICHOTOMY, tri-kot'o-me, *s.* (*treis*, and *tome*, a cutting, Gr.) Division into three parts.

TRICHROISM, tri'kro-izm, *s.* (*treis*, and *chroa*, colour, Gr.) Quality of presenting three different colours.

TRICKSTER, trik'ster, *s.* One who tricks; a deceiver.

TRICLINATE, trik'le-nate, *a.* (*treis*, and *clino*, to lean, Lat.) In Mineralogy, a term applied to crystals, in which the three axes are all obliquely inclined to one another.

TRICOGYNE, tri-koj'e-ne, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *gyne*, a style, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

TRICOLOURED, tri'kul-lurd, *a.* Having three colours.

TRICOSMA, tri-kos'ma, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *kosmos*, ornament, Gr.) A genus of plants, a very pretty epiphyte: Order, Orchidaceæ.—*Lindley.*

TRIDACTYLOUS, tri-dak'til-us, *a.* (*treis*, and *dactylus*, a finger, Lat.) Having three toes.

TRIDENS, tri'dens, *s.* (Lat.) A genus of plants; Order, Graminaceæ.—*Roemer.*

TRIDENTINE, tri-den'tin, *a.* Pertaining to the Council of Trent.

TRIGRAMMATIC, tri-gram-mat'ik, *a.* (*treis*, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) Containing three sets of characters or letters.

TRIGRAPH, tri'graf, *s.* (*treis*, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) A name given to three letters having one sound.

TRIHEMITONE, tri-hem'e-tone, *s.* (*treis*, *hemi*, half, and *tonos*, tone, Gr.) In Music, a minor third.

TRINKETRY, tringk'et-re, *s.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets.

TRIŒCIA, tri-e'sea, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *oikos*, a house, Gr.) An order of plants, having male, female, and bisexual flowers on three separate plants.

TRIPARTITE, tri-pär'tit, *a.* (*treis*, three, and *partes*, parts, Lat.) In Music, a term applied to scores which are written in three parts.

TRIPLITE, trip'lite, *s.* An imperfectly crystallized mineral.

TRIPTYCH, trip'tik, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *ptyx*, a fold, Gr.) In the Fine Arts, a term applied to a picture, usually on a panel, with two hanging doors or leaves.

Pictures in the form of *triptychs* abound in the works of the early Italian, German, and Flemish masters. They sometimes comprehend fine paintings; 1, the centre-piece; 2, the inner sides of the two doors; 3, the outer side of the doors.—*Fairbolt.*

TRIRADIATED, tri-ra'de-a-ted, *a.* Having three rays.

TRISOCTAHEDRON, tris-ok-ta-he'dron, *s.* (*treis*, three, *okto*, eight, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

TRIVIUM, triv'e-um, *s.* (Lat.) A name applied to the three arts of Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric.

TROCHITE, tro'kite, *s.* (*trochos*, a wheel, Gr.) A name given to the separate joints of the stem of a fossil encrinite.

TROLL, trole, *v. n.* In Vocal Music, to sing a catch, round, or other composition, and so take up the parts that the voices follow each other in regular succession, or in a circular motion.

TROMBLON, trom'blun, *s.* (Fr.) In the Military art, a fire-arm which has a rest, and from which several balls may be discharged.

TROU-DE-RAT, troo-de-rä', *s.* (Fr.) In Military art, a disadvantageous position into which troops are imprudently driven.

TROUEE, troo-a', *s.* (Fr.) In Military strategy, an opening or gap applied to any passage made through a wood, hedge, or abattis.

TROUNCING, trowns'ing, *s.* A severe beating.

TROUSSEAU, troo-so', *s.* (Fr.) The collective lighter equipments of a lady when about to be married.

TRUNCATED, trungk'a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed.

TUMEFIED, tu'me-fide, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled; enlarged.

TUNICA, tu'ne-ka, *s.* (Lat., a coat.) A pretty genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.—*Koch.*

TURIO, tu're-o, *s.* (Lat., a tendril.) In Botany, a young shoot covered with scales spinning up from an underground stem, like the asparagus.

TURNSPIT, turn'spit, *s.* A person who turns a spit; a variety of the dog.

TURNSTILE, turn'stile, *s.* A revolving frame in a footpath.

TURPITUDE, tur'pe-tewd, *s.* (*turpis*, base, Lat.) Inherent baseness or vileness of principle; shameful wickedness.

TWAY-BLADE, tway'blade, *s.* A British plant, Listera ovata.

TWEER, tweer, *s.* In a smelting-furnace, the point of the blast-pipe.

TWITCHING, twitch'ing, *s.* Act of pulling with a jerk; act of suffering short spasmodic contractions.

TWISTED, twis'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.

TYNDARIDEA, tin-dar-e-de'a, *s.* An aquatic cryptogamic plant: Order, Confervaceæ.—*Bory.*

U.

UDOMETER, yu-dom'e-tur, *s.* (*hydos*, rain, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain which falls in a given period.

ULE, yule, *s.* An elastic kind of gum, the produce of the ule-tree of Mexico.

ULLALOO, ul-la-loo', *interj.* One of the vocal deplorations of the Irish over the dead.

ULT, ult., *s.* (Lat. *ultimus.*) Last; a contraction from *ultimo*, the month preceding the present.

UMRITI, um're-te, } *s.* Vernacular names
UMREKEE, um're-ke, } for the myrobalan of the Emblica officinalis, used for tanning leather, and as a remedy in diarrhœa.—*Simmonds.*

UNABANDONED, un-a-ban'dond, *a.* Not abandoned.

UNABASED, un-a-bayst', *a.* Not abased; not humbled.

UNABASHED, un-a-basht', *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty.

UNABATED, un-a-ba'ted, *a.* Not abated.

UNABBREVIATED, un-ab-bre've-a-ted, *a.* Not abbreviated.

UNADDRESSED, un-ad-drest', *a.* Not addressed.

UNADORNED, un-a-dawrnd', *a.* Not decorated.

UNAIRED, un-ayrd', *a.* Not aired.

UNALLIED, un-al-lide', *a.* Having no alliance or connection; having no powerful relation.

UNANIMITY, yu-na-nim'e-te, *s.* Agreement in opinion, will, or determination.

True *unanimity* is that which proceeds from a free udgment arriving at the same conclusion, after an investigation of the fact.—*Bacon.*

UNANNOUNCED, un-an-nownst', *a.* Not announced or proclaimed.

UNANTICIPATED, un-an-tis'e-pa-ted, *a.* Not anticipated.

UNAUDITED, un-awd'it-ed, *a.* Not audited or adjusted.

UNCIA, un'she-a, *s.* (Lat.) In Medicine, an ounce troy, or in liquids the twentieth part of a pint; the twelfth part of anything, as of a pound.

UNCINATE, un'se-nate, *a.* (*uncus*, a hook, Lat.) Having a hooked process.

UNCOCK, un-kok', *v. a.* To let down the hammer of a gun or pistol.

UNCOMPLICATED, un-kom'ple-ka-ted, *a.* (*complico*, to fold together, Lat.) Not complicated; simple.

UNCOMPLIMENTARY, un-kom-ple-ment'a-re, *a.* Not complimentary.

UNCOVER, un-kuv'er, *v. a.* [added.]—In Military tactics, to march out from the right or left of the column; as when the troops deploy, the different leading companies or divisions successively discover those in the rear.

UNCOWL, un-kowl', *v. a.* To deprive of a cowl.

UNDARKENED, un-dărk'nd, *a.* Not darkened or obscured.

UNDATED, un'da-ted, *a.* Waved; rising and falling in waves.

UNDATED, un-dat'ed, *a.* Having no date.

UNDEBAUCHED, un-de-bawtcht', *a.* Not corrupted; pure.

UNDERACTION, un-der-ak'shun, *s.* Subordinate action, not essential to the main story.

UNDERGRADUATE, un-der-grad'yu-ate, *s.* A student or member of a university who has not taken his first degree; whence *Undergraduateship.*

UNDERGROWTH, un'der-groath, *s.* That which grows under trees.

UNDERPLOT, un'der-plot, *s.* A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story; a clandestine scheme; a secret rest;—*v. n.* to scheme secretly.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot.*—*Addison.*

UNDERPRAISE, un-der-praze', *v. a.* To praise below desert.

UNDERPRIZE, un-der-prize', *v. a.* To undervalue.

UNDERPROP, un-der-prop', *v. a.* To support; to uphold.

UNDERPROPPED, un-der-propt', *pp.* or *a.* Having props underneath.

UNDERRATE, un-der-rate', *v. a.* To rate too low; to undervalue.

UNDERSELL, un-der-sel', *v. a.* To sell at a lower price than another.

UNDETECTED, un-de-tekt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Not discovered.

UNDISCLOSED, un-dis-kloze'd, *pp.* or *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.

UNENDURABLE, un-en-dew'ra-bl, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

UNENDURING, un-en-dew'ring, *a.* Of temporary duration.

UNEXPIRED, un-eks-pire'd, *pp.* or *a.* Not ended.

UNFETTERED, un-fet'terd, *pp.* or *a.* Unchained; freed from restraint.

UNGRUDGED, un-grudjd', *pp.* or *a.* Not grudged.

UNGRUDGING, un-grudj'ing, *a.* Freely giving.

UNGRUDGINGLY, un-grudj'ing-le, *ad.* Without grudging.

UNGUAL, un'gwal, *a.* Applied to the nails, claws, or hoofs of animals.

UNHAIR, un-hare', *v. a.* To scrape the skins of pigs; to remove the hair from sheep-skins, horse-hides, &c., by scalding or steeping in lime and water.

UNICOSTATE, yu-ne-kos'tate, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *costa*, a rib, Lat.) Having one rib.

UNIFACIAL, yu-ne-fa'she-al, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *facies*, a face, Lat.) Having but one front surface.

UNIFORM, u'ne-fawrm, *s.* [added.]—Among the Military, the regulation full dress of an officer or soldier.

UNIJUGATE, yu-ni-ju'gate, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) In Botany, applied to a penninerved compound leaf, with only one pair of leaflets.

UNINTENDED, un-in-ten'ded, *a.* Not designed.

UNION, yu'ne-un, *s.* [added.]—A confederation of States; a workhouse, containing the poor of the surrounding districts, several townships or parishes being thus united in one; the upper inner corner of an ensign.—*Union Jack* is the national flag of the Royal Navy of England.—*Union joint* is a band or T cross piece; a T *joint* is for uniting iron and other metal pipes.

UNISONI, oo-nis'o-ne, *s. pl.* (Ital.) In Music, a term implying that the parts in a score over which it is written are in unison with each other; as, *Flauti unisoni*, the flutes in unison; *Violini unisoni*, the violins in unison, &c.

UNLAY, un-la', *v. a.* To untwist the strands of a rope.

UNMASCULINE, un-mas'ku-lin, *a.* Not manly; effeminate.

UNMASTICABLE, un-mas'te-ka-bl, *a.* Not capable of being chewed.

UNMECHANIZED, un-mek'an-ize'd, *a.* Not formed by design or art.

UNNUTRITIOUS, un-nu-trish'us, *a.* Not affording nourishment.

UNOBLIGING, un-o-bli'jing, *a.* Not disposed to oblige.

UNPREJUDICED, un-pred'ju-dist, *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial; not warned.
UNPROGRESSIVE, un-pro-gres'siv, *a.* Not advancing.
UNQUOTED, un-kwo'ted, *a.* In Commerce, applied to goods not quoted, or named, among the prices current of the market; or to public shares and stocks not dealt in or recognized in the official lists of the Stock Exchange.
UNRECOGNIZABLE, un-rek-og-ni'za-bl, *a.* That cannot be recognized.
UNRECOGNIZED, un-rek'og-nize'd, *a.* Not acknowledged or known.
UNRECOMPENSED, un-rek'om-penst, *a.* Not rewarded.
UNSHOT, un-shot', *v. a.* In Military language, to take the ball out of a piece of ordnance.
UNSTITCH, un-stitch', *v. a.* To open by picking out stitches.
UNSUBSIDIZED, un-sub'si-dize'd, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by subsidies.
UNSUBVERTED, un-sub-vert'ed, *a.* Not overthrown.
UNSUFFERABLE, un-suf'fer-a-bl, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.
UNSUITED, un-sewt'ed, *a.* Not suited; not adapted.
UNSUPPLIED, un'sup-plide, *a.* Not furnished with things necessary.
UNSUSPENDED, un-sus-pen'ded, *a.* Not hung up; not delayed.
UNSUSPICIOUS, un-sus-pish'us, *a.* Having no suspicion; not to be suspected.
UNTASTEFUL, un-tayst'ful, *a.* Having no taste; being without taste.
UNTAXED, un-takst', *a.* Not charged with taxes; not accused.
UNTENANTABLE, un-ten'ant-abl, *a.* Not in suitable repair for a tenant.
UNTIRING, un-tire'ing, *a.* Not becoming exhausted.
UNTITHED, un-tithe'd', *a.* Not subjected to tithes.
UNTITLED, un-ti'tld, *a.* Having no title.
UNTRITURATED, un-trit'yu-ra-ted, *a.* Not reduced to powder.
UNVITIATED, un-vish'e-a-ted, *a.* Not corrupted.
UNVITRIFIED, un-vit're-fide, *a.* Not converted into glass.
UNVOLATILIZED, un-vol'a-til-ize'd, *a.* Not volatilized.
UNVOUCHED, un-vowtcht', *a.* Not fully tested.
UNVOWED, un-vowd', *a.* Not consecrated by promise.
UNWATCHED, un-wotcht', *a.* Not guarded with vigilance.
UNWATCHFUL, un-wotch'ful, *a.* Not vigilant.
UNWATERED, un-waw'terd, *a.* Not watered; dry.
UNWORKMANLIKE, un-wurk'man-like, *a.* Unskilful.
UPSNATCHING, up-snatch'ing, *a.* Snatching up; seizing.
URANIA, yu-ra'ne-a, *s.* One of the newly discovered planets, first observed by Hind in 1854. Its mean distance from the sun is 228,020,000 miles, and its periodical revolution 3 years, 254 days.
URANOGRAPHY, yu-ra-nog'ra-fe, *s.* (*ouranos*, heaven, and *grapho*, to describe, Gr.) A description of the heavenly bodies.
URBAN, ur'ban, *a.* Belonging to a city.
URCHILLA, ur-tchil'la, *s.* (Sp.) A commercial name for the urchilla weed; archil.
URLINGS-LACE, ur'lings lase, *s.* In Commerce, a figured quilling net; a showy low-priced substitute for pillow or thread lace.
URN-RUG, urn'rug, *s.* A table mat or stand made of various materials, for resting an urn upon.
UROSPERMUM, yu-ro-sper-mum, (*oura*, a tail, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A genus of yellow-flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*
USINE, u'sin, *s.* A glass-house; an iron-work.
USURE, yu'zhure, *v. n.* To practise usury.
USURPING, yu-zurp'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Seizing or occupying power or property without right.
USURPINGLY, yu-zurp'ing-le, *ad.* By usurpation.
USUS, yu'sus, *s.* In Music, that branch of the ancient melopœia which comprehended the rules for so regulating the order or succession of the sounds as to produce an agreeable melody.
USWUKUNIDA, us-wu-ku'ne-da, *s.* A vernacular name for the saul or sal tree, the Shorea robusta, which yields the dammar resin.
UT, ut. [added.]—The Italians, deeming this syllable too hard for easy and free pronunciation, substitute in its place that of *do*; thus *ut* and *do* are always the *tonic* or key-note of the major mode, and the *mediant* or third of the minor mode.—*Busby.*
UTRECHT-VELVET, u-trekt' vel'vet, *s.* A sort of velvet used for decorations, upholstery, carriage linings, &c.
UVATE, u'vate, *s.* A conserve made of grapes.

V.

VACILLATING, vas'il-la-ting, *ppr.* and *a.* Wavering; fluctuating; reeling; changeable in mind; unsteady.
VACILLATINGLY, vas-il-la'ting-le, *ad.* Waveringly; unsteadily; with unsteadiness of mind or action.
VACOA, va-ko'a, *s.* The commercial name for a species of screw pine, the Pandanus utilis, which abounds in the Mauritius and Bourbon, where, from the tough fibres of the leaves, sacks for colonial produce are manufactured.—*Simmonds.*

VACUUM-PAN, vak'ku-um pan, *s.* A pan used in the colonies for making sugar.

VACUUM-PUMP, vak'ku-um pump, *s.* A pump attached to a marine steam-engine.

VAGABONDIZE, vag'a-bon-dize, *v. n.* To wander about in idleness or dissipation.

VAGGLE, vag'gl, *s.* A name in the Shetlands for a place where smoked meat is hung.

VALENCIENNES-LACE, val-ăn'se-enn lase, *s.* A rich lace, the pattern of which is worked in the net.

VALENDAR-CLAY, val'en-dar kla, *s.* A kind of potter's clay exported from the duchy of Nassau.

VALLECULA, val-lek'u-la, *s.* (*vallis*, a valley, Lat.) In Botany, the interval between the ribs in the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

VALLE-CYPRE, val-se'pr, *s.* In Commerce, a name given to a silk mourning crape sometimes called Bologna crape.

VAMPIRE, vam'pire, *s.* [added.]—Figuratively, one who sponges or lives upon another; a blood-sucker.

VAMPIRISM, vam'pe-rizm, *s.* The preying upon another; bloodsucking, as a vampire.

Hungary and its dependencies may be considered as the principal seat of *Vampirism.*—*Pleyel.*

VAMPT, vampt, *pp.* or *a.* Repaired; pieced or patched up, particularly as applied to mended boots or shoes.

VANISHING, van'ish-ing, *a.* [added.]—*Vanishing line*, in Perspective, the intersection of the parallel of any original plane and the picture.—*Vanishing point*, the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation.

VANNING, van'ning, *s.* An oscillating motion given by miners to the shovel containing ore.

VANQUISHED, vank'wisht, *pret. pp.* or *a.* Overcome in battle; subdued.

They *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters.—*Clarendon.*

Overcome in argument.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the Bp. of Meaux's Treatise.—*Atterbury.*

VAPIDITY, va-pid'e-te, *s.* (*vapidus*, spiritless, Lat.) Want of life or spirit; deadness; flatness.

VARIEGATED, va're-e-ga-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified in colours or external appearance.

VARINA'S-ROLL, va-re'na's role, *s.* In Commerce, the name of a tobacco generally plaited round a thick stick.

VARLESSE, var-les', *s.* (Fr.) In Farriery, an imperfection upon the inside of the ham of horses.

VARNISHED, vär'nisht, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with varnish; made glossy.

VARNISHING, vär'nish-ing, *s.* The act of laying on varnish; materials for varnish.

VASSALED, vas'sald, *pp.* or *a.* Subject to absolute power.

VAUNTING, vawnt'ing, *s.* Vain-glorious boasting.

VEINLESS, vane'les, *a.* In Botany, having no veins.

VEINY, va'ne, *a.* Full of veins, as *veiny* marble.

VELL, *v. n.* To cut off the turf or sward of land.—Local.

VELLEITY, vel-le'e-te, *s.* (*velle*, to be willing, Lat.) The lowest degree of desire without energy to qualify it.

Velleity is an indolent or inactive wish or inclination toward a thing which leads to no energetic effort to obtain it.—*Fleming.*

VELLON, vel'lon, *s.* (Sp.) A money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain; literally, copper coin.

VELLS, vels, *s. pl.* A provincial name for the stomachs or maws of young calves, which are used as rennet.

VELLUMY, vel'lum-e, *a.* Resembling vellum.

VELOCIMETER, vel-o-sim'e-ter, *s.* (*velox*, swift, Lat., and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A machine for measuring the speed of machinery.

VELOURS, ve-loors', *s. pl.* (Fr.) A kind of plush or velvet for carpets, furniture, &c., chiefly manufactured in Prussia, from a mixture of cotton, linen, and mohair.

VELVET-BRUSH, vel'vet brush, *s.* A brush used for removing dust, &c., from velvet garments.

VELVET-PILE, vel'vet pile, *s.* A sort of carpet with a long soft nap.

VENATION, ve-na'shun, *s.* (*vena*, a vein, Lat.) In Botany, the arrangement of the veins in leaves.

VENETIAN, ve-ne'she-an, *a.* [added.]—*Venetian chalk*, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, &c.—*Venetian door*, a door having long narrow windows on the sides.—*Venetian-window*, one consisting of a main window with a long and narrow window on each side.—*Venetian blind*, a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin laths set in a frame.—*Venetian red*, a bright red ore, usually prepared from sulphate of iron.

VENICE-SOAP, ven'is sope, *s.* A mottled soap made of olive oil and soda.

VENICE-TURPENTINE, ven'is tur'pen-tine, *s.* An oleo-resinous material obtained from the Larix Europæa, a variety of larch, and used in the manufacture of sealing-wax.

VENIDIUM, ve-nid'e-um, *s.* A genus of flowering plants: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

VENTAPOLLAM, ven-ta-pol'lam, *s.* A kind of Indian handkerchief.

VENTILAGO, ven-te-la'go, *s.* (*ventilo*, to be exposed to the wind, and *ago*, to drive away, in allusion to the fruit being winged and scattered by the wind.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhamnaceæ.—*De Candolle.*

VENTILATOR, ven'te-la-tur, *s.* (*ventilator*, from *ventus*, the wind, Lat.) An apparatus for diffusing the air through a room or apartment, consisting of a pane of perforated glass, or a revolving sheet of metal in a window or door; also a windsail or canvas funnel for conveying air into a ship, mine, or building.

VENTOUSE, ven-toos', *s.* (Fr.) A cupping glass.

VENT-PEG, vent'peg, *s.* A peg to stop a vent-hole.

VENTS, vents, *s. pl.* (Sc.) A name for chimneys, as kitchen or room vents.

VENULES, ve'nules, *s. pl.* (*venula*, a little vein, Lat.) In Botany, the terminal branchings of the veins of a leaf.

VERATRINE, ve-ra'trin, *s.* A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from Asagræa officinalis.

VERBENA, ver-be'na, *s.* The name of a very fine and costly perfume, or otto, obtained by distillation from the citron-scented leaves of the Aloysia citriodora.

VERDE, ver-de, *s.* A white Tunisian wine.

VERDEE, ver-de', *s.* A white wine of Florence.

VEIRDEILHA, ver-del'ha, *s.* A variety of white grape which produces a Madeira wine.

VERGE, verj, *s.* The spindle of a watch balance.—*Verge-making* is a branch of the watch movement trade.

VERGUILLA, ver-gwil'la, *s.* (Sp.) Gold or silver wire without silk.

VERINO, ve-re'no, *s.* (Sp.) A kind of tobacco, so named from the place of its growth.

VERMICULATE, ver-mik'u-late, *v. a.* (*vermiculus*, a little worm, Lat.) To inlay or form, so as to resemble the track of worms; —*a.* shaped like a worm, or resembling a worm in respect to motion; full of worms or maggots.

VERMICULATED, ver-mik'u-lated, *pp.* or *a.* Inlaid or formed so as to resemble the track of worms.

Vermiculated work, a sort of ornament consisting of frets or knots in mosaic pavements, winding and representing the tracks of worms.—*Wright.*

VERMINLY, ver'min-le, *a.* Of the nature of vermin.

VERMUTH, ver'mu*th*, *s.* In Commerce, the name of a kind of wine.

VERNIX, ver'niks, *s.* The commercial name for sandarac.

VERONA-SERGE, vero'na serj, *s.* A thin light fabric manufactured from cotton, worsted, and mohair.

VERRE, vare, *s.* (Fr.) A liquid measure, the tenth part of the new pint of France.

VERSE, verse, *s.* [added.]—(Lat. *versus.*) In Latin and Greek, *Heroic verse* consists of hexameters of six feet, as in the epics of Homer and Virgil.—*Fescennine verses*, among the ancient Romans, nuptial songs, or satirical pieces in uncouth verse.

VERSED, verst, *pp.* or *a.* Skilled in anything.

VERSETTO, ver-set'to, *ad.* (Ital.) The diminutive of verse; a little verse.

VERTIGINOUS, ver-tij'e-nus, *a.* [corrig.] Affected with vertigo; giddy.

VESPIDÆ, ves'pe-de, *s. pl.* In Entomology, a family of Hymenopterous insects, of which the *Vespa*, or wasp, is the type.

VESTA, ves'ta, *s.* One of the newly discovered planets, first observed by Olbers in 1807. Its mean distance from the sun is 225,290,000 miles, and its periodical revolution 3 years, 230 days.—In Commerce, a kind of wax match.

VESTIARIAN, ves-te-a're-an, *a.* (Lat. *vestiarius.*) Relating to vestments or dress in general.

VESTIARY, ves'te-a-re, *s.* (*vestiarium*, a dressing room, Lat.) A wardrobe; an apartment for dressing in.

VESTIBULAR, ves-tib'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or like a vestibule.

VETERINARY, vet'er-e-nar-e, *a.* [added.]—In the Army, a *Veterinary surgeon* is a surgeon appointed by the commander in chief to every regiment of cavalry or artillery, to undertake the cure and treatment of the disorders to which horses are liable.

VETUST, ve-tust', *a.* (Lat. *vetustus.*) Old; ancient; obsolete.

VIARIAN, vi-a're-an, *a.* (*via*, a road, or way, Lat.) Pertaining to roads, or travelling by public ways; as, the *viarian* communications of a country, by railway or otherwise.

VIARY, vi'a-re, *a.* Happening in the way or on the road.

VIATECTURE, vi-a-tek'tchur, *s.* (*via*, a way, Lat., and *tekton*, a builder, Gr.) The art of constructing roads, &c.; civil engineering.

VIBRATILE, vi'bra-tile, *a.* (*vibro*, to vibrate, Lat.) Swinging to and fro; adapted to or used in vibratory motion.

VIBRISSÆ, vi-bris'se, *s. pl.* In Physiology, the stiff hairs growing within the nostrils, which guard against the ready admission of insects or foreign bodies.

VICIOSITY, vish-e-os'e-te, *s.* Depravity; corruption of manners.

VICTIMIZE, vik'tim-ize, *v. a.* To cheat, or impose upon a person.

VICTORIA, vik-to're-a, *s.* One of the recently discovered planets, first observed by Hind in 1850. Its mean distance from the sun is 223,770,000 miles; and its periodical revolution 3 years, 207 days.—In Botany, a genus of magnificent stove aquatics, with immense spreading white flowers, so named in honour of her Majesty Queen Victoria: Order, Nymphiaceæ.—*Lindley.*

VICTORINE, vik'to-reen, *s.* (Fr.) A small tippet or short tie for a lady's neck.

VICTUALLED, vit'tld, *pp.* or *a.* Supplied with provisions.

VICTUALLING, vit'tal-ing, *s.* The laying in a stock of provisions or stores.

VIEWED, vewd, *pp.* of the verb *to view*; seen or surveyed.

VILIFIED, vil'e-fide, *pp.* Defamed; traduced.

> Themselves they *vilified*
> To secure ungoverned appetite.—*Milton.*

VILLORIN, vil'lo-rin, *s.* In Commerce, a coarse kind of Spanish cloth.

VILLOSITY, vil-los'e-te, *s.* (*villus*, wool or hair, Lat.) A state of hairiness, or of being covered with villi.

VINAIGRETTE, vin-a-gret', *s.* (Fr.) A small box of silver, &c., with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, and used like a smelling-bottle.

VIN-ORDINAIRE, vaing-or'de-nair, *s.* (Fr.) A kind of common claret.

VINTNER, vint'ner, *s.* [added.]—The *Vintner's Company* is one of the twelve principal livery companies of London.

VIOLESCENT, vi-o-les'sent, *a.* Tending to a violet colour.

VIOLET-WOOD, vi'o-let-wŭd, *s.* In Commerce, another name for king-wood.

VIOLONCELLIST, ve-o-lon-sel'list, *s.* One who plays on a violoncello.

VIRENT, vi'rent, *a.* (*vireo*, to grow green, Lat.) Green; verdant; fresh.

VIRGINIA, vir-jin'e-a, *s.* One of the newly-discovered planets, first observed by Ferguson in 1857.

VISA, ve'sa, *s.* (Ital.) An official endorsement on a passport or other document.

VISÉ, ve-za', *s.* (Fr.) An indorsement made by the police-officers in France, Belgium, &c., on the back of a passport.

VISIONAL, vizh'un-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

VISITE, vis'ete, *s.* (Fr.) A lady's light mantle worn over the shoulders.

VISITING-CARD, vis'it-ing kărd, *s.* An address card, with the owner's name thereon.

VISIVE, vi'siv, *a.* (*viso*, to see, Lat.) Pertaining to the power of seeing.

VISNE, veen, *s.* Neighbourhood.

VITALIZED, vi'tal-ize'd, *pp.* or *a.* (*vita*, life, Lat.) Supplied with the vital principles.

VITELOTTE, ve-te-lot', *s.* (Fr.) A kind of long red potato.

VITIATED, vish'e-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Depraved; rendered impure.

VITTATE, vit'tate, *a.* (*vittatus*, bound with a fillet, from *vitta*, a band, Lat.) Applied to leaves which are striped; having stripes.

VITUPERATE, ve-tu'per-ate, *v. a.* (*vitupero*, to abuse, Lat.) To blame; to censure; to calumniate.

VIVANDIER, ve-van'de-er, *s.* (Fr., from Lat. *vivo*, to live well.) In the Army, one who supplies the troops with victuals and drink; a sutler; a victualler.

VIVARIUM, vi-va're-um, *s.* (Lat.) A pond or tank for keeping fish in.

VIVO, ve'vo, *ad.* (Ital.) With life and animation.

VOIDED, voyd'ed, *pret.*, *pp.* or *a.* Thrust out; evacuated; deserted or left empty.

> The chamber which he *voided*.—*Wotton.*

VOLANT, vo'lant, *a.* (Fr. from Lat. *volo*, to fly.) Flying; passing through the air; nimble; active.—In Heraldry, represented as flying.

VOLATA, vo-la'ta, *s.* (It.) } (Lat. *volare*, to fly.)
VOLÉE, vol'e, *s.* (Fr.) } In Music, a rapid flight of notes.

VOLUTED, vo-lu'ted, *a.* (*volvo*, to roll, Lat.) Having a volute or spiral scroll.

VOLUTITE, vol'u-tite, *s.* A petrified shell of the genus Voluta.

VOMITO, vo-me'to, *s.* (Span.) The yellow fever in the worst form.

VOUCHED, vowcht, *pp.* or *a.* Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested.

> My damp horror chilled
> At such bold words, *vouched* with a deed so bold.
> *Milton.*

VOYA, voy'a, *s.* Among Seamen, a large rope used in weighing the anchor.

VRIESIA, vre'se-a, *s.* (so called in honour of Dr. De Vriese, Professor of Botany at Amsterdam.) A genus of pretty stove-plants: Order: Bromeliaceæ.

VUGH, vu, *s.* In Mining, a term for a large cavity.

VULNERABILITY, vul-ner-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*vulnus*, a wound, Lat.) State of being vulnerable.

VULSELLUM, vul-sel'lum, *s.* (*vulsus*, from *vello*, to pluck, Lat.) In Surgery, an instrument for seizing parts and drawing them into a convenient position for performing an operation.

W.

As an abbreviation, W. stands for west; W.N.W. for west north-west; W.S.W. for west-south-west, &c.

WADDLING, wad'dling, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving awkwardly from side to side in walking;—*s.* an oscillating sideway gait.

WAD-HOOK, wăd'hook, *s.* In Gunnery, a strong iron screw, to draw out the wads or cartridges which may remain in the guns.

WADING, wa'ding, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing through water by walking at the bottom; passing through anything with labour and difficulty.

WADMAL, wad'mal, *s.* In Commerce, a coarse, woollen, hairy fabric.

WADY, wod'e, *s.* (Ar.) The channel of a water-course, which is dry except in the rainy season.

WAGGONETTE, wag-o-net', *s.* (Fr.) A waggon-like carriage to carry six or eight persons.

WAIN, wane, *s.* A constellation, Charles's *Wain*.—*Wain-bote*, timber for waggons or carts.

WAINSCOTTING, wanes'kot-ting, *s.* The timber lining of a room.

WAINSCOT-OAK, wanes'kot-oke, *s.* In Commerce, a term applied to logs of oak imported from abroad, for cutting into planks or slabs for furniture or panelling.

WAISTCOATINGS, waste'kot-ings, *s. pl.* In Manufactures, a kind of fancy fabric made of worsted, cotton, or silk, either singly or combined, in which there is a pattern of some kind or other, worked by the loom. Huddersfield is the principal seat of this particular manufacture.

WALHALLA, wal'ha-la, *s.* The name of a tree very abundant in British Guiana, the wood of which is hard and heavy, and of a deep red colour; botanically the Eperna falcata of Aublet.

WALLED, wawl'd, *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.

WALLER, wawl'ler, *s.* A term applied to men loading flats, or river barges.

WALLOWISH, wol'lo-ish, *a.* Filthy; nauseous; insipid.

WALLOWING, wol'lo-ing, *pp.* or *a.* Rolling in the mire like a beast; moving heavily.

> A boar was *wallowing* in the water.—*L'Estrange.*
> *Wallowing* unwieldy, enormous in their gait.—*Milton.*

Living in a state of vice or moral impurity.

> A man *wallowing* in his native impurity.—*South.*

WALTZER, wawlt'zer, *s.* A person who waltzes.

WALTZING, wawlt'zing, *s.* The act of dancing a waltz.

WANGALA, wan'ga-la, *s.* A name in British Guiana for the seeds of the Sesamum orientale, which, when pounded, make a rich soup.

WANTY, wan'te, *s.* A leather girdle.

WAPINSCHAW, wawp'in-shaw, *s.* (Scot.) An exhibition of arms made at certain seasons.

WARANANA, war'a-nan-a, *s.* The commercial name of a large timber tree of British Guiana, the wild orange, the wood of which is much used for staves and oars.

WARDED, wawrd'ed, *pp.* of the verb *to ward.* Guarded.—*Warded off*, fended off; repelled; turned aside from injuring.

WARDIAN-CASES, wawr'de-an ka'ses, *s. pl.* Glass enclosures for keeping ferns, &c., so named from the inventor.

WAREHOUSING, ware-howz'ing, *s.* The act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a custom-house store.—*Warehousing system*, an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom-house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption.

WARMER, wawrm'er, *s.* A vessel chiefly used in public-houses for warming beer, &c.

WARNED, wawrnd, *pp.* of the verb *To warn.* Cautioned against danger; notified.

WARRANTED, wawr'ran-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Authorized; justified; protected by a warranty.

If my coming had not *warranted* her.—*Sidney.*

WARRANTING, wawr'rant-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Authorizing; empowering.

WARRENER, wawr'ren-er, *s.* [corrig., vol. ii.] The keeper of a warren.

WASE, wase, *s.* A wreath of straw or cloth upon the head to relieve the pressure of burdens.

WASH, wawsh, *s.* The wet refuse of distilleries or of cooking.—In Commerce, a term for ten strikes of oysters.

WASH-HOUSE, wawsh-howse', *s.* A small building or outhouse for washing the family linen; a laundry.

WASHIBA, wash'e-ba, *s.* A strong and durable wood of Guiana, much esteemed by the natives for bows.

WASH-LEATHER, wawsh-le*th*'er, *s.* The commercial name for split sheep-skins prepared with oil, in imitation of chamois, and used for household purposes; buff leather for regimental belts.

WASHSTAND, wawsh'stand, *s.* A piece of bedroom furniture for holding ewer and basin, &c.; sometimes with a marble top.

WASTE, wayst, *s.* [added.]—*Waste-book*, among Merchants, is a book in which rough entries of transactions are made previous to their being carried into the journal.—*Waste-pipe*, a pipe for conveying off waste water, &c.

WASTED, wayst'ed, *pp.* of the verb *To waste.* Expended without necessity or use.

There must be providence used that our ship-timber be not *wasted.*—*Bacon.*

Worn away by sickness or disease.

The patient is much *wasted* and enfeebled.—*Blackmore.*

WATCH, wawtsh, *s.* [added.]—A pocket time-piece, sometimes made with such precision as to vary but a few seconds in the course of a year. Those intended for astronomical or nautical observations, are called chronometers. At Goldsmiths' Hall, from 14,000 to 15,000 gold watches, and from 80,000 to 90,000 silver watches, are annually assayed.

WATCH-BARREL, wawtsh'bar-rel, *s.* In the construction of a watch, the brass box which contains the spring, and to which it is attached at one end.

WATCH-BOX, wawtsh'boks, *s.* A sentry-box, where a man is placed for keeping watch.

WATCH-DOG, wawtsh'dog, *s.* A house-dog, or a dog kept to guard the premises.

WATCH-GUARD, wawtsh'gärd, *s.* A chain or ribbon worn round the neck, and attached to a watch.

WATCH-MAKING, wawtsh'make-ing, *s.* The art of making watches, chronometers, or other time-pieces, in which art there are various trades or professions, as the Watch-dial silverer; the Watch-glass maker; the Watch-tool maker; Watch-balance-wheel maker; Watch-barrel maker; Watch-cap maker; Watch-case maker; Watch-engraver; besides the makers or manufacturers of the chains, dial-plates, escapements, fusees, keys, movements, pinions, screws, springs, wheels, &c.

WATCHMAN, wawtsh'man, *s.* [added.]—A *Watchman's rattle* is an instrument which produces, on being whirled round, a loud rattling sound; to *spring a rattle* is to put this instrument in motion for the sake of calling in the aid of others.

WATCH-SPRING, wawtsh'spring, *s.* In the construction of a watch, the fine steel main-spring, which, being fastened at one end of the barrel, and at the other to an axle, unwinds the fusee, turning it, and keeping the watch going, while the action accords, by its varying size, with the varied energy of the spring, and keeps other wheels in regulated motion.

WATERED, waw'terd, *pp.* or *a.* Overspread or sprinkled with water; supplied with water; diversified as with waves, as "*watered silk.*"

WATERMAN, waw'ter-man, *s.* A boatman or ferryman on the river; an attendant on cab-stands who supplies water to the horses.

WATTLE, wot'tl, *s.* A species of Mimosa, the bark of which is sometimes imported for tanning.

WAVERINGLY, wa'ver-ing-le, *ad.* In a doubting or fluctuating manner; hesitatingly.

WAVESON, wave'sun, *s.* A name given to goods which, after shipwreck, appear floating on the sea.

WEAKENED, week'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Debilitated; deprived of strength; enfeebled.

WEANED, weend, *pp.* or *a.* Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast, or other object of desire.

WEAZEN, we'zn, *a.* Thin; sharp.

WEBBING, web'bing, *s.* A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

WEDDED, wed'ded, *pp.* or *a.* Married; closely attached.

WEDGED, wejd, *pp.* of the verb *To wedge.* Split with a wedge; closely compressed.

WEIGELA, wi-ghe'la, *s.* A genus of very beautiful rose-flowering shrubs, introduced from China for the Horticultural Society by Mr. Fortune: Order, Caprifoliaceæ.—*Thunberg.*

WEIGHAGE, wa'ije, *s.* or *a.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandize.

WEIGHED, wade, *pp.* or *a.* Examined by the scales; considered; experienced or versed.

A young man not *weighed* in state affairs.—*Bacon.*

WELDBORES, weld'bores, *s. pl.* A peculiar description of woollen goods manufactured in Bradford.

WELTERING, wel'ter-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Rolling; wallowing; as in mire, water, blood, or some filthy matter.

Deformed with wounds, and *weltering* in his gore. *Murphy.*

WELTING, welt'ing, *v. a.* The act of putting on a welt;—*s.* the welt put on.

WESTERN, west'ern, *a.* Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west, or where the sun sets.

WESTONIA, west-o'ne-a, *s.* A genus of plants, so called from Mr. Weston, a botanical compiler: Order, Leguminosæ.—*Sprengal.*

WHARP, hwawrp, *s.* The name of a fine sharp kind of silex, obtained from the banks of the Trent, which is used as a cheap sort of polishing powder.

WHAT-NOT, hwot'not, *s.* In Cabinet-work, a fancy sideboard for ornaments in a drawing-room.

WHEAL, hweel, *s.* The Cornish name for a mine.

WHEATEN, hweet'n, *a.* Made of wheat.

WHEEL, hweel, *v. a.* In Military tactics, to move backward or forward in a circular manner; as *left* or *right wheel; left* or *right backwards* or *forwards wheel*, &c. With both cavalry and infantry, *Wheeling* is one of the most essential and important operations, necessary in many changes of position.

WHEELSWARF, hwele'swărf, *s.* A clayey cement, made from the dust obtained from the abrasion of grindstones in Yorkshire.

WHEEZING, hweez'ing, *s.* Act of breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHIFFING, hwif'fing, *s.* A method of hand-line fishing for mackerel, pollocks, &c.

WHIFFLING, hwif'fling, *s.* (Sax.) Prevarication.

WHIMSEY, hwim'ze, *s.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

WHIN-BRUISER, hwin-bru'zer, *s.* A machine for cutting and bruizing furze or whins to feed cattle on.

WHINING, hwi'ning, *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive tone or cant.

The common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their speech, as if they still did suffer some oppression.—*Davies.*

WHIRLABOUT, hwirl'a-bowt, *s.* A roundabout for children at fairs, to which are attached little wooden horses, or small carriages.

WHISTER, hwis'tur, *s.* A linen bleacher.

WHITENING-STONE, hwite'ning-stone, *s.* A polishing and sharpening stone used by cutlers.

WHITES, hwites, *s. pl.* A name for the finest flour made from white wheat.

WHITFIELDIA, hwit-feel'de-a, *s.* A genus of stove plants, so called in honour of T. Whitfield, a botanist who introduced many beautiful specimens from Africa: Order, Acanthaceæ.—*Hooker.*

WHITLEATHER, hwit'le*th*-er, *s.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness; a name popularly given to a broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds.

WHITLING, hwit'ling, *s.* A local name in the North for salmon trout.

WHITSTER, hwit'ster, *s.* A whitener; a bleacher.—Obsolete.

WHITTLED, hwit'ld, *pp.* or *a.* Cut with a small knife.

WHIZZINGLY, hwiz'zing-le, *ad.* In a humming or whizzing manner.

WHOP, hwop.—See Whap, vol. ii.

WHORLED, hwawrld, *a.* Furnished with whorls.

WHORLER, hwawrl'er, *s.* A wooden wheel used by potters, by which a rotatory motion is given to flat vessels, or plates.

WHORT, hwawrt, *s.* The fruit of the whortleberry, or the shrub.

WICKER-BASKET, wik'ur bas-ket, *s.* A basket made of osiers, sometimes lined with tin.

WIDE-AWAKE, wide'a-wake, *s.* A low-crowned felt hat.

WIDE-GAUGE, wide'gaje, *s.* The widest gauge used on railways, as distinguished from the narrow gauge; the rails of the former being seven feet apart, as in the Great Western.

WIDENED, wide'nd, *pp.* or *a.* Made wide; extended in breadth.

His nostrils were *widened* to the last degree of fury. —*Dryden.*

WIDGEON, widj'un, *s.* A wild duck or waterfowl; the Mareca Penelope.

WIDOWED, wid'ud, *pp.* or *a.* Bereaved of a husband by death; deprived of some good.

He hath *widowed* and unchilded many a one.—*Shaks.*

WIDOWER, wid'o-er, *s.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

WIG-BLOCK, wig'blok, *s.* A piece of wood shaped like a human head, for fitting a wig on.—*Wig-box* is a box for holding a wig.

WIGGED, wigd, *a.* Having the head covered with a wig.

WILD, wile'd, *s.* A desert; an uncultivated or uninhabited tract or region; a forest or sandy desert. In the plural *Wilds*, as the "woods and wilds."

WILDERED, wil'durd, *pp.* or *a.* Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.

The night has *wildered* us, and we are fallen
Among their foremost tents.—*Dryden.*

WILD-FOWL, wile'd'fowl, *s.* In the Poultry trade, a general name for wild ducks and other birds obtained in winter by shooting or otherwise.

WILDS, wile'ds, *s. pl.* Among Farmers, the part of a plough by which it is drawn.

WILLED, wĭld, *pp.* Determined; resolved; disposed of by will or testament.

WILLEMITE, wil'le-mite, *s.* A mineral of resinous lustre and yellowish colour; a silicate of zinc.

WILLER, wil'ler, *s.* One who wills.

WILL-OFFICE, wil-of'fis, *s.* A registry for wills; the Prerogative Court.

WILLOWING, wil'lo-ing, *s.* The process of opening the locks of wool by a machine called a devil, consisting of many rollers with teeth.

WILSOME, wil'sum, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn.

WILTED, wilt'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Having become flaccid, and lost its freshness, as a plant.

WILTON-CARPETS, wil'ton kär'pets, *s. pl.* A commercial name for Brussels carpeting, with the yarn cut.

WINDFALLS, wind'fawls, *s. pl.* Those fruits which have dropped from the trees, or been shaken off by the wind.

WIND-GAUGE, wind'gaje, *s.* An indicator of the wind; an anemometer.

WINDING-UP ACT, wine'ding-up akt, *s.* An important act for regulating the course of proceeding in ascertaining the liabilities and distributing the assets of an insolvent company.

WINDMILL, wind'mil, *s.* An engine or mill with sails, which are impelled by the wind, for grinding corn.

WINDOWED, win'dud, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with windows.

WINDPIPE, wind'pipe, *s.* The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

WINDROW, wind'ro, *s.* A line or row of hay ready to be rolled into cocks; the untilled border of a field.

WIND-SAIL, wind'sale, *s.* A tube of canvas passed down a sky-light or hatchway to ventilate the steam-room of a ship.

WINDSOR-CHAIR, win'sur tchare, *s.* A strong polished wooden chair.

WINDSOR-SOAP, win'sur sope, *s.* A scented soap, in very general use.

WINE-BIN, wine'bin, *s.* In a wine cellar, a partition for keeping particular sorts of bottled wine.

WINNOWING, win'no-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Separating from the chaff by wind; examining.

WINTERED, win'turd, *pp.* or *a.* Kept through the winter; lived through the winter.

> They often *wintered* in England.—*Swift.*

WIRE-CLOTH, wire'klawth, *s.* A woven material made of copper, brass, or iron wire, and used for flour machines, window blinds, meat safes, &c.

WIRE-GAUZE, wire'gawze, *s.* A woven texture of fine wire used for sieves, window blinds, &c.

WISENESS, wize'nes, *s.* Wisdom.—Rare.

WITHED, w*i*th't, *a.* Bound with a withe.

WITHERED, w*i*th'erd, *pp.* or *a.* Faded; dried; shrunk.

> Behold, mine arm
> Is like a blasted sapling, *withered* up.—*Shaks.*

WITHEREDNESS, w*i*th'er-ed-nes, *s.* State of being faded, or dried up.

WITNEY-BLANKET, wit'ne blank'et, *s.* A superior kind of blanket.

WITTOL, wit'tol, *s.* A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold.

WIVES, wives, *s. pl.* of Wife.

WIZEN, wiz'n, *v. n.* To wither; to dry.

WOESOME, wo'sum, *a.* Woeful.

WOLFE'S-APPARATUS, wolf's ap-pa-ra'tus, *s.* In Chemistry, a bottle with two or more openings, used for generating gases.—*Dr. Henry.*

WOLLASTONIA, wol-las-to'ne-a, *s.* A genus of plants, so called from Dr. Wollaston, the natural philosopher: Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

WONDERING, wun'der-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Indulging in or feeling wonder.

WOODPECKER, wood'pek-ur, *s.* The name of numerous species of scansorial birds, of the genus Picus.

WOOFY, woof'e, *a.* Having a close texture; dense.

WORD, wurd, *s.* [added.]—In the Army, a peculiar signal, token, or watch-word, that serves as a mark of distinction, given out in the orders of the day in time of peace, but in time of war given every evening in the field by the general who commands, and in garrison by the governor or other officer commanding-in-chief, to prevent surprise, and hinder an enemy from passing backwards and forwards. This watch-word is generally called the parole, to which is added the countersign.—*Words of command* are certain terms which have been adopted for the exercise and movement of military bodies, according to the nature of each particular service. Words of command are classed under two principal heads, and consist of those which are given by the chief or commander of a brigade, battalion, or division, and of those which are uttered by the subordinate leaders of troops or companies, &c.

WORDED, wurd'ed, *pp.* Expressed in words.

WORDILY, wur'de-le, *ad.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

WORKS, wurks, *s. pl.* In Military language, the fortifications about the body of a place. The word is also used to signify the approaches of the besiegers, and the several lines, trenches, &c., made round a place, an army, or the like, for its security.

WORM, wurm, *s.* [added.]—In the Artillery the *worm of a gun* is an instrument vermiculated, or turned round, that serves to extract anything into which it insinuates itself, by means of a spiral direction. It is much the same as a wad-hook, with this difference, that the one is more proper for small arms, and the other for ordnance.

WORMED, wurmd, *pp.* or *a.* Cleared by a worm or screw.

WORMIAN-BONES, wur'me-an bones. In Anatomy, the small triangular pieces of bone sometimes found lying between the other bones of the skull.—*Dr. Henry.*

WORM-LIKE, wurm'like, *a.* Resembling a worm; vermicular; spiral.

WORN-OUT, woarn'owt, *pp.* or *a.* Consumed or rendered useless by wearing.

WORRIED, wur'rid, *pp.* or *a.* Harassed; fatigued.

> Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals.—*Milton.*

WORRYINGLY, wur're-ing-le, *ad.* Teasingly; harassingly.

WORSHIPPED, wur'shipt, *pp.* or *a.* Adored; treated with divine honours.

> Not *worshipped* with a graven image.—*Shaks.*

WORST, wurst, *v. a.* [added.]—To defeat; to put an army to the rout.

It is downright madness to contend when we are sure to be *worsted.—L'Estrange.*

WOUNDED, woond'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Hurt, cut, or maimed.

WOURALI, woo'ra-le, *s.* A powerful poison obtained from a species of strychnos.

WRACK-GRASS, rak'gras, *s.* A genus of aquatic plants, the Zostera marina, which is collected for manure, and for making kelp.

WRECKED, rekt, *pp.* Dashed against the shore or on rocks.

WRIGGLING, rig'gling, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.

Wriggling his body *—Hudibras.*

WRINGED, ring'd, *pp.* of the verb *To wring.* Twisted; pressed.

WRINGING, ring'ing, *pp.* or *a.* Twisting; exhorting; writhing.

WRINKLED, rink'ld, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into ridges and furrows.

Wrinkled brow.*—Shak.*

WRISTLET, rist'let, *s.* An elastic band worn by ladies around the wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove.

WRONGED, rong'd, *pp.* or *a.* Treated unjustly; injured.

WULFFIA, wŭl'fe-a, *s.* A genus of yellow flowering plants, so named in honour of J. C. Wulff, author of "Flora Borussica:" Order, Compositæ.—*De Candolle.*

WURRUS, wur'rus, *s.* The name of a brick-red powder, collected from the seed-vessels of an euphorbiaceous tree, the Rattlera tinctoria, and used as a dye for silk, and sometimes taken medicinally.

WURST, wurst, *s.* (Germ.) A kind of waggon for the surgery department of an army; also a sort of wooden horse running on wheels, used in the mines on the Continent.—*Simmonds.*

WYND, wine'd, *s.* A narrow lane or alley.

WYTH, with, *s.* In Botany, a name for the white hoop or basket *wyth* of Jamaica, the Tournefortia bicolor of Swartz.

X.

XANGTE, zang'te, *s.* Among the Chinese, the name of the Supreme Being.

XANTHIC ACID, zan'*th*ik as'id, *s.* A brown substance composing a urinary calculus.

XANTHIUM, zan'*the*-um, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, Gr.) A genus of yellow flowering plants, one species of which, the Xanthium spinosum, yields a yellow dye: Order, Compositæ.

XANTHOCON, zan'*tho*-kon, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, Gr.) The name of a brittle mineral, the interior of which consists of minute crystals, composed of arsenic, silver, and sulphur, constituting a yellow powder.—*Dana.*

XANTHOPHYLLE, zan'*tho*-fil, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) The yellow colouring matter or sappy exudation in plants.

XANTHO-RHAMNINE, zan'*tho*-ram'nin, *s.* In Chemistry, an organic compound existing in the ripe berries of certain species of Rhamnus.

XANTHORTHITE, zan'*th*awr-*th*ite, *s.* In Mineralogy, a yellowish variety of allanite, containing much water.—*Dana.*

XANTHOSOMA, zan-*thos*'o-ma, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *soma*, body, Gr.) A genus of yellow and white flowering plants: Order, Araceæ. —*Schott.*

XANTHOUS, zan'*th*us, *a.* (*xanthos*, yellow, Gr.) In Ethnology, a term applied to varieties of mankind with yellow, red, or brown hair.

XANTIPPE, zan-tip'pe, *s.* A scold; a quarrelsome woman; the name of Socrates' wife, celebrated for her scolding propensities.

XENOTIME, zen'o-time, *s.* A native phosphate of Yttria, having a yellowish-brown colour.

XESTA, zes'ta, *s.* A liquid measure of 20 oz.

XESTES, zes'tes, *s.* A measure above a pint.

XIPHOIDES, zif-oy'des, *s.* (*xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Xiphoid cartilage.

XIPHOSURA, zi-fo-su'ra, *s.* (*xiphos*, a sword, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) In Malacology, a family of crustaceous animals, with sword-shaped tails.

XYLIDINE, zi'le-din, *s.* In Chemistry, an artificial organic base or alkaloid, consisting of hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon.

XYLO, zi'lo. (*xylon*, wood, Gr.) A prefix to numerous words connected with the arts, of which wood is the chief material, as in wood-engraving.

XYLOBALSAMUM, zi-lo-bal'sa-mum, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *balsamon*, balsam, Gr.) A balsam obtained by decoction of the leaves and twigs of the Amyris Gileadensis; the wood of the balsam-tree.

XYLOCARPOUS, zi-lo-kar'pus, *a.* (*xylon*, wood, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) An epithet applied to fruit which assumes a hard and woody quality.

XYLOCHLORE, zi'lo-klore, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *chloros*, green, Gr.) An olive-green, crystalline mineral, closely resembling apophyllite. —*Dana.*

XYLOGRAPHER, zi-log'ra-fur, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.) One who engraves on wood; a wood-engraver.

XYLOGRAPHIC, zi-lo-graf'ik, *a.* (*xylon*, wood, Gr.) Belonging to xylography, or wood-engraving.

XYLOLE, zi'lole, *s.* In Chemistry, a hydrocarbon found among the oils separated from crude wood-spirit by the addition of water.—*Miller.*

XYLORETINE, zi-lor'e-tine, *s.* In Chemistry, a crystallizable resinous compound found in the peat of Denmark on the remains of pine-trees.

XYLOTILE, zi'lo-tile, *s.* In Mineralogy, an opaque wood-brown or green mineral, consisting of silver, iron, and magnesia.

XYNŒCIA, zi-ne'she-a, *s.* (*sun*, with, and *oikos*, dwelling, Gr.) An Athenian festival.

XYSTARCH, zis'tărk, *s.* (*xystos*, a walking gallery, and *archo*, to rule, Gr.) In Antiquity, an officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the Xystos.

Y.

YACCA-WOOD, yak'ka-wŭd, *s.* An ornamental wood of Jamaica, the produce of a small tree, used in cabinet-work ; the Podocarpus Yacca.

YACHTING, yot'ing, *s.* Sailing on pleasure excursions.

YACHTER, yot'ter, *s.* One engaged in sailing a yacht.

YARDMAN, yărd'man, *s.* A manager or overlooker in a builder's work-yard.

YARRAWARA, yar-ra-wa'ra, *s.* A tree of New South Wales, one of the largest of the Eucalipti, which produces most excellent timber for carpentry, &c.

YARRISH, yăr'rish, *a.* Having a rough, dry taste.—Local.

YATAGHAN, yat'a-gan, *s.* (Turk.) A sort of curved knife ; a Turkish scimitar or dagger.

YELLOWING, yel'lo-ing, *s.* In the Arts, a term for cleaning pins, by boiling them in sour beer, or solution of tartar.

YERBAL, yer'bal, *s.* The name of a wild grove of the Ilex Paraguayensis, the holly from the leaves of which the Paraguay tea is obtained. —*Simmonds.*

YERGAS, yer'gas, *s.* A sort of coarse woollen wrappers, made for horsecloths.

YESTERN, yes'tern, *a.* Relating to the day last past.

YEWEN, yew'n, *a.* Made of yew.

YEZIDEES, yez'e-deze, *s. pl.* A small nation bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the Devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians.

YFERE, e'feer, *ad.* Together.

YIELDABLE, yeeld'abl, *a.* That may be given up, or complied with.

YIN, yin, *s.* A Chinese weight of 266 lbs. ; also an itinerary measure of 40½ yards.

Y-LEVEL, y-lev'el, *s.* An instrument for measuring altitude and distance.

YONKER, yunk'er, *s.* A young fellow.

YORKSHIRE-PUDDING, yawrk'shir-pud'ding, *s.* A batter pudding baked under meat.

YOUTHHOOD, yooth'hood, *s.* The state of youth.

YOWL, yowl, *v. n.* To cry out or howl like a dog.—Local.

YPRES-LACE, e'prs lase, *s.* The finest and most expensive kind of Valenciennes lace.

YTTRO-TANTALITE, it-tro-tan'ta-lite, *s.* An ore of columbium and yttrium, found in Sweden. It occurs of yellow, brown, and black colours.

YUFTS, yufts, *s.* A sort of Russian leather, of a good red colour and agreeable odour, and pleasant to the touch.

YUG, yug, *s.* In Indian Mythology, one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

YULAN, yew'lan, *s.* A beautiful flowering tree of China, the Magnolia yulan.

Z.

ZABRA, zab'ra, *s.* The name of a small Biscayan vessel.

ZALA, za'la, *s.* In the Arts, a term synonymous with borax.

ZAMBO, zam'bo, *s.* The child of a negro and a mulatto; also the child of an Indian and a negro.

ZANTE-WOOD, zan'te-wŭd, *s.* In Commerce, a name for the Rhus cotinus.

ZAMTITE, zam'tite, *s.* (Sp.) A hydrous carbonate of nickel, of an emerald green colour.

ZANYISM, za'ne-izm, *s.* The state or character of a zany.

ZARNICH, zăr'nik, *s.* The native sulphurets of arsenic, realgar, and orpiment.

ZAX, zaks, *s.* A tool for cutting slates.

ZAYAT, za'yat, *s.* A Burman caravansary, or resting-place for travellers.

ZEBEE.—See Xebec.

ZEBRA-WOOD, ze'bra-wŭd, *s.* A beautiful cabinet wood obtained from Demerara, from the Omphalobium Lamberti of De Candolle.

ZEITUNG, zi'tung, *s.* (Germ.) A newspaper or gazette.

ZENITH, zen'*ith*, *s.* [added.]—*Zenith distance* is the distance of a star or planet from the zenith, measured on the vertical circle passing through the zenith.—*Zenith-sector* is an astronomical instrument for measuring, with great accuracy, the distances from the zenith of stars which pass near that point.

ZENOGRAPHIC, zen-o-graf'ik, *a.* (*Zeus, zenos*, Jupiter, and *grapho*, to describe, Gr.) Relating to the planet Jupiter ; characteristic of his appearances.

ZEPHYRUS, zef'er-us, *s.* (Lat.) The west wind or zephyr.

ZEUGMA, zewg'ma, *s.* (Gr.) A figure in grammar, by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

ZIGZAG, zig'zag, *s.* Another name for the chevron, an ornament in Gothic architecture.

ZIGZAGS, zig'zags, *s. pl.* In Fortification, trenches or paths with several indented windings, so cut that the besieged are prevented from enfilading the besieger in his approaches.

ZIGZAGGED, zig'zag'd, *pp.* Formed with short turns.

ZINC, zink, *s.* [added.]—*Zinc-amyle*, a colourless transparent liquid, composed of amyle and zinc.—*Zinc-bloom*, an opaque mineral, of a greyish dull lustre, composed of carbonic acid, oxide of zinc, and water.—*Zinc-ethyl*, a colourless, trasparent, and poisonous liquid, consisting of ethyl and zinc.—*Zinco-methyl*, a volatile liquid, of a very fetid smell, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and zinc.—*Zinc-white*, the oxide of zinc, used as a pigment for the same purposes as white lead.—*Zinc-plate manufacturer*, a preparer of zinc metal from calamine, blende, and other ores.—*Zinc-plate worker*, a workman who heats the metal to about 300°, when it becomes malleable and ductile, for rolling into sheets.—*Zinc-worker*, a preparer of zinc for making into wire.

ZINCIFEROUS, zin-sif'er-us, *a.* Containing or affording zinc.

ZINCITE, zin'site, *s.* A name for red zinc-iron.

ZINCKE, zink'e, *s.* A small whistle or horn pipe, of German origin; supposed to be so called from the *Zinken*, the small branches on the head of a deer.—*Busby.*

ZINCODE, zink'ode, *s.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

ZINCOGRAPHER, zing-kog'ra-fur, *s.* (Germ. *Zinc*, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.) One who writes and draws upon plates of zinc properly prepared, and then produces impressions or facsimiles therefrom.

ZINCOGRAPHICAL, zing-ko-graf'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zincography.

ZINCOGRAPHY, zing-kog'ra-fe, *s.* (Germ. *Zinc*, and *grapho*, to write or draw, Gr.) The art of drawing upon and printing from plates of zinc.

ZINCOUS, zing'kus, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

ZION, zi'un, *s.* A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city, became the royal residence of David and his successors; hence Church of God.

ZOFRA, zo'fra, *s.* A kind of Moorish floor-cloth or carpet.

ZOHAR, zo'har, *s.* (Heb.) A Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture.

ZOILIZM, zo'il-izm, *s.* Illiberal or carping criticism, like that of Zoilus.

ZOILEAN, zo-e-le'an, *a.* Carping; illiberal in criticism.

ZOLL, zol, *s.* (Germ.) A toll or customs duty.

ZOLLHAUS, zol-hāous, *s.* (*zoll*, a toll, and *haus*, a house, Germ.) A German custom-house.

ZOLLVEREIN, zol'ver-ine, *s.* (Germ.) A commercial union of States, for establishing a uniform rate of customs.

ZONELESS, zone'les, *a.* Not having a zone; destitute of a girdle.

Thou art not known where Pleasure is adored—
That reeling goddess with the *zoneless* waist.—*Cowper.*

ZONULE, zo'nule, *s.* A little zone or girdle.

ZOO, zo'o, (*zoon*, an animal, Gr.) In Natural History, a prefix to compound words relating to animals or animal life.

ZOOCHEMICAL, zo-o-kem'e-kal, *a.* (*zoon*, an animal, Gr., and *chemical.*) Pertaining to the chemistry of animal organization.

ZOOCHOMY, zook'o-me, *s.* That science which pertains to animal chemistry.

ZOOGENY, zo-oj'e-ne, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *genao*, to produce, Gr.) The doctrine of animal formation.

ZOOID, zo'oyd, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Resembling an animal, as a zoophyte, or polypus.

ZOOLATRY, zo-ol'a-tre, *s.* (*zoon*, and *latria*, worship, Gr.) The worship of animals.

ZOOMORPHISM, zo-o-mawr'fizm, *s.* (*zoon*, and *morphe*, change, Gr.) The transformation of human beings into beasts.

ZOONIC, zo-on'ik, *a.* (*zoon*, an animal, Gr.) Pertaining to or obtained from animals.

ZOOPHYTIC, zo-o-fit'ik, *a.* (*zoon*, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) Pertaining to zoophytes.

ZOOSPORE, zo'o-spore, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *spora*, seed, Gr.) A moving spore, provided with vibratile organs or cilia.

ZOOTOMIST, zo-ot'o-mist, *s.* (*zoon*, and *tome*, a cutting, Gr.) One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

ZOPPO, zop'po, *s.* In Music, a term applied to a certain species of counterpoint, in which one note is so placed against or between two others as to produce in the performance a syncope, or leaping effect.

ZOSTER, zose'ter, *s.* (*zoster*, a girdle, Gr.) A cutaneous disease, commonly known as the shingles, and so called from its extending round the waist like a girdle.

ZOUAVE, zoo'ave, *s.* A member of a French military corps, wearing the Arab dress, which was formed after the conquest of Algiers.

ZOUNDS, zownds, *s.* or *interj.* An exclamation contracted from "God's wounds;" used formerly as an oath, and an expression of anger and wonder.

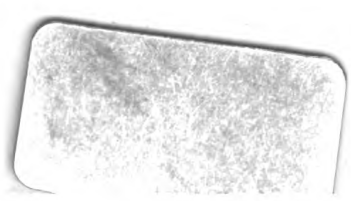
ZUFFOLO, zuf'fo-lo, *s.* Any little flute or flageolet; but more particularly that which is used to teach birds any particular note or notes.

ZUMBOORUKS, zoom'bu-rooks, *s.* (Pers. *zumboor*, a wasp.) Diminutive swivel artillery, carried on the backs of camels.

ZUNA, zu'na, *s.* A singular kind of sheep found in Angola, with a slender and almost naked tail hanging to the ground.

ZURLITE, zur'lite, *s.* A Vesuvian mineral.

ZYMOMETER, zi-mom'e-tur, *s.* (*zymoo*, to ferment, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.

ZYMOSIS, zi-mo'sis, *s.* (*zymoo*, to ferment, Gr.) Fermentation; feverishness of blood.—In Pathology, an epidemic or contagious affection, including fever, small-pox, cholera, &c.

ZYMOTIC, zi-mot'ik, *a.* (*zymoo*, to ferment, Gr.) Pertaining to an epidemic or contagious affection; feverish.