ETYMLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY
OF
DIFFICULT WORDS.
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STANDARD ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
With an Appendix and 500 Illustrations.

LONDON: WARD, LOCK & Co., Salisbury Square, E.C.
ETYMOLOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY
OF
DIFFICULT WORDS.

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AUTHOR OF
"Guide to Science" (300,000th);
"History of France" (brought down to the present year):
"Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" (3rd edition):
'Les Phénomènes de Tous les Jours" (dedicated by authority to Napoleon II.;
and sanctioned by Mgr. SiSœur, Aplh. of Paris);
&c., &c.

LONDON:
WARD, LOCK, & CO., WARWICK HOUSE,
SALISBURY SQUARE, E.C.

NEW YORK : 10, BOND STREET.
Cordeel
Brewer, E
1882
Etymological and pronunciation dictionary of difficult words
The object of this Dictionary is not to collect together all the words employed in the language, nor to furnish an exhaustive list of the several meanings of each word, but simply to call attention to errors of speech and spelling made, not by the uneducated, but by those who wish to speak and spell correctly.

In pursuance of these objects, the plan adopted is—

1. To omit all words which are so obvious as to present no difficulty of meaning, spelling, or pronunciation.*

2. To supply the correct spelling and pronunciation of every word likely to be looked for in such a manual as this.

3. To point out those errors in spelling, pronunciation, or use, to be especially guarded against.

4. To give so much of the meaning of each word as may suffice to identify it and explain its general use.

5. To set side by side homonyms, paronyms, and synonyms, that they may be readily compared and correctly applied.

6. The plural of every word (except those which add -s or -es) is given, the feminine of every masculine, the past tense and past participle of every verb, the degrees of comparison, the changes of -y into -ies, the doubling of consonants, and every other variation which a word in its different phases undergoes.

In carrying out the scheme some repetition has been made, with a view of saving the searcher that tedious and most unsatisfactory task of turning to a word which he does not want, after he has been at the pains of finding the one which he requires. As a dictionary is read piece-meal and not consecutively, the only fault of these repetitions is that it somewhat enlarges the bulk of the book.

* The earlier letters of the book are not so full as the latter. The original intention was to limit the size of the book to about 300 pages.
7. Attention is called to all outrages of spelling and combination; but, that the corrections suggested may in no wise interfere with the received spelling or pronunciation, they are invariably added as notes in a smaller type. Thus equerry is pointed out as indefensible in spelling, rhyme (meaning the clink of words in poetry), indelible, isinglass (from the German "hausenblase," a sturgeon’s bladder), imposthume for “aposteme,” infusible (both positive and negative), pedometer for “podo-meter,” defence and offence for “defense” and “offense,” letter and lettuce, marry and marriage, manacles for “manacles,” mar-malade for “marmelade,” ospray for “osfray” (the bone-breaker), passenger and messenger, with scores of others. Some of these errors may probably get corrected after attention has been called to them, others may afford amusement or gratify literary curiosity.

8. All hybrids are noticed, all abnormal derivations, all per-versions, all blunders of philology, all inconsistencies: for example—pro-ceed with -ceed, and pre-cede with -ceed; primo-geniture and primo-genitor for “primi.” (Latin “primi-genitus,” &c.); the introduction of h in the middle of some Greek compounds and its omission in others, as philharmonic, aphetion, diarrhoea, philhellenist, enhydrous, &c., on the one side, and pan[h]oply, ex[h]odus, pan[h]orama, an[h]omaly, peri[h]od, &c., on the other. In some instances the h is omitted even at the beginning of a word, as udometer, although we have fifty other compounds of ludor with the “h” affixed, apse for “hapse,” erpetology for “herpetology,” endecagon for “hendeacon,” and that much abused word eurêka, which ought to be “heurêka.”

Amongst the many instances of perversion, take the following from the French: connoisseur, dishevel, frontispiece, lutestring, encore, epergne, furnish (for “garnir”), and furniture (for “meubles”). Some of these perversions are too well established to be disturbed, but it cannot fail to amuse the curious to pry into these oddities.

Our hybrids are above 200 words in common use: witness octopus (Latin and Greek), grand-son (English-French and English), grand-father (French and English), bi-monthly (Latin and English), demi-semi-quaver (French, Latin, and Spanish). In regard to “grandfather” and “great-grandfather” we have
no excuse, as excellent words existed for those relationships before the conquest; "bi-monthly" is very objectionable, and "octopus" is a blunder.

**Etymology and Derivation.**

Etymology is the tracing of a word back to its original source, and showing the ethnological changes it has gone through in its travels thence to its settlement in the language under consideration.

Derivation is simply showing from what source a people came by a certain word, regardless of any more remote origin.

Take two very simple illustrations. A man offers me some cherries, and I ask him where they come from, he replies from his own garden. That would be "derivation" if applied to language; but if he went into the tale about Lucullus and the Mithridatic war, showing that the Roman general transplanted them from Cerasus to his own garden at Rome; that the Romans imported the tree into Spain, where the word was modified into *cereza*; that the French obtained the tree from their neighbours, and, hating the letter *z*, changed the word to *cerise*; that we borrowed it from the French, and called the word *cherries*; this would be etymology, more or less valuable as each stage of the process could be proved to be an historical fact; but for everyday life the simple answer, "they came from my own garden," would be quite sufficient, and the learned disquisition about Lucullus and his wars would be tedious and out of place.

So, again, a labourer named Hetty settles in our village, and I ask a neighbour where the man came from. He replies from Singleton, the other side of the Downs. That is all I require. But another informs me that the original family came from the terra incognita called Arya, somewhere near the ancient garden of Eden; and that the word may be distinctly traced in all the Aryan family of languages. Thus we have the Gothic *hath*, the High German *had*, the old Frankish *chad*, the Celtic *cath* in Cathmor, the Scandinavian Hoedhr (according to Grimm). We have the Catti, a warlike tribe of Teutonic origin, *Cato* and *Catullus* in Latin, *Cadwalha* in Welsh, *Chabot* in French, from
the Aryan word *cad*, meaning "war." This, again, may be very well in its place: "Fortasse cupressum scis simulare: quid hoc, si fractis enatat expes navibus æro dato qui pingitur?" This learned parade is too lengthy and too erudite for the purpose in hand, and the simple answer, "the man comes from Singleton," is all-sufficient.

In this manual no attempt has been made to trace cherries to Pontus, or the name of the ploughman to the hypothetical Aryan word meaning "war;" but to give a fair idea of the heterogeneous character of our language, and to show the meaning of words, their derivation is given. When the French is a modified Latin word, or the Latin a modified Greek word, the earlier form is added also; but no unravelling of etymology proper has been attempted, except indeed when the change of a word (as *sir* from *anax*, a king) tells a tale startling to the eye, but obvious the moment it is pointed out.

It may, however, be mentioned, that not one single derivation has been taken on trust, everyone has been verified by personal reference to some well-established dictionary of the language referred to, be it French, Spanish, Danish, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Greek, or what not. The necessity of this precaution is far more important than many would suppose; for not only have printers' errors, manuscript "slips," and authors' blunders been handed down from dictionary to dictionary in a most incredible manner, but scores of words have been coined for the nonce, scores of others have been tortured in spelling and meaning, or dressed up so as to make Jacob look like Esau, while not a few have been deemed foreigners which belong to our own Anglo-Saxon medley of words.

Opening the first English dictionary of established reputation at hand, a dictionary especially praised by one of our most reputed Reviews "for its accurate and very excellent derivations," we meet in one page taken at random the following specimens: *Gale* (Danish *galm*, a blast), whereas the Danish verb is *kule* (to blow), and no such word as "galm" exists in the language. *Gall* (to fret) is said to be the French *galler*, but the French verb is *galer* (to scratch). *Gallon* is given (French *galon*), which means "galoon," and should be *gallon* with double
PREFACE.

l as in English. Galley, we are told by the same authority, is Latin galeida, a word most certainly not Latin at all. Game is said to be Anglo-Saxon gaman (sport), which ought to be gamen. Gaol (Italian gaiola), a word contained in no Italian dictionary, the nearest to it is gāio (gay). Garret (French garitte); not to be found, but galetas may be intended. These all occur in one page. Turning over the leaves, and taking the words at hap-hazard, we light on the following: Gloom (German glumm); but no such word exists in any of my four German dictionaries, and if it did, the obvious derivation is our own glêm. Spigot (Italian spigo, a spigot); now, it is very true there is an Italian word spìgio, but it means "lavander" or "nard," and the word for spigot is zípolo. Lease (French laissem); no such word to be found, the nearest to it is laisse (a leash). Loch (Welsh llwch, a lake); but the Welsh llwch means "dust," and the word corresponding to "loch" is lloc (a dam). Quire (French quaier); no such word exists, but cahier means a quire.

It would be mere predantry to go further. I pledge my word that these extracts are copied literally and exactly, and that similar examples may be taken from any page of the book. Of course, I cannot mention the author's name, as the work stands in good repute, and its publishers are in the fore rank of their profession. When, however, it is stated that every word in this Dictionary has been personally verified, and that neither the spelling nor meaning of one single word has been tampered with to make it fit the occasion, it is a great advantage, which may be most confidently relied on.

A goodly number of the "derivations" differ from those usually given, but therein fancy or guess-work has had no part. The word "converve" is usually referred to the Latin conversare (to boil up), but the connection between water-plants and ebullition is not obvious. Pliny tells us these plants "were esteemed cures for broken bones," and "conferveo" means to "knit together broken bones," a good and sufficient reason for the technical term. "Pæan" (a hymn to Apollo, and applied to the god himself) we are told, in Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionary, is from Pæan, the physician of the Olympian gods; but surely it could be no great honour to the Sun-god to be called by the
name of his own vassal. Hermstel'huis suggests pau(' to make [diseases] cease); but paio, “to dart,” seems to be the natural parent-word of the “far-darter.” Again, the usual derivation of “mummy” is mum (wax); but Diodorus Siculus says, that “the people of the Balearic Isles used to beat the bodies of the dead with clubs to render them flexible, in order that they might be deposited in earthen pots called mum'ma.” “Morgue” (a dead-house) is generally associated with the Latin mors (death); but Bouillet tells us the word means visage, and was first applied to prison vestibules, where new criminals were placed to be scrutinised, that the prison officials might familiarise themselves with the faces and figures of the new inmates. “Sky-lark” (a spree) has nothing in common with the word sky. It is a contraction of “Volsci,” by which the Westminster boys mean “snobs,” and a “sky-lark” is a lark or bout with the sci-men or skies, a “town and gown row.” “Lumber;” one dictionary gives lammer, which it terms “an old Dutch word meaning hinderance;” another gives the Anglo-Saxon leoma with the meaning “utensile,” but the only meaning of leoma is “a ray of light.” Lady Murray tells us that the real origin of the word is lumbard (a pawnbroker’s shop, originally called a “lumber-room”): “They put all the little plate they had in the lumber, which is pawning it.”

Sometimes the analogy between a parent word and its offspring seems so very remote that the general reader cannot trace it: the missing link has always been supplied in this Dictionary, and in some cases this has brought out information of a very interesting character. Archbishop Trench has pointed out that the word post (immovably fixed) expresses the idea also of the utmost speed. To this example many others equally curious are here added; thus, “onion” is the same word as union, and, strange to say, both are equally connected with precious pearls. “Complexion” is the Latin complexum (to embrace), and “countenance” is from the Latin verb contenteo (to contain); but it is by no means obvious at first sight how “embrace” and “contain” came to signify the “colour and expression of the face” (see complexion and distemper). The names of flowers afford a wide field for this curious lore;
The difficulty and absurdity of our spelling have long been a very general complaint, and those who interest themselves in education will bear witness that spelling is the greatest of all stumbling-blocks in examinations, even Lord Byron confesses "he could never master English orthography." Many devices have been suggested to remedy or relieve the difficulty, but no system hitherto projected has found favour with the general public.

In all spelling reforms three things are essential: (1) Nothing must be done to render our existing literature antiquated and unreadable. (2) Nothing must be done to render etymology more obscure and intricate. (3) Nothing must be done which would render the task of learning to read more laborious and perplexing.

Keeping these three things in view, much, very much, might be done to make our spelling more uniform and simple; and with very little alteration the perplexity of pronouncing words might be greatly relieved.

The first reform in spelling should be to abolish all printers' blunders which have become perpetuated, all wanton caprices, and all needless exceptions to general rules.

I. Take those words derived from the Latin cedo (to go). Why should proceed be spelt one way and precede another? No reason can be given but caprice. The twelve examples belonging to this class of words should be made to conform to one uniform pattern: thus acceed, anteced, conceal, exceed, interceed, preceed, proceed, receive, retroceed, seceed, succeed, andceed. The termination -ceed is preferable to -cede, because the word would remain unchanged throughout all its parts, whereas a final e would have to be cut off with some affixes and retained with others.

"Supersede" is not from cedo to go, but sedeo to sit, and to "supersede" is to sit above another, to sit in a higher place (Luke xiv. 8-10).

II. We have 120 words ending in -e mute which take the suffix -ment, but five of the group drop the "e." It is rather
curious that four of the anomalous words are examples of
\( e, i, o, u \) before \( -dg \), as

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Acknowledgment} & \quad: \quad e \text{ before } -dg. \\
\text{Abridgment} & \quad: \quad i \text{ before } -dg. \\
\text{Lodgment} & \quad: \quad o \text{ before } -dg. \\
\text{Judgment} & \quad: \quad u \text{ before } -dg.
\end{align*}
\]

The only other exception is \textit{argue}, which makes \textit{argument}.

III. The next class of words needing reform is much larger.
There are two general rules which, if strictly observed, would
do much to simplify our spelling.

\( a \) Monosyllables ending in \textit{one consonant}, preceded by \textit{one}
vowel, double the last letter when a suffix beginning with a
vowel is added: as “\textit{thin},” \textit{thinner}, \textit{thinnest}, \textit{thinnest}, \textit{thinning}.

\( b \) Dissyllables accented on the \textit{last} syllable, under the same
conditions, are treated in the same way: as “\textit{defer},” \textit{deferr-ed},
\textit{deferr-ing}, \textit{deferr-er}, &c.

The negatives of these two rules are:—

\( c \) Monosyllables, and also dissyllables accented on the \textit{last}
syllable, do not double the final consonant \( 1 \) if \textit{more than one}
vowel precedes it; and \( 2 \) if no vowel at all precedes it: as “\textit{clear}” (more than one vowel before the final consonant),
hence \textit{clearer}, \textit{clear-est}, \textit{clear-ing}, \textit{clear-ed}, &c.; “\textit{bright}” (the
final letter is not preceded by a vowel at all), hence \textit{brighter},
\textit{bright-est}, &c.

\( d \) No dissyllable (even if it ends in one consonant preceded
by one vowel) doubles the last letter on receiving an affix, unless
the accent of the word is on its \textit{final} syllable: thus “\textit{differ}” (although it terminates in one consonant, and that final
consonant is preceded by only one vowel) remains unchanged
throughout, because it is not accented on the \textit{last} syllable:
\textit{differ,” differ-ing, differ-ed, differ-er, differ-ence, &c.}

If these rules could be relied on they would be useful enough,
but the exceptions are so numerous that the rule is no rule at
all. The first palpable observation is that the rule will not
apply even to the most favoured examples: thus “\textit{defer},” it is
true, makes \textit{deferr-ing}, \textit{deferr-ed}, &c., but it has only one \textit{r}
in \textit{defer-ence} and \textit{defer-ential}. If it is objected that the accent
of “\textit{defer-ence}” is thrown back to the first syllable and of
"deferential" is thrown forward, the reply is this, fifty other examples can be produced to show that accent has no part or lot in the matter.

We have nine disyllables ending in \( p \) not accented on the last syllable. Six of these preserve one \( p \) throughout, and three of them double the \( p \) when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added:

Thus "goss'ip" makes gossipp-er, gossipp-ed, gossipp-ing, gossipp-y.
"kid'napp" makes kidnapp-er, kidnapp-ed, kidnapp-ing.
"wor'ship" makes worship-er, worship-ed, worship-ing.

Compare with the above the following examples:
"Fil'lip," fillip-ed, fillip-ing.
"Gal'lop," gallop-ed, gallop-ing, gallop-ade, &c.
"Wal'lop," wallop-ed, wallop-ing, wallop-er.

What reason can be given why the first three of these words should double the \( p \) and the last six should not? It is mere wantonness, and the superfluous \( p \) of the first three words ought to be suppressed.

The case with words ending in \( l \) is still worse. There are between ninety and one hundred words of two syllables accented on the first syllable and having one consonant for the last letter preceded by only one vowel. Of these words about one-half conform to the rule, and the rest are a rule unto themselves.

For example:
"E'qual" makes equall-ed, equall-ing, and, to make matters worse, equall-ity, although the accent is brought to the last syllable of the simple word, equal-ise, equal-ised, equal-ising, equal-iser, &c.
"Mar'shal" makes marshall-ed, marshall-ing, marshall-er.
"Sig'nal" makes signall-ed and signall-ing, but signal-ise, &c.

Above twenty other words in -al do not double the \( l \), as:

Brutal, carnal, crystal, feudal, final, formal, frugal, local, loyal, moral, regal, social, special, venal, and vocal. To these add capital, federal, general, liberal, mineral, national, and rational.

§ Of those ending in -el some fifty double the \( l \), and seven or eight do not: thus:

"An'gel" makes angel'ic, angel'ical, &c.
"Chi'sel" makes chisel-ed, chisel-ing, chisel-er.
"Impan'nel" makes impannel-ed, impannel-ing, but not panel.
"Han'sel" makes hanel-ed, hanel-ing.
"Parallel" makes parallel-ed, parallel-ing, parallel-gram, &c.
"Teasel" makes teasel-ed, teasel-ing.
"Gospel" makes gospel-er, but gospel-ise, gospel-iser, &c.

The fifty which double the l are—
Apparel, barrel, chancel, chapel, corbel, counsel, cudgel, duel, embowcl, entrammel, flannel, fuel, gravel, grovel, hauel, housel, hovel, impail, jewel, kennel, kernel, label, laurel, level, libel, marvel, model, panel, parcel, pomel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rowel, sentinel, showel, snivel, spanel, swivel, tassel, tinsel, towel, tunnel, tramel, travel, umbel, vowel, &c.

§ Of the dozen words in -il there are four which preserve the single l throughout and eight which double it. The four are—
"Civil," civil-ian, civil-ist, civil-ity, civil-ise.
"Devil" (to grill), devil-ed, devil-ing, also devil-ish, devil-ism.

Those which double the l are—
"Cavil," cavill-ed, cavill-ing, cavill-er, cavill-ous.
"Council," counsell-er.
"Pencil," pencill-ed, pencill-ing, pencill-er.
"Peril," peril-ed, peril-ing, but peril-ous, &c.
"Pistil," pistillaceous, pistilliferous, pistillate, pistillidium.
"Tranquil," tranquil-ity, tranquill-ise, tranquilliser, &c.

§ Of words in -ol only carol doubles the l, as caroll-ed, caroll-ing, caroll-er, and this is so doubtful that some dictionaries give it one way and some the other; gambol, pistol, and symbol retain one l throughout.

Nothing can be worse and more perplexing than this uncertainty, but nothing could be more simple than a substantial reform in this respect. Restore to the simple word the lost letter where it is due, and preserve it throughout; but where the simple word has but one consonant do not force upon it a second when a suffix is added. For example, cavil (Latin cavill-or) should have double l, but counsel (Latin consul-o) should have only one. Similarly gallop (French galop-er) should have only one p throughout. The same should be carried into words accented on the final syllable: thus excell (Latin excell-o), distill (Latin distill-o), &c., the double l should be restored to the simple word and preserved throughout.
IV. The next simple reform would be to reserve the plural -es to those words only with which it makes a separate syllable: as church-es, box-es, gas-es, sash-es; nothing can be more absurd than thiev-es, loav-es, halv-es, beeav-es (all of one syllable.)

§ All nouns in -ef, except thief, thiev-es, make the plural by adding s: as belief-es, brief-s, chief-s, clef-s, grief-s, reeef-s. Why should thief form an exception? "Thief" is the Anglo-Saxon theaf or th(ia, the plural of which was theofas or thefas (thiefs); and as there was no v in the language, the substitution of v for f is most reprehensible.

We have the word beef the flesh of oxen slain for food, and the word beev-es living oxen, &c.; but the French is beuuf, beuufs.

§ In -if and -iff, -of and -aff, -uff and -ulf, with those in -rf, the plural without one exception is formed by adding -s: as—

Bailiff-s, caififf-s, calf-s (?), cliff-s, cof-s, mastiff-s, plaintiff-s.
Sheriff-s, stiff-s, tariff-s, waif-s, whiff-s.
Hoof-s, proof-s, reprooef-s, roof-s, woof-s, scoff-s.
Cuff-s, huff-s, muff-s, puf-s, ruff-s, snuff-s, stuff-s, gulf-s.
Dwarf-s, scarf-s, wharf-s, surf-s, turf-s.

§ Except 'thief,' thiev-es, therefore, all the nouns in f mentioned above are normal, but those in -af, -aff, and -lf (except gulf) are all abnormal. Strange enough, all these nouns are native words, not one of which makes such a plural, or indeed could do so. There are ten in all:—

"Leaf," leaves; "sheaf," sheaves; "leaf," loaves; "staff" (a stick), slaves, but not staff (a body of men), nor yet distaff.

The original plural of these words was -ffas, as stafas, lifasás, &c., and there is no excuse for the present perversions.

§ In regard to -fe the case is worse, and even more absurd. We have six nouns with this ending, four native and two borrowed from other languages. The native words are knife, life, wife, and strife; the borrowed ones are fifes and safes (a closet).

The native words have for their plurals knifes, lives, wives, (and strifes); the aliens have fifes and safes. The original plural of knifes was cnifas (knife), but wif and lif were alike
in both numbers. The word "strife" is a corruption of stríth, plural stríthas (stríths); there is, therefore, no excuse whatever for the change of f into v, in any word ending in -fe.

V. Come we now to the plurals of nouns ending in -o. They somewhat exceed one hundred, and may be displayed under three groups: (1) Musical terms and terms descriptive of the size of a book. All these are Italian words, and make their plurals by adding -s: as

Alto-s, basso-s, solo-s, flauto-s, piano-s, violoncello-s; canto-s, rondo-s, &c., with folio-s, quart-o-s, octa-vo-s, duodecimo-s, and so on.

As this group is consistent and without exception, no objection can be brought against it. The other two groups are about equal, thirty-five of one make the plural in -s, and thirty-one of the other in -es.

All nouns ending in -lo, -so, -vo, and -o after a vowel, make the plural by adding -s, with one exception, viz., buffalo-es. Thus we have—

Ammadillo-s, halo-s, and peccadillo-s in -lo: proviso-s and virtuoso-s in -so; bravo-s, relievo-s, and salvo-s in -vo; imbroglio-s, nuncio-s, oglio-s or olit-o-s, pistachio-s, portfolio-s, punctilio-s, ratio-s, seraglio-s, studio-s, embryo-s, cuckoo-s, &c., in -o preceded by a vowel. To these add six in -to, not musical terms or sizes of books, viz., centa-s, grotto-s, junto-s, memento-s, pimento-s, and stiletto-s, with all such proper names as the Cat-o-s.

The list complete would contain about seventy words.

The third group consists of thirty words which make the plural in -es, and there cannot be a doubt that the e of these plurals should be expunged. It serves no good end, and is in every case an interpolation.

Let us take them in terminational order: (1) -cho and -co, as echo, calico, fresco, magnifico, portico, and stucco (all having their plural in -es). Echo is Greek, in which language it has no plural; in Latin it is the fourth declension, echo echus, and, of course, could have no such plural as echo-s; in French the plural is échos. What right, therefore, has this word to the suffix -es? "Fresco," "magnifico," "portico," and "stucco" are Italian, like the musical terms and the sizes of books, and there is no reason but caprice why they should deviate from those words. "Calico" is probably a corruption of "Calicut," and ought also to be deprived of the e.
(2) In -do, as bravado, innuendo, rotundo, tornado, and torpedo. Of these “rotundo” is Italian, often written rotunda in English; and, to show our spirit of contradiction, the foreign words bravata and tornada we make “bravado” and “tornado”; innuendo and torpedo are concocted from the Latin verbs innuo and torpeo, so that none of these five words has the least pretence to a plural in -es.

3. The words in -go are cargo, flamingo, indigo, mango, sago, and virago. Of these, “cargo,” “flamingo,” and “indigo,” are Indian. “Mango” is the Indian-Talmudic word mangos; “sago,” the Malay word sagu, in French sagou; and “virago” is Latin, the plural being viragines. So that none of these six words has a plural resembling its modern English form.

4. In -no the only examples are no-es (persons voting “no”), albino-es, domino-es, and volcano-es. Of these “albino” is spelt both ways in the plural, albinos and albinoes; “domino” and “volcano” are Italian; and as for the plural of “no,” if this is the only word which stands out we must write no’s, as we write I’s, m’s, and so on.

5. In -ro there are four words: hero, negro, tyro, and zero. “Hero,” like “echo,” is common to Greek, Latin, and French, in all which languages the singular is heros. Probably we borrowed the word from the French, where the s is silent, but there is not a tittle of authority for heroes. As for “negro” and “zero,” they are Italian; and “tyro,” the Latin word, has tyrones for its plural.

We have now gone through every word ending in -o, except six, and can find no reason why the plural of all should not be s. By this uniformity an enormous difficulty of spelling would be removed, nothing would be lost, and every word would be consistent with its original form.

The six remaining words are those ending in -to. Of the twelve words with this termination, six go one way and six another. We have already noticed the words cento-s, grotto-s, junto-s, memento-s, pimento-s, and stiletto-s; the remaining six are manifesto-es, mosquito-es, motto-es, mulatto-es, potato-es, and tomato-es. Three of these are Spanish, “mosquito,” “mulatto,” and “tomato”; two are Italian, “motto” and “manifesto”;
and the sixth is a corruption of the American-Indian word *batatas*. In every case the suffix *-es* is an abomination. In every case, therefore, it is a violation of correct spelling, an anomaly in English orthography, where *-es* should be limited to words ending in *-s, -sh, -ch* (soft), and *-x* (with the single word *topaz-es* in *-z*); it introduces great confusion and difficulty; has not one single excuse; and ought to be abolished. To use the words of Lord Lytton, it may be fairly said "such a system of spelling was never concocted but by the Father of Falsehood," and we may ask with him, "How can a system of education flourish that begins with [such] monstrous falsehoods?"

**INDIVIDUAL LETTERS.**

A few words may here be added respecting individual letters:

(1) *c*. This Latin and French letter is one of the greatest pests of our language. It does duty for *c, s, and k*, and often drives us to vile expedients to determine its pronunciation. Thus we have the word "traffic," but cannot write *trafficèd* and *trafficing*, because *c* before *-e* and *-i = s*, and therefore we are obliged to interpose a *k*. Why in the world did we drop the *k* instead of the *c* in the word *traffic*? If we had dropped the *c* all would have gone smoothly, "traffic," *trafficèd, trafficing*, but printers have set up their backs against the letter *k*, and hence the spelling of the language is tortured to preserve a fanciful uniformity of type.

A similar intrusion of *c* for *s* is far more serious. We have only six words ending in *-ense*, but above 220 in *-ence*. Here the *c* is an intruder and ought to be turned out. The six words are *con-dense, dis-pense, ex-pense, im-mense, pre-pense*, and *recom-pense*. It will be seen that the *s* in all these words is radical, and cannot be touched; but what of *-ence*? Take a few examples at random, "acquiescence," why not *acquiesènse* (Latin *acquiescens*)? "adolescence," why not *adolescènse* (Latin *adolescens*)? "cadence" (Latin *cadens*), "coalescence" (Latin *coalescens*), "decence" (Latin *decens*), "efflorescence" (Latin *efflorescens*), "innocence" (Latin *innocens*), "licence" (Latin *licens*), "precedence" (Latin *precéndens*), and so on. In other
cases the -ce represents the Latin -itia as magnificence (Latin magnificentia), munificence (Latin munificentia), &c., but it would be no outrage to spell these words magnificence and munificence, for s is as near to "t" as c is, if not nearer.

Another intrusion of c is its being made to do duty for k in Greek words. If the Greek k were preserved it would tell the eye at a glance the nationality of the word, whereas the c gives no certain cue. Thus kardiak, kriterion, kritik would label the words "Greek" in origin; but cardiac, criterion, and critic may be Latin, French, or perverted Greek. Nothing can be worse than the double sound of this letter, which is sometimes = s, and sometimes = k.

(2) A similar accusation lies against the letter g which sometimes is soft and sometimes hard, and hence we are driven into all sorts of shifts to make it speak an articulate language. For example: fatigu-ing, plagu-ing, leagu-ing. We are obliged to preserve the useless letter u in order to keep the g from contact with the i when it would lose its hard sound and = j. We might spell fatigue, plague, and league without the absurd -ue, but g before e and i is generally soft, and therefore -ed and -ing might alter its sound. Here, however, we are inconsistent in inconsistency, for we find no difficulty in begin and give, singing, gear, and get.

Then again, why has g thrust itself into such words as light, bright, night, sight, rough, tough, and so on? It does not exist in the original forms and is a gross solecism. Night, bright, sight, would be far better and more normal, and as for the other two, rough and tough would do as well as rough and tough, although it must be confessed that "ruf" and "tuf" would express the sound attached to these words better than either of the other combination of letters.

(3) The final -e added to words for the sake of lengthening the preceding vowel is certainly one of the clumsiest contrivances which could be devised, and quite as often fails of its duty as not: thus live, give, festive; come, have, love; genuine, sterile, handsome, vine-yard, examine, destine, respite, discipline, and hundreds more are a standing protest against this use of the letter for such a purpose. How much better would it be
to reintroduce the accents of our older forms, and write lif for life, liv for live (1 syl.); mil for mile and mil or mill for mill; still for stile and stil or still for still.

As our alphabet now stands, we are wholly unable to express certain sounds. Thus no combination of letters can give the correct pronunciation of such simple words as these: spirit, merit, psalm, puss, push, put, foot, only, bosom, whose, pull, full, rule, qualm, pudding, pulpit, bush, prelude, rogue, fugue, rugged, water, calf, calve, half, halve, sugar, loaves, sheath, wreath, beneath, show, woman, and hundreds more. Let anyone try to express by letters the sound we give to full and put, and show the difference between full and hull, put and hut, and it will be presently seen how difficult the task is. Or let anyone try to express the sounds attached to woman and water, spirit and merit, pulpit and bush, and the necessity of some more definite vowels will be readily acknowledged.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

Many schemes have been projected of late years to simplify our spelling by making sounds the ruling principle; but there are many grave objections to all these systems. First and foremost any material alteration, such as these systems contemplate, would render our existing literature antiquated and unreadable, except as a dead language, an evil which no literary man would sanction. Next it would fossilise our present system, as if it were already perfect, and perpetuate errors which are not now immutable. Those who have lived for half a century, have seen numerous reforms in the spelling and pronunciation of words, and there is no reason to believe that we have yet arrived at the period of verbal petrifaction.

A third great objection is, that it not unfrequently obscures the derivation, but the great tendency should be the other way. The only fixed principle in language is the parent stock of words, and the only plan to make words living symbols of ideas is to show from what "stock" they spring, and how the present meaning has arisen from the parent or cognate word: thus hare and hair are pronounced exactly alike, but one is the Anglo-Saxon har, and the other hara; so with reed and read (reed
and red[an], mare and mayor (meareh and Spanish mayor), with hundreds more. If any reform were made in such words as these, it should not be to make them more alike, alike to the eye as well as to the ear, but to make them speak a more definite and articulate language by bringing them back more closely to the primitive words, and not to perpetuate the notion that they are identical in derivation as they now are in sound. Before any word is fossilised by phonetic spelling, we should feel quite sure that no existing or future scholar either will or can improve upon the form proposed; for my own part I believe that many of our words are at present in a transition state, and that the tendency of the age is to reduce them more and more to their etymological standard, and to pronounce them more and more according to the letters which compose them.

OLD ENGLISH.

Some reason may be expected for the rather unusual substitution of "Old English" in this dictionary for what is more generally termed "Anglo-Saxon." The main reason is to force upon the attention the great fact too often overlooked, that our language is English, substantially English, and that even numerically considered it is still English. In the dictionary referred to, "so highly commended by certain reviewers for its etymology," not a twentieth part of the words belonging to us have been acknowledged, but they have been fathered on the Greek, German, Dutch, Persian, and often on tongues still more remote. The use of the term Saxon or Anglo-Saxon helps to favour the notion, by no means uncommon, that we have no words of our own, but that every word has been imported, and Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, are often most cruelly tortured to account for a word well known to our forefathers before Harold fell at Hastings.

Again, the language of England before the introduction of the Norman element was not English and Saxon, as the word Anglo-Saxon implies, nor yet English Saxonised. One element, no doubt, was Saxon, but other elements were Keltic, Latin, Danish, and Gallic.

By Old English is meant the English language as it existed
before the introduction of the Norman element, and no possible confusion can arise from this use of the term, as all words due directly to the Conquest are termed Post Norman, those later down are termed medieval, and those still later archaic.

It is not unusual to divide the language into five periods:—
1. OLD ENGLISH down to the middle of the twelfth century (say 1150).
2. TRANSITION ENGLISH, when the old terminations were struggling for existence and only those best suited to the language survived (1150–1250).
3. EARLY ENGLISH, from 1250 to the Reformation (say 1520).
4. MIDDLE „, from the Reformation to Milton’s death (1626–1674).
5. MODERN ENGLISH, from Milton’s death to the present times.

The following table will show the proportion of English, French, Latin, Greek, and other words in the language.

This dictionary contains 17,437 distinct families of words.

Of these groups or families of words—
3931 are English.
3595 are borrowed from the French.
4925 are borrowed from the Latin.
2098 are borrowed from the Greek.
146 are English taken from the Latin before the Conquest.
1802 are from miscellaneous sources, as Welsh, Dutch, German.
211 are hybrid.
541 are from proper names.
37 are words in imitation of sounds, like cuckoo.
91 are Mediaeval or Low Latin.

17,437 Total.
PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.

Prefixes and prenouns may be added to words beginning either with a vowel or with a consonant.

When a prenun is added to a word beginning with a vowel, the general rule is to take the genitive case of the word prefixed without its termination; but when added to a word beginning with a consonant the vowel of the termination is left to form a vinculum: Thus, from the Greek " démôs" (the people) gen. démôn, we get dém-agogue and démocracy; from the Latin " lumen" (light) gen. luminis, we get lumin-ary and lumin-iferous.

In Greek words, most unfortunately, we convert " u " into ū, and " k " into c, after the Latin and French method: For example, " martur" (a martyr) gen. marturos, gives martyr-dom and martyr-do-logy; " anthrax " (a coal) gen. anthrakos, gives anthracc-epten and anthraco-saurus.

("Ch" is a distinct character in Greek (written thus χ); " th " is also a distinct character which existed in Anglo-Saxon, but unhappily has been dropped out of use. How very desirable it would be to have two distinct characters for th (soft) and th (hard), as in the and thin. In this Dictionary the character τ has been introduced for the hard letter.

Irregularities. (i.) In the first Greek declension the final vowel is changed to o. In the first Latin declension the final vowel is changed to i.

(1) Greek aitea  gen. -as  etio-logy
    cephalo  " -o  cephalo-pod
    hóra  " -as  horo-scope
    idéa  " -as  idéo-logy
    phonê  " -s  phono-logy
    phusa  " -s  physo-grade
    psychê  " -s  psycho-logy
    rhize  " -s  rhizo-pod
    sphaira  " -as  spher-o-meter
    selênê  " -s  seleno-graph
    skia  " -as  scio-mancy
    staphulê  " -s  staphylo-raphy
    technê  " -s  techno-logy
    tracheia  " -as  tracheo-tomy

(Exception: " theka " gen. thekê, theka-phore.)
The older form of the gen. case of the first Latin declension was -ai: as "musa" (a song) gen. musai; the "ai" is generally written a, but in prenouns it is written i.

(2) Latin mamma gen. -oa (for -ai)
- palma -oa (for -ai) palmo-ferous
- penna -oa (for -ai) penna-form
- petra -oa (for -ai) petri-fer
- pinna -oa (for -ai) pinni-ped
- rosa -oa (for -ai) rota-fer
- seta -oa (for -ai) setti-ferous
- spina -oa (for -ai) spinii-ferous

(Example: "aqua" gen. aqua, aqua-duct.)

(ii) The ou of the second Greek declension is sometimes changed to i: as "archos" gen. archi-pelago, archi-tect, but not generally, hence from "deinos" gen. deinou we get deino-therilun; "autos" gen. autou gives auto-erat; aristos gen. arisou gives aristo-cracy, &c.

The "i" of the second Latin declension is in some few examples converted into o:

(3) planus, (adj.) plani plano-concave
primus " primi primo-geniture &c.

All such words are barbarisms: We have the Latin plani-loquus, plani-pedia, plani-pes, plani-tudo, and even in English plani-sphere. Again, primo-genitus is debased Latin: Cicero uses primi-genia, Varro primi-genius, Lucretius primi-genus, then we have primi-para, primi-pilaris, primi-pilus, &c.

(i) The -is of the fourth Latin declension is a contraction of -nis: as "fluctus" (a wave) gen. fluctuis contracted to fluctus. The vinculum vowel of this declension seems to have puzzled our word-minters, and hence from manus (a hand) we have manu, mani, and manu: as mana-cle (a disgraceful word, Latin manica), mani-fest, manu-facture; but the general vowel for this declension is i—

(4) fructus gen. fructus (for fructuis) fructi-fer
manus " manus (for manus) manu-fest
risus " risus (for risuis) risi-blle

Latin words with Greek endings generally take o for the vinculum—

(5) lac gen. lactis lacto-meter better galacto-meter
muscus " musci musco-logy " mosco-logy
nox " noctis nocto-graph " ncto-graph
oleum " olei oleo-saccharum " elo-saccharum
pes " pedis pedo-meter " podo-meter
pomum " pomi pomo-logy " pomo-meter
sonus " soni sono-meter " phono-meter
spectrum " spectri spectro-scope

(Example: "polari-scope." This would be better "polaro-scope.")

(6) centum centu-ple quinti-ple quintuplue
octo octu-ple sextu-ple septu-ple
quadra- quadru-ple septim-ple
(septi-ple, a handful; and mani-pleus, a handful.)
PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.

Most words of modern manufacture not derived from classic sources, or if joined together by a hyphen, take the vowel o for the vinculum—

(7) alun-gen, Fr. alun alum
    Anglo-Saxon       Gothico-Latinum
    Austro-Prussian   Latino-Anglican
    Franco-Prussian   meso-Gothic,
                        politico-religious

The following are abnormal or contracted forms—

(8)  anti- for ante-
     ba- for bi-
     chromo- for chromato-
     ori- for orico- or oro-
     penta- for pente-
     rubi- for rubri-
     sulpho- for sulphu-
     pseudo- for pseudo-
     taxo- for taxo-
     terri- for terrori-
     anti-cipato
     ba-lance
     chromo-trope
     ori-ganum
     penta-meter
     rubi-cund
     sulpho-vinic
     pseudo-prophet
     taxo-nomy
     terri-blo

Three prefixed words are very uncertain in the vinculum—

centum, centi, centu: centum-viri, centi-pede, centu-ple
contra, contro: contra-distinction, contra-versy
manus, manu, manit, manu: mana-cle, mani-ple, manu-script

PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.

(By permission from Dr. Brewer's "Prefixes and Suffixes.")

<p>| a-       | Eng. d, from, away | a-go, a-rise |
| a-       | Eng. d, intensive  | a-wake, a-bide |
| a-       | Eng. of, intensive | a-shamed, a-fraid |
| a-       | Eng. of, of, off   | a-board, a-float |
| a-       | Eng. -on, upon the, on | a-way, a-sleep |
| a-       | Eng. ge-           | a-like, a-mong |
| a-       | Lat. a, from (before -m and -v) | a-vert, a-manuensis |
| a-       | Lat. a(l), up to, up | a-scend, i.e. as-scend |
| a-       | Gk. a, without, negative | a-cephalous, a-conite |
| a-       | Fr. a, to, for an end | a-vail, a-dieu |
| ab-      | Lat. ab, removal from, contrary to | ab-dicate, ab-normal |
| abs-     | Lat. abs, from (before -c and -t) | abs-tract, abs-cond |
| ac-      | Lat. ac for ad, to (before -c) | ac-cede, ac-cept |
| acro-    | Gk. akros, upwards | acro-genus, acro-lith |
| actino-  | Gk. aktin gen. aktinos, a ray | actino-crinites (-kri-nites) |
| ad-      | Lat. ad, to         | ad-apt, ad-ore (2 syl.) |
| astro-   | Gk. aithôn, luminosity | atho-gen |
| aer-, aeri- | Lat. aer gen. aeris, air | aer-ate, aer-fy |
| aer-     | Gk. aer gen. aeros, air | aero-lite, aero-naut |
| af-      | Lat. af, for ad (before -f) | af-firm, af-fix |
| after-   | Eng. after           | afternoon, after-math |
| ag-      | Lat. ag for ad (before -g) | ag-grandise, ag-gravate |
| agalmato- | Gk. agalma gen. matos, delight | agalmato-lite |
| agape-   | Gk. agape, brotherly love | agape-mone (5 syl.) |
| agatho-  | Gk. agathos, good    | agatho-phyllume |
| al-      | Eng. at, all, altogether | al-mighty, al-ready |
| al-      | Lat. al, for ad, to (before -l) | al-lege, al-lude |
| al-      | Arab, al, the        | al-kali, al-cobol |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aleth-</td>
<td>Gk. αἰθός, true</td>
<td>allele-pteris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alexi-</td>
<td>Gk. αλεξό, I ward off</td>
<td>alexiopharmic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all-</td>
<td>Eng. et, et all, altogether</td>
<td>all-wise, all-saints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀλλος, another, different</td>
<td>all-egory, allo-pathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-</td>
<td>Fr. alun, alum</td>
<td>alun-gen, alun-ite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am-</td>
<td>Lat. am for ad (before -m)</td>
<td>am-munition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambi-</td>
<td>Lat. ambi, about, around</td>
<td>ambly-pterous, ambly-gonito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambly-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀμβλύς, obtuse, blunt</td>
<td>ambly-pterous, ambly-gonito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammu-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀμμός, sand</td>
<td>ammu-costes, ammu-dytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amphi-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀμφί, both, on both sides</td>
<td>amphi-pteris, amphi-theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td>an-</td>
<td>Lat. an for ad (before -n)</td>
<td>an-nex, an-nihilate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant-</td>
<td>Lat. an-te, before</td>
<td>an-cestor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-</td>
<td>Gk. ἄνω, without, free from</td>
<td>an-hydrous, an-chronism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ana-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀνά, upwards</td>
<td>ana-cathartic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ana-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀνα, small</td>
<td>ana-logue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ana-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀνα, into, up into</td>
<td>an-archy, an-thera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀνω, without, apart</td>
<td>an-archy, an-thera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andro-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀνδρός, a man</td>
<td>andro-gens, andro-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ang-</td>
<td>Eng. ang, painful, troublesome</td>
<td>ang-nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antico-</td>
<td>Lat. Anglico-roman, English</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant-</td>
<td>Lat. Antiquus (adj.), English</td>
<td>Anti-Jewish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ante-</td>
<td>Lat. ante, before</td>
<td>ante-diluvian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀντί, reverse of, opposite</td>
<td>anti-arctic, anti-septic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant-</td>
<td>Lat. ante, before</td>
<td>ante-cedent, ante-diluvian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antho-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀνθός, a flower</td>
<td>antho-zoa, antho-lite</td>
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<tr>
<td>anthrac-</td>
<td>Gk. anthrakós</td>
<td>anthrac-erpen, anthraco-saurus</td>
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<tr>
<td>anthro-</td>
<td>Gk. ἄνθρωπος, a man</td>
<td>anthropo-phagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti-</td>
<td>Lat. anté, before</td>
<td>anti-cipate, anti-quiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀντί, opposed to, reverse of</td>
<td>anti-agonist, anti-pathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apo-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀπό, away from</td>
<td>apo-stasy, apo-crypha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqua-</td>
<td>Lat. aqua gen. aquae, water</td>
<td>aqua-fortis, aqua-duct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aer-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀερ, air</td>
<td>aer-range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch-</td>
<td>Teutonic archy, crafty</td>
<td>arch-ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch-</td>
<td>Gk. ἄρχος gen. archou, chief</td>
<td>arch-angel, arch-tect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aristo-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀρίστος, the best</td>
<td>aristo-cracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as-</td>
<td>Lat. as for ad (before -s)</td>
<td>as-sault, as-sume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asa-</td>
<td>Lat. asa, gum</td>
<td>asa-fatida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-</td>
<td>Lat. at for ad (before -t)</td>
<td>at-tend, at-tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atmo-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀτμός, vapour</td>
<td>atmo-meter, atmo-sphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atra-</td>
<td>Lat. atra, atrum, black</td>
<td>atra-bilary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aut-</td>
<td>Gk. αὐτός, one's ownself</td>
<td>auto-crat, auto-maton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi-</td>
<td>Lat. bi-, two, twofold</td>
<td>bi-lance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back-</td>
<td>Eng. bac, behind, to the rear</td>
<td>back-wards, back-gammon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-</td>
<td>Eng. be- converts nouns to verbs</td>
<td>be-friend, be-night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-</td>
<td>Eng. be- converts intrans. to trans. verbs</td>
<td>be-speak, be-think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-</td>
<td>Eng. be- part of adv. and prep.</td>
<td>be-cause, be-here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-</td>
<td>Eng. be- private</td>
<td>be-head, be-reave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-</td>
<td>Eng. be- intensive</td>
<td>be-daub, be-smeary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-</td>
<td>Eng. be- to, in, for, at, about, &amp;c.</td>
<td>be-long, be-hold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Added to Romance words)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prefix</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be-</td>
<td>Gk. ἀπό, away from</td>
<td>apo-stasy, apo-crypha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-</td>
<td>Lat. be- gen. beati, blessed</td>
<td>beat-ly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bene-</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>bene-factor, bene-fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi-, bis-</td>
<td>two-fold, double, in pairs</td>
<td>bi-ped, bis-sextile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin-</td>
<td>once in two</td>
<td>bin-ocular, bin-oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chlor-</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>chloro-melamine, chloro-phyllic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cent-</td>
<td>a hundred</td>
<td>cent-ennial, centil-pede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cephal-</td>
<td>a head</td>
<td>cephal-aspid, cephal-poda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrom-</td>
<td>colour</td>
<td>chromo-melamine, chromo-graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrys-</td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>chrys-anthemum, chryso-lithia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinque-</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>cinque-foil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circum-</td>
<td>all round</td>
<td>circum-scribe, circum-spect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis-</td>
<td>on this side</td>
<td>cis-ALpine, cis-Padano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cock-</td>
<td>birds and insects</td>
<td>cock-sparrow, cock-chaffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col-</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>col-lect, col-league</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coleo-</td>
<td>a sheath</td>
<td>coleo-pteran, coleo-rhiza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com-</td>
<td>combine</td>
<td>com-bine, com-mit, com-ply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con-</td>
<td>together with</td>
<td>co-adjutor, co-equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cock-</td>
<td>a gender-word for male</td>
<td>co-partner, co-sine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conch-</td>
<td>a shell</td>
<td>conch-su, conch-fer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concho-</td>
<td>a shell</td>
<td>concho-melamine, concho-phyllic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contr-</td>
<td>contrary</td>
<td>contr-rol, contra-dict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contro-</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>contro-vert (Ital.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAMPLES:**

- **bene-** Lat. bon, good
- **bi-, bis-** Lat. bis, two-fold, double, in pairs
- **bin-** Lat. bis (before -o)
- **chlor-** Eng. chlor, a gender-word of fem.
- **cent-** Lat. centum, a hundred
- **cephal-** Gk. kephal, a head
- **chrom-** Gk. chroma, colour
- **chrys-** Gk. chrys, gold
- **cinque-** Fr. cinq, five
- **circum-** Lat. circum, all round
- **cis-** Lat. cis, on this side
- **cock-** Eng. cock (a gender-word for male)
- **col-** Lat. cum (before -nascor, nosce)
- **coleo-** Gk. koles, a sheath
- **com-** Lat. cum (before -b, -m, -p)
- **con-** Lat. cum (before -c, -d, -f, -g, -h)
- **conch-** Gk. koches, a shell
- **cont-** Lat. contus ex, a cone
- **contra-** Lat. contra, against (law), the
- **contro-** Lat. cum (before -r)
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<td>cos-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>kosmós</em>, the world .. .. .. cosmo-rama, cosmos-ography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cosmos</td>
<td>Lat. <em>cosmos</em>, in conjunction with .. .. .. countenance, count-sel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>kentron</em>, in the opposite way .. .. .. counter-act, counter-march</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cru-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>crux gen. crucis</em>, a cross .. .. .. cruci-fy, cruci-form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crypt-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>krype</em>us*, concealed, secret .. .. .. crypto-logy, crypto-gram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyano-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>kyádus</em>, deep-blue .. .. .. cyan-uric, cyano-gen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyclo-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>kyklos</em>, a circle .. .. .. cyclo-pedia, cyclo-pteris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dais-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>deag-es</em>, of the day .. .. .. dais-y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>days-</td>
<td>Fr. <em>daisy</em>, a raised platform .. .. .. days-man</td>
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<tr>
<td>de-</td>
<td>Fr. <em>de</em> (prefix ed to men of &quot;family&quot;) .. .. .. Do-sax, De-lolme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>de</em>, motion down from .. .. .. de-cline, de-part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>de</em>, intensive .. .. .. de-clare, de-salute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>de</em>, intensive .. .. .. de-stroy, de-magnetise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>de</em>, intensive .. .. .. de-capitate, de-odorise</td>
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<tr>
<td>de-</td>
<td>For <em>duck</em>, as in <em>drake</em> .. .. .. de-coy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dec-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>deka</em>, ten .. .. .. dcc-andria, deca-gon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dein-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>deinos</em>, dreadful [from its size] .. .. .. dein-ornis, deino-therium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dein-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>demos</em>, the people .. .. .. demagoguc, demo-cray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demi-</td>
<td>Fr. <em>demi</em>, half .. .. .. demi-god, demi-lune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dent-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>dens gen. dentis</em>, a tooth .. .. .. dent-frice, denti-cle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dento-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>denteiros</em>, a double quota .. .. .. di-oxide of copper; that is, to one of the base (copper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deuter-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>deuteréos</em>, a second, another .. .. .. deuteronomy, deuter-o-gamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di, dis</td>
<td>Gk. <em>parse, dis</em>, asunder .. .. .. di-capital, dis-oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dia-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>dis</em>, two .. .. .. di-capital, dis-oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>dia</em>, through .. .. .. di-rect, di-electrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dia-</td>
<td>In <em>Chem.</em>, double equiv. of base .. .. .. di-sulphate of silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dia-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>dia</em>, through .. .. .. dia-gram, dia-meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>dis</em>, asunder .. .. .. di-fuse, di-fer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>Lat. and Gk. <em>dis</em>, asunder, the reverse .. .. .. dis-believe, dis-agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doe-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>doh</em>, a gender-word (the female of certain animals) .. .. .. doe-rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog-</td>
<td>A gender-word (the male of certain animals) .. .. .. dog-fox, dog-otter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog-</td>
<td>PERTAINING TO THE DOG .. .. .. dog-star, dog-fly</td>
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<tr>
<td>dog-</td>
<td>Depreciative, deceptive .. .. .. dog-sleep, dog-Latin</td>
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<tr>
<td>dog-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>dégotol</em>, dodge, dodging .. .. .. dog-watch (board ship)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dulci-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>dulcis</em>, sweet .. .. .. dulc-amara, dulci-ty</td>
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<tr>
<td>dulci-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>duo</em>, two .. .. .. du-plicate, duo-decimal</td>
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<tr>
<td>duum-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>duo</em>, two .. .. .. duum-viri</td>
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<tr>
<td>dyna-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>dynamis</em>, power .. .. .. dynam-ics, dynamo-meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynam-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>dynamis gen. dynamelos</em>, power .. .. .. dynam-ics, dynamo-meter</td>
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<tr>
<td>dys-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>dus</em>, evil, diseased .. .. .. dys-pestis, dys-phagia</td>
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<tr>
<td>dys-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>e</em> out of (before the liquids; and <em>c</em>, <em>d</em>, <em>q</em>, <em>s</em>) .. .. .. e-nil, e-vince, e-lect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>ek</em>, up out of .. .. .. e-lectuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ec-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>ek</em>, .. .. .. ec-lectric, ec-lipsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eco-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>ek</em> (only one example) .. .. .. cc-entric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eco-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>okeos</em>, house .. .. .. eco-nomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ef-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>ef</em> for <em>ex</em> (before -f) .. .. .. ef-foot, ef-face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>el</em> for <em>ek</em>, out .. .. .. el-lipsa (a leaving out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electri-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>electrum gen. electriv</em> amber .. .. .. electric-ty</td>
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<tr>
<td>electro-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>electron</em>, amber .. .. .. electro-scope, electro-type</td>
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PREFIXES AND PRENOUS.

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<td>Eng. em- (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)</td>
<td>em-bed, em-bitter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Used also with Romance words: en-balm, en-power)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>en-</td>
<td>Romance en- (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)</td>
<td>en-rage, en-camp</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Used also with Latin words: en-able, enquire, en-throne)</td>
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<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>Gk. en, in</td>
<td>en-caustic, en-cma</td>
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<tr>
<td>end, endo-</td>
<td>Gk. endon, within</td>
<td>end-osmose, endo-gens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enter-</td>
<td>Fr. entre, between</td>
<td>enter-tain, enter-prise</td>
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<tr>
<td>ento-</td>
<td>Gk. entos, within</td>
<td>ento-zeen</td>
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<tr>
<td>entom-</td>
<td>Gk. entomon, insect</td>
<td>entomo-logy, entomo-lito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entre-</td>
<td>Fr. entre, between</td>
<td>entre-pot, entre-sol</td>
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<tr>
<td>eo</td>
<td>Gk. eos, recent</td>
<td>eo-cene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ep, epi-</td>
<td>Gk. epi, over and above, upon</td>
<td>ep-onym, epi-gram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equi-</td>
<td>Lat. aequus, equal</td>
<td>equi-poise, equi-noc</td>
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<tr>
<td>crysi-</td>
<td>Gk. crysis, a drawing</td>
<td>crys-pelas</td>
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<tr>
<td>es</td>
<td>Gk. eis, on</td>
<td>es-palter</td>
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<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>Lat. ex, from out of</td>
<td>excape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es</td>
<td>Romance en</td>
<td>es-planado</td>
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<tr>
<td>esse</td>
<td>Lat. esse, to be</td>
<td>esse-nce</td>
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<tr>
<td>ethno-</td>
<td>Gk. ethnis, nation</td>
<td>ethno-logy, ethno-graphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etio-</td>
<td>Gk. etia, cause</td>
<td>etio-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etymo-</td>
<td>Gk. etymos, the real word</td>
<td>etymo-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>Gk. eu, well, good</td>
<td>eu-charist, eu-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eury-</td>
<td>Gk. eurus, broad</td>
<td>eury-notos, eury-pterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>Lat. ex, out of, beyond</td>
<td>ex-ceed, ex-cite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Used also with Romance words: ex-cise, ex-change, &amp;c.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex, exo-</td>
<td>Gk. exos for ek, out of, recent</td>
<td>ex-arch, exo-gens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra-</td>
<td>Lat. extra, out of, more than</td>
<td>extra-mundane, ordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female-</td>
<td>Fr. feminine (a gender-word)</td>
<td>female-servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eng. fil, the feet</td>
<td>fet-lock, fet-eer</td>
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<tr>
<td>flor-, flori-</td>
<td>Lat. flor gen, floris, a flower</td>
<td>flor-id, flori-culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for-</td>
<td>Eng. for-, negative, aside</td>
<td>for-bid, for-bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>Eng. fore, before</td>
<td>for-ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore</td>
<td>Eng. fore, beforehand</td>
<td>fore-know, fore-tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore</td>
<td>Eng. fore, front, before</td>
<td>fore-head, fore-father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore</td>
<td>Eng. fore, leading, chief</td>
<td>fore-horse, fore-man</td>
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<tr>
<td>forth-</td>
<td>Eng. forth, presently</td>
<td>forth-coming</td>
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<tr>
<td>fratri-</td>
<td>Lat. frater gen, fratris, a brother</td>
<td>fratri-cide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fro-</td>
<td>Eng. fra, from</td>
<td>fro-ward (perverse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fructi-</td>
<td>Lat. fructus, fruit</td>
<td>fruct-i-ty, fruct-i-ferous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frugi-</td>
<td>Lat. frugi gen, frugiis, fruit</td>
<td>frugi-ferous, frugi-vorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gain-</td>
<td>Eng. gean, the opposite</td>
<td>gain-say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastro-</td>
<td>Gk. gastérer gen, gastéres, the belly</td>
<td>gastro-nomy, gastro-pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen-</td>
<td>Gk. génos, breed, descent</td>
<td>genea-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen, gent-</td>
<td>Lat. gêns gen, gentis, family</td>
<td>gen-erons, gent-eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genu-</td>
<td>Lat. genu, the knee</td>
<td>genu-flection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geo-</td>
<td>Gk. gé, the earth</td>
<td>geo-graphy, geo-metry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>germ-</td>
<td>Germ. gêter, a hawk</td>
<td>ger-falcon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glyco-</td>
<td>Gk. glykos, sweet</td>
<td>glycerine, glyco-[r]-hiza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycy-</td>
<td>Gk. glykos, sweet</td>
<td>glyco-thon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glypto-</td>
<td>Eng. gluptos, carved</td>
<td>glypto-thon</td>
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<tr>
<td>god-</td>
<td>Eng. god, by christian rites</td>
<td>god-father, god-child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gos-</td>
<td>Eng. godes, god's</td>
<td>gos-pel, gos-sip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grand-</td>
<td>Fr. grand, once removed</td>
<td>grand-father, grand-son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Great-grand, twice, great-great-grand, thrice removed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grand-</td>
<td>Lat. grandis, grand</td>
<td>grandiloquent</td>
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<tr>
<td>gutta-</td>
<td>Lat. gutta gen, guttae, a drop</td>
<td>gutta-percha, gutti-ferous</td>
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</table>
### PREFIXES AND PRÉNOUNS.

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<th>Gk.</th>
<th>Examples.</th>
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<td>Gk. gumnós, naked</td>
<td>gym-notos, gymnospERM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. guné, a woman</td>
<td>gyn-andria, gyn-o-sperm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. gúros, circular, circuit</td>
<td>gyr-odús, gyro-mancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hadros, huge</td>
<td>hadro-saurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. haimagen. haimátês, blood</td>
<td>hæma-chrome, hæma-to-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. haimagen. haimátês, blood</td>
<td>hæma-tose-ine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hagios, holy</td>
<td>hagio-graphy, hagio-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. haima, together with</td>
<td>hama-dryad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hamos, a cap</td>
<td>hazel-nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hélês, the sun</td>
<td>heli-anthus, helio-trope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hēmi, half</td>
<td>hemi-sphere, hemi-pteran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hén, a gender word for a female bird</td>
<td>hen-sparrow, pea-hen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hépar gen. hêpitês, liver</td>
<td>hepat-itis, hepatogastric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. kepta, seven</td>
<td>hept-archy, hepta-gon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hētērōs, another</td>
<td>heter-archy, hetero-doxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hex, six</td>
<td>hex-andria, hexa-gon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hērōs, sacred, priestly</td>
<td>hēr-archy, hēro-glyph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hippos, a horse</td>
<td>hipp-urite, hippo-potamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. holo, the whole</td>
<td>hol-aster, hol-o-caust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. homoiōs, like</td>
<td>hemo-pathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. homos, the same</td>
<td>homi-cide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. homoiōs, like</td>
<td>homonym, homo-logous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hōra, the hour, time</td>
<td>hore-scop, hore-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat. hortus gen. horti, garden</td>
<td>horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng. huts, house</td>
<td>hus-band, hus-wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. kudor, water</td>
<td>hydra-angea, hydro-gen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. humen gen. humēndēs, membrane</td>
<td>hypno-terap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hus gen. hudos, swine</td>
<td>hyho-potamus, hyos-cyamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hypēra, over, very much</td>
<td>hyper-critical, hyper-hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. hypro, under</td>
<td>hypochondriac, hypo-theosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. ichnos, footstep</td>
<td>icho-ite, ichno-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. ichthus gen. ichthuos, a fish</td>
<td>ichthyo-saurus, ichthy-o-graphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk. cikón gen. cikōnōs, an image</td>
<td>icono-clast, icono-latrية</td>
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</table>
### Prefixes and Prenouns

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<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tr>
<td>icos-</td>
<td>Twenty</td>
<td>εἴκοσι</td>
<td>icos-andria, icosa-hedron</td>
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<td>icosa-</td>
<td></td>
<td>εἴκοσα</td>
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<td>iede-</td>
<td>Idea</td>
<td>ιδέα</td>
<td>iede-ography, iede-logy</td>
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<td>ig-</td>
<td>Five</td>
<td>ιπτός</td>
<td>ig-noble, ig-noramus</td>
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<td>ign-, igni-</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>ιγκές</td>
<td>ignite, igni-potent</td>
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<tr>
<td>il-</td>
<td>Five</td>
<td>ιπτός</td>
<td>il-lapse, il-lative</td>
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<td>il-</td>
<td>Five</td>
<td>ιπτός</td>
<td>il-legal, il-liberal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im-</td>
<td>Five</td>
<td>ιπτός</td>
<td>il-jurious, il-luminate</td>
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<tr>
<td>in-</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>ιντρό</td>
<td>in-bide, im-part</td>
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<td>in-</td>
<td>Romance</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>im-mortal, im-perfect</td>
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<td>ir-</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>ιντρό</td>
<td>ir-radiate, ir-irigate</td>
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<tr>
<td>is-</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>ir-rational, ir-regular</td>
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<tr>
<td>is-</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>is-land, Enn-is</td>
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<tr>
<td>iso-</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>iso-sceles, iso-thermal</td>
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<td>jec-</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>jec-ass, jec-daw</td>
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<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>juris-diction, juris-prudence</td>
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<td>just-</td>
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<td>just-i-fy</td>
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<td>juxta-</td>
<td>In</td>
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<td>juxta-position</td>
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<td>kal-</td>
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<td>kal-eidoscope</td>
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<td>kick-</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>kick-saw</td>
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<td>klepto-</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>klepto-mania</td>
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<td>knap-</td>
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<td>knap-sack</td>
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<td>ιστεσις</td>
<td>laest-iform</td>
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<td>land-</td>
<td>A maze</td>
<td>ιστεσις</td>
<td>land-scape, land-mark</td>
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<td>lapid-</td>
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<td>ιστέος</td>
<td>lapid-ary, lapid-i-fy</td>
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<td>lateri-folius</td>
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<td>laurus-tinus</td>
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<td>leg-</td>
<td>A maze</td>
<td>ιστεος</td>
<td>leg-ible, leg-end</td>
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<td>ιστεος</td>
<td>legis-late</td>
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<td>Lawful</td>
<td>ιστεος</td>
<td>legitim-ate, legitim-ise</td>
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<td>A maze</td>
<td>ιστεος</td>
<td>lib-el, lib-ary</td>
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<td>liber-</td>
<td>A maze</td>
<td>ιστεος</td>
<td>liber-al</td>
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<td>lieu-</td>
<td>A maze</td>
<td>ιστεος</td>
<td>lieu-tenant</td>
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<td>liga-</td>
<td>A maze</td>
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<td>liga-ment</td>
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<td>limac-</td>
<td>A maze</td>
<td>ιστεος</td>
<td>limac-idea, limaci-ous</td>
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<td>lingua-</td>
<td>The tongue</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>lingua-dental, lingui-form</td>
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<tr>
<td>lingu-</td>
<td>The tongue</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>liquifer-longus</td>
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<tr>
<td>liqui-</td>
<td>The tongue</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>liquid-ise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liquid-</td>
<td>The tongue</td>
<td>ιντρο</td>
<td>liquid-ise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

- Gk. εἴκοσι, twenty - icos-andria, icosa-hedron
- iede-ography, iede-logy
- ιγκές - ignite, igni-potent
- il-lapse, il-lative
- il-legal, il-liberal
- il-jurious, il-luminate
- in-bide, im-part
- im-mortal, im-perfect
- ir-radiate, ir-irigate
- ir-rational, ir-regular
- is-land, Enn-is
- iso-sceles, iso-thermal
- jec-ass, jec-daw
- juris-diction, juris-prudence
- just-i-fy
- juxta-position
- kal-eidoscope
- kick-saw
- klepto-mania
- knap-sack
- labyrinth-odon
- laest-iform
- land-scape, land-mark
- lapid-ary, lapid-i-fy
- lateri-folius
- lati-septe
- laurus-tinus
- leg-ible, leg-end
- legis-late
- legitim-ate, legitim-ise
- lib-el, lib-ary
- liber-al
- lieu-tenant
- liga-ment
- limac-idea, limaci-ous
- lingua-dental, lingui-form
- liquid-ise
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes and Pronouns</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lith-, litho-</td>
<td>Gk. lithos, stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load-</td>
<td>Eng. load, to load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logo-</td>
<td>Gk. logos, ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long-</td>
<td>Lat. longus, longi, long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longi-</td>
<td>Lat. longus, longi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luc-</td>
<td>Lat. lucus, light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lumin-</td>
<td>Lat. lumen, lumines, light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lumin-</td>
<td>Lat. lumen, lumen, light</td>
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<tr>
<td>mac-</td>
<td>Gk. makros, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-</td>
<td>Gk. makros, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macro-</td>
<td>Gk. makros, large</td>
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<tr>
<td>mael-</td>
<td>Norwegian mal, evil</td>
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<tr>
<td>magneto-</td>
<td>Gk. magnetes, -etes, magnesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magn-</td>
<td>Lat. magnus, magni, great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mald-</td>
<td>Eng. megal (gender word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal-</td>
<td>Fr. mal, evilly, not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal-</td>
<td>Lat. malus, male, naughty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malaco-</td>
<td>Gk. malakos, soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mala-</td>
<td>Lat. male, amiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male-</td>
<td>Fr. male, (gender word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male-</td>
<td>Lat. mellius, a hammer</td>
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<tr>
<td>malmö-</td>
<td>Lat. mamma, the breast</td>
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<tr>
<td>mammali-</td>
<td>Lat. mammalis, adj. of mamma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mamm-</td>
<td>Fr. main, the hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man-</td>
<td>Eng. man, man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man-</td>
<td>Eng. man, man (a gender word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mana-</td>
<td>Lat. manus, the hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man-</td>
<td>Lat. manus, the hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man-</td>
<td>Lat. manus, the hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man-</td>
<td>Eng. man, man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mano-</td>
<td>Gk. manos, rarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manu-</td>
<td>Lat. manus, the hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar-</td>
<td>Eng. mare, a horse</td>
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<tr>
<td>marcion-</td>
<td>Med. Lat. marcius, marcius, a marquis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mari-</td>
<td>Maria or Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar-</td>
<td>Lat. maritus, a husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar-</td>
<td>Lat. marinus, mare, the sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marial-</td>
<td>Lat. marialis, a husband</td>
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<tr>
<td>marimal-</td>
<td>Port. marmelo, quince</td>
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<tr>
<td>marqu-</td>
<td>Eng. marc, border land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mari-</td>
<td>Lat. mas gen. maris, man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mari-</td>
<td>Lat. mars, a man's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin-</td>
<td>Martin, a man's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>martyr-</td>
<td>Gk. martur gen. martiros, a martyr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>martyr-</td>
<td>Gk. martyrs, a martyr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary-</td>
<td>Mary, the &quot;virgin Mary&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mas-</td>
<td>Lat. mas, the male kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mast-</td>
<td>Gk. mastos, the breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mater-</td>
<td>Lat. mater gen. matris, a mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medieval-</td>
<td>Lat. medius, the middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mega-</td>
<td>Gk. mega, great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megalo-</td>
<td>Gk. megala, great</td>
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### PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS

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<th>English</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<td>melan-</td>
<td>Gk. melános</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>melan-choly, melan-chroite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mel-</td>
<td>Gk. mellis</td>
<td>honey</td>
<td>mell-ite, melli-fluous</td>
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<tr>
<td>mem-</td>
<td>Lat. memor</td>
<td>mindful</td>
<td>memor-able, memor-y</td>
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<tr>
<td>merc-</td>
<td>Lat. mercis</td>
<td>merchandise</td>
<td>merc-er, merc-ery</td>
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<tr>
<td>mes-</td>
<td>Gk. méros, middle</td>
<td>meso-carp, meso-thorax</td>
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<tr>
<td>met-</td>
<td>Gk. metá, after</td>
<td>met-empyseosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>met-</td>
<td>Gk. metá, after</td>
<td>meta-physics, -morphosis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>meta-</td>
<td>Gk. meta, middle</td>
<td>metáll-form, metáll-ferous</td>
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<tr>
<td>mett-</td>
<td>Lat. metállum, metal</td>
<td>metall-ury, mettallo-graphy</td>
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<td>mett-</td>
<td>Lat. métis, a soldier</td>
<td>milit-ary, milit-1-a</td>
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<td>milt-</td>
<td>Lat. miltis, a thousand</td>
<td>mill-ennium, mille-pede</td>
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<tr>
<td>mill-</td>
<td>Lat. milites</td>
<td>mill-ium, mill-ple</td>
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<tr>
<td>mio-</td>
<td>Gk. méion, less</td>
<td>mio-cene</td>
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<tr>
<td>mis-</td>
<td>Eng. mis-, wrong</td>
<td>mis-belief, mis-lay</td>
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<tr>
<td>mis-</td>
<td>Fr. mes-, evil</td>
<td>mis-chance, mis-chief</td>
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<tr>
<td>mis-</td>
<td>Lat. mínsis, amiss, evil</td>
<td>mis-calculate, mis-fortune</td>
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<tr>
<td>mis-</td>
<td>Gk. mísco, I hate</td>
<td>mis-anthrope, miso-gny</td>
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<tr>
<td>mod-</td>
<td>Lat. modus, a measure</td>
<td>mod-ule, modi-fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>mole-</td>
<td>Lat. molés, a mass</td>
<td>mole-cule, mole-st</td>
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<td>moll-</td>
<td>Lat. mollis-culus (mollis, soft)</td>
<td>moll-us</td>
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<tr>
<td>mon-</td>
<td>Gk. mónos, only, one</td>
<td>mon-arch, mono-syllable</td>
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<tr>
<td>mon-</td>
<td>Eng. mőna, the moon</td>
<td>Mon-day</td>
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<td>mort-</td>
<td>Fr. mort, dead</td>
<td>mort-main, mort-gage</td>
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<tr>
<td>mort-</td>
<td>Lat. mōris gen. mortis, death</td>
<td>morti-fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mos-</td>
<td>Lat. Mosas, the Meuse (river)</td>
<td>mosa-saurus</td>
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<td>multi-</td>
<td>Lat. mūltis gen. multi, many</td>
<td>multi-angular, multi-form</td>
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<td>muni-</td>
<td>Lat. mūnum, a gift</td>
<td>muni-fcent, muni-cipal</td>
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<td>muni-</td>
<td>Lat. munitio, I fortify</td>
<td>muni-ment</td>
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<td>mur-</td>
<td>Lat. muris gen. mūris, a mouse</td>
<td>mur-1dae, mus-clo</td>
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<tr>
<td>musco-</td>
<td>Lat. mūscus, moss</td>
<td>musco-logy (hybrid)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mut-</td>
<td>Lat. muto, I change</td>
<td>mut-able</td>
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<td>my-</td>
<td>Gk. mýo, I close</td>
<td>my-ops</td>
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<tr>
<td>myce-</td>
<td>Gk. mýkos, fungus</td>
<td>myce-fllium</td>
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<tr>
<td>myco-</td>
<td>Gk. mýkos, fungus</td>
<td>myco-logy</td>
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<tr>
<td>myel-</td>
<td>Gk. mýelas, spinal marrow</td>
<td>myel-itis</td>
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<td>myl-</td>
<td>Gk. mýlus, a mill</td>
<td>myl-odon</td>
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<tr>
<td>myo-</td>
<td>Gk. mýos gen. mýos, a muscle</td>
<td>myo-logy, myos-itis</td>
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<tr>
<td>myri-</td>
<td>Gk. mýrios, numberless</td>
<td>myri-ad, myri-acanthus</td>
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<td>nau-</td>
<td>Gk. naus, a ship</td>
<td>nau-machia, nau-ea</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**
- meio-cene
- mel-an-choly, mel-an-chroite
- mell-ite, melli-fluous
- memor-able, memor-y
- merc-er, merc-ery
- meso-carp, meso-thorax
- met-empyseosis
- meta-physics, -morphosis
- metáll-form, metáll-ferous
- metall-ury, mettallo-graphy
- milit-ary, milit-1-a
- mill-ennium, mille-pede
- mio-cene
- mis-belief, mis-lay
- mis-chance, mis-chief
- mis-calculate, mis-fortune
- mis-anthrope, miso-gny
- mod-ule, modi-fy
- mole-cule, mole-st
- moll-us
- mon-arch, mono-syllable
- mort-main, mort-gage
- morti-fy
- mosa-saurus
- multi-angular, multi-form
- muni-fcent, muni-cipal
- muni-ment
- mur-1dae, mus-clo
- musco-logy (hybrid)
- mut-able
- my-ops
- myce-fllium
- myco-logy
- myel-itis
- myl-odon
- myo-logy, myos-itis
- myri-ad, myri-acanthus
- nau-machia, nau-ea
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<td>navi-</td>
<td>Lat. navis, a ship... navi-gate (i.e. [navi-gari])</td>
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<tr>
<td>necro-</td>
<td>Gk. necros, a dead body... necro-mancy, necro-logy</td>
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<tr>
<td>nectari-</td>
<td>Lat. nectar gen. nectaris... nectarine, nectariferous</td>
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<tr>
<td>neigh-</td>
<td>Eng. neath, near... neigh-bour</td>
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<tr>
<td>necro-</td>
<td>Gk. necros, new... neo-logy, neo-phyte</td>
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<tr>
<td>nether-</td>
<td>Gk. nether, lower, down... nether-land... Nether-lands</td>
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<tr>
<td>neuro-</td>
<td>Gk. neuron, nerve... neur-algia, neuro-logy</td>
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<tr>
<td>night-</td>
<td>Eng. night... night-shade, night-mare</td>
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<tr>
<td>nitro-</td>
<td>Gk. nitron, nitre... nitro-gen, nitro-meter</td>
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<tr>
<td>nocti-</td>
<td>Lat. noci gen. noctis... nocti-vagant, nocto-graph, noctu-ary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noce-</td>
<td>Lat. nomen gen. nomenis... nomen-clature, nominal</td>
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<tr>
<td>nomen-</td>
<td>Gk. nomen, law... nomo-graphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-</td>
<td>Lat. nona, nine... non-illion, non-esimal</td>
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<tr>
<td>nona-</td>
<td>Lat. non, not... non-sense, non-conformist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>north-</td>
<td>Eng. north... north-ward, north-man</td>
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<td>noso-</td>
<td>Gk. nosos, disease... noso-graphy, noso-logy</td>
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<tr>
<td>nought-</td>
<td>Gk. noughtos, bastard... nothin-g, no-body</td>
</tr>
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<td>not-</td>
<td>Gk. notos, south... not-ours, noto-therium</td>
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<td>numismat-</td>
<td>Gk. numisma g.-matos, coin... numismat-ics, numismato-logy</td>
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<td>numismatic-</td>
<td>Eng. numismat... numis-mat-ics, coin... numismat-ics, numismato-logy</td>
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<td>nut-</td>
<td>O'- Irish (prefixed to men of &quot;family&quot;)... nut-meg, nut-shell</td>
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<tr>
<td>ochlo-</td>
<td>Gk. oklos, the mob... ochlo-acity, ochlo-cray</td>
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<tr>
<td>oct-</td>
<td>Gk. okta, eight... oct-andria, octa-gen</td>
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<td>octo-</td>
<td>Lat. octo, eight... oct-ennial, octo-syllable</td>
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<td>octu-</td>
<td>Lat. octo, eight... octu-ple</td>
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<tr>
<td>odont-</td>
<td>Gk. odous gen. odontos... odont-algia, odonto-logy</td>
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<td>onil-</td>
<td>Gk. oinois, wine... oen-anthic, oeno-thera</td>
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<td>of-</td>
<td>Lat. of for ob (before f)... of-fend, of-fer</td>
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<td>of-</td>
<td>Eng. of, away from, from... of-fal, off-set</td>
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<td>ole-</td>
<td>Lat. oleum, oil... ole-flat, ole-fo</td>
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<td>olig-</td>
<td>Gk. oligos, a few... olig-archy, oligo-class</td>
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<td>ombro-</td>
<td>Gk. ombros, a shower... ombro-meter</td>
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<td>on-</td>
<td>Lat. onis, all... omni-scient, omni-potent</td>
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<tr>
<td>onero-</td>
<td>Eng. on, upon, forth... on-slaughter, on-wards</td>
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<td>oncer-</td>
<td>Gk. oneriros, a dream... onero-mancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>onomat-</td>
<td>Lat. onom, oneris, a burden... oner-ary, oner-ous</td>
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<tr>
<td>onomat-</td>
<td>Gk. onomag, onomatodos, a name... onomat-ology, onomatopeia</td>
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<tr>
<td>oper-</td>
<td>Lat. op- for ob (before -p)... op-pose, op-press</td>
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<td>opera-</td>
<td>Lat. opus, plu. opera... oper-culum, opera-meter</td>
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<tr>
<td>ophi-</td>
<td>Gk. ophi, ophiotes a serpent... ophi-cleide, ophi-mancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>opt-</td>
<td>Gk. opthomas, the eye... opthalm-o-dyneia</td>
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<tr>
<td>opto-</td>
<td>Gk. optikos, pertaining to sight... opthalamo-scope</td>
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<td>opto-</td>
<td>Gk. optomai, I see... opto-meter</td>
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<td>PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.</td>
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<td><strong>organ-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. orgānon, an organ</td>
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<td><strong>organ-</strong></td>
<td>Lat. os, the mouth</td>
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<td><strong>or-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. ὄρος, a mountain</td>
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<td><strong>ornith-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. ornis, a bird</td>
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<td><strong>oro-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. oros, a mountain</td>
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<td><strong>ortho-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. orthos, right</td>
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<td><strong>os-</strong></td>
<td>Lat. os, a kiss</td>
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<td><strong>oss-</strong></td>
<td>Lat. os, bones</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>oste-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. osteon, a bone</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ostrac-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. ostrakon, a potsherd</td>
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<td><strong>oz-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. ozo, to smell</td>
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<td><strong>pachyo-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. pachy, thick</td>
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<td><strong>pal-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. palaios, ancient</td>
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<td><strong>pant-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. pantos, everything</td>
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<td><strong>par-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. para, near</td>
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<td><strong>paral-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. parallelos, parallel</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>part-</strong></td>
<td>Lat. pars, part</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pass-</strong></td>
<td>Fr. passer, to pass</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>patern-</strong></td>
<td>Lat. paternus, father</td>
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<td><strong>patho-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. pathos, suffering</td>
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<td><strong>patr-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. patrius, father</td>
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<td><strong>pea-</strong></td>
<td>Dutch peijs, a thick coarse cloth</td>
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<td><strong>pecto-</strong></td>
<td>Gk. pektos, crined, crystallised</td>
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<td><strong>pectin-</strong></td>
<td>Lat. pecien gen. pectinis, a comb</td>
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<td>ped-</td>
<td>pector-al, pector-i-logy</td>
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<td>-ped-</td>
<td>ped-agoque, pedo-baptism</td>
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<td>-ped</td>
<td>ped-al, pedi-ment</td>
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<tr>
<td>-pel-</td>
<td>pedo-meter, pedo-mancy</td>
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<td>Pelop-o-</td>
<td>Pelopo-nus</td>
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<td>-pen-</td>
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<td>-penn-</td>
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<td>penny-</td>
<td>penny-worth, penny-wise</td>
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<td>-penny-</td>
<td>pent-andria, penta-gon</td>
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<td>-pert-</td>
<td>pert-ambulate, pertur</td>
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<td>-petri-</td>
<td>petri-scope</td>
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<td>-petto-</td>
<td>petto-coat, petti-fogger</td>
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<td>-phanta-</td>
<td>phanta-morphous</td>
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<td>-phanto-</td>
<td>phantome</td>
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<td>-pharmaco-</td>
<td>pharmaco-pelia, pharma-co</td>
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<td>-phil-</td>
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<td>-phon-</td>
<td>phon-ies, phono-logy</td>
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<td>-pho-</td>
<td>pho-tonics, pho-to-synapsis</td>
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<td>-phoro-</td>
<td>phoro-graphy, phoro-phore</td>
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<td>-phosph-</td>
<td>phosph-ate, phosph-itio</td>
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<td>-phot-</td>
<td>phot-opsy, photo-sphere</td>
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<td>-phren-</td>
<td>phren-o-logy</td>
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<td>-phren-o-</td>
<td>phren-o-morphous</td>
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<td>-phyll-</td>
<td>phyll-o-gen, phyll-o-pod</td>
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<td>-phys-</td>
<td>phys-ics, physio-logy</td>
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<td>-physio-</td>
<td>physio-grade</td>
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<td>-phyto-</td>
<td>phyto-phoros, phyto-thebans</td>
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<td>-pig-</td>
<td>pig-sty, pig-tail</td>
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<td>-pin-</td>
<td>pinnate, pini-пед</td>
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<td>-plano-</td>
<td>plano-concave, plan-o-convex</td>
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<td>-plato-</td>
<td>platy-crinite, platy-omous</td>
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<td>-pleio-</td>
<td>pleio-cene</td>
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<td>-plen-</td>
<td>plen-ar, pleni-potentiary</td>
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<td>-pleio-</td>
<td>pleio-cene</td>
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<td>-pleio-</td>
<td>pleio-cene</td>
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<td>-pleio-</td>
<td>pleio-cene</td>
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### Prefixes and Prenomouns

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<td>pleur-</td>
<td>Gk. pleuron, side, rib</td>
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<td>pleuro-</td>
<td>Gk. pleion, full</td>
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<tr>
<td>plio-</td>
<td>Lat. plus, more</td>
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<tr>
<td>plus-</td>
<td>Lat. plus gen. pluris, more</td>
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<td>plur-</td>
<td>Lat. Pli. gen. Plutonis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plutoni-</td>
<td>Gk. pneuma gen. pneumatōs, pneumat-ics, pneumat-ology</td>
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<tr>
<td>pneumat-</td>
<td>Gk. pneuma gen. pneumatōs, pneumat-ics, pneumat-ology</td>
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<tr>
<td>pneumato-</td>
<td>air, spirit, breath</td>
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<tr>
<td>pseudes</td>
<td>Gk. pneumon, lungs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pseuds gen. pseudēs, false.</td>
<td>Gk. pneumon, lungs</td>
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<tr>
<td>psycho-</td>
<td>Gk. psuchē, the soul</td>
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<tr>
<td>psychro-</td>
<td>Gk. psychros, cold</td>
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<tr>
<td>pter-</td>
<td>Gk. pterōn, a wing</td>
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<tr>
<td>pteryg-</td>
<td>Gk. pterus gen. pterōgos, a wing</td>
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<td>pterygo-</td>
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<tr>
<td>pulmo-</td>
<td>Lat. pulmo gen. pulmōnis, lungs</td>
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<tr>
<td>pulmon-</td>
<td>Lat. pulmo gen. pulmōnis, lungs</td>
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<td>pulmoni-</td>
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<tr>
<td>pulm.</td>
<td>Lat. pulsus, the pulse</td>
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<td>pulv-</td>
<td>Lat. pulvis, the pulse</td>
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<tr>
<td>pulver-</td>
<td>Lat. pulvis gen. pulvēris, dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pur-</td>
<td>Lat. pro, beforehand, forth</td>
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<td>pur-(for</td>
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<td>pro)</td>
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PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS

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<td>pur-</td>
<td>Fr. pour, on, off, away</td>
<td>pur chase, pur loin</td>
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<tr>
<td>pur-</td>
<td>Lat. parum, somewhat</td>
<td>pur blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pur-</td>
<td>Lat. purus gen. puri, pure</td>
<td>puri fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>pur-</td>
<td>Lat. pus gen. puris, pus.</td>
<td>puri form</td>
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<tr>
<td>pycn-</td>
<td>Gk. puknos, thick</td>
<td>pycn odont, pycno style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pycno-</td>
<td>Gk. pur gen. puros, fire</td>
<td>pyc ope, pyro technic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyr-</td>
<td>Gk. purēdós, fiery heat</td>
<td>pyre tics, pyreto logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyro-</td>
<td>Lat. qua dra, a square</td>
<td>quadr angle</td>
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<tr>
<td>quadri-</td>
<td>Lat. quadrus gen. quadri, four</td>
<td>quadr dentate, quadr u ped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadru-</td>
<td>Lat. qu a sit, such as, like</td>
<td>qu a l fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>quali-</td>
<td>Lat. quantus gen. quanti, much</td>
<td>quantify</td>
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<tr>
<td>quanti-</td>
<td>Lat. quartus, fourth</td>
<td>quar t er</td>
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<tr>
<td>quart-</td>
<td>Lat. quaterni, by four</td>
<td>quatern ary, quater n ity</td>
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<tr>
<td>quatro-</td>
<td>Fr. quatre, four</td>
<td>quater fo il</td>
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<tr>
<td>quin-</td>
<td>Lat. quineque, five</td>
<td>quin decemviri, quin decagon</td>
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<tr>
<td>quinqu-</td>
<td>Lat. quinquies, five</td>
<td>quinq angular, quinqu partite</td>
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<td>quint-</td>
<td>Lat. quintus, fifth</td>
<td>quint essence, quintu ple</td>
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<tr>
<td>quintu-</td>
<td>Lat. quintus centum, a hundred</td>
<td>quint al (a cwt.)</td>
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<td>radi-</td>
<td>Lat. radius gen. radii, a ray</td>
<td>radi ate, radio lite</td>
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<td>radi-</td>
<td>Lat. radia gen. radicis, a root</td>
<td>radic ate, radic al</td>
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<tr>
<td>radio-</td>
<td>Lat. ramus gen. ram i, a branch</td>
<td>ram ous, rami fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>rami-</td>
<td>Lat. rarius, rare</td>
<td>rare fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>rati-</td>
<td>Lat. ratus gen. rati, firm</td>
<td>rati fy</td>
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<td>ration-</td>
<td>Lat. ratio gen. rationes, reason</td>
<td>ration al</td>
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<tr>
<td>re-</td>
<td>Lat. re, again, back</td>
<td>re verse, re animate</td>
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<tr>
<td>re-</td>
<td>(Added to Teutonic words: as re-open, re-build)</td>
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<tr>
<td>rect-</td>
<td>Lat. rectus gen. recti</td>
<td>rect angle, recti fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>recti-</td>
<td>Lat. rectus gen. regis, a king</td>
<td>reg al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reg-</td>
<td>Lat. reg gen. regis, a king</td>
<td>reg al</td>
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<tr>
<td>red-</td>
<td>Seven examples</td>
<td>red eem, red olent</td>
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<tr>
<td>rer-</td>
<td>Eng. bré[an], to raise oneself [in the air]</td>
<td>rere mouse</td>
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<td>rete</td>
<td>Fr. arrière, behind</td>
<td>rere dos or rear dos</td>
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<td>retro-</td>
<td>Lat. retro, backwards</td>
<td>retro grade, retro spect</td>
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<td>rhin-</td>
<td>Gk. rhinos, the nose</td>
<td>rhin encephalic, rhino ceros</td>
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<td>rhino-</td>
<td>Gk. rhiza gen. rhizēs, a root</td>
<td>rhiz anth, rhizo pod</td>
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<td>rhizo-</td>
<td>Gk. rhiza gen. rhizēs, a root</td>
<td>rhiz anth, rhizo pod</td>
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<td>rhod-</td>
<td>Gk. rhōdon, a rose</td>
<td>rhod ant he, rhodo dendron</td>
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<tr>
<td>rhodo-</td>
<td>Gk. rhōdon, a rose</td>
<td>rhod ant he, rhodo dendron</td>
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<td>ris-</td>
<td>Lat. risus, a laugh</td>
<td>risi ble</td>
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<td>riv-</td>
<td>Lat. rives, a bank, a river</td>
<td>riv al, riv er</td>
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<td>rota-</td>
<td>Lat. rota gen. roti, a wheel</td>
<td>rota lite, rolt fer</td>
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<td>rub-</td>
<td>Lat. ruber, red</td>
<td>rub eola, rubi cand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubel-</td>
<td>Lat. rubellus, reddish</td>
<td>rubel lite</td>
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<td>rubigin-</td>
<td>Lat. rubigo gen. rubiginis, rust</td>
<td>rubigin ous</td>
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<td>rus-</td>
<td>Lat. rus gen. ruris, the country</td>
<td>rur [i] ic, rur al</td>
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<td>sal-</td>
<td>S for ex. s ample, s carce, s corch; for extra, s tray</td>
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<td>salsi-</td>
<td>Lat. salser gen. sacrī, sacred</td>
<td>sacrī fice, sacrī l ge</td>
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<td>sal-</td>
<td>Lat. sal gen. salis, salt</td>
<td>sal ary, sali ferous</td>
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<tr>
<td>salsi-</td>
<td>Lat. saltus gen. salēt</td>
<td>salsi fy</td>
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### Prefixes and Prenouns

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<tr>
<td>salut-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>salus</em> gen. <em>salutis</em>; salutation</td>
<td>salut-ary</td>
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<tr>
<td>salvi-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>salus</em> gen. <em>salutis</em>; salutary</td>
<td>salvi-ble</td>
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<tr>
<td>sancti-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sanctus</em> gen. <em>sancti</em>, sacred</td>
<td>sancti-fy, sanctu-ary</td>
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<tr>
<td>sanctu-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sanctus</em> gen. <em>sancti</em>, sacred</td>
<td>sancti-fy, sanctu-ary</td>
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<tr>
<td>sangui-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sanguis</em> gen. <em>sanguinis</em>, blood</td>
<td>sangui-ferous, sanguini-ous</td>
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<tr>
<td>sans-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sans</em> without</td>
<td>sans-culotte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapo-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sapor</em> gen. <em>saporis</em>, flavour</td>
<td>sapor-ous, sapor-i-ic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saro-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sarkos</em> flesh</td>
<td>saro-asm, sarco-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sati-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>satis</em>, enough</td>
<td>sati-ate, sati-fy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sam</em>, half</td>
<td>sam-blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saur-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>saurus</em>, a lizard</td>
<td>saur-ichthys, sauro-pus</td>
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<tr>
<td>saxi-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>saxum</em>, gen. <em>saxi</em>, a rock, a stone</td>
<td>saxi-cavous, saxi-frage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schismat-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>schisma</em> g. <em>schismatos</em>, schism</td>
<td>schismat-ic</td>
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<tr>
<td>schizo-(for schisto-)</td>
<td>Gk. <em>schistos</em>, cleft, cloven</td>
<td>schizo-pod</td>
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<tr>
<td>scle-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>skia</em> gen. <em>skisis</em>, shadow</td>
<td>scle-rectine, sclero-derm</td>
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<tr>
<td>sclero-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>scleratos</em>, hard</td>
<td>sclerot-ic</td>
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<tr>
<td>se-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>se</em> (scorpium), out of, from, off</td>
<td>se-cede, se-clude</td>
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<tr>
<td>seismo-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>seismos</em>, earthquake</td>
<td>seismo-graph, seismo-scope</td>
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<tr>
<td>selen-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>selene</em>, the moon</td>
<td>selen-ite, seleno-graphy</td>
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<tr>
<td>self-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>self</em>, one's proper person</td>
<td>self-taught, self-will</td>
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<tr>
<td>semio-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>smeios</em>, a sign, a symptom</td>
<td>semi-log, semi-logy</td>
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<tr>
<td>semi-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>semi</em>, half</td>
<td>semi-colon, semi-acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>sen- (for seven)</td>
<td>Eng. <em>septem</em>, seven</td>
<td>sen-night, sen-nit</td>
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<tr>
<td>sens-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sensus</em>, sense</td>
<td>sens-ible, sensu-al</td>
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<td>sensu-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>septem</em>, septi-seven</td>
<td>sept-en-nial, septi-lateral</td>
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<tr>
<td>sept-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>septem</em>, seven</td>
<td>Septem-ber, septen-ate</td>
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<tr>
<td>septenni-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>septem</em> gen. <em>septi</em>, a fold</td>
<td>septi-ate, septi-form</td>
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<td>septen-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>septem</em>, septu-seven (1 exam.)</td>
<td>septu-pile</td>
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<tr>
<td>sesqui-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>septem</em>, septu-seven (1 exam.)</td>
<td>sesqui-bromide, -pedalian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>seta</em> gen. <em>seta</em>, a bristle</td>
<td>set-ose, seti-ferous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sex-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sex</em>, six</td>
<td>sex-en-nial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sext-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sexitis</em>, six</td>
<td>sext-ion, sextine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexu-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>sex</em>, sharp</td>
<td>sexu-ple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharp-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>sex</em>, sharp</td>
<td>sharp-set, sharp-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>sex</em>, female</td>
<td>she-wolf, she-bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>sex</em>, sharp</td>
<td>she-riff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shod-</td>
<td>Past part. of <em>shed</em>, to throw off</td>
<td>shodd-y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sider-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sidus</em> gen. <em>sideri</em>, a star</td>
<td>sidere-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sidero-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sidereos</em>, iron</td>
<td>sider-ite, sidero-scope</td>
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<td>Prefixes</td>
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<tr>
<td>sign-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>signum</em> gen. <em>signi</em>, a sign</td>
<td>sign-al, sign-fy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signi-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>signum</em> gen. <em>signi</em>, a sign</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>silic-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>silex</em> gen. <em>silicis</em>, flint</td>
<td>silic-ate, silic-calcareous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silicif-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>silex</em> gen. <em>silicis</em>, flint</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>simpl-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>simplex</em> gen. <em>simplex</em>, simple</td>
<td>simpli-fy, simpli-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simplifi-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>simplex</em> gen. <em>simplex</em>, simple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin-, sine-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sine</em>, without</td>
<td>sin-cere, sine-cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so- (sub)</td>
<td>Through the French</td>
<td>so-journ</td>
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<tr>
<td>soci-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>socius</em> g. <em>socii</em>, a companion</td>
<td>soci-al, socio-logy</td>
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<tr>
<td>soclio-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>socius</em> g. <em>socii</em>, a companion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sol-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sol</em>, the sun</td>
<td>sol-ar, sol-stice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soli-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>soleus</em> g. <em>solis</em>, alone</td>
<td>soil-loquy, soil-ped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonn-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>somnum</em> gen. <em>sonni</em>, sleep</td>
<td>somn-ambulista, somn-ferous</td>
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<tr>
<td>sonmil-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>somnum</em> gen. <em>sonni</em>, sleep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>son-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sonus</em> gen. <em>soni</em>, a sound</td>
<td>soni-ferous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sono-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sonus</em> gen. <em>soni</em>, a sound</td>
<td>sono-meter</td>
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<tr>
<td>sonor-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sonor</em> gen. <em>sonoris</em>, noise</td>
<td>sonor-ous, sonori-fic</td>
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<tr>
<td>sonorif-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sonor</em> gen. <em>sonoris</em>, noise</td>
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<tr>
<td>soph-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sophos</em>, wise</td>
<td>soph-ist, soph-ism</td>
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<tr>
<td>sopori-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sopor</em> gen. <em>soporis</em>, sleep</td>
<td>sopori-fic</td>
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<tr>
<td>spec-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>species</em>, appearance, species</td>
<td>spec-aI, spec-a-fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>spectro-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>spectrum</em>, a spectrum</td>
<td>spectro-scope, spectro-logy</td>
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<tr>
<td>spin-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sphaira</em> g. <em>sphaerds</em>, a sphere</td>
<td>spin-ics, sphero-meter</td>
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<tr>
<td>spinif-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sphaira</em> g. <em>sphaerds</em>, a sphere</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>spir-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>spiritus</em>, spirit</td>
<td>spirit-less, spirit-ual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiri-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>spiro</em>, I breathe</td>
<td>spiro-meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spleen-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>splanchon</em>, the viscera</td>
<td>spleancho-ic, spleancho-logy</td>
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<tr>
<td>spleunche-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>splanchon</em>, the viscera</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>spor-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sporos</em> g. <em>sporidos</em>, a spore</td>
<td>spor-i-um, spor-o-carb</td>
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<tr>
<td>sporid-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sporos</em> g. <em>sporidos</em>, a spore</td>
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<tr>
<td>staphyl-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>staphylin</em>, a bunch of grapes</td>
<td>staphyl-oma, staphyl-o-raphy</td>
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<tr>
<td>staphyl-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>staphylin</em>, a bunch of grapes</td>
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<tr>
<td>star-</td>
<td>Span. <em>estri</em>, the right-hand side</td>
<td>star-board</td>
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<tr>
<td>stear-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>steator</em> gen. <em>steatos</em>, scent</td>
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<tr>
<td>steat-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>steator</em> gen. <em>steatos</em>, scent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sten-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>stenos</em>, thin, small</td>
<td>steno-saurus, steno-graphy</td>
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<td>steno-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>stenor</em> gen. <em>stentoros</em>, a</td>
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<td>stentor-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>stenor</em> gen. <em>stentoros</em>, a</td>
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<td>stereo-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>stereos</em>, solid</td>
<td>stereo-type, stereo-scope</td>
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<td>stetho-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>stethos</em>, the breast, the chest</td>
<td>stetho-scope, stetho-meter</td>
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<tr>
<td>stoma-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>stoma</em>, the mouth</td>
<td>stom-at, stoma-pod</td>
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<tr>
<td>strati-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>stratum</em> gen. <em>strati</em>, a layer</td>
<td>strati-fy, strati-form</td>
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<tr>
<td>strato-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>stratos</em>, an army</td>
<td>strato-cray</td>
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<tr>
<td>straw-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>straw</em>, straggling</td>
<td>straw-berry</td>
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<tr>
<td>stultif-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>stultus</em> gen. <em>stulti</em>, foolish,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sub-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sub</em>, under, inferior</td>
<td>substi-fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>subter-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>subter</em>, underneath, under-</td>
<td>substi-fy</td>
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<tr>
<td>suc-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>suc</em> for sub (before -e)</td>
<td>subter-fuge</td>
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*(Added to Teutonic words as:)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-</th>
<th>Lat. <em>sub</em> for sub (before -e)</th>
<th>subter-fuge</th>
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<td>sub-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sub</em> for sub (before -e)</td>
<td>subter-fuge</td>
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<td>sub-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sub</em> for sub (before -e)</td>
<td>subter-fuge</td>
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<tr>
<td>sub-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sub</em> for sub (before -e)</td>
<td>subter-fuge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(in Chem.) the article named inferior to the base | sub-carburet |

*(Defined for sub in the article named inferior to the base | sub-carburet* |
### Prefixes and Prenouns

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<td>Lat. <em>suf</em> for <em>sub</em> (before <em>-f</em>)</td>
<td>suf-fer, suf-fix</td>
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<tr>
<td>sug-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sug</em> for <em>sub</em> (one example)</td>
<td>sug-gest</td>
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<tr>
<td>su-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sui, one self</em></td>
<td>sui-cide</td>
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<tr>
<td>sulph-</td>
<td><em>suiphur gen.</em> sulpharius, <em>sulphur</em></td>
<td>sulph-uret, sulpho-vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulpho-</td>
<td><em>sulphur</em></td>
<td>sulpha-vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sum-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sum</em> for <em>sub</em> (before <em>-m</em>)</td>
<td>sum-mon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumptu-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sumptus, expense</em></td>
<td>sumptu-ary</td>
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<tr>
<td>super-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>super</em> for <em>sub</em> (before <em>-p</em>)</td>
<td>sup-pose, sup-port</td>
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<td>super-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>super</em> for <em>sub</em> (before <em>-p</em>)</td>
<td>super-BOUND, super-cargo</td>
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<tr>
<td>sur-</td>
<td>Fr. <em>sur</em> (Lat. <em>super</em>), over</td>
<td>sur-base, sur-mount</td>
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<tr>
<td>sur-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>circum, around, about</em></td>
<td>sur-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sur-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sur</em> for <em>sub</em> (before <em>-r</em>)</td>
<td>sur-render, sur-rogate</td>
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<tr>
<td>sur-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sur</em> for <em>super</em>, over, beyond</td>
<td>sur-plies, sur-face</td>
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<tr>
<td>sus-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>sus</em> for <em>sub</em> (before <em>-c, -s, -p, -t</em>)</td>
<td>sus-ceptible and sus-[s]-pect</td>
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<tr>
<td>sword-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>sword</em>, a sword</td>
<td>sword-play, sword-stick</td>
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<tr>
<td>syco-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sukos, a fig</em></td>
<td>syce-mère, syce-phant</td>
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<tr>
<td>syl-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sul₄ for su, with</em></td>
<td>syl-logism</td>
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<tr>
<td>sym-</td>
<td>Gk. *sym₄ for <em>sun</em> (before <em>-b, -m, -p</em>)</td>
<td>sym-metry, sym-pathy</td>
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<tr>
<td>syn-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sun, with</em></td>
<td>syn-onym, syn-opis</td>
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<tr>
<td>sy-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>sun (before -s, -z)</em></td>
<td>sy-stole, sy-zyg</td>
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<tr>
<td>tauto-</td>
<td>Gk. to <em>auto</em>, the same</td>
<td>tauto-logy, tauto-phony</td>
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<tr>
<td>tax-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>taxis gen. taxi</em>, a yew-tree</td>
<td>tax-ite</td>
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<tr>
<td>taxo-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>taxeos, classification</em></td>
<td>taxo-nomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tech-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>technē, art</em></td>
<td>techn-ic, techno-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tech-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>tele-, tele-</em></td>
<td>tel-erpeton, tele-scope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tele-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>tele-, tele-</em></td>
<td>tele-saurus, tele-logy</td>
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<tr>
<td>tempor-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>tempus gen. temporis, time</em></td>
<td>tempor-al, tempor-is</td>
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<tr>
<td>tenaci-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>tenax gen. tendēks, adhesive</em></td>
<td>tenaci-ous</td>
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<tr>
<td>tenecr-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>terebren, darkness</em></td>
<td>tenecr-ous</td>
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<tr>
<td>ter-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>ter</em> (in Chem.), three atoms of the substance named, generally refers to the negative constituent ter-acetate [of lead]</td>
<td>ter-acetate of lead = 3 atoms of acetic acid to 1 oxide of lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>ter-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>tergy gen. tergi, the back</em></td>
<td>tergi-pression, tergi-ferous</td>
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<tr>
<td>terr-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>terra gen. terra</em>, earth</td>
<td>terr-aqueous, terr-i-genous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terri-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>terror gen. terrois, terror</em></td>
<td>terri-fy, terri-ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>testi-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>testis, a witness</em></td>
<td>testi-fy, testi-mony</td>
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<tr>
<td>tet-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>tetra, four</em></td>
<td>tet-a-rch, tetra-gon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theca-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>thekē, a sheath</em></td>
<td>thec-odont, theca-phore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theo-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>theos, god</em></td>
<td>the-ist, theo-logy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therm-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>thermos, heat</em></td>
<td>therm-al, thermo-meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thor-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>tharub, through</em></td>
<td>thorough-fare, thorough-bred</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thurs-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>Thor g. Thores, a Scand. god</em></td>
<td>Thurs-day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>adverbial prefix</em></td>
<td>to-day, to-morrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom-</td>
<td>A gender word (male)</td>
<td>Tom-cat, tom-tit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tox-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>toxikon, poison</em></td>
<td>tox-odon, toxico-logy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trachei-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>trachéi</em>OS, the neck or throat</td>
<td>Trachei-Pod (<em>Trachéi-Poda</em> ought to be <em>tracheo-poda</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trach-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>tracheia</em>, the wind-pipe</td>
<td>Trachitis, Tracheotomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracheo-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>trade</em>, a beat, a tread</td>
<td>Trade-Wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trach-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>tra- for trans, across</em></td>
<td>Tra-montane, Tra-duce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>tra- for trans (before -f)</em></td>
<td>Trag-Edy (for Trag-Edy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>trans, across, elsewhere</em></td>
<td>Trans-Fer, Trans-Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tra-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>trans</em></td>
<td>Romance (Lat. <em>trans</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trag-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>tragos</em>, a goat</td>
<td>Trag-Edy (for Trag-Edy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractia-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>tractia</em>, the wind-pipe</td>
<td>Tractia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>trade</em>, a beat, a tread</td>
<td>Trade-Wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tra-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>tra- for trans (before -f)</em></td>
<td>Tra-Fic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trag-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>tragos</em>, a goat</td>
<td>Trag-Edy (for Trag-Edy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>trans, across, elsewhere</em></td>
<td>Trans-Fer, Trans-Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigone-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>trigonon</em>, a triangle</td>
<td>Trigono-Metry, Trigono-Pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri-, Triph-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>treis</em>, three</td>
<td>Tri-Phyllons, Triph-Thong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>treis</em>, three</td>
<td>Tris-Agion, Tris-Megistus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>tyrn[an]</em>, to turn</td>
<td>Turn-Stile, Turn-Coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tur-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>turb</em>, round</td>
<td>Tur-Nip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twi-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>twon</em>, doubtful</td>
<td>Twi-Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typ-, Typo-</td>
<td>Gk. <em>tupos</em>, type</td>
<td>Typ-Ec, Typo-Graphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udo- (for)</td>
<td>Gk. <em>hudo</em>, water</td>
<td>Udo-Meter (for Hydo-Meter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultra-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>ultra</em>, beyond</td>
<td>Ultra-Montane, Ultra-Radical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbr-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>umbra</em>, a shadow</td>
<td>Umbre-Age, Umbre-Ella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-, Uni-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>unus</em>, one</td>
<td>Un-True, Un-Wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-</td>
<td>Eng. <em>under</em>, beneath, inferior</td>
<td>Under-Ground, -Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Und-ul-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>und-ul</em>, undo, a wave</td>
<td>Undul-Ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungu-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>unguis</em>, a nail, a hoof</td>
<td>Ungu-Al, Ungu-Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uni-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>unus</em>, one</td>
<td>Uni-Form, Uni-Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usque-</td>
<td>Irish <em>usque</em>, water</td>
<td>Usque-Bangh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usu-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>usu</em>, use</td>
<td>Usu-Fract, Usu-Al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uxori-</td>
<td>Lat. <em>uxor</em>, a wife</td>
<td>Uxori-Ous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Examples.*

1. *Trachéi-Poda* ought to be *tracheo-poda*.
2. *Trag-Edy* (for *Trag-Edy*).
3. *Udo-Meter* (for *Hydo-Meter*).
5. *Tri-Phyllons*.
7. *Turn-Stile*.
9. *Twilight*.
10. *Typo-Graphy*.
11. *Udo-Meter* (for *Hydo-Meter*).
13. *Umbre-Age*.
15. *Under-Ground*.
17. *Ungu-Al*.
18. *Uni-Form*.
19. *Usque-Bangh*.
20. *Usu-Fract*.
### SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS.

*By permission from Dr. Brewer's "Prefixes and Suffixes."

The part in brackets [ ] is either the vinculum of a suffix or an accidental part of the termination. It is displayed in this list for three reasons: (1) because the general reader will more easily find the termination he seeks for by having it written out in full; (2) because it very often affects the suffix with "a new shade of meaning;" thus -[tr]ess is more than a mere female like -ess (in "lion-ess"), as the tr denotes that the word is not only a female but a female agent; and (3) it guides to a declension, conjugation, and sometimes even to a language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-a</td>
<td>Romance Noun, denotes a woman</td>
<td>donn-a, sultan-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-a]ble</td>
<td>Lat. Adj., able to be, fit to be</td>
<td>eat[-a]ble, culp[-a]ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-a]c</td>
<td>Lat. Adjectival Noun, possessed of</td>
<td>demoni[-a]c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-a]ce</td>
<td>Lat. Adjectival Noun, made of, produced from</td>
<td>terr[-a]ce, men[-a]ce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-a]ceous</td>
<td>Lat. Adjectival Noun, from a concrete noun</td>
<td>sapou[-a]ceous, argil[-a]ceous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-a]che</td>
<td>Lat.-aceus: Ital. -acito.</td>
<td>moust[-a]che</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-a]cius</td>
<td>Lat. [a]c, g. -cis</td>
<td>aud[-a]cius, ten[-a]cius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-aci]ous</td>
<td>Lat. [-atios]-us, Adj., from an abstract noun</td>
<td>gr[aci]ous, sp[aci]ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-aci]ity</td>
<td>Lat. -[a]c-ilas</td>
<td>aud[a]c-i-ty, ten[a]c-ity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-a]c-le</td>
<td>Lat. -[a]c-ul-um</td>
<td>tabern[-a]c-le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-a]c-y</td>
<td>Lat. -[a]c-ia</td>
<td>recep[-a]c-le, or[ace]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-a]cy</td>
<td>Gk. [-a]cia; Lat. -cia-cia</td>
<td>cur[-a]c-y, pap[-a]c-y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*"cy" denotes rank, office, jurisdiction, but "-sy" condition, the arts: as palsy, apostasy, minstrel-sy.*

---

**Abstract nouns** are those which are formed from adjectives: as vital-ity from "vital," white-ness from "white," audacity from "audax" (bold), constancy from "constant."
### SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ad</td>
<td>Gk. -as g. -a- os</td>
<td>Noun, the concrete of an idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ada</td>
<td>Fr. -ada; Lat.</td>
<td>Noun, concocted, made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ado</td>
<td>Fr. -ado; Lat.</td>
<td>Verb, to use, to employ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-age</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, to do Noun, a trade, a thing done</td>
<td>broker-age, marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-agen</td>
<td>Fr. -agen</td>
<td>Noun, collective, season of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Added also to Teutonic nouns: as "till-age," "sott-age," "boud-age").

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-age</td>
<td>Fr. -age</td>
<td>Noun, condition, duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen the Fr. [a] gene</td>
<td>Noun, characterised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, office, rank (good or bad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen the Fr. [a] gene</td>
<td>Noun, characterised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen the Fr. [a] gene</td>
<td>Adj. from a noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjetival noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us, um Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us, adjectives Abstract noun, state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adj., belonging to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjectival noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Also joined to Teutonic words: as "forbear-ance," "hinder-ance").

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Abstract noun, state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, to be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, one of a class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, one of a craft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, a depot, adapted or set apart for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, made of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, in depreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, star-struck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Verbal noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun (in Chem) denotes a salt formed by the combination of an acid in -ic with a base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adjective, inclined to, favored by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Verb, to energise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Noun, agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aigen</td>
<td>Lat. -a gen, us</td>
<td>Adj. or Adjetival noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS.

-ber | Sanskrit var-a, | Noun, time or month of the year | October, December-ber.
-blé | Rom. -ple | Noun, multiplicative | double, treble.
-bli | Lat. habilitus | Adj., fit for, full of | humble, feeble.
-bli | Lat. -bul-an | Noun, instrument | stable, mandible.
-bli | Lat. -bul-an | Gerundial noun | bag-bond.
-li | Lat. -brum | Noun, instrument | candelabrum (robe-depôt).
-bund | Lat. -bund-us | Gerundial noun | mori-bund.
-c | Lat. -cus | Adj. | from[i]-c, rust[i]-c.
-c | Lat. -cus | Adjectival noun | crit[i]-c, mania-c.
-clar | Lat. -c[a], -cia | Noun, denoting a genus | angeli-[c], lactu-[c].
-ce | Lat. -ci-a, -ci-a | Abstract noun | justi-ce, mali-ce.
-ceed | Lat. ceda, to go | Verb, to go | pre-ceed, pro-ceed.
-cell | Ital. -celli; Lat. -culus | Noun, dim. | vermi-cell.
-cello | Ital. -cello | Noun, dim. | violon-cello.
-chre | Fr. -cre; Lat. -chre | Noun, dépôt, instrument | secpul-chre.
-chre | Gk. chroa | Noun, colour of | ochre (egg-colour).
-cle | Lat. -cul-us | Noun, dim. | canti-cle, mius-cle.
-cle | Lat. -cul-an | Noun, dim. instrument | tenta-cle, ventr-cle.
-cule | Lat. -cul-an | Noun, dim. | corpus-cule.
-culum | Lat. -cul-an | Noun, dim. | animal-culum.
-cund | Lat. -cund-us | Adj., endowed with | jo-[c]und.
-ely | Fr. -cely; Lat. -ely | Abstract noun | excellent-[c], constant-[c].
-er | Lat. -er, -ear; Gk. -er | Noun, office, state, jurisdiction | magistra-cy, cura-cy.

(Different for -cy and -sy, see page xil.)

d | Eng. -de, -[e]de, Past tense of weak | hear-d, sle-d.
-den | Eng. den | for In names of places, a | Tenter-den.
-dom | Eng. -dom | Noun, rule, province | king-dom, wis-dom.

(This suffix is also used with Romance words: as "duke-dom," martyr-dom.")

-[d]or | Span. -[d]or | Noun, agent, instrument | corn-[d]or (a runner).
-[d]oor | Fr. -[d]oir | Noun, instrument | battle-[d]oor.
-let | Lat. -o | Verb | produce-o, divid-e.

(Very often it is added merely to lengthen the preceding vowel: as cloth, clothe.)

-[el] | Gk. -[el] | Noun, a sub-genus | amygda-[el].
-[el] | Lat. -[el]a | Adj. or Adjectival noun | Mediterr-[el]a.

(Also added to nouns: as "horn-ed," "wing-ed," "foot-ed.")

-ed | Eng. | Added to all verbs not | syllabl-ed (Gk.).

From native words | expand-ed (Lat.).

-ne | Fr. -ne | Noun, object of some action | legat-ne, mortgag-ne.

(Chiefly used in legal phraseology, the corresponding active noun, or that which is the subject of the action being -or: as "mortgag-or," "legat-er.")

. In some few words this suffix is added to nouns of an active character: as "devot-ne," "grand-ne," "repart-ne," "absent-ne."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-[e]ll</td>
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<tr>
<td>-[e]ll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-[e]ll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-[e]ll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The final -el of many other words is only a part of the termination: thus in "gospel" it is -spel, in "hydromel" it is -mel, in "rebel" it is bell-um, in "excel" it is cell-0, in "refel" it fall-o, &c.

| -[e]n | Lat. -[e]n-us | Noun, one of a class | all-[e]n |
| -[e]n | Eng. -an, -en | Plural of certain nouns | ox-[e]n |
| -[e]n | Eng. -en | Gender-noun, female | vix-[e]n (a she-fox) |
| -[e]n | Eng. -en | Adj., made of | wood-[e]n, gold-[e]n |
| -[e]n | Eng. -en | Verb, to make | black-[e]n, thick-[e]n |
| -[e]n | Eng. -en | P. p. of strong verbs | written, shak-[e]n |
| -[e]in | Lat. -[e]n-us | Adjectival noun | cover-[e]ln (super-[e]n) |
| -[e]n | Lat. -[e]nt-ia; | Fr. -[e]nce | Noun, result, exhibit |
| -[e]n | Lat. -[e]nt-ia; | Fr. -[e]nce | Noun, result, exhibit |
| -[e]nd | Lat. -[e]nd-us | Adj., to be, to be done | rever-[e]nd, divid-[e]nd |
| -[e]nous | Lat. -[e]nous | Adj., fit to produce | trem-[e]nous, stup-[e]nous |
| -[e]nisis | Lat. -[e]nisis | Noun, Instrument | amann-[e]nisis |
| -[e]nt | Lat. -[e]nt-us | Participle noun | stud-[e]nt, accid-[e]nt |
| -[e]nt | Eng. -or, -ra | Comparative degree | near-r, narrow-r |
| -[e]nt | Eng. -ere | Noun, agent | learn-r, robb-er |
| -[e]n | Lat. -[e]r, -[e]r | Noun, agent | mast-[e]r, defend-[e]r |
| -[e]n | Fr. -[e]r | Noun, agent | labour-[e]r, devin-[e]r |
| -[e]n | Lat. -[e]r-ius | Noun, occupation, trade | mountain-[e]r, engin-[e]r |
| -[e]nel | Fr. -erelle, -erel. | Noun, agent, dim. | cock-erel, dott-erel |
| -[e]n | Eng. -ern | Adj., in the direction of | south-[e]rn, north-[e]rn |
| -[e]n | Lat. -[e]rn-us, | [e]rn | Noun, place |
| -[e]n | Lat. -[e]ri-a, | -[e]ri-a | Noun, dépôt, workshop |
| -[e]ry | Lat. -[e]ri-a, | -[e]ri-a | Noun, an art, result of |
| -[e]ry | Eng. -es, later-es | Plu. of nouns in ch | church-es, fish-es, |
| -[e]ry | Eng. -es, later | Sing. pres. Ind. of v. | reach-es, wash-es, |

(The sign () arose from a blunder of old grammarians, who supposed the possessive case to consist of "his," and we still have in the Prayer Book "for Christ his sake," i.e. Christ's sake, or rather Christ's sake.)

| -es' | Eng. | Poss. of proper names |
| -es' | Eng. | in- |
| -es' | Eng. | Verb, inceptive (sc inceptive) |
| -es' | Eng. | Noun, inceptive, incipient state |
| -es' | Eng. | Noun, inceptive, advanced state |

Moses' sake, Xerxes' army
### Suffixes and Terminations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-escent</td>
<td>Adj., inceptive, finished state</td>
<td>convalescent, putrescent, Chin-esc, Malt-esc, Japan-esc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ess</td>
<td>Fr. [es]-, [e]-, [a]-, [a]-</td>
<td>Noun, denoting a female person; Adj. count-ess, lion-ess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-esque</td>
<td>Fr. -esque</td>
<td>Adj., like, of the character of operesque, Arab-esque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eous</td>
<td>Lat. -eous</td>
<td>Adj. from concrete nouns calcarious (see -ious)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-et</td>
<td>Lat. -et-us, -et-a</td>
<td>Noun, one of a class proph-et, dig-et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-let</td>
<td>Fr. -et, -ell</td>
<td>Noun, a small receptacle or instrument. budg-et, buff-et, lanc-et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-like</td>
<td>Adj.</td>
<td>like, resembling a people; Adj. God-heml, boy-hood, girl-hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-like</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>one of a class proph-et, dig-et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-less</td>
<td>Fr. -less</td>
<td>Noun, denoting a people; Adj. pictur-less, Arab-less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-less</td>
<td>Fr. -less</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ly</td>
<td>Lat. -ly</td>
<td>Adverb med-ly (Fr. melle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ly</td>
<td>Eng. -ly</td>
<td>Adverb journ-ly, vall-ly, void-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ly</td>
<td>Eng. -ly</td>
<td>Noun, alter !-oy-ey, chimp-ey, journ-ey, vall-ey, void-ey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| -ly | Eng. -ly | Noun, alteration of people; Adj. effeetually, entirely.

The words with this ending are all compounds: thus "com-plete" and "re-plete" (Lat. v. pleo), "con-crete" (Lat. v. creco), "de-lete" (Lat. v. leo), "et-eto" (Lat. fact-us), "ob-soleto" (Lat. v.soleo), and "se-crete" (Lat. v. corno).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ey</td>
<td>Fr. -ey</td>
<td>Noun, all-ey, chimp-ey, journ-ey, vall-ey, void-ey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ey</td>
<td>Fr. -ey</td>
<td>Noun, one of a class. proph-et, dig-et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ay</td>
<td>Fr. -ay</td>
<td>Noun, parli-ey (Fr. parlier)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ey</td>
<td>Eng. -ey</td>
<td>Noun, parli-ey (Fr. parlier)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ey</td>
<td>Eng. -ey</td>
<td>Verb and Verbal noun. hon-ey (hunig)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ey</td>
<td>Eng. -ey</td>
<td>Noun, alter !-oy-ey, chimp-ey, journ-ey, vall-ey, void-ey</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ey</td>
<td>Eng. -ey</td>
<td>Verb, to make, to become versa-fi, testi-fi</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>Eng. -ful or -ful</td>
<td>Adj., having much hate-ful, hope-ful</td>
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<td>Noun, person, state, condition God-head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Eng. -ful or -ful</td>
<td>Noun, things belonging to boy-hood, girl-hood</td>
</tr>
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<td>Noun, (in Bot.) an order or genus; (in Zool.) a class or order regal-ia, insign-ia</td>
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</table>

This suffix is restricted to females of the human family and some few quadrupeds.

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**Note:** The words with this ending are all compounds: thus "com-plete" and "re-plete" (Lat. v. pleo), "con-crete" (Lat. v. creco), "de-lete" (Lat. v. leo), "et-eto" (Lat. fact-us), "ob-soleto" (Lat. v. soleo), and "se-crete" (Lat. v. corno).
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-iad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Same as -able, but added to Lat. words not of the 1st conj.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ic</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Except in the 5 words (arithmetic, logic, magic, music, rhetoric, derived from the French) this termination is always plural.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ies</td>
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<tr>
<td>(If not excited, the termination is -oid or -ode: as titanoid or titanate.)</td>
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<td>-ical</td>
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<td>-ically</td>
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<tr>
<td>-in</td>
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<td>-iun</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Suffixes and Terminations

- **-in** Lat. -in-us  
  Noun, (in Chem.) a simple substance amid-in

- **-ina** Rom. -ina  
  Noun, denotes a woman czar-ina

- **-ine** Lat. -in-us  
  Noun, belonging to a group fel-ine

- **-ine** Rom. -ine  
  Noun, denotes a woman of the nature of mar-ine, sal-ine

- **-ine** Gk. in-is, an  
  Noun, (in Chem.) an offspring chlor-ine, iod-ine

- **-ing** Eng. -ing  
  Noun, son of, descendant of Athel-ling

- **-ing** Eng. -ing  
  Participle noun the preach-ing (of John)

- **-ing** Eng. -ing  
  Gerund... the fear of open-ing... love-ing, hear-ing

- **-[jon** Lat.-[jon, g.-[onis.  
  Fr. [-jon  
  Noun, act of, one of... compa-n-[jon

- **-[jon** Lat.-[jon, g.-[onis.  
  Verbal noun... admiss-[jon, relig-[jon

- **-[jon** Lat.-[jon, g.-[onis.  
  Adj., comparative deg. super-[jon, infer-[jon

(The suffix -or is added to the first case of the positive which ends in -i: thus in superius (high) it is added to the gen., but in brevis to the dat.)

- **-ious** Lat. -ius  
  Adj., (in Bot.) pertaining to a class, order, or group monogyn-ious

- **-[jon** Lat.-[jon, g.-[onis.  
  Adjective from an abstract noun gracio-ious (see -eous)

- **-que** Fr. from Lat. anti-que, un-ique

- **-ise** Lat. -is-um. cxero-ise, parad-ise

- **-ise** Gk. -izo verb, to undertake to do, to make apolo-ise, sermon-ise

- **-ish** Eng. -ise external resemblance, hence folk... English, Ir-ish

- **-ish** Eng. -ise broken-ness, hence folk... boy-ish, girl-ish

- **-ise** Eng. -ise adjectival verb, inchoative whit-ish, black-ish

- **-isk** Gk. -isk-os... apost-isk

- **-[ism** Lat.-[ism, sm-ous;  
  Noun, a system, a doctrine, a phase, a structu-rose Calvin-[ism, vulgar-[ism, organ-[ism

- **-iste** Lat. -iste  
  Noun, agent... art-iste, antagon-iste

- **-ister** Gk. -ister verb, engaged in doing mer-iste, pulp-iste

- **-ite** Lat. -ite verb, un-ite, inv-ite

- **-ite** Lat. -ite noun, (in Chem.) a salt sul-ite, (of potash),... ending in -ite,  
  acid with the base potash

- **-ite** Lat. -ite noun, one of a race or nation Cannaan-ite, infin-ite

- **-ite** Lat. -ite noun, subject of an action ammon-ite

- **-ite** Gk. [ith-oso, a] noun, a mineral, a stone... appel-ite, contr-ite

- **-[ite** Gk. [himi, a] noun, (in Med.) inflammation... ammon-ite

- **-[ity** Lat. -ity  
  Abstract noun... card-itis
SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS.

-ium Lat. -ium; Gk. -ion: Noun, (in Chem.) a metal.
-ium Lat. -ium; Gk. -ion: Noun, (in Bot.) a species.
-ive Lat. -ive, -ius: Adj., able or inclined to.
-ive Lat. -ive, -ius: Verbal noun.
-lx Lat. -lx: Noun, denoting a woman.
-ize Gk. -ize: Verb, to make, to produce.

-kin Germ. -chen: Noun, dim.
-kind Eng. -kind or -kine: Noun, race.
-ling Eng. -ling: Noun, offspring of, dim.
-lith,-lite Gk. -lith-os, a stone: Noun, a stone, a fossil.
-lock Eng. -lock, a pledge: Noun, a pledge.
-long Eng. -lock, a herb: Noun, a herb or plant.
-lyse Gk. -lithos, a stone: Noun, a stone, a fossil.

-metal Eng. -metal: Noun, a substance decomposable.
-m Eng. -m: 1st pers. sing. of verbs.
-ma Eng. -ma: Noun, done, made.
-me Lat. -me: Noun, made.
-me Lat. -me: Noun, a dealer.

-ment Fr. -ment: Noun, subject of an action.
-ment Lat. -mentum: Noun, instrument.

-ment Lat. -mentum: Adv., part by part.

-monger Eng. -monger (a dealer): Noun, a dealer.

-lyte Gk. luo, to lose: Verb, to resolve a compound into its elements by the agency of electricity.

-de Lyn. -de: Noun, subject of an action.
-de Eng. -de: Noun, subject of an action.

-ling Eng. -ling: Noun, the state or condition.

-lent Lat. -lentus: Adj., full of.
-less Eng. -less: Adj., privative, void of.

-ment Lat. -mentum: Noun, instrument.

Also added to Teutonic words: as ful-ment, acknowl-ment.)

-ex Eng. -ex: Noun, a substance decomposable.

-lyse Gk. -lithos, a stone: Noun, a stone, a fossil.

-lyse Gk. -lithos, a stone: Noun, a stone, a fossil.

-lyse Gk. -lithos, a stone: Noun, a stone, a fossil.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-mony</td>
<td>Noun, state, condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-most</td>
<td>Adj. (superlative deg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mus</td>
<td>Noun, an instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-naut</td>
<td>Noun, a sailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nee</td>
<td>Noun, outcome, result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ney</td>
<td>Abstract noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nd</td>
<td>Noun, to be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ndum</td>
<td>Noun, something to be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>Abstract noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Also added to Romance words, especially with “ful” as a vinculum, e.g. merciful-ness, bountiful-ness, &c., savage-ness, factions-ness.)

-nt | Lat. -nt| Participial adjective | [abundant], prud-ent |
-nt | Lat. -nt| Participial noun | serv-ant, ag-ent |
-url | Welsh -ur | Noun, full of | hav-our |
-lacity | Lat. -lacity | Abstract noun | ferocious, precocious |
-luck | Eng. -luck | Noun, dim. | bull-ock, hill-ock |
-ode | Gk. hodos (way) | Noun, a range, a way | peri-ode, syn-ode |
-ode | Gk. hodos (way) | Noun, a range, a way | epis-ode (see p. 315) |
-podes | Gk. pous gen. | Noun, feet | anti-podes, a-podes |
-ocious | Gk. oikes (house) | Adj., (in Bot.) arrangement of stamens and pistils | mon-oicious |
-old | Gk. eidos (like) | Noun, (in Med.) disease in an unexcited state | tetan-old or -ode |

(Disease in an excited state terminates in -ic: as tetanic.)

-old | Gk. eidos (like) | Noun, like (with o vinculum) | spher-old, cycl-old |
-oldal | Lat. -al | Noun, large, augmentative | tromb-one |
-on | Romance -on | Noun, large, augmentative | ball-oon, bass-oon |
-or | Lat. -or | Noun, denoting masculine gender | auth-or, administror |

(Used especially in legal phraseology to denote the active agent in opposition to -ce the objective agent. Also after t or s: as doct-or, spons-or.)

-or | Lat. -or | Adj. (comparative deg.) | superi-or, inferi-or |

(The suffix is added to the first case of the positive which ends in -i.)

-or | Lat. -or | Noun, a man | sign-er |
-ory | Lat. -ory | Noun, a dépôt | dormit-ory |
-ory | Lat. -ory-er, -er | Adj., pertaining to, province of | orat-ory, ranat-ory |
-ose | Lat. -ose | Adj., full of | verb-ose, soc-ose |
-osity | Lat. -osity | Abstract noun | pomp-osity (as-ocity) |
-ot | Fr. -ot, -ette | Noun, dim. | ball-ot, chariot |
-et | Lat. -et | Noun, characterises a person | patri-ot, idi-ot |
### Suffixes and Terminations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-our</td>
<td>Lat. - or thro' the</td>
<td>Abstract noun</td>
<td>val-our, hon-our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ous</td>
<td>Lat. -os-us</td>
<td>Adj., (in Chem.) an acid with less oxygen than -ic denotes</td>
<td>nitr-ous, sulphur-ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ans</td>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Full of</td>
<td>fam-ous, delict-ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-us</td>
<td>Lat. -os-us</td>
<td>Adj., full of</td>
<td>aude[l]-ous, ter[oc]ious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Used also in many modern formations: as joy-ous, wonder-ous, etc.)

- **-over** | Eng. ofer | Adv., besides | more-over |
- **-ple** | Eng. pli-ca, to fold | Adj., folded | tri-ple (3-fold) |
- **-r** | Eng. -r-e | Gen. suffix preserved in the pronouns | he-r, thei-r, ou-r, you-r |

- **-r** Romance -r-e; | Lat. -r-us | Adj. | clear, tende-r |
- **-r** Lat. -[e]r-is | Adj. | famili-[a]r, regul-[a]r |
- **-re** Fr. -re; Lat. | Noun, instrument, | theat-re, scept-re |
- **-r** Fr. -[a]l-ru | place set apart | meag-re, pu-re |
- **-r** Eng. rid (counsel) | Proper name | Mild-red, Etheld-red |
- **-red** Eng. hreach (active) | Noun, active, operative | hat-red, kind-red |
- **-rel** Fr. -[e]r with -el, | Adj., dim., depreciative | mong-rel, dogg-rel |
- **-rel** Lat. -[e]r-is | Adj., dim., depreciative | cock-erel, hogg-erel |
- **-rie** Eng. -rie | Noun, dominion, jurisdiction | bishop-rie |
- **-ry** Romance -rie | Noun, collective | sair-ry, poult-ry |
- **-s** Lat. -ri-a | Noun, dépôt | vest-ry, armo-ry |
- **-s** Eng. | The ordinary plural of nouns | boy-s, tree-s |

(Nouns ending in -ch (soft), -sh, -a, -z, add -es: as church-es, dish-es, glass-es, fox-es. To these add one word in -z, topaz-es.)

- **-s** Modern Eng. | Adjectival noun (plural number) | good-s, sweet-s |
- **-s** Eng. | The 3 sing. pres. Ind. | love-s, hears-s |

(Verbs ending in -ch (soft), -sh, -a, -z, add -es: as reach-es, wish-es, guess-es, box-es, whizz-es. Till the 11th century it was -th.)

- **-s** Eng. -es | Possessive case of nouns | man-'s, men-'s |
- **-s** Eng. -es (sing.) | Possessive plu. after -s | boys', girls' |

(This sign (') arose out of a blunder. Our old grammarians supposed the possessive -s was a contraction of his, and wrote it accordingly '. The plu. (')) is a double blunder, as -es is not a plu. gen. term.)

- **-saur or -saurus** | Gk. sauros | A prehistoric reptile | See pp. 1050-1053 |
- **-sace** Eng. -scape | Noun, view | land-scape |
- **-ship** Eng. -sipe | Noun, tenure, pos-sion, office | lord-ship, guardian-ship |
- **-ship** Eng. -sipe | Noun, form, state, condition | hard-ship, friend-ship |
- **-ship** Eng. -sipe | Noun, skill, art | horseman-ship, work-ship |
- **-[s]ion** Lat. -[s]io gen. | Noun, act, state | confu-[s]ion, ascen-[s]ion |
### Suffixes and Terminations

- **-sis**: Gk. -sis, Noun, process, its result *analy-sis, synthe-sis*
- **-sm**: Gk. -sm-os, Noun, system, act *method-[i]sm, spa-sm*
- **-some**: Germ. -sam, Adj., full of, containing *glad-some, light-some*
- **-son**: Eng. -sun-w, Added to proper names *John-son, Dick-son*
- **-[s]or**: Lat. -[s]or, Noun, agent *john-[s]or, succes-[s]or*

(or is especially used in legal phraseology to denote the active party in opposition to the object of an action. It is also used after -t or -s.)

- **-[so]ry**: Lat. -[so]rij-ut, Adj., full of, able to *illu-[so]ry, persua-[so]ry*
- **-[so]ry**: Lat. -[so]rij-um, Noun, a dépôt *sen-[so]ry, inset-[so]ry*
- **-ss**: Fr. -[e]ss-e, -es, Abstract noun *progr-[e]ss, distr-[e]ss*
- **-[st]**: Gk. -st-es, Noun, agent *antagon-[i]st, art-[i]st*
- **-[st]er**: Eng. -[st]er, Noun, trade, skill *malt-[st]er, spin-[st]er*

(-ster does not denote one of the female sex; it is added to any gender, and means trade, pursuit, or the skill which results therefrom: thus "malt-st er" is one whose trade or pursuit is malting, "spinster" is one whose pursuit is spinning.)

- **-[st]ic**: Gk. -stik-os, Adj., active quality *sophi-[st]ic, sarca-[st]ic*
- **-[st]ical**: Lat. -[st]i, with -sical Gk. -stik-os, Adj., active quality *sophi-[st]ic-al*
- **-[s]ure**: Lat. -[s]or-er-a, Abstract noun *men-[s]ure, plea-[s]ure*
- **-[sy]**: Lat. -[si]-, -si-a, Noun, an art, office *minstrel-sy, embas-sy*

(-sy is added to Abstract nouns denoting rank, office, as aristocra-cy.)

- **-[sy]**: Eng. -[sy]e, Added to certain plants *dai-sy*
- **-[s]y**: Gk. -sia, Noun, a group, a genus *euphra-[s]y*
- **-[s]y**: Romance -[s]ie, Abstract noun *courto-[s]y, here-[s]y*
- **-[sy]**: -[s]y, Noun, Agent *tip-sy, trick-sy*
- **-[t]**: Eng. -[t]l, -t, Fast part. *clef-t, spel-t, dream-t*

(In Ang.-Sax., verbs ending in c, h, p, s, t, x, took -t instead of -d in the past and past part. In modern Eng. the -t is limited to verbs ending in f, l, d, m, p.)

- **-t**: Eng. -[t]l, -d, -t, Participial noun *gift-t, shoo-t*
- **-t**: Eng. -[t], Noun *le[t] (the left or weak hand)*
- **-t**: Romance -[t], -te, Participial noun *hab[t]-, prof-t*
- **-t**: Lat. -[t]-a,-sa gen. -[t]-es, Noun *aun-t, ar-t, moun-t*
- **-t**: Lat. -[t]-aum, Participial noun *deb-t, rescrip-t*
- **-t**: Lat. -[t]-us, Adj. *hones-t, modes-t*
- **-t**: Gk. -t-es, Noun, agent *proph[e]-t, com-et (one who wears long hair)*
- **-te**: Gk. -t-es, Noun, agent *hypocr[ie]-t, athl-te*
- **-teen**: Eng. -lyme, Numerical, ten added *four-teen, six-teen*
- **-teenth**: Eng. -th, Ordinal adj., ten added *four-teenth, six-teenth*

(th converts nouns to adjectives: as "wide", "thick", "long", "thick", "deep", "bread"...)

- **-[t]er**: Lat. -[t]er-un, Noun, instrument *coul-[t]er, canis-[t]er*
- **-[t]er**: Romance Noun, instrument *bols-[t]er, cas-[t]er*
- **-[t]er**: Eng. -[t]er-e, Noun, agent *wri[t]er, figh[t]er*
- **-[t]er**: Eng. -[t]or, Verbal noun *laug[h]-ter, slaugh-[t]er*
- **-[te]ry**: Lat. -[te]rij-um, Noun, condition, state *baptis-[te]ry, mas-[te]ry*
- **-[te]ry**: Lat. -[te]rij-um, Noun, condition, state *baptis-[te]ry, monas-set apart*
- **-[th]**: Eng. -th, Converts adj. to abstract nouns *tru-th, dep-th*
- **-[th]**: Eng. -[t]a,-[t]e, Ordinal adj. *six-[t]h, seven-[t]h*
- **-[t]a**: Lat. -[t]a, Noun of multitude *mill-[t]a*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>[t]c</strong></td>
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<td><strong>[t]cal</strong></td>
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<td><strong>[t]on</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-t[ora</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-[t]re</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-t[ory</strong></td>
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</table>
| **-t[ess** | Fr. -[t]ess-e | Noun, female agent | in[tr]-ess, instruc-[tr]-ess, en-
| **-t[lix** | Lat. -[t]lax | Noun, female agent | execu-[tr]-ix, testa-[tr]-ix |
| **-tude** | Lat. -tud-o | Abstract noun | forti-tude, gradi-tude |
| **-ture** | Lat. -[t]ur-a | Abstract noun | na-[t]ure, adven-[t]ure |
| **-ty** | Eng. -tig | Multiple of ten | six-ty, seven-ty |
| **-uce** | Lat. -[u]cea, -[u]tio | Noun, outcome, product | left-[u]ce, prod-[u]ce |
| **-duce** | Lat. -duc-o | Verb, to lead | intro-duce, re-duce |
| **-ule** | Lat. -[u]lul-us, -a | Noun, dimin. | pust-ule, spher-ule |
| **-und** | Lat. -[u]nd-us | Gerundial noun | joc-[u]nd, rubic-[u]nd |
| **-ure** | Lat. -ura | Noun, relating to the arts | agricult-ure, horti-
| **-uret** | Lat. ur-o (to burn) | with an inflammable body | man-ure, manufact-ure |
| **-ve** | Lat. -v-us | Noun | sulph-uret, carb-uret |
| **-ive** | Lat. -iv-us | Noun, inclination | octa-ve, oli-ve |

-ve, often changed into "f": as sa-fc, bai[t]iff, &c.

-ward | Eng. -ward | Adj., tending to north-ward, south-ward
-wards | Eng. -wardes | Adv., in the direction of home-wards, heav-en-
-ways | Eng. -wis | Adv., in the direction | side-ways or side-wise
-wig | Lat. -wicca; Fr. que | Noun, formed | perri-vig
-wise | Eng. -wisis | Adv., in the direction of | length-wise, breadth-
-worth | Eng. worth | In names of places, a farm land belong-
-wright | Eng. Wright-a | Noun, a workman or ship-wright, wheel-
-wright | Eng. wiorts-a | of | Wright
-y | Eng. -ig | Noun, dim. | Nell-y, Johnn-y
-y | Eng. -yg | Adj., of the nature of, like snow-y, frost-y
-y | Gk. -ia | Noun, denoting a science | astronom-y, homeo-
-y | Gk. and Gk. -ia | Abstract nouns | path-y
-yler | Eng. -yler | Noun, an agent | charit-y, modest-y
-yl, yle | Gk. hyle, wood | Noun, the substance from which any-thing is made | benzo-yle = bon-zoil, meth-yl
ERRORS OF SPEECH

AND OF SPELLING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ã, fate;</th>
<th>ã, about;</th>
<th>ã, father;</th>
<th>th, the.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e, need;</td>
<td>e, betray;</td>
<td>ë, Gk. long e;</td>
<td>÷h, thin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i, ivy;</td>
<td>i, ill;</td>
<td>ð, Gk. long o;</td>
<td>j, just.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò, no;</td>
<td>ò, on;</td>
<td>òw, grow;</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;, the stronger of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>û, unit;</td>
<td>û, us;</td>
<td>òw, now;</td>
<td>two accents.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A- (Old Eng. adverbial prefix) denoting “away,” “without,” “on,” &c.

A- (prefixed to verbs) intensifies, as “awake,” “arouse.”

A- (Greek prefix) negative; an before vowels.

A (Article) is An with the n omitted, before words beginning with a consonant or aspirated h. Exceptions: It stands before one, as “many a one,” before Eu- and u=yu, as a eulogy, a unit, and not before words beginning with h, unless the accent is on the first syllable, as a history, an historian.

Ab- The Latin preposition, used as a prefix, drops the “b” before m and n; and adds “s” before c and t.

“Ab” (prefix) means diminution, removal, or complete exclusion; “The “A” before both m and n.

And “ABS” before both c and t.

Abattoir, ab.at.towr’, a public slaughter-house (French).

French abattre, to knock down (a battre).

Abbassides, Ab’bas.sides. A family of caliphs. (Double b and s.)

Abbas, Mahomet’s uncle; -sides, -ides (patronymic) descendants of.

Abbé, ab.bay. French clerical title given for scholarship.

Abbot, feminine abbess. Head of an abbey or muntery.

Abbreviate, ab.bree’-vī.ate not a.bree’-vī.ate. (Double b.)

Abbreviation, ab.bree’-vī.ā’-shun. A shortened form.

Latin ab brevīāre, to shorten.

Abet, abett-ed, abett-ing, abett-or (Rule i.)

Abhor, ab.hor’ not a.bor’; abhorr’-er, abhorr’-ence, abhorr’-ent, abhorr’-ently, abhorred (2 syl.), abhorr’-ing (Rule i.)
Abide, past tense abode, past participle abided.

Ablative, abˈ.lə.tɪv not abˈ.lɑː.tɪv, a case in grammar.

-able (Latin suffix -bilis, preceded by a). Added to adjectives.

The "a" is merely a copula. In words derived from the first conjugation the copulative vowel is a, otherwise it is i.

Abnormal, abˈ.nom.ˈrəl, out of rule, irregular.

Latin ab norma, not according to the square [used by builders].

Abracadabra, abˈ.rɑː.h.ˈdə.bər not abˈ.rɑː.k.ˈdəbər.

Abridgment (verbs in -dge diˈ.ʒe before -ment). Rule xix.

Abrotonum, a.ˈbrə.tən.ˈəm, often misspelt abrotanum.

Greek abrotōmōn, the immortal plant, so called from its great antiseptic qualities (a ἄνδρο, not mortal).

Abstract, abˈ.strakt (noun), abˈ.strakt′ (verb). Rule 1.

Abuse, abˈ.us (noun), abˈ.us (verb). Rule li.

Abut, abˈ.ət-ed, abˈ.ət-ing, but abutment (Rule i.)

Ac- (prefix). Latin preposition ad before "e".

-ac (suffix), Greek -ak-os, Latin -ac-us, "possessed of," "of."

Acacia, a.ˈkæʃ.ˈi.əh not a.ˈkæy.ˈeər, nor a.ˈkez.ˈeər.

Latin accēsō, a thorn. (The thorny plant.)

Academicians, akˈ.ə-de.mˈi.ks. Disciples of Plato.

Because he taught in the Academy, or grounds of Acadēmus.

Academy, a.ˈkæd.ˈe.mi not akˈ.ə.dəmˈi. (The "e" is long in Gk.)

Greek aқατήμοs, Latin academia.

Acalephae, akˈ.ə.ləf.ˈe. The "medusae," as sea-nettles, &c.

Greek aκατέφθα, a nettle.

Acarus, plu. acari (Latin), akˈ.ə.rəs, akˈ.ə.r.i, mites, &c.

Acarides, a.ˈkær.ˈrɪ.dez, or acarˈ.ɪdəz. The acari family.

Greek aκατηρίδες (patronymic) the acari family.

Acatlectic, a.ˈkæt.ˈə.lekˈ.tɪk not a.ˈkæt.ˈə.lepˈ.tɪk.

Accede (not one of the three which end in -ced.) Rule xxvii.

Latin ac [ad] cedō, to go. (N.B.—"exceed, " "proceed," "succeed").

Accelerate, akˈ.səl.ˈe.rət. To hasten. (Double e, one l.)

Latin ac [ad] celerāre to hasten to [the end].

Accent, akˈ.sen (noun), akˈ.sent′ (verb). Rule l.

Accessible, not accessible (Lat. ac [ad] cedēre, see -able).

Accessory, akˈ.sɛs.ˈsɔr.ˈɪj not akˈ.sɛsˈsɔr.ry (Rule lv.)

Law Lat. ac [ad] cessorius, one who goes to or joins another [in crime].

Accidence, elements of grammar; Accidents, mischances.

Accipitres, akˈ.sɪpˈ.tər.i. trees. Such birds as hawks, vultures, eagles, &c.

Latin accipītēr, plural accipītres, hawks.
AND OF SPELLING.

Acclimate, ak.'kli.mate not ak.'kli.mét.
Acclimatise, not acclimatize; acclimatization (R. xxxi.)
Latin ac [ad] clima [habitudined] to a climate.
Acclivity, ak.'klö.v.'t.ty not a.klöv.'t.ty. A slope.
Latin ac [ad] clivitas, a bending upwards.
Accommodate, accommodation (double c and m).
Latin ac [ad] commodare, to lend help to one.
Accomplice, ak.'kom.plis not a.kom.plis. A confederate.
Latin ac [ad] complices, to fold up with one [in mischief].
Accomplish, ak.'kom.plish not a.kom.plish. To finish.
Latin ac [ad] compleo, to complete entirely.
Accord, ak.'kord' not a.kord'. To agree with one, to award.
Latin ac [ad] corda, [hearts] to hearts.
Accordingly, ak.'kord'.ing.ly not a.kord'.ing.li.
Accordion, ak.'kord.i.on not a.kor.de.on. An instrument which
plays in accord with others.
Accost, ak.'kost' not a.kost'. To address another.
Latin ac [ad] costa, to draw near to one's side [to speak].
Account, ak.'kount' not a.kount'. A bill; to verify.
Latin ac [ad] computa. A mercantile term, meaning "the particulars
of a bill set forth," and hence "to state particulars." "Compt"
is a contraction of computa (comp't).
Accountant, accountable (1st conj., computare, R. xxiv., xxv.)
Accoutrements, ak.'koo.t.rements. Military equipments. (Fr.)
Accredit, ak.'kred.it not a.kred.it. To give trust to one.
Latin ac [ad] credo, to give credit to one.
-ace (suffix of nouns) Latin c or t, preceded by "a."
Thus menace (Lat. minacia), preface (Lat. prefatio),
It means "of the nature of," "pertaining to."
-aceae (In botany) denotes an "order:" as amaranth-aceae.
-aceous, -acious (suffix, of adjectives), "of the nature of," "ap-
ppearance of," as saponaceous (Lat. sapo, sapon[is], soap).
Acephala, a.sif'.dl.läh. In Geology, molluses without a head.
Greek a kephalé, without a head [as oysters].
Ache, ake, pain. Hake, a hook, a fish.
The jaw of the hake is like a hook.
Achores, a.ko'.reez not ak'.ô.reez. Pustules on the head.
Greek achôr, an ulcer on the head with an inflamed base.
Achne, often misspelt acne, ak'.ne. A pimple on the face.
Greek achné, surface foam.
-acity added to Abstract Nouns: as audacity. See -ace.
Acknowledgment, ak.knöl'ledgment not ak.knöw'ledgment. All verbs ending in -dge drop the "e" before -ment (Rule xviii.)

-acle (Latin -[a]culum), "diminutive;" as tabernacle, a little wooden house.

Acme, ak.mey (Greek). The highest point, the crisis of a disease. It means "the edge," hence the Greek proverb, ἐπι γυρόν ἄκρα (on the razor's edge), that is, "at the critical moment."

Acme, see Achne. Hackney, a horse kept for hire.

Aconite, ak.önite. The herb Wolfsbane.

Greek akoniton, the plant without dust, meaning, it will grow on rocks where there is not even dust for a soil. It is called "Wolfsbane" because meat steeped in its juice was used by our forefathers as a lure to poison wolves.


Greek a koröö, to stop diarrhea, for its astringent properties. Called "flag," because its flowers resemble a flag curled by wind.

Acotyledon, a'.ko.ty.lce'-don, plu., acotyle'dons, or acotyle'dona. Plants without husks or seed-lobes for their seed.

Greek a kotüledön, without husks (like ferns, mosses, lichens, &c.)


Greek akou6, to hear.

Acquit, acquitt-al, acquitt-ance, acquitt-ed, acquitt-ing (R. i.)

Acrogenous (plants), a.kroj'.e.nüs not ak'.rojé'.ne.us.

Greek akro gênës, growth upwards. Plants, like tree-ferns, which grow tall, without increasing much in bulk. Plants which grow in bulk, not height, are called amphigèns.

Acroleine, ak.krö'.lé.én. Acrid fumes from distilled oils.

Latin a cre ole, acrid-product of oil.

Acrolith, ak'.krö.lith. A statue partly in stone or marble.

Greek akro-lithos, stone extremities (as head, arms, legs, &c.)

Act, a deed. Hacked, hakt, mutilated.


Actaea, ak.te'ah. The snake-root genus of plants.

Greek a klad, preventive of death [from the bite of snakes]. Called "herb Christopher," because St. Christopher was invoked to ward off evil spirits, which often assumed the form of snakes (Gen. iii.)

Actinia, plu. actinieä, ak'tin.äh, ak'tin't.e. Sea-anemones, &c.

Greek aktis, a ray, because their numerous tentacles extend like rays from the circumference of the mouth.

Actinocrinites, ak'-tin.o.kri'-nites, not ak'-tin.ok'-nites. A subgenus of extinct "actinia."

Greek aktis krimon, ray-lily (radiated lily-shaped animals).

Actor, fem. actress; not acter as it is a Latin word (R. xxxvii.)

-acy (suffix) Greek -[a]k-os (nouns) "rank," "office;" as papacy.
-acy (suffix) Latin -[æ]sia, -tia (nouns) "state," "condition:
 celibacy.

Ad- (Latin preposition) to, for. As a prefix it intensifies, or
denotes "approach," "juncture," "addition." It changes
its consonant in sympathy with the liquids, and with c
and s, p and f, g and t.

"AD" (prefix) means augmentation,
Juncture, or approximation;
But when preceding c, f, g,
A liquid, or a p, s, t.
These letters it prefers to d.

Ad infinitum (Latin) ad in.finitum. Without end, for ever.
Ad nauseam (Latin) ad nau'.'se'am. To disgust, to nausea.
Ad valorem (Latin) ad va.lo'rem. A tax in proportion to
the market value of the things taxed.
Observe the terminations of these last three words.

Adage, ad'adje, a proverb. Adagio, a. daj'jë'o not a.dad'yë.o.

Adamantine, a'da-man.tee'an not a'du'-man' -të-ân.
Latin adamanteus, hard or strong as adamant.

Adamic, Ad'am.îk not A.dam'îk, as "The Adamic Covenant."

Adansonia, A'da.san.së'-në-âh. The boabab or Monkey-bread-tree.
So called by Linneus in comp. to Michel Adanson, a French botanist.

Adapis, a'da.pi's. An extinct animal resembling a hedgehog.
This was the animal which Cuvier worked out from a stray bone or
two by his knowledge of comparative anatomy.

Add, to join. Had, past tense of "have." Aid, help.
"Aid," add, French aider, to assist; Latin ajudicare.

Addendum, plu. addenda (Latin). Things to be added.

Addicted, ad.dict'ed not ad.dict'ed. Given up to the habit.
Latin addictus, given in bondage to [a creditor or habit].

Addition, ad. dish'on not ad. dish'on; additional (double d).

Address, ad.dres'. not a.dres'. To speak to, to give the due title.
French adresser (one d), but in English the d is doubled.

Ade (Lat. at-us), termination of Nouns: "state of," as blockade.

Ade, as a termination of Verbs: "act of," as cannonade.

Ades (Greek patronymic -idês or -iades), "descent from," "of
the family of"; generally -ide as canide.

Adephagans, a.def' a.ganz. A tribe of voracious insects.
Greek adephagós, voracious.

Adept, a.dept' not a.dept. One skilled in something.
Latin adeptus, one who has discovered [the philosopher's stone].
Adiantum, ad'-i-an'·tum. “Maiden-hair” and other ferns.
Greek adiantion, dry. So called because rain does not wet it.
Adieu, ã.de'än, Good bye. Ado, a.doo, fuss.
“Adieu.” French à Dieu, [I commend you] to God.
“Ado.” Old Eng. verb adon. The noun means a fuss, as if there was much to do.
Adipic (acid), ad'·ik pik not a.dip' ik. Fat procured by acid.
Latin adeps, adipis, fat.
Adipocere, ad'·ip.o·seer. A substance, called “grave wax.”
Latin adiposa céra, fatty wax (found in cemeteries).
Adipose, ad'·ip o·se not ad'·ip o·ze. Full of fat, fatty.
Latin adiposus, containing fat.
Adjournment, ad-journ'ment not a-jurn'·ment. Postponement.
French adjournement, deferred to another day (jour, a day).
Adjure, ad.jur'e not a.jure'. To bind by oath.
Latin ad-jūre, to make one swear to [what he says].
Adjust, ad.just' not a.just'; adjustment, ad.just'ment.
Latin ad-justus [righted] to what is correct.
Adjutant, ad.jü·tan. (This word is incorrect in quantity.)
Latin ad-jūtānt, one who aids.
Adjutor, female adjutrix, ad.jū'·tor, ad.jū'·trix (R. xlvi.)
AdminISTRATOR, female administra'trix (Latin) R. xlvi.
Admit', ad mitt'·ance, ad mitt'·able also admiss'·ible, ad mitt'·ed, ad mitt'·er, ad mitt'·ing (Rule i.) Admittable (R. xxiii.)
Adonis, A.dō'·nis. The plant called “Pheasant’s eye.”
The flower of the “corn Adonis” is poetically supposed to have been reddened by the blood of the boy Adonis dropping on it.
Ad’ulator (Latin), not ad’·u·lat er (Rule xxxvii.)
Advertised, ad'·ver.tiz·ed (in a newspaper).
ad'·ver.tiz·ed (by private letter).
Advertisement, ad-ver'tiz-ment, not ad'·ver·tiz'-ment.
Advertiser, ad'·ver·ti·zer; not advertiser (R. xxxi.)
Latin ad vér'ta, to turn [public attention] to something.
(Advertiser is not a Latin word, but an English coinage, and hence the suffix is er, not or (Rule xxxvii.)
Advice (noun), advise (verb). Latin ad vis'o, to go to see (R. li.)
Advisable, ad'·vī.zā·bl (Not of the 1st Lat. conj., R. xxiii.)
Adynamic, a'·dy-nā·mik, not dynamic or strong.
Adytum, ad'·y·tum, not a.dyi'tum (Gk. adi'ton, Holy of Holies).
Égean (Sea) E·je·e'·an (Sea). The Archipelago.
Greek aigos kéras, goat's horn. Ægicera, e'j-sé'ra-rh.
Ægilops, e'j-jil-öps. A sore in the corner of the eye.
Greek aigos opa, a goat's eye. Goats being subject to the disease.
Æneid, E-ne's-id, not E'ne-n é-d. Virgil's epic about Æne'as.
-íd (a patronymic) meaning "pertaining to," "concerning."
Æolian, E'öl'i-an. It ought to be E'öl'i-an (o short).
Æolic, e'öl'i-k, not e'öl'i-k. Belonging to Æöl'ia (Greece).
Æruus, e-rú'-go. (Lat.) The green "rust" of bronze ornaments.
Æthal or Æthal, é-th'al. (A word coined by Chevreuil.)
It consists of the first syllables of Eth [er] and Al[cohol].
Æsthetics, ecc:rh'tik's. The philosophy of good taste.
Greek aisthétikos [beauty as it is] appreciated by the senses. (The e of the second syllable is long in Greek.)
Æthogen, é-th'o-jén. An intensely luminous compound.
Greek aithó geno. I produce luminosity.
Æthusa, a-rú'-sáh. A genus of plants including "Fools' parsley."
Greek aithousa, burning hot. The leaves being very acid.
Ætites, more correctly Aëtites, a'-ë.ti'-teez. Hollow stones.
Greek aëtos, an eagle. Supposed to form part of eagles' nests.
Aer- (prefix). All words with this prefix (except a'ë.ri'al) have the accent on the first letter. For example:—
a'er-ate (3 syll.) a'er-o-g'raphy a'er-onaut'ics
a'er-a' ted a'er-olite (4 syll.) a'er-o-ph'o"bia
a'er-a'tion a'er-ol'o- gy a'er-ophytes (4 syll.)
a'er-i-fi-ca'tion a'er-o-man'cy a'er-os"copy
a'er-ify a'er-o-mé'ter a'er-os'tatics
a'er-o-dy-nam'ics a'er-ona'ut a'er-os'ta"tion
Affair, af'fair not a'fair', business; plu., transactions in general.
French affaire; Latin af [ad] facère to do [something].
Affect, af'fect' not a'fect'; affec'ted; affec'tion (double f).
Latin af [ad] fectus, to act on [one].
Affettuoso, af'fet-too'o'-so. (Ital. term in Music.) With feeling.
Affianced, af'fii'-anst not a'fii'-anst. Betrothed.
Latin af [ad] fido, to trust to one's good faith.
Affidavit, af'-fii'-dit-vit. ('Davy is a vulgarism.)
Old law Latin affidère, to give an oath of fidelity.
Affiliated, af'fii'-i-a-ted not a'fii'-i-a-ted (double f, one I). Latin af [ad] filius, [to assign] a child to one.
Affirm, af'firm' not a'firm'; affirma'tion (double f).
Latin af [ad] firmare, to make [something] firm to [another].
Affix' (verb), af'fix (noun). A postfix (Rule 1.)
Latin af [ad] fixo, to fix to [something].
Aflatus, *af·flay'-tus* not *a·flay'-tus*. Inspiration.
Latin *af* [ad] *flatus*, breathed into one [by divine inspiration].
Afflicted, *af·fiik'-ted* not *a·fiik'-ted*; *afflic'tion* (double *f*).
Latin *af* [ad] *fito*, to dash against one.
Afford, *af·ford' not *a·ford'*. To be able to bear the expense.
French *afforer*; Latin *af* [ad] *forum*, according to market-price.
Affright, *af·right' not *a·right'*. To startle with fear.
Old Eng. *afyrht' changed to *afryht'* (the *g* is interpolated).
Affront, *af·frunt' not *a·frunt'*. To insult one to his face.
French *afironter*; Lat. *af* [ad] *fronem* [to insult one] to his face.
A fortiori (Lat.), *af·tor ·io·ri*.
For a still greater reason.
Afraid, *af·raid' not *af·a'id'*. Filled with fear.
Old Eng. *afserd' changed to *afred'* (“aferd'” is the older).
Afresh, *af·resh' not *af·resh'*. Again, anew, recently.
Old Eng. *afersc* changed to *afresc* (c equals *ch*).
Aft (Old Eng. *aft*), behind. Haft (Old Eng. *haft*), a handle.
Ag- (prefix) is the Lat. prep. *a*d before “g.”
Agagite (The) *Ag'a.gite*. Haman is so called (Esth. iii. 1).
Agalmatolite, *a·gal·mat·oi·lite*. A clay for statuary.
Greek *agalmatos lithos*, stone for images.
Again, *a·gen' not *a·gane:* (Old Eng. *agen*.)
Agama, *plu.* *agamas*, *ag'·a.mah*, &c. A species of lizard. The adjective is *agamoid*, as “agamoid lizards.”
Agama, *plu.* *agamæ*, *ag'·a.mee*. Flowerless plants. The adjective is *ag'amous, same as* cryptoameric, *q.v.* All the species, &c., are the *agam'ideæ* or “ag'ama” family.
Greek *a ginosos*, without sexual organs.
Ag'ami, *plu.* *ag'ami*s. The gold-breasted Trumpeter.
Greek *agapētos anthēs*, the lovely flower.
“Agape,” Greek *agapē*, brotherly love.
Agapemone, *ag'·a.pem'-ō·ne*. Love's abode.
Greek *agāpē mouē*, Love's mansion.
Agaric, *ag'·ā.rīk*.* A genus of fungi.
Greek *agārīkon*, fungus; from *Agāria*, a river of Sarmatia.
Agathophyllum, *ag'·a.θo·fīl'-lum*. Clove nutmeg of Madagascar.
Greek *agathon phyllon*, the good leaf.
Agathotes, *a.gath'·ō.teez*. One of the gentian family.
Greek *agathōtes*, goodness (from its medical virtues).
Agave, *a.gā·vē* not *ag.ūv'*. The American aloe.
Greek *agave*, splendid [plant].
-age (French suffix), "state of:" as pupilage.

-age (Lat. agère) "the act of:" as tillage.

-age (Celt. fulnness); added to collective nouns: as herbage.

Agen'dum, plu. agen'da (Lat.) Mem. of "things to be done."

Ageratum, a·jeec·rä·tüm not a.jé-ra·tum (Bot.) A flower.

Greek agérátum, exempt from old age. Properly, "Everlastings."

Agglomerate, ag.glom'-e-rate not a.glom'-ë-rate (double g, one m).

Lat. ag [ad] glömeräre, to wind into a ball (glomus, a clew of thread).

Agglutinate, ag.glu'ti-nate not a.glu'-ti-nate. To glue together.

Lat. ag [ad] glútinäre, to glue together (glutem, glutinis, glue).

Aggrandise, ag'gran·dize not a.gran'dize. To exalt.

Aggrandissement, ag-gran'-dis-ment not ag'·gran.dize"·ment.

Latin ag [ad] grandësis, to make larger and larger (Rule xxxi.)

Aggressive, ag;gress'·iv; aggression, aggressor (double g and s).

Latin ag [ad] gressio, a going against. ("Aggressor," Rule xxxvii.)

Aggrieve, ag;greev' not a.gree/. To do wrong to a person.

A hybrid word. Lat. ag [ad], French grever, to burden with taxes.

Agilia, ajil'·i.äh.: Squirrels, dormice, and similar "Rodents."

Latin agilë, nimble creatures.

Agio, adg'·i.o not a'jé.o. The market difference between bank.
notes and current coin. Ago, a.gö'. Gone by.


Agitator (Latin), aj'·i.ta'-tor not agitater. (Rule xxxvii.)

Agnail see Angnail.

Aginate, ag'·nate. Related on the father's side; Cognate, on
the mother's.

Latin ag [ad] natus, born to [the same surname]:

Agomphians, a.gom'·f·i.anz. Rodents without grinders.

Greek a-gomphës, without a grinder.

Agora, ag'·o.räh. The Greek " forum."

Greek a-goire, to assemble; the place of assembly; the market-place.

Agree, agree-ing, agree-ment, agree-able, agree-ably, &c.

(Observe the double e is retained throughout.)

Agrimony, ag'·räm'·në. A genus of field plants.

Greek agros mënë, the field my abode.

Aide-de-camp, plu. aides-de-camp (French). A military officer.

A'.de.cong, plu. aid'd.de.cong, sometimes aids.de.cong.

Aiguille, a.gweel (French). For boring holes in blasting.


Ailing, ailing, suffering. Hailing, hailing, hail falling.

Ain't, "am not," "is not," should be written "a n't" (a contraction of am not, as not, "as" being the old form of is). Ar'n't is a contraction of are not. (Colloquial.)

Air (we breathe); Airs, plu., tricks of conceit. Air, ar, plu. of "am." Hair (of the head). Hare (game). Heir, air (of property). Here, in this place.

"Air," Latin aer, the atmosphere.
"Are," Norse, plural of the Old Saxon verb to beo, thi bist, he byth.

Airless, without air. Hairless, without hair. Heirless, airless, without an heir.

Airy, adj. of air. Hairy, adj. of hair. Aerie or eyrie, an eagle's nest.

Aisle, ile (of a church) meaning "the wing;" isle, an island.
French aisle, now aile; Latin ala, a wing. "Isle" (Lat.) insula.

Ajuga, a'jü-güy not ajoo'gah. The plant called "Bugle."
Lat. a Jüga, averse to Juno; supposed to favour miscarriage.

Aricia, a.lair'-rē-āh. A genus of sea-weeds, as "badderlocks, &c.
Latin ala, a wing. "Badder-locks" means "locks of Balder."

Albeit, awl'be'.it. Although, notwithstanding (Rule lviii.)

Albino, plu. albinos, al.bee'.nō, al.bee'.noze (Rule xlii.)

Al Borak, al' Bo rak'. The animal that carried Mahomet from the earth to the seventh heaven.

Arabic al borāka, the shining one.

Albucum, al.büs'.kum not al'.bū.kum. The white daffodil.

Albugo, al.bu'.go. A white speck on the cornea of the eye.


Alcachof, al'.kā.hes'.t' (Arabic). The universal solvent.

Alcaid, al.kāid'; or alcayde, al.kay'.dē. (Spanish.)

Arabic al kadi, the governor [of a Spanish fortress].

Alcalde, al'kāl'.de. A Spanish magistrate.

Arabic al kaldi, the judge, or justice of the peace. (It is a mistake to suppose the Alcaide and Alcalde are merely different spellings of the same officer.)

Alcedo (Latin), al.seč'.dō. The kingfisher genus of birds.

Alchemilla, al'.kē.mi'll'-tiiḥ. The plant called "Ladies' mantle."

The "Alchemists' plant," being greatly prized by them.

Alchemy, al'.kē.me, not alchymy; alchemist, al'.kē.mist.

Arabic al kimta, the secret art. It is a mistake to suppose the word mixt Arabic and Greek,—as al, the; chuma, something poured out.
Alcohol, al'kö.hól. The spirit of fermented liquors.
Arabic al kohol, the volatile substance.
Alcoholize, al'kö.hól.ize not al.kö.hól.ize; Al'kö.hól.iza'tion.
Alcoran, see Alkoran. The Mohammedan Scriptures.
Alcoranes, al'-kö ray'-neez. The high slender turrets of mosques.
Alcyonite, al'si.ö.nite not alsö.nite. A sponge-like fossil very common in chalk formations. (See below.)
Aleyon'tum, phü. aleyon'ía. Halcyon stones. Supposed at one time to have been used by kingfishers for their nests.
Greek alkión, a kingfisher. Alkióné, daughter of Hélus changed into a kingfisher. (With or without an initial k.)
Aldebaran, al.deb'-à-rán. The "Bull's eye" in Taurus.
Arabic al dābāran, the follower [of the Pleiades].
Alder (tree), ol'der, not al'der, nor awl'der (Rule Iviii.)
Old English alder, an alder-tree; Latin alnus.
Alderleefest, ol'der-lee'fést. Best or oldest loved (2 Hen.VI.i.1.)
Alderman, ol'der.man. A civil dignitary (Rule Iviii.)
Alembek, a lem'-bék. A vessel used by alchemists.
Arabic al anbiq, the cup; Greek ambix, a cup.
Alethopteris, a.lee.rop'-te-rí.s. Fossil ferns (coal formations).
Greek aletho-plērīs, the true fern.
Aletris, al'.e.tris not a lee'.tris. A garden shrub.
Greek aletris, a miller; the plant being covered with "meal."
Alexicacon, a.lex'-ik"-kön. A medicine.
Greek alexó kákon, I drive out the evil thing.
Alexipharmic, a.lex'-i.far"-mí.k. Antidote of poison.
Greek alexó pharmákon, I avert poison.
Alexipytetum, a.lex'-i.pyr"-tum. A fever mixture.
Greek alexó puréllos, I drive off fever.
Algæ, al'jee (Latin). Sea-weeds.
Alguazil, alg'.wa.zeel'. A Spanish constable.
Arabic al wasil, the man in authority.
Alien, generally pronounced a'li.é.n. A foreigner (Rule Ivii.)
Alienate, al'ké.nate; alienation, al'.ké.nay"-shun.
Latin aliēnō, to make another's; aliēnus, one of another country.
Alike. "Two" and "both" should not be used together with "alike:" as "The two are both alike;" say "The two are alike;" or "They are both alike;" or "The two are exactly alike;"
Alike (adj.), meaning similar, always stands after its noun, as "The darkness and the light are both alike to Thee." (Ps. cxxxix. 12.)
Alike (adv.), means *in a similar way, equally,* as "Whether they shall both be alike good." (Ecc. xi. 6.)

*Alima, a.I'm-hh.* A medicine to assuage "craving for food.

Greek *a lamos,* antidote for hunger.

*Aliment, al'xment.* Food. (Obs. only one l.)

Latin *dimentum,* verb *diu,* to nourish.

*Alimony, al'kun.ij.* For a wife's separate maintenance.

Latin *alimentos,* alimony. (Obs. The o is long in Latin.)

*Alismace, al'-iss.may".-e-c.* "Water-plantain," &c.

Greek *alsma,* the water-plantain. The suffix -cia or -cea means "of the same sort." (Gk. -kia, -kea.)

*Alkahest, al'.kah.est.* The Universal Solvent.

*Alkali, plu. alkalis, al'.kä.lä, al'.kä.lize.* Soda, potash, &c.

Arabic *alkali,* the kali plant.

*Alkaloid, al'.kä.löid.* A substance analogous to an alkali.

The Greek -idos (-id), like our -ish, is sometimes a diminutive. Alkaloids are substances slightly alkaline.

*Alkoran, al'.körän* not *al.kö'ran.* The Arab "Scriptures."

Arabic *al Koran,* the Koran. It is incorrect to say "The Alkoran." "The Koran" means the *Readings.* We call our "Bible" The *Writings* (Scriptures).

*All, awl,* every one. *Hall, hawl* (of a house), a mansion.


*All. The perfect compounds of this word drop one l: as:--*

*almighty* *already* *altogether* *almost* *although* *always*  

See Rule lviii.

But when it is only agglutinated to another word, it preserves its double l: *as all-wise, all-fours, all-saints.*

*All of them.* In this and similar phrases "of" does not mean out of, but has an adverbial force, like the Latin *ca* in *ca parte* (partly); *e duobus* (two by two, two by two), &c. So all of them means "them wholly," "altogether." Both of them "them both-ly," or "both-together," the *whole* of it "it entirely," "in its entirety," &c.

*Allantoic (acid), al.lan'.tö:ik not al'.lan.tö"ik* (see below).

*Allantois, al.lan'.tö:iss.* A membrane like a sausage in form.

Greek *allantós-ekos,* sausage-like.

*Allay, al.lay'; to mitigate.* *Alley, al'ley,* a passage. *Ally, al.lv,* an associate.

"Allay," Old Eng. *aleg* [an], to lay down; French *aller.*


*Allge* not *alledge; allege-able* (Verbs ending in -ge and -ce preserve the "e" before -able). Rules *xx.* and *xxiii.*

Latin *al [ad] legeré,* to read an indictment against a person.


Alleviate, *al.lee'-vi.ate* not *a.lee.vi.ate.* To lessen a trouble. Latin *al [ad] leviaire,* to lighten [a burden] to the bearer.

Alley, plural *alleys,* not *allies* (Rule xiv.) (See Allay.) French *allée,* a passage (verb *aller,* to go).

Alliance, *al.li'-ance* not *a.li.ance.* Union by treaty or marriage Latin *al [ad] liga,* to tie together [by treaty, &c.]

Alliteration, *al'.lit-e.ri-tion* not *o'.lft.e.ri-tion.* (One t.) Latin *al [ad] litera,* words or lines made to a letter.

Allium, *al'.li.um* (Latin). Garlic and similar plants.

Allochroite, *al.lok' -ro-ite.* Iron garnet which is iridescent. Greek *allos chria,* exhibiting different colours.

Allocatur, *al'-lo.kay'-tuir.* Cost allowed in a law suit. Latin *al [ad] locátur,* placed to one's credit.

Allodium, *al.lo'-di-um.* A free tenure, not held of an overlord. Norse *óði,* a patrimonial estate; Medieval Latin *allódium.*

Allopathy, *al.l0I' ;'!i·.,hit.* Treatment of disease by antidotes. 

*Homeopathy.*—Treatment of disease by what causes it. "Like curing like," as curing a burn by hot fomentations.

Allopathist, *al.l0I' ;'!i.hist.* One who practises allopathy. Greek *allos pathos,* [medicine] different to the disease. 

Homeopathy *homoios pathos,* [medicine] like the disease.

Allophane, *al.ló.fain.* A mineral which changes colour before the blowpipe. 

Greek *allos phain-(omai),* I appear of different [colours].

*Allot,* *allott'-er,* *allott'-ed,* *allott'-ing,* *allott'-ment.* (Rule I.) Medieval Latin *al [ad] lotto,* to place to your lot.


Allude, *al.lood'. To hint at; reference to.* Latin *al [ad] ludo,* to play towards one [with nods and other signs].

Allusion. Verbs ending in *-d,* *-de,* *-s,* *-se,* change these terminations to *-sion,* instead of *-tion.* (Rule xxxiii.) This word should be employed only for vague and indirect references: thus, "Henry V. won the battle of Agincourt" is a positive statement, and a person ought not to say "the battle alluded to was fought in 1415," but the battle referred to.

Latin *al* [adj] here, to wash to [the bank or shore].
Almanac, *ол*.мă.нă.х. A calendar of the year. (Rule lviii.)
Almighty, *ав*.мийт'.г'. All-powerful. (Rule lviii.)
Almond, *ah*.мун' not *ал*.мон'. The nut of the almond-tree.
Greek *dmugădălē* (*dmugăd*); French amande; Spanish almendra.
French aumonier; Med. Lat. almonarius; Old Eng. almes-man.
Almost, *ол*.мост not *ав*.мост (Rule lviii.)
Alms, *армс* not *алмс*. Charity. Both singular and plural.
“Who, seeing Peter and John, asked an alms” (Acts iii. 3).
“Thine alms are come up for a memorial” (Acts x. 4).
Anglo Saxon almes; Old English almnes; Norman almoignes; Latin eleemosyna; Greek ἐλέημοσύνη (ἐλέημων, pitiful).
Greek aλοετίκος. The post-fix -ік means “pertaining to.” To express acids, it means containing the most oxygen possible.
Greek алотск exchanges, aloe wood.
Alopecurus, а.лăр.-пĕк'-кă'-рăс. Fox-tail grass, &c.
Greek алопĕккос cura, fox’s tail.
Alopecy, алăр.-пĕ-сă. A disease of the hair.
Greek алопĕккία, fox’s evil (о long, е short).
Aloysia, ало'-зé.-ă. The Verbenia order of plants.
Greek алуся, unwashed; because rain does not wet the leaves.
Alpaca, *ал*.пăк'-ăл. Cloth made of paco hair. The *пaco* of South America is a kind of camel with long woolly hair.
Greek альфитон, bran (the bone ground like bran).
Already, *ол*.ред'-ђ. At this time, in time past (Rule lviii.)
Alsinia, *ал*.сий.нě.ăл. The “alsine” or chickweed group of plants.
Also, *ол*.сă. Likewise, in like manner (Rule lviii.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Alsodeæ, al.so'-dē-e. The violet sub-order of plants. Greek alsōdēs, woodland plants.

Alstonia, al.stōn'-ē-ah. The Dogbane tribe of plants. So named from Charles Alston, a Scotch botanist. (1683–1760.)

Alstonite, al'stōn.ite. A white or greyish mineral, found in the mines of Alston Moor, in Cumberland.


Alteration, ol'-ter. ray'-shun not al'-ter. ray-shun (Rule Iviii.)

Alternative, ol'.tra.ti.v not al'.ter.ā.ti.v. A medicine to change gradually the habits of the body (Rule Iviii.) French alterer, alteration, alteratif.

Altercation, al'-ter. kay'-shun not ol'-ter. kay'-shun. Latin altercare, to talk one against another.

Alternate, al'.tē.r.nate (verb); al'.ter.nate (adjective). Rule I.


Although, all.thōw not all.rhow. Notwithstanding (R. Iviii.)


Alto, plu. altos, al'.tō, al'.tōze. Counter-tenor (Rule xlii.)

Alto-relievo, plu. alto-relievos, al'.tō rel'.ī.ā'.vō (rel'.ī.ā'.voze) not al'.tō rel.lee.ve'r.ō, &c. Term in sculpture (Rule xlii.)

Alto-primo, plu. alto-prīmos, al'.tō pre'.mo (pre'.moze).

Alto-secun'do, plu. alto-secun'dos (Rule xlii.)

Altogether, all'.tō.geth'er. Wholly, entirely (Rule Iviii.)

Aludel, a.lū'.dēl. A vessel used in sublimation. Latin a lutum, [a pot or vessel] without lute.

Alumina, al.loo'.mī.nā. Earth containing alum.

Alumine, a.loo'.mēn. (Same as alumina.)

Aluminium, al'.ō omin'.i.ūm. Metal obtained from aluminia. The gold-coloured is a mixture of aluminium and copper. Latin alūminem, saltstone. (The u is long.)

Aluminous, a.loo'.mē.nus. In Geology, means clayey.

Aluminum, a.loo'.mē.num. The metallic base of clay.

Alunite, a.loo'.nīte not al'.ō.omin.ite. Alum-stone.

Alum, a.loo', alum; Greek lithos, a stone.

Alunogel, a.loo'.nō.jēn. An efflorescence on damp walls, French alun, alum; Greek genē, to produce.
Alveary, al'vē·ər·ər·ē not al·vee'·ə·rē. The hollow of the ear.
(The "a" in əry is long in the Latin word.)
Latin alveārium, a bee-hive. (Rules iv. and lvii.)
Alveolar, al·ve·əl·ər·ər not al·vee'·ə·lər. Containing sockets.
Alveolus, plu. alveoli (Latin), al·ve·əl·ə·ləs, al·ve·əl·əs. Not al·vee'·ə·ləs, nor al·ve·ə·ləs. (Both e and o short.)
The hole or socket of a tooth.
No such word as alveola used by Dr. Mantell, Wonders of Geology.
Alveolite, al·ve·ə·lə·tē. One of the coral groups.
Always, ol·'ways. At all times, forever (Rule lviii.)
Alyssum, a·li·səm. Mudwort, &c. [To prevent madness.]
Greek a·lūsis, preventive of madness [from the bite of mad dogs].
Am- (prefix), Latin preposition ad before the letter m.
Am, was, been. These are parts of three distinct verbs.
Am is Norse; Be is the old English beo; and Was is the old English wes [we] "to dwell." Beō is Indicative Mood, and be is still used so in rural districts and in poetry.
Amadou, am'·dou not am'·do. German tinder.
French amadou, from the Latin am [ad] manu dulce (a'ma'du').
Amanita, am·ā·nə·tə. A fungus common in Amānus.
Amanuensis, plural amanuenses, a·man·u·en·sēs, -en'·sēz.
Latin a·man·u·ēn·sis: a manu, a secretary; -ensis (suffix) office of.
Amaranth, am'·ə·rənθ; or amaranth, am'·ə·rənθ·ə·rəs. Greek amaranthes, the unfading flower (a maraino, I die not).
Amaranthaceae, am'·ə·rənθ·ən·ə·tē·sē·ē. The "order" of the above; -aceae, added to plants, denotes an "order."
Amaryllis, plural amaryllises, am'·ə·rə·ləs; &c. A flower so called from the shepherdess of classic pastorals.
Amaryllidaceae, am'·ə·rə·lə·dē·sē·ē. The "order" of the above; -aceae, added to plants, denotes an "order."
Amateur (French), am'·tər·ə. One who cultivates an art or science for his own pleasure, and not as a profession.
Amaurosis, a·maw·rə·sēs. Called by Milton "the drop serene."
Greek amauros, blindness [without any visible defect in the eye].
Amazon, am'·də·zōn: A race of female warriors. Amazo'niān.
(This word is wrong in quantity, the second "a" is long).
Greek amazōn, without a breast. The right pap being cut off.
Ambassad or, femi-nine ambas'sadress, not embas'sad or, &c.
Fr. ambassadeur; Med. Lat. ambascia; Celt. ambacht, a servant.
Ambas'sador Extra'rdinary, plu. Ambas'sadors Extra'rdinary.
Ambas'sador Ple'ni poten"tiary, plural Ambas'sadors, &c.
Ambergris, am'·ber·gri·sēs not am'·ber·grease. Grég amber.
French ambre gris (grey). To distinguish it from the noir and jaune.
Greek *ambōsus* pteron, [fish with] obtuse or large fins.

Ambreine, *am'.brē tên*. The active principle of amber.

Ambreic (acid), *am'.brē.țik* not *am.loc.țik*. (See above.)

Ambrosia, *ambro'.zē.ăh* not *ambro'.zhe.ăh*. Food of the gods,  
Greek *a bretos*, not mortal [immortal food].

Ambulacra, *am'-bu.lay'-krăh*. Holes in the crust of sea-urchins through which their “walkers” protrude.  
Latin *ambulācra*, walking places.

Ambulatores, *am".bū.lā.tō.řēz*. An order of birds; their feet have three toes before and one behind (Rule Iv.)  
Latin *ambulātores*, walkers. (The *o* is long in the Latin word.)

Ambuscade, _plu.* ambuscades; *am'.bus.kade', am'.bus.kădz'.

Ambusca’do, _plu.* ambusca’does (Spanish). Rule xlii.

Spanish emboscar, to retire into the thickest part of a forest.

Amenable, *amec'-nō.-bł* not *a-meń'-ă-bł*. Accountable,  
Italian *ammainare*, to strike sail; French *amener*.

French *amender*, to amend; Latin *a mena*, without fault.

Amende honorable (Fr.), *a-mend' on".j.rah'-bł*. An apology.

Amenity, *amec'-ni'-ty* not *a-men'-.tī-.ty*. Softness of climate.  
Latin *a monitas*, agreeableness of climate or manners.

Latin *amentum*, a catkin or thong; *-aceae* (suffix) an “order” of plants.

Ametabolia, *a.met'-a.bōł'.tă-hē*. Insects which change not.  
Greek *a metabōle*, without change or metamorphosis.

Amethyst, *am'.ē.rhist*. A precious stone of a violet colour,  
Greek *a methōstēs*, preventive of drunkenness.

Amiant or amianthus, *am'-i.an'-rē.ŭs*. A sort of asbestos.  
Greek *amiantos*, that which does not contract defilement.

Amiantoid, *am'.i.an'-rō.id*. Like amiant. (Rule xlix.)  
Greek *amianto-eidos*, like amianthus.

Amide, *am'.ē.dē*. A chemical substance not unlike starch.  
Greek *am[ulon] -iĕ̂des* (patronymic) of the starch family.

Amidin or amidine, *am'.i.dīn*. The soluble part of starch.  
The insoluble part is called amyline, _q.v._

Ammoniacal, *am'.mo.nī'-ă-kūl* not *a'-mo.nī'-ă-kūl*. (Double *m*)
Ammoniacum, am'-mo.ni'-ä-kum not a'-mo.ni''-ä-kum. Gum of the Persian plant called [dorema] ammoniacum.


Ammonitidea, am'-mo.ni.t'ë-de. The Ammonite family of fossils -ide (Greek patronymic -idés), of the family or race.

Ammophila, am.mof'-i-lah. Sand wasps.

Greek ammos phileô, I love the sand.

Ammunition, am'-mu.nish'-on. Military stores.

Latin am [ad] munitio munitions for [war].

Amœba, amee'-buh. The lowest type of animal life.

Greek amoîbé, the changeable [animal].

Amomum, a.mö'.mum. The ginger species of plants.

Greek amônumum, ginger.

Among, a.mung', not a.mong. Old English amang.

Amorphous (rocks), a.mor'.fus. Having no definite shape.

Greek a-morphos, without [definite] form.

Amorphozoa, a.mor'.fö.so'-äh. Zoophytes, like sponges, &c.

Greek a-morphos zôa, living animals without [definite] form.

Amour propre (French), a.moor' propr. Self-respect.

Ampelic (acid), am'.pe.likh. Produced from coal tar.

Ampelin, am'.pe.lin. A liquid resembling creosote.

Ampelite, am'.pe.lite. Alum-slate.

Greek ampêtis, the vine. "Ampelite" is so called because it was used by the ancients for destroying the vine-insects.

Amphi- (Greek prefix). "All round," "on both sides," "doubt."

Ampibia, am.fib'-ä-äh. Animals that live in water or on land.

Greek amphi bios, having life both [on land and in water].

Amphibichnites, am'.fi.bik''-nites. Animals which have left their footprints in certain geological rocks.

Greek amphibia ichnos, footprints of amphibia.

Amphibolite, am.fib'-öl'-lite. Parts of amphibia fossilised.

Greek amphibios lithos, amphibia [become] stone.

Amphibole, am.fib'-öl'-ë. Hornblende.

Greek amphibòlós, something doubtful [whether hornblende or augite. It being difficult to distinguish them].

Amphibology, am'.fi.böl'-öl'-jë. Words which bear two interpretations, like the responses of the ancient oracles.

Greek amphibòlós logos, doubtful words.

Amphibrya, am.fib'-ri'-äh. Plants which grow in bulk, not height.

Greek amphibô brôd, to swell all round. Those which grow upwards, and not in bulk, are acrógenes.
AND OF SPELLING.

Amphigens, am'fi-jë-gens. Plants which grow in bulk, not height. Greek amphi γένος, growth allround (like lichens). See Acrogenous.

Amphitheatre, am'-fith-abs'-a-tér. A circular theatre. (The "a" is long in the Greek word.) Rule lvii.

Greek amphi theatrón, a theatre all round.

Amphora, am'fö-råh. A wine vessel with two handles.

Greek amphi phōrëin, [handles] on both sides to carry it by.

Ample, am'.p'l, am'ple-ness, am'ply. (Latin amplus, large.)

Amplify, am'.pI'ij, am'plify-ing, but amplified (3 syl.), ampli-fied (3 syl.), am'pli-fier, am'pli-fi-ca'tion. (Rule xi.)

Latin amplificare, to make ample.

Ampulla, am'pul'.låh (Latin). A bottle large in the middle.

Amulet, am'ü-lët. A charm worn about the person. (One m.)

Latin amuletum, a charm; a motior, to drive away [evil].

Amuse, a.mu'ze', amuse'-ment, amused' (2 syl.), amu'ses, amu'ser, amus'-ing, amus'-ingly, amus'-ive, amus'-ively. (R. xix.)

French amuser; Latin a Mūsis, [to turn] from the Muses or study.

Amygdaleo, a-mig'da-lö-e. A family of plants including the peach, apricot, plum, and almond.

Amygdalic (acid), a.mig'dål-ık. Derived from amygdaline.

Amygdaline, a.mig'dål-in. A crystalline principle contained in bitter almonds.

Amygdaloid, a.mig'dål-oïd. Volcanic rocks with almond-like cells or cavities filled with foreign substances.

Greek amygdałos eidos, almond-like.

Amyl, am'.il, or amyline, am'.il'in. Insoluble part of starch.

The soluble part is called amidine, q.v.

Greek āmēlōn, starch.

Amyridaceae, am'-ri-da-i'-se-e. Plants of the myrrh kind.

The genus am'yrīs (Latin mūrrha, myrrh), is type of the order.

An- (prefix) Latin preposition ad before n; Greek an (privitive) before a vowel.

-an (suffix), Latin an-us "belonging to:" as Roman.

An (Article), before vowels and silent h; also before h aspirated, when the accent of the word is not on the first syllable, as "a history," but an histor'ian. On the other hand, the n is dropped before one, and also before cu and u pure, as many a one, a u-nit, a European.

Anacathartic, an'-a-kå-thar'-tîk not an'-a-kå-thar-kå'-tîk.

Greek ana katharsis, purging upwards [through mouth and nose].

Anacharis, an.a'k.å. rîs. A troublesome river-weed.

Greek ana chiaris, out of favour, a nuisance.

Greek *anachronos*, out of time.


Greek *anæmia*, without blood.


Greek *anæsthesia*, without the sense of feeling.

Anagallis, *an'-a.gal.lic*. The pimpernel group of plants.

Greek *anagallis*, to laugh heartily. Supposed cure of "spleen."

Anagrammatic, *an'-a.græ.m. mat'.lik* (double m).

Greek *anagammatic*, transposition of letters.


Greek *analogos*, of similar proportion.

Analogy, *a.nal'.ogy*, analog-ous, analog-ously, analogist, analog-ism, analogise, analogising; analogical, analogically, analogicalness. (Rule xi.)

Latin *analogia*, analogus; Greek *analogos*, similarity of words.

Analysis, plural analyses, *a.nal'.fisis*, *a.nal'.fis'ez*.

Greek *análisis*, a breaking up. The opposite process is *syntheseis*.

Greek *synthēsis* (sin thē-mi), a putting together again.

Analyzable, analyzation not *analyzable*, *analyzation*.

The s is part of the word *analysis* (*luso* not *lusó*).

Anamorphosis, *an.-a.mor'.fō.sis*. (Wrong in quantity, Rule lvii.)

In *Natural History*, development.

In *Botany*, when one part of a flower assumes the appearance of a higher principle.

In *Perspective*, elongating the figure.

Greek *anamorphosis*, upward shaping.

Ananas, *a.nak'.nāz* (Brazilian word). The pine-apple species.

Ananchytes, *a.nan'.k'i.tez* not *a.nann'.k'i.tecz*. Fairy loaves, &c.

Greek *anantis chōiti* (gaia), steep mounds.


Greek *an andros*, without a male or stamens.

Anastomose, *a.nast'.tō.mōze*. To interlace vessels, &c.

Greek *ana stōma*, [to insert one vessel] up the mouth [of another].


Anathema, plural anathemas, *a.nath'.ē.māh*, *a.nath'.ē.mars*.

Greek *anathēma*, a thing set apart; hence a ban of the church, which sets a person "apart" from church fellowship.

Anathematize not *anathematise*, *a.nath'.ē.mat'.tice*.

Greek *anathēmatiζó*, to make accursed. (Rule xxxii.)

Anatidae, *a.nat'.i.de*. Web-footed birds, as swans, geese, ducks.

Latin *anātās* -ī, the duck family (-idae, a patronymic).
AND OF SPELLING.

Anatomy, a.nat'o.my, anatomist; anatomise, not anatomize, anatomised (4 syl.), anatomiser, anatomising, anatomisation; anatomical, anatomically.

Latin anatőme, anatómicos; Greek ana tómē, a cutting up.

Anatropal, a.nat'ró.pal. In Botany, an inverted ovule.

Greek ana-trópō, to invert [the ovule], as in apple blossoms.

-ance (suffix, Latin -ans). Attached to verbal nouns.

There are nearly 300 words with this termination, and not one ending in the more correct form -anse.

Ancestor, fem. ancestress, an'.sèst'r, &c. A predecessor.

French ancêtres, ancétres; Latin ante cessor, a predecessor.

Anchor, an.kór (of a ship). Anker (Dutch), ten. gallons.

Old English ancor; Latin anchōra; Greek ἀγκύλος, hooked.

Anchovy, an'.cho'vyy not an'cho'veyy. (In Port. anchovy.)

Ancient, ain'shent not an'shent nor ann'shent, of old.

The Ancients, plu. People of the olden times.

French ancien, old; Italian anziano; Latin antiquus.

Ancile, an.si'.le (Latin). The sacred shield of Mars.

Ancillary, an'si'.li.r̩y not an'sil'l.ir̩y. A handmaid (Rule lv.)

Latin ancilla, a maidservant.

Ancipital, an.si'.p'l.t̩l. In Botany, two-edged.

Latin anceps; aneipitis, two-edged (am caput, head both sides).

-Ance (suffix, Latin -ans, -antis). 'Added to abstract nouns.

Ancyloceras, an'.si'.l̩'s̩-r̩hs. Fossils curved like a horn.

Greek ἄγκυλος, curved [like a horn]. (Greek "g" before k = n.)

And (a copulative). Hand (of the human body).


And so forth, et cetera. (Old English and swa'forth.)

Andante, an.dan'te (Italian). In Music, moderately slow.

Andirons, an'-dér-r̩ns not hand'rons. Fire-dogs.

Old English brand'isen, iron to hold a brand or log.

Androgynous, an'drö'j.n̩s not an'drō'jee'ni.ūs. (Botany.)

Greek anér γυνή, man-woman. (Male and female flowers united.)

Android, plu. androides, an'.droid, an'droid.deez. An automaton.

Greek andro-oidos, [an-automaton] like a man.

Andromeda, An.drom'ē.d̩h. Wild Rosemary, &c.

As Andromeda pinned on a rock surrounded by sea monsters, so the plant droops its head in swampy places amidst reptiles.

Anellides, an.el'.l̩.l̩des, or anellids, an'.ell'il̩ds. Earth-worms.

(All these words should be spelt with one n and double l. Latin anellus, a little ring.—Horace's Satires, II. 7-9.)
Anelytrous, an. el'y.trús not an. el'y. trús.
Greek an el'trón, [insects] without wing sheaths.

Anemone, an. em'ón.e not an. em'ón.me. The wind-flower.
*Plu. anemones* not anemones (Lat. anemóine, Rule Ixvi.)
Greek anemóís, wind. These flowers love a free open space.

Aneroid, an. é.roid. The air barometer, which has no mercurial or other liquid column. (The “e” long in Greek.)
Greek a néróös eítos, without a column; resembling a liquid [column].

Anethum, an' e. thum. The dill genus of plants.
Greek anéthón, dill: anó thein, to run upwards, by rapid growth.

Aneurism, an. é. ur'izm. Morbid dilatation of an artery.
Greek aneurísto, to stretch or dilate.

Angel, ain' gel, a heavenly being. Angle, ain' gle, a corner.
Angel-ic, angel-ical, angel-ically (Rule iii: -ic). (This is a strong example of the perversity of English spelling. Although the accent is on the -el', the “l” is not doubled, while in travel, trav'elling, &c., it is doubled, although the accent is on the first syllable.)

“Angel,” Greek an'gelos, a messenger. (In Greek γ before ι = “n.”
“Angle,” Old English an'gel, genitive angles, a fish hook.

Angelica, an. gel' i. ka not an'. ge. lee' ka. A plant.
So called from the “angelic” virtues of its seeds and root.

Anger, ang' er, angered (2 syl.), angering (Rule ii.)
Old English an' ge, vexation; Latin an'gor, sorrow.

Angina, an' jí' nah (Latin). A disease affecting respiration.

Angle, a corner. Angel, a heavenly being. (See Angel.)

Anglican, an' gi kan. Belonging to England.

Anglice, an' gi lise (adverb). In English.

Anglicism, an' gi l i sm. An English idiom.

Anglicise, Anglicised (3 syl.), Anglicis-ing. (Note s not z.)

Anglo- (prefix) English: as Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, &c.
Old English Angl-, as angel-cyning, the English Kg.; angel-thedd, the English nation. Angle or English, the Angles or English.

Angnail, not an' nail nor hangnail.
Old English an' nayl, a nail-trouble. Similarly an' brev'ist, a chest-trouble (asthma), an' mo'd, a mind-trouble (vexation).

Angry with you, not “angry at you.” Angri-ly.

Anhydrite not an' hyd rite, an' hyd r i te; an' hyd rous.

The “h” is needless. The Greek is anu'dria, and ἄνυδρος. Greek ἄν ὕδωρ, without water. It would be impossible, in Greek, to express by letters such a word as Anhydrite. (Rule lxx.)

Aniline, an' il in. An oily liquid used in “mauve” dyes.

Amber antl, indigo; from which it may be obtained.
Animalcule, plural animalcules, an'-i.mäl'-kül; an'-i.mäl'-külz; or, an'imal'culum, plural an'imal'cula. Latin animal-citum (-culum, a diminutive).

Animalise, an'imalisa'tion (with s not z. Rule xxxi.)

Anker, ten gallons. Anchor (of a ship). (See Anchor.)

Ankle, an.k'l. Part of the leg. (Old English.)

Annals (no singular). History arranged by years (double n).

Latin annuālis, from annus, a year.

Annates, an'.nates. First-fruits on presentation to a living.

Latin annuālis, [the value of one] year's income.

Annelida, see Anelida (with one n).

Annex, an'.nex (noun), an'nex' (verb). Rule 1.

Latin an [ad] nexus, tied to [another thing].

Annihilate, an.ni'.hrl.ate, annihilated, annihilat.ing, annihilat-or, annihilation. (Double n.) In Latin the -ni- is short.

Latin an [ad] nūmī, [to reduce] to nothing.

Anniversary, plu. anniversaries, an'-nī.vers'-sū-rīz. The return of the time-of-the-year at which an event happened.

Latin annus versus, [the time of the] year returned.

Announce, an-nounce' not a.nounce'; announce'ment.

French annoncer: Latin an [ad] nunclo, to tell to [others].

Annoy, annoyance, an.noy', an.noy'.ance (Rule xxiv.)

Italian annoim'e: Latin an [ad] nocco, to incommode.

Annual. Yearly. In compounds, -ennial; as bi.ennial, triennial, per-ennial, &c. (Double n.) Latin annus.

Annuitant. One who receives an annuity. The i in these words is a blunder taken from the French, just as write annuilly;

Annuit', annull'-er, annulld' (2 syl.), annull'-ing. (Rule 1.)


Annular not annuler; annulated; annulose, an'nu.loze; annu-losa, an.nu.lo'sa. Earth-worms, &c., composed of rings.

Latin annūlus, a ring; annularius, ringed, full of rings.

Annunciate, an.nun'.shē.ate not a.nun'.shē.ate; Annunciator.

Latin an [ad] nunciare, to carry tidings to one.

Anode, an'.o'de. The positive pole of a voltaic battery. (The opposite pole is called the Cathode.) Rule lxx.

Greek ana-ōdos, the way up; kata-ōdos, the way down (hōdos).

Anodon, plu. anodonts or anodonta, an'.o.dōn, &c. The river mussel.

Greek an ὄδοντα, without tooth.
Anodyne, *an·ö·dine*. A medicine to relieve pain.
Greek *ánōdê*, destroyer of pain.

Anoint, *an·oint* not *a·no·int*. (Note only one *n*.)
Norman-French *enoindre*; Latin *inungo*, to anoint.

Anomaly, *plural anomalies, an·o·m·äl·ē, an·o·m·ä·lis*. In the
Greek word the *o* is long, to compensate for the lost *h*.
Greek *ánōmalos*, irregular (hōmálōs, like). Rule lxx.

Anomopteris, *an·ö·mōp·tē·rēs*. Fossil ferns.
Greek *ánōmos ptērios*, anomalous fern.

Anonymous, *a·no·n·i·mus*. The name suppressed.
Latin *anonymus*; Greek *án onoma*, without a name.

Anoplotherium, *plu.* anoplotheria, *an·ö·plō·the·ri-um, an·ö·plō·the·ri-ä·th*. An extinct quadruped without horns, tusks, claws, or other weapons of defence. (Rule lxx.)
Greek *ánōpōlōs*, unarmed (*án hopōlo*, but *diōn̄rōs*, without *h*).

-anse. No word in the language has this termination.

Anserine, *an·sē·rīne*. Of the goose tribe. (Lat. *anser*, a goose.)

-ant (Latin participle suffix). "A" is merely the vowel copula of words belonging to the first conjugation.

Ant-. (Greek prefix), contraction of *anti*. "Opposite to."

"Ant," corruption of Old English *emēts* (*em't*), an emmet.
"Aunt," corruption of Latin *amīta* (*am't*), an aunt.
"Haunt," French *hanter*, to frequent a house or place.

Antacid, *an·t·ā·sid* not *an·t·ā·sid*. Acid counteracter.

Antacrid, *an·t·ā·kīd* not *an·t·ā·kī·d*. Acid counteracter.

Antarctic, *an·t·ā·ptic* not *an·t·ā·ptic*. Opposite the arctic.
Greek *anti arktos*, opposite the Northern Bear.

Ante- (Latin prefix), "before," as *antedate.*

Antecedent, *ant·e·ced·ent*, not *ant·e·cede·ant, antecedence.*
Latin *ante cedere*, to go before. (Not of the 1st conjugation.)

Antediluvian, *an·t·ē·di·lū·vē·an*. Existing before the Deluge.
Latin *ante dilūviun*, before the Deluge.

Antelope, *an·t·ē·lop* (Latin). A corruption of antholope.
Greek *anthōs opis*, beautiful eye.

Antemeridian, *an·t·ē·me·ri·dē·an* Before noon.
Latin *antimēridiano*.

Antenna, *plu·al anten·nae* (Latin). The feelers of insects.
Anten'ula, *plu. anten·ulae* (Latin) diminuitive.
The singular, *antenna*, is very rarely used.
Antepenult, *an-te-pé-nult* "not an'-té.pee"-nult.
Latin *ante penē ultimus*, before the almost last (syl.)
*Pene ultimus*, the last-but-one; *ante penultimus*, the last-but-two.

Anthelion, plu.: Anthelia, *ant.hee.li.ah*. A bright spot opposite the sun. The "h" is needless. (Rule lxx.)
Greek *antéitos*, *ánteîlos* (anti éllos, opposite the sun).

Anthelix, *anth'.é.lix*. The part of the ear opposite the "helix."
The th of this word belongs to the first syl. (Rule lxx.)

Anthem, *an'.rhem*. A corruption of the Old English *antefen* (*ant'fen, ant'em*), same as *antiphon*, Greek *antiphónos*, sounds or voices from opposite choirs. *Anthym* (*anti.humnos*) might be "a hymn sung by two opposite choirs," but *anthem* can only be Greek *anthemis*, *árýs*, g.v.

Anthemis, *an'.rhe.mís*. Chamomile and its group of plants.
Greek *anthémis*, verb *ánthē*, I blossom [abundantly].

Antherozoides, *an'-rher.o.zoi.deez*. Life-giving corpuscles of ferns, mosses, and lichens (li'.kenz).
Greek *anther zo-b-eidos*, life-like anthers.

Anthesis, *an'.rhee.sis* not *an'.rhe.sis*. In Botany.
Greek *anthésis*, the bursting or opening of a flower.

Anthodium, *an'.rho.dí.um*. The flower-head of comp. plants.
Greek *anthódēs*, full of florets (*anthos duo*, I put on flowers).

Antholites, *an'.rhO.lites*; Fossil impressions of flowers.
Greek *anthos lithos*, fossil or stone flower.

Anthophore, *an'.rhō.fore*. The column which supports the petals.
Greek *antho-phoros*, the flower supporter.

Anthophylite, *an'.rho.jil.ite*. Species of hornblende.
Greek *anthophyllon*, a clove (which it resembles in colour).

Greek *anthos zōa*, flower animals.


Anthracosaurus, plural: anthracosauri, *an'-thrák-saw'-rés*.

Anthracosaurus, plural: anthracosauri. An extinct saurian.
Greek *anthrax sauros*, lizard of the coal-measures.

Anthracotherium, *an'-thrák-thē.ri.um*. An extinct beast.
Greek *anthrax théron*, a wild beast of the coal-measures.

Anthrakerpeton, *an'-thrak.ker"-pé-ton*. An extinct reptile.
Greek *anthrax erpeton*, a reptile of the coal-measures.

Anthropophagi (plural), *an'-thrō.po-f"-a-ji*. Cannibals.
Greek *anthropos phagein*, to eat men.

Anti- (Greek prefix), "opposed to," "the opposite of:" as *antidote.
See *Ante*.

Antichrist, *an'-ti.krist*. A false Christ, a foe to Christ.
Greek *anti Christos*, antagonist of Christ.
Anticipate, *a*n.ti*ss'ē*pa*te* To forestall. Anticipat-ing, anti-
cipat-ion, anticipator, anticipat-ory.
Latin *antici-pā*re (*ante capere*), to take beforehand. This word and
antiquarian, antiquity, &c., are the only instances of *anti-* sign-
ifying before in time, (*ante-*), instead of antagonistic (*anti-*).

**Anticlinal, a*n'-tī'kli*na*la* (Geology.) Applied to strata.
Greek *anti* kīnein, [strata] dipping in opposite directions.

**Anticolic not *anti*cholic. (Latin *colic* [us]).

**Antipathy, plu. antipathies, *a*n.tip'ā*rhē*, *a*n.tip'*ā*rz*iz.
Greek *anti* pathos, a feeling repugnant to [something].

**Antiphonal, *a*n.tif'ō*na*la* Responsive or alternate singing.
(This word ought to be *a*n.tif'ō*na*la*. *A*n.tif'ō*na*la* means
“mutual slaughter”—*ārrt-*phō*vos.*)

Greek *anti* phō*nos, *ārrt-*phō*vos, responsive singing.

**Antiphra-sis, *a*n.tif'-rā*si*sa* Irony.
Greek *anti* phrā*sis, [meaning] opposite to the words expressed.

**Antipode, plu. antipodes, *a*n'-tī*po*de*; *a*n.tip'-ō*de*ez.
Greek *anti* podoi, [people whose feet are] opposite to our feet.

**Antiquary, *a*n'.ti*qua*ry. A person fond of antiquities. Not
antiquarian which is an adjective.

**Antique (Fr.), *a*n.tik'; antiquely, *a*n.tik'-ē*zi*sa* Relics of olden times.
Latin *antiquarius, from ante before; antiquus, one before us.

**Antiseptic, *a*n'-ti*sep*ā*ta* not *a*n'.ti*sep*ā*te*.
Antiseptic” means a preventive of putridity, but “antiskeptic” would
mean one who is not sceptical or a disbeliever.

Greek *anti* séptikos, opposed to putridity (*σηπω*).
AND OF SPELLING.

Apatite, ap'at.ite, a phosphate of lime. Appetite (for food).
“Apatite,” Greek apatê, deceit; so called because it appears in every variety of colour and form, so that it is often mistaken.
“Appetite,” Latin ap [ad] petitus (appete, to seek for [food]).

Ape, male dog-ape, female bitch-ape. (Old Eng. apa, an ape.)

Apennine, Ap.'en.nine. A range of mountains in Italy.

Aperient, ap'ee.r.i.ent. (The “e” of this word is short in Latin.)
Latin apérērens, opening. (A laxative medicine.)

Aperture, ap'er.ture. An opening. (Only one p.)
Latin āpertura, (āpērio, to open).

ApeX, plu. apaxes or apices; a.pex, plu. a'pes.es or ap'ees.
Latin apēx, plural āpices, the summit of anything.

Aphelion, plural aphelia; af.heel'ion, af.heel'ah. The position of a planet when it is furthest from the sun. Peri- helion is its position when nearest to the sun.
Greek apo helios, away from the sun. Peri, near. (In Greek it would be apēlion, similar to ἀπηλιωτής not ἀφηλιωτής.)

Aphis, plural aphides, a'fis, af'i.deez. The plant-louse. (Lat.)

Aphorism, af'.o.rizm. A maxim expressed with antithesis.
Greek aphorismós, distinction (aphorizō, to separate).

Apiany, plu. apiaries, ap'ia.ri.z. A place for bees (Rule lv).
Latin āpīarium (āpitēs, a bee).

Apiocrinite, ap'-ik'-ri-nite. A fossil sea-lily or “en’crinite,”
Greek apion krinon, pear [shaped] lily [zoophyte].

Apo.- (prefix) Greek preposition, equivalent to the Latin “ab,” q.v.

Apocalypse, a-pok'.ā.lips. The Book of the Revelation.
Greek apokalupsis, from apo kaluptō, to un-cover or reveal.

Apocrypha, a-pok'.ri.fāh. The uncanonical Scriptures.
Greek apo krūpha, things hidden from [the general].

Apocryphal, a.pok'.ri.fāl. Belonging to the Apocrypha, false.

Apode, ap'o.de. Fish without ventral fins, like sword-fish, eels, &c.
Greek a'pōdēi, without feet (or ventral fins).

Apodons, ap'.ā.dōns. A generic name for “apodes” (ap'o.des).

Apogee, ap'.ō.jē. That point in a planet’s orbit furthest from our earth.
(The point nearest to our earth is the peri-gee).
Greek apo gē, away from the earth (peri gē, near the earth).

Apollyon, A.pol'.yon. The destroyer (Rev. ix. 11).
Greek apollōn, destroying (Angel of the bottomless pit).

Apology, plu. apologies, a.pol'ojiz, excuses; apō'gist.

Apologetic, apologetical, apologetically, apologetics.

Apologize, apologized, &c. (Greek apo-logizomai. R. xxxii.)
Greek apōlōgya, an excuse; Latin apologeticus, apologetic.
Apothegms are not apothegms, ap'ō-thēg'm. A sententious saying.
Greek apo phthēgma, [a saying made] by a word.

Greek apoplexia (apo πληκτός, one struck by a fit).

Apostasy not apostacy, a.pos'tā-sy. Falling off from the faith.
Greek apostasia (apo στάσις, a standing away from the faith.)

Apostatize not apostatise, a.pos'tā-tize. To become apostate.
Greek apo στάτιζω, to place oneself away from [the faith].

A posteriori (Lat.) a pos.ter'ri-jō'ri. Causes inferred from effects.
(The opposite is a priori, effects predicated from known causes. Natural Philosophy, being based on data, is an example of the former; Mathematics of the latter.)

Apostolic, a.pos'tō'lik. not a.pos't·lik, adjective of apostle.
Greek apostolíkos (apostólos, apo stelo, to send off on a mission).

Apostrophe, plu. apostrophes (Greek), a.pos'trof'ě, a.pos'trof'ě.fiz. Apostrophise, apostrophised (4 syl.), apostrophising.
Greek apostrophe. ("Apostrophe" is not a Greek word. R xxxii.)

Apotheosis, generally called ap'ō-the'o'sis, but more correctly ap'ō-the'o'sis (ἀποθέωσις), Deification.
Greek apo theōs, [placed with the gods] by deification.

Appall, appalled (2 syl.), appall-ing, appall-ingly. (Rule I.)
(This word would be better with double "l"—appall.)
Latin ap [ad] pēll [e], to turn very pale.

Appanage, ap'ā-nij. Lands assigned to younger sons.
Med. Lat. ap [ad] panāgium, for maintenance (panis; bread).
In French one "p", appanage.

Apparatus, ap'ā-par'ā-tūs not ap'ā-pār'ā-tūs nor a-par'ā-tūs.
Latin ad [ad] parātus, [instruments] prepared for [experiments].

Apparel, appareled (3 syl.), apparell-ing. (Rule iii. -EL)
French appareil; Latin ap [ad] parā, to dress thoroughly.

Apparent, ap.pair'ent not a.pair'ent. Evident.
Latin ap [ad] parent; apparentis; visible to [men].

Appeal, ap'ēal' not a.pearl. To refer to a higher court.
Latin ap [ad] pēllāre, to drive or refer to [another court].

Appearance. (The spelling of this word is quite indefensible.)
It ought to be appearance, as "apparent."
Latin ap [ad] parentes; Med. Latin apparentia; French apparence.

Appease, ap'ēez' not ā.pee'ez'. To pacify. (Double "p").
Latin ap [ad] pacífico; French one "p," apaiser (paz, peace).

Appellant, ap'ō-Pel'lan. One who removes his suit to a higher court.
Appendage, app'end.age not a. pen'.däge. Something added.
Medieval Latin ap [ad] pendit/a, hung on to [something else].

Appendant, app'endance. (These words ought to be app'endent, app'endence, as 'dependent, dependence, independent, independence, pendent, impendent.)
Latin ap [ad] pendens, hanging on to [something].

Appen'dix, plural appen'dixes or appen'dices (4 syl.) A supplement.
Latin appendix, plural appendices (4 syl.)

Appetite, ap'etite. Natural desire for food. (See Apatite.)
Latin ap [ad] petit/us (ap-peto, to seek for [food]).

Applaud, ap.plawd' not a.plawd'. To praise by clapping hands.
Applause, ap.plawz' not a.plawz'. To clap the hands.
Latin ap [ad] plau/do, to clap the hands [in approval].

Applicable, ap.pl'i.kli.b'l not a.plik'.a.b'le. Suitable.
Latin ap [ad] plieabtlis, fit to be folded to [something].

Apply, applies (2 syl.), applied (2 syl.), applier, appli-able, appli-
anse, appli-cable, appli-cability, but apply-ing.
Latin ap [ad] plie, to fold to (or) against something.
To "apply a blister," is to fold it to the skin. To "apply to your books," is to fold your attention or thoughts on them.

Appoggiatura, ap-po/j'.ja.tu rbah not a-podg'.j-too'bah. A grace-note in Music. (Italian.)
Italian appoggiare, to lean on something. A grace-note "leans on" the note preceding it.

Appoint, ap.point' not a.point'; appointment (double y).
French ap-pointer, to give a salary to a person.
(It is incorrect to say a person is "appointed" on a committee or board, if no "pay" is attached to the office.)

Apportioned, ap.por'.shund not a.por'.shund. Assigned.
Latin ap [ad] por'tio, [to give] to one his portion.

Apposite, ap.pozite. To the point. In Grammar, an amplification without a connecting word: as "Victoria, daughter [of the duke of Kent].
Latin ap [ad] po/sit/us, placed (or) put to [the other].

Appreciate, ap.pre.che.ate not a.pre.che.ate.
Fr. apprécier. Lat. ap [ad] preti/um, [to value] according to its price.

Apprehend, ap.pre.hend', apprehend-er, apprehend-ing (from the root), apprehens-ible, apprehens-ion, apprehens-ive (from the supine).
Latin ap [ad] prehend-e, apprehens-um, to seize on.

Apprentice, ap.pren'.tis not a.pren'.tis. One bound to a trade.
French apprenti, a learner (apprendre, to learn); Latin apprenendo or apprendo, to learn.
Apprise, *ap.priz'*. To inform, to give one notice of [something].
French appris, participle of *apprendre*, to learn.

Approach, *ap.proach'*, not *a.proach'*; approachable.
French approcher (*proche*, near), to draw near.

Approval, *ap'-pro.boy'-shun*. Approval. (Double p.)
Latin *ap* [ad] *probatio*, proof or satisfaction given to [the judgment].

Appropricate, *ap.pro'.pri.ate* not *a.pro'.pri.ate*; appropriator.
French approprier. Latin *ap* [ad] *proprius*, [to take] to one's self.

Approve, *ap.proov'*. To admit the propriety of.
Latin *ap* [ad] *probo*, to prove to (or) satisfy [the judgment].

Approximate, *ap.prox'.x.mate* not *a.prox'.x.mate*.
Latin *ap* [ad] *proximaTe*, to draw next to some one.

Appui, *ap'.pwe'*. (In horsemanship) reciprocity between horse and rider. If the mouth of the horse answers readily to the bit, the horse has a good *appui*. If the rider manages his reins skilfully, he has a good *appui*.

French appui, a support or fulcrum; the two ends of the lever are the reins and bit, the power is applied by the hand of the rider, the fulcrum is the corner of the horse’s mouth. “Appui” is a nice adjustment of power in the rider, and a sensitive response in the mouth of the horse.

Appurtenance, *ap.pur'.te.nanee* not *a.pur'.te.nanee*. (The spelling of this word is quite indefensible.)
Latin *ap* [ad] *p*"tinens*, pertaining to; French appartenance.

A priori (Latin), *a pri.,roti*. Premising the effects of a cause.

In Mathematics, we argue *a priori*: thus, knowing the value of 2 and 4, we conclude that 2 × 4 = 8, 4 ÷ 2 = 2.

In Natural Philosophy we proceed the other way (*a posteriOr*): thus, we find all unsupported bodies fall to the earth, and from this fact we assume there is a power in the earth to cause it. The power we call “gravitation.”

Apron, *a'.pron* not *a'.pun*. “An apron” corruption of *a nape.ron* (French), a large cloth (*nappe*, a table-cloth).

Apse (1 *syl*) of a church. The bay or curved part behind the altar. *This word ought to be hapse* (Greek ἁπάς).

Apsis, *plu. apsides, ap'.sis, ap'.st.deez*. Two points in the orbit of planets, one nearest the sun, and the other furthest off. *This word ought to be hapsis, hapsides.*

Greek *hapas*, a hoop, arch, bow (ἁψ). (For the singular we use the word *ap'teran.*)

Aptera, *ap'.te.ry.h*. Wingless insects, as spiders, fleas, &c.

Greek *ap'tera*, without wings.

Aquatic, *aquat'.xk*. Pertaining to water, living in water. (In Latin, the second “a” of this word is long.)

Latin *aquāticus*, aquatic (*aqua*, water).
Aquarium, plural aquaria or aquariums. Cases for the exhibition of marine animals and plants. (This word should be aqua-vivarium, as the Latin word "aquarium" means a "place for watering cattle").

Aqueduct, not aquaduc nor aqueduct, a'.quē.duct.
Latin aquē-ductus, a duct or conduit for water. (Aqua, gen. case.)

Aqueous, a'.que.ūs. Watery. (Latin? aquēus.) (Note, aque not aqua.) (The spelling of this word is indefensible.)

Aquilegia, a'-quıl`ee`.g'i-ah. The Columbine plants.
(This word is most improper to express "An eagle-like plant." It exists in Latin, and means "vessels to collect water" (aqua-lego). Aquila, a cont. of the old form aquai.)
Latin aquila, an eagle; from a fanciful resemblance of the flower to eagle's claws. "Columbine" is from Columba, a dove; from a similar resemblance to the claws of a pigeon. Probably it is a corruption of aquila-chēlea—chēle, a bird's claw.

Aquiline, a'k.quil`i.ine. Hooked like an eagle's beak.
Latin aquilìnus, like an eagle (aquila, an eagle).

Ar- (prefix) is the Latin preposition ad before r.
-ar, (termination) of adjectives is the Latin -r[is] preceded by "a," as vulgar, "pertaining to" the vulgus (mob).
-ar, termination of native nouns, "agents"—beggar.

Arabesque, Ar'a.besk. Moorish ornamentation.
-esque (French postfix for like), Arab-like.

Arabic, Ar'ri.ık not A.rab'.äk. The Arabian language, from Arabia, Arabian: as gum-arabic.

Arable, ar'rā.b'l. Fit for tillage, cultivated by the plough.
(This word in Latin has the second "a" long.)
Latin arābitis (verb arāre, to plough). It is the long ā of the 1st conj.

Arachnoid, a.rak'noid. A membrane of the brain fine and delicate as a cobweb. In Botany, soft downy fibres.
Greek arachn-idoes, like a cobweb.

Araneidae, ä.rain`.i.deez. The spider family.
The genus is called arachnida, ä.rák'n.i.dah.
Latin arānea-īdes, the spider family.

Arbitrary, ar'.bī.trar`ry not ar'bī.ter`ry. Dogmatic.
Latin arbitrarius (āra bīto, to go to the altar to give judgment. In swearing, the Romans touched the horns of the altar, hence the phrase usque ad aras, to assert on oath).


Arbitrator, feminine arbitratrix. An umpire (Law Latin).

Arboretum, plu. arboreta, ar'.bo.ree`.tum, ar'.bo.ree`.tah. A pleasure ground of rare shrubs and trees (Latin).
Arbour (of a garden) not harbour. Harbour (for ships) not arbour.

"Arbour," Latin arbor, a tree (a seat under a tree).
"Harbour," Old-English here-borga, an army-station, hence a place for a fleet, and hence a place for ships in general.

Arbutus, ar'bu.tus not ar.bu'tus (Latin). The strawberry-tree.

Arc, part of a circle; Arch (in architecture).

Latin arcus, a bow. "Arch"—this word is a blunder, from the supposition that architect means a maker of arches, and not a "directing builder" (Greek architecton, archi tecton), where the prefix arch- is from the verb arché, to direct; and not from the Latin arcus, a bow.

Arcanum, 'pu.' arcana (Latin), ar.kay'num, ar.kay'nah. A secret [preparation], the secrets of a secret society.

Arch- (prefix), Teutonic ar'y, "crafty," "waggish," as archness.

Arch- (prefix), Greek arkos, "chief," as archbishop.

Rule i.—Arch- followed by a consonant is pronounced arch.

Rule ii.—Arch- followed by a vowel is pronounced ark.

Examples of Rule i.—

ARCH-bishop, ARCH-duke, ARCH-marsh'al
  -bishops'  -duke's
  (Archiepiscopal, R. ii.) -du'cal
  -builder    -duch'y
  -butler     -duchess
  -butter     -fel'son
  -chamberlain -fiend
  -chancellor -flam'ien
  -conspirator -flatter'er
  -critic     -foe
  -deacon    -governor
  -deaconry  -her'etic
  -deaconship -her'esy
  (Archidiacconite, R. ii.) -hyp'ocrite
  -diocese    -like
  -Druid     -ly

Examples of Rule ii.—

ARCH-ism ARCH-episcopal ARCH-itect
  -e.ology    -episcopal
  -angel     -il
  -angellic  -i.och'l'an
  -ego.saurus- i.magas
  -e.type    -re.im'eles
  -ical      -i.pel'ago
  -idiac'onal -on.ship

Exceptions:

ARCH-apos'tate not ark'apos'tate
ARCH-apos'tle not ark'apos'tle
ARCH-er, ARCH-ery, ARCH-ed, ARCH-es, ARCH-ing, &c.
Archives, ark.ives not ar`cheeves. Historical records, their dépôt.  
Greek archeion, a public building, residence of the chief magistrates under whose charge the public records were placed.

Arctic, ark.тик not ar`tih. Pertaining to the North Pole.  
Greek arktès, the [Great] Bear, the chief northern constellation.

-ard (native suffix), "species," "kind:" dotard, drunkard—one of the doting kind, one of the drunken kind.

Ardent, ardënt-ly, ardency.  
(Latin ardens, ardëntis, burning.)

Ardour, ar`dor. Fervency.  
(Latin ardur, French ardeur.)

Are, är not air. The old Norse "we, you, they are," has superseded the older form of synd or sinden.

Areca, a.ree`.käh. The betel-nut tree.  
(Malabar areek.)

Arena, plural areæce or arenas, a.ree`.nah, a.ree`.nee, a.ree`.nâz.  
Latin arena, sand; that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, which was always well sanded.

Areola, plural areolæ, a.ree`.ô lah, (sing.), means the coloured circle round the nipple of the breast; a.ree`.ô lee (plural) means the spaces in the wings of insects between the nervures (2 syl.) Aurelia, q.v., is quite another word.

Areopagus, ar`reek.oy`.gö-gës not ar`reek`-e.pay`-gus.  
Greek Ares paxis, Mars' Hill (a court of justice in Athens).

Argentine, ar`.gen.tin (a mineral); ar`.gen.tine (adj.), like silver, belonging to the republic of La Plata.

Latin argentum, silver. (The metal is also called argentan.)

Argil, ar`.gil, clay; argillaceous, argilliferous, argillite, argillitic, argillous, &c. (with double l).  
(Rule iii. -ll.)

Argonautic, ar`go.naut`ik not ar`go.nawk`-tikh. Pertaining to the argonauts.  
(Greek Argo naus, the ship "Argo ruth.)

Argue, ar`.gli/ argues, ar`.gizze; argued, ar`.gâde; arguer, ar`.guer; ar`gument not argumen, argumentation, argumentative, argumentatively. (The "e" in argue is a blunder.)  
(That is the only word, except four verbs in "dge," which drops the "e" before "ment.")

Rule xviii.  
French arguer, argument, argumentation, &c.; Latin arguo.

Arise, past tense arose, past part. arisen. Arising.  
A.riz`, a.rose`, a.riz`.n, a.riz`.ing. To rise up.  
Old English aris[an], past arís, past participle arisen.

It is now customary to spell all the words from the Greek krataia "cracy," not crasy: thus, aristocracy, autocracy, democracy, with the hybrid mobocracy. The ending -cy denotes "rank," "office," &c.  
Greek aristokratia (ariston krâtein), rule of the best-born.
Arithmetic, *arithmētik* not *arithmētik*.

Arithmetical, *arithmētik* not *arithmētik*.

Arithmetician, *arithmētik* not *arithmētik*.

(In the Greek the "e" of all these words is long.)

Greek *arithmos*, number; *arithmētikos*, one skilled in numbers.

Armada, *armādah* dah not *armēdah* dah. An armed fleet. (Sp.)

Armadillo, *armēdoo* plural armadillos (Spanish). (Rule xliii.)

Armillary (sphere), *armēlīrē* not *armēlīrē*. A machine fitted with movable circles representing the great and little geographical circles of our earth.

Latin *armilla*, a bracelet or iron ring.

Army, plural armies, *armī*, *armīz*. (Rule xliiv.)

Aroma, *arō'mah*. The fragrant principle of plants.

Aromatic, *arō'matīk* containing arōma,

Greek *arōma*, sensing. Latin *arōmaticus*, aromatic.

Arpeggio, plural arpeggios, *arpeg'jō, arpeg'joze*. (Rule xliii.)

Chords played as in the harp, that is "open," not "close."

Italian arpeggio (arpa, a harp: arpeggiare, to play the harp).

Arragonite, *arragōnīt* not *arragōnīt*. A metal. (This word ought to be spelt with one r.) It is named from Aragon, in Spain.

Arraign, *arrain*' to indite. Arrage, to set in order.

Old Fr. arraigner; Lat. *ad rationem* stare, to stand to a law-suit.

Arrange, *arrainj*, arranged (2 syl.), arraing-er, arrangement (with the e), *arrainj*ment. (Note the double r.) (Only 5 words lose the "e" before "ment": acknowledg-ment, abridg-ment, lodg-ment, judg-ment, and argu-ment. All but the last end in -dge.)

French arranger, arrangement, i.e., *arr*[ad] rang, according to rank.

Arrant (thorough), as an "arrant knave." Errant, wandering.

"An arrant knave" is probably the Old English *a neaer cnēpā* (an arrant knave), similarly *neaer bregd* (great fear), *neaer grēp* (thorough grasp).


Array, arrayed not arraid. To put in order of battle.

Medieval Latin *arraya*, an array; *arrayatio*, an arraying.

Arrest, *arrēst* not *arrest*. To seize as a prisoner.

Greek *arēstā*, [summoned to hear] the judgment of the court.

Medieval Latin *arresto*, to arrest; *arrestum*, an arrest.

Arrive, *arriv* not *āriv*; arrived (2 syl.), *arriv*ing, *arriv*al.

Latin *ar* [ad] *rivum*, [come] to the river (the shore or boundary), rivers being the natural boundaries of nations.

Arrogant, arrogance, arrogancy, arrogate (double r).

Latin *ar* [ad] *rogāre*, to claim to [oneself].
-art (Old English termination), added to agents, as braggart.

Art (of the verb "to be"), is the Old English ear-th or ear-t, the first person "am" being eo-m (later form ea-m), m is the first person pronoun, and th or t the second.

Art, a work of skill. Hart, a male deer. Heart (of the body).


Art'ist, art'isan, art'ifice, artif'icer, artific'ial, artific'ially.

Artemisia, ar'-tē.mīz"-i-āh. Mother-wort, wormwood, &c.

From Artēmis, who presided over women in child-birth, hence also the name mother-wort. It is called worm-wood because moths dislike it for its bitterness.

Ar'tery, plu. art'eries. A vessel to convey blood from the heart.

(In Greek the "ε" is long, as in arterial.)

Greek arteria (i.e., aer tēros, to hold air; from the old notion that arteries are air tubes, because in dead bodies they are empty).

Artesian (well) Ar.tee.′zē.an not Ar.tee.′zhăn. Water obtained by boring the earth.

So called from Artois (or Artēsium) in France.

Article, the called the "definite," an the "indefinite." "An" drops its n when the word following begins with a vowel or h mute. "The" is a pronoun adjective, "An" the numeral adjective ane (one). See A (article).

Artifice, ar'.tījīs (Latin artificium, done by art).

Artillery, ar.til'.le.rfj. Ordnance. (French artillerie).

Artisan, ar'.tīz.an. A skilled workman, a mechanic.

Latin artis, with the termination -an (an agent), "a man of skill."

Arum, air′.um. The wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, lords and ladies, &c.

Greek arūn, said to be an Egyptian word. Called "Wake-robin," because it generates great spontaneous heat.

-ary (Latin termination) -ri[us], preceded by "a." It is added both to nouns and adjectives. In nouns it means "a place" for something, as library; or "one who pursues a craft," as statuary. As an adjective it means "pertaining to," as literary.

As- (prefix), the Latin preposition ad before "s."

As ... as; so ... as. In affirmative sentences as follows as. In negative sentences as follows so. "It is as light as day;" "It is not so light as it was." So in indirect negative sentences: "Few kings have been so feared as Napoleon," that is "not many kings," &c. "So far as I know," that is, "I do not know to the contrary."

Asafaetida, as′ā.fee′-ti-dāh. A gum-resin of fetid smell:

Latin āsā fatīda, a fetid gum (asūrum, nard).
**Errors of Speech**

Ascaris, plural ascarides, as. ká.rís, as. kar ry.deez.

Greek askarí̯s, an intestinal thread-worm.

Ascend, ascended (3 syl.): -ed after "a" or "t" forms a separate syllable.

Ascension not-tion: after "d," "de," or "t," -sion and not-tion is added.

Ascendancy, ascendant ought to be ascendent (not the 1st Latin conjugation).

Ascendable, one of the abnormal words in -able. (Rule xxii.) It ought to be ascendible, like "descendible."

Latin as [ad]scendere (i.e., scandero), to climb up to [something].

Ascertainment, as'se.r.tain': To make oneself sure by investigation.

Latin as [ad]certus, to assure oneself.

Ascetic, as'set'íc, a hermit; acetic, a see'tic, sour.

Greek askétos (askeb, to honour a divinity).

Asceii, as'së-i. Those who have no shadow [at noon]. For the singular we use the word asc'ian.

Greek a skía, without shadow (people in the torrid zone).

Ashamed, a.shamed' not as.shamed'. "To be ashamed," and "To be glad," are deponent verbs, that is, passive in form but active in sense.

Old English a-scamian, to be ashamed; glad'ian, to be glad.

Ask, às not às (a'x is a vulgarism). Old English asc[ian].

-asm (Greek termination -sm [os] preceded by "a." It is added to nouns), "system of," "state of"—enthusiasm.

Asparagus, as.par'ra.güs not spar'row.grass nor grass.

Greek aspáragós, a plant with turí̯cs, i.e., unexpanded shoots.

Asperse, aspersed'- (2 syl.), aspers'-ing, aspers'-er, aspers'-ion.

Latin aspergo, supine aspersum, to sprinkle.

Asphodel, as'fo.del not as. fo.del. The day-lily, or King's-spear.

Greek asphódelós (spóddás, ashes), from its use in funerals.

Asphyxia, as.fíx'.t.i.áh. A full in the action of the heart.

Greek a sphúxis, without pulse (from suffocation, &c.).

Aspire', aspired (2 syl.), aspir'-ing, aspir'-er, aspirant.

As'pirate, as'pirated, as'pirat-ing, as'pira'tion.

Latin as [ad]spiráre, to breathe towards or aim at [something].

-as (French termination -asse added to nouns), means "made of," as cuirass, made of leather (cuir).

As, possessive case ass's, ass'ís; plural asses, ass'es.

Assail, assailed (2 syl.), assail-ing, assail-er. (Rule ii.)

Assailable, as sail'a.b'l not â sail'a.b'l. (Rule xxiii.)

Latin as [ad]salire, to leap on one.
AND OF SPELLING.

Assassin, assas'sin. One who attempts murder by surprise.

Armenian hashiskin, hemp-eaters (Lane); hassa, to lie in ambush in order to kill (Volney). (Observe double s twice.)

Assassinate, assas'sin.ate. To kill by surprise. (Double s twice.)

Assault, assalt' not a. sawlt'. To attack violently.

Latin as [ad] saltum, to leap on another.

Assay, past tense assayed not assaid. It is no comp. of "say."

French essayer, to try; Medieval Latin assaia, assay.

Assemble, assembled, assem'bled, assem'bling, assem'bl-er assem'bl-y, assem'bl-age. (Double s throughout.)

French assembler, to gather persons together; Med. Latin assem'blatio, (as [ad] simul blatio, to chat together).

Assent, assent' not a. sent'. To admit as true.

Latin as [ad] sentio, to think as you think.

Assertion, ass'er'shun not a.ser'shun. An affirmation.

Latin as [ad] serio, a, not [ad] sero, to knit, to weave; whence serere colloquio (Livy), and serere sermones (Plautus). Conversation is a "web of words," or "knitting thoughts with words."

Assessor, asses'sor not a.ses'sor. One who assesses. (R. xxxvii.)

Assessable, one of the abnormal words in -able. (R. xxiii.)

Latin as [ad] sessor, a sitter [at a board for adjusting taxes].

Assets, as'sets' (plu.) Property available for payment of debts.

Latin as [ad] satum, [to be taken till there is] enough to [pay all].

Asseverate, assev'er ate, asseverat-ed, asseverat-ing, asseverat-or, assevera'tion. To declare positively.

Latin as [ad] severeare, to speak according to the truth.

Assiduous, assid'u ̊ us not a.sid'jus. Industrious.

Latin as [ad] sedere, to sit close to [work].

Assign, assine not a.sine'. To make over to another.

Assignor, as'si nor not as sig'nor nor assine'or.

Assignee, as'sine'ee not as sig'nee nor assine'ee.

Assignment, assine'ment not a.sine'ment. (Double s.)

Latin as [ad] signo, to mark out for another.

Assimilate, assim'l at e not a.sim'ul.at e. To make like.

Assimilate'd, assimilate'ing, assimilate'or; assimilate'ion.

Latin as [ad] similare, to liken to something else (-mil not -mu-).

Assistant, assistance, as sis'tant, as sis'tance. (Rule xxiv.)

Latin as [ad] sistens, standing by or near another.

Assize, plu. assizes, as'size', as size'ez. (Double s.)

Law Latin assisa (as [ad] sessio), a sitting to [hear trials].
Associate, as.sə'ʃe.ate not ə.sə'ʃe.ate. To join as companion.
Latin as [ad] sociare, to be a companion to one.

Assume, as.səm'ə, assumed' (2 syl.), assum'ing, assum'·er, assum'·able. (Rule xxiii.)
Assumpt'·ive, assump't'·ion, assump'sit (from the supine).
Latin as [ad] sumere, supine assumptum, to arrogate to oneself.
Assure, as.shʊrə, assured' (2 syl.), assur'·ing, assur'·edly (4 syl.), assur'·edness (4 syl.), assur'er, assur'·ance. To make sure.
French assureur: Medieval Latin as.sūro, assur'·ancia; i.e., as [ad] secur'o, to secure to one.

-aster (Greek -aster). “Affected by the stars”: disaster.

Asterisk, as.ter.ɪsk not as.ter.ɪk. A mark thus *.
Greek astériskós, a little star (used to direct to a footnote).
Asteroid, as'tə.roid. One of the minor planets.
Greek astérōs-eidos, like a star. Herschel uses the gen. case to signify “likeness of character;” thus in Latin similis domini, “of a similar disposition to the master.” (See Astroid.)

Asteroida, as.tə.roidə.áh. An order of polypes (3 syl.)
Greek astérōs-eidos. So called because their expanded tentacles form a star-like or rayed arrangement.

Asthma, asth.'mah. A disease affecting the breathing.
Greek asth'ma, a panting (ad, to blow or puff).

Astroid, as'troid. A star with six points instead of five.
Greek astrō-eidos, like a star in outward visible form; so in Latin “os, humerosque similis deo,” in outward form like a god—in face and shoulders. (See Astroid.)

Asylum, plu. asylums or asyla, a.sɪ'lux, a.sɪ'lah. (One s.)
Greek asylum, a place not to be violated (a sīlaō, not to pillage).

At- (prefix). The Latin preposition ad before “t.”

At (preposition). Being a preposition it requires after it a noun, expressed or understood. Hence, such a phrase as “Where are you living at?” is incorrect; although it would not be incorrect to say “What house are you living at?” (i.e., at what house are you living?) (for the head).

“A‘t all,” “not a·t all,” “not a·tall,” “not a·t·all.”

-ate (Latin termination -t [us] preceded by “a.” It is added to nouns, adjectives, and verbs.
To Nouns signifying “office:” as advocate.
To Adjectives signifying “made of,” “full of:” passionate.
To Verbs signifying “to take up,” “to put into:” animate.
AND OF SPELLING.

-ate (in Chemistry), denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base: as nitrate.

Ate, past tense of eat. Hate, dislike. Ait, an island.

"Ate," Old English et[an], past æt, past participle eten, to eat. "Hate," Old Eng. hetæ, verb hettan, past hette, past part. hetten, hate. "Ait," corruption of the Norse eyot or eyot, a little ey or ay [island].

Atheneum or Atheneæum. Public club house, reading room, &c.

Greek Athenaión, the temple of Athēnē (goddess of wisdom).

Athletic, athlet'ik not ath'let'ik, adjective of athlete (2 syl.) (In Greek the "e" of the second syllable is long.)

Greek athlētēs, a wrestler; adjective athlētikós.

-atic (Latin termination -tic[us] preceded by "a") added to adjectival nouns: as fanatic, "one who belongs to a fānum or temple," i.e., a priest, who raved like a madman when he gave responses in the temple.

Atlas, plu. Atlantes, At'las, Atlan'teez, not Atlant'ides (4 syl.) In architecture, "Atlantes" are figures of Atlas used as supports or pillars. (See Atlantides.)

Atlantean, At.lan'tean not At.tan.te'an, adj. of Atlas.

Latin Atlantēs, belonging to Atlas. (Atlantian is quite another word, being the adj. of "Atlantias," a female descendant of Atlas.)

Atlantides, At.lan'ti.deez. The Pleiades (Pli'.a.deez) or seven "daughters of Atlas" formed into a constellation.

Greek Atlas -idēs (-ides, a patronymic), offspring of Atlas.

Atlantiades, At.lan'ti.deez. Mercury, a descendant of Atlas. In Greek the masculine patronymics are -adēs, -idēs, and -iadēs.

Atmosphere, at'mos.fear. The fluid enveloping the earth.

Greek atmos sphaira, a sphere of vapour. (The "air" is one part of the "Atmosphere." The Atmosphere consists of air, vapour, gases, and whatever else contributes to the mass.)

Atmospheric, at'-mōs.fer'-ik not at'-mōs.fee'-rik.

French atmosphérique, pertaining to the atmosphere.

Atom, at'om, at'omic, at'omed (2 syl.), at'omise, at'omised (3 syl.), at'omising, at'omis-ing, at'omism, at'omism. An indivisible particle. (One t.)

Atomical, a.tom.′i. kal, atomically, adj. and adv. of atom.

Greek atômōs, an atom (a temno, not cut, not able to be cut).

Atone, at′one′, atoned′ (2 syl.), aton′-ing, aton′-er, atone-ment. A compound of at-one.

Atonic, at′o.nik, atony, at′o.ny. Wanting tone.

A tonic is a medicine to give tone.

Greek a tōnōs, without that which strains or "braces."

Atrabiliary, a′-trā.bil′i.-ā-ry not a′-trā.bil′i.-ā-ry. Melancholic.

Latin atra bilis, black bile; supposed at one time to produce melancholy. (Greek meliān chōlē, black bile.)
Atrocious, ā.trō.śhūs not ā.trō.śhūs. Very heinous.
Latin atrōx, atrōcis, black, heinous.

Atrocity, ā.trō.ś.ś.ś.ty; atrociousness, ā.trō.śhūs.niess.
(In Latin the "ō" of atrocity is long.) (Atrōcitas.)

Attach, ā.t.tach'; attachment, ā.t.tach'.ment. (Double t.)
French attacher, to bind to another. Low Latin attachiāre.

Attack, attacked, at.takt' not ā.takt'. To assault.
French attaquer; Latin at [ad] Greek tassō, to put an army in array; hence the Latin word tacticī, those who array an army.

Attain, at.tain. To touch on, not to complete. Thus a man attains his 50th year on his 50th birthday.

Attainment, attainable (double t). Rule xxiii.
Latin at [ad] tinēre [tenēre], to touch on, to reach 'till you touch.

Attainted, at.taint'.ed not ā.taint'.ed. Condemned to lose one’s civil rights, stained with the charge of treason.
Latin at [ad] tinctus (tingo, to dye; Greek teggo=tengo).

Attempt, at.temp't not ā.temp't. An effort, to try.
Latin at [ad] tendo, to try to [do something].

Attend, attention, at.tend'; atten'.shun. (Double t.) To stretch the mind to follow a person’s thoughts, hence to follow.
Latin at [ad] tendo, to stretch out to something.

Attendance, attendant. These should be attendance, attendant: as superintendent, superintendence. (Rules xxiv. and xxv.)
Latin attendens, attendentis, verb attendere, to attend.

Attenuate, ā.ten'ā.šeate not ā.ten'ā.šeate. To make thin.
Attenu'ated, attenu'at-ing, attent'u'ation, attenu'at-or.
Latin at [ad] tenuo, to make very thin.

Attestation, at.tes.tay'-shun not ā-tes.tay'-shun. Attestator.
Latin at [ad] testāri, to bear witness to [a document].

Attire, ā.tir'é' not ā.tire'. A dress, to dress or adorn.
Attired' (2 syl.), attir'-ing, attir'-er.
French atour, a head-dress; dame-d'atour, lady of the bed-chamber.

Attorney, ā.t.tur'nei, plu. attorneys not attorneys.
Law Latin attornarius, one who takes the turn or place of [his client].

Attorney-general, plu. attorney-generals, not attorneys-general. In this compound “general” is not an adjective, but a noun. The word does not mean general or common attorneys, but head or crown attorneys. Similarly, lieutenant-generals, brigadier-generals, major-generals, &c.

Attraction, ā.trac'.shun not ā.trac'.shun.
Latin at [ad] tractio, a drawing towards something.

Attractable, attractability. These ought to be attractive, attractability, as contractible, contractibility (Rule xxiii.).
Attribute, at'trib'ute (noun); at'trib'ute (verb) (Rule I.)
Latin at [ad] tribuère, to give or ascribe to someone.
Attributable, contributable, distributable (Rule xxiii.)
Attrition, at'trish'ion not á'trish'ion. Wearing by friction.
Latin at [ad] tritus, [one thing] rubbed against another.
Attune, at'tune' not á'tune'; attuned (2 syl.); attun'ing.
Latin at [ad] tonus, to put in tune [with other instruments].
Auction, aw'k'shun not ok'shun. A sale by bidding.
Latin auctio (augo, to increase [the amount of each bid]).
Aucuba, au'k'bah not a'k'bah. A Japanese plant.
Audacious, au'dav'shus not ou.'dav:.shus. Bold, impudent.
French audacieux, Latin audax, audacis, bold.
Audible, not audable; so inaudible. (Not the 1st Lat. conj.)
Latin audire, to hear; audibilis, what may be heard.
Audience. "A.B. had an audience of Her Majesty," not "an audience with—;" "the queen gave an audience to—"
Augean, Au'je.an not Au.gee.an (short e). The king's name was Aug'éas not Aug'éas. A mythical king of Elis (Greece.)
Aught and naught; ought and nought.
Old English ðht, anything; ðht (ne ðht), nothing.
Also, ðht, anything; ðht (ne ðht), nothing.
Augment, aug'ment (noun); aug'ment (verb). Rule I.
August, au'gust (noun); au'gust (adjective).
Augustins, not Augustines. Of the order of St. Augustin.
Aunt not ânt, a corruption of amt. Ant, ânt not arnt.
Latin amít[a] shortened to ânt; similarly "ant" is a corruption of amít; i.e., emít shortened to emít. Incorrectly amít.
Aurelia, au'ree.li.ah. It ought to be au'rel.î.ah.
Latin aurum, gold, with the diminutive -el, and the termination -ia, the little gold creature. The Greek chrusallis is the same:—
Auricula; au'rik'ulah. The plant called "bear's ear."
Latin aurís, and the diminutive -ulá, a little ear; so called because the leaves resemble in shape a bear's ear.
Auspice, plu. auspices, au'spis, au'spis.isiz. Augury.
Auspicious, au'spis'hus. Lucky; of good augury.
Latin auspúciúm, divination from birds (aves specto, I inspect birds).
Austere, 'au.stear', comp. austér'er, sup. austér'est.
Austerity, plu. austerities, au.ster'ri.tiz.
Latin austérus, rough; austérítas; Greek austérós, austérôtes.
Authentic and Genuine, au-rhev-tik, gen'-i-in.

"Authentic" book, one true in what it states.
"Genuine" book, one written by the person to whom it is ascribed.

Author, feminine authoress or author. (Latin author, R. xxxvii.)

Authorise, not authorize. (It is not a Greek word. Rule xxxi.)

Autocracy not autocracy. (See Aristocracy.)

Greek autó-kratés, ruling by oneself, absolute.

Autocrat, feminine autocratix, au'-to-kra't, au tok'ra-trix.

Greek autókrator, an absolute monarch.

Auto-da-fé not auto-de-fe, pronounce au'-to da-fay' (Port.)

Automaton, plu. automata or automatons.

Greek automatón (autos maitó, to work of oneself).

Autumn, aw'.twum; autum'nal. (Latin autumnus.)

Auxiliary, plu. auxiliaries, aux'il'ó.riz, not aux'il'ó.riz.

Latin auxílium, help; auxítāres, auxiliarius, sent from allies; verb auxilior, to help, from augto, perf. aúxi, to increase.

Avail, a.vail', avail-able, avail-ability, &c. (R.xxiii.)

Latin a [ad] vawre, to be strong against [an adversary].

Avalanche, av'.a.lansh'. A vast body of snow sliding down a mountain.

French avalanche; Latin a [ad] vallem lancinēre, to tear away towards the valley.

Avarice, av'.a.rıS; avaricious, av.a.rish'.us; avariciousness.

Latin avaritia, avarice; avarus, a covetous man.

Avenge, a.venge'; avenged' (2 syl.), aveng'-ing, aveng'-er.

Old French avenger, to revenge; Latin a [ad] vindicäre.

Aver, averred', averr'-ing, a.ver', a.ver'd, a.ver'-ing. (Rule i.)

Averse, a.verse'; averse-ly, averse'-ness, averse'-sion.

Avert', avert'ed, avert'ing, avert'-er.

Latin a vel'to, to turn away, supine avcr'sum.

Aviary, plu. aviaries, av'.'i.a.riz. A place for fancy birds.

Latin aivarium, an aviary (avis, a bird).

Avocation, av'.o.kay', shun. An occupation distinct from your regular trade or profession. It is incorrect to call your ordinary business your avocation, it is your vocation. Thus building is the "vocation" of a builder, gardening may be his "avocation."

Latin a-vocation, a calling away [from business].

Avoid, a.void', avoid-able, avoid-ance, avoid-er.

Latin a vitāre, to shun from [seeing a person].

Avoirdupois, av'.vor.da.poiz'. The ordinary trade weights.

Awake, past. awoke or [awaked, 2 syl.], past part. awoke or [awaken]: awak-ing, a.wake'ing. To rouse from sleep. Old Eng. awac[an], past awoo, past part. awacen, to awake.

Awaken, past part. awakened (3 syl.) (In a religious sense.) Old English awac[an], past awacenede, past part. awacen.

Awe, aw-ing, aw-ful, aw-fully, aw-fulness; but awe-struck, awe-less. Old English ége, dread. (Rules xvii. and xix.)

Awkward means left handed; hence ungraceful, clumsy.

French gauche. Auk, the left hand. “The awoe or left hand” (Holland’s “Plutarch”).

Awl, a shoemaker’s tool for boring holes. All, every-one.

Haul, a catch of fishes. Hall (of a house), a mansion.

“Awl,” Old Eng. awl or awel, an awl. “All,” Old Eng. al or al.


Axil, ar’il, the armpit. Axle, ax’l (of a wheel).

Axil, ax’il-ar, ax’il-ary. (Latin axilla, the armpit.)

Axle, ax’le-tree. Axled, ax’led. (Latin axis, an axis.)

Axis, plu. axes (Latin), ax’iss, ax’ez. (The plural of Axe is also axes, but pronounced ax’ez.)

Aye or aye (meaning yes), plu. ayes, eyes, eyes. No, plu. noes.

Aye, ā, meaning always. Old English awa, always; Greek ai.

Azalea not azalia, a.zay’lé.äh. A genus of shrubs.

Greek azaleös, dry; so called because it loves a dry soil.

Azoic, a.zo’ik. Where no trace of life exists, as “azoic rocks.”

Greek a zoon, without a living creature.

Babble, bab’b'l, to prate. Babel, Ba’bel (Gen. xi. 9).

Babbled, bab’b’ld; babbler, babbling. (Double b.)

French babìter, to prattle.

Baboon, ba’boon’. A large monkey. (One b.) Rule lxii.

French babìne, a lip, and -oon, augmentative (large-lipped).

Baby, plu. babies, bay’by, bay’bez; also babe, babes (1 syl.)

A word common to the whole Aryan family of languages.

Bacchanal, bak’ká.náil; Bacchanalian. (Double c.)

Greek Bakchos, the wine-god. Latin Bacchánàlis, Bacchus.

Bachelor, batch’è.lor; feminine spinster, maid.

Backgammon, back-gam’môn. (Double m.)

Either Old English bæc-gamen, the back game; because the art is to bring all the pieces back into the adversary’s table.

Or Welsh bach gammaun, a little battle.

Or Danish bakke gammen, a tray game.

Backward (adj.), dull. Backwards (adv.), in a back direction.
Bad, worse (comparative deg.), worst (superlative deg.). Worse, worst, are the degrees of the obsolete word wear (bad).

**Bad,** bād (past tense of "bid"). The final e is to compensate for the diphthong in bad.

"Bad" is probably an ecclesiastical word, taken from Rev. ix. 11; "Abaddon," from the verb abad, to be lost. If so, bad means "lost eternally."


Bag, bagged (1 syl.), bagging, baggage (Rule i.)

Bagatelle, bagˌa.telˈ (French). A trifle, a game.

Baggio, plu. bagnios, bavˈjō, bavˈjōze (Rule xlii.)

Bail, surety. Bale, a packet. (Both pronounced alike.)

"Bail," French bailler, to give or deliver.

"Bale," French balle, a pedlar's pack.

Bailiff, a steward, an officer of justice. Bailey, a prison (R. vi.)

"Bailiff," Law Latin baldūitus, a bailiff.

"Bailey," Law Latin baldium, the enclosure of a fortress.

Bait, lure for fish, refreshment for a horse. Bate, to lessen.

"Bait," Old English bat(an). "Bate" or "abate," French abattre.

Baize, coarse woollen cloth. Bays, plu. of bay (laurel).

"Baize," Spanish baýete; called in French espagnolote.

Balance, not ballance. A pair of scales. (Only one "l".)

Latin bi·lan·ces, two dishes or platters. French balance.

Balcony, plu. balconies, balˌko.niz. Window platforms.

In the Italian the "o" is long: balco·ne (baˌkōˈne).

Bald, bawld not bawl. Without hair. Baldness not bawl·ness.

Bale, a packet. Bail, surety. (See Bail.)

Balk, bawk. Old English bālea, a balk.

Ball, retains double l in all its compounds: as ball-oon, ball-ot, ball-room, football, snowball, &c. (Rule x.)

Ballad, Ballet, Ballot, bālˌläd, bālˌlā̆, bālˌlot.

Ballad. A song containing a tale. (French ballade.)

Ballet. A theatrical dance. (French ballet.)

Ballot, "A little ball" used in voting. (French ballotte.)

Balloon, bālˌloonˌ. Ball with -oon augmentative. (Rule lxi.)


(The guard of a staircase is corruptly called banister.)

Ballustrade, balˌlūsˈtrādˌ. A set of ballusters.

French balustrée, balustrade.

Balm (the herb). Barm, ferment, leaven.

"Balm," contraction of bal•s•am (bal'm); Latin.

"Barm," Old English beorma, leaven.
Bamboo, plural bamboos (Malay), bam'.boo', bam'.booz'.
Ban, banned (1 syl.), bann-ing. Bans (of marriage). Rule i.
Latin bannum, a ban; banna (matrimonialia), banns.
Banana (Spanish), bá.nah'.nah not bá.nay'.nah.
Bandit, plural bandits or banditti, ban.dit', ban.dit'.ty.
Italian banditto, plural banditti, outlaws.
Bandrol, band'.rol. The little flag attached to a trumpet.
French banderole (2 syl.), bande and -role (diminutive).
Bandy, plural bandies (2 syl.), ban'died (2 syl.), ban'di-er, but ban'dy-ing, ban'dy-legs, &c. (Rule xi.)
Banian (days) ban'.yan'. Days when no meat is served. The Banians of India abstain from animal food.
Ban'ister. The guard of a staircase. Corruption of balluster.
Bankrupt, bank'.rupt not bank'.rup. One who has failed.
Bankruptcy, not bankrupcy. State of being a bankrupt.
Italian banco-rotto, broken-bench; because when a money-lender failed, his bench was broken, and he was expelled from his office.
Banner, ban'.ner. A flag. (Double n.)
Latin pannus; Welsh baniar; French bannière.
Banns (of marriage), not bans nor bands. (See Ban.)
Bann'quet, ban'quet-ed, ban'quet-er, ban'quet-ing. (Rule iii.)
(ed forms a distinct syl. after d or t.) French banquet.
Baptize' not baptise, bap'tism, baptist. Baptized' (2 syl.), baptiz'.ing.
Greek baptizó, baptisma, baptistos.
Bar, barr-ed (1 syl.), barr-ing, barr-ister, barr-ier, barr-icade, barr-ulet, barr-ý. (Rule i.) French barrer, to bar.
Barbarize, bar'.bar.ize not barbarise. To make barbarous.
Greek barbarizó, to make barbarous.
Bar'berry. A corruption of berbery. (Genus berbéris.)
Barley. The plural barleys means different specimens or sorts, the general crop: as, The barleys look well (the general crop). Barleys were higher. (the specimens offered for sale). Welsh bara llys[iau], bread plants.
Barm, leaven. Balm, balsam. (See Balm.)
Baron, a lord (one r). Baronet, not fertile (double r).
Baron, feminine baroness. Baronry, baronet, baronial.
"Baron," Latin bānus (a dolt); Barones dicuntur servi militum, qui utique stultissimi sunt, servi videlicet stultorum " (Scholastic). First a serving soldier, then a military chief, then a lord.
Barouche, *bā.roosch*. A four-wheel coach with a falling top.  
Latin *bē拉萨*, a cart with two pair of wheels (*bis rōta*), through the German *barutsche*.

Barrack, *plural barricades*. The plural is more generally used. 
The singular is used in compound words as *barrack-master, barricade-life*.

Barrel, *bar'roll* (2 syl.), *bar'relling*. *(Rule iii. -el.)*  
Spanish *barrel*. In Welsh and French *baril*, only one "r."

Barren, not fruitful. *Baron*, a lord. *(See Baron.)*

Barricade, *bār'rīkade*. Originally meant to block up a thoroughfare with barrels (French *barriques*) filled with stones or earth. *(French barricader, to barricade.)*

Barrier, *bārrī'er*. A bar to keep out intruders.  
French *barrière*, from *barre*, a bar; Welsh *bâr*, a bar.

Barrister, *bārrī'ster*. One called to the bar, a pleader.  
Bar and the Old Eng. termination *-ster*, business, habit.

Greek *barytēs*, heaviness; so called from its weight. *(See next.)*

Greek *bārīs* *tōnēs*, heavy tone of voice.


Bashaw, now called "Pasha," *pā'šah*.  
Latin *basilicus* (Greek *basileus*, a king). The "king serpent;" so called from a crest on its head like a crown.  
"Basilica," a royal hall of justice; such a hall used for a church.

Basin, *bā'sin* not *bason*. *(The French word has double *s).*

Basis, plural *bases* (Latin), *bā'sis, bā'y seez*. *(See Base.)*

Bass, *plural basses*; or *basso*, *plural bassos*: *base, base'e ez; bas'so, bas'soze*. *(See Base.)*  
*Rule xlii.*

Bass-relief, *plural bass-reliefs*; or *basso-relievo*, *plural basso-relievos*: *base re'leef*, *base re'leef's*; or *bas'so rel'i a'vo*, *bas'so re.l'i a'voze*. *(Rule xlii.)*

Bassoon, *bā.soo'n*. A deep bass wind-instrument.  
*Bass and -oon* (augmentative). Italian *bassone*; French *basson*.

Bastille, *bās'tiıl'.* A State prison in Paris. *(Not bastile.)*  
French *bastir* now *bātir*, to build. It means the building.

Bastinado, *plural bastinadoes, bas'ti.nah'doze*. *(Rule xlii.)*

Bat, batt-ed, batt-ing. *Bat* (the winged mouse), batt-ish. R. i.  
"Bat," Old English *bat*, a bat. French *battre*, to beat.  
"Bat" (the animal), Welsh *bathor*, a dormouse.
AND OF SPELLING.

Bate, contraction of abate. Bait, refreshment. (See Bait.)

Bath, bāth not bāth (noun); bathe, bāthe (verb). Rule li.

Bathos, bāthōs, mock sublime. Pathos, pāthōs. Words which excite a feeling of grief.

"Bathos" (Greek), depth; the reverse of sublime.

"Pathos" (Greek), feeling of grief.

Baton (French), bātōn. A small staff used by the leader of an orchestra, a marshal's staff of office, &c.

Batrachians, bā.trāk'chanz. The frog order of reptiles.

Greek bātrachos, a frog.

Battalion (double t and one l), but in French batalion.

Latin bātōn, to fight; Italian battaglione

Battery, plu. batteries, bat.tēr.iz. (French batterie.)

Battle, bat.tl, battled, bat.tld, battling, battlement.


Bazaar, bā.zar', a depot of fancy articles. Bizarre, fantastic.

"Bazaar," Persian bazar, a market. "Bizarre" (French), fantastic.

Be- (prefix) added to nouns, verbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. Added to nouns, it converts them into verbs, as be-friend. Added to verbs, it intensifies them, or adds the idea of about, at, before, for, in, on, over, &c. In prepositions and conjunctions it has the force of by or in

Be (verb). Bee (insect). "Be" forms parts of the verb "To Be." It is used in hypothetical propositions, as: "If I be," that is, "If I should be."

"Be" (verb), Old English beōn; present tense ic beō, thū bist, he byth; plural beoth (all persons).

"Bee" insect, beō, plural beōn (without accent).

Beach, cost. Beech, a tree. (Both pronounced beech.)


Beadle, bec'el. A church officer. (See Bedell.)

Old English beōl, one who bids or cites [to a court of law].

Bead-roll not bead-rol. A list of those to be prayed for. (R. x.)

Beadsman, feminine beadswoman; plu. beadsmen, beadswomen. One employed to pray for another's welfare.

Old English bead or beō, a prayer.

Bean, pulse. Been, bin, past participle of "To be."

Old English beōn, pulse. "Been," Old English beon of the verb beōn.

Bear (to carry), past bore [bare], past participle borne.

Bear (to bring forth), past bore [bare], past part. born.

"Bear" (to carry, to produce), O. Eng. bēr[an], past bér, p.p. boren.

Bear (a wild beast); he-bear, she-bear. Bare, naked.

"Bear" (the animal), Old Eng. bēra. "Bare," Old Eng. bēr[an].
Beast, best, beast-ly, beast-liness: but best-ial, best-iality, best-ially (without "n"). (The "a" of beast is inserted to distinguish the word from "best.")

Latin bestia, a beast; bestialis, bestial.

Beat, to strike. Beet, a root. (Both pronounced best.)

Beat, past beat, past part. beaten or beat. (We say: "He was dead beat," but beaten is the general past part.

Old English beot[an], past beet, past part. beaten.

"Beet" (the root), German bead; Latin bada; French belle.

Beotify, beat'if.illy; beot'ify-ing; but beatified (be-at.'i.fide); beot'ti-cal. (Rule xi.)

Latin, beatus facio, to make happy.

Beau, bo, a top. Bo! an exclamation to frighten children.

Bow, plural bows, an instrument to propel arrows. (Bow to rhyme with grow.)

Beau, plural beaux, bo, boze; feminine belle, plural belles, bell, bells (French). Gentlemen and ladies admired.

Latin bellus, beautiful. Beau is a contraction of bellus (be'w).

Beau ideal, plural beaux ideals, bō i.deel.al, boze i.deel.al (French.) A fancy model of beauty or excellency.

Beau monde, bō mōnd (French). The fashionable world.

Beauty, plural beauties, bu'tiz; beauti-ful, beauti-fully, beauti-fy, beauti-lying, beauti-fied (3 sel.), beauti-fer (Rule xi.): beaute-ous, beaute-ously, beaute-ousness (with e).

French beauté. (There is no sufficient reason for the change of vowel.)

Beautiful, bu'ti.ful. In poetry the superlative beautifulest is sometimes used.

Becca-fico, ought to be beca-fico, bek'-ka.fee'ko. The fig-pecker.

Italian beca-fico (beccare fico, to pick the fig or fig-tree).

Becalm, be.carm' not be.calm; becalmed, be.carm'd.

Fr. calme; Ital. and Sp. calma, quiet, with prefix be-, "to make."

Become, past became, past part. become, pres. part. becom-ing.

Old English becum[an], past becom, past part. becumen.

Bed, bed-d-ed, bed-d-ing; but bedpost, bedstead, &c. (Rule i.)

Old English bed or bad (noun); bed[an], to go to bed.

Bed-clothes, bed-close (no sing.) Sheets, blankets, and quilt.

Bedell not beadle, bee'dell. A university or court mace-bearer. Always styled the Squire bedell. (Latin bedellus.)

Bedim, be.dim', bedimm'd (2 sel.), bedimm-ing. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. dim, dark, with prefix be-, which converts nouns to verbs.

Bedlam, bed'lam. Corruption of Bethlehem, the name of a religious house converted into a lunatic asylum.

Bedouin, Bed'ouin. An Arab tribe (dwellers in the desert).

Arabic bedaw (from badw or bedw, a desert).
AND OF SPELLING.

**Bee**, the insect. Old Eng. *beo*. Be (the verb). Old Eng. *beo*. (See Be.)

**Beach**, a tree. Beach, a coast. (See Beach.)

**Beef**, the flesh of slain oxen; plural *beoves*, 'living' oxen. (Rule xxxviii.)

- French *bœuf*, plural *bœufs*; Latin *boves*, oxen.

**Beef-steak**, *beef-steak* not *beef-steek*.

- "Steak" is Old Norse *stek*; Danish *steg*, a broil, or slice to roast.

**Beef-eaters**, *beef-eaters*. Yeomen of the guard.

- Norman French *buffetiers* or *boufitiers*, waiters at the boufets.

**Been**, *bin*, past part. of "To be." Bin (for corn, wine, refuse.)


**Beer**, malt liquor. *Bier*, beer, barrow for the dead.

- "Bier," Old English *bœr*. "Bier," Old English *bœr*.

**Beestings**, *beestings* not *beestlings*. First milk after calving.

- Old English *bysting*, which is the better spelling, and sing. number.

**Beat**, to strike. (See Beat.)

**Beetle**, *beetle*, an insect; a mallet. *Betel*, *beetel*, a shrub.

- Old English *betel* or *bitel*, a beetle; *bytel* or *bytl*, a mallet.

- "Betel," an East Indian plant, the leaf of which is much used.

**Bees**, *beex*, black cattle; plural of beef. (See Beef.)

**Befall**, befell, befallen; not *befal*, *befel*, *befalen*. (Rule x.)

**Befit**, befitt-ed, befitt-ing. To suit, to become. (Rule i.)

**Befool**, Old Eng. prefix *be-*. makes verbs of nouns. (Rule lxii.)

**Beg**, begged (1 syl.), begg-ing, begg-ar, beggared (2 syl.) beggar-ing, beggarly, beggarli-ness, beggary, beggarman (all with double *g*.) Rule i. "I beg to inform you" means "I beg leave to inform you."

**Beggar**, a corruption of *bègarer* (Norse). This accounts for the termination "-ar."

**Beget', past begot'** [begat], *past part.* begotten [begot], begett-er, begett-ing, begot-t-en. (Rule i.)

- Old English *begebætan*, past *begebæt*, past part. *begeten*.

**Begin', past began'** [begun], *past part.* begun, beginn-ing, beginn-er. To commence, &c. (Rule i.)

- Old Eng. *beginnan*, past *began*, past participle *beginnen*.

**Begird;** past *begirded*, *past part.* begirded or *begirt*.

- Old English *begyrdan*, past *begyrde*, past participle *begyrden*.

**Begonia**, plural *begonias*, *begô-ni-ah*. Elephant's ears (a plant.)

- So called from M. Begon, French botanist.

**Beguins**, *Beg'winz*. A sect of religious women of Germany.

- So called from a linen cap (or *beguin*) which they wear.
Behalf. A corruption of the Old English behéfe (benefit).

Behold, past and past participle beheld. The more ancient participle beholden means “under an obligation.”

Old English beheldan, past beheld, past part. behelden.

Behoof (noun), behove (verb), Old Eng. behóf[ian]. Rule li.

Belay, past and past part. belayed (2 syl.), not belaid. (R. xiv.)

Old English belédan, past beléd, past part. belédan. Léwa, a betrayer, and prefix be- which converts nouns into verbs. It has no connection with the verb “lay.” (Old English legan.)

Beldam (French belle dame). A euphemism for “an old hag.” Similarly the French say bel age for great age.

Belemnite, bel’em.nite not bel’.em.ite. “Thunderbolt.” Greek belémnon, a dart. (These “stones” are fossil molluses.)

Belie, bel’i, past be.lied’, part. pres. be.ly-ing. (See belly.)

Old Eng. beleeg[an], past belege, past participle beled.

Belief (noun), believe (verb); be.leef, be.leeve. (Rule li.)

Believe, believ.able, believ.er, believ-ing, believ-ingly.

Belle, plural belles, feminine of Beau, plural beaux (French), bell, bells; bô, boze. Pretty girls and their admirers.

Belles lettres (plu), bel lettr. Polite literature. (French.)

Belows (plural), may refer to a single pair, but always requires a plural construction: “The bellows are broken.”

Old English bylig, bellows (from bôg, a bag).

Belly, plural bellies, bel’lîz; bellied, bel’laid. (Rule xi.)

Belly-ing, belly-ache, belly-ful. (See Belie.)

Old English bôg (from bôg, a bag); Welsh bôl.

Belong requires to after it: as “This belongs to me.”

Old English gelang, belonging to, property of.

Belvedere, bel’vi.deer’. A lookout in a garden.

Italian bel vedere, fine sight; Latin bellus videre.

Bend, past and past part. bent; bended (adj.), as “On my bended knee.”

Old English bend[an], past bende, past participle bended.

Beneath, be.neeth’ not be.neerh’. Old English beneothan.

Benedick or Benedict. A man who vows not to marry. “Benedick” (in Much A-do about Nothing) vows he will not marry, but afterwards marries Beatrice. “Benedict” is a play on the proper name. It means “Blessed,” or “Made happy,” and is applied to an old bachelor who has become a bridegroom.

Benefactor, feminine benefactress, bene.fak’tor, bene.fak’tress. -or is more common than -er after t and s. Unhappily no uniform rule is observed.

Latin bene facto, to do well; beneficium, a benefit or good deed, &c.
AND OF SPELLING.

Benefit, past and past part. benefited not benefitted; benefiting not benefitting. (Latin beneficio.) Rule iii.

Benign, benignly, be.nine', be.nine'ly; but benignant, benigne­
antly, benignity, be.nig'nant, be.nig'.nity, &c.

Latin benignus, benignant (bēnus old form of bēnus, good).

Benumb, be.num'. To make numb or insensible from cold.

Old English benim[an], past benim, past participle benumen, to stu­
py, to benumb. (The b is interpolated.)

Benzine, ben.zeen'. A fluid obtained from coal-tar.

Better Benzole, ben.zole, as the termination -ine denotes a gas. So called by Mitscherlich, who obtained it from benzoic acid. It was Faraday who discovered it in whale oil and coal tar.

Benzoin, ben.zoin', resin of the Benzoin plant (Styrax Benzoin).

In French Styrax Benjoin, and hence called “Gum Benjamin.”

Benzoin, ben.zoin' not ben.zoin'. Obtained from bitter almonds.

Bequest (noun), bequeath (verb), be.kweeth'. O.Eng. becwéth[an].

Berberis, ber'.ber'is (Latin). The barberry genus of plants.

Bereave, past and past part. bereft or bereaved (2 syl.)

Old Eng. bereft[an], past bereftode, past part. berefted.

Berg, a mountain. Burg or burgh, a fortified place: as “Heidelberg,” the heather-hill (Germany); “Edinburgh,” the fortified town of Dunedin (Scotland). Old English berg, a hill. Burh, genitive burge, a fort.

Bernardine, Ber'.nar.dine not Ber.nar'dine. Adj. of the next.

Bernardins, Ber'.nal.dins. So called from St. Ber'nard.

Berry, plu. berries, ber'.rīz, a fruit. Bury, to inter (only one “r”).

Both Old Eng.: Beric (only one “r”), a berry. Buric[an], to bury.

Berth, a place to sleep in. Birth, the act of being born.

Both Old Eng.: Ber, a bed-room; Bere th or ber th, birth.

Beryl, ber'.ril. A precious stone somewhat like an emerald.

Greek bērolēs. (In the Greek word the “ē” is long.)

Beseech, past and past part. besought. (The “g” is interpolated.)

Old Eng. besed[an]; past besocht; past part. besocht.

Beset', past and past part. beset; pres. part. besett-ing (R. i.)

Old English besettan; past besette; past part. besetten or besetten.

Beside, by the side of. Besides, in addition to, moreover.

Besom, bee.zum not bee'sum. A large broom. (O.Eng. bee'sm.)

Besot', besott-ed, besott-edly, besott-edness, besott-ing, besot­
ingly. (Old English be-sot.). Rule i.

Bespeak', past bespoke; past participle bespoke [bespoke].

Old English bespré[an]; past besproe; past participle besprocen.
Besprinkle, past besprinkled, past part. besprinkled or bespruen.

Bestial, bestiality, bestially (Latin bestia). See Beast.

Betake, past betook, past part. betaken; pres. part. betak'-ing.

Betray', betrayed' (2 syl.), betray'ing, betrayal, betray'er. (R. xiii.)

Betroth, betroth not be.trúh. To pledge to marry.

Beware-of. No past tense, participle, or gerund. Without an auxiliary it is used only in the Imperative and Infinitive present. (The auxiliaries used with it are shall and should, may and might, also the verbs must, needs, can, and could, but not do or did, have or had, am, be, or was.)

Betunia (no such word). It should be Petunia, pe.tu'.nuːh.
AND OF SPELLING.

Bey, a Turkish prince. Bay, a small gulf, a laurel.


Bi- or Bis- (prefix). Latin bis. Twofold, double. "Bis" drops the s before consonants. The two exceptions are biscuit and bissextile. Before "o" it is written bin as bin-oxide, bin-oxalate, &c. (This prefix is often added to Greek words, instead of dis.)

In Chemical nomenclature the Greek and Latin numeral prefixes have an arbitrary force: Thus in metaloïdes, if the base is in excess the Greek prefixes are employed: di- (2), tris- (3), &c.; but if the gas is in excess the Latin prefixes are used: pro- (1), sesqui- (1½), bi- (2), ter- (3), &c. Thus a "dioxide of A" (the base), would mean 2 quotas of A to one of oxygen; but "bin-oxide of A" would mean 2 quotas of oxygen to one of A (the base).

Bias, bi'as. A leaning or tendency in one particular way, (verb) bi'assed (2 syll.), bi'ass-ing. (French biais, bias.) The doubling of the s in this verb is an outrage. (R. ii.)

Bib, bibbed (1 syll.), bibb-er, bibb-ing (Rule i.), but bib-a'cient, bib-"ac'ity, bib'-ulous, bib'-io (the wine-fly).

Latin bibo, to drink; bibax, genitive bibliaxis, given to drink; bibitätus, having the capacity to sop up like sponge.

Bible, bi.ble. The Book [of Books]. (In Greek, the i is short.) Bib'lic.al, bib'lic.og'-ra-pher, bib'-lic.oma-.ni-a, bib'-li.pole.

"Bible," Greek biblós, a book.

"Bibliographer," Greek bibliógraphos or biblio-grap'ter, a writer of books.


"Bibliopole," Greek biblio-pôle, a bookseller (pôleo, to sell).

Bicarbonate, bi.kar.bO.nate. A salt with two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

Latin bi [bis] carbo (-ate, in Chem., means a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base). The "acid" two to one of the "base."

Biccaroon: No such word. See Bigaroon. A white-heart cherry.

Biceps, bi.seps. Any muscle with two heads, as that between the shoulders and elbow. Bicip'ital, not bicep'tal, biceps-tous. (Note -ci, not -ce.)

Latin bi [bis] caput, genitive bicip'titis, with double head.

Bicephalous, bi.sef'.dus. Having two heads.

An ill-compounded word: Latin bi [bis], Greek kēphalē, a head. (It ought to be dicephalous: Greek di [dis] kēphalē.)

Bichromate, bi.kro'.mate. A salt with two equivalents of chromic acid to one of the base.

Latin bi [bis], Greek chroma (-ate, in Chem., means a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base). Bi- is used in Chemical nomenclature to denote that the gas prevails. Di- (Greek) to denote that the base prevails.
**ERRORS OF SPEECH**

Dicuspid, *biˈkusˌpid*. Having two points or two fangs.  
Latin *bi* [bis] *cuspis*, two spear-points (as a tooth with two fangs).

Bid, *past bade* (*bād*), *past part.* bidden [*bid*]. (*Bod* is a vulgarism.) Bidd-er, bidd-ing, bidd-en (Rule i.)  
Old English *bid[an]*, *past bade*, *past participle bidden*, to bid.

Bide, *past bode or bided*, *past part.* bided, *biˈded*. To abide.  
Old English *bid[an]*, *past bided*, *past participle bidden*, to abide.

Biennial, *biˈəniˈəl*. Lasting two years, once in two years. It should never be used in the sense of "twice a year." (See Bi-monthly.) Annual becomes *ennial* in the compounds *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c. (Double n.)  
Latin *biennius* (*bis annus*, double year), one year twice over.

Bier, a barrow for the dead. Beer, malt-liquor. (See Beer.)  
Diestings or beestings. The first milk of a cow after calving.  
Old English *bysting*, *byst*, or *beast.*

Biffin, *biˈfɪn*. An apple which is dried in an oven and flattened.

Bifurcated, *biˈfɜrkəˈted*. Forked, divided into two branches.  
Latin *bi* [bis] *furca*, [like the] two prongs of a fork.

Big, *bigg-er*, *bigg-est*; *big-ness*, *big-l’y* (Rule i.)  
Corruption of "big," swollen. (Old Eng. verb *big[an]*, to swell.)

An ill-compounded word: Latin *bi* [bis], Greek *gámós*, double marriage. The word ought to be *digamy*. Greek *di-gamos*.

French *bigarreau*, the mottled cherry (a "White-heart"); Low Latin *bivarcella*, a corruption of *bivarelia* (bis varius, doubly mottled).

Bight, a small bay. Bite (with the teeth). (Both *bite.*)  

Bignonia, *biˈnɒniəˈniːə*. The trumpet flower, yellow jasmine, &c.  
So called by Tournefort from the abbé Bignon, a botanist.

Bignoniaceae, *biˈnɒniəˈniːəˌsiˈe*. The order of which Bignonias are types (*-aceae*, in Botany, denotes an order).

Bigot, *biˈɡɒt*, bigoted not *bigotted*. A religious zealot. (R. iii.)  
Old Eng. *big[an]*, to worship. Suffix -ot, dm. or depreciatory.

Bijou, *plu.* bijoux (French), *bəˈzhu*, *bəˈzhu*. Trinkets.

Bijoutry (French), *bəˈzhuˌtrɪ*. Jewellery.

Bilbo, *plu.* bilboes. The singular means a "rapier," so called from *Bilbao*, in Spain. The plural means "fetters."  
Latin *bi* [bis] *boia*, double collar of iron.

Bilious, *biˈluːs*, having the bile out of order. (N.B.—One l.)


Biliary duct, *biˈliər iˌdʌkt* not *biˈliər iˌdʌkt*.  
Latin *biliōsus*, full of bile (*bilis*, bile).
AND OF SPELLING.

**Billet**, bil’let. A log of wood; to quarter soldiers. Bill’et-ed, bill’et-ing. (One t. Rule iii.)

“Billet of wood,” French bilot. “Billet” (to quarter soldiers), French billet, a ticket (Latin bulla, a seal to authenticate the order); Low Latin biléius, a billet.


**Billion**, bil’yun. A million million.

Latin bi [bis] million, a million twice over.

**Billy-goat**, a male goat. Nanny-goat, a female goat.

**Bilobate**, bi.lO’.bate. (Botany.) A leaf with two lobes. This word is wrong. The o is short, and the Bi should be Di.

Greek di lobos. “Bilobate” is part Latin part Greek.

**Bimana**, bi.ma’nä not bima’nia. It ought to be bi’män-ah. Animals with two hands like men. (“Bima’nia” would mean mad on two subjects, double madness.)

Latin bi [bis] manus, having two hands.

**Bimonthly**, bi.month’ly. Twice a month. In this sense the word is quite indefensible. It can only mean “Every two months;” as Biennial, “every two years.” Besides, bi (Latin) monthly (Anglo-Saxon) is a false compound. It should be Twymonthly (twice monthly).

**Binacle**, bin’a.cle. Corruption of the French habit’acle or ‘bitacle, a box containing the compass and lights. Bin’acle, a telescope with two tubes.

“Binacle,” Latin hablāculum, a small house or abode.

“Binocele,” Latin bin [bis] oculus, for both the eyes. (See Bi-.)

**Binary**, bi’nä.ry not bin’a.ry. Combination of two bodies (as double stars), two compounds, two figures, &c.

Latin binarius (binus, i.e., bi [bis] unus, one twice).

**Bind**, past and past participle bound, to fasten by bonds. Bounden (adjective), obligatory: as “My bounden duty.”

Old English bind[ten], past band, past participle bunden.

**Binnacle or binacle.** (See Binacle.)

**Binoxalate**, bin.ox’.a.late. **Binoxide**, bin.ox’.ide. In Chemistry the Latin numerical prefixes pro- (1), sesqui- (1½), bi- (2), ter- (3), denote that the gas is the part referred to, and prevails. The Greek di- (2), tris- (3), &c., denote that the base is the part referred to, and is 2, 3, &c., to one of the gas. (See Bi-) 

Latin bin [bis]. Greek oxālis.

**Biography**, bi.o’g.rá.fy. The written history of a person’s life.

Greek bios graphe, I write the person’s life.

**Biology**, bi.öl’.ö.gy. The science which investigates the phenomena of life, whether animal or vegetable.

Greek bios logos, a treatise or discourse about “Life.”
Biped, *bī′ped*. One who has two feet, like men and birds.
Latin *bī* [bis] *pēdes*, two feet.

Bipennate or bipinnate, *bi′pen′nate* or *bi′pin′nate*.
Latin *bī* [bis] *penna* or *pinna*, having two wings.

Bird (*common gender*). Cock-bird (male), hen-bird (female).
Old Eng. *bird*, a bird; *brid*, a young bird or a brood.


Birth, act of being born. Berth, a sleeping-place. (*See Berth.*)

Bis- (prefix). Latin *bis*, “two,” “twofold,” “double.” The “s” is dropped before consonants (except in *bis-cuit* and *bis-sex'tile*). Before “o” it becomes *bin-*, as *bin-ocle*, *bin-oxide*.
In *Chemical* nomenclature it denotes that the gas is twofold the quantity of the base. Thus *bi-carbonate* of potash means: two equivalents of carbonic acid gas to one of potash.

Biscuit, *bi′s-kit* (Fr. *bis-cuit*, twice cooked; Lat. *bis coc[tus]*).
This word and “bis-sextile” are the only two which retain the *s* of “bis” before a consonant.

Bisected, *bi′sek′ted*. Cut into two equal parts.
Latin *bī* [bis] *sectus*, cut into two parts (called *bisegments*).

Bishop. In the Saxon period called *bīscop* or *biscop*, and his diocese a *bīscopdom* or *biscopdom*. Contraction of Greek *epiśkōps*, Latin *episcopus* (“bishop”).
Greek *epi* *skōpōs*, an overseer (of the clergy); verb *skōpō*, to look.

Bismuth, *bīs′muth* not *biss′muth* (French). A metal.
In German it is *bismuth* or *wismuth*.

Bison, *bi′son* (Greek *bison*). A wild ox with a hunch.

Bisextile, *bi′sex′tile*. Leap-year. (*See Biscuit.*)
Latin *bis sextiles*, the sixth [of the calends of March or February 24, counted] twice. Now, a day (29) is added to February.

Bisulphate, *bi′sul′fate*. A salt containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.
Latin *bī* [bis] *sulphur*, sulphur twice. The suffix -ate denotes a salt where the acid is most oxidised, and therefore ends in -ic; as *sulphur*ic acid; -ite denotes a salt where the acid is less oxidised, and therefore ends in -ous, as *sulphite* a salt formed of sulphurous acid with a base.

Bit, a morsel. Bitts (plural), two pieces of timber in the forepart of a ship round which cables are fastened.
Bit, bitt-ed, bitt-ing. To put the bit into a horse’s mouth.
Bitt, to put the cable round the bitts; bitt-ed, bitt-ing.
“Bitt,” Old Eng. *bītolt*, a bridle [a cable is the ship’s bridle].
(The second “t” is added to distinguish the two words.)
Bitch, feminine of dog. Also a gender-word as bitch-fox; dog-fox; bitch-ape, dog-ape; bitch-otter, dog-otter, &c.

Old English bice or byce, a bitch.

Bite (with the teeth). Bight, a bay. (See Bight.)

Bite, past bit, past part. bitten [bit]; bit-ing; bit-er. R. xix.

Bitter, bit-ter, acrid. Biter, bi-ter, one who bites.


Bitts (for cables). Bits (for horses). See Bit.


Bitu-minise, bitu-minisa'tion (s not "z.") Rule xxxi.

Bivouac (French), biv'o.o.ach. To encamp in the open air.

It ought to be pronounced biv.wak, "ou" in French being equal to w: thus "Zouave" (1 syl.), Zwarve, "Edouard," Ed-ward.

Biweekly, bi.weekly. Twice a week. This word is quite indefensible. It means "Every two weeks" (once a fortnight). The compound is also abnormal. Bi (Latin) weekly (Ang.-Sax.) It should be Twyweekly, twice a week.

Bizarre not bizzare (French), bi.zar'. Fantastic.

Bazaar is a mart or dépôt of fancy articles. (See Bazaar.)

Blab, blabbed (1 syl.), blabb-ing, blabb-er (to tell tales). (R. i.)
Norse blabbl', to gabble; German plappern, to blab.

Bladder (double d). The old form has but one "d," blädre."

Blain, a sore. The old form was blägen.

Blame, blame-able (not blame.able), blam-ably (R. xix. xx.), blame-ful, blame-less, &c., blame-worthy. (Rule xvii.)
(Only words ending in "-ce" and "-ge" retain the "e" before the postfix "-able.")

Blancmange, blam-mon's. A white jelly-like confection.

An English perversion of the French blancmanger.

Blare, blair (like a cow). Blear, ble-ar, sore: as "blear-eyes."
"Blare," Low German blliren, to cry. "Blear," Danish blære, a sore.

Blaspheme', blasph'eming, blasphemed' (2 syl.), blasph'emer; but blasphémonous, blasphémonously, blasphémony. (The "e" long in Greek.)

Greek blasphémon (blaspeis phémii), to speak hurtful words. "Blasphemy," Greek blasphémonia; "blasphémonous," Greek blasphémonos.

-ble (postfix) Lat. -bil[is], added to nouns: "able to," "full of," &c.

Bleach, bleech. To whiten. (The "ea" is the diphthong æ.)
Old English blečan or blečian, to bleach.

Blek, bleek. Cold. (The "ea" is the diphthong æ.)
Old Eng. blēc or blēc, pale, bleak. So Lat. pallidus, pale, bleak.

Blear, bleer, sore. Blare, bläre, to bellow. (See Blare.)
BLEAT, bleat (like a sheep). (The "ea" is the diphthong a). Old Eng. bleat, a bleating; verb bleatan, to bleat.

BLEED, past and past participle bled; blooded, by venesection. Old English bledan, to bleed, or to draw blood.

BLEND, past blended, past participle blended or blent.

Old English blendan, past bland, past participle blenden.

-Blende, a word added to several metals: as "horn-blende," &c. German blenden, to dazzle. The metals so named are lustrous.


BLESS, past blessed (1 syl.) or blest, past participle blest.

Blessed (adj., "happy," "extolled"), bless-ed (2 syl.) (Blessed be the dead which die in the Lord.—Rev. xiv. Blessed be the God of Abraham.) Similarly, blessedly, bless-ed-ly; blessedness, bless-ed-ness.

Old English bless-an, past blessode, past participle blessed, to bless.

BLIGHT, blite. A disease of plants by which they are withered. Old Eng. blæth, rust, mildew.

BLISS (Old English bliss, joy). Bless (Old English bless-an, to make joyful).

BLITHE, not blirth, cheerful. Old English blithe, joyful.

Blithely, blitheful, blithesome, blithesomeness, blithesomely. (Only "whole," "due," and "true," drop the "e" before ly.)

BLOAT, blote; bloated, bloater. A herring slightly dried.

BLOOED, bloody; bloodi-er, bloodi-est, bloodi-ly, bloodi-ness, bloodi-ness.

Old Eng. blod, blood; blodig, bloody; bloditan (verb).

BLOOD, blod; bloody; bloodi-er, bloodi-est, bloodi-ly, bloodi-ness, bloodi-ness.

Old Eng. blod, blood; blodig, bloody; bloditan (verb).

BLOOM, not blume. Old Eng. blösm, softened into blóm (R. lxi.) Old Eng. blösm(an), past blösmode, past part. blösmad, to bloom.

BLOT, blott-ed, blott-ing, blott-er, blott-y (Rule i.)

Old Eng. blut, black [spot]; verb blatan, past blatode, p. p. blatoed.


BLOW, past blew, past participle blown.

Old Eng. blowan, past blew, past part. blæven, to blow, or breathe; but blew(an), past blewede, past part. blowed, to blow or blossom. "Let the pealing organ blow" is correct, because the organ sounds only when the organ pipes "blow" or transmit the blast of the bellows. "Let the fire blow," would be nonsense, because the fire does not burn by transmitting the blast of the bellows.
Blue, a colour. Old Eng. bleo. Blew (did blow), see above.

Blueness, bluebell, &c. "A fit of the blues," spleen (R. xvii.)
Blu-ish, bluishly, bluishness (Rule xix.)

Blur, blurred (1 syl.), blurring. To blemish. (Rule i.)

Boa (a serpent), bo'ah. Boar (a pig), bo'ar. Bore (to make a hole), bōre. Boor (a rustic), boo'r.

"Boa." Latin boa, from boas, a cow, which it was supposed to suck.
"Boor," Dutch boer, a farmer; Old English ge-bōr, a rustic.

Boar, bo'ar, a male pig; female sow. (See Boa.)

Board, bōrd, a plank; to furnish with lodgings and meals.
Bored, bōrd, perforated. Bawd, a procuress.

"Board." Old Eng. bōrd, a plank; also "food and lodging."
"Bored." Old Eng. bōr(ian), past bōrden, past part. bōred, to bore.
"Bawd," French bau de (boudir, to incite.)

Board-of-Trade, plural Boards-of-Trade, &c. (Phrases compounded with a prep. pluralise only the 1st word.)
Boarder, one who boards. Border, an edging. (Both alike.)
Borderer, one who lives on a frontier or border-land.
Boarding, pres. part. of board. Bordering, making a border.

Boast, bōste; boast'ær, boasting, boast'ful, boast'fully, &c.

Welsh bost, a boast; bostiad, a boasting; bostiwr, a boaster; bostio, v.

Boat, bōte, a vessel urged by oars. Boot (for the foot).
Boated, past tense of boat. Booted (wearing boots).

Boating. Boatswain, a ship's officer in charge of the boats.
Boatman, one whose trade is to manage a boat.
Boatsman, an amateur manager of boats: as Lord Star is a good boatsman, not boatman.

Old English bōt, a boat; bōt-swain, a boatswain.

Bob, bobbed (1 syl.), bobbing. To fish with a bob, &c. (R. i.)

Bop. (Provincial.) To duck to avoid something.

Bobbin. A spool on which cotton is wound. (Double b.)
French bōbin (only one b). Bobbin, in French, means "bobbinet."

Bode; boded, bō'ded; bod-ing, bō'ding. To portend.

Bodied, bō'd.ed, is the past tense of body, bodying, &c.
"Bode," Old English bod(i)an, past bodode, past part. bodod.

Bodice, bod'iss, a corset. Bodies, bod'iz, plu. of body.

Old Eng. bodig ceac, a restraint or stay for the trunk. (See Body.)

Bodleian (library), Bod'leian. A library at Oxford. So called in honour of Sir T. Bodley, its founder.
Body, *plu.* bodies, bod′.is; bodied, bod′.ed; bod′.ly, bod′.less; possessive singular body′s, possessive plural bodies′; body-guard, body-linen, body-politic (Rule x.)
Old Eng. body, the trunk of a man, the whole body was called lc.

Bog, bōggy (full of bogs). Bogy, bō.gi, a hobgoblin.

Boisterous, boice′.tē.rūs; boisterously, boisterousness, not boistroux, boistrously, boistrousness.
Welsh bwystus, savage, ferocious (bwyst, a savage, ferocity).

Bold, intrepid. Bowled, bōld, past tense of "to bowl."
Bold (more bold). Boulder, a large rounded stone.

Bole (1 syl.), the trunk of a tree. Bowl, bōle, a basin.
"Bole," Welsh bol, the belly. "Bowl," Old Eng. bolla, a basin.

Boletus, bo.lee′.tus (Latin). A species of fungus.

Bolster, along pillow. Bolsterer, one who bolsters-up another.
Old English bolster, a pillow; i.e., bol, a sleeping-room; ster, something habitual or common to a bedroom. (See -ster.)

Bomb, bōm, an explosive shell. Boom (of a ship).

Bombardier (Fr.), bōm′.bar.deer′. The soldier who fires bombs.

Bombasine, bōm′.bā.zeen. A cloth made of silk and cotton.
It ought to be bombycine, bom′.bī.sin.
Latin bombycines, made of silk (bombyx, silk or fine cotton yarn; Greek bombyx, the silk-worm).

Bon mot (French), bōn′.mō. A witticism.

Bon ton (French), bōn′.toˈgn. Good in the opinion of fashion.

Bon vivant (French), bōn′.vē.vaˈgn. One who loves to eat.

Bonne bouche (French), bōn′.bouch. A dainty or "tit bit."

Bona fide (Latin), bo′.na fī′.dē. In good faith, without deception.
Bona fides, bo′.na fī′.deez. An equitable intention.

-bond (postfix, Latin -bund[us]). Added to gerundial nouns: as vagabond, a wandering person or vagrant.

Bond-man, fem. bond-woman, *plu.* bond-men, -women, a slave.

Bonds-man, fem. bonds-woman, a surety.

Bone (1 syl.), bōned (1 syl.), bōn-ing, bōn-y. Bon (Fr.), good.

Bonito, *plu.* bonitoes (Spanish), bo.nee′.toza. A species of tunny-fish.
Bonnet (for the head). Bonnetted, bonneting (with only one t). Rule ii.

Both French (connected with ben, the head or top, as Ben-Nevis).

Bonny, bon'ny (jolly); bon-i-ly. Bony, bo'ny, full of bones.

"Bonny," Latin bonus, good, with -y diminutive.

"Bony," Old English bāen, adjective of bān, bone.

Booby, plu.bobbies; pos.sing. booby's, pos.plu. boobies', boo'bez.

Spanish bobo, a dolt.


Boom (of a ship). Bomb; bōm, an explosive shell. (See Bomb.)

Dutch boom, a spar. Bommon, to sound like an empty tub (R. Ixii.)

Boon, a favour; corruption of the Old Eng. bēn, a petition.

Boon (companion); Latin bonus, good (Rule lii.)

Boor, a rustic. Bore, to perforate. Boar (pig). Boa, a serpent, q.v.

Boot (for the foot). Boat, bōte (for the water). (See Boat.)

French botte, a boot. "Boot," profit, Old Eng. bōt, profit (R. Ixii.)

Bootes, Bo'o'tees, a constellation. (Greek bōtēs, a herdsman.)

Booth, bootee not boor, a shed. Both, bōth, the two (R. Ixii: b).

"Booth," Gaelic both; Law Latin botha, a tent.

"Both," Old English bā-both, both two.

Booty, spoil. Beauty, bu'ty, what is handsome. Botty, priggish.


"Botty," Welsh bostio, a boaster; verb bostio, to brag.

Boracic, bo'ras'.ik, adjective of "borax." (French.)

Borage, bo'ra'ge, not bur ridge. A herb.

Corruption of Corage, Latin cor-ago, to act on the heart; so called from its cordial virtues: Ego Borago gaudia semper ago: that is, "Borage gives courage," or "Borage, I ween, drives away spleen."

Border, baw'der, an edging. Boarder, one who boards, q.v.

Bore, to perforate. Boor, bō'or, a rustic. Boa, bō.ah, a serpent, q.v.

Borecole, bōr.kōle (a vegetable). Welsh bore cael, early-cabbage.

Born (to life). Borne, bōr, carried. Bourn; bō'urn, a limit.

"Born" and "Borne," Old English boren, verb bōran, to bear.

"Bourn," French borne, a limit or boundary.

Borough, Burrow, Borrow, Barrow.

Borough, bur'ráh, a town "represented," but not episcopal.

Burrow, bur'ro, a rabbit's lodge.

Borrow, bor'ro, to take on loan.

Barrow, bār'ro, a hand-cart, a mound over the dead.

"Borough," Old English buruh or burug, a city. Also būr.

"Burrow," Old English burigen, a sepulchre, or buruh, a dwelling.

"Borrow," Old English bōr or bōr, a loan.

"Barrow," Old English bere, a wheelbarrow: be'roga, a mound.

Borrow, see above. (Double r.)

Bosom, booz'om not buzzun. Old Eng. bōsm. (Rule lx. d.)

Botany, bōtānı́. (Greek bōtanı́, herbage.) This word should be limited to fodder and herbage. The science of plants should be phytopogy, fītō'to'gy. (Greek phūtōn lōgōs, plants the subject.)

Both, bōth not borth. Booth, booth. A tent-shop. (See Booth.) "Both of them." Both-of" has an adverbial sense. It does not mean both out of them, but them both-ly or both-together. (See All. All of them.)

Bottle, bō'tl (for wine, &c.) Bottel, a bundle (bottel of hay).

"Bottle," French bouteille; Low Latin buticula or buticula, a little buttla or "butt."

"Bottel," French bōth, a little bottle or bundle.

Bottom (double t). The older form was bōtm.

Boudoir (French), bōo'dwör. A lady's private room.

Bough, bōw (of a tree). Bow (of a boat), to bend the head.

"Bough," Old English bōh, genitive bōges (2 syl.) "Bow," to bend the head, Old English bōg[an] imperfect bōh.

Boulder, bōld'ër, a large rounded stone. Bolder (more bold).

"Boulder," corruption of bōvider, a [stone which has been] bowled about.

"Bolder," Old English bōldre, more bold (bōld).

Bounty, plu. bounties, boun'tiez; bounti-ful, bounti-fully, bounti-fullness; but bounte-ous, bounte-ously, bounteousness. (There is no sufficient reason for this change of the vowel. See Beauty.)

French bōntë, Latin bōntias, goodness (bōnus good).

Bouquet, plural bouquets (French), bōo'kay', bōo'kaiz'.

Bourgeois, bow'zhwoiz (sing and plural). A citizen, a burgess. (Pronounced bour-zhwoi in French.)

Bourn, bō'urn not bōrn, a limit, a country. Born, brought forth. Borne, carried. (See Born.)

Bow, bōw (to rhyme with noiv): (1) a salutation with the head, (2) the fore part of a boat or ship, (3) to bend. Bough (of a tree). See Bough.

Bow, bōw (to rhyme with grow): (1) the propeller of arrows, (2) a curve, (3) an instrument used with a violin, &c.

"Bōw" (to bend): Old Eng. beg[an], bēg[an], or bōg[an].

"Bōw" (for shooting arrows) is from the same verb.

** Compounds in which "bow" rhymes with vow:—

Bōw-grace (sea term), bōwman (first oar), bōwpiece (of a ship), bōwline (in ships), the Spanish bōlina.
Compounds in which "bow" rhymes with grow:—
Bow-bearing, bow-bent, bow-dye (so called from Bow, near
London), bow-hand, bow-instruments (as violins, &c.),
bow-legged, bow-less, bow-man (an archer), bow-net, bow-
saw, bow-sprit, bow-string, bow-window, &c.

Bows, bowz (of a ship). Bows, bowz (of a saddle). Bouse,
to drink. French buveur, a drinker, boise; L. Lat. buo.

Bowd, bowd (term in heraldry). Bowed, bowd, bent.
Bode, to portend. Old English böð[ian], to tell.

Bowling, bow-ing, saluting. Bowing, bow-ing, curving.
(As "bow" and "bòw" are from the same verb, the only
excuse for the twofold pronunciation is that of making
the sense more clear.)

Bowel, plural bowels, bòwel, bòwelz ("bòw" to rhyme with
vow), bowell-ed, bowell-ing. (Rule iii. -EL.)

Bower, bower (in a garden), a boudoir. Old Eng. bür, a bower.

Bower-anchor, bòwer an.kor not bòwer an.kor. The
second anchor, carried at the ship's bows.

Bowie Knife, bòw'.ee nife nôt bòw'.ee nife. Used in North
America. So called from "Jim Bowie," one of the most
daring characters of the United States.

Bowl, bòwl, a basin. Bole, a clayey earth.


Bowler, bòwel.ter not bòwel.er. One who bowls.

Bowling-green, bowling green not bowling green.

Bowled, bowld not bowld. Bold, intrepid. (See Bold.)

Boy, plu. boys, feminine Girl, plu. girls. Buoy, a float.

"Boy," Old English byré, a son (verb býr[ian], to raise).

"Buoy," French bouée; Dutch boet, a float.

Brace, a tie; two head of game, &c. Brass, a mixt metal.

Brace (verb), braced (1 syl.), brac-ing, brac-er; but brace-let.

"Brace," French bras, the arms, hence embrasser, to hug.

"Brass," Old English bras, brass.

Brachial, brá'ki.áhl. Pertaining to the arms.

Latin bráchiátis (bráchium, the arm); Greek brachión.

Brachiopod, plu. brachiopods or brachiopoda, brák'.i.ó.pôd,
brák'.i.ó.pöd, brák'.i.ó.p".däd. Molluscs with feet like arms.

Greek brachión pous (podos), arms (for) feet.

Brag, bragged (1 syl.), bragging, braggingly, brag-er, brag-art.

Braggadocio, plu. braggadocios. (Rule xliii.)

Old English brág[an], to pretend to arrogate to oneself.
Brahman or Brahmin, plu. Brahmans or Brahmins, never Brahmen. The termination -man is merely by accident like our word "man," as Roman, &c. It arises from the addition of -n to a noun ending in -ma, as Brahman, Roma. Brahmanic, Brahmanical, Brahmanism.

"Brahman," from Brahma; "Brahmin," from Brah." Brahma or Brah, chief of the Hindú Trinity.

Braid, bráde, trimming. Braided, past tense of bray. (See Bray.) "Braided," Old English bredan (verb bred[an], to weave).

Brain, bráne (of the head). Old English brægen, the brain.

Brake. A female fern, a skid, a carriage for training horses, &c.

Break, brake, to fracture

"Brake" (a fern), Danish bregn. Welsh brog, bracken.

"Brake" (a skid), Latin brachium, an arm, a lever.

"Brake" (a carriage), Old Eng. bræc, a [carriage for] breaking-in.

"Break" (to fracture), Old English bredan, to rupture.

Bramble, bran'.bl. The older, spelling is brembel or brembel.

Bran, brégn. The husk of ground corn. Brann-y. (Rule i.) French brun: as bran du soie, sawdust.

Bran-new. Quite new, with the sheen or brightness still there.

Old Eng. broge or bringe, shining; verb burn[an], brenn[an], to burn.

The word occurs with a difference in "Brown," brún, the colour of things burnt; "brimstone," burning stone; "brand" (bran-d) being added to convert the participle into a noun; "Burn-ish," to make the surface glow. Not a corruption of Brand-new.

Brandy, plural brandies, bran'.diz; brandied, bran'.did.

German brant-wijn, Dutch brand-wijn, burnt-wine.

Brass, brás (a mixed metal). Brasses, monumental slabs of brass. Brassed, brassiness; brazed, brazier (a worker in brass).

Old Eng. bræs, brass; bressen, brazen; bresian, to braise.

Bravado, plu. bravadoses, bra'.va.h',do, bra'.va.h',doze. Brag. (xlii.) Spanish bravata, the brag of a bully; bravecador, a bully.

Brave, braver or more brave (comp.), bravest or most brave (sup.), braved (I syl.), brav-ing, brav-ry, brave-ly. (Fr. brave.)

Bravo, plu. bravos, bra'h.voza. Assassins for hire. (Rule xlii.) Italian bravo (noun and adj.); Spanish bravo (adj.), ferocious.

Bray, brays, brayed (I syl.), bray-ing, bray-er. (Fr. braire.) R. xiii.

Braze, to solder with brass. Braise, charcoal used in a brasier.


"Brase," Old English bræs[an], to cover with brass.

"Brasie," French, prepared charcoal for cooking purposes.

"Braiser," French braiser, to braise over brasie.

"Brays," (pounds in a mortar), Old Eng. bras[an], to bruise.

"Breeze," French brisé, broken; Latin brisus, something trodden on,
AND OF SPELLING.

Brazen, ought to be basen, adj. of brass, not "soldered." Old English bræsen, made of brass (bræs).

Brazier, one who brazes or works in brass. Brasier, a pan to hold "braise" or charcoal in ignition.

Breach, breech, a gap. Breech, the thickest end of a gun, &c.

"Breach," Old Eng. brice (c=ch), a fracture; French breche.

"Breech" (the hinder part or bottom), Old Eng. brēc, breeches.

Bread, brēd, food. Bred, past and part. of bread.

"Bread," Old Eng. bread or bread, bread, food generally.

"Bred," Old Eng. bred of the verb brēdan, to nourish.


Old Eng. brēd, bread, with -th. This suffix added to adjectives converts them into abstract nouns, as strong, strength; &c.

Break, brāke not breek, to rupture. Brake, a female fern.

Break, past broke [brake], past part. broken [broke].

Breakfast, brek'fāst. The morning meal (break [the] fast).

Breaking, brāke'ing not breck'ing. (See Break.)

Bream, a fish of the carp family. Brim, brīm, a rim, a brink.


Breast, brest (of the body). Old Eng. brēst, the breast.

Breath, brēth (noun); breathe, breethe (verb). Rule li.

Breath (brēth), breath'-less, breath'-lessly, breath'-lessness.

Breath (breathe); breathed (1 syl.), breath'-ing, breathes (1 syl.), breath'-er, breath'-ing-time.

Old Eng. brēth, breath, an odour, exhalation.

Breccia, brēch'.ēahn. A rocky mass of angular fragments. A mass of rounded fragments is a Conglomerate.

It ought to be bricia (Italian), a fragment. The Italian word breccia means a "breach."

Breech, plural breeches, brieč, britch'.ez. In the singular it means the hinder part, as the "breech" of a gun. In the plural it means trousers terminating at the knees. The verb (breech) means to flog; and also to change the petticoat-suit of young boys for jacket and trousers.

Breach, breech, a gap, an opening. (See Breach.)

Breed, brēde, to hatch, to generate. Breed, brēd, food, q.v.

Breed, past bred, past participle bred.

Old English brēdan, past brēd, past part. brēden, to nourish.


"Breeze" (refuse coke), French brisé, broken; Latin briza.

"Breeze" (a gentle wind), French brise, a breeze.

"Breeze" (a gad-fly), also spelled Brise, Old Eng. briose, a gad-fly.

Bressumer. It ought to be Bretsumer, a beam over a shop window, &c., to support the weight above it.

German braet, a plank or beam, and suemer (Welsh) supporter.
Brethren, plural of brother, chiefly used in Scripture language. For all general purposes the plural of brother is brothers.

"Brethren" is altogether a blunder. The Old English was brōther, plural brōthera or brōthra, later form brōthrc.

Brevo (1 syl.), a note in Music. Brief, brīfe (of a barrister).

"Brevo," not Ital. but French brève (in Music). Ital. is nota intiera.


Brevet, brev'et [rank]. An honorary degree in the army, being one grade higher than that which takes the pay.

French brevet, brevet rank, a commission.

Brevier, brev.veer'. A small type, like that used in this line.

Latin brevis, small. Said to have been the type of breviers.

Bridal, brī.dāl, adjective of bride. Bridle, brī.d'l, for a horse.

Bridal or Brīdal was the marriage feast, the "bride ale." The adjective of bride in Old English is brīdic or brīdlic.

"Bridle," Old Eng. brīdel or brīdēl (verb brīdelan), to curb.

Bride, masculine bridegroom, a corruption of bridegume.

Old Eng. brīd or brīd; brīd or brīd yumma

N.B.—Gum- (prefix) denotes excellence. Gum-mann, the famous man. Gum-cymn, man-kind; Gumā, man "par excellence."

Bridesmaid, attendant on the bride. Best man, attendant on the bridegroom. (Bridesmaid is incorrect. It does not mean the "bridal maid, as "bridecake" means the bridal cake, but the maid of the bride.

Bridecake, not bridescake. It means the "bride cake" not the cake of the bride.

Bridge (over a river). Brig, a ship with two masts.


Bridle, brī.'d'l (for a horse). Bridal, brī.'d'al, adj. of bride, q.v.

Bridled, brī.'d'ld; bridling, brī.'d'ling; bridler, brī.'d'ler.

Brief, brīfe, the summary of a cause. Breve (in Music), q.v.

Brier or briar (a plant). Briery (Old Eng. brar, a brier).

Brigade Major, plural brigade majors, brī.gād'e, &c.

Brigade General, plural brigade generals, brī.gād'e, &c.

Bright, brīte, shining, clear. (O. Eng. beorht corrupted to breaht.)

Bright'en (verb), bright'en(ed) (2 syl.), bright'ening.

Bright-ly, bright-ness, bright-eyed, bright-shining, &c.

Brilliant, bril'.yant. (French brillant, verb briller, to shine.)

Brim, a rim. Bream, a fish of the carp family. (See Bream.)

Brimm-er, brimed (1 syl.), brimm-ing. (Rule i.)

Brim-less, brim-ful (full to the brim).

(“Full,” “fill,” and “all,” drop one l in the compounds.)

Brimstone, sulphur. (Old Eng. Bryne-stone, the burning stone.)

**Brine**, brin-ish, brin-ishness, brin-y (i long). Rule xvii.

Old Eng. *bryne*, salt liquor. (*Bryne*, burning, has no accent.)

**Bring**, past brought, past part. brought. To carry to the place where we are, to carry elsewhere is “to take.”

Bring-er and bring-ing, not *brin-ger* and *brin-ging* like finger and fingering, where the *n* stands for *g* (*fjgger*).

O. Eng. *bring[an]*, past *bróhte* or *brang*, past part. *ge-broht* or *brungen*.


**BRITAIN**, *Brit’n*; Briton, *Brit’en*; British (one *t*).

**British**, Brit’n, Brit’nic. (Latin Britannia, Britannicus.)

**Brit’tany**. (Double *t*). The -*y* is diminutive.)

“*Britain*,” Old Eng. Brittan, Brytten, Bryten, Briten, &c.


“Brison,” Old Eng. Brit or Britte, plu. Britlas (*i* or *y*).

**Bristle**, *brit’t*l; bristler or more brittle, brittest, or most brittle; not *britteler*, *brittelest*. Easily broken.

Old Eng. *byrtic*, verb *bry[g]a’t*, to break.

**Britzka**, *brit’s’kah* or *briz’.kah*. Russian *britshka*. An open carriage which can be closed at pleasure.

**Broach**, to tap. **Brooch**, an ornament for the neck or breast.


**Broad**, *bráwd*, wide. **Brod**, a sharp-pointed instrument. **Brood**.

“*Broad*,” Old Eng. *brad* or *bráed*, broad.

“*Brood*,” same as *prod*, an awl, a goad; Danish *braad*, a goad.

“*Brood*,” Old Eng. *bród*, a brood; *brády*, brooding.

**Broadwise**, not *broadways*. In the direction of the broad part.

Old Eng. suffix *-wisa*, in the direction of; *wisa*, a director.

**Broccoli**, plural *broccolis*, *brok’.kó.li*, *brok’.kó.li.z* not brococolow. French *brocoli* (one *e*), a spring cauliflower. (Not Italian.)

**Brogue**, *bróg* (*g* hard), a twang in speech, as the “Irish brogue.”

Gaelic *brog*, a shoe made of rough hide.

**Bromelia**, *bro.me’li.ákh*. A genus of plants. So named from Olaus Bromel, a Swedish naturalist. The pine apple, &c.

**Bromeliaceæ**, *bro-me’li.a’se-e*. The order containing the above.

In Botany *-aceæ* denotes an order.

**Brome** (1 *syl*.), or **Bromine**, *brómín*. A non-metallic element.

- **Brom-al**, a fluid obtained from *brome* by alcohol.

- **Brom-ico**, a non-acid combination of *brome* and oxygen.

- **Brom-ico**, an acid combination of *brome* and oxygen.

- **Brom-ate**, a salt from the union of *bromic acid* and a base.

Greek *brómos*, fester. (So called from its fetid smell.)
Bronchia, plural Bronchiae, brōnˈˌkī.ə, brōnˈˌkī.e. The ramifications of the tubes called bronchi, terminating in the vesicles of the lungs. Bronˈchial, brōnˈˌkī.əl (adj.)

Bronchus, plural bronchi, brōnˈˌkəs, brōnˈˌki. Bronchus, either of the two branches of the windpipe (bronchus dexter or bronchus sinister), the two are the bronchi.

Greek brōğchos, the windpipe. (Note "g" before g or ch=“ch”)

Bronchitis, brōnˈˌkī.ət. Inflammation of the bronchus.

In Medical phraseology the suffix -itis denotes "inflammation;" as carditis, inflammation of the heart; peritonitis, inflammation of the peritoneum; pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs.

Bronze (1 syl.), bronzed (1 syl.), bronzing, bronzes (2 syl.), bronz-ite, bronz-y. (Italian bronzo, bronze.) Rule xix.

Brooch, an ornament. Broach, to tap. (See Broach.)

Brood, a progeny; (verb) to sit to hatch. Broad, braʊd, wide (q.v.)

Old English brōd, a brood; brōd·ig, brooding. Brōd, broad.

Brook, a stream. Broke, brōk, past tense of break; brōk·e.


Broom, a brush. Brougham, broʊm (q.v.) Brome (q.v.)

"Broom," Old English brōm, the broom shrub.

Broth, broʊθ·ət not brōθ. (Old Eng. brōθ, broth.)

Brothel, broʊθˈəl. Corruption of the Fr. bordel. Ital. bordello.

Brother, plu. brothers. In Scripture language, plu. brethren (q.v.)

Brother, feminine sister; plural sisters.

Brother-in-law, plural brothers-in-law, by marriage.

Step-brother, plural step-brothers, sons of different families made brothers by the second marriage of their surviving parents.

Old Eng. step·an, to bereave. Brothers bereaved of one parent.

Foster-brother, plural foster-brothers, nursed together.

Old Eng. fós·er, to feed. Food-brothers, fed by the same parent. Old Eng. brō theor, plural brōthra or brōthru, later form brōthre.

Brougham, broʊm not broʊˈəm. A light four-wheeled carriage. So named from Lord Brougham, whose name, says Lord Byron, "is pronounced Broom from Trent to Tay." Similarly Vaughan is Vawn, and Maughan is Morn.

Brow, brō to rhyme with "now," not brōw to rhyme with "grow."

Old English brew, the eye-brow.

Brown, brōn to rhyme with "gown," not with grōn.

Old Eng. brōn, the colour of burnt things, brōnen or burnen, burnt.

Browse (1 syl.), to graze. Brows, eye-brows. (See Brow.)

"Browse," Greek [bɪ]brósko, to eat; brōsis, food.
Brucine or Brucina, bru'sin or bru'sin-nah. An extract somewhat like strychnia (strich.nē.āh). Named after Dr. Bruce, mineralogist and traveller, New York.

Bruin, bru'in, a bear. Brewing, brew'ing, making beer.

Bruin is so named from Sir Bruin, the bear, in the German beast-epic of Reynard the Fox. (The brun or brown animal.)

"Brewing," Old Eng. brew[en], past brew, past participle brown.

Bruise, brū'se, a contusion. Brews, 3rd person sing. of "Brew."

"Bruise," Old Eng. bry[en], to bruise, past bryse, past part. brysed.

Bruited, brū'ted, noised, rumoured. "It got bruited abroad."

A verb made from the French bruit, a noise, report. "To bruit," in French, is Répandre un bruit au loin.

Brunette. (French), broo-net'. A woman of dark hair and complexion. A fair woman is a blonde (French).

Brusque (French); brāsk, abrupt, blunt in manners.

Brute (1 syl.), a dumb animal. Bruit (French), a rumour. Brū't-al, brū't-al'ly, brū't-al'ity, brū't-al'ise, brū't-al'ising, brū't-al'isation, brū't-ish, brū't-ish'ness, brū't-ish'ly, brū't'-ism, brū't'-if-y, brū't'-if-y ing, brū't'-ifies (3 syl.), brū't'-ified (3 syl.). Rule xvii:

Latin brūtā [animalia] brute animals.

Brutum fulmen (Latin), brū.tum fūl.men. A harmless threat.

Bryony, bro'-ony. The wild vine, the lady's-seal, &c.

Buck, a 'gender-word': (buck) rabbit, doe rabbit; buck hare, doe hare; buck goat, roebuck.

Bucaneer not buccaneer buk.a.meer. A sea-robber.

French boucanier from boucaner, to smoke flesh: boucan, a smoking-place. Boucaniers originally hunted wild beasts for skins, and smoked the flesh for food. (Boucan, a Caribbeau word.)

Buck, lye in which clothes are soaked to bleach; hence Buck, a fop, whose clothes are "buck," or well bleached and got up, and Buck-basket, a basket for dirty linen.

German beuchten, to steep clothes in lye.

Buck, feminine doe. Fallow deer. (Old Eng. buc, a stag.)

Buck-bean, corruption of bog-bean. The marsh or bog vetch.

Buck-wheat, corruption of buche-wheat. Beech-wheat.

German buchweitze, beech-mast or buck-wheat.

Bucketful, plural bucketfuls not bucketsful. Bucketful is a noun, and means the quantity which fills a bucket. Two bucketfuls is twice that quantity, but two "buckets-full" means two buckets filled full,—quite a distinct idea,
Buckle, buckled, buckling, *buklaid, buckling.*
French *boute,* a buckle or ring.

**Buckler.** A shield made of osiers and covered with ox-hide.
Low Latin *bucclarium* (*buculus,* a bullock), ox-hide shield.

**Bucolic,** *buklaik.* Pastoral, a pastoral poem. (One l.)
Latin *bucolicus,* Greek *boukolos,* a herdsman; *boukolos*.

**Bud,** *budd-ed,* *budd-ing,* *budd-er.* R. i. (French *bouton,* a bud.)

**Buddleia,** *buddleia* not *buddlee*a. A genus of shrubs. Named in honour of Adam Buddle, an English botanist.

**Buffalo,** plural *buffaloes* (Spanish *bufalo*). Rule xlii.

**Buffet,** *bufjet* or *bufJay,* a blow. Italian *buffetto,* a fillip, a blow. French *buffet,* a cupboard.

**Buffoon,** *bufoon,* a fool. (French *bouffon,* a jester.)

**Bug,** *buggy,* *bugginess.* (Welsh *bucai,* a maggot, &c.) Rule i.

**Buggy.** A gig for commercial travellers. (French *bourgeois.*)

**Bull,** *bute.* Brass, &c., for inlaying in wood furniture. So called from Sig. Boule, cabinet-maker to Louis XIV.

**Build,** *bld,* past and past part. built, *bllt,* or [built].
Old English *byldan,* past bylde, past participle bylled, to build.

**Bul,** *bull.* Four words (*bulb,* bulge, *bulk,* and *ebullition*) have the *u* short, as in "dull." All the rest have the *u* long to rhyme with "wool." (Rules lxv. and lxvi.)

**Bulb,** *bbl,* bulbous. A root *solid,* like the tulip; *sealy,* like the lily; *coated,* like the onion; or *jointed,* like the adoxa.
Latin *bulbus,* *bulbosus*; Greek *boulos,* a bulb.

**Bull (rhyming with *vool,* not *bull* (rhyming with *dull)), feminine *cow; bull-calf,* feminine cow-calf or heifer.**

**Bullock,** an ox fed for slaughter. Steer, a young bullock.
Old English *bulluce,* a bullock. *Steer,* a steer.

**Bullace** not *bullis,* *bullace* ("bull" rhyming with *wool*). A plum. Welsh *Eirinen bulas* (Dr. Withering).

**Bulletin,** *bullteen* ("bull" rhyming with *wool*). An official report.
French *bulletin* (2 syl.). This word and the Pope's "bull" owe their names to the bulba or seal which authenticates them.

**Bully,** *bully* ("bull" rhyming with *wool*), bullies (2 syl.), bulled (3 syl.), bully-ing, bull-rag. (Rules xi. and xiii.)

**Bulrush,** *bullrush* ("bull" rhyming with *wool,* not with *dull*). *Bul* or *bull* prefixed to many words means "large": as bull-frog, bull-trout, bul-rush, &c.
**AND OF SPELLING.**

Bulwark, *bUl·werk* ("bul" rhyming with *wool*). A fortification.

Dutch *bolwerck*, a fortified wall. The "boulevards" of Paris, &c., is the same word. (Boulevard [2 syl.], *bou·lár*.)

Bumbailiff. Corruption of *bunde-bailiff*, i.e., a "bound bailiff"; a bailiff "bound" by sureties to the sheriff, who is responsible for his bailiff's acts. (Old Eng. *bunde*, bound.)

Bundle, bundled, bundling, *bun·d'lg*, *bun·dld*, *bun·dling*.

Old English *byndel*, *bndl*, to bind, and -el diminutive, "A little bound thing:" *bindele*, a binding or bond.

Bungle, bungled, bungler, bunglingly, *bun·'g'l*, *bun·'g·ld*, *bun·'g·ler*, *bun·gling*, &c.

Buoy, a float. Boy, a male child. Buoyed (1 syl.), buoy-ing, buoy-ant, buoy-antly, buoy-antness, buoy-ancy.

French *bouët*, a buoy or float.

Burden or burthen. (Old English *byrden* or *byrthen*.)

Bureau, plu. *bureaux* (French), *bú·ro, bú·roze*.

Burglar not burgler. The -lar is the French *larron* (Latin *latro*) a thief, and *burg* means a dwelling. The Old Eng. word was *burgbrace*, a house-breaker.

Low Latin *burglaria*, burglary (*burgagium latro*, house robber).

Burgess, plural burgesses, *bú·gess*, *bú·gess·es*. A man who has a town vote. The -ess is not the feminine termination, but a contraction of -*ensis*, "one employed on or for."

Low Latin *burg·ensis*, one employed in a town or borough.

Burlesque (French), *bur·lesk*, *burlesqued* (2 syl.), burlesquer, burlesqu-ing. (Italian *búlesko*, *burlare*, to ridicule.)

Burn, past and past participle burnt or [burned].


Burnish. To polish till the surface glows like fire. -ish added to nouns means "like," as boyish; burnish means [to make] like fire. (See Bran-new.)

Burr. For monosyllables ending in a double consonant, see Rule vii.

Burrow, *bur·rō*, a hole in the ground, to make a hole in the ground. Borough, *bur·rōk* not *bur·rō*. It is merely a corrupt way of pronouncing *búrk*.

"Burrow," Old Eng. *búrg[an]*, to shelter, børgh or *borga(n)*.


Bury, to inter. Bury, a borough. Berry, a fruit.

Bury, buries (2 syl.), buried (2 syl.), buri-al, bury-ing.

"Bury" (to inter), Old Eng. *búrg[an]*, to bury.

"Bury" (a borough), Old Eng. *búrh* or *burh*, a town.

"Berry" (a fruit), Old Eng. *bérte* or *berig*, a berry.
Bush, boosh not bush. This and Push are the only two words in -ush with the “u” like oo. All the others have “u” short. They are “blush, brush, crush, flush, gush, hush, lush, plush, rush, thrush, and tush.”

“Bush” is French boucheon, a tavern bush, a wisp.
“Push” is French pousser, to push. (The “u” represents Fr. ou.)

Business, biz’nez. Vocation, employment. (See Busy.)

Bus, a contraction of Omnibus (q.v.). Buss, a kiss.

“Buss,” Spanish bus; Latin basium, a kiss.

Busy, busies, busied, biz’y, biz’iz, biz’id, busy-ing, busi-er (comp.), busi-est (super.), busi-ness, biz’nez, busi-ly, busi-body, etc. (Rules xi. and xiii.)

Old Eng. bys[g]ian], to occupy; bysgung, business.

But (conj.) But [end], the big end. Butt, a tun, to toss.

“But” (conj.), Old Eng. butan or buta, except but, without.

“But” [end].”French bout, the end.

“But” (a large tub), Old Eng. butt or but, a tun.

“Butt” (to toss or thrust), Welsh butian, to poke or butt.

Butcher, boot’cher (“but,” to rhyme with foot, not with “fit”).

This is the only instance of but so sounded. Of the nine other words one has “u” long as in “unit”—viz., buty’ric; and eight have “u” short,—viz., but and butt, butter, butment, butter, buttery, button, and buttress.

“Butcher,” French boucher. The “u” in bush, push, and butcher owes its abnormal sound to its representing the French ou.

Butt, a mark; to toss. But [end]. But’ (conj.) See But.

Butts, plural. A place where archers meet to shoot at butts.

Butter, but’ter. (Old Eng. butere or butyra, butter.)

Latin butyrum; Greek butyron (Gen. xviii. 8), boos turos, cow curd.

Buttery, plural butteries, but’ti.ry, but’ti.riz. In the Universities the college buttery supplies all sorts of food to the students, from a penny roll to a banquet.

Butyric [acid], bū’ty’ri:k not but’y’ri:k. Obtained from butter.

Butyrine, bū’ty’rin not but’y’rin. An oily substance obtained from butter. (Latin butyrum, butter.)

Buy, to purchase. By (prep.) B’ye, as Good b’ye.

Buy, past and past part. bought. Buy-er, buy-ing, buys.

“Buy,” Old Eng. buy[can], past bohte, past part. geboht.

Buzz. One of the monosyllables ending in a double consonant. (Rule vii.) The others are: Add, odd; berr, err; ebb, egg; buzz, fuzz; jizz, frizz; butt, bit, mitt.
By (preposition). Spelt anciently be, bi, big, and by (be-cause). When both agent and instrument are expressed, by follows the agent, and with the instrument: as "The bird was killed by a man with a gun." If only the instrument is expressed, by follows passive and neuter verbs: as "London was destroyed by fire, in 1666." "Socrates died by poison." "Burnt with fire." "Killed with poison." "Slay him with the sword."

By (gerundial): as "It may be had by applying at the office." This is good English. The Gerund with the preposition by or with being used, both in English and Latin, to express the manner, cause, or means. "It may be had (how?) by paying sixpence." "It may be had (how?) merely by asking for it."

By (past, near). "The train has gone by." By-gones.

By and by, not by and bye (adverbial). Soon, presently. Near, in point of time, that is, soon. "By and by" means soon and nearly [now], almost immediately.

By or Bye, a borough, house, place, way; (adj.) local, private.

TOWN: By-word, town talk.

By-laws, town or local laws, not statute or national laws. (Latin leges privatae.)


SECRET, underhand, sly: By-stroke.

OUT OF RULE: By-ball or Bye-ball. (See below Bye.)

By the by, by the way (en passant, French; in transitu, or ob-iter, Latin). (Old Eng. by or bye, a way, a place.)

B'ye as Good b'ye, Good by, "God be wi' ye" (à-dieu, Fr.)

Bye, plural byes (in Cricket). "A bye" is a ball which passes the batsman and eludes the grasp of the wicket-keeper behind him.

Cabal, ka'bal', a junto. Cable, ka'bl', a rope.

Cabal, caballed' (2 syl.), caball'-er, caballing'-ing. (Rule i.)

"Cabal," French cabale, a club. It is merely by strange coincidence that the initial letters of the British Cabinet in 1671 formed the word "CABAL." "Cable," French cable, a rope.

Cabbage, cab'bage, a vegetable. Cab'bage, to pilfer. (Double b.)

Italian cappuccio, a cabbage lettuce; Latin caput, a head.

"Cabbage" (to pilfer), Dutch kabassen, to pilfer.

Cabin, kab'in, a hut. (Welsh cab and caban, a booth.)

Cable, ka'bl', a rope. Cabal, ka'bal', a junto. (See Cabal.)
Cabriolet, *kab’rē-o-lat*. A one horse coach, with a hood.

*A cab*, a contraction of the same word. It means, a little coach, that scampers along like a kid or mountain-goat.

French *cabriolet*, a caper, a scamper (*cabri*, a kid).

*Cacao*, *kā-kō-ō*, the chocolate tree. *Cocoa*, *kō-kō*, made from cacao nuts. *Coca* is another word, being a Peruvian tree of narcotic virtues.

"Cocoa" is a contraction of "chocolate* (choc’ō)*, and both "cacao" and "chocolate" are corruptions of the Mexican word *cacao* or *quachuaht*, as the tree is called.

*Cacoethes*, *kāk’-ë-ō-thēz*. A bad habit hard to resist. Generally applied to scribblers, whose love of writing is termed *cacoethes scribendi* (Greek *kakos ethos*, bad habit).


"Caddis," Latin *caduus*, Greek *kādōs*, a case or chest. The "caddis" or "case-worm" is enclosed in a case or sheath.

"Caddy" is the Chinese word *catty*, a small packet of tea.

*Cadmean*, *kad’-ē-mēn*. Relating to Cadmus.

*Cadmium*, *kad’-ē-üm*. A metal.

Latin *Cadmus*, adj. of Cadmus, a mythical king of Thebes.

"Cadmium," Latin *cadmia*, brass ore, so called from Cadmus.

*Caduceus*, *ka’dō-sē-us*. Mercury's wand. *Caducous*, *kad’-ō-kōs*, in Botany, shedding as the calyx of a poppy is shed.

"Caduceus" (Latin), from the Greek *kéruxios*, adj. of *kérux*, a herald.

"Caducous," Latin *caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.

*Caffeine*, *kaf’-e-ën*. The bitter stimulating principle of coffee.

*Theine*, *te-ē-in*, is the similar principle in tea.

French *café*, coffee. The plant is called "Coffea Arabica."

*Cage* (1 syl.), caged (1 syl.), cag-ing, *kay’-jing*. To coop, a coop.

French *cage*, a coop, Latin *cāvea*, a cave, or coop.

*Caique*, *kay’-ēek’* (French). A small Spanish war-ship.

*Caitiff*, plu. *caitiffs*. A knave, a wretch. (Rule xxxix.)

French *chet*, Latin *captivus*, a captive.

*Cajole*, *kä-jōl’, cajoled (3 syl.), cajō-l’-er, cajō-l’-ing, cajōl’-ery.

French *cajoler*; to flatter.

*Calamanco*, plu. *calamancoes*, *kal’-ō-man’-koze*. (Rule xli.)

Spanish *calamaco*, a woollen cloth checkered in the warp.

*Calamine*, *kal’-ā-mēn*. A mineral, chiefly carbonate of zinc.


"Calamine," Latin *calāmus*, a reed; when smelted it adheres to the furnace in the form of reeds.

"Chamomile," Greek *chamai melon*, apple lying on the ground, so called from a resemblance in the smell (French *conomilé*).

"Calomel," Greek *kalēs melas*, beautiful black. It is prepared by rubbing mercury with corrosive sublimate which forms a black mixture, turned pale grey by heat.
AND OF SPELLING.

Calcareaus, kal.kair’rē.us. (Would have been better with i.)

Latin calcārius, adj. of calx, lime.

Calcedony, better Chalcedony, kal.se’d.on.y. A precious stone.

From Chalcedon, in Asia Minor, where the first was found.

Calcedoria, kal-sē’do.lair’ri.ah, not kal-se.lair’-ī.ah.

Slipper-wort. (Latin dim. of calceōlus, a little shoe.)

Calcine, kal’sin. To reduce to powder by heat. (Fr. calciner.)

Cal’cined (2 syl.), cal’cin-ing, cal’in-able (i long).

Calculate, kal’·u.late. To reason by figures. Cal’culat-ed, cal’culat-ing, cal’culat or, cal’cula’tion, cal’culable, cal’cula-\lybly; in-calculable and in-calculably (negatives).

Latin calcūlāre, from calcūlus, a pebble, used by Roman boys to assist in adding and subtracting.

Calc’ulus, plu. cal’·u·li, stone on the bladder. Cal’cu.ulous, stony.

Calculus (Latin), a stone; calcŭlōsus (Latin), stony.

Caldron, kaul’dron, a large kettle. Chaldron, chol’dron.

"Caldron," Latin caldārium, a caldron.

"Chaldron," French chaldron = 36 English bushels.

Cal’endar (of the year). Cal’ender, a machine for calendering.

"Calendar," Latin calendāriu,m, an account-book.

"Calender," French calendre, verb calanclrer~ to mangle; Latin cylindrus, a roller; Greek kulindrus (kulindō, to roll).

Calender, cal’·endering, not calendring, calendered, kal’·en.derd.

Calendrer. One who calenders cloth. The poet Cowper uses the word Calender for "Calendrer." (See John Gilpin.)

Calendula, ka.len’·du.lah. Marygolds, &c.

Latin calendae, the first of the month; so called because these plants flower almost every month in the year.

Calf, plu. calves, karf, karres; bull-calf, fem. cow-calf.

Old Eng. eal fetal. Our plural ought to be ealfs. (R. xlvii.)

Caliber, kal’·i.ber not ka.lee’ber. The diameter of a gun-barrel.

Fr. and Sp. calibre, dimension of a ball, bore of fire-arms (Arab calīb, a mould, or from the Lat. equilibrāre, to weigh out in equal parts).

Calico, plu. calicoes, kal’·iko, kal’·iko.ze. Cotton cloth. (R. xlii.)

French calicot, from Calicut (E. Ind.), whence it was first imported.

Calistenics, kal’·iss.rhen”-iks. Exercises to develop the body.

Greek kalōs sthēnōs, beauty and strength [combined].

Calix, plu. calixes, kay’·li.zez, a cup. Calyx, part of a flower.

Latin calix, Greek kulix, a cup. (A different word to calyx.)

Latin calix, Greek kalix, the empanelment of a flower.

Calk or Caulk, hauk. To drive oaken into the seams of a ship.

Caulk, a sulphate of bary’ta. Cork (of a bottle).

"Calk," Latin calca, to tread, to press (calx, the heel of the foot).

"Cauk," a miner’s term, derivation unknown.

"Cork," Latin cortex, the bark of a tree. Nare sine cortex, to swim without corks (Hor. Sat. i. iv. 120); German kork, cork.
Call, to shout. Caul (of a wig), a membrane. (Old Eng. caul)
Call, kaw, called (1 syl.), calling, call-er.
Catecall, recall, callboy, &c. It retains the double “1” always.
Latin cálō, Greek κάλεω, to call.
Calliope, kālˈli.ə.pē not kālˈliə.ə.pē, as it is generally called.
Greek Kallīōpe, the muse of epic poetry (kallís, beauty).
Callous, kalˈlus, insensible. Callus, bone gluten.
Latin callosit-s, callous.
Caloric, kāˈlo.rık not kalˈo.rık nor kalˈo.rik. The principle
of heat. (Latin călor, căloris, heat; căleo, to be hot.)
Calm, kārm; calmer, more calm; calmest, most calm. (Fr. calme.)
Calomel, kālˈo.mel, prepared mercury. Chamomile, kāmˈə.mılle (a flower).
Calamine, kālˈə.mən, a fossil (q.v.)
Caloric, kālˈo.rıc not kālˈo.rić nor kālˈlo.rik.
Calumet, kālˈu.met. A pipe smoked by American Indians when
they make a treaty or terms of peace.
Calumny, plu. calumnies, kālˈum.niz. A slander.
Calum'niate (4 syl.), calum'niated, calum'niating, calum'ni-at-or, calum'niation, calum'niatory, calum'nious, calum'niously. (Latin calumnīa.)
Cal'vary, the place of Christ's crucifixion. Cavalry, horse-
soldiers. (Second "a" of " Calvary " is long in Latin.
No such word in the Greek text of Luke xxiii. 33.)
“ Calvary,” Latin calvēria, a cemetery (calve, a skull).
“Cavalry,” French cavalerie; Latin caballus, a horse.
Calve, karve, to bring a calf into life. Carve, to serve meat.
Calves, plu. of calf. (See Calf.)
“ Calve,” Old Eng. cealf-ian; to bring a calf into the world (c = k).
“Carve,” ceorf-an, to cut, hew, or carve (c = k).
Calvinism not Calvanism. The religious tenets of John Calvin.
Calvinist. One who entertains the religious views of Calvin.
Calix, plu. calxes or calces, kālˈsēz. Lime, chalk.
Old Eng. ceal or celdo; Latin calc, plu. calces, chalk.
Calˈyx, plu. calˈyaxes or calˈyces, kālˈv.i.sēz. Calix, a cup. (q.v.)
Latin călyx, plu. călyces; Greek kālyx, plu. kάlykēs, the umpalem
ent of a flower.
Cambria, kāmˈbri.ək. Fine linen made of flax.
From Cambray, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.
Camelion, better Chamæleon, kā.meeˈ.la.ən.
Latin chamaeleon; Greek chamaileón, the reptile lion.
Camellia, generally called kā.meeˈ.li.a, better kā.melˈli.a.
These beautiful plants are named after G. J. Kamel (Latinised into Camellus), a Moravian Jesuit, and botanist.
Camelopard, generally called kam'-el'-o.pard or kam'-el-lep'-arid.
Latin camelopardalis, the giraffe. The word is compounded of camel- and pardalis, the parded camel, the camel spotted like the pard or panther, and should be pronounced kam.ell.o.pard.

Cameo, plu. cameos, kam'-e.o, kam'-e.oze. Stones cut in relief.

Intaglio, in.tal.yo. A stone cut in hollow, like seals.

Italian cameo and intaglio.

Camomile, better Chamomile, kam'-o.mile. A plant.

Calomel, kal'o.mel. A preparation of mercury.

“Chamomile,” Greek chamai melôs, an apple on the ground. So called from a resemblance in the smell.

“Calomel,” Greek kallos melôs, beautiful black (bleached by heat).

Campaign, kam.pain'. The time an army is in “the field.”

Champagne, sham.pain’. Wine made of Champâgne grapes.

“Campaign,” French campagne, a field or open country.

Campaigner, kam.pain'er. One who has served in campaigns.

Campana, kam.pay'-nah (Latin). The pasque-flower.

Campanile not campanel, kam'.pa,nile. A bell-tower.

Latin campanile, a bell-tower. (The “i” is long.)

Campanula, kam.pan'-u.lah. Hair-bell, blue-bell, Canterbury-bell.

Latin campanula, the blue-bells, also the woodbine (-pâ-long).

Campanulaceae, kam-pan-.u.lay'-se.ce. The “campanula” order.

The suffix -aceae, (in Botany) means an “order” of plants.

Campanularia, plu. campanulariae, kam.pan'-u.lair'ri.ah, &c. Corals with bell-shaped cells.

Latin campanula, a little bell.

Camphine, better camphene; kam'fe.en, cont. of cam'phôgen.

A mineral oil, identical with rectified oil of turpentine.

Latin camphora, Greek gônd, I produce camphor. (Its protoxide).

Camphor, kam'.for. A gum from the camphor laurel.

Latin camphora. Dr. Ure gives “Kamphur, Arabic.”

Campion, kam'.pi.on. Both catch-fly and cuckoo-flower.

“Corn-campion,” the common catch-fly; “white and red campions,” lychnis or cuckoo-flower; “rose campion,” bachelor’s button.

Can, past tense could. This is never an auxiliary verb, but it stands in regimen with other verbs without to between them; as “I can write,” “I could write.” Here write is infinitive mood, being the latter of two verbs in regimen.

(I ken, to write.)

Old Eng. cannan, pres. tense can, past câthe, past part. câth.
(The “î” is interpolated, and the “th” changed to “d.”)

Canaille (French), kà.nah.‘e. The rabble. (Lat. canes, hounds.)

“Canal” (French), an artificial river; Latin canālis.
“Channel” (a watercourse), Old French chenal, a gutter.
“Kennel,” Italian canale, a place for dogs. (Latin canis, a dog.)

Cancel, *kan.*səl, to obliterate. Canceled, *kan.*səld; can*’e*l-*n-,

*can*’-ll-ate. (In Botany) lattice-like. (Rule iii. -EL.)

Canceller, one who cancels. Chancellor, a dignitary, q.v.

Latin cancello, to make like a lattice (cancelli, lattices).

When a document is cancelled a pen crosses the writing into lattices.


Latin cancer, the crab, sign of the summer solstice.

“Cancer,” Old Eng. canc or cancere (c = k).

Candelabrum, plu. candelabra, *kan.*dəl*’*ə.brəm, *kan.*dəl*’*ə.*brəh. (The “e” of this word is long in Latin.)

Latin candelabrum; candela, a candle; candeo, to glow like fire.


“Candid.” Latin candidus, white, sincere.

“Candied,” Italian candito, candire, to candy.

Candidate, *kan.*dii.dət. One who offers himself for a vacant post.

Latin candidatus, clothed in white; because Roman candidates dressed in white when they solicited the people’s votes.

Candle, *kan.*dəl. (The older spelling is the better.)

Old Eng. candel; Latin candēla; candeo, to glow.

Candlemas, *kan.*dəl*’*məs. Feb. 2, when “Catholics” consecrate all the candles to be used in churches during the year.

(-mas [postfix] drops one “s”: Christmas, Michaelmas.)


Ital. candire, to candy.

Cane, *kain*, a reed. Cain, brother of Abel.

“Cane,” Latin canna; Greek kanna, a reed, a cane.

Canicula, *ken.*a.ɪkə.ə.ləh, the Dog-star. Canicular (adj.)

(The “i” is long in the original Latin words.)

Latin canicula, the dog-star; canicularis, adj. (canicularius dies).

Canine, *ka.nine* not *ka.neen*, adj. of canis, a dog. (Lat. caninus.)

Canister, *kan.*is.ə.tər. A small box for tea, &c.

Latin canistrum, Greek kanastron, a wicker basket.

Canker, to corrode; a worm. Cancer, a disease; “the crab.”

“Canker,” Old Eng. cancer or canere (c = k), a canker.

“Cancer,” Latin cancer, the crab; Old Eng. cancer, the disease.

Cannabis (Lat.), *kan.*nʌ.bəs. Hemp. (Greek kannabis, hemp.)


Cannibal, *kan.*ni.bəl. A human being who eats man. (Double n.)

Columbus says: “The natives live in great fear of the cannibals (that is, Caribals, or people of Cariba).”
Can'non, ordnance. Can'on, a church dignitary. It is difficult to recollect which of these two words has the double n.

A "cannon" is a reed for holding gunpowder; Greek kanna; Latin and Italian canna; French canne (all with double n).

Can'non-ade, can'non-a''ded, can'non-a'ding, can'non-eer'.

"Canon" is the Greek kanôn; Latin canon, a rod for measuring, a "rule," hence a standard or model of excellence, and hence the books admitted as our Scriptures, and a church dignitary.

Canon'ical, canon'ically, canon'icals; can'on-ist, can'on-is'e, can'on-ry, can'on-isa'tion (not a Greek word, R. xxxi.)

Cannot, kan'.not, familiarly contracted into can't, karnt not kînt. It is in reality "ca'n't (ca = kah).

Canny, kan'.ny, cautious, knowing. Can'y, kain'.y, adj. of cane.

"Canny," Old Eng. cēne, from cunnan to know or ken.

"Cany," Latin canniēus, adj. of canna, a cane.

Canoe, plu. canoes, ka.no'oe, ka.nooz. (Rule xlii.) This word, meaning a boat made of skins or bark, is said by Spanish historians to be of Indian origin: "Illa in terram suis lin-tribus, quas 'canoas' vacant, eduxerunt." (Hist. of Amer.)

Canon, a church dignitary. Cannon, ordnance. (See Cannon.)

Canopy, plu. canopies, kan'.o.py, kan'.o.piz. (Rule xiii.)

Canopied, kan'.o.pid, can'opy-ing. To cover with a canopy.

Low Lat. canūpeum; Greek kōnūpeion, a pavilion to keep off gnats (kōnûps, a gnat). The -nō- is long both in the Gk. and Lat. words.

Cant, hypocritical whining complaints. Can't, for "cannot," q.v.

Latin canto, to repeat the same thing often, to sing.

Cantata (Italian), kan.tar'.tah not kan.tay'.tah. A poem set to music (Latin cantāre, to sing).

Canteen. A soldier's tin vessel for holding drink.

Italian, cantina, a wine-cellar.

Canter, one who cants. Canter, a Canterbury gallop. The Canterbury gallop refers to the easy pace of pilgrims.

Cantharis, plu. cantharides, kan'.thi.ri.sis, kan.thar'ri.deez.

Latin canθarίs, the Spanish fly; Greek kanθhros, a beetle.

Canthus, the corner of the eye. Acanthus, a thorny plant.

Greek kanths, the corner of the eye; Latin canthus, a wheel-tire.

"Acanthus," Latin, from Greek akanthos (akantha, a thorn).

Canticle, plu. canticles, kan'.ti.kl, &c. A religious song.

"Solomon's Song" in the Bible is called "The Canticles."

Italian cantice; Latin cantus, a tune, and -ete, diminutive.

Canto, plu. cantos (Italian), kan'.toze. Divisions of a poem.

Canton, kan'.ton, a territorial division. Cantle, a fragment.

"Canton," French, from the Greek kanthos, a corner.

"Cantle," French échantillon, a sample, our "sçantling."

AND OF SPELLING.
Can’vass (one s), plu. canvases, cloth. Can’vass, to solicit votes.

Can’vass, can’vasses, can’vassed (2 syl.), can’vass-er, &c.

“Canvas,” French cana Vanessa; Latin cannabis; Greek kannabis, hemp.

“Canvass,” Old Fr. cana Vanessa, to sift through hemp; hence to sift votes.

Cany, kay’ny, adj. of cane. Canny, knowing (q.v.)

Caoutchouc, koo’tchook’ not ka.ou’tchook. (Indian). India-rubber prepared for waterproof cloths.

Cap, capped (1 syl.), capping, capful plu. capfuls. (Rule i.)

Cap-a-pie, kap’ah pay’. From head to foot.

Spanish (de) cabeza a pies. Not French. Fr. would be de pied en cap.

Capable, kay’.pa.b’l, ca’pableness, ca’pability.

French capable; Latin capax, capax (verb capio).

Capacity, plu. capacities, ka.pas’i.tiz; capacious, ka.pay’shus, capa’ciously, capaciousness. (Latin capacitas, capacity.)

Caparison, ká.par’rý.zon. To decorate a horse. (This word is corruptly spelt “caparison” for “caparason.”)

Spanish caparazon (with a and z); French caparaçon.

Capillary, plu. capillaries, ka.pi.l’la.riz, the extremities of arteries, fine as hairs. Capillary, adj., fine as a hair.

Latin capilarius, like a hair (capillus, a hair).

Capital (of a column), chief city. Capitol, a temple in Rome.

Capital-ly, capital-ist, capital-ise, capitalis-ed (4 syl.), capitalis-ing (s not z), capitalis-ing’tion. (Rule xxxi.)

“Capital” (chief city; excellent). French capital; Latin capitalis.

“Capital” (of a column), ought to be capitell; Latin capitalum. The termination is the dimin. -illus (-il), and not the adj. -al.

“Capital,” Latin capitolium, the temple of Jupiter, erected on the Capitoline Hill of Rome.

Capitoline, kap’i.to.line not ka.pi.o.line. (Latin capitolinus.)

Capitular, ka.pi.tu.lar. Member of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Capitulary, plu. capitularies, ka.pi.tu.ri. The laws of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Latin capitularis (capitulum, a chapter a summary).

Capitulate, ka.pi.tu.lat’ not ka.pi.chu.late; capitulated, capitulat-ing, capitula’tion, capitula’tor.

French capitulation, verb capituler, to surrender on terms; Latin capi-tula’tion, chapters; hence articles of agreement.

Capivi, ka.pi.ve’.vi or ka.piv’.a, corruption of capaifer. A balsam of the capaibern officina’tis of South America.

Capriccio, plu. capriccios (Italian), ka.pri.tsho’, ka.prit’shoze (3 not 4 syl.) In Music, a caprice. Rule xlii.


Latin capra, a goat; our “caper.”
Capsicum, plu. capsicums, *kap'sikum, &c. The cayenne-pepper plant. (This word ought to be *capsicum* instead of "capsicum.")

Latin *capsa*, a coffer, referring to the pod which contains the seed.


"Capstone," so called from its resemblance to a cap.

Capsule, *kap'sule* (2 not 3 syl.) The seed-vessel of a plant.

Latin *capsula* (capa and -ula dim.), a little chest (or pod).

Captain, *kap't'n*.

(French *capitaine*; Latin *caput*, the head.)


Suffix -cy denotes "rank," "office," "condition" (-cy, not -sy).

Caption, *kap'shun*.

The act of taking by judicial process.

Captious, *kap'shus*, disposed to find fault; cap'tiousness.

Latin *capio*, *capitōsus* (verb *capio, capto, to entrap*).

Captivate, *kap'ti vate*; cap'tivated, cap'tivat-ing, cap'tiva'tion. (-or, after t or s, is more usual than -er.)

Latin *captivare*, to make captive [by charms or otherwise].

Captivity, plu. captivities, *kap'tiv a ti z*. (Rule xlv.)

Captor, he that captures. Capture, *kap'tshur*, to take prisoner.

Captured, *kap'tshurd*; capturing, *kap'tshur ing*.

(-tor and -sor for agents, rarely -ter and -ser.)

French capture, verb capturer; Latin captūra, a capture.

Capuccio, plu. capuccios (ItaL), *ka pute'sho, ka pute'shoze*.

(The plural of this word is Anglicised.)

Capuchin, *kap' u shin*. A monk of the order of St. Francis.

So called from the "capuchin" or hood worn by them.

In French *capucin*, the monk; but *capuchon*, the hood.

In Italian *capuccino*, the monk; and *cappuccio*, the hood.

Cap'ut mor'tuum (Latin). What remains in a still, &c., when all the volatile matters have been driven off.

Car, a small one-horse vehicle. Char, to carbonise by fire.

"Car," Latin *carrum*, a cart or car; *carrus*, a wagon or wain.

"Char," French *charrée*, cinders; Latin *carbo*, coal.

Carafe (French), *car'raf*. A water decanter; not *craft* nor *craft*.

Carat, caret, *carrot*; *kar rat, ba ir' et, kar' rot*.

Carat (French), 4 grains Troy. 24 carats, standard purity.

Caret (Latin), term in Gram. "wanting," as "Vocative caret."

Carrot, a vegetable root. (French *carrot*.)

Car'avan* (one r). It is not derived from "carry," but from the Armenian word *karawan*; verb *karau*, to journey.

Persian *karvan*, a merchant; French *caravane*, a company of merchants travelling across deserts, &c.
Caravansary, *kar'ra.vans'ar.y.* A station for caravans.

Persian *karvan sarai,* a large place for travelling merchants.


Latin *carbo,* coal, charcoal. (Rule xxxi.)

Carbonado, *plu.* carbonadoes, *kar'-bonay'-doze.* (Rule xliii.)

Spanish carbonada, a steak or chop broiled on carbon or charcoal.

Carbonate, *kar'.bo.nate.* A "salt" formed by the union of carbonic acid and a base: as "Carbonate of lime," &c.

Carbonated, carbonating (carbon and suffix -ate, q.v.)

Carbuncle, *kar'.bun.kl.* A gem of a deep red colour; a red ulcer.

Latin *carbo,* and the diminutive -culum, a little (live) coal.

Carburet, *kar'.bu.ret.* Carbon in union with some other substance, the compound not being an acid.

(-uret, in Chemistry, denotes a "base.")

Carburett-ed, carburett-ing, carburett-er. (R. iii., t.)

The "t" ought not to be doubled in these words. (R. iii.)

Carcass, *kar.kass,* a dead body. Carcasse, a projectile.

French *carcasse,* a dead body, a sort of shell, &c.

Cardamine, Cardamom, Cardamum. (N.B.—*da not -di.*)

Cardamine. A plant called lady's smock, cuckoo-flower, &c.

Cardamom. An Indian spice plant—the seeds are useful.

Cardamum. Garden cress, nasturtium.


"Cardamum," Latin *cardamum,* Greek *kardamôn,* a garden cress.

Greek *kára damad,* to afflict the head (with its acrimony).

If spell "-di-" it would be the Greek "*kardia,* the heart.

Cardiac, *kar'.di.ac.* Adj. of the Greek *kardia,* the heart.

Carditis, *kar.di'tis.* (-itis denotes "inflammation.")

Greek *kardia-itis,* inflammation of the heart.


Latin *cardinalis* (cardo, a hinge); the election of the pope "hinges" on the cardinals. "Cardinal virtues," on which minor ones hinge.

Care, cared (1 syl.), car-ing; care-ful, care-less, care-fullness.

Old English *cear,* care (verb *cardian,* past *cærode,* past part. *cærold).*

Careen, *ka.reen.* To lay a ship on its beam-ends for repairs.

French *caréne* (verb *caréner;* Latin *carina,* a keel.

Career, *ka.reer.* A course of action. (French *carrière,* a career.)

(This word ought to have a double "r.")

Latin *carrum,* a car; *carrus,* a wagon (from *currô* to run).

Caress, *ka.ress.* To hug, to "dear" one; an act of endearment.

French *caresser,* to caress: Latin *carus,* dear.

Caret, *kar'ret,* wanting. Carat, Carrot. (See Carat.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Cargo, plu. cargoes, kar'goz. (Spanish cargo, a ship's load.)

Caricature, kar'ri.kut'ar. This word has no connection with Character. It is the Italian caricatura, from caricare, to load; and means to overcharge blemishes and faults.

Caricatured' (4 syl.), caricatur'ing, caricatur'ist.

Caries, plu. caries, kair'ri.es, mortification of the bone during life. Carries, kar'riz, 3rd pers. sing. of the verb carry.

Carious, kair'ri.us, adj. of caries. Cariosity (abst. noun).

Carleovian, kar'-lo.vi.an. Adj. of Karl (German).

Carolingian, kar'-lo.vi.an. The dynasty of Charles (Martel).

Carminative, kar.min'.a.tiv. A medicine to cure flatulence.

Carminine, kar.min'. A brilliant crimson colour.

Carmin, kar'.nal, sensual. Charmel, tchar'.nel, animal refuse of a churchyard. (French charnier, a churchyard.)

Carnal, car'nal, carnality; carnation, flesh colour.

Carnelian not cornelian. A carnation or flesh-coloured stone.

Carnival not carneval, kar'.ni.val. The Saturnalia preceding the abstinence of meat in the season of Lent.


Carpe, car'pet, car'pet.ed, car'pet-ing. A worker in wood.

Carpe, kar'.pot'at, the arteries of the neck, from carot'ides, producing sleep. The ancients supposed these arteries controlled sleep.

Carouse, ka.rooz' not ku.roose, caroused (2 syl.), carous'.er, carous'.ing, carous'.al. To revel, &c.

Carpenter, carpentry not car'pentry. A worker in wood.

Carpe, kar'pet-ed, car'pet-ing (with one t. Rule iii.)
Carriage, kar’ridge. A coach. (See Carry.)
Carrier, kar’ri.er, one who carries. Career’, a course (q.v.)
Carriion, kar’ri.ion. Corrupting flesh. (Ought to have only one “r,”) (Latin caro, flesh.)
Carronade, kar’r.on.a.de. A short cannon; so called from the Carron Foundry (Scotland), where they were first made.
Carrot, Carat, Caret, bū’rot, bū’rét, bair’et. (See Carat.)
Car’rot-y, red like a carrot. (N.B.—Double r, one t. R.iii.)
Car’ry, carries, kar’riz; carried, kar’rid; car’ry-ing, car’rier, carriage, kar’ridge. (Rule xliv.)
Welsh cario, to carry; carior, a carrier; Latin carrus, a cart.
Carte blanche (French), kart blarnsh. A piece of paper to be filled up at discretion, the giver being responsible.
Carte de visite, plu. cartes de visite (Fr.), kart døvé.zec’h, &c.
Cartload, plu. cartloads not cartload, as “two cartloads.”
Cartagin’ian not Carthagenian. Adj. of “Carthage.”
Latin Carthago, Carthaginis, Carthaginiensis (adj). Our “e” in “Carthage” is merely to soften the “g.”
Cartilage, kar’til.age, gristle. Cartilag’inous (adj.) (g = j.)
French cartilage, cartilagineux; Lat. cartitago, cartilaginösus.
Cartouch, kar.toosh’. A cartridge-box. (French cartouche.)
Cartridge. The charge of a gun in an envelope; the charge of a cannon is put into a serge envelope. When the charge contains ball, as well as powder, it is called Ball-cartridge; when it contains only powder, and no balls, it is called Blank-cartridge.
Cartridge-box. A small leather case to hold cartridges.
Cartridge-paper. The paper used for cartridges.
<“Cartridge,” a corruption of cartouche; Italian cartoccio.
Carve, to cut meat at meals. Calve, karve, to bring forth a calf.
Carves; third person singular of carve. Calves, karves, the plural of calf. (Rule xxxviii.)
Old Eng. ceof[an], to carve or cut; ceal[ian], to bring forth a calf; cealf, a calf; plural cealfre, calves. We have lost these distinctions.
Caryated, plu. caryatides, kar.i.at’id, kar.i.at’i.deez. (In Arch.) Female figures employed as pillars or supporters. So called from Caryc (Peloponnesus), conquered by the Athenians. To celebrate their victory they made the supporters of the trophies represent women of Caryc in their national costume.
Caryophyllaceæ, ka’ri.of’i.lay’ce.e. Clove-carnations, &c.
Latin caryophyllum, the clove gilly-flower, with the suffix -aceæ, denoting an “order” of plants; Greek karuophyllon,
Caryophyllia, ka'ry-o'fil'-u-ah. A section of flowery corals.
Latin caryophyllum, the clove gilly-flower, with the suffix -ia, denoting an "order" or section; Greek karuophyllon.

Caryopsis, ka'ry-op'-sis. Technical name of a corn-grain.
Greek karyöön õpse, a nut in appearance.

Casava, better Cassava, kas'sah'-vah. Starch of the cassava-plant.
Spanish cazabe; French cassavi.

Cascarilla, kas'skar'il'-ah. A tonic bark. (Span. cascara, bark.)
Case, cased (1syl.), cá's'ing. To put into a case. (Fr. caiisse.)

Casina, cas'ee-noze. A dancing saloon; (R. xxii.) Italian casino or casina, a small house (casa, a house).

Cashier, kas'ee-er (cash-clerk); kasheer' (to dismiss in disgrace).
French caissier, cash-keeper (caisse, a till).

Casino, plu. casinos; ka'see'-noze. A dancing saloon. (R. xxii.)
Italian casina, a small house (casa, a house).

Cask, a tub. Casque (French), kask, a helmet.

Cassava, kas'sah-vah. Starch of the cassava plant.

Cassock, kas'sok. A clergyman's robe worn under the gown.

Caste, a little wheel for furniture. Castor, kas'tor, the beaver.

Castor-oil, a corruption of Castus-oil. It is not an animal oil, extracted from the castor or beaver, but oil expressed from the Palma Christi, and used in religious rites.
Latin castus, a religious rite; Castus oleum, oil for sacred rites.

Cat, Tom-cat *(male), Tabby, plu. Tabbies *(female).* Latin *catus,* a cat (from *catus,* wily, sly, cunning).

Cata- *(prefix,* Greek *kata,* “down,” “against,” “according to,” &c.

Cataclysm not *cataclasm,* *kat'ə.kli.zm.* Cataplasm, a poultice.

Catacomb, *kat'ə.komb.* A cave for the burial of the dead. French *catacombe,* from the Greek *kata hombos,* a cave underground.

Catalepsy, *kat'ə.lep.syy.* A trance, a fainting-fit.


Catastrophe, plu. catastrophes, *katas'trofe,* *katas'tro.fiz.* Latin *catastrophē,* Greek *katastrophē,* (kata strepho, to overturn).

Catastrophic, *kat'ə.stragf.* A waterfall; a disease of the eye.

Latin *catastraca,* from the Greek *kata arassos,* to dash down.

Catarrh, *ka.tər.* A cold affecting the secretions of the eyes, &c.

Catarrh'-al, adj. of catarrh. (Latin *catarrhus,* rheum.)

Greek *katarrōs,* (from *kata rheō,* to flow down). The “r” is repeated to compensate for the lost aspirate in *pēw.* In “catarrh,” either the “h” or one “r” should have been omitted.

Catastrophe, plu. catastrophes, *kat'as'trofe,* *kat'as'tro.fiz.* Latin *catastrophē,* Greek *katastrophē,* (kata strephō, to overturn).

Catacall not *catacal.* Only “fill, full, still, thrall” (postfix) drop an “l.” (Rule viii.)

Catch, *past and past part.* caught not *catched,* catching, not *ketch,* ketch'ing.

Low Lat. *catzūrus,* a hunter; *catsūro,* to go hunting (take in hunting). “Caught,” a contraction of *catzurātus* (*catzurat,* ca’ut’).

Catchpole, *katch.pole,* a parish constable. (Poll, the head.)

Catchup, Ketchup, or Catsup. Extract of mushrooms.

East Indian *ketjab,* soy sauce.

Catechism, *kat'ə.kizm,* catechist, *kat'ə.kist,* catechizer, *kat'ə.kiz.e.r,* catechize, *kat'ə.kize,* catechized (3 syl.), catechizing (Rule xxxii.), catechetical, *kat'ə.ket'i.kal,* catechetically, *kat'ə.ket'i.kal.ly.* (In the Greek words the “e” of all these words is long η not e.)

Greek *katēchismos,* katēchistēs, katēchēs (from kata echō, to din into one, to teach the elements of religion orally).

Catechumen, *kat'ə.ku'men.* One being prepared for confirmation.

Latin *catēchumēnus,* Greek *katēchoumēnos,* one learning the catechism or rudiments of religion. The plural is *catechumens.*
Category, plu. categories, kat'.e.gör.ry, kat'.e.gör.riz; more correctly kat'.ee.go.ry, but rarely so pronounced.

Categorical, kat'.e.gör'ri.kal, adj. of category.
(In Latin and Greek the “o” of all these words is long.)
Latin catégória, catégoricus; Greek katégória, katégórikon (from kata dígōred, to speak in public against a person, to prove).

Cater, kay'.ter. To provide food. (Norm.-French acater, to buy.)

Caterer, fem. cateress, kay'.tër.re, kay'.tër.ress. One who caters. Chaucer uses the word achatoT for caterer.

Cathartic not cathart'ctic, law.jar'ti.tik. A purgative medicine.
Lat. catharticus; Gk. kathartikos (katahaire6, to e.rry downwanls).

Cathedral, ka.rhee'.dräl. A church containing a bishop’s seat. (This word shows the perversity of the English language. We outrage quantity to throw the accent back from the penultimate, and say “ca's'tigate” for castigate, “blas'phemy” for blaspheomy, “bal’óny” for baléony, “meta-mor’phósis” for metamorphōsis, “apothe’ósis” for apotheōsis, and hundreds more; but here, where accent and quantity favour our favourite system, we actually change short e (e) into long e (η), and say “cathedrāl” instead of cath'.e.dral, or at any rate cath.ed'.ral.)

Latin cathēdra, Greek kathēdrā (kathēopa) kata hēdra, a seat.

Cathode, kath.ode. Where electricity makes its way out.

Anode, is where it makes its way in.

Greek kata hōdos, the way down or out. Ana hōdos, the way up or in.

Catholic, kath’.ol.ik, universal. Catholics, or “Roman Catho-
lies,” are those who adhere to the Church of Rome.

Catholicism, ka.thol’.i sizm. The creed of Catholics.

Catholicity, kath’.o.i.ty. Universality.

Lat. catholīcus; Gk. kathōlikos (kata hōlikos, according to the whole).

Catholicón, ka.thol’.i.kôn. A panace’a, or universal medicine.

Latín catholicon [remédium], Greek kathōlikon [iáma], a universal remedy.

Cato, plu. Catos not Catoes, ka’.toze. (Rule xlii.)

Proper names in o add -s (not -es) to form the plural.

Catoptrics, ka.top'.triks. The science of reflexion and refraction.

Greek katóptrikos (katōptron, a mirror).

Caucasian, kaw.küs’i.an not kaw.kay’.fi.an. (Gk. kaukäsios.)
In Latin the word is spelt both Caucasean and Cauasian.

Caudal, pertaining to the tail. Caudle, kaw.d’l, a sort of food.

“Caudal,” Lat. cauda, a tail. “Caudle,” Lat. calidus, warm [food].

Caul, a membrane. Call, kawl, to speak with a loud voice.

“Caul,” Old Eng. caul or cowl, a basket. “Call,” Lat. calo, to call.
Cauliflower, *kal'iu.flō'w.ər* ("flow-" to rhyme with *now*).

Latin *caulis* *florus*, flowering cole-wort.

Cause, *caus* (1 syl.), *caus-ing*, *caus'er*, *caus'ative*.

Cause-less, *cause-lessly*, *cause-lessness*.


Latin *causa*, *causālis*, *causātio*. The reason or cause of an effect.

Causeway, a corruption of the French *chaussée*. A raised way.

Caustic, *kōw's.tik*, nitrate of silver. Causticity, *kōw's.tis'i.tē*.

Latin *causticus*; Greek *kaustitos* (*kaussē*, burning heat).

Cauterize, *kōw'tərīz*, cauterized (3 syl.), *cauteriz-ing*, *cauteriz'er*, *cauteriz-ation*, *cauteriz-er*, *cauterism*. (Rule xxxii.)

(In the Greek and Latin words the middle "e" is long.)

Lat. *cauterizo*; Gk. *kautēria*, *kautērism* (from *kauo*, to burn).

Caution, *kōw'shun*; *cau'tioned* (2 syl.) To warn, a warning.

Cautionary, *kōw'shun.a.ry*; *cau'tional*, *cau'tious*, *kōw'-shuls*; courteous, *kor'tees*, polite, q.v.

Latin *cautio*, *cautioinis*, *cautus* (from *caeo*, to beware).

Cavalcade, *kōv'al.kādē*. A procession of horsemen.

Latin *caballus*, a horse.

Cavalier, *kōv'.ə.lēr*, a knight. Caviller, one who cavils.

Cavaliers (plu.) Royalists or partisans of Charles I.


"Cavalier," French, a horseman; Lat. *caballarius* (*caballus*, a horse).

"Caviller," Latin *cavillor* (deponent verb), to cavil.

Cavalry, *kōv'.ə.lē.rē*. Horse-soldiers. (French *cavalerie*.)

Latin *caballus*, a horse; *caballarius*, a horseman.

Cave, *kāv* (1 syl.), *cav-ing*, *kāv'.iŋ*; *cav'-ity*, *kāv'.i.tē*.

Latin *cavēa*, a cave; *cavitas*, a cavity (cavary, to hollow).

Cavern, *kāv'.ərn*, caverned (2 syl.), *cavernous*. (Lat. *caverna*.)

Cavil, *kāv'.əl*, cavilled (2 syl.), *cav'il-ing*. (Rule iii., 2.)

Caviller, *kāv'.əl.lər*, one who cavils. Cavalier (q.v.)

Lat. *cavillor*, to cavil; *cavillator*, a caviller; *cavillation*, a cavilling.


Cayenne, *kā.yən*. Red pepper, from Cayenne (South America).

-ce (suffix) Latin *-ce[a]*, -ci[a], -til[a], added to abstract nouns.

Cease, *seen*; ceased (1 syl.), *cess'-ing*, *cess'-less*, *cess'-lessly*.

Cessation, *ses.sə'.shən*. A pause or leaving off.

Latin *cessatio*; French *cesser*, Latin *cessare*, to leave off.

Cedar, *se.dər*, a tree. Cedry, adj. of "cedar," not *cedary*.

Old English *ceder*; Greek *kēdrōs*; Latin *cedrus*, adj. *cetrātus*.

Cedilla, see. di'la.h. A mark under c (ç) to indicate that it is
to be pronounced like s (hard).
Spanish cedilla. It occurs only in çà, çö, and çú.

Ceil, Seal, Seel.
Ceil. To cover in the ceiling of a room with plaster.
Seal. A sea-call; a stamp; to fasten with sealing-wax.
Seel. To close the eyes of hawks, to hoodwink.
“Ceil,” Latin celum, heaven; French ciet; Ital. and Span. cielo.
“Seal,” French seellé (seeou); Latin sigillum, contracted to sigl.
Ceiled, seeled, past and p.p. of ceil. Sealed (1 syl.), with wax.
Ceiling (of a room), ceilinged (2 syl.) Sealing (with wax).

Celandine, sel'.an.dine. Swallow-wort. A blunder for chelidine.
Latin chelidónia; Greek chelidónion (from chelidón, a swallow).
So called because swallows cure their young ones of blindness with
this herb, according to an ancient fancy. (Plin. 25, 50.)

Celebrate, sel'.è.brate; cel'ebrá't-ed, cel'ebrá't-ing, cel'ebrá'tion.
Celebrator (-or, the Latin termination for an agent).
Celebrant. An officiating priest at a religious rite.
Celebrity, pln. celebrities, se.leb'.riti.z. One known to fame
Latin celebráre, celebrátor, celebránt, celebritás, &c.
Celerity, sel'.er'ti.te. Swiftness. (-ty added to abstract nouns.)
Latin celebrátas, swiftness (verb celeráre, to hasten).

Celery, sel'.è.ry not sal'.è.ry, a vegetable. Salary, wages.
“Celery,” French céleri; German selleri; Greek selínón, parsley.
A species of parsley (apium grávédéns).
“Salary,” Lat. salárium, money for salt, i.e., condiments; (pin-money).

Celestial, se.les'.ti'al not se.les'.tchal. Heavenly.
Celestials, pltn. The heavenly deities of heathen mythology.
Celestially, se.les'.ti'ali.ly, adv. In a heavenly manner.
Celestialise, se.les'.ti'al.i.tze. Celestialised (4 syl.) R. xxxi.
Latin celestial, celestial, from celum, heaven.

Celestine, sel'.es.tine not se.les'.tine, a mineral. Celestin (a monk).
“Celestine,” Latin celestis, so called from its sky-blue colour.
“Celestins,” an order of monks named from Pope Celestin V.

Celibacy, sel'.e.bii.siy, an unmarried state. Celibate, sel'.e.bate.
Latin celibáta, a bachelor; celibátius, single life (from the Greek
koiléps, i.e., koilé leipó, I avoid the bridal-couch).

Cell (of honeycomb), a small room. Sell (for money).
Cellular, sel'.lu.lar. Cellulated, formed with cells.

Cellule, sel'.lu.la. A little cell.
Cellulose, sel'.lu.loze. The cell-matter of plants.
“Cell,” Old Eng. celtas, cells; Latin cella (Greek koilé, a hollow).
“Sell,” Old Eng. syl(ian), past sale, past part. sold, to sell.
Cellar, a room for stores underground. Seller, one who sells.
Old Eng. cellas, cells; Latin cellarium, a cellar (cella, a cell).
-cellis, -cello (Ital. diminutives), -cul[us] Latin diminutive.

Celt, Kelt. "Celt," a bronze cutting instrument found in tumuli. The people, called Celts, should be called "Kelts," for distinction sake. Similarly Keltic, adj. of kelt; and Celtic, adj. of celt.
"Celt," Latin celtis, a chisel (verb caco, to carve or emboss).
"Kelt," Greek Keltai or Gálaitai; Latin Gálitae; Old Eng. Cell.

Cement, cement not sent (noun), but verb and noun alike.
French cement; Latin cemen{um} (cementa, mortar).

Cemetery, plu. cemeteries (for burials). Symmetry, harmony.
Cemetry not cemetery. Symmetry not symmetry (double m).
(In Greek and Latin the "e" of "cemetery" is long.)
Latin cem{et}rium; Greek koim{er}ion (verb koim{e}in, to sleep).

Cenotaph, cenotaph. A monument without the dead body.
French cenotaphe; Latin cenotaphium; Greek keno{taphion} (kénos taphos), an empty tomb. (N.B.—cen- not cena-)

Censer, Censor, Censure, censor, censer, censor, censer.
Censer. A vase for incense.
Censor. A Roman officer to enforce decorum.
Censorious, censoriosely, censoriousness, censorship.
Censure, censured (2 syl.), censur-ing, censur-er, censur-able, censur-ably, censur-ability. To blame, &c.
"Censer," French encensoir; Latin incensum, incense.
"Censor," Latin censor, censorius (verb censere, to think and judge).
"Censure," Latin censura, the office of censor; and hence the judgment or blame of censors (verb censere).

Census, Censers, Censors, Censures, census, censer, censer, censer.
Census (Latin). Registering the number of the inhabitants.
(The other three words are the plurals of words given above.)

Cent, Scent, Sent, all pronounced alike, sent. (See Centum.)
Cent, hundred: as 5 per cent, written thus 5 0/.
Scent, perfume. Sent, past and past part. of send.
"Cent," Latin centum, a hundred; French cent.
"Scent," Fr. senteur, scent. (Lat. sentire, to observe by the senses).
"Sent," Old Eng. send[an], past sente, past part. sented, to send.

Centaur. A fabulous being half man and half horse.
Latin centaurus; Greek kentauros. The centaurs were Greek buca-
neers, or horsemen who hunted wild bulls. Greek kentés tauros,
to prick or spear bulls.
AND OF SPELLING.


"Century," Latin *centaūrīa*, the centaury, named from the centaur (Chiron), who cured with it a wound in his foot from one of the arrows of Heracles.

Centum. *(1.)* written *cent* before vowels.

Centenarian, *sent.en'ri.an*. One who is 100 years old.

Centenary, *plu. centenaries, sent.en'neriz*. The return of a period after the lapse of 100 years.


"Annual" suffix becomes *ennial*, as *biennial*, *triennial*, &c.

Centesimal, *sent'es.i.al*, adj. Centesimal, *sent'es.i.al*, adv.

Latin *centenarius, centēsimus* (centum, a hundred).

Centum. *(2.) -i* after "cent" (next letter *-c, -f, -g, -m, or -pe."

Centiceps, *sent.e.cips*. Having 100 heads. (Capita, heads.)

Centifolia, *-fo.li.ah*. Having 100 leaves. (Folia, leaves.)

Centigrade. Having 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling point of water. (Gradus, a degree.)

Centigram. The 100th part of a gram. (French measure.)

Centime, *sah'ntim.* The 100th part of a franc. (Fr. coin.)

Centimetre. The 100th part of a metre. (Fr. measure.)

Centipede, *plu. centipedes, sent.i.peeds*. Insects with 100 feet. (Latin *pes, pēdis, plu. pēdes, feet.*)

Centum. *(3.) -u* after "cent" (next letter *-m, -p, or -r.*)

Centumviri, *sentum.vi.rı*. Government lodged in the hands of 100 men. (Latin *centum viri, 100 men.*)

Centumvirate, *sentum.vi.rate*. The office of the above.

Centuple, *sentu.pl*'. A hundred fold. (Plica, to fold.)

Centuplicate, *sentu.pli.kate*. To make centuple.

Centurion, *sentu.rı.ın*. Captain of 100 men.

Century, *plu. centuries, sent.u.rı.z*. Period of 100 years.

Latin *centumviri, centuplex, centuplicātus, centurion, centīria.*

From *centum -um* must be effaced

Whenever before a vowel placed.

Cent-i appears with *c, f, g,*

Or when preceding *m or pe;*

Cent-u is reckoned better far

When joined to *m, or p, or r.*

As a "memoria technica"* the word "Enis" (ns) will denote when *n* is used, and the word "Umpire" (mrn) when *u* is used. All other words belong to the second category.*

Cento, *plu. centos*. A patchwork poem, each line being from a different author, and used in a perverted sense.

Spanish *centon*: Latin *cente*, a patch or poem of patches. Greek *kentrón*, a patch, a cento.
Centre, *sent*·ter, the middle; centred, *sent*·tered, placed in the middle; centring, tending to the centre.

Cent*·tric, cen*·trical, cen*·trically.

Cent*·tral, cen*·trally, central*·ity, cen*·tralism.

Cent*·tralis*·e, cen*·tralised (3 syl.), cen*·tralis*·ing, cen*·tralisa*·tion.

French *centre*, Greek κέντρον, a point; Latin *centrum*.

(*It will be seen that the word *center* is quite indefensible.*)

Centrifugal, *sent*·rif*·ug*·al. A force directed from the centre to the circumference; a tendency to fly from the centre.

Latin *centrum fugio*, to fly from the centre.

Centripetal, *sent*·rip*·te*·tal. Tending towards the centre.

Latin *centrum peto*, to seek the centre.

Centuple, cen*·tur*·ion, cen*·tu*·ry, &c., see above, *Centum*.

Cephalic, *se*·pal*·ik. Pertaining to the head.

Latin *céphalicum, céphalicus*, adj.; Gk. κέφαλικός (*képhalé, the head)*.


Greek κέφαλικό podoí, feet [placed round] the head.

Cepheus, *Se*·fue. A constellation containing thirty-five stars.

Cepheus, husband of Cassiopeia, both made constellations.

Cerastium, cer*·as*tium. Mouse-ear chickweed.

Greek κέρασιον (from κέρας, a horn). "The horned plant," referring to the shape of the capsule (3 syl).

Cerasus, cer*·ra*·sus. A genus of plants containing the cherry.

Latin *cérasus*; Greek κέρας, the cherry-tree. So called from *Cérdsus* (now Kérdsus), whence it was brought by Lucullus.

Cerate, Serrate, Serried, *see*·ret, ser*·rate, ser*·rid.

Cerate. A thick ointment containing wax.

Cerated, *see*·ra.ted. Covered with wax.

Serrate (in *Botany*). Leaves with saw-like edges.

Serried. Compact, set in close array.


"Serrate," Latin serr*·at*·us, like a saw (serra, a saw).

"Serried," French serré, closely packed, crowded together.

Cere, see*·r, to cover with wax. See*·r, a prophet. Sear, dry.

Cerement, *see*·men*·ent. A waxed wrap for dead bodies.


"Sear," Old Eng. ser*·ian, to dry.

Cereal, pertaining to grain. Serial, a periodical.

Cereals, *plu*·, all grains used for food. Serials, periodicals.

Cerebrum, plu. cerebra, ser′re.brum, ser′re.brāh. The brain.

Cerebellum, plu. cerebella, ser′re.bel′.hum, ser′re.bel-lāh. The hinder part of the brain, where the animal spirits are supposed to be generated.

Latin cerebrum, the brain proper; cerebellum, the little brain, the animal not the intellectual part.

Ceremony, plu. ceremonies, ser′re.mun.y, ser′re.mun.iż.

Ceremonial, ser′re.mō″nial; cer′emo″niously, cer′emo″nious, cer′emo″niousness. Outward forms of courtesy.

Latin cérémonia; French cérémonie, cérémonial, &c.

Cereous, waxen (Latin cērēus). Serious, grave (Latin ser′vus).

Ceres, See′reez, goddess of corn. Series, se′rē.eez, sequence.

“Series,” Latin, sēriēs, a connected succession.

Certificate, ser.tifi′.cate, certifi′cated, certifi′cat.ing, certifi′cation. A written testimony; to testify in writing.

French certificat; Low Latin certifuratorium. (See Certify.)

Certify, ser.ti′fy; certifies (3 syl.), certi′fied (3 syl.), certi′fy-er, certi′fy-ing. To attest in writing; to assure. R. xliv.

French certifier; Latin certi′fere, to make certain.

Cessation, ses.sa′.shun, a pause. Cassation (French), appeal.

Latin cessatio, cessation (from cesso, to leave off).

Cession, ses′sa.shun, a yielding. Session, an assize, &c.

“Cession,” Latin cessaio, a giving up (verb cessio, to leave off).

“Session,” Latin sessio, an assize (verb sedeo, to sit).

Cesspool, ses′pool not cispool, Receptacle for liquid filth.

Old Eng. sesse-pol, a pool settle (verb sess[ian], to settle).

Cetacea or cetaceans, sing. cetacean, se′tay′.sē.ah, se′tay′.se.anz, sing. se′tay′-sē.an. Whales and other marine mammals.

Cete′ceous, adjective.

Latin cēce; Greek kētē or kētos; adj. cetæceus, kēteos (3 syl).

Cetiosaurus, se′tē.o.saw″.rus. The fossil whale-saurian.

Greek kētie-sauros, the whale-like lizard.

Cetotolites, se′tō tol.ites. Fossil ear-bones of whales.

Greek kētos-ōla lithos, whales′ear stones.

Ch- represents three distinct sounds, and three distinct characters. The sounds are sh, tch, and k. The characters are c (before a, e, i and eo), ch, and the Greek χ.

(N.B.—In this dictionary “ch” is sounded “tch,” unless otherwise expressed.)

All words (except two) beginning with “ch” = k, are of Greek origin. The exceptions are chem′istry (Arabic), and chia′ro-oseu′ro (Italian).
All native words, and two-thirds of those borrowed from the French beginning with "ch-" have the sound of tch.

There are eighteen words beginning with "ch-" = sh, all of which are from the French, to which language indeed most of our irregularities are due. The eighteen words are chad, chagrin, chaise, cham'ois, champagne, champagne, charade', char'latan, chas'seur, chat'aeu, chemise', chevalier', chica'nerly, and chifforier'.

-ch (Old Eng. suffix of adjectives), "pertaining to": rich, Scotch.

Chafe, châfe, to rub. Chaff, châf not châf, husks of grain.

Chafe, châfed (1 syl.), châf'ing, châf'er, châf'ery.

Chaff, châf'ing, rubbing. Chaffing, châf'ing, quizzing.

"Chafe," French échauffer, to warm, to chafe.


Chaff, chay'jel', a beetle. Chaffer, châf'er, to haggle.

"Chaffer," Old Eng. ceaf, a chaffer, a beetle ("c"=ch).

Chaffing, châf'ing, to quiz. Chafe. (See above.)

Chaffer, châf'er (noun); châf'er (verb). Rule 1.

Chagrin (Fr.) sm'rin (n.), sha.grin' (v.). Shagreen, sha.green'.

Chag'rin, vexation: chagrin', to vex. (Rule 1.) Shagreen', a sort of leather prepared from the shagreé whale.

Chagrin', chagrined, sha.grind', chagrin'-ing (only one u).

(One of the few exceptions to a very general rule. Rule i.)

Chair, cheer, share, shear, sheer.

"Chair" (a seat), French chaire, a pulpit; Lat. cathèdra.

"Cheer" (to console), French chère, cheer, welcome.

"Share" (a portion), Old Eng. scir, a part cut off.

"Shear" (to cut), Old Eng. scir[an], to cut off, to divide.

"Sheer" (entire, pure), Old Eng. scir, pure, clear, &c.

Chaise, shâze, a one-horse carriage with two wheels. Chase, hunt.


Chalcedony, kal.scè.dô.ny not kal.sèl.dô.ny. A precious stone.

(The "o" and the "e" are both long in the Greek word.)

Greekchalkédon; Latin chalcedónius. So named from "Chalcédon," a Greek city of Bithinia, where the first was found.

Chaldee, kal.dee' not chal.dee'; Chaldean, kal.dee'an.

Chaldaic, kal.day'.îk; Chaldaism, kal.day'.ism.

Latin Chaldaici, Chaldeans; Chaldaicus; Gr. Chaldaia, Chaldaios.

Chaldron, chan' drôn not châl' drôn. Thirty-six bushels [of coke].

Caldron, kawl' drôn not kăl'.drôn. A large boiler.


"Caldron," French chaudron; Latin caldārium, a large kettle.
Chalice, chāl'is, a cup. Chaliced, chal'ist, full of cups.
(This word ought not to have an "h" after the "c").
Old Eng. calic, a goblet; French calice; Latin calix; Greek kūx.
Chalk, chawk. Calk, kawk, to fill the seams of a ship. Cork.
Chalky, chawk'y, adj. of chalk. Corky, like cork.
"Chalk," Old Eng. ealce or calce, lime; Latin calx; Greek chaliz.
"Calk," Latin calceo, to tread down (from calx, the heel).
"Cork," Spanish corcho; Latin cortex, bark.
Challenge (2 syl.), chal'lenged (2 syl.), chal'lenger, chal'lenging.
Chal'lengeable, chal'lenj.ā.bl. (Only verbs in -ce and -ge retain the "e" before -able.)
Low Latin calangium, a challenge; Greek kàleo, to summon.
Chalybeate, kā.lib'e.at. Ferruginous water.
French chalyb; Latin chalybéus, adj. of chalybs, steel; Greek chálíbó, steel, from "Chalups," one of the nations of the Chalybés, in Pontus, famous for working in iron and steel.
Chamber, chām'ber, chām'bered (2 syl.), chām'ber-ing.
French chambre; Latin cáméra; Greek kámara, a vaulted room.
Chameleon, ka.11lee'.le.on. A lizard, able to change its hue.
Latin chamæleon; Greek chamaíleon, the reptile lion.
Chamois, sham'.wor (noun), sham'.my (adj.): as "chamois-leather."
French chamois, Spanish gam'ús, a species of antelope or goat.
Chamomile, kam'.u.11lile, a plant. Cal'mel, prepared mercury.
Calamine, kal'.ă.min. Carbonate of zinc.
"Chamomile," Latin chamemélon; Greek kamaímélōn, the ground apple, so called ab odore mali Mariani. (Plin. 22, 21.) (Our word is quite misspelt, and as usual we have taken the error from the French, camomille for chamomel.)
Champaign, sham'.pain', a wine. Campaign, kam'.pain' (q.v.)
Champion, cham'.pi.on, a defender. Campion, kam'.pi.on (q.v.)
"Campion," both the Silène (catch fly) and the Lychnis.
Chance (1 syl.), chanced (1 syl.), chanc'-ing. To happen.
French chance; Latin cadens, cadentia, things that occur.
Chancel, chān'.sel (of a church). Cancel, to obliterate.
Chancellor, chān'.sel.lor, a dignitary. Canceller, one who cancels. Chancery, chān'.sē ry, a court of equity.
Latin cancelli, a chancel: cancellarius, cancellaria (from cancelli, lattices, which divided the clergy and lawyers from the laity).
Chandeler, shān.dē.leer'. A hanging candelabrum.
Chandler, chānd'ler, chānd'ler not chānd'ler. A dealer in candles.
French chandelier, chandelier and chandler; Latin candela, a candle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "ch," unless otherwise expressed.
"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Change, change; changed (1 syl.), chăng'-ing, chăng'-er.

Change-able (verbs in -ce and -ge retain the "e" before -able), change-ableness, change-ably, change'-fully, change-less, change-ling. To alter, an alteration.

French changer; Latin cambiare, to change, cambium, change.

Channel, chan'.nel; channeled, chan'.nèld; chan'nel-ing. (R. iii.)

Canal', an artificial river. Ken'nel (for dogs), a gutter.

"Channel" and "canal," Latin canalis; French canal.

"Kennel" (a gutter), Fr. chanal. (A dog's house) chanil (chien, a dog).

Chanter; fem. chantress, chan'ter, chan'.tress. One who chants.

Chanticleer, chan'ti.cleer. A corruption of cantic'tula.

Chantry, chan'.t1'y (should be chanté1'y). A chan'tle-cl;ape1.

"Chantier," Old Eng. cantare; Fr. chanter, v.; Lat. cantare, cantator,

"Chanticleer," Latin canticulátius, a little singer, the cock.

"Chantry," Fr. chantererie; Low Lat. cantaria (chanter, to sing).

Chaos, kay'.òs. The materials of the world before "creation."

Chao'tic, kay'ot.ic. Adj. of chaos. (Greek and Latin.)

Chap (the cheek), not chop. Chap (to crack from cold), not chop.

chap, chapped, chap't; chapp'-ing, chapp'-y. (R. i.)

"Chap" and "chop" are the same words, but "chop" is now used to signify a cut, as a "mutton chop," or to cut, as to "chop wood."

"Chap" (the cheek), Old Eng. ceaplas, the jaws; cevel, the snout.

"Chap" (as chapped hands), Low Latin colpo, to cut; French coup.

Chapel, chüp'.el, chüp.el-ry. Chapel was originally the canopy placed over the altar when mass was performed.

Low Lat. capillus, a cap or hood, capellária, a chapelry; Fr. chapel. 

Chapel Royal, plu. chapels royal. ("Royal," adj. no plu.)

Chaperon, shap'.èrøné (noun), chaperone, shap'.è.røne (verb).

Chaperone, chap'erøned (3 syl.), chap'erøning.

French chaperon, a hood worn by an attendant, hence an attendant on young ladies, a guide or protector.

Chapiter, chüp'.i.ter, the capital of a column. Chap'ter (of a book).

"Chapiter," Latin capitellum or capitulum/caput, a head, and -ellum or -ulum, dim.: French chapiteau, a chapiter.

"Chapiter," Old Eng. capitol; Latin capitolium; French chapitre.

Chaplain, chüp'.læn. A clergyman to a private family, ship, &c.

Chaplaincy, chap'lainship. (It would be better chapelain.)

French chaplain; Latin capellanus (one who wears a hood, capellus).

Chaplet, chüp'.let, a wreath (Fr. chapellet; Low Latin capellus).

Char, to burn to carbon. Char, chair, to work by the day at house-work (applied to women). Charr; a lake fish.

Char (to burn). Charred, char'd. (Rule i.)

Charring, burning. Charing (one r), doing char'work.

"Char" (to burn), a contraction of the French charbonner (charcoal).

"Char," Old Eng. cérre, a turn of business (verb cérren).

("Charing" is one of the few exceptions to a very general rule. R. i.)

"Charr" (the fish), Gaelic cearr, one of the salmon family.

Character, kar'ra-k.ter. Caricature, kar'ri-kü.ture (q.v.)

Charactered, kar'ra-k.ter-éd ; charactering, characterless.

Characterize, characterized (4 syl.), characterizing.

Characteristic, kar'ra-k.ter-ik ; characteristic, characteris'ically, characteristicism. Rule xxxii.

Greek character, characterismo (from charasse, to impress coin); Latin character, characterismus, the distinguishing of characters.

Charade (French) sha-rar'd. A riddle. (See Enigma.)

Charge (1 syl.), charged (1 syl), charg'-ing, charg'er.

Charge-able (Verbs in -ce and -ge retain the "e" before -able), charge-ably, charge'-ableness, charge-less.

French charger, to load, &c.; Low Latin careo, to load (our cargo).

Chargé d'affaires, plu. chargés d' affaires (French), sha'r-zja daffair. One entrusted with diplomatic business.

Chariot (French) char'ri-ot. A coach with only a front seat.

Charioteer, char'ri-o-teer'. The driver of a chariot.

Charity, plu. charities, char'itable, charitably, charitableness.

French charité; Latin chartas, not cártilas (Greek chartes, favours).

Charlatán (French), sha'r-là-ta'n, a quack. Char'latanism.

Charr, a fish of the salmon family. Char, to burn. (See Char.)

Chart, chart, a map. Cart, a two-wheeled vehicle for stores.

Charter, a royal grant in writing. Carter, one who has charge of a team.


Chasable, chä'se, vol'tl, that may be chased. Chas'uble (q.v.)

Chase, chä'se, chased (1 syl.), châ's-ing, châ's'er, châ's-able.

(Only verbs in -ce and -ge retain the "e" before -able.)

French chasser, to chase; Low Lat. chacea or chasea (verb chacea).

Chasm, käs'm, a gulf. (Greek chasmä, a yawning; Lat. chasma.)

Chaste, châ'st, châ's-ly, châ's-ness, but châ's-ty.

French chaste, chasté; Latin castus, castitas.
“Ch” in English words sounded as “tsh,” unless otherwise expressed.

Chasten, chäst’ë.n not chäste’n; chastened, chäst’ë.nd.
Chastening, chäst’ë.ning; chastener, chäst’ë.ner.
Chastise, chäst’ë.zë; chastised’ (2 syl.), chastising, chastis’ë-er, chastis’ë-able. (Not in -ce or -ge. Rule xx.)
Chastisement, chast’ë.zë.mënt. Correction, punishment.
Old Fr. chastier, now chatter; Latin castigare, to correct, punish.
Chastity, chast’ë.tëtë. Purity of body and mind. (See Chaste.)
Chasuble, shäz’ë.bël, a priest’s robe. Chasable, chäz’ë.bël (q.v.)

"Chasuble," French: Low Lat. casubula, dim. of casula, a surplice.
It is worn over the alb when the priest performs mass.
Chat, chatter’ed (2 syl.), chatter’ing, chatter’er. To prattle.
French jaser, corrupted first to chäser then to chatter.
Chateau, plu. chateaux (Fr.), shäميز. She&W. A country seat.
Chattels, chat’tëls. Goods in general. (Low Lat. catalla, chattels.)
Chaumontelle, shau’mon’tël’ not shar’mon’tël’. A pear.
So called from Chaumont, in France.
Cheap, cheep’; cheapen, cheep’ë.n; cheapened, cheep’ë.nd; cheap’en-
ingen, cheep’ë.ning. Low in price, to lessen in value.
Old Eng. ceap, a bargain; ceapjan, to bargain, ceap’an, to buy.
Cheat, cheet. Contraction of “escheat.” Escheators were officers appointed to look after the king’s escheats. This gave many opportunities of overcharging and of fraud.
Cheater, one who cheats. Cheeta, the hunting leopurd.
Old Eng. ceatta, cheats. “Cheater,” or cheeta, is a Mahratta word.
Check, a restraint, to restrain. Check or cheque (for money). Checker or chequer. To form into checks or squares.
Old Eng. cece, a fetter; French écheé, a repulse, hinderance.
“Cheque or check” (for money), exchequer, a treasury.
Cheek. Side of the face. (Old Eng. cédéca, the cheek or jaw.)
Cheer, Chair, Char, Sheer, Shear, Share.

Cheer. To gladden. (French chëre, cheer, welcome.)
Chair. A seat. (French chaire, a pulpit; Latin cathedra.)
Char, chair. To do domestic work by the day. (Old Eng. cérran, to do a turn of business; cérrë, a turn of business.)
Sheer. Entire, pure. (Old English scër, pure, clean.)
Shear. To cut. (Old Eng. scër[an], to cut off, to divide.)
Share. A portion. (Old English scër, a part cut off.)
Chee’tah, the hunting leopurd. Cheater, one who cheats (q.v.)
"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chef d'œuvre, plu. chefs d'œuvre, shay d'uvr. (In art) the best production of an artist in his particular line.

Cheir- (Greek), ki'r or ki'r... The hand. Except in Zoological nomenclature, spelt chir- (q.v.)

Cheiracanthus, ki'r.aka than'.thus. A fish armed with spines.

Cheirolepis, ki.roöt'.zip. A fossil fish. (Gk. lépis, a scale.)

Cheiroptera, ki.roo'.te.rah. Bats. (Greek pteron, a wing.)

Cheirurus, ki.rü'rus. A trilobite. (Greek cheir oura, hand-tail; i.e., having a tail with five finger-like spines.)

Chelae, kee'lee. A claw (of a crustacean). (Gk. chélë, a talon.)

Chelonia, ke.l'o.ni.a. The tortoise family. Chelo'nian (n. or adj.) (Gk. chelônë, a tortoise.)

Chemise (French), shè.meez'. An undergarment of women.

Chemisette, shim'.e.zet'. A sort of female waistcoat.

Chemistry, chemist (c not y), kem'.is.ty, kem'.ist. Chem'ic, chem'ical, chem'ically.

The same root as al-chem, without the article al. Arabic kimia, the occult art. Even if taken from the Greek, the first vowel would be a, not y (ché, to melt; not chuë).

Cheque or check. An order for money. (See Check.)

Cherish, cher'ish; cher'ished (2 syll.) Fr. chérir; cher, dear.

Cherry, cher'ry (ought to have only one r). A fruit.

Chevaux de frise (French), she.vô'dë-freez'. A military fence.

Chevalier (French), shev'.e.leeer. A cavalier.

Chew, choo, chewed (1 syll.), chewing. To masticate.

Chiaro-oscuro (Ital.), ke.ar'o os.kü'ro. Light and shade.

Chibouk or Chibougue (Turk.), chi'boo.ke'. A Turkish pipe.

Chicane, shè.kain'; chicanery, shè.kain'.e.ry. Trickery.

French chicane, chicanerie, petitifogging trickery.
"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chick or chicken, plu. chicks or chickens. (Chicken is not plural.)
Old Eng. cicken, plu. cichenis. "Chick" is a contraction of cicken.

Chide, past chode, past part. chidden [chid]. To reprove.
Chid'-er, chid'-ing, chid'-ingly.
Old Eng. cild'ian], past cild, past part. cild'en, to chide.

Chief, plu. chiefs (Rule xxxix). Chief' tain (French chef).

Chiffonier, shiff'-o.neer', not chestioneer. A piece of furniture.
French chiffonier, a rag-picker (from chiffon, a rag).

Chilblain, chill.'blain. A blain or sore from chill or cold.
Old Eng. eccle-blegen or blregan, a chill blister or sore.

Child, plu. children, child, chill'dren. Childe, a young nobleman.
"Child," Old Eng. cild, plu. cild're, later form cild're (a interpolated).

Childhood, the child period. (O. Eng. -had, state, condition.)

Childish, like a child. (O. Eng. -ise [added to nouns] means "like," but added to adjectives is diminutive, as "blackish."

Chiliad (Greek) kil'.iad, 1,000. Kilo-, used in French weights to express a multiple; mille- (Latin 1,000) to express a fraction. Thus kilo-gramme = 1,000 grammes; mille-gramme, 1/1000 part of a gramme.

Chill, chilled (1 syl.), chill'-ing, chill'-er (comp.), chill'-est (sup.), chill'ingly, chill'ness, chill'y, chill'i-ness. (Rule viii.)

Chilli [vinegar]; chillies (plu.), chill'iz, pods of Guinea pepper.

Chime, chimed (1 syl.), chim'ing. To make bell-music.

Chimera, plu. chimeras, ki.me'er.rah, ki.me'er.raz. A monster.

Chimerical, ki.me'r.ry.kal (imaginary); chimer'ically.

Lat. chimera: Gk. chimaira, a lion, dragon, and goat united.

Chimney, plu. chimneys, not chimnies. Chimney-piece.
(The word " chimney " is a common error with children.)

French cheminee; Latin caminius; Gk. kaminnis, a chimney.

Chimpanzee, chim'.pan.zeez'. African name for the orang.

Chin (of the face). Chin, the back-bone, a "joint," cut from it.

Chinese. Sing. a Chinese or a Chinaman, plu. Chinese (indefinite), Chinamen (definite), as 1, 2, 3, &c., Chinamen.

Chintz, plu. chintzes. Cotton prints with more than two colours.

Chintz, plu. chintzes. Cotton prints with more than two colours.

Chip, chipped (1 syl.), chipp'-ing, chipp'-er. (Rule i.)

German kippen, as kippen und wippen, kipper und wipper, applied to money-clipping and money-clippers.
AND OF SPELLING.

Aim of Spelling.

1. In English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chir- (Greek cheir, the hand), ki'rr... (prefix), hand. (See Cheir-.)

Chirography, ki'ro.'graf' filmpjes. Art of writing.

Chirograph, ki'ro.'graph. An official written document.

Chirographic, ki'ro.'grafl'ik, adj. Chirographer.

Greek cheir grapho, to write with the hand, hand-writing.

Chiromancy, ki'ro.'man.sy. Divining by looking at the hand.

Chiromancer, ki'ro.'man.ser. One skilled in the above.

Greek cheir manteia, hand-division, &c.

Chiropodist, ki'rop'.o.dist. A corn and wart doctor.

Greek cheir pods, hand and feet (-ist, an agent).

Chis'el, chis'eled (2 syll.), chis'el-ing, chis'el-er. (Rule iii. -EL.)

French ciseler, to chisel (ciseau, scissors); Lat. cesum (cudo, to cut).

Chivalry, shiv'ul.ry; chivalric, shiv'ul.rık; chivalrous.

French chevalerie (3 syll.), from cheval, a horse; Lat. caballus.

Chlorine, kla'r'in. In Chemistry -ine denotes a gas.

Chloride, kla'r'id. In Chemistry -ide denotes a base. If "lime" is the base, the compound is chloride of lime.

Chlorate, kla'r'ate. In Chemistry -ate denotes a salt, the acid of which ends in -ic. The salt of chloric acid with a base.

Greek chloros, pale green. Chlorine is a greenish yellow gas.

Chloroform, kla'r'.form. A compound of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen. -form in Chemistry denotes the "ter-oxide of a hydrocarbon," which resembles "formic acid."

Chlorophyll, kla'r'.phil. The green colouring matter of plants.

Greek chloros phyllon, the green of leaves.

Chocolate, chok'.o.let. (French chocolat, Spanish chocolate.)

Choice, choic'-er (comp.), choic'-est (sup.) Worthy to be chosen.

Old Eng. cc6s[an], to choose; c6sun, a choice.

Choir, quire. A band of singers; the place where they sing.

Old Eng. ch6r; Latin chorus; Greek ch6rös.

Choke, choked (1 syll.), chok'-ing, chok'-er. To block up.

Welsh cegio, to choke, (from ceg, a mouth).

Choler, kol'.er, anger. Collar (for the neck).

Choleric, kol'.e.rık. Irritable, passionate.

Greek and Latin choléra. (Greek cholé rheo, flow of bile.)

"Collar," Old Eng. ccele, a collar; Latin colluhi, the neck.

Cholera, kol'.e.rah. A flow of bile, bile-flux. (See above.)

Choose, past chose, past part. chosen, chöz, chöze, chözen; choos'-ing, choos'-er. Choice, choic'-er, choic'-est.

Old Eng. cc6s[an], past ccás, past part. ccérn.
"Ch” in English words sounded as “tch,” unless otherwise expressed.

Chop, to cut, to exchange. Chap, the jaw-part of the cheek, &c.

Chop, chopped (1 syl.), chopp'ing, chopp'er. (Rule i.)

"Chop” (to cut, &c.), Low Lat. colpo, to cut; French couper, to cut.

"Chop” (to exchange), Old Eng. coup, a bargain; verb coup[an].

"Chap” (the jaw), Old Eng. ceaplas, the jaws.

"Chop” (to crack with cold), Low Latin colpo, to cut.

Choral, ko'ral, adj. of choir (quire). Coral, kor'ral (q.v.)


"Chord,” Greek chordé, the string of a lute, &c.; Latin chorda.

"Cord,” French corde, string; Greek chordé; Latin chorda.

"Cawed,” kord, past tense of “caw,” an imitation-word; Old Eng. cor, a crow; Latin cor[vus]; Greek corus.

Chorus, ko'rus. Cho'ral, adj. (Latin chórus, Greek chórós.)

Chough, chuff, a jackdaw, a crow. Cuff, kuf, a blow. “Chough” was originally pronounced chow, like “though” tho’.

Old Eng. ceo = ch'ow; Fr. choucas; Lat. corvus ("caw," the cry).

"Cuff,” French coup, to blow; Latin coláphus (Greek kolaptó).

Chrism, krízm, consecrated oil. Chrisom, krís'om, a child that dies within a month of its birth.

“Chrism,” Greek and Latin Chrisma, ointment (Gk. chrió, to anoint).

“Chrisom,” so called from the “chrism cloth,” anointed with "chrism,” or consecrated oil, and placed over the child.

Christ, kríst; Christ-less, kríst-less. Short in the compounds:

Christmas, kríst'mas. From Dec. 25 to Jan. 6. (Rule viii.)

Christen, krís’n not krís'ten; christened, krís’nd.

Christening, krís’n.ing; christener, krís’n-er.

Christendom, krís’n.dom. All Christian countries.

Christian, krís’ti.an; Christianity, krís’ti.an’i.ty.

Christianize, krís’ti.an’i.ze; christianized, krís’ti.an.ized.

Christianizing, Christianism, krís’ti.an’izm. (R. xxxii.)

Greek Christos, christiános, christianizó, christianismos.

Latin Christus, christianus, christianismus, christianitas.

Chromate, krízm.a.te. In Chemistry -ate denotes a salt, from the union of a most highly oxidized acid with a base. Thus chromic acid and potash is the chromate of potash.

Chromite, krízm.ite. In Chemistry -ite denotes a salt, from the union of a less oxidized acid with a base. Thus chromite of iron is an oxide of chromium (inferior to chromic acid) in union with iron.

Chromium, krízm.i.num, a metal; also called chrome (1 syl.)

Greek chróma, colour. The metal “chromium” is so called because it is a powerful colouring substance.
AND OF SPELLING.

“Ch” in English words sounded as “tch,” unless otherwise expressed.

Chromatics (plu.), kromat’iks, science of colours.

Chromatic Scale (Music), so called from the intermediate notes being printed in colours.

Chromatope, kro’ma.trope. An apparatus for showing a stream of colours. (Greek trópaō, to turn round.)

Greek chroma, colour. All sciences in -ic are plural except logic, music, and physic (French words). Gr. chro-matiōs; Lat. chro-matische, chromatic music.

Chronic, krō’nik or chron’ical. Continuing a long time.

Chronicle, krō’nik.l. History arranged in order of time.

Chronicled, krō’nik.léd; chronicling, krō’nik.ling.

Chroni-cler, krō’nik.ler. One who chronicles, an historian.

Greek chro-nikōs; Lat. chro-nicus (Greek chro-nos, time).


Chronologist or chronol’ogist. One who arranges dates.

Chronological, krō’nik.l.oloj’ik, chronolog’ically.

Greek chro-nolōgia, chro-nolōgōs (from chro-nos, time).

Chronometer, krō.nōm’é.ter. A watch or time instrument.

Chronometer’y. The art of making chronometers.

Greek chro-nos métron, time metre.

Chrysalis, plu. chrysalises not chrysale, krī’sa.lis, krī’sa.lis.čz.

Chrysalid, plu. chrysalids, are better and more modern forms; “chrysalid” is also used as an adjective.

Greek chry-salida, gen. chry-salid[ī]s, with double l (chrusos, gold); Lat. chry-salida, gen. chry-salid[ī]s, one l. (See Aurelia.)

Chrysanthemum, krī.santh’mum not chrysanthemum, plu. chrysanthemums not chrysanthema. A genus of flowers.

Greek chrus-an-themōn (chrusos anthēmōn, gold flower); Lat. chrys-an-themum, the yellow crow-foot, ox-eye, moon-daisy, &c.

Chrysolite, krī’so.lite. The topaz of the ancient, now improperly applied to a green crystal.

Lat. chry-solithus; Gr. chrusos lithōs, the gold stone.

Chrysoprase, krī’so.prāz not chrysophrase. A green stone.

Lat. chrysoprasus; Gr. chrusōprasos (chrusō prason, gold leek). “Quod sit coloris porracei; i.e. viridis, aureis intervenientibus guttis Isid.” (See also Plin. 37, 20.)

Chuckle, chuk’l; chuckled, chuk’.léd; chuckl-ing, chuk’.ling.

Corruption of the Latin caja-hina; Gr. kajehaza, to laugh.

Church. Old Eng. circ = chir.chc; Scotch kirk; Greek kur[īos] the Lord, with the suffix -ch, “belonging to.”

Churl, a surly fellow. Curl, kurl, a ringlet.

“Churl,” Old Eng. ceorl = ch’orl, a freeman of the lowest rank.

“Curl,” Old Eng. cir’el, a circle; Welsh cur, with dim., a little circle.
“Ch” in English words sounded as “tch,” unless otherwise expressed.

Churn, to make butter. (Old Eng. cerene, a churn, verb eern[an].

Chyle, kile. A milky fluid separated from food by digestion. Greek chalos; Latin chylus (Greek chelo, to pour out).

Chyme, kem. Digested food before it is converted into chyle. Greek chumos; Latin chymus (Greek chuo, same as chelo, to pour out).

Cicada, plu. cicadae (Lat.), st.kay'dah, st.kay'dee. Tree-hoppers.

Cicatrix, plu. cicatrices (Lat.), sik'atric, sik'atrised. A scar.

Cicatrice, sik'atraize; cicatrised (3 syl.), cic'atris-ing. A scar.

Cicerone (Ital.), sis'e-ro'.ne or ch'o.chey.ro',ne. A guide.

Ciceronian, Sis'e.ronian. A manner of writing or speaking in imitation of the style of the great Roman orator.

Cider, si'der. Wine made from apples. (Old Eng. cider.)

Ci-devant, see d'vah'n (French). An ex-[official], former.

Cigar, sik'gar' (Spanish cigarro, French cigare).

Cigarette, sik'si.ret' (French). Tobacco in a paper envelope.

Cilia, si'la, hair-like organs. Sillier, more silly.

Cinquefoil, sink'fo'il. Five-leafed. (French “feuille, a leaf).

Cinque- (French), sink. Used as a prefix to denote 5.

Cinquecento. Degraded or 16th century style of art.

Cinquefoil, sink-foil. Five-leafed (French -feuille, a leaf).

Cinque-ports. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich.

Cipher, si'fer, the figure 0; to do sums. Ci'phering, doing sums.

Arab. sifr, zero; Low Lat. ciphra; French chiffre; Italian cifra.
AND OF SPELLING.

Circean, *Sir.se'e.an* not *Sir.'sé.an*. Adj. of Circè (Lat. Circæus).

Circle, *ser'.k'1*; circled, *ser'.k'1d*; circling, *ser'.k'1ling*; circlet.

Latin circŭltus (circus, around); Greek kirkos; French cercle.

Circuit (French) *ser'.k't*. The route of a judge.

Circuitous, *ser'.k'1.t'1.t'us*, round-about. Circuitous-ly.

Circular, *ser'.k'u.l'ar*, adj. of circle. Circular-ly (Lat. circularis.)

Circulate, *ser'.k'u.l'ate*; circŭlăt-ed, circŭlăt-ing, circŭlăt'ion,

circŭlător not circulator, (-ed sounded after d or t).

Latin circŭlāre, circulator; French circuler, circulation.

Circum- (Latin preposition), "around." Used as a prefix.

Circumnambient, *ser.-hū.n.am'-'bi-ent*; circumambiently.

Latin circumambio, to encompass or go all round.

Circum-ambulate, -am'bul'ate*; -am'bulăt-ed, -am'bulăt-ing,

-am'bulăt-or (Rule xxxvii.), -am'bulăt'ion.

Latin circumambulăre, to walk all round.

Circum-cise, circum-cised (3 syl.), -ci'ser, cir'cum-cis'ion.

Latin circum.credo (ccesum), to cut all round.

Circumference, *ser.cum'-'je.1·c1zcC*. The line that bounds a circle.

Latin circum fero, to carry all round.

Cir'cumflex, cir'cumflexed (3 syl.) A mark ( فوق) over a letter.

Latin circum flecco (flexum), to bend round.

Circum'-fluent, circum'-fluence, circum'-fluous, flowing round.

Latin circum fluens, circumfluus, flowing all round.


Latin circum fundo, supine fusum, to pour all round.

Circumjacent, *ser'-cum.ja''sent*. Lying round on all sides.

Latin circum jacens, lying all round.

Circum-locu'tion, circumlocutory, *ser'-cum.lok'-u-tö-ry*.

Latin circum locatio, a round-about manner of speaking.

Circum-naviga'te, *nav'-i.gāt-ed, -nav'-i.gāt-ing, -nav'-i.ga''tion, -nav'-i.gāt-or. (R. xxxvii.), circumnavigable, *nav'-i.ga.b'l.*

Latin circum navigăre, to sail all round (navis, a ship).

Circum-scribe, -scribed', -scrib'-ing, -scrib'-er, -scrip'tion.

Latin circum scribo, to write or draw a line all round [a place, beyond which combatants must not pass], hence to limit.

Circum-spect. Cautious. (Lat. circum specto; to look round.)

Circum-spection, *-spec'-shum*. Caution. (See Rule xxxiii.)

Latin circum spicio, supine spectum, to look round.

Circum-stan'cet, -stan'ced, -stanst; -stan'tial, *stan'.shäl.

Circum-stan'tials (plu.); incidents; circum-stan'tially.

Circum-stan'tiate, -stan'.she.ate, -stan'tiät-ed, -stan'tiät-ing.

Latin circumstantialia, circum stans, standing all round.

"Circumstances" are the details of time, number, names, incidents, influences, qualities, &c.; &c., which contribute to an effect.
Circum-vallation, -val.la'.shun. A military trench all round.
Latin circum vallare, to make a vallum (trench) all round.

Circum-vent, -vention, -vent.shun. (See Rule xxxiii.)
Latin circumventio, circum venio, supine ventum, to come all round, and hence to impede, to out-trick.

Circum-volve, -volved, -volv'd; -volv'-ing, circum-vol'ution.
Latin circum volvo, to roll all round, circumvolutus.

Circus, plu. circuses not circi. A circular place for equestrians.
Latin circus, plu. circi; Greek kirkos, plu. kirkoi.

Cirrous, adj. of cirrus. Scirrhous, skir'.rus, tumourous.
"Cirrus," Latin cirrus, a lock of hair; Greek keras, a crumpled horn.
"Scirrus," Latin scirrhos, a hard swelling; Greek skirrhos.
("Cirrhi," so often written in scientific books to denote "curl-clouds" is a mistake. The Greek "skirrhos" means yellow or flesh-coloured.)

Cis- (Latin preposition), prefix to adjectives, "on this side."
Cis-Alpine, this side the Alps; i.e., the south or Roman side.
Cis-Padane, this side the "Padus" or Po; i.e., the Rom. side.

Cistern, sis'.tern. A box for water. (Latin cisterna.)

Citadel, sit'.a.del. A fortress in or near a city.
French citadelle; Italian cittadella (citta'-della, a little city).

Cite, site, sight; all pronounced alike.
Cite, cit'ed, cit'ing, cit'er, cit'able, cita'tion. - (Rule xix.)
Sight, sight-ed, sight-ing. To come in view of.
"Cite," Latin citire, to quote, to call, to summon.
"Site" (a building plot), Latin situs, a situation.
"Sight," Old Eng. gesiht, vision (g of "sight" is interpolated).

Citizen, sit'.i.zen. There is no such word as citizenship.
Citizenship. State of having the privileges of a citizen.
-en, "one belonging to"; citi-z-en, one belonging to a city.
(As there is no "-z" to Latin words, it ought to be "citsen.")
Latin civitati (dative case) contracted to civi'ti, civi'ti, to a city.

Citrate, sit'.dit. In Chemistry -ate denotes a salt formed from the union of an acid ending in -ic and a base: Thus "citrate of magnesia" is citric acid united with magnesia.

Citric. In Chemistry -ic denotes an acid most highly oxidised.

Citron, sit'.ron. Fruit of the citron tree.
French citron; Latin citrus (citrun, citron wood).

City. A corporate and cathedral town. (O. Eng. cite, Lat. civitas.)

Civet. A substance taken from the civet-cat.

Civic, siv'.ik. Pertaining to a city. (Ci- long in Latin.)
Latin civicus, adj. of civis, a citizen; civitas, a city.
AND OF SPELLING.

Civil, siv'.il, civ'il-er (comp.), civ'il-est (sup.); civ'il-ly; civilise, siv'.il.ize; civ'ilised (3 syl.), civ'ilising, civ'iliser, siv'.il.ize.er; civilisation, siv'.il.i.za'.shun (R. xxxi.); civ'ility, sivil.i.ty; civilian, sivil.y-an.

Latin cívīlis, courteous like a citizen; cívītās, civility.

French civil, civilisateur (civiliser), civilisation, civiliser, civilité.

Clack, clacked, klōkd. To chatter. (French claqu'er, to clack.)

Claim, claimed (1 syl.), claim-ant, claim-able (1st Latin conj.) Meant originally to demand with noisy clamour.

Old Eng. hlem[m]an, to make a noise; Latin clamāre, to exclaim.

Clair-voYant (Fr.), one who sees without eyes. Clair-voYance.

Clam, clammed (1 syl.), clamm-ing, clamm-y, clammi-neSS.

Old Eng. clam, sticky mud, &c.; verb cläm[ian], to smear. (R. i.)

Clamour, klām'ér, outcry. Glamour, glam'ér, a charm which acts on vision. Claymore, a Highland broad-sword.

"Clamour," (one m), Old Eng. hlem[m]an, to make a noise; French clamour; Latin clamōr (verb clamō, to clamour).

"Glamour," Scotch, same as glimmer.

"Claymore," Gael. clād mor, great-sword.

Clamp, clamped (1 syl.), clamp-ing. (The p not doubled. R. ii.) Old Eng. clam, a bandage. To "clamp" is to fasten with clamps.

Clan, clann'-ish, clann'-ishly, clann'-ishness. (R. i.)

Clan-ship, clans-man not clanman. One of the same clan.

Clari-fy, klar'ri.fy; clar'ifies, (3 syl.), clar'ified (3 syl.), clar'i-fy-ing, clar'i-fi-ca'tion. To make free from impurities.

French clarifier; Latin claríficó (clarus facio, to make clear).

Clarin, a trumpet. Clarinet, klar'ri.net, not clarionet. ("Clarionet" means a small clarion, which it is not.)

"Clarion," Ital. clarino; Low Lat. clarigarius, a herald.

"Clarinet," Spanish clarínete; French clarinette.

Class, classed (1 syl.), class-ing, to arrange in a class.

Class'ic or class'i-cal (adj.), class'i-cal-ly, class'i-cal-ness.

Classics, the best authors. (Latin classicus, highest of the six divisions of Roman citizens made by Servius; hence classici auctores, the highest class of authors.)
Classify, classifies (3 syl.), classified (3 syl.); classifying, classifier, classification (Lat. classis-ficio [ficio]).

Clatter, clattered, klattered; clatterer, clattering, clatteringly. (The r not doubled. Rule ii.)

Old Eng. clatring, a clatter, a drum; Welsh clattering, to clatter.

Clay, plu. clays, clay-ey (not clay-y), clayish.
(There are three words which take the postflex -ey instead of -y,—viz.: clay-ey, sky-ey, and whey-ey.)

Old Eng. clæg, clay; Danish klæg, loam, clay.

Claymore, a Highlander's broad-sword; Glamour, glam'er; Clamour, clam'er. (See Clamour.)

Claymore, Gaelic clàlmòr, great sword; Welsh clàd-dùl, a clout; Welsh clwl, a patch.

Cleave, cleaved (1 syl.), cleaver, one who cleaves; cleanly, in a clean manner; cleanest, cleanest, cleanly (adj.), klèn'-ly; cleanliness, klèn-lieness.

Old Eng. clèn, verb clèn[an], clèn[an] and clèn[ee], cleanly.

Cleanse, cleaned (1 syl.), cleanser; to purify, to make clean. (R. xix.)

Old Eng. clèns[ian], past clènsede, past part. clènsed.

Clear, clear'er (comp.), clear'est (superl.), cleared (1 syl.), clearer (v).

Welsh clær; French, clair; Latin clarus; verb clàro, to clear.

Cleft, a crack. A piece of iron for the heels of shoes and boots.

Old English cléf[an], past cléf[n], past part. cléfen, to adhere.

Cleave: (to split), past cleaved (1 syl.), or clef (obsolete forms "claf" and "clof"). "Cloven" occurs often in the Bible (Acts xvii. 34). "Cloven" is used, as an adj., as "cloven foot," "cloven tongues."

Cleave: (to split), past cleaved (1 syl.), or clef (obsolete forms "claf" and "clof"). "past part. cleaved or cleft (obs. "cloven"). "Clave" (split) occurs often in the Bible (See Gen. xxii. 3). "Cloven" is used, as an adj., as "cloven foot," "cloven tongues."

Cleaver, one who cleaves, a butcher's chopper. Clever (q.v.)

Cleave: (to split), past cleaved (1 syl.), or clef (obsolete forms "claf" and "clof"). "past part. cleaved or cleft (obs. "cloven"). "Clave" (split) occurs often in the Bible (Acts xvii. 34). "Cloven" is used, as an adj., as "cloven foot," "cloven tongues."


Cleft. A crack. (Old Eng. cleafa, verb cláf [an], to cleave.)

Clem'atis, plu. clem'atises not klémáy'tís. "Traveller's Joy," "Virgin's Bower," "Old Man's Beard," "White Vine." (The "e" is long in the Latin and Greek words.)

Latin clémátis; Greek klémátis (from kléma, a vine twig). "Traveller's Joy," because it decks the hedges in autumn. "Virgin's Bower," because it climbs and overhangs, bower-like. "Old Man's Beard," because it looks like grey hair. "White Vine," because it is a "vine" and bears a whitish flower.

Clemency, plu. clemencies, kléme'nsíz. Gentleness, mercy, -cy, suffix to abstract nouns. (Lat. Clementia, clemens, mild.)

Clench, clinch. "Clench" (to grasp), as "he clenched my hand"; (to settle), as to "clench an argument." Clencher, a settler, a finishing stroke, as "that was a clencher." "Clink," to turn a nail, to rivet. We use both words.

Dutch klinken, to rivet; Danish klinke, to clinch.

Clerestory, kler'rís.tó.ry. Corruption of the French clérístère, and generally called clear-storey.

Clergy (no plu.). A noun of multitude. (French clergé.)

Cler'gy-man, plu. clergy-men. One of the clergy. (R. xi.)

Clerical, klér'i kal. Pertaining to the clergy.

Old Eng. clerca or clerc, a priest; Latin clérus, cléricus; Greek klérós, a lot or heritage. The "church" is God's heritage (1 Peter v. 3), and the priestly tribe was "God's lot."

Clerk, klurk, a clergyman; klark, a church servant, &c.

Old Eng. clere, a priest; Latin clérus; Greek klérós.

Clever, klév' er, clever-er (comp.), clever-est (super.) See Cleaver.

Old Eng. gledw, talented, changed to glé. wd, corrupted to clever.

Clew. A hint. (Old Eng. cleowen, clieve, clieve or cîowe.)

Latin globus, a ball of thread, by which strangers were guided through labyrinths. Incorrectly spelt clue.

Cliff, clef, cleft, clift.

Cliff. A hill by the sea.

Clef (of Music), q.v. "Cleft or Clift, a fissure, a crack.

In the Bible "cliff," "clift," and "cleft," a fissure, are used indifferently. "I will put thee into a clift of a rock" (Exod. xxxiii. 22); "To dwell in the cliffs of the valleys" (Job xxx. 6); "Thou art in the clefts of the rock" (Cant. ii. 14).

** The distinction should be preserved thus:

Cliff, cliffs (of the sea); clef, clefts (of Music).

Cleft, clefts (fissure); cleft (cut), as "cleft wood."


"Cliff" or "Cleft" (a fissure), Old Eng. cleafa, a cleft, clifith, splits.
Climate, kli\'mät; climactic, kli.mä.t'ik (adj.) (i short in Lat.)

French climat; Latin clima, clímatis; Greek klima, a heavenly
zone. Ancient geographers divided the globe into 60 parts called
"climates," 30 north and 30 south of the Equator.

Clin'max, plu. cli'maxes; Cliqua'teric, a crisis; Cliqua'terical.

Latin climax, cli. mà'terical; Greek klimax, a ladder.

Climb, past climbed [clomb], past part. climbed, climb-ing,
climb'er, klim, klimed (1 syl.), klime'-ing, klime'er (klôme).

("Clomb" and "clamb" [past] are still used in poetry.)
Old Eng. climb[an], past clamb (plu. clumb[on]), past part. clomben.

Clime. A region or tract having its characteristic climate.
Latin clíma; Greek kli'ma. (See Climate.)

Clinch, to fix, as to "clinch a nail." Cliché, to grasp (q.v.)

Dutch klinken; Danish klinke, to rivet.

Cling, past clung [clang], past part. clung; cling'-ing, cling'er
not clinging, cling-er, to adhere firmly.

"Finger" (fin'ger), "Clinger" (klung'er). The root of
"finger" is fin or fín, to seize, and therefore the division
of the word is fin'ger. The root of "clinger" is cling, and
hence the division of the word is cling'er.

Old Eng. cling[an], past clangi, past part. clungan, to cling.

Clip, clipped (1 syl.) or clipt, clip-p'-ing, clip-p'er. (Rule i.)
Old Eng. clyp[an], past chypte, past part. clypt, to clip or clasp.

Clique (French), clee; cliquey, clee-k'y; cliqu-ish, clee-k'ish.

A clique is an exclusive "set" of similar rank or tastes.

Cloak. An outer garment. (O. E. cláth, a covering, and -ock dim.)

Clock, a time-piece. (Old Eng. cloegge; Low Lat. clocca or cloca.)

Clod, clodd-ish (Rule i.) Clodhopper, a rustic, a peasant.

Old English clód, a clod, a stone; Danish klods, blocks, clods.

Clog, clogged (1 syl.), clogg'-ing, clogg'y, clogg'-ness. (R. i., xi.)

Old Eng. clot, a log; Welsh cloigen, anything tied to another.

Clois'ter (of a cathedral), clois'tered (2 syl.), clois'tering.

Old Eng. clisstra, a cloister; clisstor, an enclosure; Latin claustrum.

Close, kloč (noun), kloče (verb), to shut, a place shut in.

Closed, klözd; clos-ing, klöze'-ing; clos-er, klöze'-er;
close-ly, kloče'-ly; close-ness, klöce'-ness; close handed,
clos-er, kloč'er (comp.), clos-est, kloč'est (sup.) R. xix.

Old Eng. clusa, close, a prison; Latin claustrum (verb claudo, to shut).

Closet, kloč'et. A little enclosure. (Close and -et diminutive.)

Clot, cłott-ed, cłott-ing, cłott-y. A lump, to conglute. (R. i.)

Cloth, klôth (noun); clothe, klôthe (verb); clothes, klôthz.


Clothes, klôthz, garments. Clothe, to dress in garments.
AND OF SPELLING.

Clothes-brush, clöze-brush; clothes-basket, clöze-bas-ket.
Clothe, past and p.p. clothed (1 syl.) or clad, cloth-ing.
Clothier, klöthe'-yer. A dealer in clothes, an outfitter.
Old Eng. cloth, cloth; clöth, a garment: clöth(ian), to clothe.
Cloud, cloud’y, cloud’i-er (comp.), cloud’i-est (super.), cloud’i-ly, cloud’i-ness. The vapours of the air amassed (Rule xi.)
Welsh cloter, a heap or pile; Old Eng. clid, a heap, a hill.
Clove. A spice, a division of a root of garlic, &c. In Bot., a bulb.
"Clove" (a spice), French clou, a nail; Latin clavus.
"Clove" (of garlic), Old Eng. clufe (from clU/lan), to cleave.
Cloven. Divided, as "cloven foot," "cloven tongues of fire."
Cloy, cloyed (1 syl.), cloy-ing, cloy-less. To fill to loathing (R.xiii.)
Danish klöge, to retch, to feel sick.
Club, clubbed (1 syl.), clubb-ing, clubb-ist. (Rule i.)
"Club" (a cudgel), Welsh clob a knob, clopa a club stick.
"Club" (a society), Germ. gelübde, a body of men united by a sacred vow.
Clue. Shakespeare uses this word (All's Well, d.c., i. 2), but clew is better. (See Clew.)
Clum'sy, clum'si-er (comp.), clum'si-est (super.), clum'si-ness, clum'si-ly. Awkward, not natty. (Rule xL)
Old Eng. clom, a bond; clum-sy, as if one's hands were tied.
Clyster. An injection for medical purposes.
Latin clus'ter; Greek klus'ter, a syringe (klus'o, to wash).
Co-. The Latin prefix con, with the n dropped. It stands before a vowel or h, as coalesce, cohabit. Before "o" it is separated by a hyphen, as co-operate. With a hyphen it is used before any letter: as co-mates, co-partner. In Mathematics it means the complement, as co-sine, co-tangent, &c. (See Con-) Co. Contraction of Company: as "Smith and Co."
Coach, köčh. A close carriage with front and back seats.
French coche; Latin carrē(a), a calash.
Coadjutor, fem. coadjutrix, ko'.adju'tor, &c., a helper.
Latin co [con] adjūtōr (juvo, to help), a fellow-helper.
Coagulate, ko-ag'ulate (to clot), coag’ulat-ed, coag’ulat-ing, coag’ulat-or, coag’ulat-ive (Rule xix.), co-ag’ulat’ion, coag’ulant, coag’ulum, coag’ulable, coag’ulabil’ity.
Latin co-agulāre, to curd; coagulātio, coagulātus, coagulānum.
Coal, köle. A black mineral used for fuel.
Collier, köl’yer. A ship for conveying coals, a coal labourer.
Old Eng. col or col. The a of "coal" is to compensate for the accent.
Coalesce, ko'ə.ləs' (to assimilate), coalesced, ko'ə.ləst'; coalescing, ko'ə.ləs'ing; coalescent, ko'ə.ləs'ent; co'alescence; coalition, ko'ə.lish'on; coalition-ist.

Lat. co [con] alseco, to grow closer and closer together (alo, to cherish).

Coarse, kor'se not ko'ərse (gross). Course (a corpse). Course (q.v.).

Coarser (comp.), coarsest (super.), coarse-ly, coarse-ness.

Old Eng. gorst (rough), as in goose-berry, cos-lettuce; Ursinum, or Ursinum, a coarse onion (corrupted to Latin allium ursinum).

"Corse," a poetical form of Corpse. "Course" (a process, a chase). French course; Latin cursus, a course.

Coast, köst, land lying next the sea. Coastwise not coastways.

French coste now côte; Low Lat. costéra, Lat. costa, a rib or side.

Coat, köte, coat-ed, coat-ing; coatée, kötee, a half-coat.

French cotte; Germ. kütte; Ital. cotta. (Our word is ill-spelt.)


Coat-of-mail, plu. coats-of-mail, not coat-oj-mail.

Coax, ko'æs; coax-ed, ko'æd; coax-ing, coax-ing-ly, coax-er.

Welsh coor, to coax; cocru, to fondle: French cacasse, funny.

Cobble, kob'bəl (to botch); cobbled, kob'bəld; cobbler, kob'ler; cobbling; kob'ling; cobbling-ly (double b, root cob, R. i.)

Welsh cob, a thump; cobio, to thump; coblyn, a thumper.


Portuguese, "the hooded snake;" capello, a hood.

Cob'web; cobwebbed, kob'webd; cobweb-bing, cob'webby.

(The double "b" would be contrary to Rule iii., but the word was originally joined with a hyphen.)

Cob or cop, a spider; as Old Eng. atter-cop the poison-spider; Dutch spinne-kop; Chaldee kopi; a cobweb.

Coca, kö'-kək (a narcotic). Cocoa, kō'kə (a nut), or substance prepared from the Cacao (kə.kə) plant:

"Coca," the dried leaf of the Erythroxylon Coca, of Peru.
"Cocoa," the fruit of the Theobroma Cacao (West Indies).

Cochineal, kōch'ineel not kōch'i.neel. Crimson-dye-stuff.

Spanish cochinilla, the wood louse; French cochenille, cochineal.

Cochlea, kōk'le.ək (part of the ear); Cochlear, kōk'le.ar (L. Bot.)

Cochleary, kōk'le.ər.i. Spiral, like a shell.

Cochleate, kōk'le.ət; cochleat-ed, kōk'le.ət'ed. (R. xix.)

Latin cochlēa; Greek kochlias, a snail's shell.

Cock, fem. hen; cock'erel, fem. pullet. Barn-door fowls.

Cock and hen are also gender-words: as

Cock-bird, fem. hen.-bird; cock-sparrow, hen-sparrow; cock-pheasant, hen-pheasant; moor-cock, moor-hen;
peacock, pêa-hen; turkey-cock, fem. turkey; cock-lobster; hen-lobster. Woodcock is both mas. and fem.

Old Eng. cox or coc, and hen or henn. French coq, poule.

("Pullet," like "beef," "mutton," "veal," etc., shows that the Norman lords retained their names for the "meats," while the Saxon serfs retained theirs for the living animals which they tended.

Cockade (2 syl.) A livery worn on the hat. (French cocarde.)

Cockatrice, kôk'ät.ris (French cocatrice).

Cockchafer, kôk'chafe.r. The May-bug. (Old Eng. ceasfor.)

Cockle, kôk'kl. The corn-rose. (Old Eng. coecel, the darning.)

Cockle, kôk'kl. Shell-fish. (Latin cochléa, Greek kochlēa.)

Cockle, kôk'kl; cockled, kôk'led; cockling. To pucker.

French re-coquiller, to curl up, dog's-ear, or cockle.

Cockroach, kôk'róch. A black beetle. (Old Eng. hroce.)

Cockscomb (a plant). Coxcomb, a flop. Both kôz'kome.

The licensed jesters were called coxcombs, because they wore a "cock's comb" in their caps. Spelling incorrect.

Coddle, kôd'kl. To parboil, to pamper; one pampered.

Coddled, kôd'kld; coddling, kôd'ling; coddler, kôd'ler.

Coddling. A young cod.

Old English -ing, "offspring of," "young of."

Codlin. An apple fit for coddling or cooking (-in not -ing).

Latin coctilius, fit for roasting or baking. Old Eng. coe-appel, the cooking apple. "Cod" (the fish) is a corruption of Gad[us], Lat. the codfish; "haddock" is another form of the same word.

Côde (of laws), codex, kô'dex (Latin). An ancient manuscript.

Codicil, kôd'i.śi, a supplement to a will (Lat. codicillus, a little book); codicillary, kôd'i.śi.rij (adj. of codicil).

Codify, kôd'i.fyz; codifies, kôd'i.fize; codified, kôd'i.fide; codifying, codifi-ation, kô'di.śi.ka'shun; codist, kô'di.dist, one who reduces laws to a "code." R. xix.

Latin cōdex, a volume (from cāudex, the stock of a tree), books being at one time made of boards (from cædo, to fell).

Coehorn, kô'horn. A military projectile. (See Cohorn.)

Coequal, kô'é.qual, coequal-ly; coequality, kô.e.quol'ē.ty.

Latin co [con] aequalis, [all] alike equal.

Coerce, kôr'se'; coerced, kôr'st'; coerc-ing, kôr'sing; coerc-er, kôr'ser; coerc-ion, kôr'shun; coerc-ive, kôr's.śi; coercive-ly; coerc-ible, kôr'si.bl'. R. xix.

Latin coeréo, co [con] arco, to drive or press together. The word "compel" (com-pello) means the same thing.

Coessential, kô'ś.śen'shul, same in essence; coessential-ly; coessential-ity, kô'ś.śen'shul'ē.ty, coessential state.

Latin co [con] essentialis, partaking of the same essence.
Coeternal, *ko*\’e.\textit{ter}n'al, coeternal-ly; coeternity, *ko*\’e.\textit{ter}n’-\textit{ti}ty.
Latin *co*\{con\}\textit{ter}num, *co*\{con\}\textit{ter}nitas, equally eternal, &c.

**Coeval**, *ko*\’e.\textit{val}, coeval-ly. (Latin *co*\{con\}\textit{ven}um, equal ages.)

**Coexecutor**, fem. coexecutrix, *ko*\’e.\textit{ek}”\’\textit{utor}, *ko*\’e.\textit{ek}”\’\textit{trix}.
Latin *co*\{con\}\textit{e}\textit{c}\textit{c}\textit{u}\textit{t}or, *co*\{con\}\textit{e}\textit{c}\textit{c}\textit{u}\textit{t}rix, joint executor with [another].

**Coexist**, *ko*\’e.\textit{exist}’; coexist’-ed, coexist’-ing, coexist’-ent, coexist’-ence not coexist’-ant, coexist’-ance.
Latin *co*\{con\}\textit{exist}ere, to exist at the same time (followed by with.)

**Coextend**, *ko*\’e.\textit{extend}’ (to extend equally); coextend’-ed, coextend’-ing, coextension, *ko*\’e.\textit{ten}’\textit{shun} (Rule xxxiii.), coextensive, *ko*\’e.\textit{ten}’\textit{sv}’; coextensive-ly, coextensive-ness.
Latin *co*\{con\}\textit{ten}d, supine -\textit{ten}sum, co-extensivus, co-extensio.

**Coffee**, *kof’fee*. The berry of the *Coff’ea arab’ica*, from Caffa or Kaffa, a province of Abyssinia.

French *cafe*; Spanish *cafe*; Italian *caffe*; Danish *kaffe*.

**Coffer**, *kof’fer* (a chest), coffer-ing; coffered, *kof’ferd*.

** Coffin**, *kof’fin*; coffin-ing, coffin ed, *kof’finn*.
(The double “f” is French, our chief source of error.)

Old Eng. *cofa*, a box; Low Lát. *cafëra* or *cafra*; Ital. *cifano*; Latin *cophysus*; Greek *kophinos*, a basket.

**Cog**-(prefix). The Latin *con*- before the derivations of *nascor*, *nosco*, and *nomen*; as cognate, cognition, cognomen.

**Cog** (of a wheel), to trick; cogged (1 syl.), cogging. Cog, a boat.

“Cog” (of a wheel), Welsh *cocos*, cogs of a wheel.

“Cog” (to trick), Welsh *coegio*, to trick; cog, a trickster.


**Cogent**, *ko*\’e.\textit{jeilt}, cogent-ly; cogen-cy. Urgent, urgently, urgency.
Latin *cogens*, cogen\textit{sis}, *co*\{con\}\textit{ag}o, to urge together.

**Cogitate**, *ko*\’it\textit{ate} (to think), cog\textit{it}’-ed, cog\textit{it}’-ing, cog\textit{it}’ative (Rule xix.), cogitative-ly, cog\textit{it}’ation, cogitable.
Latin *cogitare*, supine -\textit{at}\textit{um} (to think); cogitation, cogitantatis.

**Cognac**, *kön’yühl*, not cogniac. The best French brandy.
So called from *Cognac*, in Charenté. (French *cognac*.)

**Cognate**, related on the mother’s side; Agnate, on the father’s.

**Cognation**, relationship on the mother’s side.

**Agnation**, relationship on the father’s side.

An uncle on the father’s side is an agnate, because he bears the same surname; an uncle on the mother’s side is a cognate only, he is related by birth, but does not bear the same surname, or belong to the same “gens.”

Latin *co*\{con\}\textit{noscâ}, to know for the first time.

“To recognise,” is to know not for the first time, to recall.
(These words ought not to be spelt with a “z.” Rule xxxi.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Cognoscente, plu. cognoscenti, kög’nössen.ti, kög’nöss-en’ti. One learned in art. (Italian, from the Latin cognoscére.)

Cognomen, plu. cognomens, kög.nö’men not kög’nömen. Latin cog [con] nomen, a name with [your personal name].

Cohabit, ko.hab’it. To live together not in a married state. Cohabit-ed, cohab-it-ing; cohabitation, ko.hab’i.ta’shun. (“ed,” after “d” or “t” makes a separate syllable.)

Latin co [con] häbito, to dwell together; co-habita-tio.

Coheir, fem. coheirress, ko.air, ko.ai’ress. Cohere, ko.heer’ (q.v.)

“Coheir” (joint heir), Latin co [con] hæres, heir with [others].

(Only five words have the initial “h” mute: they are heir, hour, honest, honour, and humour.)

Coheir, ko.heer’ (to stick together), cohered’ (3 syl.), cohér’-ing; cohér’-ence; cohér’-ency; cohér’-ent, cohér’-ent-ly. (R.xix.)

Cohesion, ko.he’zhun; cohesive, ko.he’ziv, cohesive-ly, cohesive-ness; cohe’sible; cohesibility, ko.he’zi bil’i.ty.

Latin co [con] hærere, sup. cohaesum, to stick together; co-hærentia.

Cohorn, ko.horn. This is the French spelling, and is better than coehorn. A mortar invented by Baron de Cohorn (Coe-horn) of Holland, called the Dutch Vauban (1641-1704).

Cohort, ko’hort not ko’ort. A body of soldiers. (Lat. colhors.)

Coin, koyn; coined, koyn’d; coin-er, coin-ing, coin-age. French coin, a wedge; Latin cuneus, a die for stamping money.

Coincide, ko.in’side” (to agree), coincid’-ed, coincid’-ing; coincidence, ko.in’si.den.se not ko.in.si’.den.se; coincid-ent, ko.in’si.dent; coincident-ly (simultaneously).

Latin co [con] incidère, to fudge in together (cadère, to fall).

Coke. Coal deprived of its volatile matters by heat.

Old English coilk, refuse, the core of an apple, &c.

Col. (Latin prefix). Con before “1” is so written. (See Con.)

Colander, koł’an.der. A strainer. (Latin cõlans, straining.)

“Colátor[ium],” not “colander[ium],” is the Latin word.

Colchicum, koł’ke.kum. Meadow-saffron, Naked Lady.

From Colchis, on the Euxine sea, where it flourishes. “Naked Lady,” because the flowers are without leaves.

Cold, cold-er (comp.), cold-est (superl.); cold-ish, rather cold.

Old Eng. cold or cold, cold. (ish added to adj. is diminutive)

Coleopter, plu. coleoptera, koł’e.op’’ter, koł’e.op’’ter-räh, also Coleopteran, koł’e.op’’ter-án, beetles, &c. Coleopterous(adj.)

Gk. kölöös ptérón, sheath-wing. Insects with sheaths to their wings.
Colic not Cholic, a bowel attack. Choleric, kol'érık, passionate.

Latin colikus, the colic (from Greek kolon, the intestine).

"Choleric," Latin choléricus (from Greek cholé, bile).

Coliseum, kol'izë́um. The largest amphitheatre in Rome. The same spelling is kept in "Rue de Colisée," Paris.

The Rom. "Coloseum" was so called from the "Colossus" or gigantic statue of Nero which stood near it, as well as from its great size.

Collapse, kól'lapses', not ko.lapses'; collapsed, kol'lapsed'; collapsing, kol'laps'ing.

Latin col [con] labor, lapsus, to sink, or tumble all together.

Collar (for the neck). Choler, kól'er, anger.

"Collar," Old Eng. ceor, from ceole, the throat; Lat. collum, the neck.

"Choler," Latin cholérca, from chole, bile, anger.

Collate, kól'late not ko.late'; collat-ed, collat-ing. (Rule xix.)

Collation, kól'la'shun not "Colat-ion" (a very common error); collat'or (R. xxxvii.); collat'able (an error in spelling); the Latin collatáre means "to make wide." Collat'ible is the proper derivative of conferre, collatum.

Latin con-ferro, supine col-lárum, to bring together, to compare.

Collateral, kól'lät'aral not ko.lät'erall; collat'erall-ly.

Latin col [con] laterális, indirect (col látus, látiris, the side), running on the side, proceeding from one side.

Colleague, kól'lég (noun), kol.leeg' (verb); colleagueed, kol.leeg'd'; colleague- ing, kol.leeg'ing. To league together. French collègue; Latin collega (from con lego, to gather together).

Collect, kól'leet (noun), kol.leet' (verb), collect'ed, collect'ing, Collect'ive, collect'ive-ly, collect'ive-ness; collect'ible, Collection, kól.lee' shün not ko.lee' shün (Rule xxxiii.)

Lat. col [con] legére, -lectum, to gather together; collectio, collectivus.

Coll'lege not college; collegian, kól.leé'ji'an; collegiate, kól-leé'ji'ate. A society, a superior school institution.

Latin collégium (from col [con] lego, to gather together).

Colley or collie, a cur. Cooley or collie, a porter (East Indies).

Collier, kól'yar; collie-y, kól'yéry. (See Coal).

Collision, kól.лизh'än not ko.lizh'än. A striking together.

Latin colliiso (from colli odio, col [con] ludo, to hurt mutually by "striking together"; so elisio (e ludo), to strike out).

Collocate, kól'ló.kate; collocat-ed, collocat-ing; collocation, kól'.lo.kay'shün, A setting side by side. (Rule xxxiii.)

Latin collocátiO from col [con] locáre, to place together.

Collodion, kól'lo.ði.on not ko.lo'di.on nor ko.lo'di.um. A solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in photography, &c.

Greek kolla eidos, glue-like. It was first used in surgery, because in drying it left a gluey film over wounds. (An ill-formed word.)
Colloquial, kol.iu'.qu't.al not kol.lö'.qui.al; collo'quial-ly.

Collo'quial-ism, form of expression in common use.

Colloquy, plu. colloques, köl.lö.kwät, köl.lö.kwiz.

Colloquist, köl.lö.kwist. A speaker in a dialogue.

Collude, to conspire in a fraud; collusion, kol.lu'.zhun (R. xxxiii.)

Collusive, kol.lu'.siv, collu'sive-ly, collu'sive-ness;

Collusory, kol.lu'.zor.ry. Of the nature of a fraud.

Colocyth, kol'.ö.synth (only one l). The bitter-apple.

Colon, köl.lön. The largest intestine. A stop made thus (·).

Colonel, ker'.nel; colonel-cy, ker'.nelisy (-cy denotes "rank"); colonel-ship, ker'.nel.ship (-ship denotes "tenure of office,"). In "Hudibras" we have "colonelling" (4 syl.)

French colonel (from colonne, a column), a commander of a column or regiment of soldiers; till the reign of Francois I. called capitan-colonel. Low Latin colonnitus.

Colonade, köl'.ö.nade. A covered walk with columns.

Colonial, köl.lö.nial (not colo'nial), belonging to a colony.

Colophony, plu. colophons, kol'.ö fon. The printer's impress at the end of a book. (Greek kolophón, a finishing-stroke.) Colophon, a city of Ionia, the inhabitants of which were such good horsemen that they could turn the issue of a battle; hence the phrase colophónein addēre (kolofóνα ἀπειρωθειν), to put a finishing stroke to a matter.

Colossean, kolös.sean or Colisean. The great Roman amphitheatre was called "Coliseum," but as the word is from "Colossus." Colosseum is the better spelling.

Colossal, kolös'.sal (not colossial); colossean, kolös.sean. Lat. colossus; Greek kolossós, kolossatós. The "Colossos of Rhodes" was a gigantic statue of Apollo, near the harbour.

Colour, kul'.er; coloured, kul'.ercd; col'our-able, col'our-ably.

French couleur; Latin color. (Our word is neither Fr. nor Lat.)

Colporteur, kol'.por.teur, a book hawker. Col'portage (French.)

Colt, fem. filly, both called foal, folc. A young horse or ass.

Old Eng. colt; Lat. filia, a daughter; Old Eng. folc, a foal.

Columbine, *kōl.um.bine*. A plant, so called from the Latin *columba*, a dove. The flower resembles a dove's claw.

Columella, *kōl.ume'l.ə*. The column in the capsule of mosses; the axis of fruits. (Latin *columella*, a little column.)


Column, *kōl.ū.nəm*, a pillar. *Columnar, kōl.un'mar* (adj.)

Latin *columna*. The adjective *columnar* is ill-chosen, as the Latin word *columnarium* means a "tax on columns." The adjective of *"columna"* is *columnātus* (columnate).

Colure, *plu. colures, kō.l'yərs*. Two great circles cutting at right angles the four cardinal points of an artificial globe.

Greek *κολυρίων* (*koloiros*, a mutilated tail), these circles are "cut-tailed" or cut by the artificial horizon.

Colza, *kōlzə*. A variety of cabbage which affords an oil.

French *colza*; Old English *cælw*, cole-wort; Flemish *kolzaad*.

Com- (prefix), for *com- before b, m, and p*. Also in the English words *conflict and comfort*, in Lat. "con-ficio," "con-fort[i]s;"


Comatose, *kōˌmā.ˈtozə*, lethargic; *comatous, kōˌmā.təs*.


Comate, *kōˌmātə*, a companion. This word should be *commate*.

"Comate" (from the Latin *comitus*), should mean "hairy." If from *com* and *mate*, it ought to be joined with a hyphen. (See Co-.)

Comb (b mute), combed, *kōməd*; comb-ing, *kōmˈə.ɪŋ*; comb-er.

Old Eng. *camb*, a comb; Latin *cōma*, to dress the hair (*cōma*, hair).

Combat, *kōmˈbɑt*; combat-ed, combat-ing, combat-ant, combat-ive, *kōmˈbɑt.əv*; combative-ness. (Rule iii.)

French *combattre*; Latin *combat*io, to fight together. 


Lat. *combināre*, to combine (from *com binus*, two and two together).

Combustion, *kōmˌbusˈ.təʃən*, a burning; combustible, not-able; combustɪbil′ity, combustible-ness, combustīve (R. xxii.)

Latin *combustio*: combūrēre, sup. *combustum*, to consume with fire.

Come, *past came, past part. came, kōm, kōˈmə*; com-ing, com-er (Rule xix.) To arrive at the place where we are; hence A. says to B. "I am coming to pay you a visit." "I am going to pay you a visit," would mean I intend, I am about to...

To come about, to happen: "How did that come about?"

" come at, to get-to, or obtain: "I cannot come-at it."

" come of, to arise from: "What came-of it?"

" come-off, to escape: "We came-off with flying colours."
To come on, to proceed: "The train came-on quickly."
" come out, to publish: "The book came-out last month."
" come over, to get the better of: "You cannot come-over me."
" come round, to recover: "The man will come-round."
" come up to, to amount to: "It comes-up-to 300."
" come upon, to attack: "He came-upon me unawares."

Old Eng. cum[an], past com, past part. cumen; cume, a comer.

Comedy, plu. comedies, kóm'e.diz; Comedian, kóm.e.di.an.
(In Latin and Greek the first two vowels are long; "cómēdus" [short] means "one who eats with you.")

Latin cómedia, cómedus; Greek kómédia, kómados, i.e., kómé ôdê, a village song, an ode sung at a village [fair].

Comely, kum'li. Nice-looking (applied to peasant girls, &c.);
comeli-ly, kum'li.líy; comeli-ness, kum'li.níss (R. xvii.)
From come. So in Lat. con-véniens, suitable, &c., is from venio, to come.

Comestible, kóm.ess'.ti.bl (adj.), edible. Comestibles (plu.)
French comestible; Latin comestor, to revel; Greek kómêdo, to revel.
The proper meaning of "comestibles" (edibles) is extra foods, foods in addition to those which form the "meals."

Comet, kóm'.et, a "hairy star"; cometarium, plu. cometaria, kóm'.e.ta.irí'.ré.üm, a machine to show how comets move.

Cometary, kóm'.é.tá.ry (adj.); Commentary, a comment.

Cometography, kóm'.e.to.g'.rí'.fY, treatise on comets.

Latin cómêta (from cóma, hair); Greek kómêta (kómê, hair).
Most comets have some sort of "hairy" light about them; sometimes it forms a "tail," sometimes a "beard," sometimes a "nebula," &c.

Comfit, Comfort; Comfiture, Comforture; Dis- (negative).

Comfit, a seed coated with sugar. Comfort, consolation.

Comfiture, kóm'.fi.tür, preserved fruit (French confiture).

Comfort, kóm'.far.chur, what gives comfort.

Dis-comfit, to rout. Dis-comfort, inquietude.

Dis-comfiture, defeat. Dis-comforture, want of comfort.

Com'fort (to console), com'forted, com'forting, com'forture; com'forter, fem. com'fortress or comforter; com'fort-able, com'fort-ably, com'fortable-ness; com'fort-less, com'fort-less-ly, comfortless-ness, absence of comfort.

"Comfit," French confit; Latin confectus (our "confection").
"Dis-comfit," "dis-comfiture," French déconfîre, déconfiture; Latin dis configo, to unfasten. Both French and English are ill-formed.
"Dis-comfort." French déconfîre; Latin dis con (fortis, strong).
"Comfort," French conforter; Latin "confortâri," to be strong.
(There is no reason why "con" should be changed to "com" before it and fort, and it violates all analogy. At all events, "comfit" should be confit, a "confection.")

Latin *cômicus* (the o long); Greek *kônítös*. (See Comedy.)

Coming, *köm·ing*, approaching. (See Come.)

Comma, *plu. commas*, *köm·má.z*. A stop made thus (.). Go‘ma, q.v.

Latin *comma*; Greek *komma*, a part cut off (*koptó* to *lop*).

Command, *köm,mând*; command’·able, command’·ant, command’·atory, command’·er, command’·ment. To order.


French *commandé*, commandant, commander, commandement; Latin *con·mandare*; to give orders with [others].

Commemorate, *köm.mén·or·á.te*. (Double m followed by one n.)

Commem’orat-ed, commem’orat·ing, commem’or·ation.

Commem’orative, *köm.mern‘o·rát·iv*; commem’orable.

Latin *com* [con] *mémórae*, commemorabilitis, commemoratio, commemorare, to call to mind with [some special act].

Commence, *köm.mén’s*l, to begin; commenced, *köm.ménst*; commen’s·ing (Rule xix.), commence’·ment (Rule xviii.). (“Comince” would have been better, but as usual we have followed the French, and copied their error.)


Command’, command’·ed, command’·able, command’·ably, command’·able-ness; commen·dation, *köm·men·day·shun*.

Command’·er, one who praises. Commandator, *köm-mén·da·tor*, one who holds a living in trust (*in commendam*).

Commandatory, *köm·men·dá·tory*, laudatory. Commen·da·tary, one who holds a living in trust (*in commendam*). (“Commandatory” is often spelt commen·datory, but the distinction should be observed.)

French *commander* to recommend; Latin *com* [con] *mendáre*, to entrust one with [a commission], (mendáre, to give to one’s charge).

Commensurate, *köm·men·sú·rate* not *köm·men’shu·rate*; com·men·surate·ly, commen·surate·ness; com·men·surable, commen·surably, commen·surabil’ity, commen·sur·a‘tion.

French *commensurable*, *commensurabilité*; Latin *com* [con] *mensu·rare*, to measure a thing proportionate with [something else].

Comment, *köm·ment* (noun), *köm·ment* (verb). Rule I.

Comment’·ed (R. xxxvi.); comment’·ing (followed by on).

Comment, *köm·ment*; com·ment·ary. A book of comments.

Commentate, *köm·ment·ate*, to make comments; com·ment·at-ed, com·ment·at·ing (R. xix.); com·mentator (not -ter), R. xxxvii.; com·mentat’ial, com·menta·tor·ship.

French *comment*; Lat. *comméntarii*; to write comments, *comméntátus*, *comméntários*, *comméntátor* (from *comméni·sor* *comméntus*, to call to mind many things together, *meniscor*, i.e., *memini*, to remember.
AND OF SPELLING.

Commerce, *kom.mer.se*, trade; commercial, *kom.mer.shal* (adj.), commercial-ly. (French commerce, commercial.)

Latin *con mer* eor, to trade with [others], commercium.

Commingle, *köm.minj´g´l*; commingled (3 syl.), commingling.

Old Eng. *meng[an]* or *meng[ian]*, to mingle, with the Lat. prefix *com*.

It would have been better with the English prefix *ge-*("geminingle").

Commminute, *köm.minit´m.nu*te. To reduce to small pieces, to pulverize. Comm´minit-ed (Rule xxxvi.), comm´minit-ing (Rule xix.); comminution, *köm.minu´shun*.

Fr. comminution; Lat. com [con] mino, to break into minute parts.

Commis-rate, *köm.mis´e.rite*, to pity; commis´er-at-ed (R. xxxvi.); commis´er-at-ing (R. xix.); commiseration, *köm.mis.´er.uy´shun*, pity. (Double m.)

Commiserative, *köm.mis.´er.ay.tiv*; commiserative-ly.

Commiserable, *köm.mis.´er.əb´l*, deserving of pity.

French commiseration; Latin commiseratio, to condole with, commiseratio (misereo, to pity; miser, wretched, an object of pity).

Commis-sarry, *köm.mis.sər.iz* A person employed to provide an army with personal requisites.

Commis-sary-general, *köm. mis.sər.iz-ər.e.nəl*; chief of the commissaries; commis-sary-ship, office of commissary.

Commis-sariat, *köm.mis.sər.i.ət*. Commissary department.

Fr. commissaire, commissariat; Late com missarius; Latin com [con] missus, sent with [the army], verb mittto, to send.

Commission, *köm.mish´shun*; commissioned (3 syl.), commis-sion-ing; commis-sion-er, one authorized.

Fr. commissio; Latin commissio, (com mittto, to send with [orders]).

Committ’, to give in charge; committ’-ed, committ’-ing, committ’-al, committ-able (R. i., R. xxiii.); Commitment.

Committer, one who commits. Committor, the Lord Chancellor when he commits a lunatic to a trustee.


Commix’, commixed, *köm.mix´t*; commixture, *köm.mix´tchur*; commix’-ible not-able. (Not of the 1st Lat. conjugation.)

Latin con [con] miscère, supine commixtum, to mix together.

Commmodious, *köm.mod´i.əs* not *köm.mo´dʒus*; commo’dious-ly, commo’dious-ness (Lat. commodus, convenient, suitable), commodity, *köm.mod.´i.tiz*, wares.

Latin commoditas; French commodité, a convenience.

Commodore, *köm.mo´d.zor*. Commander of a detachment of ships.

Italian comandatore, a commandant; Spanish comandador.
Com'mon, com'moner (comp.), com'monest (super.), com'mon-ly, com'mon-ness; com'mon-able, held in com'mon; com'mon-age, right of pasturing on a com'mon; com'mon-alty, the com'mon people; Com'mon-er, one under the rank of a nobleman; Com'mons, provisions.

House of Commons, plu. Houses of Commons.
Common-councilman, plu. common-councilmen (not -sel).
Commonwealth, kóm.mon.welth. The public good.

French commun; Latin commune, common (munis, tied to duty).
Commotion, kóm.mó.shun not kód.mó.shun. Disturbance.
Commune, kóm.mune (noun), kóm.mune' (verb). Rule l.
Communed' (3 syll.); commün'ing; communion, kóm.mù.ni.on; commu'nity; commu'nicant (of the Lord's Supper).

Commune, public good. Commonwealth, the common people.

French communauté, communual, communion, communisme, communist; Latin communio, communion; communitas.

Communicate, kóm.mu'ni.kate; commün'ieat-ed, commün'ieat-ing (R. xix.), commün'ieat-or (R. xxxvii.); commün'ieat-ive, commün'ieative-ly, commün'ieative-ness; commün'ieatory; communicable, kóm.mu'ni.kü.böl, commün'ieably, commün'ieative-ness, freedom in imparting; communi-cation, kóm.mu'ni.kay' shun; commu'nicable-ly.

Communism, commün'ism. Communistic.
Communistic, commün'ist (noun), commünosti (verb). Rule 1.
Communed' (2 syll.); commün'ing; communism, kóm.mùnism; commu'nist, commün'ist (noun), commünosti (verb).

Companion, kóm.pan'yun; companion-able (not a Lat. word), companionably, companion-ship. (ship Old Eng. postfix, meaning tenure, state, being.)

French compagnon; (cum pennis, under the same flag).
Company, plu. companies, kōm. pā.niz. A party, a firm, &c.
("A firm" is contracted into "Co.," as "Smith and Co."
French compagnie (not cum panis [eating] bread together, as is
usually given, but cum pennon, under the same flag).

Compare, kōm.pāir'; compared' (2 syl.), compār'-ing, compār'-er (R. xix.)
Comparable, kōm'. pā.rā.b'l, worthy to be compared, followed by to (Lam. iv. 2);
kōm.pāir.a.b'l, able to be compared with each other, as "The two things
are not comparable," cannot be compared together.

Comparative, kōm'. pār'ra.tiv. In a more or less degree.

Comparison, kōm.pār'ri.siv not comparason.

Latin comparāre (com [con] para, to make or set things together.)
(The "i" of comparison is indefensible; it is the conjugational
letter, and transfers the word from comparāre "to compare," to
comparāre "to be extant." We are alone in this outrage, which is
a great stumbling block to young spellers. Latin comparatio,
Italian compartimento, Spanish comparacion, French comparaison.)

Compartment. A special department or part of a machine.
French compartiment, but appartement ! (Latin com pars, partis )

Com'pass, plu. com'passes; com'passed (2 syl.), com'pass-ing.
French compas, verb compassee, to measure; Latin com [con] passus,
a stride or pace in common.

Compassion, kōm.pās'h'un; compassion-ate, compassionāt-ed,
compassionāt-ing (Rule xix.), compassionāt-ly (Rule
xvii.), compassion-able. (French compassion.)
Latin compassio (from con [con] patior, to suffer with [another]).

Compatible, kōm.pat'.i.b'l not -able (not of the 1st Lat. conj.)
Compatible, compat'ibility, compat'ible-ness.
French compatible, compatibilité; Lat. con [con] pātēre, to seek the
same thing, not compatūr, to suffer the same thing.

Compatriot, kōm.pā'tr.i.o.t. A fellow patriot. (Ital, compatriotto.)

Compeer', an equal. Compare, kōm.pāir', to judge by comparison.
"Compeer," French compère; Latin compar, a compeer or equal.

Compel' (to force); compelled' (2 syl.); compell'-ing, compell'-er,
compell'-able (Rule i.)
Latin compellēre (com [con] pello, to drive together)
("Compellable" is quite incorrect, as it would be derived from com-
pellēre, to address or accost some one. It ought to be "-ible;" and
"compel" would be better with double "l.")

Compen'dium, plu. compen'diums or compendia (Latin).

Compensate, kōm'. pen.sāte; com'pensāt-ed, com'pensāt-ing;
compensator, kōm'. pen.sā.tor (not -ter, Rule xxxvii.);
compensation, kōm'. pen.say'.shun, amends (Rule xix.);
compensative, kōm'. pen'. sa.tiv; compensative-ly.
Latin compensāre, to make amends, compensātio; French compenser,
to compensate, compensation, compensatif.
Errors of Speech

Compete, köm.peet'; compêt-ed, compêt-ing; compêt-er (R.xix.;
Competitor, fem. competitorress, competitorrix, or competitor,
köm.peet'.i.ter, köm.peet'.i.ress; competitorly; competitive,
köm.pet'.i.tiv; competitive-ly, by competition;
competition, köm.pe.tish'.un, rivalry in merit.
Latin competitor, competère (com [con] pêlo, to seek with [another]).

Competence or comp'etency, plu. comp'etencies. -tense-cz.
Competent (not competant), able; competent-ly (adv.)
Latin (see above) competenter (adv.), competens, gen.: -entis.

Compile, köm.pile' (to pile or get together), compiled (2 syl.),
compil'-ing, compil'-er (R.xix.); compile'-ment (R.xviii.4)
French compiler, compilation; Latin compilo, compilatio (from
con pûlo, to pile together. Our word "pillage.")
Complicant, köm.play'.sent. Complaisant, köm'.pla.zant'.
Complacent, affable; com'plaisant' (French), courteous.
Complacent-ly, affably; complaisant'-ly, courteously.
Complacency, affability; com'plaisance'(French), courtesy.
Complacency, kom.play'.sen.sy (same as compla'cence).
Latin complacens -centis (com [con] placere), to please altogether.
All the French words [complaisant', &c.] are wrong. If from
complacere the -e of the last syl. should be -c. If from complácev[
complácev'as; to pay court to one] the -e of the last syl. should be -c.

Complain', complained' (2 syl.), complain'ing. To find fault.
Complaint': Dissatisfaction expressed in words.
Complain'ant, a plaintiff. Complain'er, one who complains.
French'complainte, compláissant; Latin com [con] plangère, supine
plancium, to bemoan with [someone about a grievance].

Complaisant, köm'.pla.zant'. (See Complacent.)

Complement, köm.plee'.ment; compliment, kom'.pli.ment.
Complement. That which completes or supplies a deficiency.
Compliment. An expression of praise or civility.
Compliment'al or compliment'ary. Adj. of complé'ment.
Compliment'al or compliment'ary. Adj. of com'pliment.
Complement'ing. Supplying what completes.
Compliment'ing. Paying a compliment.

"Complement," Latin complementum (com-plère, to complete).
"Compliment," French complément (from Latin complère). In Italian
complimento and Spanish complimento, both meanings. French
complément, complement; German complement, compliment.

Complete, köm.plleet'; complête-ed, complêt-ing, complêt'er (one
who completes), complêt'-er (comp.), complêt-est (supert.),
complêt'-ory (R. xix.) (Suffix -ory, Lat. -ori[us] added
to adj.), complete-ly, complete-ment, complete-ness (Rule
xvii.) Completion, köm.plee'.shun, finish. (Rule xxxiii.)
French completer, complementement; Latin compleo, completum.

Complexed, *köm.plexed*; complex'ing, complex'ity, complex'edness, *kömplex'ed.ness*; complication, *kom'pli'kay'shun*; a mixture of several things.

French complexe; Lat. *complexus* (*com* [con] *plecto*, to twine together).

Complexion, *köm.plek'shun*. The hue of the face.

French *complexion*. An old medical term, from the notion that the skin "embraced" or contained a hue corresponding to the humour or element of the body: If the element of the body is fire, the humour is bile, and the hue yellow; if air, the humour is blood, and the hue red; if earth, the humour is black-bile or "melancholy," and the hue tawdry grey; if water, the humour is phlegm, and the hue of the skin dead white. What contains the "key."

Complicate, *kom'plik!ate* (to involve); comp'licate-ed (R. xxxvi.); comp'licate-ing (Rule xix.); comp'licate-er (Rule xxxvii.).

Complication, *köm'plikay'shun*. Intricacy.

Complicacy, *köm'plik.ä.sy* not *kom'plik.ä.sy*.

Complicative, *köm'plik.äтив* not *kom'plik.äтив*.

Latin *complicare* (com [con] *pleco*), to fold together, to tangle.

Complicity, *köm.plit'sä.ty*. Participation [in guilt].

French *complicité* (complice, an accomplice); Latin *complicare*.

Compliment, *köm'plëment*. Complement, *köm.plek'ment* (q.v.).

"Present my compliments" (salutations), not complements.

Complimenter not -tor. (It is not a Latin word.)

Complot', *complott'ed*, complo't'ing, complo't'er. (Rule i.)

Comply', *complied* (2 syl.), complies (2 syl.), compli'er, compli'ance, compli'ant, compli'antly, compli'able, compli'ably, compli'ableness, but *comply'ing*... (Rule xi.)

Latin *complicare* (com [con] *pleco*), to fold with [you], to agree.

It is not from *compleo*, nor yet from *complaco*, generally given.

Comp'o'nent not *compo'nant*. Constituent. (Latin *compönens*.)

Comport, *köm.port*, to suit; comported, &c.; comport'able.

Fr. *comporter*; Lat. *comportäre*, to carry together (com [con] *porto*).

Compose, *köm.pöze*; composed' (2 syl.), compö's'ing, compö's'ible.

Composedly, *köm.pö'zed.ly*, calmly; compö's'edness (4 syl.)

Composure, *köm.pö'zhur*. Tranquility. (Rule xix.)

Composition, *köm.pö'zhish'.on*. A putting together.

Composer, *köm.pö'zer*. One who composes.

Composite, *kom'pözit*; not simple, mixt.

Composite, *kom'pöz.i.те*. An order of plants.

Compound, *kom'-pound* (noun), *kom'-pound* (verb). Rule l.

**Compound’-ed** (-ed forms a separate syl. after d or t).

**Compound’-able** (Rule xxiii); compound’-er.
Latin *componderāre* (*com* [con] pondere), to weigh out [different things for a mixture]. (Not from *componēro*, to put together.)

**Comprehend’** , comprehen’sible, comprehen’sibly.

**Comprehension**, *kōm'-pre-hen'shun*. (Rule xxxiii.)

**Comprehens’ive**, comprehens’ively.
Latin *comprehendere*, sup. -hensum (*com* [con]prehendo, to grasp).

**Compress**, *kom'-press* (noun), *kōm'-press* (verb). Rule l.

**Compress’, compressed’** (2 syl.), compress’-ing. To press close; compress’-ive, compress’-ible (not-able), compress’-ibility.

**Compression, kōm'-presh'un**; compressure, *kōm'-presh'ār*.

**Compress-or** (not a). That which serves to compress. (R. xxxvii.)
Latin *compressio, compressor, comprima*, sup. *compressum* (*cum* [con] premeto, to press or squeeze together).

**Compri,se** , comprised’ (2 syl.), comprised’-ing. To include; comprised’ (2 syl.), compris’-ing, compris’-al. (Rule xix.)
French compris, past part. of *comprendre*; Lat. *comprehensum*, sup. of *comprehendo* (*cum* [con]prehendo, to seize hold of).

**Compromise, kōm’-prom’iz* not *kom’prom’iz*, com’promised (3 syl.), com’promis’-ing, com’promis’-er. (Rule xix.)
French compromis; Lat. *compromissum* (*cum* [con] pro mitto, to send forth with [a bond]; i.e., to give bond to abide by arbitration).

**Compt, count**, an account (nearly obsolete); comptroller, *kōn’-trol’er*. An officer to control or verify accounts.

French compter, an account; Lat. *comptūlo* [com’tl], to compute.

**Compulsion, kōm’-pul’shun** (force); compulsive, *kōm’-pul’siv*; compulsive-ly, compulsive-ness. (Rule xvii.)

**Compulsory, kōm’-pul’so’ry** (adj.), compulsor’-ily (adv.)
Latin compulsus, sup. *compulsum* (*cum* [con] pell(o), to drive together).

**Compunction**, *kōm’-punk’shun*. A pricking of conscience.

**Compunctionous, kōm’-punk’shus*. Having quarms of conscience.
Lat. *compunctio* (*cum* [con] puncto, to prick with [remorse]).

**Compute’** (2 syl.), comput’-ed, comput’-ing, comput’-er, comput’-able (Rule xix); computation, *kōm’-pu’tay’-shun*.
French compute, computation; Lat. computāre, to compute.

**Comrade, kōm’-rad**. Companion. (French camarade.)

From *camēra*, a chamber, one who occupies the same chamber. Our word has quite lost sight of the true meaning.

**Con-** also co-, cog-, col-, com-, and cor-. (Latin prefix.)

Co-, before a, e, i, o, and u. Also before any letter with a hyphen, as “co-mate,” “co-partner,” “co-trustee.” In *Mathematics* = complement, as “co-sine,” “co-secant.”
AND OF SPELLING.

Cog-, before nascor, nosco, nomen, with their derivatives.

Col-, before l, as “collect.”

Com-, before b, m, p, and u. Also with fit and fort.

Con-, before c, s; d, l, t; g, v, f (except “fit” and “fort”),

Cor-, before r, as “correct.”

Con.: As pro and con, “for” and “against” [a proposal]. In

this sense, it is a contraction of contra (Latin) against.

Con (to learn by repetition), conned, kōnd; conning (Rule i.)

Old English connan or cunnan, to know; con, can.

Concatenate, kōn.kāt.ē.nate; concatenat-ed, concatenat-ing.

Concatenation, kōn.kāt.ē.nay”.shun. To link together.

(In Latin the “e” of all these words is long.)

Latin concatenare, to chain together (catēna, a chain). Rule xix.


The inside of a C is “concave,” the outside is “convex.”

Con’cave; concaved, kōn’.kāved; concav-ing, kōn’.kāve’.ing

(Rule i.) Concavity, kōn.kāv’.ty. The reverse is Convex’ty.

(When put in opposition the accent is thrown on the final

syllable, as glasses for short sight are concave’, for far

sight they are convex’.)

Latin concāvus, altogether hollow; concāvitas (cāvus, a cave).

Conceal, kōn.seel’; concealed’ (2 syl.), conceal’-er, conceal’-able.

Latin conceāre, to hide altogether (cēlo, to hide).

Concede, kōn.seed’. One of the seven verbs in -cede. The three

in -cede are “exceed,” “proceed,” and “succeed.” (R. xxvii.)

Conceded, kōn.seed’.ed; conceding, kōn.seed’-ing (Rule xix.)

Concession, kōn.sees’.shun. Something conceded.

French conceder; Latin con-cēdo, to go with [you], to yield to you.

Conceit, kōn.seet’, vanity. Conceived, kōn.seet’.ed, vain. (Rule

xxxvi.) Conceived-ly, conceived-ness. (Italian concetto.)

Latin conceātio, sup. conceptum, a conceived [opinion of oneself].

Conceive, kōn.seep’ (to suppose, to comprehend, &c.); conceived’

(2 syl.), conceiv-ing, conceiv’-er, conceiv’-able (Rule xiii.),

conceiv-ably, conceiv’-ableness (Rule xix.)

Conception, kōn.seep’.shun. Notion, impregnation.

(“ceives” take e first, “lieves” take i first. Rule xxviii.)

Latin conceātio, conceātio, (con capio, to take with [you]).

Concentrate, kōn’.sen.trātē (to bring together); concentrat-ed,

concentrat-ing (R. xix.); concentration, ”tray”.shun.

Concentrative, kōn’.sen’.tra.triv; concentrative-ness.

Italian concentrare, to concentrate; concentrazione, concentration.
Concent’tre, to bring to a point. Consent’er, one who consents.
Concent’re, kön.sen’ter; concent’red, kön.sen’terd.
concentrating, kön.sen’tring not kön.sen’t.ering.
concent’re, concent’red; concentricity, kön’sen.tris’i.ty.
French concentré; Latin concentricus (con centrum, common centre).
Conception, kön.sep’shun. Notion, impregnation.
Conceptrive, kön.sep’t.tv. (See Conceive.)
Concern’ (noun), affair; (verb) to take interest in something.
Concernéd, kön.sernd’. Moved with interest or sympathy.
French concerner; Latin concernère, to separate (con cerno, to separate and put together [what belongs to each]).
Concert, kön.sert’ (noun), kon.sert’ (verb). ‘Rule 1.
Concert’; a musical entertainment. Concert’, to scheme.
Concerto, plu. concertos, not concertes. (Rule xlii.)
Concertina, plu. concertinas, kön.ser’ti.nah, &c.
Concert-ed, kön.sert’ed; concert-ing, kön.sert’ing.
French concert; Ital. concerto; Lat. con certare, to strive together.
Concession, kön.ses’s-ón, a grant; concession-ist, a grantee.
Concession-ary, kön.ses’s’ón.ry; concessory, kön.ses’sö.ry.
("Concession-ery" would be more correct.)
Latin concessio and concessum, a concession (con cedere, to give way).
Conchifera, kön.kif’.e rah. The mussel, oyster, and other bivalves.
A single specimen is a Conchifer, kön’.ki’fer.
Conchoidal, kön.ko’dal. Having a concave and convex surface, like a bivalve shell. (Gk. kogχή eidos, cockle-like.)
Conchologist, kön.kol’o gist. One-skilled in conchology.
Greek kogχή lógos, shell lore; Latin concha; a shell.
Conciliate, kön.sil’late, to propitiate; concil’lated (R. xxxvi.);
concil’lated-ing (R. xix.). Conciliatory, kön.sil’i.tor; -trix;
Conciliation, kön.sil’i.shun. Reconciliation.
Latin conciliator, conciliatrix, conciliatio, conciliare, to reconcile (con cilo, to call together; hence to unite or bring together).
Concise, kön.sis’ (brief), concise’-ly, concise’-ness, brevity.
Latin concises (conclido, to cut small; con caedo, to cut entirely).
Conclude, kön.klû’ed; conclûd’-ed (Rule xxxvi.). conclûd-ing,
conclûd’-er (R. xix.). To determine, to end, &c.
Conclusion, kön.klû’shun; the end’ (R. xxxiii.); Conclusive,
kön.klû’siv; conclusive’-ly, conclusive’-ness (Rule xvii.)
Latin conclúsiō, verb conclúdo, supine conclúsum, to conclude (from con cláudo, to shut-up altogether, hence to finish).
Concoct', concoct'-er (not -tor); concoction, kön.kok'shun. Latin concoctio, con-coquo, to cook together, to concoct.

Concom'itant, concom'itance, concom'itant-ly, concom'itancy. Latin concomitans, -tantis (con cómìtāre, to go often together).

Concord, kön'.kord (noun), kön.kord' (verb). Rule I.

Concord'ance (not kon'.kor.dance). An index of words.

Concord'ant, concord'ant-ly, concord'ancy.

Concord'at. A convention between a king and the pope. Latin concordā; concordāre, to agree (con corda, hearts together). French concordance, concordant, concordier, to agree.

Con'course, not con'cours. (Fr. concours, a throng; Ital. concorso.)

Concrete, kön'.kreet (noun), kon.kreet' (verb). Rule I.

Concrete-ed (R. xxxvi.), concret-ing, concret-ive (R. xix.)

Concretion, kön.kree'shun. A concreted mass, union of parts.

Concrete (noun), a cement; adj. having a real existence, not abstract. White is abstract, white paper concrete.

French concret, concrétion; Latin concrētum, concrētio, a concretion (from con cresco, supino cretum, to grow together).

Concubine, kön'.ku.byne. A woman who acts as a wife.

Concubinage, kön.ku'.bin.age; concubinal, kön.ku'.bin.al. Latin concubinus, a concubine (con cūbāre, to lie together).

Concupiscence, kön.ku'.pis.sense, lust; concup'iscent, lustful. (The -se- is the Latin frequentative or intensifying prefix.)

Latin concupiscētia (con cupiscēns, -entis, greatly desiring).

Concur, kön.kur', to agree; concurred' (2 syl.), concurr'-ing, concurr'-ence, concurr'-ent, concurr'-ently. (Rule I.)

Latin concurrēns, -entis (con currēre, to run together).

Concussion, kon.kush.on; concussive, kon.küss'.siv.

Latin concussion, a striking together (con quātio, to shake together).

Condemn, kön.dem'; condemned, kön.dem'd; condemning, kön.dem'.ing (not kön.dem'ning); condemn'er, kön.dem'.er; condemnation, kön.dem'.nāτ.'shun; condemnable, kön..dem'.na.b'le (not kön.dem'.a.b'l); censurable; condemnatory, kön.dem'.nā.tör.ry, worthy condemnation.

Latin condemnatio; condemnāre (con damnō, to cast in a law-suit).
Condens', condensed' (2 syl.), condens'-ing, condens'-er (Rule xix.), condens'-ity, condens'-able, condensation, kon'-den.say’’.shun. To shorten, to make more close.

Latin condensatio, condensare, to condense (con denso, to make thick). (There are nearly seven hundred words ending in “nce,” and only nine in “-nse”: viz., dense and condense; dispense, expense, propense, and recompense; immense, sense, and tense. The larger part of the seven hundred have as much claim to “s” as these nine.)

Condescend, kon’de.send’, to stoop (morally); condescend’-ence; condescension, kon’de.sen’’shun (Rule xxxvii.)

Latin con descendere (de scendo, to climb down, dis-mount).

Condign, kon.dine’, deserved; condign’-ly, condign’-ness.

French condition, appropriate; Latin condignus, wholly deserved.

Condiment, kon.ment. (French; Latin condimentum, sauce.)

Condole, kon.dole’; consoled (2 syl.); condol’-ing, condol’.-cr, condol’-ence (Rule xix); condol’.-ment (Rule xviii.)

Latin condolentia, con dolare, to grieve with [those who grieve].

Condor, kon’dor. The vulture of S. America. (Span. condor.)

Conduct, kon.duct (noun), behaviour; kon.duct’ (verb), to guide; conduct’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), conduct’-ing, conduct’-ive.

Conduct’or, fem. conduct’ress; conduction, kon’duk’’shun.

Conductibility, kon.duct’i.bil’’ity. Capacity of transmitting.

Conduit (French), kon.du.uit not kon’’-dit, a duct.

Cone, kon. A shape like a sugar-loaf; the fruit of a fir-tree.

Conic, kon’’ik; conical, kon’’ik.al (adj.), cone-shaped.

Conics. The geometry of conical figures. (All the sciences in -ic, except “logic,” “music,” and “rhetoric” are plural.) (The “o” of “conic” in Latin and Greek is long.)

French cone; Greek konos, a cone.

Conifer, plu. conifera, kon’’i.ferz; Conifera, kon’’i.f.’r.ee, the cone-bearing plants. (Latin cōnus fēro, to bear cones.)

Coniferous, kon’’i.f.’rus, cone-bearing; co’’niform.

Conoid, kon’’o.id (Greek kŏnōs eidos, cone-like).

Conoidal, kon’’o.id.al; conoideic, kon’’o.id’ik; conoi’’dical.
AND OF SPELLING.

Confabulate, kon.fab'.u.late, to chat; confab'ulat-ed (R. xxxvi.), confab'ulat-ing, confab'ulat-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.)

Confaborutory, kon.fab".u. lay'try (Rule xix.). Gossip.

Confabulation, kon.fab'.u.lay".shun. Gossip.
French confabuler, confabulation; Latin con fabulare, to tell stories or gossipy tales together, hence to chat, &c.

Confection, kon.fek'.shun; confection'er, confection'ery (not -ary). Sweetmeats, the maker or seller of pastry, &c.
French confection; Latin confectio, confectio, supine -factum, to make with [sugar, &c.]

Confederate, kon.fed'.er ate, to league together; confed'erat-ed, confed'erat-ing (R. xix.), confed'erat-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Confederation, kon.fed'.eray".shun. A league.

Confederacy, plu. confederacies, kon.fed'.er ae.siz (Rule xli.)
(In Latin, the first "e" of all these words is long.)
Latin con federatio, a confederation (con fædus, a league).

Confer', conferred (2 syl.), confferr'-ing, conferr'-er (Rule i.)

Conference, kon'.fer.ence (not -ance, and only one r).
(This abnormal word is borrowed from the French.)
French conférer, conférence; Latin conferred, conferens, to confer.

Conferva, plu. confervæ, kon.fer'.vah, kon.fer'.vée, fresh-water plants. Confervaceous, kon'.fer.vay".shus (adv.) Confervoid, kon.fer'.void, articulated like the conferva.

Confervite, plu. confervites, kon.fer'vites, fossil conferva.
Latin confervæ, from conferre, to join together like broken bones. Pliny tells us the conferva were so called because of their efficacy in knitting together broken bones. (Pliny, 27, 45.)

Confess', confessed' (2 syl.), confessed-ly, kon.fes'.sed.ly.

Confessor (not -er, R. xxxvii.) A priest who hears confessions.

Confession, kon'.fes'.ion; confession'al, confession'ary.
French confesseur, to confess; confession, confessional; Latin confessio, confessorius, confessor, -fessus (confasseor, to confess).

Confide, kon'.fi.de' (to rely on); confided, kon'.fi.de'd (R. xxxvi.);
confid'-ing, confid'-ingly, confid'-er. (Rule xix.)

Confidant, fem.confidante (Fr.), kon'.fi.dant'. A bosom friend.

Confident, kon'.fi.dent (positive); confident-ly, confidence.

Confidential, kon'.fi.den".shul; confidential-ly,
(In Latin, the "i" of all these words is long.)
Lat. confidentialia, confidence; confidens, -entis, confident; confidere, to trust one wholly; French confidence, confident, confidant, &c.

Confine, kon'.fine (noun), a limit; kon'.fine' (v.), to imprison (R. 1.)

Confined, kon'.find', confin'-ing, confin'-er (Rule xix.), confin'-able (Rule xxiii.), confine'-ment (Rule xviii. §).

Confinity, kon'.fin'.i.ty, nearness. (In Lat. the "i" is long.)
French confiner, to confine; Latin confinium, confinitas, confinatītis (adj.), con fīnire, to finish with [some limiting boundary].
Confirm', confirm'-able, (not -ible), confirm'-ative, confirm'-atively; confirm'-er, one who corroborates; confirmat-or, kon.fir'mo.to r; confirm'atory (the "a" is long in Latin); confirmation, kon'fim'may'".shun, corroborat-ion.
Latin con firmäre, to make strong with [additional assurance], confirm-atio, confirmat-or; French confirmatif, confirmation, confirmer.

Confiscate, kon' fis'kat not kon' fis'.kate, to alienate; confis-ci-ed (R. xxxvi.), confis-ca't-ing (R. xix.), confis-ca't-or (R. xxxvii.).
Confiscation, kon' fis'kay'".shun. A forfeiting to the exchequer.
Confiscable, kon.fis'.kä.bl; confiscatory, kon.fis'.kä.tö.ry. Latin confiscátio; con fisçare, to confiscate (fiscus, the exchequer).

Conflagration, kon'fla-gray'".shun (not kon' fla.gay'".shun).
Lat. conflagrátio, conflagrare, to burn wholly; Greek phlego, to burn.
Conflict, kon'flikt (noun); kon'flikt' (verb), to contend (Rule 1.); conflict'-ed (R. xxxvi.); conflict'-ing, conflictive, kon..flik'.tiv; conflictive-ly; confliction, kon' flik'.shun.
Latin conflictio, conflictus, conflagrare, flagrare, to dash together.

Confluence, kon'flü.ence. The meeting of two or more streams.
Con'fluent, flowing together. Conflux, a crowd, a flood.
Latin confluentia, conflixtens (con fluo, sup. fluxum, to flow together).
Conform', conformed' (2 syll.), conform'-able, conform'-ably.
Confirmation, kon.fir'may'".shun. The act of confirming.

Conformation, kon'for.may'".shun. The act of conforming.

Conform'ity, conformed'; non-conformity, non-conformist.
(""Conform," "conformable," are followed by "to," as "Be not conformed to this world" [Rom. xii. 2]. "Conform-ity" may have either "to" or "with," as "In conformity with your wish," "In conformity to your order."")
"Conformare se ad [to] voluntatem; .." or "mentem meam [with] cogitationem [with... conformatam." (Cicero.)
Lat. conformatio, conformitas, con forma're, to form like [something].

Confound' (to confuse), confound'-ed (R. xxxvi.), confound'-er.
Confuse', confused' (2 syll.), confus'-ing, &c. (See Confuse.)
Latin con fundère, supine fusa'm, to pour together.

Confront, kon'front' (not kon' front'), to bring face to face; confront'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), confront'-ing; confront'er.
French confronter, to confront; Lat. con front; front with [front].
Confuse', confused', confus'-ing; confused-ly, kon.fü.zed.ly; confused-ness, kon.fü'.zed.ness (with -ly and -ness); confusion, kon.fü'.shun, disorder; confus'er, kon.fü'.zer.
Latin con fundère, supine fusa'm, to pour together. (See Confound.)
Confute', confüt'-ed. (R. xxxvi.); confüt'-ing, confút'-er, confút'-able (not -ible), confút'-ant (R. xix.). To prove wrong.
Confutation, kon'füt'.tay'".shun. Disproving, a denial proved, Latin confutatìo, con fütìre, to argue against [another].
Congé (French), könje.zja'. Leave of absence, discharge, farewell.

Congé d'élére, könje.zja dë-lee'r. The sovereign's request to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop.

P.P.O. (pour prendre congé). To take leave. (Written on cards on leaving home.)

Congeal, kön.jeel' (to freeze); congealed' (2 syl.), congeal'-able.

Congelation, kön.jé.lay'shun (not congelation).

(The "a" of "congeal," &c, is a great error.)

Latin congelatio, congelabilitis, con gela, to freeze thoroughly; French congelater (= könge-lat, 2 syl.), congelable, congelation.

Congener, kön.jee.nér. Of the same origin or kind. Congener'ic.

Latin con génere, of the same stock. (The -ge- in Latin is short.)

Congenial, kön.jee.niál (social); conge'nial-ly, conge'nial'ity.

Latin con génialis, genial with [others], con génialitas.

Congestion, kön.jes.tshun; congestive, kön.jes.tiv; congest-ible.

Lat. congestio, con gérère, sup. -gestum, to bring together, to amass.

Conglomerate, kön.glöm.erät'ate (one m), to amass; conglomer'-erät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), conglomer'merät-ing (Rule xix.), conglomeration, kön.glöm.erät'shun, a collection.

Latin congöméräre, to wind into a ball (glomus, a ball).

Congratulate, kön.grat'.u.lat; congrat'ulat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), congrat'ulat-ing (Rule xxi.); congrat'ulat-or (not -ter, Rule xxxvii.)

Congratulatory, kön.grat'.u.lat'.ry. Expressing joy. (R. xix.)

Congratulation, kön.grat'.u.lat'shun. Expression of joy.

Lat. congratulatio, congratulátor, congratuläre, to rejoice with [you].

Congregate, kön.grég.gate (to assemble in a crowd); con'gregat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), con'gregat-ing, con'gregät-er (Rule xix.)

Congregation, kön.grég.gay'shun; congregation-al, congregational-ly, congregational-ism, congregational-ist.

Latin congregatio, con gregäre, to herd together (greg gregis; a herd).

Congress, kön.gres, a senate; congressional, kön.gres.shun'al.

Latin congressus, a meeting; congrédior, sup. -gressum, to meet together (con grátor, to go with [others]; grátus, a step).

Congruity, kön.gru'it.ty (fitness); congruous, kön.gru.us, &c.

Lat. congrus; congruére, to flock together like cranes (grus; a crane). "Birds of a feather [which] flock together," exactly meets the idea.

Conia, kön.ni'ah. Hemlock and other plants of the same genus.

Conéine, kön.née'.tin. The poisonous alkaloid of hemlock. ("Conine," kön.neé'tin, is not well formed.)

Conic, kön.tik; con'ical, like a cone; conics, kön.iks. (See Cone.)

Conifer, kön.fer'; coniferous, kön.ni'.fer'us; conifera. See Cone,
Conjecture, kônˈjēkˈchər (a surmise, to surmise); conjectured (3 syl.), conjectur-ing, conjectur-er; conjectural, conjectural-ly (Rule xix.), conjectural-able (Rule xxi.).

Latin conjectūra, a guess, conjectūrātus; conjectūrē, to surmise (conjūco to cast [two and two] together [to form a guess]).

Conjugal, kônˈjü-gəl. Pertaining to marriage.

Latin conjugālis (from conjur, a husband or wife).

Conjugate, kônˈjü-gət; conˈjug-æd (R. xxxvi.), conˈjug-æt-ing.

Conjugation, kônˈjü-gaˈʃən; conˈjug-æt-or (R. xix., xxxvii.)

Latin conjugatio, conjugāre (con jugo, to yoke together).

Conjunction, kônˈjən-kˈʃən (union); conjunctive, kônˈjən-kˈtiv; conjunctive-ly, conjunctive-ness (R. xvii.); conjuncture, kônˈjən-kˈtur, a crisis, a critical period.

Latin conjunctio, conˈjun-gō, supine -junctūm, to join together.

Conjure, kônˈjūr, to play tricks; kônˈjūrˈe, to implore.

Conˈjure, kônˈjūr; conjured (2 syl.), conˈjur-ing (R. xix.), conˈjur-er; conjuration, kônˈjūrˈayˈshən.

Conjure, kônˈjūrd (to implore); conjured (2 syl.), conˈjur-ing; conˈjur-er, one who conjures; conjuration, kônˈjūrˈayˈshən, invocation to a prisoner to answer on his oath.

Both these are the same word. A conˈjurer is one who acts with a confederate bound by oath to secrecy. A conˈjurˈer is one who calls on another to answer on his oath.

Latin conˈjūro, to swear together.

Connect, connect-æd (R. xxxvi.); connective, kônˈnekˈtiv.

Connection, a junction of substances; connexion, a relative.

("Connection" is not required, "connection" answers both meanings.)

Latin con necto, supine nēxum, to bind together.

Conνivˈe, connived (2 syl.), connivˈ-ing, connivˈ-er (R. xix.), connivˈ-ance (R. xxiv.) (Ought to be connivence.)

French connivence, conniver, to connive; Latin connivēns, connivēre (con nīco, to wink with [the eyes], to pretend not to see).

Connoisseur (bad French), kônˈmēsˈsər. A judge of the fine arts.

French connoisseur; Latin cognosco, to know thoroughly.

(It is surprising that the host of bad French words which disgrace our language should be suffered to remain.)

Connuˈbial, kônˈniˈbē-əl. Pertaining to wedlock.

Latin connubialis, con nūbo, to marry together.

Conquer, kônˈkwər not kônˈkər; conquered, kônˈkwərd; conquering, kônˈkwər-ing; conqueror, kônˈkwərˈor; conquerable, kônˈkwərˈə-bəl; conquest, kônˈkwəst.

French conquérir, to conquer; Old French conqueste, now conquête. Latin conquīrēre (querc, to seek, to acquire, to conquer).

Consanguinity, kônˈsänˈgwənˈtē-ə. Relationship by blood.

Consanguineous, kônˈsänˈgwənˈe-əs. Related by blood.

Latin consanguinitas, consanguineus (con sanguis, same blood).
Conscience, *kön*.šə'ven's; conscience-less; conscious, *kön*.šə'us; conscious-ly, conscious-ness (Latin *conscius*, conscious); conscientious, *kön*.šə'.en's.šə'us, conscientiously, conscientious-ness (French *conscien'sieu's*, conscientious); conscientable, *kön*.šun.ə'b'l, conscientably, conscientable-ness. "For conscience sake" (not for conscience' sake, nor for conscience's sake). "Conscience" has no possessive case. Only nouns personified, and those which denote animal life have possessive cases.

(Note the "-sc" which are the initial letters of "science").

Latin *con scientia*, knowledge with [another]. Man being supposed to be a dual being, conscience is the privacy of the "inner man" to the acts, &c., of the "outer man"; French *conscience*.


French *conscriptio*; Latin *conscriptsio* (which is incorrect), *con scribo*, supine -scriptum, to write with [other names].

Consecrate, *kön*.sə'krət, con'secret-ed, con'secret-ing (R. xix.), con'secret-or (not -er, R. xxxvii); consecration, *kön*.sə'kra't'shon, dedication to sacred uses.

Latin consecratio, consecrare (con sacro, to hallow with [sacred rites]).

Consecutive, *kön*.sek'wətiv, following in systematic order; consecutive-ly, consecutive-ness (Rule xvii.)

French *consecutif*, consecutive; Latin consecquare, to follow in order.

Consent, *kön*.sent', to agree to, an agreement. Consent'-er.

Consentaneous, *kön*.sən'te'nis, consistent with; consentaneous-ly, consentaneous-ness (suitableness).


Latin consensuus, consensu, consentaneus, consentiens, -entis, verb consentiō, sup. -sensum (con sentio, to think with [another]).

Consequence, *kön*.sə'kwən'sən's; consequent, *kön*.se'.kwənt; consequent-ly (therefore); consequential, *kön*.se'.kwənt'šə'ii (important); consequential-ly (conceitedly).

French consequence; Latin consequentia (con sequor, to follow upon).


French conserve, to keep; conserve, fruit, &c., preserved in sugar. Latin conservator, conservans, con servare, to preserve with [sugar, &c.]
Consider, kön.síd’er (to think about); considered, kön.síd’erd; consid’er-ing, consid’er-ing-ly; considerable, kön.síd’er-a.b’l; consid’er-able-ness, consid’er-ably.

Considerate, kön.síd’er-ate; considerate-ly, considerate-ness.

Consideration, kön.síd’er-a.tion. Mature thought.

French considerable, consideration, consider; Latin consideratio, con sidèrare, to consult the stars (sidèra, the stars), contemplate.

Consign, kön.sine’; consigned’ (2 syl.), consign’-ing, consign’-er, consign’-ment; consignee, kön.sine’e, one to whom goods are consigned; consignor, kön.sínor’, he who consigns the goods.

French consigner, to consign; Latin con-signare, to seal with [your own seal] as a voucher that the consignment is authorised.

Consist’, consist’-ed (R. xxxvi.), consist’-ing, consist’-ent, consist’-ent-ly, consist’-ence, consist’-ency. To be made up of.

“Consist of” = composed of. “Consist with” = to be in accordance with.

French consistre, to consist; Latin con sistere, to stand together.

Consistory, kön.sís’tó.ry, a “spiritual” court; consistorial, kön.sís.tó’ri.al; consistorian, kön.sís.tó’ri.an.

French consistoire, consistory, consistorial; Latin consistorium, a council, the private council-chamber of Roman emperors; now it is applied to the college of cardinals, the court of the bishops, &c.

Console, kön.so.lé (noun), an ornamental bracket; kön.so-le’ (verb), to comfort; console’, consoled’ (2 syl.), consol’-ing, consol’-er, consol’-able (R. xix.); consolation, kön.so.lay’”shun, comfort; consolator, kön.so.lá.tor, one who consoles another; consolatory, kön.so.lá.tó.ry, comforting.

Fr. consoler, to console, consolation, consolable, console (in Architec.) Lat. consolatio, consolator, con-solari, to solace with [words].

Consolidate, kön.so.lá.ted, to form into one mass; consol’id-ated (Rule xxxvi.), consol’id-ating (Rule xix.); consolidation, kön.so.lá’tion”, shun, condensation, union.

French consolider, consolidation; Latin consolidare, to join together.

Consols, kön.so.lz’, “3 per cents.” Consuls’, Roman magistrates.

“Consols,” i.e., consolidated stocks. Government has borrowed money at different times from various sources, and at different rates of interest. In 1751, the several stocks were consolidated, with a uniform interest of 3 per cent.

Consonant, kön.so.nant (adj.), agreeable (followed by to or with).

Consonant, plu. consonants. All letters except vowels.

Consonance, concord; consonancy, kön.so.nán.sy.

(In Latin it is followed by “ to”: as “sibi consönans.”)

Latin consönans, -nantis, consönantia, con-soùre, to sound together.

A “consonant” is a letter which carries in its sound another letter, thus: “B” carries with it the sound of e, and “K” the sound of a.
Consort, kön'sort (noun); kön'sort' (verb). Concert, concert'.
Consort, kön'sort'. Husband or wife of a crowned head.
Consort, kön'sort'. To associate together (followed by "with").
Concert, kön'sort. A musical entertainment.
Consort, kön'sort' (to league); consort'-ed, consort'-ing.
"Con'sort," Lat. consortis, -sortis, a partner (con sors, same lot with [you]).
"Con'sort," a verb coined from the Latin consortio, partnership.
"Concert," Fr. concert; Ital. concerto; Lat. concertare, to concert.
"Concert," Lat. certare, to strive together, hence to plot.
Conspicuous, kön.spik'tu.us (obvious); conspicuously, conspicuous-ness; conspicuous-ness; conspicuity, kön.spik'ku.ty, visibility.
Latin conspicuus, conspicère (con specio, to see with [clearness]).
Conspire, kön.spir'; conspired' (2 syl.), conspir'ing (Rule xix.)
Conspiracy, plu. conspiracies, kön.spir'ra.siz. Plot for evil.
Conspirator, kön.spir'ra.tor (R. xxxvii.) One of a conspiracy.
French conspirer; Lat. conspiratio, con spirare, to breathe together.
Constable, kön.'stä.bl,A peace-officer. Constabulary, constabulary.
Constabulary, kön.stä.bl.u.ry (adj.) Pertaining to, &c.
Constablewiclr, kön.'stä.bl.w'ik. A constable's district.
Lord High Constable, plu. Lords High Constable.
High Constable, plu. High Constables. Of a county.
French constable; Latin comes stabuli, superintendent of the imperial stables, then "Master of the Horse," then "Commander-in-chief of the army" (Obsolete).
Constant, kön.'stant (frequent); constancy, persistency.
Latin constantia (con stäre, to stand together, to be consistent).
Constellation, kön.'stell.lay'shun (double l), a group of stars.
French constellation; Latin constellatio (con stella, stars together).
Consternation, kön.'ster.nay'shun. Amazement with terror.
French consternation; Latin consternatio (con sterno, to cast down).
Constipate, kön.'stä.päte, constipat-ed (R. xxvi.); constipat-ing.
Constipation, kön.'stä.pay'shun, costiveness (Rule xix.)
Fr. constipation; Lat. constipatio (con stipare, to cram together).
Constituent, kön.'stit'.u.ient (adj.), essential, elemental.
Constituency, kön.'stit'.u.en.cy. An entire body of electors.
Lat. constituo, part constituents, to constitute. A "constituent" is one who by his vote "constitutes" or elects a member of parliament.
Constitute, kön.'stä.tüte (to establish); constitüt-ed (R. xxvi.), constitüt-ing; constitüt-er, one who constitutes (R. xix.)
Constitution, kön.'stä.tü.shun (frame of body, of a government, &c.); constitutional, constitutional-ly; constitu-
tional-ist, a lover of a constitutional government; constitution-ist, one who advocates such a government.

("Constitution-al" should be "constitution-al." The French have preserved the right vowel, "constitutionnel.")

Fr. constitution; Lat. constitutio (con statívere, to set up together).

Constrain, kön.strain' (to compel); constrain'-able (R. xxiii.)

Constrained', constrainedly, kön.strain'.ed.ly (Rule xxxvi.)

Constraint, kön.straint'. Restraining influence in action.

French contraindre, contrainte; Latin constringere, to bind fast.

Constrict, kön.strict' (to bind); constrict'-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Boa Constrictor, plu. Böa Constrictors, Böa kön.strík'tor

The serpent which with its coils binds its victim fast.

Lat. constringo, supine constrictum, to bind fast.

Construct, kön.struct' (to make), construct'-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Construction, kön.struk'shun, constructive, constructive-ly, constructive-ness (R. xvii.)

French construction; Latin constructio, constructor, construire, to heap together; Greek stôôô, stôôôô, to spread, &c.

Construe, kön.stru'; construed, kon'strude, (not kön.stru', kön'.-strudel'); con'strü-ing, con'strü-er (R. xix.) To translate.

Fr. construire, to construe; Lat. construere, to build, to heap together.

Consubstantiation, kön'-sub.stan'.she.a'-shun, the Lutheran notion that the body and blood of Christ are in-union with the eucharistic bread and wine.

Transubstantiation, the Roman Catholic notion that the eucharistic bread and wine are veritably changed into the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

Latin con substantia, (in union) with the substance (i.e., Christ): trans substantia, transferred into the very substance of Christ.

Con'sul, plu. Con'suls, Roman magistrates. Consuls', British 3 per cents. Consular, kön'.sul'lar (adj.); consulate, kön'.sul'late, the term of a consul's office; consul-ship, the tenure of the office of consul. Consul general, plu. consul generals (not consuls general).

Latin consul, consilio, to consult (con sul'o, i.e., si vôlo, to examine and see if each one is willing, or approves of a decree).

Consult, kön.sult'; consult'-er; consultation, kön.sul'tay'shun.

"Consultor" ought to be "consultor," Latin consultor.

Fr. consulter, consultation; Lat. consultatio, consultare, to consult.

Consume, kön.süm'e'; consumed' (2 syl.), consum'-ing, consum'-or (R. xix.), consum'-able (R. xxiii.) 'To devour, to burn.

Consumption, kön.sump'shun; consumptive, kön.sump'tiv, consumptive-ly, consumptive-ness (consumptive tendency).

Fr. consumer, to consume; Lat. consumptio, consumere, to consume.
AND OF SPELLING.

Consummation, kōn.sum'mate (adj.); kon'sum'mate (verb).
Consum'mate, complete; consum'mate-ly (Rule xvii.)
Consum'mate, con'summat-ed, con'summat-ing (Rule xix.)
Consummation, kōn'.sum'may'shun. Completion. (-m-'-)
"Consum'mate," Latin consummātus, fully (summa, the sum total).
"Con'summat-ed," Latin consummatum, to sum together [all the figures].
Consumption, kōn'.sum'p'shun; consumptive. (See Consume.)

Contagion, kōn.tay' jün. Communication of disease by contact.
Contagious, kōn.tay' jūs, contagious-ly, contagious-ness.

French contage, contained (2 syl.), contain'-able (Rule xxiii).
(The spelling of all these words is indefensible.)

Contain' (to hold), contained (2 syl.), contain', able (Rule xxiii).
French contenir, to contain; Lat. contineō (con tenēo, to hold together).

Contaminate, kōn.tam'i nate (to defile), contam'inate-d (R.xxxvi), contam'inate-ing, contam'inate-er (ought to be -or), R. xix.

Contamination, kōn.tam'i nay'shun. Pollution, taint.
French contaminer, contamination; Latin contaminatio, contaminātor, contamināre (con tāmō, to defile with [association]).

Contamin, Condemn, kōn.tēm', kōn.dēm' ("n" not sounded).

Contemn, to despise; Condemn, to blame, to pronounce guilty.

Contemned, kōn.tēmd', despised; Condemned, kōn.dēmd'.

Contemn-ing, kōn.tēm' ing; Condemn-ing, kōn.dēm' ing.

Contemn-er, kōn.tēm' er; Condemn-er, kōn.dēm' er.

Latin conennēre, to contemn (con temno, to despise altogether); but condemnāre (con damnō, to doom with penalty).

Contemplate, kōn.tēm.plate (not kōn.tēm'.plate), to meditate upon; con'templāt-ed, con'templāt-ing (R. xix.), con'templāt-or (R. xxxvii.); contemplation, kōn.tēm' play'-.shun, meditation; contemplative, kōn.tēm'.plāt.iv; con'templative-ly, con'templative-ness (Rule xvii.)

Latin contemplāre, to contemplate, contemplātiō, contemplativus, contemplātor. The Roman augurs having taken their stand on the Capit'oline Hill, marked out a space called the templum. Watching on this space to see what would happen was called "contemplation."

Contemporaneous, kōn'.tēm.pō'ray'.mē.sūs (not cotemporaneous) (adj.), of the same period; contemporaneous-ly, contemporaneous-ness; Contemporary, plu. contemporaries, kōn.tēm'.porā'ry, kōn.tēm'.porā'rīs (not contemporary).
("Co.~ precedes a, e, i, o, and u. "Con.- precedes e, d, t; f, v, q; g, j; n and s.)

Contemporary of or with? If an article precedes, of must follow; if not, with. "He was a contemporary of mine." "He was contemporary with me." In the former example "contemporary" is a noun, in the latter an adj.

Latin contemporā'neus (con tempus, the same time).
Errors of Speech

Contempt, kontemt' (scorn); contemptuous, -ten' tu.us' ness. Contempt' ible (worthless); contempt' ous (-tu. us') scornful. Contempt' ibly (worthlessly); contempt' ous-ly, scornfully. "I gave him a contemtuous look" (not contemptible). "He treated them contemptuously" (not contemptibly). "He is a contemptible fellow," worthless. Latin contemptus, disdain (con temnere, sup. temptum, to scorn wholly).

Contend' (to dispute); contention, kön.ten' shun, strife.

Contentious, kön.ten' shus; contentious-ly, contentious-ness. Latin contentio, contentiosus, contendere to strain with [force].

Content, content, satisfaction; (Dis-content, dissatisfaction).

Content' ed, content' ment. The negatives are "discon- content' ed," "discontent' ment."

Content' ed-ly, discontent' ed-ly; content' ing.

Mal-content, plu. mal-contents, persons not satisfied.

Non-content, plu. non-contents, lords who negative a " bill." Those who approve of it are called "Contents."

Contents (no sing.) of a cask, book, &c.; i.e., what it contains. Fr. content, contentement (3 syl.); Latin contentus, continere, supine -contentum (con tenere, to hold together, to contain). ("Contentus" belongs to two verbs—contendo to stretch, and contino.)

Contest, kön. test (noun); kön. test' (verb). Rule 1.

Contest, kön. test' (to dispute), contest' ed, contest' ing, contest' ing-ly; contest' ing-ly; contest' able (not- ible), contest' able-ness, contestation, kön. test' ay' shun, strife, joint-attestation.

French contest, to contest, contestation, contestable; Lat. contestatio, con testari, to call witnesses to prove a case (testis, a witness).

Context, kön. test. The part bearing on a "text" or quotation. French contexte; Latin contextus, con texo, to weave together.

Contiguity, kön. ti.gii' a.ty. Proximity, contact. Cowper uses the word for " uninterrupted extent," "continuation": Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade...

Contiguous, kön. ti.gii' a.uss; contiguous-ly, contiguous-ness. Fr. contiguïté; Lat. contiguousus, adjoining (con tangere, to touch together).

Continent, kön. ti.nen' t. Pertaining to the Continent.

Fr. continence, continent, continental. Latin continencia, chastity; continens-mentis, mainland; continere, to contain or restrain oneself (con tenere, to hold together, like different lands on a "continent.")

Contingent, kön. tin' jent (dependent), contin' gent-ly.

Contingence, kön. tin' jence; contingency, kön. tin' jens. ey. Fr. contingent, contingence; Lat. contingens (con tangere, to touch).
Continual, kön.tin'ua.l. (See next article.)

Continue, kön.tin'a (to last); contin'ued (3 syl.), contin'u-ing.

Contin'ue or, one who continues; contin'ue'or, one who continues a book or poem begun by another; contin'ue'able; contin'ue-al, contin'ue-al-ly, contin'ue'ance, continuation, kön.tin'ua.ush; continuous, kön.tin'a.ues; continuous-ly, continuity, kön.ti.nu'.i ty, uninterrupted succession.

Fr. continuer, continuité; Latin continuans, continuatio, continuus, to continue. (Fr. continué is incorrect.)

Contort' (to twist), contortion, kön.to'r.shun, a twist.

Latin contortio or contorsio, con tortuo, to twist wholly.

Contour, kön.toor' (not kön.toor'). The outline of the face.

French contour, outline, turn; Latin con torno, to turn.

Contra- (Latin prefix), against, in opposition to.

Per Contra. A commercial term, used in ledgers, &c., on the "credit" side: as "Dr." (left side), "Per Contra, Cr."

Contraband, illicit traffic; contrabandist, kön-tra. band'-ist.

Contrabandista, kön-tra. bund-dis'-tah, plu. -tahs. Smuggler.

Ital. contrabando, to smuggle; Lat. contra bannus, against the edict.

Contract, kön.tract (noun); kön.tract' (verb). Rule I.

Con'tract, a bargain; contract', to make a bargain, to shorten.

Contract', contract'-ed (xxxvi.), contract-or (not er), xxxvii.

Contract' (to shorten), contract'-ed, contract-ed-ly, contract-ed-ness; contraction, kön.tract'shun, abridgment.

Contractile, kön.trac'.til. Able to contract itself.

Contract-ible (not -able). Capable of being contracted.

Contractility, kön.trac'til'-i-ty. Having a contractile force.

Contractibility, kön.trac'til'-i.ty. Having a contractible property. The opposite property is dilatability. ("Air" is contractible, but not contractile, and we speak of its "contractibility." Animal muscle has a "contractile" force, and we speak of its "contractility.""

French contracter, to contract, contractile, contractilité, contraction.

Lat. contractio, contractus (con trahère, sup. tractum, to draw together).

Contradict, kön-tra. dict' (to gainsay); contradict'-ed (R. xxxvi.)

Contradict'-er (not -or. Not a Latin word. Rule xxxvii.)

Contradiction, kön-tra. dict'shun. A flat denial.

Contradictious, kön-tra. diç'ishus; contradictious-ness.

Contradictory, kön-tra. diç'.tã.ry; contradictori-ly (adv.)

French contradiction, contradictoire, contradictory; Latin contradictio, contra dictere, to say the opposite.

Contralto, plu. contraltos, kön.tral'tos (Italian). Rule xlii.

"Contralto" is a low female-voice; Soprano (so.prãh'no), a high female-voice.


Contrari-ly, *kōn*.trā.ry.ły; contrari-ness, contrari-wise(xi.)

Contrarious, *kōn*.trā.ri".us; contrarious-ly, -ness.


“Contrari'ry” is more correct, but is not in use. Shakespeare uses both: “Had falsely thrust upon contrari'ry feel.”—K. J., iv., 2.)

Contrast, *kōn*.trast (noun); *kōn*.trast' (verb). Rule 1.

Contrast. The opposite. (Followed by to: “A contrast to...”)

Contrast'. To show the difference of things by comparison. (Followed by with: “Contrast God’s goodness with...”)

Fr. *contraster* (v.), *contraste* (n.); Lat. *contra stīre*, to set in opposition.

Contravene, *kōn*.trā.ven' (to thwart); contravened' (3 sy1.), contraven'ing, contraven'er (R. xix.), one who thwarts.


Contratempo'ps (Fr.), *kōl*.n'.trā. ta'lu'n'. Something inopportune.

Latin *contra tempus*, [coming at] the wrong time.


Contributary, -trū'.utā'rīy. Paying tribute to the same crown.

Contributory, -trū'.utō'rīy. Contributing to the same object.

Fr. *contribution*; Lat. *contributārius*, *contributio*, *contribūtor*, *contribūre* (con tribuo, to give with [others]).

Contrite, *kōn*.trīte (penitent); contrite-ly, *kōn*.trīte'.ly (adv.)


Fr. *contrit*, *contrition*; Lat. *contritus* (con τσητεν, sup. *trūtum*, to rub together. “A contrite heart” is one broken or bruised with rubs.)

Contrive, *kōn*.trīv'o'; contrived' (2 sy1.), contriv'-ing, contriv'-er, contriv'-able, contriv'-ance (R. xix.). To devise, to plan.

Corruption of the French *controuver*, to find out, to invent.

Control, *kōn*.trōl'e (to keep under restraint); controlled' (2 sy1.)

Controll'-ing, controll'-er (R. i.); but control'-ment (R. ii.  qi.)

Comptroller, *kōn*.trole'.er. One whose duty it is to examine tax-gatherers’ accounts; an officer of the royal household.

Comptroller of the Pipe. An exchequer officer connected with the “pipe,” or great roll. Both these words are now spelt controller. (Low Lat. *contrarītūlator*.) “Comptroller” is *compūtus rōtūlātor*, keeper of accounts.

Fr. *contrōle*, i.e., *contra rōle*; Lat. *contra rōtūlus*, a counter register. All contrāqts were at one time enrolled in a public register.
Controvert, kon'tro·vert, to dispute; controvert-ed (R. xxxvi.)
Controvert'-er, one who disputes a statement; controvert'-
-ist, controvert'-ible, controvert'ibly.
(The second t in these words is an error. The root verb
is not “vertëre,” to turn, but “versi,” to dispute.)

Controversy, plu. controversies, kon'tro·ver·sìz, disputation.
Controversial, kon'tro·ver·sì·al; controversial-ly (adv.)
Controversial-ist. A professional writer of controversies.
Fr. controverse (n.), controverser (v.), controversial-able; Latin contro-
versia, controversial (not controvertôre; to turn against).

Contumacy, kon'tu·mä·sy (not kon'tu·ma·sy), obstinate resistance
of authority; contumacious, kon'tu·ma·shus; contu-
macious-ly, contumacious-ness.
Fr. contumace, contumacy; Lat. contumacia (con tumëre, to swell
against one. Contumacex, gen. contumacexis.)

Contumely, plu. contumelies, kon'tu·mé·lis (not kon'tu·më·lis), insolence, affronting language.

Contumelious, kon'tu·mé·li.us; contumelious-ly.

Contumelious-ness. (Same root as “contumacy.”)
Latin contumêlia, contumelioso; abusive (con tumëre, see above).

Contuse (to bruise), contused (2 syl.), contüs'-ing, contüs'-er,
contusion, kon'tu·shun (Rule xxxiii.), a bruise.
Fr. contusion; Lat. contùsio (con tundere, sup. tûsum, to pound).

Conundrum, plu. conundrums. A punning riddle.
Old Eng. cunand to know, dream (fun, “fun-knowledge.” Like Dream-
craft joy-craft, i.e., music, &c.

Convalescence, kon'va·les·sense. Renewal of health after illness.
Convalescent, kon'va·les·sent. Restored to health.
(“-Sc” denotes that the action of the word is “progressive.”)
Fr. convalescence, convalescent; Lat. con valesco (valesco to be well,
valesco to grow stronger and stronger).

Convene, kon'ven (to assemble); convened’ (2 syl.), convên'-ing,
convên-er (Rule xix.), convên-able better convên-ible.
(The wrong conjugation, as usual, is a borrowed French error.)

French convenir, convenable; Latin con vènere, to come together.

Convenience, kon've·nè·së·sense. Something commodious.
Conve'niency; convène'nt, convène'nt-ly.

Lat. conveniens, convenien'tia (con venire, to fudge together).

Convent, kon'ven, home for nuns [or monks]; conven'tual,
(inonastic); conventional, -shu·nal, customary.
A “conventional phrase or manner,” i.e., in vogue, usual.
A “conventional prior,” i.e., the prior of a convent.

Conventicle, kon'ven·ti·kl. A dissenter’s chapel (a word of
contempt), it means a “little” convent or assembly.

Conventicler, kon'ven·ti·kler. A dissenter (word of contempt),
French conventicle; Latin conventículum (-cul, -cle, &c., dim.)
Convention, *kon'ven'shun*. A meeting of delegates, a contract.
Convention-al (customary), convention-al-ly (adv.)
Conventionality, *kon'ven'shun.al'ti*. Formality.
Convention-ism. Manners in accordance with the fashion.
Conventionary; *kon'ven'shun.ar*. Settled by convention.
Convention-er, a party in a convention. Convention-ist, one who makes a contract. (See Convent note.)

French convention, conventionnel; Latin conventio, conventionalis (con venio, supine ventum, to come together).

Converge, *kon'verj*, to incline to one point; converged' (2 syl.), converg-ing, converg'-ent, converg'-ence, -ency (R. xix.)

French converge, convergence; Latin convergere, to bend together.

Converse, *kon'vers*, complete change; (See Convert.)

Converse (to chat); conversed' (2 syl.), convers'-ing, convers'-able, convers'-ably, convers'-able-ness. (Rule xix.)

Conversant, *kon'ver sant* (not *kon'versant*), acquainted [with an art, &c.] by familiar use; conversant-ly.

Conversation, *kon'vers'a'shun* (chat); conversation-al, conversation-al-ly, conversation-ist.

French conversation, converse, converser (v.); Latin conversari, conversans, conversatio (con versor, to converse with another).

Conversazione, plu. conversazioni (Ital.) *kon'ver sa zjone*. A party in which conversation is to furnish the amusement.

Convert, *kon'vert* (noun); *kon'vert* (verb). Rule l.

Convert', convert'-ed (R. xxxvi.), convert'-er, convert'-ing.
Convert'-able (not -able), convert'-ibly, convert'-ibility.

Conversion, *kon'ver'shun*. Entire change. (Rule xxxiii.)

French convertir, convertible, conversion; Latin converso, convertibilis, convertere (con verto, to turn completely).

Convey, *kon'vey* (to transmit); conveyed' (2 syl.), convey'-ing, convey'-able (R. xxiii.), convey'-ance (R. xxiv.), convey'-anc-ex, a lawyer who draws up writings for conveying property; convey'anc-ing, the business of a conveyancer.

Convict, *kon'vekt*, a felon; *kon'vekt*, to prove guilty. (Rule l.)

Convict', convict'-ed (R. xxxvi.), convict'-ing; conviction, *kon'vekt'shun*, strong belief, proof or detection of guilt.

Convictive, *kon'vekt'iv*, condemnatory; convictive-ly.

French conviction; Latin convictio, v. convincère, supine convictum (con vincio, to overthrow altogether). In Latin there are two supines alike, "convivo" (to live together) and "convincor," Hence conviction means either, "a living together" or a "conviction."
AND OF SPELLING.

Convince' (2 syl.), convin'ces (3 syl., R. liii.), convinced' (2 syl.), convin'c-er, convin'c-ing, convin'c-ing-ly, convinc-ible.

Latin convince, to convince; same root-verb as convict (q.v.).
Hence, Jno. viii. 46: "Which of you convinces (convicts) me of sin?"

Convivial, kön.vív'ā.tl (jovial); convivial-ly, convivial-ist.

Conviviality, kön.vív'ā.tł'ā.ty. Festivity, social indulgence.

French convivialité; Latin convivialis, convivo, to live together.

Convolve', convoked' (2 syl.), convòk'-ing, convòk'-er (Rule xix.)

Convocation, kön.vó.kay'.shun. A clerical council.

French convolution; Latin convocatio, con vicio, to call together.

Convolution, kön.vó.hı'.shun. A fold or coil.
Latin convolutus (con volvo, to roll together).

Convolvulus, kön.vól'.vu.lus. The garden bindweed (vul. not.-vo).

Latin and French convolvulus (vul. dim.), the little twisting plant.

Convolvulaceae, kön.vól'.vu.lāy'.sē.ē. The order including the above. The suffix -acca denotes an order of plants.

Convoy, kön.voy (noun), kön.voy' (verb). Rule I.

Convoy', an attendant for defence. 'Convoy', to attend, &c.

Convoy', convoyed' (2 syl.), convoy'-ing. (Rule xiii.)

French convolt; Low Latin convolvo; Latin convolvō, to convey.

Convulse' (2 syl.), to shake emotionally; convulsed' (2 syl.)

Convuls'-ing (R. xix.); convulsive, kön.vól'.sv. convulsive-ly, convulsive-ness (R. xvii.) (Fr. convulsion, &c.)

Lat. convulsio, from con velle, sup. vulsum, to pluck or tear to pieces.

Coo (like a pigeon), cooes, koös; coosed, kood; coo'-ing (R. xliii.) An imitative word.

Cook (to dress food), cooked (1 syl.), cookery, kook'-é ry.
Old English cōc or cūc; verb cue[ca]n; Latin cōqua, noun cōquums.

Cool, cool'-er (comp.), cool'-est (super.); cooled (1 syl.), cool'-ing; cool'-er (a vessel for cooling liquids; cool'-ly, cool'-ness, cool'-ish (ish added to adj. is dim.); added to nouns it means "like," as boy-ish, like a boy.

Old English cōl, cool; verb cōltian], cōl-nes, cōchness.

Coolie, kool'.éy, a porter (East Indies). Cool'-ly, chilly.

Coom, koom; Coomb, koom; Comb, köme.

Coom. Refuse such as collects in carriage-wheels, &c.

Coomb. Four bushels (dry measure); a valley.

Comb (for the hair), verb to dress the hair.
"Coom," German kahn, mould.
"Coomb," O. Eng., a liquid measure; a valley; Gk. kumbē, a hollow.
"Comb" (for the hair), Old English comb.

Coop (a pen for fowls, to pen fowls), coopéd, koop't.
Latin cápa, a butt, a coop; Old English cōfa, a box, a chamber.
Cooper, *koop'or*, one who makes tubs. Cooperage; *koop'er.age*, the workshop of a cooper, charge made for cooper’s work.

Latin *cēpa*, a butt or tub (-age something done, -age to do).

Co-operate, *ko-op'ē.rāt* (to work in unison), co-operât-ed (R. xxxvi.), co-operât-ing (R. xix.), co-operât-or (not -er R. xxxvii.), co-operative, *ko-op'ē.rāt.īv* (adj.); co-opér-ation, *ko'ōp'ē.rātion*; co-opér-ant (adj.)

French *co-operant*, concurring, *co-opération*, *cooperer* (verb); Latin *co-opérátio, co-opérátor* (co[con]opérâri to work with [others]).

Co-ordinate, *ko-or'di.nāt* (adj.). Of equal order, rank, or degree.

Co-or’dinate-ly, co-or’dinate-ness. Equality of rank, &c.

Co-or’dinate, *plu. co-or’dinates*. Lines, &c., ranged in order.

Co-ordination, *ko-or'di.nātion*. Just arrangement.

French *coördination*, coordenner! (verb); Latin *co-ordinātio, co-ordinātus* (co[con]ordinâre, to arrange together).

Coot, a water-fowl; Cote, a pen for doves or sheep; Coat (q.v.)

"Coot," Welsh *cwtiar*, a coot (*cwt*, the bob-tail [bird]).

"Cote," Old Eng. *côte*, a cot; Welsh *cwt*, a cot, sty, &c.

"Coat" (a garment), French *cotte*; Italian *otta*; German *kutte*.

Copaiba, *ko-pay'bah*. A balsam. (See *Capivi*.)

Copal, *ko'pal* (not *kō'pa*l*). A varnish. (Mex. *copalli*, resins.) Co-part’ner (a joint partner); co-part’nery, or co-part’nership.

Cope, a hood; Cope, to vie with others; Coop, a pen for fowls.

"Cope" (for the head), Old Eng. *cop*, a cap or hood; Welsh *cob*, a coat.

"Cope" (to vie), Danish *kappes*, to vie with others.

"Coop" (for fowls), Latin *cēpa*, a butt or coop.


Copious, *ko'pi.ous* (plentiful), co’pious-ly, co’pious-ness.

Latin *copiōsus*, *cōpia*, plenty (co[con]opis, very rich).

Copper. A metal, made of copper, to case with copper, a coin.

Cop’per-ish. Having a slight taste or smell of copper.

Coppery, *kop'pē.ry*. Containing copper, resembling copper.

Latin *cuprum*, i.e., *res Cyprium*, Cyprus brass; German *kupfer*.

Copperas, *kop'pē.rs*. Green vitriol. (It ought to be *copperos*).

Fr. *copperose*; Ital. *copperosa*; Lat. *cupre ros*, liquor of copper.

Copice, *kop'pis*. A wood consisting of brushwood.

Low Lat. *copicea*; Gk. *kopē*, to cut, so called because the trees are cut to the ground every few years, to make underwood as cover for game.

Copse, *kop's*. Same as Copice. (See above.)

Copula, *plu. copulas, kop'u.ū.lūh*, &c. The verb which unites or couples the predicate with the subject: viz., *is* or *is not*.

Copulate, *kop'ū.lāt* (to pair sexually); cop’ulat-ed, cop’ulat-ing (R. xix.); copulation, *kop'u.ū.lāt.ion*. 
Copulative, kōp'ə.la.tɪv, connective, as “copulative conjunctions.” Copulatory, kōp''ə.lə.tə.rɪ.
French copulation, copulative; Latin cópula, cópulatio, cópulatīvus, v. cópulāre, to unite, to couple.
Copy, plu. copies, kōp'py, kōp'plz. A transcript, a pattern.
Cop'y, copies, kōp'plz; copi-ed, kōp'pld; copi-er, kōp'ilcr; cop'y-ing, cop'y-ist, cop'y-right, cop'y-book, cop'y-hold.
Fr. copie, a transcript; Low Lat. cópia, a transcript, v. cópīare.
Coquet, kō.kēt' (verb), to “play” love-making. Coquette (noun).
Coquet', coquett'-ed (R. xxxvi.), coquett'-ing (R. ii., b.)
Coquette, kō.kēt'; coquett'-ish, coquett'ish-ly (jauntily).
French coqueter (v.), coquettitude (coq, [to imitate] a cock).
Cor- (Latin prefix), con before r.
Coracle, kōr'rā.kl, a Welsh boat; Curricula, kūr'rə.klə, a carriage.
"Coracle," Welsh corwgl (corogw, a frame or carcase).
"Curricula," Latin currículum, a little carriage (-cl- or -culus, dim.)
Coral, kōr'ral (a zoophyte, the shells conglomerated).
Corall-aceous, kōr'rə.lət.l̩j''-sl̩us (adj.); corall-ine, kōr'rə.lən.ən.
Coralliferous, kōr'ral.i.fərəs. Containing coral.
Coralliform, kōr'rə.lər.form, resembling coral; cor'all-ite.
Coralloid, kōr'rə.lət.ōd; coralloid-al, kōr'rə.lət.ōd''-əl.
Greek korallion eidos, coral-like.
("Coral" ought to have double "l," or its compounds only one "l." R.iii.)
Fr. corail, corailine, corallinule; Lat. corallium, corallum, or cūrālium; Gk. korallion or korullion, coral.
Coramach, kōr'rən.nək. Lamentation for the dead.
Gaelic coruib ranaich, crying together.
Corbeil, kōr'bel (used in sieges). Corbel, kōr'bel (used in architecture). The base of a Corinthian pillar, the projecting knob (often carved) on which an arch rests.
Cor-bel, cor-belled (2 syl.), cor'bel·ling.
Fr. corbeille, a small basket, a corbel; Lat. corbula, a little basket.
Cord (string); Chord (of music); Cawed, past tense of caw.
Cord, to fasten with cord; cord'age, cord collectively.
French corde; Latin chorda; Greek chordé (-age suffix collective).
Cordelier, kōr'də.lər'-. A grey friar who is girded with a rope.
French cordelier (corde, a rope), one who wears a rope.
Cordial (n.), kōr'dər.al. A cheering draught; (adj.) hearty.
Cor'dial-ly, cor'dial·ness, cordiality, kōr'dial.ət.ɪ.tɪ. French cordial, cordialité (Latin cor, gen. cordis, the heart).
 Cordovan, kōr.də.vən (not kōr.də.vən), Spanish leather. So called from Cor'dova (not Cor'do'va), where it was first made.
 Corduroy, kōr'droy. A thick ribbed cotton for trousers.
French cord du roi, the king’s cord,
Cordwainer, kord′way-ner. A worker in leather, not cord maker.

French cordouanier, now cordonier, a corruption of cordovanier, a worker in Cor′dovan leather.

Core, Corps, Caw, kör. Core. (Lat. cor the heart, Gk. kēr.)
Core (of an apple), v. to take out the core; cored, cor′ing.
Corps, kör, a body of soldiers. (Fr. corps, Latin corpus.)
Caw. The cry of a crow, an imitation word.

Coreopsis, kör′é-op′sis. The tick-seeded sunflower.

Greek koris ὀπίσις, a bug in appearance [referring to the seed].

Coriander, kör′i-án′der. A plant famed for its seed.

Old English coriōn; Latin cōriandrum; Greek κοριάννων or κορίον (kōris, a bug). The bruised seed smells like that insect.

Cork, Calk or Caulk, Cauk. All pronounced kork.

Cork (of a bottle), v. corked (1 syl.), cork′-y, tasting of the cork; cork′-ness, having the buoyancy of a cork.

Calk. To close the seams of a ship with oakum.

Cauk. A sulphate of barium. (A miner’s word.)

German kork; Latin cortex, the bark of a tree.

Cormorant, kör′mō-rant. A glutton, the sea-raven.

French cormorant; Latin cōrvenus marinus, the sea-raven.

Corn. Grain; an excrescence on the feet; to salt meat.

Corn (grain), has no plural, except when the general crop or different varieties are referred to; as “Corns are better.”

Old English corn; German korn; Danish korn; Latin granum.

Corn, plu. corns (on the feet); corn-y; cor′neous; horny.

Old English corn; Welsh corn; French corne; Latin cornu, horn.

Corn (to salt meat), corned (1 syl.), corn′-ling.

German kornen, to corn or salt meat.

Cornea, kör′né-ā. The membrane in front of the eye.

French cornée; Latin cornēus, horny (cornu, horn).

Cornelian, kör′ne-lē-an. A chalcedony. (See Carnelian.)

Cornet, kör′net, a cavalry ensign; a horn. Cor′net-cy (-cy denotes “rank”). Cor′net-a-piston, a musical instrument.

French cornette, a cavalry officer; cornet, a horn; cornet à piston. The officer so called carries the “cornette” or ensign of his company.

Cornice, kör′nīs (not cornish, as it is very often pronounced).

The border round the ceiling of a room.

Italian cornice; Greek κόρωνις, the end or finish of anything.

Cornu-am′monis (not -ammon′is), the ammonite (q.v.)

Cornucopia, kör′nu-kō′-pi-ā. Emblem of abundance.

Latin cornu cōpia, horn of plenty. It was the horn of Amalthea (nurse-goat of Jupiter) which Achelōus gave to Herculēs.
Corolla, *kor'o.läh*, blossom; corollaceous, *kör'-röl.lay'shüs* (adj. of corolla); corollet, *kor'-röl.let*, one leaf of a blossom.

Latin *côrolla*, a little crown (dimin. of *côrôna*, a crown).

Corollary, *kor'-röl.lä.ry* (not *kor'-röl.lä.ny* nor *kor'-röl.lair'ry*).

An inference which rises out of an inference: Suppose it is proved that matter was *created*, then it follows as a "corollary" that there was a creator anterior to the existence of matter, and that matter is not eternal, &c.

Latin *côrollârium*, a consectary (from *côrolla*, a garland which was given invariably to an actor who had performed his part well).

Coronilla, *kor'-ro.nïl'lah* (not coronella). A plant so called because the flowers crown the branches in a corymb.

French *coronille* (Latin *côrolla*, with a diminutive ending).

Corona, *ko.rö'.nah*, a halo; the upper surface of molar teeth; the margin of a radiated compound flower; a drip, &c.

Coronal, *kor'-ro.nïl*, belonging to a crown; coronet, *kor'-ro.net*, the crown worn by a nobleman; a downy tuft on seed.

Coronation, *kor'-ro.nay'.shan*. The ceremony of crowning.

Coroneted, *kör'-ro.net.ed*, entitled to wear a coronet; coronated, *kör'-ro.nay.ted*, crowned; coronary, *kor'-ro.märy*.

French *coronâl* ("coronation" is one of the very few words in -tion which is not French); Latin *côrônâti*, *côrônâtus*.

Coroner, *kor'-ro.nér*. So called because he has chiefly to do with "Pleas of the Crown." (Low Latin *coronâtor*, a coroner.)

Corporal, Corporeal, *kor'-po.rål*, *kör'-pö'-rël* (adjectives).

Corporal. Pertaining to the body, bodily, of the body.

Corporeal. Having a material body.

"Corporal punishment," bodily punishment; not corporeal punishment (punishment having a material body).

"Corporeal substance," "This corporeal frame," that is a substance or frame having a material body.

"Corporeal pain," pain of the body; "Corporeal injury."

"Corporeal rights," rights over material substances.

"Corporeal" is opposed to Mental; "Corporeal" to Spiritual or Immaterial.

Corporeal-ly, bodily. Corporeal-ly, in a material form.

"He was present corporally," bodily, in his proper person.

"The ghost in Hamlet is shown on the stage corporeal-ly," that is, not as a spirit, but having a material form.

Corporal-ity, bodily state. Corporeal-ity, materiality.

Raleigh speaks of the "corporeality of light," it should be "corporeality," meaning that light is material, according to Newton's theory; but it would be quite correct to speak...
of the "corporeality" of the ghost, meaning his embodied state, or having his own veritable body.

Corporal. The lowest officer in a company of foot soldiers.

Corporal. The lowest officer in a company of foot soldiers. The cloth which covers the eucharistic elements. Hence a Corporal Oath (or Corporal Oath), one taken while touching the eucharistic cloth.

(The spelling of "Corporal," for an officer is incorrect. It ought to be caporal. French caporal; Italian caporale; Spanish caporal, a chief; Latin caput, a head (head of the men under him).

"Corporal," Fr. corporal, corporalité; Lat. corporālis, corporātus.

Corporate, kor'porət, united in a corporation; corporate-ly.

Corporation, kor'porə'shən. A body politic.

French corporation; Latin corporātio, corporātus (corpus, a body).

Corporeal, kor-pərə-l əl. Material, opposed to spiritual.

Corporeal-ly, corporeal-ity, corporeal-ism, materialism. Corporeal-ist, one who denies the existence of spirit independent of matter; corporeity, kor'pərə-tət, materiality. (Corporeal or Corporal, see under Corporal.)

French corporeal, corporéité; Latin corporēns, bodily (corpus, a body).

Corps, plu. corps, kor, plu. korz. A body of soldiers. (See Core.)

Corpse, plu. corpses, korps, plu. korps'əz. A human dead body.

French corps; Latin corpus, a body (coro əpərə, flesh fashioned).

Corpulence, kor'pə-ləns (not corpulance), corpulency, bulkiness of body; cor'pulent, stout; cor'pulent-ly, fleshily.

French corpulence, corpulent; Latin corpulentia, corpulente (adv).

Corpuscle, plu. corpuscles or corpuscula, kor'pus'ku lə, plu. kor.pus'ku ləz or kor.pus'ku lədə. A minute particle.

Corpuscular (adj.), corpuscularian, kor.pus'ku lərən (not -larən). One who maintains that corpuscles were the germs of all material substances, and not the "Divine Word."

French corpuscule, corpusculaire; Latin corpusculum (corpus a body, and -cium a diminutive).

Correct. The degrees are: nearly correct, more nearly correct, very nearly correct, quite correct. More correct is the comparative of "incorrect;" most correct means quite correct, the most correct means that all others are incorrect.

Correct (adj.), right; (verb) to punish, to put right.

Correction, kor.rek'shən. Emendation, punishment.

Correction-al. (This word ought to be correction-el.) Corrective, kor.rek'tiv. That which corrects.

Correct-er (not -er, Rule xxxvii.). One who corrects.

French correctif, correction, correctionnel; Latin correctia, correctus, γ, corrigėre (cor [con] rego, to regulate or set quite right).
Correspond, to hold intercourse by letters; corresponding, writing letters, similar; correspondent, one who corresponds, something which "pairs" with something else.

Correspondence. Intercourse by letters, similarity.

Correspondently. In a corresponding manner.

Correspondingly, by letter; Correspondent, writing letters, similar; corresponding, one who responds, something which "pairs" with something else.

Corridor, korridor (French). A gallery communicating with different apartments of a house. (Latin curro, to run.)

Corrigendum, plu. corrigenda, korri.jen.dum, plu. korri.jen.dah. To be corrected (Latin). Rule xlvii.

Corrigible, korri.ji.ble, capable of correction. Incorrigible, hopelessly bad, regardless of reproof.

French corrigible; Latin corrigibilis (corrige, to correct).

Corroborate, kor.ro.berate (not kor.ro.brate), to confirm.

Corroborative, kor.ro.berat.ive (not kor.ro.berat.ive), korro.berat.ing, korro.berat.or.

Corroboration, korro.beration (not kor.ro.beration). (In Lat. "-rō" is long; "korro.beration would be better.)

French corroborer, corroborant, corroboration; Latin corroboratōre (cor [con] robēre, to strengthen with oak, robur, oak).

Corrode, kor.ro.de (not kor.ro.de), to eat away by degrees, as by rust, &c.; corroded, corroding, corroded (not -ant); corrodedible (not -able), corroded-er (R. xix.), corrodedibility.

Corrosion, kor.ro.shun (not kor.ro.shun). A fretting.

Corrosive, kor.ro.śive; corrosive-ly, corrosive-ness.

Corrosibility, kor.ro.śibility (not kor.ro.śibility).

French corrosion: Lat. corrūgatio, corrūgans-antis, corrūgāre (cor [con] rāgo, to make into wrinkles with [frowning], ruga, a wrinkle).

Corrupt, kor.ro.p't (not kor.ro.p't), to spoil; corrupt-ed (R. xxxvi.), corrupt-ing, corrupt-er (more corrupt), corrupt-est (most corrupt), corrupt-or, one who corrupts (R. xxxvii.), fem. corruptress; corrupt-ly, corrupt-ness, corruptible (not -able), corruptibly, corruptible-ness, corruptibility (not kor.ro.p't.śibility), corruption, kor.ro.p'.shun.

French corruption: Lat. corruptio, corruptor, corruptum (cor [con] rumpo, to break).
Corsair, kor′saiv′, a pirate. Coarser, kor′ser. Course, ko′r-se.

"Corsair," Fr. corsaire (fr. It. corso, a race). The word was first applied to ships of chase during war, then to the captains who had "letters of mark," and ultimately to sea-rovers and pirates. "Coarser," comp. of coarse, q.v. "Course," a swift horse.

Corse, Course, Course, Corps, Cores, Caws, Cause.

Corse, korse. Poetical for "corpse." (Latin corpus, a body.)

Coarse, ko′rse. Rough, not refined. (Old Eng. gorst, rough.)

Course, ko′dorse. A race. (Latin cursus, a race.)

Corps, korz, plu. of corps, kor (French). Bodies of soldiers.

Cores, korz, plu. of core. Hearts of apples, &c. (Latin cor.)

Caws, korz, 3rd per. sing. of caw. Applied to the cry of crows.

Cause, korz. The reason or motive. (Latin causa, a cause.)

Corset, Cosset, Corslet, kor′set, kos′set, kors′let.

Corset (Fr). A bodice for women (corps, a body, and -et, dim.)

Cosset. A pet (Old Eng. cas, a kiss, a little thing for kisses).

Corslet. A little cuirass (Fr. corselet, corps; a body, let, dim).

Corset, kor′sned. A piece of consecrated bread used for an ordeal.

Old English corsenece cors sned, curse morsel. The person under trial said, "May this morsel prove a curse if I am guilty, and turn to wholesome nourishment if I am innocent."

Cortège, lwr′tage′. A train of attendants. (French cortège.)

Cortes, kor′tēz (Spanish). The parliament of Spain or Portugal.

Spanish corte, a resident of a town, the representatives of towns.

Coruscate, kor′sē.kate, to glisten; cor′uscat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), cor′uscat-ing (R. xix.); coruscation, kor′sē.kā′shun.

French coruscation; Latin coruscatio, coruscare, to glisten, to flash.

Corvet or Corvette, kor′vet′. A sloop of war. (French corvette.)

Latin corbita, a hoy; corbitare, to freight a ship.

Corylaceae, kor′i.ley′.sē. An order of plants, including the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel.

Latin corylus; Greek κόρυλος, a hazel (-aceae denotes an "Order").

Corymb, kor′i.mbd, a bunch or cluster; corymbiated, kor′i.mbd′.bā′.ted (not corymbated), having berries or blossoms in clusters; corymbiferous, kor′i.mbd′.fē′.rus, bearing clusters; corymbose, kor′i.mbd′.bose (adj.)

Latin corymbyfer, a berry-bearer, like ivy, corymbus, a cluster.

Greek korymbos, a cluster of fruit or flowers (kōrus, a head).

Co-secant, ko′-sec′.kānt. The secant of the complementary arc.

Co-sine. The sine of the complementary arc.

Latin secans, gen. secantis, cutting. Sinus, a curve or bay.

Cosey. Should be cosy, adv. cosi-ly, ko′z.zy, ko′z.ī.ly. (The adv. "cosily" cannot be formed from "cosey," R. xiii.)
Cosmetic, kōs·met·‘ic. A preparation for beautifying the face by removing freckles, &c. Also an adj.
Gk. kōs·metikós, a beautifier; kōsmēō, to adorn; Fr. cosmetique.

Cosmogony, Cosmography, Cosmology, Geology, Geography.

Cosmogony, kōs·mōg·‘on·y. An “a priori” theory of the world’s origin. (Gk. kōsmōs gōnd, the world’s generation.)
Gen. i. is the Bible theory of the world’s origin.

Geology, jē·dl·‘o·g‘y. An “a posteriori” view of the world’s origin. It explains from known facts, how the rocks, &c., of the earth have been produced.
Greek ge graphē, a description of the earth, in detail.

Cosmography, kōs·mōg·‘ra·f‘y. A description of the structure, figure, and order, of the world, the relation of its parts, and how to represent them on paper.
Greek kōsmōs graphē, description of the earth, as a whole.

Cosmology, kōs·mōl·‘o·g‘y. A treatise on the elements of the earth, the laws of nature, and the modifications of material things. (Greek kōsmōs lógos, treatise of the world.)

Geography, jē·g‘r‘a·f‘y. A description of the surface of the earth, its countries, inhabitants, and productions.
Greek ge graphē, description of the earth in detail.

Physical Geography treats of climates, elevations, configurations, influence of coast, tides, winds, &c.

Cosmog‘ony (v.s.), cosmog‘onist. A writer of cosmogony.

Cosmo‘graphy (v.s.), cosmog‘rapher, a writer of cosmography; cosmographical, kōs·mo·gra·f‘i·kal; cosmographical-ly.

Cosmology (see above) cosmologist, a writer of cosmology; cosmological, kōs·mo·lo·g‘i·kal; cosmological-ly.

Cosmopol‘ite, kōs·mōp‘o·l‘i·t‘e. A citizen of the world.

Cosmopolitan, kōs·mo·pōl‘i·t‘an (adj.)

Cos‘mo·pol‘i·tan-ism. A system which regards man (regardless of nationality) as a citizen of the world.
Greek kōsmōs pol·lēς, citizen of the world (-ism, doctrine, system).

Cosmorama, plu. cosmoramas, kōs·mo·rā·m‘a·h, plu. -māς. A representation of the world in large panoramic pictures.

Cosmoramic, kōs·mo·rā·m‘i·k. Pertaining to the above.
Greek kōsmōs horāma, a view of the world.

Cosmos. The world considered as a whole. The word means the “beauty of arrangement,” and was first applied to creation by Pythagoras. Cos·mical, cos·mical-ly.
Greek kōsmōs, the world; kōsmēō, to arrange.

Cossack, kōs·sāk. One of the Cossacks; a Russian tribe.

Cosset, a pet lamb, brought up by hand. Corset, a bodice (q.v.)
Old English cos and -et dim. A little thing to be kissed.
Cost, past cost, past part. cost. Cost, koste (of the sea).
Costly, kost'-ly; costli-ness (R. xi.), expensiveness.
Ital. costo (n.), expense; costare (v.); Lat. consto, to cost. (We say, "What did it stand you in?" [cost]; consto, to stand.)
Costermonger, kost'-ter.mung'-ger. Corruption of costard-monger, a seller of "costards;" that is, apples.
Old English costard, a species of apple; monger, a dealer.
Costive, kost'.tive, contraction of "con'stipative". costive-ly, costive-ness, having the bowels con'stipated.
Latin consti-to, to cram close together (con stip'o, to stuff together).
Costume, kost'-tume' (French). National style of dress.
Cosy, kos'-sy, snug and comfortable. Co'si-ly, kos'-si-ly, snugly.
Scotch cosis. Old English cos, a kiss (not cosey).
Cot, Cote, Coat, kot, kote, köte, koot.
Cot, a cottage; an infant’s bed, &c. Cott-ar, a cottager (R. i.)
Cote. A pen for sheep, doves, &c., called sheepcote, &c.
Coat. A raiment for men or boys. (Fr. cotte, Ital. cotta.)
Coot. A small black water fowl. (Welsh cutiar, a coot.)
Old English cot or cote, a cottage, a bed, a pen.
Co-tangent. The tangent of the complement of an arc. (See Co-.)
Cotemporary, cotemporaneous. (See Contemporary.)
Cotillon, ko.til'.yon. The "petticoat" dance, so called because ladies had to hold up their gown and show their petticoat.
French cotillon, a petticoat; a dance.
Cottage, köt'.tage. a peasant’s house. Cot’-tag-er, cot’tjer, köt'-'ti'er, a squatter, an independent peasant (Obsolète).
Low Latin cottagium, a cottage; cottarius, a cottager.
Cotton, kot'-'n, thread made from the cotton plant, a fabric made of cotton; cotton-y, containing cotton, feeling like cotton.
Cottons, cotton threads, cotton fabrics. Cotton (verb), to cling to a person fondly, as cotton clings to one’s clothes.
French coton, verb colonner; Arabic al gaton, the cotton-plant.
Cotyledon, köt'-i.les’-don. The seminal leaf of plants which first appears above ground, and forms part of the embryo.
Dicotyledons, di'. Plants with two seminal leaves.
Monocotyledons, mōn'-o-. Plants with one cotyledon.
Acotyledons, ac'. Plants without a seminal leaf.
Lat. cotyledon, the hollow of the huckle-bone; Gk. kötule'don, a socket.
Couch, köwch (n.), a sofa; (v.) to hide, to fix a spear in its rest; couched (1 syl.), couch-ing, couch-er, couch-ant; kowch'-ant or koowsh'ong (in Her.) lying down with head raised.
Fr. couche, a bed; coucher (v.), couchant; Lat. col [con] locare, to lay.
Cough, kōf (n. and v.); coughed, kōf't; cough-ing, kōf'ing.

There are twenty-five words ending in -ough, with eight distinct sounds,—viz., ok, off, uf, up; ow, öw, oo, er. Only two ("cough" and "trough") have the sound of off. These are both native words, coh' and troh, guttural. (Not one of the twenty-five words have any right to the diphthong "ou," and if the original vowels had been preserved much of the present absurdity of pronunciation would have been avoided.) (Rule xliv.)

Old English coh', contraction of cohettan (=kōf'tan), to cough.

Could, kood (to rhyme with "good"), past tense of Can, "to be able," "to know how," never an auxiliary, but it stands in regimen with other words without to between them: as "I could write." Here write is infinitive mood, being the latter of two verbs in regimen.

Our word "could" is a blunder. The Old Eng. cunn[an] "to know how to do a thing," makes can in the present tense, and cūthe in the past; but the verb cūth[ian] "to make known," has cūthode for the past tense, contracted to cu'd our "could" (l interpolated).

Council, Counsel, Councillor, Counsellor.

Coun'cil. An assembly met for consultation. (Lat. consilium.)

Coun'sel. Advice, a pleader. (Latin consilium.)

Coun'cil-lor. A member of a council. (Rule iii. -or.)

Counsell-or. One who gives advice, a barrister. (R. iii. -or.)

Coun'selled (2 syl.), advised; coun'sell-ing, advising.

Council-board, plu. council-boards.

Coun'men'ical council, plu. Coun'men'ical councils.

The distinction may be remembered thus: Council is concilio, con calo, to call [the board] together; but counsel is consilio, to consult. You consult a "counsellor," you call together "councillors."

Count, a foreign title, fem. count'ess. We retain the feminine, but have substituted our native word "earl" for count.

Count'ess, plu. count'esses, poss. countess's, plu. countesses'.

Count-y, plu. counties, coun'tiz. We have retained this word, and also our native word "shire," [a count's] share.

Italian conte; French compte; Latin cōmes, gen. cōnitēs, a companion of the chief or leader; comitātus, a county or share of the cōmes.

Count, to reckon; counter, one who counts, base money to assist in reckoning, a shop table where accounts are paid; (adv.) the wrong way, contrary to; a prefix.

Italian contare; French compter; Latin computāre, to compute, contracted to compt, and corrupted into count.
Counteract, *kown’-ter.œct*. To frustrate, to act contrary to.
Latin *contra ago*, supine *actum*, to act in opposition to.

Counterbalance, *kown’-ter.ðælt-ænce*.
(Only one t in balance.)
Latin *contra bilanz*, [balance] against balance.

Counterfeit, *kown’-ter.ʃiːt* (noun), *kown’-ter.ʃiːt* (verb);
counterfeit-er, *kown’-ter.ʃiːt-er*; counterfeit-ed (R. xxxvi.)
Latin *contra feœra*, supine *factum* [facio], to make against [law], to forge, to imitate without authority or right.

Counterfoil, *kown’-ter.ʃoɪl*.
Part of a check kept by the drawer.
Latin *contra folium*, the corresponding leaf.

Countermand, *kown’-ter. 曬naɪnd*.
'To withdraw a command.
Latin *contra manda*, to command the opposite [of a command].

Countermarch; *kown’-ter. æmært*. To march back again.
Low Latin *contra marchio*, to march in the opposite direction.

Countermine; *kown’-ter.ɪniːn*. to dig a gallery underground in search of an enemy's mine.
Low Latin *contra minero*, to make a mine in the contrary direction.

Counterpane, *kown’-ter.æin*.
A bed quilt.
A corruption of the Latin *culletia puncta*, a quilt worked in a pattern, French *courtépoinde*, a counterpane.

Counterpoise, *kown’-ter.poɪz*, to counterbalance; counterepoised (3 syl.), counterepoising (Rule xix).
Latin *contra pondero*, to weigh against [a given weight]: French *contre poids*.—i.e., *poids*, [weights] against weights. (See *Avoirdupoise*.)

Countersign, *kown’-ter.ʃiːn*, to sign a document in attestation of a signature; *countersignature*, *kown’-ter.ʃiːɡ’-næ.tʃuːr*; countersignatories, *kown’-ter.ʃiːɡ’-næ.tʃoʊ.riːz*.
Latin *contra signo*, to sign against [another signature].

Italian *contessa*; French *comt`esse*; Low Latin *comitissa*.

Country, *plu. countries* (R. xi.), *kœn’-trɪʃ, kœn’-trɪz* (Fr. *contrée*);
countryman, *fem. countrywoman*, *plu. countrymen, countrywomen*, *wɪm.æn*; poss. sing. man's, woman's, poss. *plu. men's, women's*, *wɪm.ænz*.
(Obs. The y is not changed to ð in these words. Rule xi.)

Countrfy, *kœn’-trɪ.fɪ* (R. xi.), to give the air and mien of a rustic; countrified, *kœn’-tri.ʃɪdɪ*, having the air and mien of a rustic. (Latin *con terra*, land contiguous [to a town].)

County, *plu. counties* (R. xi.), *kown’-ty, kown’-tiːz*.
Norman French *counté*, French *comté*; Latin *comitatus*, a county.
Coup (Fr.), *koo*, a stroke. Coupé (Fr.), *koo-pay*, part of a coach.

Coup d'état, *koo-de-tar*. A sudden raid on political foes.

Coup-de-grace, *koo-de-gras*. The victor's last blow.

Coup-de-main, *koo-de-main*. A sudden attack on a fort.

Coup-d'oeil, *koo-de-yel*. A comprehensive view of a scene.

Coup-de-soliel, *koo-de-sol-layel*. A sun-stroke.

Coupé (Fr.), *koo-pay*. The first division of a stage coach, a private railway carriage furnished with only one bench.

French couper, to cut. A part cut off for travellers.

Couple, *koo'p', a pair, to link together; coupled, *koo-pid'; coupling, *koo-peling*. (Fr. couple; Lat. copula, a couple.)

Coupon, *Too'p-on*. The part of a bond presented for a dividend.

Fr. couper, to cut off; because they are cut off as the claim falls due.


French courage, *koo-rayjus*; Latin *corago*, to move the heart.

Courant, *koo'r ant*, *kur rent*. A special messenger sent with a dispatch.

(*This word ought to be spelt with double "r." As it now stands its base would be ceur, the heart; or cura, care."

French courrier; Latin *corriere*; Latin *currre*, to run.

Course, *koor*. A career, to hunt. (Lat. *cursus*; Fr. *cours*.)

coursed (1 syl.), *kurs-ing*, *kurs-er*, *kurs-es* (2 syl.).

Corse, *koerse*. Poetical form of corpse. (Lat. *corpus*, a body.)


Corps (plu.), korz. Companies of soldiers. (French corps.)

Cause, *kovz*. The reason, a plea. (Lat. *causa*, a cause.)

Caws, *kaws*, third person sing. of *caw*, to cry like a crow.

Court. The royal palace, those attached to it, a place for trying criminals, &c. To woo, to strive to please, &c.

Court (a palace), courtier, *kor-tye-er*, one of the court.

Court'ly (adj.), fit for a court; court'li-ness (Rule xi.)

Courteous, *kor-tyooz* (not *kort-tichus* nor *koo-tichus*), affable; courteously, courteously, *kor-tyooz-ness*.

Court-plaster; *kort play-ster* (not *play-ster*). Black sticking plaster; once used by court ladies for beauty-spots.
Courtisan, ko'r.te.zan (not kur.te.zan, nor kor.te.zan). A woman of immodest character. (French courtisane.)
(This word meant originally a "female courtier," and tells a sad tale of the past history of courts.)
Court (of justice), Court of Equity, plu. Courts of Equity; court-martial, plu. court-martials, sessions of the same court; courts-martial, different courts (mar.shal).
Court. A paved way. (French court, curt, a short [cut].)
Court-yard. A yard before a house. (Latin cohors, gen. co.hortis, a yard with outhouses for poultry, cattle, pigs, &c.)
Court (to woo), court'-ed (R. xxxvi.), court'-ing, court'-er.
"Court" (a palace or hall of justice), Fr. cour; Ital. corte; Lat. curia (from cura, care), where the "public cares" are attended to.
"Court" (to woo), Fr. faire la cour, to make a [love] suit, courtiser.

Courtesy, plu. courtesies, kor.te.s, plu. kor.te.siz (kur.te.sy is nearly obsolete), civility.

Courtesy, plu. courtesies, kert.sy, kert.siz. Woman's act of reverence. A man's is a bow (rhyme with now).

Courtesy, kert.sy (verb); courtesies, kert.siz; courtesied, kert.sid; courtesy-ing, kert.sy.ing. To make a woman's act of reverence by bending the knee.
(-sy suffix, denotes an act. A "courtesy" is an act of reverence, similar to that which is used at court.)

Cousin, Cousin-german, Cozen. All pronounced kuizn.

Cousin. The children of my aunt or uncle are my first cousins; the children of my great aunt or uncle are my second cousins; the children of my aunt or uncle by a second marriage are my step cousins.

"Step" is the Old English steop, an orphan, one parent being lost.

Cousin-german, plu. cousins-german. First cousins.
Latin germánus, of the same stock (germen, a branch).

Cozen, to cheat. (Italian cotzerie, cheating. Halliwell.)

"Cousin" French, a male cousin; cousine, a female cousin. We want a similar distinction; Latin consobrinus, a cousin.

Covenant, kuv.čnant. A stipulation on stated terms.

Covenant-er, kuv.čnant.er. One who joins in a covenant.

French covenant, a contract; Latin conventum, an agreement (con venio, to come together [to make terms]).

Cover, kuv.čer, to overspread; covered (2 syl.), cov'er-ing.

Coverture, kuv.čer.tɛchur. Shelter, the state of a married woman who is under the "cover" of her husband.

French couvrir, to cover; couverturé, not in the English sense, but meaning a cover for a book, &c. "Coverture" in French is abs.
Covert, kūv′.ert, secret. Covet, kūv′.et, to desire eagerly.

Cov′ert, cov′ert-ly, cov′ert-ness. (French couvert.)

Covet, kūv′.et (see above); cov′et-ed (R. xxxvi.), cov′et-ing, cov′et-ing-ly; cov′et-er, one who desires wrongfully; covetous, kūv′.et.uš (not kūv′.e.tculos), greedy to obtain; covetous-ly, kūv′.et.uš.ly; covetous-ness, kūv′.et.uš.ness; covet-able, kūv′.et.č.b′l, worthy to be wished for.

(Dean Alford says covetous and covetousness are "commonly mangled by our clergy" into "covetious" and "covetousness."—Queen's English, p. 76.)

Latin cupidus, greedy (from cupi., to desire).

Covey, kuv′.y. A brood of partridges, &c. (Fr. couvée, a brood.)

Cow, plu. cows or kine. Cow rhymes with now (not coo).

(The sixty-eight words ending in "ow," ten monosyllables and two dissyllables have the "ou" sound, like "cow," and fifty-six the "o" sound like "grow." See Rule lix.)

Old English CU, plu. cil (=ky). Kine is a collective plural, ky-ein, corrupted into kine. The plural suffix -en is seen in ox-en.

Cow (to dispirit), cowed (1 sy1.), cow-ing. (Danish kue, to subdue.)

Coward, kow′.ard; cow′.ard-ly, cow′.ardli-ness (Rule xi.), cowardise, kow′.ar.dis, want of courage. (ow as in now.)

French coward, cowardise, a corruption of culward or culvert (culver, Old English culfre, a pigeon). In heraldry, coward means an animal with its tail between its legs. Latin culum vertere.

Coxcomb, kox′.kume, a fop; coxcombry, kox′.kome.ry (not cox- .

coxcomical, kox′.kom.′i.čil, foppish. The ancient licensed jesters were called coxcombs, because they wore a cock's comb in their caps.

Coy, shy, demure; coy′-ly, coy′-ness, coy′.ish (Rule xiii.), coy′.ish-

ly, coy′ish-ness (-ish added to adj. is diminutive).

Fr. coi; Lat. quiεtus (from quiε, rest; Gk. κηόδης, to lie down to sleep).

Cozen, to cheat. Cousin. A relative, (See Cousin.)

Crab, a crustacean, a wild apple, a machine; crabb′ed (2 sy1.), unamiable; crabb′-ed-ly, crabb′-ed-ness (Rule i.).

"The crustacean," Old Eng. cræba; Lat. carāb[us]; Gk. καραβός.

"A morose person," Lat. crābro, a hornet or waspish person.

Crack. Excellent, to boast, to split, to make a sharp noise.

"In a crack" (instantly), French croa; Latin creπtus digitürum.

Cracked (1 sy1.), crack′-er, a small firework.

"Crack" (excellent), Lat. creπare, to boast; Fr. croquer, to boast.

"Crack" (to split), Old Eng. crud′[an]; Germ. krach (n.); Fr. crae.

Crackle, kraκ′.t (dim of "crack"); crackled, kraκ′.čéd; crack-

ling, kraκ′.č.ling, part. also the skin of roast pork.

Cracknel, kraκ′.nel, a brittle cake. A corruption of the French croq uninole (kro.kin.yol), from croquet, crisp.

("Take with thee ten loaves, and cracknels..." 1 Kgs. xiv. 3.)
Cradle, *kray*d'bl*, an infant’s bed, to put into a cradle; cradled, *kray*d’ld*; craddling, *kray*d’lling. (“Cradel” is older.)

Old English *cradell*; Greek *kradlo*, to swing.

Craft, a trade, guile, a small ship. Crafty, *kraf’ty*; craft’i-ly *(Rule xi.)*, craft’i-ness, skill in device, cunning.

Old English *craft*. This word, like “cunning,” had originally no reference to underhand dealing, but referred to skill in workmanship, knowledge of one’s trade, contrivance, &c.

Crag, cragg-ed *(2 syl.)*, rugged; cragg’-ed-ness *(3 syl.)*, Rule i.; cragg’-y, of a rugged character; cragg’i-ness, a cragg’i state; cragg’i-or *(more cragg’y)*; cragg’i-est *(most cragg’y)*.

Welsh *craig*, a crag; Greek *krach[i]a*, a crag or rock.

Cram, crammed *(1 syl.)*, cramm’-ing, cramm’-ér *(Rule i.)*

Old Eng. *cram[m]an*, to stuff; past cramm’d, past part. cramm’m’d.

Cramp, a contraction of a muscle; v. cramped, *kramp’t*.

Crampoons*, cramp’-irons for raising stones; crampoons *(in Bot.)*, the roots which serve as supports to ivy, &c.

Old Eng. *kramma*, a cramp; Fr. *crampoon*, a crampoon or crampoon.

Cranberry, *plu. cranberries, krän’ber.ri* *(not cranberry)*.

German *kranbeere*, the cranberry, so called because the fruit-stalks, before the blossom expands, resemble the head and neck of a crane.

Crane *(1 syl.)*, a bird, a lifting machine.

Old English *crán*, Welsh *garan*, the long-legged bird *(from gar, the shanks, our “gaiter”).* Heron or herm, is a variety of the same word. Greek *gérō尼斯*; Latin *grus*.


Craniology, *kray*ni.úl’-o.gy, now called phrenology.

Craniologist, *kray*ni.úl’-o.gist, now called phrenologist.

Lat. *cránium*, the skull; Gk. *kránton* *(“a” short in Lat., long in Gk.)*

Crank (a machine), a conceit or twist of the mind; crank’y, crank’i-ness *(R. xi.)*, liable to be upset, crotchety.

Crankle, *krán’kl;* crankled, *krán’kl’d;* crank’ling *(dim.)*

“Cranky” *(weak)*, German *krankhör* *(krank, sick)*.

“Crank” *(a machine)*, French *crán*, a cog, crank, or notch.

Cranny, a chink; crannied, *krän.núd* *(adj.)*, full of chinks.

French *crán*, a notch; Latin *crena*, a notch or split.

Crantara, *krän.tará, ráh*. The fiery cross which formed the rallying symbol of the Scotch highlanders.

Gaelic *cren tarradh*, cross of shame; because disobedience to the summons incurred certain infamy.

Crape. A fabric. *(French crép*, from *créper*, to curl or wrinkle.)*

Cratch, a rack, a manger. Scratch, a slight skin-wound.

“Cratch,” Ital. *craticia*, a rack or crib; Fr. *creche*; Lat. *crates*, a hurdle.

Crater, *kray'ter*. The mouth of a volcano.

Latin *cräter*, Greek *krátér*, a cup or bowl.

Cranch or Crunch, to crush with the teeth (not *screunch*); 

*crunched* (1 syl.), *crunch*'-ing; *crunched*, *crunch*'-ing.

Cravat, *kra'vat* (not *krav'iat*). A necktie.

French *cravate*, said to be from the *Crabats* or *Croats*, whose linen and muslin neck bands were introduced into France in 1636. We have, however, the Danish *krave*, a collar, and *kruet*, a little collar.

Crave, to long for; *craved* (1 syl.), *crav*'-ing, *crav*'-er (Rule xix.)

Old English *craftan* to implore; Welsh *crafu*, to crave.

Craven, *kray'ven*. A coward.

In former times, says Blackstone, controversies were decided by an appeal to battle. If one of the combatants cried out *Craven* (i.e., I crave mercy) he was deemed a coward, and held in infamy for not defending his claim to the utmost.

Craw. The crop or first stomach of a bird.

Norse *kraas*, the crop or craw; Germ. *kragen*, the neck (our "scrag").

Crawfish. A corruption of *écrevisse* (French), a crustacean.

Latin *caràbus*; Greek *kàràbos*, a crab or lobster.

Crayon, *kray'on*, a chalk for drawing. Crayons, chalks for drawing, drawings done in chalk. Crayoned (2 syl.)

French *crayon* (from *crais*, chalk; Latin *craetum*).

Craze (1 syl.), to distract; *crazed* (1 syl.), *craz*'-ing, *craz*'-y (Rule xix.), *crazi*'-ly; *crazi*'-ness (R. xi.). Fr. *ecraser*, to crush.

Creak, *kreek*, to make a grating noise. Creek, a small bay.

*Creak*, *creeked* (1 syl.), *creek*'-ing.

Welsh *creek*, a screech, *crog*, hoarse; French *criquer*, to creak.

*"Creek,"* Old English *creaca*, a bay or creek; French *crique*.

Cream, *kréem* (n.) (v. to skim); *creamed* (1 syl.), *cream*'-ing, *cream*'-y (adj.), *cream*'-ness (R. xi.), cream-faced, pale.

Old English *ream*; French *créme*; Latin *cremes*, cream.

Crease, *kree*, a mark made by a fold; to mark by a fold, &c.; 

*creased* (1 syl.), *creas*'-ing, R. xix. (Welsh *creithen*, a scar.)

Cresote, *kre'sote*. A liquid obtained from coal-tar.

Greek *kreas* *sodó*, I preserve meat (being an antiseptic).

Create, *kree*at', to make out of nothing; *créat*'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), 

*créat*'-ing (R. xix.); *créat*'-or (R. xxxvii.); *creative*, *kree*'- 

-o'tion; *creative*'-y, *creative*'-ness; *creation*, *kre.o'shun*.

Creatiture, *kree'tchur*. Every created animal or thing.

Latin *creatio*, *creator*, *creaturá*, a creature; *creare*, to create.

Credence, *kree'dence* (not *dance*), belief; *credential*, *kree'den*'- 

-shat; *credentials*, *schats*, letters of testimony. Creed.

Credendum, plu. *credenda*, *kree'den.dah*. Articles of faith.

Credence-table. A small table to hold the bread and wine before consecration. (Ital. *credenza*, a shelf or buffet.)
Credible, krēd.i.b'l (not -able), worthy of belief (Lat. crēdi-bilitis); cred'ible-ness, cred'ibly, credibility, krēd.i.b'il-i.ty.

Credulous, krēd'u.lus; cred'ulous-ly, cred'ulous-ness.

Latin crēdūlus. (The "e" is long in Latin.)

Credulity, krēd'u.li.ty. Prone to believe. (Lat. crēdūlitas.)

Credit, krēd'.it, trust; to trust; cred'it-ed (R. xxxvi.), cred'it-ing, cred'it-or, cred'it-able, cred'itable-ness, cred'itably.

Credible, worthy of belief; creditable, praiseworthy.

Credibly, trustworthily; creditably, praiseworthily.

Cred'ibility, probability; cred'itable-ness, estimation.

Fr. crédit, n. créditer; Lat. crēdita, he trusts, crédo, to trust.

Credulous, krēd'u.lus. (See Credence.)

Creek. Articles of religious faith. (Lat. credo, I believe; Fr. créddo.)

Creek, krēk (not krīk), a small bay. Creek, a harsh noise.


Crepitate, krēp'.i.tate, to crack; crepitat-ed (R. xxxvi.), crepitat-ing, crepitation, krēp'.i.tay'.shun, a cracking noise.

French crépitation; Latin crēpitāre, to crackle (crēpō, to rattle).

Crepuscule, krēp.'pūs'.kule, twilight; crepus'cular (adj.)

French crepuscule, crepusculaire: Latin crēpusculum, twilight (from crēpušu [lux], doubtful light; -cum diminutive).

Crescendo, plu. crescendos, kre.shen'.do, plu. kre.shen'.doze (Ital.)

A mark (<=) in music, to denote that the force is to increase. The contrary word is diminuendo and the mark (>=).

Crescent, kre's.sent, shaped like the "horned" moon; poetical for Turkey, a crescent being the national symbol; growing.

Latin crescens, gen. crescentis, increasing.

Cress, plu. cresses or cress. A spring vegetable.

Old English cerse or cressa; French cresson; German kresse.

Cresset, krēs'.set. A beacon-light, so called because it was originally surmounted by a little cross.

French croisette (dim. of croix, a cross). It was by carrying about a "fiery cross" armies were at one time assembled in these islands.
Crest. An armorial device, a bird's comb, the cone of a helmet.
French creste now crête; Latin crista, a crest.
Cretaceous, krēˌtās ēˈəs, chalky. (Latin crēta, chalk.)
Crevise, Crevia, Crevasse, krēˈvəs, krēˈveə, krēˈvass.
Crevise, a chink. Crevisse, a crayfish. Crevasse, a huge rent in a glacier, &c.
“Crevise” and “crevasse” French crevasse, a cranny, a chink.
“Crevis,” Fr. dorevisse, a crayfish; Lat. cūrubus; Gk. kūrubōs.
Crew, kru, a ship's company; past tense of crow. (See Crow.)
Crewel, fine worsted yarn. Cruel, inhuman (both kruˈel.)
(Shakespeare speaks of “cruel garters.”—K. Lear, ii. 4.)
“Crewel,” corruption of clewel; clew, a ball of thread; Old English clew, a hank or ball of worsted. “Cruel,” Latin crūdēlis, cruel.
Crib, a stall for cattle, a bed for infants, to pilfer; cribbed (1 syl.), cribbing, cribb-ing, cribb-er (R. i.); cribb-age, a game at cards.
Old English crib, a stall or crib; Welsh criuddail, pillage, extortion.
Cribble, krīˈbəl, a corn-sieve; cribbled, krīˈbəld; cribbling.
(The double b [as if from “crib”] is a blunder.)
Fr. crible, a riddle; v. cribler; Lat. crībrae, to sift; crībellum, a sieve.
Crick, stiffness in the neck. Creek, a cove. Creak, a harsh noise.
“Crick,” Welsh crig, a crik; Old English kreas, rheumatic pain.
Crick-et, an insect, a game. Crick-et-er, one who plays cricket.
“Cricket” (the insect), Welsh criciad; Fr. criquet; Lat. a-crid-iun.
“Cricket” (the game), Old English cric, a club, and -et diminutive.
Crier, krīˈer, one who weeps; cries (1 syl.), cried (1 syl.), cry-ing.
Cryer. The town-cryer or bellman. (See Cry.)
Crime, sin (“i” long in the simple, but short in all its compounds).
Criminal, krīˈmən·əl; crim·inal-ly, crim·inal-ity; crim·inos, krīˈmənəs; crim·inos-ly.
Criminate, krīˈmən·ət; crim·inat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), crim·inat-ing (Rule xix.), crim·inat-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.)
Criminatory, krīˈmən·ət·ər. Involving crime.
(In Latin the “cri-” is long in every instance.)
Latin crimen, crīm·i·nālis, crīm·i·nātio, crīm·i·nōsus, &c.
Crimp, to frizzle; a decoy; to decoy [sailors and fleece them].
“Crimp” (to frizzle), Old English ge·crympt, curled; Welsh crimpo.
“Crimp” (a decoy), the same word; meaning “to pinch or squeeze.” To “crimp” a collar is to pinch it into little furrows.
Crimson, krīˈmənˈən, a colour; crim·son·ed (2 syl.), crim·son·ing.
Italian creme·sino (from kermes, the cochineal insect).
Cringe, krín, to fawn with servility; cringed (1 syl.), cring’-ing, cring’-er (Rule xix.); cringes, krín’-es.
Old English críngan, or crígian, to cringe, to fawn.
Crinkle, krín’-k, to run in bends. Cringle, krín’-g, a loop.
Danish krinkel-krog, a place with tortuous ways.
Crinoline, krín’-o-lín. (not krín’-oi, nor krín’-oo-lén).
French crinoline (from crin, hair; Latin crinis túnnum, hair linen).
(An ill-formed word, which ought to mean "reddish linen," from crinum, a reddish lily. "Crimo" cannot make crínó.)
Cripple, kríp’-p, one who is lame, to maim; crippled (2 syl.); crippling, kríp’-pliniJ. (O. RePepel, a creeper, v; eTep[an]).
Crisis, jís, crises, i,ri’-sis, “Tí’-seez. A decisive or turning-point.
Latin crisí, Greek kritis (from krino, to judge).
Hypocratès said that all discourses had their tidal days, when physicians could "judge" what turn they would take. (First syllable short in Lat.)
Crisp, brittle, to curl; crisped, krísp’t; crisp’-ing, crisp’-ness.
“Old English krísp, Latin crispus, -frizzled.
Criterion, plu. criteria, kri’-te’-ri-on, kri’-te’-ri-ů. A standard by which judgment may be formed.
Greek kríterion, means of judging (from kríte, a judge. Short i.)
Critic, krí’t’, critical, krí’-i’-ul; critical-ly, critical-ness, criticise, krí’-i’-size; criticised (3 syl.); criticising (R. xix.), critic’-icis-ing; critic’-icis-ed; critic’-ieer; criticism, krí’-i’-isim; critique, krí’tik; criticisable, krí’tik-able, open to criticism.
Fr. critique; Lat. criticus; Gk. kritikos (from krínó, to judge).
Croak, “ro”e (like a frog). Crook, a shepherd’s staff.
Croaked (1 syl.), croak’-ing; croak’-er, one who grumbles. Old Eng. croac[lan], to croak; Lat. croció; Gk. króso, to croak.
Crochet, Crockett, Croquet, kró’-sha, kró’-et, kró’-ky.
Crochet, kró’-sha; crocheted, kró’-shed; crochetiJ-ing, kró’-sha-ing, fancy-work done with a hooked needle. Also (a term used in fortification.)
Crochet, kró’-et (a term used in architecture.)
Croquet, kró’-ky, a game; v. croqueted, kró’-kade, &c.
"Croquet," French baton armé d’un croè (Du Cange).
Crook, an earthen pitcher. Crock’-ery, krók’-e.ry, earthenware.
Old Eng. croè, a pitcher; Welsh croqugan, a pot; crochenn, pottery.
Crocket, krók’-et (in Arch.) French crochet. (See Crochet.)
Crocodile, krók’-o. dél (not krók’-o.dill), a reptile of the lizard kind. Crocodilea, krók’-o. dél’-e.ah, the crocodile order. Crocodilean, krók’-o. dél’-e.an (adj. of crocodile).
Latin crocOdelus, crocOdelia; Greek krókhodelos, a lizard. ("Crocodilea," not "crocOdelia," which means thistles.—Plin. 27, 41.)
Crocus, plu. crocuses, krō'küs, krō'küs.čêz; croceous, krō'se.ůs.
Lat. crocus, plu. crocit, the saffron flower; Gk. krōkōs, the crocus.
Cromlech, krōm'lech. A huge stone supported by uprights.
Welsh cromlech (crom ilech, an incumbent flag-stone).
Crómorna, krō.mor'nah (not cromona). An organ stop.
Cremona, krō.mō.nah, a violin. (See Cremona.)
French cromorne; Italian cromorno; German krumphorn.
Crone, an old woman. (Irish crion, withered; crioná, old.)
Crock, a shepherd's staff. Croak, krōk (like frogs). Crock (q.v.)
Crook, to bend into a curve; crooked; kroök; crook'-ing.
Crooked, krook'.ết (adj.), not straight; crooked-ly, krook'.
ed.ly; crooked-ness, krook'.ěd,ness.
"Crook," Welsh croe, tortuous, croeu, to make crooked.
"Croak," Old Eng. crosse[as]; Latin crōcto, crōcto; Greek krōsā.
"Crook," Old Eng. crok, a pitcher; Welsh crochan, crochenn, pottery.
Crop, the produce of a field; the claw of a bird; to lop or reap.
Crop, cropt or cropped (1 syl.), cropp'-ing, cropp'.er (R. i.), a pigeon with large claw; crop'ful (Rule viii.); to crop'-
out, to show itself on the surface; to crop up, to reappear.
Old English crop or cropp, a crop, a claw, a top, whence to lop or reap; Welsh croppa, a crop of corn.
Croquet, krō'kē, a game. Crochet, krō'.sha, work done with a hooked needle. Crocket, krō'.ět (in Arch.)
"Croquet," croque, croquebois, croquet: "Bâton armé d'un croc, ou qui est recourbé" (Du Cange, viii., p. 115).
"Crochet" and "Croquet," French crochet, dim. of croc, a hook.
Crosier, krō'.sher. A bishop's staff surmounted with a cross.
Low Latin crocia, crosiarius, one who carries a crosier.
Cross. A gibbet, ill-tempered, to pass over, to cancel.
Cross, plu. crosses, krō'.sěz. A gibbet made thus (†, X, ††). Cross, ill-tempered; cross-ly, cross'-ness, cross-grained.
Cross (v.), crost or crossed (1 syl.), cross'-ing, cross'.es.
Crossette, krō'.sėt' (in Arch.); cross'.let, a little cross.
Crosswise (notcrossways), adv., transversely.
Welsh cross, a crucifix, transverse; Latin crux, gen. cručis.
"Cross" (ill-tempered), contraction of the Fr. courroucé, angered.
Crotch, a hook or fork. Crutch, a staff for the lame.
Crotch, crotched (1 syl.), hooked; crotch'-et, a note in Music, a whim; crotch'.ět-y, full of whims; crotch'.ět-ed.
French crochet, a little hook, dim. of croc, a hook; croche, a note in music; crocheter, to make "crochets" for porters.
Crōton-Oil. Oil expressed from the Crōton Tiglium.
Crouch, crouched (1 syl.), crouch'-ing. Crutch. (See Crotch.)
Welsh crocwean, to bow, crycdu, to squat. Old Eng. croe, a crook.
Croup. Inflammation of the larynx, &c.; the buttocks of a horse.

French *croup* (the disease), *croupe* (the buttocks).


"Croupier" sits at the "croup" or bottom of the table.

Crow, a bird, an iron lever, to cry like a cock, to triumph; crow, *past crew* [crowed, 1 syl.], *past part. crowed* [crown].

Old English *crivo*, a crow; *Greek* *kóroné*, a crow.


Crowd, *kroud* (to rhyme with loud), a throng; a fiddle.

Crowd (verb), *crowd*.-ed (Rule xxxvi.), crowd'-ing.


"Crow" (a fiddle), Welsh *crwth*, a crow or violin.

Crown (to rhyme with town), crowned (1 syl.), crown'-ing.

French *couronne*; Latin *coronal*; *Greek* *korone*, a crown.

Cruel, *lmt*.el, inhuman. Crewel, fine worsted (see Crewel).

Cruel, *lmt*.el-ly, cruel-ness; cruelties, plu. *cruelties*, *lmt*.el-tiz, immaturity (Rule xi.)

French cruétié; Latin *crudité*, cruziltas; Greek *krúdites*, that is, *kruós* césés, resembling cold, hence uncooked, raw, &c.

Cruel, *lmt*.el, inhuman. Crewel, fine worsted (see Crewel).


French crué; Latin *crudeílés*, cruel; cruziltas, cruelly.

Cruet, *lmt*.et. A glass "castor." (Fr. *cruche*, a glass vessel, -et dim.)

(There is no word in French for "cruet-stand," or a "set of castors.")

Cruise, Crew, Crews, all pronounced *kruze*.

Cruise, to rove about the sea; cruised, *krūzd*; cruising, *krū.zing*; cruis'er, *krū.zer*, a cruising ship. (Rule xix.)

Cruze, a small cup. (French *cruche*, a jug.)

Crews, plural of crew, a ship's company.

French *croisé*, to cruise or cross; German *kreuzzeug*, kreuzen,
Crumb, krum, a morsel. (The “b” is an error.) Crumbed, krummed; crumbling, crumming, breaking into crumbs.

Crummy, krummy. (If “crumb” is accepted, this adj. ought to be crumb-y. Either “crumb” or “crummy” is wrong.)

Crumble, krumbl, to break into crumbs; crumbled, krumbl’d; crumbling, krumbling; crumbl er.

Old English crume, a fragment. (N.B. crumb means “crooked.”) German krumm, to crumble.

Crump, krum’, to ruffle; crumpled, krum’ed; crumpling, krum’ing; crumpler, krum’er, one who crumples.

Old English crump, wrinkled; crumb, crooked, awry.

Crunch. To crush between the teeth. (See Craunch.)

Crupper. A strap which passes under the tail of a horse.

Croupier, kroo’yer. An assistant at a gaming table.

Both from French croupes, the rump, a crupper, &c.

Crusade, plu. crusades, krü-säde, krü-sädz. “Holy” wars.

Crusade (v.), crusäd-ed (R. xxxvi.); crusäd-ing (R. xix.); crusäd-er; crusäd-o (a Portuguese coin, with a cross).

Cruse, kru:z, a small bottle. Cruise, to rove about the sea.

Crews, plu. of crew. (Fr. cruche, a jug; creuset, a crucible.)

Crush; to squeeze; crushed (1 syl.), crush’-ing, crush’-er.

Italian crocito, to crush; Latin crucio, to torment.

Crust, the external coat; crust’-ed (R. xxxvi.), crust’-ing;

crust-y, hard, morose; crust’-ly, crust’-ness (Rule xi.)

Latin crasta, crust; verb crustare, to cover with a crust.

“Crusty,” morose, is archaic crus, wrathful; cross, corrupted into crust, a contraction of the French courroux, angry.

Crustacean, plu. crustaceans, krüs-tay’së.anz, one of the “crab” family. Crustacea, krüs-tay’.se.ah, the crustacean class.

Crustaceous, krüs.tay’.së.ous (adj.); crustaceology, krus.tay’.se.ol’-a-gy, a description of crustaceans.

French crustacé; Latin crusta [animals inclosed in] a shell.

(“Crustaceology” is a vile hybrid. “Ostracology” would be a Greek compound, but “crustaceology” is half Latin and half Greek.) If ostracian had been adopted instead of “crustacean,” it would have been far better.

Crutch, a staff for the lame. Crotch, a hook, a fork; crutch-friars, krutch fr’ars (not crotched-friars), friars badged with a cross. (Latin crux, cruciatus).


Cry, cries, kree; cried, kraid; cry’-ing; cri’-er, one who weeps.

Cry, plu. cries (1 syl.), street cries; cry’-er, the bellman.

Welsh cri, a cry, a clamour; French crier, to cry.

Crypt, krip’t, the underground compartment of a church; cryptic or cryptical, krip’t.ic.al, secret, hidden.

Latin crypta, a vault; Greek krupté (krupt, to hide).

Crypto- (Greek prefix). Secret, concealed.
Cryptogamia, *krēp'-to-gām'-'ākh* (in Bot.) Plants, like mushrooms, mosses, &c., in which the stamens and pistils are not manifest. Cryptogamic, *krēp'-to-gām'-'āk* (adj.; Greek *krūtos* gamos, concealed marriage.

Cryptography, *krēp-tōg'-rā, fy*. The art of writing in cypher.

Cryptographer, *krēp-tōg'-rā, fer*. One who writes in cypher.

Cryptographic or cryptographical, *krēp'-to-grāf'-'āk*.

Greek *krūtos* graphe, secret writing.

Cryptology, *krēp-tōl'-o, gy*, secret language; cryptologist.

Greek *krūtos* logos, secret language.

Crystal, *krīs'-tal* (not *el'ystal* nor *eristal*) n. and adj.

Latin *crystallum*; Greek *krūsfalllos*; French *cristal* (wrong).

Crystalline, *krīs'-tal-līn*, clear as crystal. Milton more correctly calls the word *krīs-tal-līn* (See "Paradise Lost.")

Latin *crystallīnus*; Greek *krūsfallnoś* like crystal.

Crystallize, *krīs'-tal-līz* (R. xxxxi.); crystallized (3 syl.); crystalliz-ing, crystalliz-er (R. xix.); crystalliz-able, crystallization, *krīs'-tal-līz'-shun*, congelation into crystals.

Greek *krūsfallloś* to shine like crystal.

Crystallography, *krīs'-tal.lōg'-'rā, fy*, science of crystallization; crystallographer, *krīs'-tal-lōg'-rā, fer*, one skilled in the above; crystallographic, *krīs'-tal-lo, grāf'-'āk*; crystallographical.

Greek *krūsfallloś* graphē, a writing about crystals.

Crystalloid, *krīs'-tal-lōid*. (Gk. *krūsfalllos eidos*, like crystal.)

Cub, *kūb*, a young fox, bear, &c.; to bring forth a cub; cubbed (1 syl.), cubbing (Rule i.). Cube, *kūb*, q.v.

Cube, *kūb*, a solid body with six equal sides. A number multiplied twice into itself, as $3 \times 3 = 27$, whence 27 is the "cube" of 3, and 3 is the "cube-root" of 27.

Cubed, *kūb'-ed* (1 syl.); cubbing, *kūb'-ing* (Rule xix.).

Cubic, *kū'-bīk* (adj.); cubical, *kū'-bīk'-āl*; cubi-cal-ly; cubiform, *kū'-bīf'-orm*; cuboid, *kū'-bōid*, or cuboid-al, an imperfect cube. (Greek *kūbōs eidos*, like a cube.)

Cubiture, *kū'-bīt'-chur*. The cubic contents of a body.

Latin *cubus*, a solid square, a die; Greek *kūbōs*.

Cubit, *kū'-bit*, 20 inches, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. Cubital, *kū'-bīt'-āl* (adj.); cubited, *kū'-bit-ed*.

A gallows 50 cubits high (Esther vii. 9). A gallows of 50 cubits high (Esther v. 14).

In the former of these sentences "which is" must be supplied: "Behold a gallows which is 50 cubits high." The latter is not good English.

Latin *cūbitum*, a cubit; Greek *kūbitōn* (cubé, to recline at table resting on the elbow, *cūbitus*, the elbow).
AND OF SPELLING.

Cuckoo, plu. cuckoos, kook’.ko, kook’.kőze (Rule xlii.)
French coucou; Latin cucúlus; Greek kokkux, a cuckoo.
Cuckold, kük’.kold. A husband whose wife is faithless to him.
Cuckoldy, kük’.köl.dy (adj.); cuckoldom, kük’.köl.dum, the state of being a cuckold; cuckoldry, kük’.köl.dry.
This word is not derived from cuckoo (Latin cucúlus), but from cur-růca, the bird which hatches the cuckoo’s egg. The French word is cocu not coucou, a cuckoo. The Old English suffix -ol [-old] means “of the nature of,” “like,” “full of”; so that “cuckold” is currůca’-old, like a bird which hatches an egg not its own.
French concombre; Latin cucúnum. (Varro.)
Cuddle, ”cud’dl, to fondle; cud’dled (2 syl.), cud’dling, cud’dler.
Welsh cueddol, fondly loving; cuedd, fondness.
Cud’dy. A ship’s cabin. (Welsh cauedig, an enclosure.)
Cudgel, kük’.jel, a knobbed stick, to beat; cud’gelled (2 syl.); cud’gell-ing, cud’gell-er. (Rule iii., -er.)
Welsh cwyg, a knob; cwyn, a knuckle; with -el dim.
Cuff, a wristband, to box; cuffed, kűft; cuff’-ing, cuff’-er.
(For monosyllables in f, l, s, see Rule v.)
Welsh cufl, something put over another thing, hence cuff, a hood. “Cuff” (to strike); Greek koptó, to strike; kópel, a striking.
Cui bono, kũ’bo’.no (Lat.) What’s the good of it? Who’ll be the better for it? Literally, “For what good?”
Cuirass, kwe.răs’ (not ku ras’). A metal breastplate.
French cuirasse (from cuir, leather, of which breastplates were originally made); Latin coriúm, a skin or hide.
Cuisine, kwe.zeen’. The cooking department. (French.)
Cul de sac, plu. culs de sac (not cul de sacs), kũ’d sák (French).
A blind alley. “The bottom of a bag.”
-cule, -cle, -kle (dim. Lat. suffix -cul[us]), added to nouns.
Culinary, kůl.ín.ar’y (not kůl.in.ar’y nor kůl.níl.ar’y). Pertaining to the cooking department.
Latin cūtina, a kitchen; cūtinarius, culinary.
Cull, to pluck; culled (1 syl.), culled’-ing, culled’-er (Rule v.)
Fr. cuiller, to pluck; Lat. colligo (con [col] lego, to gather together).
Cullender better colander, kûl.an.der. A strainer.
Latin colans, straining; cūtum, a strainer. “Cullender” is quite indefensible, it is wrong in three places.
Cullis (bad French, for coulis). Strained gravy. (See above.)
Culm, kůlm. Stalk of corn, anthracite shale.
“Culm” (stalk of corn). Lat. culmus, straw; Gk. kůl misogyn, a reed, “Culm” (shale); Welsh cuilm; Old English cd, coal.
**Culminate, küll' mi.na.te.** To reach the highest point.

*Cul'minat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), cul'minat-ing (Rule xix.)

*Culmination, küll'. mi.nay' shun.** The highest point.

French *culmination, cul miner;* Latin *culmen*, the vertex.

*Culpable, küll'. pa.by', blamable; cul'pably, cul'pable-ness; culpability, küll'. pa.by' .it'y, blame-worthiness.

Latin *culpabilis* (from *culpa*, fault, blame); French *culpabilité*.

*Culprit, küll'. prit.* One guilty of a crime.

Latin *culpa reatus*, one accused of a crime.

*Cultivate, küll'. ti.vi.te, to till; cul'tivat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), culti'vating (R. xix.), culti'vator (not -er, Fr. xxxvii.); culti'vable, küll'. ti.va.b'le (Fr. cultiver, cultivable); culti'vation, küll'. ti.vay' shun, tillage, refinement.

French *cultivier;* Italian *coltivare, coltivazione, coltivatore;* Latin *cultus*, tillage. "Cultivation" is one of the few words in -tion which is not French.

*Culver, a pigeon. (Old English culfre; Latin columba, a dove.)

*Culverin, küll'. vèr.in.** A long slender gun. (Fr. couleuvre.)

From *couleuvre*, a snake; Latin *coluber*. Italian *colubrina*. The resemblance of this word to "culver" is merely accidental.

*Culvert, küll'. vert.* An arched passage under a road, &c.

French *couvert, formerly culvert, v. couvrir, to cover.*

*Cumber, to overload; cumbered, küm'. ber'd; cum'ber-ing, cum'- ber-er; cumbrous, küm'. ber'süm (-some, Old Eng. suffix meaning "full of"); cumbrous-ness, cumbrons, küm'. brüs; cum'brons-ly, cum'brous-ness.

French *encombre, v. encombrer;* Latin *cùm mulare*, to heap up.

*Cumbrian, küm'. bri'an (adj.), applied in Geol. to a system of slaty rocks developed in "Cumbria," that is Cumberland.

Cumberland, properly *Combra-land* or *Comba-land*, the land of valleys; *comba*, valleys or coombs (Celtic). Welsh *cwm.*

*Cumulus, küm'. ë.liüs (not kù'. mul.üs), applied to clouds when they look like mountains. (Latin *cùmulus*, a pile.)*

*Cumulo-stratus, küm'. ë.to strà'. tüs (not kù'. mu.lo strak'. tüs), the cumulus cloud flattened.

*Cirro-cumulus, s'é'ro küm'. ë.liüs, small cumulous clouds.*

If *cùmulus* is from the Greek *küma*, a wave, the length of the ë was changed when the word was adopted in the Latin language.

-und (a Latin termination denoting "fullness:" as *fa-cund, full of speech ("fär" to speak); fe-cund, full of fruit ("feo," a fructus); jo-cund, full of joy ("Jove," "juvo," to delight); vere-cund, bashful ("véröör," to fear); rubi-und, full of redness ("ruber," red).
AND OF SPELLING.

Cuneal, ki'ne.āl, wedge-formed; cuneate, ki'nē.ate (adj.)

Cuneated, ki'nē.ated, tapering like a wedge; cuneiform, ki'nē.form, applied to certain letters made like wedges. They are found in old Babylonian and Persian inscriptions. (Latin cuneus, a wedge; French cunéiform.)

Cun'ning, artful; cun'ning-ly, cun'ning-ness. Originally these words denoted "skill derived from knowledge."

Old Eng. cunā[an], to know how and be able to do. (Ken and can.)

Cup, kūp, a drinking vessel, part of a flower, to scarify; cupped, kūpt; cupp'-ing, cupp'-er (R. i.); cupboard, kūb'.bard: cupful, plu. cupfuls (not cupsful). Two "cups full" would mean two cups filled full; but two "cupfuls" would mean a cupful repeated twice.

Old English cuppa; Latin cupa or cuppa, a cup or tub.

Cupidity, ki.pū'd'i.ty, greed. (Lat. cupiditas; Fr. cupidité.)

Cupola, plu. cupolas, kū'.pō.lah, kū'.pō.lahz (not kū.pō'.lah nor cupulo). Italian cupola, from cupo, deep.

Cupreus, kī'.pre.us (not cuprius), coppery; cuprite, kū'.prīt, red oxide of copper; cupriferous, kū'.prī'.rūs,yielding copper.

Latin cupreus, from cuprum, copper.

Cur, kūr, a degenerate dog; curr'-ish (Rule i.), like a cur (-ish added to nouns means "like," but added to adj. it is dim.)

Welsh cor, a dwarf; Irish gur, a dog; Dutch korre, a housedog.

Curable, kū'.ra.b'l; curability, kū'.ra.bl'.i.ty. (See Cure.)

Curacao, kū'.ra.so', a liqueur. Curassoe or Curassow, kū'.rūs'.so, a South American bird, like a turkey.

Curacao is made from Curacao oranges. The Curacao Islands are near Venezuela. French curaçao.

Curate, kū'.ra.te. A clergyman's licensed clerical assistant.

Curacy, plu. curacies, kū'.ra.siz. The parish, &c., of a curate.

Curator, kū'.ray'.tor. One who has the charge of something.

Latin curátor, curátio (from cura, care).

Curb, kurb; curbed (1 syl.), curb'-ing, curb-stone.

French courbe, a curb; courber, to bend: Latin curvus, crooked.

Curd, kūrd; curd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), curd'-ing, curd'-y.

Curdle, kūr'.dāl; curdled, kūr'.dāl'd; curdling, kūr'd.ing.

Welsh crud, a round lump; archaic crud and crudle. The old form is the more correct. (Latin crudus, crude.)

Cure, kure; cured (1 syl.), cur-ing, kūr'.ing; cur-er, kure'.er; cur-able, kū'.ra.b'l; curable-ness; curability, kū'.ra.bi.l'.i.ty, possibility of being cured; curative, kū'.ra.tīv.

French cure, curatif, curer (v.); Latin cūra, curābiōs.
Curfew, *kur'fu.* A bell rung in former times at 8 o'clock p.m., to announce that it was bed-time.

French *courre-fou* (time to) cover-fire. Where wood is burnt the ashes at bed-time are thrown over the logs; and next morning the whole is easily rekindled by drawing the blower down. In some places a sort of meat-cover is put over the logs.

Curious, *kăr'ri.us,* inquisitive, remarkable; curi'ous-ly, cu'rious-ness; curiosity, plu. curiosities, *kăr'ri.o.s't.i.tēz,* a rarity, &c.; curioso, plu. curiosos, *kăr'ri.o's.o so,* cu'ri.o's.soze, one fond of collecting curiosities. (Rule xlii.)

(In the sing. num., *curiosity* means also "inquisitiveness.")

Latin *cēriōsus,* *cēriōsitās;* Italian curioso (from curva, care).

Curl, curled, *kurl'd,* curl'ing, making curls, a game; curl'er, plu. curl'ers, a player at the game called "curling," curl'ing-ly; curl'y; cur'li-ness. (Rule xi.)

Welsh *cwr,* a circ., with 1 dim.; Latin *circularis,* a little circle; Welsh *cwr,* Old *circul.* Lat. *circularis,* Gk. *kirkōs,* a circle.

Curlew, *kur'lu.* A sort of snipe. (French *courliou*.)

Curmudgeon, *kur'mud'jun.* A churlish fellow, a miser.

Old English *ceorl-mōdishan,* churl-minded or tempered.

Currant, *kur'rant,* a fruit; Current, *kur'rimt,* a stream.

"Current," a corruption of Corinth, the "Corinthian grape.


Currency, *kur'ren.s'y,* current coin; current, *kur'rent,* v.s.

Curricula, *kur'ri.k'lu.* An open carriage, with two wheels.

Curriculum, *kur'ri.k'lu.m:* A course of study.

Latin *curriculum,* a race course (curso, to run, and dim.-culum).

Curry, *kur'ry,* to dress leather; curried, *kur'rid,* curries, *kur'riz;* curri'er, one who dresses leather. (R. xi.), but courier, *koō'rī.er,* an express messenger. (Fr. courrier.)

Curry, to clean a horse; to curry favour, a corruption of curry *faivel,* to clean the-bay-horse; currycomb.

("Curry" ought to be *spelt. cory... "Currier," ought to have only one *r,* (corier), and... "courier," ought to have double *r* (courrier). Latin "curro," to run.)

French *corrager,* to curry; corregeur; Latin *corium,* a hide.

Curry, a condiment, a food prepared with curry; curried, *kur'rid;* curry-ing, *kur'ry.ing;* curry-powder.

The mixture invented by James Curry.

Curse, *kur'se;* cursed (1 syl.) or *curst,* curs'-ing. (Rule xix.)

The adjective is *curst,* or cursed, *kur'sed;* curs'ed-ly (3 syl.), curs'ed-ness (3 syl.).

Old English *curs,* (noun); *curst;* to curse; cursed, cursed.
Cursive, *kur'siv*, fluent; cursive-ly, cursive-ness. (Rule xvii.)
Curvilinear

Cursory, *kur'sö.ry* (adj.), superficial; cursori-ly (adv.) R. xi.; cursori-ness; cursitor, *kur'si.tor*, a chancery officer.
French cursive; Latin cursōrius (from curse, to run about).
Curst, angry, a corruption of curs, cross, whence “crusty.”

“Curst” cows [angry cows] have curt horns [short horns].
French courroucer, to anger; courroux, angry, cross (crouce cross, and c'uros curs corrupted into curst).
Curt, *kur't*, short, abrupt; curt-ly, curt-ness. (Latin curtus.)
Curt. A contraction of current, meaning the “present [month].”
The month past is *ultimo*, the month to come is *proximo*.
“Ultimo” and “proximo” are nouns. We say the 5th ultimo or proximo; but “current” is an adj. and must have the word “month” expressed: as the current month.
Currente calamo (Lat.) *kur.rö.te kii'l.a.mo.* Off hand (applied to composition). Literally “with a running pen.”
Curtail, *kur.tail',* to cut short; curtained (2 syl.), curtailed- ing, curtail'er (French court tailor, to cut short).
Curtain, *kur't.n*; curtained, *kur't.n'd*; curtain-ing, *kur't.n.ing*. French courtine, a curtain.

Curtsy, *kur't.syi*, curtseyed (2 syl.), courtesies, curtsey-ing, curtsey-er. (See Courtesy.)

Curvilinear

Cushion, *koosh'n* (not *kii'sh';!), It pad to sit on; cushioned (2 syl.), cushion- ing; cushion-et, a little cushion.

Custody, *kus.tö.dyi*, protection, keeping; custodian, *kus.tö.dì.an*, one who has the custody of something; custos, *kus.tö.s*, as custos rotulorum, keeper of the rolls.

Custody
Cut, past cut, past part. cut. Cut, a wound, to wound, a print, a make-up in dress, to divide a pack of cards; cutt'-er, one who cuts, a boat, a vessel with one mast; cutt'-ing, dividing, sarcastic; cutting-ly (Rule i.)

Derivation uncertain. Perhaps a corruption of curt, Latin curtus, short; curto, to shorten. There is the Welsh word cwalln, to shorten.

Cutaneous, kū.ta.y.nē.ū.s. Pertaining to the skin.

Cuticle, ku'.tī.k'l, the scarf-skin; cuticular, kū.tik'.u.lar.

French cutané, cutaneous; cuticule, the cuticle. Latin cutis, the skin; cutícula, the cuticle; cuticularis, cuticular.

Cutlass, kū.t'las. A sword. (French coutelas; Latin cultellus.)

Cutler, a maker of knives, &c.; cutl'er-y, kū't.l.e.ry.

French coutelier, a cutler; coutellerie [3 syl.], cutlery. Latin cultor, a knife; cultellus, a little knife.

Cutlet, kū.t'let. (French côtelette; Latin cultello, to cut small.)

Cuttle-fish, a molusc. (Old Eng. cudele [fisc]; Germ. kuttel-fisch.)

(From kuttel (guts), referring to the bladder under the throat.)

Cwt., that is C (100) wt. (weight), pronounced hundred-weight.

“C” is the initial letter of the Latin centum, a hundred.

-cy (French suffix -cie), added to abstract nouns.

-cy (Lat. suffix -c[us] or -t[us]), denoting “office, state, condition.”

Cyanate, cyanide, cyanite, cyanosite.

Cyanate, si'.ā.nate, a salt (cyanic acid and a base. If potash is the base, the “salt” is cyanate of potash).

(-ate denotes a “salt,” from the union of an acid and a base.)

Cyanide, si'.ā.nide, a compound of cyanogen and a base. Thus, if iron is the base, the compound is “cyanide of iron.” (-ide, Greek eidos, resembling kuānos.)

Cyanite, si'.ā.nite, an azure blue garnet.

(-ite, in Geol., denotes a stone, or something resembling a stone, as ammon-ite, cyan-ite.)

Cyanosite, si.an'.ō.site, blue vitriol, native sulphate of copper. Greek kuānos-ite, a blue stone-like substance.

Cyanogen, si.an'.ō.jen, a gas which burns with a deep blue flame (Gk. kuānos gennao, I produce a deep-blue [flame]).

Cyanosis, si.an'.ō.sēs, a disease characterized by blueness of the skin. (Greek kuānos nōsos, the blue disease.)

Cyanometer, si.ā.nom'.e.ter, an instrument for measuring how blue the sky or sea is. (Greek métrōn, a measure.)

Cyanotype, si.an'.ō.type, photographs in Prussian blue. (Greek kuānos tupos, deep-blue type).

Latin cyanus, a blue garnet, cyaneus, deep blue; Greek kuānos, a deep-blue substance, kuānos (adj).
AND OF SPELLING.

Cyclamen, sik'.läuft.men (not sik'.klay'.men). The plant "sow-bread."
(This word ought to be "cyclamine," sik'.läuft.min.)
Latin cyclaminus; Greek kuklaminos (from kuklos, a circle, the root being globular). The chief food of the wild boars of Italy.
Cycle, sī'.kīl, an ever-recurring period; cyclical, sik'.lit'.kīl (adj.)
French cycle; Latin cyclus; Greek kuklos, a circle [of phenomena].
Cycloid, sī'.kloid, a geometrical curve; cycloidal, sik'.kloy'.dāl; cycloidean, plu. cycloideans, sik'.kloy'.dē.anz, the fourth order of fishes (Agassiz), including salmon, herrings, &c.
Greek kuklō-cidōs, like a circle. Imagine a nail in the circumference of a wheel. Let the wheel revolve and move on in a straight line. The nail would describe in the air that double motion, and the figure thus described would be a cycloid.
Cyclone, plu. cyclones, sī'.klōn, sik'.lōnz. A rotatory storm.
Latin cyclus; Greek kuklos, a circle, and -one augmentative.
 Cyclopean, sī'.klō'.pé.an (not sik'.klo'.pee'.an). Huge, the work of the fabled Cyclops.
Latin cyclopēs, cyclopēs; Greek kuklopēs, kuklopēcios.
Cyclopædia, plu. cyclopædias, sik'.klo.pē'.dē.āh, plu. -az, or en-cyclopædia, a dictionary of general information.
Greek kuklōs paidela, a circle of instruction.
Cyclopteris, sik'.lop'.terls. A genus of fern-like plants.
Greek kukloptēris, like a circle fern; the leaflets are round.
Cygnet, sig'.net (not cignet). A young swan.
Latin cygnus or cygnum, a swan; Greek kuknōs (and -et dim.)
Cylinder, sī'.līn.dēr, a drum-shaped article; cylindrical, sik'.lin'.-drīkāl, shaped like a cylinder; cylindrical-ly.
Latin cylindrus, a roller, &c.; Greek kuklindō, to roll.
Cymbal, sin'.bāl, a musical instrument. Symbol, a sign or type.
"Cymbal," Lat. cymbātum; Gk. kumbalon (from kumbos, hollow). "Symbol," Lat. symbolōta: Gk. symbolōn, a mark or token.
Cynic, plu. cynics, sin'.āk, sin'.āks, a misanthrope; cynical, sin'.ā.kīl, snarling; cynical-ly, cynical-ness; cynicism, sin'.ā.zisim, churlishness, the manners, &c., of a cynic.
These words are formed from the ancient sect called "Cynics," who snarled at every article of luxury (kumikos, dog-like).
Cynosure, sik'.no.shure. The pole-star, an object of attraction.
Latin cynōsura; Greek kunōsoura (from kunos oura, the dog's tail), meaning the star in the tail of Ursa Minor.
Cypress, sī'.press, a tree. Cypris, Cyprus (see below); cyprine, sī'.prīn; adj. of cypress. (Properly the adj. of Cypris.)
Latin cyprīssus; Greek kuprīssos, kuprīssinos [adj.]
Cypris, sī'.prīs, one of the cyprididae; sik'.prīd'.ī.dee, a genus of minute bivalves of great beauty (Greek Kupris, Venus).
Cyprus, *si'präś*. An island in the Levant; sacred to Kupris.
Cyprian, *si'prä.tän*. A woman of immodest habits.
Cypriot, *si'prä.o*. An inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cyst, a bag containing morbid matter. Cist, a stone box for books or other valuables; a stone coffin.

Cystic, *sis'tik*, adj. of cyst; cysticle, *sis'.ti.k'l*, a little cyst; cystidio, *sis'ti.de.o*, little bladder-like animals; cystidia, *sis'ti.de.ah* (in Bot.) sacs containing spores (1 syl.)


Cytherean, *sí'θrepr.ən*, pertaining to Venus or love. So called from the island Cythēra, sacred to Venus.

Latin Cythērēus (adj.), Cythērea, Venus.

Czar, zar, the emperor of Russia; Czarina, *zar.ɾe'.nəh*, the empress of Russia. Czarowitch, zar'ro.vits, the eldest son of the Czar; Czareyna, *za.ɾə'.nəh*, wife of the Czarowitch.

Czar is the Polish form of the Russian kaiser (Cesar or emperor).

Da capo, *da kah'.po* (in Musik), from the beginning.

Italian da capo, [repeat] from the beginning (to the end).

Dab, a flat fish, a slap; a small lump; to slap, to wet, &c.; dabbed (1 syl.), dabb-ing, dabb'er. (Rule i.)


"Dab," Fr. dauber, to beat with the fist; "Dabble" dim. of dab.

Dace, a fresh-water fish; Dais, *da'.is*, a raised floor.


Dactyl, *dak'.tîl*, three syllables, the first being long and the other two short; dactylic, *dak'.tîl.ik* (adj.)

Latin dactylus, dactyleus; Greek daktúlos, a finger (which consists of one long joint and two short ones; daktúlikós).

Dad or daddy. A word for father used by the infant children of the peasantry. (Welsh tad, father.)

Dado, plu. dadoes, *da'.də, da'.do.zə*. (Italian.) A panel round the base of a room, just above the skirting-board. (R. xlii.)

Dædalian, better dædalæan, *də.dəl.ə.ən*. Cunningly contrived, like the works of Dædalus.

Latin dædalæus; Greek dædalēs, skilfully made.


Latin asphodelæus; Greek asphodelēs, the daffodil.

Dagger. A short sword, a mark in printing (+).

Low Latin daggerius, a dagger; Italian daga; French dague, a dirk.

Daggle or draggle, *dag'.g'l* or *drag'.g'l*, to trail in the wet; daggle-tailed or draggle-tailed, having the skirt of the gown bedabbled with wet and dirt.

Old English dág, to dangle or hang in a slovenly manner.
Daguerreotype, dag.i're.rote. A process of taking likenesses by sunlight, discovered by M. Daguerre. (1841.)

Dahlia, plu. dahlias, generally pronounced day.ü.äh, but dahl'.ü.äh is more correct. A genus of plants.

So named from Andrew Dahl, the Swedish botanist.

Daily. Recurring every day. (Daily and gaily are exceptions to a very general rule. R. xiii.) See Day.

Dainty, plu. dainties, dain'tiz, something "toothsome"; dain'ti-ly, dain'ti-ness, dain'ti-er (comp.), dain'ti-est (super.)

Welsh danteiddiol, dainty (from dânt, a tooth); Latin dens, or French dainet, a venison pasty (from daïne, a deer).

Dairy, plu. dairies, dair'ry, dair'rz, the place where milk, butter, and cheese, are made and kept in store; dairyman, dairymaid, dairyswoman (with y). (When man, maid, woman; hood, like, ship; ish, ing, ism, are added, the "y" final is not changed. Rule xi.) Chaucer uses the word dey for a servant who has charge of a dairy; Sir Walter Scott speaks of "the dey or farm-servant"; and Junius says dey means "milk."

"Dairy" is the dey's ric; that is, the farm woman's room.

Daisy, da'zis. That part of a banqueting hall which has a canopy, the part for honoured guests, generally raised. Days (1 syl.), plu. of day. Deys, plu. of dey. (of Algiers).

French daïs, a canopy; sous le daïs, in the midst of grandeur: dagus Low Lat. ("a panni gencre daï dicto"), chief table in a monastery.

Daisy, plu. daisies, da'zay, da'ziz; dasied, da'zed, covered with daisies. A corruption of day's-eye. (Rule xi.)

Old English dæges-dæge, a daisy or day's-eye.

Dale, a valley; dalesman, -woman, one who lives in a dale.

Old English dægel, obscure; dægelnes, a solitude. Low Latin dâlus, a dale; German that; Norse dat.

Dally, da'lli, to toy; dailies, da'lli'tiz; dallied, da'lli'id; dally- ing; dalli-er, one who dailles; dalli-ance. (Rule xi.)

German dâllen, to dally.

Dam, damn, dame.

Dam, a maternal quadruped; a mole to confine water; to stop the flow of water; dammed (1 syl.), damming (R. i.)

Damm, dam'. To condemn. (Latin damnâre, to condemn.)

Dame, dâim. (French dame; Latin domîna, mistress.)

"Dain" (mother of a young beast). Fr. dame; Ital. dama, a lady.

A mill [dam]; Danish dom, a pond or lake.

German damm, a dam; verb dammen, to dam.

Damage, dâ'm.äge, injury, to injure; damaged (2 syl.), dam'ag-ing (R. xix.); damages, dâ'm.ägez (-s added to -ce or -ge forms a distinct syl., R. xxxiv.); dam'age-able (words ending in -ce or -ge retain the "e" before the suffix -able).

Old English dem, hurt; French dommage; Latin damnum, loss.
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**ERRORS OF SPEECH**

**Damask**, dăm'ask, cloth with flowers wrought in it; verb
damasked, dăm'askt; damask-ing.

**Damasken**, dăm'askén', to inlay steel with gold or silver;
dam'skeen'ed (3 syl.), dam'skeen'-ing.

**Damaskins**, dăm'askinz. Damascus blades.

**Damson**, a corruption of "damascene" (dăm's. seen'). A
plum. (All from Damascus, in Syria.)

Fr. damasquiné, to damasken; damasseer, to damask, damas (n.)

**Dame** (1 syl.), fem. of baronet or knight, now called "lady."
The word is still used in the compound dame's-school,
a school for poor children kept by an elderly woman.
Fr. dame (Madame); Latin dömína (from dömus, the house).

**Damn**, to condemn. Dam, the mother of a young quadruped.

**Damned**, dăm'd; damn-ing, dăm'-ning (not däm'ing like
the pres. part. of dam, q.v., stopping the flow of water.)

**Damnable**, däm'ná'b'l; damnably.

**Damnation**, däm.nay'shun; damnatory, däm'nát'ry.

Latin damnare, to condemn, damnatórius.
Fr. damnabile, damnation, damner (verb.)

**Damnify**, däm'nif'I, to injure. Indemnify, to insure against
injury, to repair an injury.

**Damnifies**, däm'nif'Iz; Indemnifies.

**Damnified**, däm'nif'id; Indemnified.

**Damnification**, däm'nif'I-shun; Indemnification.

Latin damnificare (damnnum facio, to cause loss.)

**Damp**, moist, to make moist; damped, damp't; damp'-ing;

**damp'-er**, a contrivance to abate a draught or sound, one
who damps; damp'-er (more damp), damp'-est (most
damp), damp'-ness; damp'-ish, rather damp (-ish added
to adj. is dim.); dampish-ly, dampish-ness.

**Dampen**, to make damp; dampened, damp'-end; dampen-
ing, damp'-ning; dampen-er, damp'ner.

German dampf, damp; dampfen, to damp; dampfer, &c.

**Damself**, däm'zélf, a girl (Low Lat. damisella, Old Fr. damaizelle
(ma-demaiselle), dim. of dame and madame, originally
damaizel was applied to the sons of noblemen and kings.

"Pages" were so styled (from Latin dömínus).

**Damson**, däm'són, a plum. Corruption of "damascene" (dăm',
ás. seen'). From Damascus, in Syria.

**Dance**, danced (1 syl.), dance'ing, danse'ing; dance-er, danse'er
(Rule xix.) (French, danser, to dance).

**Dandelion**, dan'de.U.ion, a flower. (Fr. dent de lion, lion's tooth).

Its leaves are supposed to resemble the teeth of lions.
Dandle, *dan' dł,* to fondle; dandled, *dan' dł'd;* dandling, *dan' dl'lng;* dandler, *dan' d'ler,* one who fondles.

Italian dòndola, a child's doll, dòndolaro, to toss and swing about.

**Dandruff or Dandruff.** Scurf on the head.

Old Eng. *tineda dreft,* one diseased with dirty or troublesome tetter.

Dandy, *plu. dandies,* dàn' dl'z,* a fop;* dandy-ish, dandy-ism.

French dandy, *dan'din,* a ninny; dan'diner, to "raipse" about.

Dane or Dansker, a native of Denmark. Deign, to vouchsafe.

Danish, *døy' nish* (adjective and noun). Rule xix.

Danegeld, *dane-geld* (not *danegelt*). Danish tribute.

Old English *dane-geld* ("geld" is tribute, but "gelt" is gilt).

Danger, *dain' jër,* peril; danger-ous, *dain' jër'zis;* dan'gerous-ly, dan'gerous-ness. (French *danger,* dan'gereux.)

Dangle, *dän' g'l,* to hang so as to swing about; dangled, *dän' g'l'd;* dangleing, *dan' dl'lng;* dangler, *dan' gl'ler.*

Dank, dank-ish, rather dank (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); dank'ish-ness.

Same word as *damp,* with "k" diminutive.

Danubian, *dan' bÜ'n,* adjective of Danube.

Daphne, *duf' ne.* The spurge laurel. Daphne the daughter of Peneus (Pen'e us) was changed into a laurel.

Dapper. Natty in dress and manners, smart. (Dutch.)

Dapple, *dáp' p',* spotted, to spot; dappled, *dáp' p'ld;* dappling, *dáp' pl'lng* (double p). (German *apfel-grau.*)

Dare. To venture; to defy or challenge.

Dare (to venture, to have courage), past *durst.*

Dare (to defy), past dare'd, (1 syl.), *dared.*

He dare not is strictly correct, but he dares not is more usual. Sir. Walter Scott (Waverley) says: "A hard to sing of deeds he dare not imitate." In Old Eng. the verb was [I] dear, [thou] dearest, [he] dear. "You dare not so have tempted him, should be You durst not so...

"Dare" (to have courage). Old English *dear;* past *dorste.*

"Dared" (provoked, defied) is more modern.

**Dark (noun); darken, dark' n,* to make dark; dark'ened (3 syl.), dark'en-ing, *dark' n-ing;* dark'-ness, dark'-ly; dark'-ish, rather dark (-ish added to adj. is dim.) dark'ling (-ling, Old Eng. means "offspring of," or is simply a diminutive).


Dar' ling, noun and adjective, dear-one, dearly beloved.

Old English *deorling,* little dear-one (-ling, dim. or "offspring of."")

Darn, to mend; darned, (1 syl.), *darn ing, darn er.*

Welsh *darn,* a patch; v. *darnio,* to patch; *darniad,* a pieceing.
Dart, noun and verb; darted (R.xxxvi.); darting, dart'er.
French dard, v. darder; Low Latin dardus, a dart.
Dash, noun and verb; dashed (1 syl.), dash'ing, dash'er,
dash'board, a defence in carriages against splashes.
Danish dask, a slap; v. daste, to slap or dash.
Dastard, das'tard, a coward; dastard-ly, dastard-ness.
Old English a-dastirgan, to terrify.
Date, a fruit, the time of an event, to give the date; dát-ed
(Rule xxxvi.), dát-ing (Rule xix), date-less (Rule xvii.)
French, date, v. dater; Danish datere, to date.
Datum, plu. data, day'tak (Latin). Things admitted as facts.
Daub, a coarse painting, to smear; daubed (1 syl.), daub'ing,
daub'er; daub'y, adj. (Welsh dwbio, to daub; dwb.)
Daughter, daw'ter, a female offspring of human parents; a
male offspring is the Son of his parents.
Daughter-in-law, plu. daughters-in-law.
Step-daughter, plu. step-daughters. (Old English stepean,
to bereave; a daughter "bereaved of one parent.")
Old Eng. dóchter; German tochter; Danish datter; Greek, thugüter.
Daunt (rhyme with aunt), to dismay; daunt'ed (Rule xxxvi.),
daunt'ing, daunt'less, daunt'less-ly, daunt'less-ness.
French dompter, to tame (animals); Latin domtari (from domtare).
Dauphin, fem: dauphiness, daw',fin, daw',fin.ess. Dauphin
the eldest son of the king of France (1349-1830);
"dauphiness," the wife of the dauphin.
So called from Dauphine, an old province of France, given to the
crown by Humbert II., on condition that the eldest son of the
king assumed the word "dauphin" as a title.
Davy-lamp, 'day'vy lamp. A miner's safety-lamp.
Invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, and called by his name.
Dawdle, daw'd'l, a loiterer, to fritter away time; dawdled,
daw'd'ld; dawdling, daw'd'ling; dawdler, dawdler.
Dawn, day-break, to begin to grow light; dawned (1 syl.),
dawn'ing. (Old Eng. dagung, dawn; dag[ian], to dawn.)
Day, plu. days (R. xlv.); daily (not dayly, as it ought to be,
R. xiii.), adj. and adv.; day by day, every day (here by
means after; succeeding-to); to day, this day (Old Eng.
to-day, this day; to-asen, this evening); daybreak, day-
spring, dawn; to win the day, to gain the victory.
Dey. The title of the governor of Algiers, before its con-
quest by the French.
Old English dég, day; dég-tuma, day-time; dég-canade, the sun.
"Dey," Turkish déi, a title similar to senior, father, &c.
Daysman. An umpire, mediator. (Job ix. 38.)
A corruption of daws-man, a man who sits on the dais to judge.
Day-work, work by the day. Day's-work, the work of a day.
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Daze (1 syl.), to stupify; dazed (1 syl.), dáz'-ing (Rule xix.)
Old English dýs, seen in dýsig, foolish; dýsig[ian], to be a fool.

Dazzle, dáz'z', to overpower with light; dizzled, dáz'z'ld;
Dazzling, dáz'-ling; dazzling-ly, dazzle-ment.
Old English dýsignes, dizziness; dýsig[ian], to make dizzy.

De- (Latin prefix), motion down or back, hence "the reverse."
"DE" (prefix) denotes privation,
Diminution, and negation,
Motion from or downward states,
Reverses and extenuates.

Deacon, fem. deaconess, dec'kon-ess; deacon-ship, office of...
Latin diaconus; Greek diakómos (from diakonéo, to serve.)

Dead, død, lifeless; dead'-ness, dead'-ly, dead'li-ness (R. xi.);
deaden, død.n, to numb, to abate force; deadened, død'.n'd;
deaden-ing, død'ning; deaden-or, death (q.v.)
Old English dědd, dědd[ian], past děddode, p.p. děddod.

Deaf, def (R. vi.), without "hearing;" deaf'-ly, deaf'-ness;
deafen, děfn, to make deaf; deafened, děfn'd; deafen-ing,
děfn'ing. (Old Eng. def (adj.), deafe (noun).)

Deal, deel, a large part, fir or pine wood; to distribute cards,
to traffic; past and p.p. dealt, dělt; deal'-ing, deal'-er.
To deal with A. B., to treat with A. B.
To deal by A. B., to treat A. B. well or ill.
To deal to A. B., to give the next card to A. B.
A great deal better; i.e., better by a great deal.
Deal now means a large portion, but dělt formerly meant a portion
or lot (v. děl[ian] to distribute); past dělde, past part. děl'd.
"Deal" (wood), German diele, a plank or board.

Dean, deen: Title, The Very Reverend; Address, Mr. Dean.
Dean'-ery, the office, revenue, house, or jurisdiction of a dean;
rural-dean, plu. rural-deans. Deene, a down, q.v.

Dean and chapter, the bishop's council, including the dean.
French doyen; Latin decimus, leader of a file of soldiers ten deep;
the head of the bishop's council, which originally consisted of ten
canons and prebendaries (from Greek déka, ten.)

Dear, beloved, expensive. Deer, a stag. (Both dear.)
Dear, dear-ness; dear'-ly, fondly, high in price.
He paid dearly for his folly (not he paid dear...)
Dear me! a corruption of dió mio (Ital.)
Old English deor, beloved, expensive; also "a deer."

Dearth, derth, scarcity.
French dear, as "length" from long, &c. So in German theur,
dear: theure setl, dearth (dear time).

Death, deít; death'-less, death'-like, &c. (See Dead.)
Old English dæth or death.
Debar, disbar; -barred, -bard; -barr'ing (Rule i.)
Debar', to deprive, to forbid. (The Fr. debarrer is un-bar.)
Dis'bar'. To take from a barrister his right to plead.
Debase' (2 syl.), to degrade; debased' (2 syl.), debås'-ing (R. xix.), debås-er (one who debases), debåse'-ment.
Debate' (2 syl.), to argue; debåt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), debåt'-ing, debåting-ly, debåt'-er (Rule xix.), one who debates.
Debâch', to march out of a defile; debouched' (2 syl.), debouched'-ing, debouched'-er, one who debouched; debouchery, de.bor.chéry, debouch'-ment; debouchee, dé'bô.o.shé', a man of intemperate habits.
Debenture, de.ben.tûr', an acknowledgment of debt bearing interest to the holder; debentured, de.ben.tûr'd, pertaining to goods on which debentures have been drawn.
Debilitate, de.bll.î.tate, to weaken; debilîtät-ed (Rule xxxvi.); debilitation, de.bill.tay'ish, state of weakness; debility, de.bill.î.ty, weakness of health.
Debit, dé'bît (n. and v.), an entry (or to enter a customer's name on the debtors' side of a ledger; debît-ed, deb'it-ing.
Debout, da.boo'. First appearance as a public character.
Deca-, dé'ka (Greek prefix meaning ten).
Deca-chord. A musical instrument with ten strings.
Deca-gon. A plane figure with ten angles (gônia, an angle.)
Deca- (Greek prefix meaning ten). Deca-gyn'ia. Plants with ten pistils (Gk. gune, females).
Deca-hed'ron. A solid figure with ten sides (kedra, a base.)
Deca-litre, -lee't,.. A measure of ten "litres" (quarts).
Deca-mètre, -mèt·tr. A measure of ten "metres" (yards).
Deca-an'dria. Plants with ten stamens (Gk. andres, males).
Deca-pod, plural decapods or decapoda, de.kap'.ō.dūh. Crustaceans with ten legs (Gk. podes, feet).
Deca-stich, dek'.a.stik. A poem with ten lines (Gk. stikos).
Deca-style, dek'.a.stīlē. A porch with ten pillars (Gk. stulos).
Decad-al, de.kad'.āl (not de.kay'.diil), adj. of "decade."
Latin décés, gen. décadēs, a decade (Greek δέκα, ten).
Decadence, de.kay'.dence; decadency, de.kay'.den.sy, state of decay (-cy denotes "state"); decadent, de.kay'.dent.
Fr. décédence; Lat. decadentia, gen. -dentis (de cadere, to fall off).
Decalcomanie, da'.7wl'.lw.mah'.nee. The art of transferring the surface of coloured prints, &c., for decorative purposes.
French décalquer, to reverse the tracing of a drawing or engraving.
Decamp', to remove from a camp, to depart hastily; decamped' (2 syll.); decamp'-ing; decamp'-ment; departure...
Fr. décamper, décampement (de camper, to break up an encampment).
Decant, de.lciint'. to draw off wine, &c. (not to decaitter); decant'-ed (R. xxvi.); decant'-ing; decant'-er, one who decants. Descant, des.kant', to prate about.
"Decant," French décantor: de cantine, [to draw] from a canteen.
"Descant," Latin dēcantāre, to prate about.
Decapitate, de.cāp'.tātē, to behead; decapitāt-ed (R. xxxvi.); decapitāt-ing (R. xix.); decapitation, de'.cāp'.tāt'.shun.
Lat. decapitāre (from de capitis, gen. capitis, [to take] off the head).
Decarbonise, de.kar'.bō.nīzē, to deprive of carbon (R. xxxi.); decarbonised (4 syll.); decarbonis-ing (R. xix.); decar'-bonis-er, decarbonisation, de'.kar'.bō.nī.zay'.shun.
Latin de carbo, [to deprive] of carbon.
Decay', to rot; decayed' (2 syll.), decay'-ing, decay'-er (R. xiii.);
Latin de cadē, to fall away from. (An ill-formed word.)
Decease, de.sēsē', death, to die. Disease, diz.ēzē', sickness; decease', deceased' (2 syll.), deceas'-ing (Rulé xix.);
Latin decessus, departure; de cadē, sup. cessum, to go away from.
Deceive, de.sēev', to impose on one; deceived, de.sēevd'; deceiver', deceiver'-er (R. xix.), deceiver'-able (R. xxiii.);
deceivably, deceiv'able-ness.
Deceit, de.seet'; deceit'-ful (R. viii.), deceitful-ly, deceit'-fulness; deception, de.sēp'.shun; deceptive, de.sēp'.tīv; deceptive-ly, deceptive-ness, deceip'tible (not -able); deceitibility, de. sēp'.tī.bī'.tī.ty.
French deceitif, deception; Latin deceptio, dēctēpēra, supine deceptum, to entrap (from de copio, to take in).
December, \textit{de.sen'.ber}. The tenth month, beginning with March. 
Latin \textit{december} (from \textit{dece}m, ten; and -\textit{ber}. "Bar" (Pers.), period). 

Decemvir, \textit{plu.} \textit{decemvirs} or \textit{decemviri}, \textit{de.sen'.vi}.ri. Ten magistrates, "decemvir" one of the ten.


Decency, \textit{plu.} \textit{decencies}, \textit{de.sen'.sy}, \textit{de.sen'.siz}. (See Decent.)

Decennial, \textit{de.sen'.nial} (double \textit{n}), a period of ten years; \textit{decennial}, \textit{de.sen'.nial}, once in ten years; \textit{decennial}-ly.

Latin \textit{dece}n\textit{ium}, the space of ten years; \textit{decennial}.

"Annual" becomes \textit{ennial} in the compounds, bi-\textit{ennial}, tri-\textit{ennial}, dec-\textit{ennial}, per-\textit{ennial}, \&c. Latin \textit{dece}n\textit{niius}.


Deception, \textit{de.sep'.shifn}; \textit{deceptive}, \textit{de.sep'.tiv}. (See Deceive.)

Decide, \textit{de.side'}, to determine; decided, \textit{de.si'.ed}. (Rule xxxvi.); dec\textit{ide}d-ly, dec\textit{id'-ing, dec\textit{id'-er}. (Rule xix).

Decision, \textit{de.si'.shun}; determination; decisive, \textit{de.si'.tiv}; decisive-ly, decisive-ness. (Note the \textit{c} in these words). (Observe.—Verbs in -\textit{de} and -\textit{d} add "\textit{ion}" not "\textit{tion}".)

French \textit{décider, décisif, décision}; Latin \textit{decidere}, to decide (from \textit{de} + \textit{cidus}, to cut away [what is irrelevant]).

Deciduous, \textit{de.si'.d.u.us}. [plants not evergreen], which shed their leaves [in autumn], \textit{deciduous}-ness.

Latin \textit{deciduus}, subject to decay (from \textit{de cado}, to fall off).

Decimal, \textit{des't.imal}, numbered by tens; \textit{decimally} (adv.).


Decipher, \textit{de.si'.fer}, to unravel obscure writings; dec\textit{iphered} (2 syl.); dec\textit{ipher-ing, dec\textit{ipher-er, dec\textit{ipher-able}, that which may be deciphered.}


Decision, \textit{de.si'.shun}; decisive, \textit{de.si'.tiv} (See Decide.).

Deck (of a ship), to adorn; decked (1 syl.), deck\textit{ing, deck\textit'er, a ship having decks, one who adorns.}

Old Eng. \textit{decan}, to cover; Germ. \textit{decks, a covering}, v. \textit{deken, decker.}

Declaim', to inveigh; \textit{declaimed} (2 syl.), \textit{declaim-ing}, \textit{declaim-er}; \textit{declaration, deklam\textit{ay'shun}; deklam\textit{atory, deklam\textit{d.tor.ry, bombastic.}

French \textit{décclaration, déclamatoire}; \textit{décimatio, decimato, declamatori, declamátorius, declámare} (from de clamó, to speak aloud).
Declare, 'de.clair', to assert; declared' (2 syl.), declar'-ing, declar'·er (R. xix.), declar'·able (R. xx.), declaredly, de.clair'·ed.ly; declaration, dék'.la-ray''shun; declarative, de.clair'ry.tiv; declarative-ly; declarator, de.clair'ra.tar; declar'ator-y, declar'atori-ly (Rule xi.) French déclaratif, déclaration, declaratoire, verb declarer.

Lat. declarator, declarário (de clarário, to make quite clear).

Declension, de.klen'.shun. A grammatical form of nouns, a falling off. (An ill-formed word.) See Decline.

Decline', consumption, to lean, to refuse, &c.; declined' (2 syl.), declin'-ing (R. xix.), declin'-able (1st Lat. conj.).

Declination, dék'-li.nay''shun. Deviation.

Declension, de.klen'.shun (of a noun). A falling off. (v.s.)

Declinator, de.kline'.er. One who declines a noun, &c.
French déclin; déclinable, -déclinaison; v. décliner, to decline.
Latin declinitia, a deviation, a declension; v. declinare.
(The supine of 'declinio" is declinatum, and it is quite impossible to obtain declension therefrom.)

Declivity, plu. déclivities, de.cliv'·i.ty, de.cliv'·i.tis (not deeliv·i.ty), an inclination downwards. An inclination upwards is an acclivity, ak.klv·'i.ty.

Declivitous, de.lcl'iv'.i.tlls, adj. (not deelivatous).
French déclivity; Latin declivitas (de clivus, a downward slope).

Decoction, de.kok'·shun. The liquor containing the virtues of something which has been boiled in it.

Latin decoquo, supine decoctum, to boil down.

Decompose, de.kom.pöze. Discompose, dis'.kömpöze'.

Decompose. To analyse, to reduce to elements.

Discompose. To disturb, to ruffle, to agitate.

de'composed', de'composed' (3 syl.), de'composing. (R. xix.)
de'compos'·er, de'compos'·able (R. xxiii.), decom'pose.

Decomposition, de'.köm.po.zi.sh"·on. Analysis; decay, &c.
French décomposable, v. décomposer, "décomposition; Latin de com [con] pönerë, to do the reverse of putting together.

Decompound, de.kom'.pound (noun), de'.kömpound (verb.) A de.compound leaf or flower (Bot.), is a compound-compound leaf or flower, that is, each part of each leaf is compound.

De'compound', to make a compound of different compounds; de'compound'-ed (R. xxvi.), de'compound'-able. (R. xxiii.)
De is for dis (Greek), twice. It is a wretched hybrid, and ought to be bicom-pound. (Latin bi' [bis] compöne.)

Decorate, dék'.o.rate', to adorn; dec'orat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dec'orat-ing (R. xix.), dec'orat-or, one who decorates; decoration, dék'.o-ray''shun; decorative, dék'.o.raft·iv.

French décoration, v. décorer; Latin décorére (from décorus, beauty).
Decorous, de.kör'rus (not dek'er.o.rus), befitting, seemly; decor'ous-ly, decor'ous-ness; decorum, de.kör'rum.

Fr. décorum, propriety; Lat. decórum, decorus (from decus, beauty).

Decoy', to allure; a lure, a place for catching wild-fowls; decoyed' (2 syl.), decoy'-ing (Rule xii.), decoy'-er; decoy'-duck, a duck employed to lure wild ducks into a net or place for catching them.

A corruption of duck-duck, a duck lure ; German koder, a lure.

Decrease, de'kres (noun), de.kres' (verb). Rule 1.

de'crease, diminution; decrease', to diminish; decreased' (2 syl.), decrease'ing (R. xix.), decreasing-ly, decreas'ing-cent.

Lat. decresco, to grow less and less (de cresco, to increase; -se- inceptive).

Decree', an edict, to determine by edict; decreed', decree'ing; decreer, de.kree'er, one who decrees; decre'tal (one e), a decree, a book of decrees (also adj.); decre'tive, de.kree'tiv, having the force of a decree; decre'tory, de.kree'to.ry, judicial, decided by a decree.

French décret, décretale, verb décreter; Latin decrétalis, decrétorius, decre'tum (from decerno, supine decre'tum, to decree).

Decrepit, de.krep'.it (not decrep'id). Infirm from age.

Decrepitude, de.krep'.i.tude. Infirmity from age.

Fr. décrépit, décrépiditude; Lat. decrétitus (from de crep'o, to crack like burning salt; de crépo, to crack, hence "to break down").

Decrepitate, de.krep'.i.tate; to crack like burning salt; decrepit'at-ed (Rule xxxvi.), decrepit'at-ing (Rule xix.); decrepitation, de.krep'.i.tay'shan, a crackling.

French décrépitation, v. décrépiter; Latin decrepitación (frequentative of crêpo, to rattle or crack).

Decrescent, de.kres'.sent (adj.) Becoming smaller and smaller. (-sc- is inceptive. Latin decress'sens.) See Decrease.

Decre'tal, decre'tive, decre'tory. (See Decrease.)

Decry', decries' (2 syl.), decreied' (2 syl.); decri' al, a clamorous censure; decri' er (R. xi.), one who decries; de cry'ing (with a y, R. xi.) French décrer, to cry down.

Dedicate, de.dék.ate, to devote; dedicat-ed (R. xxxvi.), dedi-cat'ing (R. xix.), dedicat'or, dedicatory; dedication, ded'icay'shan, the act of devoting or consecrating, a complimentary address prefixed to a book, &c.

Latin dedicat'io, v. dedic'are, to devote (from de dic'are, to vow to).

Deduce, de.duss'e, to infer; deduced' (2 syl.), deduc'ing (R. xix.), deduc'ible (not -able. Not of the 1st Latin conjugation); deducible-ness, deduc'ing-ment (R. xvii., xviii.)

Latin deduc'ere, (to draw down from) hence, "to infer."
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Deduct', to subtract, to take from; deduct'ed (R. xxxvi.), deduct'ing; deductive, de.diik'.tiv; deductive-ly; deduction, de.dia'k'.shun, subtraction, inference.

French dédication; Latin dēdūctio, dedūcere, sup. dēductum (v.s.)

Deed, an action (Old Eng. dēd, a deed; dēdla, a doer). Indeed, in fact; In very deed, in very fact, in reality.

Deem, to be of opinion; deemed (1 syl.), deem'ing.

Deem'ster. A Judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey.

Old English dēmā, a judge; v. dēm[an], to deem or judge; past dēmdē (2 syl.); past part. dēmed, deemed. (Ster both genders.)

Deep, far to the bottom, cunning; (noun) the sea; deep'er (comp.), deep'est (sup.), deep'-ly, deep'-ness.

Deep'en, deep'n, to make deeper; deep'ened (2 syl.); deep'en-ing, deep'en-ing (2 syl).

Old English dēdp, deep, profound, ; deep'nes, doppetan, to sink.

Deer, sing. and plu., the stag, &c. Dear, beloved, expensive.

"Deer," Old English deor; "Dear," Old English deor-e, v. deōr[an]. ("Deer," "sheep," and "swine," are both singular and plural.)

Deface' (2 syl.), to disfigure; defaced' (2 syl.), deface'ing (Rule xix.), defacing-ly; defac'eer, one who defaces; deface' ment (Rule xviii. §.), injury to the surface.

De face, to destroy the face or surface. (Latin facies, the face.)

Defalcation, de'fäl.kay''shun (not de'fäl.kay''shun), fraudulent deficiency; defalcator, de'fäl.kay''tor.

French défection; Latin defalcatio (de falcis, a pruning knife).

Defame', (2 syl.), to slander; defamed' (2 syl.), defam'-ing, defam'-ing-ly; defam'er (Rule xix.), one who defames.

Defamation, de'fam.ay''shun, slander; defamatory, de.'fam.a.tory, slanderously.

(The first syl. of these words in Fr. and Lat. is dif-)

French diffamation, di.ffama.tion, verb di.ffamer; Latin di.ffama.tio, di.ffama.re (di[f]d'fama), to deprive one of his fame.)

Defaulter, de'fōl'ter. A peculator.

Old French defauter, now défaut, defect; Low Latin de.fαl.tum.

Defeasible, de.fee'sh.b'l, alienable. Indefeasible, inalienable.

Low Latin de.fεsibilis (Latin deficio, to undo; de facio).

Defeat, de.fεct, to frustrate, to vanquish, a frustration, an overthrow; defeat'ed (Rule xxxvi.), defeat'ing.

(The -ea- of these words is indefensible.)

French défaite (de faire, to undo; Latin de.factus, undone).

Defect', a fault; defection, de.fεk'.shun, a revolt; defective, de.fεk'.tiv, imperfect; defective-ly (R. xi.), defective-ness, defect'-ible; defectibility, de.fεk'.ti.bi''li.ty.

Latin defectus, defectio, defectivus (de facto, to undo).
Defence', (2 syI.) a protection, a vindication; defence'less, defence'less-ness; defences, de.fën'sëz. (Rule xxxiv.) (This is one of the worst anomalies of the language. The “c” ought to have been an s, and has been preserved in the compounds. See Defensive.) See also Condense, note.

French défense; Latin defensus, defendo, supine defensum, and also defenso (from de fendo, to drive away).

Defend', to protect, to vindicate; defend'ed (Rule xxxvi.), defend'ing, defend'-er, defend'-able (Rule xxiii.), defend'-ant (Rule xxv.), the person who defends or replies to a charge in a law-suit. The person who makes the charge is called the plaintiff.

French défendre, défendable, défendeur; Latin defendere. (As usual the wrong conjunction defendable is French.)

Defensive, de.fën'sëv, the side or posture of defence; defen'sive-ly; defensible, de.fën'sëb'l, what may be defended: defensibility, de.fën'sëb'li.ty. (See Defend.)

French défensif; Latin defendere.

Defer', to postpone, to submit; deferred, de.fër'; deferr'ing; deferr'-er, one who postpones, one who submits in opinion.

Deference, def'er.ense, respect to another; deferential, def'er.en'shul, respectful; deferential-ly.

French déférer (both verbs), déférence, défèrent, deferential. Latin deferre, to defer; part. déférens, gen. défér entis; différer, to submit; part. différens, gen. différentis.

Defiance, de.fë'änse, menace. (See Defy.)

Deficient, de.fish'ënt, not perfect; deficient-ly (adverb).

Deficiency, plu. deficiencies, de.fish'ëns'iz (Rule xliiv.), state of imperfection. (-cy denotes state, &c.)

Deficit, de.fish'sët. Deficiency in a money balance.

French déficient, déficit; Latin deficient, genitive deficientis, verb déficio (de facio, to reverse of “making complete”).

Defile (noun), de.fël', a narrow pass; (verb) de.fël' (Rule 1.) to pollute, to march with a narrow front or in single file

Defile', defiled' (2 syI.), defil'ing (both meanings), defil'-er (R. xix.), one who pollutes; defile'-ment, pollution.

“Defile” (to pollute), Old Eng. defyl(an).

“Defile” (to march in single file), Fr. défiler; Lat. flum, a thread.

Define' (2 syI.), to explain, to circumscribe; defined (2 syI.), defin'-ing (R. xix.), defin'-er, defin'-able (R. xxiii.), defin'-ably; definition, de.fë'finish'ën, meaning explained.
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Definite, défn. (not déf'unit), precise, exact; definite-ly; definite-ness (Rule xvii.), exactness.

Definitive, def ꞌinit.itive, positive; definitively; definitiveness, exactitude.

French définir, définitif, définition; Latin définir, definitely; définir definitivus, define, to define (from finis, a limit).

Deflect', to turn aside; deflect-ed (Rule xxxvi.), deflect-ing.

Deflection, better deflexion, deʃlect'ion. Aberration.

Deflexed, deʃlext' (Bot.) Bent down in a continuous curve.

French deflexion; Latin deflexus, deflecto, supine deflexum (de flecto, to bend downwards, to bend away from).

Deform', to distort; deformed' (2 syl.), deform-ing, deform-er; deformation, deform'ation. shun, disfigurement.

Mal-formation. Abnormal formation, misformed.

Deformity, plu. deformities, deʃorm'i.ties. Distortion.

French deformation, verb to deform. Latin deformatio, deformatas; deformatum, to disfigure (de forma, the reverse of beauty or form).

Defraud', to cheat; defraud-ed (Rule xxxvi.), defraud-ing; defraud-er, one who defrauds.

Latin defraudare (de fraudo, to cheat thoroughly; fraud, fraud).

Defray', to bear the expenses; defrayed' (2 syl.), defray-ing (R. xiii.), defray-er; defray-ment, payment.

Fr. défraiser (de frais, [to cancel] a charge); Low Lat. redum, charge.

Defunct, deʃunct', dead. (Lat. defunctus, discharged [from life].)

Defy', to dare, to challenge; defies, deʃize; defied' (2 syl.), defy-ing (not def'y-er), defy-ance, defy-ant, but defy-ing.

French défier, défiance, défiant; v. défier, to defy or challenge.

Degenerate, deǥe'nerate, to grow worse; degenerated (Rule xxxvi.), degenerate-ing; degeneration, deǥe'nera.tion. shun; degeneracy, deǥe'nera.ty (-cy denotes a "state"); degenerate-ly; degenerate-ness, degenerate condition.

French dégénération, v. dégénérer; Latin dégénérer (from dégener, unlike his ancestors; de gens, to fall away from one's race).

Degrad', to disgrace; degrad-ed (Rule xxxvi.), degrad-ing; degradation, deǥ'rad.a.tion. shun, dishonour, loss of rank; degrad-er, one who degrades another; degrad-ing-ly.

Fr. dégradation, dégrader: Lat. degradus, [to reduce] from grade.

Degree'. A measure applied to circles, rank, relationship, &c.

By degrees. Little by little, gradually. (French dégré.)

Deify, deʃify, to exalt to the gods; deifies, deʃife; deified, deʃide; deifi-er, deʃi'er, one who deifies; deification, deʃi.ka.tion, shun, exaltation to divine honours.

Deism; deʃism, belief in a creator but not in revelation;

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deist, deíst, one whose creed is deism; deistical, deíst'ikl; deistical-ly, deíst'iklIy.

Deity, plu. deities, deístiz. (Rule xi.)
(Dei- is pronounced di-, except in this set of words and in the word "deign," where it has the sound of "a.")

French déification, v. déifier, déisme, déiste, déité; Latin déitas.

Deign, dain', to vouchsafe. Dane, a native of Denmark.

Deign, deigned (1 syl.), deign'-ing. Dis'dain, to contemn. ("Deign" and "disdain" should be spelt in one way; both are from the Lat. dignus, Fr. daigner.)

French daigner, to deign; dé-daigner, to disdain. Latin dignus.

Deino-, di.no- (Greek prefix meaning terrible from hugeness of size, marvellously great in bulk).

Deinornis, di.nor'nis. A huge fossil bird. (Gk. ornis, a bird.)

Deino-saurus or deino-saurian, plu. deino-saurians, di'no-saw'rus dí'no.saw'.ri.an, dí'no.saw'.ri.anz. A huge fossil lizard. (Greek sauros, a lizard.)

Deino-therium, plu. deino-theria, di'.no.thee''ri.um, plu. di'.no.thee''ri.anh. A huge fossil animal with a trunk.

Greck deinos thérion, a terribly-huge beast.

(These words are sometimes spelt di- instead of dei-.)

Deject', to dishearten; deject'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), deject'ed-ly, deject'ed-ness, deject'-ing; dejection, de.jek'.shun.

Fr. déjection; Lat. dejectio, sup. dejectum (de facio, to throw down).

Delay', to defer; delayed' (2 syl.) not delaid. (It is not a compound of lay, R. xiv., but the supine of différo, Lat.)

delay'-ing, delay'-er (R. xix.), one who delays.:

French délai; Latin différo, supine dilatíum, to defer.

"Defer" is from the root and "delay" from the sup. of the same verb.

Delectable, de.lek'.ta.bl. (See Delight.)

Delegate, dêl'.eg'ate, a representative, to send a representative; del'egát-ed (R. xxxvi.), delegat'-ing (R. xix.), intrusting a commission to another; delegation, dêl'.e.gay'.shun.

French délégation, v. déléguer; Lat. délégatio, v. délégare (de légare), to send away as ambassador or legate).

Delendum, plu. delenda, de.len'.dah (Lat.), to be erased. In printers' proofs written del or d.

Deleterious, dêl'.e.tee''.ri.ús, hurtful; dele'tious-ly, dele'tious-ness. (The de-, in Greek, is long.)

Greek déletérios, délêter, a destroyer: délênomai, to destroy.

Delf. Coarse earthenware, originally made at Delft (Holland).

Deliberate, de.lib'.ér ate, slow to determine, to weigh in the mind the pros and cons; deliberate-ly, deliberate-ness; delib'erát-ed (R. xxxvi.), delib'erát-ing (R. xix.), delib'-
erat-or; deliberation, delib'er-ray'shon; deliberat-ive, delib'er-ative-ly, with deliberation.

Delicacy, plu. delicacies, dél'ís.ka.shy, dél'ís.ka.siz. A dainty, weakness, tenderness, consideration for others.

Delicate, dél'i.ket; de'licate-ly, de'licate-ness.

Delicious, délish'us, delightful to the taste; delicious-ly, delicious-ness. (Fr. délicieux; Lat. délicia, delights.)

Delight, pleasure, to please; delight-ed (R. xxxvi.), delight-ing; delight'-ful (R. vii.), delightful-ly, delightful-ness; delight'-some, full of delight (-some, Old English suffix, "full of"); delight'some-ness, agreeableness.

Delectable, déleck'ta.b'l; delectable-ness; delectability, déleck'ta.b'l'i.ty; delection, déleck'tay'shon.

Delinquent, délin'quent. One who commits a fault.

Delinquency, plu. delinquencies, délin'quen.siz. Missdeeds. French dél'inquant (wrong conj.); Latin dél'inquens, gen. -quen'tis, to fail in one's duty (de linquere, to leave behind).

Delirious, délir'i.us, wandering in mind from illness; delirious-ly, delirious-ness; delirium, délir'i.um, temporary aberration of mind; delirium tremens, délir'i.um treem, insanity accompanied with a trembling of the limbs, generally brought on by drunkenness.

Lat. délirium, dotag~ (de lira, to get out of the furrow in ploughing).

Delittante (no such word). See Dilettante.

Deliver, deliv'er, to set free, to save, to hand over, to disburden, to utter; delivered, deliv'er-ed; deliver'-ing, deliver'er, deliver'-able, deliver'er-ance, deliver'ery.

To deliver up, to surrender. To deliver over, to transfer.

French dél'iverance, v. dél'iverer, dél'ivereur; Latin de liber'are, to liberate from [bondage] (liber, free).

Dell (R. v.), a valley. (Old Eng. d ál, a dale; Welsh tu'wll, a pit.)

Delphian, dél'fían. Delphine, dél'fín.

Delphian. Pertaining to the oracle of Delphi, in Greece.

Delphine. A French edition of the Latin classics for the use of the "Grand Dauphin" (son of Louis XIV.)
Delphinus, del'fin. 'th. The dolphin genus.
Delphinium, del'fin. 'th.um. The larkspur species of plants. Called delphinium, from a fancied resemblance of the unopened flowers to an heraldic dolphin. Called larkspur from a fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to a lark's spur.

"Delphian," Greek Delphinios; adj. of Delphoi (oracle of Delphi). "Delphine," Greek delphin or delphis, a dolphin; Old Eng. delfin.

"Delphin-idæ," -idæ, a Greek patronymic, denotes a family or group. "Delphin-ium," -ium; a Latin termination, denotes a species.

Delta, del'tah, a triangular tract of land at the mouth of certain rivers, as the Nile, so called from the Greek Δ (d or delta). Deltic, del'tik, adj.; deltoid, del'toid, somewhat resembling a delta. (Greek delta eidos, delta like.)

Delude (2 sy.), to deceive; delud'-ed (3 sy., R. xxxvi.); delud'-ing (R. xix.); delud'-er, one who deludes; delud'-able (R. xxiii.), easily deceived, gullible.

Delusion, Illusion, delu'zhun, illu'zhun. Delusion is deception from want of knowledge. Illusion is deception from morbid imagination.

Delusion (R. xxxiii.); delusive, de.lu'ziv; delu'sive-ly, delusive-ness; delu'sory, de.lu'zory. Latin deludère, to cheat (de ludo, to play on one's credulity).

Delve (1 sy.), to dig; delved (1 sy.), delv'-ing (Rule xix); delv'-er, one who delves.

Old English delfan, to dig; past dealf, past part. delven.

Demagnetise, de.ma'g.netiz, to undo magnetic influence; demagnetised, de.ma'g.netized; demagnetis-ing, de-ma'g.netizing (R.xix); demagnetis-er, de.ma'g.netiz.er.

"Magnetise" is to affect with magnetism, or to make magnetic; de-reverses; and "de-magnetise" is to undo the former processes.

Demagogue, dém'a.g.g. Demigod, dém'i.gôd.

Demagogue. A factious mob orator.

Demigod. A man who has rank with the gods.

"Demagogue," French démagogue; Greek dém-ágógos, a popular leader (démos, the people); Latin demagōgus.

"Demigod," French démî, half, and our native word "God." The word half or half is the native word for demi, as heatf-clytiend, a semi-vowel, heatf-bryndel, a semi-sphere.

Demand', a request, to claim or seek with authority; demand'-ed (R. xxxvi.); demand'-ing, demand'-er, demand'-a ble (not -ible); demand'ant, the plaintiff in a law-suit.

French demandé, v. démânder; Latin demândâre (mandâ, to order).

Demarcation, dé'mær kar'zhun. A line of separation. French démârcation; Old English mear, a mark, a boundary.
Demean', to behave, to 'debase; demeaned' (2 syl.), demean'-ing; demeanour, dé.mean'. or, behaviour.

“Demean” (to deport oneself). “De-port” is Latin de porto, to carry; and “demean” is French de mener, to lead or carry.

“Demean” (to debase oneself) is Old English ge-menc, common.

Demi-, dém'-i. (French prefix), half. Demy, de-mú [paper], q.v.

Greek hemi-, Latin semi- (from Greek hémisus, Latin sémis, half).

Demi-god. A deified man.

This hybrid word is partly French and partly Anglo-Saxon.

Demi-lune. A term in Fort. (French demi lune, half moon.)

Demi-semiquaver, dém'-t sém'-i-qua'ver. Half a semi-quaver, the shortest musical note.

This is French demi; Latin sēmi; Spanish quichro, a trill!!

Demi-volt (Fr.) One of the seven movements in manège.

Demise, dé.misz', death; to bequeath; demised’ (3 syl.), demis'-ing (Rule xix.), demis'-able (Rule xxiii.)

Latin démittere, supine démissum, to send down [to the grave], hence "death"; to send down [to heirs], hence "to bequeath."

Democracy, plu. democracies, dé.mök'.ră.sy, dé.mök'.ra.stz, a republic; democratize, dé.mök'.ra.tiže, to make democratic; democratized’ (4 syl.), democratiz'-ing (R. xix.)

Democrat, dém'.o.krát, a favourer of democracy; democratic, dém'.o.krát'is, or democratical, dém'.o.krát"i.kăl (adj.); democratical-ly, in a democratic manner.

Greek démokratia (démös kratéo, to govern by the people), démokratikós.

(The last syllable is -cy, “state, office, rule”; not -sy. Similarly "aristocracy," "autocracy," and the hybrid "monocracy." )

Demobilise, dé.mō'.b'iliz. To “mobilise” troops is to render them liable to be moved out of their quarters to serve against an enemy. To “demobilise” them is to send them home, as not required for active service.

Demobilise, demobilised (4 syl.), demobilis'-ing (R. xix.); demobilisation, dé.mō'.b'il.i.zay'shun.

(These words came into popular use in the Franco-Prussian war, but have not yet found their way into dictionaries.)

Demolish, dé.mō'.lish, to pull down; demolished (2 syl.), demol'ish-ing, demol'ish-er; demolition, dé.mō'.lish' on.

French démolition, v. démolar; Latin demollitio, v. demoliri (moller is to heap up, de mollor is the reverse of “heaping up”).

Demon, dé.mō.n, a fiend; demonism, dé.mō.n.zm, belief in the active agency of demons; demonology, dé.mō.nō'l'o.gy, a systematic treatise on demons (Gk. λόγος, discourse, &c.), demonolatry, dé.mō.nōl'.a.try, the worship of demons (Gk. latreia, worship), demoniac, dé.mō'.ni.ák, one possessed; demonical, dé.mō'.ni.āl' (adj.); demon'ical-ly; demo-
nize, dë'mô.nîzë, to make one like a demon; de'monized (3 syl.), de'moniz-ing (Rule xix.), de'moniz-er.

French démon, démoniaque, démonographe, démonologie; Latin daemon, daemoniacus; Greek daïmôn, daïmoniakos, daïmonizōmat.

Demonstrate, de'mon.strate (not dëm.'on.strate), to prove; demon'strated (Rule xxxvi.), demon'strat-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii); demonstrat-ive, de'mon.strati-ve; demonstrative-ly, demonstrative-ness; demonstrable, de.mon'stra.b'il; demonstrable-ness, demon'strably (1st Latin conj.) Rule xix. demonstration, dëm.'on.stray'shun.

French démonstratif, démonstration; Latin demonstrativus, demonstrātor, dēmonstrāre (monstrō, "to point out").

Demoralize, de.mor'al.ize, to injure the morals, to disorganize; demoral'ised (4 syl.), demor'al.ising (Rule xix.), demor'al.is-er; demoralisation, de.mor'al.iz.ation.

French démoralisation, v. démoraliser; Latin de.morēs.

Dem'ster. A judge in the Channel Isles, and in the Isle of Man.

Old English démə, a judge; dém[an], to judge; -ster is not a feminine suffix, but is used in both genders).

Demulcent, de.mül'.sent. Soothing, (Lat. demulcens, gen. -centis.)

Demur', to hesitate from doubt; demurred' (2 syl.), demurr'-ing, demurr'-er (R. i.), in Law, an issue raised on some legal question in a suit, one who demurs; demurr'-able; demurr'-age, a fixed charge for the detention of trunks, &c., belonging to another railway company; an allowance made to the owners of a ship by the freighters for detention in port beyond time.

French demeure, v. demeurer; Latin démōrāri (mōra, delay).

Demure, de.meur', coy; demure'-ly, demure'-ness.

French des mœurs (avoir des mœurs, to have proper morals).

Demy, plu. demies, de.mi', de.mize'. Dem'i. Demise' (2 syl.)

Demy', a size (in paper) between "royal" and "crown," a "scholarship" in Magdalen College, Oxford; demyship, de.my'ship, the possession of a demy scholarship (-ship, Old Eng. affix, "tenure of," "state," "jurisdiction," &c.)

Demi, dëm'i (Fr. prefix), half; Lat. sēmi; Gk. hēmi.

Demise, de.mize', death.

"Demy" [paper], that is, demi-royal 20 in. by 15, instead of 24 by 19.

"Demy" [Oxford], is a demi or inferior fellowship.

Den- (Old Eng. postfix) a valley, a wooded place; as Tenter-den.

Den, a cage for wild beasts, &c. (Old Eng. den or denu, a den.)

Denationalise, de.nash'.on.al.ize. To deprive of nationality. The Poles are denationalised, being incorporated into Russia, &c.; denationalised, de.nash'.on.al.ized; denationalis-ing.

Dene (1 syl.), a valley. Dean, a church dignitary.

"Dene," Old English dene. "Dean," Latin decānus,
Denial, den'i:ál. (See Deny.)

Denizen, dén'.i.zen. A naturalised citizen.
Denizen is one made a citizen ex donatio:ne regis (by royal gift or charter). A denizen was a trader within the walls of a town; a forein was a trader without the walls (Lat. foris, abroad).

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Low Latin denizewus; Old French donaison (Latin donum, a gift).

Denominate, de.nom'.i.nate, to designate; denom'inat-ed (R. xxxvi.), denom'inat-ing (R. xix.); denom'inat-er, one who denominates; denom'inat-or, in fractions, the figure below the line, as ½ (here "2" is the denominator because it "designates" into how many parts the unit is divided.

Denomination, de.nom'.i.nay'.shun, name, a society (chiefly applied to religious sects); denominational, de.nom'.i.-nay'.shun.al, sectarian; denominational-ly; denomina'tive, de.nom'.i.iva.tiv.

French dénominateur, a denominator, dénominatif, dénomination; Latin denominatio, denominativus, denominátor, that which gives the name (to a fraction), denomináre (from nomen, a name).

Denote' (2 syl.), to indicate; denot'-ed (R. xxxvi.), denot'-ing (R. xix.), denot'-able; denotation, de'.no.tay'.shun; denotative, de.nó'.ta.tiv, having the power to denote.

Fr. dénotation, v. dénoter; Lat. denotátio, denotáre (nóta, a mark).

Denouement (French), da'.nou.mah'n (not da.nou.'emong), the winding up or final catastrophe of a drama, &c.

Denounce, de.noun'se', to inform against; denounced' (2 syl.), denounc'-er, denounce-ment.

Denunciation, de.nun'se.a'.shun, a public denouncement; denunciar (not -ter), one who denounces; denunciation, de.nun'.she.a.t'ry, containing a denouncement.

French dénoncer, dénonciation; Latin denunciation, denunciáre, to denounce (de nuncio, to inform against).

Dense, dence, thick. Dens, denz, plu. of den; dense'-ly, closely; denso'-ness, dens'ity. (Rule xix.)

French dense, densité; Latin densus, densitas, v. densáre.

Dent, a notch. Dint, force, power.

"There is a dent in the [teapot]," not dint.
"He did it by dint of [kindness], by the power or force of..."

Dent (verb), dent'-ed (R. xxxvi.), dent'-ing. The more usual forms of this verb are indent', indent'ed, indent'-ing; indentation, ind'ent'a.t'ion (has no simple form).

Dent'-al, pertaining to the teeth; dent'-ist; dentistry, the art and profession of a dentist; dentition, den.tish'.un, the "cutting" of teeth,
Dentate, *dēn'tate* (in *Bot.*), toothed [applied to leaves];
dentated, *dēn'tā'ted* (R. xxxvi.); dentate-ly.

Dentelle, *dahn'.tell*. Lace, lace-work.

Denticle, *dēn'.ti:k'l*, a small projecting point like a tooth;
denticulate, *dēn'.ti:k'.u-late* (in *Bot.*), finely toothed;
denticulate-ly; dentication, *dēn'.ti:k'.u-ly'.shun.*

Dentifrice, *dēn'.ti.fr'is*. Tooth-powder.

Latin *dentes frīco*, to rub the teeth.

Dentine, *dēn'.ti:n*. The tissue which forms the body of a tooth. (-ine Lat. "substance.")

Dentils, *dēn'.ti:ls* (in *Arch.*). Little square projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices, &c.

French dent, a tooth; dental, dentelle, denticule, dentifrice, dentiste, dentition; Lat. dens, gen. dentis, denticular, dentifricium, dentitio.

Denude' (2 syl), to strip; denū'd-ed (R. xxxvi.), denū'd-ing (Rule xix.), denū'd-er, denudation, *de.nū'.dā'ly'.shun*, divestment.

French démulation, v. démuder; Latin dénudatio, v. denudare, to make entirely naked (from nūdus, naked).

Denunciation, *de.nūn'.se.ə'ly'.shun*. (See Denounce.)

Deny', to refuse, to contradict; denies, *de.nīz*; denied, *dē.nīd*;
deny'er, *dē.nī-able*, denī'-al, but deny'-ing (Rule xi.)

French denier, to deny; déni, a denial; Latin dēnīgāre, to refuse.

Deodand, *dē'.o.dand.* A fine on the master, when one of his chattels has caused the death of a human creature.

Latin deo dandus, given to God. As the person thus killed died without absolution, the money was given for "masses for the dead." Abolished in 1846.

Deodorise, *dē.i.do.′rīz*, to disinfect, to neutralise bad odours;
deo'dorised (4 syl.), deo'orīs-ing (R. xix.); deo'orīs-er, a disinfectant; deodorisation, *dē.ı'.do.′ri.iz′.ay'.shun*.

Latin de odeo, i.e. *deo*, to stink (de reverses).

Deoxidate, *dē.ox′.ı.date*. to deprive of oxygen; deox′idat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), deox′idat-ing (Rule xix.), deoxidation, *dē.ox′.ı.day′.shun*, deprivation of oxygen.

Deoxidise, *dē.ox′.ı.dı.z*, to deprive of oxygen; deox′idis-ed (4 syl.), deox′idis-ing, deox′idis-er, that which deoxidises.

Dexygenate, *dē.ox′.ı.j′.en.ı.t*, to deprive of oxygen; deox′igenat-ed, deox′igenat-ing, deox′igenat-er, that which deprives of oxygen; deoxigenation, *dē.ox′.ı.j′.en.ı.t′.ay′.shun*. (It is usual to spell these words with '*x*' instead of '*ks' but as "oxygen" is spelt with a "y", the change should never have been made.)

French de-oxydable, -oxydation, -oxyder, to deoxidise, -oxydénation, v. -oxygéner; Greek oxigos genos, to generate sour or acid [compounds].
AND OF SPELLING.

Depart', to leave; depart'-ed (R. xxxvi.), depart'ing, departure, de.par'.tchur, a going away, death.

Depart'ment, a specific branch of a business; depart­mental, de.part.men'.tiil, limited to a department.

French départ, v. départir, département, départemental;
Latin de partire or -iri, to separate from [others].

Depend', to rely on; depend'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), depend'-ing, depend'-ent (not dependent), dependent-ly, depend'ence (not dependence); depend'ency, plu. dependencies, de.pên'.den'.siz; depend'able (R. xxiii). Independence, in· depend'ency, in'depend'ent, in'depend'ently (in-, neg.)

Dependent on [another]; Independent of [all others].

Pendent from [the ceiling], i.e., hanging down from.

French dépendance, dépendant (wrong conj.); Lat. dependens, gen. dependentis, v. dependere (de pendeo, to hang on or from).

Depict', to paint, to describe; depict'ed (Rule xxxvi.), depict'ing; depict'er, one who depicts. (Latin depictus, painted.)

Depilatory, de.pil'.a.to.ry, an ointment or lotion for removing hair [from the face and arms].

French dépilatoire; Latin depilare, to remove the hair (pilus, hair).

Depletion, de.plee'.shun, exhaustion; depletive, de.plee'.tiv.

Latin deplere (plea, to fill, de reverses).

Deplore' (2 syl.), to lament; deplored' (2 syl.), deplor'-ing (R. xix.), deplor'ing-ly (adv.); deplor'-er, one who deplores; deplor'able, deplor'ably, de-plor'ableness; deplora­bility, de.plor'·a·b·i·ty, deplorable state.

French déplorable, v. déplorer; Latin deplorare (pluro, to wail).

Depolarise, de.po'.lar.ize, to deprive of polarity; depo'larised (4 syl.), depolar'ising (R. xix.), depolarisation, de.po'. lar.i.zay'.shun. To polarise light is to split each undula­tion into two, each split undulation is “polarised light.”

Polarity, po.lar'rt.ty, the “state of being polarised.”

French polarisation, polariser, polarité; Latin polaris, polar.

Depopulate, de.pop'.u.late, to lay waste, to deprive of inhabit­ants; depop'ulat-ed (R. xxxvi.), depop'ulat-ing (R. xix.), depop'ulat-or (R. xxxvii.); depop'ulation, -lay'.shun.

French dépopulation; Latin depopulatio, depopulátor, depopulare (populus, people), to deprive of people, de private.

Deport', to behave; deport'-ed (R. xxxvi.), deport'ing; deport­ment, behaviour. The verb deport [to behave] must be followed by a reciprocal pronoun, as oneself, himself, my­self, herself, themselves, yourself, yourselves, &c.

French dépor'ter; to banish; Latin deportare, to carry away (porto, to bear or carry). We talk of a man’s bearing [way of conducting himself], his carriage [figure and bearing], &c.
Depose, *de.poze', to degrade from office (s between two vowels = z); deposed (2 syl.), depōs'-ing (Rule xix); depōs'-er.


French déposer, déposition; Latin depositio, depositor, depositus, depōsēre, supine depōsum (de pono, to lay [something] down).

Deposit, *de.po·sit, something intrusted to another, a pawn, to give something as a pledge, to lay by money in the bank; deposit-it-ed (R. xxxvi.), deposit-it-ing, deposit-it-or (R. xxxvii.); depository, *de.po.zi·to.ry, place for deposits. (This word ought to be depositary; Fr. dépositaire; Lat. depōsētorius.)

Depot, *plu. depōts, dé.pō', dé.pó'ze' (Fr.), not day'po, nor dép'po, a place where stores of a specific sort are kept.

Depra've (2 syl.): to corrupt; depraved (2 syl.), deprav'-ing (R. xix.), deprav'-er; depravity, *plu. depravities, de-prav'.tiz, moral turpitude; depravedness, *de.prav'd'.ness.


French déprécation, déprécatif; Latin de precati, to pray against.

Depreciate, *de.pree'st.ate, to lessen in value; depre'ciat-ed (lt. xxxvi.), depre'ciat-ing (Rule xix.), depre'ciating-ly, depre'ciat-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.); depreciatory, *de.pre'.ka'try; depre'cative, *de.pre'.ka'tiv, depre'cative-ly.

Depreciation, *de.pree'.s'a.shun, dejection, concavity.

French dépréciation, v. déprecier; Latin deprecatiūrum, the price).

Depredate, *de.pre'ed, to plunder; dep'redat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dep'redat-ing (Rule xix.), dep'redat-or (Rule xxxvii.); depredatory, *de.pre'.da'try (adj.), plundering; depredation, *de.pre'.day'.shun, spoliation.

French dépréda tion; Latin de predataio, predator, praedatorius (from praeda, prey, booty).

Depress', to lower in spirit or in value; depressed (2 syl.), depress'-ing, depress'ing-ly, depress'-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.); depression, *de.presh'.un, lowness, dejection, concavity.

French depression; Latin depressio, depressor, v. deprimō, supine depressum (de prēmo, to press down).
Deprive', to take away, to lose; deprived', depriv'-ing (R.xxxvi.), depriv'-er, depriv'-able, deprivation; dépriv'.vay'.shun.

Latin de- privare, to take away from; privatio.

Depth. Observe these four words, Length, breadth, depth, and height (not heighth, as it is often pronounced).

Deep; -th, Old Eng. postfix, converts adj. to abstract nouns.

Depurate, de.pū'.rate, to free from impurities; depur'at-ed (R. xxxvi.), depur'at-ing (R. xix.); depuration, de.pū'. ray'.shun; depurative, depu'.ra.tiv.
(The accent of these words is often thrown on the first syllable, but the way given is the more correct.)

French dépurier, dépuration; Latin depuratio (purus, pure, clean).

Depute' (2 syl.), to appoint; depu't-ed (R. xxxvi.), depu't-ing (R. xix.), depu't'-er; deputy, plu. deputies, dép'.u.tiz, persons deputed; deputation, dep'.u.tay'.shun.

French députation, v. députer; Latin depūtāre, to lay off (πύτο, to prune). A "deputy" is one cut off from others for a given object.

Derrange, de.rang'j (not de.rāng'), to disorder; deranged' (2 syl.), derang'-ing (R. xix.), derang'-er, derangement (only five words drop the e final before -ment. Rule xviii. §).

French derrangement, v. derranger (ranger to put in rank, de reverses).

Derelict, der'elikt, abandoned, goods forsaken by the owner; dereliction [of duty], der'elik'.shun (not de'rection), neglect [of duty] involving guilt.

Latin dērēlictio, dērēlictus (de relinquor, relictus, to leave).

Dercetis, dēr'.ē'tis. A fossil eel-like fish in the chalk formation.

Greek Derkētis, a Syrian goddess, like a mermaid, similar to Dagon.

Derelict, der'ry.likt, abandoned, goods forsaken by the owner; dereliction [of duty], der'ry.lik'.shun (not de'rection), neglect [of duty] involving guilt.

Latin dērēlictio, dērēlictus (de relinquor, relictus, to leave).

Derride' (2 syl.), to laugh at; derid'-ed (R. xxxvi.), derid'-ing (R. xix.), derid'-er, one who derides.

Derision, dē.ri.z'j.un, ridicule; derisive, dē.ri'.siv; deri'.sive-ly, derisive-ness (Rule xxxiii.)

French dēridier, dērision; Latin déridere supine dérisum, to laugh at; derisio.

Derive' (2 syl.), to acquire, receive, draw from a source; derived' (2 syl.), deriv'-ing (R. xix.), deriv'-er, deriv'-able.

Derivation, der'ry.vay'.shun, tracing to the root, descent.

Derivative, dē.riv'.a.tiv, a word formed from another, not fundamental; derivative-ly. Rule (xvii.)

French dērīvatif, dērivation, v. dērīver; Latin dērīvātō, dērīvātus, dērīvāto (de rīvo (to draw) from the river or source).

Dernier ressort, derr'.ne.a res'.sor (French). The last expedient or resource. (Not dernier resort, which is one word French and one English, and ought not to be tolerated. Either say dernier ressort or the last resource.)
Derogate, der'ro-gate, to disparage; der'og-āt-ed (Rule xxxvi.),
der'o-gāt-ing; derogation, der'ro-gāt'-shun.

Derogator, der'ō-gā'tor; a detractor; derog'at-ory, derog'-
at-or-i-ly (Rule xxxvi.), derog'at-or-i-ness (Rule xi).

French dérogation, dérogatoire, v. déroger; Latin derogātio, derogātor,
derogātēns, derogātōrius, derogāture (frequentative), derogāre.
("Regāre" is bring in a bill or propose a law; "de-regāre" is the reverse, i.e., to repeal a law.)

Der'rick. A temporary crane for removing goods from a vessel.
So called from Derrick, the Tyburn hangman (17th century).

Dervish or dervise, der'vis. A Mohammedan "monk" of great austerity. (Persian, derwesh, poor.)

Descant, des.'kant', to comment, to talk to oneself; descant'-ed
(R. xxxvi.), descant'-ing, descant'-er.
(The first syllable should be dis. The word is "dis-cant.")

Spanish aiscantar, to desca11-~; Latin, dis:canUire, to
s~ng. apart.

Descend; de.senel (not des,
send'. The word is .compounded of
de and scando, to climb down); descend-ed, de.send'.ed
(R. xxxvi.), descend-ing, de.send'.ing.

Descendant. One proceeding from an ancestor. (This word should be "descendent;" but, as usual, we owe our error to the French.) Descendent (in Astr.), is the opposite of ascendant. (Here again is a marvellous confusion. It should be "The star is in the ascendent or descendent;" but if the French error is preferred, then take the French words ascendant and descendent, and not one right and one wrong.)

Descend'-ible (not -able); descendibility, de.send'-i.-bil'-i.ty.

Descension, de.sen'.shun, a falling, hence a quarrel or falling out (verbs in -d and -de, add -sion, instead of -tion, R. xxxiii.); descensional, de.sen'.shun.al (adj.)

Descent; de.sent'. (not dis.sent), slope, progress down; but
Dissent, dis.sent', a disagreement, to differ.

French descendant, verb descendre, descends; Latin descendens, gen.
 descendentis, descensio, descendère (de scando, to climb down).
"Dissent" is Latin dissentio, i.e., dis sentio, to think differently.

Describe, de.skrīb'ē (not des.kribe). (The word is compounded of de and scribo, to write down, not des-cribo.)

Described, de.skrīb'd'; describ-ing, de.skrīb'-i.ng (Rule xix.);
describ-er, de.skrīb'er, one who describes; describable,
de.skrīb'-a.ble (Rule xxiii.) The negative is indescrib-
able, that which cannot be described.

Description, de.skrīp'.shun (not dis.krip'.shun); descrip-
tive, de.skrīp'.tiv (not dis.krip'.tiv); descriptive-ly; descriptiVe-ness; de.skrīp'.tiv.-ness.

French descriptif, description; Latin descriptēre, description (de scribo, to write down, to limit or define).
AND OF SPELLING.

Descry, to espy. Decry, to cry down.

Descry, des·kry' (not des·kry', nor yet dis·kry'); describe, des·kri·ze' (not dis·krize); descried, des·kri·de' (not dis·kride); descrier (not descrier; R. xi.), des·cri·er.

(The first syll. ought to be dis-as it is usually pronounced.)

"Descry" is a corruption of the Norman discrifer; Latin discern, supine discrētum, to discern.

"Decry" is the French dé crier, to cry down.

Desecrate, dés·ék·rate, to profane what is sacred, the opposite of consecrate; des·ecrat-ed (R. xxxvi.), des·ecrat-ing (R. xix.); des·ecrat-er, one who desecrates; desecration, dés·ék·ra'·shun, profanation. (One of the few words in -tion which is not French.)

(This word must not be confounded with execrate, "to detest," "to curse.")

Latin dés·ec·rare, dés·ec·ratus (sacrare, is to hallow, de reverses).

Desert, dés·er·t; desert, de·zert'; dessert, des·zert'.

§ Desert, dés·er·t (noun); de·zert' (verb). Rule I.

Desert, dés·er·t, a wilderness, a solitude; de·zert', to abandon; desert'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), desert'-ing, desert'-er (should be desertor); desertion, dés·er·tion.

§ Desert, dés·er·t'. That which deserves reward or punishment.

§ Dessert (with double s). The course of fruit at dinner.

"Desert" (a wilderness, to abandon): French désert, verb désertor, déserteur, désertion; Latin desertum, a des'ert; desertor, desertio, desertāre (frequentative of servus, to knit together, and de- which reverses, hence to unbind, forsake, abandon).

"Desert" (merit), Latin déservire, supine déservitum, contracted to déserv'um, something deserved.

"Dessert" (of fruit), French dessert, what is brought on after the table is cleared (desservir, to clear the table).

Deserve, de·zerve', to merit; deserved, de·zerv'd; deserving, de·zerv·ing (Rule xix.); deserv'er, de·zerv·er ("s" between two vowels = z).

Deservedly, de·zerv'd·ly, more often de·zor'·ved·ly.

Deserv'ing-ly (only in a good sense).

Latin de·servio, to merit for service (servio, to do a service).

Deshabille, properly pronounced days'-a·bee'·ya, but generally called dis·a·beel, undress. (French.)

Desiccate, des·ik·kate, to dry up; des·iccat-ed (Rule xxxvi.) des·iccat-ing (Rule xix.); desiccant, des·ik·kant, a medicine to dry a running sore; desiccation, des·ik·ka'·shun, the act of making dry, or state of being dry.

Desiccative, de·sik'·ka·tiv (adj). Drying or tending to dry.

("Desiccation" is one of the few words in -tion not French.)

Latin desiccatio, desiccāre (ticco, to dry; siccus, dry).
## ERRORS OF SPEECH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desiderare, desiderat-ed</td>
<td>to want; desiderāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.); desiderā-ting; desiderative, desiderā-tiv. (These words are not much used.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desideratum, plu. desiderata, desiderat-ed</td>
<td>Something needed to supply a deficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desideration, desiderat-ed</td>
<td>Something required to supply a deficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin désiderātio, désideratūs, désiderāre, to crave for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design, design</td>
<td>a scheme, a plan, to intend, to plan, &amp;c.; designed, design-ed; design-ing, design-ing; design-er, desiner; design-ed-ly, design-ly; design-able, design-able; design-less, design-less; design-less-ly; design-ment, design-ment. (In all the examples given above the “g” is silent, but is pronounced hard in the following derivatives, and “s” is no longer = z.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designate, designate</td>
<td>to point out, to name; designated, designate-ed (Rule xxxvi.); designate-ing, designate-or. (R. xxxvii.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desination, designation</td>
<td>A name, &amp;c. (Rule lx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French désigner, désignation; Latin désignatio, désignator, désign[or], to mark out (signum, a sign or distinguishing mark).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desire, desire</td>
<td>to wish for (“s” between two vowels = z); desired’ (2 syl.), desire-ing (R. xix.), desire-er, desire-able, desirably, desire-able-ness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desirous, desire-us</td>
<td>wishful; desirous-ly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French désir, desire-able, v. désirer, désireux; Latin désiderō, which furnishes the verb désiderāre, to crave for; désiderium, desire, craving for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desist, desist</td>
<td>to leave off (Rule lx.); desist-ed (Rule xxxvi.); desist-ing; desistance, desisṭ-tance, a ceasing to act. (The first “s” in “desist” is pronounced between s and z; but in “resist” it is decidedly = z.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French désister; Latin desistēre, desistens (sisto, to continue).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desk, a sloping table. (Old Eng. disc, a table, a board, a dish.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Desolate, desolate</td>
<td>lonesome, in a ruinous state, to lay waste; desolat-ed (R. xxxvi.), desolat-ing (R. xix.); desolat-er, one who lays waste; desolat-ly; desolatory, desolat-ry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desolation, desolate-shun</td>
<td>a state of ruin and gloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French désolateur, désolation, verb désoler; Latin désolatio, désolatūs, désolāre (from sólus, alone).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despair, despair</td>
<td>(not dispair), hopelessness, to be without hope; despair-ed (2 syl.), despair-ing, despair-ing-ly, despair-er.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desperate, desperate-rate</td>
<td>reckless, without hope; desperate-ly, desperate-ness (Rule xvii.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desperation, desperate-shun</td>
<td>Recklessness, hopelessness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AND OF SPELLING.

Desperado, plu. desperadoes (Rule xlii.), des'pe ray" doz (not des'pe rah doz), a bravo. (Spanish.)

Latin desperatio, desperatus, desperare (de spes, without hope).

Despatch' (not dispatch). Haste, a special message, to send on special business. Despatches (plu.), written documents sent to or from a public servant on business of state, (R. liii.), despatched (2 syl.), despatch' ing.

Spanish despachar verb, despacho noun; Latin de spatiior, to travel from [one person or place to another].

Despicable, des'.p'i:k'i:i.b'l (not des.p'k'.i:i.b'l). See below.

Despise' (2 syl.), not dispizc, to contemn; despised' (2 syl.), despis' ing, despis' er; despis' able, contemptible; despicable, des'pi ka b'l (not des pik' a b'l), worthless, vile; despis' ing ly, with disdain; des'picably, contemptibly; despicable ness, des"pi ka b'l ness (not des pik' a b'l ness).

Latin despicabitis, despicio (de specio, to look down on one).

Despite, des.p'ite'. An act of malice, notwithstanding. (It is never used as a verb, the verb is "to spite.")

Latin despicio, supine despectum (de specio, to look down on one).

Despoil' (2 syl.), to plunder; despoiled' (2 syl.), despoil' ing; despoil' er, one who despoils.

Despotation, desp6l1Uirc, to pillage; spoliare, spolUUio, &c.

Despond', to fail in hope; despond' ed (R. xxxvi.), despond' ing, despond' ing ly; despond' er, one who desponds; despond' ent (not -ant), low spirited; despond' ent ly, despond' ence, despondency.

Latin despondens, gen. despondentis, despondere (spondeo is "to answer [one's expectation]," de reverses, hence de spondeo is to disappoint one's hope, "to lose hope.")

Despot, des'.p'ot, a tyrant, an autocrat; despotic, des'.p'ot ik, absolute; despot' ical, despot' ical ly; despot' ism, des'.p'o.tizm, autocracy.

French despote, despotique, despotism; Greek despotes, despotikos, verb despod, to obtain mastery.

Dessert, de.zert'; desert, de.zert'; desert, des'.ert.

Dessert, de.zert'. A course of fruit after dinner.

Desert, de.zert'. What is deserved (good or ill).

Desert, de.zert. A solitude, a wilderness.

Desert, de.zert'. To abandon (q.v.)

"Dessert." French dessert, the course served after the table is cleared; desservir, to clear the table.

"Desert" (what is deserved), Latin deservio, sup. deservitum, to do one a service, hence "to deserve [payment]."

"Desert." (a wilderness), French desert; Latin desertum.

"Desert" (to abandon), the same. (Sero is to join, as de reverses de-sero is to disjoin, and hence "to forsake."
Destine, dës'tën (not des'tine), to design or purpose; destined' (2 syl.); destining, des'tin-ing (Rule xix.)

Destination, dës'të.nay'shun. The ultimate goal.

Destiny, plu. destinies, dës'të.ni, dës'të.niz. Fate, doom.

French destination, destinée, v. destiner; Latin destinatio, destinare.

(Greek sténo to bind fast.)

Destitute, dës'të.tute. Friendless, needy, without.

Destitution, dës'të.ti.tishun. Utter want, distress.

French destitution, destitué; Latin destitutio, destituere (stitua is to erect, as de reverses de-stitua is to pull down. A "destitute" person is one "pulled down.")

Destroy' (not destroy), to demolish; destroyed' (2 syl.), destroy'-ing (Rule xiii.), destroy'-er, one who destroys.

Destruction, des.trük'shun (not destruction), demolition; destructive, des.trük'tiv; destructiv-ely, destructiv-eness; destructible, des.trük'ti.b'l (not -able), liable to...; destructibility, des.trük'ti.b'il'.i.ty, capable of destruction.

French destructibilité, destructible, destructif, destruction; Latin destruéctio, destruére (struo is to pile up, de reverses).

Desuetude, des'sue.tude. Disuse, discontinuance.

(If ought to be pronounced in four syllables, des'sue.tude.)

Fr. desuétude; Lat. desuetudo. (Suco is "to be in use," de reverses.)

Desultory, des'ul.to.ry, unconnected; des'ultori-ly (R. xi.), des'-ultori-ness (R. xi.), running from one subject to another.

Latin desultorius, (destitio, de sultio, to leap from one thing to another). "Desultor" was a rider who leaped from one horse to another, as a rider in a circus. An Insulier is one who leaps on you.

Detach, de.tatch', to separate; detached' (2 syl.), detach'-ing, detach'-ment, ships or troops sent to the main body.

French détachement, v. détacher; Italian di staccare, staccato in music is when each note is isolated.

Detail, de'tail (noun), de'tail' (verb); Rule l.

De'tail. Minute particulars [of a narrative].

De'tail', to narrate particulars, to deal out piecemeal; detailed' (2 syl.), detail'-ing, detail'-er.

French détail, v. détailleer (tailler, to cut; German theilen, to divide).

Detain', to keep back; detained' (3 syl.), detain'-ing; detain'-er, one who detains, a writ to a warder to continue to keep a prisoner in prison.

Detention, de.tén'shun (-tion not -sion, Rule xxxiii.)

Deténœ (Latin), makes "detentum" not detensum, in the sup.

French détention, v. détêter; Latin detenœ (de ténœ, to hold back.

(The pseudo diphthong -at- is indefensible. Probably it arises from some confused notion that tain is a contraction of taken (ta'en.)
Detect', to discover; detect'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), detect'-ing, detect'-er (should be detect-or); detective, de.tek'.tiv; detection, de.tek'.shun; detect-ible.

Latin detector, détectio, détégère supine detectum (Lego is "to cover," de reverses, hence de tégo is "to uncover").

Deter', to hinder by fear, &c.; deterred' (2 syl.), deterrr'-ing (Rule i.), deterrr'-er, deterrr'-ent (adj.), deter'-ment (one r, because -ment does not begin with a vowel).

Latin déterrère (de terreo, to frighten from [doing a thing]).

("Deter" ought to be spelt with double "r." It is not from the verb détêro, to bruise, but from déterreo, to frighten).

Detergent, de.tēr'.gent (n. and adj.), that which cleans, cleansing; detersive, de.tēr'.sīv, having the power to cleanse; deter-sion (not determination), de.tēr'.shun, the act of cleansing.

French détergent, v. déterger, détersif; Latin détersus, gen. détersus, sup. -tersum (de térgo to scour out [a stain]).

Deteriorate, de.tēr'yō.strate (not de.tēc'.ri.ō.rate), to degenerate; deteriorated, de.tēr'yō.strate.ēd (Rule xxxvi.); deteri-or-āt-ing (Rule xix.); deterioration, de.ter'yō.strate.ēn. (French déterioration, v. déteriorer; Latin détērius [adv] worse. Not a derivative of "de terreo," but of dé tëro, to wear away.

Determine, de.tēr'.mīn, to decide; deter'mined (3 syl.), deter'-min-ing (Rule xix.), deter'min-er, deter'min-able.

Determinate, de.tēr'yō.mīn.ate (verb and adj.), to limit, limited; deter'minated (Rule xxxvi.), deter'minat-ing (Rule xix.), deter'minat-or (Rule xxxvii.); determinative, de.tēr'.min.ā'tiv; deter'minat ive-ly, specifically.

Determination, de.ter'yō.mīn.ay'.shun. A fixed resolution.

French déterminatif, détermination, v. déterminer; Latin deter'minatio, deter'mināre [termīnus, a boundary].

Deter'sive, de.tēr'.sīv, &c. (See Detergent.)

Dестe', to hate; destest'-ed (R. xxxvi.), destest'-ing, destest'-er, destest'-able (not -ible, 1st Lat. conj.), destestably, destest'-able-ness; destestation, de'tēs.tay'.shun, abhorrence.

French détestable, détestation, v. détester; Latin destētabilis, destētārio, destētāri (de testor, to bear witness against one).

Dethrone' (2 syl.), to drive from a throne; dethroned' (2 syl.), dethrōn'-ing (Rule xix.), dethrōn'-er, dethrōn'-ment.

Latin de thronus, [to remove] from a throne.

Detonate, de.to.nate, to explode; de.to.nat'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), de.to.nat'-ing (Rule xix.); detonation, de.to.nay'.shun. (Very often pronounced dét-; but the "e" is long.)

French détonation, v. détoner; Latin dé-tēnārio, to thunder mightily.

Detour (Fr.), da.toor'. A roundabout or circuitous way.
Detract, *de.träkt* (not *de.träk*), to depreciate; detract'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), detract'-ing, detract'-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.), detract'-ing-ly; detract'-ive, *de.träkt'.iív*, deprecative; detract', *de.träk'.shun*, deprecation.

French v. detracter, détaction; Latin detractor, detractio, de-trahère, supine de-tractum, to draw off, hence, to lessen. There is a Low Latin verb de tracto, meaning "to tear limb from limb with horses."

Detriment, *dé.tri.ment*, injury; detrimental, *dé.tri.men't.al*.

French détème, détère; Latin *dé.trēmen'tum*, act of wearing away. (We perversely disregard Latin quantities, Rule lii.)

French détition, détirius; Latin de-trahere, supine de-trahent, to draw off, hence, to lessen. There is a Low Latin verb de tracto, meaning "to tear limb from limb with horses."

Detriment, *dé.tri.ment*, injury; detrimental, *dé.tri.men't.al*.

French *dé.triment*, détération, detritus; Latin *dé.trahere*, supine *dé.trahent* to bruise.

Detritus (should be *dé.trīt*us, but generally called *dé'.trī.tus*), débris; detrition, *dé.trish'.un*, the act of wearing away. (We perversely disregard Latin quantities, Rule lii.)

French *dé.tri.de*; Latin *dé.trōtum*, sup. *tritum*, to bruise.

Detrude', (2 syl.), to thrust down; detrūđ'-ed (R. xxxvi.), detrūđ'-ing; detrusion, *dé.trūž'.shun* (sion not -tion, R. xxxiii.) ("De-truđe" is to thrust down; "intrude," to thrust oneself in.)

Latin de trudere, supine trusum, to thrust down or away.

Detruncate, *de.trünk'ate*, to lop off the limbs; detrun'cât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), detrun'cât-ing (Rule xix.); detruncation, *de.trun'.kay'.shun*, mutilation.

("Detruncation" is one of the few words in "-tion" not Fr.)

French *dé.trunkatión*, détuncère, sup. détuncátum, to lop off.

Deuce, *duse*, two of cards or dice, the devil; deuced, *du'.sed*, devilish, very; deuced-ly, *du'.sed.ly*, devilishly, very.

"Deuce" (two), French *dœus*; Latin *dua*, two.

"Deuce" (the devil), "quosdam daemones quo dūsios Galli nuncipant" (St. Aug. xv. 23); Danish *dœus*, the deuce.

Deutero-, *du'.tē.ro-*, (Greek prefix meaning "second.").

Deutero-gamy, *du'.te.ro'.gamy*. A second marriage on the death of the first husband or wife. (Gk. *gāmos*, marriage.)


Deut - (contraction of *deutero-*, see above). In Chem., it indicates two equivalents of oxygen to one of the metal named: as Deutoxide, *du.tē.o'.ide* [of copper, &c.], two equivalents of oxygen to one of copper (deuto oxide).

Devastate, *de'.vast.ate*, to lay waste; de'vastât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), de'vastât-ing, de'vastât-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.); devastation, de'vast'.tay'.shun*, a state of ruin, havoc. (The first syl. is often pronounced dē-, but the "e" is long.)

French *dē.vast'ation*, v. dévaster; Latin *dē.vastātio*, dévastātor, dévastāre (de vaste, to lay thoroughly waste).

Develop, *de.vēl'.op*, to disclose. Envelop, to inclose. (The noun *envelope* [for letters] has a final "e;" "develop" has no noun. Bear in mind the two verbs.)
Developed, developed; developing, development (R. iii.).
Fr. déveoppement, v. développe; Ital. sviluppo, a bundle or intricacy; de reverse, hence develop is to undo a bundle or intricacy.
Deviate, de.viate, to vary, to turn from the right way; de'viat-ed (R. xxxvi.), de'viat-ing (R. xix.) de'viat-er; deviation, de.vi.a".shun, a difference; devious, de.vi.us; de'vi-ous-ly, de'vi-ous-ness.
French déviation, v. dévier; Latin devius (de via, out of the way).
Device (2 syll.) A contrivance, a motto, a symbol. (See Devise.)
Devil, dëv'il, Satan; dev'il-ish, maliciously wicked, very; dev'ilish-ly, maliciously, exceedingly; dev'ilish-ness; dev-il-ism, dëv'il.izm, devilish conduct; dev'il-ment, dev'il-ry, mischief and malice fit for a devil.
Dev'il, to grill with cayenne pepper; dev'iled (2 syll.), dev'il-ing. (Old Eng. deoul, deu)le, deu.)
Devise, de.vize', to scheme; device, de.vise', a scheme (R. li.); devised' (2 syll.), devis-ing, devis'er, devis'able (R. xxiii.); devisee, dëvi.zee', the person to whom "real estate" is devised; devisor, de.vi.zor', the person who bequeaths or leaves by will. Divisor, dëvi.zor, the figure by which a sum is divided.
Fr. devise, a motto. Ital. divisa, a coat of arms; -divisare, to devise.
Devoid' (2 syll.), empty, destitute. (Lat. de viduus, wholly void.)
Devolve' (2 syll.), to become the duty of, to pass over from one to another; devol'ved (2 syll.), devolv'-ing (Rule xix.), devolv'-ment; devolution, dëv'o.lüt'.shun.
(“Devolve" is followed by on: "The duty devolves on me.")
French devolution, the falling of property to relations in default of proper heirs. Latin devolvo, to roll down; devolutus, devolved.
Devonian, de.vii.ni.ian. The Old Red Sandstone formation; so called from Devonshire, where it is largely developed.
Devonite, dev'.onite. A mineral found at Barnstaple in Devonshire ("-ite" in Geo. means a "stone" or "fossil").
Old English Defene, a Devonshire man; Defe-na-scir, Devonshire. Latin Dumnonii, British Dyvonii, the glen people.
Devote' (2 syll.), to consecrate; devôt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), devôt'-ing (R. xix.), devotion, dëv'ôt.shun; devotion-ist, devotion-al, devotional-ly; devotional-ist, a devotee; dev'o'ted (3 syll.), strongly attached; dev'o'ted-ly, dev'o'ted-ness.
Devotee, dëv'o.tec'. One abandoned to religious exercises.
Devout, piou.s; devout-ly, devout-ness.
French dévot, dévotion. Latin dévó'tio, dévúsus, dévólère whereas "devote;" dévò're, supine devótum, whence devout.
Devour', to eat up; devoured' (2 syl.), devour'ing, devour'ing-
ly, devour' er. Devoirs, d'voirs (French), respects.
(“I pay my devoirs to you,” is a jocose civility.)
French dévorer; Latin devoráre (vóre; vorax, voracious).
Dew, a deposition of the moisture of the air. Due, owing (q. v.);
dewed (1 syl.), dew' ing, dew'y (adj.), dew-less, dew-
drop, dew' 1-ness (with i, R. xi). Germ. thau; Dan. dug.
Dexter (in Her.) The right side of a shield or coat of arms (to a
person standing behind it, not to one in front of it).
Dexterity, dex' ter'i ty, expertness; dexterous, dex' ter'us (not
dex' trus); dex' terous-ly, dex' terous-ness.
It means “right-handed” (Latin dexter, the right hand); “left-
handed is awkwa'ard (awke, the left hand), sinister (Latin), and
gauche = gosh (French), the left hand.
Dextrine, dex' trín. British gum made from starch,
Latin dexter, the right hand (“-ine,” in Chem. denotes “a simple
substance”). Dextrine is so called, because it turns the plane in
polarised light to the right hand.
Dey, the native title of the governor of Algiers. Day [time].
“Dey,” Turkish dái, seignor; “Day,” Old English dag.
Di- (contraction of the Greek prefix dis-, “asunder”; and some-
times of din-, “through”). The ordinary meaning of di-
in composition is “two,” “twice,” “double,” especially
when it forms a distinct syllable; as
Di-an'drian. Having two stamens.
Di-cceph' al'ous. Having two heads.
Di-dac' tyloüs. Having two fingers or toes.
Di-gyn' ian. Having two styles or pistils.
Di-hed' ral. Having two surfaces.
Di-lac'e rante. To tear in two.
Di-pet'al ous. Having two petals.
Di-sper'mous. Having two seeds.
Di-theist. A believer in two gods, one good and one evil.
In a few cases it bears the force of dis-, “asunder”; as
Di-gress'. To walk asunder or wide of the path.
Di-var'icate. To stretch the legs asunder.
Di-vert'. To turn the mind asunder or aside.
The original idea of “asunder” or separation, gives the
meaning above (two), and also the negative force of the
prefix, one example of which is
Di-vest'. To unclothe.
In a few examples di- represents the Greek preposition dia,
“through,” “throughout,” “thorough”; as
Di-aoustics. That part of acoustics which treats of sound passing through different mediums.

Di-electrics. Substances which allow electricity to pass through them, and not over their surface.

Di-optics. That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light in passing through glass.

Di-rect. Right throughout.

\[\text{Chemistry Di- denotes a double equivalent of the base, and Bi- a double equivalent of the gas : as “Di-sulphate of silver,” = two equivalents of the base (silver) to one of sulphuric acid; but “Bi-sulphate of silver” would be two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base (silver). See Dis.}\]

\[\text{Dis- The force of dis- is almost always privative. Before “f” dis- becomes dif-.}\]

\[\text{Dia- (Greek preposition, meaning through). In composition it means “through,” “throughout,” “thorough.”}\]

\[\text{Diabetes, } \text{di'-a-bee'-teez. A disease in which saccharine urine flows too freely.}\]

\[\text{Latin diabetes; Greek dia baino, to go through one.}\]

\[\text{Diabetic, } \text{di'-a.b6v'.tk; diabolical, } \text{di'-a.b6v'.i.k6l, devilish; diabolical-ly; diabolism, } \text{di'-ab'.o.lism.}\]

\[\text{French diabolique; Latin diabolicus; Greek diabolikos (diabolos, the devil, from dia ball6, to fling-out at you, i.e., to slander).}\]

\[\text{Diachylon, } \text{di-ak'.i.l6n (not diachilum). An adhesive plaster made of oil and the oxide of lead.}\]

\[\text{French diachylon; Greek dia ch6los, through i.e. by means of a juice. It was originally made of the juices of herbs.}\]

\[\text{Diaconal, } \text{di-ak'.o.nal, pertaining to the office of deacon; diaconate, } \text{di-ak'.o.nate, the office of deacon (q. v.).}\]

\[\text{French diaconal, diaconat; Latin diaconus, a deacon.}\]

\[\text{Diadem, } \text{di'-a.dem, a royal crown; di'ademedy (3 syl.)}\]

\[\text{French diadema; Latin diadema; Greek de6, to bind.}\]

\[\text{Di6resis, plu. di6reses, di.6'.r6.sis, di.6'.r6.seez. Separation of two contiguous vowels. The mark (‘) is placed over the latter vowel: as arial (not aerial).}\]

\[\text{Latin di6resis; Greek di-air6sis (di-aireo, to divide.)}\]

\[\text{Diagnosis, plu. diagnoses, di.ag.n6'.sis, di.ag.n6'.seez. The art of distinguishing one disease from another. Many use the word for “symptom,” which is an error; thus “What are the ‘diagnoses’ of the case?” is nonsense. A medical man may say “My diagnosis informs me the disease is not so and so,” and also that “The diagnostic symptoms of the case are those of [measles].”}\]

\[\text{Diagnostic, di.ag.n6'.st6k, distinguishing [applied to symp-}\]
toms of diseases]; diagnostics, di.ag.nōs'.tiks, the science of disease-symptoms.

Diagnosticate, di.ag.nōs'.ti.kate, to determine a disease by its symptoms; diagnostic-ate-ed (R. xxxvi.), diagnostic-i-ting. The verb diagnose, di'.ag.nose, di'agnosed (3 syl.), di'agnos-ing, is sometimes used.

Greek diagōnĭs, discriminating; v. dia-gignōskō, to distinguish.

Diagonal, di.äg'.o.nāl, a straight line drawn through a figure with not less than four sides. The line must run from any angle to the opposite one. Diagonal-ly.

(The "o" is omega in Greek and long in Latin.)

French diagonal; Latin diagōnios; Greek dia gonía, an angle.

Diagram, di'.a.grām. A plan or figure shown by lines.

Diagraph, di'.a.grāf, an instrument used in perspective drawing; diagraphic, di.a.grāf'.ik.

French diagramme; Latin diagramma; Greek dia gramma, that which is marked out by lines, v. dia-grāphō.

Dial, di.äl. An instrument for measuring time.

Dialing, di'.a.il.ing. The art of constructing dials.

Latin dialis, pertaining to day (dies, a day).

Dialect, di.a.lek'tik, provincial speech; dialectic, di.a.lek'.tik; provincial, subtle. Dialectics, di.a.lek'tiks, the science of arguing on ideal subjects where word-fencing is more important than physical facts. Dialectician, di.a.lek'.tish'an, a skilled arguer; dialectical; dialectical-ly.

French dialecte, dialectique; Latin dialectica, dialecticus, dialectos; Greek dia-lektikē, dia-lektikōs, dia-lektos (dia légo).

Dialogue, di'.a.log; plu. dialogues, di'.a.logos, generally applied to the conversations of a drama.

(The Fr. termination -ue is useless and out of character.)

Fr. dialogue; Lat. dialógus; Gk. dia-logos, discourse between [persons].

Diameter, di.äm'.er.tēr, a straight line running through the centre of a circle, and bounded each end by the circumference; diametrical, di.'a.mēt'.ri.kēl; diametrical-ly.

Latin diamēter, diamĕtro [opposite], directly [opposite]; Greek diamētrōs (a measure through [a circle]).

Diamond, di'.a.mīn'd (not di'.mi'n).

French diamant; Latin adamas; Greek a-damas, unconquerable. The diamond cannot be cut or overcome by other materials.

Diana, Dir'.än'a (not Di'a.nah). A Roman goddess.

Diandria, di.an'.drī.a (in Botany). Having two stamens. The "stamens" belong to male plants (Greek anēr, a male). The "pistil," or seed-bearing organ, belongs to female plants.

Diandrian (adj.) Pertaining to plants with two stamens.

French diandrie; Greek di [di] andres, two men.

(The Greek anēr means man as opposed to woman.)
Diapason, *diˈ.a.pən* (in Music), an octave, the whole compass of a musical instrument; an instrument for tuning organ pipes. (In Philosophy) the universe, which Pythagoras conceived to be a complete musical octave beginning from Deity and ending with man. The eight notes are Deity, the planets, and man; man touches earth and Deity, and as the planets intervene, they influence his lot. (Greek *dia pāsa*, through all things.)

Diaper, *diˈ.a.pər*, a figured linen cloth; diapered, *diˈ.a.pərd*. French *diapré*, diaper work; (Flemish) *d’Ypres*, in Flanders.


Diaphragm, *diˈ.a.frəm*. The midriff.

Diarrhoea, *diˈ.ər.reeˈ.əh*, a violent flux; diarrhoeitic, *diˈ.ər.reeˈ.tɪk*, purgative. Diuretic, a medicine to increase the discharge of urine.

Diastole, *diˈ.a.sto.lə* (not *diˈ.a.stələ*). The lengthening of a syllable naturally short, the dilatation of the heart, &c.

Diastase, *diˈ.a.təs.ə*e* (not *diˈ.a.taˌsə*). A substance which converts starch into dextrine and grape sugar.


Diatom, *plu. diatoms, diˈ.a.təm, diˈ.a.təmz* (not *diˈ.a.təˌm, diˈ.a.təˌməz*). It has nothing to do with the word “atom”). A sub-order of algae; a diatom is a single specimen.

Diatomaceae, *diˈ.a.təm.əˈsəˌsəˌməˈsəˌsəˌ* (not *diˈ.a.təˌməˌsəˌməˌ*). The order which contains the above sub-order.

Diatonic, *diˈ.a.tənˈək* (in Music). By tones. The diatonic scale is the ordinary musical scale, the chromatic scale proceeds by half-tones. The “diatonic scale” does not, strictly speaking, proceed by tones
throughout, for the intervals between E and F, B and C are only half of those between C and D, F and G, A and B, but they are all called tones in ordinary speech.

Greek diētônas (dia tônōs, proceeding) by tones.

Diatribe, di’atribe, a tedious disputation, an acrimonious harangue; diatribist, di’a.trî’bist, one who...

(In Gk. and Lat. the second “i” is short. French error.)

French diatribe: Latin diatribe; Greek dia tribê, a wearing away (of time or patience), (dia tribê) to wear thoroughly away.

Dibble, di’b’b’l, an instrument used by gardeners for making holes in the earth; dib’bled (2 syl.), dib’bling, dib’bler. Welsh tip, a point; Dutch tip; German züpfel.

Dice, plu. of die (dî), a small cube used in play; dic-ing, dice-ting, playing at dice.

French dô, corruption of “ta’;” Latin tālus, a die or solid cube.

Dicotyledon, di’côt-y.lee’-dôn, plu. dicoty’lédons or dicotyldôna. Plants with two seed lobes for their embryo; “exōgens.”

Dicotyledonous, di’côt-y.lee’-do-nus (adj.)

Greek dî [di] kôutûdôn, two sockets, or lobes (see Acotyledon).

Dictate, dik’tate (noun), dik’tate’ (verb). Rule l.

Dictate, dik’tate. A bidding, telling another what to write.

Dictate’. To order imperiously, to tell another what to write; dictat’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dictat’-ing (Rule xix.)

Dictation, dik’ta’shun. The act of dictating.

Dictat’-or, fem. dicta’trix; dictâtor-ship, the office of dictator (-ship, O. E. postix, “tenure of office or state”); dictatorial, dik’t.â.tôr’ri.dal, imperious; dictatorial-ly.

Diction, dik’shun. Way of expressing oneself.

Dictionary, plu. dictionaries, dik’ shun.ér.ri, plu. dik’shun-er.riz. A lexicon.

Dictum, plu. dicta, dik’tum, dik’tâh. A positive or dogmatic assertion.

Ipse dixit, ip’se dif’it. Dogmatic assertion. Used in all persons as a noun (Latin).

French dictatorial, diction, dictum; Latin dictâtor, dictâtrix, dictâtorius, dictio, gen. dictiônis, dictionarium, v. dictate, supine dictatûm (frequentative of dicô, to say), dictum.

Did, past tense of Do. Old Eng. present tense ic dô, past ic dyde, past part. gedôn. Modern Eng. I do, I did, done. As an auxiliary it is chiefly used in asking questions, in which case it stands before the noun or pronoun, as did [you] speak? In common speech it is used to add emphasis or force, as “I do very much wish it,” “I did indeed love him.” In poetry it is used without any special purpose beyond helping out the metre or rhyme.
Didactic, di'dak'tik, designed to teach; didactical, di'dak'-
ti.käl; didact'ical-ly, in a didactic manner.

Fr. didactique; Gk. didaktikós, fit for teaching (didasko, to teach).

Didactyrous, di'dak'ti.lüs, having two toes; didactyl, di'dak'-tül, an animal with two toes.

Greek di [dis] daktülos, two fingers or toes.

Didelphys, di.del'fi.s, a generic name for such animals as have two wombs, like the opossum family; didelphidæ, di.del'-
fi.de, same as didelphys; didelphoid, di.del'.foid, ani-
imals with an abdominal pouch less perfect than that of the true opossum. (Gk. eidos, resembling the didelphys.)

Greek di [dis] delphus, double womb.

Die, a stamp, to expire; dye, tincture, to tincture (both di).

Die (to expire), dies, dize; died (1 syl.), dy'-ing; di-er, one likely to die soon (Rule xix.); dead, déd, lifeless, q.v.;
death, déth, q.v. Die of disease (not from nor with).

Die, pln. dice (1 syl.) A cube with six faces marked with spots from one to six.
The die is cast. The last chance is ventured.

Die (a stamp), pln. dies, dize (1 syl.)

Dye, tincture, (verb) to tincture; dyes, dize; dyed (1 syl.),
dy'-ing (Rule xix.), dy'-er, one who dies.

(It is a pity that the original vowels have been changed in the verb “die,” thereby causing confusion between words wholly different; the anomalous spelling of “die, dead, death; and the necessity of breaking Rule xix. in dyeing to distinguish it from dying.)

“Die” (to expire), Old Eng. deað[ian], past deeddod, past part. deeddod:
dead, defunct: death, death.

“Die” (a cube with six faces), French dé = day; Latin tabus, a die, strictly, with four faces only. Our spelling of this word is foolish and indefensible.

“Dye” (tincture), Old Eng. deag, v. deag[ian], past deagode, past part. deagoed.

Dielectric, di'.el.eÞ’trik. Dialectic, di'.a.leÞ’tik.

Dielectric is a body that admits the force of electricity to act through it. (Greek di [dia] with the word electric).

Dialectic is the adj. of dialect, provincial.

Dielectrics, di'.e.lék’tri ks. The plural of dielectric.

Dialectics, di'.a.lék’ti ks. The art of word-fencing, or argu-
ing with words rather than with solid proofs; it has no scope in experimental philosophy, but its true pro-
vince is in a prærí or speculative reasoning.

“Dielectric.” Electric adj. from the Greek elektron, amber, the root of our word “electricity,” q.v.; di [Greek dia] through.

“Dialectics” is from the verb dialégo, which gives our word dialogue, and means to converse. In Platonic philosophy it means the highest kind of speculative reasoning; Aristotle uses the word to signify that reasoning which leads to probability but falls short of proof.
Diet, dj'et. Food, to feed by regimen. A German parliament.

Diet (verb), dj'et-ed (Rule xxxvi.); dj'et-ing, dj'et-er; dietary, dj'et-er-ry, rules of diet, allowance of food; dietetic or dietetical, dj.e.tet'ik, dj.e.tet'.i.kül (adj.), pertaining to diet; dietet'ical-ly (adv.)

Dietetics, rules of diet, that branch of medical science which treats of diet. (All sciences from the Greek -ika except five] terminate in English in -ics. The five exceptions are "logic," "magic," "music," "physic," and "rhetoric," which come to us through the French. R. lxi.)

"Diet" (food), French diète, di'etétique; Latin dieta, di'etarius, di'etetica, di'eteticus; Greek diaita (diaitánmai, to live).

"Diet" (a parliament), French diète (from Latin diès indicia [representatives which meet on] appointed days).

Diff- the prefix dis- before the letter "f."

Differ, dif'fer, to disagree. Defer, de'fer, to postpone.

Differ, differed (2 syl.), differ-ing, differ-ence, differ-ent, differ-ent-ly; differential, dif'.fër-ën'.shül (adj. and noun), a quantity too small to be represented by figures, but which nevertheless constitutes a difference; adj. measuring minute differences; differential-ly.

(The French form "differentiel" is better. We write correctly differ-ence and differ-ent.)

Observe the difference in the verb "Defer," which makes deferred (2 syl.), deferr'-ing (Rule i.) —See Defer.

Differ from or with ?
One person differs "with" another in opinion, but
One thing differs "from" another in quality, &c.

Different to or from ?
Both forms are used: "This rose is very different 'from' that;" or, "very different [unlike] 'to' that."

Difference of or between ?
Differences "of" the same articles, as "differences of opinion," "differences of sovereignty," &c.; but differences "between" different articles, as, "There is no difference between Jew and Gentile." (Romans x. 12.)

Differentiate, dif'.fër.ën'.shü'].ate, to find the difference or the "differential"; differen'tiat-ed (R. xxxvi.), differen'tiat-ing (R. xix.); differentiation, dif'.fër.ën'.shü'].e'.shun, determination of difference or "differential."

French différence, différent, différentiel, différentier, to differentiate; Latin differentia, genitive differentis, differentia, verb differento, supine dilatum (our "delay").

Difficult, dif'.fëk.üll, not easy to be done; difficult-ly (adv.); difficulty, plu. difficulties, dif'.fëk.üll.tis (Rule xliv.)

French difficileté; Latin difficultas, difficuler (adverb), difficultis (dif. fig. difficultis, not easy).
Diffidence, *difˈʃəndəs* (Rule xxvi.), want of confidence; difˈfident, distrustful of oneself; difˈfident-ly.


Diffinitive, *difˈʃənˌtiv* (double *f*), or definitive (see Define).

In Latin there are the two forms *definitius*, &c., from "*definio*" and *diffinitus*, &c., from "*diffindo*.

Diffraction, *difˈrækˈshən* (not *diˈfrakˈshən*), the turning aside of the rays of light; difˈfracted (3 syl.)


Diffuse (noun), *difˈʃəs*, (verb) *difˈzuː*'. (Rule li.)

Diffuse, *difˈʃəs*, not compact; diffuse-ness, *difˈʃəsˌness*.

Diffuse, *difˈzuː* to spread, to circulate, to send in all directions; diffused, *difˈzuːd*'; diffusi-ing (Rule xix.), diffusi-er, diffusi-ible (not -able); diffusibility, *difˈzuːˈzi·bilˈəti*, capability of being diffused; diffusion, *difˈzuːˈshən*, a spreading; diffusely, *difˈzuːˈzdəli*, in a diffuse manner; diffusedness, *difˈzuːˈzdənsˌesh*; diffusive, *difˈzuːˈsiv*; diffusive-ly, diffusive-ness.

French *diffus*, diffusible, diffusion; Latin *diffusus*, *diffusio*, *diffusor*, *diffundere*, supine *diffusum*, to spread far and wide.

Dig, *past dug* [or *digged*, 1 syl.], *past part. dug*; digg-ing (R. i.), digg-er, one who uses the spade.

Danish *dige*, to make a ditch or dike.

Digest (noun), *diˈjɛst*, (verb) *diˈjest*. (Rule I.)

Digest, a compilation of civil laws methodically arranged. Digest, to dissolve food in the stomach, to think well on a subject and arrange it in the mind; digest-ed (R. xxxvi.), digest-ing, digest-er; digestion, *diˈjɛstˌiʃən*; digest-ible (not -able); digestibility, *diˈjɛstˌiˈbilˌəti*; digestive, *diˈjɛstˌi vəl*.

French digeste, digesteur, digestif, digestion; Latin *digesta*, Justinian’s code of laws, *digestio*, *digestum*, supine *digestum*.

Dight, to adorn (only used in poetry). Old English *diht[an]*.

Digit, *diˈjit*, any single figure, a twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; digital, *diˈjιˈtel*. 

French *digit*, Latin *digitus*, the finger; *digitālis*.

Digitalis, *diˈjɪˈtæl*. The fox-glove.

"Digitālis," Latin, the finger-flower (from *digitus*, a finger).

"Fox-glove," Old English *foxɝ-glofa*.

Dignify, *diŋˈniˌfi*, to exalt in honour or rank; dignifies, *diŋˈniˌfiz*; dignified, *diŋˈniˌfaid* (R. xi.); dignify-ing.

Dignity, plu. dignities, rank, loftiness of mien. (R. xlv.)

Dignitary, plu. dignitaries, *diŋˈniˌtɛrɪz*, a clergyman who holds some clerical “dignity,” such as prelate, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, canon, &c.

French *dignitaire*, a dignitary, *dignité*; Low Latin *dignitarius*; Latin *dignus facto*, to make worthy, to dignify.


Digynia, *di.gi.n'.i.âh* (-gin hard as in "begin"), plants with two pistils or styles; digynian, *di.gi.n'.i.an* (g hard), having two pistils. Plants with *pistils* are called "female," plants with *stamens* are called "male."

Greek *dî gunê*, double female (or pistil). Plants with two *stamens* are *diankría*; i.e., *dî andres*, double males (or stamens).

Dike (1 syl.), a mound, a ditch; a large mineral vein.

Old English *dîc*.


Dilapidate, *di.lap'.i.date* (not *delapidate*), to fall to ruin; dilap'idât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dilap'idât-ing (Rule xix.); dilap'idât-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.), one who lays waste; dilapidation, *di.lap'.i.day'.shun*, decay, injury. Charge for "dilapidations" charge to cover necessary repairs.

French dilapidation, *v. dilapider*; Latin diläpidatio; *v. diläpidârâc* (lapido is to stone, or heap up stones; dilapidó is to remove stones, "dî" in this example has the force of de (it reverses).

Dilate, *di.late'*, (not *delate*), to enlarge; dilât'-'ed (Rule xxxvi.), dilât'-'ing (Rule xix.); dilât'-'er, one who dilates; dilât'-'or (applied to certain muscles of the nose); dilatable, *di.late'.a.bl'*, (1st Latin conjugation); dilatability, *di.late'.a.bl'.i.ty*; dilatation, *di.lat'.ay'.shun*. French dilatabilité, dilatable, dilatation, verb *dilater*; Latin dilatío, *dilatâre* (latus, broad; Greek plátus).

Dilatory, *di.la.to.ry*, full of delay; *dil'ator.i-ly* (Rule xi.), *dil'ator.i-ness*.

French dilatoire; Latin dilatâtorius (dif-ero, to defer, sup. di-latum).


On the horns of a dilemma. Between two perplexities.

French dilemma; Latin dilemma, an argument that leads to two opposite conclusions; as "a Boeotian said, all Boeotians are liars." If all Boeotians are liars, the Boeotian told a lie when he said all Boeotians are liars. Query, Are they liars or not?

Dilettante, *plu. dilettanti* (Italian), *di.l'.et. tan'.te*, an amateur of the fine arts but not a proficient, a dabbler in literature or the arts; dilettanteism, *di.l'.et.tan'.te.izm*, affection of art-loving, without any real knowledge of the subject.

Diligence, *di.l'.i.jence* (R. xxvi.), industry; *dil'igent*, *dil'igent. ly*.

French diligent; Latin diligens, gen. *diligentis*, diligentia, *v. diligio*; to love dearly. Diligence is working with good will.
AND OF SPELLING.

Dill. The seed of an aromatic plant. (O. Eng. dille, dill or anise.) "Dill" is the Anethum Graveolens; "Anise" is the Arabic anis. "Anethum," Greek anethon (an thein, to grow rapidly).

Dilute' (2 syl.), to reduce the strength of a liquid by adding something else; dilüt'ed (R. xxxvi.), dilüt'-ing (R. xix.); dilüt'-er, that which dilutes, one who dilutes; diluent, di'l.ü.ent (not di'l.ü.ent), that which dilutes; di'lu.ents, water drinks to dilute the animal fluids; dilüt'ion.

French diluer, dilution; Latin diluere, dilutum, dilutio.

Diluvial, di.lü.vi.äl, pertaining to the Deluge; diluvialist, di.lü.vi.äl.ist, one who ascribes to Noah's flood such geological phenomena as the boulder-clay, ossiferous gravels, and so on; diluvium, di.lü.vi.üm, earth, sand, &c., deposited by the action of running water.

Diluvian, di.lü.vi.än, pertaining to the Deluge; ante-diluvian, prior to "Noah's Flood."

Dim, obscure, to obscure; dimm'-er (comp.), dimm'-est (super.); dimm'-ish, rather dim (-ish added to adj. is diminutive, added to nouns it means "like"); dimmed (1 syl.), dimm'-ing (Rule i.); dim-ly, dim-ness.

Old Eng. dim; dimite, dimnish; dimme, dimly; dimnes.

Dimension, di.men'.shun. The measure or extent of a surface.

French dimension; Latin dimensio (dimetior, to measure).

Diminish, di.min'.ish, to make smaller; dimin'ished (3 syl.), dimin'ish-ing, dimin'ish-er, dimin'ishing-ly.

Diminuendo, plu. diminuendos (R. xlii.), di.min.u. en'.doce (in Music), softer and softer. (Italian.)

Diminution, di.min'.u. shun, decrease; diminutive, di.min'.u. ti.v; diminutive-ly, diminutive-ness.

French diminuif, diminution; Latin diminüüio, diminüüum, verb diminuo (-ish added to verbs means "to make").

Dimissory, di.mi.sör.ry (not [letters] demisory or demisso). French dimissoire (lettres dimissoriales); Latin dimissorius (verb di [dis] mitto, supine dimissum, to send away).

Dimity, plu. dimities, dim'i.ty, dim'i.tiz, a cloth originally woven with two threads. Similarly samite, a corruption of xamite, cloth woven with six threads.

Greek di [dis] mitos, two threads; hex mitos, six threads.

Dimorphism, di.mor'.fism, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms; dimorphous, di.mor'.fus; dimorphic.

French dimorphie; Greek di [dis] morphé, two-fold form.

Dimple, di.mpl' (noun and verb); dimpled, di.mpl'd; dimpling, di.mpl.ing; dimply.
Din, a confused continuous noise, to pester with repeated noise or demands; dinned (1 syl.), dinn-ing (Rule i.), dinn-er. (See below Dine.)

Old English dýn[ian], to din; dys, a din; dinung, a dunning, a tinkling. Latin tinnio, to prattle, to tinkle.

Dine (1 syl.), dined (1 syl.), din-ing (Rule xix.), dinner (this is a blunder in spelling, the word ought to be diner, as in French), dinner-less, &c.

Old English dýnan to dine; French diner, verb and noun.

Ding, to knock; dinged (1 syl.), ding'-ing (not din-ging).

Ding-dong. The sound of bells. (An imitative word).

Old Eng. dencg[an], past deaneg, past part. donegen, to knock or ding.

Dingle, din'.g'l, a glen; dingle-dangle, hanging slovenly.

"Dingle," a glen amidst hills. Old Eng. dynig, hilly (with dim.)

"Dingle," to hang loosely. Danish dingle, to dangle or bob about.

Dingy, din'je, soiled; din'gi-ness, din'gi-ly (Rule xi.)

Dinornis. (See Deinornis.)

Dinotherium. (See Deinotherium.)

Dint, effort, force. By dint of (industry), by the power of...

Dent. An indentation.

"Dint," Old Eng. dýnt, a stroke or blow.

"Dent," Lat. dens, gen. dentis. To dent, "dentium more incidere."

Diocese, di'o.sis (not diocess), the circuit over which a bishop has jurisdiction; diocesan, di.ós'.esán (not di.o see'.sín), a bishop, one who holds a diocese, adj. belonging to a diocese, as diocesan inspector.

French diocese, diocése; Latin dioecésanus, dioecesis; Greek dioikískos, administration, v. dioikéo, to administer.

(Misled, as usual, by the French, our words are ill-spelt and ill-pronounced. They should be diocese, dioecesan.)

Diöcia, di.z'si.àh, a class of plants, like the willow, having male flowers on one plant and female on another; diöcian or diöcious (adj.), diös'.a.n, diös'.i.us.

French diöcie; Greek diá [dis] oïbos, two houses.

Dionæa, di.o.neé'.ah. Venus's fly-trap.

Venus was called Dionæa, and the flower is called after her from its grace and elegance.

Dioptrics, di.op'.triks, that part of optics which shows how light is refracted in passing through glass, air, water, &c. (Rule lx.i.), dioptric (adj.).

French dioptrique, noun and adj.; Greek diáoptroñ, something transparent (di [dia] optómai, to see through).

Diorama, di'o.râh'mâh. Panorama, pán'.o.râh.mâh.

A "diorama" is a series of pictures "seen through" an aperture. A panorama is one large picture stretched on a cylinder, the axis of which is the point of view.
(Both these words, borrowed from the French, are mis-spelt. They should be Diorama and Panorama.)

"Panorama," Greek pan horâma, a view of all [at a glance].

"Diorama," Greek di [dia] horâma, a view through [an aperture].

Dioscorea, di.ös.kör’re.äh. The yam, &c.

So named from Dioscôrîdes, the Greek botanist.

Diotis, di.öt.is. A shrub, the sea-cotton weed.

Dip, a plunge in water, the incline of a stratum, a candle made by dipping a wick in tallow, to plunge into water; to incline downwards, &c.; dipped (I syl.) or dipt, dipping (II syl.), dipper.

Old English dip[an], past dippede, past part. dipped.

Diphtheria, dif.ther’i.äh (not dip.theria), a throat disease; diphtheritic, dif’.ther’i’t’ik, adj.

Greek diphthera, leather. The disease is characterised by the formation of a leathery membrane in the throat.

Diphthong, dif’.thong (not dip.thong), two vowels pronounced together with a different sound to either of them separately, as saucë, where -au- has a sound different to either "a" or "u." If two vowels are pronounced together, without producing a new sound, it is an improper diphthong, as ea in beat, where "a" serves only to lengthen the "e," and ie in believe, where the sound of e only remains; diphthongal, dif’.rhôn’gal; diphthongal-ly.

French diphthonque; Latin diphthongus; Greek diphthoggos (di [dis] phthoggos, double sound; phthegômai, to utter a sound).

Diploe, dip’.lô.e. The network of bone-tissue between the tables of the skull; the cellular substance of leaves.

French diploe; Latin diploës, a doublet; Greek diplôs, two-fold.


Diplomatic, di.plô.mä’t’ik; diplomatical, diplomatical-ly.

Diplomacy, di.plô.mä’sy, the art and practice of state-craft; diplomatist, di.plô.mä’tist, one employed in....

Diplomatics, di.plô.mä’tiks. The art of deciphering ancient documents, and determining their age and authenticity.

French diplomatique, diplôme, diplomatîte; Latin diploma; Greek diplôma. Every sort of ancient charter, donation, bull, &c., was called a diploma, being inscribed by the Romans on two tables of copper folded together; in early English history, a diploma is often called "a pair of letters" (diplôs, double, duplicate).

Dipper, dipping, dipped. (See Dip.)

Diprotodon, plu. diprotodons, di.prô’tô.dôn. A gigantic fossil animal allied to the kangaroo, with more than one pair of incisor teeth.

Greek di [dis] prólos-ôdous, duplex incisors or "first teeth."
Dipteran, pl. dipteras or diptera, *dip'te.ran, dip'te.rən*, insects, like the blow-fly, with only two wings; dipterid, *dip'te.rid*; dipterous, *dip'te.ruəs* (adj.)

French *dipère*; Greek δίσ *pýron*, two wings.


Dire, direst, *di.ər'st* (most dire). The comparative form [direr] is not in use.

Direful (2 syll.), direful-ly, direful-ness.


Direct, adj. straight, plain, express, verb to command, regulate, show the way; direct-er (more direct), direct-est (most direct); direct-ed (Rule xxxvi.), direct-ing.

Direct-ly, immediately, openly, in a straight course; direct-ness; direction, *di.rɛk'tʃən*; directive, *di.rɛk'tiv*.

Director, fem. directress, manager; director-ship.

Directorate, *di.rɛk'to.rıt*; the office or body of directors; directory, *di.rɛk'tə.rɪ*.

French direct, direction, directoire; Latin directus, directio, director (rectus, right).

Dirge, *durj* (contraction of the Latin *dirige* (3 syll.), the first word of a Latin funeral hymn), a funeral hymn.

Dirk, *durk*. A dagger. (Scotch *durk*, a dagger.)

Dirt; dirty, not clean, to defile; dirties, *dur'əz*; dirtied, *dur'əd*; dirty-ing (Rule xi.), dirti-ness, dirti-er (more dirty, one who dirties), dirti-est (most dirty).

Old Eng. *de-rit[ə]l*, faces; German dreck (by transposition dreck).

Dis- (Greek and Latin prefix, meaning “asunder”). The most usual signification in English is not or the reverse of, but not unfrequently it denotes apart, sometimes it means two, and in a few examples it is simply emphatic.

Dis- and Un-; Dis- denotes separation of what has been united; Un- that union has never existed. Dis- ought to be joined only to Lat. or Gk. words, un- only to native words.

Disable, unable, *un.a'bl* (adj.) not able, dis'a'bl (verb), to render unable; disabled, dis'a'bld; dis'abling.

Disability, *dis'a.bəl'i.tɪ*, incapacity; disabilities, *dis'a.-bəl.i.tiz*, legal disqualifications; dis'a'ble-ment.

Latin *dis habi'tis*, not habile, not able.

Disabuse, (noun) *dis'a.buə', (verb) dis'a.buz*. (Rule l.)

Disabuse (verb), to undeceive; dis'abused* (3 syll.), dis'a-bəz-ing (Rule xix.)

French désabuser; Latin *dis ab-usus*, to rid of abuse.
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Disacknowledge, ˌdɪsˈæk.nəldʒ (not ˌdɪsˈæk.ˈknəldʒ), to
disown; disacknowledged (4 syl.); disacknowledg-ing.

Unacknowledged (4 syl.), not owned, not answered.

Old English cniævinæg, knowledge, with the Latin dis, ad [ad]. Un-
is the better prefix for this word.

Disadvantage, ˌdɪsˈadv.vənˈtæдж, the reverse of advantage, to
injure in interest; disadvantageous, ˌdɪsˈadv.vənˈtæʤəs; dis-
advantageous-ly, dis′advantageous-ness.

French advantage, with dis. Latin ad vénio, to come to. “Advan-
tage” meant originally “the portion of goods which came to a
child from the will of his father, or from the law’s award.”

Dis’affect’, to alienate affection; dis’affect’-ing;
Un’affect’-ing, having no power to move the passions.
Disaffect’-ed, estranged in affection;
Un’affect’-ed, of simple unartificial manners.
Dis’affect’-ed-ly, in an ill-disposed manner;
Un’affect’-ed-ly, without artifice in speech and manners.
Dis’affect’-ed-ness, being ill-affected and discontented;
Un’affect’-ed-ness, being without affectation.

Disaffection, ˌdɪsˈæf.fek’shən, want of goodwill.

French désaffection; Latin dis of [ad] fæcit, ill acted on.

Disagree, disˈə.gri (not disˈə.gri), to differ; dis’agreed’, dis’agree’-ing, dis-
agree’-ment, dis’agree’-able (not disagreeable as many
write the word), dis’agree’-ably, dis’agree’-able-ness.

Un’agree’-able, un’agree’-ably, unagree’-able-ness, indicate
less aversion. Dis’agree’able means positively distasteful;
un’agree’able not positively pleasing.

French désagréable; Latin dis a [ad] gratus, not pleasing to us.
(The French spelling of “disagreeable” must be carefully avoided.)

Disallow, disˈə.ləw (low to rhyme with now), dis’allowed’
(3 syl.), dis’allow’-ing, dis’allow’-able; dis’allow’-ance, refusal to allow or permit.

Dis and Fr. allow or; Lat. dis al [ad] locare, to refuse to place to [your share].

Disannex, disˈə.nɛks (not disˈə.nɛks’), to separate; dis’annexed’
(3 syl.), separated;

Unannexed, not joined together;

Dis’annex’-ing, severing what is annexed.

Latin dis an [ad] nexus, the reverse of tying to (necto, to tie).

Disannul, disˈə.nʊl’, to abolish or annul; dis’annulled’ (3 syl.),
dis’annull’-ing (Rule 1.), dis’annul’-ment (one l, because-
ment does not begin with a vowel).

Un’annulled’ (3 syl.) Not repealed.
(Disannul ought to be abolished, the prefix “dis” is quite
useless, and “annul” is the better word.)

French annul or; Latin dis an [ad] nōllum, [to bring] to nothing.

18—2
Disappear, *dis'.appeer'* (not *dis'appeer'*), to vanish, to cease to appear; *dis'appeared* (3 syl.), *dis'appear'-ing, *dis'appear'-ance (ought to be *disappear-ence, R. xxiv.)*

Dis and French *apparence; Lat. dis *ap* [ad] *pārēre*, part. *pārens*, to discontinue to appear to [sight].

Disappoint, *dis'.ap.point'* (not *dis'.a.point'*), to fail expectation; *dis'appoint'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), balked in expectation;

Un'appoint'-ed, not elected or appointed.

Dis'appoint'-ing, dis'appoint'ment.

Disappointed of a thing not obtained.

Disappointed in a thing obtained.

French *déappointer, déappointement* (4 syl.); Lat. *dis *ap* [ad] *pōndus*, not to add to the main sum. "Appoint" is the "odd money" of a bill, or the balance of an account. To *dis-appoint* is to cut off the odd money *er* to fail in paying the balance.

Disapprove, *dis'.ap.proov* (not *dis'.a.prove'*; *dis'approved* (3 syl.), *dis'approv'-ing (Rule xix.), *dis'approv'-ing-ly, dis'approv'-al; disapprobation, *dis'.ū.p.ro.bay'*.shun.

French désapprover, désapprobation; Lat. *dis *ap* [ad] *probāre*, to fail to prove to [one], or to satisfy one's judgment.

Disarm', to divest of weapons of offence; *disarmed* (2 syl.), divested of arms;

Unarmed, not having any weapon of offence.

Disarm'-ing; disarmament, *dis'.ar'.ma.ment*.

French désarmer, désarmement; Lat. *dis *arma*, deprived of arms.

Disarrange, *dis'.ar.rānge'*(not *dis'.a.rānge'*), to put out of order; *dis'arranged* (3 syl.), put out of order;

Un'arranged' (3 syl.), not yet put into order.

Disarrangement, *dis'.ar.1'anj'.11'ent*. (Only five words drop the final e before -ment. Rule xviii.)

French désarranger, désangement; Lat. *dis *arma*, deprived of arms.

Disarray, *dis'.ar.array*, to put out of order, to divest of raiment; *dis'arrayed* (3 syl.), *dis'array'-ing, dis'array'-er (R. xiii.)

Un'arrayed' (3 syl.) Not dressed, not put in array.

Low Lat. *dis *array*, to put out of military array.

Disassociate or dissociate, *dis'.as.so'.si.ate, dis.so'.si.ate*, to dis-unite; *dis'asso'ciat-ed or disso'ciat-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), separated from companions;

Un'asso'ciat-ed, not joined to a society.

Dis'asso'ciat-ing or disso'ciat-ing (Rule xix.)

Fr. désassocier; Lat. *dis* [ad] *socīāre*, to cease being a companion of one.

Disaster, *dis.as'.tē.ter*, a mischance, an accident; disastrous, *dis-.as'.trous* (not *dis.as'.te.rus*), calamitous; disas'trous-ly, disas'trous-ness.

French désastre; Mid. Lat. *dis *astrō'sus*, not fortunate (*astrum*, a star); Greek *dē *astron*, ill starred (*dē* always denotes evil or the subversion of good).
Disavow, *dis'a.vow*, to disclaim; *dis'avowed* (3 syl.), *dis'avowing*, *dis'avow'al, dis'avow'er, dis'avow'-ment (-vow to rhyme with now). *Un'avowed* (3 syl.), not owned.

French désavouer; Latin *dis a* [ad] vōveo, to refuse to vow to [one].

Disband', to dismiss from military service; *disband'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *disband'-ing, disband'-ment.*

French *désbander, débânement* (3 syl.); Latin *dis bandum*, ([to send] away from the banner).

Disbar', debar', unbar'; -barred, -bard; -barr'-ing, &c. (R. i.)

Dis-bar, to deprive a barrister of his right to plead;

De-bar, to forbid;

Unbar, to draw back a bar, as to “unbar the door.”

The “bar” to which barristers are called is the rail which divides the counsel from the “lay[ty].”

Un- is a native prefix, denoting privation, opposition, or deterioration.

Disbelieve, *dis'.be.leve'* (R. xxviii.), not to believe a statement;

*disbelieved* (3 syl.), *dis'believ'-ing* (R. xix.), not believing a statement; un'believ'-ing, not believing in Revelation.

Disbeliev'er, one who distrusts a statement;

Unbeliev'er, one who does not believe in Revelation.

Disbelief, *dis'.be.leef', distrust in a statement;

Unbelief, scepticism, having no faith in Revelation.

Unbeliev'able (not disbelievable), unworthy to be believed.

Old Eng. un-geleðfa, un- or dis-belief; two very pretty words might be restored, viz., ungeleðfæm, unbelieving, and ungeleðfæmnes.

Disbowel or disembowel, *dis.bow'.el, dis'.em.bOw'.el* (bow to rhyme with now), to take out the entrails; dis- or disem-bowelled (-bow'ed), -bowelling (R. iii. É.), -boweller.

Dis and French *boel*: Latin botellus, a gut.

Disbud', to deprive of buds; *disbudd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *disbudd'-ing* (Rule i.) Unbudd'-ed, not budded.

Dis and the French *bouton*, a bud.

Disburden, disburthen, unburden, unburthen, dis- or un-bur'.den, -bur'.then, to remove a load;

Disburdened or disburthened, dis- -bur'dend, -bur' thend, relieved of a load;

Unbur'dened or unburthened, without a load.

Disbur'den-ing, disburthen-ing, unbur'den-ing or unbur' then-ing, removing a load.

Dis- or un- with Old Eng. byrden or byrthen (byrd, heavy, byr[an] or bér[an], to bear). Our words should have been spelt byrden or berden to preserve the derivation more correctly.
Disburse, *disburse’, to lay out money; disbursed’ (2 syl.), dis­burse’-ing (Rule xix.), disburse’-ment (Rule xviii.), the act of paying out money; disburse’-ments, money paid out; disburs’-er, one who pays out money.

French *dévour*, *dévourer* (3 syl.), v. *devour* (burse, a purse, the [money] exchange).

**Disc**, *disk*, the face of the sun or moon, the face of a shield or any round flat body. **Disk** (in Botany), a ring or scale between the bases of the stamens and ovary.

**Discous**, *dis’küs* (adj.), broad, flat; disciform, *dis’iform* (not *dis’ki.form*), in the form of a flat round body; discoid, *dis’koid* [pitch], in Botany that which is divided into cavities by discs.

French *disque*; Latin *discus*.

**Discanl**, *disJ”irch’, to reject; discard’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dis­card’-ing; discard’-er, one who discards.

Spanish *descartar*, to discard, or reject cards; *descarte*, the cards rejected or thrown out of one’s hand.

**Discern**, *diz.zern’, to see, to discriminate; discerned, *diz.zernd’; discern’-ing, discern’-ing-ly; discern’-er, *diz.zer’er*; discern’-ment, discern’-ible (not -able), discern’-ible-ness; discern’ibly, *diz.zem’.i.bly*.

Discernment and discretion are both from the same root-verb (Latin *discern*), but now Discernment means insight, and discretion, prudence.

French discernement (3 syl.), verb discerner; Latin discernère, supine *discerent*um (*dis cerno*, to sift and separate, hence to distinguish).

**Discharge’** (2 syl.), to dismiss; discharged’ (2 syl.), discharg’-ing (Rule xix.); discharg’-er, one who discharges.

**Discharged’** (said of firearms); shot off;

**Uncharged’** (said of firearms), not “loaded.”

French *décharger*, to unload (charger, to load); Low Latin *cavarre*, to freight a ship. To “discharge” means to unload.

**Disciple**, *dis.si’p’l* (not *de.si’.p’l*), a pupil, a follower; disci’ple­ship (-ship, Old English, “office,” “state of being…”).

Disciplinarian, *dis.si.pl’er.‘ri.an*, one strict to enforce discipline; disciplinary, *dis’.si.pl’nery*.

**Discipline**, *dis.si.plin*, subjection to rules and masters, to train to obedience; disciplined (3 syl.), disciplin’-ing (Rule xix.); disciplin’-er, one who trains.

Disciplinable, *dis.si.pl’nabl*; disciplin’able-ness.

French *disciple*, disciplinable, disciplinatre, discipline, v. discipliner; Latin disciplina, disciplinabilia, disciplinus, a scholar (câpula [in composition cîpulo] is to pour liquor from one vessel into another, and a disc’iple is one into whom instruction is poured).
AND OF SPELLING.

Disclaim, *dis.klæm*, to disavow; disclaimed' (3 syl.), disclaim'-ing, disclaim'-er, disclaim'-ant. Unclaimed, not claimed.

Declam', to spout, to recite; declared (2 syl.), &c.

"Disclaim," Latin *dis clamāre*, to refuse to call for [one].

"Declam," French déclamer; Latin déclamāre, to make set speeches.

Disclose, to reveal; unclose, to open what is closed; dis- or un- closed' (2 syl.), clos'-ing (R. xix.), disclose'-er, one who reveals or tells some secret; disclosure, *dis.klu.zhur.*

Dis and Old Eng. *clusa*; Latin *daustrum*, a prison. To *dis-close* is "to discharge from confinement" or secrecy.

Discolour, *dis.kuł'.er*, to stain; discoloured, *dis.kuł'.er'd*, injured in its colour; uncoloured, un.kuł'.er'd, not coloured; discoloration, *dis.kuł'.er'd.*

("Discolour" would be better without the "u," which is dropped in "discaloration.")

French décoloration, décolorer; Latin dēcolor, dēcolorātio, v. dēcolo- rāre (cōlorō, to colour).

Discomfit, *dis.kuł'.fit*, to defeat. Discomfort (see below).

Discom'fit-ed (Rule xxxvi.), discom'fit-ing, routing; discomfiture, *dis.kuł'.fit.chur*, defeat in battle.

French déconfort; Latin *confectus*, finished (con fūcēo, completely done), dis- in a bad sense.


Discom'forted, made uneasy;

Uncom'forted, not consoled.

Uncomfortable, un.kuł'.for.ta.b'l, not easy; uncomfortableness; uncom'fortably, uneasily.

French déconfort, v. déconforter; Latin *dis confortāri*, the reverse of being strong or comforted (fortis, strong).

Discommode. (See Incommode.)

Discompose, *dis.kəm.poz*, to unseetle; de-compose', to reduce a compound body to its elements or ingredient; dis'composed' (3 syl.), dis'comps'-ing, dis'comps'-er; discomposure, *dis.kəm.po'zhur*, agitation.

Un'composed' (3 syl.) Chiefly applied to literary work.

French dēcompozer, to discompose and decompose; Latin de-composite, to de-compose, dis componere, to discompose.

Disconcert, *dis.kən.sert*, to disturb, to put out of countenance; disconcert'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), disconcert'-ing.

Un'concert'ed, not concerted.

French dēconcerter; Latin *concertāre* is "to strive together," hence "to be in harmony," dis-concertāre is "to strive contrary ways," hence "to be out of harmony," "to be disturbed," &c.
Disconnect, *dis'kōn.nēkt', to separate; *disconnect'-ed (4 syl.), separated; *unconnect'-ed, having no connection; *dis'-connected-ly, unconnected-ly, disconnect'-ing, disconnect-er; *disconnection, *dis'kōn.nēkt'shun; *disconnective, *dis'kōn.nēkt'.tiv; *disconnective-ly.

*Dis- and French connection, connectif; Latin *dis connecto, to unbind what is bound together (necto, to bind).

Disconsolate, *dis.kōn.so.late, sorrowful; *disconsolate-ly, *dis·con'solate-ness; *disconsolation, *dis.kōn.so.lay'shun.

The rest of these words are compounded with *in- or *un-.


*Un'consoled' (3 syl.), not consoled, *unconsōl'-ing (R. xix.)

French *inconsolable, *inconsolé; Latin *dis·consolātus, &c.


Mal'content', one politically discontented or inclined for sedition; *malcontent'-ed, *malcontent'ed-ly, *malcontent'-ed-ness, *malcontent'-ment.

Non'content, plu. *non'contents. Lords who negative a "bill." Those who approve of it are called "Contents."

French verb *malcontenter, *mécontentement, *mécontent; Latin *mal'contentus, &c., *dis contentus, &c.

Discontinue, *dis'.kōn.tin'.u, to cease; *discontinu'ed (4 syl.), *discontinu'ed (Rule xix.), *discontinu'ance; *discontinuation, *dis'kōn.tin'.u.shun; *discontinuity, *dis'kōn.tin'.u.ə.ti; *discontinuous, *dis'kōn.tin'kən.səs.


Dis'cord, want of harmony; *disc'oardance, *disc'oardant; *disc'oardancy, plu. *disc'oardancies, *dis.kōr'dən.siz (Rule xlv.); *disc'oardant-ly.


Discount, (noun) *dis'.kōnt, (verb) *dis.kōnt' (Rule 1.)

Dis'count, abatement for ready money.

Discount', to make an abatement for ready money; *dis'count'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *dis'count'-ing, *dis'count'-er.

Uncount'ed, not counted.

French *décompte, verb *décompter = da.kōn.tay; Latin *dis comptātī, not to be reckoned [in the account].

Discountenance, *dis.kōnt.nən'cənce, to discourage; *discountenanced (4 syl.), *discountenanc'ing (Rule xix.); *discountenanc'er, one who discountenances.

French *faveur, the countenance; *défaveur, the exact equivalent of *dis·countenance. French *contenance (2 syl.); Latin *continens,
containing, continentia. The word "countenance" means the "contents"; hence the "outline" or "contour," and by still further licence "the superficial aspect." (Our word is ill formed.)

Discourage, dis.kür'rage, to dissuade, to dishearten; discour-aged (3 syl.), discour'ag-ing (Rule xix.), discour'ag-ing-ly, discour'ag-er, discour'age-ment (Rule xviii.)

French découragement, verb décourager; Latin dis cor ago, to act on the heart the wrong way.

Discourse, dis.ko'rse, conversation, to converse; discours'ed (2 syl.), discours'-ing (Rule xix.), discours'-er; discours'ive, dis.ko'r.st. Discours'ive means "desultory."

French discours; Latin discursus (discurro, supine discursum), to run over. A discourse is a "running over" [some subject]. A discus'sion is a shaking about [of some subject].

Discourteous or Uncourteous, -kor.të'us (not -kur'.teh us), impol'ite; discour'teous-ness or uncour'teous-ness, discour'teous-ly or uncour'teous-ly, rudely; discourtesy, plu. discourses, dis.kor't.e siz (never un-) (not dis.kür'.te. sy) (Rule xliv.), want of courtesy.

French discourtois, discourtoisie. (See Court.)

Discover, dis.këv'.er (not dis.köv'.er). Uncover.

Discover, to find out what was unknown; Uncover, to remove a covering from some object.

Dis-, or un- covered, -këv'.erd, -cov'er-ing, -cov'er-er, discover-able; discovery, dis.kuv'.e.ry.

French découvrir, to discover and uncover, découvrir. Low Latin eOer a; Latin cóphìnu s, a coffer. To eOLcr is "put into a coffer."

Discredit, dis.krëlt'.it, disgrace, not to credit or believe; discred'it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), discred'it-ing, discredit-able, (Rule xxiii.), discredit'ably.

Incred'ible, not credible; incred'ible-ness, incredibly; incred'ibility, in.krë'.li. ty, state of disbelief.

Incred'ulous, not believing; incred'u'ous-ness, incred'u'ous-ly; incred'ulity, in'.kre. du'.li ty.

French dircrédî, v. discreditier, incrédibilite, incrédul, incrédulité; Latin dis creditre, incrédibilitas, incrédulitas, incrédulus, incrédulitas, incrédulus.


Discreet'-ly, discreet'-ness; discretion, dis.krësh'.un (not dis.kree'sh.un); discretion'ary, dis.kresh'.un.á ry.

French dircet, discrétion, discrétionnaire; Latin discrétus, discrétia, v. dis.cerno, supine discrétum, to discern [right from wrong].

Discrepancy, plu. discrepancies, dis.krëp'.a.n. st. (Rule xliv.) Disagreement in a statement.

Latin dircrèpanita (dis crépäre, to creak or jar sadly)
Discrete', (2 syl.), disjoined; discrete, dis.kreet'.iv; discrete-ly. (See Discrete.)

French discreet and discrete; Latin discreetus, severed.

Discretion, dis.krēsh'.un; discretion-ary. (See Discreet.)

Discriminate, dis.krēm'.in.ate, to mark the difference of objects; discrim'ina.ted (R. xxxvi.), discrim'ina.ting (R. xix.), discrim'ina.ting-ly, discrim'ina.tor (not -er, R. xxxvii.); discriminatory, dis.krēm'.in.a.tö.ry; discriminative, dis.krēm'.in.a.tiv; discrimination, dis.krēm'.in.a'.shun.

(‘Discrimination’ one of the words in -tion, not Fr.)

Latin discrimen, genitive discriminis, differentiated; discriminating, dis.krēm'.in.a.tör, judgment between things.

Discrown', to depose a sovereign or deprive him of his crown; discrowned' (2 syl.), discrown'-ing.

Uncrowned' (2 syl.), not crowned.

To “crown” is to invest a person with a crown as a symbol of royalty. To “discrown” is to remove from him that symbol.

Discursive, dis.kur'.siv, desultory; discursive-ly, discursive-ness; discursory, dis.kur'.so.ry, argumental.

French discursif; Latin discursus, supine discursum (dis curro, to run hither and thither).

Discus, dis'.kus, a quoit. Discous, dis'.kus, broad, flat.

Discuss, dis.kis'. To talk argumentatively on a subject.

“Discus,” Latin; Greek diskös, a round flat plate of metal, &c.

“Discus,” see next article.

Discuss, dis.kis', to ventilate a subject. (See Discus.)

Discussed' (2 syl.), discuss'-ing, discuss'-er.

Discussion, dis.kis'.sh'un, a debate; discussive, dis.kis'.siv; discutient, dis.kis'.sh.ient, having the power to disperse morbid matter.

French discussif, discussion, verb discuter; Latin discussio, discussor, verb discutir, supine discursum (dis quatuor, to shake thoroughly).

Disdain' (2 syl.), contempt, to scorn; disdain'd (2 syl.), disdain-ing, disdain'ingly, disdain'er, disdain'ful (Rule vii.), disdain'ful-ly, disdain'ful-ness. (See Deign.)

French dédaigner, dédaîn; Italian disdegnò, disdegnare; Latin dis dignàre, to deem unworthy (dignus, worthy).

Disease, dis.ēz', illness. Diseize, dis.ēz', to oust.

Disease is more applicable to man; distemper to brutes.

Disease' (2 syl.), plu. diseases (3 syl., Rule liii.)

Diseased' (2 syl.) Afflicted with disease.

Uneasy, un.ēz'.y, not easy, uncomfortable; uneasi-ly, uneasi-ness (Rule xi.)

Old English cat, easy; unēth, uneasy; unēthnes, uneasiness; unēthic, uneasily. French malaise. Latin dis or male otioque-
Disembark or debark, dis'.em.bark', de.bark', to land from a
ship; disem- or de- barked, -barkt, -bark-ing; disem-
barcation or debarkation, dis.em- or de- bar.kay'shun;
disem- or de- barkment, dis.em- or de- bark'ment.

"Bark" (French barque, Low Latin barca, a little ship). Em or en converts nouns into verbs, hence embark, to ship or put on board (French embarquer). Dis reverses, hence dis-em-bark, to unship.

French débarque, débarquement, v. débarquer, formed on another principle. Low Latin de barca, [to take] out of a ship.

Disembarrass, dis.em.bar'rass, to free from perplexity; disem-
bar'assed (4 syl.), disem-bar'assing, disem-bar'ass-ment.

Unembarrassed, un'em.bar'mast, not troubled with per-
plexities or pecuniary difficulties.

French débarrass, v. débarrasser; Low Latin barra, a barrier. Em or en converts nouns into verbs, hence embarrass, to hamper with barriers. Dis reverses, hence dis-em-barrass, to remove the barriers.

Disembellish, dis.em.bell'ish, to strip off decorations; disem-
bell'ished (4 syl.), dispell'ish-ing, dispell'ish-ment.

"Bell," a beauty (Latin bellus, pretty). Em or en converts nouns into verbs, and ish added to verbs means "to make," hence embellish, to make beautiful. Dis reverses, hence dis-em-bellish, to strip off that which makes beautiful.

Disembody, dis'.em.bod"y, to free from the body; disembodies, dis'.em.bod"iz; disembodied, dis'.em.bod"zd (Rule xi.), disembodi-ment (Rule xi.), but disembod'y-ing (with y).

Old English bodig, the body. Em or en converts nouns to verbs, hence embody, "to give a body, or put on a body." Dis reverses, hence dis-em-body, to put off a body, to take the body away.

Disembogue, dis'.em.bög", to pour out through the mouth [as a river, into the sea]; disembogues, dis'.em.bög's"; disembogued, dis'.em.bög'd; disembogu-ing, dis'.em.bög"ing (R. xix.); disembogue-ment, dis'.em.bög"ment (R. xviii.)

"Bogue" (French bouché, Spanish boca), the mouth. Em or en converts nouns into verbs, hence em-bogue, to put into the mouth (French emboucher, Spanish embuchar). Dis reverses, hence dis-em-bogue, to put out of the mouth, to disembogue (Norman-French dispémboucher, Spanish desembuchar).

Disembowel, dis'.em.böw.el (-böw- to rhyme with now), to take out the entrails; disemböw'elled (4 syl.), disemböw'ell-ing (R. iii. el); disemböw'ell-er, disemböw'ell-ment (one l). These words are also used without the prefix dis-: as

Embowel, em.böw'.el, to take out the entrails; emböw'elled (3 syl.), emböw'ell-ing (R. iii. el), emböw'ell-er, em-
bow'ell-ment (one l).

"Bowel" (French boët; Latin botellus, the gut). Em or en converts nouns into verbs, hence em-bowel, to gut, i.e., take out the en-
trails. In this example dis is pleonastic.
Disenchant, *dis.en.chant* (not *dis.cn.chant*), to free from enchantment; disenchant'ed (R. xxxvi.), disenchant'ing, disenchant'er (should be -or), disenchant'ment.

French *désenchanter*, *désenchantement*; Latin *dis incantāre*, *-incantāmentum*, *-incantātōr* (canto, to sing often the same tune).

Disencumber, *dis.en.küm'Brien* to remove an encumbrance; disencum'bered (4 syl.), disencum'ber'er, disencum'ber-ing; disencum'brane (not *disencumberance*).

Disencumbered, having an encumbrance taken off;


Dis and French *encombre*, v. *encombrer*; Latin *in cumbēre*, to lie or lean upon; *dis* reverses.

Disengage, *dis.en.gage*', to free from work or entanglement; disengag'ed' (3 syl.); disengag-ing, *dis.en'gage'·ing*; disengag'er, *dis.en'gage'·er*; disengag-ment, disengagedness, *dis.en'gage'·ed.ness*, state of being at leisure.

Dis'engaged' (3 syl.), set free from an engagement;

Un'engaged' (3 syl.), without any engagement.

Disengaging, setting free something entangled;

Unengaging, not adapted to engage the heart of anyone.

French *dégager*, *dégagement*, verb *dégager*; Low Latin *vadium*, a pawn; German *wagen*, to weigh; money weighed out for service, hence wages; goods for which money is weighed out, hence a pawn. En converts nouns into verbs, hence *engage*, to pawn; therefore, "not to be free or unoccupied." *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-engaged*, taken out of pawn, free, at leisure.

Disnoble, *dis.en.nō.b·l*, to deprive of nobility; dis'enno'bled (4 syl.), dis'enno'bling. Un'enno'bled, not ennobled.

"Noble," a nobleman. En converts nouns into verbs, hence *en-noble*, to make noble. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-ennoble*, to deprive one of that which gives nobility.

Disenroll, *dis.en.roll*, to erase from a roll; dis'enrolled' (3 syl.), dis'enroll-ing, disenroll'ment, generally disenrolment. Un'enrolled' (3 syl.), not enrolled. Unroll, to open something rolled; unrolled' (3 syl.), unroll'ing (R. viii.).

"Roll," a list of names. En converts nouns into verbs, hence *enroll*, to put a name on a roll. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enroll*, to take a name off a roll. ("Roll," Latin *rōtula*, a reel.)

Disentail, *dis'en.tail'*, to free land from entail; dis'entailed' (3 syl.), dis'entail'-ing, dis'entail'-ment, dis'entail'er.

French *entailler*, to cut off, hence to limit; Law Latin *feudum tallitātum*, a fee curtailed or limited (to a particular heir). *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entail*, to abolish the limitation of entailment.

Disentangle, *dis.en.tān.g·l*, to unravel; dis'en'tāng'led (4 syl.), dis'en'tāng'ling, dis'en'tāng'ler, disen'tāng'le-ment.

Unentangled, *un.en.tān'·g·l'd*, not entangled;
Disentangled, *dis'ent.tän'ld*, with the tangle removed.  

Disenthrall, *dis'.en.thraul'*, to free from thraldom (Rule viii.); *dis'enthralled* (3 syl.), *dis'enthrall-ing* (Rule i.), *dis'enthral'-ment* (only one *l*).

Unenthralled, *ün'.en.thraul'd*, not in thraldom;

Disenthralled (3 syl.), set free from thraldom.

*Thral*, Old English, "a slave." *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enthrall*, to make one a slave. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enthrall*, to set free one who has been made a slave.

Disenthrone, *dis'.en.thron'ye" or *dethrone*, *de.throne'*, to depose a sovereign; *dis'enthroned"* (3 syl.) or *dethroned"* (2 syl.), *dis'enthrön'ing* or *dethrön'ing* (Rule xix.), *dis'en-thron'e'-ment* or *dethron'e'-ment*.


"Dethrone" is formed on another principle: *de throne*, [to remove] from the throne.

Disentitle, *dis'.en.ti'.ti'l*, to deprive of title or claim; *disentitled*, *dis'.en.ti'.ti'ld*; *dis'enti'tiling*.

Untitled, without title; *Disentitled*, deprived of title.

"Title" (Old English *titul*), a denotation of rank. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entitle*, to confer a title. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entitle*, to remove the name denoting rank.

Disentomb, *dis'.en.toom'* (b mute), to remove from a tomb; *disentombed*, *dis'.en.toomd*; *disentomb-ing*, *dis'.en.toom'-ing*; *disentomb-ment*, *dis'.en.toom'.ment*.

Untombed (2 syl.), without a tomb, not committed to a grave;

Disestablish, *dis'.es.tiib".lish*, to break up; *dis'established* (4 syl.), *dis'establish-ing*, *dis'establish-ment*.

Unestablished (4 syl.), not established;

Disestablished, deprived of that which gave establishment.

"Stable," a thing fixed (Latin *sto*, to stand or fix). *En* converts nouns into verbs, and *ish* added to verbs means "to make," hence *es [en] establish*, to make firm. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-establish*, to unfix what was firm.

Dis'esteem", to disregard; *dis'esteemed"* (3 syl.), *dis'esteem'-ing*; *dis'estimation*, *dis.es'.ti.may".shun*.

Latin *dis aestimäre*; French *m être* (Latin *male aestimäre*).
Disfavour, dis'fā'vered (3 syl.), disfā'vering, disfā'verer.
Other negative compounds are made with un-: as—
Unfa'vour-able, unfa'vourable-ness, unfa'vourably,
Unfa'vered, un. fā'verd, not favoured;
Disfa'vered, spited, discountenanced.
French défausser, défavorable; Latin dis fāvīor, removal of goodwill.
Disfigure, dis'fig'uer (not dis'fig'ieur), to deface; disfig'ured (3 syl.), disfig'ur-ing (Rule xix.), disfig'ur-er, disfig'ure-ment (only five words drop the “e” final before -ment, Rule xviii.); disfiguration, dis'fig'ūr'ā'shun.
Unfigured, not figured, plain; disfigured, defaced.
French défigurer; Latin dis figūrāre, to mar the form; figūrātio, &c.
Disforest, dis'for'rest or disafforest, dis'af'for'rest, to take from a forest its royal privileges; dis- or disaf- for'ested (Rule xxxvi.), dis- or disaf- for'est-ing.
Old French fōrêt, French forêt. Af converts the noun into a verb, hence afforest, to convert into a forest with certain privileges. Dis reverses, hence dis-afforest, to remove the privileges of the forest.
Disforest is to reduce a forest from being a forest.
Disfranchise, dis'frān'chize, to take away the franchise; disfran'chised (3 syl.), disfran'chis-ing (Rule xix.), disfran'chise-ment, dis'frān'shiz'měnt (Rule xviii.)
Unfranchised, not franchised;
Disfranchised, deprived of its franchise.
Dis and French franchise; Low Latin franchesta, a franchise; dis'franchisátus, disgranchised.
Disgorge’ (2 syl.), to yield up; disgorged’ (2 syl.); disgorg-ing, dis'gorge'ing (Rule xix.); disgorge' -ment.
Ungorged’ (2 syl.), not sated or gorged;
Disgorged’ (2 syl.), vomited out or ejected from the stomach.
French dégorgomend, verb dégorger, to discharge from the throat (gorge, the throat; Latin gurgulātio the windpipe).
Disgrace’ (2 syl.), dishonour, to be out of favour; disgraced’ (2 syl.); disgrac-ing, dis'grase’ing (Rule xix.); disgrace’-ful (Rule viii.), disgrace’ful-ly, disgrace’ful-ness.
Ungraced’ (2 syl.), not embellished;
Disgraced, reduced to shame.
Ungraceful, without grace; disgraceful, shameful.
Ungraceful-ly, inelegantly; disgraceful-ly, shamefully.
Ungraceful-ness, inelegance; disgraceful-ness, shamefulness.
Ungracious, un'grās'shus, surly; ungracious-ly.
(Un- denotes simply the absence, dis- denotes actual privation of something before possessed.)
French disgrace, verb disgracter, disgracieux; ungracious; Latin dis gratia, favour, grace, honour.
AND OF SPELLING.

Disguise, dis.giz', a false appearance, to have a false appearance; disguised, dis.gized; disguised-ly, dis.gized'.ly or dis.gize'.ed.ly; disguis-ing, dis.gize'.ing (Rule xix.); disguise-ment, dis.gize'.ment (Rule viii.)

Old French desguiser, &c.; French déguiser, déguisement.

(Old English wise, manner, guise; Welsh gwis, mode, guisg, dress.)

Disgust', aversion, to excite aversion; disgust'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), disgust'-ing, disgust'ing-ly, disgust'ful (Rule viii.), disgust'ful-ly, disgust'ful-ness.

Italian disgustare, disgusto; Latin dis gustare (gustus, taste).

Dish, plu. dishes, dish.\'es (Rule liii.), noun and verb; dished (1 syl.), dish'ing. To dish up [dinner], to put food on the dishes ready for [dinner].

Old English disc, a plate or dish.; Latin discus; Greek diskos.

Dishabille. (See D eshabille.)

Dishearten, dis.hart'.en, to dispirit; disheart'ened (3 syl.);

dishearten-ing, dis.hart'.ing.

Dish and Old English heorte, the heart.

Dishevel, di.shnev'.el, more correctly dechev'el, to let the hair loose; dishev'elled, more correctly dechev'elled (3 syl.), dishev'ell-ing, more correctly dechevel-ing.

(The spelling of "dishevel" is disgraceful.)

French cheveu, the hair; chevelure, the hair dressed; de chevel, to "derange the dress of the hair" (Latin capill'us); but dishevel must be either de-chev el or dis-hevel, both nonsense.

Dishonest, dis.on'.est, not honest; dishonest-ly, dis.on'.est.ly;

dishonesty, dis.on'.est.ty.

(Only three simple words begin with h-mute: (1) heir = air, (3) honest = on'.est and honour = on'.er, (3) hour = our (Rule xlviii.); all taken from the French.)

Old French h onneste, French honnete, desshonnete; Latin hon' estus, unhonestus. (We have avoided the French double n, but have followed the French in dropping the h.)

Dishonour, diz.on'.er, disgrace, to disgrace; dishonoured, diz.-on'.er.d; dishonouring, diz.on'.er.ing; dishonour'er, diz.-on'.er.er; dishhonourable, diz.on'.er.a.bl; dishonnourable-ness, diz.on'.er.a.bl.ness; dishonnourably, diz.on'.er.a.bl.ly.

Unhonoured, un.on'.er.d, not honoured, disregarded;

Dishonoured, positively disgraced or discredited.

French d eshonnoeur!1 but d eshonorable (one n), verb d eshoner;

Latin honor, dehonestus, verb dehonestare, to discredit.

Disincline, dis'.in.kline", not willing; disinclined" (3 syl.), dis'inclin"-ing (Rule xix.); dis'inclination, dis'.in.kli.-nay"shun, dislike, unwillingness.

Latin dis inclinare, dis inclinatio (clino, Greek klinó, to bend).
Disincorporate, dis’in.kor”.po.rate, to deprive of corporate rights; dis’incor”porät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dis’incor”porät-ing (Rule xix.); disincorporation, dis’.in.kor.po. ray”.shun.
Un’incor”poräted, not corporated;
Dis’incor”poräted, deprived of corporate rights.
French désincorporer, désincorporation; Latin dis incorporatio, -incorporare (corpus, a body [corporate]).

Dis’infect”, to deodorise, to purify; dis’infect”-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dis’infect”-ing; dis’infect”-er, a person or substance that disinfects; dis’infect”-ant, a substance which disinfects; disinfection, dis’.in.fék”.shun.
Un’infect”-ed, not contaminated;
Dis’infect”-ed, cured of its contamination.
Uninfectious, un’.in.fék”.shus, not communicating [disease]; Disinfectious, dis’.in.fék”.shus, neutralising infection.
French désinfecter, désinfection; Latin dis infectus, -infector (infectio).

Disingenuous, dis’.in.jen”.us (not dis’.in.jee”.us), not frank; dis’ingen”uous-ly, dis’ingen”uous-ness; disingenuity, dis’.in.je.iw”.i.ty, want of candour.
Latin dis ingénuitas, -ingénus, verb ingener, to be of good extraction or well-born. “Disingenuous” is “ill-bred.”

Disinherit, dis’.in.hel”rlt, to deprive of hereditary rights; dis’inher’it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dis’inher’it-ing, dis’inher’it-er (ought to be -or); disinheritance, dis’.in.her”rl·ioson, the act of disinherit; dis’inher’itance.
(The French and Latin privitive in this example is ex.)
French exhéridation, disinherition; verb exhéredére; Latin exhéré-dare, to disinherit; exhéré-dátor, exhéré-dáto, disinherition.

Disintegrate, dis.in’.te.!Jl'i’té, to pulverise; disintegréat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dis’integrat”-ing (Rule xix.); disintegration, dis’in.te.gray”.shun; disintegrable, dis’.in.te.gray”.b'l; dis’integrable-ness.
Latin dis intégräre, -integratío (integer, entire and whole).

Dis’inter”, to exhume; dis’interred” (3 syl.), dis’interr”-ing (Rule i.), dis’interr”-er, dis’interr”-ment.
Uninterred, not buried; Disinterred, exhumed.
“Disinter” should have double “r” (Latin terr[a]).
“Ter,” for terra, the earth. In or en converts nouns into verbs, hence inter, to put into the earth. Dis reverses, hence dis inter, to take out of the earth.
Italian interrare, to bury; French déterrer, to exhume.

Disinterested, dis’.in.ter. est”.ed, without selfish motive; dis’in­teres’ted-ly, dis’interest’ed-ness.
Un’interest’ed, not concerned [in the matter].
Un'interest'ing, dull, unable to excite the mind.

Un'interest'ing-ly, in a dull lifeless manner.

French désintéressé, disinterested and uninterested; Latin interest, it concerns [me]; dis interest, it does not concern [me]; hence "unselfish," and also "unexciting."

Disjoin', to sever; disjoined' (2 syl.), disjoining.

Disjoined' (2 syl.), severed. Unjoined', not united.

French déjoindre and disjoindre; Latin disjungere, supine disjunctum.

Disjoint', to put out of joint; disjoint-ing, disjoint'ed (Rule xxxvi.), disjoint'ed-ly, disjoint'ed-ness.

Disjointed, put out of joint. Unjointed, not jointed

Disjunct'; disjunction, dis'junk'.shun, disunion, severance; disjunctive, dis'junk'tive; disjunctive-ly.

"Disjoin" and "disjoint" are from the same root-verb. A "joint" is a contrivance to join together two parts.

French disjoint, disjonctif, disjonction, disjunctive (in Grammar). Latin disjunctus, disjunctio, disjunctivus.

Disk (in Bot.) 'In a daisy the disk is the yellow eye, and the white petals are called the "rays."

Disc. The face of the sun or moon.

Both French disque; Latin discus; Greek diskos, a round plate.

Dislike' (2 syl.), aversion, to feel aversion to: disliked' (2 syl.), dislik'-ing (Rule xix.)

Unlike', not like, dissimilar; unlike'-ly, not probable; unlike'ness, improbability; unlike'-ness, want of resemblance; unlike'li-hood (-hood Old Eng. suf., "state").

Dis- or un- and Old English geal, like; lacked, likened.

Dislocate, dis'lo.káte, to put out of joint; dis'locat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dis'locat-ing; dislocation, dis'.lo.kay'.shun.

Dis'located, put out of joint;

Un'located, not having a fixed place assigned.

Uncaloted Land (American), land not yet appropriated.

Fr. dislocation, v. disloquer; Lat. dis locáre, to put out of place.

Dislodge' (2 syl.), to remove from its place; dislodged' (2 syl.), dislodg'-ing (R. xix.), dislodg'-er; dislodg'-ment (one of the five words which drop the e before -ment, R. xvili., ¶)

Fr. déloger, délogement; Lat. dis locáre, to displace (locus, a place).

Disloyal, dis'loy'al, or unloy'al, not loyal.

Disloy'al denotes an active demonstration of disloyalty;

Unloy'al denotes simply the fact of not being loyal.

Disloy'al-ly; disloyal-ty, dis'loy'al-ty.

French déléléal (loi, a law); Latin légális (lex, a law).

Loyal means "obedient to law;" disloyal, disobedient to law.
Dismantle, dis.man'tl, to strip [a house, &c., of its furniture];

dismantled, dis.man'tld; dismantling, dis.man'tling.

Dismantled, deprived of mantle or furniture;

Unmantled, without a mantle.

French démanteler (military term); Latin dis mantelâ, a mantle.

Dismantle, to break down or carry away the masts of a ship;

dismast'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dismast'-ing.

Dismantled, deprived of mantle or furniture.

Dismantling, dis.man'tling.

Dismayed, (3 syl.), not dismayed.

Dismay, dis.may', terror, to be in terror; dismayed (R. xiii.)

Un'dismayed (3 syl.), not dismayed.

Dismay, fear, to be in terror; dismayed (2 syl.), dismay'-ing (Rule xii.);

Dismay', to break down or carry away the masts of a ship;

dismast'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dismast'-ing.

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Dismayed, (3 syl.), not dismayed.
Disor'ganised (4 syl.), thrown out of methodical arrangement.
Or'ganised (3 syl.), having organic structure;
Inor'ganised (4 syl.), not having organic structure.

French désorganiser, désorganisation, désorganisateur; Latin or-gānum; Greek orgānon, an organ adapted to some work or function, hence “organised” also means methodised, and “disorganised” thrown out of methodical arrangement.

Disown, diz.own', to ignore; disowned' (2 syl.), disown'-ing.
Unowned' (3 syl.), having no recognised owner;
Disowned' (2 syl.), disclaimed.

Unowed, un owed, not owed, not due.
Old English igan, to own; undigan, to disown.

Disparage, dis.par'rage, to depreciate; dispar'aged (3 syl.), dispar'ag-ing (Rule xix.), dispar'aging-ly, dispar'ag-er, dispar'age-ment (Rule xviii.)
Latin disparāre (dis par, unequal); French parage, lineage; [dis] parag, of unequal lineage. To “disparage” meant originally “to consider another of meaner rank,” hence “of meaner value,” and hence “to depreciate.”

Disparity, plu. disparities, dis.pār'ri.tiz (not disparaty).
Latin disparītītias, adj. disparītis (par, gen. pars, equal).

Dispassionate', dis.pass.ate, without emotion, impartial; dispassionate-ly.
Unpassionate, not of a passionate temper.
Latin dis passio, without passion.

Dispatch'. (See Despatch.)

Dispel', to disperse; dispelled' (2 syl.), dispell'-ing.
(It would be better if the double l had been preserved.)
Latin dispell(o, to drive away).

Dispense' (2 syl.) not dispence, to administer, to do without; dispensed', dispens'-ing (Rule xix.), dispens'-er.
(“Dispense” is one of the six words ending in -ence, between two and three hundred end in -ence, Rule xxvi.)

Undispensed, un'.dis.penst', not dispensed.

Dispense to, administer to;
Dispense with, to part with or do without.

Dispensable, dis.pēn'sa.b'l, that may be dispensed with;
In'dispensable, that cannot be dispensed with;
Indispensably, absolutely, positively.

Dispensary, plu. dispensaries, dis.pēn'sa.riz (Rule xlv.), a place where medicine is dispensed;

Dispensatory, dis.pēn'sa.tōry, a dictionary of medical prescriptions, &c.; adj. having the power to grant dispensation.

Dispensation, dis.pēn'sa.shun, exemption, a system of
rules (as the Mosaic dispensation), God’s mode of dealing with his creatures;

Dispensative, dis.pens.a.tion; dispens’ative-ly.
Fr. dispenser, dispensaire, dispensation; Lat. dispensare, dispensatio.

Dispensatory, dis.pens.atory; dispensatory-ly.
Fr. dispensateur, dispensatrice; Lat. dispensatrix.

Dispensous, dis.pens’ous (in Botany), having two seeds.

Greek δίσσος sperma, twofold seed.

Disperse’ (3 syl.), to scatter; dispersed’ (2 syl.), disperse’-ing (Rule xix.), disperse’er, disperse’able (Rule xxiii.);
dispersion, dis.per.shun; dispersive, dis.per.shiv.

Undispersed, un’dis.perst’, not dispersed.

French disperser, dispersion; Lat. dispersus, supine dispersion, dispersio, dispersus (spargo, to scatter).

Dispirit, dis.pir’t, to dishearten; dispir’it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dispir’it-ing, dispir’it-ed-ly. Un’dispir’it-ed, not...

Dispirited, disheartened. Unspirited, tame, without spirit.

Latin dis spiritus (spirio, to breathe).

Displace’ (2 syl.), to remove from its place; displaced’ (2 syl.), displace’-ing (Rule xix.), displace’-ment (Rule xviii., §),
displace’-able (-ce and -ge retain the e final before the postfix -able, Rule xx.) Un’displaced’, not displaced.

French déplacer, déplacement; Latin plantae (Greek plátos, wide).

Displant’, to remove a plant; displant’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), displant’-ing; displantation, dis’.plant’ation.

Displant’ed, removed from where it was planted;

Unplant’ed, not planted, of spontaneous growth.

French déplanter, déplantation; Lat. displicere, displicentia.

Display’, show, to exhibit; displayed’ (2 syl.), display’-ing (Rule xiii.), display’-er. Un’displayed’, not displayed.

French déployer, déplaisir; Latin display’, to unfold.

Displease, dis.pleaz’, to offend; displeased’ (2 syl.), displease’-ing (Rule xix.), displease’-er.

Displeasure, dis.pleaz’ur; displeasure-able.

Unpleasant’, un.pleaz’ant, not pleasant; unpleas’ant-ly, unpleas’ant-ness.

Displease’-ing, offensive; Unpleas’-ing, not pleasing.

French déplaisant, déplaisir; Lat. displicentia, displicere (dis placer, to displease).

Dispose, dis.pos’es’, to arrange, to feel willing; disposed’, arranged, inclined; disposed’-ing (Rule xix.), disposed’-er, disposed’-al, disposed’-able (Rule xxiii.), disposed’-able.

Undisposed, not disposed.

Disposition, dis’p.oz’ish’-un. Arrangement, temper.

Indisposed, in.dis.pos’esd, unwell, not inclined; indisposition; indisposed’-able, not saleable.
Undisposedness, un·dis·pō·zed·ness, unwillingness.

Disposed of. Parted with, sold. (See Depose.)

Undisposed of. Not parted with, not sold.

French disposer, disposition; Latin dis·po·tu·tio, dispo·tu·tus, dis·po·tu·ere (dis posu, to set aside, to distribute).

Dispossess, dis·pō·zes' (not dis·pō·zēs'), to deprive of; dispossessed, dis·pō·zes·sed' (not dis·pō·zes·sed'); dispossess·ing, dis·pō·zes·sing·ly (not dis·pō·zes·sing·ly); dispossessed, dis·pō·zes·sh·un (not dis·pō·zes·sh·un'); dis·possess'·or.

Dis'possessed' (3 syll.), turned out of possession;

Un'possessed' (3 syll.), not having in possession.

Fr. dépossession; Latin dis·pos·se·sio, possi·sio, sup. pos·se·sum, (pos [po·tis] sedco, the right of settling down. Dis reverses).

Dispraise, dis·pra·ze', censure, to censure; dispraised' (2 syll.), disprais'·ing (Rule xix.), disprais'·ing·ly, disprais'·er.

Dispraised, dis·pra·ze′d', censured;

Unpraised, un·pra·ze′d', not praised.

Dis and German preisen, to praise; preiser; French priser, to value; Latin prœ·tium, price or value. To praise is “to value.”

Disproof' (noun), confutation; disprove' (verb), to confute (R. li.)

Disprove, dis·pro·ov' (not dis·pro·vē), to confute; disproved, dis·pro·ovd'; disprov·ing, dis·pro·ov·'ing (not dis·pro·v·ing, Rule xix.); disprov·able, dis·pro·ov·val;'

Indisprovable, not to be disproved.

Disprov·al, dis·pro·ov·val, refutation;

Disapproval, dis·ap·ro·ov′·val, displeasure.

Disapprobation, dis·ap·pro·bā′·shun, displeasure.

Unproved, un·pro·ovd' (not un·pro·vēd), not proved;

Disproved, dis·pro·ovd' (not dis·pro·vēd), confuted;

Disapproved, dis·ap·pro·ovd', not pleased with.

Dis and Old English proffian, to prove: past pro·fod, past part. pro·fod; Latin prō·bāre (prō·bus, honest, upright).

Disproportion, dis·pro·por′·shun, want of proportion; disproportion·able, disproportion·able·ness, disproportion·ably, disproportion·al, disproportion·al·ly, disproportion·ate, disproportion·ate·ly, disproportion·ate·ness.

French disproportion, disproportion·al; Latin dis·pro·por·tio, proportio·nātus (portio, a portion).

Dispute′ (2 syll.), a contention, to contend; disput′·ed (Rule xxxvi.), disput′·ing (Rule xix.), disput′·ing·ly, disput′·er; disputable, dis·put·a·b'l (not dis·put·a·e·a·b'l); dis·put·able·ness, dis·put·ably, dis·put·ant.

Disputation, dis·pu·tā′·shun. Controversy.

Disputations, dis·pu·tā′·shus. Contentious.
Disputative, *dis".pu.ta.tiv*; dis'putative-ly.
Undis'put'ed, not disputed; undisputed-ly.
Indis'putable (not un-), *in.dis".pu.ta.ble*; certain;
Indis'putable-ness, indis'putably, certainly.

French disputable, disputant ("Disputation" is not a French word);
Latin disputabilis, disputabilis, disputátor, v. disputāre (pūlo, to
prune or dress vines, to think; *dis pūlo*, to think differently. "To
think" is to prune or dress the thoughts).

Disqualify, *dis.kwöl'.i.fy*, to render unfit; disqualifies, *dis.kwöl'.
i.fie*; disqualified, *dis.kwöl'.i.fide*; disqualifi-er, *dis.
kwöl'.i.fi.er* (Rule xii.); disqualification, *dis.kwöl'.i.fi.kay".

Disqualified. Having something which destroys fitness;

Unqualified. Not having what is required.
Dis and French qualification, v. qualifier (Latin qualitas fácio, to
make of the quality or nature required).

Disquiet, *dis.kwi'.et* (not *dis.kwoi'.et*), uneasiness, to disturb;
disqui'et-ed (Rule xxxvi.), disqui'et-ing, disqui'et-er, disqui'et-ly, disqui'et-ness; disquietude, *dis.kwi'.e.tude*.

Unquiet, un.kwi'.et, restless; unquiet-ly, unquiet-ness.

Inquietude, *in.kwi'.e.tude*. Anxiety.

French inquietude; Latin inquiētudo, inquiētus, v. inquiētāre. Our
word is formed from (Latin) dis quies, the reverse of rest.

Disquisition, *dis'.kwi.zis'.hün*, discussion; disquisition-al.

Disregard, *dis'.re.gard'*; slight, to neglect; disregard'-ed (Rule
xxxvi.), disregard'-ing, disregard'ing-ly, disregard' er, disregar'd-ful
(Rule viii.), disregard'ful-ly.

Un'regard'ed, neglected; Dis'regarded, slighted.
Dis and French regarder; Low Latin regimentum, "gard" = ward
(one under a guardian, one guarded or looked after). To "guard"
is to look after one as a guardian, disregar'd is to neglect so doing.

Disrelish, *dis.rel'.i.sh*, a dislike of the taste, to dislike the taste;
disrel'ished (3 syl.), disrel'ish-ing.

Dis'rel'ished (3 syl.), aversion to the taste;

Un'rel'ished (3 syl.), having no fondness for the taste.

Greek *dis* [re] leicho, leicho, to lick; *re leicho*, to lick again; *dis re
leicho*, to lick over and over again. It is a badly compounded word.

Disrespect, *dis'.re.spec't*, want of respect, to show want of respect;
disrespect'-ed (R. xxxvi.), disrespect'-ing, disrespect'ful
(R. viii.), disrespect'ful-ly, disrespect'ful-ness.

Dis'respect'ed, dishonoured. Un'respect'ed, not respected.
Irrespective, *ir.re.spec'.tiv*e*; without regard to; irrespect'iv'e-ly, independently of other considerations.

Dis and French respect, verb respecter; Latin respectum (re specio, to look back upon). Dis reverses.
Disrobe' (2 syl.), to undress; disrobed', disrōb'-ing (Rule xix.), disrōb-er. Unrobe', unrōb'-ing (same meaning).

Disrobed' (2 syl.), divested of robing;
Unrobed (2 syl.), without robes, or dress.

Dis and French robe, a state dress; Low Latin roba, a robe.

Disrupt', to burst asunder; disrupt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), disrupt'-ing; disruption, disrup't-shun, fracture.

Latin disrumpo, supine disruptum (dis rumpo, to break asunder).

Dissatisfy, dis.satisfy, to leave discontent; dissatisfies, dis.satisfy (Rule xi.)

Dissatisfied, dis.satisfied; discontented;
Unsatisfied, unas.satisfied, not contented.

Dissatisfy-ing, leaving discontent behind;
Unsatisfy-ing; not contenting.

Dissatisfactory, dis.satisfactory, giving dissatisfaction;
Unsatisfactory, not giving satisfaction.

Dissatisfac'tor-ly, in a way to cause dissatisfaction;
Unsatisfactori-ly, in a way not to satisfy.

Dissatisfac'tor-ness, a state of being dissatisfied;
Unsatisfactori-ness, failure to produce satisfaction.

Dissatisfaction, dis.satisfactory, discontent.

Un'satisfiable, un.satisfiable, not satisfactory.

Latin dis satisfac'tio, satisfac'tro (satis facio, to do enough).

Dissect, dissect' (not de'sect'), to anatomise; dissect'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dissect'-ing, dissec't-er (not -er), dissec't-ible (ought to be -ble); dissection, dissec't-shun.

Fr. dissec'tion; Lat. dissec'tio, dissec'are (dis seco, to cut to pieces).

Disseize, disseeze', to dispossess. Disease, diz.eze', malady.

Disseized, dis see'zed; disseiz'-ing (Rule xix.), dispossessing wrongfully; disseiz'in, the act of disseizing;

Dissez'-or, one who takes possession unlawfully;

Disseizee, dis see'zeed, the person disseized.

(These words are also spelt with "-s" instead of "-z," but as seize is always spelt with "z," there is no reason why its compounds should adopt a different spelling.)

Low Latin disseg'ina, discharge; disseg'sio, to disseize; dissegis'tor.

Dissemble, dis.zem'ble, to conceal by equivocation; dissembled, dis.zem'bled; dissem'bling (Rule xix.); dissem'bler, one who conceals by equivocation.
Dissimulation, dis.sim.u.lay".shun, the act of dissembling.
Dis and French sembler. The French corresponding words are dis-
simuler, dissimulation; Latin dissimulâre, dissimulâtio (simulâ, to feign; dis in a bad sense, similis, like).
(It would have been better if we had adopted the word “dissimulate” instead of the bad French form “dissemble.”)

Disseminate, dis.sèm'.i.nate, to scatter as seed, to diffuse;
dissem'inât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dissem'inât-ing (Rule xix.),
dissem'inât-or (Rule xxxvii.); dissemination, dis.sèm'.i-
nay".shun; disseminat'ive, dis.sem'.i.na.tive.
French disséminer, dissémination; Latin dissimnâtio, dissimnâtâtor,
dissimnâre (sêmen, seed).

Dissent, dis.sent', disagreement, to disagree. Descent, dè.sent',
 generation, a going down.

Dissent' (noun), dissent'-er.
Dissent' (verb), dissent'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dissent'-ing.

Dissentient, dis.sèn'.shè.ent; dissension, dis.sèn'.shun (not
French dissension; Latin dissentiens, gen. -entis, dissensus, verb
dissentire, supine dissensum (dis sèntio, to think differently).

Dissertation, dis.sèr.tay".shun (not des'er.tay".shun), a disqui-
sition; disserta'tion-al, disserta'tor, dis'.ser.ta.tor.
French dissertation, dissertâtor; Latin dissertâtio, verb dissertâre
frequentative of dissidére, supine dissertum (dis sero, to scatter seed).

Dissever, dis.sèv'.er, same as “sever”; dissever'ed (3 syl.),
dissever'-ing, dissever'-er, dissever'-ance; disseveration,
dis.sèv'.er.nay".shun. (Not French).

Dissevered, dis.sèv'.erd, separated, severed;

Unsevered, un.sèv'.erd, not separated or severed.

Dis intensive and Fr. sever, to wean, to estrange. Lat. sépârâre.

Dissident, dis.si.dent (not dis.si.dant), one who dissent, (adj.)
dissenting; dis'sidents, dis'sidence, dis'sident-ly.
French dissidence, dissident; Latin dissidentia, dissidens, genitive
dissidentis, verb dissidere (dis sèdeo, to sit apart).

Dissimilar, dis.sim'.i.lar, unlike; dissim'lar-ly; dissimilarity,
dis'.sim.i.lar".rit.y; dis'simil'itûde.
French dissimilâtre, dissimilitude; Latin dissimilitudo (dis similis).

Dissimulation, dis.sim.u.lay".shun. (See Dissemble.)

Dissipate, dis'.si.pate, to disperse, to squander; dis'sipât-ed
(Rule xxxvi.), dispersed, squandered, adj. dissolute;
dis'sipât-ing (Rule xix.); dissipat'ion, dis'.si.pay".shun.
French dissip' er, dissipat'ion; Latin dissipâto, dissipâre (dis stpe, to
scatter abroad; Greek siphôn, a siphon).

Dissociate, dis.so'.si.ate, to disunite; disso'ciat-ed (R. xxxvi.),
disso'ciat-ing (R. xix.); dissociation, dis.so',si.a".shun.
AND OF SPELLING.

Dissociable, dis.sō' shə.b'l, ill-assorted;
Unsociable, un.sō' shə.b'l, not sociable.
Unsociably, un.sō' shə.bly, with reserve, unfriendly.
Dissociability, dis.sō' shə. bil' .ə. ti, unfitness for society;
Unsociability, sullenness, living an unsociable life.
Unsocial, un.sō'. shəl; unsociableness, want of sociability.

French insociabilité, insociable; Latin dissociabilis, dissociatio, dis-
sociare (dis sócio, sócns, a companion).

Dissolute, dis.so.lute, dissipated; dis'solute-ly, dis'solute-ness;
dissolution, dis'. so.lu' shun.

Dissoluble, dis'. so.lu.b'l. (See Dissolve.)

French dissolu, dissolution; Latin dissolutus, dissolutio, v. dissolvere,
supine dissolutum. (See next article.)

Dissolve, dis.zōlv', to melt; dissolv'-ing (Rule xix.)

Dissolved, dis.zōlv'd, melted. Un'solved, not solved.
Dissolv'er, that which melts something.
Dissolvent, dis.zōl'. vent, that which has the property of
melting something;
Insolvent, a debtor unable to pay his debts, not solvent;
insolvency, the state of being insolvent.

Dissolvable, dis.zōl'. va.b'l (Rule xxiii.), or
Dissoluble, dis'. so.lu.b'l, capable of being melted;
Insolvable, in.sōl' va.b'l (Rule xxiii.), or
Insoluble, in.so.l' u.b'l, incapable of being melted;
Unsolvable, un.sōl' va.b'l, incapable of being solved;
Unsolvable, same as insolvable,
Dissolubility, dis'.sōl.uk'.bl' .ə. ti, having a solvable nature;
In'dissolubility, having a nature which resists solution.

Dissol'vable-ness, negative Insol'uble-ness.

French dissoluble, dissolvent (wrong conj.), insolubilité, insoluble,
insolvable; Latin dissolvere (dis solvo, to loose thoroughly; Greek
sōn luo, to loose altogether).
(The wrong conj. -able has been borrowed as usual from the French,
but has been avoided in dissolvent.)

Dissonance, dis'.so.na.nse, discord; dis'sonant, discordant.
Fr. dissonance, dissonant; Lat. dissōnans, gen. -sonantis (dis sōnare).

Dissuade, neg. of persuade, dis.swade', per.swade'; dissuad'-ed
(Rule xxxvi), dissuad'-ing (Rule xix.), dissuad'-er;
dissuasion, dis.sway'. shun, neg. of persua'sion (R. xxxiii.);
dissuasive, dis.swa'.siv; dissua'sive-ly.

French dissuader, dissuasion; Latin dissuāsio, dissuāsor, v. dig-
suādere (dis. suādeo, Greek Ionic hudeó, to delight).
Dissyllable, *dis*'sil'lab'bi, a word of two syllables (double l); dissyllabic, *dis*'sil'lab'i*ek* (adj.); dissyllabification; *dis*'sil'lab'i-fi*ek'shun*, making into two syllables. *(Lat. words containing a "y" are borrowed from the Gk.)*

Fr. dissyllabe, dissyllabique; Lat. dissyllabum; Gk. dissos syllabê.

**Distaff, plu. distaffs (not distaves).** A staff used in hand-spinning. *(An exception to Rule xxxviii.)*

Old Eng. distaf(thistle [staff], a thistle resembling a bunch of tow).

**Distance, dis'tanse, remoteness, to leave behind in a race; distanced (2 syl.), distanc-ing (Rule xix.); distant, remote; distant-ly, remotely.**

French distance, distant; Latin distantia, distant, gen. distantis (di[dis]to, to stand apart).

**Distaste′ (2 syl.), dislike (followed by for: as “Many have a great distaste for cheese," not of).**

**Distaste′-ful (Rule viii.), distasteful-ly, distasteful-ness.**

**Distem′per, disease, to disorder; a preparation of colour with water (not oil) for walls, &c., to use this preparation.**

**Distempered, dis'tem'perd; distem-per-ing.**

“Distemper” is used most frequently for disease in dogs, and other dumb animals. *(See Disease.)*

It was once thought that the body contains four “humours,” that the just balancing of these fluids constitute health, and that disease is a disturbance of the balance (Latin *dis* *temperârê*). The adjustment of the fluids gave rise to the expressions *good* and *ill* “temper.” “Good temper” being the effect of a good or just mixture of the fluids, and “bad temper” the effect of a bad or unjust mixture. If bile prevailed the temper was “fiery,” if air prevailed the temper was “sanguine,” if earth it was “melancholy,” if water it was “phlegmatic.”

The *countenance* is the facial index “containing” (Latin *contenens*) the outward manifestation of the “temper” or mixture of the four fluids: it is *yellow* if “bile” [fire] prevails, *red* if “blood” [air] prevails, *grey* if “melancholy” [earth] prevails, and *dead white* if “phlegm” [water] prevails. *(See Complexion.)*

“Distemper” (paint), Italian *distemperamento*, v. *distemperare*, to dissolve, *tempra* or *tempera*, water colour; Latin *temperare*, to mix, *dis temperârê*, to dissolve.

**Distend′, to stretch; distend′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), distend′-ing, distension or *distension′, dis'ten'shun; disten'sible.**

French *distendre*, distension; Latin *distendere*, supine *distentum*, disten'tio, *distentio* or *distensus* (tendo, to stretch).

**Distich, *dis'sتك* (not *dis'titch*), two lines of poetry making complete sense. *(Ch = "k" shows it to be from the Gk.)*

Latin *distichon*; Greek *di-stichos*, two lines, an elegiac couplet.

**Distil′, to let fall in drops; distilled′ (2 syl.), distill′-ing (R. i.); distill′-er, one who distils; distill′-able (not -ible, 1st Latin conj.); distillation, *dis'il.lay'shun*; distill′-ery,
the place where distilling is carried on; distillatory, dis-till·a-to·ry (adj.), pertaining to distillation.

("Distil" would be better with double "l")

French distiller, distillable, distillation, distillatoire, distillerie; Latin distillatio, distillare, stilla, a drop; Greek stazo, to drop.

Distinct', separate, hence clear, &c.; distinct'-ly, distinct'-ness; distinction, dis-tin·k·shun; distinct-ive, dis.tin·k·tive; distinctive-ly, distinctive-ness. Verb distinguish, q.v.

Indistinct, not distinct. Distinct followed by from.

French distinct, distinction, distinctif; Latin distinctus, distinctio.

Distinguish, dis.ting guish, to note difference by certain marks (followed by between): distinguished, dis.ting'guished; distinguish-ing, dis-tin'guishing-ly, dis-tin'guish-able (R. xxiii.), dis-tin'guishable-ness, dis-tin'guishably, dis-tin'guish-ment, dis-tin'guish-er. (See Distinct.)

Undistin'guished, un- or in- -distin'guishable.

French distin·guer; Latin distinctus, supine distinctum, to notify by a mark (Greek stigma, a mark, v. stizo, to prick or mark).

Distort', to pervert; distort'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), distort'-ing, dis-tort'-er; distortion (not -sion), dis·tor' shun (Rule xxxiii.)

Undistorted. Not distorted.

French distorsion (wrong); Latin distortio, v. distoruere, supine distortum, not distortum (dis torqueo, to twist away).

Distract', to harass; distract'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), distract'ed-ly, distracted-ness, dis·trac'ting, distract'-er, distract'ing-ly; distraction, dis.träk'shun; distracting, dis.träk'tiv.

Undistracted, un· dis.träk't·ed. Not distracted.

("Distraight" is sometimes used in poetry as past part.) Lat. distracto, distrahó, sup. distractum (distrahó, to draw two ways).

Distrain' (2 syll.), to seize chattels for debt; distrained (2 syll.), distrain'-ing; distrain't' (noun); distrain'or; dis-train'-able, subject to distrain't. (Rule xxiii.)

Distress', same as distrain't', the act of seizing for debt.

Lat. distringère, to strain hard (stringo, to grasp).

Distress', affliction, destitution (see Distrain); distress'-ing (part. and adj.); distressed, dis.trést', afflicted; dis-tress'-ful (Rule viii.), distressful-ly.

French détresse; Welsh traís, rapine; treisiant, oppression.

Distribute, dis·trib'·u·te, to dole out; distrib'ü·ed (Rule xxxvi.), distrib'ü·ing (Rule xix.), distrib'ü·er (ought to be -or); distribution, dis'.trib'ü·shun; distrib'ü·able (Rule xxiii.); distrib'ü·tive, dis.trib'ü·tiv; distrib'ü·tive-ly.

Undistributed, un.dis.trib'·u·ted, not distributed.

Indistributive, in.dis.trib'·u·tiv, not to be distributed.

French distribuer, distribuer, distribution, distribut; Latin distribu·tio, distributór, distribuère (dis tribuo, to give in parts)
Distrust', want of confidence, to doubt or suspect; distrust'-ed, distrust'-ing, distrust'ing-ly, distrust'ful (Rule viii.), distrust'ful-ly, distrust'ful-ness.

Distrust'-ed, suspected; Untrust'-ed, not trusted.

Untrust'y, not trusty; untrust'ing, untrust'i-ness, unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust; untrust'worthy.

Old English untrœw, untrustful; untrœwstan, to deceive.

Disturb', to discompose; disturbed' (3 syl.), disturb'-ing, disturb'er, disturb'ance.

Perturb', to disquiet (a stronger term than disturb); perturbed', perturb'-ing; perturbation, per'turb.ay'-shun, agitation from disquietude.

Perturbations of the planets, deviations from their usual course from some external influence.

Undisturbed (3 syl.), not disturbed; undisturb'-ed-ly (3 syl.)

French perturbation; Latin disturbatio, a disordering; perturbatio, great trouble or disturbance; disturbare, to throw into disorder; perturbare, to trouble, to turn topsy turvy (turbo, to disturb).

Disunite, dis-unite', to disjoin; disunit'ed (Rule xxxvi.), disunit'-ing; disunit'er, one who severs what was united.

Disunion, dis.u'nion, want of union; disunity, dis.uni'ty.

Disunite'd, separated after having been united;

Ununite'd, not united.

French désunion, désunir; Latin dis unire (unus, one).

Disuse, (noun) dis.use', (verb) dis.use' (Rule li., c).

Disuse (noun), neglect of use; disusage, dis.u'sage; disuse (verb), disused, dis.âzd'; disus-ing (Rule xix.)

Unused, un.âst, unaccustomed; unused, un.âzd, not used;

Disused, dis.âzd, the use discontinued.

Unuseful, un.use'.ful; unus'ual, unusu'al-ly.

Latin dis usus, v. utor, supine usus, to use; Greek eîôthás, usual.

Ditch, plu. ditch'-es (R. iii.), a trench; ditch'-er, one who makes a ditch; ditch'-ing, making a ditch.

Old English dic, a dike or ditch, v. dic[ian], dic[ing], ditching.

Dithyramb, dîr'k.i.râm', a song in honour of Bacchus; dithyrambic, dîr'k.i.râm'.bic (adj.)

Latin dithyrambus, dithyrambicus; Greek dithurambos.

Dittany, dît'.ta.ni, a corruption of dic'tanny, garden ginger; the leaves smell like lemon-thyme. Also called dittander.

Lat. dictannus; Gk. dictamon or dictamon (from Dicté, in Crete).

Ditto, also written do., but always pronounced dit'to, same as above, same as aforesaid. (Italian detto, said, spoken.) (Used in bills and books of account to save repetition.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Ditty, plu. ditties, dī'tīz (Rule xli.), a short poem intended to be sung. The word is almost limited to "love-songs."

Welsh dīt, to utter: dītad, an utterance.

"Composition" is from the Latin compono, "to set in order," and the Anglo-Saxon dihītan is "to set in order;" whence dihītig.

Diuresis, di.u.rē'sis, excessive flow of urine; diæresis, q.v., the mark (""') over the latter of two distinct vowels.

Diuretic, di.u.re'tīk, provocative of the flow of urine.

Fr. diurétique; Lat. diureticus; (Gk. dia ouρo, whence "urine").

Diurnal, dī.ur'nal, daily, pertaining to a day; diur'nal-ly.

French diurne, journal; Latin diurnus (diu, dies, a day).

Divan, di.vān', a coffee and smoking room fitted up with sofas.

French divan, a sofa-bedstead; Persian divan, the imperial council or chamber where the council is held.

Dive (1 syl.), to plunge under water; dived (1 syl.), div'-ing (Rule xix.); diver, one who dives; diving-bell.

Dive (2 syl.), to spread from the central point, to recede from each other (the opposite of Converge'); diverged' (2 syl.), diverg'-ing (R. xix.), diverg'-ence (not -ance), diverg'-ent; diverg'ency, plu. divergencies, di.ver'jen.siz (R. lxiv.); diverg'ent-ly or diverg'ing-ly, in a diverging manner.

French diverger, divergence, divergent; Latin divergnum, the parting of a river into two streams; Latin vergens, gen. vergentis (divergo, to bend different ways).

Divers, dī'vērz, plu. of diver (see Dive); (adj.) sundry.

Diverse, dī'vērs', not alike, not identical.

"History supplies divers examples" (sundry), not diverse.

"Squares and diamonds are diverse forms," different.

"There are divers nations on the earth, but each one diverse from the others."

Divers-ly, dī'vērz.ly, in many different ways;

Diverse'-ly, not in the same way.

Diversity, plu. diversities, di.ver'si.tīz, differences.

Diversify, di.ver'sī.fye, to vary; diversifies, di.ver'si.fize; diversified, di.ver'sī.fide; diversify-ing (Rule xi.), diversify-er; diversification, di.ver'sī.fik'shun.

French divers, plu. diverses [personnes, &c]. ("Diversification" is not French), diversifier, diversité; Latin diversus, in different parts, diversitas, diversëre, sup. diversum (di verto, to turn different ways.)

Divert, di.ver't, to turn aside, to amuse; divert'-ed (R. xxxvi.), divert'-ing, divert'ing-ly, divert'-er; diversion, di.ver'-shun (Rule xxxiii.), amusement.

Divertisement, di.ver'tīz.mënt, (not dē.vait.tīz.mong).

Fr. divertir, diversion, divertissement; Lat. divertère (see above).
Divest, *divest*', to strip, to dispossess; *divest*-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *divest*-ing; *divestiture*, *divest*'-tūr, the act of surrendering one's chattels (the opposite of *Investiture*); *divesture*, *divest*'-ūr, the act of stripping or depriving.

Old French *divestir*; French *devêtir*; Italian *divestire*, to undress; Latin *di* [dis] *vestiō*, to deprive of clothing (*vestis*, raiment).

Divide, *divide*, to part; *divide*-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *divide*-ing (Rule xix.), *divide*'-ing-ly; *divide*'-er, one who divides; *dividers*, *divider*'-z, compasses; *divide*-able (Rule xxiii.)

*Divisible*, *diviz*'-i.əl, what can be divided; *divisible*-ness, *divisibly*; *divisibility*, *diviz*'-i.əl'ə.ti;

*Division*, *diviz*'-i.ən; *divisional*, *divisional*'-ly.

*Divisor*, *diviz*'-or, the number which divides another;

*Dividend*, *diviz*'-i.dənd, the number to be divided by the divisor, the share to each creditor of a bankrupt's effects, the interest paid on public "stock."


Divine, *divine*, a man set apart for the sacred ministry; (adj.), sacred; (verb), to guess, to predict.

*(The French spell the verb with "de", but fall back to "di" in the noun "divination."*)

*Divine* (adj.), *divin*'-er (comp.), *divin*'-est (super.); *divine*'-ly (adv.), *divine*'-ness; *divinity*, *divin*'-i.ə.ti, theology; *divinity*, plu. *divinities*, *divin*'-i.əti.z, deity.

("Divine" and "supine" are the only adj. in "-ine" which can be compared with the suffixes -er and -est.)

*Divine* (verb), *divined* (2 syl.), *divin*'-ing, *divin*'-ing-ly, *divin*'-er; *divination*, *divin*'-i.nay*'-shin*, prediction.

French *divin, divinité, deviner, to predict; devincur, fem. devineresse, divination!! prediction; Latin *divinitas*, *divinus*, divine, (from *divo, Greek diós, god), *divinatio, divinus*, a divine; *divinare*, to predict (predictions being supposed to come, de dire, from deity).

*Divisible*, *diviz*'-i.əl; *divisibly* (see *Divide*).

Divorce, *divorce* (not *divorce*), dissolution of marriage, to annul a marriage; *divorced* (2 syl.), *divorce*-ing (R. xix.), *divorce*-ment, *divorce*-able (-ce and -ge retain the e before -able, Rule xviii.), *divorce*-less.

*Divorce*'-er, one who divorces; *divorcee*, the person divorced.

*Divorce Court*, plu. *divorce courts*; *Court of Divorce*, plu. *courts of divorce* (Rule liii.)

French *divorce*: Latin *divortium*, v. *divortēre* (*diverto, to turn away*).

*Divulge*, *divulj*, to make public, to disclose; *divulged* (2 syl.), *divulg*'-ing (R. xix.), *divulg*'-er, *divulg*'-ence (ought to be *divulge-ance*. It is the 1st Latin conj.)

French *divulguer, divulgation* is a word we might adopt; Latin *divulgatio, divulgāre* (*vulgus, the common people*).
AND OF SPELLING.

Divulsion, di¼vüls'ëshën, laceration; divul'sive, di¼vülsëv. ("Divulsion," one of the few words in -sion not French.)
Latin divulsiō, divello supine divulsum, (di vello, to pluck asunder).

Diz'zy, giddy; diz'zi-ly (Rule xi.), diz'zi-ness.
Old English dïsig, dïsignes dizziness, dïsigilce dizzyly.

Djerrid, jër'xid, a Turkish javelin. (Arabic.)

Do, doo, to perform an act; past did; past part. done, dän; do-ing;
pres. tense I do, thou dost, dust [or doest, doo-est], he does, dux, plur. do, doo, all persons; past tense I did, thou didst, all other persons did.

Doer, doo'er, one who performs or achieves [something].
As an auxiliary, the verb do, is chiefly used in asking questions, in which case it stands before its noun, as do you wish to ride this morning?

§ As a representative verb "Do" acts the part of a pronoun, and stands for any antecedent question asked with the auxiliary, as "does Caesar come forth to-day?" "Yes, he does" [understand come forth to-day].

§ Occasionally it is used for the sake of emphasis, as I do very much wish to go.

§ In poetry it is used with the present and past tenses merely to help the metre or the rhyme.

Doings, doo'ingz, behaviour. Pretty doings, very censurable conduct.

Done, dun, achieved, finished. Done with [it], finished with it, want it no longer.

Done up, quite exhausted.

To do for [him], to manage, (threateningly) try to ruin.

To do away, to erase.

To do with [it], to employ or use [it].

To do up, to pack up, to tie together.

How do you do? How are you in health, how do you thrive? A corruption of How do you do? [dugæn], to thrive]. (Equal to the Latin valeo.) The full question is, How is it that you do thrive [in health]?
Old English ic dë ð, thi dën, he dëth, plur. döth; past ic dyde thi dydest, he dyde, plur. dydon; past part. gedöñ; Infinitive döñ.
Dugæn, to thrive, makes past döhtæ, later form dowed, Scotch dow.

Do., pronounce ditto, of which it is a contraction. Used in bills and account books to save repetition. It means the "same as the foregoing." (See Ditto.)

Do (to rhyme with no); the note C in Music.

Docile, dö'sile or dös'ile, tractable; docility, dö'sil'i-ty.

French docile, docilité; Latin docētis, docilias.
Dock, a place for ships, a place where persons under trial stand in a law-court, a plant, to cut off; docked, dok't, curtailed; dock'ing. Dock'-age (2 syl.), charge for the use of a dock.

Old English docee (for ships); French dock; German docke.

"Dock" (a plant), Latin daucus; Greek daunbos. This word ought to be spelt dauc or daub (not dock).

"Dock" (to curtail), Welsh tocaw, to clip; toci, something clipped; German docken.

Docket, dōk'.ēt, a ticket, a label; dock'et-ed, dock'et-ing. To "docket" goods is to mark the contents on a label or set them down in a book, to summarise.

Welsh tocyn, a ticket; tocymiad, a ticketing; tocynu, to ticket.

Doctor, dōk'.tôr (not doctor, Rule xxxvi.), fem. doctor-essa or doc'tress; doc'torate, possessing the degree of doctor; doctor-ship (-ship Old Eng. suffix "tenure" of office or degree); doc'tor, to give medicine in illness, to adulterate, to falsify; doc'tored (2 syl.), doc'tor-ing.

Doctor of Divinity, plu. doctors of divinity (Rule liii.).

Latin doctor, doctus, one instructed (doceo, supine doctuin).

Doctrine, dōk'.trrn, a tenet, what is taught; doctrin-al, dōk'.tri.näl (not dōk.tri.näl), pertaining to doctrine, containing doctrine; doctrinal-ly.

French doctrine, doctrinal; Latin doctrina, theory, learning.

Document, dōk'kum.ént, a record; doc'ument-al; documentary, dōk'kum.en.tar.y, certified in writing.

French document; Latin dōcumen, dōcumentum (docceo, see above).

Dodder, a parasitic weed. (German dotter.)

Dodge (1 syl.), a quibble, an artifice, to track, to evade, to quibble; dodged' (1 syl.), dodg'-ing, dodg'-er, one who dodges.

Old Eng. doég-at, sly, doég[elian], to act slyly, doég[lian], to hide.

Doe, dō (to rhyme with no), the female of a buck, also a gender-word, as doe rabbit, (male) buck rabbit, doe hare, (male) buck hare. (Old English dá. See Buck.)

Doff (Rule v.), to take off; doffed (1 syl.), doff'-ing.

A contraction of do-off; similarly "don"="do-on, "dup"="do-up.

Dog, either male or female; bitch, only a female dog; dogg'-ish, churlish, like a dog (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is diminutive), doggish-ly, doggish-ness; dogged, dog'.ged, sullenly, self-willed.

Dog, to track; dogged (1 syl.), dogg'-ing (Rule i.)

Dog-cart, a one-horse cart with a box behind for dogs.

Dog-fly, a fly very troublesome to dogs.

Dog-louse, a louse which infests dogs.

Dog-star, the Latin cânićula (dim. of cânis, a dog).

Dog teeth, the eye-teeth of man, resembling dogs' teeth.
Dog-weary, tired as a dog after a chase.
Dog’s-bane, a plant supposed to be fatal to dogs.
Dog’s tail, a grass, the spikes of which resemble a dog’s tail.
Dog’s ear, the corner of a leaf bent down, like the ear of a spaniel, &c.; dog’s eared, dogz e’ard.

Dog-, meaning “worthless,” “barbarous,” “pretended.”
Doggerel, dog’ger.el, pretended poetry in rhyme.
Dog-Latin, barbarous or pretended Latin.
Dog-sleep, pretended sleep.
Dog-cabbage, dog-violet, dog-wheat.

Dog-hole, a vile hole only fit for a dog.
Dog-trick, a vile trick, only fit to serve a dog.

Dog’s-grass, grass eaten by dogs to excite vomiting.
Dog-rose, a rose supposed to be a cure for the bite of mad dogs (Pliny viii. 63, xxv. 6).
Dog-brier, same as dog-rose.

Dog-cheap, a perversion of the Old English göd-ceəp, (French bon marché), good bargain.
Dog-watch, corruption of dodge-watch, the two short watches which dodge the routine of the watches on board ship; that is, prevent the recurrence of the same watch at the same time.

Gone to the dogs, gone to the bad. The Romans called the worst throw at dice canis (dog), hence the word came to signify “ill-luck,” “ruin,” &c.
Danish dogge, French dogue (a bull-dog); Spanish dogo, a terrier; French doguin, a puppy or whelp.

Doge, doje, captain-general and chief magistrate of the ancient republics of Genoa and Venice.
Italian doge; Latin duces, gen. ducis, leader (duco, to lead).

Dogma, plu. dogmas, dog’mat.h, dog’.mat.hz, a tenet, an arbitrary dictum on some matter of faith or philosophy.
Dog’matic (noun), a dogmatic philosopher.
Dogmatics (Rule lxii.), dog’.mat.iks, dogmatical theology.
Dogmatic or dogmatical (adj.), dog.mát’.i.kül, dictatorial; dogmatical-ly, dogmatical-ness.

Dogmatize, dog’.mat.ize (not dogmatise, R. xxxii.), to assert dogmatically; dog’matized’ (3 syl.), dogmatiz’-ing (R. xix.), dogmatizing-ly, dogmatiz’-er; dog’matist, one who speaks upon matters of faith or philosophy dogmatically; dogmatism, dog’.mat.ism.

Greek dogma, dogmatiko, dogmatikōs, dogmatistès; Latin dogma, dogmatīco, dogmaticus, dogmatistès; French dogmatiser, whence, as usual, our error of spelling with s.
Doily, *doil·ly*, a small napkin used at dessert.

Dutch *doek*, a towel; in Norfolk a house-cloth is called a *doek·ch* and the cloth *dwi·cl·ing*.

Doings, *doings*, conduct, behaviour.  *(See Do.)*

Doit (1 syl.), the eighth of a penny.  *(French *d'huiit.)*

Dolce, *dol·ch* (in *Music*), sweetly and softly.  *(Italian.)*

Dolce far niente (Italian), *dol·ch* *far· ne·en·te*, agreeable idleness [sweet doing-nothing].

Dole (1 syl.), a share, to distribute in shares, to give grudgingly; *doled* (1 syl.), *dol·ing* (Rule xix.), *dol·er*.

Old English *dol* or *dēl*, a share, a portion.

Doleful, *dol·ful* (Rule vii.), dismal; *dole·ful·ly, dol·ful·ness*; *dolesome, dol·sum*, dismal, querulous (*some* O. E. suffix, "full of"), *dole·some·ness* (*ness* denotes abstract nouns).

French *douleur, douleux, devile*; Latin *doleo*, to grieve.

Dolerite, *dol·er·ite* (not *dolorite*), a variety of greenstone.

Greek *dolerés*, deceitful. So called from the difficulty of distinguishing between felspar and augite (its compounds).

Doll, a child’s plaything.  Contraction of *idol*.

Latin *idōlum*, an image; Greek *eidōlon* (*eidοs*, form or figure).

Dollar, *dol·lar*, an American coin = 4s. 2d. (marked thus $, meaning *scūtum*). The line drawn through the "S" denotes that a contraction has been made. For a similar reason lb (a pound weight *librum*), has a line through it.

German *thaler = tōh·ler*; Danish *daler*. (So called from *thal* a valley; the counts of Schlick extracted from Joachim’s *thal* or *valley*, the silver which they coined into ounce pieces. This money became standard, and was called valley-money or *thalers.*)

Dollman, dolmen.

Dolman, *plu.* *dolmans, dōl·mänz*, a long Turkish robe, the summer jacket of the native Algerian troops.

Dolmen, *plu.* *dolmens, dōl·mênz*, a cromlech.

“Dolman,” Hungarian *dolnang*; Turkish *dolaman*.

“Dolmen,” Celtic *dol men*, table stone. It consists of a stone superposed on two stone standards; French *dolmen*.

Dolomite, *dōl·omite* (not *dolomite*), a magnesian limestone. So called from M. Dolomieu, the French geologist.

Dolorous, *dōl·or·ous* (not *dōlorus*), doleful; *dol·orous·ly, dol·or·ous·ness*; *dolour, dōl·lör* (not *dōler*).


Dolphin, *fem.* *dolphinen*, *dōl·fin*, *dōl·fin·ēt*, a sea mammal.

Delphine, *dēl·fin* (adj.), applied to certain French classics edited for the Dauphin or eldest son of Louis XIV. *(Our word is a jumble of bad French and Latin.)*

French *dauphin*; Latin *dolphin or dolphīnus*; Greek *dolphin*.
AND OF SPELLING.

Dolt, a blockhead; dolt'-ish, stupid (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj, it is dim.); dolt'ish-ly.
Old English dol, foolish; doldrun, immersed in stupidity.
-dom (Old English suffix meaning "possession," "right," "dominion"), kingdom, the dominion of a king; freedom, the power or right of a free man; wisdom, the possession or property of a wise person.

Domain' (2 syl.) or demesne, dë.me'ni, estate in lands. "Domain" is also used for dominion, empire, in which sense demesne is never employed.
French domaine; Old French domäne; Latin dominium, lordship (dominus, lord and master).
Demesne is de.me~san [maison], a house, and was applied to the manor-house and its lands, kept by the lord for his own use.

Dome (1 syl., rhymes with home). Doom (rhymes with room), dôme, a cu'pôla; domed (rhymes with foamed, 1 syl.), fitted with a dome. Doomed (1 syl.), fated, destined.
French dôma; Latin dôma, a solarium or roof terrace, where persons went to sun themselves, a gallery on the house-top.

Domesday, dooms'.day, the day of judgment.
Old English dôndaeg, judgment day.

Domesday-book, dooms'.day book. Two volumes containing a record of the estates and chattels of all the British dominions over which William the Conqueror reigned (1086). Kept in the Record Office, London.
Old English dômboc ("liber judicialis"), to which appeal was made in the Saxon times to settle disputed claims of property. Stow derives the word from domus-dei~ "book,; the book kept in the "domus del" of Winchester cathedral; but "dome-books" were well known before the time of the Conquest.

Domestic, do.mës'.tik, a house-servant, (adj.) pertaining to a private house, tame; domestically, do.mës'.ti.käl.ly.

Domesticate, do.mës'.ti.kate, to tame, to habituate to home-life; domesticated (Rule xxxvi.), domesticating (Rule xix.), domestication, do.mës'.ti.kay' shên.

French domestique, domestiquer ("domestication" is not French); Latin domestica (domus, a house and home).

Domicile, döm'.i.cile (in law), the place where a person has resided at least forty days.

Domiciliary, döm'.i.si.lë'ri, A "domiciliary visit" is one paid by authority in search of some person or thing.
Domiciled, döm'.i.si.lëd, located as resident.
French domiciliaire, v. domicilio; Latin domiciliium.

Dominant, döm'.i.nant, ruling, as the "dominant spirit," the "dominant party," the "dominant power"; (in Music) the "dominant" is the fifth from the key note: thus, in the key of G, the dominant is G.
Predominant, prevailing or most observable, as the "predominant colour," the colour which is most observable; the "predominant passion," the master passion.

Dominate, dom'inate, to rule. Predominate, to prevail or be most observable; dom'inat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dom'inat-ing; domination, dom'inat'shun.

Domineer, dom'ineer, to tyrannise over; domineered' (3 syl.), dom'ineer'ing.

Dominical letter, or "Sunday letter," the letter used in the "Prayer Book Calendar," &c., to denote Sunday ([dies] Domini, Lord's day).

French dominant, domination, v. dominer, domin'tcal; Latin dom'nan, gen. dom'nnatis, dom'nnatio, dom'nnalis.

Domino, plu. dominos, dom'nos (Rule xlii.), a dress used at masquerades. (French domino, plu. dominos.)

Dominos (not dominoes), a game. (French jeu de dominos.)

Dön, a Spanish title of rank. In Portugal dom.

Don, fem. donna. A "don," a man of rank; in university patois the heads of colleges, fellows, and noblemen, are called "dons."

"Don," Latin dom[inus]; "donna," Latin domina.

Dön, to put on. Done, dun, past part. of do, finished; don (to rhyme with on), donned (1 syl.), donn'ing (Rule i.)

Contraction of do-on; similarly "doff" is do-off: "dup" do-up, &c.

Donation, do'nay'shun, a gift; donative, do'nativ, a vested donation; a benefice given to a clergyman without the form of presentation, institution, or induction.

Donor, fem. donatrix, do'nor, do'n.trix, the person who gives; donee, do'nee, the person to whom a gift is made.

French donation, donatif; Latin donatio, donätivum, donátor, donä'tria, donäre, to give (dönum, a gift).

Done, dün, finished; agreed. (See Do.)

Donjon, dö'n jön, the keep or strong tower of an ancient castle, below which were the prison vaults. Dungeon, dö'n jon, a dark underground prison.

French donjon; Latin dominium, contracted to dom'jum, the apartment of the dominus or master. Ducange gives the Celtic dön, a fortified place, whence dun-ion. Old French dognon, donjon.

Donkey, plu. donkeys (Rule xlv.), dön'.ky, dön'.kiz, corruption of dunkey (-ey diminutive), the little dun [animal]. Similarly jock-ey, little Jack; monk'-ey, &c.

Donna, dön'mah, fem. of don (q.v.) Donor, dön'or, one who makes a gift. (See Donation.) Prima donna, prö'.mah dön'mah, the best lady performer in any specific public line, as the "prima donna" of the opera.
AND OF SPELLING.

Doom (1 syl., rhymes with room), judgment. Döme (1 syl., rhymes with home), a cu'pöia.

Doom, to judge, to destine; doomed (1 syl.), doom'ing.

Doomsday, doomz'.day, the last or judgment-day.

Old English döm, trial, judgment; dömdeg, judgment-day.

Door, dör (not dôr) (rhymes with floor, core, gore, not with poor = po'or, nor with for). See below.

Old English dör, a door, a gate; German thür; Greek thura.

-dor (Spanish suffix = Latin -tor), an agent.

Dor or dorr, dör (rhymes with or, nor), an insect.

Old English dora, a drone-bee, a dor:beetle. (See Door.)

Doree, or John Dory, dör'.y, a fish.

Either the French jaune dorée (yellow gilt), from its golden lustre, or the Gascon jaun dorée (the golden cock), or sea-chicken. According to one tradition it was the fish with the stater caught by St. Peter; by another tradition that fish was a haddock.

Dormant, dör'.mánt, latent, suspended: a "dormant peerage" is one in abeyance; dormancy, dör'.män.cy.

Dormer-window, dör'.mer win'.dow, an attic window placed in the roof, and lighting a bed-room.

Dormitory, plu. dormitories, dör'.mi.tö.ríz (Rule xlv.), a cubicle, the sleeping compartment.

("Dormant" should be dormient or dormitant.)

Latin dormiens, gen. dormientis and dormitans, gen. dormitantis, dormitorium, v. dormio, frequentative dormito, to sleep.

Dormouse, plu. dormice, dör'.mouse, dör'.mice.

French dormeuse, the sluggard [animal]. It resembles a mouse, whence the corruption, and is torpid in winter.

Dorsal, dör'.sål, pertaining to the back, as the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsiferous, dör.sif'.e.rus (Botany), applied to ferns which bear fructification on the backs of the fronds.

French dorsal; Latin dorsualis, dorsum, the back.

Dose, doze, does, does, doss.

Dose, döce, plu. doses (2 syl., Rule xxxiv.), a quota of medicine, to give in doses, to give to satiety: dosed (rhymes with boast, coast), drenched, physicked; dos-ing, doce'.ing (Rule xix.), dös-er, döce'-er.

Dözé (rhymes with those, rose), to slumber; dözéd (1 syl.); doz-ing, döz'.e.ing (Rule xix.); doz-er, döz'-er.

Does, döz, plu. of doe, the female of the fallow deer.

Does, düz, the third per. sing. of Do, q.v.

Doss, döös, a hassock stuffed with straw [to kneel on].

"Dose," Fr. dose; Gk. dōsis, a thing given; Lat. dōsis, a dose. "Doze," Dan. doze; Old Eng. duwes, dull; Welsh duw, heavy, dull.

Dost, dōst, second per. sing. of do. A corrupt form of dēst.
Dust, dry and finely pulverised earthy matters.
Dōt, a point [as a "full stop," the mark above the letter i, &c.], to make a dot; dott'ed (Rule xxxvi.), dott'ing (Rule i.)
Dōt (in familiar language), a dowry, a dotation.
"Dōt" (a point), same as tot, a little thing; Dan. tot, a small bunch.
"Dōt" (a dowry), Latin dos, gen. dot(is), a dowry.

Dotage, dōt'age, second childishness. (See Dote.)

Dotation, dōt'ā'shun, money funded for some charity.
French dotation; Latin dōtātio, an endowment

Dote (1 syl.), to love fondly (followed by on or upon), to show the childishness of old age; dōt'ed (R. xxxvi.), dōt'ing, dōt'er; dōt'age, the childishness of old age; dōt'ard, one in second childishness (-ard, Old Eng. suffix, "one of the species or kind," dotard, "one of the doting kind").
French radoter, to dote or talk childishly; radotage, radoteur, one in his dotage. Welsh dotan and dotio, to puzzle, to confuse.

Doth, dōth, third per. sing. of do, now does, dūz, except in poetry. Old form ic dō, thū dēst, he dēth, plu. dōth all persons. (The substitution of s for th is post-Norman.)

Double; dōb'bl, twofold, to fold, to increase twofold; doubled, dōb'bl'd; doubling, dōb'bl'ing; doubly, dōb'ly; doubler, dōb'ler; double-ness.
French double, doubteur; Latin duplum (duo pleo, to fold in two).

Doublet, dōb'let, a man's garment of former times.
(This is one of our perverted French words. In French, a "doublet" is pourpont, and the word doublet means "a false stone," Rule lxii.)

French doublure (l'étoffe dont une autre est doublé).

Doublon, dōb'blon', a French form of the Spanish word doblon, a "double pistole."
(It would be more consistent to keep the Spanish form for Spanish words, and not to disguise them by French spelling.)

Doubt, dout, uncertainty of mind, to be uncertain in mind; doubted, dout'ed (Rule xxxvi.); doubting, dout'ing; doubting-ly; doubt-er, dout'er; doubt-ful, dout'ful (Rule viii.); doubt'ful-ly, doubt'ful-ness; doubt-less, dout'less; doubt'less-ly.

"I doubt not but [that] you are right," is the Latin form non dūbito quin...but "I have no doubt you are right" is also good English. The two ideas are not identical: the former phrase means "I have no doubt [notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary] that nevertheless
you are right.” The latter simply expresses the opinion of the speaker without regard to opposing statements.

A Latinised-French word. French douter; Latin dubito. We have borrowed the diphthong from the French, and inserted the Latin i, which is ignored in sound.

Douceur, a bribe for “place.”

(We use this word in a sense almost unknown in France. In French douceur means “sweetness,” and gratification is used for “gratuity.” Few Frenchmen, unacquainted with English, would understand such a sentence as: Faites cela, et il y aura quelque douceur pour vous.)

Douce bath, doosh bath, a shower bath.

French douche; Latin duōrcē, to conduct or direct. (The shower is “directed” to any part of the body, to relieve local suffering.)

Dough, dōw (to rhyme with grow, low), bread, &c., before it is cooked; dough’-y, sticky, “stodgy”.

Old English dég or dāh. We have strangely combined both forms, without preserving the sound of either.

Douse (1 syl. to rhyme with house, mouse). In sailors’ language, to “extinguish instantly” [a light], to “lower suddenly” [a sail]; doused (1 syl., to rhyme with soused = sōvst); dous-ing, dōwse’-ing (Rule xix.)

Greek dūd (n. dusis), to sink, to set [as the sun, &c.]

Dove, dōv, a pigeon; dove-cot, dōv·cōt, a pigeon house.

Dove-tail; dōv·tāl (in Joinery); to unite by a “notch” shaped like a “dove’s tail”; dove-tailed, dōv·tailed; dove’-tail-ing (French en queue d’aronde).

Old English dūv = dvea; German taube.

Dowager, dōw·a·ger (dow to rhyme with now, not with grow), the widow of a person of rank; if the mother of the present peer, she is termed the duchess dowager of...; the countess: dowager of...; but if not the mother, she is termed “Louisa” duchess of..., or countess of...; both are referred to in common speech as the dowager duchess, the dowager countess, &c.

Queen-dowager; widow of a king, but not a reigning queen.

French douairière (douairièr) “veuve qui jouit du douaire,” i.e., a jointure or dowry. “Douair,” is a corruption of the Low Latin dotarium (dotarium). Latin dos, gen. dotis, a dowry.

Dowdy, dōw·dy (dow to rhyme with now), slovenly in dress; dow’di-er (comp.), dow’di-est (super.), dow’di-ly, dow’di-ness; dow’dy-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means “like”), dowdy-ness.

Scotch dowdie, a dirty sloven (daw and the dim., a little sluggard).

Dower, dōw’-er (dow to rhyme with now, not with grow), property settled on a widow for life, the fortune brought by
a wife; dowry, dōw'ry (same as dower); dowered, dōw'ered, having a dowry; dōwer-less.

Dowager, dōw'ager. (See above, Dowager.)
French dounaire, corruption of Low Latin dotarium (dōtarium).
Dowlas, dōw'las (dow- to rhyme with now), a coarse linen cloth, used for towels, &c.
So called from Dourlais, in France, where it is manufactured.

Down, fine soft feathers, any fine hairy substance light enough to float in the air; (adv.) tending towards the ground, on the ground, towards the mouth of a river, into the country [from London]. Persons in the provinces go up to London; downward (adj.), tending to a lower position, as downward motion; downwards (adv.)

“Downward,” used as an adverb is grammatically incorrect. It should be either adownward or downwards, “a-” being an adverbial prefix, and “-s” an adverbial postfix. In the words [now] “adays,” [sleep] “anights,” we have the double adverbs, so that one of the signs may be omitted without affecting the adverbial form; accordingly we have in Old English degrees “daily,” nights “nightly,” and Shakespeare uses anight for “anights.”

Downfall (not downfal), downhill (not downhill) (Rule viii.); downfallen, dōwn, fall'n.

Down-train, the train from the provinces to London, or from some minor station to the chief terminus. Up-train, the train from London to the provinces, or from the chief terminus to some inferior station.

“Down” (feathers), German daume; Danish duun.
“Down” (adv. and prep.), Old English adān, down, adānward, downwards. It is the prefix a- which converts ān into an adverb, and this significant letter has been unwisely dropped.

Downs, dōwns (to rhyme with towns, clowns), large open hilly sheep pastures contiguous to the sea.

The Downs, a well-known road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal in Kent.

Old Eng. ān, a hill; French dunes. It would have saved obscurity if we had made the following distinctions:—

Dawn (feathers, called down), or “dove,” French duret.
Adown (adverb), and down, preposition.
Dunes (the hilly sheep-walks and sand-hills).

Doxology, plu. doxologies, dox. o7. oS. (Rule xliv.)
French doxologie; Greek dōxolōgia (dōxa logos, glory words).

Doze, dose, does, does, doss.

Dōze (1 syl.), a nap, to take a nap; dōzed (1 syl.), dōz'-ing (Rule xix.), dōz-er; dōz'-y, dōz'-ness (Rule xi.)

Dose, dōce (1 syl.), a quota of medicine, to give medicine, to give anything so largely as to produce disgust; doses, dōs'ces (R. xxxiv.); dōsed (1 syl.), dōs-ing, dōce'ing (Rule xxxvi.); dōs-er, dōc'-er. (See Dose.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Does, doze, plu. of doe, the female of the fallow deer.
Does, düz, third pers. sing. pres. of Do (q.v.)
Doss, düs, a straw hassock to kneel on.

"Doze," Dan. doz; Old Eng. doze, dull; Welsh duyz, heavy, dull.
"Dose," French dose; Greek ἄσις, a thing given; Latin dōsis, a dose.
"Doe" (female deer), Old Eng. dú, a doe. "Does," düz (see Do).
"Doss," A. r. chass, a bundle of straw, dosser, a straw basket.

Dozen, düz'än, twelve [articles].

A baker's dozen, thirteen, i.e., twelve and a "vantage loaf."
French douzaine; German achtzehn, contraction of the Latin duo decem (duo 'cem), duo + decem, two + ten.

Drāb, a slattern, a brownish colour, a brownish cloth; drab,
drāb'ish (Rule i.), -ish added to nouns means "like,"
added to adj. it is diminutive); drāb'ish-ly.

Old English drabbe, a slattern, dregs, lees of wine.

Drachm, drām, the eighth part of an apothecary's ounce. A fluid drachm is a tea-spoonful. Contraction, dr. or drm.

Dram, the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupois (dr.)
(The distinction in spelling should be preserved, although
the apothecaries' weight is sometimes written dram.)

"Drachm," French drachme; Latin drachma, the eighth (or rather
seventh) of an ounce, 34 = 1 lb of 12 oz ; Hebrew drachmon.

"Dram" is the Italian dramma.

Draft, draught (both drāft, to rhyme with craft, laughed).

Draft, a cheque for money, a bill of exchange, a plan
drawn in outline, a copy, an abstract; to transfer men
from one company to another.

Draught, a stream of air, a portion of liquor drawn off,
liquor drunk at one potation, a catch of fish, force neces-
sary to draw, traction.

Draughts (no sing.), a game played with little flat round
"men" of two colours.

Draughtsman, drāfts-mān, one of the little flat round
pieces used for "men" in the game of draughts;

Draftsman, one who makes a draft or draws a plan.
(These are the distinctions usually observed, but there is
no rigid rule, and the two words differ only in spelling.)

Old English dra[gan], to draw; past drēg or drōh, past part. dragen.
The word draught is an absurd amalgamation of drōg and drēh,
disguised by the diphthong au. The final t is a "weak" affix
added to a "strong" verb.

Drag, to pull along, to trail; a cart, a harrow, a skid, an obstacle;dragged (1 syr.), dragg'ing (Rule i.)

Old English dra[gan], past drēg or drōh, past part. dragen.

Dragle, drēg'gal, to trail through the mire; draggled, drēg'-
g'ld; draggling, drēg'ling; draggle-tail, a slattern
who suffers her gown to trail through the mire; draggle-
tailed, one dressed in a gown which has been trailed through the mire; also daggle-tail and daggle-tailed.

“Draggle” is dim. of drag, and “daggle” of dalg, to dangle, but the idea is not identical. Draggle-tail is one who drags the skirt of her gown through the mire; but daggle-tail is one who has her gown in jags or “dags” from being trailed through the mire.

Dragman, *plu.* dragomans (not dragomen; it is not a compound of “man”), an Eastern interpreter or guide.

French and Spanish dragoman; Italian dragomanno; Chaldean targam (targum), whence “targum” an exposition of the Old Testament.

Dragon, *drag' on*, a fabulous monster.

French dragon; Latin draco, gen. draconis; Greek drakon (from derko), to look at one [with fiery eyes]. In Welsh dragon is a commander, and gen-dragon a chief commander. Many encounters “with dragons” in ancient story were fights with Welsh dragons.

Dragoon, *drag'oon*, a horse soldier, to persecute with violence; dragooned’ (2 syl.), dragoon’-ing.

Dragonnade, a persecution under the “tender mercies” of dragoons. “The dronnades” were a series of religious persecutions by Louis XIV., “to root out heresy.” (The double n in “ dragonnade” is at variance with R. iii.)

French dragon, dragonnade. Originally a company of soldiers who fought on foot or horse, with arquebuses called dragons, because the head of a dragon was wrought on the muzzle. (The suffix -ade means “the act of,” “to act with.” Latin ago, actum, whence “cannou-ade,” “to act with cannon,” “dragon[na]de,” &c.

Drain (1 syl.), a sink or sewer, to draw off liquids, to empty, to leave dry; drained (1 syl.), draining, drain’-er, drain’-age, arrangement for draining off water, drain’-able.

Old English drenian, to drain.

Drake, *fem.* duck. In common speech, ducks and drakes are all called “ducks,” and as food both are termed “ducks.” “Duck” means the fowl that ducks or dives, the dipping-fowl. “Drake” is a contraction of duck-rice (d’rice). So in German ente is duck, and ente-rich a drake.

Dram, the sixteenth part of an ounce Avoirdupois. Drachm, dram, the eighth part of an apothecary’s ounce.


Drama, *dray’-náh* (is more usual than dráh-náh, and accords better with the derivatives), a theatrical piece for representation; dramatic or dramatical, *dray-mát’i.k*, dramat’tík; dramat’ical-ly; dramatis, dram’át.ize, to adapt to the stage (Rule xxxi.); dramatised (3 syl.), dram’á.tis-ing (Rule xix.); dramatist, dram’át.ist.

Dramatis Persona, dram’át.i.s per’só.ne (not per’so.ne), characters introduced in a drama or play.

French drame, dramatique, dramatiser; Latin dráma, drámaticus; Greek dráma, drámatikós (drao, to do or act).

Drank. (See Drink.)
Drape (1 syl.), to cover with folds; draped (1 syl.), drāp'-ing; drāp'-er, one who deals in cloth; drapery, dra'p.ē.r-y.

French drap, cloth, draper, a draper, draperie; Low Latin draparius; Spanish ropa, cloth; ropería, old clothes; ropaje, drapery.

Drastic, drās'.tik, violently purgative; drastics, drās'.tiks, powerful purgative medicines.

French drastique; Greek drastērīos, vigorous (draō, to accomplish).

Draught, drāft (to rhyme with craft, laughted). Draft.

Draught, a stream of air, a portion of liquor drawn off; liquor drunk at one potation, a catch of fish, traction.

Draughts (no sing.), a game played with draughtsmen.

Draft, a cheque for money, a bill of exchange, a plan in outline, a copy, an abstract; to transfer men from one company to another; draft'-ed, draft'-ing.

Draftsmen, one who draws drafts or plans;

Draughtsmen, drafts-man, one of the “men” or pieces used in the game of draughts.

“Draught is the amalgamated forms of drōg and drōh with t interpolated. Old English drag[an], to draw; past drōg or drōh, past part. drogen. “Draft” is a phonetic spelling of “draught.”

Draw, past drew, past part. drawn, to pull, to raise [water from a well], to suck, to delineate, to take out [money from a bank], to write out [à cheque]; draw'-ing, pulling, raising [water], &c.; (noun), a picture “drawn” with pencils, &c. A drawing room, the chief reception room to which ladies “withdraw.”

Drawer, draw'r; a tray which “draws” out of a frame.

Chest of drawers, a set of drawers including the frame.

Drawers (no sing.), draw'rз, linen or cotton trousers “drawn on” the legs, and worn as an under garment.

Drawer, one who “draws” with a pencil, one who “draws” a bill of exchange, &c. Drawee, draw'.ee, the person on whom a bill of exchange is “drawn.”

To draw back, to retreat, to move for the sake of avoiding.

To draw in, to contract, to pull in.

To draw near, to approach.

To draw off, to decant, to draw away, to retreat.

To draw on, to put on [gloves, stockings, &c.], to bring on, to write a cheque or bill of exchange on a person named.

To draw out, to extract, to prolong, to array soldiers.

To draw together, to collect.

To draw up, to raise, to array, to compose.

Drawn [battle or game], one in which neither side wins.

Old English drag[an], to draw or drag; past drōg or drōh, past part. dragan; Latin traho. “Drag” and “Draw” are different forms of the same verb.
Dray, a brewer's cart;  
dray'man, dray'horse.

Old Eng. dreg, a drag (v. dreg[an]);  
Lat. trahea, a drag, (v. traho).

Dread, drē'd, terror, to fear greatly;  
dread'ed (Rule xxxvi.),  
dread'-ing, dread' -er, dread' -ful (R. viii.),  
dread'ful-ly,  
dread'ful-ness, dread-less,  
dread'less-ly, dread'less-ness.

Old English drē'd, v. drē'd[an], past drē'd, past part. drē'den.

Dream, drē'm (1 syl.), noun and verb;  
dreamt, drēn't (not  
dreampt), or dreamed (1 syl.),  
dream'-ing, dream'-ing-ly,  
dream'-er, dream'-y, dream'i -ly (R. xi.),  
dream'i -ness,  
dream' -less, dream'less-ly, dream'less-ness,dream' -land.

German traum, v. träumen (träumersi would give us  
a new and  
useful word, "dreamery," the "stuff dreams are made of").  
The Anglo-Saxon drē'm means "joy,"  
dread'mless "joy'less."

Drear, drē're (1 syl.), gloomy;  
dreary, dree'ry, dismal;  
dreari-ly,  
dree'ri -ly (Rule viii.); drearine's, dree'ri -ness.  
"Drear" means properly that  
gloom and dismal feeling which  
comes over us at the sight of blood.

Old English dreór, blood, gore, dre6rig, bloody,  
gory; dreorilice, drearily, &c.

Dredge (1 syl.), to sprinkle [flour on meat], to deepen a river,  
dredged (1 syl.), dredg' -ing (Rule xix.),  
dredg' -er, a box for dredging [flour on meat].  
Drudge, a menial.

"Dredge" (to sprinkle flour), Old English dred[an] or dreg[an], to dry.  
The flour sops up the moisture: Greek tragō, to dry.

"Dredge" (to deepen a river), Old English drage, a drag, v. dreg[an],  
to drag; Fr. dragging, draguage.  
(The second -d is interpolated.)

Dregs (no sing.), sediment, refuse;  
dregg'-y (Rule i.), muddy;  
dregg'i -ness, dregg'i -ness;  
dregg'-ish, foul with lees.

Old English dredgen, drawn (the part drawn off);  
Danish dreg, rubbish;  
Greek tregos, gen. tregos, lees of wine.

Drench, to wet thoroughly;  
drenched (1 syl.), drench'-ing,  
drench'ing-ly, drench' -er.

Old English dren[an], to drench, past drencht, past part. gedrenched.

Dress, plu. dress'-es (Rule xxxiv.), raiment, to put on clothes, to trim;  
past. dressed (1 syl.), past part. drest or dressed (1 syl.),  
dress'-ing, dress'er, one who dresses another, a  
bench on which food is "drest" for meals; dress'-y,  
showy in dress; dress'i -ly (R. xi.), dress'i -ness; dress'ings,  
arctitectural ornamentation in relief, manures.

This is an example of a French word which has acquired with us  
quite a strange meaning.  
To clothe oneself in French is s'habiller,  
and dresser means to trim trees, dress food, iron linen, garnish a  
table, &c., but not to "put on clothes (see Rule lii.).  
Latin dirigo, supine directum, to set in order, to make straight (rego).  
We have the familiar expressions "I must go and make myself  
straight," "I must put myself in order" (i.e. dresser).

Dribble, drī'bl, to oose in drops;  
dribbled, drī'b'ld;  
dribbler,  
drib'bler;  
dribblet,  
a small quantity.
To pay in dribblets, to pay piece-meal in small sums.

French *driple*, *drip*, with dim. Old English *drip(an)*, to drip, to distil in drops. Danish *draabe*, a drop.

**Dried, dride** (1 syl.); **drier, dri’er.** (See Dry.)

**Drift** [snow, sand, &c.] driven in heaps by the wind, covert meaning, to drive in heaps, to float down running water; **drift’-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **drift’-ing**.

Old English *drif(an)*, to drive; past *drif*, past part. *drifen*.

**Drill** (Rule v.), an instrument for boring holes, an instrument for sowing seed, military exercises; to pierce with a drill, to sow with a drill, to drill soldiers, &c.; **drilled** (1 syl.), **drill’-ing, drill’-er**; drill-sergeant, *drill sur‘jént*.

Old English *thirll(an)*, to perforate; past *thirlode*, past part. *thirlod*, *thirll*, a hole; German *drillen*, to bore holes, to train soldiers.

**Drink**,

Drill (Rule v.), an instrument for boring holes, an instrument for sowing seed, military exercises; to pierce with a drill, to sow with a drill, to drill soldiers, &c.; drilled (1 syl.), drill-ing, drill’-er; drill-sergeant, drill sur‘jént.

Old English *drill(an)*, to drive; past *drill*, past part. *drillen*.

**Drove** (1 syl.), a herd of cattle or flock of sheep on their way to market, &c.; **drov’-er**, one who conducts a drove.

**Driving** (Rule xix.), guiding horses, urging on, tunnelling from the shaft into the mine.

To drive a bargain, to make hard terms.

To drive a trade, to carry on a trade with energy.

Old English *drivel(an)*, past *driv’n*, past part *driv’-en*.

**Drivel**, *driv’-el*. to slaver, to talk listlessly and sillily; **driv’elled** (2 syl.), **driv’ell-ing** (Rule iii. -EL); **driv’ell’er**, a dotard, one who drivels.

This is from the verb *drip* with -el dim.

**Drizzle**, *driz’z’l*, fine rain, to rain in fine drops; **drizzled**, *driz’z’led*; **drizzling, driz’z’ling**; **drizzly, driz’z’ly*.

German *rieseln*, to drizzle, *rieselregen*, a drizzling rain.

**Droll**, *dröl(e)* (not *dröl*, R. v.), a wag, funny; -drollery, *dröl’ëry* (not *dröl’ëry*); **drollish, dröl’eish**, somewhat droll (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means “like,” added to verbs it means to “make”).

French *drôle*; German *drollig*, droll.
Dromedary, drōm-ēdār-y, the Arabian camel (with one hunch); the Bactrian camel has two hunches.

French domadaire (French -ma-, English and Latin -me-); Latin dromedarus; Greek dromas [kamēlos], the running camel.

Drone, fem. bee (both 1 syl.), the male of the honey-bee, an idler, to emit a humming noise; droyed (1 syl.), dron'-ing, dron'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), dron'-ish-ly, dron'-ish-ness.

Old English drōn or drēn, a drone.

Droop, to hang down, to flag, to languish; drooped (1 syl.), 'droop'-ing, droop'ing-ly.

Old English dropelēnd, to drop.

Drop, a liquid globule, the platform of a gallows, to fall in drops, to lower, to let fall; dropped (1 syl.), drop'ping (R. i.); droppings (noun), the excrements of birds, &c.; drop'-let, a little drop; drops, liquid medicine, mother's milk.

Old English dropa, a drop, v. dropētan or dropían.

Dropsy, drop'sy, a disease; dropsi-cal, drop'si-kāl (Rule xi.); dropsied, drop'si-dēd, diseased with dropsy.

A contraction of hydropsy, but the loss of the first syllable has spoilt the significance of the word.

French hydropsia; Latin hydrops; Greek hudrops (hudos ὅψ, water manifestation).

Drosky, plu. droskies, drōs'-ky, drōs-kīz (Rule xlv.)

Russian droskāt, a four-wheeled open carriage.

Drossy, plu. drosses, dros'-sēz, dros'-sēz (Rule xii.)

Dross (R. v.), refuse; dross'-y, dross'i-ness (R. xi.) (Old Eng. dros.)

Drought. Neither the spelling nor the pronunciation of this word is settled. The most common pronunciation is drōwt (to rhyme with out), but many call it draut (to rhyme with thought, taught).

Drought'-y, drought'i-ness (Rule xi.)

Another spelling of the word is—

Drouth, drouth'y, drouth'i-ness.

Sometimes we hear the words—

Dryth; dryth'y, dryth'i-ness (y long).

Old English drugath or drugath (changed to drouth; drouth). "Drought" is a double metathesis of "drugath" (first into drough, and then into drought).

In regard to the pronunciation: every other word in the language spelt in a similar way is pronounced -ort, and uniformity is desirable. We have bought, [drought], fought, nought; ought, sought, thought, and wrought.

"Dryth": -th added to adj. converts them into abstract nouns, as leng-th, bread-th, deep-th, dry-th.

Drove (1 syl.), a herd of cattle or flock of sheep on their road to market; past tense of drive; drōv'-er, one who drives cattle to market. (See Drive.)
Drown, *drown* (to rhyme with *down*, noun), to kill by submersion in water; *drowned* (1 syl.), *drown’-ing*.

Norman *drůkne*, to drown; German *töten*.

Drowsy, sleepy; *drow’-si-er* (more sleepy), *drow’-si-est* (most sleepy), *drow’-si-ness* (Rule xi.), *drow’-si-ly*, *drow’-si-ish* (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); *drowsing*, *drow’se’-ing*.

(Dutch *dromen*, to doze.)

Drub, to beat; *drubbed* (1 syl.), *drubb’-ing* (Rule i.), *drubb’-er*.

Old English *drōban*, to beat; Greek *lēthos*, to thresh.

Drudge (1 syl.), a menial, to toil; *drudged* (1 syl.), *drudg’-ing* (Rule xix.), *drudging-ly*; *drudgery*, *drudg’-er*, ignoble toil.

Old English *drgōtan*, to toil; past *drga* or *drea*, past part. *dregen*.

(The d is interpolated for phonetic use.)

Drug, a substance used for medicine, an article slow of sale, to dose, to put poison into food or drink; *drugged* (1 syl.), *drugg’-ing* (Rule i.); *drugg’-ist*, one who deals in drugs.

French *drogue*, *droguiste* (‘druggeries, druggery, is a word we might adopt); Old English *driu*, dry. "Drugs" were once "dry herbs."

Drugget, a coarse woollen cloth. (This word ought to have only one g, it is not a "little drug," as the spelling indicates, but the French *droguet.*)

Druid, *fem. druidess, drú’id, drú’id’ess*, a Keltic priest; *druid-ism*, the rites and faith of the Druids; *druidic* or *druidical*, *drú’id’ik, drú’id’ik*.

Welsh *derwydd* (derw, an oak; derwen, oaken; *udd*, a chief; Keltic *wydd*, a priest; Anglo Saxon *wit*, a prophet or wise man).

Drum, a musical instrument; the tympanum of the ear, a package [of figs in a wooden cylindrical box]; a crowded reception, to beat a drum, &c.; *drummed* (1 syl.), *drum’-ing* (Rule i.), *drum’-er*, *drum’-ma’jor*, kettle-drum.

German *trommel*, a drum; Norse *drum*, a booming sound.

Drunk, intoxicated; *drunken*, given to intoxication; *drunk’en-ness*; *drunk’-ard*, one of the drunken kind (-ard Old Eng. suffix, "one of a species," "of the kind." (See Drink.)

Old English *drinccan*, past *drencen*, past part. *drencen*.

Drüpe (1 syl.), a pulpy stone-fruit; *drüpel, drü’pel*, a pulpy fruit with seeds like the raspberry and blackberry; *drupaceous, drü’pay’shus*, producing drupes, like drupes.

French *drupe*; Latin *drūpa*; Greek *druppa*, overripe olives.

Dry, *dri-er* (comp.), *dri-est* (super.) (Rule xi.), *dries, drüze* (1 syl.), *dried* (1 syl.).

Dry’-er, one who dries; *dri-er*, more dry; *dry’-ing*.

Dry-ly or *dri-ly*, dry-ness or *dri-ness*.

("Dry," "shy," and "sly," are uncertain in their spelling, but it would be well to reduce them to the general rule (Rule xi.).
Dryad, dry'ād, a wood-nymph.

French dryade; Latin dryādes; Greek ἄδε (drus, an oak.)

Duel, du'ēl, a plu. consisting of only two. Du'el, a fight between two.

Du'el-ist, one who believes in dualism;

Du'el-ist, one who fights a duel.

Dual-ism, du'ēl-izm, the system which presupposes the nature of man to be twofold, the system which presupposes that there are two reigning principles in nature.

Dual-istic, du'ēl-ist'ik, adj. of dualism, as the dualistic system of Anaxagóras and Plato, who taught that there are two principles in nature, one active and the other passive; duality, du'ēl'i.ty, the state of being two, &c.

French duel; Latin duātūs (dua for due, two); Greek duas, duality.

Dub, to confer knighthood, to give [one] a title; dubbed' (1 syl.), dubb'-ing (R. i.) (Old Eng. dūbb[an], to dub, to strike.)

Dubious, du'ēb.'i.u.s, doubtful; du'bious-ness, du'bious-ly; dubiety, du'ēb.'i.e.ty, doubt; dubitable, du'ēb.'i.tāl.'i; dubitably, du'ēb.'i.tāl.'i.bly.

Latin dubiētas, dubiosus, dubiētātis, dubius (dubium, doubt).

Ducal, du'ēk.'kāl, adj. of duke. (French ducat. See Duke.)

Ducat, du'ēk.'āt (not du'ēk.'kāt), a coin once common in Italy.

The first appeared in Venice, and bore this inscription "Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus." ["May this duchy [ducat-us] which thou rulest, O Christ, be devoted to thee."] The word "ducatus" gave name to the coin.

Duchess (not dutchess), duch'-ess, fem. of duke; duchess's (poss. sing.), duchesses (plu.), duchesses' (poss. plu.) French ducce, fem. duchesse (Latin dux, gen. ducis, a leader).

Duck, the female of drake; duck'-ling, a young duck or drake. (.ling, Old Eng. suffix, "offspring of," or simply diminutive). When sex is not an object of the speaker both are termed ducks, when killed for table both are called ducks.

To duck, to dip, to pop down for the sake of avoiding something; ducked (1 syl.), duck' -ing.

Ducking-stool, a stool once employed for the punishment of scolding and brawling women, also called cucking-stool (chuck, to throw), the stool "chucked" into the water.

Duck-legged, du'ēk.lēg'd, having short waddling legs.

To make ducks and drakes, to throw stones &c., on the surface of water so that they rebound repeatedly.

To make ducks and drakes of your money, to spend it as idly as if you threw it into water for amusement.

German ducken, to duck, to dip the head. A "duck" is the fowl that "ducks" or dips its head [in water]. "Drake" is a contraction of duck-rake or rica (d'rake or d'rie), the duck master. So in German ente, a duck; ente-rich, a drake.
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Duct, a tube for conveying [water]; aque-duct (not aquaduck), a duct for water. (Latin aque ductus, a duct for water.)

Latin ductus, a duct (v. dico, supine ductum, to lead or convey).

Ductile, dûk’tîl (not dûk’tîl), easy to draw out into lengths, like wire; ductility, dûk’ti’lî.ty.

French ductile, ductilité; Latin ductilis.

Dudgeon, dûd’jôn, a sword or dagger, inward displeasure.

To take [a thing] in dudgeon, to look on it as an offence.

"Dudgeon" (a dagger), German degen, a sword, a rapier.

"Dudgeon" (displeasure), Welsh dygen, grudge, malice.

Due, duty, owed. Dew, moisture of the air condensed. Do, doo, q.v.

Du’ly (du-ly, true-ly, and whol-ly drop the final e before the suffix -ly, Rule xviii.)

Due, duty, owed. Dew, moisture of the air condensed. Do, doo, q.v.

Dues, dûz’e, custom-house taxes, &c. Dews, plu. of dew.

French dû, past part. of devoir; Latin debère, perf. debit.

Duel, dûz’e’l, a fight between two. Dual, dûz’al, a num. in Gram.

Du’el-ist, one who fights a duel;

Du’al-ist, one who believes there are two principles in nature, one who believes man to possess a twofold nature.

Du’ell”er, du’ell’ing. (Rule iii., -el.)

French dûet; Latin duetum [dûetum].

Duenna, dûn’’næh, an elderly woman whose duty in Spain is to look after some young lady under her charge (Span.)

Duet, dû’et”, a song for two voices. Duetto, plu. duettos (Ital.)

Dug, the udder of a cow, &c.; the past tense of dig (q.v.)

Duke (1 syl.), fem. duch’ess; duke-dom (-dom = “dominion”);

duch’-y; ducal, dû’kal; du’cal-ly.

French dûce, fem. duchesse; Latin dux, gen. duxis, a leader.

Dulcamara, dûl’ka.mar’räh (not dûl’käm’’rah), the plant called “bitter-sweet,” or “woody nightshade.”

Latin dulcis amârus, sweet bitter. The stalks and root taste at first bitter, but after being chewed a little time they taste sweet.

Dulce, dûl’set, sweet [applied to sound].

Dulcify (-ci- not -si-); dulcifies, dûl’si’fizë; dulcified, dûl’si’fïdë; dulcify-ing.

Dulcimer, dûl’si.mer, an ancient musical instrument.

French dulcifer; Latin dulciferus, dulcis. (The two words “dulci-fuer” and “dulcify” might be introduced.)

Dulia, dûl’ia (not dûl’’liah, as it is generally called), the reverence paid to saints.

Latria, la.trï’ah, adoration paid to God.

Latin dûlia; Greek douleia or doulê, the reverence paid by a slave (doulos) to his master.

Latin latria; Greek latreia, the service of a free workman (latrise, a hired servant).
Dull, stupid, obscure; duller (comp.), dullest (super.); dullest (ard, Old Eng. suffix meaning “species,” “kind”), one of the dull kind; dullness, dull-ly (Rule v., b).

Dull, to make dull; dullest (1 syl.), dullest- ing.

Old English dol, foolish, doltic, dully; Welsh dowl, stupid.

Duly, dūl-ly, fitly (see Duce). Dully, dūl-ly, stupidly (see Dull).

Dumb, dūm -ly (b silent), mute, wanting the power of speech;

Dumb-animals, all quadrupeds are so termed in contrast to man, who is a “speaking animal.”

Dumb-ly, dūm'-ly; dumb'-ness, dūm'-ness.

Dumb-show, signs and gestures without words.

Dumb-waiter, a piece of furniture.

Dumfound’er (without b), to strike dumb with amazement; dumfound’ered (3 syl.), dumfound’er-ing.

Dummy, plu. dummies, dūm'miz, one who is dumb, an empty bottle. In three-handed whist, the hand exposed is called “dummy,” and in French mort.

(Either the “b” should be struck out of “dumb,” or it should be retained throughout. It is rather remarkable that “dumbness” has no “b” in the Anglo-Saxon dumnys.)

Old English dumb, dumnys, dumbess; German dumm.

Dumps, a fit of the sullen; dump-ish, rather stupid and sullen; dump’ish-ly, dump’ish-ness.

Norse dump, dull; German dumm, stupid, sottish; dumpf, dull.

Dumpy, dūn’py, squat, short.

Dumpy-dumpy, any person or thing small and thick-set.

Dumpling, dūm’pling, dough leavened with yeast and boiled. Heavy or Suffolk dumplings have no yeast. There are several varieties.

Norse dump, low, squat. (b) thumb, the short squat finger, called “dumpy.” Anglo-Saxon thūma; German däumen.

Dun, a brown colour, one who importunes a creditor for payment, to din, to importune for payment; dunn-ing (Rule i.), rather brown (ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means “like”).

Dun (a.), dunned (1 syl.), dunn’-ing (Rule i.)

Dune (1 syl.), a sand hill near the sea-coast.

Old English dun, a black-brown colour; dunung, a noise; dūn[ian], to make a noise; dūn, a hill.

Dunce (1 syl.), a dolt; one backward in book-learning.

Dunars, disciples of Dunæ Scotus, the schoolman, who clamoured against “the new learning” which was fatal to the quiddities of Dunsery. The new school called those who opposed them dunars, corrupted to dunes; German duns, a dunce.
Dunderhead, dunder-headed; dunderhead-ed.
Norse tung, tunt, heavy, slow, lumpish, which enters into composition with hand, head, heart, speech, hearing, &c., &c.
Dune (1 syl.), a sand-hill near the sea-coast. (Old Eng. dún.)
Dung (noun and verb), dunged (1 syl.), dung-ing, dung-y, dunghill (double l, Rule viii.) (Old Eng. dung.)
Dungeon, dü'n jün, a dark dismal prison, underground; donjon, the strong keep of an ancient castle.
The prison of the ancient castles was under the donjon (q.v.)
Dunned (1 syl.), dunning, &c. (See Dun.)
Duodecimal, du'o.des'ə.məl (adj.), computing by twelves; duodecimals, cross multiplication, each lower denomination being the twelfth of the one next higher, just as a penny is the twelfth of a shilling; duodecimal-ly.
Duodecimo, plu. duodecimos (not duodecimoses, Rule xiii.), du'o.des'ə.ə.moze, the size of a book in which each sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
French duodecimal; Italian duodecimo; Latin dúŏdēcimus (due + decon, two + ten).
Duodenum, du'o.dee'num (not duod'e.ə.num, an intestine about twelve fingers long, in the human body; duodenal, du'o.dee'nal (adj.); duodenitis, du'o.de.ni'.tis, inflammation of the duodenum (-itis, Gk. suf., inflammation).
Dup, [the door] to open, past dupt or dupped (1 syl.), dupping.
"Then up he rose... dupped the chamber door,
[And] let in the maid..."—Ham. iv. v.
"Dup" is Ang. Sax. do-yp, "do-open," or do-up, lift up [the latch].
Dupe (1 syl.), one deceived, to cheat; duped (1 syl.), dúp'-ing (Rule xix.), dúp'-er, dúp'-ery.
French dupe, v. duper; Latin duplex, wily ("Cursus duplicis per mare Ulyssae," Hor. Od., 1. 6, 7, "of the wily or duping Ulysses").
Duplicate, dú'.pli.kət, a copy, a pawnbroker's ticket, to fold or double; dup'licate-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dup'licate-ing (Rule xix.); duplication, dú'.pli.kət.ən; dupl'icate, dú'.pli.ə.tʃər; duplicity, dú'.pli'.ə.tə.tə.tə.
French duplicata, duplication, duplicaté; Latin duplicatio, dupli-ca're, supine duplicatūm, duplicitās.
Durable, dú'.ra.ðət, lasting; dú'rable-ness, dú'rably, durability.
Fr. durable, durabilité; Lat. dūrābilis, dūrāibilitās (dūrus, hard).
Dura-mater, dú'.rə ma'fə.tər (not mət.ər), the outer membrane of the brain. The inner membrane is the pia-mater.
Latin dura-mater. Called "hard" (dura), because it is more tough than the other two membranes of the brain. Called mater or "mother" from the supposition that all the other membranes of the body were "born" out of it, or were simply elongations of it.
Duramen, dú'ra'men, heart-wood. (Latin durāmen.)
Durance, \textit{dū'ran-se}, imprisonment. Endurance, tolerance.
Duration, \textit{dū-ra'\textsuperscript{.}shun}, continuance. (Not French.)
Duress, \textit{dū-re\textsuperscript{s}}\textsuperscript{,}, constraint, restraint of liberty.
Latin \textit{durāre}, to custom to hardship; Old French \textit{duru\textsuperscript{s}}; Latin \textit{dūrī\textae}, \textit{dūrī\textsuperscript{a}}.

\textbf{Durst}, \textit{past tense of dare}, to be bold to do. (See Dare.)

\textbf{Dusk}, dim light, partially dark; dusk'\textsuperscript{-ish}, rather dusk (-\textit{ish} added to adj. means \textit{rather}, added to nouns \textit{like}); dusk'\textsuperscript{-ish}-ly, dusk'\textsuperscript{-y}, dusk'\textsuperscript{-i-ly} (Rule xi.), dusk'\textsuperscript{-i-ness}.
Old English \textit{du\textsuperscript{e}sc\textsuperscript{a}}, to extinguish; \textit{past du\textsuperscript{e}sc\textsuperscript{ed}}, p.p. \textit{du\textsuperscript{e}s\textsuperscript{ed}}.

\textbf{Dust (noun and verb)}. Dost, dust, second per. sing. of \textit{Do (q.v.)}
Dust'\textsuperscript{-ed} (R. xxxvi.), dust'\textsuperscript{-ing}, dust'\textsuperscript{-er}, dust'\textsuperscript{-y}, dust'\textsuperscript{-iness}.

To bite the dust, to fall dead in battle.
To kick up a dust, to make a disturbance.

To throw dust in one's eyes, to bamboozle. The allusion is to the Mahometan practice of casting dust into the air for the sake of "con founding" the enemies of the faith. "When the English king pursued the Imam who had stolen his daughter for Allah, Allah threw dust in his eyes to check his pursuit." \textit{A Gort Legend}.

"Dust," Old Eng. dust, dust\textsuperscript{e}g, dusty. "Dost," Old Eng. d\textsuperscript{e}st.

\textbf{Dutch (adj.)}, pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands, the language of the Hollanders.

\textbf{The Dutch}, the people of Holland or the Netherlands.

\textbf{A Dutchman}, plu. Dutchmen. "Dutchmen" is the definite \textit{plu.}, as two, three, \&c., Dutchmen, but "The Dutch" the indefinite \textit{plu.} (R. xlvi. \&). \textbf{Dutch-clocks}, German clocks.

\textbf{German Deutsche}. "Dutch clocks," corruption of \textit{Deutsch} clock.

\textbf{Duty}, \textit{plu. duties}, \textit{dū\textsuperscript{e}tiz}; du\textsuperscript{i}-ful (Rule xi.), du\textsuperscript{i}-ful-ly, du\textsuperscript{i}-ful-ness (R. viii.); du\textsuperscript{i}-able, subject to excise duty.

\textbf{Duteous}, \textit{du\textsuperscript{e}t\textsuperscript{u\textsuperscript{s}}}; du\textsuperscript{e}-ous-ly, du\textsuperscript{e}-ous-ness.
("Duty" and "beauty" have this change of vowel, for which there is no sufficient reason.)

French \textit{dé}, past part. of \textit{devoir}; Latin \textit{dēveo}.

\textbf{Duumvir}, \textit{plu. duumvirs or duumviri, du\textsuperscript{e}m\textsuperscript{.}verz or du\textsuperscript{e}m\textsuperscript{.}\textsuperscript{.}vi\textsuperscript{.}ri\textsuperscript{,}. In ancient Rome, the supreme magistracy vested in two men; duumvirate, du\textsuperscript{e}m\textsuperscript{.}vi\textsuperscript{.}rate, the form of government or office of a duumvir; duum\textsuperscript{e}m\textsuperscript{.}vir\textsuperscript{al}.\textit{Latin duumvir, plu. duumviri, duumvir\textsuperscript{a\textsuperscript{.}}\textsuperscript{tis}, duumvir\textsuperscript{a\textsuperscript{.}}\textsuperscript{tus}.}

\textbf{Dwarf}, \textit{plu. dwarfs} (not dwarves, Rule xxxix.), dwarf'\textsuperscript{-ish} (-\textit{ish} added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), dwarf'\textsuperscript{-ish}-ly, dwarf'\textsuperscript{-ish}-ness; dwarf'\textsuperscript{-ing}, keeping small; dwarf\textsuperscript{e}d (not dwarf\textsuperscript{e}d), hindered from growing.

Old English \textit{du\textsuperscript{e}corh or du\textsuperscript{e}c\textsuperscript{ory}}, a dwarf.
AND OF SPELLING.

Dwell (Rule v.), past dwelt, past part. dwelt, to live, to abide; dwell'ing, living, abiding, a house, a residence; dwell'er.

To dwell on [a subject], to continue talking on it.

Norse deole, to dwell, to tarry; dweler, a dweller, a loiterer. The Anglo Saxon dwel[lan] means "to deceive" (dwel an error).

Dwindle, dwin'dl, to diminish; dwin'dled (2 syl.), dwin'dling.

Old Eng. dwin[an], to pine away, to dwindle; past dwain, p.p. dwinen.

Dwt., pronounced penny-weight. It is D (penny, denarius), and wt (contraction of weight). Similarly Cwt., hundred-weight is C (hundred, centum), and wt for "weight."

Dye, to tincture. Die, to lose life. (Both di.)

Dyes, dyed, dye-ing (violation of R. xix.), dy'-er (from Dye).

Dies, died, dy-ing (Rule xix.), di'er (from Die).

Dyes, tinctures, third per. sing. of Dye.

Dies, plu. of die, a stamp, third per. sing. of Die.

Dice, plu. of die, a cube for playing "dice."

"Dye." Old Eng. dodg, v. dodg[tan], past dodgod, past part. dodgod.

"Die," Old Eng. dedd[tan], past deddode, past part. dedded.

"Die" (a cube), Fr. dé, plu. dés.

Dyke (1 syl.), a geological term. Dike, a trench, a mound.

A "dyke" is the material which fills up a fissure in a rock. Old English díc, a dyke; French dyke (in mines).

Dynamics, di'nám'iks, that science which treats of force acting on moving bodies. (All sciences terminating in the Greek -ika, except five, are plural, Rule lxi.) Dynamic or dynam'ic (adj.), dynam'ical-ly.

Dynam'eter or dynamometer, di'ná.möm".e.ter, a (mechanical) instrument to measure the relative strength-indraught of man and other animals;

Dynameter, an (optical) instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes; dynamet'ical.

Dynamite, di'nám.ít, an explosive agent, consisting of porous silica saturated in nitro-glycerine.

Fr. dynamique, dynamomètre; Lat. dynamis; Gk. dynamis, power.

Dynasty, plu. dynasties, din'á.stíz, a race of monarchs from one common head; dynastic, di'nás'tík (adj.)

French dynastie, dynastique; Latin dynastia; Greek dynastea.

Dys- (Greek dus, a prefix always denoting evil, opposed to eu-, which always denotes what is good).

Dysentery, dis'en.tér ry, severe diarrhœa; dysenter'ic.

Fr. dysentérie, dysentérique (double s, a blunder); Lat. dysenteria, dysentericus; (Gk. dus entéra, bad [state of] the bowels).

Dyspepsia or dyspepsy, dis'pép's.tíh, dis'pép's, indigestion; dyspep'tic, one who suffers from dyspepsia.

French dyspepsie; Greek dus pepēs, bad digestion (pepto, to cook).
Dysphagia, dis.fæg'.i.ah, a difficulty of swallowing.
Greek dus phagætæ, difficulty in swallowing.

Dysponeæ, dés.pn.œ.-ah, a difficulty of breathing.
French dyspneæ; Latin dyspneeæ, asthma; Greek dus pneon, difficulty of breathing.

Dysuria, dés.sù.ri.ah, difficulty of passing urine; dysuric.
Fr. dysuric; Lat. dysuria, dysuricus; Gk. dus ouria difficulty of urine.

E-:, Ef-, Ex-, in composition, means out of.
E- or Ex- means out of, hence
"Privation" or "pre-eminence";
'Tis ex- before a vowel, e-
The aspirates, p, q, t, s;
'Tis ex- before an f: but e-
With liquids, c, d, g, j, v.

-ea, -ea, -ia (in Bot.), denote a genus or division.
Every word (except eager and eagle) beginning with ea- is Anglo-Saxon.

Each, ëach, every individual of a number treated separately.
Each other: as "Be to each other kind and true," that is,
Each [one] be to [every] other one kind and true. "Each" is nominative case, and "other" objective, governed by to.
"It is our duty to assist each other," that is, It is our duty each [one] to assist [every] other [one]. (In Latin, alter alterum adjuvare.)

Eager, e'.gar, desirous; eager-ly, eager-ness.
Welsh eýgr; French aigre: sharp, sour; Latin acer, sharp, brisk.

Eagle, e'.g'l, a bird of prey; eaglet, e'.glet, a young eagle.
French aigle; Latin ãquilæ (ãquilus, a dun colour).

Ear, e'r, ere, hear, year, earing, ear-ring, hearing.
Ear, e'r, organ of hearing, appreciation of musical sounds, spike of corn, to form into seed corn; eared, e'rd; earing, e'r'-ing, forming into ears of corn, time of ploughing (as opposed to harvest).
"There shall be neither earing nor harvest" (Gen. xlv. 6).

Ear-ring, a ring for the ear. Hearing, perception of sound.
E'er, e'ér, a contraction of ever.
Ere, air, before in time, sooner than; erst, at first.

Hear, hér, to perceive by the ear.
Year, ye'r, a period of twelve months.
"Ear" (organ of hearing), Old English ãræ.
"Ear" (of corn), Old English ædr or æchtæ.
"Earing" (time of ploughing), Old Eng. æriæng, ploughing, v. æriæn.
"Ear-ring" (ring for the ear), Old English ædr-ræng.
"E'er" (ever), Old English æfer or æfre.
"Ere" (before in time), O. Eng. æor ær, (comp.) ærea, (super.) ærest.
"Hear," Old English hér(a)n or hér(a)na), to hear.
"Year," Old English gæor; German jahr.
AND OF SPELLING.

Earl, *fem.* countess, *m*., count*ess*.

Earl, the title and rank of earl (-*dom*, rank; estate, &c.)

Old English *eorl*. The title was first used by the Jutes of Kent.

The Norman-French *count* is no English title, although we retain the words *county* and *countess*. French *comte*, *comtesse*.

Early, *ur*.ly; earli-er (comp.), earli-est (super.), soon, before the time; earli-ness, *ur*.li-ness (Rule xi.)

Old Eng. *dr*, before, in time; aridic (adj.), early; arildic (adv.)


Old English *earn*ian or *earn*ian, to earn; earn*ung* or earn*ung*, earnings, wages. "*Ur*", Latin *urna*, a pitcher.


("Earnest" [money], ought to be ernes or eraest.)

"Earnest" (noun), Welsh ernes, a pledge.


Which is correct:

"Day and night are produced by the earth’s revolving on its axis," or

"Day and night are produced by the earth revolving on its axis"?

(In the former case, "revolving" is a verbal noun, not a participle, the sentence is *Day and Night are produced by the revolving of the earth*.... Here "revolving" = *revolution*, and would have been better with the old spelling *revolving*. Similarly we have the phrases, "by the preaching [i.e. *preachment*] of repentance," or "by John’s preaching repentance," where "preaching" is a verbal noun. The second example is not incorrect, but it is less idiomatic, and more German than English. [The] earth-revolving-on-its-axis being one word. The former is decidedly to be preferred.)

Earwig, *er*wig, an insect. (Old Eng. *eär wigga*, ear [shaped] insect. The hind wings being in shape like the human ear.)

Ear’wigg-ing (Rule i.), whispering slander to gain favour.

Ease, *e*ze, comfort, freedom from pain; easy, *e*zy; easi-ly, easi-ness (R. xi.); eased, *ezd*; easi-ing, *e*zing (R. xix.); ease*ment* (only five words drop -e before -ment, R. xviii.)

Easy, *e*zy; (comp.) easi-er, *e*zi-*er*; (super.) easi-est.

Old English *ed*th and *ed*thle, easy, (comp.) edthere, (super.) edthost, (adv.) edthe and edthelice; French *oise*.

Easel, *e*z*l, a frame with a shoulder, used by artists.

Old English *esel*, a shoulder; less likely *esol*, German *esel*, an ass.
East, ēst; eastern; easterly, ēst.ēr.lē.
East-ling, a native of the East.
East-ing, the distance a ship makes good in an eastward direction. The eastward (noun), the east direction.
Eastward (adj.), eastwards (adv.)
(The use of eastward as an adverb is objectionable. It is the final -s which is the adverbal badge.)
Old Eng. east (noun and adj.), eastern-ward, eastern wind, eastern and eastward, in the east, eastward, from the east, eastward.
East, ēst.tēr (noun and adj.), the season commemorative of "The Resurrection" of Christ; Easter-tide, Easter-week.
East'ing, the distance a ship makes good in an eastward direction.
Old English Easter, Easter-day, Easter-week; Easter-wine, Easter wine, Easter-mon day, Easter.
(April was the time of the annual Scandinavian festival in honour of the moon called "Eastar," "Eastre," "Easter.")
Easy, easier, easiest. (See Ease.)
Eat, past ate (not eat, nor ete), past part eaten; eat, ēte (1 syl.); eat'-ing, eat'-er, eat'-able.
Eatable, fit to eat. Eatables, things to eat or for food.
Edible, ēdībl, possible to be eaten.
("Eatable" means suitable for food; "Edible," possible to be eaten, but not ordinarily used as food.)
To eat one's words, to retract them. The idea is from Proverbs xxvi. 11.
Old English ētan, to eat; pres. tense is ēte, past ēt, past part ēten.
"Edible," Latin ēditus (ēdo, to eat).
Eaves (no sing.), ēvz, the part of the roof which overhangs the walls. Eavesdropper, a sneak who listens surreptitiously to what is said in private; eavesdropping.
Old English ēfes, eaves; v. ēfesian, to make eaves; ēfes droopa.
Ebb (noun and verb), (14 monosyllables not ending in f, l, or s, double the final letter: viz., add, odd; bur, err; but, butt; egg, egg; buzz and whizz); ebbed (1 syl.), ebbing. The reflux of the tide. The contrary of flow or flood, as ebb-tide, flood-tide, ebb and flow.
Old English ēbb or ēbe, v. ēbbian, past ēbbode, past part, ēbbod.
Ebony, ēbōnē, a tree, the wood of the tree.
Ebony, ēb.ōnize, to make black like ebony; eb'onisèd (3 syl.), eb'onis-ing (Rule xix.), eb'on (adj.)
(The "o" of these words is a blunder. It should be "e.")
French ēbène, v. ēbèner, ēbner, the tree; Latin ēbēnum, the wood; Greek ēbēnos, ēbēntos (adj.)
Ebriety. (See Inebriety.)
Ebullition, ēbul.īt'shin, the operation or state of boiling.
French ēbullition; Latin ēbullio, v. ēbullio, to boil.
AND OF SPELLING. 275

Ec- (the Greek suffix ek, before “e,” and in one example ec.centric, it represents the Latin ex.)

Ecarte, a.kar’tay (French), a game at cards.

Ecce Homo, ek’se ho’mo (not ek’ke), a picture of Christ crowned with thorns, when Pilate said to the people, “Ecce Homo” (Behold the man).

Eccentric, ek.sen.trık, strange in manner, deviating from what is customary; eccentrical, ek.sen.tri.kəl; eccentrical-ly; eccentricity, ek’sen.tris’.ti. 

This is the only Latin word in which “ex” is changed to ec, but there are above thirty examples of “ex” before c. It would therefore be better to abolish this solecism, altho’ sanctioned by the authority of the Lat. “eccentricus.”

French ec.centric, eccentricité; Latin ex centrum (out of the centre).

Ecclesiastes, ek.kle.sist’se, one of the books of the Old Testament, also called The Preacher, from the introductory sentence, “The words of the Preacher,” i. 1.

Ecclesiasticus, ek.kle.sist’se.tik, a book of the Apocrypha, Ecclesiastic, ek.kle.sist’se.tik, a person in “holy orders”; ecclesiastical, ek.kle.sist’se.tik.al (adj.); ecclesiastical-ly.

French ecclesiastique; Latin ecclesiastes, a preacher; ecclesiasticus; Greek ekklesiastikos, ekklesiastikos (ekklesia, the church).

Echinus, ek’sinus (not ek’h’nus), the sea-urchin, &c., a mollusc.

Echinate, ek’i.nate, set with bristles. Echinite, ek’i.nite, a fossil of the chalk formation. (ate = “full of;” -ite (in Geo.) means “fossil,” “stone,” Greek lithos).

Echinordea, ek’i.nor’.de.ah, the family of radiata which contains sea-urchins, &c.

Echinoderm, plu. echinoderms or echinodermata, ek’i.no. derm, ek’i.no’der’ma.tah, a class of radiata resembling star-fish and sea-urchins.

Latin echinus, a sea-urchin; Greek ekhinos.

Echo, plu. echoes, ek’o, ek’o.zee (“o” slightly aspirated), Rule xlii. To echo, ec’hoes, ec’hoed (2 syl.), ec’ho-ing (Rule xix.); echometer, ek’.om’.e.tër; an instrument for measuring the distances and intervals of echoes; echom’etry.

French écho; Latin echo; Greek échó (échó, a sound).

Eclaircissement, a.kla’.sese.mah’n (Fr.) not eclairisment, the clearing up of a plot or any other romantic adventure.

Eclat, a’.klà’k (French), applause, renown.

Eclectic, ek.lék’.ti.k, one who adopts the best parts of different systems; eclectic or eclectical, ek.lék’.ti.kəl (adj.); ecletic’al-ly; eclecticism, ek.lék’.ti.sizm.

French éclectique, éclectisme; Latin eclectic, things selected; Greek eklektós (ek lego, to pick out).
Errors of Speech

Eclipse, ek.lip's (n. and v.); eclipsed (2 syl.), eclips'ing (R. xix.)

Ecliptic, ek.lip'tik, the apparent annual path of the sun through the heavens. So called because the moon to be eclipsed must be near this hypothetical path.

French eclipse, v. éclipser, écliptique; Latin eclipsis, eclipticus; Greek ékleipsis (ek leipo, to leave out).

Eclogue, pln. eclogues, ék.'log, ek.'logz, a pastoral poem.

(The French termination of this word is foolish, seeing we have discarded this very un-English ending in a host of other words, and "log" is all-sufficient.)

French éclogue; Latin ecloga; Greek ek'log, to pick out.

Economy, pln. economies, ekon.'om'iz, careful expenditure of money. Political economy, the way of ruling a people so as to increase their wealth. Vegetable or Animal Economy, the usual operations of nature in the growth, preservation, and propagation of vegetables or animals.

Econom'ics, the science of household management.

Econom'ic or economical, ek'kon.o.m'ik; economical-ly.

Economise, ek.o.n.omi'za; to manage household matters with frugality; economised (4 syl.), economising (Rule xix.), economis'er (Rule xxxI).

French économique, économiste, v. économiser, économies; Latin oikonomia, oikonomikos; Greek oikonomos, to manage a household; oikonomia, management of a house; oikonomikós, to oikonomika, economies; oikonomos, economist. (There is no such Greek word as oikonomize.) "Economy" is that frugal and careful expenditure of money which is shown in a well-managed household.

Ecstasy, pln. ecstasies (not ex- and not -cy, -cies). It is the Greek ek'hand stasis (a standing out of oneself). So apostasy is the Greek apo stasis (a standing off from the faith). Ecstasy, a trance, rapture, a fit.

(II is not the Latin "ex-", but the Greek "ek-", which is always written ec-. The last syl. is not -kis [-cis], but -sis.)

Ecstatic, ek.stät'ik; ecstatical, ek.stät'ik-l, rapturously, in an ecstatic manner.

The French forms of these words should be carefully avoided; they are extaté, extatique, part Latin and part Greek.

Latin estásis; Greek ekstasis, ekstatikós.

Ecumenic or ecumenical [Council], ek류운'mén'ik, ek. kü. mén'i.kül, a general [council of the Roman Catholics].

Fr. ecuménique; Gk. oikouméntikos (oikoumené, the habitable world).

Eczema, ek.'ze.mah, a skin eruption, without fever.

Greek ek zéma, a boiling out (ezo, to seethe).

-ed, the suffix of the past tense and past part. of verbs of the weak conj. Old English -ed, -ed, Latin -et[um] or -at[um]. In adj. it denotes the "subject of some action," as renoun-ed the subject of "renown."
§ When added to a word ending in -d or -t it forms a distinct syl., as aid-ed (2 syl.), pound-ed (2 syl.), fit-ed (2 syl.)

§ When followed by -ly or -ness, it generally forms a distinct syl., as confused (2 syl.), confused-ly (con.fused.ly, 4 syl.), blessed (1 syl.), bless-ed-ness (3 syl.)

Edacious, ed-a'cious, voracious; ed-a'cious-ly, ed-a'cious-ness; ed-a'cious-ty, voracity.

Latin eda'tius, edax, gen. eda'tis (gluttonous).

Eddish, ed'ish, aftermath, the grass which serves for pasture after the main crop has been removed.

Old English edisc, the aftermath, -isc converts verbs and adjectives into nouns. Ed is a corruption of elt[an], to eat, hence ed-isc or el-isc, food or [grass] fit for pasturage.

Eddy, plu. eddies, ed'diz, a whirl of wind or water, to form a whirl, &c.; ed'dies (third person singular, present tense); eddied, ed'did; ed'dy-ing.

Old English ethu or sjhu, a wave or flood (ethan or sjthan, to flow).

Edentate, plu. eden'tata, e.den'.tate, e.den'tay'.tah, animals like the sloth, armadillo, and anteater, which have no incisive teeth; eden'tat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), without front teeth.

French edents; Latin eden'tatum, extraction of teeth, eden'tatus, e[ex]dentes, without teeth.

Edge, noun and verb. Hedge, noun and verb.

Edg'-ing (R. xix.), making edges, edge-trimming, outside row; Hedg'-ing (Rule xix.), making or trimming a hedge.

Edged (1 syl.), having an edge, sharp; Hedged (1 syl.), inclosed with a hedge.

Edge-less, without an edge. Hedge-less, without a hedge.

To edge in, to insinuate something into, to get in;

To hedge in, to surround with a hedge.

Edgewise (2 syl.), not edge-ways.

Old English wis[an], direction, manner.

To edge on, a corruption of egg-on.

Old English eg[an], to incite, to urge on.

Old English eg, an edge; egged, edged, sharpened; Welsh hogi, to sharpen; hogiad, a sharpening; hogal, a whetstone.

"Hedge," Old English hege, a fence; hege-reve, a hedge-row. (The d is interpolated in both cases.)

Edible, e'di.b'l, capable of being made food; Eatable, fit or suitable for food. Edibles, e'di.b'lz, things which may serve for food; Eatables, foods.

"Edible," Latin ed'i, to eat; e'dilis or e'dalis, e'dalium, food.

"Eatable," Old English ef[an], to eat; and -able.

Edict, a decree, a proclamation. (Latin edictum, e-dico.)
Edify, ed′i.fy, to instruct; edifies, ed′i.fize; edified, ed′i.fied; ed′i-er (R.xi.); edification, ed′i.fikay′.shun; ed′ify-ing.

Edifice, plu. edifices (Rule xxxiv.), ed′i.fis, ed′i.fis.iz., buildings. Applied to large public buildings.

French édification, édifice, v. édifier; Latin edificatio, edificium, edificare (ades facio, to make a building).

Edile, ed′i.lé, an officer of ancient Rome; edile-ship, office of edile. (-ship, Old English suffix = "office of.")

Latin edilis. This officer had charge of the streets and public buildings, supervised the sewers, weights and measures, plays and processions; regulated the price of food, &c. (ades, sing., temple).

Edit, ed′i.t, to revise a book for republication; ed′i-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ed′i-ing.

Editor, (not -er), f em. ed′itress or ed′itor; one who revises a book for republication, one who controls the literary part of a periodical or serial; ed′itor-ship, office of editor. (-ship, Old English suffix meaning "office of.")

Edition, ed′i.sh′on, a reprint of a book. An edition consists of no definite number of copies. In novels about 500, in school books about 2,000, in popular reprints about 10,000, in newspapers about 20,000, while in books of doubtful sale 100 copies, would be fair average numbers. In large reprints it is usual to state the number of copies an edition covers, as "31st edition, 157th thousand."

French éditeur, édition; Latin édicio, éditer, v. édo, supine éditum, to publish. (Note—édo, to eat, has e short.)

Educate, ed′u.cat, to teach; ed′ucat-ed (R. xxxvi.), ed′ucat-ing (Rule xix.), ed′ucat-or (not er, Rule xxi.), education, ed′u.ka′shun; ed′ucation-al; ed′ucational-ly.

French éducation; Latin educatio, educator, educare, supine educatum, to teach (educare, to pilot forth).

It is curious to trace the ideas represented by words used to signify education. For example:

To edify (Lat. ades facio), to "make a temple" of the body.

To instruct (Lat. in struo), to "cram" or "pile up" in the mind.

To educate (Latin e-ducare, dūcātor), to "pilot forth" the mind, or guide it safely through the dangers which beset it.

To train (Lat. traho), to "draw" or "drag" out the powers.

To teach (Anglo-Saxon tēcan), technical education, "to show" or teach by "showing" how things are to be done.

To learn (Ang.-Saxon læran, lær), to obtain "lore" or wisdom.

To inform (Latin informo), to "form in" the mind.

Tuition (Lat. tueor), to put the mind in a state of "defence."

School (Greek) "spare time."
Educe, *edus*, to extract, to bring to light; *educed* (2 syl.), *educing* (Rule xix.).

Latin *educere* (not the same verb as "educate," *educción*) (*e-* and -*ing* to lead forth, to draw out).

-ee (Fr. suffix), denoting the object of some action: as *legatee*, the object of a legacy; *payee*, one to whom money is paid.

Eel, heel, heal, ell, hell.

Eel, *ėl* (1 syl.), a fish. (Old English *ēl*, an eel.)

Heel, *hēl* (1 syl.), part of the foot. (Old English *hēl*.)

Heal, *hēle* (1 syl.), to cure. (Old English *hēl[an]*.)

Ell = l, a measure of length. (Old English *eln*.)

Hell, the place of future torment. (Old English *hēll*.)

Every word (except *eager, eagle, and hearse*) beginning with *ce-, he-, hē-, and hē-*, is Anglo-Saxon.

E’en, *ēne* (1 syl.), contraction of the adv. *even*.

-eer (Fr. suffix -ier, -ieur, termination of nouns), denotes one employed for or on a work, as *engineer*.

E’er, ere, air, are, ear, hear, here, hair, hare, heir, year.

E’er, *air*, contraction of *ever*. (Old English *ēfere* or *ēfer*.)

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ēr*, before.)

Air, *air*, atmosphere. (Latin *aer*, the atmosphere.)

Are, *ār* (to rhyme with *far*). (Norse plu. of Ang-Sax. *beō*.)

Ear, *ēr*, organ of hearing. (Old English *eare* and *ear*.)

Hear, *hēr*, to apprehend with the “ear.” (Old Eng. *hēr[an]*.)

Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)

Hair (1 syl., to rhyme with *air*), of the head. (Old Eng. *hēr*.)

Hare, *hair*, an animal. (Old English *hara*.)

Heir, *air*, the next male successor. (Latin *hēres*.)

Year, *yēr*, a period of twelve months. (Old English *gear*.)

-e (Latin prefix for *ex-*) before the letter -e.

Every word beginning with *e*- (except *effendi*) is from the Latin.

Efface, *e-fās*’ (not *e-fāse*’), to strike out, to rub out; *effaced*’ (2 syl.), *effacing* (Rule xix.), *effacing*-er, *effacing*-able (-ce and -*ge* retain the final -e before -able), *effacing*-ment (only five words drop the final -e before -ment).

French *effacer*, *effasable*; Latin *ex facies*, [rubbed] from the surface.

Effect (noun and verb), *e-fēkt*’ (not *e-fect*’), the result, the outcome of a cause, influence, to accomplish.

Affect, to assume, to move the affections;

Effects, chattels; *in effect*, really, in reality.

Effected, *e-fēkt’ed*, accomplished;

Affected, *a-fēkt’ed*, moved in the heart, artificial.
Errors of Speech

Effect-ing, accomplishing; Affect-ing, pathetic.

Effect'er, better effect-or; effect-ible (not -able).

Effective, ef.fect'.tiv; effective-ly, effective-ness.

Effectual, ef.ect'.tu.al; effect-ual-ly.

Effectuate, ef.fect'.tu.ate, to accomplish, to bring to pass; effectuated (Rule xxxv.), effectuating (Rule xix.).

Efficacious, ej'.fik'.shus, producing the effect expected; efficacious-ly, efficacious-ness.

Efficacy, plu. efficacies, ej'.fik'.shus.'z (R. xliiv.)

Efficient, ef.'fsh.end; efficient-ly, efficient-ness.

Efficiency, ef.'fsh.'en.'s; efficiency, ef'.fsh'.en.'sy.

French effet, efficace, effectuer, efficacité, éfficace; Latin effectio, effectus, efficacitas, efficax, gen. efficacis, v. effecto (ef [ex] facio, to make out of).

Effeminate, ej.fern'.i.nat (adj. and verb), womanish, feeble, to make womanish; effeminat-ed (R. xxxvi.), effeminat-ing (R. xix.), effeminat-or, effeminat-ely, effeminat-ness; effeminacy, plu. effeminacies, ej.fern'.i.na.'z.

French effeminer, v. effeminer; Latin effeminatus, effeminatio (femina, a woman).

Effendi (Master), a Turkish title which follows a proper name, about equal to our Esq.; as "Ali Effendi."

Effervesce, ej'.fer.ves', to froth up; effervesced' (3 syl.), effervesco-ing (R. xix.); effervescence, ej'.fer.ves'.sense; effervescent, ej'.fer.ves'.sent; ef'fervesc'-ible.

French effervescence, effervescent; Latin effervescens, gen. effervescens, effervescens, effervescens (incept. of effervescere, to grow hot).

Effete, ej.'feet', worn out, sterile. (Lat. effetus; fatus, offspring.)

Efficacious, ej'.fik'.shus.shus; efficacy, &c. (See Effect.)

Effigy, plu. effigies, ej'.fi.jje, ej'.fi.j'tz, one's representation.

To burn (or hang) in effigy, to burn (or hang) the image.

French effigie; Latin effigie, v. effigirére (fingo, to fashion).

Effloresce, ej'.flor.ves'.sent, flowering; efflorescence, ej'.flor.-rës'.sense. (sc- denotes inceptive action.)

Effluvia, plu. (the sing. effluvium is not much used), efflu'.vi.ï, exhala-tion, the disagreeable smells which rise from ill-drainage and putrefying matters.

Effluent, ej'.flu.ent; effluence, ej'.flu.ence.

French effluence, effluent, efflues; Latin effluvium, effluentia (ef [ex] flueus, flowing out from).

Effort, ej'.fort, endeav'our, exertion; ef'fort-less.

French effort; Latin ef [ex] foris, the strong [thing] put forth.

Effrontery, ej'.fron.tery (not e fron.'te.ry), impudence.

French effronterie; Latin ef [ex] fronte, out-countenancing.
AND OF SPELLING.


Eft or efet, *ef.fet*, a newt or small lizard.

Old English *efete*. In Sussex, &c., called *efet* by the peasantry.

Eftsoons (only used in poetry), soon, soon after.

Old English *eft-sóna*, soon after.

Egg, one of the 14 monosyllables (not ending in *f, l, or s*) with the final consonant doubled (Rule vii.)

To egg (followed by *on*), to incite; egged, *egd*; egg-ing.

"Egg" (noun), Old English *eg*; *æges hwite*, the white of an egg.

"Egg" (verb), Old English *eg(t)ían*, to incite.

Eglantine, *eg.tán.tine*, the sweet briar.

Fr. *églantier*, the tree; *églantine*, the flower; Lat. *rosa eglanteria*.

Egotist, *ég.o.tist*, one who talks about himself; egoist, *ég.o.ist*, one who believes nothing to be certain except that he himself exists.

Egotism, *ég.o.izm*, the habit of self-praise; egoism, *ég.o.-izm*, the faith of an egoist.

Egotistical or egotistical, *ég.o.tis’tik, ég’o.tis’tik.kul*, self-conceited; egotistical-ly; eg’tise, eg’otised, eg’otis-ing. French *égotisme; égoïste*; Latin *ego* (*-ist* Greek suffix “one who,” -ism Greek suffix “system.”

Egregious, *egre’ge.us*, supereminent (in a bad sense).

Egregious-ly, egregious-ness.

Latin *egregiús* (*eg* grég [lectus], picked out of the flock).

Egress, *é.gress*, act or right of departing. Ingress, the act or right of entering; eggression, *é.gré.shún*; ingress-ion.

Latin *egressus; egresio*, v. *egrédior* (*é* [ex] *grádior*, to walk out).

Egret, *é.grét*, a small white heron. (French *aigrette*.)

So called from the “aigrette” or plume in the head.


French *égyptienne*; Latin *Egyptius, Egyptius*; Greek *Aiguptós*.

*Éh* = *a*? interrogative of doubt. Is it not so?

Ah = *r!* exclamation of pain, surprise, &c.

Hey? What is it you say?

Ha, *hah!* take care. Ha! ha! laughter.

Heigh-ho, *hay.ho* or *hi.hó!* expresses weariness.

He! or he! he! expresses scorn.
Eider [down], *e*'.*d*er (not *e*'.*d*er), down of the eider duck.

German *eider*; French *éder*, *édredon*, eider-down.

Eight, *ate*, a number. *At*, *ate*, a river-island. *At* (1 syl.), past tense of *eat*. Hate, to dislike.

Eighteen, *ate*'.*teen*; eighteenth, *ate*'.*teenth*; eighteen-mo,

*plu.* eighteen-mos (R. xliii.), *ate*'.*teen*'.*moze*. -mo is the last syl. of *deci*'-mo (ten) added to the English *teen* (ten).

Either, *e*'.*ther*. Either, *e*'.*ther* (a volatile liquid),

Either, *e*'.*ther*, one of two, correlative of *or*.

Neither, *ne*'.*ther*, not either, correlative of *nor*.

Each, *etch*, both one and the other of two articles.

§ It is wrong to use *either* when the choice lies between more than two things.

§ Either you or I am wrong; *Either you or I are wrong* (?). Either you or I *are* wrong is the better grammar, that is, either you or I [*we*] are wrong [*one of us*]; but custom has sanctioned the rule, that the verb is to agree with the noun or pronoun nearest it: “Either you [*are wrong*] or I am wrong.” Similarly, “Either you [*...*] or he is wrong;” “Either he [*...*] or you are wrong.” In French, the same construction is observed with *or*, &c., as with *and*.


**Ejaculate**, *ej*āk*'.*u*.'l*āte*, to call out; *ejac*’*ul*ā*’*t*ēd (Rule xxxvi.),

*ejac*’*ul*ā*’*t*ē*’*ng*, *ejac*’*ul*ā*’*t*ē*’*or*; *ejaculation*, *ej*āk*’.*u*.'l*ā*’*shūn*,

vociferation; *ejaculatory*, *ej*āk*’.*u*.'l*ā*’*t*ē*’*ry*.

French *éjaculer*, *éjaculation*, *éjaculatoire*, *éjaculateur*.

Latin *ejaculatio*, *ejaculăre* (e *jaculo*, to hurl out).

**Eject**, to cast out; *eject*'-*ed* (Rule xxxvi.),

*eject*'-*ing*, *eject*'-*or* (Rule xxxvii.); *ejection*, *ej*ēk*'.*shūn*; *eject*'-*ment* (in Law),

a writ to recover possession of land.

Latin *iectio*, *iector*, *iecto*, supine *iectum* (*e* *jacio*, to throw out).

**Eke** (1 syl.), to add; (*noun*), a piece added to a hive to hoist it and increase its capacity, (*adverb*) likewise; *ekes*, *ekz*;

*eked* (1 syl.), *ek-ing* (Rule xix.), *e*'.*king*.

Old English *ēdc*, likewise; *ēdro*, an addition; *ēd[an]*, to eke.

-el, -eel, (Latin *el*[īr*], belonging to, capable of: *cru*'-el, belonging to the *cru*'[de], raw or fierce; *höt*'-el, belonging to the *höt* or *host*; *genteel*, belonging to the gentry [*gens*].

-el (Latin *el*[īr*] diminutive), *lib*'-el, a little book (*liber*, a book).

**Elaborate**, *el*āb*’.*o*.'rate* (adj. and verb), highly finished, complicated, to bestow much labour on; *elab*’*or*ā*’*t*-ed (R. xxxvi.),

*elab*’*or*ā-’*t*ē*’*ng* (R. xix.) *elab*’*or*ā*’*t*ē*’*or*, *elab*’*or*ā-’*t*ē*’*ness* (R. xvii.); *elab*’*or*ā*’*t*ē*’*ly*; *elab*’*or*ā*’*t*ē*’*ion*, *el*āb*’.*o*.’*ray*’*shūn*.

Fr. *élaborer*, *élaboration*; Lat. *élab*’*or*ā*’*t*ō*’, *élab*’*or*ā*’*t*ō*’, *élab*’*or*ā*’*t*ō*’*r*.
AND OF SPELLING.

Elain or Elaine, e.lay'n (3 syl., not e.lane' nor e.lay'ine), the liquid principle of oils and fats. Also written Olein and Oleine, or e.in. The fatty principle is Stearine, sté'a.rin.

"Elain," Greek elaion, olive-oil ( elaia, the olive-tree).

"Olein," Latin oleum, oil with the termination -ine, which denotes a simple substance, as chlorine.


Elapse, e.laps, to intervene, to pass away; elapsed, elapst'; elaps'-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin elapsio, elábor, supine elapsum (e [ex] labor, to slip away).

Elastic, e.las'tik, resilient; elastical, e.las'ti.kál; elas'tical-ly; elasticity, e.las'tis'ti.ty, resiliency.

French élastique, élasticité; Greek elaunó, to draw out.

Elate, e.late', to puff up; elá't-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elá't-ed-ly, elá't-ing (Rule xix.); elation (not elasion), e.lay'shun (not a French word), joy and pride of success.

Latin elatio (cf [ex] fero, suf. e [ex] lárum, to carry out [of oneself]).

Elbow, e.l'bow, the joint of the arm between the shoulder and wrist, a turn like the arm bent, to push or jostle;

Elbowed, e.l'bow'ded; el'bow-ing; el'bow-room, ample room.

At your elbow, close at hand.

Out at elbows, shabby, reduced in circumstances.

Old Eng. elboga, the elbow (elno boga, bow of the arm; Lat. ulna).

Elder, e.l' dér, a tree, a ruler of the Presbyterian church, a senior.

Eld, old. Eld, an old person (noun); old, aged (adj.)

El' der, prior in years; Older, more aged.

El'dest, first born; Oldest, most aged.

"Elder" [tree], corruption of Ellar. Old Eng. elbora, the elder-tree.

"Elder" (senior). Old English eald, old; eldor (an elder), yldra (comp.), yldest (super.)

El Dorado, el dor'á' do or el dor'ay' do, a country of fabulous wealth. The country which Orella'na, lieutenant of Pizarro pretended to have discovered in South America.

Spanish el dorado, the golden [country].

Elecampane, e.l'e.ká'm.pain, the plant helé'nium. So called, says Pliny 21, 33, because it is feigned to have sprung from Helen’s tears. The French call it oël de cheval.

Latin inula (for helé'niu'm) campána, Helen’s bell-flower.
Elect, *elkt*, to choose. The elect, those who are chosen.

Elect-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elect-ing, elect-or, fem. electress, one who has a right of electing, one elected to rule in a German electorate; elector-al.

Election, *elk'shun*; electioneer, *elk'shun-er*, to use exertion to promote the election of an M.P., &c.

Elect'ioneer-ing; electioneer'-or, one who electioneers.

Elective, *elk'tiv*; elective-ly; electorate, *elk'tor-ate*.

Elite, *a.leet*, the flower of society. (See Eligible.)

French election, electif, electorate, electeur, electress, elite.

Latin electio, elector, electus; electus, electress.

Electricity, *elk'tris'i*ty; electrical-ly; electrician, *elk'tris'an*, one skilled in the science of electricity;

Electrify, *elk'trij*; electrifies, *elk'tri.fiz*; electrified, *elk'tri.fayd*; electrify-ing (Rule xi.); electrifiable, *elk'tri.fayd*; electrification, *elk'tri.fayd.shun*;

Electrise, *elk'triz*; electrised (3 syl.), electrises-ing (R. xix.); electrises-or; electrification, *elk'trizay'shun*; electrises-able (these are French forms, Rule xxxi.);

Electrine, *elk'trin*, pertaining to amber.

Latin electron, amber; -ine (-inus), pertaining to.

Electrode, *elk'trode*, the direction of the electric stream.

Greek elektron and hodos, the road or way [of the electric stream].

Electrolysis, *elk'trol'sis*, decomposition effected by electricity. (Greek elektron and hasis, dissolution.)

Electrolyte, *elk'trol'ite*, a substance which can be decomposed by electricity; electrolytic.

Greek elektron and thomai, to be loosened or decomposed.

Electrophorus, *elk'troj'rus* (not *elk'tro.jus*), an instrument for collecting or condensing electricity.

Greek elektron and phoréo, to convey or carry [electricity].

Electroscope, *elk'troskop*; an instrument for taking the existence, character, and force of electricity; electroscopic or electroscopical, *elk'troskop'i.kal* (adj.)

Greek elektron and skōpéo, to survey, to examine [electricity].

Electrotype, *elk'tro.tipe*, a deposited metallic impression obtained by electro-galvan'ism.

Greek elektron tipos, a type or image [obtained by electricity].

Electrum, better electron, *elk'trum*, a natural alloy.

Electro-, -chemistry, -biology, -dynam'ics, -mag'netism, -metal'lurgy, -plating.
Electrometer, *elık.trəm*.ē.tər, an instrument for measuring the tension or quantity of electric fluid; *elektrométrical*.

Greek ηλεκτρόν and μετρόν, a metre or measure [of electricity].

French électrique, électricité, électrisable, électrisation, électriser, électromètre, électrophore, électroscope; Latin *electrum*; Greek ηλεκτρόν, amber. Thalès (B.C. 600) noticed the electrical property of rubbed amber in attracting small substances.


Latin *electuarium*; Greek ηλεκτρύχω, to lick up.

Eleemosynary, *el*.ē.e.mōs*.i*.ner ry (seven syllables, not six).

Latin eleemosynarius, eleemosynaria, an almoner; Greek ηλεκτρόμονας, pity (ηλεκτρύχω, to have pity).

Elegance, *el*.ē.γ.ανς; *el*.ē.gάν.t′ly; *el*.ē.gανς′icities (no sing.); *el*.ē.gάν.sinz, embellishments.

Fr. élégance, élégant; Lat. elegans, eleganta (elego, to pick out).

Elegy, *plu.* elegies, *el*.ē.gίς, a funeral or mournful song; elegiac, *el*.ē.jί.άκ (not *el*.ē.jί.άκ); elegist, one who writes elegies.

Elegise, *el*.ē.jίς (Rule xxxii.); elegised, *el*.ē.jί.sin′ed.

Fr. elegier, elegiaque; Lat. elegia, elegiæ (Gk. ηλεγία, elegiōs).

Element, *el*.ē.mέ.nent, an undivided or simple body; *el*.ē.mεntal, pertaining to first principles; *el*.ē.mεntary, rudimentary.

The elements (of *Aristotle*), fire, air, earth, and water; (of alchemists) salt, sulphur, and mercury.

Out of one's element, out of one's sphere.

French *élément*, *élémentaire*; Latin *elementum*, *élémentarius*.

Elemi, *el*.ē.μ.ύ (not *el*.ē.μ.ι.), a resinous substance brought from Ethiopia; elemine, *el*.ē.mίν, the crystallised resin of elemi sometimes used in lacquer.

French *élémi*; Italian, Spanish, &c., *elemi*.

Elephant, *(male)* bull elephant; *(fem.*) cow elephant.

Elephantine, *el*.ē.fάν.t′i:n, very large, pertaining to elephants; *elephantoid*, *el*.ē.fάν.t′i:oid or *elephantoidal*, *el*.ē.fάν.t′i:oid.āl, having the form of an elephant.

Elephantiasis, *el*.ē.fάν.t′i.ə.sίς, a disease affecting the legs and feet which swell and look rough like an elephant's.

French *éléphant*, *éléphantiasis*, *elephantin*; Latin *elephantidus*, *éléphantidēs*, *elephantus*; Greek *élēphos*.

Elevate, *el*.ē.vά.tε, to raise up; *el*.évά.ι.έ (Rule xxxvi.), *el*.évά.ι.ι.γ (Rule xix.), *el*.évά.ι.ο; *el*.évά.τορ; *el*.évατορy; elevation, *el*.ē.vά.τον′.shun, height, exaltation.

French *élèver*, *élèvation*, *élèvateur*, *élèvaloire*; Latin *élēvātio*, *élēvare* (ē levo, to raise from [a lower state]).

Eleven, *ē.lév*.en (a numeral); eleventh, *ē.lév*.entn (an ordinal), eleventh-ly (adv.).

Old English *endleof*, eleven; *ēndlyfia* or *endfie*, the eleventh.
Elf, plu. elves (not elfs). Nouns in -elf make the plural by changing -f into -ves, as "elf" elves, "self" selves, "shelf" shelves, "calf" calves, "half" halves, "wolf" wolves (Rule xxxviii.).

Elfin, əlˈfɪn; elfish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); elfish-ly, elfish-ness, elf-lock. Old English elf, plu. elfas, elfen; French elf and elfe, plu. elfes.

Elgin marbles, elˈgɪn (-gin as in "begin"), Greek, sculptures in the British Museum collected by Lord Elgin.

Elicit, əˈlɪsɪt, to draw out; elicit-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elicit-ing; elicitation, əˈlɪsɪtəˈkeɪʃn (not :French). Latin elicitation, elicio, supine elicium (e [ex] lacio, to lure out).

Elide, əˈlɪdə, to "strike out" a vowel or syllable; elid-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elid-ing (Rule xix.); elision, əˈlɪzhən. Fr. éluder, élision; Lat. elidio, elidēs, sup. elisum (e [ex] laco).

Eligible, əˈlɪdʒəbəl, suitable, qualified; eligibly; eligible-ness, əˈlɪdʒəˈbələs; eligibility, əˈlɪdʒəˈbiləti, suitableness. French éligible; Lat. eligibilis (e [ex] eligo, to pick out).

Eliminate, əˈlɪməˌneɪt, to cast out, to get rid of; elim'inate-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elim'inate-ing (Rule xix.), elimination, əˈlɪməˈneɪʃn, rejection, a getting rid of. French élimination, éliminer; Lat. eliminatio, eliminäre (e [ex] limen, to turn) out of doors.

Elision, əˈlɪzhən. (See Elide.)

Elite, əˈlɪt, the "pick" of society, the best men of the army. French élite. Lat. electus (e [ex] lego, to pick out).

Elixir, əˈlɪksər, a compound tincture; elix'ate, to extract by boiling; elix'ate-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elix'ate-ing (Rule xix.); elixation, əˈlɪksəˈkeɪʃn, decoction into tincture. Fr. élixir ("elixation" is not Fr.); Lat. elixir, elizāre, to seethe.

Elizabethan, əˈlɪzəˌbeθən, the style in vogue in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (Chiefly applied to architecture.)

Elk, a moose-deer. (Old English elch.)

Ell, ɛl, hell, eel, heel, heal.

Ell, a measure of length; L, one of the four liquids. Hell, the place of future torment. (Old English hell.) Eel, ˈɛl (1 syl.), a fish. (Old English ël.) Heel, part of the foot. (Old English hēl.) Heal, ˈhɛl (1 syl.), to cure. (Old English hāl[an].)

Ellipse, plu. ellipses, əˈlɪpsəs, əˈlɪpsəˈsiz (not eˈlɪpsə; an oval figure. Ellipsis, plu. ellipses, əˈlɪpsəs, &c. (not eˈlɪpsəs, &c.) Ellipt'ic or ellipt'ical, pertaining to an ellipse; Ecliptic, əˈklɪptɪk, the apparent annual path of the sun.
AND OF SPELLING.

Elliptical-ly (not e.lip'ti.kâ'li). Ellipsoid, e.lip'soid, a solid figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis. (Gk. elleipsis eidos, ellipse-like.) Ellipsoidal, el'ips o'i'dâl, adj. of ellipsoid.

Ellipsograph, e.lip'so.grâf, an instrument for describing a semi-ellipse. (Gk. elleipsis grapho, to describe.)

French ellipse, ellipsode, elliptique, ellipticité; Latin ellipsis; Greek elleipsis, a defect (et leipo, to leave behind).

Ell (1 syl., not el'm), a tree. (Old English elm; Latin ulmus.)

Eluc'dation, el'u'si.dat, oratory; eloc'u'tion-ist, a teacher of elocution; elocutionary, el'o.kâ'nu.ary.

Elocu'ent, el'o.quent; el'oquent-ly; el'oquence, oratory.

French élocution, éloquence, éloquent; Latin elocutio, elôquium, eloquentia, eloquens, gen. eloquentis, v. elôquier, to speak out.

Elongate, e.lon'gate, to extend; elon'gate-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elon'gate-ing; elongation, e.'lon.gay'.shun.

French élongation (term in Astron.), the angle at the earth made by a line drawn to the sun and some other planet; Lat. elongâre (longus).

Elo'pe, e.lope', to run away with a man with the view of marrying him, without the consent of parents or guardians; eloped' (2 syl.), elôp-ing (R. xix.); elopement, élope'ment.

German entlaufen, to run away; entlaufung, elopement.

El' Quentin, el'oquent-ly; el'oquence. (See Elocution.)

Else (1 syl.), besides, otherwise, other person or thing; elsewhere. Old English elles, else; elles-hwer, elsewhere.

Elucidate, e.lu'si.date, to make clear, to explain; elu'cidat-ed, elu'cidat-ing, elu'cidat-ory; elucidation, e.lu'.si.day'.shun; elucidative, e.lu'.si.day.trv.

French éclüider, elucidation; Latin elucidatâo, elüdâtreu (lu, light).

Elude', e.lû'de', to evade, to escape; elû'd-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elû'd-ing (Rule xix.), elû'd-er, elû'd-ible.

Delude', to deceive, delû'd-ed, delû'd-ing, delû'd-er. Elusion, elû'.shun, evasion. Delu'sion, deception.

Elusive, e.lu'.siv, evasive; elu'sive-ly. Delu'sive, deceptive.

Elusory, e.lu'.sô.ry, unreal; elu'sori-ness, unreality.

Delusory, de.lu'.sô.ry, tending to deceive; delu'sori-ness.

French éluder; Latin clâsio, clâdère, sup. elâsum (lûdô, to play).

Elvan, el'van (in mines), a dyke of porphyritic rock crossing or interfering with the metal.

Elves, el'uz, pl. of elf. (See Elf.)

Elysian, e.lîz'.i.an (not e.lizh'.an nor e.lizh'.e.an).

Elysium, e.lîz'.i.wm (not e.lizh'.e.um), the abode of bliss. (The "y" shows the word to be of Greek origin.)

Lat. Elysium, elyssiu (adj.); Gk. elu'sion (bud, to loose [from the body]).
Em- (Latin in-, French and Greek en-), a prefix 'before -b, -p, or -m, and meaning in, into, on.

Em- (Old Eng. prefix), means "to make," "to collect into". (Much confusion arises from the slipshod use of em- and im-, but they are widely different in meaning. "Em-" (our native prefix) means to make, to collect into; but "im-" is either the preposition in softened before b, p, and m, or else a negative joined to an adjective.)

'EM, a contraction of them.

(See under im- for words not inserted under em-.)

Emacerate or macerate, e.máš'ér.ate (q.v.)

Emaciate, e.máš'ē.á.tate, to become thin, to lose flesh; emaciated, e.máš'ē.á.tét (Rule xxxvi.); emaciat-ing (Rule xix.);

emaciation, e.máš'ē.á.tishun, leanness.

French émacié, émaciation; Latin emaciáre (e macer, to make lean).

Emanate, em.á.ná.tate (not eminate), to issue from; em'aná-ted (Rule xxxvi.), em'aná-t-ing; emana-tion, em'.áná.tishun, em'aná-tor; emanation, e.má.á.nay'.shun.

French émaner, émanation; Lat. emánátió (e mánare, to flow out).

Emancipate, e.mán'sé.pi.tá.te, to set at liberty; em'an'é.pi-tá.ed (R. xxxvi.); em'an'é.pi-tá-ing (R. xix.), em'an'é.pi-tá-or;

emancipation, e.mán' sé.pi.tar'.shun; emancipationist.

Emancipist, e.mán'sé.pi.st, an Australian convict who has regained his liberty and become a free man.

French émanciper; émancipation; Latin emancipátio, emancipáre. Manúcipium is manu-cápio; taken in the hand as a rightful possession; e-manúcipium, is "delivered out of" the hand. In Rome, a father freed his son thus: He first sold him to a stranger, whereupon he lost all rights over him, and the stranger had him as a "slave-chattel." The stranger then manumitted him as he would any ordinary slave. Hence to emancipate is "to give up possession," but manumit is to "set free" (manu mittère).

Emasculate, e.máš'ku.lá.te, to unman; emas'cu-lát-ed, emas'cu-lá.t-ing, emas'cu-lá.t-er; emasculation, e.máš'ku.ta'lar'.shun.

French émasculer, émasculaton; Latin emascúlator, emascúlare (e mas, to remove) from the male kind.

Embalm, e.má.lém', to fill a dead body with spices, &c.; embalmed, e.má.lém'd; embalming, e.má.lém'ing; embalmer, e.má.lém' er; embalm'-ment.

French embuamé, embuameur, embuament; Latin in (in) balsémum, (to put) balsams or balms in [a body].

Embark', to inclose or protect with a bank; embanked' (2 syl.), embank'-ing, embank'-ment.

Old English bane, a bank, and prefix em- "to make" [a bank].

Embargo, plu., embargoes (Rule: xlii.), em.bár'goz, an order to prohibit a ship's leaving port or trading for a stated time,
to put this restraint on a ship; embar'goed (3 syl.), embar'go-ing. (See Quarantine.)
(Followed by on; “There is an embargo on...” “to put an embargo on...” French mettre embargo sur...)
Spanish embargo, v. embargar; French embargo.
Embark', to go or put on board ship; embark'ed (3 syl.), embark'-ing; embarkation, em'bar.kay'.shun.
(There is no reason why the “k” should be changed to e in “embarkation.”)
French embarquer, embargo.ment (“embarkation” is not French).
Embarrass, em.bar'rás (double r and double s), to perplex; embarr'assed (3 syl.), embarr'ass-ment.
French embarras, embarrasser (barre, a bar).
Embassy, plu. embassies, em'bas.siz, the charge of an ambas.
sador, an ambassador and his suite, an express message sent officially to a foreign nation; em'passage (3 syl.)
(It is very inconsistent to spell “ambassador” with “a” and “embassy” with “e.” See Amend, Emendation.)
Fr. ambassade, ambassador; Med. Lat. ambascia; Keltic ambac, a minister; in Italian both are spelt with a, but in Spanish with e.
Embattled, em.bat'ld, to put in battle array; embattled, em.bat'.tld; embattling, em.bat'.tling;
Em-battle-ment, an indented parapet; embat'tlement-ed or embat'tled, furnished with battlements.
Fr. embatailler; Welsh batael with em-, “to collect into” [battle array].
Embays', to enclose in a bay; embayed' (2 syl.), embay'-ing.
Old English byge, a bay; French baie, with em- “to make.”
Embed', to lay in a bed of sand, earth, &c.; embed'd-ed (Rule xxxvi.), embed'd-ing (Rule i.), embed'-ment.
Old English bed or bed, with em-, “to collect into” [a bed].
Embellish, em.bell'.ish, to beautify; embell'ished (3 syl.), embel'lish-ing, embel'lish-ment, embel'lish-er.
French embellir, embellisseur, embelissement; Latin bellus, “pretty,” with em- “to make” [pretty].
Ember days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of Ember weeks.
Ember Weeks, corruption of German quatember, a con tra.
tion of quat’ uor temp’pora (quat’: tempor’), four times [a
year], Quadragesima Sunday, Whit Sunday, Holyrood Day in September, and St. Lucia’s Day in December.
Embers (no sing.), em’berz, cinders or ashes still hot.
Old English emyris, hot ashes.
Embezzle, em.bez'.z, to pilfer; embezzled, em.bez'.zld; embez'zling; embez'.zle-ment, embez'ler.
Norman embesaler or beseler, to sitch.
Embitter, em.bit'.ter, to make bitter or sad; embittered, em.-.
bit’.terd; embit'ter-ing. (Not imbitter, see Em-)
Old English bit, bitter, with em- “to make” [bitter].
Emblazon, *em.blay'zon* (not *em.blās'zon*), to make heraldic designs, to deck in gorgeous colours, to laud, to reveal; emblazoned (3 syl.), emblazon-ing, emblazon-er, emblazon-ment, emblazon-ry.

French *blasonner*, *blason* (German *blasen*, to proclaim by herald, who announced the coat armour of each knight, hence called *blasonry*).

Emblem, *ém.blēm*, a type; emblematic or emblematical, *ém.blē.mat'ik*, *ém.blē.mat'i.kal*; emblematical-ly.

Emblemise, *ém.blem'ise*, to represent emblematically; emblemised (3 syl.), emblem-is-ing (Rule xix.).

French *embleme*, emblematic; Latin *emblema*; Greek *emblema*.

(There is no such Greek word as *emblemize*, Rule xxxii.)

Embody, *ém.bōd'yo*, to incorporate; embodied, *ém.bōd'id* (Rule xi.); embodiment.

Old English *bōd*, a body, with *em-* “to make.”

Embolde, *ém.bōl'den*, to make bold; emboldened, *ém.bōl'den·ed*; emboldening, embold'en·ing.

Old English *bōld*, with *em-* “to make” [bold].

Embonpoint (French), *an.bo'nu.pwoin’*, in good plight.

Emboder, *ém.bōrd'er*, to adorn with a border (not *emboarder*); embordered (3 syl.), embor'der-ing.

(“Border” should be bordure. *It is not an agent.*)

Old English *bōrd*, a border; French bordure, with *em-* “to make.”

Embosom, *ém.bōs'um* (not *ém.bōz'um* nor *ém.bōζ'um*), to surround with trees; embosomed (3 syl.), embos'om·ing. More correctly *imbos'om*, *imbos'omed*, *imbos'oming*.

Old English *bōsm*, the bosom, with *em-* for *in* [to hold] in the bosom.

To “embosom” means to “collect into the bosom,” or “to make a bosom.” A church is *imbosomed* in trees, but children *embosom* flowers; i.e., collect them into their bosom.

Emboss', to ornament with stamped patterns in relief; embossed' (2 syl.), emboss'-ing, emboss'er, emboss'-ment. (Not *im-.*

French bosse, a “knob” or “protuberance,” with *em-* “to make.”

Embouchure, *em'boo.shu'ru* (in French *an'boo' shūr’*). (As the word is quite naturalised, it is mere affectation as well as wrong to call it *arm- or ang'-boo-shoor’.* The mouth of a river, the opening of a chimney, &c.

Embrow (not *imbrow*) (“bow” to rhyme with *grow*), to make into a bow; embowed' (2 syl.), embow'-ing.

Old English *beā", anything made into a ring, hence a “bow,” with *em-* “to make” [a bow or bay].

Embowel, *em.bōw'el* (“bow” to rhyme with *now*), to take out the bowels; emboweled (3 syl.), embow'el·ing, embow'el·er, embow'el·ment, evisceration.

An ill-formed word, from Latin *e* [to take] “out,” and the French *bois", a bowl. *Debowel* (de privative) would be better, for *embowel* can only mean “to put bowels in,” and not to “take them out.”
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Embower, *em*bower*er* (*“bow”* to rhyme with *now*), to shelter with a bower; *embowered* (3 syl.), *embower-ing*.

Old English *būr*, “a bower,” with *em*—“to make” [a bower].

Embrace*’* (2 syl.), to hug, to clasp in the arms; *embraced’* (2 syl.), *embrac’-ing* (R. xix.), *embrac’-er, embrace’-ment*.

French *embrasser*, *embrassement* (*bras*, the arm, Latin *brāchium*).

Embracery, *em*brac’e.ry, an attempt to bias a trial by bribery.

Law Lat. *embraceator*; Law Fr. *embrasour*, one guilty of subornation.

Embrasure, *em*bray’.zhur, an opening in a wall designed for men to shoot through at persons outside.

French *embrasure*, v. *embraser*, to fire from.

Embrosation, *em*’bro.kay”.shun, a fomentation, a lotion.

Fr. *embrocation*; Gk. *em-bresshe*, to foment (*brēcho*, to wet the surface).

Embroider, *em*broid’er, to ornament with needlework; *embroidered, em*broy’.der’d; *embroy’-der-ing, embroy’-der-er, embroi’dery, ornamental needlework.

French *broder, broderie*; Welsh *brodia, to embroider; brodiog, embroidered; *brodiad, embroidery*. *Em*—“to make” [*broderie*].

Embroid* (2 syl.), to involve in a quarrel; *embroided’* (2 syl.), *embroi’-ling, embroi’-er, embroi’-ment, disturbance.

Fr. *embroutilier, embroutillement* (*brouiller*, to throw into confusion).

Embrown’, to make brown; *embrowned’, embrown’-ing.

Old English *brān*, “brown,” with *em*—“to make” [brown].

_Embrue, *em*bru’* (not *embrue*), to stain with blood; *embrue’-ing* (Rule xix.); *embrued, em*bru’d’. (See Em-.)

Greek *brō[i]os*, “gore,” with *em*—“to make” [gory].

Embryo, *plu. embryos*, *em*’bri.oze (Rule xlii.), the rudiments of organic bodies, a crude form, (adj.) rudimentary; *embryonic, em’bri.ō’nik, relating to embryos; embryology, *em’bri.ō’lō’gy, the science which treats of embryos; *embriologist, em’bri.o.ō’list*, one skilled in embryology.

Greek *embriōn logos*, a discourse about embryos.

Embryotomy, *em*’bri.ō’lō’my, a Cæsarian operation.

Greek *embriōn tōmē*, a cutting out of an embryo or fetus.

Em’broyo-sac, the cellular bag which contains an embryo.

(The *“y”* shows that these words are from the Greek, but embryo would be more correct than “embryo,” which is a phonetic spelling of the French word.)

French, Spanish, Latin *embryon*; Italian *embrione*; Greek *embrūda*.

Emendment, *em*’mend.day”.shun, correction of faults; *emendator, e*’mend.a’tor; *emenda’ry.*

Amend’, to correct faults; *amend’-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *amend’-ing, amend’-ment, amend’-able, amenda’ry.*

This double form of prefix is to be regretted, the *“e”* form is Latin, the *“a”* form French. *A* *menda* means “without fault” or “faultless;” *e* *menda* means “purged of faults.”

Latin *emendare, to purge of faults*; French *amender, amendement, amendable*. The Latin prefix is to be preferred.
Emerald, ˈemərd (not ˈemrəd), a precious stone (green);
Emerald Isle, Ireland, noted for its verdure.
Gk. smaragdos; Lat. smaragdus; Itat. smaraldo; Span. esmaraldo.

Emerge, ˈemərj, to rise up to the surface, to issue from;
Immerse, ˈɪmərse (2 syl.), to plunge under water.
Emerge', emerged (2 syl.), emerg'-ing (Rule xix.), emerg'-ent, emerg'-ent-ly; emerg'-ence.
Emergence, plu. emergences, e.mer'-jənsiz (Rule xliv.), a special case unexpectedly “merging out of” the usual routine, a pressing necessity (not immurgence).

Emersion, ˈemərshən, a rising out of water, &c.;
Immersion, a plunging into or under water.
("Emerge" is followed by from. “Immerse,” “Immerse,” by in.)
French emergent; Latin emergens, gen. -entis, emergo, supine emergence (emerge, [to rise] out from a plunge under water).

Emeritus, ˈemərətəs (not ˈemərətəs), one pensioned off after long services. Generally applied to college professors.
Latin emeritus, a pension for service; emeritus, (adj.)

Emerods (plu.), em’.ərdz (ought to be hemorroids), bloody piles.
Gk. haimorroides (haimorroid, bloody flux, haima rheó, to flow blood).
(In compound words ending with rheo, the “h” is dropped. Thus Liddell and Scott very properly give the word al思索, and not the vicious form al思索, hemorrhoids.)

Emersion, ˈemərshən. (See Emerge.)

Emery, ˈemərē, a hard mineral substance used for polishing metal wares. Emery paper, Emery cloth.
French émeri; Latin smurīs; Greek smurīs or smūrīs.
The rocks of Emery, cap. of Naxos (Cyclades), abound in this mineral.

Emetic, ˈemətık, a provocative of vomiting; emetically.
French émétique; Latin emēticus; Greek ἐμέτο, to vomit.

Emeute (French), əˈmut, a riot, an uprising. (Latin emotus.)

Emigrate, ˈeməɡrət (same as mig′rate), to leave one’s native place to settle in another; em′igrat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), em′igrat-ing (Rule xix); emigrant, one who emigrates; emigration, em′iɡrəˈʃən; em′igrater.
French emigrer, emigration, émigrant; Latin emigrans, gen. emigrantis, emigratio, emigrare (e migrate, to migrate from.)

Eminent, ˈemənənt, famous. Imˈmənent, threatening.

Em′inence, celebrity. Imˈmənence, an impending danger.

Eminency, plu. eminencies, emˈənənsiz (Rule xliv.)

Em′inent-ly, conspicuously. Imˈmənent-ly, menacingly.

Your Eminence, the title of address given to cardinals.
French éminent, éminence; Latin eminens, gen. eminēntis, eminēntia (e mineo, to hang out conspicuously).
French imˈmənent, imˈmənence; Latin immīnens, gen. immīnentis, immīnentia (in mineo, to hang over menacingly).
Emir, 'meer', a Turkish title. The descendants of Mahomet are called emirs. (Arabic amir, a commander.)

Emissary, plu. emissaries, em'.is.sa.riz (R. xli v.), a secret agent.

Emission, e.mish'un. (See Emit.)

Emit, e.mit', to discharge, to throw out. Em'met, an ant.

Emit't-ed (Rule xxxvi.), emit't-ing (Rule i.); emission, e.mish'un; em'issary (q.v.)

French émettre, émission, émissaire; Latin emissarius, emissio, emitto, supine emissions (e mittto, to send forth).

Emmet, em'met, an ant. Emit, e.mit', to discharge.

Old English emete or emette, emeto-hyll, an ant-hill.

Emolliate, e.mol'.li.ate, to soften; emol'liat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), emol'liat-ing (Rule xix.); emollient, e.mol'.li.ent; emol'liation, e.mol'.li.un, the act of softening.

French émollient; Latin emolliens, gen. emollientis, emollitio, emollire (mollio, to make soft, with e intensive).

Emolument, e.mol'.u.ment (only one l), profit, stipend; emolu'ment-al, e.mol'.u.ment-al.

French émolument; Latin emolümentum, profit arising from grist (emolle, to grind thoroughly; mola, a mill).

Emotion, e.mo'.shun, excitement; em'o'tion-al, sensational.

Fr. émotion; Lat. emotio, emoveo, sup. emodum (movere, to move).

Empale, em'pale' (not em'pail), to put to death by driving a stake through the body; empaled' (2 syll.), empäl'-ing (Rule xix.), empäl'-er, empale'-ment (Rule xviii. b).

French empaler empalément; Latin patum, a stake. Being French, em- is better than the Latin prefix im-.

(See Em-.)

Empannel. Should be impanel (q.v.) It means [to 'put'] in the roll or parchment. (See Em-.)

Latin pannus, cloth of any sort; Greek πένος, with im- = "in."

Emperor, fem. empress, em'.pé'ror, em'.press (not emperess).

French empereur, impératrice; Latin imperator, imperatrix, v. imperare, to command (im [in] para, to provide for [getting a thing done]), hence "to give orders", "to command."

Emphasis, plu. emphases, em'.fás.is, em'.fás.see; stress of voice on a word or syllable;

Emphasis, em'.fás.is; em'phasised (3 syll.), emphasis-ing (Rule xix.), em'phasis-er (Rule xxxiii.)

Emphatic, em'.fá.tik; emphatical, em'.fá.ti.kál; emphatic'al-ly. (The ph- points to a Greek source.)

Greek emphasis, empháticoς; Latin emphasis, emphaticus. There is no Greek verb corresponding to emphasis (Rule xxxi.)

Empire' (2 syll.), em'peror, fem. empress, but imperial, imperial-ly; imperial-ness.

Latin imperium, imperator, fem. imperatrix; French empire, empereur, imperatrice, impiérial.
Empiric, *em′prɪ.ɪk* (ought to be *em.pi′rɪk*), a quack; empirical, *em′prɪ.ɹ̩.ɪ.kəl*, tentative, unscientific; empir′ical-ly; empiricism, *em′prɪ.ɹ̩.ɪ.sm*.  
French empirique, *empirisme*; Latin empiricus; Greek *empirιkοs*, *empirιa*, experience (*em* [en] *peirα*, to *try* [some one]).

**Emplead', em′pleed′,** to indict, to charge with a crime.  
Fr. *plaid*, Lat. *placere*, a "plea," with *em*, "to make" [a plea].

Employ′, to keep at work, to use; employed′ (2 sy1.), employ′-ing (Rule xiii.), employ′-ment; employ′-er, one who employs another; employee, *em′ploy′ee*, or employé (French), *an′plo′i.yɑ̃*, one employed by another.

French employer, *emploi′*; Latin *em in plieo*, to fold in. 
This word ought to be spelt with *im*, but we have taken it with its faulty spelling from the French.

Emporium, *plu′ emporia*, or *emporiums*, a place of trade.  

Empower, *em′pou′er* ("-pow′-" to rhyme with *now*), to authorise; empowered′ (3 sy1.), empower′-ing. 
French pouvoir, "power," with *em*, "to give to one" [power].

Empress fem. of emperor, *em′press, em′pιrιor*; empire (2 sy1.), but imperial, *im′pιrι.al*; imperially; imperious, *im′pιrι.əs*; imperiously, imperious-ness. 
French empire, *empereur*, *impιrιal*.

Empty, *plu′ empties, em′ty, em′ty′z*, void, to exhaust of contents; emptied, *em′ted*; empti′ness (R. xi.), empty′ing. 
Old English *emptē* or *emtīg*, v. *emptī* [ian] or *empti[ian]*. 

Empyema, *em′pi.ɪ′.m̩.ah*, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest. 

Empyrean, *em′pi.r̩.e′.n̩.an* (not *em′pi′r̩.ri′.an*), the highest heaven, supposed by Ptolemy to be pure elemental fire. 
Empyreal, *em′pi.r̩.e′.r̩.al* (ought to be *em′pi′r̩.e′.r̩.al*). 
Lat. *empυ̂r̩.ea*, Gk. *empυ̂rιdοs* [ουρριάς], i.e. *em* [en] *pur*, made of fire.

Empyreuma, *em′pi.ro′.m̩.ah*, the smell which rises from organic substances burnt in close vessels; empyreumatic, *em′pi.ru.m̩.a′.ɪ.ɪ̱k*; empyreum′atical. 
Fr. *empυr̩.e′.m̩.e*, *empυ̂r̩.e′.m̩.a′.t̩.ique*; Gk. *empυr̩.e′.uν*, to set on fire (*p̩.r̩.*, fire).

Emu or emeu, *ɛ′.m̩.u*, the ostrich of Australia.

Emulate, *em′u.ˈwat.lɛt*, to vie with; *em′u.ˈlæt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *em′u.ˈlæt-ing* (Rule xix.), *em′u.ˈlæt-or*; emulation, *em′u.ˈlæt.ˈʃuν*; emulative, *em′u.ˈlæt.ˈtɪv*; emulative-ly.

Emulous, *em′u.ˈlʊs*; em′ulous-ly, em′ulous-ness. 
French *énumération*; Latin *emπιlātiο*, *emπιlātοr*, emπιlus, v. *emπιlāri*.

Emulsion, *em′u.ˈlɪs.ˈʃuν*, a lubricating milky liquid; emulsive, *em′u.ˈlɪs.ˈəv*; emulgent, *em′u.ˈlɪ.ˈʃənt*, the artery and vein.
which supply blood to the kidneys, where the ancients thought it was milked or strained.

Fr. émulgent, émulsion, émulsi; Lat. emulgère (mulgo, to milk).

En- (a French form of the Anglo-Saxon em-), signifying "to make," "to collect," it stands before any letter except b, p, and m. (See Ém-.)

En- (a Greek and French form corresponding to the Latin in-), sometimes it is intensive, and sometimes means in or into. It should never be attached to Latin words, except they come through the French.

-en (affixed to nouns). Latin -en[us], -an[us], "one of," "one belonging to": ctitiz-en.

-en (affixed to verbs), denotes causation, "to make:" as falt-en, sweet-en, length-en, short-en.

-en (affixed to adj.), means "made of": gold-en, lead-en. It is also the affix of the past part. of "strong" verbs, as "rise," risen; "break," broken.

Enable, ena'b'l, to make able; enabled, ena'b'ld; ena'bling.

Latin habitis, "able," with en- "to make" [able].

Enact, en.act' (not e.nact') to decree, to pass into law; enact'-ed (R. xxxvi.); enact'-ing, enact'-or (R. xxxvii.); enact'-ive, en.ac't'iv; enact'-ment, a measure made into law.

Lat. acta, "legal acts or decrees," with en- "to make" [an act or law.]

Enamel, en.am'.el, a hard glossy surface resembling crystal, to coat with enamel; enam'elled (3 syl.), enam'eU-ed (Rule i.), enam'eU-er.

French émail, a composition made of calcined glass, &c., with en-.

Enamour, en.am'.er, to charm; enam'oured (3 syl.), enam'our-ing.

French amour, "love," with en- "to make" or create [love].

Enarthrosis, én.ar.rhrii'.sis, the insertion of one bone into another, so as to make a ball-and-socket joint.

Fr. enarthrose; Gk. arthrón, "a socket-joint," with en- "to make."

Encage (2 syl.), to coop in a cage; encaged' (2 syl.) encág'-ing (R. xix.) Better incage, to shut up in a cage. (Fr. cage.)

Encamp', to pitch tents, to dwell in tents; encamped, en.campt'; encamp'-ing, encamp'-ment.

Latin campus, "a tent," "a camp," with en- "to make" [a camp].

Encase' (2 syl.), to put into a case, to enclose; encased' (2 syl.), encás-ing. Incase-ment, a putting into a case or cases.

French encaisser (en caisse). Not incase, as it is a French word.

Encaustic, en.kaus'.tik, a method of painting with wax burnt in with hot iron (adj.), as encaustic tiles.

French encaustique; Latin encausticus, encaustico; Greek eγκαυστικός (eγ [en] kaid, to burn into).
Encave' (2 syl.), to hide in a cave; encaved’ (2 syl.), encavr’-ing (Rule xix.), encave’-ment. (Better incave, being Latin.)

Latin cāvea, a cave, with the Latin prefix in- not the French en-

-ence or -ency (Latin -entia) added to abstract verbal nouns: as excell-ence, excell-ency.

-ence forms the termination of between 200 and 300 words, but there are not above half-a-dozen ending in -ense: as condense, immense, dispense, expense, prepejus, and recom pense (Rule xxvi.)

Encinte (French) ah’n.saint’ (-nt nasal, but not ang.sangt).

Encephalon, en.sef’-a.lōn, the brain, the contents of the cranium.

Encephala (plu.), en.sef’-a.lah, limpets and other molluses with a distinct head; encephalous, en.sef’-a.lūs (adj.)

Encephalic, en.sef’-i.lik (not en.sef’-a.līk), belonging to the brain.

Encephalgia, en.sef’-i.ji.ai (not en.sef’-a.ji), chronic pain of the head.

Encephalitis, en.sef’-i.lli’tis, inflammation of the brain (-ītis, Greek termination, denotes inflammation).

Encephaloid, en.sef’-a.loi’d, resembling the materials of the brain. (Greek eıkaphalōs eido’s, brain-like.)

French encéphale; Greek eıkaphalōs (ek[en] kaphalē, in the cranium).

Enchain’, to bind with chains; enchained’ (2 syl.), enchain’-ing, enchain’-ment. (Not in-, being French.)

French enchainner (chaine, Latin cātēna, v. cātēnāre, to chain).

Enchant’, to charm, to fascinate, to bewitch; enchant’-ed (R. xxxvi.); enchant’-ing; enchant’-ing-ly, delightedly; enchant’-er, fem. enchant’ress; enchant’-ment. (Not in-, being French.)

French enchanter, enchanter, fem. enchanteress, enchantment; Latin iunctūre, iunctūdor, iunctūmentum.

Enchase’ (2 syl.), to set in a frame, to adorn with embossed work; enchase’d’ (2 syl.), enchais’-ing. (Not in-, being Fr.)

French encha’isser (chassis, a frame; Latin capsula, a box, v. capio).

Enchiridion or enchiridium, plu. enchiridia, en’ki.ri’d’i.ōn (or -um), en’ki.ri’d’i.ah, a manual.

French ench’iridion; Greek enchiridion; Latin enchiridium (en cheir [what can be held] in the hand).

Enchorial, en.kō’ri.dul, applied to the ordinary writing of the ancient Egyptians. The sacred writing was in hieroglyphics, hi’-e-ro.gli’fiks.

.Greek eıkōrōs, domestic (choros, a district, a place).

Encircle, en.ser’-kīl, to surround; encircled, en.ser’-kīld; encircling, en.ser’-kīling.

Old Eng. circol or circul; Fr. cercle, with env- to make [a circle].
AND OF SPELLING.

Enclitic, en. klī’t.āk, a word joined to another so closely as to seem a part thereof: as “pr thee,” where the pronoun thee is thrown on the verb pray; “willy nilly,” where the pronoun ye is joined to the verbs will and will—not. Other examples are isn’t, sha’n’t, won’t, mus’n’t.

French enclitique; Latin encliticus; Greek ἐγκλίτικος (ἐγκλίνω, to lean on another).

Enclose, en. klō’zē’; enclosed (2 syl.), enclōs’-ing (Rule xix.)

Enclosure, en. klō’zhur, envelopment; as the “enclosure” of letters in envelopes saves much trouble; that which is enclosed, as your letter with its “enclosure” came to hand this morning; that which encloses, as an envelope is the “enclosure” of a letter.

French clos. (Latīn claudō, to shut up; Old English clusa, close).

Encomium, plu. encomiums (very rarely encomia), en. ko’mi.ān- (en. ko’mi.ah); high praise; encomiastic; encomiastic, en. ko’mi.as’t.īk; encomiastic’al, encomiastic’al-ly.

Latin encomiastes, encomiasticus, encomium, plu. encomia; Greek ἐγκομίω, plu. ἐγκόμια, ἐγκόμιος (κομίς, a revel) in honour of [Bacchus], en. kō’mōs, a hymn to the victor in a [Bacchic] revel, hence a eulogy or panegyric.

Encom’pass, en. küm’past (not incom’pass), to surround; encompassed, en. küm’’past; encompass’-ing, en. küm’’pās.ing.

French en compas’ser, to compass-in [on all sides].

Encore, ong. kör’é’ (not en. kore’), a call for a repetition; to demand a repetition; encored, ong. kō’r’d; encour’-ing (Rule xix.)

This is one of the French words quite perverted in our language. What we call “encore,” is bis in French, and encore in French means yet, still (adv. a continuation), as il n’est pas encore venu, he is not yet come; j’attends encore, I am still waiting; je ne l’attends pas encore, I do not expect him yet.

Encounter, en. koun’ter, a chance meeting, a combat, to meet unexpectedly, to meet in a hostile manner; encountered, en. koun’terd; encoun’ter’-ing.

French en contre (en contre, in contrary [directions], in opposition).

Encourage, en. kō’ra’ge, to embolden; encouraged (3 syl.); encour’-ag-ing (R. xix.), encourage’-ment (only five words drop the -e before ment, viz. acknowledg’-ment, abridg’-ment, lodg’-ment, judg’-ment; and argu’-ment, Rule xviii., 4).

French encourager, encour’-age’ment. (See Courage.)

Encrinite, en’ kri’nitē, the stone-lily, and other similar fossils; encrinitic, en’ kri’nit’īk, (adj.) or en’crinit’al.

Crinoidean, plu. crinoideans, crinoidea, kri’no’dē.an, kri’no’dē.an’z, kri’no’dē.ah, fossils having a lily-shaped disc supported on a jointed stem; they are—

Encrinites, en’ kri’ni.tēs, when the stem is cylindrical; and

Pentacrinites, pen’-tā.kri’ni.tēs, when it is pentagonal.

Greek kri’now, plu. kri’néa, “a lily,” with -ite for lithos a stone, and the prefix en- “to make into” [a lily stone]. -oid is eidos, like.
Encroach' (2 syl.), to intrude upon another's rights (followed by on or upon); encroached' (2 syl.), encroach'ing, encroach'ing-ly, encroach' -er, encroach' -ment.

French encrocher, to hook on [something] (croq, a hook). The French prefix is preferable, and -croach is a very vicious form of "crook." Low Latin encrochamentum.

Encrast (should be incrust, Latin incrustare, French incruster).

Encumber, en.küm'.ber, to burden, to clog; encum'bered (3 syl.), encum'ber-ing, encum'bering-ly, encum'ber-er.

Encumbrance, en.küm'.branse (not encumber-ance).

Encumbrancer, en.küm'.bran.ser.

French encombrer; Latin incumbère, to lie upon.

Encyclical, en.sik'.li.kal, sent round, as the Pope's encyclical letter, the letter "sent round" to all his bishops.

French encyclique; Latin encyclius (The -y shows it to be Greek). Greek eikuklētos, circular (ey [en] kuklo, to move in a circle).

Encyclopædia, encyclopædia, cyclopædia, cyclopedia, en.sy'-klo pee'-di-ah, sy'-klo pee'-di-ah, an alphabetical summary of every branch of knowledge; ency'clope'dian (adj.) or ency'clope'dical; ency'clope'dist, one who compiles an encyclopedia, one who aids in such a compilation; ency'clope'dism, en.si'.klo pee'-dizrn.

The better form is without the prefix en-; the word is then Greek kuklētos paideia, a round of instruction. "Encyclopædia" means "encyclopedic instruction," or instruction sent round like a circular (ey [en] kuklos, revolving, going in succession, periodical). The idea is "a book or number of books containing the whole range or round of knowledge," and not an "encyclopedic dictionary of instruction." It is not sent round like a circular at all.

Encyst' (not incyst. It is Greek not Latin), to enclose in a cyst; encyst'ed (Rule xxxvi.), encyst'ing, enclosed in a cyst, consisting of cysts.

Insist, insist'-ed, insist'-ing, to urge with authority.

"Encyst," Greek en kustis, a bag or pouch (the -y shows it is Greek). "Insist," Latin in sīto, to make a set stand on [what you say].

-end (an Anglo-Saxon termination of masculine nouns), denotes "an agent." Surviving examples very rare.

-end, Old English ende, Latin end[us], termination of active participles, as rever-end, Latin rever-endus, to be revered.

End, the finish, to finish; end'ed (R. xxxvi.), end' -ing; end' -less, without end; end'less-ly, end'less-ness; end'wise (not endways, German weise, Old English wēs, direction).

The be-all and end-all, the only state of being and its entire termination.

Old English ende, v. end[an], past ended, past part. ended, endless, endless; endleaslic, endlesly; endleasnes, endlessness; endmost, endmost; endung, an ending; endwise, endwise.
Endamage, *endām'age*, to injure; *endām'aged* (3 syll.), *endām'āg-ing* (Rule xix.), *endām'age-ment* (Rule xviii., ?).

Old English *dem*; Latin *damnum*, “hurt,” with *en-* “to make or confer” [injury]; French *endommage*.

Endanger, *endān'jēr*, to expose to danger; *endān'gered* (3 syll.), *endān'ger-ing*, *endān'ger-ment*.

French *danger*, with *en-* “to make or put into” [danger].

Endear, *endār'e*, to make dear; *endeared* (2 syll.), *endear-ing*, *endear-ing-ly*; *endeared-ness*, *endear-ed-ness* (Rule xxxvi.); *endeared-ment* (-*ment*, the “cause of,” “the state of”), that which produces fondness, the state of being dear.

Old English *dor*, “dear, beloved,” with *en-* “to make” [dear].

Endeavour, *endēv'or*, an effort, to use effort, to attempt; *endeavoured*, *endēv'ord*; *endeavour-ing*.

Fr. *devoir*, “duty,” with *en-* “to make;” i.e., *faire devoir*, to attempt.

Endemic, *endēm'ik* [disease], a local [disease].

French *endémique*; Greek *endémēs*, in the place, at home, v. *endémê*, to live in a place. In Greek the -de- is long.

Endermic, [medicine] to be applied to the skin.

Greek *en derma* [to be used] on the skin.

Endive, *endiv*, a vegetable. (Fr. *endive*, Lat. *intībus* or *intūbum*.

Endorse’, (2 syll.), to write on the back of a document; *endorsed* (3 syll.), *endors-ing* (Rule xix.), *endors'-er*, the person who writes his name on the back of a bill, and makes himself liable for its payment; *endorsee*, the person to whom the bill is assigned or delivered; *endorse'-ment*.

French *endos*, *endosser*, *endossement*, *endosseur* (dos, Lat. *dossum* or *dorsum*, the back, [to write] on the back).

Endogens, *en'do.jenz*, plants like palms, grasses, and rushes, whose growth takes place from within, and not by external concentric layers; *endogenous*, *en.dōj'.enēs* (adj.)

Greek *endon genē*, to produce within.

Endogenite, *en.dōj'.e.nite*, a fossil palm, rush, &c.

Greek *endon genē*, with -ite; that is, *lithos*, a stone or fossil.

Endophloëum, *en'.dōf.fo'lem*, the inner bark.

Greek *endon phloēs*, the inside bark.

Endophyllous, *en.dōf'il.lōs*, evolved within a leaf or sheath.

Greek *endon phyllôn*, within the leaf. (Should be *en.dō ful'lus*.)

Endopleura, *en'do.plō'ra*, the inner covering of seed.

Greek *endon plo'ra*, the inner side [of the seed sheath].

Endorhizal, *en'do.rǐ.zal*, applied to those rootlets which burst through the coverings of the seed before they elongate downwards. (Better without h, being a comp. word.)

Greek *endon rhiza*, root within [the seed]. (See Emerods, note.)
Endosmose, *en.dō.s.mose*, the transmission of gases, &c., to the interior of porous substances.

Exosmose, *ex.dō.s.mose*, the transmission of gases, &c., to the exterior of porous substances.

Gk. *endō* ὑδός, impulsion inwards; *ex* ὑδός, impulsion outwards.

**Endosperm**, *en.dō.sperm*, albumen of seeds.

Greek *endō* sperma, within the sperm or embryo-sac.

**Endosporous**, *en.dō.spōr*us, applied to those fungi which have their spores (1 syl.), contained in a case.

Greek *endō* spōra, spores [contained] in [a case].

**Endostome**, *en.dō.stom*, the passage through the inner integument of an ovule (2 syl.) (στόμα, a mouth).

-endous (Latin termination -endus), "calculated to produce": as *trem-endous*, "calculated to produce trembling or tremour."

**Endow**, *en.dow* (-dow to rhyme with *now*), to settle a permanent fund on [an institution], to furnish; *endowed* (2 syl.), endow-ing; endow-ment, a fund settled on [an institution]; talents; endow-er, one who endows. (See Endue.)

Norm. *enduer*; Fr. *doyer*; Lat. *dōs*, "a dowry," with *en-"* "to make."

**Endue**, *en.due* to invest; endued* (2 syl.), endū'-ing, R. xix. (Gk. form). Indue, induced, indu'ing, endue-ment, a fund settled on [an institution]; talents; endue-er, one who endues. (See Endue.)

Greek *endo* (Latin termination -endo), "to put on [clothes]."

**Endure** (2 syl.), to bear, to suffer; endured* (3 syl.), endū'-ing, endur'-ing-ly, endur'-er, endur'-able, (1st-Latin conj.), endur'-able-ness, endur'-ably, endur'-ance; but

Indurate, *in.dū.rate*, to harden; in''duràt-ed, in''duràt-ing; induration, *in.dū.ra.tion*, *shun*.

Fr. *endurer*; Lat. *induratio*, *endurâre* to grow hardened (durus, hard).

**Eneid**, better *Eneid*, *e.nee'.id* (not *el.nee'.id*), Virgil's epic poem about *Aeneas* (*E.nee'.as*).

-id (a patronymic), "pertaining to," "concerning" [*Eneas*].

**Enema**, *e.nee'.mah* (not *en'.e.mah*), a clyster, an instrument used for medical injections.

This word, being the Greek *en hiēnt*, "to send into," ought to be *enēmas*, according to our English custom of forming such words.

**Enemy**, *e.n.emies*, *e.n.emiz*, a foe; en'mity; *plu'.enmities*.

Inimical, *in.im'.i.kāl*, hostile; inim'i-cal-ly.

French *ennemi* (wrong); Latin inimicus; inimicitia, inimico. Our word *enemy* is bad, and the French word worse. "As *en* means "a friend" (Latin amicus), *en-emy* "should mean "to make a friend," the Latin in- (negative) amicus (not a friend) is consistent.

**Energy**, *plu'.energies*, *en.ers.giz* (Rule xliv.); vigorous effort; energetic, *en.ers.jet*"'ik*; *energetical, en.ers.jet'.i.kūl*.

Energyse, *en.ers.giz*; to infuse vigour into; energised, *en.erg-is-ing* (Rule xix).

Fr. *énergie; énergique*; Lat. *energia*; Gk. *ergon*, work. (See R. xxxii.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Enervate, en'erv-ate (not en'er-vate), to enfeeble; en'er-vát-ed (Rule xxxvi.), en'er-vát-ing (Rule xix.), enervation, en'er-vay't-shun; en'er-vator (Rule xxxvii.);

French enverer, énervation; Latin enerváto, enervátor, enervás (enervus, to deprive of nerve).

Enfeeble, en'fee-b'l, to weaken; enfeebled, en'fee-b'ld; en-fee'bling, enfeeble-ment, en'fee-b'ld-ment.

French affaiblir, affaiblissement; faible, older form foible, "feable," with en- "to make" [feable].

Enfeoff, en'feоф (by lawyers), en'feоф (by others), to invest with a fee or fief; enfeoffed' (3 syll.), enfeoff'ing, enfeoff'ing-ment, the deed which conveys a fee or fief.

French fief Low Latin foedum, a fee or feoff, foofflamentum, a feoff-ment, foeddar, a feoffer, foeddatus, a feoffee. Our word is feodum, "a fee or feoff," with en- "to convey" [a fee].

Enfilade, en'f-ilá'dé, to rake with shot or shell lengthwise; enfiláéd' (Rule xxxvi.), enfilá-ing (Rule xix.).

French enfilade, v. enfiler; Latin filum, "a thread or line," with en- "to make" [a line with shot and shell].

Enforce' (2 syll.), to constrain; enforced' (2 syll.), enforce'-ing (Rule xix.), enforce'-er, enforce'-ment, enforce'-able.

French force, with en- "to make or impart" [force].

Enfranchise, en-frán'chiz, to invest with civil and political rights, to liberate; enfranchised (3 syll.), enfran'chis-ing (Rule xix.), enfran'chis-er, enfran'chis-ment (R. xviii.).

French affranchir, affranchissement; Low Latin franchise, franchisitus (francus "free," with en- "to make" [free]).

Engage, en'jage', to occupy; engaged' (2 syll.), occupied, bespoke in a dance, promised in marriage; engag-ing, en'jage-ing (Rule xix.); engag'ing-ly, engage'-ment (Rule xviii.); engaged-ness, en'jage-ed-ness (Rule xxxvi.).

French engager, engagement; Old English wed, "a pledge," with en- "to make" [a pledge]; Latin vaddimenum.

Engarrison, en'gar'ris-on (a corruption of engarnison), to put into garrison, to furnish with garrison; engar'risoned (4 syll.), engar'ris-on-ing (double r).

French, and German garnison, a "garrison," with en-, "to make," "to supply with" [a garrison]; Low Lat. garnisio; Dutch waarrison; Anglo-Saxon warp, an enclosure, v. wardian, to ward or guard.

Engender, en'jên'.der; to form, to produce: as Meteors are en-gendered in the atmosphere; angry words engender strife.

Engendered, en'jên'.derd; engen'der-ing, engen'der-er.

Fr. engendrer; Lat. genère, supine, génitum, to beget; Gk. gên, ἐγένομαι or ἐγένηθα, to be produced in [something].

Engine, en'jîn, a machine composed of several parts; engineer, en'jîn'er, a maker of engines, one whose vocation is the construction of roads, forts, docks. &c. Military engi-neer, one employed on military works; Civil engineer, 23—2
one employed on works not of a military character; 

Engineer’ing, the business of an engineer.

Engine-man, en’-jiner-man, one who works an engine;

Jinny, contraction of engine, with -y, diminutive, a little
engine; as a spinning jinny.

French ingénieur, génie, engin; Latin ingenium, a contrivance.

Engird’, past engird’-ed, past part. engirt [or engirded], to gird.

Old Eng. gyrd[an], past. gyrded, p. p. gyrded, with en- for emb., about.

English, In’-glish, pertaining to England (Ingland), the language.

The English, the people of England.

An Englishman, plu. Englishmen. “Englishmen” is the

definite plu., as 2, 3, 4, &c., Englishmen, but The English

is the indefinite plu. (Rule xlvi., §).


Anglicise, an’-gliciz.e, to make English, to convert to the

form and character of English words, &c.; anglicised,

an’-gliciz.ed; an’glicis-ing (Rule xix.);

Anglicism, an’-gliciz.ism, an English idiom.

Anglice, an’-glic.e (adv.), in English.

Anglican, an’-glik.an (adj.), English: as the Anglican Church.

Old English Englisc, Englisc-man, Englisc-land, Angol, one who lived in
Anglen. It is a pity that the initial A- has been substituted for
E- in these latter words, as it dogmatises on a doubtful question.

Engorge’ (2 syl.), to swallow greedily; engorged’ (2 syl.), en-
gorg’-ing (Rule xix.), engorge’-ment (Rule xviii.)

French gorger, to gorge; Latin gurgesc, a glutton, gurgitio, the
windpipe. En gorge means [to put] into the gorge or throat.

Engraft’, better engraff, to insert a part of one tree into another;

engraft’-ed, better engraffed’ (2 syl.), engraff’-ing, better

en Griff’-ing, engraff’-ment, better engraff-ment, en-
graft-er better engraff-er.

French en greffer, grefeur, greffe (Greek grapho, to scratch). Applied
originally to budding, “Greffe,” being French, the prefix en- is
better than the Latin prefix in-.

Engrain’ (2 syl.), to dye deeply, to dye in grain; ingrained’

(2 syl.), engrain’-ing, engrain’-er.

French en gréner, to grain leather, grener, to grain; Latin granum,
the coccus or scarlet dye, hence the phrase: A knave in grain, a
knave though dressed in scarlet.

Engrave, past. engraved, past. part. engraved or engraven;

Engrave’ (2 syl.), to cut characters or drawings on metal,
stone, or wood; engraved’ (2 syl.), engrav’-ing (R. xix.),
engräven, engrav’-er. An engraving, a design engraved.

Chalcography, kal’kog’ra.fy, engraving on copper.

Greek chalkos grapho, to write on brass or copper.
AND OF SPELLING.

Glyptography, glip'.tōg.rra.fy, engraving on precious stones.
Greek glyptôs graphô, to write on a precious stone.
Lithography, li.řhôg'.rra.fy, engraving on stone. (Gk. lithôs.)
Xylography, xy.lōg'.rra.fy, engraving on wood. (Gk. xulôn.)
Zincography, zîn.kog'.rra.fy, engraving on zinc.

Aquatinta, a'-kwa.tin'-tah, engraving to resemble Indian ink drawings. (Aquatortis is used instead of gravers.)

Mezzotinto, plu. mezzotintoes, med'-zo.tin.'toze, middle or half-tint engravings. (Italian mezzo tinto.)

Old English gra[an]; Greek grapâin; French graver, graveur.

Engross, en.grōs' (not en.grós'), to monopolise, to copy documents in lawyers' writing; engrossed, en.gröst; engross'-ing, engross'-er, engross'-ment.

French grosse, grossir, grossoyer (engrosser has quite another meaning). Our word is gross "large," with en- "to make" [a copy in large writing], "to make or occupy" [a large or undue share].

Engulf' (being French, en- is better than in-, which is Latin) to swallow up; engulfed', engulf'-ing, engulf'-ment.

French engouffrer, to swallow up; Latin gurgês, a whirlpool. Our word is a total mistake. To "engouf" has nothing to do with gulf, a bay (Greek kalpos, a bosom), but is a French perversion of the Latin gurgês, a whirlpool, from gûla, a gullet. Greek gulios or gaulos, a long-necked wallet.

Enhance' (2 syl.), to increase [the value or price]; enhanced' (2 syl.), enhance'-ing, enhance'-er, enhance'-ment (R.xviii.)

Norman enhauencer (hauncer, to raise; French, hausser. Similarly, hausière is the old form of haussiere, a hawser.)

Enharmonic, en'.har.môn'.tk (in Music), applied to notes which change their names only: thus C♯ = D♭, C♮ = A♭.

On keyed instruments, these notes are identical, but theoretically C♯ = D♭ = 1♯ : 4♭ = ♩ : ♯. (See Diatonic.)

Greek enharmônikos [modus], the enharmonic mode, which proceeded by quarter tones. The three "modes" of Grecian music proceeded (1) by whole tones, (2) by half tones, and (3) by quarter tones.

Enhydrous, en.hy'.drus, containing water;

Anhydrous, an.hy'.drus, without water.

Greek enudôs, with water (êvôpos not évôpos); anudôs, without water (dûvôpos not dvôpos); hudôr, water has an aspirate, but it is lost in the compound, and could not be expressed.

Enigma, enîg'.mah, a riddle; enigmatic, e.nîg.mat'.tk; enigmatical, e.nîg.mat'.i.kal'; enigmatical-ly, e.nîg.mat'.ist.

Enigmatisse, e.nîg.ma.tïz', to reduce to an enigmatical form; enigmatisèd (4 syl.), enigmatis-er, enigmatis-ing.

Enig'ma, a riddle in which the puzzle lies in remote or obscure resemblances.

Conun'drum, a riddle in which the puzzle lies in a pun.
Charade, a word dissected, so that each syllable forms a word. If of two syllables, the first syllable is called my first, the next my second, and the entire word my whole.

Logogriph, a word which, deprived of different letters, makes other words: as glass, lass, ass, gas, sal, gals, &c.

Re'bus, a puzzle expressed in hieroglyphics.

Riddle, a general term, including any puzzling question of a trivial nature, the solution of which is to be guessed.

Puzzle, a sensible object, the intricacy of which is to be discovered, or the parts of which are to be pieced together.

"Enigma," French enigme, enigmatique; Latin enigma; Greek aenigma, aenigmatistes, &c. (a enaid, a riddle).

"Conundrum," Old English cunnam dredan, clever-fun.

"Charade," so named from the first syllable.

"Logograph," Greek logos grifhds, a word puzzle.

"Rebus." These were political squibs by the basochiens of Paris, de rebus quae geruntur (on the current events of the day).

"Riddle," Old English rædels, from radan, to interpret.

"Puzzle," Welsh poslad, a questioning, v. postwa.

Enjoin" (2 syl.), to command, to bid; enjoined" (2 syl.), enjoin-ing; enjoin-er, enjoin-ment, but injunction.

French enjoiindre; injonction; Latin injungo, to command, injunctio. (It would be better to retain the same prefix throughout, and write injoin for enjoin. French is our great source of error.)

Enjoy', to take pleasure in; enjoyed' (2 syl.), enjoy-ing (R. xiii.), enjoy-ing-ly, enjoy-ment, enjoyable (Rule xxiii.)

Fr. jouir; Lat. gaudeo (Ennius uses gau), with en-, "to make" [joy].

Enkindle, enkin'dle, to set on fire; enkindled, enkin'dling; enkin'dling.

Welsh cynne, "ignition," with en-, "to make" [an ignition].

Enlarge" (2 syl.); to increase in size; enlarged" (2 syl.), enlar'g-ing (Rule xix.), enlarge-ment (Rule xviii.).

Latin largus; "large," with en-, "to make" [large].

Enlighten, enlit'é'en, to throw light on; enlight'ened (3 syl.), enlight'en-ing, enlight'en-er, enlight'en-ment.

Old English lihtung, "lighting," with en-, "to make" [a lighting]. (The -g- is interpolated, and the term en- stands for -un- [ung].

Enlist', to enroll; enlist'ed (R. xxxvi.), enlist-ing, enlist-ment, voluntary enrollment.

Old Eng. list; Fr. liste, "a roll," with en-, "to make up" [a list].

Enliven, enliv'en, to cheer; enlivened (3 syl.), enliv'en-ing.

Old English lif, "life," with en-, "to make, to give" [life]. The term -en is for -un- [ung] added to verbal nouns.

Enimity; plu. enimities, enmi'tites (Rule xi.), hostility; enemy, plu. enemies, en'mies (Rule xi.), a foe.

Inimical, in'im'i kal, hostile; inimical-ly.

"(It is to be regretted that the Latin prefix in- has not
been preserved throughout. The French have a similar inconsistency, though not in the same derivatives.)

French inimité, enemité [1]; Latin inimititia, inimicus (in amicus, not a friend).

Ennoble, en.nô.bîl, to make noble; ennobled, en.nô.bîld; ennoble-ment.

French ennoblier or anoblier, ânoblissemens; Latin nobilitis, "noble," with en- "to make" [noble].

Ennui, ah.nû'we' (not ang'I-we nor ong'I-we), weariness.

French ennui, Italian notiare, to weary.

Enormous, e.nor mâs, very great; enor'mous-ly.

Enormity, plu. enormities, e.nor mâ.tîz, an atrocious crime.

French enormité, énorme; Latin enormitas, enormis (æxnorma, out of rule.)

Enough, sufficient in quantity. Enow, sufficient in number.

Sugar enough, cups enow; tea enough, spoons enow.

(This distinction, very general 40 years ago, is now almost obsolete.)

The adverb and adj. differed in the Anglo-Saxon period, genow (adv.), genah (adj.). "Enough" very absurdly combines both forms.

En passant, ak'n paah's sah'n (Fr.) in passing, cursorily.

Enquire' (2 syl.), to ask; enquired' (2 syl.), enquir'ing (R. xix.), enquir'er, enquiry, plu. enquiries, e.nkwîr'iz; better Inquire (2 syl.), inquired' (2 syl.), inquir'ing, inquir'ing-ly, inquiry, plu. inquiries, in.kwîr'iz (Rule xlv.)

Inquisition, in.kwîz'i.sh'un; inquisitive, in.kwîz'i.tîv; inquisitive-ly, inquisitive-ness, inquisitor, inquisitory. (It is far better to spell all these words with the Latin prefix in- although we have in French the word enquirir. Lat. inquirère, supine inquisitum, to inquire; inquisitio, inquisitor.

Enrage' (2 syl.), to exasperate; enraged' (2 syl.), enräg'-ing.

Fr. enrager; Lat. râvi're, râbies, with en- "to make" [in a rage].

Enrapt', thrown into an ecstacy:

Enrapture, en.râp'.tîchûr, to delight greatly; enrapt'ured, enrapt'ur-ing (Rule xix.)

Enravish, en.ràv'.îsh, to throw into an ecstacy; enravished (3 syl.); enrâv'ish-ing, enrâv'ish-ment (generally used without the prefix en-).

Latin raptus, raptûra, râpio, supine raptum, to ravish.

"Ravish" is from the French ravir, ravissant, ravissement.

Enrich', to make rich; enriched', enrich'ing, enrich'-er, enrich'-ment, accession of wealth.

French enrichir, enrichissement (richesse, riches).

Enrobe' (3 syl.), to array, to invest; enrobbed', enrob'-ing (R. xix.)

French en robe, to put in robes; Low Latin roba.

Enroll (not enrol, Rule x.), to put on a roll or list; enrolled' (2 syl.), enroll'-ing, enroll'-ment.

French enrôler, rôle; Latin rôbûla, with en- "to make" up [a roll].
Ensanguine, *en.săn’-guin*, to make bloody; *ensan’guined* (3 syl.), *ensăn’guin-ing* (Rule xix.)

Latin *sanguineus*, "bloody," with en- "to make" [bloody].

Ensconce, *en.shōnse* (no word in the language ends in -onse, and only six words in -ense, Rule xxvi.), to hide, or cover behind a sconce or screen; *ensconced, en.shōnöst; ensconcé-ing* (Rule xix.)

German *schanze*, "a fortification," with en-, "to make" [a sconce].

-onse, the termination of only six words in the language, four of which are compounds of "pense": *condense* and *im-mense*; *dispense*, *expense*, *prepense*, and *recompense*. There are nearly 300 words ending in -ence, most of which would have been better in -ense.

Enshrine’ (2 syl.), to put into a shrine; *enshrined’* (2 syl.), *enshrin’-ing* (Rule xix.)

Old English *scrin*, with en- "to make" (the subject of a shrine).

Enshroud’ (2 syl.), to put into a shroud; *enshrouded’-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *enshrroud’-ing*.

Old English *scrud*, "a shroud," with en-, "to make" [a shroud].

Ensign, *en’.sine*, the flag of a regiment, an infantry officer who carries the ensign; *ensigncy, en’.sine.sy* (-cy, "office").

French *ensigne*; Latin *signum* [militare], "an ensign," with en- "to make or carry" [the ensign].

-ensis (Latin *ensis*, an office), as *aman’tensis*, *a-manu*, one at hand; *-ensis*, one who holds the office of an "a manu."

Enslave’ (2 syl.), to make a slave; *enslaved’* (2 syl.), *enslāv’-ing* (Rule xix.), *enslāv’-er, enslavo’-ment* (Rule xviii.)

German *slave*; Low Latin *sclavus*, with en-, "to make" [a slave.]

Ensnare’ (2 syl.), *ensnared’* (2 syl.), *ensnār’-ing* (Rule xix.)

German *schneid*: Latin *schnārē*, "a snare," with en-, "to make" [one the prey of a snare].

Not being Latin, the prefix en- is preferable to in-.

Ensure, *ensu’,* to follow; *ensued’* (2 syl.), *ensu’-ing* (Rule xix.)

Fr. *ensuaire*; Lat. *insequi*, to follow as a consequence (in *sequor*). Meaning "to arise out of," it is followed by *from* (French de). Meaning "to come next," it is followed by *on*.

Ensure, Insure, Assure, *en.shure’, in.shure’, as.shure’*.

En-, in-, or as-sured’ (2 syl.), en-, in-, as-suring, *-shure’-ing*.

Ensurance, insurance, assurance, *-shure’-ance. En-, in-, as-surer, *-shure’-or."

Of these three forms *insure* is by far the worst.

"Ensure," Fr. *sûr* (Lat. *secūrēs*), "sure," with en-, "to make" [sure].


Strictly speaking the policy "holder" *ensures*, the policy "giver" *assures*; the former "makes his property sure" by taking out a policy, the latter "secures to him" certain sums of money on fixed terms. Similarly from the standpoint of a policy holder the office is an "ensurance," i.e. an office which makes him secure against
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loss, but from the standpoint of the *actuary* it is an “assurance,”
t. e. an office which “secures to its clients” certain sums of money
in proportion to annual payments.

“Insure” is bad Latin, bad French, and bad English.

-ent, -ant (Latin participial endings), an agent: as *student*,
  *informant*. -ant denotes a word of the 1st Latin conj.,
-ent a word of some other conj., but the rule is very
loosely followed, especially when we have gone to the
French for our Latin. (See Rule xxv.)

Entablature, *en.tāb.la.tchur* (not *entableture*). It is not *tablet*,
a little table, but Latin *tabūla*, contracted to *tab'la*), the
whole top part of a pillar, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Latin *tabālātum*, a scaffold, stage, or storey: *en-*, “to make,” hence
entablature, that which makes a stage, storey, or complete part.

Entail’ (2 syl.), lands, &c., fixed on certain descendants, to fix
lands, &c., on certain descendants [as the eldest son];
entailed’ (2 syl.), entail’-ing, entail’-ment, followed by
*on* or *upon*, but in French by *à*.

French *tailer*; Low Latin *talliatum* [feudum], a fee-tail, *tallium*,
“a fee-tail,” with *en-*, “to make” [a fee-tail].

Entangle, *entān'g'l, to ravel; entangled, *entān'g'ld; en-
tan'gling, entan'gler, entan'glement.

Norse *tang*, tangle, sea-wrack, called *tang* in Germ., *en-*,” to make”
[a tangle like sea-wrack].

Entertain’, *en'terén*, to come in. Inter, *in'ter*, to bury.

En'ter, en'tered (2 syl.), en'ter-ing, en'trance (2 syl.), en'try.

Inter’, interred’ (2 syl.), interr’-ing, inter’-ment.

“Enter,” is used both transitively and intransitively: Thus we say
He *entered* the house, or *entered into* the house; but when used
to signify “engage in,” to be “an ingredient of,” it is always
followed by *into*: as *I entered* into partnership with …; *teat*
enters into the composition of *pewter*; and when it means to
“begin,” it is followed by *on*; as *I enter* on my tenth year …

French *entrer, entrée*; Latin *in'terare*, intrans.

“Inter” would be better with double *r*; Lat. *in-terra* (in the earth).

Enteritis, *en'terītis*, inflammation of the intestines.

Gr. *entera*, the bowels; -itis, denoting “inflammation” [of the bowels].

Enterprise, *en'ter.priz̩*e, an adventure, an undertaking; *en'ter-
pris-ing* (adj.), adventurous, bold; *en'terprising-ly*.

French *entreprise*; Latin *inter prōhendo supine prōhensum*, to take
in hand with others (*entre* is reciprocal in composition).

Entertain’, to treat with hospitality, to amuse; *entertain’ed*
(3 syl.), *entertain’-ing, entertain’-ing-ly, entertain’er;
entertain’-ment, a feast, an amusement.

French *entretenir, entretenion*, maintenance, to hold things together.

(Our use of this word is widely apart from that in France. No
Frenchman would consider “entretenir” = donner *l'hospitalité*, or
directir. The French idea of “keep” conveyed by this word is
not complimentary, except when applied to things.)
Enthral, *en.thrawl', to make captive; enthralled' (2 syl.), enthral'ing (Rule iv.), enthral' er, enthral' ment.
Old English *thrall, "a servant," with *en- "to make" [a thrall]. "Enthral" is nonsense. The double * should be restored.

Enthrone, to invest with sovereignty, to install; enthroned' (2 syl.), enthron' ing; enthron'e ment; enthronization (R. xxxii.), en 'thrō.ni.zay'shun, installation of a bishop.

Lat. *thrōnus; Greek *thrōnos (thrānos, a bench, v. *thrō, to sit down), Enthronize, to seat on a throne. "Our word is from the Greek.

Enthusiasm; enthu' si.azm,' zeal, fanaticism ; Enthusiast, en'thu.si. ast" one ardently devoted' to some object; enthusiastic, en' plus.a.ti.ik; enthusiastical, en' plus.a. ti. kal; enthuasiastical-ly.

Latin enthusiasmus, enthu'siasta; Greek enthousiasmós, entho' siasticós, enthusiasticós; French enthousiasme, entusiaste, enthousias'me (en theos -anos, the state of being in a god, i.e. inspired.)

Enthymeme, *en. thei.mem, a syllogism with one of the premises suppressed: As, [dependent creatures should be humble] We are dependent creatures, and therefore should be humble. The major prop. in brackets being suppressed.

French enthymème; Lat. enthymēma; Greek enthūmēma (en thumo - one premise] in the mind [only].

Entice (2 syl.), to allure; enticed' (2 syl.); entic-ing, en'ti.cing'il; entic-er, en'tic.er; entice'-ment (R. xvii.).
This is a French word which has received with us quite a new meaning. In French it means to incite, not to allure or seduce." The word is *attiser, to stir a fire, or rather to "touch the burning logs to make them burn better" (tison, a burning log). Spanish atisar, to stir a fire; tison, smouldering wood; tizono, a poker. Italian tizzone, a firebrand. Our idea seems to be derived from the custom of enticing birds, &c., by lighted brands, i.e. [to attract] to the firebrand, at [to] or en [into] tison, [the burning brand].

Entire' (2 syl.), complete, unadulterated; entire ly, entire ness; entire ty, integrity, entire state.

French enter; intéger, entire (in tango or tango, not touched).

Entitle, *ent.i.t'il, to qualify, to give a title or a right to [someone]; entitled, en'ti.t'il'd; entitling, en'ti.t'il.ing.
Old English titil, "a title," with en-, "to make or give" [a title]; French entitulier; (Latin titulātus, a title).

Entity, plu. entities, en'ti.ti.tiz (R. xliiv.), existence, a real being.
Non-entity, plu. nonentities, what has no real being, a person of no influence (a no-one).
French entité; Latin ens, gen. entis, an entity or real being.

Ento- (Greek prefix), within.

Entozoan, plu. entozoaa, en'to.zo" oh, en'to.zoo" ah (not en'to.zoon"), an animal which lives within the body of other animals, especially in the intestines; entozoic, en'to.zo" ik, adj. (not en'to.zoik).
Greek entös zoan, an animal within [the body of other animals].
Entomology, *entomölog".o.gy*; treats of the history and habits of insects; entomologist, *ent-omöl".o.jist*; entomological, *ent-omö-loj"-i-kal*; *entomölogical*.

Greek *entomon lógos*, a discourse about insects; French *entomologie*.

Entomoid, *ent-omoid*, like an insect. (Gk. *entomôn eidos.*)

Entomolite, *entom".o.lite*, a fossil insect.

Greek *entomôn lithos*, an insect [of] stone, i.e. fossilised.


Greek *entomon phuao*, to devour insects.

Entomobranchiathan, *entomostométhan*, one of the entomostométhans, pertaining to the...; *entomós".-trá.kanz*; entomosteora, *entom".os".trá.kah*, a sub-class of crustaceans.

It will be observed that these words beginning with *ento-* are not connected with the Greek prefix *ento-* within, but with *entomon*, an insect, which is *en-temnein*, to cut into [parts], as "insect" is *insectum* (Latin), cut into [parts].

Entozoon, *ent-ozoon*; entozoa, *ent-ozö".ah*.* (See above, Ento-*)

Entrails (pl.), *ent".trálz*, the intestines. (Sing. rarely used.)

French *entrailles*; Low Latin *enteralium*; Greek *entéra*; intestines.

Entram'mel, to obstruct, to entangle; entram'melled (3 syl.), entram'mell-ing (Rule iii., -e), entrammell-er.

(These words should not have double *l*.)

Fr. *tramail*, a drag-net, with *en-*，“to make”[the captive of a drag net].

Entrance, *entrance* (noun), *entrance* (verb).

Entrance’ better *entrance’, to ravish with delight; *entranced’* better *entransed’* (3 syl.), entrânc’-ing better entrâns’-ing, entrânc’-ment better entrâns’-ment.

“Entrance,” French *entrer*; Latin *trans*, into; to enter.

"Entrance." If this is from the French *trans*, the meaning has been quite perverted. *Trans* means "a panic," not an ecstasy: but probably it is the Latin *transsecro, transitus*, another form of "transport," which is *transporto*. (Transitus; past or gone over; transportus, carried over.) The allusion is to the notion that the spirit, in a "transc" is carried or passes out of the body.  
(See 2 Cor. xi., 2-4.)

Entrap’, to catch in a trap; entrapp’ed (3 syl.), entrapp’-ing (Rule iii.), entrapp’-er.

Old English *troppe* or *trappe", “a snare,” with *en-", “to make” [the captive of a snare].

Entreat, *entreet’*, to solicit; entreat’-ed (3 syl., Rule xxxvi.), entreat’-ing, entreat’-ing-ly, entreat’-er.

Entreat’y, plu. entreaties, *entreet".tîz* (Rule xliv.)

French *en trailer*; Latin *in tracto*, to struggle for something.
Entree, ah'n' tr ay' (French), the right of entry, a "subsidiary" dish of meat handed round to the guests.

Entremets, ah'n' tr.may (French), dainty side-dishes.

In French an entrée is a relish served at the beginning of dinner to "whet the appetite," and an entremets a relish served after the main joints have been removed (entremets, a dish between [dinner and dessert]). Our use of these words is very slip-shod.

Entrepot (French) ah'n' tr'pō, a warehouse, a storehouse.

This is entre dépôt, a half-way dépôt, lieu où l'on met en dépôt des marchandises que l'on veut porter plus loin.

Entresol, ah'ntr'sole (French), a room between the ground-floor and the premier étage [prémn'.e.ā a. tay'].

Sol, the ground-plot or floor; entre sol, between the ground-floor and the first floor or best apartment.

Entrench' (not intrench), to make a trench round [something]; entrenched' (2 syl.), entrench' ing, entrench' ment.

Intrench' chant, not to be cut or wounded.

This last word shows that intrench should mean "not cut," and therefore never should have been used for the word entrench which is tranchée (French) "a trench," with en-, "to make" [a trench].

Entroplum, en.trōp't.um, a turning inwards of the eyelashes.

Greek en trōpē, a turning inwards.

Entrust, to confide to another; entrust'ed, entrust' ing.

Old English treoth, "a pledge," with en-, "to make" [a pledge]. To "entrust," is to confide something to another "as a pledge."

Entry, plu. entries, en'tris (Rule xliv.), a place by which persons enter, the right of entrance, registration in a book, taking possession of real property, a writ of possession.

Single Entry, a system of book-keeping in which the items are posted only once, generally under the buyer's name.

Double Entry, a system of book-keeping in which every item is posted twice, once on the Dr. side and once on the Cr. side, under reverse conditions.

French entrée (by double entry, en partie double; by single entry, en partie simple). (See Enter and Entrance.)

Entwine, en.twille', to wreath; entwined' (2 syl.), 'entwine' ing (Rule xix.), entwin' er, entwine' ment (better with in-).

Old Eng. tun,[an], to twine ; in-twine, to twine together.

Enumerate, e.nu'm.re.ate, to reckon up one by one; enu'mere-rat-ed (R.xxxvi.), e.nu'mèrati-ing, e.nu'merat-or (R.xxxvii.); enumeration, e.nu'm.re.ay'.shun; enumerative, -tiv.

French numérer, numération, numératif; Latin ennumeratio, enumératio, supine ennumération, to reckon up.

Enunciate, e.nu'n.s.at.e, to make known; e.nu'n.ciät-ed (R.xxxvi.), e.nu'n.ciät-ing; enunciation, e.nu'n.si.ay'.shun; enu-n(ciati-ve, e.nu'n.si.ativ; enu'niciator, enu'niciatory.

Latin enunciation, a proposition; enunciativus, enu nciator, enunciāre (enuncio, to announce aloud, to disclose.)
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Enure, én.úrés’ (better than inure), to habituate; enured’ (2 syl.), enúr’-ing (Rule xix.)
Norm. Fr. uré, “practice,” with en-, “to make or effect” [by practice].

Envelope (noun), en’ve.lope. Envelop (verb), en’vel’op (R. li.)
Envel’op, en’vel’oped (3 syl.), envel’op-ing, envel’op-ment, to cover with a wrapper, to cover entirely. (One t, one p.)

En’velope, a wrapper for letters, &c.
French envelopper (with double p), enveloppe, enveloppement; Italian viluppo, a bundle or packet; inviluppàre, to wrap up.

Enven’om, to impregnate with venom; enven’omed (3 syl.), enven’om-ing.
Fr. envenimor (!?); Lat. venenum, with en-, “to infuse” [poison].

Enviable, en’vi.ábel; envious, en’vi.ús. (See Envy.)

French environner, environs (plu.), évier, to turn round.

En’voy, plu. envoys, en’voiz (Rule xlv.), a state messenger; en’voy-ship, the office of envoy (-ship, Old Eng. office).

En’vy, vexation at another’s good, to feel vexed at another’s good, to grudge; en’vies, en’v’z (3rd pers. sing.); en’vied, en’vi’ed; en’vi-er, en’vi-able, en’viable-ness, en’viable; envious, en’vi.ús; en’vious-ly, en’vious-ness, envy-ing.
French envie, envier, envieux; Latin invidia, invidiósus, r. invidéo (to see into one). “Envy” means a looking too closely into another.

Enwrap, en’rap’, to cover (and tie up with string or cord); en’wrapped, en’rap’t; enwrapp-ing, en’rap’-ing (Rule i.)
Old English rág, “a cord,” with en-, “to fasten” [with a cord]. The force of en- is to convert the noun into a verb.

Eocene [period], é.ó.seen (in Geol.); the earliest of the four tertiary periods, which consist of the following divisions:

Plistocene, pli’s. sto. seen, nearest the earth’s surface.
Greek pleisís kainós, the most recent.

Pliocene, pli’o.seen, more recent than the group below.
Greek pléion kainós, more recent than the “miocene.”

Miocene, mi’o.seen, less recent than the two groups above.
Greek melón kainós, less recent than the “pliocene.”

Eocene, é.o.seen, the dawn of modern [times].
Greek éós kainós, recent dawn; i.e., the dawn of modern times.

Eolian, é.o’.li.an (ought to be e.ól’.i.an), pertaining to Ηelos (E’.ól.us), god of the winds; Ηolic, e.ól’.ik (not e.ó’.ik), pertaining to Ηelia (E.ól’.i.a), in Greece.

Eolipile, e.ól’.i.pile, an hydraulic instrument.
Latin Ηeolí pile, the ball of Ηelos. Its object is to exhibit the convertibility of water into steam.

-eon (Fr. termination of nouns), an instrument: as truncheon.
E' on (in Platonick philosophy), an attribute. The Platonists taught that Deity is an assemblage of eons (attributes); the Gnostics taught that eons are corporeal “out-comes” of deity, fellow-workers in creation. (Greek atón.)

Ep-, for epi-. (Greek prefix before a vowel), on, upon, during.

Epact, e' pakt, the excess of the solar over the lunar year. The annual excess is nearly eleven days.

Greek epaktós, adventitious (epi agd, to bring upon or add).

Epaulet, ep'aulé't, a badge worn on the shoulder; epaulétt-ed (Rule iii., -x), furnished with epaulets.

French épaulotte (épaule, Latin scápula, the shoulders).

Epergne, e.pern', an ornamental dish for the centre of a dinner table, generally elevated and furnished with branches. This is an example of a French word used by us in a sense quite foreign to its French meaning. What we call an “epergne,” the French call a sortout; what we call a “sortout” they call a par-dessus. The word should be spelt epargne.

French épargne, parsimony, a treasury. Our epergne is a little “treasury” of sweetmeats, fruits, and flowers. Caisse d’épargne, a savings bank where very small deposits are taken. (Germ. sparen.)

Eph- (Greek prefix epi-), before an aspirate.

Ephemeris, plu. ephemérides, ephémé.riis, ephémé'ry.dees, an almanac of the daily positions of a heavenly body: as the epheméris of the sun, &c.; ephemérist, ephemé'rist, one who studies the daily motions of the planets by means of an epheméris. (phe-long in the Greek.)

Greek éphéméria, éphéméris, ephemérides; Latin epheméris, epheméron, plu. epheméra; French éphémeré, éphémérides.

Ephesus, Efiζ.ου.αν., pertaining to Ephesus (Ef'fe.sus).

Ephod, e' hod, a garment worn by the Jewish priesthood.

Epi- (Greek prefix), on, upon, during, consequent on.

Ep- before a vowel: as epact (ep agd).

Eph- before an aspirate: as ephemera (eph hé'mera).

Epi- before a consonant: as epiderm (epi derma).

Epic [poem], a narrative in heroic verse: as Homer’s Iliad and Odyssey (Greek), Virgil’s Ænēid (Latin), Tasso’s Jerusalem Delivered and Dante’s Divina Comédia (Italian), Camões’s Lusiad (Portuguese), and Milton’s Paradise Lost.

Latin epicus: Greek epikós; French épique (Greek épós, a word).

Epicarp, ep' i.karp, the outer skin of fruits;

Sarcocarp, sar'ko.karp, the fleshy or edible part of fruits;

Endocarp, the stone or kernel of fruits.

Greek epi karpos, upon the fruit; sark nó karpos, fleshy fruit; endo karpos, inside the fruit.
Epicene, *ep'ic'en* (in Gram.), common to both sexes.
Latin *epičenus*, of both genders; Greek *epi koínōs*, in common.

Epicure, *ep'ik'yur* (Gr., "eating to both extremes.
Latin *epi kōrē*, the habits of an epicure;
Epicureanism, *ep'i.kur.e-iz'm*, the tenets of Epicurus.
Epicureize (*R.* xxxii.), *ep'i.kur.iz*, to live like an epicure;
epicurized (*R.* xix.), *ep'i.kur.iz-ing*.
Latin *Epicurus*; Greek *Epikouros*, a Greek philosopher who taught that "happiness is the end and aim of life," but "happiness" has been perverted into the pleasures of the table.

Epicycle, *ep'i.s'ik*l, a little circle whose centre is on the circumference of a greater circle.

Epicycloid, *ep'i.s'ik'l'oid*, a curve described by the movement of the circumference of one circle on the circumference of another; epicycloidal, *ep'i.s'ikl'idel* (adj.).

Greek *epi kuklōs*, upon [another] circle; "epicycloid" is *epicycle eidos*, resembling an epicycle.


Epidemic, *ep'i.de'm* (Gr., "upon the people"); epidemic, *ep'i.de'm* (Gr., "upon the people"); epidemic, *ep'i.de'm* (Gr., "upon the people"); epidemiological, *ep'i.de'm.o.lo'ji*, a medical treatise on the subject of epidemics; epidemiological, *ep'i.de'm.o.lo'ji*.

Epidemic disease, a disease of a temporary character not limited to one locality.

Endemic disease, a temporary disease limited to a locality.

Contagious disease, a disease communicated by contact.

An epidemic is diffused by disease spores (1 syl.) in the air. Greek *epidēmos*, popular, general, diffused throughout the nation.

An endemic is due to bad drainage, or other local conditions. Greek *endēmos*, at home, local, limited to one spot.

A contagion is communicated, like the plague, by contact.

Latin *contágio* (con *tago*, i.e. *tanjo*, to touch together).

Epidermic, *en'der.m* (Gr., "purpur").

Epidermic (*adj*.), pertaining to the outer skin or cuticle.

Endermic (*adj*.), something put on the skin, to be absorbed by it. (Greek *en derma*, [put] on the skin.)

Epidermal, *ep'i.der.m*l, same as epidermic.

Epiderm or epidermis, *ep'i.dér'm* or *ep'i.der.∗m* (Gr., "purpur", the scarf, the cuticle (kū'ti.kū'l) or outer skin of the body.

Gk. *epi derma*, [the skin] upon the skin; Fr. *épidermique*, *épiderme*.
Epigastric, pertaining to the upper part of the abdomen.

Epigastrium, *ep'i.gāstr'ium*, popularly called “the pit of the stomach.” (No connection with the word gas.)

Gk. *epi gastér*, upon or above the paunch; Fr. *épigastre*, *épigastrique*.

Epigee, *ep'i.jē*, same as Perigee (q.v.)

Epigenesis, *ep'i.jēn'ē.sis*. Evolution, *ē.vo.lū.shun*.

Evolution is that theory of generation which considers the germ to pre-exist in the parent, or “Whose seed is in itself” (Gen. i. 11, 12), and this germ being “evolved” becomes an offspring.

Epigenesis, the theory which considers that the germ does not pre-exist, that “the seed is not in the parent stock,” but is produced. Thus, in a flower, according to this theory, the “embryo” does not pre-exist in the parent flower, but is generated as well as evolved by the fecundating organs of the plants.

Gk. *epigénesis*, [the germ] born after [the parent stock had existence].

Epiglottis, *ep'i.glōt'tis*, the valve which covers the orifice of the windpipe when food or drink is swallowed; *epiglot'tic*.

(The “-o-” is long in the Greek *glōttis*.)

Greek *epi glōttis*, on [the root of] the tongue; French *épiglotte*.

Epigone, *ep'i.gō.nē (in Bot.), the cellular layer which, in mosses, covers the young seed-case. *Epigoni, e.pig'o.ni*, the seven sons of seven Grecian chiefs, who conducted, without success, the first mythical war against Thebes.

“Epigone,” Greek *epi gōnē*, upon the seed [case].

“Epigoni,” Greek *epi-gōnōi*, offspring.

Epigram, *ep'i.grām*, a single idea in verse so contrived as to surprise the reader with a witticism or ingenious turn of thought; *epigrammatic*, *ep'i.grām.māt'ic* (double *m*), of the nature of an epigram; *epigrammatical* (double *m*), *ep'i.grām.māt'i.čl*; *epigrammatic'al-ly*.

Epigrammatist, *ep'i.grām'-ma.tis't*, a writer of epigrams.

Gk. *epigrama* (epigrapho, [an inscription] written upon [something]). “In-scription” (Latin in scribo) and “epi-gram” (Greek *epi grapho*) both mean “written-on” [something].

Epigraph, *ep'i.grāf*, an inscription on a building, a citation heading a chapter, a motto on the title-page of a book.

Greek *epi graphō*, written upon [the building, chapter, &c.]

Epilepsy, *ep'i.lēp'sy*, the “falling-sickness”; *epileptic*, *ep'i.lēp'tik*, affected with epilepsy; *epileptic* (-tīk, long in Gk.)

Greek *epilepsia*, *epileptikōs* (epi lamba nó, to seize on [one]).

Epilogue, *ep'i.lōg*, an address in prose or verse made to the audience at the close of a drama.
Prologue, *proˈlɒg*, an address in prose or verse preceding a poem or drama.

The vile ending of these words shows we have taken them from the French. The -ue is quite un-English and worse than useless.

French *épilogue* and *prologue*; Greek *epílógos* and *prólogo*; Latin *epílógos* and *prólogo*.

Epiphany, *eˌpɪfəˈni*, a church festival held on the 6th January, to commemorate the visit of the "wise men from the East" to the child Jesus.

Greek *epífánia*, the manifestation [of Christ to the Gentiles]; *épi phainó*, to show oneself, to present oneself to others.

Epiphyte, *eˌpɪfɪt*, a parasitic plant; *epiphytic*, *eˌpɪfɪˈtɪk* (adj.) A parasitic animal is an epizoon, *eˌpɪˈzoʊn*.

Greek *epí phytoN*, [a plant growing] on a plant.

Episcopacy, *eˌpɪsɪkˈɒpəsɪ*, church government by bishops, the order of bishops in a country; *episcopal*, *eˌpɪsɪˈkɒpəl*; *episcopalian*, *eˌpɪsɪˈkɒpələn*; a member of the episcopal church of England; *episcopalianism*, *eˌpɪsɪˈkɒpəliənɪzəm*, the system of church government by bishops; *episcopate*, *eˌpɪsɪˈkɒpt,ət*; the office, order, or rank of bishop.


Episode, *eˌpɪˈsoʊd*, a digressive narrative interwoven into the main narrative of an epic poem, &c.; *episodic*, *eˌpɪˈsoʊdɪk*; of the nature of an episode; *episodical*, *eˌpɪˈsoʊdiəl*; *episodically*. (Has no connection with *ode*.)

Greek *epeisódion*, an adventitious part of a narrative poem (epi *eisodós*). The entrances of the chorus in the ancient Greek dramas were called *eisodoi* (the roads in), the *epi-eis6doi* is the part between these *eisodoi*, hence called *epi-eis6doi*, or intervening matter.

Epistle, *eˌpɪsˈlɪt*, a letter; *epistolary*, *eˌpɪsˈtələrɪ* (adj.); *epistolographer*, *eˌpɪsˌtoʊˈloʊɡrɛfə*; *epistolraphy*.

Greek *επιστολή*; Latin *epistōla*, *epistolare*; French *épistolographe*.


Epithalamium, *eˌpɪtəˈlæmiəm*, a bridal song.

Greek *επιθαλάμιον* (*epi thálāmiōn*, [a song] on the bridal subject).

Epithet, *eˌpɪthɛt*, an elucidative word; *epithetˈɪc*.

Greek *επιθέτος* (*epi thē tômi*, [a word] added to [another]).

Epitome, *eˌpɪtəˈoʊmɪ,ə*; an abridgment, a summary.

Epitomise, *eˌpɪtəˈmɪz*, *epitomised* ([syl.], *epitomis-ing* (Rule xix.), *epitomˈɪsər*; *epitomist*.

Greek *επιτόμο* (*epi tómο*, to cut into, to gash); Latin *epitóma*.

Epizoon, *eˌpɪˈzoʊn* (not *eˌpɪˈzoʊn*), a parasitic animal; *epizootic*, *eˌpɪzʊˈtɪk*. A parasitic plant is an epiphyte, *eˌpɪˈfɪt*. 24
Entozoon, *en'to.zō'ən*, an animal which lives inside another.

Greek *epi zdōn*, [an animal living] upon [another] animal.

(Every word beginning with *epi-* is from the Greek.)

**Epoch.** Era; *e'pōk*, *ə'rah*, age (1 syl.)

An *epoch* is not continuous, but is simply that point of time marked by some important event, from which future years are counted.

An *era* is continuous. It starts from some epoch, and continues till a new epoch introduces a new era.

An *age* is a period of time distinguished by some characteristic, but not ushered in by any epoch or striking event:

Thus the *birth of Christ* was the *epoch* from which the Christian *era* began.

The present period is the “age of coal.” We have had the *golden age, silver age, iron age, and age of bronze.*

Greek *epocēd* (*epi*ō*ē*chō); to hold back, to stop, to pause, because the preceding *era* “stops” at the new epoch, from which a new era begins; Latin *epocha*; French *époqüe*.

**Epode,** *ep'ōdē*, the third and last part of an *ode*; *epodé*, *ep'o.dē*.*ik.*

Greek *epōdē* (*epi* ἀδό, i.e. *aēdō*, to sing an addition song).

**Eponym,** *ep'o.nīm*, a race or tribe name from some founder.

**Anonym,** *an'o.nīm*, one without a name.

**Pseudonym,** *su'do.nīm*, a false or assumed name.

**Synonym,** *sin'o.nīm*, a word of the same meaning as another.

(We have followed the Latin forms in these words, but it would be hard to say why *ōnāma* was preferred to the more regular *ōnāma*.)

“Eponym” is no Latin word, but is formed on the Latin type.

Greek *ep* (*epi*) *ōnāma* for *ōnāma*, from [a man’s] name.

“Anonymous,” Lat. *anōnymus*; Gk. *an* [another *ōnāma*], without a name.

“Pseudonym,” Lat. *pseudōnymus*; Gk. *pseudes* *ōnāma*, false name.

“Synonym,” Greek *sun* *ōnāma* [another name] with your own name.

**Epsilon,** *ep'sōlōn* (not *ep'sō.lōn*), the Greek short *e* (*e*). Greek *psēlō*, naked, bare; v. *psēlō*, to rub quite bare.

**Epsom** Salt (not *Epsom salts*), sulphate of magnesia, originally obtained by evaporation from certain springs in Epsom (Surrey). The manufactured article is called Epsomite.

(-ite, in chemistry, denotes a salt formed from an acid with a salifiable base. *Epsomite* has magnesia for its base.)

**Equable,** *ek'wō.bl*, even, uniform; *equable*-*ness*, *equably* (adv.); *equability, ek.wō.bil'·tē*.

**Equal** (noun and verb), *ek'wōl*; *e'qualled* (2 syl.; Rule iii., -el), *e'quall-ing, e'qual-ly* (adv.), *equal-ness*.

**Equal-ise,** *e'kwōl'iz* (Rule xxxi.); *e'qual-ised* (3 syl.), *e'qualis-ing; equalisation,* *e'kwōl'i.zay'shun*. 

**Errors of Speech**
Equality, \textit{plu. equalities} (\textit{L}atin \textit{aequalis}), \textit{equiv.} \textit{\ae quall} (\textit{Rule xliv.).}

("Equalled" and "equalling" ought to have only one "l.")

Latin \textit{aequalis, æqualitas, æqualitis, æquabilitas}, \textit{v. æquare.}

Equanimity, \textit{æequantimity}, steadiness of temper.

Latin \textit{æquanimitas} (\textit{ánimus}, evenness of mind).

Equation, \textit{ækwâ'shun}, an algebraic process for discovering an unknown quantity. Take this very simple example: \textit{If 10 lbs. of sugar cost 5s., what is that per pound?}

Let \( x \) represent a pound of sugar. Then by the terms given \( 10x = 5s. \), or \( 60d. \). That is the equation, and \( x \) the unknown quantity whose value is to be discovered. \textit{Divide both sides by 10, and we get 10 \div 10x = 50d. \div 10, or \( x = 6d. \).—Ans.}

\textit{Equate, ækwâ'te\', to reduce to an equation; equâted (Rule xxxvi.), equâting (Rule xix.).}

\textit{French equation; Latin æquilîo (æquus, equal).}

\textit{Equator, ækwâ'tor, the great circle which hypothetically divides the globe into two hemispheres, one N. and the other S.; equatorial, ækwâ.tor'ri.ûl; equator'ial-ly.}

\textit{French équateur, équatorial; Latin æquâtor (æquus, equal).}

Equerry, an officer in \textit{a prince's} household, who has charge of the horses. \textit{(Double \( r \) a blunder.)}

\textit{(This is a disgraceful word, being in the first place a perversion of the French écurie, a stable; and next a blunder for ecuyer, the gentleman master of the royal stables.) Latin æquus, a horse.}

\textit{Equestrian, ækwâ's.tri.ûn, a horseman.}

\textit{Lat. æquestris, pertaining to a horse; Fr. équeire. Our word is ill-chosen, because æquestria (Lat.) means the benches in the theatre appropriated to the knights, and équestrian should be its adj.}

\textit{Equi-, ækwî. (Latin æqui-), equal.}

\textit{(Every word, except equip and its derivatives, beginning with equi-, is from the Latin, or has been formed of Latin elements.)}

\textit{Equiangular, ækwî.i.ùn'gu.lar, having equal angles.}

\textit{Latin æqui-angulâris (æquus angûlis); French équangle.}

\textit{Equidistant, ækwî.dis'tant, at equal distances.}

\textit{Latin æqui-distans (æ quo distans); French équidistant.}

\textit{Equilateral, ækwî.lât'érál, having equal sides.}

\textit{Lat. æqui-latéralis (æquus lâtûs, gen. lâtûris); French équilateral.}

\textit{Equilibrium, ækwî.li.ûm, equal balance.}

\textit{Latin æqui-librum (æquus libra, a balance); French équilibre.}

\textit{Equimultiple, ækwî.mûl'ti.pûl, an equal multiple, a number multiplied by the same multiplier as another.}

\textit{This word exists neither in Latin nor French. It is compounded of æqui- and -mûl' (French). Latin multipûco, to multiply.}

\textit{Equine, æk'wine, pertaining to the horse. Equidæ, æk'wû.de, the horse tribe. (Latin æquìnus; æquus, a horse.)}
Equinox, *e.kwɪ.nɒks*, the time when a solar day has the sun twelve hours above the horizon, and twelve hours below (March 21st and September 23rd).

Equinoctial, *e.kwɪ.nəkˈtʃəl*, occurring at the time of the equinoxes, pertaining to the equinoxes; equinoctial-ly.

Latin *equi-noctium*, *equi-noctialis*; French *équinoxe*, *équinéxial*.

Equip, *e.kwɪp*, to fit out with all that is required; equipped* (2 syl.), *equipp-ing* (Rule iv. "Qu" = kw, is treated as a consonant); equip-ment; equipage, *e.kwɪ.ˈpɑːdʒ*. Fr. *équipier*, *équipage*, *équipement* (*équip*, a boat or skiff). It originally meant a ship furnished with its complement of boats. *Roquefort*.

Equipoise, *e.kwɪ.ˈpoɪs*, equilibrium, equality of weight.

This word exists neither in Latin nor French. It is compounded of *aequi-* and *pondus*. French *poids* (weights). "*Avoirdupoise*" shows the same word, *poids* for *ponds*.

Equiponderant, *e.kwɪ.ˈpɔn.ˈdər.ənt*, being of the same weight; equiponderance, *e.kwɪ.ˈpɔn.ˈdər.əns*, equipoise.

French *équiponérant*, *équiponérance*; Latin *aequī ponderāris*, v. *ponderāre*, to weigh [equally].

Equisetaceae, *e.kwɪ.ˈsɛt.əˌziː.əˌsiː*, the horse-tail and other plants of the same order; *equisetum*, *e.kwɪ.ˈsɛt.əˌtə.ˈtum*, a single specimen of the order; plu. *equisētā* or *equisētūms*.

Equisetite, *e.kwɪ.ˈsɛt.əˌtɪt*. a fossil *equisetum*.

Latin *aequisētum* and *aequisētis* (*aequi* sētā, horse's bristle). In Bot., *-aceae* denotes an order of plants. In Geol., *-ite* denotes a fossil.

Equitable, *e.kwɪ.ˈtə.bəl*, just, fair; *equitable-ness*, *equitably*.

Equity, *e.kwɪ.ˈtɪti*, justice even if not in conformity with the rigid letter of law; Court of equity, plu. Courts of equity, courts in which justice is administered according to previous judgments, with discretionary power in the judge.

Latin *aequitas* (*aequus*, equal); French *équitable*, *équité*.

Equivalent, *e.kwɪv.ˈə.lent*, equal in value, compensation; *equiv'alent-ly*, *equiv'alent*, *equiv'alency*, plu. *-encies*. Lat. *æquivalentia*, *æquivalentes* gen. *æquivalentis*; Fr. *équivalent*.

Equivocal, *e.kwɪv.ˈə.kəl*, doubtful, bearing two meanings; *equiv'ocal-ness*, *equiv'ocal-ly*.

Equivocate, *e.kwɪv.ˈə.kɑːt*, to quibble; *equivocat-ed* (R. *xxvii*.), *equivocat-ing* (R. *xix*.), *equivocat-or* (R. *xxvii*); *equivocatory*, *e.kwɪv.ˈə.kɑː.tɔr.ə*, *equivoque*, *e.kwɪv.ˈə.vɑːk.ə*, a quibble; *equivocation*, *e.kwɪv.ˈə.kɑː.ʃən*.

Latin *æquirocōnis*, *æquirocātio*, *æquirocātor* (*æque* vōco, to call two things equally [by our names]); French *équivoque*.

-er (termination of verbal nouns) means an agent, a doer: as *ruler*; (added to nouns) and meaning an agent, it is sometimes -ster: as *walt-ster*; (added to names of places) it...
AND OF SPELLING.

means an inhabitant of that place: as London-er; (after t- and s-) the termination of verbal nouns from the Latin is generally -or: as act-or, spons-or.

-er, the comparative affix (Ang.-Sax. ær, before, superior): as great-er. (The superlative affix is -est.)

This comparative is used with almost all monosyllables capable of comparison: as full, full-er.

With most dissyllabic adjectives accented on the final syl.; as genteel', genteeel' er.

With adjectives of two syllables in which the last syllable is elided: as able, abl-er.

With many adjectives of two syllables ending in -y.

If an adjective comes under Rule i., the final consonant is doubled: as red, redd-er.

If it comes under Rule xi., the -y is changed to -i: as happy, happi-er.

If it comes under Rule xix., the final -e is dropped: as polite, polit-er.

Era, epoch, age; e'.rah, e'.pök, age (1 syl.)

Era, a succession of years dating from some important event.

Epoch, an important event from which an era begins.

Age, a period of time characterised by some leading feature.

The birth of Christ was an epoch, from which the Christian era begins.

The iron age is a period of history characterised by incessant wars.

Latin æra, epōca; French ére, époque, age (Latin aias).

Eradicate, e.rād'-i.kate, to root out; erad'icat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), erad'icat-ing, erad'icat-or (Rule xxxvii.); eradicable, e.rād'-i.kā.b'l; erad'icable-ness, erad'icably; eradication, e.rād'-i.kay'-shun; eradicative, e.rād'-i.kā.t'iv.

Latin erad'icāre, supine erad'icātum (e radix, [pulled up] from the roots); French eradication.

Erase, e.rās'-e, to scratch out; erased' (2 syl.), erās'-ing (R. xix.); erās'-er; erasure, e-ray'-zhur; erasable, e-ray'-sa.bl (Rule xxiii.); erase'-ment, effacement.

Latin erādērē, supine erādēsus; French raser, to shave.

Ere, air; e'er, air; ear, ē'r; air; are, ēr; heir, air; here, hē'r; hear, hē'r; hair; hare (1 syl.)

Ere, air, before in time, sooner. (Old English ēr.)

E'er, contraction of ever. (Old English ēfer.)

Ear, ē'r, organ of hearing. (Old English cār.)
Air, atmosphere. (Latin aer.)

Are = r (Norse plural of the Anglo-Saxon beð).

Heir, air, the next male successor. (Latin hærēs.)

Here, hēr, in this place. (Old English hér.)

Hear, hēr, to apprehend with the “ear.” (Old Eng. hēr [an].)

Hair of the head. (Old English hār.)

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped so called. (Old English hāra.)

Erect, e.rekt’, upright, to raise, to build, to set up; erect’-ed (R. xxxvi.), erect’-ing; erect’-ness, erect’-ly, erect’-able (R. xviii.); erectile, e.rekt’il, that which may be erected.

Erect’-er, one who erects; erect’-or, a muscle which erects.

Erection, e.rek’shun, an uprising, a building, &c.

French érection, érecteur (muscle); Latin erectio, erector, erectus, v. erigere, supine erectum (e rego, to guide forth).

-erel (diminutive): as cock, cockerel, a little chantecler.

Eremite, e.re‘mīt, a hermit. (The -re- is long in Greek.)

Gk. erēmites (erēmia, a desert). “Hermit” is a perversion of eremite.

Erin, e‘rin, Ireland. (Keltic Eri or Iar and innis, Western island.)

Erīsa, e.ri’sah, a flower.

Greek ereiko, to break. Supposed to break the stone in the bladder.

Ermine, er‘mīn, one of the weasel kind, a fur; ermined (2 syl.)

French hermine, I.e. d’Arménie, the animal from Armenia.

Erone, e.rode’, to gnaw away; erōd’-ed, erōd’-ing; erōd’-ent.

Eroton, e.ro’tion, pertaining to love: as erotic poetry, love songs.

French érotique; Greek erōtikos (poetry of éros, love, o long).

Erpetology better herpetology, her’pe.tōl’ogy, that part of natural science which treats of reptiles; herpetologist better herpetologist, her’pe.tōl’ogist.

(The erroneous spelling, as usual, is from the French.)

French erpetologie; Greek herpeton, a reptile (herpō, to creep), with logos, a discourse on [reptiles]; -ist, Greek -istēs, one who.

Err, to wander, to be in error. (One of the 14 monosyllables [not in f, l, or s] which double the final letter: as add, odd; berr, err; bitt, butt; ebb, egg; buzz and whizz, R. vii.)

Err, erred (1 syl.), err’-ing, err’-ing-ly, err’-er, one who errs;

Error, ēr’‘er, a mistake; erroneous, ēr’ō.neus; erro’neous-ly, erro’neous-ness; erro’ne-ist.

Errand, ēr’‘and, a message; errand-boy, a boy messenger.

Errant, ēr’‘ant, wandering; errantry, ēr’‘ant.ry.
Erratic, ērrāt'īk, having no fixed orbit; erratical, ērrāt'-i-kāl (not ērrāt'-i-kāl); erratical-ly.

Erratic, plu. errat'ics or erratic blocks (in Geol.), boulders.

Erratum, plu. errata, ēr-rā'tā, a printer’s error.

Fr. ērr, ērrant, ērrante, ērrantry, erratum, and ērrata; Lat. ērrans, ērrantis, ērrantiae, ērratum, and ērrāta, errāre, to wander.

Erse (1 syl.) same as Gaelic (gāy'-lik), native Irish and Highland Scotch. (Erse, a contraction of Erinisch, Irish.)

Erst, first (super. of ēr, Ang.-Sax. ēr, ērra (comp.), ērest (sup.)

Erudite, ēr'ū-dētē, learned; erudite-ly; erudition, ērū-Did'ēn;

French ērudit, erudition; Latin ērūditō, ēruditē, sup. eruditum (ē [ex] ēru'dēs doctus, [to convert] from ignorance to learning).

Éruginous, ērjō'jēnōs, resembling the rust of brass or copper.

French ērugi'neux; Latin ērugō, rust, of brass, ērugōnōsus.

Eruption, ērjūp'shun, an outburst of a volcano, flood, &c., a breaking out of spots or pustules on the skin; erupt've.

Irruptive, a bursting in; as the sudden invasion of a country; irruptive, ēr-rūp'-tīv; irruptive-ly.

French ēruption, ērup'tif, irruption, irruptive; Latin ēruptio, ēruptus, supine ēruptum (ē rumpo, to burst out from); ēruptio, ēruptus, supine ēruptum (ē [in] rumpo, to burst in).

Eryngo, ēr-n'go (not erynga), the sea-holly and similar plants.

Gk. ērruggi'gnōs, the beard of goats), referring to the thistly head.

Erysipelas, ēr'i-sip'-ēlās, a fiery redness of the skin; erysipela-tous, ēr'i-sip'-ē-lōs, adj. (y- shows it is Greek.)

Greek ērūs'ēs plēs, drawing near. “Parce que cette maladie s’étend ordinairement de proche en proche.”—Bouillet. Latin ērysipelas, St. Anthony’s fire; French ērūs'ēs plēs (wrong); ērūs'ēs plēteuse.

Erythema, ēr'ithē'-mā, a superficial redness of the skin; erythematous, ēr'ithē'-mātōs, adjective of the above.

Erythrine, ēr'ithrīn, a mineral of a red colour.

Erythrite, ēr'ithrītē, a flesh-coloured variety of felspar.

(The y- shows that these words have a Greek origin.)

Greek ērūthēmā, a blush (ērūrthōs, red).

-es, the plural termination of nouns ending in -s, -sh, -ch (soft), and -x: as “gas,” gases; “glass,” glasses; “fish,” fishes; “church,” churches; “fox,” foxes. When ch = k only -s is added: as “monarch,” monarchs (not monarchs).

In the 3rd-pers. sing., pres. tense, indic. mood, the same rule holds: as to “bias,” he biases; to “guess,” he guesses; to “clash,” clashes; to “enrich,” enriches; to “box,” boxes.

-as was the plural masc. of one of the two “strong” Ang.-Sax. declensions. It was changed to -es after the Conquest, in conformity with the French plural, and ultimately supplanted other forms.
Es-, the prefix *en-* or *ex-* before *-p, -s, and sometimes *-c, -t.*

**Escalade,** *ës.hë.lëdə*”, an attack on a town, &c., by scaling-ladders, to scale by ladders; *ës'kalâd"-ed, es'kalâd"-ing.*

French *escalade*; Latin *scala*, with *es-* [en], to attack with ladders.

**Escape,** *ës.kapə*, avoidance, to evade; *escaped* (2 syl.), *escâp'-ing* (Rule 3xx.), *escâp'-er.*

**Escape'-ment,** a contrivance in clocks and watches by which the circulating motion of the wheels is converted into a vibratory one;

**Escapade,** *ës'kalad"-ed* (not *ës'kalad"-ed*), the “fling” of a horse, a freak involving impropriety and mischief.

French *escalade, echapper, eschappement*; Latin *é* [ex] private or negative, and *capio* to take, to fail to take.

**Escarp,** *ës.karp'* (in Fort.), the steep slope, to form a slope; *escarped* (2 syl.), *escârpy-ing, escârpy'-ment,* ground cut away nearly perpendicularly to prevent an enemy from climbing up it into the fort above.

The noun is generally called the escarp, and is opposed to counterscarp. The *scarp* of a rampart slopes down to the ditch or fosse, and the *counterscarp* is the exterior slope of the ditch. Thus in \( V \), the long line is the “scarp,” the short one the “counterscarp,” and the space between the “ditch.”

Fr. *escarper, escarpement*; Ital. *scarpa*, a slope; (Lat. *scalpo*, to cut).

-ese (Lat. -ese[ə], added to verbs) is inceptive: as *effervesce.*

-escence (Latin -escentia), -sc- is inceptive, and -ence added to nouns indicates an inceptive state: as *convalescence,* a state of health gradually improving more and more.

**Escheat,** *ës.chëtə*, real property which lapses to the overlord through failure of heirs or by forfeiture, to revert to the overlord or to the crown; escheat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), escheat'-ing, escheat'-or (Rule xxxvii.), escheat'or-ship (-ship, Old Eng. “office of”), escheat'-able; escheat'-age.

French *échoir*; Low Latin *eschata, escaetor, escutia,* eschatorship.

**Eschew,** *ës.tèhu*, to avoid; *eschewed* (2 syl.), *eschew'-ing.*

German *scheuen,* to shun, with e, “from”; Norman *eshever,* to avoid.

**Escort,** (noun) *ës'.kôrt,* (verb) *ës'.kôrt*. (Rule 1.), an attendant, a cortége; to conduct someone as an attendant, to attend on a person as a guard of honour; escort'-ed, escort'-ing.

French *escorte, escortor*; Latin *escorta,* a traveller’s bag or cloak.

**Escritoire.** *ës'.kôp.tôor,* a writing-case or desk.

French *écrïtoire* (écritures; Latin *scriptûra*), *scripturärius,* v. *scribo.*

**Escent, es'.kël.lënt,** fit for food. (Fr. *esculent*; Lat. *escûlendus.*)
Escutcheon, èz.kiūt.shūn, the shield of coat-armour, the ornamental shield of a key-hole; escutcheoned, èz.kiūt.shűn.d.
Fr. écusson, écussonné; Lat. scutum, a shield; Gk. skilos, a hide.
-cse (French -is, -ois, -ais; Latin -ensis), means “belonging to,” “a native of”: as Chinese.

Esophage, ès.ōf.a-gūs, the gullet; esophagotomy, ès.ōf.a-got'-'ō-mý, the operation of cutting the gullet.
Fr. esophage. This wretched compound is made up of the future tense of phēro [vis], I shall carry, and phūgos, a glutton. The meaning is “I convey food” [to the stomach], but phūgos, “I eat,” has no noun like phūgos, meaning “food.”

Esophagotomy is asophagos temnō, to cut the esophagus.

Esoteric, ès.o.tër'ri̇k, private. Exoteric, èx'o.tër'ri̇k, public; esoterical, ès.o.tër'ri̇k.t; esoter'ical-ly.

Esoterics, ès.o.tër'ri̇ks, mysterious or hidden doctrines; Exoterics, èx'o.tër'ri̇ks, those parts of mysteries which may be taught to the general public.

Fr. esotérique; Greek esoterikós (esoterós, inner).

Pythagóras stood behind a curtain when he lectured. Those disciples who were admitted within the veil were termed esoteric, and the rest exoteric.

Aristotle called those who were admitted to his abstruse morning lectures his esoteric disciples, and those who came to his popular evening discourses his exoteric auditors.

Espalier, ès.pål.yer, a fruit tree trained to stakes.
Fr. espalier; Lat. palus, “a stake,” with es-[en-], trained to a stake.

Especial, ès.ēesh.iˌl, chief, particular; especial-ly.
Fr. spécial; Latin speciālis. (The initial e is to soften the s.)

Espionage, ès.ōp.o.narj; espied, espies, &c. (See Espy.)

Esplanade, ès.pla.nūd̄e (in Fort.), an open space outside the glacis, a promenade between the sea and the houses facing it, or between the ramparts and the town.
Fr. esplanade; Lat. planum, with es-[en-], “to make” [a level plane].

Espouse, ès.pūwz' (-pouse, to rhyme with cows), to betroth, to adopt an opinion or cause; espoused' (2 syl.), espous'-ing (Rule xix.), espous'-er, espous'-al;

Espousals (no sing.), ès.pōw.zūlz, marriage, betrothal.

Fr. épousailles, épouser; Latin sponsalia (sponsa, a bride).

Esprit de corps, ès.'prē dē-kō̄r̄', the spirit of clianship.
This is Eng.-Fr.; the French phrase is esprit de parti, party spirit.

Espy, ès.p'y, to discern; espies, ès.piz̄e'; espied, ès.pide'; espy'-er (Rule xi.), espy'-al, but espy'-ing.

Espionage, ès.pē.o.nāje or ès.pē.o.narj̄e, a prying into the acts and words of others, the employment of a spy.
Fr. épier, espionnage; Ital. spiare, to spy; Lat. spēcio, to view.
-esque (French termination of adj.; Latin -iscus), “like,” “after the manner of”: as picturesque, picture-like.
ERRORS OF SPEECH

Esquiman, plu. Esquimaux, or Eskimo, plu. Eskemos, Es'.ké.mó, Es'.ké.móze, natives of the northern seaboard.

Esquire, és.kwír', a young gentleman attendant of a knight, to carry his shield, &c. (escu, Latin scutum, a shield); now appended to the address of the untitled younger sons of the nobility, to untitled officers of the royal court and household, to counsellors of law [not serjeants], to untitled justices of the peace, sheriffs, gentlemen holding a commission in the army or navy below captain, graduates of the universities not in holy orders, &c. By courtesy, appended to the address of lawyers, surgeons, professors, merchants, bankers, gentlemen living on their means, and to almost everyone above the lower middle class.

-ess, the female of a male animal: as lion-ess.

1. All the twenty-two nouns which add -ess to the male without change or contraction are French, and -ess = -esse (Fr.)

2. Ten of the words which contract the masculine noun by omitting the last vowel before adding -ess are French, and -ess represents -icc. The exceptions are "chantre-ess" for chantreuse, with enchantress[e], negress[e], ogreis[e].

3. Three are Anglo-Saxon: huntress, mistress, and songstress.

4. Six have a common basis, to which -er or -or is added for the male, and -ess for the female: adulter-er, adulter-ess; cater-er, cater-ess; emper-er, empr-ess; govern-er, govern-ess; murder-er, murder-ess; sorcer-er, sorcer-ess.

5. The following are irregular: duke, duchess; lad, lass; marquis, marchioness; master, mistress and miss.

French -esa, -ie, and -esse; Italian -essa; Spanish -esa and -esa; Anglo-Saxon -esse; Latin -ix and -issa, &c.; Greek -issa.

Essay, (noun) és'sy, (verb) és.say' (Rule I.); Assay'.

Es'say, plu. es'says (Rule xlv.), a short prose composition on some practical or moral subject; es'say-ist.

Essay' (verb), to try; essayed', (2 syl.), essay'er, essay'-ing.

Assay', to prove metals; assayed', assay'er, assay'-ing.

French essayer, n. essay (both meanings); Latin exig, to try, to prove; (ex ago, to drive out [what is dross, &c.])

Essence, és'sence (Rule lix.), a volatile oil; the concentrated virtues of a plant, drug, &c., the real being divested of all logical accidents; essential, és'sen'shul, necessary; essen'tial-ly; essenti'al-ity, és.sen'.shul.áli'ty.'

French essence; Latin essentia, essentials. Essence is the opposite of absence; the one is es [in] ens "being in," and the other abs-ens "being without." Ens is the present part. of esse, to be.

Establish, és.táb'.lish, to settle, to found permanently; estab'lished, estab'lish-ing, estab'lish-men't.

French établir, établissement; Latin stábbilis, stábbilimentum,
Estate, əˈsteɪt; real property, condition, caste.
French état; Latin status.

Esteem, ɪˈstіm; respect, to respect; esteemed (2 syl.), esteem-ing.
Estimable, əˈstіməbl; estimable-ness, estimably.
Estimate, əˈstіmіt; estimated (R. xxxvi.), estim-ating (R. xix.), estim-ator (R. xxxvii.); estim-ative, əˈstіmətɪv.
Estimation, əˈstіməˈʃən; regard, esteem.

French estimer, estime, estimable, estimation, estimateur; Latin estimātus, estimātor, estimāre (Greek eis timá, to hold in honour).

Esthetics (no sing.), ese.ˈrɛθɪ.ks, the perception of good taste in nature or art. (The second syllable in Greek is long.)
Greek aisthētikós [beauty as it is] appreciated by the senses.

Estrange, ɪˈstræŋ; to alienate; estranged (2 syl.), estrang-ing, estrange-ment (Rule xviii.), withdrawal of affection.
(Followed by from.) (Strange with es- [en], “to make”.)

Estrapade, ɪˈstrэ.ˈpэrd (French), the violent jerking of the hind legs when a horse tries to get rid of its rider.

Estreat (2 syl.); a duplicate of the fines, &c., in the rolls of court, to make...; estreat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), estreat-ing.

Latin extractum, a extract: extrahe, supine extractum, to draw out.

Estuary, əˈstrу.əri; the mouth of a tidal river, a frith.
French estuaire; Latin estuarium (estuāre, to boil or rage).

-et (Latin -el[us] added to nouns), “one who,” “a place where or with”: as prophet, banquet.

-et (French -ette), diminutive, as locket, packet, pocket.

Et cætera, et selˌe.ˈrэ (written thus &c. or etc.); and so on.
Put at the end of a list of articles to denote that all similar ones are to be included. (Latin, “and the rest.”)

Etch, to engrave by the action of an acid; etched (1 syl.), etch-ing, etch-er, etching, plu. etchings, designs etched.
German aetzen, to etch, corrode, or fret.

-ete (Lat. et[us], added to adj.), “subject of an action;” complete.

Eternal, ɪˈtɛr.ˈnэl; everlasting; eternal-ly; eternity, ɪˈtɛr.ˈnэti.

Eternise, ɪˌtɛr.ˈnaiz (R. xxxi.); etern-ised (3 syl.), etern-ising.

French éternel (wrong), éterniser, éternellement, éternité; éternitas, v. éterniser, éternum (ætum and the affix -turnus, as in duo-turnus).

Etesian, əˈtɛs.ˈzэn, [winds], the Mediterranean monsoons.

Artesian, arˌte.ˈzi.ən, [well], one made by boring till a perpetual spring of water has been reached.

Fr. étésien (wrong); Lat. êtēsia; Gk. ētēsia (ētēsianémōs, yearly wind). “Artesian,” so called from Artesium, t.c., Artois, in France.

Ether, əˈθэ.ˈɛr; a light volatile liquid obtained by distillation of alcohol with an acid; a fluid which pervades the atmos-
phere, and is supposed to be connected with light and heat; ethereal, *ēther-*ēl, celestial, extremely rarefied; ethereal-ly, ethereality, *ēther-*ēli*ty.*

Etherealise, *ēther-*ēl-ize; etherealised (5 syl.), etherealising (Rule xix.), etheriform, *ēther-*i*rm.

Fr. ether, éther; Lat. aether, aethereus and aethérus; Gk. aithēr, aithéritos. It will be seen that etherial would be the better spelling.

Ethics (no sing.), ethiks (Rule lxii.), moral philosophy.

Ethical, ethi-*kal, pertaining to morals; ethical-ly.

Fr. éthique, éthiques; Lat. ethica, ethicus; Gk. éthikos (éthēs).

Ethiopian, *ēthi-*opian, a native of Ethiopia; Ethiopian, *ēthi-*op, pertaining to Ethiopia. An Éthiop.

French Ethiopien; Latin Éthiopia, Éthiopius, Éthiops; Greek Aithiopía, Aithiopios (aithos ós, burnt face).

Ethnical, *ēthn-*ical, relating to the different races of man; ethnical-ly, ethn'ic; ethnicism, *ēthn-*ism.

Anthropology, Ethnology, Ethnography, Archaeology.

Anthropology, *ēn-thro-*ogy, the general term which embraces the other three, treats of man in his social condition. (Greek anthropós lógos, treatise on man.)

1. Ethnology, *ēthn-*ology, that part of Anthropology which treats of the origin and dispersion of the different races of man, their characteristics, physical features, &c.

Greek ethnós lógos, treatise on nations.

2. Ethnography, *ēthn-*ography, that part of Anthropology which treats of the works, the geographical position, the cities, literature, and laws, of the different races of man.

Greek ethnós grapho, to describe [physically] the nations.

3. Archaeology, *ar-*chae-*ogy, treats of the antiquities of a people. (Greek archaiós lógos, treatise on antiquities.)

Ethnography; ethnographic, *ēthn-*ographic; ethnographical, *ēthn-*ographical *ēthn-*ographer, *ēthn-*ographer.

Ethnology, ethnological, *ēthn-*ological; ethnologist.

French ethnique, ethnographique, ethnographie, ethnographe, ethnologie; Latin ethnicus; Greek éthnós, a race or tribe.

Ethology, ethnology, etiology.

Ethology, *ēth-*ology, the science of ethics, shows the bearing of external circumstances on the character.

Greek ethós lógos, treatise on manners and habits.

Ethnology, *ēthn-*ology, treats of the human race in its social condition, or as a family of nations.

Greek ethnós lógos, treatise on nations.

Etiology, *ēti-*ology, treats on the causes of disease.

Greek aitia lógos, treatise on causes.
AND OF SPELLING.

Ethology; ethological, ēthōl̅.ŏl̅j̅'{ĭ}.k̅ūl̅, adj. of ethology.
Ethnology; ethnological, ēth̅nŏl̅j̅'{ĭ}.k̅ūl̅; ethnologist.
Etiology; etiological, ē.ti.ŏl̅j̅'{ĭ}.k̅ūl̅, adj. of etiology.
Etiolate, ē.ti.ŏl̅āt̅.ē, to Blanch by exclusion of light; ē.ti.ŏl̅āt̅-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ē.ti.ŏl̅āt̅-ing; ē.ti.ŏl̅āt̅-ion, ē.ti.ŏl̅āt̅-i.ŏn. shun.
French ēt̅i.ŏl̅ē.ĕr, ēt̅i.ŏl̅ā.ĕment; Greek aith̅h̅ŏ, to light up, to glisten.
Etiquette, ē.t̅.i.ĕt̅.ē (Fr.), the conventional forms of polite society.
The word means a ticket containing directions to be observed by those who attend court.
Etymology, plu. etymologies (Rule xliiv.), ē.t̅.i.ŏmŏl̅'ŏ.ŏ.j̅ĭ.z̅, the derivation of words; etymologist, ē.t̅.i.ŏmŏl̅'ŏ.ŏ.j̅ĭ.st; etymological, ē.t̅.i.ŏmŏl̅'{ĭ}.k̅ūl̅; etymological-ly.
Etymologise, ē.t̅.i.ŏmŏl̅'ŏ.ŏ.j̅ĭ.z̅ (Rule xxxxi.), to search out etymologies; etymologised (5 syl.), etymologis-ing (Rule xix.); etymon, ē.t̅.i.mŏn̅, the root from which a word is derived. (The -y- points to a Greek origin.)
French ét̅y.ŏmolog̅î.ĕ, ét̅y.ŏmolog̅î.ĕque, ét̅y.ŏmolog̅î.ĕste, ét̅y.ŏmolog̅î.ăs; Latin et̅y.ŏmologi̅a, et̅y.ŏmol̅ŏgŭs, et̅y.ŏmŏn; Greek ét̅y.ŏmol̅ŏg̅îa, ét̅y.ŏmŏn̅, the real word.

Eu- (Gk. prefix), good, well, easy. It is opposed to dys [dus].
Every word beginning with eu- is derived from the Greek.
Eucharist, u̕.k̅.a.ř.ĭ.st̅, the communion; eucharistic, u.̕.ka.ř.ĭ.st̅.ĭk̅.
French eucharistique, eucharistique; Latin eucharistia, eucharisticus; Greek eucharistia, an act of gratitude; (charis, gratitude, favour).
Eudiometer, u.̕.dı.ŏ.ı.ŏ.m̅.ĕ t̅.ŏr̅, an instrument for analysing atmospheric air; eudiom'etry, the usage of the eudiometer; eudiometric, u.̕.dı.ŏ.ı.ŏ.m̅.ĕ.t̅.ı.k̅̅̕: eudiometrically.
French eudiométrique; Greek eu̕ıt̅.ıs̅ métr̅.ŏn̅, the metre of good air.

Eulogy, plu. eulogies (Rule xliiv.), u̕.l̅.o.ģ̅.i.ș, an encomium; eulogist, u̕.l̅.o.ģ̅.i.ș̅.ĭst̅, the praiser of another; eulogistic, u̕.l̅.o.ģ̅.i.ș̅.ĭk̅̕, eulogistical, u̕.l̅.o.ģ̅.i.ș̅.ĭ.k̅ūl̅; eulogistically-ly.
Eulogise, u̕.l̅.o.ģ̅.i.ș̅ (Rule xxxxi.), to laud; eulogised (3 syl.), eulogis-ing (Rule xix.), eulogis-er, one who eulogises.
Eulogium, plu. eulogiums, u.ł̅.ı.ŏ.j̅.i.ș̅, same as eulogy.
Latin eul̅.o.g̅.i.ă and eul̅.o.g̅.i.ŭm; Greek eul̅.o.g̅.e.o, to eulogise; eul̅.o.g̅.i.a, eul̅.o.g̅.i.os (eu lego, to speak well of one).

Eunuch, u̕.n̅.ők̅, a man who has charge of the women's apartments in the East; eunuchism, u̕.n̅.ők̅.î.z̅.in̅.
"I eunuch," not an eunuch. A precedes u- or eu- pure, that is, making a distinct syl. without the aid of a consonant. In un-der, up-er, use-ful, the u- is not pure.

Euonymus, plu. euonymuses, u̕.ŏn̅.ı.m̅.ůs, the spindle-tree.
Greek eu̕.n̅.ŏm̅.a (the plant with) the good name. The tree being poisonous, this euphemism was given to it to avert the evil omen of calling it deadly; so the "Furies" were termed eu̕.m̅.ên̅.ûd̅.ès (the good tempered goddesses), to propitiate them by flattery; similarly a grave-yard was called a "sleeping-place" (cemetery).
Euphemism, ù.femizm, a word or phrase less objectionable used to soften down one more offensive; as a help or employee (for "a servant"); euphemistic, ù.fenित.īk.

"Euphemize" (a good Greek word) might be introduced.

French euphémisme; Latin euphēmismus; Greek euphēmia, euphe-mos (euphēmenē, to speak well of one).

Euphony, ù.fon.in, an agreeable sound of words; euphonic, ù.fon.īk; euphonical, ù.fonित.kīl; euphonical-ly.

Euphonious, ù.fonित.īs, sounding agreeably; eupho'nious-ly.

Euphonise, ù.fonित.īze (Rule xxxi.); eu'phonised (3 sy!.), eu'phonis-ing (Rule xix.), eu'phonis-er.

French euphōnique; Latin euphōnicus; Greek eu-phōne, good sound.

Euphorbia, ù.for'.bhī.ah, the spurge.

So named from Euphorbos, physician to Juba, king of Libya.

Euphrasy, ù.frā.sī (in Bot.), the plant "eye-bright."

Greek eurhpaino, to give joy. Called "eye-bright" because it once had the repute of repairing vision.

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Euphuism, ù.fu.zīm. Euphemism, ù.femizm.

Euphuism, high-flown diction, affected conceits in language; euphuist, ù.fu.īst; euphuis'tic, euphuis'tical.

Euphemism, a softening down of unpleasant expressions; euphemist, ù.femizt; euphemis'tic, euphemis'tical.

The word comes from John Lilly's book, entitled Euphués (graceful [phrases and periods]. Greek eu phuē, well-formed [periods]).

Eureka, ù.ree'.kāh (not u'rē.kāh, as Dryden writes the word in the line: “Cries Eureka! the mighty secret’s found.”

A discovery made after long and laborious research. (The word should be heureka, Greek ἥεορκα, not ἥεορκα.)

The tale is that Hīpēro asked Archimēdēs to test a golden crown, which the monarch believed to have been alloyed with some baser metal. The philosopher one day stepping into his bath observed...

Euroclydon, ù.rōk'.lidōn; a tempestuous wind in the Mediter-ranean Sea (Acts xxvii. 14), now called the Levant'er.

Greek eurōkhudōn (eurōs khudōn, east or south-east-wave-maker).

The word "seems to mean a storm from the east." (Liddell and Scott).

European, ù.rō.pee'.dān, a native of Europe, pertaining to Europe.

French européen; Latin Europēus; Greek Ἐυρωπής (eurōs for eurōn ἐπός, wide-spread, vision, so called because it beholds many nations.

Eury- (the Lat. spelling of the Gk, euru-); broad, wide, ample.

Eurynotus, ù.rō.nō'tūs, certain extinct fishes in the coal formations, noted for their high bream-like back.

Greek eurynō'tōs, the big-back [fish].
Eurypterite, /əˈriptəˈraɪt/, a fossil crustacean, noted for its broad swimmers; eurypteridæ, /əˈriptəˈraɪd/ɪ, the genus.
Greek cursus pleuron, wide wing, i.e., the “creature with wide ear-like feet” (to in Geology, means a fossil; Greek lithos, a stone).

Eustachian, /əˈstaɪ.ən/ [tube], a tube which forms a communication between the back of the mouth and the ear.
So named from Bartholomew Eustachius, who discovered it in 1574.

Euterpe, /əˈtɜːp/ɪ, the muse of music and inventor of the flute.
Calliope, /ˈkæli.əp/ (not /ˈkæli.əp/), the epic muse.
Clio, /ˈkli.əʊ/ (not /ˈkli.əʊ/), the Muse of history. (Gk. kleid [kleid, rumour, news].)
Eratō, /əˈræ.təʊ/ (not /əˈræ.təʊ/), muse of love and the lyre.
Greek χρήτα, from χρήτας, beloved; χρής, love.

Euterpe, /əˈtɜːp/ɪ, the Muse of music.
Greek euterpe, delightful muse.

Melpomene, /mɛlˈpɒm.ən/ (not /mɛlˈpɒm.ən/), the Muse of tragedy.
Greek melpoménē [mousa], the singing [muse], from melypō, to sing.

Polyhymnia, /pəʊ.ˈli.hɪm.ən/ (not /pəʊ.ˈli.hɪm.ən/), the Muse of sacred poetry.
Greek pōlē·hum·nē [polus humnos, [muse of] many hymns).

Terpsichore, /tɜr.ˈpɪsk.ə.ri/ (not /tɜr.ˈpɪsk.ə.ri/), the Muse of dancing.
Greek τερπσι·χορέ, delighting in the dance (terpē, to delight).

Thalia, /ˈθal.i.ə/ (not /ˈθal.i.ə/), the Muse of comedy.
Greek theietēa [mousa], the blooming muse.

Urania, /ˌuˌrə.ni.ə/ (not /ˌuˌrə.ni.ə/), muse of astronomy.
The Latin form of the Greek ourānta, the heavenly [muse].

Evacuate, /ɪˌvek.ˈkeɪt/, to empty, to quit, to eject; evacuēt-ed (R. xxxvi.), evacuēt-ing (R. xix.), evacuēt-or (R. xxxvii.)

Evacuative, /ɪˌvek.ˈveɪ.tɪv/; evacuēt, a purgative.
French evacuant, evacuatif, évacuer, évacuation; Latin evacuātio, evacuāre (e vadis, to empty out).

Evade, /ɪˌvæd./, to elude; evadē-ed, evadē-ing, evadē-er.

Evasion, /ɪˌvæ.ʃən/, a subterfuge, a slipping aside; evasive, /ɪˌvæsɪv/; eva’sive-ly, eva’sive-ness.
French évástif (“evasion” is not French); Latin evādēre, supine evāsum, evāsio (e vadis, to escape from).

Evaluation, /ɪˌvəl.ˈeɪ.ʃən/, a complete valuation.
Fr. évolution; Lat. evōtio, vīlor, value (e-means “thorough”).

Evanescent, /ɪˌveɪ.nəsˈsənt/, fleeting; evanesˈcent-ly; evanesˈcence, /ɪˌveɪ.nəsˈsəns/ (only six words end in -ense, R. xxvi.)
French évanescent; Latin evanescens, gen. evanescentis, v. evanesce (all verbs in -sec are inceptive (e vanesco, to vanish wholly).

Evangelize, /ɪˌvæn.ˈdʒel.i.z/ (not evangelise, Rule xxxii.), to convert to Christianity; evan’gelized (4 syl.), evan’geliz-ing (Rule xix.), evan’geliz-er; evangelization, /ɪˌvæn.ˈdʒel.i.ˌzaʃən/; evan’gelist; evangelism, /ɪˌvæn.ˈdʒel.i zinc/.
Evangelical, é.vän.jél‘.ik, orthodox; evangel‘ical-ly, evangelic, é.vän.jel‘.ik, of gospel tenour.

French évangélique, évangeliste, évangéliste; Latin évangélicos, evangelista, evangelium, evangelus, evangeliza; Greek evangelia, evangelikos, evangelion, evangelistés, evangelés, evangelizo (euaggelia, good tidings). From the announcement to the shepherds, “I bring you good tidings” (évaggelizomai ὑμῖν).

Evaporate, é.vær‘.p.Š.rate (not é.vær‘.p.Š.rate), to pass off in vapour; evaporat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), evaporat-ing (Rule xix); evaporation, é.vær‘.p.Š.š.Š.ün; evap‘orat‘ive, é.vær‘.p.Š.Š.Š.iv; evaporable; evaporometer, é.vær‘.p.Š.Š.Š.š.Š.ē.tēr, an instrument to measure the amount of evaporation made.

French evaporable, évaporer, évaporation; Latin evaporatio, evap‘orē (e vapōro, to send out vapours: vapōr, vapour).

Evasion, é.vay‘.zhün; evasive, é.vay‘.ziv. (See Evade.)

Eve (1 syl.); even, é.v‘n; evening, eve‘ning; from midday to sunset, in popular language the glooming which precedes night. The first half of the day is called morning. Eve (1 syl.), evening, a vigil, the evening preceding a church festival: as Christmas eve (the evening of December 24th), Midsummer eve (the evening before Midsummer day). This is because the church begins the day from sunset of the preceding day; even-tide, evening time.

Old English efn or efn, æfn-tide, even-tide.

Evection, é.vek‘.š.Š.Š. (in Astron.), the libration of the moon.

Even, é.v‘n (noun, adj., and adv.) Even (noun), evening.

Even (adj.), level, not odd; even-ly, é.v‘n.l‘.y; o’even-ness. (The degrees are: nearly even, more nearly even, very nearly even, quite even. “More even” and “most even” are the degrees of not even.)

Old English æfn, efn or efn; (adj.) efent‘ic, smooth, equal; efents, evenly, plainly; efeness (n.), evenness. The adv. is efent‘ic.

Evening, eve‘ning (2 syl.), not é.vén‘ing (3 syl.)

Evening song, &c. In this and all similar phrases, evening is not an adjective, but a noun in regimen. It is in fact the “possessive case,” but as we have abolished the possessive affix, except in nouns denoting animal life and nouns personified, the ‘s is omitted.

Event, é.vén‘t, an incident, a result; event‘-ful (Rule viii.),

Eventual, é.vén‘t.ú.úl, consequential; event‘u-al-ly;

Eventuality, é.vén‘t.ú.úl‘.ú.ty, contingency. In Phren. it denotes a quick perception of events and their results.

Eventuate, é.vén‘t.ú.auté, to happen as a result or consequence; event‘u-at-ed (R. xxxvi.), event‘u-at-ing (R. xix.)

French eventuel; Latin eventus, evan‘ire, supine eventum (e vēnē, to come out [as a consequence]).
Ever, ēv′.ēr, always, at any time; For ever, always, eternally;
For ever and ever, duration without beginning or end.
Ever and anon, occasionally, from time to time, frequently.
Ever so, or Never so (?). Which is correct: Be he ever so wise, or Be he never so wise? Both are correct. The former states the sentence affirmatively, and the latter negatively. "He refuses to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely," means "though he charms as no charmer ever did before," or "as never a charmer charmed before." "... charm he ever so wisely," means "though he charms as wisely as [the best] charmer ever charmed." The latter form is now the more usual, and is certainly more in accordance with English idiom.
Old English ēfer or ēfre, ever, always.
Ever- (a prefix), without intermission, never ending, perpetually.
Evergreen, ēv′.ēr green, perpetually green, not deciduous.
Everlasting, endless; everlasting-ly, everlasting-ness.
Evermore, ēv′.er-more (3 syl.), always.
Evert, ē-vert′, to turn aside, to overthrow; evert′-ed (R. xxxvi.), evert′-ing; eversion, ēvēr′.shun; eversive, ēvēr′.siv′.
Latin evertēre, supine eversum, eversio (e verte, to turn away from).
Every, ēv′.er-ŷ, all taken one by one, each one of several.
Everyday, common, usual. Everywhere, in every place.
A compound of the Ang.-Sax. ēfer and ēlce, ever-each, all one by one.
Evesdropper, ēv′.ez′.drop.ėr (is the better spelling, but eavesdropper is the more general), a sneak, a surreptitious listener.
Old English eves, eaves; eves dropa (not afese).
Evict, ēvik′t, to dispossess by legal proceedings; evict′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), evict′-ing; eviction, ēvik′.shun.
Fr. éviction; Lat. eviction, evictus (e vincō, sup. victum, to expel from).
Evidence, ēv′.i.dense, testimony, proof; evident, ēv′.i.dent; ev′ident-ly; evidential, ēv′.i.dēn′.shül; ev′idential-ly.
To evidence, ev′.i.dense, to show by proof; ev′idenced (3 syl.), ev′iden′c-ing (Rule xix.)
French évidence, évident; Latin evidentia (video, to see).
Evil, ē′.vil (noun and adj.), wickedness, calamity, wicked, calamitous; e′vil-ly, e′vil-ness; evil-doer, a wicked person.
Evil-eye, a malicious look, a look which has an evil influence. It was supposed at one time that certain persons possessed the power of darting noxious rays into the object glared at.
Evil-minded, wrongly disposed, malicious.
The-Evil-One, the devil, Satan.
Old English ēfel or yfel, yfel, evilly; yfel′nes, evilness; v. yfel′ian].
Evince, $\text{"e\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}i\hspace{0.1cm}n\hspace{0.1cm}c\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}'}$, to make evident; evinced' (3 syl.), evinc'-ing (Rule xix.), evinc'-ible, evinc'-ibly; evince, $\text{"e\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}i\hspace{0.1cm}n\hspace{0.1cm}c\hspace{0.1cm}i\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}'}$.

Latin evincere, to prove, to evince (e vincere, to vanquish wholly). The word means to show what is right by the argumentum ad absurdum, that is, by proving the contrary to be wrong.

Eviscerate, $\text{\"e\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}i\hspace{0.1cm}s\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}r\hspace{0.1cm}a\hspace{0.1cm}t\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}'}$, to disembowel; eviscerat-ed (R. xxxvi.), eviscerat-ing; evisceration, $\text{\"e\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}i\hspace{0.1cm}s\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}r\hspace{0.1cm}a\hspace{0.1cm}t\hspace{0.1cm}a\hspace{0.1cm}n\hspace{0.1cm}t\hspace{0.1cm}a\hspace{0.1cm}t\hspace{0.1cm}i\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}'}$.

Fr. éviscé rer, éviscération; Lat. eviscé rator, evisce ro (viscéra, bowels).

Evolve, $\text{\"e\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}o\hspace{0.1cm}l\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}'}$, to unroll; evolved' (3 syl.), evolv'-ing, evolv'-er.

Evolution, $\text{\"e\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}o\hspace{0.1cm}l\hspace{0.1cm}u\hspace{0.1cm}a\hspace{0.1cm}'}$. (in Algebra) the extraction of roots. The reverse process is Involution.

Thus: $\sqrt[3]{27}$, that is, find the cube root of 27 (viz., 3) is an example of Evolution; but $3^2$, that is, raise 3 to the cube or third power (viz., 27) is an example of Involution.

Evolutionary, $\text{\"e\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}o\hspace{0.1cm}l\hspace{0.1cm}u\hspace{0.1cm}a\hspace{0.1cm}n\hspace{0.1cm}a\hspace{0.1cm}r\hspace{0.1cm}y\hspace{0.1cm}}$, pertaining to evolution.

Evulsion, $\text{\"e\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}u\hspace{0.1cm}l\hspace{0.1cm}u\hspace{0.1cm}n\hspace{0.1cm}s\hspace{0.1cm}h\hspace{0.1cm}u\hspace{0.1cm}n\hspace{0.1cm}a\hspace{0.1cm}}$, the act of pulling or plucking out.

Ewe, Yew, You (pronounced alike). Yew, a tree. You, a pron. Ewe, pronounced $\text{\"e\hspace{0.1cm}w\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}}$ (not $\text{\"y\hspace{0.1cm}o\hspace{0.1cm}w}$ to rhyme with $\text{\"g\hspace{0.1cm}r\hspace{0.1cm}w}$), a female sheep.

Ram or Tlap, the sire; female ewe; offspring, lamb; if a male it is a tup-lamb, fem. a ewe-lamb. After being weaned, lambs are called hoggets [or hoggs]; the male is a tup-hogget, the fem. a ewe-hogget.

After removal of the first fleece both are shearlings. After removal of the second fleece the male is a two-shear-tup (if castrated a wether); the fem. is a ewe.

Old English coww, plu. coww, a cow; cow, you; iww, the yew-tree.

Ewer, $\text{\"u\hspace{0.1cm}c\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}}$, a toilet jug, a cream-pot. -Your, $\text{\"u\hspace{0.1cm}c\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}}$ (pron.)

Every, $\text{\"e\hspace{0.1cm}v\hspace{0.1cm}e\hspace{0.1cm}}$. (Lat. and Gk. prefix), out of, out, proceeding from, of off, beyond. Occasionally it is intensive. Added to the names of office it means that the office was once held by the person named, but is no longer so: as ex-mayor.

Ex- is written ef- before an $\text{\"e\hspace{0.1cm}f}$, and e- before the liquids and the consonants c, d, g, j, and v.

The Greek prefix is written ec- before c, and in one example (eccentric) the Latin prefix is so written also.
Exact, ex.act', precise, to extort; exact'-ly, exact'¬ness; exact'¬ed, exact'¬ing; exact'¬ion, ex.âk'shun; exact'¬or.

Exactitude, ex.âk'ti.tüde, precision.

French exact, exaction, exactitude, exacteur; Latin exactia, exactor, v. exigo, supine exactum (ex ago, to drive on [to the end]).

Exaggerate, ex.aj'jé rats, to overstate the truth; exag'gerat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), exag'gerat-ing (Rule xix.), exag'gerat-or, exag'geratory; exag'gerative, ex.aj'jé.ra.tiv; exaggera-tion, ex.aj'jé ray'shun, overstatement.

French exagé rer (wrong), exagération, exagé ratif; Latin exagé ratio, exagé rator, exagé räre (anger, a pile or heap). The French word is nonsense, being a compound of ager, a field.

Exalt, ex.olt', to elevate; exalt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), exal'ted-ness, exalt'-ing, exalt'¬er; exaltation, ex'.ol.tay'.shun.

Examine, ex.'mihn, to scrutinise, to test by trial; examined, ex.'mihn'nd; exam'in-ing, exam'in-er, exam'inant.

Examination, ex.'mih.nay'.shun; exam'en, the tongue or needle of the beam of a balance, examination.

Fr. examination, examiner; Lat. exam'nen, exam'iuni're.

Example, ex.'mpl, a pattern. (Fr. exemple; Lat. exemplum.)

Exasperate, ex.'sper ate, to irritate; exas'perat-ed (R. xxxvi.), exas'perat-ing; exaspera-tion, ex.'sper ay'.shun.

Fr. exaspérer, exaspération; Lat. exasperálio, exasperáre (asper, rough).

Ex cathedra, ex kath'.édrah, with dogmatic authority.

Latin ex cathedra; Greek ex kathédra, from the [papal] chair.

Excavate, ex.'ká vate, to dig out; ex'cavat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ex'cavat-ing, ex'cavat-or (Rule xxxvii.), one who excavates; excavation, ex.'ká vay'.shun, a digging out.

French excaver, excavation; Latin exca'vatio, exca'vare (cavea, a cave).

Exceed, to go too far, to excel; exceed'¬ed (Rule xxxvi.); exceed'¬ing, going too far, excelling, (adj.) very large, (adv.) extremely; exceed'ing-ly.

Excessive, ex.'sês'siv; excessive-ly, excessive-ness; ex cessive-ly, extremely; excess, superabundance.

(Exceed, proceed, and succeed, end in -ced, but all other compounds of cedo end in -cede. Rule xxvii.)

Latin excédo, supine excessum (ex cedo, to go forth [too far]). French exces, excessif; Latin excessus.

Excel, ex.'sèl, to surpass; excelled' (2 syl.), excell'¬ing (R. iv.)

Excellent, ex.'cell ent; ex'cellent-ly, ex'cellence.

Excellency, plu. excellencies (Rule xlv.), ex.'sèlt.lëns.siz. A title of address given to viceroys, ambassadors, etc.

French exceller, excellence, excellent; Latin excellens, gen. excellentis, excellentia, v. excellère (ex cello, to break or go beyond).
("Excel" ought to have double-1, as it comes from the Latin cello; "to go beyond"; and not from cello, "to hide.")

Excelsior (Lat.) Longfellow's poem has given to this word the meaning of "my aim is always higher still."

Excentric (ex.sent'.trik) is the better spelling, but eccentric the more general. (See Eccentric.)

Except, ex.sept', unless, without, exclusive of, to pass over, to leave out; except'ed (R. xxxvi.), except'-ing; except'-or;
Exception, ex.sép'.shun, not according to rule, an objection; Exception-able (Rule xxiii.), liable to objection;
Unexception-able, free from objection;
Exception-al, forming an exception.

Except, Unless. I will not let thee go except thou bless me, or "unless" thou bless me. Both these are grammatical. "I will not let thee go, Except this proviso; viz. that thou bless me." Here except is the imperative mood of the verb. "Unless" is preferable.

French excepter, exception, exceptionnel; Latin exceptio, v. exceptus, supine exceptum (ex Ēdipo, to take out).

Excerpted, ex.serp'-ted, expurgated, selected; excerpt'-or.

Excerptions, ex.serp'-shuns, [literary] selections; excerpta.

Latin excerpto, to pick out (carpo, to call), excerptio, excerpta.

Excess', superfluity; excess'ive, ex.se's'.shuv. (See Exceed.)

Exchange, ex.tchange', to barter, to give one thing for another; exchanged' (2 syl.), exchang'-ing (R. xix.), exchang'-er.
Exchange'-able (-ae and -ge retain the -e final before -able, Rule xx.); exchangeability, ex.tchange'.a.bil'i.ty.

Bill of Exchange, a written promise on stamped paper to pay a stated sum of money within a stated time.

'Change, the Royal Exchange for money brokers.

French échange, echangeable; Latin cambiare, to exchange; cambium, a change; cambitas.

Exchequer, ex.tchēk'.er, a treasury, (colloquially; funds in hand. Court of Exchequer, has jurisdiction in all cases affecting the public revenue; Exchequer Chamber.

French échiquier, cour de l'échiquier. "It was denominated Scaccarium, from scaccum (a chess-board), and was so called from a checkered cloth laid on the table of the court."—Madox.

Excise, ex.size' (Rule lxi.), a tax on articles of home production, (adj.) pertaining to such a tax; excisable (Rule xxiii.), ex.size'.a.bil'; excised, ex.size'd; excis'-ing (Rule xix.)

Excision, ex.size'k'.un, amputation, a cutting off.

French excisse, excision; Latin exciso, excidère, to cut off (ex corde).
Excite, *ex-site* (to stimulate; *excit-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *excit-ing*; *excit-ing-ly*, *excit-er*, *excit-able*, *excit-able-ness*, *excit-ably*; *excitability*, *ex-site-a-bil”-i-ty*; *excit-ant*; *excitation*, *ex-site”-at”-shun*; *excite”-ment*.

French *excitabilité, excitable, excitant, excitation, excitatif, exciter*;
Lat. *excitātio, excitans, gen. excitantis, excitāre* (ex cico, to stir up).

Exclaim’ (2 syl.), exclaimed’ (3 syl.), *exclaim-ing, exclaim’-er*.

Exclamation (not *exclamation*), *ex”-klə-may”-shun*.

Exclamative; *ex-klə-m”-a.tiv*; exclam”atory.

French *exclamation*; Latin *exclamatio, exclamāre* (clamo, to call).

Exclude, *ex-klə”-də* (to shut out; *exclud”-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *exclud”-ing* (Rule xix.), *exclud”-er*;

Exclusion, *ex-klə”-shun*; exclusion-ary, exclus”ion-ist;

Exclusive, *ex-klə”-siv*; exclus”ive-ly, exclus”ive-ness.

French *exclusion*; Latin *exclusio, exclū”do* (ex cludo, to shut out).

Excogitate, *ex-koj”-i-tate*, to think deeply on a subject, to think till the solution is discovered; *excog’itati”-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *excog’itati”-ing* (R. xix.); excogitation, *ex-koj”-i-tay”-shun* (one of the few words in -tion which is not French).

Latín *excogitātio, excogitāre* (ex cogito, to think out).

Excommunicate, *ex”-kom”-mə-nə”tə* (to exclude from church “communion”; *excommu’n’icat”-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *excommu’n’icat”-ing*; *excommunication, ex”-kom”-mə”-nə”-kay”-shun*.

Excommunication, Interdict, Anathema.

*Individuals* are “excommunicated,” or excluded from church privileges;
The clergy is “interdicted,” or forbidden to administer to persons under excommunication, and persons excommunicated are interdicted or forbidden to receive the sacraments. A *nation* is laid under an “interdict,” or deprived of church privileges, but not “excommunicated.”

“Anathema,” the curse accompanying excommunication.

Lesser excommunication, prohibition to receive the Eucharist.

Greater excommunication, exclusion from all the rites, ceremonies, and services of the church.

Fr. *excommunication, excommunicier*; Lat. *excommu’n’icātio, excommu’n’icāre* (communio, communion; comm unus, a mutual benefit).

Excioriate, *ex-kə”-ri-atə* (to abrade the skin; *exco’riat-ed*, *exco’riat”-ing*; excoriation, *ex-kə”-ri-at”-shun*, abrasion.


French *excorticatio*; (Latín *ex cortex, [deprived] of its bark)*.
Excrement, *ex*.'kré.mént, animal soil; excrement'al, voided as excrement; excrementitious, *ex*.'kré.mén.ti.sh'ás, of the nature of excrement.

Excrete, *ex*.'kreet', to discharge from the body; excret'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), excret'-ing; excretion, *ex*.'kreet.shun; excretive, *ex*.'kreet.tiv; excretory, *ex*.'kreet.tóry.

Fr. excrement, excrement'ité, excrétion, excrétoire; Lat. excrementum, excretio, v. excrenère, supine excretum, to purge from [the body].

Excrescence, *ex*.'krés.sense (not *ex*.'kreet.sense); a tumour.

Excrescent, *ex*.'krés.sént (not *ex*.'kreet.sént).

Lat. ex crescens, gen. ex crescens, ex crescere, to grow out [of the body].

Excrete, *ex*.'crete'; excretion, *ex*.'cret.shun. (See Excrement.)

Excruciate, *ex*.'kruát.state, to torment; excru'ciat-ed (R. xxxvi.), excru'ciat-ing (R. xix.); excruciable, *ex*.'kruát.stá.b'l.

Excruciation, *ex*.'kruá.tion. (Not a French word.)

Latin excruciabilius, excruciáre, sup. excruciátum (crux; a cross).

Exculpate, *ex*.'kulp.até, to exonerate; excul'pate-ed (R. xxxvi.), excul'pate-ing (R. xix.); exculpatory, *ex*.'kulp.atóry; exculpation, *ex*.'kulp.shun. (Not a French word.)

Latin exculpáre (ex culpa [to free] from blame); French disculper.

Excursion, *ex*.'kúr.shun, a pleasure trip; excurs'ion-ist.

Excursive, *ex*.'kúr.sív; excurs'ive-ly, excurs'ive-ness.

Fr. excursion; Lat. excursio, excurs'áre (cursus, a running [about]).

Excuse, (noun) *ex*.'küze', (verb) *ex*.'küze' (Rule II.), an apology, to pardon, to dispense with; excuse'-less, *ex*.'küze'.less.

Excused, *ex*.'küzd'; excus'-ing (Rule xix.), excus'-er, excus-able, *ex*.'küze'.a.b'l; excus'able-ness, excus'ably.

Excuse my writing more, or Excuse my not writing more (?).

Both these are correct, but the former is more agreeable to our English idiom: Excuse [dispense with] my writing more, so excuse [dispense with] my attendance; but excuse [pardon] my not writing more, excuse [pardon] my absence. The rule is excuse [dispense with] the performance; excuse [pardon] the non-performance.

French excusable, excuser, excuse; Latin excus'àre, excusábilis (ex causa, [free] from motive).

Excrerate, *ex*.'é.kráté, to detest, to curse; exce'rát-ed (R. xxxvi.), exce'rát-ing (R. xix.); execrable, *ex*.'é.krá.b'l; detestable; exce'rably; execration, *ex*.'é.kray.shun; exe'cratory.

French excrétable, exécration; Latin excrétibilis, excrétitio, excrúri (ex sacro, the reverse of "consecrate"; easier, sacred).

Execute, *ex*.'ékют', to perform, to put to death; exe'cut-ed (R. xxxvi.), exe'cut-ing (R. xix.); executory, *ex*.'ékют.tóry.
Executive, *exék'útriv*, the governing body; *executive-ly*.

Executor, *fem. exēk'útrix*, *exék'útor*, *exék'útrix*, one appointed to carry out the “Will” of a deceased person.

Executive-ship, *exék'útor-ship* (ship, “office.”)

Executioner, *ex'ek'-shun-er*, an official hangman.

Execution, *ex'ek'-shun*, capital punishment, performance.


Exegesis, *ex'ējē'sis*, a critical explanation [of a Scripture text]; *exegetical*, *ex-ejet'-i-kal*, expository; *exeget'cal-ly*.

French *exégèse*, *exégétique*; Greek *exégēsis* (*exégètes*, a guide).

Exemplar, *exemplar*, something to be copied, a model;

Exemplary, *ex'mplar* (not *exemplar*), worthy of imitation; *exemplar-ly* (Rule xi.), *exemplar-i-ness*.

Exemplify, *exempli fy* (not *exemplify*), to show by example; exemplifies (Rule xi.), *exempli fy', *exemplifi'cation*, *exemplifi'er* (Rule xi.), *exemplify-ing* (Rule xi.), *exemplification*, *ex'mplif'y-shun* (not a French word).

Exempli gratia (contracted to *e.g.*, or *ex.gr.*), *exempli ple gva'she-a*, for instance, take for example.

Example, *ex'em pl* (the one exception) is ill-spelt.

French *exemple*, *exemple*; Latin *exemplum*, *exemplar*, *exempla*.

“Exemplify,” *exemplum facio* [see -fy], to give an example.

Exempt, to except, not included; exempt'-ed, exempt'-ing.

Exemption, *ex'mp'shun*, immunity. (Followed by *from.*)

French exempt, *exempler*, *exemption*; Latin *exemptio*, *v. eximno*, supine *exemptum* (*ex uno, to buy out*).

Exequies (no sing.), *ex'ek-iz*, funeral rites. (See *Obseques.*)

Latin *exequia* (no sing.); French *obsèques*.

Exercise, *ex'er'size* (Rule lx.), bodily exertion to promote health, a written lesson, something to be practised; (verb) to exert, to discipline; *ex'er cis*ed (3 syl.), *exer cis-ing* (Rule xix.), *exer cis-er*, *exer cis-able*; *exer citation*, *ex'er si'tay'-shun*, practice. (Not a French word.)

French *exercice* (with -*es*), *exercer*; Latin *exercitatio*, *exercitio* and *exercitium* (*ex arceo*, to drive forth).

Exergue (French), *ex e'rg* (in *Numismatics*), the lower limb of a coin or medal, separated by a line from the face, and used for the date, and other subsidiary matter.

Greek *ex ergon*, out of the work proper. (It would be far better without the French -ne, which is quite un-English, and misleading.)

Exert, to use effort; exert'-ed (R. xxxvi.), exert'-ing, exert'-er.

Exertion (not *exersion*), *ex'er'shun*, effort. (Not a Fr. word.)

Latin *exercitare* (frequentative of *exérca*, *ex séro*), to thrust out or put forth. This word has no connexion with *exercise*, although in French the two are confounded.
Exfoliate, *ex·fo·li· ate*, to scale off; *ex·fo·li·at·ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *ex·fo·li·at·ing* (Rule xix.); *exfoliation*, *ex·fo·li· at·ion*.

Fr. *exfolier*, *exfoliation* (Lat. *ex·fol·i·um*, [to throw] off leaves or scales).

Exhale, *ex·hal· e* (not *ex·a·l· e*), to reek, to send forth vapour; *exhaled* (3 syl.), *ex·hala· ing* (Rule xix.), *ex·hal·ant*.

Exhalation, *ex·hal·a·tion* (not *ex·a·la·tion*).

French *exhalation, exhaler, exhalant*; Latin *exhalans*, gen. *exhalantis*, *exhala·tio, exhala·ratio* (halitus, breath, vapour).

Exhaust, *ex·haul·t* (not *ex·a·lust*), to expend; *exhaust·ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *exhaust·ing, exhaust·er, exhaust·less*.

Exhaustion, *ex·haust·ion*; *exhaust·ive*.

French *exhaustion*; Latin *exhaus·to, cxhaurio, cxhauri·um* (cxhaurio, to draw from, to draw out liquids).

Exhibit, *ex·hib·it* (not *ex·hibit*), to show, to display; *exhib·it·ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *exhib·it·ing; exhibit·ive*, *ex·hibi·t·or*.

Exhibiter, *ex·hib·it·er* (better—or, R. xxxvii.), one who exhibits;

Exhibition, *ex·hi·b· i·tion*, a public show, a pension for scholars; *exhibitory, cxh i·bi·to·ry*.

French *exhiber, exhibition, cxhibitoire*; Latin *exhibitio, cxhibitor, cxhibiere*, supine cxhibitum (cx habeo, to have out).

Exhilarate, *ex·hil·i· rate* (not *ex·hil·i· rate*), to cheer; *exhilar· at·ed, exhila·rat·ing* (Rule xix.), *exhilarating·ly*.

Exhilaration, *ex·hil·ar·a·tion* (not a French word); *exhilar· at·or* (Rule xxxvii.), *exhilar·ant*.

Latin *exhil·i·ratio, cxhil·i·ratio, cxhil·i·ratio* (cxhil·i·ratio, to make merry).

Exhort, *ex·hor·t* (not *ex·ort*), to incite to good works; *exhort·ed, exhort·ing, exhort·er*; *exhortative, ex·hor·t·at·ive*.

Exhortation, *ex·hor·ta·tion* (not *ex·hor·ta·tion*), to incite to good works; *exhortation, cxhortat·io, cxhortat·io* (cxhortato, Greek cxrto, part of the verb cxrto, to stir up).

Exhume, *ex·hum·e* (not *ex·hume*), to disinter; *exhumbled* (2 syl.), *exhum·ed* (Rule xix.); *exhumation, cxh·um·a·tion*.

French *exhumation; cxhuma·tion, cxhuma·tion*; Latin *cxhumare, to disinter (cxhuma)*.

Exigency, plu. *exigencies, cx·i·j·e· n·s·iz*, a necessity; *exigence, cx·i·j·ence*; *exigent, cx·i·j·ent*; *exigible, cx·i·j·i·bl*.

Lat. *exigen, gen. cxignitus, cxigere*; Fr. *exigeant, exigence, exigible*.

Exile, *ex·i·le*, one banished, place of banishment, to banish; *exiled, cx·i·l·ed*; *exil·ing* (Rule xix.), *exil·ent*, *exil·ent*.

Fr. *exiler, cxil*; Lat. *cxilium, cxil·a·re, cxil* (cx solum, from the soil).

Exist, to live, to be; *exist·ed, exist·ing, exist·ence, exist·ent*.

Fr. *exist, existant* (wrong); *existence, gen. cxist·es, cxist·are*.

Exit, plu. *exuent*. “Exit,” a stage direction for the speaker to leave the stage. *Exsunt, cx·e·unt*, more than one to leave.

Exsunt omnes, *cx·e·unt om·n·es*, all the actors to leave.
Exo- (a Greek prefix), out of, on the outside, out from.

Exodus, ex'ó.düs, a departure from a place. (Should be exodus according to our English system.)

Greek ex hêdônê, the way out; in Greek ἔξοδος.

Ex officio (Lat.), ex of.fish'ā.o (not o.fish'ā.o), by virtue of office. As the Lord Mayor of London is “ex officio” member of the privy council.

Exogens, ex'o.jēns, plants (like timber trees) which grow in bulk by concentric layers, each year being marked by a layer outside the previous ones.

Endogens, en'do.jēns, plants (like reeds) which increase in bulk by pith formed within the plant.

Exogenous, ex'ō.jēn'ēus; exog'ênite, a fossil plant of the exogenous structure. (-ite (in Geol.), a fossil, Gk. lithos.)

Greek exo-gênê, to produce from the outside; endo-gênê, ..., inside.

Exonerate, ex ön'èrate, to exculpate; exonerät-ed (R. xxxvi), exonerät-ing (R. xix.); exonation, ex'ō.nè.ən'ay'shun.

Lat exonerâre (ōnus, a burden) “Exonation” not French.

Exorbitant, ex.or'bi.tant, enormous, unreasonable; exor'bitant-ly, exor'bitancy (4 syl.), exor'bitancy.

French exorbitant; Latin exorbitâna, gen. exorbitântis, exorbitare (ex orbîta, out of the way).

Exorcise, ex'or.size (not ex.or' size.) Ex'ercise, to practise.

Ex'orcise, to expel evil spirits; exorcised (3 syl.), ex'orcis-ing.

Ex'orcis-er, an exorcist; exorcis-er, one who exercises.

Exorcism, ex'or siz'm, the act of exorcising; exorcist.

French exorciser, exorciste, exorcisme; Greek exor'kívo, exor'kístès (orkós, an oath).

Exordium, plu. exordiums (not exordia), ex.or'dium, the introduction of [a speech]; exordial, ex.or'dial, introductory.

Latin exordium (ordinor, to begin, from orior, to arise); Fr. exorde.

Exosmose, ex'ō.smôsè, the transmission of a fluid to the outside of a membrane or other porous substance; exosmotic, ex'ō.smôt'ik (adj.)

Endosmose, en'dō.smôsè, the transmission of a fluid to the interior surface of a membrane or other porous substance.

Gr. exo-ōsmôs, impulsion outwards; endo-ōsmôs, impulsion inwards.

Exostome, ex'ō.stôm (in Botany), the passage through the outer integument of the ovule (2 syl.)

Greek exô stô'ma, out of the foramen or mouth.

Exostosis, ex'ō.stô.sîs (not ex.ō.stô' sîs), a tumour of the bone.

Greek exōstô- (and the affix), a growth out of the bone.
Exoteric, *ex·o·tēr·"rik*, public; exoterical, *ex·o·tēr·"rik*.*rik*; exotericism, *ex·o·tēr·"ryˌsēzm*. Opposed to Esoteric, *ē·sō·tēr·"rik*. (The o in these words is long in the Gk.)

Pythagoras stood behind a curtain when he lectured; those admitted "within the veil" were called his *exoteric* disciples, those outside his *exoteric*.

Aristotle applied the word *esoteric* to the disciples who attended his abstruse morning lectures, and *exoteric* to those who attended only his popular evening ones.

Greek *esōtērikós* (*esōtērós*, outer); *esōtērikós* (*esōtērós*, inner).

Exotic, *ex·ōt·'ik*, foreign, applied to hothouse plants.

Indigenous, *in·di·jˌe·nuς*, native, applied to native plants. *(The -o- in “exotic” is long in the Greek.)*

French *exotique*; Greek *exōtikós*; Latin *exōticus*, from a foreign land.

Expand’, to spread; expand’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), expand’-ing.

Expanse, *ex·pan·sēˌ*, extent; expansion, *ex·pān·shun*; expansible, *ex·pān·sī·vēˌ,* expansible-ness; expansibility, *ex·pān·sī·bĭl·ˈi·tēˌ.*

Fr. expansibilité, expansion, expansif; Lat. expandère, supine expansion, expansio, firmament (ex pando, to open out).

Ex parte (Lat.), *ex·par·ˈte*, one-sided: as an *ex parte* statement.

Expiatiate, *ex·pi·əˈtātˌe*ˌ, to enlarge on; expatiation-ed (R. xxxvi.), expatiation-ary, *ex·pā·ˌtā·ˈteˌriˌ*ˌ.shun.

Latin *expatiāri*,” to wander forth; *expatriātor* (passus, a footstep).

Expatiate, *ex·pā·ˌtēˈriˌ*ˌ, to banish; expatriation-ed (Rule xxxvi.), expatriation-ary, *ex·pā·ˌtēˈriˌ*ˌ.shun, banishment.

Fr. expatrier, *expatriation* (Lat. *expatriāt*ˌ, [driven] from one’s country).

Expect’, to look out for; to hope; expect’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), expect’-ing, expect’-ing-ly; expect’-er, one who expects; expect’-ant, one who expects a berth; expectation, *ex·pēkˌtayˌˌ.shun*; expect’-ance; expectancy, *pluˌ*ˌ, expectancies (Rule xlv.), *ex·pēkˌtāˈnēˌsizˌ.*

Expect, Suspect. Expect is often misused for suspect (to be of opinion): as I expect [suspect] he is wrong. I expect [suspect] he was disappointed. ... was guilty.

Fr. expectation; Lat. expectātio, *expectāre* (ex specto, to look out for).

Exectorate, *ex·pēkˌtōˈrātˌe*ˌ, to spit out; executorial-ed (Rule xxxvi.), executorial-ling (Rule xix.), executorial-ary, *ex·pēkˌtōˌˈraˌtāˌˈteˌˌ.shun*; executorial-ative, *ex·pēkˌtōˌˈraˌtāˌˈteˌˌ.ˈteˌˌ.ˈtivˌˌ*ˌ; executorial, a medicine to promote expectoration.

French *expectorant*, *expectorer*, *expectoration*; Latin *expectorāre* (pectus, the chest).

Expedit, *exˌpēˌdiˌentˌ,* proper, necessary, a shift; exp’o·dience.

Expediency, *pluˌ*ˌ, expediencies, *exˌpēˌdiˌenˌsizˌ.*
AND OF SPELLING.

Expedite, ex'pédite, to hasten; expedite-ed (R. xxxvi.), expedite-ing (R. xix.), expedite-ly; expedition, ex'péd-i·shún; expeditions, ex'péd-i·shún-s; expeditious-ly.

French expédient, expédition, expédition; Latin expéditionis, v. expédire, supine expéditionum (pes, gen. pédis, a foot, "to put the foot forth").

Expel', to drive out; expelled' (2 syl.), expel·ling, expell·er.

Expulsion, ex'pul'shun; expulsive, ex'pul'siv.

("Expel" would be better with double l, Latin pell[ō]).

French expulsion, expulsif, v. expulser; Latin expulso, expello, supine expulsum, to drive out or away.

Expend', to lay out money; expended (R. xxxvi.), expend·ing.

Expenditure, ex'pen'di·tú·re, disbursement of money.

Expense' (2 syl.) not expence, cost. (One of the six words in -ence, and one of the four compounds of -pense (Rule xxvi.) "Expense" is not a compound of "pence," which is a contraction of pennies. (German phennig.)

Expensive, ex'pen'siv; expensive-ly, expensive-ness.

Latin expensa, expensum, v. expendere (pendo, to weigh out money).

Experience, ex'pe·ri·encee, practical knowledge, to know practically; experienced (4 syl.), expé'rienc·ing. (See Expert.)

Experiment, ex'per·iment, trial, to try, to essay; experiment-ed, experiment·ing.

Experimentist, ex'per·i·ment·ist, one who tries experiments;

Experimental, ex'per·i·ment·al; experimen'tal-ly;

Experimentation, ex'per·i·ment·a·tion, experimental practice;

Experimentative, ex'per·i·ment·at·ive; experimentative-ly.

Experimentum crucis (Latin), ex'per·i·ment·um krū'sis, a crucial experiment, a severe or decisive test.

(Lord Bacon says that two diseases or sciences may run parallel for a time, but will ultimately cross.)

The weather has experienced a change is nonsense, as to "experience" is to learn by trial or personal knowledge.

French expérience, expérimenter, expérimental; Latin experientia, experimentum, experír, expertus (péritus, skillful).

Expert, ex'pert (n.), one skilled in deciphering...; ex'pert' (adj.), skilful; expert'·ly, expert'·ness.

French expert; Latin expertus (v.s.)

Expiate, ex'pi·ate, to atone for; expiáted (R. xxxvi), expiáting (R. xix.); expiation, ex'pi·a·ti·shún; expiative, ex'pi·a·tiv

Expiable, ex'pi·a·b'l, that may be atoned for;

Expiatory, ex'pi·a·tór·y, having power to make atonement.

Expiator, ex'pi·a·tor, one who makes atonement.

Fr. expiation; Lat. expiádi·lis, expiáatio, expiáre (pio, to purge).
Expire' (2 syl.), to die; expired' (2 syl.), expir'-ing (Rule xix.);
Expiration, ex'.pi.raj".shun, exhalation, conclusion;
Expirable, ex.pi'.rā.b'l; expiry, the end; expiratory.
Fr. expirer, expiratio; Lat. expirātio, expirāre (expiro, to breathe).
Explain', to explain; explained', explain'ing, explain'er;
explain'-able (1st Lat. conj.), capable of being explained.
Explanatory (not explainatory), ex.plān.ā.tō.r'y.
Explanation (not explanation), ex'.pla.nāy".shun (not Fr.)
Latin explanābilis, explanātio, explanāre (plānus, plain).
Expletive, ex'.pi.ē.tiv (not ex.plee'.tiv), a supernumerary word
(oaths and exclamations are expletives); expletory, -t'ry.
Fr. expléatif; Lat. explēitus, explēo, supine explēum (pleo, to fill).
Explicate, ex'.pli.kate, to explain; ex'plicat-ed (Rule xxxvi.),
ex'plicat'-ing; explicable, ex'.pli.kā.b'l (not ex.plik'ā.b'l).
Explanation, ex'.pli.kā.y".shun; explicative, ex'.pli.kā.tiv.
Ex'plicat-or; explicatory, ex'.pli.kā.t'ry (not ex.plik'ā.tor'ry).
Explicit, ex'.plik's't, distinct, plain; explic'it-ly, explic'it-ness.
Fr. expliquer, ex'plication, explicatif, explicateur, explicite; Lat.
ex'plicātis, ex'plicatio, explicātor, explicāt, explicāre (ex pico, to unfold).
Explode, ex'.plō.de', to burst forth with sudden violence; explō'd-ed
(R. xxxvi.), explō'd-ing, explō'd-er; explō'd-ible(not-able).
Explosion, ex'.plō.shun; explosive, ex'.plō'siv.; explō'sive-ly, explō'sive-ness, liability to explode.
Fr. explosion; Lat. explōsio, explōdēre, sup. explōsum (plaudo, to clap).
Exploit' (2 syl.), an heroic deed, an achievement (Fr. Lat. explētio).
Explore' (2 syl.), to examine; explored' (2 syl.), explō'r-ing,
explō'r-er; exploration, ex'.plō.rāy".shun; explorator,
ex'.plō.rā.tor (not ex.plō.raj. 'tor); exploratory.
French exploration, explorer; Latin explorātio, explorātor, explorāre.
Explosion, ex'.plō.shun; explosive, ex'.plō'siv. (See Explode.)
Exponent, ex.pō.nēt, an interpreter, the index of a number:
thus in a³, 2⁵ the 3, 5 are the exponents of a and 2.
Latin expōnens, gen. ex'pō.nentis (ex pōnēre, to put or spread out).
Export, (noun) ex'.port, (verb) ex'.port', goods sent to a foreign
market, to send goods to a foreign market; export'ed
(Rule xxxvi.), export'ing, export'-er, export'-able (1st
Latin conjugation), exportation, ex'.por.tāy".shun.
French exporter, exportation; Latin exportātio, exportāre (ex porto).
Expose, ex'.pō.zē', to exhibit; exposed' (2 syl.), expōs'-ing, expōs'-er, one who exposes or discloses.
Exposure, ex'.pō.zē.shūr; expositor, ex'.pōz'ē.tor, expositor.
Exposition, ex'.pō.zish".shun, an interpretation, a public display.
Expositive, ex.poz'.tiv; exposedness, ex.poz'.zessed.  
Exposé, ex.poz'.za (French), a laying bare of secret acts.  
Expound' (2 syl.), to interpret; expound'ed, expound'er.  
French expos'er, exposition; Latin expōsītio, expōsātor, expōnere.  
Expostulate, ex.pōs'.tā.late, to remonstrate. (Followed by with);  
expos'tulat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), expos'tulat-ing (Rule xix.)  
Expostulation, ex.pōs'.tu.la'tion; expos'tulat-or (Rule xxxvii.); expostulatory, ex.pōs'.tu.la'tory.  
Latin expostulātio, expostulātōr (postūlo, to beseech).  
Expound'; exposure, ex.po'.zhur. (See Expose.)  
Express', a special railway train, a special messenger, to utter,  
to delineate in words or otherwise, to squeeze out;  
express'ed (2 syl.), express'ing, express'ly, express'ness.  
Expression, ex.prēs'.shun, a mode of speech, the phase of  
the countenance, the soul of music, the representation of  
a quantity, a squeezing out; expressive, ex.prēs'sive;  
express'ive-ly, expressive ness, express'ible, expressibly.  
Fr. exprés, expression, expressif; Lat. expres'sio, exprēmo, sup.expressum  
(ex prēmo, to press out, to draw out, hence to portray).  
Expulsion, ex.pul'.shun; expulsive, ex.pul'.sive. (See Expel.)  
Expunge' (2 syl.), to efface; expunged' (2 syl.), expung'er.  
Latin expungēre (ex pungo, to prick out).  
Expurgate, ex.pur'.gate (not ex.pur'.gate), to purify; ex'pur-gāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), ex'pur-gāt-ing, ex'pur-gāt-or (R. xxxvii.)  
Expurgation, ex.pur'.gāt'shun; ex pur-gatory.  
Index expurgatorius, in'dex ex.pur'.ga.tor'ri'æs, the list  
of books condemned by the Roman Catholic Church.  
Lat. expurgātio, expurgātor, expurgātorius, expurgāre (purgo, to purge).  
Exquisite, ex'.kwiz.sit (not ex'.kwiz'ite), excellent, a dandy;  
exquisite-ly, exquisite ness.  
Lat. exquisītus, exquirēre, sup. exquisītum (ex quere, to search out).  
Exsiccate, ex.sīk'kate, to dry; exsīc'cat-ed (R. xxxvi.), exsīc'cat-ing (R. xix.), exsīc'cant, exsiccation, ex'.sīk'kay'.shun.  
Latin exsiccāre (ex siccō, to dry out). (See Desiccate.)  
Extant, ex'.tant, in existence.  
Latin extant, gen. extantis, standing out (ex stāre).  
Extacy (no such word. See Extasy).  
Extempore, ex.tēm'.po're (not ex.tēm'.pore), offhand, without  
preparation; extemporaneous, ex.tēm'.po.ray'ni'.ēus;  
extemporaneous-ly, extemporaneous ness, extem'por-  
arily (Rule lxvi., eous and -ious).  
Extemporise (R. xxxi.), ex.tēm'.po.rīz, to improvise; extem'pōrised (4 syl.), extem'pōr'is-ing (R. xix.), extem'pōr'is-er.
Errors of Speech

Extemporality, ex.tëmp′.po.ràl′.i.ty (Latin extemporalitàs) might be introduced, the art of improvising.
Lat. extempóráncus, -órius, extempo-ráre (without time [to prepare]).
Extempörate, to prolong; extend′-ed, extend′-ing, extend′-er, extend′-ible; extend′, size; ex′tant, in existence.
Extermination, ex.tem′.n′.shun; extensive, ex.tem′.sív; extensive-ly, extensive-ness; extensible, ex.tem′.sí-bí (not -able); extend′-sor [muscle], opposed to the flex′or [muscle].
French extension, extensive, extensibilité, extenseur: Latin extendēre, supine extension, extensio, extensīvus (ex tendo, to stretch out).
Exterminate, ex.tem′.nu.ate, to lessen; extend′-nate′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), extend′-nating-ly, extend′-nator (R. xxxvii.).
Extermination, ex.tem′.nu.ation; extenuatory, ex.tem′.n′.u.á.t′.ry.
Fr. ex†enuation; Lat. extenduātio, extenduātūr, extenduāria (tenuis, thin).
Exterior, ex.te′r′i.or, outer, the outside. Interior, inner, the inside; exter′i.or-ly. Exter′iors (plu.), outward parts.
Lat. ex′tēri̇or (extra, on the outside); in′tēri̇or (intra, within).
Exterminate, ex.tér′.mi.n.ate, to eradicate; exterminat′-ed (R. xxxvi.), exterminat′-ing, exterminat′-or (R. xxxvii.).
Extermination, ex.tér′.mi.n′.ation; exterminative, ex.tér′.mi.ná.t′.iv; extrematory, ex.tér′.mi.ná.t′.ry.
French extermination, exterminating; Latin exterminātio, exterminātūr, exterminēra (ex terminus, [to drive] out of the border).
Exter′nal, outward; exter′nals (plu.), the outward parts and forms; exter′nal-ly; exter′n, an out-patient. Internal.
Lat. exter′nus, v. exter′nare; French externe.
Extil′ (better extill), to distil; extilled′ (3 syl.), extill′-ing (Rule iv.), extill′-er; extillation, ex′til.la′tion′.shun (Rule viii.).
Lat. extillātio, extillāre [ex stillo, to fall out in drops].
Extinct′, extinction, ex.tÎn′.shun. (See extinguish.)
Extinguished, ex.tin′.gus.his, to put out; extin′gs.hished (3 syl.), extin′gs.hing-ing, extin′gs.hing-er, extin′gs.hing-able.
Extinct′, no longer in existence; extinction, ex.tÎn′.shun.
Fr. extinction; Lat. extinctio, ex′tinguus, supine extinculum (stingo).
Extirpate, ex′tîr.pâ.te (not ex`tîr.pate), to root out; extirpāt′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), extirpāt′-ing, extirpāt′-or (Rule xxxvii.); extirpatory, ex′tîr.pâ.t′.ry; extir′pable.
Extirpation, ex′tîr.pâ.t′.shun (-t′., not `-ter.-)
Fr. extirpation; Lat. extirpātio, extirpātio, extirpāre (stirps, a root).
Extol′, to laud; extolled′ (3 syl.), extoll′-ing (R. iv.), extoll′-er.
(“Extol” would be far better with double l. Lat. extoll[ο].)
AND OF SPELLING.

Extort', to wrest from; extort'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), extort'-ing, extort'-er; extortion, ex. tor'. shun; extor'tion-er, extor'tion-ist, extor'tion-ary; extorsive, ex. tor'. siu.

("Extortion" ought to be spelt extorsion.)

French extorsion; Latin extorqueo, sup. extorsum (torqueo, to twist).

Extra, ex'. trah, in addition; extras, ex'. trahz, additional charges.

Extra- (Lat. pref.), beyond, in excess, additional. (With a hyphen.)

Extra-judicial, -ju.dish'. al, in excess of court business.

Extra-mundane, -mün'. dane, not of this world.

Extra-mural, -mu'. räl, outside the city walls.

Extra-parochial, -par’.o'. khäl, not of the parish.

Extra-professional, -pro'. fësh'. on. al, not professional.

Extra-tropical, -tröp’. äkäl, beyond the tropics.

Extract, (noun) ex'. tract, (verb) ex. tract'. (Rule I.)

Extract (noun), a tincture, a selection.

Extract' (verb), to draw out, to select; extract' -ed (Rule xxxvi.), extract'-ing, extract'-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Extraction, ex.trak'. shun; extract'-ible; extrac'tive, extr. -tiv.

Fr. extraction, extractif; Lat. extractum (ex traho, to draw out).

Extraneous, ex.trii:. ne.us, foreign; extra'neous-ly.

Latin extraneus (extra, without, beyond).

Extraordinary, ex’. tra.or'. di.nër ry (not ex. tro'. di.nër ry), unusual; ex’traor’dinari-ly (Rule xi.), extraordinaries (plu.) ex’traor’. di.nër riz, extras, things very unusual.

French extraordinaire, extraordinaires; Latin extra ordinarius.

Extravagant, ex.träv’. a.günt, wasteful, prodigal; extrav’agant-ly;


Extravaganza, ex.träv’. a.gan’. zäh, a musical or dramatic piece in which extravagant licence has been taken.

Fr. extravagant, -gän’. Less; Lat. extravagari, to wander beyond [bounds].

Extravasate, ex.träv’. a.sate, to get out of the proper vessels [as blood]; extrav’asät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), extrav’asät-ing (Rule xix.); extravasation, ex.träv’. a.say’. shun (-tion, "a state of being" [out of the proper vessels]).

Fr. extravaser, extravasion; Lat. extra vása, out of the [proper] vessels.

Extreme, ex.trëm’. furthest (extremest, ex. treem’. est, in poetry only); extremes (plu.), ex. treemz’, the two extreme ends; extreme’-ly; extremity, plu. extremities, ex. treem’. itiz.

French extrême, extrémité; Latin extrénum, extrémitas, extrémus.

Extricate, ex’. trë.kate, to free from difficulties; extricât-ed (R. xxxvi.), extricât-ing (R. xix.); extricable, ex’. tri.kü. b’l,
Extrication, ex'.tri.kay' shùn, liberation from difficulties.

Latin extricabilis, extricare, extricare (trīca, hairs, &c., wrapped round the feet of birds to prevent them from wandering. "To extricate," to get the feet out of these trīca or impediments).

Extrinsic, ex' trik.in'. stik, independent; extrinsically, ex' trik.in'. sti. kū' lī.ly.

French extrinsèque; Latin extrinsècus, acting from another source.

Extrude' (2 syl.), to thrust out; extrū'd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), extrū'd'-ing (R. xix.); extrusion, ex' trū' shun. (Not a Fr. word.)

Latin extrū'dere, supine extrū'dsum (ex trudo, to thrust out).

Exuberant, exւ'.bè.rant, boisterous, luxuriant; exhuberant-ly.

Exuberance, ex' .bè. ran'shùn; exuberant, ex' .ber. ant; Latin exūberans, gen. exūberantis, exūberare (uber, a dug or udder).

Exude' (2 syl.), to issue through the pores (1 syl.); exū'd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), exū'd'-ing (R. xix.), exudation, ex'.u.day' shun.

A corruption of exuđe, Latin ex sūdo, to sweat out.

Exult', to rejoice exceedingly; exult'-ed (R. xxxvi.), exult'-ing-ly; exultation, ex' .ul.tay' shun; exult'-ant, exult'-or.

Lat. exultantia, exultatio, exultare (ex salto, to leap about).

Exuviae, ex' .uv'e (in Geol.), all fossil animal matter, the cast-off skins, &c., of animals. (Latin eJ'ill', things left off.)

Eye, plu. eyes, ī, īze (1 syl.), organ of sight, to watch; eyed, īde (1 syl.); eye-ing, ī.ing. ("Eye-ing" and "dye-ing" are exceptions to Rule xix.)

Old Eng. īg or edge; edg-appel, the apple of the eye; edg-tōth, &c.

Eyre, ī' r, a circuit, as Justices in Eyre, itinerant judges.

Latin īrc, to go.

Eyrie, ī'.ry, the nest of birds of prey. (Welsh īyr, an eagle.)

Fable, fa' .b'l (noun and verb); fabled, fa' .b'ld; fa' bling, fa' bler.

Fabulist, fa' .b'. əlist; fabulous, fa' .b'. ə.lūs; fab' ulous-ly, fab' ulous-ness; fabulise (not -ize, R. xxxi.), fab' ulize; fab' ulised (3 syl.), fab' ulis-ing (R. xix.).

French fabule, fabuliste; Latin fabūa, fabūāris, fabūāri.

Fabric, fa' .b' rik, texture, &c.; fabrication, fa' .b' rik'. kāt; fa' .b' rik-.kate; to manufacture, to falsify; fabric- cat-ed, fabric- cat-ing (R. xix.), fabric- cat- or (R. xxxvii.).

French fabriquer, fabrication; Latin fabricātio, fabricātor, fabricāre (fāber, a forger or smith).

Facade, fa' .sard' (French), the front of a building.

Face (1 syl.), the visage, a surface. Phase, fāz, the disc of the moon, &c., the shape of a wave, &c. Face, to stand opposite, to encounter; faced (1 syl.); fac-ing, face'-ing; facial, fa' .stīl, pertaining to the face, as facial angle.
Facet, *fæs'et* (not *fay'.set*), one of the little flat surfaces of a cut diamond. (Fr. *facette*, face; Lat. *fāces*, a face.)

Facetious, *fæs'e.shúz*, jocose; facetious-ly, facetious-ness.

Facetive, *fæs'e.shív*.e, witticisms, merry conceits.

Fr. *facétie*, facetieusement; Lat. *fācītics*, *fācītosus*, *fācētus*. merry.

Facilitate, *fæs'il'at.at*, to make easy; facilitate-ed (R. xxxvi.), facilitate-ing (R. xix.); facilitate, dexterity; facilities (plu.) *fæs'il'.a.tíz*, means of reducing difficulties.

French *facilité*, *faciliter*; Latin *facilitas* (*fácilis*, easy).

Fac-simile, *fæk'sim'.il* (Fr.), an exact copy. (Lat. *factum* *símillis*.)

Faction, *fak'shún*, a cabal'; faction-ist, an unscrupulous opponent; factious, *fak'shús*; factious-ly, factious-ness.

French *faction*; Latin *factio*, *factiosus* mutinous, (*fació, to do*).

Factor, *fæk'tor*, an agent; factor-ship (-ship, office of).

Factory, *fæk'to.ry*; factorage, *fæk'to.ráge*, a factor’s dues.

French *facître*, factorage; Latin *factor* (*fació, to make or do*).

Factotum, *fæk'to.tum*, an employee who does all sorts of work.

Fr. *factotum*; Lat. *factū tum*, to do everything.


Faculty, plu. faculties, *fæk'.u.líz*, capacity, skill, science.

The faculty, medical practitioners collectively considered.

French *faculté*; Latin *facultas* (*facul* for *fácilis*, easy).

There are four “faculties” or sciences, viz., arts, theology, law, and medicine, but the word faculty is now restricted to the last.

Faddle, *fæld'.d'l*, to trifle; fiddle-faddle, purposeless nonsense.

Fade (1 syl.), to droop, to lose colour; faded, fading (R. xix.).

French *faide*, insipid; Latin *vādo*, to go; Greek *badēs*, a walk.

Fag, a drudge, to drudge. A fish-fag, a female fish-hawker.

The fag-end, the selvage, the worst end.

Fagged (1 syl.), fagg'-ing (Rule i.), fagg'-er.


Fagot, *fæg'.ót*, a bundle of sticks, cakes made of pork scraps.


Fahrenheit, *Færen'hít*, the inventor of the thermometer which marks 32° as the freezing point of water, and 212° as its boiling point (difference 180°). Reaumur’s thermometer, used in Germany and Russia, divides the distance between these extremes into 80 parts. The centigrade thermometer divides it into 100 deg.

Fall (1 syl.), to become bankrupt, to miss; failed (1 syl.), fail'-ing; failure, fail'yér, insolvency, defeat.

Welsh *fael*, to fail or miss; *fael*, a failing. Germ. *fehlen*, to fall.
Fain, fane, feign (all pronounced fane, 1 syl.)
Fain, desirous. (Old Eng. fegn[ian], to desire; Fr. fain.)
Fane, a temple. (Latin fānum, a temple.)
Feign, to pretend. (Fr. feindre, Lat. fingère, to feign.)

Faint, feint (both faint, 1 syl.)
Faint, languid, to swoon; faint'-ed (R. xxi.), faint'-ing, faint'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns means "like"); faint'-ly.
Feint, a pretence. (Fr. feinte, Latin fingère, to feign.)

Fair, fair, free market, delicate. Fare, cost of a journey, provisions.
Fear, fear, terror. Fair; fair'ing, a present from the fair; fair'-ish, rather fair (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); fairish-ly, fair'ly.
"Fair" (a free market), French foire; Latin fēria, a holiday.
"Fair" (just, beautiful), Old English fēgr, fair; fēger, beauty.
"Fare," Old Eng. fēr, a journey, hence cost of a journey; provision.
"Fear," Old Eng. fēr[a], to fear from being startled (fēr, sudden).

Fairy, plu. fairies, fair'riz. Spenser's word is Faery [Queen].

Falkirk, fa.lker', a Mahommetan monk. (Arab, a poor man.)

Falchion, faivl'shun (not fūl'shun nor fawv'.shē'oon).
French fauchon, a curved sword; Latin falx, a reap-hook.
Falcon, faw'.kōn (not fū.l'.kōn nor fawv'.kōn), a female hawk; falconer, faw'.kōn'er; falconry, faw'.kōn'ry.
Fr. favicon, a falcon; Lat. falx, gen. faelicis, a reap-hook. So called from its curved beak. The male is called a tassel or tarsel (Fr. tiercelet, a tierce, or third smaller).

Faldstool, fald'stool, the bishop's chair within the altar rails.
Old Eng. fal'd stōl, a folding stool; Fr. fauteuil, i.e., faudesteul; Low Lat. faldistorium; Germ. feldstuhl.

Fall, fawv; past fell, past part. fallen, fawv'n; fall'ing, fall'er. ("Fall" retains double 1 in all its compounds: as befall, downfall, windsfall, falling-in, falling sickness, &c.) (R. x.)
Old English feallan, past folk, past part. ge-fallen, to fall.

Fallacy, plu. fallacies, fāl'.la.siz, an error; fallaci'ous, fū.llay'-sīus (Rule xi.); falla'cious-ly, falla'cious-ness.

Latin fallācia, fallāciōsus (fallax, deceitful); French fallacieux.

Fallible (not -able), liable to fall; fallibility, fū.l'ī.ble'-li.ty. Lat. fallère, to deceive; Grk. phallo, to make to fall; Fr. faillible.

Fallopian [tube], fal'lo.pi.an (not fal'lō.pī.ī.an), so called from Gabriel Fallopius, of Modena (1523-1562).
Fallow, reddish bay colour, uncultivated, ploughed but not sown.

“Fallow [deer],” Old Eng. fealo, yellowish brown (seawian, to ripen).

“Fallow land” is land left to “ripen.”

False, false, not true; false’-hood, a lie; false’-ly, false’-ness;

Falsify, fōl.ˈst.ɪˌfɪ ʃ; falsifies, fōl.ˈst.ɪˌfɪz; falsified, fōl.ˈst.ɪˌfɪd; falsifier

Falsification, fōl.ˈst.ɪˌfɪˌkeɪˈʃən, misrepresentation.

Old English false; Latin falsus, v. fallō, supine falsum, to deceive.

Falsetto, plu. falsettos (R. xlii.), fōlˌsɛˌtəz (Ital.), a false voice.

Falter, fōlˈtər, to hesitate; faltered (2 syl.), faltering, etc.

Spanish fallar, to be at fault (falla), hence sin falla, without fail.

Fame (1 syl.), renown; famed (1 syl.), renowned; fame’-less.

Famous, fōˈməs; famous’-ly, famous’-ness.

Latin fama, famōsus; French fame, famen.

Familiar, faˈmilˌər, intimate, an attendant demon; familiar’-ly;

familiarity, plu. familiarities (R. xliv.), faˈmilˌɪərɪˈtɪz.

Familiarise (Rule xxxi.), faˈmilˌɪərˌɪzə, to accustom;

Familiarised, faˈmilˌɪərˌɪzd; familiarising (Rule xix.)

Family, plu. families (Rule xliv.), jæmˈliəz.

French famille, famillier, familiarité, familiariser; Latin fāmilia, familiāris, familiāritas (familius, a household servant).

Famine, jæmˈi.ˈn; famish, jæmˈi.ʃ, to starve; famished (2 syl.), fam’ish-ing (-ish, “to make” [hungry]). Rule lxvii.

French famine, fam, hunger; Latin fāmes, dearth, hunger.

Fan, (noun and verb), fanned (1 syl.), fam’-ing (R. i.), fann’-er.

Old Eng. fann, a fan; Germ. vane; Lat. vannus, a winnowing fan.

Fanatic, faˈnætˌɪk (not faˈnætˌaˌtɪk), a visionary; fanatical, faˈnætˌɪkl; fanatic’-ly; fanaticism, faˈnætˌɪzəm.

French fanaticque, fanatisme; Latin fānāticus (fānun, a temple. Fanatics were persons who haunted temples and pretended to utter predictions).

Fancy, plu. fancies, faˈnɛs, a whim, a liking, to like, to imagine; fancied, faˈnɛd; fan’ci-ful (Rule viii.), fan’ciful-ly, fan’ci-ful-ness, fan’ciy-ing (Rule xi.) (See Fantastic)

The spelling of “fancy” for phansy is disgraceful.

Gk. phantāsia (phaino, to appear); Lat. phantāsia; Fr. fantaste.

Fandango, plu. fandangos, faʊˈn.dænˌɡoʊz, a Spanish dance.

Fane, a temple; fain, desirous; feign, fane, to pretend.


“Feign,” French feindre.

Fanfare (not faˈnfɛr), faˈnɛˌfɛr (Fr.), a flourish of trumpets (Arab.)

Fang, improperly applied to the root of teeth, a pointed tooth.

Old Eng. fæng-tōth, a tusk; (fæn, to seize, the tooth which seizes hold).

Fantasia, faʊˈn.təˈzi.ə (not faʊˈn.tə.ˈzi.ə), a musical composition unrestricted by rules (Ital.)
Fantastic, *fän.täs.tik*; fanciful; fantastical, fantastical-ly, fantastical-ness; fantasy, plu. fantasies, *fän.tsiz*

Better with *ph-*; Gk. *phantais*; Lat. *phantasia*. (See *Fancy*.)

**Far**, (comp.) far’ther, (super.) far’thest, the most distant.

**Forth**, (comp.) fur’ther, (super.) fur’thest, most in advance.

**Fore**, (comp.) former, (super.) foremost or first, ordinal.

(A has walked *farther* than B, has read *further*, and stands *first* or *foremost* in his class.)

(Of the planets, Neptune is *farthest* from the Sun; one of the poles of our Earth is advanced to the Sun *further* than the other; the planet Jupiter is the *first* or *foremost* in size.)

"Far," Old English *fer* or *fyr*, (comp.) *fyrr*, (super.) *fyrrest*.

"Forth," Old English *forth* or *furth*, (comp.) *furder*, (super.) *furthest*.

"Fore," Old Eng. *für*, (comp.) *formér*, more to the fore, (sup.) *formest*.

**Farce** (1 syl.), a dramatic burlesque; *far’cical*, *far’cical-ly*.

Fr. *farse*; Lat. *farsia*, to stuff. (A drama crammed, i.e., exaggerated.)

fare (Old Eng. postfix), "way," "wanderer," "getting on."

Field-fare, a bird. (*Feola-fer*, the migratory flock.)

Thorough-fare, *thür’rüh-fare*, a through way.

War-fare, *war-going*.

Way-farer, a way-wanderer.

Welfare, well-going, well [or ill] getting-on (Rule x.)

**Fare** (1 syl.), passage-money, provision, to get on (see *Fair*);

fared, *fair’d*; far’ing, *fare’ing*, getting on; but

Fairing, *fair’ing*, a present from the fair.

Farewell (not *farewel*), May it go well [with you].

("*Well* retains double *l* in all its compounds, except welfare, which retains its more ancient spelling with one *l*."

Old English *faran*, to go; *fare*, a journey, hence cost, provision.

**Farinaceous**, *für’rínay’shus*, made of flour, yielding flour.

Fr. *farinaë*; Lat. *farinarius* (better than "farinaceous"); *färina*.

**Farm**, farmed (1 syl.), farm’ing, farm’-er.

Old Eng. *form*[ian], to procure food (*forn*, food), *fearn*[ian], to farm.

**Farrago**, plu. farragoes, *far-ray’göze* (Lat.), a medley, meseceline.

A farrago is meal [far] mixed with offal, for pigs, &c.

Farrier, *für’rër*, one who shoes horses; *far’riery*, the trade.

Misspelt, the first syl. is *ferrum*, iron, and not *far*, bread corn.

Latin *ferarius* [*fauber*], a worker in iron, a blacksmith.

**Farrow**, *für’ro*, a litter of pigs, to bring forth a litter of pigs;

far’rowed (2 syl.), far’rowing.

Old English *færb*, a litter of pigs.

Far’ther, more remote. *Fur’ther*, more in advance. (See *Far*.)

Far’thest, most remote. *Fur’thest*, most in advance.

Foremost (not *formost*), most to the fore.
Farthing, *farth'ing*, the fourth part of a penny.

Old English *feorthling*, one of the earliest English coins.

Fascinate, *fās'si.nate*, to charm; *fās'cināt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fās'cināt-ing* (Rule xix.), *fās'cināt-er* (better -or).

Fascination, *fās'si.nay'-.shun*, enchantment.

Fr. *fascination*; Lat. *fās'cinātiō, fās'cināndra* (*fascinum*, witchery).

Fascine, *fās'see'n* (not *fās'seen*), a fagot used in sieges.

French *fascine*; Latin *fasciae*, a bundle (*fascio*, to bind with a truss).

Fashion, *fāsh'ōn*, the mode, to mould, to form; fashionned, *fāsh'.ōnd*; *fashion-ing*, *fāsh'.ōn-ing*; *fashion-er*.

Fashionable, *fāsh'ōn.a.b'l*; *fashion-able-ness*, fashionably.

Fashionables (plu.), *fāsh'.ōn.a.b'lz*, persons of fashion.

French *fashionable, fa'çon*; Latin *fācio*, to make or fashion.

Fast, firm, unbroken, hence swift (without interval) secure; from swift we get *dissipated* (to live fast), to hold fast (secure), and hence parsimony, abstinence.

Fasten, *fāk'.s'n*, to bolt, to fix; fastened, *fāk'.s'nd*; *fasten-ing*, *fāk'.s'ning*, fixing, bolting, that which fastens.

(-en added to nouns = "to make." *Fasten*, to make fast.)

-fast (as an affix), "firm." *Stead-fast*, standing firm.

Old Eng. *fret*, firm; *fret* or *fast*, swift; *fāsten*, a fast.

Fastidious, *fās.ti'd.i.ās* (not *fās.ti'djē's*), squeamish; *fastid'ious-ly*; *fastidious-ness*.

Lat. *fāstitius* (*fāstium*, disdain, *fāsus*, pride); Fr. *fâtitieux*.

Fat, (comp.) *fatt'-er*; (super.) *fatt'-est* (R. i.), fatt'y, fatt'i-ness (R. xi.), fatt'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); *fât'-ly, fatt'-ing, fatt'-ness*.

Fatten, *fāt'n*, to make fat (-en added to verbs means "to make"); fattened, *fāt'ned*; fatt'en-ing, fatt'en-er.


Fata Morgana, *fā' tā Mor'gar.nah*, a mirage occasionally seen in the Straits of Mess'īna, &c.

Italian *fata* (fairy) Morgana, sister of Arthur and pupil of Merlin.

She lived at the bottom of the sea.

Fatal, *fā'.tāl*, deadly, inevitable; *fā'tal-ly*; *fā'tal-ist*; fatalism, *fā'.tāl.i.sm*; the notion that everything is fixed by fate; fatality, *fā'.tāl.ī.ty*; fatalistic, *fā'.tāl.i.tik* (q.v.)

Fate (1 sy1.), doom, lot; fated, *fā'.tēd*, doomed, allotted.

Fr. *fata*, fatality, fatalisme, fataliste; Lat. *fatālis*, fataliter, fatum, fate.

Father, fem. mother, both parent; *far'.ther*, *muth'er*, *pair'rent*.

Father-in-law, plu. fathers-in-law. The husband's father is the wife's father-in-law, and the wife's father is the husband's father-in-law.
Step-father, *plu.* step-fathers, the second father of a child who has lost her first father; *fem.* Step-mother.

Grandfather, *fem.* grandmother, the parents of parents are grandparents to the third generation.

Great-grandfather, &c., the parents of grandparents are great-grandparents to the fourth generation.

Godfather, *fem.* Godmother, sponsors at baptism.

Son, daughter [*both* child], offspring of father and mother.

Sire, *fem.* dam, father and mother of a quadruped.

Old English *fader, módor* (common to the whole Aryan family of languages), *faderic, fatherly; step-fader, step-móder* (*steop[ean]*), to bereave, the father, &c., of a child bereaved. “Grandfather” is French *grand* (*père*), great grandfather. (Anglo-Saxon *great.*)

**Fathom**, a measure of six feet, to sound the sea, to penetrate; fathom, *fáth’un*; fath’omed (2 *syl.*), fath’om-ing, fath’om-er, fath’om-able, fath’om-less.

Old English *fethum*, a cubit; v. *fethm[an]*, to fathom; *fethrmrm*.

**Fatigue**, *fa.teeg’,* weariness, to weary; ‘fatigued, *fa.teeg’d*; fatigu-ing (*Rule xix.*), *fa.teeg’ing*; fat’iga’tion, *-shun*.

French *fatigue*; Latin *fatiga*, to weary (*fátim*, overmuch).

**Faubourg**, *fo’.boo’ryg*, a suburb. (Old French *forbourg).*

Low Latin *foris burgium*, the borough beyond [the town].

**Fault**, *fółt*, offence; faulty, *föl’ty*; fault’i-ness, fault’i-ly.

French *faute*, now *faute*; Latin *faulo*, to slip; *fálitas*, falsehood.

**Faun**, a woodland deity. **Fawn**, a young deer, to cringe.

Fauna, *faw’.nah*, the collective animals (Flora, *fó’.rah*, the collective plants) of any given region.


**Favour**, *fa’.vor*, a kindness, to befriend; fa’voured (2 *syl.*), fa’vour-er, fa’vour-ing, fa’vour-ing-ly, fa’vour-er, fa’vour-able, fa’vourable-ness, fa’vourably; favourite, *fa’.vor.it*; fa’vourit-ism, fa’vour-less.

French *favoir*, favorable, *favorite*, *favoritisme*; Latin *fácior, favórabilis, fásco*, to befriend. (Our apology for the *u* in these words is that it marks their French origin, but the French do not interpolate *u* after *e*, and it would be far better to follow the Latin.)

**Fawn**, a young deer, to cringe. **Fawn**, a woodland deity.

Fawn, *fawn-ed* (1 *syl.*), fawn’-ing, fawn’ing-ly, fawn’-er.

Fr. *fawn = faun*, a fawn; Old Eng. *fawn[an]*, to cringe or flatter.

Fealty, *fe’.ál.ty* (*not* *feel’.ty*), loyalty.

French *féal*, trusty; Latin *fidélis*, faithful.

**Fear**, *fér*, terror, to feel terror; feared (1 *syl.*), fear’-ing, fear’-ful (*Rule vii.*), fearful-ly, fearful-ness, fear’-less, fear’less-ness, fear’less-ly; fear-nought, *fér’.nort*.

Old English *fér[an]*, to startle; *fér*, terror from sudden danger.
Feasible, *feas’i*b1, practicable; feas’ibly; feasibil’ity.
French *faisable* (wrong); Latin *fācere, fāctus*, easy to do.
Feast, *feest*, a banquet, to eat sumptuously; feast’-ed (R. xxxvi.)
French *fête* now *fête*; Latin *festum*, a holiday, a banquet
Feat, *feet*, an exploit. Feet, plu. of foot. Fête, fate (French.)
Feather, *feel’er* (noun and verb); feather’ed, feather’ing.
Old Eng. *feather* or *father*; feather’d or feather’d, feathered.
Feature, *fee’ter*, the five members of the face, a characteristic.
Norman *faiteur*; Latin *factūra*, the make-up of a thing (facio).
Febrile, *fēb’rıl* (not *fēb’rile* nor *fēb’ril*), relating to fever.
Febrifuge, *fēb’ri.jíf*, a medicine to mitigate fever.
Fr. *fēbrile*; Lat. *febrūis, febr’i fitga* (febris fuge, to put to flight fever).
February, *fēb’ru.á*ry (not *fēb’v.á*ry). Latin *februárius*.
The month, among the Romans, of the lustralia (fēbrēo, to cleanse).
Fecula, *fēk’u.lah*, starch; fec’ulent, feculency. (See Facule.)
French *ficule*; Latin *feciūla*, diminutive of *fex*, sediment.
Fecund, *fēk’űнд*, fruitful; fecundate, *fēk’u.ánd.a’t*; fec’undat-ed (Rule xxvi.), fec’undat-ing (Rule xix.), fec’undat-or.
Fecundation, *fēk’u.ánd.a’’hun*; fecundity, *fēk’u.ánd.i.ty*.
French *fécondation, fécondation*, fécondite; Latin *fecunditas, fecundus*.
Federal, *fēd’e.riil*, leagued together. The fed’erals, states leagued together; fed’eral-ism, fed’eral-ist; federal-ise, *fēd’e.rii.ž*; fed’eralised (4 syl.), fed’eralis-ing (R. xix.), federative, *fēd’e.ri.a.tiv*. Confederate, con *fēd’e.ri.te*.
Federation, *fēd’e.ray.‘hun* and Confederation, a league.
Fr. *fédéral, fédéraliste, fédération, fédératif*; Lat. *fēces*, a league.
Fee, a payment, *to pay*; feed, *fee’ing*. Land held under an overlord; fee-simple, land not entailed; fee-tail, lands entailed; fee-farm, a farm held on payment of rent.
Feeble, *fee’b*l, weak; fee’ble-ness, fee’bly.
French *faible*; Spanish *fleb*; Italian *febile*.
Feed, past *fēd*, past part. *fed*; feed’-ing, feed’-er. (See Feed.)
Feel, past *fēlt*, past part. *felt*; feel’-ing, perceiving by touch, sense of touch; feel’ing-ly, tenderly; feel’-er.
Old English *fēl*, past *fēle*, past part. *fel*ed; *fēling*.
Feet, plu. of foot. Feat, an exploit. Fête, fate, a festival.
Feign, fane, to pretend. Fain, desirous. Fane, a temple.
Feign, feigned (1 syl.); feigned-ly, feign-ed-ly; feign-ing.
Feint, faint, a pretense. Faint, inclined to swoon.

"Feign," Fr. feindre, feint; Lat. fingere, supine finctum, to counterfeit. "Fain," Old Eng. fegnian, to desire; fegnung, a desiring, a wish.
"Fane," Lat. fanum, a temple (from fari, to speak, quod pontifices sacrando fanum "funtur," quod vocabant e.ffecrii templa (Varr.)

Felicitv, felici-tät-ly, happiness; felicitous, felici-tous-ly, felicitous-ness.

Fr. feliciter, felicitation, felicité; Lat. felicitas, felicitare (felix, happy).

Fell, the skin; [fell of hair], a hilly moor, cruel, to bring to the ground, did fall. Fell-monger, dealer in hides; fell.

To fell, felled (1 syl.), fell-ing, fell-er, one who fells wood. ("Fell" retains double l in its compounds, R. viii., as befell.). Old Eng. fell, skin, fur; fell [for hats]: Germ. fell, a hide. Germ. felin, a rock, hill, cliff. Old Eng. fell, cruel; full, death. (Verb) Old Eng. fellan, to cut down; past feald, past part. felt.


Felly, plu. fellies, fel-liz, one of the parts of the rim of a wheel. This is a better spelling than felloe. (Old Eng. felge.)

Felon, fel-on, one who has committed felony;

Felony, plu. felonies, fel-on-iz, a capital offence; felonious, fel-no-ious-ly.

Felo de se, fel-lo de se, suicide, a self murderer.

Low Lat. felonia, felo de se, felony on oneself [by suicide]: Fr. felon.

Fel'spar (in Geol.), a volcanic product the basis of many rocks. German felspar, feld spar. Kirwin says fel spar, rock spar.

Felt, the hide and its fur, used for hats. Past tense of feel.

Old English fell, a hide, fur; felt. a hide with its fur.

Fenucca, fe-lük' kah (Italian fenuca), a small sailing vessel.

Female, fe' mail, the feminine sex. Male, the masculine sex.

Feminine, fém'i.nin (not fém'i.nine), pertaining to the female sex. Masculine, mas'i.kilin, pertaining to the male sex.

Female screw, the nut or indented spiral. Male screw, the part with the thread in relief.

Femme-sole, fém-söle, an unmarried woman.

Fr. femelle, femme, a woman, fém'min; Lat. fém'minus, femella or femina, a woman (a feminum partibus, quibus [femina] distinguitur a vira. — Leidore of Seville (Originum s. Etymologic., lib. xx).

Femoral, fém'o.rål, pertaining to the thigh.

Lat. fém'ur, gen. fém'öris, outside of the thigh; fèmen, gen. fém'inis, the inside of the thigh.
**AND OF SPELLING.**

**Fen**, land wholly or partially covered with water; *fenn-y* (R. i.).
Old English *fenn*, a marsh or fen; *fennig*, fatty, muddy.

**Fence** (1 syl.), a hedge, to enclose with a hedge, to fight with foils; *fenced* (1 syl.), *fence-ing* (Rule xix.), *fence-er*.
Latin *defensio*, a defence; v. *defendo*, supine *defensum*.

**Fen'nel**, a pot-herb. (Old Eng. *fenol*; Lat. *fenniculum*, *fannum*, hay.)

**Feod**, feud, fee, feoff, fief, feudal.
(At present the uncertain spelling and meaning of these words is most perplexing. The French *fief* is not wanted and might be discarded. *Feud* should be restricted to the quarrels of clans and tribes. It is a very corrupt spelling of the Old English *feafth* or *faeth*, a deadly feud.)

The words retained and their meanings would then be—

**Fee**, property held for service; fee-simple, fee-tail, base-fee, conditional fee, fee-expectant, fee-farm (Law terms).
Old English *fēh* or *fōh*, property, goods, any medium of exchange.

**Feod**, *fyde*, the right of a tenant to a fee; feodalty, fealty; feodary, *fū'da.ry*, an officer of the court of wards (abolished); feodatory, *fū'da.tō.ry*, the tenant of a fee.

**Feoff**, *fēf* (same as fee, but not a law term), whence feoff-or, *fēf'-or*, one who gives possession of a fee; feoff-ee, *fēf'-ee*, one who is put in possession of a fee; feoff-ment, *fēf.ment*, a deed conveying a fee.

**Feud**, a deadly quarrel between clans or families; feud-bote, *fyde.bote*, money paid for engaging in a "feud" quarrel; feud-ist, a writer on family feuds.

**Feudal** [system]. Unhappily the spelling is too firmly established to be disturbed, otherwise feodal would be better, and then *feudal* would be the adj. of *feud*.

Low Latin *feodum*, *fo'famementum*, *fo'siator*, *fo'situs*; French *fēodal*.

**Ferment**, (noun) *fer'ment*, (verb) *ferment* (Rule 1.), ferment-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ferment-ing, ferment-able.

**Fermentation**, *fer'ment'ay'shun*; fermentability, *fer'-mēnt'.ta'bi'y*; fermentative, *fer'mēnt'.ta'tīv*.

French fermenter, fermentation, fermentable, fermentatif; Latin fermentatio, fermentum, fermentāre, to leaven.

**Fern**, a family of cryptogamic plants; *fern'-y* (Old Eng. *fearn*).

**Ferocious** (Rule lxvi.), *fer'o'shūs*, savage; ferocious-ly;

**Ferocity**, *fer'o'shī'ty*, inhuman cruelty, savageness.

**Fer'rel** (better ferrule, *fer'rule*, q.v.)

Ferret, *fēr'ret*, an animal of the weasel kind, a narrow woollen tape, to drive out of a hole, to tease; ferret-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ferret-ing, ferret-er.

French *furet*, *furter*; German *frett*; Old English *fretan*, to gnaw. "Ferret" (tape), German *florret*, [band], a coarse silk ribbon.
Ferruginous, *fë.rü.gin.ùs* (not *fë.rü.gin.ùs*), containing the properties or colour of iron[rust]; ferruginated, *fë.rü.gina.ted*, impregnated with iron (not *fë.rü.gina.ted*).

Latin *fë.rū.gō*, iron rust (*forum rubīgo*, rust of iron).

Ferry, *plu.* ferries, *fë.rìz*, a boat for conveying passengers across a river, to convey passengers across a river in a boat; ferries, *fë.rìs*; ferried, *fë.rìd*; *fë.rìy-ing*.


Fertile, *fër.tìl* (not *fër.tìle*), more fertile (comp.), *fër.tìl-est*, or most fertile (super.); *fër.tìl-ly*; fertility, *fër.tìl’.ì.ty*.

Fertilise (not *fërtilize*, Rule xxxi.), *fër.tìl.ìz*; *fër.tìl.ìs-ed* (3 syl.), *fër.tìl.ìs-ing* (Rule xix.); *fër.tìl.ìs-er*, a rich manure, &c.; fertilisation, *fër.tìl.ìz.”shūn*.

French *fër.tìl.ìt*, fertilite, fertiliser; Latin *fër.tìlit.ìs*.

Ferula, *fër.ìl.ùh*, a small pallet of wood or leather for striking children on the hand by way of chastisement.

Latin *fërülà*, *fërvio*, to strike. (Ferulae tristes, secta pedagogorum cessen.—Martial, 10, 62, 10.)

Ferrule, *fër.rìl.ù*, a small metal hoop for walking canes, &c.

Spanish *bírola*; French *bírola*.

Fer’vent, ardent; (comp.) *fër.vènt-er*, (super.) *fër.vènt-est*; *fër.vènt-ly*, *fër.vènt-ness*; fervency, *fër.vèn’.sy*.

Fervour; *fër’.vör*; *fër.vëd*, *fër.vëd-ly*, *fër.vëd-ness*.

Latin *fër.vèns*, gen. *fër.vènt.is*; *fër.vèo*, to be hot; *fër.vèd.us*, fervor.

Fesse (1 syl.), a band crossing an heraldic shield horizontally, and equal to one-third of its entire field. It is one of the nine honourable ordinaries. (Latin *fascia*, a band.)


Latin *fës.tìvìt.às*, festivus, festivare; French *fëstè*; now fête.

Festoon, *fës.tùn’* (noun and verb); festooned (2 syl.), festoon-ing.

Ital. *festone* (festa, a festival); Fr. *fëstòn* (Lat. *fëstùm*, a holiday).

Fetch, the apparition of a living person, to go and get; fetched'.

To fetch a compass, to make a circuit in order to reach a point.

Old English *fëset[an]j*, to fetch. *Fëtich* (q.v.), a kind of demon.


"Fête," French *fëtè* for *festa*; Latin *fëstum*, a festival.


"Fëtë,” Old English *fòt*, *plu.* *fèt*.

Fëtich, *fë.tìsh*, a West African idol; fëtich-ism or fëtichism, *fë.tìch.ìz.m*, the worship of a fëtich.

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Fetid, fe'tid, ill-smelling; fe'tid-ly, fe'tid-ness, fe'tor.
French fetide; Latin fetidus, fector, v. fæteo, to smell offensively.
Fetlock, fe'tlök, the tuft of hair behind the pastern of a horse.
Old English fet locc, a lock of hair [on the] feet.
Fétter, a chain for the feet. Man'acle, a shackle for the hands.
Old English fetor or fater. French manacles; Latin mánæca.
Feud, the quarrel of a clan or tribe. (See Feod.)
Old Eng. foftian, past foftic, to be at enmity, fëgth or fëghth, a feud.
Feudal [system], by which lands were held for military service; feudal-ism, fu'dal-is’m, the feudal constitution; feudal-ist or feud'ist, one versed in feudal laws; feudality, fu'dal-i’ty, state of being feudal; feudary, fu'dal-’ri, (adj.), holding lands for service; feudatory, su'da.tá’ri, one who holds lands for service.
Fr. feudiste, feudataire, foalal, feudalité; Span. feudal, feudalidad, feudatorio, feudista, feudo, a feoff; Ital. feudataria, feudo.
Fen-de-joie (French), feu'da'zi’, a joy-volley.
Feuilleton, fu'Z'.ton[’g'], that part of [French] journals devoted to literary articles, as critiques, tales, and so on. (Fr.)
Fever, fe'ver; fe'ver-ish, having a slight fever; fe'verish-ly, fe'verish-ness (R. lxvii.) (Old Eng. fefer; Lat. febris.)
Feverfew, fe'ver füw, a corruption of Old English fefefuge, to drive off fever; the pyre'thun [Parthecium].
Latin febřtφu. Pyrethrum (Greek πυρηθρυμ, fever).
Few, (comp.) few'er, (super.) few'est; few'-ness.
Old English feuw, (super.) seuwosta, seuwostes, fewness.
Fiat, fi'at (Latin “let it be done”), an order to do something.
Fib, a falsehood, to tell a falsehood; fibbed (1 syl.), fibbing-er. (Irish fiabbare, to tell flim-flam tales.)
Fibre, plu. fibres, fi'ber, fi'bž, the solid part of animal flesh, a hair-like root, &c.; fibrous, fi'brüs; fibrine, fi'brën, that which forms fibre; fi'brén-ous.
French fi'bre, fibrine, fibreux; Latin fibra (fiber, an extremity).
Fibula, fi'bu.lah (in Lat. fi‘büla), the small bone of the leg; fibular, adj. of fibula; fib’ulated. (Lat. fibŭlāre, to button.)
Fickle, fi’k’l, inconstant; fickly-ness. (Old English fiçol.)
Fico, plu. ficoes (Rule xlii.), ji’ko, ji’köze, a snap of the finger. Italian fico, a fig, &c. ’I don’t care a fig or fico.
Fictile, fi’k’til, pertaining to pottery; fector. (Latin fìctilis.)
Fiction, fi'k shen; fi'action-ist, a writer of fiction.
Fictitious, fi'k.tish’ž: fictitious-ly, fictitious-ness.
French fiction; Latin fictio, fictitus. (See Rule lxvi.)
Fiddle, fi’d’d’, a violin, to play the violin; fiddled, fi’d’d’d’d; fiddling, fi’d’ling; fiddler, fi’d’lér; fiddle-stick, a bow
for playing a fiddle, a sword, a term of contempt signifying that what is said is unworthy of notice.

Fiddle-faddle, trifling matter, much ado about nothing.

German fiedel, v. fiedeln, fiedler; Latin fidès, a fiddle.

Fidelity, fidel'ty, faithfulness. (Fr. fidélité; Lat. fidelitas.)

Fidget, fidget, a restless person, worry, to annoy with petty annoyances; fidget-ed (R. xxxvi.), fidget-ing; fidgety, fidget'y, restless; fidgets, a fidgety fit or conduct.

German fiekhauen, to fidget; fiekhacker, fiekhackerei.

Fiduciary, plu. fiduciaries (Rule xlv.); fidü'ty, faithfulness. (Fr. fidélité; Lat. fidelitas.)

Fieldfare (2 syl.), a corruption of feal-fare, a kind of thrush. Old English fea-fer, the migratory flock (feor, past part. fir, past part. feren, to travel); and feala, many). These birds flock to Britain in October, and leave in February.

Fiend, feend (not seen), the devil; fiend-ish-ness added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); fiend'ish-ly, fiend'ish-ness, fiend'ish-like.

Fierce, fierc'-er, fierc'-est, fierc'-ly; fierce'-ness, ferocity; fierce-minded.

Fier fierce (so dit d' un lion hérissé); Latin férus, savage.

Fiery, f'eer'y, passionate, like fire. (See Fire.)

Fife, plus. fifes (1 syl., Rule xl.), fif'-er, fif'-ing, fifed (1 syl.)

Fifteen, fif'teen', a numeral; fifteenth, fif'teenth', an ordinal;

Fifth, ordinal of five; fifth'-ly, in the fifth place;

Fifty, fif'ty', fifty times ten; fiftieth, fifti'th, its ordinal.

Fig, a fruit, a snap of the fingers: as I don't care a fig.

Old English fis; Latin ficus, a fig. Fico (Ital.), a fig, a snap of the fingers. Fr. Faire la figure à quelqu'un, to make a butt of one.

Fight, past fought, past part. fought, fite, fawt; [foughten, adj.: as the foughten field, used in poetry], fight-ing, fite'ing; fighter, fite'er.

Old English feol[tan], past feoth, past part. fohnen. (The -g- is interpolated, and is worse than useless.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Fig'ment, an idle dream. (Lat. figmentum; fingo, to imagine.)

Fig'ure, fig'ür (not fi'geur'), shape, form, to shape, to make figures; figured, fig'ürd (not fi.geurd'); figur-ing, fig'üring; figurative, fig'gu.rä.tiv; figur'ative-ly, figur'ative-ness, fig'ur-ist.

Figurante, fig'gu.rant, a female ballet-dancer.

Fr. figurante, figuratif, figure, figuriste; Lat. figūra, figūrātivus, figūrāre (fingo, to mould, to fashion).

Filamen't, fil'm.end, a thread; fil'a-men'tary; filature, fil'.a.-tchür, spinning [silk from the cocoons].

French filamen't; Latin filamenta (filum, thread).

Filbert, fil'.bert, the hazel nut. Corruption of fillberd.

Old English fill berd (fill-beard), so called because the nut exactly fills the cup made by the "beards" of the calyx.

Filch, to pilfer; filched (1 syl.), filch'-ing, filch'-er.

Probably a corrupt contraction of pillage (pilge, filch).

File (1 syl.), a tool for rasping, a line of soldiers, a wire on which bills are strung, to use a file, to put a [bill] on a file, to march in file; filed (1 syl.), fill'-ing (Rule xix.), fill'-er; rank and file, the privates of the army.

French fill and file; Latin filum, a thread.

Old English fcel or fyl, a file or rasp; Norse fill v. file, to file or rasp.

Filial, fil'.i'al, becoming in a son or daughter; fil'i-al-ly.

Lat. fillātis (fillus, a son; fillia, a daughter: Gk. φίλλος, to love).

Filibuster, fil'i.buster (not fill ..), a piratical adventurer.

Spanish filibuster; French filibuster.

Filigree, fil'i.gree, thread-like work with gold or silver wire.

French filigrane; Spanish filigrana (the grain [made] with wire).

Fill, to make full; filled (1 syl.), fill'-ing, fill'-er.

To fill full, to fill completely; To fulfill, to accomplish.

Six words (all, thrall, full, fill, still, and mass) drop one of their double letters in those compounds which do not come under R. iv., thus fulfil, fulfill-ment, but the double l is resumed in fulfill-ed, fulfill-ing, fulfill-er, ft., viii.

Old English fyl[lan], past fylle, past part. fylled.

Fil'let, an astragal; meat boned, rolled, and tied with a string; a band for the head, to bind with a fillet; fill'et-ed (not fillett-ed), fill'et-ing (not fillett-ing), Rule iii.

Every effort should be made to reduce the irregularities of Rule iii.)

French filet, fil and dim. et, a little thread (Latin filum, a thread).

Fillibeg, fil'i.bég (not philibeg), the pouch of the Scotch kilt, the kilt is also called a fillibeg.

Gaelic filleadh-bég, a little plait or fold.

Fillibuster (should be filibuster, q.v.)
Fill’ip, a jerk with finger and thumb, to give such a jerk.

Philip, a man’s name. Fill’iped, fill’ipt (not fillipp-ed); fill’ip-ing (not fill’ipp-ing). Same as flip, flap, &c.

(Gossip, kidnap, and worship are the only verbs ending in “p” which absurdly violate R. iii., and they ought at once to be reduced to order.)

“Flip,” a dim. variety of flap. We have a large number of these vowel changes, as pit, pat, hit, chat, flim, flan, mich, smack, flip, flap, wiggle, waggle, and many more.

“Flap” is allied to Latin dlāpa, German klappe, Welsh flaciu, clay, slap, &c.

Filly, (mas.) colt, (both) foal, filé, the young of a horse.

Latin fillia, a daughter; Old English colt and fota.

Film, a thin skin, to cover with a film; filméd (1 syll.), film’-ing; film-y, fil’my; fil’mi-ness, R. xi. (Old English film.)

Filter, fil’ter; a strainer, to strain. Philter, fil’ter; a love-potion; filtered, filter-ing; fil’ter-er, one who filters.

Filtration, fil’tray’.shun, the process of filtering; fil’trage.

French filtre, filtre, filtration, filtrage; Low Latin filtrum.

Filth, dirt; filthy, fil’Th; fil’thi-ly, fil’thi-ness (Rule xi.)

Old English fillth or fillth, filth, impurity.

Fin (of a fish), finned (1 syll.), having fins; fin’-y (R. i.), fin’-less.

Old English fin or fën, finth, finny. Finns, the people of Finland.

Final, fi’näl, last; fi’nal-ly; finality, fi’näl’i ty.

Finial, fi’n’i.al, an ornamental top to pinnacles, &c.

Finale, fi’nál’le (not fi’nay’le; nor fi’nál’-ly); the close.

Finis, fi’níz, the end; in finé (1 syll.), in conclusion, once for all. (French enfin.)

Finish, fin’ish, the end, to end; fin’ished (3 syll.), fin’ish-ing, fin’ish-er, (-ish in verbs means “to make”):

Finite, fi’nite, terminable; finite’-ness, finite’-less.

Infinite, in’finit, without end; definite, déf’i nit, precise.

Indefinite, in’déf’i nit, not definite.

Latin finis, finitimus, finitio, finitus, finire, finitis; Italian finale (3 syll.); French final.

Finance, fi’nánse’ (not fi’nánse), revenue; finan’ces, ready cash; financier, fi’nán’se’r.

Fr. finances, financier: Low Lat. finäre, to fix a fine. “Finance” meant originally duty, tax (of the nature of a fine).

Finch, a singing bird; bullfinch, goldfinch. (Old Eng. finch.)

Find, (past) found, (past part.) found; find’-ing, find’-er.

Finding of the court, sentence of the court.

To find fault, to censure. How do you find yourself? In what state do you find your health? (In Latin we have; me male habère sentió, I find or perceive myself ill.)

Old English findan, past find, past part. founden.
AND OF SPELLING.

Fine (1 syl.), a forfeit, delicate, beautiful, flashy, to impose a forfeit;
Fine (adj.), fin'-er (comp.), fin'-est (super.); fin'-er, one who refines metal; finery, fìn'-er-y, flashy clothes; finary, a forge at iron mills; fine'-ly, fine'-ness.

Finesse (Fr.), fìn'-es', petty artifices; finesse'-ing (Rule xix.), practicing petty artifices.

Fine (v.), fined (1 syl.), fin'-ing, fin'-able. (See Final.)
Low Lat. finis, a fine; finäre, to refine. Fr. fin, delicate; originally the amount of pure gold or silver found by assay; fìn'es'.

Finger, fin'-ger (not fing'-er), noun and verb; fin'gered (2 syl.); fin'-ger-ing, touching with the fingers, the right use of the fingers in playing on musical instruments. At my fingers ends (not finger's nor fingers' end), familiarly known; fin'ger-board, fin'ger-post.

Finial, fin'-i-al, a decoration. (See Final.)

Finical, fin'-i-kl; fin'-ical-ly, fin'-ical-ness.

-ical (Latin termination), "pertaining to" [what is fine or elegant].

Finis, liinis (Lat.), the end, the conclusion. (See Final.)

Finish, fin'-i.sh, the end; fin'ish, rather fine (fine with the dim. -ish). Finnish, pertaining to the Finns. (See Final.)

Finn, a native of Finland. Fin (of a fish). See Fin.

Fiord, fù'or', a bay, frith, or inlet (Norw., Swed., Dan.)

Fir, name of a tree; its timber is deal. Fur, a soft short hair.


Fire (1 syl.), fired (1 syl.), fir'-ing, shooting, fuel; fiery, fù'ery.

Old English fir or zur, fùron, fiery; furpance, a fire-pan; fur-scoft, a fire-shovel; fur-tange, fire-tongs; fur-tholle, an oven.

Firkin, fùr'-kin, a quarter-barrel or nine gallons [of beer], a tub of butter containing fifty-six pounds.

Kilderkin, two firkins or eighteen gallons [of beer].

Barrel, four firkins, or thirty-six gallons [of beer].

"Firkin," German füt and kin, dim., a little barrel; or Dutch vier with dim. a little four or quarter barrel. "Kilderkin," Dutch, a little baby [barrel or tub].

Firm, substantial, strong, a mercantile company; adj. (comp.) firm'-er, (super.) firm'-est; firm'-ly, firm'-ness.

Lat. firmus, steady; firmāmen, an establishment (Gk. herma, a prop).

Firmament, fir'-mān.ment, the sky; firmāmen'tal.

Latin firmamentum, the prop of the fixed stars (Gk. herma, a prop).

Firman, fir'-mān, a royal license or passport. (Turk. firmaun.)

First, foremost; first'-ly, a modern innovation for first (adv.)

At first, or at the first (?). If adverbially used, meaning "immediately," most decidedly; at first is to be used. It is the Anglo-Saxon adverb ætfōre (before), ætfrumen at
first. At first sight, here first-sight is one word like first-fruits, first-rate, first-born, and "at" is the adverbial prefix as in after.

Old English fur, far; forre, farther; farrest or furst, farthest or first. Our word is a contraction of the Old English farrest (furst), foremost.

Firth, a corruption of frith, q.v. (Lat. frētum, a frith.) Fiscal, fis'kāl, pertaining to revenue.

Latin fiscus, a money-bag, the money put in the bag; fiscalis.

Fish, plur. (collective) fish, plur. (partitive) fishes, fis'hēz; fish's (poss. sing.), fis'hēz; fishes', fis'hēz. (Rule xxxiv.)

Fish (verb), fis'hēz (third per. s. pres. Ind., Rule xxxiv.); fished (1 syl.), fish'ing, fish'er.

Fish'y, fish'y-ness (R. xi.), fish'ery, plur. fisheries, fis'hērēz.

Fish'er-man, one whose occupation is to catch fish.

Fish-mon'ger, a fish-dealer. (Old English monger, dealer.) Fish'-tail, to shape like the tail of a fish.

Fish's tail, the tail of a fish.

Old Eng. fis, fis, fisces, fisceere, a fisher; fisus, fis-hēz, v. fis[ean].

"Fish" (a card counter), a blunder for the French word fiche (a five sou piece). The two points allowed for the rub are called in French la fiche de consolation (see Rule lxiv.).

Fissure, fis'hēr, a crack or cleft. Fisher, fis'hēr, one who fishes.

"Fissure," French; Latin fis'ūra (fīnō, supine fissum), to cleave.

"Fisher," Old English fisceere (fīsc[ian]), to fish.

Fit, a paroxysm, a canto, suitable, to adapt, to qualify; (adj.) fit, (comp.) fitt'er, (super.) fitt' est, fitt'ing, fitt'ing-ly (Rule i.); (v.) fitt'ed, fitt'ing; fit'ly (adv.), fit'ness; fit'ful (Rule viii.), capricious; fit'ful-ly, fit'ful-ness; by fits and starts, intermittently.

"Fit" (of illness), Fr. fai te, the point or summit: paroxism, means much the same thing, being from the Gk. o'kus, pointed; oksi'tes, to make pointed, to sharpen; par-oksi'totes.

"Fit" (a canto), Old Eng. fit, a song; fis[ean], to sing.

"Fit" (suitable), Fr. fait, comely, well made, as un homme bien fit, il est bien fait dans sa taille, c'est le père tout fit. (Lat. factum.)

Five, a numeral; fifth, an ordinal; fifteen, fifteenth; fifty, fiftieth (Rule xi.); five-fold, one and four times more.

Old Eng. fif, five; fifa, fifth; fifen, fifteen; fifeleuha, fifteenth; fifty or fifty, fifti, fifty; fiftieth, fiftieth; fifty-fold, five-fold; &c.

Fix, to fasten; fix'ing, fixed (1 syl.); fixed-ly, fix'ed-ly; fixed-ness, fixed-ness; fixity, fix'ity; fixture, fix'chur; fixation, fix'chur; fix'chun; fix'-able.

French fixe, fixit, fixation; Latin figo, supine fīxum, to fix.

Fizz, one of the few monosyllables (not in f, l, or s) ending with a double consonant: as add, odd; burr, err; bit, butt; cob, egg; buzz, fuss; jizz, frizz and whizz (Rule vii.); fizz'ing, fizzed (1 syl.) An imitative word.
Flab'by, flaccid; (comp.) flab'bi-er, (super.) flab'bi-est (Rule lxvii.); flab'bi-ly (Rule xi.), flab'bi-ness.

Welsh llubin, flaccid, limber; llub, a flaccid state.

Flaccid, flăk'sid, limp; flăc'cid-ly, flăc'cid-ness, flăc'cid-ity.

Fr. flaccidité; Lat. flaccidus, flacci, flap-er, flacci, to wither.

Flag, an ensign, a’ water plant, a paving stone, to droop; flagged (1 syl.), flag-g’-ing (Rule i.), flag-g’-ing-ly, flag-g’-er, flag-g’-y, flag-g’-ness (Rule xi.); flag’stone, flag’ship.

To unfurl the black flag, a token of distress.

To unfurl the red flag [with the Rom.], a signal for battle.

To unfurl the white flag, to sue for quarter, to give in.

“Flag” (an ensign), German flagge; Danish flag, flagen, to flutter.

“Flag” (the water iris), so called from its resemblance to a flag.

“Flag” (a paving stone), Danish flak, flat; German flach, level.

“Flag” (to droop), Latin flaccido, flaccus; Welsh llein, to flag.

Flagellate, flăj’-ellät, to scourge; flag’elláted (Rule xxxvi.), flag’ellát-ing (Rule xix.), flag’ellant, one who scourges himself; flagellation, flăj’-ellät’-ing, flagel’ium.

Fr. flageller, flagellants, flagellation; Lat. flagellum, flagellare.

Flagoelet, flăj’-o-lät (not flăj’-i. o-lät), a wind instrument.

Fr. flagoelet; Gk. plagiaulos, a flute (plagii’l o’lus, the cross flute).

Flagitious, flăj’ti-sh’-us, villainous; flagitious-ly, flagitious-ness.

Lat. flagitiosus, flagitium, flagrum [a crime deserving] a scourge.

Flagon, flăj’-ön, a tankard; the word is now chiefly employed to designate the large metal vessel which holds the sacramental wine before it is poured into the chalice.

French flacon, a small bottle, with a stopper of the same material.

Flagrant, flăj’-rät, notorious; fla’grant-ly; fla’grancy.

Latin flagrantia, flagare, flagrans [flagrum, [deserving] a scourge].

Flail (not freil), an instrument for thrashing corn.

Latin flægelum, flægellare, to thrash.

Flake, anything put loosely together: as a flake of snow; flák-y, flák’-ky (R. xix.), flák’-ness, fláked (1 syl.), flák’-ing.

Old English flæcea, flakes of snow; Latin flaccus, a flock of wool.

Flambeau, flăm’-bo, flam’-böse. (Lat. flamma.)

Flame (1 syl.), a blaze, to blaze; flamed (1 syl.), fläm’-ing (Rule xix.), fläm’-ing-ly, fläm’-y; flame’-less; flam’beau (q.v.)

Flamingo, flăm’-in’goes (Rule xlii.), flăm’in’-göse, a bird.

Inflamm’a’mble (double m); inflammability, in’flăm’-ma- bil’-ity; inflammation, in’fläm-ma’tion, in’fläm-ma’tion.

French flamme, flambeau, inflammable, inflammabilité, inflammation.

Lat. flamma, inflammatio, inflammare (Gk. phlegma, Æol phlemma).

Flamen, fläm’-män, a Roman priest devoted to the service of one god only. It is an error to suppose that “flamen” has
any connexion with
flame, and that these priests were so
called because they "set flame to" the sacrificial fires.
Varro says (De Ling. Lat., iv. 15) "quod caput cinctum habebant filo"
(fillet), from "filum" we get filamines contracted to filamines.

Flannel (double n), not flan’nen, a woollen cloth; flannelled,
flan’ned; flan’nell-ing (Rule iii., -er).
(The double n is a blunder peculiar to our own language.)

French flannelle; filum lanaeus, woollen thread; whence flan’ with -et
"pertaining to," "made of" [woollen thread]; Welsh gwelan,.
flannel; melan, wool; German flanell; Spanish flanca; Italian
flanella; Danish flanel or flané.

Flap, anything which opens as it were on a hinge, as the flap
of a garment, the flap of a shutter, the flap of a table, the
flare of the ear, &c., a disease on the lips of horses; to
flap or move the wings backwards and forwards, to hang
loose; flapped (1 syl.) or flapt, flapp’-ing, flapp’-er (R. i.)
German klapp, a flap or slap; klappe, a valve; French frapper.
"Flap" (in the lips of horses), German flabbel, a large hanging lip.

Flare (1 syl.), a glare, to glare; flared (1 syl.), flär’-ing (R. xix.),
flaring-ly. (German flackern; Danish flagre.)

Flash, a sudden burst [of fire, wit, &c.], to burst suddenly on
the sight; flashed (1 syl.), flash’-ing; flash’-y, showy;
flash’-ily (R. xi.), flash’-ness, flash’-man, flash’-pipe.
French fleche, a arrow. A "flash" is a dart of light.

Flask, a bottle, a powder-horn. (Old Eng. flasc, a leather bottle.)

Flat, level, insipid, a sign in music, a storey or
floor; flat’-ly, flat’-ness, (comp.) flat’t’-er, (super.) flat’t’-est (R. lxviii.),
flat’t’-ish (-ish dim.); flat’t’-ed, made flat; flat’t’-ing (R. i.)

Flatt’-en (-en means "to make" [flat]), flatt’ened (3 syl.);
flatt’-ing, flatt’-ing; flat’-wise (not flat’ways).
German platt, flat, plain; platten, to flatten; French plat.

Flatter, to praise falsely, comp. deg. of flat; flattered, flat’-erd;
flatt’-ing, flatt’-ing-ly, flatt’-er.

Flattery, plu. flatteries, flat’-er’ies, overwrought praise.
Fr. flatter, flatterie (Lat. plaudo, or falso-laudo, to praise falsely).

Flatulence, flat’tu’en’ce, wind in the stomach; flatulency,
flat’tu’en’cy; flat’ulent, flat’ulent-ly, flat’us.

Latinflatulentus (flatus, a gust of wind, flare, to blow).
("Flatulence" and "flautant" would be more correct. 1st Lat. ccn.)

Flaut (to rhyme with aunt, is the more general pronunciation,
but -au- as in "cause" is far more analogous to the
general pronunciation of this diphthong), to give one-self
pert airs, to parade fine clothes; flaut’-ed (R. xxxvi.),
flaut’-ing, flaut’-ing-ly, flaut’-er.

Flauto, plu. flautos (Rule xli.,) the flute, music for flutes (Ital.);
flautist, flau’tist, a flute-player.
Flavour, \textit{flavour} (noun and verb); flavoured, \textit{flavoured}; flavouring; flavourous, \textit{flavourous}; flavourless.

Correction of \textit{savour}; Lat. \textit{sapor}, relish; \textit{sápico}, rapid taste or smell.

Flaw, a blemish; flawed (1 syl.), flaw'-ing, flaw'-less.

Welsh \textit{flaw}, a burst, a crack; \textit{flea}, a parting from.

Flax, a plant; \textit{flax}-en, made of flax, yellow [hair], \textit{flax'-y}.

Old English \textit{fleas}, \textit{flax}; \textit{fleaxon}, \textit{flaxon}.

Flay; to strip off the skin of an animal (not \textit{fleas}); flayed (1 syl.), flay'-ing, flay'·er (Rule xiii.).

Old English \textit{fleas}, to flay; past \textit{fleande}, past part. \textit{fleand}.

Flea, \textit{fle}, an insect; Flea, to take to flight. Flay (not \textit{flea}).

Fleas, \textit{fleas}, plu. of flea. Flees, \textit{flee}z, runs away.

Flea-bite, a spot caused by the bite of a flea, a trivial evil.

Old English \textit{flea}, a flea; \textit{fleon}, to flee; \textit{flecan}, to fly.


Fledge (1 syl.), to be in feather; fledged (1 syl.), covered with feathers; fledg'·ing (Rule xix.), fledg'·ing, a young bird just fledged. (-ling Old Eng. affix, a dim., an offspring.)

Old English \textit{fleogan}, to fly; German \textit{fliegen} or \textit{flueken}, fledged.

Flee, to run from danger. Flea, \textit{fle}, an insect.

Flee, (past) fled, (past part.) fled; fle'·er (R. xix.), flee'·ing (when a word ends in two vowels it retains both before -ing: as baa-ing, see-ing, agree-ing, coo-ing, woo-ing, dye-ing, eye-ing; except -ue: as argu-ing, pursu-ing, ensu-ing).

Flee, fly. Flea, an insect. To fly is to use wings or speed quickly, to flee, to run from danger. When great speed is to be expressed, or the idea of "running away" is not indicated, we say fly not flee, as:

The "express" flies along; the boy flew like lightning; fly hence to France with the utmost speed. Even running from danger, if great dispatch is to be expressed, as "Whither shall I fly to escape their hands (3 Hen. V., i. 3.)"

Old English \textit{fleogan} or \textit{fliegan}, to flee or fly; (past) fleiht, (past part.) fleohten, fleohten. "Flee," Old English \textit{flea}.

Fleece (1 syl.), the entire coat of a sheep; fleeced (1 syl.), coated with wool; fleec'·y (R. xix.), comp. fleec'er (R. xix.), super. fleec'·est (R. lxviii.); (verb) to plunder by exactions; fleeced (1 syl.), fleec'·ing (R. xix.); fleec'er. (The idea is "cutting off the wool," hence "plundering.""

Old English \textit{fles} or \textit{flys}, a fleece.

Fleet, a navy, swift, to be transient, to skim [milk]; fleet'·ly, swiftly; fleet'·ing, transient, hastening away; fleet'·ness.

"Fleet" (a navy), Old English \textit{flet}, a ship.

"Fleet" (swift, to flow away), Old Eng. \textit{fleotan}, to float or flow away.

"Fleet" (to take the cream off), Old English \textit{flet} or \textit{flet}, cream.

27—2
Flem'ing, a native of Flanders; Flem'ish, pertaining to Flanders.

Flesh (noun), to flesh [one's sword], to draw blood with it for the first time; fleshed (1 syl.), flesh'ing. Flesh'ings (plu.), flesh-coloured clothes worn sometimes by actors; flesh'ly, carnal; flesh'-y, full of flesh; flesh'ness; flesh'less.

Old Eng. flesc, flesecht, fleshy; fleselle, fleshly; fleschiones, fleshiness.

Fleur-de-lis, plu. fleurs-de-lis (Fr.), fliehr d'lee, the water iris or fleur-de-luce. The French word is nonsense, as the plant in nowise can be termed a lily [lis]. From this blunder arises the erroneous emblematic term the lily of France. The word means the "flower of Louis."

Flow, the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound, past tense of fly. Flue [of a chimney], fluff. Flewed (1 syl.)

"Flow" [large chaps], Welsh flw, a tendency to spread.
"Flow" (did fly), Old English fles, past tense of floggan, to fly.
"Flue" (of a chimney), formed from the Latin flue, to flow.
"Flue" (fluff), Welsh plf for pluf, feathers.

Flexible, flex'a·ble, pliant; flexible-ness, flex'ibly; flexibility, flex'a·bil'·i·ty; flexible, flex'·i·le; flexion, flex'·i·shun; flex'or, a muscle for contracting or bending a joint; exten'sor, a muscle for extending or straightening a joint; flexuous, flex'a·u'sus, tortuous; flexuous, flex'u·us (in Bot.), zigzag [stem]; flexure, flex'·ur.

Fr. flexibilité, flexible, flexion; Lat. flexibilitas, flexilis, flexio, flexuosus, flexuosa, flexus, flexëre, supine flexum, to bend.

Flicker, fl交错'r, to flitter; flick'ered (2 syl.), flick'er-ing, flick'er-ing-ly. Flick, to strike with a smart jerk; flicked (1 syl.), flick'ing.

Old English flecerian, to flicker; flacor, a flickering.

Flier, fl交错'er, the regulator of a machine. Fly'-er, one that flies. Fliers, fl交错'erz, stairs which do not wind. (See Fly.)

Flight, fliate, hasty removal; flight'-y, eccentric; flight'i-ly (Rule xi.); flight'i-ness, eccentricity, levity.

Old English flheit, v. fligan, to fly (y- of flight is interpolated).

Flim-flam, mere nonsense, a worthless trifle (Rule lxix.)

Flim'sy, limp; flims'i-ness, flims'i-ly (Rule xi.)

Welsh ilmysl, ofickle motion, weak.

Flinch, to shrink, to draw back [from pain or fear]; flinched (1 syl.), flinching, flinching-ly, flinch'·er.

Welsh flïIch, to squeal out.

Fling, (past) flung, (p. p.) flung, to cast; fling'-ing, fling'-er.

Old English flïç, flying, as flïç-pil, a flying dart, v. fligan, to fling.

Flint, a stone; flint'-y, flint'i-ness (Rule xi.) (Old Eng. flïnt.)

Flip'pant, pert in speech; flip'pant-ly, flip'pancy.

Welsh ilipanu, to make glib; ilipan, a glib person.
AND OF SPELLING.

Flirt, a coquette, to coquette, to flick; flirt'·ed (Rule xxxvi.), flirt'·ing, flirt'ing·ly; flirtation, flî.·tay'.·shun.  
Welsh flî.twn, a flighty girl; flî.tyn, a giddy man; flî.t, a jerk; or Old English fî.ird[ian], to play the fool; fî.erd, folly.

Flit, to fly away; flî.t'·ed (Rule xxxvi.), flî.t'·ing (Rule i.)

Flî.t'er, flî.t'er·ing, flî.t'er·flî.t'er (Rule lxxix.)

Danish flî.tte, to remove; (flî.tteř [flî.trér], "the bustle and confusion of removal" would be a good word to introduce).

Flitch, the side of a hog salted and cured. (Old Eng. flî.cce.)

Float, flî.t (1 syl.), a buoy, to be buoyed on the top of water; float'·ed (R. xxxvi.), float'·ing, float'ing·ly, float'·able, float'·er; floatation, flî.tay'.·shun; float'·age (2 syl.)
Old English fî.t, a float; v. fî.t[an] part. fî.t, past part. fî.teen.

Flock, a lock of wool, a collected number of sheep or birds. A collected number of large cattle is a herd, of horses [strung together] a string, of horses or oxen [driven] a drove, of hounds a pack, of bees a swarm, of whales a school, of mackerel, a shoal, of netted fish a haul or take, of human beings a crowd, of children a posse (pō's·sy), of soldiers a troop, of stars a galaxy.
Old English fî.c, a company. (A Christian congregation is called a flock by Dissenters, the minister being their pastor [shepherd]). "A flock of wool," German flocke.

Floe, a mass of floating ice; an ice-berg, of stationary ice.

Old English fî.d, a fragment broken off.

Flog, to whip; flogg'·ed (1 syl.), flogg'·ing (Rule i.), flogg'·er.

Lat. fî.g[a], to flog; flagrum, a scourge; Gk. piêgê, Dor. plaga, a blow.

Flood, flî.d, a deluge, to deluge; flood'·ed (R. xxxvi.), flood'·ing.

Flood'·tide, full tide; ebb'·tide, low tide.

Old English fî.d, a flood.

Floor, flî.r, not flî.re (noun and verb); floored (1 syl.), floor'·ing (n. and part.); floor'·er, a knock-down blow.

Old English fî.r or flî.re, a floor.

Flop, to bounce, to bob; flopped (1 syl.), flopp'·ing (Rule i.)
(Another spelling of the word flap, as "strop" is of strap.)

Flora, flî.·ra, all the plants of a country. Fauna, all the animals.

Floral, flî.·ral, adj. of flower; flî.·ral·ly; flî.o·ret, a little flower; florescence, flî.o·rë'sense, the flowering of plants.

Florid, flî.·rîd, highly ornamented; flî.·rid·ly, flî.·rid·ness, flî.·rid·ly; floridity, flî.o·rë·.të·.ty; floriferous, flî.o·rë·.ë·rës, bearing flowers (flores ferens, Lat.); floriform, flî.o·rë·.fërm (Latin flî.ò.rës forna, form of a flower); flo'rest.

Floriculture, flî.o·rë.kë.nl.ë.chûr (Lat. cultûra), cultivation of flowers; floricultural, flî.o·rë.kë·.të.ro', fî.so'cûle (3 syl.)

Latin Flora, goddess of flowers; flos, gen. flî.öris, a flower; flî.öralis, florescens, gen. flî.örescentis (inceptive of flî.öro, to blossom), flî.öridus.
Florentine, flō'r.en.tin, a native of Florence, pertaining thereto.

Florid, flō'r.id (not flo'red), flowery. (See Flora.)

Florin, flō'r.in (not flo'ren), a two-shilling silver coin.

This very un-English word was first applied to a coin struck in Florence in the thirteenth century. It had a lily on one side, and the head of John Baptist on the other. There was an English florin (value 6s.) issued by Edward III., in 1337, probably the German florin (value 2s. 6d.) suggested the word to us.

Florist, flō'r.ist (not flor'est), a cultivator of flowers. (See Flora.)

Flotage, flō'tage, the act of floating; flotation, flō'ta.shûn.

Flotsam (not flotsom), flō't.sûm, goods found floating on the sea after a wreck. Jetsam, jēt'sûm, goods cast into the sea to lighten a ship in distress. (French jeter, to cast out.)

Old English flōtan, to float; flōta, anything that floats.

Flotilla, flō't.tî.lah, a fleet of small vessels. (Spanish flotilla.)

Flounce (1 syl.), a trimming, to bounce about; flounced (1 syl.), flounce-ing. (Norman flunsa, to bluster.)

"Flounce" is one of the French words misspelt and missapplied. Francis is a gather as franc un franc de la maine, cette chemise n’est pas assez floncée par le collet. What we miscall a flounce is volant in French.

Flounder, floun'der, a flat fish, to struggle in water.

"Flounder" (the fish), German flünder; Danish flynder.

"To flounder" is to flay about in water like a flounder.

Flour, ground corn. Flower, the blossom of a plant (both flō'ur); flour'-ing, dredging flour on; flour'-y, like flour; flower-ing, flous'ing, blossoming; flower-y, full of flowers.

French fleur de farine, flour; fleur, a flower.

Flourish, flō'r.ish, an ornamental scrawl with the pen, a salutation with trumpets, to brag, to thrive, to make a flourish; flourished, flō'r.ished; flourish-ing, flō'r.ish-ing; flourishing-ly; flourish-er, flō'r.ish.er.

Latin floresco (inceptive of florreo, to flourish; flores, flowers), hence "ornament," a flourish with a pen is an ornamental scrawl, a flourish with trumpets is an ornamental turn by way of honours, to flourish a sword is to use it ornamentally not serviceably.

Flout, to mock; flout'-ed, flout'-ing, flout'-ing-ly, flout'-er.

Old English flō[tan], to quarrel, to wrangle.

Flow, flō, (past) flowed (1 syl.), (past part.) flowed (not flōwn).

Fly, (past) flew, (past part.) flown.

The river has overflowed its banks (not overflown).

Old English flō[wan], past flōw; ofersfōwan, to overflow.

Flower, the blossom of a plant. Flour, ground corn (both flō'ur).

Flower-stalk, flower-garden; flower-y, flō'ur'yi; flower-li'-ness, flō'ur-li'-ness (Rule xi.); flower-et, flō'ur'et.

To flower; flowered, flō'erd; flower-ing, but

Flour, ground corn; flour'-y, flour'-ing.

Welsh flour, bloom; v, flur; Fr. fleur, fleuri; Lat. flores, flowers.
Flown, past part. of fly. (See Fly, and note to Flow.)

Fluctuate, flūk'tu-ate, to waver; flūc'tu-āt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), flūc'tu-āt-ing; fluctuation, flūk'tu-ā'tiōn. (Not Fr.)

Latin fluctuātio, fluctūōre (fluctuōsus) "full of waves" or "wavy" might be introduced, fluctus, a wave (fluo, to flow).

Flue [of a chimney], fluff. Flew, the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound, past tense of the verb to fly.

"Flue" (of a chimney), a noun formed from the Latin fluō, to flow.

"Flue" (fluff), Welsh plu' for pluf, feathers.

"Flew" (large chaps), Welsh flw, a tendency to spread.

"Flew" (did fly), Old English flēd, past tense of flēogan, to fly.

Fluent, flū'ent, ready of speech, flowing freely; flū'ent-ly.

Fluency, flū'-en.sy. Fluid, flū'id; fluidity, flū'id'i-ty.

Fluff, the abrasions of cloth, fine down; fluff'y, fluff'i-ness.

Welsh plu', feathers. "Fluff" also called flué, q.v.

Flugelman (not flugleman), flū'.gel'man, the soldier who sets the drill exercises which the rest imitate.

(Sometimes but incorrectly called a fugleman.)

German flugalmann, leader of the file (flugel, a wing).

Flu'id, fluid'ity, flū'id'i.ty. (See Fluent.)

Fluke (1 syl.), that part of an anchor which fastens in the ground, a flounder, hap-hazard, an irregular proceeding.

"Fluke" (of an anchor), German pflick'en, to pick, pfug, a plough.

"Fluke" (a fish), Old English flōc, a plaice or other flat fish.

"Fluke" (hap-hazard), a flounder. To flounder is to stumble about, hence a stumble. To get through an examination by a fluke is to stumble through it irregularly; to "flounder" through it.

Flummery, flūm'e.ry, empty compliments.

German pflaum'erci, food made with plums (pflaum, a plum).

Flunky, plu'. flunkies, flūn'ki.z, a servant in livery (a term of contempt); flun'kyism, pretentiousness, consequential airs; flunk'ky-dom, the state politic of flunkies.

German flunkern, to glitter. A flunky is one gorgeously dressed.

Fluor, flū'or, a menstrual flux; flu'or-spar, a mineral used for ornamental vessels. "Derbyshire-spar" is a fluor-spar; fluoric, flū'or-ič; fluorine, flū'.or'in.

Fr. fluor, spath fluor. (In Chem.)-ine denotes a simple substance.

Flurry, commotion, to agitate; flurried, flūr'red; flurry-ing.

Hurry, skurry, worry, and flurry, are cognate words.

Welsh herwa, to harry, to prowl; Lat. urgo, to urge on (curvo, to run).

Flush [of a mill], an entire suit of cards of one sort, a reddening of the face, well supplied, well adjusted, to inundate, to elate; flushed (1 syl.), flush'-ing.

German fluss, a flow, flux, or flush [at cards].

A flux of water is a flush, a flow of blood to the face, a flow of money into the pockets, &c. Carpenters call their work flush when the parts fit properly and all is level; thus a door is "flush" with the wall when it stands on the same plane. (Russian ploskei, flat.)
Fluster, to flurly; flustered, flūster’d; flust’er-ing, flust’er-er.

Fluster and bluster are cognate words: (as Latin flō and English blow; Latin fluo and Greek bhlō; blastan, to puff; hence a “blustering wind.” Fluster may be a variety of the same word, or may indicate a similar “disturbance” in water.

Flute (1 syl.), a wind instrument, channel in a pillar, to “flute” a pillar; flüt’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), flüt’-ing (Rule xix.), flüt’-ist, one who plays the flute.

Fr. flûte (the musical instrument); Germ. flöte (Lat. flō, to blow). A “fluted” column is one with concave stripes, being like “a flute” cut in halves; a “Doric column has twenty such channels; and a Tuscan column has as many convex stripes called “cables.”

Flutter, to flap the wings; fluttered, flūter’d; flut’er-ing, flut’ering-ly, flut’er-er; flitter-flutter (Rule lxix.)

Old English flōegan; German flöten.

Fluvial, flūvi.al, connected with or pertaining to a river.

Latin flāviālis, flāvius, a river (flōu, to flow).

Flux (in Metall.), anything used to promote the fusion of metals; &c.; (in Med.) a too-abundant evacuation, fusion;

Flux’-ible (not -able); fluxibility, flūx’i.ι.ι.ty;

Fluxion, flūk’shun, the act of flowing, matter which flows;

Fluxions, flūk’shanz, now called Differential calculus;

Flux’ion-al, flux’ion-ary, fluxed (1 syl.), flūx’-ing.

French flūs, flūsions, fluxions; Latin flēre, supine flōsum, to flow.

Fly, plu. flies, an insect. Fly, plu. flys, a sort of hackney carriage.

Fly, the index of the mariners’ compass, a sort of wheel, to move with wings, to run with great speed, to burst asunder.

To fly, (past) flew, (past part.) flown; flies, flize; fly’-ing.

To flee, (past) flōd, (past part.) flōd (not flown): as the man has fled, the bird has flown; flees, flee’-ing;

Fl’er, one who flies, the regulator of a machine;

Fly’-ers, stairs which do not wind.

Fly-blown, fly-wheel, flying-buttress;

To fly in one’s face, to scold insolently, to insult;

To fly in a passion, to get into a passion;

To come off with flying colours, to come off triumphantly;

To let fly, to discharge, to let loose;

To fly out, to attack with angry words; to fly at, to attack;

To fly open, to start open: as the door flew open;

The [glass] flew, cracked suddenly. Will it fly, ...crack.

Old English flēgan or flōgan, to fly or flee, past fleah, past part. flōgan, flig, a fly; German fliegen, to fly, fliehen, to flee.

Fcal, fōl, a colt or filly. Fool (to rhyme with cool), a simpleton.

Focal, to bring forth a focal; foaled (1 syl.), focal’-ing.

Old English fōla, a colt or filly.
AND OF SPELLING.

Foam, fo̓me, surf, to froth; foamed (1 syl.), foam-ing, foam-ing-ly, foam-y, foam-less. (Old English fám, foam.)

Fob, a trouser watch-pocket, to “prig,” to trick; fobbed (1 syl.), fobbing (Rule i.) Also called To fub [marbles], &c.

“Fob” (to trick); German feppen, to play upon.

Focus, plu. focuses or foci, fo̓.küs, fo̓.küs.e̓z, fo̓.si, the point in which light or heat rays meet; (in mathematics we talk of the foci of an ellipse, parab'ola, hyper'bola, and so on, but never of the focuses); fo'cus-ing, fo'cal (adj.)

Latin fōcās, the hearth (fō short); French fœcal.

Fodder, food for horses, to feed with fodder. Foth'er, 2184 lbs. of lead; foddered, fö̓d.erd; fö̓der-ing.

Old English födder or föder (fōda, food); föther, a load, a foliage.

Foce, plu. foecs, fō, föze, an enemy. Foh! an interj. of disgust.

“Foe” Old English Ñd., the hearth (Ñ-short); French pouah; German pfui.

Foétus, the embryo of animals; foétation, fē.tay' shōn.

French fœtus; Latin fœtus (Greek phoūao, to have pains of travail).

Fog, dense vapour; fogg'-y (Rule i.), (comp.) fogg'i-er, (super.) fogg'i-est, fogg'i-ness, fogg'i-ly (Rule xi.)

Italian sfogo, exhalation; v. sfugare, to exhale.

Fö'gey, a prosy old man. Generally old [fogey].

The term is derived from the old pensioners of Edinburgh Castle.

Foible, foy'b'l, a failing. (French foible, now faible, weak.)

Foil (1 syl.), a blunt sword used in fencing, leaf-metal, to frustrate; foiled (1 syl.), foil'ing, foil'er.

“Foil” (a blunt sword), Welsh fīcyl, a foil.

“Foil” (leaf-metal), French feulle, a leaf; (Latin folium).

“Foil” (to frustrate), French afolé, said of a “compass” when the needle points wrong.

Foist (1 syl.), to insert surreptitiously (followed by in), to palm something off upon another (followed by on); foist'ed (Rule xxxvi.), foist'ing. (A corruption of forced.)

Föld, a plait, to double; föld'-ed (R. xxxvi.), föld'-ing, föld'-er.

Old English fe ald[an], past feol, past part, ge-fealden (feald, a fold).

Foliage, fo̓.li.a.ge, the leaf-hangings of trees; foliaceous, a'shō̓s.

Foliate, fo̓.li.a.te, to beat [metal] into leaf, to cover with leaf-metal; fo̓liāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), fo̓liāt-ing (R. xix.)

Foliation, fo̓.liā.t'shō̓n, the leafing of plants.

Folio, plu. folios (R. xli.), fo̓.lio, fo̓.liō̓.ze. In bookkeep-ing the left and right hand pages of a ledger, &c., a book of the largest size in which the paper is folded only once. Latin foliātio, foliāceus, foliālus (folium, Greek phyllēn, a leaf.

Folk, fōk, people; folk-mote, an assembly of the people.

Old English fōk, folc-gemōte, a popular assembly.
Follicle, *föl′lik* (in Bot.), a dry seed-vessel opening on one side only, and having the seeds loose; follicalous, *föll′lik′u,li,üs*; or follicular, *föll′lik′u,lar*; folliculated.

Fr. *folicule*; Lat. *folicula* (follis, a bag, purse, or seed-vessel).

Fol′low, to come after; followed, *föl′lawd*; fol′low-ing.

Old English *foljan* or *fylia* [past fylyde, p. p. *fylliged*, folgore].


Ital. *folia*; Fr. *folie*; Welsh *ffol*, foolish; *ffolis*, a wind-bag.

"Folly" (a mansion), French *foltic*, extravagance. (See Fool.)

Foment, *föment′*t, to dab with a wet sponge or rag, to encourage; foment′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), foment′-ing, foment′-er; Fomentation, *fo′men,tay′shUn*, a lotion, its application.

Fr. *fomenter*, fomentation; Lat. *fomentum*, fomentari, to foment.

Fond, foolish, partial; fond′-ly, fond′-ness.

Fondle, *fon′dıl*, to caress; fondled, *fon′d,lid*; fond′ling.

Fon′dling, a pet. Found′ling, a child deserted by its parents. Chaucer *fonne*, a fool; Irish *fonna*, a longing. Originally "fond" meant a foolish weakness, foolishly partial.

Font, a baptismal basin, a complete set of type. Fount, the source.

Fr. *fonte*; Lat. *fons*, gen. *fontis*. "Font" (type), Fr. *fonte*, *fondre*.

Food (1 syL), victuals. (Old Eng. *föda*. See Feed.)

Fool (1 syL), a simpleton, a jester; to delude; fooled (1 syL), fool′-ing, fool′-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), fool′ish-ly, fool′ish-ness.

Foolery, *plu.* foolishies, fol′lo,iz, absurd acts; fool′-hardy, foolishly daring; foolhar′di-ness, foolhard′i-ly; fools′cap (not fool′scap), paper the size of an ordinary day-book, so called because originally its trade-mark was a fool's head and cap; fool's errand, a purposeless errand.


Welsh *föl*, foolish; *foledd*, folly; *foles*, a silly woman; *foli*, to delude.

Foot, *plu.* feet (each 1 syL.), not *führt*, nor *foote* to rhyme with *boot*, but "foot" to rhyme with *put*. Footfall (not footfal.)

Foot, (verb) foot′-ed, foot′-ing. Foot′ed, having feet, as four-footed beasts. Foot′ing, position, standing, as *He has a good footing*. Foot′-note, a note at the bottom of a page. To foot it, to dance. To set on foot, to originate.

("Foot" and "put" are the only two words in the language with this vowel sound. All other words in -oot have the usual diphthongal sound of -oo-: as *hoot*, *moot*, *root*, and *shoot*. "Soot" is at present vacillating, some make it to rhyme with *foot*, some with *root*, and others with *hut*. So with "put," it stands alone, all other words in -ut have the short ū sound, as *but*, *cut*, *gut*, *hut*, *jut*, *nut*, *sud*, *smut*, *tut*, &c.)

AND OF SPELLING.

Fop, a dandy; fopp'ish (Rule i.), like a fop (-ish added to nouns means like); fopp'ish-ness, fopp'ish-ly.

Foppery, plu. fopperies, fôp'ëriáz, over-dressiness.

Germ. fopperie; Span. guapo, spruce, foppish; Lat. vappo, asimpleton.

For. (Old Eng. prefix of verbs), privation, deterioration, against, aside, away; in former, forward, it stands for for.

German vor and vor; Latin foris, out of doors; French hors.

For, prep. and conj., on behalf of, because; in as much as,

Old Eng. for; Germ. für; Span. por; Fr. pour; Lat. pro; Gk. pro.

Forage, for'rage (not für'ridge), fodder, to collect food for horses, &c., to strip of fodder; for'aged (2 syl.), for'aging (R. xix.), for'ag'er, for'aging-cap, a light military cap.

Spanish foragido, robbing in woods and forests; Fr. fourrage; Lat. forragio, i.e. far ago, to drive or carry off provisions.

Foramen, plu. foramina, for'ay'mên, for'amä'tnah, a hole by which nerves, &c., obtain a passage through bone. (In Botany) the opening in the ovulum; foraminated; foraminous, for'amä'tnahëz, full of perforations.

Foraminifera, for'amön'i fë'rah, the rhizopoda (vi.zôp'-ô.dah or root-footed animals), microscopic animals with shells having numerous chambers communicating with each other by apertures or foramin'ina.

Lat. forämen, plu. forämina, a perforation. "Foraminifer" is for'amä'tnah foräns, bearing [many] perforations.

Forasmuch as, for'as.much' as, because, seeing that.

Forbade, for.bâd', past tense of forbid (which see).

Forbear', (past) forbore', (past part.) forborne' (not forborn), to refrain, to cease; forbear, for.bar'; forbear'ing, forbear'ing-ly; forbear'ance, restraint of temper, &c.

Old English forðær(an), past forbær, past part. forbören. The idea is "to bear aside," i.e., to lay aside. (See For-)

Forbid', (past) forbade', (past part.) forbid'd'en; forbid'd'ing (R. iv.), forbid'd'ing-ly, forbid'd'er; forbade, for.bâd'.

Old Eng. forbeddan, past forbadden, past part. forboden. To bid is to command, "for" (negative), to command not. (See For-)

Forbore, for.bôr'; forborne'. (See Forbear.)

Force (1 syl.), plu. forces, for'sez (R. xxxiv.), violence, troops, to compel, to violate; forced, forst; force'-ing (R. xix.) for'sing; force-er, for'ser; force'-ful (R. viii.), force'-ful-ly; forcible, for stash'; for'cible-ness, for'sicly; perforce', of necessity; by main force, by sheer force; forcemeat, force'-meet, stuffing of meat.

French force, forcier; Latin for'tis, strong.

"Forcemeat," a blunder for farce-meat (Latin farcio, to stuff).

For'ceps (plu.), surgical pliers. A for'ceps, or a pair of for'ceps (not a forcep). When the two parts of a pair are in-
separable the word is used in the plu. number only: as scissors, trousers, crackers, pliers, tweezers, drawers, tongs, &c.; but if the two parts are separable, the word has both numbers: as glove, gloves; sock, socks; boot, boots. Latin forcepts, tongs (formus capio, to take up what is hot).

Ford, a pass through a river, to ford a river; ford-ed (R. xxxvi), ford-ing, ford-er; ford-able. (Old Eng. ford, a ford.)

Fore- (Old Eng. prefix), beforehand, preceding. In two instances (former and forward) the -e has been dropped, and fore-close is a blunder, the prefix being the Lat. for[um].

Fore, the front, the fore part; fore and aft, the fore part and hind part of a ship, from end to end.

Old English ḕore; German tọr.

Forearm, (n.) for- arm, (v.) for-arm’d (R. 1), from elbow to wrist, to arm beforehand; forearmed’ (2 syl.), forearm-ing.

"The forearm," Old English fore arm.

"To forearm" the Teutonic foro-joined to the Latin armo, to arm.

Forebode, for-bode’, to presage; forebōd-ed (Rule xxxvi.), forebōd-ing (Rule xix.), forebōd-er.

Old English fore beoðian, to fore warn.

Forecast’, (past) forecast’, (past part.) forecast’ed, forecast’-er, forecast’-ing, to foresee and provide against what is for-seen. Forecast’, (3 syl.), foresight, &c.

Danish for kaste, to guess beforehand; blind kast, a rough guess.

Forecastle, for kas’t, the short upper deck in the forepart of a ship. Ships were at one time turreted, hence the Latin phrase naves turricula (the part before the turrett).

Forechosen, for chōze’n, chosen beforehand.

Old English fore cōsan.

Forecited, for si’-tē’d, before said. (Latin citāre, to quote). (An ill-compounded word, part Teutonic and part Latin.)

Foreclose (ought to be forclosse), for klōze’, to compel a person to redeem a mortgage under pain of losing his rights therein; forclosed, for klōz’d; forclos’-ing (Rule xix.)

Foreclosure (ought to be forcloser), for klōz’-shur, a legal proceeding to compel a mortgagor either to redeem the pledge or submit to the loss of the property mortgaged.

To foreclose a mortgage (i.e., to shut out a mortgagee from redress) is nonsense, although not unfrequently used.

We foreclose a mortgagor, not a mortgage.

(This prefix is the Latin för[um], a law-court.)

Latin forclusio (e föro clusio, exclusion from the law-courts).

Foredoom, for doom’, to doom beforehand; foredoomed’ (2 syl.), foredoom’-ing. (Old Eng. fore dōm, judgment beforehand.)

Forefather, for’-far’ther, an ancestor. (Old English fore faeder.)
Forefinger, for'jîng' gér, the finger next the thumb.
Old English for-ge-nger.

Forefoot, plu. forefeet, for-foot, for-fee, one of the front feet of an animal with more than two. Forfeit, for- fit, q.v.

Forego, (past) forewent' [not in use]. (past part.) foregone;
for-goi.ing, for-go', for-gân', för-go'.ing.
Old English for-gán, past part. for-ga-gen.
Forego, to "go away from," would express the idea more simply, but for-go means to "go before you enjoy a thing," hence to give it up.

Foreground, för-ground, that part of a picture which is supposed to be nearest the spectator. (Old Eng. for-ground.)

Forehead, för-réed (not för-re-héd), that part of the face which lies between the eyebrows and the scalp-hair.
Old English for-head.

Forehorse (2 syl.), the leader of a team. (Old Eng. for hor-s.)

Forehand, for-hand, more frequently beforehand, in anticipation.
The idea is that it is in hand or ready before it is required.

Foreign, för-rén (not för-rén), belonging to another nation.
Fr. forain, foreign; Lat. foris, from abroad (Gk. thura, the door).

Forejudge, för-judge', to judge before the facts are proved.
(This hybrid ought to be dropped. Prejudge (French préjuge) is sufficient.)

Foreknow, för-know' (-now to rhyme with grow); past foreknew, for-new'; (past part.) foreknown, for-noun' (-noun to rhyme with grown); foreknow-ing; foreknowledge, for-nol'.idge (not for-no'.lege).
Old Eng. for-e-nûw-an, past -nûw, past part -nûw-ên fore e-nûw-ên.

Foreland, för-lönd, a point of land which juts into the sea.
Old English for-lân, land in advance of the general coast.

Forelock, for-lék [in a horse], the hair which hangs over the forehead. In man, a lock left on the forehead when the head is nearly bald. Take Time by the forelock, make the best of the present opportunity.
The idea is taken from the picturesque representations of old Time with one "forelock" on his bald pate. (Old English for loc.)

Foreman, plu. foremen; fem. forewoman, plu. forewomen;
for-mân, för-mén; för-wō mân, for-wim'ın, the principal employee, from whom others take their directions. The "foreman of a jury" is the name first called, this man sits first and makes the report.
Old English for-mân, plu. -menn; for-wîf-mann, plu. -wîf-menn.

Foremast, för-mast, the mast nearest the bow of a ship.
German fockmast, focksegel, foresail; fockstag, foestay, &c.

Foremost, för-most, first in rank or repute. (Old Eng. for-mest.)
Forenamed, för'namd, mentioned before. (Old Eng. forneman.)
Forenoon, för'noon', morning to midday. (Old Eng. for nó'n.)
Forensic, för'en'sik, pertaining to the law courts. (Lat. forænsis.)
Foreordain, för'ordän', to predestinate; för'ordained' (3 syl.),
fo'reordain'ing; foreordination, för'or di'nay'ing. (These are ill-formed, forö- being Teutonic and -ordain Latin. "Pre-
ordain" and "preordination" are better compounds.)
Forepart, för'part, the first part (fore-, Teut.; pars, partis, Lat.)
Forerun, (past) foreran, (past part.) forerun, för'run', för'run';
forerun'ing (Rule iv.); forerunn'er, för'run'er, one sent
before to announce the coming of another, a courier.
Old English fore-renn[an], past foreran, fore-ryn, a forerunner.
Foresaid, för'sed, mentioned before, set forth in the previous part.
Old English fore-séd, past part. of -sæd[an], past sád.
Foresee, (past) foresaw, (past part.) foreseen, för'se'en', för'saw',
för'seen', to see beforehand; foresee'ing (R. xix., -ing);
foresee'er, för'see'er (R. xix.), one who sees beforehand.
Old Eng. foreseeán, past-seáh, past part. -seégan, foresent, a foreseer.
Foreshadow, för.shád'o, to typify; foreshadowed (3 syl),
foreshadow'ing, foreshadow'er. (Old Eng. foreséado.)
Foreshow, (past) fore-showed, for.shówd' (not for-show), (past
part.) fore-shown or fore-showed', to predict; foreshow-
ing, foreshow'er (-show- to rhyme with grow).
Old English forescéw[ian], past-scéwode, past part. -scéwod.
Foreship, för'ship, fore part of a ship. (Old English fore scip.)
Foreshorten, for.short'en, to draw objects in an oblique direction
(the fore part being shortened): foreshortened, för-
short'nd; foreshorten'ing, for.short'ning.
Old English foarseort[ian].
Foresight, för'sít, preview. (Old English for ge-stíht.)
Forest, för'st, land covered with trees.
For'ested, covered with forests. Affor'ested, converted
into a forest and protected by forest laws. Disfor'ested
or dis'for'ested, deprived of its forest privileges.
Forester, för'réster, a forest warden or keeper.
Forestry, för'restr', the right of foresters; for'esty.
Forestage, för'restr'tage, service paid to the king by foresters.
(All these words are spelt with one r, not double r.)
French forest now forêt, forestier; Latin foàre, to pierce [with darts] 
forests being set apart in feudal times for hunting purposes.
Forestall (not forestal, Rule viii.), för'stawl', to anticipate;
forestalled' (2 syl.), forestall'ing, forestall'er.
To "forestall" is to buy up goods before they are brought to the
market-stall. (Old English for stæl[an], stæl, a stall.)
**AND OF SPELLING.**

**Foretaste,** (noun) *für·täste,* (verb) *für-täste* (Rule 1.), a taste in anticipation, to taste before possession is obtained, to anticipate; *foretäst-*ed (R. xxxvi.), *foretäst-*ing (R. xix.)

Fore added to taste. Germ. *tasten,* to feel; Fr. *taster* now *tâter;* Ital. *tastare,* to touch; Lat. *tactum,* to touch; Gk. *thiggano,* pronounced *thingano,* contracted to *thingo;* Lat. *tango,* sup. *tactum.*

**Foretell** (not *foretel,* R. viii.), to predict; *(past)* *foretold,* *(past part.)* *foretold,* *för·töld,* *fore-told;* *foretell-*ing, *foretell-*er.

Old English *fore tell[an],* past *fore-telde,* past part. *fore-teald.*

**Forethought,** *für·thocht,* provident foresight. (Old Eng. *fore thõht.*)

**Foretoken,** *för·tökh'n,* an omen or sign beforehand, to foreshow; *foreto'kened* (3 syl.), *foreto'ken-ing.* (Old Eng. *fore lácen.*)

**Foretooth,** *plu. foreteeth,* *för·tooth,* *för·teeth,* a tooth in the fore-part of the mouth. (Old Eng. *fore tõth,* *fore thú.*)

**Forever,** *für·ëv'er,* always. (Old English *for ëfer.*)

**Forewarn,** *för·warn,* to give notice beforehand.

Old English *fore warn[an].*

**Forewoman,** *plu. forewomen,* *för·wo'man,* *-wim'en,* chief woman in a shop, from whom others take their directions.

Old English *fore wëfmann,* *fær wëfmen.* (See *Foreman.*)

**Forge** (1 syl.), a smithy, a furnace, to form by the hammer, to counterfeit; *forg'-ed,* *for'feiting,* to *for'feiting-er,* *for'feiting-able;* * forfeiture,* *für*. *fi.čhur.*

Fr. *forfait,* *forfaiture;* Low Lat. *forisfactw'a,* alienation of a thing.

**Forgery,** *plu. forgeries,* *für·jeˈrēz.* (Fr. *forge,* *forger,* *forgeur.*)

**Forget,** *(past)* *forgot,* *(past part.)* *forgott' en;* *forgett-*ing *(R. iv.),* *forgett' er;* *forgett'ful,* *forgett'ful-ly,* *forgett'ful-ness.*

Old English *for-gīf[an],* past *for-gët,* past part. *for-geten.*

To *forget* is *to get out of or away from [the mind or memory].*

**Forgive,** *för·giv' ;* *(past)* *forgav,* *for·gäv' ;* *(past part.)* *forgiven,* *för·giv'n;* *forgiv'ing forgiv'ing-ly,* *forgive' -ness.*

Old English *for-gif[an],* past *for-gæf* or *gaf,* past part. *for-gif'en.*

To *forgive* [an offence] is *to give it away,* not to keep it; in Latin *re-nittit,* to remit, to send it back or away.

**Fork,** an instrument with prongs, to divide into two branches;

**Forked** (1 syl.), *fork-*ing; *forkedness,* *för·kéd'ness,* forkedly, *för·kéd'ly,* forketail, a salmon in its fourth year.


**Forlorn,** forsaken, solitary; *forlorn'ly,* *forlorn' -ness,* *forlorn* hope (ought to be spelt *forlorn).*

Old English *for lóran,* to send away, hence to forsake.

"Forlorn Hope" is *for-lóran haufe,* the troop sent forward.

In German *haufe* = a multitude as *ein haufe freunde,* a troop of friends; *haufen gehen,* they troop to their standards, &c.
Form, shape, to shape; formed (1 syl.), form'-ing, form'-er.

Formal, done in due form, ceremonious; formal-ly, ceremoniously; former-ly, in times past.

Formality, plu. formalities, for.mál'-i.tiz, ceremony; formalism, for.mál.ism; formal-ist.

Formation, for.máy'.shün; formative, for.má.tiv.

Formalise, for.mál.ize; formalised (3 syl.), formalis-ing (Rule xix.), formalis-er (Rule xxxi.).

Former, prior, one who forms; former-ly, in times past; formal-ly, ceremoniously; foremost, for'.most, first.

Our word “former” is compounded of fore more [to the] fore; and “foremost,” most [to the] fore; both words ought to have the e in fore. In Anglo-Saxon fur, far, made furre, farther, furrest, furrest, furst, and fyrnest, farthest; from furth, forth, was fyrder, fyrder, fyrdra, fyrna, first; from forth, was forth, forthor, forthmost, foremost; from foreméra, illustrious, was foremárest; from foror, far [v.ierce, to go a journey], forrest or farst.

Formic, for.mik, pertaining to ants; formic acid, an acid originally obtained by bruising red ants in water.

Formica, for.mi'.kah, the ant genus.

Formicidae, for.mi'.st.de, the family containing the Formica genus (-ide, a group or family, a Greek patronymic); formination, for.mi'.kay'.shün, a sensation like that of ants crawling over the skin.

Latin formica, an ant; formicatio (Greek murmex, an ant).

Formidable, for.mi'.dil.b'l, dreadful; formidable-ness, for'.midably. (Latin formidábilis, formido, férar.)

Formula, plu. formulm or formulas, for.mú lah, plu. for.mú.la or for'.mú.lahz, a pattern rule.

Formulary, plu. formularies, for.mu. lúr'tz, a book of forms, a ritual; formulate, for.mú.lat, to reduce to a formula; formulát-ed, for.mulat-ing (Rule xix.).

Latin formula, a rule, a pattern (forma, a form).

Fornicate, for'.nú.kate; fornication, for'.nú.kay'.shün; fornic-ator (not -er, Rule xxxvii.), fem. fornicátress.

Latin fornicatío, fornicátor, fornicatriz, fornicare (Greek pornikos, porné, a harlot).

Forsake' (3 syl.), (past) forsook', (past part.) forsá'ken, forsák'-ing (Rule xix.), to desert.

Old Eng. for [negative] sók[an], to seek, past sóhte, past part. gesóht.

Forsooth, in truth. (Old English tosóthe, truly; sóth, truth.)

Forswear, for.swá're; (past) forswore', (past part.) forsworn', forswear'-ing; forswear'-er. To swear falsely.

Old English forswerti'an], past forswór, past part. forswóren.
AND OF SPELLING.

Fort, a fortified place. Forte (1 syl.), special faculty. Fought, fort, did fight. Forte, for'te, loud. For'ty, a numeral.

Fort, a small fortified place for security or defence.

Fortress, a natural fort strengthened by art, like the fortress of Gibraltar; fortressed, for'trēst, having a fortress.

Fort'let, a small fort. Fortalice, for'tā.lis, a small fortress.

Fortification, all the works erected in defence of a place.

It may include the other four terms. (See Fortify.)

French fort, for'teresse; Low Latin for'talitium (Latin fortis, strong). "Forto" (a strong point), French fort; as la critique est son fort.

"Fought," Old English feoh[an], past feah, past part. folkēn.

Forte, for'te (Ital.), loud. Forty, for'ty, a numeral.

Fortissimo (Ital.), loud as possible. (Forty, O. Eng. feowertig.)

Forth, forward, abroad. Fourth, forth, an ordinal.

Forthcoming, forth-kum'ing, soon about to appear; forthwith, forth'with (not forth.wirh), without delay.


Fortify, for'ti.ify; fortifies, for'ti.ifiz; fortified, for'ti.ifide; fortify-ing; fortification, for'ti.ifikay'shun. (See Fort.)

Fr. fortification, fortifier; Lat. fortificatio, fortificare (fortis facio).

Fortitude, fort'tude, strength of mind. (Latin fortitudo.)

Fortnight, for'tnite, not for'tn't (contraction of fourteen night[s]), two weeks. Day was reckoned by the ancient Britons from sunset to sunset. Hence also se'nnight, sēn'ät, that is, seven nights or one week.

Tacitus says of the Britons: Non diērum numerunt, ut nos, sed noctium computant.

Fortress, for'tress, a natural fort aided by art. (See Fort.)

Fortuitous, for.tū.tī,tūs, accidental; fortu'tous-ly, fortu'tous­ness; fortuity, plu. fortu'ties, for.tū.'tīz.

Latin fortuitus (fors, chance); French fortuit.

Fortune, for'tchūne, chance, portion, fate; fortu'te-less.

Fortunate, for.tchū.nate, lucky; for'tunate-ly.

French fortune; Lat. fortūna, fortunāus (fors, luck).

Forty, numeral; for'ti-eth (Rule xi.), ordinal, 4 x 10.

Old English force, four; feowertig, fourteen; feowertig, forty.

Forward, for'ward, advanced, in the front, to promote, to send on; for'ward-ed (R. xxxvi.), for'ward-ing, for'ward­ness, for'ward-er. Forwards (adv.), onwards.

(The prefix ought to be fore-, Old English foreweard.)

Foss or fosse (1 syl.) In Fort., the moat between the scarp and counterscarp; V the long line is the scarp, the short one the counterscarp, and the space between the fosse.

French fosse; Latin fossa, a moat or trench.
Fossil; *fós·sil*, the petrified remains of plants and animals; fossiliferous, *fós·sil·if* "fós·sil·i·f*🔗, containing fossils; fossilise (not *fossilize*, R. iii., -11); fossilised (3 syl.), fossilising (R. xix.), fossil-ist; fossilisation, *fós·sil·i·za"ˌshün*, the process of converting to a fossil.

Fr. fossile; Lat. *fossilis* (fodio, sup. fossum, to dig [out of the earth]).

Foster, nursing or nursed, to nurse, to bring up; fostered (2 syl.), fostering, fosterer; fostering, a foster-child.

Foster-child, a child nursed and brought up by one not its parent. Foster-mother, the nurse who brings up the child. Foster-father, the nurse's husband. Foster-brother, foster-sister, the foster-child is foster-brother or foster-sister to the children of its foster-mother.

Old English *fóstər*, *fóstər-dild*, -brother, -sweostor, -fa:d01', -môdor.

Fother, *fóthər*, 218.4 lbs. of lead. (Old English *forth*.)

Fought, *fort*, did fight. Fort, a fortified place. Forte, *fort*, a special faculty. (See Fort, Fight.)

Foul, filthy, to defile. Fowl, a bird.

Foul-er, more filthy. Fowl-er, a sportsman who pursues wild fowls. Foul'-est, most foul.

Foul-ing, defiling Fowl-ing, pursuing or taking wild fowls. Foul'-ly, foul-ness. Fowling-piece, a light gun.


Found (1 syl.), did find, to cast metal, to endow, to lay a foundation; found'-ed (R. xxxvi.), established, &c.; found'-ing;

Found'-ling (not *fould'ling*, q.v.), a child "foud," its parents being unknown (-ling Old Eng. dim., an "offspring").

Foundery, founderies, or foundry, foundries, *foun'dri*ˌes.

Foundation, *foun·day'.shün*, the base of a building. &c.

Founder, *fem.* found’dress (not founder-ess), one who endows [an institution, &c.]. Founder, to sink as a leaky ship, to lame a horse by hard riding.

"Found" (did find), Old Eng. *fændan*, past *fænd*, past part. *fænden*. "Found" (to establish), Latin *fandare*, *fundatio*; French *fondation*. "Found" (to cast metal) and "founder" (to sink or lame), Lat. *fundere*.

Fount, the spring, the source, contraction of fountain, *foun't’.n*; fountain-head; fount, better font, a complete set of type of any one size, with all the usual points and accents, about 100,000 characters in all; *w.f.*, wrong font.

"Fount" (fountain), French *fontaine*; Latin *fons*, gen. *fontis*. "Fount or font" (type), French *fonte*, v. *foudre*, to melt or cast.


Fourth, *förth*, a cardinal. Forth, out, forwards; fourfold. Fourteen, *för’t.teen*, a numeral; fourteenth, a
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cardinal. Forty, fore'te, a numeral; fortieth, for'tieth, a cardinal. Forte, fore'te (in Music), loud.

Old English: four, fourth; fourfold; fourteen, fourteenth; fowertig, forty; fowertigeth or fowertigetha, fortieth.

Fowl, a bird. Foul, impure. Fowling, catching or shooting birds; fowler, one whose trade is to catch or kill birds; fowling-piece, fowl'ing-piece, a light fowling-gun.

Old English: fugel, a fowl; fugelere, a fowler. "Foul," fût.

Fox, fem. vixen (or fox), bitch fox; fox'y.

Fouglove (2 syl.), a plant called digitalis (dij'tay's'lis).

Old English: foax, foaxen, fozglofa, a corruption of folceglofa, fairy-glove; the Latin digitalis is from digitus, a finger.

Fracas, fra'kah', a brawl. (Fr. fracas, a crash; Lat. fractus).

Fraction, frük'shün, a broken part, part of a unit; fraction-al, fraction-al-ly; fractions, frük'shunz, an arithmetical rule for the treatment of broken numbers.

Fractious, frük'-shüs, fretful; fraction-ous-ly, fraction-ous-ness.

Fracture, frük'tchür, a break, to break; frac'tured (2 syl.), frac'tur-ing (Rule xix.).

Fr. fraction, fracture; Lat. fractio, fractura, frango, sup. fractum.

Fragile, fraj'.il (not fraj'ile, nor fray'jil), brittle; (comp.) more fragile, (super.) frag'il-est or most fragile.

Fragility, fraj'jil'.tý, brittleness; frag'ile-ly. (See Fragile.)

Fr. fragile, fragilité; Lat. fragilitas, fraj'til-itas (frago for frango).

Fragment, an imperfect part; fragment-al, fraj'g'men'tül; fragment-al-ly; fragment-al-ly; fragment-al-ly; fragment-al-ly; fragmentary, fraj'g'men'tar-iry.

Fr. fragment, fragmentaire; Lat. fragmentum (frango, to break).

Fragrant, fraj'gränt (not fraj'gränt), sweet-smelling; fraj'-grant-ly; fragrance, fraj'gränc (not fraj'gränc); fraj'gräncy, plu. fragrances, fraj'gränc'siz.

Latin fragrans, gen. fragrantis, fragrantia (frango, to smell sweet).

Frail, a kind of rush, hence frail basket, a basket of raisins about 75 lbs., weak, one who yields to temptation.

Frailty, plu. frailties, frail'tiiz; frail'-ly. (See Fragile.)

Flail (not frail), for thrashing corn.

French frèlé (contraction of fragile); Latin frégiles, fraj'giltas.

Fraise (in Fort.), fraze, a chevaux de frise, a frieze.

Fr. fraise; Ital. fregio, a frieze. (See Chevaux de frise.)

Frame (1 syl.), a border, a state of mind, to enclose in a frame, to feign, &c.; framed (1 syl.), främ'-ing (R. xix.), främ'-er.

Old English: fremm(a), to frame, past fremmide, past part. fremmed.

"Frame" (to pretend), Old Eng. fremed, foreign, artificial, not genuine.

Frank, frauk, a French silver coin, worth about 10d. Frank, g.v.
Franchise, *frän'.chīz* (not *frän'.shēz*), freedom to vote for members of parliament. The verb is *enfranchise*.

French *franchise*; Low Latin *franchesia* (*francus*, free).

Franciscan, *frän'sis'.kān*, the order of "Grey friars," so named from St. Francis, of Assisi, the founder, 1209.


See *fragile* and *frail*, from *frāgo*, the older form of *frango*.

Frank, a Christian name, one of an ancient tribe which settled in Gallia (France); the Turks call all the inhabitants of Western Europe "Franks"; open, candid; to exempt from postage; *franked* (1 syl.), *frank'-ing*. Franc, a coin.

German *Franke*, a Frank, a Francoian; *frank*, free.

Frankincense, *frän'.ləns*ense*, a gum resin which exhales a fragrant odor when sprinkled on hot ashes.

An English compound, meaning "free-incense."

Frantic, *frän'.tīk*, furious, distraught; *fran'tic-ly* or *fran'ti-cal-ly*. (Ought to be *phrenetic* or *phlectic*.)

Frenzy, *frän'zē*, violent agitation of mind; frenzied, *frän'.zēd*, affected with frenzy. (Properly *phreny*.)

Latin *phrēnāsis*, *phrēnēticus*; Greek *phrēnēsis*, *phrēnētikos*.

French *frénetique* (Greek *phrēn*, gen. *phrēnos*, the mind).

Fraternal, *frə.tə.nəl*, brotherly; *frater'nal-ly*, *frater'ni'ty*.

Fraternise (Rule xxxi.), *fra'tel'nize*, to treat as comrades; *fra'ternised* (3 syl.), *fra'ternis'-ing* (Rule xix.), *fra'ternis'-er*. Fraternization, *fra'.ter.ni'zay.shun*. (Not Fr.)

Fraternal, *fraternit,  fraterniser*; Lat. *fraternalis*, *frater*.

Fratricide, *fra'.tri.side*, brother-murder; *fra'tricidal*.

French *fratricide*; Latin *fratricida*, *fratricidum* (*frater cadam*).

Fraud, *fraud*, crafty dishonesty; *fraud'-ful* (R. viii.), *fraud'-ful-ly*, *fraudfulness*; fraudulent, *fraud'·u·lent*; *fraud'·u·lent-ly*; fraudulentness, *fraud'·u·len·ce*; *fraud'·u·len·cy*.


Fraught, *fraut*, filled, laden. (See Freight.)

Fray, a brawl, to frighten, to wear away by friction; *frayed* (1 syl.), *fray'-ing* (Rule xiii.)

"Fray" (a brawl), Low Latin *affrāia*; French *fracas*.

"Fray" (to frighten), French *effrayer*, to frighten.

"Fray" (to rub away), French *frayer*; Latin *fricāre*.

Freak, *freek*, a whim, a prank; *freak'-ish*, capricious (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); *freak'ish-ly*, *freak'ish-ness*. (A saucy or rude trick.)

Danish *fræk*, impudent, rude; German *frech*, saucy.

Freckle, *frēk'.kl*, a spot on the skin, to spot with freckles; *freckled, *frēk'.kəld*; *freckling, *frēk'ling*; *freck'ly*.

Welsh *brychu*, to freckle; *brychni*, covered with freckles; *brych*.
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Free, (comp.) fre'-er, (super.) fre'-est, freed (1 syl.), free'-ing, free'-ly, free'-ness; free'-booth'eer, one who roves about for plunder; free'-booth'eing, pillaging; free'-dom.

Free'-man, one who enjoys civic or political franchise;
Free'd-man, a slave set at liberty.

Free-school, a school free to a given number of the sons of freemen; free'-mind'ed, free'-mas'lon; free'-stone, a variety of sandstone, easily or freely cut; free'-think'-er, a sceptic; free'-trade', commerce with home and foreign customers without duty or restriction; free'-will, liberty of obeying the will independent of predestination or fate.

To make free [with...], to take without permission.

Old English freô, freô-bearn, free-born; freôdom, freôlic, liberal; freôtes, freely; freômann, freônes, freeness; v. freô, to free.

Freeze (1 syl.), to congeal with cold. Frieze, freeze, a coarse woolen cloth, that part of an entablature which lies between the architrave and the cornice.

Freeze, (past) froze (1 syl.), past part. fro'zen, freez'-es (R. xxxiv.), freez'-ing (R. xix.), freez'-able. Frost (q.v.)

Old English freos(an), past freos, past part. frozen (our froze). “Frieze” (cloth), French fraîse (sorte d’étoffe de laine à poil froide). Also a cloth “qui vient de la province de Fries en Hollande.”

“Frieze” (in Architecture), French frise; Italian freqio.

Freight, fraite, cargo of a ship, to load a ship with “goods”; freight'-ed, (past part.) freight'-ed and fraught, frort; freight'-ing, freight'-er, freight'-age, freight'-less.

German fracht, frachter; French frel, fréter, affréteur.

French, the language spoken in France, adj. of France.

French leave, taking without leave, the allusion being to the raids of French soldiers in their numerous wars.

French'man, plu. French'men, or The French, the former is partitive, as two, three, four, some Frenchmen, the latter collective (R. xlvii.); Frenchwoman, plu. -women.

Land of the Franti ("the freemen"), a confederacy of German tribes.

Frenzy, frenz'y, distraction allied to madness: frenzied, frén'-zèd; frenz'y-ing. Frantic, frán'tik; fran'tic-ly, fran'tic-ality. (Ought to be spelt with P;.) See Frantic.

Latin phrenēsis, phrēnēticus; Greek phrēnēsis, phrēnētikos. As usual our error arises from copying the French frénésie.

Frequent, (adj.) fre'quent, (verb) fre'quent' (Rule 1.)

Frequent', to visit often; frequent'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), fre'quent-ing, frequent'-er. Frequentative, fre'quent'-ative.

Fre'quent, often; fre'quent-ly, fre'quent-ness; frequency, fre'quent-ence; frequence, fre'quent-ity.

French fréquence, fréquenté, fréquent, v. fréquenter; Latin frquens, gen. frquentis, frquentare, supine frquentâtum.

Al fresco, in the open air. (Italian, in the cool.)

Italian *disegnare a fresco*, to paint on fresh [plaster].

Fresh, new, not stale, not salt, cool, brisk; fresh'-ly, fresh'-ness.

Fresh'en, to make fresh (-en converts nouns into verbs); freshened, *fresh'·end*; freshen-ing, *fresh'·ning*.

Fresh'et, an overflow of river-water; fresh'man, a university student of the first year. (Old Eng. *forse, fresh*.)

Fret, to vex, to eat away; fret'-ed (R. xxxvi.), fret'-ing (R. i.), fret'-er, fret'-ful (R. viii.), fret'ful-ly, fret'ful-ness.

Old English *fretten*, to gnaw; past *fret*, past part. *fretten*.

Friable, *frī'.a.b'l*, easy to be crumbled; friable-ness; friability, *frī'.a.bīl'·a.ty*, the state of being easily reduced to powder. French *friable*, friabilité; Latin *frīabilis* (*frīare, to crumble*).

Friar, Monk, Nun.

Fri'ar, a member of one of the Mendicant Orders: viz., Francisc'ans (*Green friars*), Carmel'ites (3 syl., *White friars*), Domin'icans and Augus'tines (3 syl., *Black friars*); friarly (adj.), *frī'.ar.ly*.

Monk, *munk*, a hermit or member of a monastery.

Nun, a woman who lives in a nunnery or cloister.

“Friar,” French *frère*; Latin *frater*, a brother.

“Monk,” Greek *monachos* (*monos*, alone); Old English *munc*.


Fribble, *frīb'.b'l*, a trifle, to trifle; fribbled, *frīb'.b'ld*; fribbling, fribbler. (French *frivole*; Latin *frivōlus*, frivolous.)

Fricassee (French), *frīk'.ə.sē'_.*, a ragout of meat stewed in a frying-pan, to make a fricassee; fric'assee", fric'assee"-ing. (Words which end in two vowels retain both when -ing is added Rule xix.), fricandeau (French), *frīk'.änd.do"*, a ragout of veal larded. (Latin *frigo*, to fry; Gk. *phrugo*.)

Frication, *frīk'.shān*, resistance produced by bodies rubbing against each other, attrition; fric'tion-al, fric'tion-less.

Latin *frictio*, fric'tre, to rub; French *friction* (medical term).

Friday, *frī'.day.* (Old English *frīge-daJg*, Friga’s day.)

Friend, *frēnd*: friend'-ly, friend'li-ness (Rule xi.), friend'-less, friend'less-ness, friend'·ship, attachment (-ship, state of.)

Old Eng. *frōnd*, frō'ndle·cas, friendless; frō'ndle·cs, -ly, frō'ndle·ce·pe.

Frieze, *freeze*, a coarse woollen cloth. Freeze, to congeal.

“Frieze,” French *frise* (*étôff e de laine à poil frisé*), also *toil de Friese*.


Frigate, *frīg'.ate*, a ship larger than a sloop or brig. (Fr. *frégate*.)

Latin *aphractus*, Greek *aphractos* (*a phractos*, not fortified), a ship without hatches, similar to those used by the ancient Rhodesians.
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Fright, frite, sudden terror; fright'ful (R. viii.), fright'ful-ly (R. xi.), fright'ful-ness. A fright, an untidy person.

Fright-en, frite'n, to terrify; fright'ened, frite'nd; fright-en-ing, frite'n-ing (-en converts nouns to verbs).

Affright, af, frite' (not a-frite''), to startle with fear; affright'ing (R. xxxvi.), affright'ing (not a-fright-ing).

Old English forht, fort'hful, fort'tian, fort'tlices, frightened; afyrt, changed by metathesis to a-fyrt (the -g- is interpolated).

Frigid, frj'ld, cold; frig'id-ly, frig'id-ness. The frigid zones, that part of our earth enclosed by a circle, the centre of which is one of the poles, and the radius 291 deg.

Frigerific, f'·i.go.r'i.jik, that which produces cold.

Latin frigidus, frigor'ificus (frigor, gen. frigoris ficio [for facio]).

Frigid, frj'ld, cold; frig'id-ly, frig'id-ness. The frigid zones, that part of our earth enclosed by a circle, the centre of which is one of the poles, and the radius 291 deg.

Frill (Rule v.), a ruffle, to ruffle with cold [as a hawk does]; frilled (1 syl.), frill'ing.

Welsh fril, a trifling thing; v. frill, to twitter.

Fringe (1 syl.), a border, to adorn with a fringe; fringed (1 syl.), fring'-ing (Rule xix.), fringe'-less.

French frange, v. franger, to fringe.

Frippery, plu. fripperies (R. xlv.), frj'p.për.riz, finery, triviality.

French friperie, friper, a dealer in old clothes (friper, to rumple).

Frisk, to gambol; frisked (1 syl.), frisk'-ing, frisk'-y, frisk'i-ness (Rule xi.), frisk'i-ly. (French frisque, roliesome.)

Fris'ket, the light frame which holds the sheet of paper on the tympan of a printing press. (French frisquette.)

Fritter, a small fried pudding, to waste on trifles; frit'tered, frit'ter-ing, frit'ter-er. (French frit'me, a frying.)

Latin frictus, fried; frigo, sup. frictum, to fry; frigo, sup. frigus, to boil.

"To fritter," is to lose by dicing; Latin frclitus, a dice-box (from fric'tus). A corruption of frill, should have only one -t.

Frivolous, friv'o.lus, trifling; friv'olous-ly, friv'olous-ness.

Frivolity, plu. frivolities, friv'o.litriz, acts of folly or trifling.

Latin frivolus; French frivolité, frivolé.

Friz, to curl; frizzed (1 syl.), frizz'-ing; frisure, friz'zhér.

Friszle, friz's'l, to curl; frizzled, friz's'ld; frizz'ling, frizzler.

("Frizz" is one of the monosyllables (not ending in f, l, or s) which double the final consonant: as add, odd; burr, err; bit, but; crib, egg; buzz, fuzz; jizz, frizz, and whizz, Rule viii.)

French friser, to curl; Greek phrasso, to bristle, to ruffle.

Fro (not a contraction of from), back, backwards. To and fro, there and back, backwards and forwards.

Norse fra, Danish, Norwegian, &c., fra.
Frock, a dress; frocked (1 syl.), dressed in a frock; frock'-less.
Frock'-coat, a man's garment; smock'-frock, a carter's slop.
To unfrock, to suspend a clergyman for ill-conduct.
French froc; Low Latin floccus, corruption of floccus, woollen.
Frog, a reptile, a foot and tongue disease of horses, a coat-tassel; frogged (1 syl., Rule i.)
"Frog" (a reptile), Old English froga or froga.
"Frog" (a tassel), Low Latin floccus (floccus, a lock of wool).
"Frog" (disease), German frosh, lampass [of horses], &c.
Frolic, fröl.ık, fun, to play; frolicked fröl.ık; frolick'ing; fro'lic-some, full of fun (-some, Old Eng. affix, "full of"), fro'lic-some-ly, fro'lic-some-ness. (The -k- is inserted to prevent the c from coming before e and i, in which cases it would have the sound of s.)
German fröhlich, gay, merry; frohlocken, to rejoice.
From (preposition). Old English fram.
From hence, from henceforth, from thence, from whence.
"From " in these phrases is redundant, but nevertheless is too well established to be wholly dislodged.
Similar pleonasms exist in Latin; as ex-nnde and de-inde, "from thence"; ab-hine and de-hinc, "from hence," &c.
Frond, a union of leaf and stem, as in ferns and palms; frondescence, frön.des'ense; frön'dose.
Fr. fronde; Lat. frons, gen. frondis, a green bough with its leaves.
Front, frön't (not frön't), the forepart, to face, to stand foremost; front'-ed (R. xxxvi.); front'ing, frön't'ing (not frön't'ing); front'ing-ly; front-age, frön't.äj (not frön't.äj), the front of a building; front-less, frön't.less; front-view.
Frontispiece (ought to be frontispice), frön'tis'pece (not frön'tis.pecece), the "view" or picture in the front page of a book; front'-let, frön't.let (not frön't.let).
"Frontispieces" is a blunder. It is the French word frontispice, Latin frontispicium [frons specio], the view in the front [page]; and not the hybrid frontis-piece, the piece of the front [page].
Frontier, frön.teer', border-land; frontiered' (2 syl.)
Fr. front, frontal, frontière, frontispice; Lat. frons, gen. frontis, the front, the forehead; frontispicium, the "view" in a title-page. (There is no sufficient reason why the "o" of the last three words should have a different sound to the "o" in the other seven.)
Frontigniac [grape], frön.tin'.yäk (not fön'.tin.yäk), from the valley of Frontignan, between Montpellier and Agde.
Frost, frost'-ing, the sugar composition on the outside of cakes; frost'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), frost'-y, frost'-ly (Rule xi.), frost'-ness; frost-bitten, fröst'.bit'n, affected by frost.
Freeze (verb), past fröze, past part. frozen, frö'.z'n; freeze'-ing (Rule xix.), freeze'-able.
Frőth, foam, to throw up froth; frothed (1 syl.), froth'-ing, froth'-y, froth'-i-ly (Rule xi.), froth'-i-ness, froth'-less.

Greek aphros, spume; Latin frētum; Scotch fr Lith.

Frouzy, frōw'-zy (frōw- to rhyme with now), musty, dirty, and untidy; frou'zi-ness. (Dutch vrou, a slattern.)

Froward, frōw'-ard (frōw to rhyme with grow), perverse; frow'ard-ly, frow'ard-ness. (Old English fraeward.)

Frown (to rhyme with clown, not with grown), a wrinkle in the forehead expressive of displeasure, to make a frown; frowned (1 syl.), frown'-ing, frown'ing-ly.

French refrogramend, v. se refroguer, to knit the brows.

Froze (1 syl.), frozen, frō'.z'n. (See Freeze, Frost.)

Fructify, frük'.ti fy, to make fruitful; fructifies (Rule xi.), frük'.ti.fiz; fructified, frük'.ti.fid; fructify-ing.

Fructification, frük'.ti.fik'y.shun, fecundation.

Fructuation, frük'.tu.shun, fruit, produce of plants.

Fructiferous, frük'.tif'.er.ūs, producing fruit.

Fructuous, frük'.tu.ūs, fertile, impregnating.

Fructescence, frük.tes'.sense, the time when the fruit of a plant reaches maturity, and its seeds are ripe. (See Fruit.)

French fructification, fructifier; Latin fructificare, fructuosus (fruc'tus, fruit). Fructuary (Latin fructuarius), "produce which yields a profit," might be introduced.

Frugal, fru.gl, economical; fru'gal-ly; frugality, froo.gāl'i.ty.

French frugal, frugalité; Latin frugalis, frugalitas (frugi, thrifty).

Frugiferous, frük'.jif'.er.ūs, fruit-bearing.

Frugivorous, frük'.jiv'.ər.ūs, fruit-eating.

Latin frugifer (fructus ferens), fruit-bearing.

"Frugivorous," Fr. frugivore; Lat. fruges voraens, fruit-devouring.

Fruit, fru't; fruit'-ing [season]; fruit'-age, the fruit produce of a season; fruit'-ful (Rule viii.), fruit'ful-ly, fruit'ful-ness, fruit'-less, fruit'less-ly, fruit'less-ness.

Fruiter, plu. fruiteries, frute'.ē.rēz, a place for keeping fruit; fruiterer, frute'.ē.rēr, a fruit-merchant.

Fruit'-y, juicy, like fruit; fruit'i-ness. (See Fructify.)

French fruit, fruitier, fruiterer; Latin fructus, fruit.

"Fruiterer" is ill-formed, "fruit'er" would be a fruit-agent, and "fruiter-er" is about as absurd as hatter-er, glover-er, printer-er, &c.

Fruition, frō'.ish'.un, the pleasure of possessing. (Latin fruor.)

Frumentaceous (Rule lxvi.), fru'.men.tay'shūs, made of wheat, resembling wheat. Frumentarious, fru'.men.tair'yūs, pertaining to wheat. Frumenty, frum'.tay.ty (for frumenty), a food made of new wheat boiled in milk.

Frumentation, fru'.men.tay'shūn, a gift of corn made to the ancient Romans to prevent bread-riots.

Latin frumentum, frumentaceus, frumentarius, frumentatio; French froment (la meilleure espèce de blé).
Frustrate, *frus'trate*, to defeat, to render futile; *frus'trat-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *frus'trat-ing* (R. xix.), *frus'trat-or* (R. xxxvii.)


Fry, a swarm of small fish, a swarm of young children, to dress meat in a frying-pan; *fries, frie*; fried, *fride* (R. xi.); *fry'ing*, *fry'ing-pan*; fritter, a fried pudding.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, from bad to worse.

French *frire*, *friture*; Latin *frigere*, to fry; Greek *phrugo*, to broil. "Fry" (fish), French *frit*, spawn; Italian *fregola*.

Fuchsia, *ju'shif.ah* (not *joo'.shah*); a flowering shrub. Named after Leonard Fuchsius, a German botanist (died 1596).


Fucoidea, the generic name for fossil sea-weeds. (As Geological terms are Greek, these words should have been spelt *phukus*, *ph'ukoid*, &c.; "fucoid" is part Latin and part Greek.) "Fucoid." Gk. *phukos eidos*, like sea-weed; Fr. and Lat. *fucus*.

Fuddle, *jiid'.d'l*, to make tipsy; fuddled, *jiid'.d'id*; fuddling, *jud'.ling*. (Norse *fild*, full to repletion.)

Fudge (1 syt.), an exclamation to express incredulity, blague, to vamp up; fudged (1 syt.), *fudg'-ing* (R. xix.), *fudg'-er*.

Welsh *fug*, pretence; *fugiad*, a disguising; *fugier*, a fudger.

Fuell, fire-food, to supply fuel; *fu'elled* (2 syt.), *fu'ell-ing* (Rule iii., Ex.), *fu'ell-er*.

French *fuel*, fire; Latin *focuss*, v. *focillo*, to warm.

Fugacious (Rule Ixvi.), *fu.gay'.shils*, fleeting; fugacious-ness; fugacity, *fu.gas'.i.ty*, the act of flying away, uncertainty.


Fugleman, plu. *fuglemen*, *fu.g'l.mun*, *fu.g'l.men* (a corruption of bugelman), the leader of a line of soldiers on march, drill, &c. (German *flügelmann*, *flügel*, a wing.)

Fugue, *fuge* (in Music), a piece where the parts follow or chase each other; fugist, *fu'.gist*, a composer of fugues. These French forms are quite unsuited to our language, *fuge* would be far better; Latin *fuga*; Spanish *fuga*; Italian *fuga*; &c.

Fulcrum, plu. *fulcrum*, *fulcrums* [or *fulcra*], *fü.krüm* (*ful*.- to rhyme with *dull*). (Latin *fulcrum*, v. *fulcio*, to prop.)

Fulfil, to accomplish (better fulfill), fulfilled (3 syt.), *fulfill'-ing* (Rule viii.), *fulfill'-er*, *fulfillment* (better fulfillment). The second 1 has been restored of late years to such compounds as *befall*, *befell*, *recall*, &c., and there is no reason why *fill*, *still*, and *thral* should not follow suite. There may be some little difficulty with *full*, as it is often followed by -ly, but this does not apply to the other three words. As for *still-y*, the affix is not -ly but -y.


Fulgorite, *plu*. fulgorites, *fūlˈgərətəs* (*fūl* to rhyme with *dull*), sand vitrified into tubes by lightning.

Latin *fulgur*, lightning. “Fulgorite” is quite incorrect, as *fulgor* means glittering brightness or sheen.

Full (like *bull* and *pull*, rhymes with *wool*, but all other words in *-ull* have short *u*: as *cull*, *dull*, *gull*, *hull*, *lull*, *null*, *skull*, *trull*, &c.)

Fool (a simpleton), rhymes with *tool*, not with *wool*.

Full, (comp.) *full-er*, (super.) *full-est*.

In all its other compounds “full” drops one “l”: as—

Fulʿ-ly, fulʿ-ness, spoonful, brimful, careful, &c.

Added to “fill,” each word drops an “l”: as—

Full-fill’, (the “l” of *fill* is restored in) fulfilled (2 syl.), fullfill-ing, full-fill-er, but not in fulfil-ment.

When joined by a hyphen, the double “l” is retained: as—

Full-age, full-blown, full-bodied, full-dress, full-drive, full-length, full-pay, full-size, full-soon, full-speed, &c.

Full (verb), to thicken cloth, to gather into plaits or puckers, to whiten; retains the double *l* always; fulled (1 syl.), full-ing, full-er, full-er’s-earth, &c.

“Full” (adj.), Old English *ful*, in composition *full* and *ful*.

“Full” (verb), Old Eng. *fullian*, to fill, to whiten; *fullere*, a fuller.

Fulminate, *fūlˈmənət* (*fūl* to rhyme with *dull*), to send abroad denunciations, to censure; fulminat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), fulminat-ing (Rule xix.), fulminat-ory;

Fulmination, *fūlˈmənəˈʃən*; fulminant;

Fulminator (Rule xxxvii.), *fūlˈmənətər*.

French *fulminer*, fulminat-ion, fulminant; Latin *fulminator*, fulminatio, fulminare (*fulmen*, a thunderbolt).

Fulsome, *fūlˈsəm* (*ful* to rhyme with *dull*, not *fulsome*, with *ful* to rhyme with *wool*), obsequious, nauseous; fulsome-ness, fulsome-ly. (No compound of *full*.)

Old English *fūl*, foul, corrupt, and *some*, full of (what is foul).

Fumble, *fūmˈbl*’l, to handle much and listlessly; fumbled, *fūmˈblid*; fumbling, fumbling-ly, fum’bler.

Norse *famle*, to fumble; Low German *fummelen*.

Fume (1 syl.), smoke, fuss, perturbation, to fume; fumed (1 syl.), fum-ing (Rule xix.), fum-ing-ly, fum’-er, fum’y, fumi-ness (Rule xi.), fumi-ly; fume-less.

Fumigate, *fūmˈɡeɪt* (Rule xxxvi.), fumigat-ing, fumigat-ing-ly, fumigat-or.
Fumigation, fuˈmiˌgæˈshən; fumigatory, fuˈmiˌgæˈtər.iˌte.ry.  
French fumier, fumiger, fumigation; Latin fumigatio, fumipar, fumipare, to perfume a place; fumare, to smoke (fumus, smoke).  
Fūn, sport; funnˈ-y (Rule i.), comp. funˈni-er, super. funˈni-est, funˈni-ly (Rule xi.), funˈni-ness, oddity.  
German wonne, mirth, delight.  
Function, fuˈnıkˌshən, faculty, special office or work.  
Functionary, plu. functionaries, fuˈnıkˌshənˈer.iˌris, an official; function- al, function-al-ly.  
Latin functio, v. fungor, to discharge an office.  
Fund, a store, to place money in the public funds; funds, available money; the funds, money lent to government on interest; fundˈ-ed (Rule xxxvi.), fundˈ-ing.  
French fonds, money, the public purse; Latin fundo, to found.  
Fundament, fuˈnəˌdəˌment; fundamentˈ-al, essential, a primary principle; fundamentˈal-ly.  
Latin fundamentum (fundāmen, a foundation); Fr. fondamental.  
Funeral, fuˈnəˌnəˈrəl; funereal, fuˈnəˌrēˈəl, gloomy; funeˈreal-ly.  
Latin funerāle, funerāris, funerāre, fānus, a corpse.  
Fungus, plu. fungi [or funguses], fuˈnɪˌgəs, fuˈnɪˌj i, a mushroom, a toadstool, and similar plants.  
Fungi, fuˈnɪˌji, an order of plants containing the above;  
Fungia, fuˈnɪˌj iˌə, the genus containing the fungi;  
Fungoid, fuˈnɪˌgoĭd, a plant resembling a true fungus;  
Fungous, (adj.) fuˈnɪˌgəs, spongy, fungus-like.  
Latin fungus, plu. fungi, fungōsus; Gk. sphoggos; Fr. fungi.  
Funˈnel, a vessel used in decanting liquids, a chimney-flue.  
“Funnel” (for decanting), Latin fundūtus, fundo, to pour out.  
“Funnel” (of a chimney), Welsh ffynnonell, an issue, a vent-hole.  
Funny, fuˈnəˌniˌ ny, odd, curious. (See Fun.)  
Fur, soft short hair.  
Fir, a tree, the timber of which is deal.  
Fur, to line with fur; furred (1 syl.), furˈrəŋˈing; furrˈ-y.  
Furrier, furˈriˌer (furri- to rhyme with lurry).  
Furriery, furˈriˌeˌriˌ, fur mongery.  
The tongue is furred, furd, covered with morbid matter.  
The fur of a kettle, a deposit of boiling water.  
“Fur” (hair), Welsh fwer; Fr. fourrure, v. fourrir, to line with fur.  
“Fur” (of the tongue and kettle), Latin furfur, scurf, bran, &c.  
“Fir,” Old English furh-wadu, fir-wood; Welsh yfur, fir.  
Furbelow, fuˈrəˌbəˌlo, a sort of flounce, originally made of “fur.”  
Corrupted into French fulbalas, Italian and Spanish falbala.  
The word is furˈbelˌəˌ, at the lower part of the dress, a fur-flounce.
AND OF SPELLING.

Furb'ish, to rub to brightness. Fur'bish-up, to mend, clean, and make serviceable; fur'bished, fur'bish-ing, fur'bish-er.

French fourbir, fourbisseur, fourbissire; Latin furvus (from furus), a furnace. Furbish, like bran-new, means "made bright by burning heat," the two words illustrate each other.

Furcate, fur'kate, to fork or branch off; fur'cât-ed (R. xxxvi.); furcating, fur'kay'ing.

Latin furca, a fork. "Furcation" is not a French word.

Fur'rious, fu'ri'ous; fu'ri'ous-ness. (See Fury.)

Furl, to roll up a sail; furled (1 syl.), furl'ing, furl'er.

French ferler, to furl; a variety of fermer, to close.

Fur'long, half-a-quarter or the eighth of a mile.

Old English fur-lang, furrow-long, the length of a furrow.

Furlough, fur'lo, leave of absence from military duty.

Danish forlo, leave of absence; German urlaub.

Fur'nace (2 syl.), an enclosed fireplace, where great heat is required. (Latin furnus; French fournaise.)

Fur'nish, to fit out; fur'nished (2 syl.), fur'nish-ing; fur'nish'er; furniture, fur'ni'chur.

Low Latin furnitura; French fournir, furniture (Rule lii.)

In French, fourniture means "provision," "trimmings," house furniture is meubles; so fournir means to supply soldiers with their kit, &c., and to stock a house with furniture is garnir (Rule lii.)

Furrier, fur'ri'er (fur'ri o to rhyme with hurry). See Fur.

Furrow, fur'ro (not fur'rer), a ridge made by ploughing; to form a furrow; fur'rowed (2 syl.), fur'row-ing.

Old English fur or furh, a furrow (fur, a short journey).

Fur'ther, more distant, to promote. Fur'thest, most distant.

Fur'ther-more (adv.), besides, moreover.

Fur'ther-most, utmost (not often used).

Fur'ther (verb), fur'thered (2 syl.), fur'ther-ing, fur'ther-er.

Fur'therance, helping forward.

"Furth'er," "furthest," comp. and super. of the obsolete "furth;" the positive "forth" remains, but its comp. "forther" is obsolete.

The original distinctions of the following words are lost, and the several words are now almost interchangeable.

"Far" (a long way off), comp. far'ther, sup. far'thest. "Fyr" (of old), comp. fyrré, super. fyrest or fyrest [first]. "Fore" (in front), comp. for(e)-mer (i.e., more), super. fore'most.

To these add foreméra, more illustrious; super. foremérrest.

Furtive, fur'tiv, by stealth; fur'tive-ly.

Latin fur'tivus, furtive (fur, a thief); French furtif.

Fury, rage. The Furies (class. mythol.), three avenging female deities; fu'rore, an ardent admiration or fashion.

Furioso, fu'ri'o-so (in Music), with vehemence.

Furious, fu'ri'ous; fu'ri'ous-ly, fu'ri'ous-ness.
Infuriate (not enfuriate), in\textit{fu}\textsuperscript{ri}iate, to enrage; infu-ri\textsuperscript{at}-ed (R. xxxvi.), infu\textsuperscript{ri}at\textsuperscript{ing} (R. xix.), infu\textsuperscript{ri}at-or. (Being Latin, the Latin prefix in-, and not the English, French, and Greek prefix en- should be employed.)

Latin \textit{furi}a, \textit{Furia}, \textit{furi}ösus, inf\textit{furi}ōre; French \textit{furie}, \textit{furur}.

Furze (1 syl.), gorse. Furs, plu. of \textit{fur}. Firs, plu. of \textit{fjr}.

Furry, \textit{fur}\textsuperscript{zy}, like furze, full of furze. Fuzz\textsuperscript{y}, fluffy.

Furze, "Old English \textit{fyre}, furze or brambles.


Fir," Old English \textit{furh-wudu}, deal or fir-wood.

Fuzz," German \textit{ausfusen}, \textit{fuseln}, to tease or unravel.

Fuse, \textit{fūce}, a tube filled with combustible matter for blasting and firing shells, to liquefy metal, to blend by heat; fused, \textit{fūced} (1 syl.); fus\textsuperscript{ing}, fus\textsuperscript{ing}; fūs\textsuperscript{er} (R. xix.).

Fusion, \textit{fūshn}, the act of melting, the state of being melted.

Fusible, \textit{fūziel.ūl}, able to be melted by heat; fusibility, \textit{fūzībīlīti}, the property of being fusible.

Fusee, \textit{fūxe}, a small firelock, a fuse, the cone round which the chain of a clock or watch winds.

Fuse" (to melt), Latin \textit{fungo}, supina \textit{fūsum}, to cast or melt metal.

"Fuse" or "Fusee," French \textit{fuser}, \textit{fusee}; Latin \textit{fusus}, a spindle.

Fusil, \textit{fūsil}, a fusee or light musket; fusilier, \textit{fūsil.eer"}, a soldier armed with a fusil. The word still remains in our army, as The Scotch Fusiliers (the third of the three household regiments of Foot-Guards), and The Royal Fusiliers (the seventh regiment of the line).

French \textit{fusil}, \textit{Fusilier} (from the Italian \textit{focile}; Latin \textit{focus}, fire).

Fusion, \textit{fūshn}, the act of melting or joining by heat, the state of being melted or joined by heat. (See Fuse.)

Fūss (Rule v.), ado about trifles; fūss\textsuperscript{-}y, interfering and bother-some about trifles; fūss\textsuperscript{e}ness, fūss\textsuperscript{e}ly (Rule xi.).

Greek \textit{phūsaō}, to snort, to puff and blow, to be inflated.

Fūst, mouldiness, to become mouldy; fūst\textsuperscript{-}ed. (Rule xxxvi.)

fūst\textsuperscript{-}ing; fūsty, fūst\textsuperscript{e}ty, musty; fūst\textsuperscript{e}ly, fūst\textsuperscript{e}ness.

French fūst, now fūt, a cask or barrel, the taste of the cask, fust.

Fustian, \textit{fūstīn}, a strong cotton cloth, bombast.

We use the names of many cloths to express styles of writing: as shoddy, sloozy compilations; fustian, inflated composition; stuff, rubbish; silk\textsuperscript{e} words, &c.

Span. \textit{fuslun} (name of a place); Ital. \textit{fustago}; Fr. \textit{fustaine} for \textit{fustains}.

Fusus, \textit{fūsūs}, a genus of shells, as the red-whelk, &c.

Fusulina, \textit{fūsūlī.tī}.nah (in Geol.), a genus of foraminifera.

Lat. \textit{fusus}, a spindle. The \textit{fusulina}, so called from their cell-growths.

Futile, \textit{fūtīl}, trifling; futīl\textsuperscript{-}ly; futility, \textit{fūtilī.ty}.

Futtocks, *fūl’tōks*, the curved ribs of a ship between the floor and the top timbers.

Old English *fēl hōc*. "Hōc," a curved stick or piece of iron, the curved timbers at the foot or bottom of a ship.

**Future, *fūr’tōhur*; futurity, *fūr’tōr’tē*; the time to come.

French *futur*; Latin *fūtūrus*, *v. fuo*, to be.

Fuzz, light particles, to fly off in minute particles; fuzzed (1 syl.), *fuzz’-ing*; fuzz’-ball, a kind of fungus full of dust.

Fizz, to froth, to go off with a whizz.

Furze, gorse; furzy, like gorse; fuzz’y, fluffy.

*Fuzz* is one of the few monosyllables (not in *f, l, or s*) with the final consonant doubled, like *add, odd; burr, err; bit, butt; cōb, egg; buzz, fuzz; fizz, frizz, and whizz.*

"Fuzz," a corruption of *faes*, ravelins; German *fasseln*, to unravel.

"Fizz," German *pfise*, to whistle or whizz.

"Furze," Old English *fyre*, brambles, gorse.

-fy (Latin termination "to make"), contraction of *fic* that is *fac*, for *facio* in composition becomes *ficio* (to make or do).

**Fy!** an exclamation of reproof. *Fy upon you! Fy! for shame!* German *pfui, pfal schaune dich, fy upon you!*

G is sounded like *j* before *e, i, and y*; otherwise it retains its normal sound, except in the word *gaol = jail.*

Before *e* in the following examples, and their derivatives, "*g*" is not sounded like *j*; viz., *gang’-er, gear, gecko, geese,* *Gehenna, geld, gemara, gemote, get, geum,* and *gew-gaw.*

Before *i* in the following examples, and their derivatives, "*g*" is not sounded like *j*; viz., *gibberish, gibbons, gibelune,* *giddy, gift, gig, giggle, giglot, gild, gills [of a fish], gilt,* *gimlet, gimp,* *geom, be-gin, gingham, gird, girdle, girl, girth,* *gittern, give,* and *gizzard.*

Before "*y,*" *gyc* and *gypsum* are pronounced both ways, but the *g hard sound is more usual than the g soft or j sound.*

In words derived from the Greek *ge-* ought to be hard, as *geography, geology,* &c., but custom has willed it otherwise, and we must submit to its dictates.

Gab, clack, to clack; gabbed (1 syl.), *gabb’-ing* (Rule i.)

**Gabble, *gab’b’l*,** chatter, to chatter; gabbled (2 syl.), &c.

Danish *gab*, the month; *gabfäh*, a chatterbox; French *gaber.*

Gad, to rove about; gadd’-er, gadd’-ing, gadd’-ed (Rule i.)

"Gad" (a goad or wedge), Old English *gād,* hence *gad-fl.*

"Gad" (verb), Old English *gaderian*, to assemble a crowd.


The Scotch Highlanders call themselves *gaidheal,* and their language *gaelig.* The Irish they call *Gael.*

**Gaff** (R. v.), a spar. (Old Eng. *gaflas*; *spars; Fr. *gaffe*, a boat-hook.)
Gag (noun and verb), gagged (1 syl.), gagging, gagger (R. i.)
Welsh cegio, to choke; ceg, a mouth.
Gage (1 syl.), a pledge, to pledge. Gauge, gage, an instrument;
gaged (1 syl.), gaging (Rule xix.), gager; gauged,
 gland (1 syl.); gauging (Rule xix.), gager.
French gage, gauge, a gauge, gager (Low Latin uadium).
Gaiety, gay'.ety; gaily, gay'.ly. (See Gay.)
These two words, with daily, are exceptions to Rule xiii.
Gain (1 syl.), profit, to acquire; gained (1 syl.), gain'-ful (Rule
viii.), gainfully; gains, earnings.
Old English gynan; French gain, gagner; Low Latin uadium.
Gain'say, to contradict; gain'said, gain'saying, -saying'er. (Old English gean, opposite.)
To "say the opposite." It has no connexion with the verb gain.
Gait (1 syl.), manner of walking. Gate (1 syl.), a door.
"Gait," Old English gath, from gan, to walk or go.
"Gate," Old English gdt or gdt, a gate or door.
Gaiter, gaiters. When a "pair" can be separated, one of the
articles can be spoken of in the sing. number: as a glove,
a stocking, a shoe; but if the pair is joined together
there is no sing.: as tongs, trousers, nippers, &c.
French guêtre, i.e. guestre; Latin vestis; Greek esthes.
Galaxy, plu. galaxies (Rule xlv.), gal'.axies, the milky way.
Greek galaxias [kuklos], from gala, milk.
Galbanum, gul'.banum (not gulsbay'.num), a resin. (Latin.)
Gale [of wind]; Gall, gawl, bile. (See Gall.)
Danish kule, to blow; kulbing, a breeze. Norwegian gal, frantie.
Galiot (not galliot), gal'.i.ot, a small Dutch vessel.
French galiote; German galeote; Spanish galeota.
Gall, gawl, bile, to fret. Gaul, a native of ancient Gallia.
"Gall" (bile), Old English geala (gale, saffron).
"Gall" (the oak nut), French galle (noix de galle); Latin galla.
"Gall" (to fret), French gale (Latin galea, a helmet).
Gallant, gal'.lant, brave; gallant', courteous. (Rule 1.)
Gallantry, gal'.lantry, bravery; gallanty; gallanted,
escorted; gallant,-ing, escorting ladies.
Gallavant, gal'.la.vant' (a corrupt variety).
French galant, both senses, galanterie (one l).
Galleon, gal'.le.on. Gallon, gal'.on. Gallow, gal'.leon'.
"Galleon," Spanish galeón; French gallon, a large ship (one l).
Gallery, plu. galleries (Rule xlv.), gal'.lery.
German galerie; French galerie.
Galley, plu. galleys (not gallies, Rule xlv.), gal'.ley.
The old Venetian galleys had thirty-two banks of oars, and each car
was managed by six slaves, hence the term galleys-slaves. Italian
galera; French galère (only one l).
Gallipot, gâl·li·pôt, an earthen pot used by druggists.
Dutch gey-pot, a clay-pot (French pot de faience).

Gallon, gal·lon, four quarts. Galleon, gâl·le·ôn, a ship.
French gallow (measures de litres 4.543158).
"Galleon," Spanish galeón; French gallow (with one l).

Gallow, gâl·loʊn, a narrow ribbon, for shoe-strings, &c.
French galon (tissu étroit, croisé, et très-épais).

Gallop (does not double the final letter, Rule iii., b), gal·loped
(3 syl.), gal·loper, gal·lop·er.

Galopade, gâl·o·pârd, to dance the gallop; galopad·ing.
(Only three words ending in p with the accent not on the final syllable violate the rule, and ought to be reduced to conformity with it. Gossip, gos·sipp·ing, &c.; kidnap, kid·napp·er, &c.; worship, wor·ship·ped, wor·ship·er, &c.
French galop, galoper, galopade (danser le galop) one l.

Gallows, plu. gal·lo·wses, gâl·loze, gâl·loze·ez (not gal·lerz).
Old English galga, a gallows or gibbet; galga·tre6, a gallows-tree.

Galoche, ga·losh', an overshoe. (Fr. galoche; Span. galocha.)

Galvanism, gâl·vân·izm; gal·van·ic.

Galvanise (Rule xxxi.), gâl·vân·i·ze; gal·vanised (3 syl.), gal·van·is·ing (Rule xix.), gal·van·is·er, gal·vanom·eter.

So called from Galvani, of Bologna, the discoverer, 1790.

Gamble, gam·bol, to play for money. Gam·bol, to frisk.
"Gamble," a dim. of game. Old English gam·ing, gam·erung.
"Gambol," French gambillier, to swing the legs about. ("Carol" and "gambol" are the two examples of words in -ol, not accented on the last syllable. "Carol" violates Rule iii., and "gambol" conforms to it. Thus--
Carol, car·rolled, car·oll·ing, car·oll·er, but
"Gam·bol," gam·boled, gam·bol·ing, gam·bol·er.

Game, play, animals protected for sport, to gamble; game·ster
(Rule lxii.); game·some, game·sium (-sium, "full of" play); game·d (1 syl.), gam·ing (Rule xix.)
Old English gam·ian, to sport; gam·ing, gam·en· sport.

Gamm·mon (of bacon). Gam·màn, a French street Arab.
"Gammmon" (of bacon), French jambon (Greek kampo, Roquefort).
"Gammon" (to hoax), Old English gam·en, sport, scoff, jest.

Gamm·mut (not gam·nut). The word is gamma ut (γ·ut).

In the eleventh century the musical scale was extended one note below the old Greek scale. The new note was termed gamma. The Sol-Fa notation begins with "ut," and starts from the new note gamma, so the scale is that of ut beginning from gamma.

Gander, fem. goose, plu. geese, offspring gosling. Except when gender is specially referred to, both the male and female are spoken of as goose or geese.

Old English gandré, fem. gös, plu. gös, gös·ling (-ling, offspring).
Gang’way, a passage way. (Old English gang, a passage.)

“Gang” (a company), comes from the custom of combining for safety on journeys, as in caravansaries (gang, a journey).

Gangrene, gan’green, an eating ulcer; gan’greened (2 syl.), gan’green-ing (Rule xix.); gangrenous, gān’grēnəs.

Fr. gangrène; Lat. gangræna; Gk. gangræna (græna, to feed on).

Ganoid, gān’oid, fish, like the sturgeon, with shiny scales.

Greek gānōs côdos [having horny plates], spendour-like.

Gantlet (better than gauntlet), gar’net, a military glove; gar’net-ed (Rule xxxvi.), not gauntlet-éd (Rule iii.).

French gantelet, dim. of gant, a glove. Words in -et, not accented on the last syll., are very irregular: Thus we have “carburèt,” car’burët-ed; “épanlet,” épanel’et-ed, &c., which ought to be deprived of the second t. On the other side we have carpet-ed, banquet-ed, coronet-ed, closet-ed, gantlet-ed, garrett-ed, &c.

To run the gantlet (a corruption of gantlope, or running-passage formed by soldiers drawn up in two lines).

German gang-laufen (gang, passage; laufen, to [be] run). The corresponding German word is gassen-laufen (aassc, a street or lane).

The French say passer les baguettes (the sticks).

Gaol, jail (the only exception to g hard before a); gaol’-er.

Spanish jaula; French geôle; Low Latin gaolta, gaolarius, a jailer.

Gape, gāpe (not garp), to yawn; gaped (1 syl.), gap’-ing (Rule xix.), gap’-er. (Old English geap[an], to gape.)

Garbage, gar’baj, offal (a contraction of garble-age).

Garble, gar’b'l, to sift, hence to mutilate by omissions; garbled, gar’bled; gar’bling, gar’bler.

Spanish garbillar, to garble (garbillo, a sieve).

Garden, gar’den (not gar’den); garden-ing, gar’d’ning; garden-er, gar’d’ner (not gar’d’ner); gardened (2 syl.).

Welsh gardd, a garden; garddwr, a gardener; German garten; French jardin; Spanish huerta; Latin hortus.

Gargle, gar’gl, a wash for the throat. Gargoyle, gar’goil.

“Gargle,” French gargariser; Latin gargarizo; Greek gargarizo.

“Gargoyle” (a water-spout made like the head of a monster), so called from the gargouille, or great dragon from the Seine which ravaged Rouen, and was slain by St. Romain the 7th cent.

Carrot (not garot), gar’rot’, to strangle; garrott’-ed (R. xxxvi.), garrott’-ing (R. iv.), garrott’-er.

Spanish garroté; French garrotte, v. garrotter.

Gar’ret, gar’ret-ed (not garrett-ed); so clos’et, clos’et-ed (R. iii.)

Corruption of French galletas, a garret.

Garrison, gar’ris’on, a fortified place, a body of soldiers in a garrison; gar’risoned (3 syl.), gar’rison-ing.

Corruption of Fr. garnison; Low Lat. garnisio; Old Ger. wahren.

Garrulous (not garrilous), gar’ru’ləs, talkative.

Garrulity, gar’ru’ləti; gar’ru’ləs-ly.

Latin garrulus, garrullitas, garrulāre (garrio, Greek γάρρω).
AND OF SPELLING.

Gas (one of the sixteen exceptions to Rule v.), găs; gasalier, găs′.ı.leer′; gaseous, găs′.e.us (not gay′.she.ıs). Gasify, găs′.ı.f.y; gasifies, găs′.ı.f.ıe; gasified, găs′.ı.f.ıde (Rule xi.), gasification, găs′.ı.f.ı.kay′.shun. Coined by Von Helmont (Saxon gas; German geist, spirit). Gasconade, găs′.ko.nade′, to boast; gas′.conad′-ed (R. xxxvi.), gas′.conad′-ing, gas′.conad′-er. (To boast like a Gascon.)

Gastric, găs′.trık, pertaining to the belly; gastron′omy.

Gastritis, găs′.trı′.tıs, inflammation of the stomach. (itis denotes inflammation.) Greek gastér, the belly.

Gastropod (better than gasteropod), găs′.тро.pōd, plu. gastropods or gastropida, găs′.tro.p′.ı.dah, snails, mollusces which walk by a ventral disc. Greek gastér, gen. gastérōs or gastros pōdēs, belly-footed. (In composition the Greeks always use gastro and not gasiero.)

Gate (1 syl.), a door. Gait, gate, a manner of walking.


Gau′dy, showy, (camp.) gau′di-er, (super.) gau′di-est, gau′di-ly, gau′di-ness. A gau′dy, a feast day. Latin gaudium, joy, v. gaudere, to rejoice.

Gauge, gage, a measure, distance between the rails, a workman's tool, a mixture for ceilings and mouldings, to measure liquids with a gauge; gauged, gaged (1 syl.); gaug-ing, gage′-ing; gaug-er, gage′.er; gaug′-able. (-ge and -ce retain the final e when -able is added.) See Gage.

French jauge, v. jauge (Latin jaculum, a stick, the gauge being "une verge de fer ou de bois pointue," which is thrust into the cask, and the part wetted indicates the quantity contained.

Gauntlet. (See Gantlet.)

Gauze, a thin fabric of linen or silk. Gorse, furze.

"Gauze," Fr. gaze; (Lat. gosstipinus, made of cotton, whence gausāpe). "Gorse," Old English gorst; gorse or furze.


Gawk, a cuckoo, a simpleton; gawk′-y, long-limbed, ungainly.

Old English geæc, a cuckoo, a beardless boy, a simpleton.

Gay (comp.) gay′-er, (super.) gay′-est (Rule xiii.); gay′-ness. Gaiety, gay′.e.tı; gaily, gay′-ly. (These two words and daily are exceptions to Rule xiii. French gai, gaieté.)

Gazania, ga.za′.ni.ah (not ga.zin′.ı.ah), a flower.

Gazelle (French), ga.zel′, a species of antelope. (Arabic gazal.)

Gazette, ga.zel′, a journal; gazett′-ed, officially announced. Gazetteer, ga.zel′.er′ (not gez′.el′.er′), a dictionary of geographical names. (Italian gazetta; French gazette.) "Gazette" de gazetta petite pièce de monnais de Venise, prix de chaque numero d'un journal qui paraissait en cette ville au commencement du XVIIe siecle. (Dictionn. Universelles des sciences, etc.)
Gear, ger (not jeer), tackle. Jeer, to scold. Gear-ing. (This is one of the exceptions to $g = j$ before e.)

Old Eng. gearwe, preparation, dressing; gearwe[ian], to make ready.

Gelatine, djēl'ē.tēn (the principle of animal jelly), djēl.a.tēn' (animal jelly); gelatinous, djēlē.tēn'ē.tēn'ē, resembling jelly.
Fr. gelatine, gélatineux; Lat. gelāre, supine gelātum, to congeal.

Gem, djēm, a precious stone, to bespangle; gemmed (1 syl.), gemm'ing (Rule 1.) (Old Eng. gem, a precious stone.)

Gender is formed in three ways: (1) By employing a different word for the two sexes; (2) by adding a gender-word to one or both of the sexes; (3) by a gender suffix. Only Anglo-Saxon words come into the 1st class, and most of the 3rd class are borrowed from the French, the suffix being -ess added to the masculine to make the feminine.

Genealogy, plu. genealogies, djēn'ē.e.āl'ē.o.jēz, pedigree; genealogical, djēn'ē.e.āl'o.jēk'ē.lē; genealogist, djēn'ē.e.āl'o.jēk'ē.st; genealogise (Rule xxxi.)
French généalogie, généalogiste; Greek γενεαλόγος, v. γενεαλογεῖο.

General, djēn'ē.rēl, usual, a military officer; general-ly.

General'ity, plu. generalities, djēn'ē.rēl'ē.tēz.
Generalise (Rule xxxi.), generalis-ing, generalis'a'tion,
Generalissimo, plu. generalissimos, djēn'ē.rēl'ē.sē.is'ēiomēze (Rule xiii.) The general, the common people.

General officer, plu. general officers.

Lieutenant general, plu. lieutenant generals.

Major general, plu. major generals (not majors general).
French générale, généralité, généraliser, généralisation, général, lieutenant-général: Italian generalissimo; Latin generalis.

Generate, djēn'ē.rēl'tē, to produce; generérat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), generérat-ing (Rule xix.), generérat-or (Rule xxxvii.);
generative, djēn'ē.rēl'ē.tēv; generation, djēn'ē.rēl'ē.tēv'ē.shūn.
French génération, génératif; Latin generatio, generátor, générare.

Generic, djēn'ē.rērēt (not jēn'ē.rēt), relating to genus; generical, djēn'ē.rērēt'ē.lē; generical-ly.

French générique: Spanish genérico; Latin génus.

Generous, djēn'ē.rēvēs, liberal; gen'erous-ly, gen'erous-ness.

Generosity, djēn'ē.rēvēs'ē.tē, liberality. (French générosité.)
Latin generósitas, générosus. ("Generosity" is the conduct of a gentleman, or one belonging to the "gens," or patrician class.

Genesis, djēn'ē.ē.sēs. The Book of Genesis, or The Book Genesis (?). Both are correct, but the former is more idiomatic: thus we say, the city of London, the continent of Europe, &c., but we also say, the River Thames, and not the River of Thames. "Of" in these examples is adjectival: thus,
the nation of France = the French nation, the continent of Europe = the European continent, so the city of London = the London city, the Book of Genesis, &c.
If not adjectival, "of" stands for of the name of, and then the phrases the city of London, the Book of Genesis, mean "called by the name of" (vulgo vocato).

Geneva, ʤe.nə.ˈvah, gin, a town in Switzerland.

Genevan, ʤe.nə.ˈvən (not ʃen.ə.ˈvan), adj. of Geneva.
Genevanism, ʤe.nə.ˈvən.ɪzm (not ʃen.ə.ˈvən.ɪzm), Calvinism.
Geneve, ʤe.nə.ˈveːz, a native of Gene'va.
The Geneve, the inhabitants collectively considered.

Genial, ʤe.ˈni.əl, social; geniality, ʤe.ˈni.əl.ə.tɪ.

Geneva, ʤe.nə.ˈvən, jin, a town in Switzerland.

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Genial, ʤe.ˈni.əl, social; geniality, ʤe.ˈni.əl.ə.tɪ.

Latin geniātūs, geniātūtas (genius, pleasantness).

Genii, ʤe.ˈni.i, fairies. (Arabic jinnie, m, jinnīyeh, f.)

Genitive, ʤe.nə.ˈtɪv. Only nouns denoting animal life and nouns personified have a genitive case in English, and this is expressed by the addition of 's in the singular, and of (') only in the plural, as genitive boy's, plural boys.

The double Genitive. The double genitive is used when the latter is partitive, the first genitive being made by of, and the second by the suffix, as A bust of Cicero's (partitive), one of Cicero's busts; a bust of Cicero would mean a bust representing Cicero. How many hired servants of my father's, how many of my father's hired servants.

Genius, plut. geniuses (people of talent), genii, fairies, ʤe.ˈni.i.əs, ʤe.ˈni.əs.ə z, jē.ˈni.i. (Latin genius, see Genii.)

Genus, plut. genera, ʤe.ˈnəs, djēnˈəs, djēnˈə.rah, a group.

Genoese, ʤe.nə.ˈsə.z, a native of Gen'oa. The Genoese, the inhabitants of Gen'oa collectively considered.

Genre [painting], zhärˈn, representation of every-day life.

French genre, man, his customs, habits, and ways of life.

Genteel, ʤe.ˈnti.əl, polite, refined; genteel-ly; gentility, ʤe.ˈnti.əl.ə.tɪ; gen'tleman, fem. gent'lewoman, plut. gentlemen, gent'lewomen, ʤe.ˈnti.əl.əmən, both gentlefolks, collectively considered the gentry.

Gentleman-at-arms, plut. gentlemen-at-arms.

Gentleman-usher, plut. gentlemen-ushers.

Gent., a contraction of gentleman, means one with the "show," but not the "birth" and position of a gentleman.

Latin gentilitās, gentilicis (gens, "family"). A "gentleman" means a man of family, a man of good birth.

Gentian, ʤe.ˈʃən, an herb named from Gen'ius, king of Illyria, who discovered its medicinal virtues.
Gentile, dién’tilé, not a Jew, a heathen. Gentle, dién’t’l.
Latin gentilis. The whole world is divided into two classes, viz., our own nation and the other nations (gentes), Christians and the rest of the world (heathens).
Gentle, dién’t’l, (comp.) gentler, (super.) gentlest; gently.
Genus, djén’úc.úsh’shún, a bending of the knee.
Genuine, real, not adulterated, not a forgery. Authentic, not a fiction. Genuine [book], one written by the person who professes to be its author. Authentic [book], one whose statements are facts.
Latin genuinus (Greek geno[mat], to begot), a genuine book is begotten by the person who fathers it.
"Authentic" Latin authenticus (Greek authentès [autos entéa], the self-same instruments), an authentic book contains the self-same facts or statements as really occurred.
Genus, plu. genera, djé’ní.ús, djén’ér’rah, the group containing species. Family or Order, the group containing génus.
Genius, a person of talent, plu. geniuses, genii, fairies.
Latin génus, plu. généra (Greek génous), a general or collective term. Latin genius, plu. gentis (gigne, to beget), a birth-endowment.
Geodesy, djé.ó’d’és’ě, the science of surveying and mapping.
Latin geodesia; Greek geōdaisia (ge,daio, to divide the earth).
Geography, plu. geographies, djé.ó’grá’f’ěz; geographer.
French géographie (Greek ge,graphê, a description of the earth).
Geology, djé.ó’l’é.ó’j’é; geological, djé.ó’l’é.ó’j’é.á’k’il; geologise, djé.ó’l’é.ó’j’é.iz; geol’ogis-ing (Rule xix.)
(French géologique (Greek ge,logês, a discourse on the earth). Technically, "geography" describes the external features of the earth's surface; but "geology" the phenomena beneath its surface.)
Geometry, djé.ó’m’é.tré, the properties of lines, surfaces, and volumes. Originally it meant "measurement of the earth."
Latin geometria; Greek géomêtria (ge, mêtros, to measure the earth).
Georgic, djér’dí.jék, a poem on husbandry, pertaining to agriculture.
Lat. georgica: Gk. geōrikos (gé ergon, earth work).
("Georgic" ought to be in three syll., djé.ó’rí.kék, but it has taken its pronunciation from George, the proper name.)
Geosaurus, djé’ó.sá’w’s’ Rüs, a gigantic fossil earth-lizard.
Greek gé sauros, an earth [or terrestrial] lizard.
Geranium, pelargonium, djé.rá’ní.ům, pé.ár.go’ní.ům, the stork-bill, plu. geraniums, pelargoniums. Pelargoniums are greenhouse geraniums. (Not pelargonium.)
Latin géraniun (Gk. pórundês, a crane). So called because the beak of the fruit resembles a crane's bill.
"Pelargonium?" (Greek pélaros, the stork), the stork-bill.
Gerfalcon, djéf’fáw’kön, the large "vulture" falcon.
German gétér fatke, the vulture or hawk [-billed] falcon.
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Ger'man, of the same stock. Germain, ējermane, appropriate. Cousin-german, plu. cousins-german, first cousins.

Germain or German [to the subject] ē propos.

French germain (both senses); Latin germānus, of the same stock.

German, plu. Germans; natives of Germany. (Lat. Germānus.) Probably both words are from germīno, to sprout out, for the Germans looked on themselves as indigenous, but some derive the word from ger (war), and others from heer- (a multitude).

Gerund, ējermund, a verbal noun. It may be the subject or object of a verb, may have an article before it, may be qualified by an adjective, may govern a noun, or be governed by a preposition: Seeing is believing, the toiling of the bell, in defending myself, the quoting of authors. If the comes before a verbal noun, of must come after it, otherwise not: as by the preaching of repentance, or by preaching repentance.

Gesture, ējermchur, a significant movement of the limbs, features, or body. (Latin gestus, v. gero, to behave.)

Get (not git), past got, past part. got [or gotten], gett'-ing (R. i.), gett'-er. To fetch; to obtain with effort; to induce. To get head, to advance. To get ahead, to overtake. To get along, to manage with difficulty. Get along; move on. To get asleep, to fall asleep with difficulty. To get at, to reach after having employed effort. To get away, to free from entanglement. Get away, be gone. To get between, to insert with effort or difficulty. To get clear, to disengage after effort made. To get drunk, to drink to inebriety. To get by heart, to learn by rote. To get home, to reach home after effort made. To get in, to bring under shelter, to enter with effort. To get loose, to disengage oneself with difficulty. To get near, to advance close, to approach with effort. To get off, to escape with difficulty, to remove. To get on, to progress, to put on with effort. To get out, to liberate, to free oneself with effort. To get over, to surmount; to climb over, to wheedle. To get quit or rid of, to part with, after effort. To get the day, to win after contest. To get through, to pass with difficulty, to succeed. To get to, to reach after overcoming obstacles. To get together, to amass with toil or effort. To get up, to rise from bed, to mount.
Gew'gaw, a showy trifle. (Old Eng. geejaw, vile; Fr. joujou.)

Geyser, gay'zër, spouting hot springs of Iceland.
Icelandic geysa, raging, roaring.

Ghastly, gäst'ly, death-like, pale, dreadful; ghast'li-ness (R. xi.)
Old English gäst, a ghost. The interpolated h is useless.

Ghaut, gört, a mountain pass, two mountain chains of India, stairs descending to the Ganges. (Hindustani ghêt.)

Ghebers, ga'berz, Persian fire-worshippers. (Persian ghebr.)

Ghee, gē (not jē), clarified butter. (Hindustani ghi.)

Gherkin, ger'kin (not jö'ring), a small cucumber fit for pickling.
German Gurke, cucumber.

Ghibelline, gib'ë.lë.ë (not jib'ë.lë.ë), the Imperialists of Italy and Germany, opposed to the Guelfs or papal faction.

At the battle of Weinsberg, in Snabia (1140), Conrad, duke of Franconia, rallied his followers with the war-cry hie Waiblingen, while Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, used the cry hie Welshe (the family names of the rival chiefs).

Ghost, göst; ghost'ly, ghost'li-ness (Rule xL), ghost'like.
Old Eng. göst, gostle, ghostly; gostlës (adv.) h interpolated.

Ghoul, gool, a demon supposed to feed on human dead bodies.
Persian ghul, a mountain demon.

Giant, fem. giantess, dji'ant, dji'ant.es; gigantic, dji.gan'тик, in size like a giant; gigan'tical-ly.
French géant, gigantesque; Latin gigas, gen. gigantis, gigantëus.

Giaour, djöwr (Turkish), one not of the Mohom. faith.

Gib, djib, a male cat, to shy; gibbed (1 syl.), gibb'ë-ing, gibb'-er.

Gib, the foremost sail, to shift the boom-sail.

Gibe, djibe, sarcasm, to mock; gibed (1 syl.), gib'ë-ing.
"Gib" (a cat), Germ. gilbert, a male cat. "Gib" (to shy), Dan. gibba.

Gibber, djib'ber, to prate inarticulately; gib'bered (2 syl.), gib'ber-ing, gib'ber-er. (Some pronounce the g hard.)

Gibberish, gib'ber.ë.sh (not jib'ber.ish), unmeaning words.
Gaber was the chief alchemist of the eleventh century, and wrote several treatises in cryptogram to evade persecution.

Gibbet, djib'bet, a gallows, to hang; gib'bet-ed, gib'bet-ing.
French giber (de l' arabe djebel (montagne), parce qu' autrefois les exécutions se faisaient ordinairement sur les lieux élevés).

Gibbous, gib'bus (not jib'bus), the moon in the second and third quarter is so called. (Lat. gibbus, humped; Fr. gibbeaux.)

Gibe, djibe, a sarcasm, to ridicule; gibed (1 syl.), gib'ë-ing, gib'-ing-ly; gib'ë-er, djib'ber, a snarler. Gibb'er, one that shies.
Old English gabb[an], to scoff; French gaber
AND OF SPELLING.

Giblets, *djib'.letz*, the off-parts of a goose, duck, turkey, &c.; giblet [pie], made of giblets. (Fr. gibier, with dim. let.)


Old English *gād*. (The *g* is hard.)

Gift *(g hard, not *jift*), a present; gift‘-ed, talented; v. give, *giv*, *(past)* gave, *(past part.)* given, *giv’n*; *giv‘er, giv‘ing.*

Old Eng. *gift, v. gif[ia]n*. The *e* of “give” does not lengthen the *i.*

Gig *(g hard)*, a two-wheeled open carriage. *Jig*, a dance.

Fr. *gigue*, *v. gigue,‘to frisk about; very similar to claviolate, a little caperer, French claviolate a scamper (cabri, a kid). “Jig,” the same.

Gigantic, *dji.g,'in'.tlk*, very large; gigan‘tical-ly, giant *(q.v.)*

Latin *gigas*, gen. *gigantos*, a giant, giganteus; French gigantesque.

Giggle *(g hard)*, *gtg’.g'l*, to titter; giggled *(2 sy!.), giggling, gig’gling-ly; giggler, gig’sler.* *(Old Eng. geagle, wanton.)*

Gild *(g hard)*, past gild‘-ed, past part. gilt, to overlay with gold; gild‘-ing, gold-leaf, overlaying with gold-leaf, the finished work; gild‘-er, one whose trade is to gild.

Guild *(g hard)*, gild, a city company.

Guilt *(g hard), gilt*, criminality.

Old English *aildean*, past *ailde*, past part. *ailded; ailden*, gilt.

’hui*, Old English *gild.*

Gilt *(g hard), overlaid with gold-leaf. Guilt, criminality. *(See Gild.)*

Gimlet *(g hard)*, a small auger. (French *gibelet, a gimlet.)*

Gin, a trap, to trap, a drink; ginned *(1 sy!.), ginn‘-ing *(Rule i.)*

“Gin” *(a trap), contraction of engine; so “spinning-jenny” is a little spinning engine.

“Gin” *(a spirit). A contraction and corruption of Fr. gentévre, Lat. junipéres, juniper-berry; these berries by fermentation make gin and Hollands, but oil-of-turpentine is generally used instead.

Gingham *(g hard)*, ging’’dam, a cotton cloth dyed in the yarn.

French guingan or guingamp, so called from Guingamp (Brittany).

Gipsy, plu. gipsies, *djip’siz.* *(A corruption of Egyptian.)*

The Fr. call them Bohemians, Danes Tatars, Ital. Walachians.

Giraffe, *djê.rraf’, the camelopard. *(Span. girafa, Ital. giraffa.)*

Girandole, *jir’ran.dole*, a candelabrum, whose branches turn round.

Italian girandola; Latin gyrăre, to turn round.

Gird *(g hard)*, to bind; gird‘-ed *(Rule xxxvi.), past part. girt.

Girdle, *gur’d’l*, a zone or belt; gir’dled *(2 sy!.), gir’dling. *(“Girdel” is the more ancient and better spelling.)*

Old English *gyrd[an]*, past *gyrde*, past part. gyrd‘ed; gyrd‘el.
Girl (g hard), fem. of boy, both child; girl-ish, like a girl; boy-ish, like a boy (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), girl'ish-ness, girl'ish-ly.

Latin gērula, a nursemaid (gērō, to carry [infants] about).

"Boy," Old English byre, a son; v. byrītan, to raise or rear.

Girondist, dji.rōn'dist, a political party in the French revolution. So called from the department of La Gironde, in France.

Girth, a horse's girdle. Girt, girt-ed; girt'-ed •.. (See Gird.)

Old English gyrcl[an], gyrde, German yurt, yurtcl, v. JUrten.

Gist, dji.ist, the drift of un argumcnt.' Grist, cotn for grinding.

French gist, now gî (C'est là que gî le livre), v. gisir, to turn.

Give (g hard), giv, (past) gave (gave, not gâv), (past part.) given, giv' n; giv'-ing, giv'-er; gift.

To give away, to bestow gratis; To give back, to restore; To give chase to, to pursue; To give ear to, to hearken to; To give forth, to announce; To give in, to yield; To give in to, to adopt; To give off, to let out; To give out, to declare publicly; To give over, to cease, to abandon, to submit; To give up, to relinquish; To give up oneself to, to addict; To give way, to let pass; To give way to, to yield to.

Old Eng. gîft, v. gis[ar], past geaf or gaf, past part. ge'en, gîfa, a giver.

(It is a pity that we have substituted v for f in the verb, and the e final is worse than useless, it positively misleads.)

Giz'zard (g hard), the strong muscular stomach of a bird.

Welsh glasog; Fr. gesier; Lat. gîgeria, the gizzard (dîgerère, to digest).

Glacial, glâs'è.á (not glay'she.á1), icy.

Glacier, glâs'è.ârz (not gla'she.ârz), a field of snow-ice.

The rents of a glacier are called crev'asses, the mounds of debris deposited by the moving mass are moraines.

Glaciers, glâs'è.ârs, plu. of glacier. Glacieres, glâs'è.âriz (in Geol.), caves full of ice found in Alpine mountains.

Glacis, glâs'è.is (in Fort.), a smooth gentle slope.

French glaciai, glater, glacieres, ice-houses; glacis (glace, ice); Latin glaciālis, glacies, ice; v. glaciāre, to freeze.

Glad, pleased. Glade, glâde, an opening in a wood, &c.

Glad'-en, to delight (-en added to adj. means "to make"); gladdened, glâd'end; gladd- ing, glad' -ing (Rule i.); gladden-er, glâd'ner; glad'-some (some means "full of"); glad' -ness (-ness, a suffix added to abstract nouns).

Old Eng. glad, glâtlic (adj.); glâtlic (adv.), glâtlicnes, gladness.

Gladiator, glâd'è.t.á.tor (not glây'di.a.ter), a sword-player.

Gladiatorial, glâd'è.t.á.tor.i ál; glâd'i.atory.

Latin glâdâtor, glâdâtorius (gladius, a sword).
AND OF SPELLING.

Gladiolus, *glā'di.o.lus* (not *glād.i.o.lus*), the sword-lily.

Lat. *gladiolus*, a little sword. So called from the shape of the leaves.

Glair (1 syll.), the white of eggs. *Glare* (1 syll.), strong light.


Glamour allied to *gleam*, a shoot of light.

"Claymore," Gaelic *claid-mor*, great sword; Welsh *clodd-mo*.


Glance, a slight view, to have a glance; glanced (1 syll.), glanc-ing (Rule xix., *glān'.sing*), glan'cing-ly.

German *glanz*, v. *glanzen*.

Gland, an excretory or secretory vessel. Glans, a nut in bracts.

Glandule, *glan'.du.le*, a small gland (-ule, diminutive).

Gland, *glan'ders*, a disease in horses; glandered, *glan'.derd*.


Fr. *glande*, glandulaire, glandulceur; Lat. *glandis*, a corn.

Glare (1 syll.), dazzling light, to shine with a glare. Glair, white of egg; glared (1 syll.), glär'-ing (R. xix.), glar'ing-ly.


Glass (noun), *glaze* (verb). So "grass," v. *graze*; "price," *prize*; "cicatrice," cicatrize (R. li.); glass'-y, glass'i-ness (R. xi.), glass'-'ly; glazed (1 syll.), glāz'-ing (R. xix.).

Glazier, *glā.zhēr*, one who puts glass into windows.

Glass'-ful, *phu*. glass'fuls, two, three, &c., glass'fuls means a glassful repeated twice, thrice, &c., but two, three, &c., glass'es'-full means two, three, &c., distinct glasses, all filled.

"Glass" (Rule v.), unlike "mass" (Rule viii.), retains the double s in all its compounds: as glass'-y, glass'-ful, glass'-house, glass'-wort, crown'-glass, flint'-glass, plate'-glass, &c. "I singlass" is no compound of glass, but takes double s from sound-analogy.

Old Eng. *glass*, glass; *glasen*, made of glass; Lat. *glastum*, wood.


Glean, *gleen*, to pick up corn after the crop has been carried.

Welsh *glân*, clean; French *glander*, glaneur.

Glebe (1 syll.), the soil; gleb'-y, *glee'.by*, eloddy. (Lat. *gleba*.)

Gleditschia. (not *gledeshia*), *gle.dee',she.ar*, a flower.

So called in honour of Dr. Gleditsch, of Berlin (died 1786).

Glee, merriment, a song in three or more parts; glee'-man, a minstrel; glee'-some (-some, full of), glee'-ful, glee'ful-ly.

Old English *gled*, mirth; a song; *ged-mann*, gled-māden.
Glib, smooth; glib'-ly; glib'-ness, volubility, smoothness.
Lat. glaber, smooth; v. glabreo (Gk. glaphê, whence glaphûrês, smooth).
Glide (1 syl.), to slide; glîd'-ed, glîd'-ing, glîd'-er (Rule xix.)
Old English glîd[an], past glîd, past part. glîden.
Glim'mer, to send forth a feeble light. (See Gleam.)
Glisten, glîs'n (not glîs'ten), to sparkle; glistîned, glîs'n'd; glistîn-ing, glîs'n'ing; glister, glîs'ter (not glîs'er); glîs'tered (2 syl.); glîs'ter-ing.
Old English glîsm[ian]; German glîsen, glîs'ten.
Glît'ter, to sparkle; glîtt'ered (2 syl.), glîtt'er-ing.
Old English glîtten[ian], glîtten[ian], and glîtt[ian], to glitter.
Gloaming, glîo'me'ing, twilight. (O. E. glomun[ge], a interpolated.)
Gloat, glô'te, to gaze earnestly (followed by on); gloat'-ed, gloat'-ing, gloat'ing-ly, gloat'-er. (German gлотzen.)
Globe, Orb, Sphere, Ball, Globule.
Globe (1 syl.), a solid sphere, this earth, an artificial sphere representing the earth, or the starry heavens.
Sphere, sfê'r, a poetic and scientific word for globe.
Ball, a round mass, as a ball of cotton, a cricket ball; a globe is a ball, but a ball is not of necessity a globe.
Orb, a circle, hence the disc of a planet, and hence a planet.
Globule, glô'bûle, a little ball. (.ule, diminutive.)
"Globe," Latin glôbus, a bowl, a globe, glôbûre; glôbûlus.
"Sphere." Lat. sphêra, same as "globus"; Gk. sphaira, v. sphairêd.
"Ball," German ball; French balle; Latin pîla, a pill, a ball.
"Orb," Latin orbis, any round thing, a wheel, a circuit, a circle, &c.
Glomerate, glôm'e-rate, gathered into a head or heap; glom'erât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), glom'erât-ing (Rule xix); glomeration, glôm'e-ray''shun. (See Conglomerate.)
Latin glômératio, glomérâre (glômus, a ball of yarn, &c.)
Gloom, obscurity; gloom'-ing, becoming obscure. Gloaming, glô'mîng, twilight. Gloomy, glow'my; gloom'i-ly (R. xi.), gloom'i-ness. (Old Eng. glôm, gloom; glomun, twilight.)
Glory, plu. glories, glôr'rîz (not glô'rîz), honour, to honour; (verb) glories, glôr'rîz; gloried, glôr'rîd; glôr'y-ing; Glorify, glôr'rî-ify; glorifies, glôr'rî-fîze; glorified, glôr'rî-fîde; glôr'i-fi'er (Rule xi.), glorîfy-ing.
Glorification, glôr'rî-fi'kây''shun, act or state of glory.
Glorious, glôr'rî-ûs; glôr'i-ous-ly, glôr'i-ous-ness.
French glorification, glorifier; Latin glôriûsus, glôriûco, glôria.
Gloss'y, (comp.) gloss'i-er, (super.) gloss'i-est, gloss'i-ly.
Gloss (Rule viii.), a comment; gloss'ary, plu. glossaries,
AND OF SPELLING.

glös'a.riz, a dictionary of antiquated words; glossarial, glös'sair'ri.al; gloss'arist.

"Gloss" (lustre), Old English glæs, glass.
"Gloss" (comment), Germ. glösse; Old Eng. gles[an]; Lat. glosa.

Glottis, glöt'tis, the narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe. Epiglottis, ép'i.glöt'-tis, the valve of the glottis.

Glottitis, glöt.ti.tis, inflammation of the tongue. (-itis, inflam.)

Fr. glotte, epiglotta; Lat. epiglottis; Gk. glóttta (long o), the tongue.

Gloucester, Glös'ter: (Old English Gleaw-ceaster.)


Gloze, to flatter. Glows, shines with heat. (See Gloss.)

Glucine, glu'sin, the oxide of glucinum. Glucinum, glu'si.num, the metallic base of glucine. Glucose, glu'kose, grape sugar; gluetic acid, glu'sik, acid obtained from grape sugar. (Gk. glükus, sweet; Fr. glucose. (See Glycerine.)

(These words retain the Gk. "u," generally changed to y.)

Glue, glu; glued (1 syl.), glu'ing. (All words ending with a double vowel (except -ue) retain both of them before -ing R. xix.), glu' er, glue'y; gluey-ness, glu'i.ness (R. xii.)

Gluten, glu't'n, a gluey substance obtained from wheat and other grain. Glutton, glu't'n, a great eater;

Glutinous, glu't'ni.us, viscous. Gluttonous, glu't'nu.us, greedy; glut'ious-ness. Glutinate, glu't'ni.te; glu'tinat-ed (R. xxxvi.), glu'tinat-ing (R. xix.), glutinative, glu't.inative; glutination, glu.t.ina.tion.

Fr. glu, bird-lime, v. gluer, gluten, glutinatif; Lat. gluten, glue.

Glüt, to gorge; glut't-ed (Rule xxxvi.), glut'-ing (Rule i.)

Glutt-on, glu't'n, a great eater; glutton-ous, glu't'n.us, greedy; glut'tonous-ly; glutt'ony, glu't'n.î.

Gluttonise, glu't'n.i.se (Rule xxxi.); glut'tonised (3 syl.), glut'tonis-ing (Rule xix.), glut'tonis.er.

Latin glut, gen. glutonis, a glutton; glutio, to swallow; glutus, the gullet; French gluton, glutonnérique.

Gluten, glu't'n. Glutinous, glu't'ni.us. (See Glue.)

Glutton, glu't'n. Gluttonous, glu't'n.us. (See Glut.)

Glycerine, gli'sे.e rin (not gli'se.reen), the sweet principle of oils and fat; glycercie [acid], gli'se.rik.

Nitro-glycerine, nî'tro gli'se.e rin, a powerful blasting oil.

Greek glükus, sweet. (These words convert the Greek u into y, and therein differ from their congeners Glucine, q.v.)

Glyptography, glyp.tôg'.ra.fy, the art of engraving gems.

Greek glyptos graphê, a treatise [on] the art of carving.

Glyptodon, glyp.tô.dôn, a huge fossil armadillo.

Greek glyptôs odontês, having carved, i.e. fluted, teeth.
Gn-.  G or K before n at the beginning of a word or syllable is silent. All these (except gnu) are Teutonic or Greek.

Gnarled, narld, knotted like the oak. (Danish knoldet, knotty.)

Gnash. nash, to grind the teeth. (Germ. knirschen, to gnash.)

Gnat, nat. (Old Eng. gnet.) Natt'y, spruce. (Ital. netto.)

Gnaw, (past) gnawed, (past part.) gnawn, now, 'nowd, nown, to pick with the teeth; gnaw'-ing (not nör'ring), corroding, painful, picking with the teeth; gnaw'er (not nör'ner), one who gnaws or picks with the teeth.

Old English gnag[ha], past gnōh, past part. gnagen.

Gneiss, nice (not nē'tiss), a slaty rock, differing from granite in having its crystals broken. Nice, as it should be.


Gnome, nume, a sylph who guards a mine. (Greek gnōmé.)

Gnomon, nō'mon, index of a dial. (Gk. gnōmon, an indicator.)

Gnostics, nō's'tiks, the knowers as opposed to the believers. A sect which tried to fuse Christianity and Platonism; gnosticism, nōs'tis'izim; gnostic, nōs'tik (adj.)

Greek gnōstikós (v. gnōskō, to know; Latin nosco, to know).

Gnu, nu, a South African ox. (The only word beginning with gn- which is neither Teutonic nor Greek.)

Go, (past) went, (past part.) gone, gōn; go-ing. "Went" is from the verb to wend; goes, gose; go'-er.

To go under the name of; to be called by a pseudonym.

So the story goes, so says common report.

It will go against him, will tell to his disadvantage, will be in his disfavour. To go against a town, to besiege it.

It will go hard with them, there's danger of a fatal issue.

A go-between, a middle man, a mediator.

Go about your business! mind your own affairs, and don't interfere with mine. To go by, to pass by or near.

To give one the go-by, to give one the slip, to shuffle off.

Go and Come. We go away from the place and come to the place where we are [or the speaker is].

Plants come up, and come into leaf or flower, but go out of flower and go to seed; because their leafing and flowering is coming to be with us, but their seeding and decay is going away from us.

The ship went to pieces. The jug came to pieces. Because the ship was away at sea, but the jug in our hand.

The sun goes behind a cloud, but comes out from it. It "goes" out of sight or away from us, but "comes" into sight and therefore where we are or where we can see it.
The sun goes down, but comes forth as a bridegroom to run his race; because at sun-set it "leaves" us, but at sunrise it "comes" into our hemisphere.

Go away, leave this place. Come away, leave that place.

Go to! a broken sentence meaning Go to — or get along with you. Do not talk so for I do not believe it.

When he came to, recovered from a fit. When he came to himself, recovered his senses. In the fit the "spirit" had left, but on recovery it returns back.

It wo'n't go down, it is not to be swallowed or believed.

It wo'n't come down, descend or yield to force.

To go on, to proceed, to fit [as a garment]. To come on, to grow [as a plant].

To go over to, he went over [to the other side or opinion].

To come over, to wheedle, to come to our side or opinion.

To go through, to undergo suffering or trouble. To come through, to get free from, to pass through.

Exception.—We use the word come [to the place where you are], when we reply to an invitation, or direct the idea to the act—to be performed or effort to be made, rather than to the intention formed in the mind of doing what is referred to at some future time.

In reply to an invitation: "Come here." Ans. "I will come [i.e., to you] directly." "When will you come and see me?" Ans. "I will come [i.e., to you] next week." "Will you come and dine with me to-morrow." Ans. "I shall be happy to come and dine with you to-morrow."

The stress on the act and not on the intention: "I am coming to pay you a visit on Monday," i.e., I will undertake the act of a journey to your house; but "I am going to pay you a visit on Monday" refers more to the intention formed, than to the journey to be made.

Effort to be made. This is a slight variation of the preceding idea; when our Lord was told about the Centurion's son, he replied, "I will come [i.e., to your house] and heal him." Here the main stress of the idea is on the effort Jesus was willing to make to heal the sick child. If he had said, "I will go and heal him," the main force would have been directed to the healing and not to the condescension of Jesus undertaking the mission.

Goad, gođe (noun and verb). Good (adj.) God, deity.

Old English god, a goad; göd, good; god, deity.

(These examples will show some of the shifts we have resorted to to represent the accent so unwise discarded.)
Goal, göle, the winning post. Ghoul, gool, a vampire. Gaol, jail, a prison. Gale, a high wind.


Goat, he-goat, fem. she-goat, (familiarly) Billy-goat, fem. Nanny-goat; goat'ish (-ish added to nouns means "like").

Old Eng. gât, a goat; gât-hyrde, a goat-herd; gãla-hüs, a goat-house.

Gobble, gô'b'le, to devour fast and noisily; gob'bled (2 syl.) gobbling, devouring. Gob'lin, a spirit. Gobelin, göb'-lin [tapestry]. See below. (French gober, to swallow.)


Gobelins, a famous manufacture of tapestry near Paris, so called from the brothers Gobelin who established it.

Gob'lin (see above). (Fr. gobelin; Germ. kobold; Gk. kôbôlôs.)

God, fem. god-ess (R. i.); god'-less; god'-ly, pious, piously; god'lli-ness (R. xi.), god'li-ly or god'-ly, god'less-ly.

Old English god, god-bearn, a god child; god-modor, god-sunu, &c.

Gofer, go'fer, to crimp, a cake baked in a go'fer'ing iron; go'fer'ing, crimping. Gopher, go'fer, the wood of which the ark was made, a species of turtle.


Goitre, go'i'tr (French), a large tumour in the neck; goitered, go'i'terd; goitrous, go'i'trus. (Latin gütur, the throat.)

Golden Reinette (not -Rennet), göld'n rain'et.

French Rein-ette, a little queen [of apples].

Golosh, go'lôsh', an overshoe. (Ought to be galoch.)

Fr. galuche; Span. galocha, a clog; Ger. galosche; Lat. gallica.

Gondola, gön'dô.lah (not gön.do.lah), a Venetian pleasure- barge; gondolier, gön'.do.leer', the barge-man.

Good, (comp.) better, (super.) best (from the obsolete positive bet, v. bet[an], to improve); good'-ly, good'lli-ness (R. xi.), good'li-est; good'y, mistress; good-man, master.

Good-bye, -bi (God be with you), farewell.

Good-looking [person], or Well-looking (?). "Good-looking" is sanctioned by usage and analogy; thus we have good-humoured, good-natured, good-tempered, &c. "Looking" is not a participle, but a verbal noun, and should be written looking, but the termination -ing has been unhappily converted into -ing, thereby confounding verbal nouns with participles.

Old English gôd, beter, betest or best; gôdnes, gôdlie, gôdleas.

Goose, plu. geese, (male) gan'der, (offspring) gosling (-ling denotes offspring). (Old English gôs, plu. gês.)
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Gooseberry, *plu.* gooseberries, *goos*. *berr iz* (no connection with goose). Gooseberry fool (a corruption of gooseberry foolé mashed. The French have *foulé de pommes, foulé de raisins, foulé de grosselles, &c.*)

A compound of *goar t* and *berie,* the rough berry. The French *gro­

seille* is from the Latin *grossula.*

**Gopher, goör* (Heb.), the wood of which the ark was made.

**Gofer, goör,* to crimp, a cake baked on a *gofering* iron.

French *gaufré,* v. *gaufrer.*

**Gordian knot, gor*diün nöt,* an inextricable difficulty.

The leather harness of Gordius, king of Phrygia, was tied into a knot so intricate, that an oracle said whoever untied it should become master of the world. Alexander cut the knot with his sword.

**Gordonia (not gardonia), gor*do*ni.ah,* a plant.

So called from James Gordon, of Mile End, near London.

**Gore, clotted blood, to wound with horns, a gusset; gory, gor*ry.*

Old English *gor;* to wound) *gär,* a dart; (a gusset) Welsh *gor.*

**Gorge, a defile, to cram; gorged (1 syl.), gorg*ing* (Rule xix.)

Gauge, *gae* (not *gorge*), to mete the contents of a cask.


**Gorgeous, gor*ge*us, showy (should be gaudious); gor*geous­ly,* gor*geous­ness. (An exception to Rule lxvi.)

Latin *gaudium,* joy; *gaudialis,* gaudet, to delight.

**Gorilla, gor*ila,* a large ape. (An African word.)

**Gormand; gormandise, gor*man*dise* (R. xxxi.), gormandised* (3 syl.), gormandis­ing* (R. xix.), gormandis*er.

**Gormand, a glutton; gourmet, gour*may,* a high feeder.

French *gourmand, gourmet, gourmandise;* Latin *gumia,* a glutton.

**Gorse (1 syl.), furze. Gauze (1 syl.), a thin transparent cloth.


**Gos’hawk, the goose-hawk. (Old Eng. *gos­hafoc,* goose-hawk.)

**Gosling, goz*ling,* a young goose. (Old English *gos-ling* dim.)

**Gospel, gos*pêl; gospell­er (ought to be gospeler; (Rule iii.)

**Gospelled, evangelized; gos’pell­ing. (These two words ought to be abolished.) Gospel­ise (R. xxxi.), gos’pelised* (3 syl.), gospelis­ing (R. xix.), gospelis*er.

(The double l of “gospeller,” &c., ought to be abolished, or else gospel should have its double l restored to it.)

Gospel for Gods­pel, Old English *godspell,* v. *godspell[ian], godspel­lers,* a gospeller; (spell, story, tidings) good tidings. The Greek word is *eu-aggelion,* good tidings.

**Gossamer, goes*sa*mer* (not gossimer), a fine web.

Old English *gos [god’s] seämere,* god’s tailor. The tradition is that gossamer is a ravelling of the Virgin Mary’s winding sheet, which fell away when she was carried up to heaven.
Gossip, a tattler, a sponsor, a neighbour, to chat; gossipped (2 syl.); gossipping, gossiper, gossipy, chatty.

Old English Godsibb (sib-, related; as sibling, a related child).

(If one p is dropped in gossip, it ought to be omitted in all of its derivatives. The same remark applies to "worship," Rule iii.)

Got past tense of get. Much foolish prejudice exists against this very useful word. Has means the simple fact of possessing, but got implies that the possession, has been obtained by effort, exposure, gift, &c. Thus "I have a cold" states a fact only, but "I have got a cold" implies that it is the effect of exposure or bad weather. "I have the hammer" states a fact, but "I have got the hammer" implies either I have fetched it, or I have taken it in possession [without your knowledge or consent].

No doubt the word is often used in a very slip-shod manner as may be inferred by the following sentence: "I got on horseback immediately I got your message, and got to the train by ten o'clock, but got such a cold, as I shall not get rid of in a hurry. However, when I got home, I got my supper, and got to bed, got nicely warm, and soon got into a sound sleep. Next morning I got up and got dressed, and scarcely had I got into the bedroom, when I got a telegram, and got the boy to get a little refreshment, while I got ready my answer, which I hope you will get in good time."

Gouge, gooj (not gowj), a chisel for cutting grooves, to scoop out; gouged (1 syl.), gouging, gouger.

Fr. gouge, from the Low Lat. gavia, a gouge; Span. gubia.

Gourd, goor'd (not gord), a plant. Gored, gerd, wounded.

French goude and ouerge; Latin cucurbita, a cupping-glass, &c.

Gout, a disease. Gouty, gout'i-ness (R. xi.) Gout, goo, relish.

French goutte (the disease), so called because it was thought to proceed from a goutte or drop of acrid matter in the joints. "Gout" (relish), French gout; Latin gustus; Italian gusto.

Governor, a ruler, whether male or female; governness, a fem. teacher; governante, go'vernaunt, a lady who has charge of young girls of quality; governor-ship, the office of a governor (ship, Old Eng., office); govern-able, govern, governed (2 syl.), govern-ing, govern-ment.

French gouverner, gouvernement, gouvernemental, gouvernante; Latin gubernare; Greek kubernē, to guide or govern.

Gown (to rhyme with crown), gownsman (not gownman), a university student; a silk-gown, a Q.C.

Welsh gwun, a gown; v. gwemia, to sew.

Grab, to pilfer; grabbed (1 syl.), grabb'ing (R. i.), grabb'er.

Grabbler, grab'ler; to grope; grabbed, grabb'ld; grabbling.

Welsh cribddail, pillage; Danish grib, to seize (gribb, a vulture).
Grace, favour, elegance; to adorn, to honour; graced (1 syl.), grac'ing (R. xix.); gracious, grā'shūs; gra'cious-ly, gra'cious-ness, grace'ful, grace'ful-ly, grace'ful-ness.

Grat'iš, for nothing. Grat'i fy, grat'i fy. (See Gratify.)

French grace, gracieux; Latin gratia, gratiosus, gratis.

Grade (1 syl.), a degree, promotion; grad'ient, grā'di. en't, the slope or incline of a rail-road; grad'u'al, grad'u'al-ly, gradu'ate (3 syl.), grad'u-at-ed (R. xxxvi.), gradu'ate-ship.

Gradation, gra'daY'. shun, a series; graduation, grad'. u.a"'. shun; a marking into degrees, reception of a degree.

French gradu.el, gradu'ier, graduation, grad'. a'tio (gradus, a step; gradior, to go step by step).

Graff (Rule v.). The older and better spelling of graft.

Graft, a part of one tree inserted into another, to insert a graft' graft-ed (R. xxxvi.), graft' ing, graft' er. (Fr. grriffe.)

Grain, gran'ary (not grain'ery), a grange; granivorous, grā.niv'o. rus; granulate, gran'u. late; gran'ulat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), gran'ulat-ing (Rule xix.), gran'ular, gran'u. le (2 syl.), a little grain (-ule dim.), granulous, gran'u. lūs. (The blunder of i in "grain" (seed), we have taken from the French, but it is not perpetuated in its derivatives.

The derivatives of "grain," to imitate the grain of wood, retain the i throughout: as

Grained (1 syl.), grain' ing, grain'er. Grains, refuse of malt after brewing. Grain, purple dye.

French grain, granuler, granulation, granule; Latin grānum, grān' nārium, grāntfer. "Granivorous" is granum voro, to eat grain.

Gramineous (not graninious, Rule lxvi.), gra.mīn'. e.ūs, grassy; gran' inivorous, grā.mīn'. i. o'. rus, grass-eating.

Graminaceae, grā.mīn'. i. o'. se.ē, the order of plants called grasses (-acee (in Bot.), denotes an order of plants).

Lat. grāmen, gen. grāmānis, grāmineus, "graninivorous" (voro, to eat).

Gram'mar (double m), gramma' rian, grammat' ical, grammat' ical-ly, grammat' ical-ly, grammat' icise (Rule xxxi.), &c.

Fr. grammaire, grammatical; Lat. grammaticus (Gk. gramma).

Grampus, plu. grampus, Rule xxxiv. (not grampi), a fish.

A corruption of French grand-poison, great fish (granpoisie).

Granary, plu. granaries, grān'. a.rīz; gran'ulate. (See Grain.)

Grand-father, -mother, plu. grand-fathers, -mothers. Parents' parents to parents' children.

French compounds adapted: grand-père, grand-mère.

Latin grandis, remote, as ovum grande, a remote age.

Grandson, -daughter, plu. grand-sons, -daughters. Sons and daughters children to sons' and daughters' parents.

The French say "petit": petit fils, petite-fille.
Grandchild, *plu.* grand-children, *-chil'.ärh\'.

Formed on the same model; no corresponding word in French.

Grand-jury, *plu.* grand-juries, *-jur'.riiz,* the jury which decides whether or not there is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of guilt in an accused to be worth "trial."


Special jury, *plu.* special juries, a jury for a special cause.

Grandee, *grän'.dé'.* (Spanish grande, a nobleman.)

Grandeur, *grän'.dör,* elevation. (French *grandeur.*)


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Grandeur, *grän'.dör,* elevation. (French *grandeur.*)


Latin *grandiloquentia* (*grandis loquens,* gen: *loquentis,* grand talking).

Granite, *grän'.it,* so called from its granular-crystalline composition and appearance; granitic, *grän'.it'.ik.*

French *granit,* granitique; Latin *granum,* grain.

Granular, *grän'.u.lar; gran'.ulate,* &c. (See Grain.)

Graphic, *graf'.ik,* life-like, delineated; graphical, *graf'.ik'.al; graphic-ly. (The *ph-* points to a Greek word.)

Latin *graphicus,* Greek *graphikos* (*grapho,* to write or draw).

Graphite, *graf'.it,* black-lead, or rather carburet of iron.

Grapholite, *graf'.olit,* slate fit for school uses.

Grasp, *grasp,* a small anchor with four or five flukes.

Grapple, *grap'.p'l,* to struggle [followed by *with*]; grappled (2 syl.), grapp'ling, grapp'ling-irons, grapp'ler.

French *grapin* or *grappin,* a grapnel, a struggle.

Grass (noun), *graze* (verb), to feed on grass; similarly glass, glaze (Rule II.); *plu.* grass'-es (Rule xxxiv.), grass'-y, grass'i-ness (Rule xL)

Grass, to cover with grass; graze (1 syl.), to feed on grass; grassed (1 syl.), grass'-ing; grazed (1 syl.), graz'-ing; grazier, *graz'.hër,* one who pastures and rears cattle.

Old English *geers* or *grccs,* grass; *gras[ian],* to graze; *gras-hoppa.*

Grate (1 syl.), a fire-stove, to rasp. *Great,* *grä't,* large.

Grät'-er, a rasping, one who grates. Greater, *grä'.tër,* larger; grät'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), grät'-ing (Rule xix.), grät'ing-ly.

"Grate" (a stove), Ital. *grata,* Lat. *crales,* a hurdle, crate or grate. "Grate" (to rasp), French *gratter,* to scratch. (See Rule lxii.)

Grateful, *grät'.fûl,* thankful, agreeable; grate'ful-ly.


Gracious, *grä'.sesh,* kindly disposed; gra'cious-ly, -ness.
Gratitude, grati't.ā.tūde, thankfulness. (See Gratis.)
Lat. gratus, gratificāto, gratificāri, gratiosus, gratitūdo.
Gratis, grā't.īsē, for nothing; gratuitous, grā.tū'.tīsē, free [gift];
gratuitously, without compensation, without proof.
Gratuity, plu. gratuities, grā.tū'.tīz, a donation.
Lat. grātītūs, grātīs (i.e., grātīs, for thanks only); Fr. gratis.
Grauwacke, the German way of writing graywacke (q.v.)
Gravamen, plu. gravamina or gravamens, grā.vay'.mēn, plu. grā.vay'.mēn.nāh or grā.vay'.mēn.nūz, cause of complaint, chiefly used in ecclesiastical matters.
Lat. gravēmen, plu. gravāminā, a grievance (gravis).
Grave (1 syl.), a place of interment, solemn, to carve.
Grave (noun), plu. graves (1 syl.) Graves, food for dogs.
Grave, a place of interment, solemn, to carve.
Graves, gravez, leg-armour. Grieves, greevz, laments.
Grave-clothes, grave-digg'er, grave-stone, grave-yard.
Graves (1 syl.), should be greves, refuse of a melting pot, made into dogs' food. Greaves, greasez, leg-armour. Grieves, greevz, laments.
Grave (adj.), grāv.er (comp.), grāv.est (super.), grave'-ly, grave'-ness. Gravity, plu. gravities, grāv'.tīz. "Gravity" (seriousness) has no plural. (See Gravitate.)
Grave (verb), graved (1 syl.), grāv'.ing, grāv'-er, a tool for engraving, one who engraves. Engra'veing, a picture engraved, using a graving tool. Grāv'-en (adj.), chiefly used in conjunction with "images": as graven images.
"Grave" (for interment), Old English greg, also a graving-tool.
"Grave" (adj.), French grave, gravité; Lat. grāvis, gravitas.
"Grave" (verb), French graver; Lat. graphis, the art of engraving; graphium, an iron pen; (Greek grāpho, to write, &c.)
Gravel (noun and verb); gravelled, grāv'.eld; grav'ell.ing, grav'.el.ly, R. iii., -el. (Fr. gravier, gravelle, the malady.)
Graves (1 syl.), should be greves, refuse of a melting pot, made into dogs' food. Greaves, greasez, leg-armour for the legs. Grieves, greevz, laments (3rd sing. pres. ind. of Grieve); Graves. (See Grave.)
"Graves" (dogs' food), Danish grever, residuum of tallous, fibrous remains of lard. "Grave," Anglo-Saxon green.
"Graves" (leg armour), Spanish grevas. "Grieve," French grief.
Gravitate, grāv'.it.tāte, to tend towards a material body by attraction; grav'.it.tāt.ed, grav'.it.tāt.ing; gravitation, grāv'.it.tāt'.ay'.shūn; gravity, plu. gravities, grāv'.it.tīz.
Gravy, plu. gravies, grā'.vī, grā'.viz, the juice of cooked meat.
Gray or Grey, (comp.) gray'-er, (super.) gray'-est, gray'-ish (-ish added to adj. is diminutive, added to nouns it means "like"); gray'-beard, gray'-ness. (Old Eng. grēg, gray.)
Grayhound (better than greyhound), the hound that hunts the gray or badger without being trained to do so,
Graywacke, gray.wäk.'y, a kind of sandstone. (Germ. grauwacke.)

Graze (1 syl.), to pasture; grazed (1 syl.), gräz-ing; gräz-er, an animal sent to graze; grazier, gräy.'zhër, one who pastures and rears cattle. Glazier, see Glass.

Old English gra[ti]an, to graze. (See Grass.)

Greas[e], (noun) grëes '; (verb) greaze (Rule li.), fat, to smear with grease; greas-y, grëe'-zy (not greë.zy); greas'i-ness, greas'i-ly (s = z). Greece, the country so called.

French grasse, graisser; Latin crassus, fat (Greck kreas).

Great, large. Grate, a stove, to rasp. Greet, to salute.

Great, grate (not greet), comp. great-er, super. great'-est.

Old English great, greatnes, greatness.

“Grate” (to rasp), Fr. gratter. (A stove), Ital. grata; Lat. crates.

“Great” (to salute), Old English grë[ti]an, to bid welcome.

Greaves, greez, leg, armour. Grieves, greevz, laments.

Graves (better greves), dog’s food. Graves (1 syl), places for interment. (See Grief.)


“Graves” (dog’s food), Danish greer; residuum of fat. “Graves,” Anglo-Saxon grefas.

Green, a colour; green-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim.), greenness (double n). Greens (no sing.), cabbages dressed for food; green-gage (2 syl.), a sort of plum; green-sward, a grassy lawn; green-tea; Scheele’s green, a pigment; green-grocer, a dealer in fruits and vegetables.

Old English gréng, grénnnes, greenness; v. gré[ti]an.

Greet, to salute. Great, grate, large. Grate, a fire stove.

Greet’ed (R. xxxvi.), greet’-ing, greet’-er. Great’er, larger.

“Greet,” Old English grë[ti]an, past gretté, past part. grét, grét[ting].

Gregarious, grë.gair’ri.ës, living in herds (-ous not -ous, because “herd” is an abstract noun), gregarious-ly, &c.

Latin grégartus (grex, gen. grégis, a flock or herd).

Gregorian, grë.gor’ri.ën, adj. of Greg’ory.

Grenade, grë.nädé’, an instrument of war; grenadier, grën’a.der (-erre; (not grën’a.deer’), one of the Grenadier Guards, so called because, at one time employed to throw grenades.

Grenado, plu. grenadees, gre.näk’.doze. (A blunder for the Spanish granada, plu. granadas.)

Fr. grenade, grenadier: Ital. granata, grenadier; Span. granada.

Grey or gray. (comp.) grey-er or gray-er, (super.) grey-est or gray-est, grey-ish or gray-ish. (Anglo-Saxon grëg.)

The following are spell,with “e,” not “a.”

Grey-hound (the canis graius). Old English grig-hund.

This is a blunder for Grayhound, the badger-hound; so called because (unlike other dogs) it will hunt the grey or badger without being trained to do so.
The Scotch Greys or The Greys, the 2nd dragoons. So called because they are mounted on grey horses.
Grey-wethers, \textit{weth'ers}, huge boulders near Avebury.
Grey Friars, Franciscan friars (who wear a grey habit).

Gridiron, \textit{grid'iron}, a grated frame for broiling food.
Welsh \textit{greiddol}, a griddle, of which "gridiron" is a corruption.

Grief, \textit{grief} (Rule v.), sorrow; \textit{griev'ness} (Rule xxxix.)
Grieve, \textit{greev}, to mourn (Rule li.); grieved, greend;
grieve'-ing (Rule xix.), griev'-er, griev'-ance; grievous, 
grieve'vus; griev'ous-ly, griev'ous'-ness.

French grief; Latin gravis, heavy; \textit{gravare}, to put to pain.

Griffon or griffin, \textit{grif'fin}, a fabulous animal.

Grill (Rule v.), a grate, to broil; grilled (1 syl.), gril'-ing.

Grise, \textit{grils}, a salmon not fully grown. (Scotch.)

Grim, fierce-looking; \textit{grimm'-er}, \textit{ggrim'-est} (Rule i.), grim'-ly, grim'-ness. Grime (1 syl.), dirt.

French griffe; Latin griffus; Greek grifos, gen. grifos.

Grime (1 syl.), dirt, to foul with dirt; grimed (1 syl.), grime'-ing (Rule xix.); grim'-ing, grim'-ly, grim'-ness.

French grime; Latin grime; Old English grime, past part. grime.

Grin, \textit{gr'in}, a snarling smile, to smile scornfully; grinned, grind.

Grind, \textit{grind}, (past) ground, (past part.) ground; grind'-ing, to reduce to powder by friction, to rub [the teeth] together; grind'-er; grind-stone, often called grind'stone.

French grinc; Latin grindus, Old English grindian, past grinde, past part. grined.

Gripe, \textit{grip}, a grasp, a fast hold, to give a grip; gripped, gript;
grip'-ing (Rule i.), grip'ping-ly, grip'-er.

French gripe; Old Eng. gripean, to lay hold of; past gripe, past part. gripe.

Grisette, \textit{grizët'} (French), jeune ouvrière coquette et galate.

It means one who wears a gray or russet gown (grisette).


Grisly; grisli-ness, gris.li-ness, hideousness.

Grizzly; grizzle-ness, a stubby state of half-gray hair.

Gristle; grizzle-ness, the state of being cartilaginous.


“Grizzly,” Old English gristle.

Grist, grist, corn for grinding. Bringing grist to the mill, bringing gain or profitable work. (Old English grist.)

Gristle, gris’ly, cartilage; gristy, gris’ly, cartilaginous; gristle-ness, gris’li-ness (Rule xi.) (See Grisly.)

Old English gristel, gristle-bin, the gristle-bone.

Grit, grit, the coarse part of meal, sand; grit’-y (R. i.), gritt’-ness (R. xi.) Grits, gritz, prepared barley for ptisan.

Old English gryt, fine flour, mill-dust; grit, wheat or barley meal.

Grizzle, gris’-l, grey [hair] mixed with black; grizzled, gris’-l’d.

Grizzly, gris’ly, hideous. Grisly-ly, gris’ly, cartilaginous. Grizzle-ness. (Fr. gris.)

Groan, grööne, a cry of anguish. Grown, increased in size.

Groan, to utter a cry of anguish; groaned, grön’d; groaning, grön’ing; groaning-ly, groan-ful (Rule viii.)

Old English grön[an], past grönede, past part. gröned; grönung.

Groat, grin<ut, an ancient piece of silver coin worth fourpence.

Our modern coins are called “Four-penny bits or pieces.”

German grot (st.), a great penny, because prior to the coinage of groats by Edward III. our largest silver coin was a penny.

“Groat” (a small sum), Old English grö or grot, a particle, atom.

Greats, grötz, also called grits, oats prepared for ptisan.

Old English grin, wheat or barley meal; grit, fine flour.

Grocer, grö. cer, a dealer in grocery. Grosser, grö. cer, coarser.

Grocery, plu. groceries, grö. se-riz, housekeeper’s stores.

Green-grocer, a dealer in fruits and vegetables.

German grosser, a wholesale merchant; French grosse<er, wares.

Grog, grin<, spirit and water, originally applied to rum and water cold without sugar; grogg’-y (Rule i.), tipsy; grog germ.

Admiral Vernon was called Old Grog because he wore on deck in rough weather a grogram cloak. He was the first to serve water in the rum on board-ship, and the mixture acquired his nickname.

Grogram, a coarse stiff stuff. (Ital. grossagranu, Span. gorgorana.)

Groin, groyn, part of the human body; groined (1 sy1.), having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.

Groom (1 sy1.), one who has charge of a horse, to tend and clean a horse; groomed. (1 sy1.), groom’-ing. Groom of the Stole, keeper of the royal state robes. (Gk. stolé, a robe.)

Old Eng. guma, a man. Gum-cynn, mankind; Low Lat. gometus.
AN OF SPELLING.

Groove (1 syl.), a furrow, to furrow. Grove, gröve, a small forest; grooved (1 syl.), groov'ing (Rule xix.)
Icelan. groof; Old Eng. grove, a grave. "Grove," Old Eng. grof.

Grope, gröpe, to search by feeling. Group, group, to arrange in batches. Gröped (1 syl.), felt in the dark; grouped, groopt, arranged in a group. Gröp'ing (R. xix.), searching in the dark; grouping, groop'ing, arranging in groups. Gröp'-er, one who gropes; group' er, one who groups.
Old English gröpfian], past gröpede, past part. gröped.

Gross, gröse (not grös), fat, thick, coarse, unrefined, whole or entire, twelve dozen; grös'-ly, grös'-ness.
A Gross, 12 doz.; A great Gross, 112 doz.
To sell or buy in the gross, the whole lot just as it comes; by the gross, one whole lot where there are several lots.
Gross weight, the entire weight including casks, dross, &c.
Tare, the weight of casks, packages, and so on.
Trêt, the weight of dross and refuse.
Net, the real weight with tare and tret deducted.
To buy or sell wholesale in large quantities [to sell again], as a whole pipe of wine, a whole cargo of goods.
To buy or sell by retail, in small quantities [for use].
Fr. gros; Span. gromo; Ital. grosso; Low Lat. grossum; (venditio in grosso, selling by wholesale); Lat. crassus, fat, thick.
Twelve dozen, French grosse, demi-grosse, six dozen.

Grot, gröt or Grotto, plu. grottos, gröt'töze, a garden cave.
Old English gröt; Italian grotta; French grotte.

Grotesque, gröt'esk' (French), whimsical, outré; grotesque-ly; grotesque-ness, gröt'esk'ness.
Outré ornaments such as were employed in the thirteenth century to ornament garden caves and bowers.

Ground (1 syl.), the earth, did grind, to lay on the ground, to stick fast [as a ship in shallow water], to teach the first principles, (in Paint.) the first colour; ground'ed, ground'ing; ground'age, toll for lying in port; ground'ing, a fish that keeps to the bottom of the water, hence the dregs of the people; ground'less, without foundation; ground'less-ly, ground'less-ness. Ground's, dregs, landed property, land in occupation (no sing.)

Ground-floor, the basement floor of a house. The first-floor, all the rooms above the basement floor. The second floor, the flat over the first-floor.
In France the ground-floor is called "le rez-de-chaussée"—le réd' shö'say, above which is a low flat called the "entre-sol," and the floors (étages) begin from the entre-sol. Thus persons who live "au premier" (o prém' ayr) occupy the first flat above the entre-
sol; those who live "au second" (o'sköne) occupy the second flat above the entre-sol, and so on.

A floor is also called a storey (stör'ry), but great diversity of opinion exists on the use of this word. Some, like the Americans, call a house with ground floor and a flat above, a "two storey house," and a house with three tiers of windows (above the ground) a "three storey house," while others begin the storey with the first floor, and call a house with two rows of windows a "one-storey house," and a house with ground floor and two flats above it, a "two-storey house." Probably the majority would reckon every row of windows between the basement and the eaves a "storey" (but not a flat).

To gain ground, to advance. To lose ground, to recede.

Old Eng. grund; grundleas, groundless; grounded, groundedly.

Groundsel, ground’sel (not groundsil), the plant sēnēcio.

Old English grund-swēlge, the ground-swiller, so called because it greatly infects and impoverishes the soil. Called in Latin sēnēcio (from seece, an old man), because of its downy head.

Group (1 syl.), a cluster, to form a groupe. Grope, to feel one's way in the dark; grouped (1 syl.), arranged in group; group-ing, group-er. Groped, grōpt, searched for in the dark; grōp-ing (Rule xix.), grōp-er.


Grouse, grouce, the heath-cock. Grows, grōze, doth grow.

Grout, coarse meal, plaster for walls, to grout; grout'-ing.

Old English grut, wheat or barley meal, grout.

Grove, grōve, a small forest. Groove, groov, a channel.

Old Eng. grof; Low Latin grova (a grove). Icelandic grōf, a groove.

Grovel, grōv'l, to act meanly; grov'elled (2 syl.), grov'ell-er, grov'ell-ing (R. iii.), part. and adj., mean in character.

Icelandic grōva; Chaucer uses groff, flat on the ground.

Grōw, (past.) grew, (past part.) grown. Grown, grōne [of pain].

Grow, to increase in size, to vegetate; grow'-ing, grow'-er.

Grōwth, increase from growing.

Old Eng. grōwan, past grewe, past part. grōwen, grownes, growth.

Grōwl, an angry snarl, to grumble; grōwled (1 syl.), grōwl'-ing, grōwl'-ing-ly, grōwl'-er. (French grouiller, to grumble.)

Grub, a maggot, food (slang), to dig with the hands; grubbed (1 syl.), grubb'-ing (Rule 1); grubb'-er.

German grube, a ditch; gruben, to make holes, to dig.

Grudge (1 syl.), reluctance, to feel reluctance; grudged (1 syl.), grudg'-ing (Rule xix.), grudg'-ing-ly, grudg'-er.

Welsh gregvachus, to murmur; gregvachiad, a murmuring.

Gruel, grū'ēl (not grūle), oatmeal porridge. (Welsh grial.)
Gruff (R. v.), harsh, surly; gruff-ly, gruff-ness. (Welsh gruff.)

Grumble, grūmˈbl, to murmur; grumbled, grūmˈbləd; grumˈbling, grumˈbling-ly, grumˈbler.

Welsh grum, a murmur, with dim. French grımmerer, grımmerieux.

Grumous, grūˈməs, clotted. (Fr. grımmeleurs; Lat. grūmus.)

Grunt (noun and verb), gruntˈed, gruntˈing, gruntˈ-er.

Old English grun[an]; Welsh grwn, to grunt.

Gryphoea, grifˈfē.ə, a sub-genus of fossil oysters.

Gryphite, grifˈfīt, a specimen of the above sub-order.

Latin grīphēs; Greek grūpos, hooked. The beak of the shell is curved (sea in Geol. denotes a sub-genus).

Guaiacum, gwaiˈə.kəm, better gwaiˈə.kəm. (Spanish guayaco.)

Guano, gwəˈno, the dung of sea-fowls. (Spanish.)

Guarantee, gūˈrənt.ˈee (occasionally guarˈanˈty), one who warrants to perform a promise, the promise itself, to make the promise; guaranteed, gūˈrənt.ˈəd; guarˈanˌteˈing.

(Words ending with any two vowels, except -ie-, retain both when -ing is added. Obs. only one r.

A disgraceful French-looking word. We ought to have Guarantor, the person who stipulates, the warrantor.

Guarantee, the person to whom the promise is made.

Guarant, the assurance, the warrant.

Guaranty, guaranteed, guaranty-ing, the verb.

French guarantie, v. guarantir.

Guard, gard, defence, a body of men for defence, to protect; guardˈed (Rule xxxvi.), guardˈing, guarˈded-ly.

Guardian, gurˈdē.ən; guarˈdian-ship; guardˈ-able.

The Guards, the household troops; guards-man, a soldier of The Guards. Van-guard, the guard in advance of the army; Rear-guard, the guard behind the army.

Ital. guarˈdar; Span. guarˈdar; Old Eng. weard, v. weard[ian].

Guava, gwəˈvə, a tropical fruit. (Spanish guayaba.)

Gudgeon, gudˈjən, a small fish. (French goujon.)

Guelder-rose, gəˈlərˈroʊz (not gilˈdər), the snowball tree.

The rose of Guelders, i.e., of the ancient duchy of Guelderland (Holland).

Guelphs and Ghibellines, Guelfs and Gibˈəlˈlinz, two factions of Italy (11th to 14th century). The former espoused the papal cause, and the latter the imperial.

At the battle of Weinsberg, in Suabia (1140), Conrad, duke of Franconia, rallied his followers with the war-cry Hie Waellingen! while Henry, the Lion, duke of Saxony, used the cry of Hie Wels (the family names of the two chiefs).

Guerdon, gurˈdən, reward. (French guerˈdon, v. guerdonner.)
Guerrilla, guεε.ri'lah, [war] by skirmishes. (Should be guerrilla.)
Spanish guerrilla, a skirmish (guerra, war, v. guerrar).

Guess (Rule v.), a conjecture, to conjecture; guessed, gëst (Guest, a visitor); guess'-ing, guess'ing-ly, guess'er.
Danish gisse, to guess; Old English geseg(an), to explain.

Guest, gëst, a visitor. Guessed, gëst, discovered by guessing.

Gest, jest, a feat. Jest, a joke.
Old Eng. gest, guest, or guess; Welsh gwest, a visit; gwestai, a visitor.
"Gest," Fr. geste; Lat. gesta. "Jest," Span. chiste, fun, witticism.

Guide, gide, a director, to direct; guid'-ed (R. xxxvi.), guid'-ing (R. xix.), guid'-ance, guid'-able; guide-book, guide-less.
Fr. guider; Low Lat. guida; Germ. weiser, a guide, a leader.

Guild, gild, a corporate body. Gild, to cover with leaf-gold.
Old English geld or gild, a society (geldan, to pay). "Gild," geldan.

Guider, gil'dær, a Dutch "florin." Gilder, one who gilds.

Guile, aile, deceit; guile'-ful (Rule viii.), guile'ful-ly, guile'ful-ness, guile'less, guile'less-ly, guile'less-ness.
Old English wile, craftiness.

Guillotine, gil't.lo.teen (not guilotine), a decapitating machine, to decapitate therewith; guil'toned (3 syll.), guil'ton-ing.
So named from Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin, who, in 1791, greatly improved the old Italian mannaia.

Guilt, gëlt, crime. Gilt, covered with leaf-gold. Guilt-y, gëlt'y; guilt'-'ness (Rule xi.), guilt'-'ly, guilt'-'less, &c.

Guinea, gin'ny (g hard). A gold coin = 21s., not in use.
Guinea-pig, gin'ny pig; guinea-hen, guinea-fowl.
The gold pieces coined of the gold-dust from the Cape Coast Castle, in Guinea (Africa), captured from the Dutch by Sir H. Holmes, 1665.

Guipure, giip.pure' (not gue.pure'), an imitation old lace; guipeuse, giip.puze', one who makes guipure; guiper, giip'per, to make guipure; giip'ered (2 syll.), giip'ering.
A French corruption of the English word whip.

Guise, gize, deceptive dress; guisards, gi'zerts, masqueraders.
French guise; Welsh wysa, dress.

Guitar, gë.tar', a stringed instrument of music.
French guitare; Italian chitarra; Latin cithara; Greek kithara.

Güles (1 syll.). In Her. denotes red (represented by upright lines).
French guéules, red; Latin guta, [red like] the gullet.

Gulf, pUt. gulfs. (All other words in -If form their plural by changing -If to -ves: as "calf," calves; "half," halves; "elf," elves; "self," selves; "shelf," shelves; "wolf," wolves; Rule xxxviii.)
French golfe; Greek kelpos, a bosom or bay.
**AND OF SPELLING**

Gull (Rule v.), a sea-bird, a simpleton, to cheat; gullied (1 syl.), gull'-ing, gull'-ible; gull-ibility, gül'.i.bi'l'i.ty. (-able and -ability would be more consistent.)

Welsh gwylan, a gull or sea-mew. "Gull," to cheat, is very similar to the German beian (yellow beak), meaning a greenhorn.

Wilbraham says all unfledged nestlings are called gulls, from their yellow skin and beaks. (Anglo-Saxon geolo, yellow.)

Gullet, gül.lêt, the inside of the throat. (Fr. goulet, Lat. gûla.)

Gully, gül.ly, a channel for running water; gullied, gül.¿id, worn by running water; gul'ly-hole.

French couler, to run; couloir, a strainer, a drain.

Gulp, to swallow in large portions. Gulf, a bay.

Gulp'-ing, gulp'ing-ly; gulped, gulpt.

Danish gulpe, to gulp, n. gulp. "Gulf," a bay, Greek kôlpós.

Gum, a resin, to smear with gum; gummed, gümd; gumm'-ing (Rule i.); gumm'-y, gumm'i.ness (Rule xi.)

The Gums, the, fleshy part out of which the teeth protrude. Latin gummen or gumen, also gummis and gummi.

"The gums," Germ. gaumen, the roof of the mouth; Dan. gumme.

Gün, a fire-arm; gun-bar'rel; gun-carriage, -car'ridge; gun-cotton; gun-boat, -bote; gun-shot, gun-smith, gun-tackle, gun-powder; gunwale, gun'êl.

Gunn'-er (Rule i.), one appointed over guns; gunn'ery.

To blow great guns, to blow very violently.

Welsh gun; Low Lat. gunna; Lat. canna; Gk. kanna, a reed.

Gunter’s chain, a surveyor’s measure, 66 feet long, (4 poles), divided into 100 links; 100,000 of which forming each side of a square would inclose a acre of land.

So named from Edmund Gunter, of Hertfordshire (1580–1626).

Gurgle, guar'.gêl, to purl; gurgled, guar'.gêld; guar'gling.

Gurgoyle, guar'.gôyl, a fantastic stone waterspout.

Italian gorgoglio, a purling; Latin gurges, a whirlpool.

"Gurgoyle" or gurgoyle, French gargouille. (See Gargoyle.)

Gush, a sudden irruption, to rush [as water] suddenly and violently; gushed (1 syl.), gush'-ing, gush'ing-ly.

Gust, a sudden irruption [of wind]; gust'-y.

German giessen, to gush down.

Gusset, güs'.sêt, a triangular gore let into garments.

Welsh cuwedd, a gore or gusset; French gousset, a fob or gusset.

Gûst, a sudden blast of wind, sense of relish; gust'-y, windy; gust'i-ness (Rule xi.), gust'i-ly.

Gust (relish), güst'-able; gustatory, güs'.ta.tö ry, pertaining to the organs of tasting. Gusto, güce'.to, relish.

Welsh cuwithn, a gust or squall.

"Gust" (relish), Fr. goust now gout; Lat. gustus; Italian gusto.
Gütt, the intestinal canal, to take out the intestines; gütt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), gütt'-ing (Rule i.); güts, the stomach.

Old English gut or gitt; German gutted.

Gutta percha, gütt'tah për'.tchah (not për'.kah), a gum resembling caoutchouc (kë.tchook').

Lat. gutta, a drop [from the island of Pulo Percha].

Gutta serena, gütt'tah së.ree'nah, amauro'sis or blindness arising from palsy in the ret'ina.

It was once thought to be due to a transparent watery humour distilling on the optic nerve.

Gutter, gütt' ter, a channel for water; to run down [like the tallow or wax of a candle], to form a gutter; guttered, gütt'terd; gut'ter-ing.

French gouttière (goulette, a drop; Latin gutta).

Guttural; gült'ur'al, formed in the throat, a letter formed in the throat (as k, with c and g before a, o, u, as call, cot, cut; gall, got, gun. The sibilant sound of c and the j sound of g before e, i, was introduced by the French after the Conquest; guttural-ly.

French gutturale; Latin guttur, the throat.

Guy, plu. guys (gi, gize), a rope to guide and steady a body while hoisting or lowering, an effigy of Guy Fawkes, one dressed in a ridiculous fashion.

Spanish guia, a guide; v. guiar. 'The other is from Guy [Fawkes].

Guzzle, guz's'zl, to drink greedily; guzzled, guz's' zld; guzz'ling, guzz'ler. (Ital. gozzoviglia, v. gozzoviglione.)

Gymnasium, djim.nay'si.um, a school for athletic exercises.

Gymnastics, djim.na's.tiks, athletic exercises (Rule lxii.)

Gymnastic (adj.), gymnast'ical-ly (adv.)

Gym'nast, one who teaches gymnastics; gymna'siarch.

Latin gymnasion, gymnastic, gymnastics; from the Greek gymna'sion, gymnas'tes, gymnastikos, gymna'siarcha (gymnos, naked, because these exercises were performed naked).

Gymnosperm, djim'n.no.sper'm (in Bot.) Applied by Linnaeus to certain plants, the seeds of which he erroneously thought to be naked or without pericarp; gymnosper'mous.

Greek gymnos sper'ma, naked seed.

Gymnotus, djim.nö'.tüs, the electric eel of South America.

Greek gymnos nó'tos, naked-back. They have no dorsal fins.

Gynandrian, djin än. drì.ën (in Bot.), having stamens inserted in the pistils; gynandria, djin än' drì.åh, that class of plants which have stamens and pistils consolidated into a "column" (-ia in Bot., a class or order); gynander, djin än' der, a plant of the above order.

Linnaeus called "stamens" andria, the male organs of plants, from
Greek ané, man; the "pistils" he called gynä, the female organs of plants, from Greek gyné, woman.

"Gynandria" is gyné and ané combined, meaning that the pistils and stamens are consolidated or combined in one column.

Gypsum, djýp.sým, plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime.

Lat. gypsum, white lime; Gk. güpeS. (The y shows it to be Greek.)

Gypsy, plu. gypses. (See Gipsy.)

Gyrate, djý.rá.té, winding, to revolve round a central point; gyrát-ed (Rule xxxvi.), gyrát-ing (Rule xix.).

Gyration, djj.rá.t'ýn, circular motion.

Gyratory, djý.rá.t'ý, moving with circular motion.

Latin gýrus, a circle; Gk. güros. (The y shows it to be Greek.)

Gyrfalcon, djýr.fáll.kjón, the large vulture-like falcon.

German ger-faulb, the vulture hawk.

Gyrodus, djý.ró.dýs, a genus of thick-toothed fossil fishes.

Greek güros odous, [the fish with] round teeth.

Gyromancy, djý.ró.mán.sí, divination by walking round and round in a circle.

Greek güros manteia, circuit divination.

Gyroscope, djý.ro.sko.pé, an instrument to exhibit the effects of rotary motion.

Greek güros skóped, rotary [motions] I exhibit.

Gyves, djývs, fetters; gyved, djivd, fettered. (Welsh gefyn.)

II. The initial h is wholly mute in only three simple words in the language, viz., (1) heir, (2) honest and honour, (3) hour. It is almost mute in three other sets of words, viz., human, humour, and humus.

The three simple words give birth to twelve compounds, in all of which the h is quite mute: thus

1. Heir, heir-ess, heir-less, heir-loom, heir-ship. (See Heir.)
2. Honest, honesty, honestly, with the neg. dis-honest, &c.
Honour, honorary, honourable, honourably, with the neg.
3. Hour, hour-glass, hour-hand, hour-ly.

The three in which the h is almost mute give birth to sixteen or seventeen derivatives in all of which the h is almost mute: for example

Humane, humane-ly, humane-ise.
2. Humour, humour-less, humour-ist, humour-ous, &c.
Humour-some, humour-some-ly, &c., humoral.
3. Humus, humate, humic, humulin.

When h follows initial w, the w is slightly aspirated as in whale; wharf, what, wheat, wheel, wheeze, whelm,
whelp, when, whence, where, wherry, whet, whether, whey, which, who, whom, why, &c.

The loss of the h, like so many other of our irregularities, is due to French influence. There was no mute initial h in the language before the Norman Conquest. Half a century ago many words were similarly emasculated, but good taste has been gradually restoring the aspirate.

Ha! exclamation of surprise. Ha! Ha! laughter. Hah. hah, haw-haw [hedge], a sunk fence.

Old English ha! ha! ha!, and hæge, a hedge.

Haebas Corpus, ha'bæ.is.cor'pus, a writ in law, beginning with these words, one of the greatest securities of liberty. It provides that the person addressed in the writ shall produce the body of the person accused within twenty days, and prefer a charge against him of having broken some law of the land. If bailable, the person accused may be set free on finding bail, and if the charge is merely vexatious he may be at once released.

Haberdasher, håb'er. dash'er, a dealer in woollen, linen, and other cloths; haberdashery, håb'er. dash'er. cry.

From hapertas, a cloth, the width of which was settled by Magna Carta. A hapertas-er is a seller of hapertas-erie.

Habergeon, ha'ber'je.on, a coat of mail formed of rings.

French habergeon, from German hals-bürgen, to guard the neck.

Habilitment, ha.bi't.ment, clothing; habiliments, garments.

French habillement, v. habilier, to dress; Latin habilus, dress.

Habit, håb'.it. Cust'om. Habit is the effect of custom, and custom is that repetition which confirms a habit.

Habitual, ha.bi't. u.âl; habit'u'al-ly, habit'u'al-ness.

Habituate, ha.bi't. u.âte; habit'u-at-ed (Rule xxxvi.), habit'u-at-ing (Rule xix.); habituation, ha.bi't. u.â'.shûn; habitude, håb'i. tude.

French habit, habituel, habituate, habitude; Latin habitus, hábitudo (from hábère, to have). "Custom," French coutume.

Habitable, håb'.i.ta'b'l, that may be lived in; habit'able-ness; habituation, håb'.i.ta'y'.shûn; hábitat, the natural locality of a plant or animal; hábitancy, legal settlement.

French habitable, habituation; Latin hábitûre, hábitâtiô, hábitât.

Hack, a horse kept for hire, anything used in common, to cut into small pieces, to notch, to mutilate an author's meaning; hacked (1 syl.), hack'-ing, hack'-er.

Hackney, plu. hackneys (not hacknies, Rule xiii.), a horse kept for hire, to use overmuch; hackneyed, hack'neyd, common, worn out; hack'ney-ing; hack'ney-coach.

French haquenée, a cob-horse. The French were at one time accustomed to let out their cob-horses for hire, and these horses, at a later period, were harnessed to a plain vehicle called a coche-d'hauque. (Romance haque, a horse; Latin equus.)

"To hack," Old English hack[an], past haccode, past part. haccoed.
AND OF SPELLING.

Had, did have. (See Have.) Add, to sum together.

I had rather. I had as lief be... These are corrupt forms of I'd rather (I would rather); I'd as lief be... (I would as lief be...). Latin malo (magis-volo), I would rather. Old English hæfde and hæfd (of habban). "Add," Latin addo.

Haddock, hād'.dök, a fish of the cod kind.
Cod with -ock dim.; Latin gadus, a cod.

Hades, hā'dees, the abode of the dead in Greek mythology.
Greek Hadēs (from eídēs, invisible; a eídō, not to see).
Our word "hell" is Old English helle(n), to be out of sight.

Hadji, hōj', the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina; hadji, hōj'.i, a Mohammedan pilgrim. (Arab. hadjāj.)

Hadrosaurus or hadrosaurian, plu. hadrosaurians, hād'.ro.-saw'ro.s or hād'.ro.saw'ro.ri.än, plu. hād'.ro.saw'ro.ri.änz, a huge herbivorous fossil reptile, first discovered in the chalk-marl of Haddenfield, New Jersey, in 1858. Greek hadrōs sauros, large or huge lizard.

Hāma- or hema- (Greek prefix), haima, blood.
Haima-chrome, hē'.ma.krome, colouring matter of blood.
Greek haima chroma, blood colour.
Haimanthus, hē'.māńt.ri.ús, the blood lily.
Greek haima anthōs, blood flower.
Haimat-emesis, hē'.ma.tēm'.esis, blood-spitting.
Greek haima, gen. haimatōs ði.mē'sis, blood vomiting.
Haimat-ine, hē'.ma.ti.in, the colouring principle of logwood.
Logwood is called haimatoxylon, blood-wood, from its colour. -ine (in Chem.) signifies a simple substance (haima, blood).
Haimat-ite, hē'.ma.ti.tie, blood-stone, native oxide of iron.
Gk. haima, gen. haimatōs, blood, with -ite, stone-like (Gk. lithos).
Haimato-cele, hē'.ma.to.seel, a bloody tumour.
Greek haima, gen. haimatōs κέλε, blood tumour.
Haimato-crya, hē'.ma.tōk'.ri.ah, cold-blooded animals.
Greek haima, gen. haimatōs kruōs, blood-cold [animals].
Haimato-logy, hē'.ma.tōl'.i.ogy, description of the blood.
Greek haima, gen. haimatōs λόγος, discourse on the blood.
Haimatos-ine, hē'.ma.to.in, colouring principle of blood.
Greek haima, gen. haimatōs, blood, with -ine (in Chem.) a simple principle. The o is short in Greek.

Haimatos-is, hē'.ma.to.is, the formation of blood.
Greek haimatōbō, to make blood. The o is short in Greek.
Haimato-therma, -to.ther'.mah, warm-blooded animals.
Greek haima, gen. haimatōs thermōs, blood-warm [animals].
Haimato-xlione, hē'.ma.tōx'li.in, the colouring principle of logwood; haimatoxylon, hē'.ma.tōx'.ilōn, logwood.
Greek haima, gen. haimatōs xulōn, blood [coloured] wood.
Haimat-uria, hē'.ma.ri.u'ri.ah, discharge of bloody urine.
Greek haima, gen. haimatōs ourōn, blood urine.
Hæmoptysis, hæmōpt.'isēs, blood expectoration.

Greek haimo-phū, to spit blood (haima, blood).

Hæmorrhage, hæm'options, a bleeding or discharge of blood.

Greek haimorrāγēs, violent bleeding (haima rēgmānti, to burst).

In the compound word the h of rēgmānti should be dropped.

The Greek word is aμορpαγγίς not aμορραγγίς.—(Liddell & Scott.)

Haft, a handle. Aft, the stern. Halved; hārd, divided.

"Haft," Old Eng. heft, from habb[an], to hold; past part. hefted.


Hag, an ugly old woman; haggish (Rule i.), like a hag (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.);

hagg'ish-ly, hagg'ish-ness. Hagg'is, minced lamb's fry.

Old English hagesse, a witch; Welsh hag, ugly. (See Haggis.)

Hag'gard, gaunt and worn out; hag'gard-ly.

French hagard (Greek hagios, holy), like a "holy man."

Haggis, hāg'gis, a food made of minced lamb's fry.

Haggish, hāg'gish, like a hag. (See Hag.)

Scotch haggis; French hachis, hash or minced meat food.

Haggle, hāg'gl, to chaffer; haggled, hag'gled; haggling, hagg'ler. Same as Higgle.

Hagiographa, hāg'i.o gr.'fah, Old Testament "writings";

hagiographal, hāg'i.o gr.'fāl; hagiographer, hāg'i.o gr.'fār, a sacred penman; hagiographist, hāg'i.o gr.'fāst, one versed in sacred scriptures; hagiography, hāg'i.o gr.'fā'g-ri, sacred "writings" [of the Jews].

The Jews divided the Old Testament into three parts, (1) the Law or five books of Moses; (2) the Nevim or prophets, and (3) the Ketuvim or "writings," called in Greek hagiographa.

Greek hagiográphos, to hagiógrapha (biblia, hagíados grapho).


Hail, hale, rain frozen in descent, to salute, to call [a coach], to call to, to pour down: hail; hailed (1 syl.), hail-ing, hail-fellow, a companion; hail-stone, hail-storm;

Ail, to be affected with some illness. (Old Eng. égl, v. églan.)

Hale, healthy, to drag forcibly; haled (1 syl.), häl-ing;

Ale, malt liquor. (Old English eala or ealō.)

Haul, hawl, to drag; hauled (1 syl.), hau-l'ing, hawl'er;

Awl, a tool for piercing holes. (Old English eal or ēl.)

Hall, hawl, the entrance of a house, a mansion;

All, awl, every one, the whole. (Old English ēl.)

"Hail," Old English hagol; hagol, or hagl, hagol-stân.

"Hale," Old English hál, healthy, sound; French haler, to drag.

"Haul," Fr. haler; "Hall," Old Eng. heal, a mansion, a house.

Hair, Air. Ha're, Are. Here, Ere. Hear, Ear. Heir, E' er.

Hair, hare, a sort of wool; hair, a single filament, ptu. hairs,
a definite number of filaments; hair-y, adj. of hair; hair-i-ness; hair-dye, -powder; -sieve, siv; -splitting.

Air, the atmosphere; air-y, air-i-ness. (Fr. air; Lat. aer.)

Hare, a quadruped. (Old English hæra.)

Are, r (not air), Norse plu. of the verb to be.

Here, hêr, in this place. (Old English hær or hér.)

Ere, air, before in time. (Old English ér.)

Hear, ér, to apprehend by the ear. (Old English hær.)

Ear, ér, the organ of hearing. (Old English éár.)

Heir, air, successor to real property. (Latin hæres.)

F'er, air, contraction of “ever.” (Old English éfer.)

Hake (1 syl.), a fish, an iron hook. Ache, ake, pain.

Hakeem or Hakim, ha'keem (Arab.), a wise man, a physician.

Halberd or Halbert, höl'berd or höl'bert, a battle axe mounted on a long pole; halberdier, höl'ber.deer". French hallebarde, hallebardier; German hallebärde, hallebärdier.

Haleyon, hál.se'ón, the kingfisher; hal'cyon days, days of prosperity and calm.

According to Sicilian legend, the kingfisher incubates fourteen days, seven before and seven after the winter solstice, during which time the sea is perfectly tranquil.

Latin haleyo; Greek hálkyon (hálkōn, to breed on the sea).

Hale (1 syl.), healthy, robust. (Old English hál.)

Hale, to drag by force; haled (1 syl.), hal'ing (Rule xix.), or Haul, hawl; hauled, haul'ing. (French haler.)

Ale, malt liquor. (Old English eala or ealo.)

Hail, rain frozen, to salute. (Old English hægl or hagol.)

Ail, to be in suffering. (Old English egl; v. eglan.)

Hall, hawl, a mansion, entrance of a house: (O. E. heal.)

All, awl, every one, the whole. (Old English al.)

Awl, a tool for piercing holes. (Old English eal or ál.)

Half, plu. halves, harf, harvz. (Nouns in -of and -lf form the plural by changing “f” into ves. The only exception is “gulf,” gulfz (Rule xxxviii.).

To halve, harv, to divide; halved, harvd; halv-ing, har'ving.

Halfpenny, plu. halfpence and half-pennies, hay'pén.ny, hay'pence, hay'pén.niz. “Half-pence” means copper money, either penny or halfpenny pieces; “half-pennies” means two or more halfpenny pieces.

Half and half; a mixture of beer and porter, or ale and porter.

Half-boarder, a pupil who dines at school, but goes home to sleep. Half-bound, the back and corners in leather.
Half-blood, born of the same father or mother, but not both.
Half-bred, a mongrel. Half brother, half sister, a brother or sister related by one parent but not both.
Half-caste, half European and half Hindû in parentage.
Half-cock, the lock of a gun raised half-way.
Half-crown, a silver coin equal to 2s. 6d.
Half-dead, almost dead, greatly exhausted.
Half-holiday, a school holiday from dinner time to tea.
Half-moon, the moon when half its disc is illuminated.
Half-pay, a reduced pay given to naval and military men.
Half-price, reduction of price to one half.
Half-seas-over, nearly intoxicated.
Half-sovereign, a gold coin worth 10s.
Half-tint, an intermediate tint.
Half-witted, weak in intellect.
Half-yearly, every six months.

Old Eng. half, thridde, half, three halves; healf ove, half alive.

Halibut, hōl′.i.būt, a large flat sea-water fish. (Germ. heilbutte.)
Hall, hōl′. Haul, hōwl′. Awl, all, awl.

Hall, a mansion, entrance to a house; hall-mark, the stamp on gold and silver articles. (Old Eng. heal.)
Haul, to drag by force; hauled (1 syl.), haul′-ing. (Fr. haler.)
Awl, an instrument for piercing holes. (Old Eng. eal or āl.)
All, awl, everyone, the whole. (Old English āl.)

Hallelujah, hāl′.le.lu′.ya h (Heb. halalu Jah, praise ye God).
Halliards, hāl′.yar dz, tackle for hoisting and lowering masts.
A compound of hale, to drag, and yards.


Halloo, hāl′.lo , a shout to dogs, to shout...; hallowed (3 syl.), hallowed′-ing. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except ue, retain both when -ing is added, R. xix.) Span. haloo.
Hallow, hōl′.lo, to keep or make holy. (Old Eng. hālgian.)
Holla, hōl′.lah, shout. (French holla; Spanish hola.)
Hollo, hōl′.lo, a call to a fellow to stop. (German halloh.)
Hollow, hōl′.lo, a mere case, to excavate. (O. E. hol, v. holian.)
Halo, hāy′.lo; a luminous circle, “a glory.” (French halo.)

Hallo, hāl′.lo; hallowed, hōl′.lo de or hōl′.lo ed; hal′low-ing.
Halloo′, hallowed′, hallowed′-ing, to dogs. (Spanish haloo.)

Hallo, hal′.ler, or hollo, hōl′.ler, to shout to; halled, hōl′.lerd, or halled, hōl′.lerd; hal′low-ing, hāl′.ler′ing, or hollo′-ing,
hol·ler·ing (followed by to or after), to call to one with a shout. (German hallohs.)

Halloween, hā'l. lo·se', holy eve; Hal'lowmas (Rule viii.)
All Hallows, aul hāl' lo·se, i.e., All Saints, Nov.1. (See Hallo.)
Old English hal·gian, past hal·god, past part. hal·gung.

Hallucination, hāl·lu·si·na'·tion, delusion of mind.

French hallucination; Latin hallucinatio (hallux, the great toe).

Halm or ham, harm or harm, a stalk. Harm, injury.

Germ. halm; Fr. chaume; Lat. culmus, a stalk. "Harm," O.E. hearm.

Halo, hay' lo, a "glory," a luminous circle; halooed, hay' lode, encircled by a halo. Hallo, hāl' lo, to call to.

"Halo," Fr. halo; Lat. halo; Gk. halos. "Hallo," Germ. hallohs.

Halt, hölt, lame, to stop; halt'-ing, limping, stopping; halt'-ed (R. xxxvi.) (Old Eng. healt, v. healt[ian], to limp.)

"Halt" (to stop), French halte; German halte, v. halten.

Halter, hölt'er, a rope [for horses, for hanging criminals].

Alter, ol'ter, to change. Altar, ol'tar, [for sacrifice, &c.]


Halve, harv, to divide into two equal parts; halved, harvd; halv'-ing (Rule xix.), harv'-ing; halves, harvz.

Half, plu. halves, harf, harvz, a moiety. (Old Eng. healf.)

Hām, the back part of the thigh. Am, part. of the verb to be.

Ham'string, to cut the sinews of the leg; ham' strung, ham'mstring-ing. Ham'mstrings, sinews of the thigh.

Old English ham or hamm; ham-elan, to hamstring.

Hamadryad, ham'a dri·ad, a tree nymph; plu. ham'adryads or hamadryades, ham'a dri' a deez.

Latin hāmādrys, plu. hāmandryades (Greek hama drus, so called because they are born with their tree and perish with it).

Hamburgh [grapes], Ham' bur rah. The city is Hām' burg.

Homburg, hōm' burg (in Bavaria).

Hamlet, hām' let, a small village. (Old Eng. hām, dim. -let.)

Ham'mer, an instrument for driving nails, to hammer; hammered, ham'm' ed; ham'm' er·ing, ham'm' er·er.

Ham'mer·cloth, the cloth which covers a coach-box.

To bring to the hammer, to sell by auction.

Old English hamor, hamor·wyrt, hammer·wort, a herb.

Hammock, hām' mōk, a hanging bed on board ship.

An Indian word: Columbus says, "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship... to barter their... hamacas or nets, in which they sleep." German hange·matte.

Ham'per, a basket, to perplex, to shackle; hampered, hām' perd; ham'per·ing, ham'per·er.

Low Latin hamaperium, a hamaper; German haper, to impede.
Hand, the palm with its five fingers. And, a conjunction.

Hand, a suit of cards dealt to one "hand" or player, to deliver; hand-ed (R. xxxvi.), hand-ing, hand-y, (comp.) hand-i-er, (super.) hand-i-est; hand-i-ness, hand-i-ly; hand-bill, hand-book; hand-s-breath, four inches; hand-loom, hand-mill, hand-rail, hand-writing.

Handful, plu. handfuls (not handsful), two, three, ... handfuls means a handful repeated twice or thrice, but two, three, ... handsful means two or three hands all full.

Off hand, impromptu, without delay.

On hand, in the process of being done.

On all hands, on every side.

Come to hand, arrived, received.

To have a hand in, to be partaker in.

To lend a hand, to assist. To strike hands, to confirm.

To take in hand, to undertake.

Old Eng. hand, hand-bred, hands-breath; handsful. And, and.

Hand-cuffs, manacles; handcuff, to confine the hands with handcuffs; handcuffed, hand-kuft; handcuffing.

"Handcuffs" has no singular. The rule is this: if a pair is separable, each may be spoken of in the singular number, as a glove, a stocking, a shoe; but if the two articles are joined together there is no singular, as trousers, nutcrackers, handcuffs.

We see foot-warmers announced at the railway stations. "As well talk of hands-cuffs, eyes-glasses, and books-binder.

Handicap, hand-i-cap; the weighting of horses differing in age, &c., in order to place them in a race on an equality. The word is borrowed from a game of cards somewhat similar to Loo, only the winner is weighted with extra stakes.

Handicraft, hand-i-kräft, work done by the hand; hand-i-craftsman, an artisan; hand-i-work, work of skill.

Old English hand-kreft, handicraft; handicraftig, mechanical.

Handkerchief, plu. handkerchieves, hand’ker-cheef, plu. hand’-ker-cheezz. This wretched compound is half French and half English, and the plural is a foolish exception to a general rule, Rule xxxix. We had an excellent word in the language, hand-scats, or hand-syete, hand napkin, which in every respect is to be preferred. Old English hand and French couvre chef (ancien mot qui signifie bonnet, chapeau, coiffe de toile de paysanne; bandage pour envelopper la tete. Fleming et Tubbine).

Handle, hand-del’ (noun and verb); handled, han’dled; hand’ling, hand’ler. (Old Eng. handle, v. handle

Handsel, han’sel, earnest money; to pay earnest money; handselled, han’selled; hand’sell’-ing (Rule iii., -EL).

Old Eng: handsel’en, handyslen’, v. handysllan, to give into the hand.

Handsome, hand’-samm, beautiful; hand’some-ly, hand’some-ness,
Handy, ready; (comp.) hand’i-er, (super.) hand’i-est; hand’i-ly, hand’i-ness, R. xi. (Old Eng. hand, with the adj. suffix -y.)

Hang, to suspend on a gallows; (past and p. p.) hanged (1 syl.)

Hang [not on a gallows], (past and p. p.) hung; hung [beef]; hang’-ing. Hang’-ings (no sing.); house drapery.

Hang’-er, a short broadsword; hang’-er-on, a dependant; hang’man, the public executioner.

Old English hön, past hang, past part. hangen, to suspend, to crucify.

Hang-nail (corruption of ang-nail), a sore near the nail.

Old English ang-nagâ, sore of the nail (ang, a sore; a trouble).

Hang, to hang on a gallows; (past and p. p.) hung; hang’-ing; hang’ings (no sing.); house drapery.

Hand, the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings of Parliament.

These are printed and published by the Messrs. Hansard. Luke Hansard, the founder; came from Norwich, in 1752.

Hanseatic [league], han’se-at’ik; a German trade union established in the 13th century, and virtually dissolved in 1630.

The triennial diet was called the Hansa, its members Hansards, from am-sée, [towns] on the sea. The league was first called amsee-staaten, free-cities on the sea.

Hansel, a reward, gift; bribe, the first money received in a day.

To hansel, to use for the first time; han’selled (2 syl.), han’sell’ing. Han’sel Monday, Monday of the new year.

A corruption of handsyl. Old English handsylen, a giving into one’s hand, v. handsyllan, to deliver into one’s hand.

Hap, chance, to befall; happed (1 syl.); hap’-ly, by chance; by hap’-haz’ard, by mere accident, at random.

Happen, hap’n; to befall; happened, hap’ned; happen’-ing, hap’-ning. (Welsh hap, luck, chance; v. hapian.)

Hap’py, (comp.) hap’pi-er, (super.) hap’pi-est (Rule xi.); hap’pi-ly, felicitously; hap’ly, fortuitously.

Hap’pi-ness (-ness abstract noun), state of enjoyment.

“Happy” means lucky. It is an adjective formed from hap, luck.

Harangue (Fr.), hâ-râng’, a set speech, to make a set speech; harangued, hâ-rângd; harangu’-ing, hâ-râng’-ing. (Verbs ending in any double vowel, except -ue, retain both when -ing is added, R. xix.); harangu’-er, hâ-râng’-er.

Harass, to torment (only one r). Arras, a tapestry curtain.

Harass, har’râs; harassed, har’râst; harass’-ing, har’râs’-ing; harassing’-ly; harass’-er, har’râs’-er.

French harasser; Greek arasê, to strike against, to dash on.

A “harbinger” is one sent forward to provide for an army on the march. Old English *here·ber·gan*, to lodge the army.

Harbour, *ha*ř·bour, a haven. *Ar* bour, a bower.

Har·bour, to shelter; har·boured (2 syl.), har·bour-ing, har·bour·er; harbourage, har·bour·age.

Old English *here·ber·ga*, a station where an army on march rested, v. *here·by·rigan*, to harbour, to shelter an army on the march.

Hard, (comp.) hard·er, (super.) hard·est. Ar·dour, zeal.

Hard, not soft, difficult; hard·ly, scarcely; hard·ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns means “like.”)

Hard·ness, firmness, solidity. Har·di·ness, boldness.

Hard·ship (-ship, state of being [hard]); hard·earned, -wmd.; hard·fought, -fort; hard·headed, -hčd·ed; hard·hearted, -har·tčd; hard·mouthed; hard·ware, metal household goods; hard·water, hard·won, -wun.

I don’t hardly know: Should be I hardly know.

I can’t hardly tell: Should be I can hardly tell.

Old English heard, hearde, adv.; heard·heart, hard-hearted; heard·heart·ness; heard·lite, hardish; heard·ly; heard·nes.

Harden, *hard*·en, to make hard (-en, converts adj. to verbs); hardened, *hard*·nđ; harden·ing, *hard*·ning; harden·er, *hard*·ner. (Old English heard·ian, to harden.)

Hard·y, strong in health; (comp.) hard·i·er, (super.) hard·i·est (R. xI); hard·i·ly, stoutly; hard·i·ness, hard·i·hood (-hood, state, a hardy-state), daring, effrontery. (French hardi.)

Hare, Are; Hair, Air; Here, Ere; Hear, Ear; Heir, E'er.

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped; (male) buck, (fem.) doe, do; hare-bell, the blue-bell of Scotland, the squill; hare-brained, -braind, giddy, heedless; hare·lip, a cleft lip; hare·lipped, -lpt; hare's-foot, hare's·ear, hare's·tail grass, hare·wort (plants).

Old English *hara*, a hare; hare·fot, hare·wyr·t, &a.

Are, r (not air), Norse plural of the verb To be.

Hair, a sort of wool. (Old English hér.)

Air, the atmosphere. (Fr. air.; Lat. aer.; Gk. aér.)

Here, hér, in this place. (Old English hór or hér.)

Ere, air, before, in time. (Old English ér.)

Hear, héř, to learn by the ear. (Old Eng. hýran, hýran.)

Ear, ér, the organ of hearing. (Old English édr.)

Heir, air, the successor of real property. (Latin hér·es.)

E'er, air contraction of “ever.” (Old Eng. éfré, éfer.)
Harem, *hair*m, the female apartments in Eastern families, a seraglio. (Arab. haram, to forbid.)

Haricot, *hair*ri.ko, the French kidney-bean, a ragout.
Fr. haricot (petite fève, ragoût fait avec du mouton et des navets).

Har’k, listen (imper. mood). Ark, a coffer, Noah’s ship.
Contraction of hearken, Old English *heara*ken[ian].

Harlequin, *hair*le.ki*n, the companion of Columbine in pantomimes; harlequinade, *hair*le.ki*n.ade’, a pantomime especially for harlequin.
French *arlequin, arlequinade; Italian arlecchino.

Harlot, a wanton woman, at one time applied to males as well as females, “He was a gentle harlot (stripling) and a kind,” Chaucer; harlotry, *hair*to.tri, lewdness.
Welsh *herlawd, a tall stripling (lawd, a lad).

Harm, injury, to injure. Arm [of the body], to equip for fight; harmed (1 syl.), injured. Armed (1 syl.), equipped...; harm’-ing, injuring. Arm’-ing, equipping for fight; harm’ful (Rule viii.), injurious. Armful, as much as the arms will hold; harm’ful.ly, harm’ful-ness; harm’-less.
Arm’-less, without arms. Harm’less-ly, harm’less-ness.

“Harm,” Old English *hair*m, v. *hair*mi.n[an]. “Arm,” *ear*m cr *arm.
“To arm,” French armer; Latin arma, n. arma.

Harmattan (Arab.), the hot dry wind of the great desert.


Harmonise, *hair*mo.ni.ize (R. xxxl.), to agree, to adjust in musical harmony; harmonised (3 syl.), harmonis’-ing (R. xix.), harmonist; harmonic, *hair*mo.nik; harmon’-ical, harmon’-ical-ly; harmonics, *hair*mo.nik[ks (R. lxi.); harmonica, *hair*mo.ni.kah, a musical instrument.

Harmonious (R. lxvi.), *hair*mo.ni.ous; harmo’ni.ous-ly, &c.
French harmonie, harmonique, harmonica, harmonieux, harmoniste; Latin harmo*nia, harmo*nico/s.

Har’ness, equipments for horses, armour, to harness [a horse]; har’nessed (2 syl.), har’n ess’-ing, har’n ess’-er.
Welsh harnais, v. harneistaw, harnesier, a harnesser.

Harp, a musical instrument, to play the harp; harped (1 syl.); harp’-ing, playing the harp, talking constantly on one subject; harp’-er, a minstrel; harp’-ist.
Old English *hair*mi.n[an], past hearpude, past part. hearpod; hearpe, a harp; hearpe, a male harper; hearpere, a female harper; hearpestre, a harp-string; hearpune, a harping.

Harpoon, *hair*pou*n, a spear for whaling, to use the harpoon; harpooned’ (2 syl.), harpoon’-ing, harpoon’-er.
French harpon, harponner, harponneur.

Harp’si.chord (not harpsicord), harp’-si.kord, the clavecin.
Harpy, pl. harpies, har·py·z, fabulous winged monsters.
French harpīs; Latin harpyia; Greek harpyiai (harpazo, to ravage).

Harquebus, harquebus, harquebuse, and arquebuse, har·que·bus or ar·que·bus, a fire-arm; arquebusier, ar·que·bus·ier, one armed with an arquebuse; arquebusade, ar·que·bus·a·de, the shot of an arquebuse.

Eau de arquebusade, a lotion for gunshot wounds.
French ar·que·bus·a·de, arquebusade, arquebusier; Italian ar·que·bú·gio (ar·que·bus·io, a bow pierced with a hole).

Harridan, har′ri·dàn, a worn-out licentious woman.
French har'ri·del·le, a jade, a harridan.

Harrrier, har′ri·ər, a dog for hunting hares, a kind of hawk.
Old English hara, a hare. The word should be harar.

Har'row, an instrument used in farming. Ar′row, a dart.
Harrow, har′rō, to rake land with a harrow, to distress acutely; har′rowed (2 syl.), har′row·ing, har′row·er.
Latin āro, to till land; Greek arō, to plough or till.

Har′ry, to pillage, to torment; harried, har′rid; har′ry·ing.
Old English heriand or hergiand, past herode, past part. herod.

Harsh, rough; harsh′-ly, harsh′-ness. (German harsch.)

Hart, Heart, Art.
Hart, fem. roe, (both) deer, (offspring) fawn.
Old English heort, the hart; ra, the roe; "fawn," French faon.
Heart, hart, part of the animal body. (Old Eng. heorte.)
Art, a work of human skill. (Latin artis, gen., artis.)

Harum-scarum, hair′um skair′um, a young scapegrace.

Har′vest, ingathering of crops, to gather in crops; har′vest·ed (Rule xxxvi), har′vest·ing, har′vest·er, har′vest·man; harvest·home, harvest·feast; harvest·moon, the full moon when the sun is crossing the equator in the autumn.
Old English her·fest or her·st. Ear·ing, the time of sowing.

Has (poetical hath), verb have. As, conj. (Greek hōs.)
Old English hābbe thā hafest or hēst, he hafath or hēsth.
Has is a later form, but goes as far back as the eleventh century.

Hash, mince, to mince. Ash, a tree. (Old Eng. asc, an ash.)

Hashed (1 syl.), hash·ing. (French hachis, v. hācher.)

Hasp, a fastening, to fasten with a hasp. Asp, a venomous worm.

Hasped (1 syl.), hap′sed. ("Asp," Lat. aspis; Gr. aspis.)
Old Eng. haps, a hasp; v. hapstian, past hapstode, p. p. hapstode.

Hassock, hūs′sōk, a doss. (Welsh hesg, sedges; and -ock dim.)

Hāst, second sing. ind. pres. of have. Hāste, hurry.
Old English hābbe, thā hafest or hēst, whence hāst, hāst.
Haste (1 syl.), hurry, to hurry; hast'ed (Rule xxxvi.), hast'-ing (Rule xix.); hast'-y, hast'i-ly (Rule xi.), hast'i-ness.

Hasten, hâce'nu, to make haste (-en converts adj. to verbs); hastened, hâce'nu'd; hasten-ing, hâce'ning; hasten-er.

Hasty-pudding, -pood'ing, flour dropped into hot milk.

French hâste, now hâte, haster now hâter; German hast, hâsten.

Hât, a covering for the head. At, prep. (See Hate.) Hâtt'-er (Rule i.), a seller of hats. Hâter, one who hates.

Hât'-er, wearing a hat. Hated, hâte'ed, detested.


Hâtch, a brood, to bring forth a brood, to plot; hatched (1 syl.), hatch'-ing; hatch'er. (See Hatchet.)

Hatches, hâitch'ëz, the coverings over the hatchway.

Hatch'way, an opening in deck to afford a passage up and down. Hatch-bar, a bar for closing the hatches.

German hecke, a brood, v. hecken, [aus]hecken.

"Hatches," Old English haecce, a bar.

Hâtch'et, a small axe; hatchet-faced, gaunt with big features.

To take up the hatchet, to make war.

To bury the hatchet, to make peace.

Fr. hachette, figure à hache, hatchet-face; Lat. ascia; Gr. axind.

Hâtch'ment (corruption of achievement), a funeral escutcheon.

French âchevement, from achever, to achieve.

Hâte (1 syl.), detestation. Ate (1 syl.), did eat. Ait; an isle.

Hate, to 'detest; hât'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), hât'-ing (Rule xix.) hât'-er, hate'ful (Rule viii.), hate'ful-ly, hate'ful-ness.

Hât'tred. (See Hat.)

Old English hête, hêtelle, hatefully; v. hallian, hatting, a hating.

Hatter, hâter', a maker or seller of hats. (See Hat, Hate.)

Hauberker, hav'berk, a ringed mail-armour tunic.

Old English healsborga; a shirt of mail (heals; the neck).

Haughty, hor'ty, (comp.) haught'i-er, (super.) haught'i-est, haught'i-ly, haught'i-ness; hauteur (French), hō.tūr'v.'

French hauteain (haut, lofty, Latin ortus, from orior, to arise).

Haul, a catch [of fish], to drag by force. Awl, an instrument.

All, adj. Hauled (1 syl.), haul'-ing, haul'er. (See Hale.)


Haum, hvaum, a stalk. (See Halm.) Harm, injury.

Haunch, harnsh or hawnsh, the part between the ribs and the thigh. (French hanche, the hip; Low Latin ancha.)

Haunt, harnt, a place of frequent resort. "Aunt," a parent’s sister or sister-in-law. Ant, ânt (not aunt), an insect.

Haunt, to resort often to a place; to visit: [as ghosts]; haunt'ed (Rule xxxvi.), haunt'-ing, haunt'-er.

"Haunt." Fr, hanter. "Aunt," Lat. amîla (am’t). "Ant," am’t,
Hautboy, hō′.boy′, a large strawberry, a wind instrument; plur. hautboys, hō′.boys′. The instrument is also written oboe.

Fr. haut bois (haut bois, long stalk); Ital. oboe, the mus. inst.

Hauteur (French), hō′.tōr′r, insolent haughtiness.

Haut-gout (French), hō′.goo′, high relish, rich flavour.

Have, hāv′, (past) hūd′, (past part.) hūd′, hāv′-ing (Rule xix.), to possess, also an auxiliary.

I had rather, a corruption of I'd rather (I would rather, Latin malo, i.e., magis volo).

Old English habblan, past hāfde, past part. hāfed or hāfd.

Haven, hāv′.v′n, a harbour. Heaven, hēv′.n, paradise.

Old English hāf'en, a haven; hāf'en, heaven.

Haversack, hāv′.er.sāk′, a soldier's knapsack.

French hāvre-sac (dans lequel les soldats portent leurs hardes).

Havoc, hāv′.ōk′, devastation. (Welsh hafog′.)

Haw, Awe. Hoar, Oar, O′er, Or. Whore. Horehound.

Haw, the hawthorn berry. (Old Eng. hāga, hagathorn.)

Awe, fear arising from reverence. (Old English ēge.)

Hoar, hōr′, white with frost or age. (Old English hār′.)

Oar, ōr′ [of a boat]. (Old English ār′.)

O′er, ȯr′, contraction of over. (Old English ōber or ēber′.)

Or, conjunction. (Old English ōththē.)

Whore, hōr′, a harlot. (O. E. hōre, hāre; Welsh hurren.)

Hore-hound, corruption of hāra-hune, hare's honey.

Hawk, a falcon, a plasterer's tool, to peddle, to clear the throat.

Hawk′ing, sport with hawks, clearing the throat of phlegm, peddling goods; hawked (1 syl.), hawk′-er.

"Hawk" (a falcon), Old English hāfoc, hāfocere, a fowler.

"Hawk," Welsh hock, a hawk′ing of phlegm ; v. hock′.

"Hawk′" (to peddle), German hocken, to take on one's back.

"Hawk′" (a plasterer's tool), German hocker, inequality. It is a tool to rub down inequalities and make the plaster smooth.

Hawse, hāwz′. Hoarse, hōr′s. Horse, Whores′, hōr′z.

Hawse, the position of the cables before a vessel moored; hawse-hole, the hole through which the cable runs; hawser, haw′.zer, a large rope for towing, warping, &c.

"Hawse-hole," Old English hāts hole, a neck hole.

Hoarse, having a rough voice from a cold. (Old Eng. lās.)

Horse (1 syl.), a quadruped. (Old English hors′.)

Whores, hōrz′, prostitutes. (O. E. hōre, hūre; Welsh hurren.)

Hawthorn, the hedge thorn. (Old English hāga-thorn.)

Hawthorn-dean, hāw′.thorn.deen′, a species of codlin [apple].

So called from Hawthorn Dean, Roslin, near Edinburgh.

Hay-cock, a pile of hay partly made; hay-rick, a hay stack.

"Hay," Old Eng. hæg. "Hey?" Fr. hein? "Ha!" Fr. ha!


Hazard, hâz'ard (only one c), accident, to adventure; haz'ard-ed (Rule xxxvi.), haz'ard-ing; hazardous, hâz'ardüs; haz'ardous-ly, haz'ardous-ness. (Fr. hasard, hasarder.)

Hâze, mist; hâz'-y (Rule xix.), hâz'i-ness, hâz'i-ly.

Welsh hies, a covering; or Old English haso, a livid colour.

Hazel-nut, hay'.zèl nùt, nut of the hazel tree.

Old English hazel-hnut or hazl-hnut, the hazel or cap nut.

He, (poss.) his, (object.) him; fem. she, (poss.) hers, (obj. her; plu. of both, they, (poss.) theirs, (object.) them.

(His, her, their, possessive pronouns used as adjectives.)

He, she, are also used as gender-words: as he-ass, she-ass; he-bear, she-bear; he-devil, she-devil; he-goat, she-goat; she-cat, she-fox or vixen.

He, him; they, them. Unhappily, in our pronouns we have departed from a general rule. The obj. case being different from the nom. has led to endless perplexities.

In the following examples the wrong cases are used.

(1.) He for "him."

Let he that looks after them [mind this]. (Scott.)
All is now made up between you and he (between him).
I saw you and he in the park yesterday (saw him). Did you know it to be he (it [obj. case].. him).
I always suspected it to be he (it [obj. case].. him).

(2.) Him for "he."

No mightier than thyself or him.
She suffers more than him.
If there is one character baser than another it is him who... (Sir Sydney Smith).
There were thousands who could do as well as him (Nopier).
That must be him, I am sure.

(3.) Them for "they," and vice versa.

A fool's wrath is heavier than them both. (Prov. xxvii. 3.)
They that honour me I will honour (honour... them).
In regard to "but" (except.) and "than," it is quite certain that at one time they were used as prepositions, thus the expressions " than whom," " than me," " than her," " than him," " no one but me," cC., are to be found in our very best authors.


(It will be seen that our obj. case is the dat. not the acc.)

Head, hêd, part of the body, to lead. Heed, caution.

Head-ed, hêd'ed, led. Head'-ed, regarded.

Head-ing, hêd'ing, leading. Heed'-ing, regarding.
Head-less, head-less.  Head-less, regardless.

Head-piece, head-piece; head-ship (head, office or state); headsman, head-man, an executioner; head-man, foreman; head-strong, obstinate; head-way, movement in advance; head-wind, contrary wind; [so many] head of cattle, [so many] cattle; head of the table, at the top; neither head nor tail, no consistency [of account]; over head and ears, quite overwhelmed; make head-way.

Head-y, head-y, affecting the head.  Eddy, a whirl.

Head-i-ly, head-i-ness, obstinacy, rashness.

-head, -hood, suffixes meaning "state," "office," or "personality"; god-head (the god personality), maiden-head (maiden state); child-hood, man-hood, priest-hood, &c.

Block-head is one who has a "wooden" [stupid] head.

Fore-head is the "fore" or front part of the head.

Old English heafod, heafod-man; -head (suffix), -head, -hood.

Heal, to cure.  Heel; of the foot (both heel).  Eel, a fish.

Healed (1 syl.), heal-ing, heal-ing-ly, heal-er.


Health, health; healthful (Rule viii.), healthful-ly, healthful-ness.  Healthful, conducive to health; healthful-ly (Rule xi.), healthful-ness.  (Old English heal.)

Heap, heap, a mass, a large quantity, to pile up, to amass; heaped, heap-ed, to heap up.

Old English hæp, v. hæp-ian; past hæpode, past part. hæpode.

Hear, Ear; Here, Ere.  Heir. (See Hare.)

Hear, hear; (past and p. p.) heard, hîrd.  Herd [of cattle].

Hear-ing, hear-er, hear-say.  (See Hearken.)

Ear, ear, the organ of hearing.  Ear-ing, seet-time.  Ear-ring, ring for the ear.  (Old English ēar, ēar-ring.)

Here, hear, in this place.  (Old English hêr.)

Ere, ear, before in time.  (Old English ër.)

Heir, ear, the successor of real property.  (Latin hærès.)

Old English hêrían, to hear; past hêrde, past part. hêred.

Hearken, harken, to listen; hearkened, harken'd; hearken-ing, harken-ing; harken-er, harken-er.

Old English heorcanian, heorcung, a hearkening, &c.

Hearse, hearse, a carriage to convey coffins to sepulture.

French herse, a harrow, a frame with spikes to hold candles, one of the herse mounted on wheels.  "Erese," Gaelic.

Heart, heart, [of the body].  Hart, a male deer.  Art, skill.

Heart-less, heart-less; without heart.  Art-less, without art.

Heart-less-ly (art-less-ly); heartless-ness (artless-ness).
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Heart-y, har'ty; heart'i-ness, heart'i-ly (Rule xi.) Heart-ache, hart'-ake; heart-sick, heart-sick'ness.

To learn by heart, by rote; by heart, in the memory.


Hearth, harth (not herth'), the stone floor in front of a fire-place; hearth-rug, the carpet for the hearth; hearth-stone, a chalky stone for whitening a hearth. (Old Eng. hearth.)

Heat, heat; warmth, to make warm. Eat, to masticate. Heat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), heat'-ing, warming. Eat'-ing, feeding.

Heat'-er, an iron [for tea-urns, &c.]. Eat'-er, one who eats.

Hêt, heated; hôt'-ly, hôt'-ness.

Old English hat, v. hat(ian), past hâdose, past part. hâtôd.

Heath, heeth, a plant, a large open waste; heathy. (Old Eng. héth.)

Heathen, he'th'en, a pagan; heathenise (R. xxxi.), he'th.en.iVze; heathenised, he'th.en.iz'd; heathenis-ing (Rule xix.).

Heathen-ish, he'th.en-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like"); heathenish-ly; heathenism, he'th.en.izm, paganism.

Old English hâthem, hâthenise (hâth, a heath), dwellers on the heaths. "Pagans," dwellers in the villages (Latin pagus).

Heather, hâth'er, the -heath plant; heathery, hâth'ery, abounding in heather. (Old English hâth.)


To heave-to, hèev-toa', to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion; (past and past part.) hove-to.

Old English hëbban, past hâf, past part. hâfen, to heave.

Heaven, hêv'n.; Haven, hâf'v'n.; Even, èv'n.

Heaven, paradise; heaven-ly, hêv'n.ly; heave'nli-ness (Rule xi.), hêv'n.li'ness; heaven-ward, hêv'n.âr'd (adj.), heaven-directed; heavenwards (adv.)

Haven, hâf'v'n, a harbour. (Old English hâfen.)

Even, èv'n, level, evening. (Old Eng. èfen, both meanings.)

Old English hëfjon, heaven (from heofen, elevated or vaulted).

Heavy, hêv'y, weighty; heavi-ly (R. xi.), hêv'.i.ly; heavi-ness, hêv'i.ness. (Old English hejig, hejigtje, hejiglice, heavily.)

N. B.—It will be observed that every word (except hears) beginning with hear- belongs to our native language.

Hebrew, hêb're; Hebrew, hêb're'yik (adj. of Hebrew); Hebraical-ly, hêb're'y.i.kal'y; Hebraicise, hêb're'y.i.size, to convert into Hebrew; Hebraicised, hêb're'y.i sizd; Hebraicis-ing (Rule xix.), hêb're'y.i.sizeing.; Hebraism, hêb're.yizm, a, Hebrew idiom; Hebraist, hêb're.yist, a Hebrew scholar; Hebraistic, hêb're.y.i.stîk (adj.).

Hecatomb, hēk’.a.tōme, the sacrifice of 100 oxen at a time.
Latin hēcatombe; Greek hēcatōn bou, 100 oxen.
Hectic, hēk’.tīk, a feverish red blush on the cheeks.
Latin hectica; Greek hēktikh; French hectique.
Hector, hēk’.tōr, a bully, to bully and bluster; hec’tored (2 syl.), hec’tor-ing. (From Hector, the Trojan hero.)
(It is hard to imagine how this modest, noble-minded patriot came to signify a bully and braggart like Ajax.)
Hedge, a field fence, to make a hedge. Edge, a border.
Hedged (1 syl.), hedg’-ing (Rule xix). Edged, edg’-ing.
Hedg’-er, hedge’-less. Edge’-less, blunt.
Hedge’-hog, hedge’-row, hedge’-spar’row.
Old Eng. hege, hedge-, ewe.

Hedge, a field fence, to make a hedge. Edge, a border.
Hedged (1 syl.), hedg’-ing (Rule xix). Edged, edg’-ing.
Hedg’-er, hedge’-less. Edge’-less, blunt.
Hedge’-hog, hedge’-row, hedge’-spar’row.
Old Eng. hege, hedge-, ewe.

Heel [of the foot]. Heal, to cure. Eel, a fish.

Heel, to put a heel on a boot, &c., to lie over on one side (said of a ship); heeled (1 syl.), heel-ing.
Heal, to cure; healed (1 syl.), heal’-ing, heal’-er.
At one’s heels, close by. To take to one’s heels, to run off.
Old Eng. hēl. Hēl-heart, heel-hearted, i.e., fearful. (A good word.)
“Heel” (to lay a ship on its side), O. E. hēld[an], to incline, to bend.

Hegemony, hēg’em’.o.ny, the leading influence of one state over others. (Greek hēgēmōnia, hēgēmōn, a leader.)

Hegira, hā.djī’.rah, the epoch of the Mahometan era.
Arabic hādjarā, to remove, referring to the flight of Mahomet from Mecca, July 16th, A.D. 622.

Heifer, hēf’-fer, a young cow. Steer, a young ox, both calf.
The sire a Bull, the dam a Cow. A steer, 3 years old, ēx.
Old English heed[an], steor, bullwak, ēx, ēxf.

Heigh-ho! hi’.hō’, an exclamation expressive of weariness.

Height, hite. Length, breadth, depth, but height (not height’), elevation from the ground. Hight, hite, called.

High, hi, elevated; high’-ly, high’-ness.

Heighten, hite’-en, to make high; heightened, hite’-ned; heighten-ing, hite’-ning; heighten-er, hite’-ner.

Old English heedh, high; heethoven, highly; heedhnes, highness; heedhō or heedhē, height. (Our word should be heigh.)

“Height” (to call or name), Old Eng. hēd[an], past hēt, p. p. hētt.

Heinous, hay’nūs (not hē’nūs), atrocious; heinous-ly, hay’-nūs-ly; heinous-ness. (French haineux, haine.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Heir, (fem.) heir-ess, air, air'-ess. (One of the three simple words which lose the initial h), the others are honest and honour, with hour (R. xlviii.; heir'-ship (ship, state or office); heir-loom, something which descends to heirs.

Heir-apparent, a direct heir. Heir-presumptive, an indirect heir who will succeed if there is no direct heir.

In the following derivatives the h is resumed.

Heritage, hér.ri.ta.ge, what is due to an heir.

Heritable, hér'ri.ta.ble; heritor, hér'ri.tor.

Hereditary, he.red'i.ta.ry; hereditarily; hereditament, hereditary, he.red'i.ta.ment; hered'ity.

Inherit, in.herrit; inherited, inher'iting, inher'itor.

Inheritance, in.her'd.tanee, what an heir inherits.

Latin hares (from haro, to stick). Heir-loom is hybrid, "loom" being the Anglo-Saxon gelôma, household goods.

French héritage, hère'itaire, héré'ter, héré'tier.

(The same irregularity exists in the French words, thus the "h" is aspirated in héritage, héré'ter, not in héré'tier, héré'dite, &c.)

Heliacal, hel'i.ca.kal, emerging from or passing into the sun's light; hel'iacal-ly.

Helianthus, hél'i.an'ruhus, the sun flower.

Greek hélîtos, anthîs, the flower [picturing] the sun.

Helical, hel'i.ca.l, spiral; hel'ical-ly.

Greek hélîx, gen. hélikós, spiral; v. hélissô, to turn round.

Heliocentric, héli.o.sen'trîk, concentric with the sun.

Greek hélîtos kéntron, [having for centre] the sun's centre.

Heliotrope, hél'i.o.trôpe (should be hél'i.o.trope), a turnsole, supposed at one time to turn always towards the sun.

Greek hélîtos trîpô, to turn to the sun.

Hell, the place of future torment. Ell, a measure of length.

Hell'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); hell'ish-ly, hell'ish-ness, hell'hound.

Old English hell, v. hélán, to conceal. "Hades" is the same, being the Greek aidos (not haidos), a-idês, not seen.

Hellebore, hél'.e.bôre, the Christmas-rose, aconite, &c.

Greek hélîbôrós (êthn bôra, to destroy pasture).

Hellenes, hél'.lee.neez (not hél'.lên.eez), the Greeks.

Hellenic, hél'.lee.nik, adj. of Helle'nes.

Hellenism, hél'.lee.nîz.m (not hél'.lên.izm), a Greek idiom.

Hellenize, hél'.lee.nîze (not hél'.lên.îze, Rule xxxii.), to imitate the Greeks; hellenizing, hél'.lên.îze'ing.

Hellenistic, hél'.lên.is'tîk, pertaining to Greek.

Hellenistically, hél'.lên.is'-ti.kal.ly, in Greek style.

Greek hêlînës, hellînikós, hellînizô, hellînístês.
Errors of Speech

Helmet, a rudder, a helmet. (Old English *helm*)

"Helm," Old English *helm*, a rudder; *helm*, a helmet.

Helmet, *helm*; *helmet* (Rule iii.), wearing a helmet, v.s.

Helot, *helot*, Spartan serfs; helotism, *helotism*, slavery, the condition of helots; *helotry*, the body of helots.

Greek *Hailotés*, *helotera*, serfdom (from *haires*, to overpower).

Help, (past) helpt or helped, (past part.) helpt or helped [helpen, *helt*], assistance, to assist; *help*-, or *help*-,ful (Rule viii.), *helpful*-, *helpfulness*, *helpless*, *helpless-*ly, *helpless-ness*; help-mate, one who renders help to another; help-meet, a wife, *I will make a help-meet for him* (Genesis ii. 18).

Old English *help*, v. *helpe[n], past *helpe[n*, past part. *helpen*.

Helter-skelter, in tumultuous confusion.

Helve (1 syl.), the handle of a hatchet; *helved* (1 syl.), furnished with a helve. (Old English *helf*).

Hem, the edge of a garment sewed down, to sew down the edge, to confine (followed by *in*), an exclamation.

Hemmed (1 syl.), *hemming* (Rule i.), *hemmer*-er.

Old English *hem*, a hem or border.

Hema-.

See *Hema-* for words derived from Greek *haima-*.

Hem-title, half. (Greek *hémi*; Latin *semi*; French *dem’ti*.)

Hemicarp, *hemi*-*karp* (in Bot.), one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves. (Greek *hémi-karpos*).

Hemicrania, *hemi*-*krania*, pain on one side of the head. (Greek *hemi-krainion*, half the head.

Hemicycle, *hemi*-*cycle*, a half cycle. (Greek *hemi-kuklós*).

Hemigamous, *hemi*gamous (in Bot.), having two florets in the same spike, one neuter and the other uni-sexual.

Greek *hemi-* gamos, half marriage.

Hemiptera, *hemi*-*ptera*, an order of insects including cockroaches, locusts, bugs, grasshoppers, lantern-flies, &c.

Hemipter, plu. Hemipters, *hemi*pter, one of the above; *hemipteral* or *hemipterous*, *hemi*pterous.

Greek *hemi-* *pteron*, half-wing, because half of the upper wings is membranaceous and half crustaceous.

Hemisphere, *hemi*-sphere, a half sphere; hemispherical, *hemi*.-sfér’ri-kal; *hemispherical-*ly.

Greek *hemi*- *sphairid*, a half-sphere or ball.

Hemistich, *hemi*-stik (often called *hemi*-stitch), half a stanza, two lines of poetry [in rhyme].

Greek *hemi*- stichós, half a row or verse.

Hemlock (corruption of the Old Eng. *hemleac*; "leac" meaning a herb, whence *laectán*, a herb garden, *leac*-wéard,*
Hemp, a plant, the fibres thereof; hemp'-en, made of hemp.
Old English hemp or hæmep; Latin cannabis, hemp.

Hén, fem. of cock. In domestic fowls both called poultry; a young hen is a pullet, a young cock is a cockerel. A "pullet" is sometimes called a poult, and a "cock" a bird.

Hen and cock (suffixed or affixed) are also used as gender-words: as cock-bird, hen-bird; cock-peacock, hen-peacock; cock-sparrow, hen-sparrow; moor-cock, moor-hen; peacock, pea-hen; turkey-cock, turkey, &c.

Hen-coop, a coop for hens when rearing their young;

Hen-pecked, hén-pék't, domineered over by a wife.
Old English hen or hënn, coc or cocc. French poulet.

Henbane, hön'.bane, the hyoscy'amus plant.

A corruption of Old English henbelle, belene, belone, or belune. There is no such word as hen-bone, hen-murderer, and the notion of the seeds being fatal to poultry arose from a misapprehension of the word. The Greek word hyoscyamus (huos kiknês), hog-bean, throws no light on the meaning.

Hence (1 syl.), from this place. Hens, hënz, female birds.

Hence'-forth, hence-forward, from this time onwards.

From hence, from henceforth; from thence, from henceforth; from whence. (“Hence,” O. E. heoonan, hinan.)

"From," in the phrases given above, is redundant, but well-established. There are similar Latin examples: as ex-unde and de-unde; ab-hine and de-hine, &c.

Henich'man, a servant. (Old English hina or hine, a domestic servant, whence hînemann, a henchman.

Hepatic, hë.pät'ik, pertaining to the liver.

Hepatitís, hë'pa.të.tës, inflammation of the liver (-itis denotes inflammation).

Latin hëpar, the liver; hëpticus; Greek hëpar, hëpâtikos.

Hepatica, hë.pät'ë.kah (not hepatica), liver wort.

Gerard says, “It is singular good against the inflammation of the liver.” (Latin hëpar; Greek hëpar, the liver.)

Hëp'ta-. (Greek prefix for seven.)

Hep'ta-chord, a instrument with seven strings. (Gk. chordé.)

Hep'ta-gön, a figure with seven angles (Greek gônia); heptagonal, hëp.tåg'ë.nûl (long o in Greek).

Hep'taandria, hëp.tån'dri.a, plants with seven stamens (Linnæus called stamens andres, men or the male organs of plants); heptan'drian.

Heptan'gular, a hybrid which should be abolished.

Heptagon is good Greek, and septangular good Latin.

Heptarchy, the seven Saxon kingdoms of England.

Greek hëpta arché, sovereignty [under] seven [rulers].
Her, object case of She; also a poss. pron., used as an adj. (Nom.) she, (poss.) hers, (obj.) her; plu. (Nom.) they, (poss.) theirs, (obj.) them; herself, (mas.) himself, (plu. both genders) themselves. (See He.)

Old English heó, she: gen. hire, dat. híre, acc. hi; plu. nom. hi, gen. híra, dat. hem, acc. hi. (Our obj. is the old dative.)

Herald, hér'rait, one to make state proclamations, to proclaim; her'ald-ed (Rule xxxvi.), her'ald-ing, her'ald-ship.

Heraldry, hér'ral.dry, the science of coat-armour.

Heraldic, her'rál.dık, pertaining to coat-armour.

Heraldical-ly, her'rá.lik.́ly, adv.

French héraut, heraldique; Old French hérault; German herall.

Herb (not erh), a plant with a succulent deciduous stalk; herbage, hér'.băge (not èr'.bage), grass, pasture; herbal, hér'.băl, a book about herbs; her'bal-ist, a collector or cultivator of herbs; herbarium, plu. herbaria, hér'.bær.́ri.um, hér'.bær'.ri.ah, an album or collection of dried plants; herbary, hér'.ba.ry, a garden of herbs; herbaceous, her'.bay.shus (-e- before "-ous" of concrete nouns, -i- before "-ous" of abstract nouns, R. lxvi.); herbesc'ent.

Herbivora, hér'.biv'.o.ra.h, eaters of herbs; herbivorous, hér'.biv'.o.vò.rus. Herborise, hér'.bo.rıźe (Rule xxxi.), to search for herbs; her'borised (3 syl.), her'boris-ing (R. xix.), her'boris-er; herborisation, hér'.bo.ri.za'.shın. French herbe, herbeau, herboriste, herborisation, herboriser; Latin herba, herbaceus, herbārius.

Herculean, her'.kül.é.àn (not her'.kül.ée'.àn), very great.

Hercules, hér'.kül.éez, type of strength.

Herculanean, hér'.kül.ey'.n.é.àn, Hercules-like.

Latin Hercūles, herculēus, herculānus; Greek Hē'ράκλης.

Herd [of beasts]. Heard, herd [v. hear]. Erred, erd [v. err].

A herd of bucks, bullocks, camels, cattle, deer, elephants, harts, horses, oxen, stags, swine, rabble.

A flock of birds, goats, sheep.

A drove of cattle, sheep, horses, going to market.

To herd together, to associate together, like cattle; herd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), herd'-ing; herd'sman.

Old English heord, same word as hoard; v. heord(a)n. "Heard," Old English hýr(a)n, pa-t hýrde, past part. hýred. "Erred," French erred; Latin erro, to err, to wander.

Here, Ere; Hear, Ear; Heir, E'er; Hair, Air; Hare, Are.

Here, hér', in this place; here-about, here-after, here-by, here-in, here-of, here-to (-too), here-unto, here-on; here-upon; here-with, here-withal. (Old Eng. hér.)

Ere, air, before in time. (Old English är.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Hear, hē'r, to apprehend by the ear. (Old Eng. hȳr[an]);
Ear, ē'r, the organ of hearing. (Old English ēār.)
Heir, āir, the successor of property. (Latin hāres);
E'er, āir, contraction of ever. (Old English ēfer.)
Hair, a sort of wool. (Old English ār or hēr);
Air, the atmosphere. (French air; Latin aer.)
Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped. (Old English ārā);
Are, ār, Norse plu. of the pres. ind. of to be.

Hereditary, hē're-di-ta'ry, descending by heirs; hereditari-ly (Rule xi.); hereditable, hē're-di'ta'ble; hereditament, hē're-di'ment, any property which may be inherited; her'itage, her'itor, owner of parish lands (Scotland).

Inherit, in.hē're-rit'; inher'it-or, inher'itrix, inher'itable; inheritance, in.hē're-tance, property inherited.

In the above the "h" is aspirated. In the following it is dropped:

Heir, āir; heir'-ess, heir'-less, heir'-ship, heir'-loom.
Latin hē'reditārius, hē'rēditas, hāres. The same irregularity prevails in French: "Il" is aspirated in hér'itage and hér'iter, but not in hér'tier, hér'étique, hér'éditaire.

Heresy, plu. heresies, hēr'ri.siz, heterodoxy; heretic, hēr'ri.tik; heretical, hē're-t'ikl; heretical-ly.
French hérésie, hérétique; Latin hēretōs, hēre'ticus; Greek hērēsis, hēre'tikos (hatreos, to choose for oneself, not to receive by faith).

Her'itable, her'itage, her'itor. (See Hereditary.)

Hermaphrodite (not hermophradite), hēr.ma φρ'ad'it, a living creature uniting in one the two sexes.
Fr. hermaphrodite; Gk. hēr-maphrōditos (Hermes and Aphrodite).

Hermeneutics, hēr'ne.nu'tiks (R. lx1.), the science of exposition; hermeneutical, hēr'ne.nu'tikl; hermeneu'tical-ly.
French hér'meneutiq; Greek hēr'méneutikos (héréneus, an interpreter, from Hermēs, Mercury).

Hermi'tical, chemical. Hermi'tical, hermit-like.

Hermi'tical-ly sealed, -seeld, closed up [like a glass-tube] by fusion; hermit'ic. (French hér'métique.)

Hermēs (Mercury) is the fabled inventor of chemistry.

Her'mit (corruption of Eremites), fem. her'mit-ess.

Her'mi'tical, hermit-like. Her'metical, chemical.
Hermitage, hēr'mi.taj, the dwelling of a hermit.

French hermēta, hermitage; Latin erē'mita, erē'mitus; Greek érēmī'ta (from erē'mos, a desert.) Our error is from the French.

Hernia, hēr'ni.ah, a rupture of some organ through the skin; her'nial (adj.) (Latin hernīa, a rupture.)

Heron, *hē'roön* or *hern*, a game-bird. *Herr*ing, a fish.

Heronry, a place where herons congregate and breed.

Hernshaw, the hern at which hawks were flown.

Not to know a hawk from a hernshaw, to be without discrimination.

Not to know a "hawk" from the "hern" at which it flies.

Hers, poss. case of *She*, (obj.) *her*. Mas. *his*, *he*, (obj.) *him*.

Hers (French), hearse, *hērse*, a carriage for the dead.

Hesitation, *hē'si-tāt* to doubt, to stammer; *hes'i-tāt*-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *hes'i-tāt-ing* (R. xix.), *hes'i-tāt-ing-ly*; hesitation, *hē'sī.tā'ˌtān-sī*.

Hesitancy, *hēs'i-tan-sīz*.

Hesitancy, *hēs'i-tāt-iōn*; *hēs'i-tāt-ār*.

Hesitude, a state of doubt (Latin *hēsītādō*).

Hetero-, (Greek prefix), dissimilar, irregular, diverse.

Hetero-cephalus, *sēˈfə-rələs* (in Bot.), having male and female flower-heads on the same plant. (Greek *hēphalē*.)

Hetero-cer’ca,l, [fishes] having a tail unequally lobed: as dog-fish and sharks. (Greek *hērkōs*, a tail.)

Heterocllite, *hētˈer-o-kˌlīt*ˌlīt*ˌlīt*, anything anomalous, varying from the ordinary rule. (Greek *klītus*, a slope.)

Heterodox, heretical; *hetˈer-oˌdōks*ˌiˌkal, not orthodox; *hetˈer-oˌdōx*ˌy, heresy. (Greek *dōxā*, opinion.)

Heterogamous, *hētˈer-o-gˌəməs*, where the florets in the same truss are of different sexes; (in grasses) where the parts of fructification are on different spikelets of the same plant. (Greek *gāmos*, marriage.)

Heterogeneous, *hētˈer-o-ˌjēˌnēˌlēz*, dissimilar; *hetˈer-oˌgˌən-eˌsus*, *hetˈer-oˌgˌən-eˌnēz*; *hetˈer-oˌgˌən-iˌtē*ˌiˌtē, opposite of homogeneity.

Hew, Hue, Hugh, Yew, You, Ewe, U.

Hew, you; (past) heewed (1 syl); (past part.) hewed or hewn, to cut; hew’-ing, hew’-er. Hewn stone.

Hue, you, colour, tint. (Old English *hēaw* or *hēw*.)

Hugh, you, proper name (Dutch for "high").
AND OF SPELLING.

Yew, u, a tree. (Old English iu, the yew-tree.)

You, tu, plu. nom. and obj. of Thou. (O. E. ge, dat. cow.)

Ewe, u (not you), a dam among sheep. (O. E. cowu.)

Old English hedew, to hew; past hedw, past part. hedwen.

Hexa- (Greek prefix for “six”). Greek hex, six.

Hex’a-chord, an inst. with six strings. (Gk. chorda, a string.)

Hex’a-gon, a figure with six sides and angles; hexagonal, hex’ag’onal-ly. (Greek gōnía, an angle.)

Hexa’gynian, hex’a-gin’i.an (in Bot.), having six pistils or female organs. (Greek hex gūnē, six female [organs].)

Hexa-hedron, hex’a-hèd’ron, a cube or figure with six equal sides; hexa-hed’ral. (Greek hedra, a side, seat, base.)

Hexameter, hex’a-mèter, a verse with six “feet” or poetic beats. (Greek hex metron, six measures.)

Hexandril1n, hex.i’in’.dl’i.an (in Bot.), having six stamens; hexandri, hex.i’in’.dri.a.h. (Greek hex anér, six men.)

Hexangular, hex’a-nèg’ular, half Gk. and half Lat., hex’agon is good Gk., sexangular good Lat. (with six angles).

Hexa-petalous, -pē’t.a.lūs, having six petals. (Gk. petālon.)

Hexapla, hex’a-pla, six versions in six different languages of a book. (Greek hex haplōs, six-fold.)

Hexa-pōd, plu. hexa-pods, animals with six feet; hexapoda, hex’a-pō’da.h, the genus. (Greek pous, gen. pōdos.)

Hey? what say you? Hay, dried grass. (Old Eng. hég, hīg.)

Heyday! an exclamation of pleasurable surprise, frolic, wildness: as the heyday of youth.

“Heyday” German heida. “Heyday” (frollesome time), heahtid, the festive-tide, the joyous time [of youth].

Hhd, contraction for hogshead; i.e., h [hog], hd [head].

Hiatus (hi.ii’.tus) [in a MS], a gap from loss in the continuity, a difficulty of pronunciation produced by the concurrence of vowels. (Latin hiatus, hiāre, to gape.)

Hibernate, hi’bér.nate (not hi.bér’ate), to pass the winter in a dormant state or in seclusion; hi’ber-nāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), hi’ber-nāt-ing (R. xix.); hibernation, hi’bér.nay”.shūn; hiber’nal. (Latin hiberna, v. hibernāre, hibernus.)

Hibernian, hi’ber’ni.an, Irish, an Irish man or woman.

Hibernicism, hi’ber’ni.sizm, an Irishism.

Latin Hibernia, Ireland (Ierna)); Keltic Iar or Eri, western. “Erin” is Er’innis or Iar’innis, western island.

Hiccough (better hiccup), hik’ap (noun and verb); hiccoughed, hik’a’pt; hiccough-ing, hik’a’ping (Rule lxv.)

Dutch huckup; French hoquet, an imitation word.

Hidal’go (Spanish), a nobleman of the lowest class.
Hide (1 syl.), the skin of a beast, a measure of land, to conceal.
Ides, between the calends and nones (Rom. calendar).
Hide, to conceal, (past) hid, (past part.) hid'-en; hid'-ing
Old English hýd, a skin, or a measure of land; v. hýd[an], to conceal.
Hideous, hid'-e.us, horrible; hid'eous-ly, hid'eous-ness.
Archale hidous; Norman hidous; French hideux.
(The e- of "hideous" was interpolated when the fashion prevailed of
pronouncing "d" like "j," as "dew" = few; "odious" = e jus, so
"hideous" = hid jus, etc.)
Hie, hi, to hasten. High, hi, elevated. i, pron. Eye, i.
Hied, hide, hastened. Hide (a skin). Eyed, ide (v. eye); hind-ing, hi'-ing. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both when -ing is added.) Eye-ing.
Hierarch, hi'.e.rar.k, chief priest; hierarchy, hi'.e.rar.ky, the
church dignitaries; hierarchal, hi'.e.rar.käl; hierát'ic;
hierarchism, hi'.e.rar.kizm; hieroc'arcy (not -sy).
Latin hierarchia, hierarchicus (Greek hierárs arché).
Hieroglyphic, hi'.e.ro.glif".xk (not hi'.e.ro.glif".xk), a sacred sym-
bol, emblematic; hieroglyphical, hi'.e.ro.glif".i.kääl;
hieroglyphical-ly; hieroglyphist, hi'.e.ro.glif'.fi.st.
Hieroglyph, hi'.e.ro.glif, a sacred symbolic word.
Latin hieroglyphicus; Greek hieró̂s grìphó̂, to carve sacred [words].
Hierogram, hi'.e.ro.gram, a species of sacred writing; hiero-
grammatic, hi'.e.ro.grämmät".xk; hierogrammatic'al,
hierogrammatic'al-ly; hierogrammatist, hi'.e.ro.glif'.ma.tist.
Greek hierò̂s gramma, a sacred letter.
Hierophant, hi'.e.ro.fánt, a Greek priest; hierophant'ic.
Greek hierophántes, hierophantíkos.
Higgle, hig'.gl', to chaffer; higgled, hig'.gl'd; hig'gling.
Higgler, hig'.lär, a hawker of eatables, a caviller.
Welsh hic, hiced, heced, a cheating, a tricking; v. hicaw, hocedu.
Higgledy-piggledy, all in disorder (Rule lxix.)
High, hi, elevated. Hie, hi, to hasten. i, pron. Eye, i.
High, (comp.) high'-er, (super.) high'-est. Hire, hi', to
borrow. Ire, i're, anger.
High-ly, hi'.ly; high'-ness; high'-way or high-road, the
turnpike; high'-lows, lace-boots; high'-treason.
Lord High Admiral, plu. Lords High Admiral.
High Admiral, plu. High Admirals.
High'-way-man, plu. highwaymen, a robber on the high-road.
Old English hig or heed, heedlice, highly; heednes, highness.
Highlands, hi'-lands, a district of Scotland. Islands, i'.lands;
Highlander, hi'.län.ðér, a native of the Highlands.
Hilarity, hislär'ri.ty, mirth; hilarious, hisl.lair'ri.ä.s, not his'la.-
riüs (-i-ous for adj. formed from abstract nouns; -e-ous for
those formed from concrete nouns, Rule lxvi.)
Latin hiläritas, hiläris, v. hilärare, to make merry.
Hilary term, hil'ar.ry, a law term beginning about the time of
St. Hilary's day, Jan. 13.
Hill, an elevation of land less than a mountain. Ill, not well.
"Hill" retains its double "l" in all compounds except hil-ly.
Hill'ock, a small hill. (-ock, Old English diminutive.)
Hil'-ly (adj.), hill'-side. (Old English hyll.)
Him, obj. sing. of he the pronoun. Hymn, him, a sacred lyric.
Him, (fem.) Her, (nom.) She; (plu. of both) They, (obj.) them.
Him-self, fem. herself, (plu. of both) themselves.
(For errors of speech see He and I.)
"Him," "her," and "them" are the dative not the acc. cases of the
original pronouns: Nom. he, Gen. his, Dat. him, Acc. hine; plu.
N. hine, G. hire, D. him, Ac. hi. So he, she, G. hire, D. hire, Ac. hi.
"Hymn," Old Eng. hymen; Low Latin hymnus; Greek hymnos.
Hind, fem. of Stag, both Red-deer, a field labourer, (adj.) the
back part; hind'-er [part], the part behind (hin'der, to
obstruct); hind'-most, hinder'-most.
("Hinder," Ang.-Sax. "hinder," "behind," not the comp. of "hinder.")
Hinder, hin'der, to obstruct; hin'der, the back part; hindered,
hin'der-ing, hin'der-er; hindrance, hin'der ance, an obstruction.
Old English hín'der[ian], means to keep back; hinder, back, behind.
Hindoo or Hindū, hin'doo', a native of Hindūstan.
Hindūism, hin'doo'.izm, the religion of the Hindūs.
Hindūstanī, hin'doo.stä'n'ni, the language of Hindūs.
Hind (Persic). Sind (Sanskrit), black. "India," the black country.
Hinge, a joint on which a door or lid moves. To hinge on, to
turn on; hinged (1 syl.), hing-ing, hin'y-ing (Rule xix.).
The Anglo-Saxon word is hœor, but our word seems to be derived from the
verb hang[œan], to hang; German hängen, a hinge.
Hinny, a mule, to whinny; hinnied, hin'nid; hin'ny-ing.
Latin hinnio, to neigh or whinny; hinnus, a mule; Greek ginnēs.
Hint, an indirect allusion, to intimate indirectly; hint'-ed
(Rule xxxvi.), hint'-ing, hint'ing.ly, hint'-er.
Hip, the fleshy part of the thigh, the fruit of the dog-rose, an
exclamation, as in hip! hip! hurrah (hu ray).
Hipped, hip't, melancholy with the meagrim. (Corruption of hypped, from "hypocondriac.")
Hipp'sh, rather hipped (-ish diminutive).
Old Eng. hyp, the hip; hypphän, the hip-bone. Heope, the hip berry.
Hippocraee, no such word. It is Ipomoea, a sort of bindweed.

Hippocras, hip’po. hrás, a spiced wine cordial.
So called from "Hippocrates Sleeve" or woollen bag used as a strainer. (Hippocrates, physician, born at Cos, B.C. 460.)

Hippo- (Greek prefix), a horse. (Greek hippös, a horse.)

Hyp’po-drôme, a horse circus. (Greek dromos, a course.)

Hyp’po-griff, half a horse and half a giffin. (Gk. grups.)

Hyp’po-pathology, -pû.hôl’ogy, the science of horse diseases. (Greek -pathós lôgos, disease-treatise.)

Hippophagi, hip.pôf’.a.gi, eaters of horse-flesh; hippophagous, hip.pôf’.a.guos. (Greek phágô, to eat.)

Hyp’po-pôt’amus, plu. hip’po-pôt’ami, the sea or river horse.

Greek hippôs potânos, river horse.

Hyp’po-therium, plu. hippo-theria, hip’.po-ther’ium, plu. hip’.po-ther’i.ah, a fossil beast allied to the horse.

Greek hippôs thérîm, horse-beast.

Hippurites, hip’.pu.rites (better hip.pu.rites), fossil bivalve molluses; hippu’ric [acid]; hip’purite [limestone], limestone abounding in the above.

(The -u- in these words, representing Greek -ou-, is long.)

Greek hippôs oura, horse-tail (u, a fossil, Greek lithos).

Hippurus, hip.pû’ris, mare’s tail. (Greek hippôs oura.)

Hire, hi’r, wages. Higher, hi’r, more high. Ire, i’r, anger.

Hire, to borrow on a consideration; Let, to lend on a consideration; hired, hi’rd; hir’-ing (Rule xix.), hir’-er; hire’-ling, a mercenary.

Old Eng. hi’r, hire, v. hi’r[ian], past hi’rode, past part. hi’rod, hi’rling.


Hirsute, hi’r’sîte, covered with hairs, hairy; hirsute’-ness.

Latin hîrâtûs, hairy.

His, his, poss. pers. pron., fem. her, plu. their. Hiss (q.v.)

Hiss, to express disapproval by a dental aspiration; hissed, hist; hiss’-ing, hiss’-er. Hist, silence! His, his, pron.


Hist! hush (Norse hys !). Hissed, hist (v. hiss).

History, plu. histories, his’to.riz, chronicle of events.

Historian; his’tôr’est.an; historic, his’tôr’est.; historical, his’tôr’est.kûl; historical-ly.

Historiographer, his’.to.ri.ôg’ra.fer, one employed by a sovereign to write the current history of the realm.

Latin historia, historicus, historiographus (Greek história).

Histriônic, relating to the stage; histriônical, his’.trî.on’i.kûl; histriônical-ly; histriónism, his’.trî.on’iz.m.

Latin histriônicus, histrio, an actor; French histriôn.
AND OF SPELLING.

Hit, a blow, a lucky stroke, to strike. It, neut. pronoun.

Hitt, (past) hit, (past part.) hit, hitt'-ing (R. i.), hitt'-er.

Norso hitte, to hit on. "It," Old English hit.

Hitch, an obstacle, to budge. Itch, an irritation of the skin.

Hitched (1 syl.), hitch'-ing. (Welsh hecian, to limp; hecyn.)

Hither, hith'r, to this place. Thither, thith'r, to that place.

Hith'er-to, hith'er-ward, hith'er-most, nearest on this side.

Old English hither or hider. Thither, thider, thiderward.

Hive (1 syl.), a bee-basket, a colony of bees. 'Tve = I have.

Hive, to put bees into a hive; hived (1 syl.), hiv'-ing.

Hoo! Hoo! (interjections) stop! Hoe, hō, a tool.


Hoar, hō'r; Oar, ō'r. Hors, hōr. Whore, hoo'r. Or. Haw.

Hoar, hō'r, white with age or frost; hoar'-y, hoar'i-ness; hoar'-frost, ground-frost. (Old English hôr, hoary.)

Oar, ō'r, for propelling boats. (Old English âr, an oar.)

Hors [de combat], hōr' d' cone'.bâh', disabled (French).

Whore, hoo'r, a prostitute. (Old Eng. hōre; Welsh hure.)

Or, a conj. (Old English ohthe, or, either.)

Haw, a berry. (Old English hâg, hâgt horn, hawthorn.)

Hoard, hôrd, a store. Horde, hôrd, a tribe.

Hoard'-ing, a temporary wooden fence, the habit of secretly laying-by money; hoard'-er, one who hoards.

Hoard (verb), hoard'-ing, hoard'-ed (Rule xxxvi.)

Old English heord, a store; v. heordan. "Horde," German horde.

Hoarse, hō' rse, roughness of voice. Horse, a quadruped. Haws.

Hoarse'-ly, hoarse'-ness. (Old Eng. hâs, hoarse; hors, horse.)

Hoax, hōx, an imposition, a trick. Oaks, ōkes, trees.

Hoax, to trick; hoaxed (1 syl.), hoax'-ing, hoax'-er.

Old English hûx or hûcs, irony, slight, hoax.

Hôb, the shelf of a grate, a chimney settle.

Old English habban, to hold.

Hobb, hōb'b'l, to limp; hobbled, hōb' b'l'd; hobbling, hōb' bling; hobbling'-ly; hobbler, hōb' bler. (Welsh hobëlw, to hobble.)

Hobbledy-hoy or hobbledy-hoy, hōb' b'ldy or hōb' b'ldy hoy, a youth between boyhood and manhood.

Hobby, plu. hobbies, hōb' b'iz, a pony, a favourite pursuit, a small strong-winged hawk. Haußboy, hoû' boy (q.v.).

Hôby-horse, a child's plaything, a walking-stick to ride on.

Fr. hobëseau, a hobby [hawk]. Hobby-horse, a corruption of hobby house (hawk-tossing, or throwing the hawk from the wrist).
Hobgoblin (not happygoblin), hōb.gōb'.lūn, a bogy.
Hobnail, hōb.nāl, a nail for shoeing horses or for peasants' highbows. (German hufenagel, a hoof-nail.)
Hōb'nōb, to fraternise in drinking; hob'nobbed (2 syl.), hob'nobbin'. (The b is doubled because "nob" is treated as a monosyllable, Rule i.)
Hōck, a Rhenish wine, the ham, to cut the hamstring; hocked, hōkt; hock'-ing. Also spelt hough, hōk.
Old English hōk or hō, the hock or ham.
Hocus, hō'kūs, to cheat; hocusse'd, hō'kus't; ho'cus-ing; hō'cus-pō'cus, a juggling trick, to impose by trick.
An exception to R. iii. Welsh hoesdus, a juggling; hoeda, to trick. "Hocus-pocus" is said to be a corruption of hoc est corpus, the words used in the Roman Catholic Church in the eucharist.
Hōd, a dorseil for carrying bricks. Odd, not even.
Hō'd-man, a labourer who carries the hod.
Germ. hotte; Fr. hotte, a hod or dorseil. "Odd," Ang.-Sax. other.
Hōd'den-gray, a coarse cloth of undyed wool.
Hōde'-pōdge (2 syl.), a medley, a stew of odds and ends.
French hōc'hopot (ragoQt fait de boeuf haché, et cult sans eau dans un pot avec des marrons).
Hoe, hō, a garden and field tool. Ho! stop! How (A. S. hái).
Hoe, hō (verb), hoed (1 syl.); hoe-ing, hō'-ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing); hō'-er (R. xix.) (Fr. houe, v. houer. "Ho," Welsh and Fr.)
Hog, a male pig. Boar, the sire. Sow, the dam. Litter, the brood. Farrow, a "litter," to bring forth a litter. Porkers, young pigs for slaughter. Pork, the flesh of pigs.
Hogg'-ish, filthy (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); hogg'ish-ly, hogg'ish-ness.
Hogg'-et, a boar of the second year, a weaned sheep.
Hogmanay, hōg'mā.nī, December; hogmany-night, New-year's eve. (Old English hālig-māndēth, holy month.)
Hogshead (written hhd.), a Dutch measure of liquids.
Hoiden, hōi'dēn, a boisterous romping girl; hoi'den-ish, rather boisterous and rude [said of girls].
Welsh hoedén, a flirt, a coquette.
Hoist (1 syl.), to raise, to lift; hoist'-ed (R. xxxvi.), hoist'-ing.
"Hoist" (a corruption of hoise), Fr. hausser, to raise; Germ. hissen.
Hoity-toity, hōit'.tē toy'.tē, an exclamation to check over exuberation, or noisy ill-temper.
Höld, a grasp, to cling to.  Old, advanced in age.

Höld, a grasp, the keelson of a ship, to grasp, to support, to forbear; (past) höld, (past part.) höld [höld'en].

Höld'-ing, a tenure, grasping, supporting, &c.

Höld'-er, hold'-fast, höld on, clinging to, continue.

Old English healde[n], past held, past part. healden.

"Höld" (of a ship), Old English höl, a hollow, a cavity.

Höle (1 syl.), an excavation.  Whole, höle, all.

Old English hol, a cavity. "Whole," Old English wag; Greek hölós.

Holiday, höl'i.day, a festival, release from work. Holy-day, höl'ly.day, a day set apart for religious observances.

Both the same compound word: Old English hálig-day.

Holiness, hör'li.ness, sacredness. His Holiness, the title of the pope. (Old English hálignes. See Holy.)

Holland, höl'land, the Netherlands; Hol'lander, a Dutchman; hol'lands, a superior kind of gin; hol'land, fine linen, originally bleached in Holland.

Holla, Holloa, Hollo, Holloo, Hollow, Halo.

Holla or holloa, höl'lah, to shout; holloaed, höl'lard; holloa-ing, höl'lah-ing. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing.)

Hallo, höl'lo', a shout of surprise, a call. (Fr. ho! là, hola!)

Halloo', a shout to incite dogs to run after game.

Hollow, höl'lo', a cavity. (Old English hol.)

Halo, hay'lo, a luminous ring. (French halo; Latin hālo.)

Hollow, höl'lo', a cavity, an outside with no solid inside, false, to excavate; höl'lowed (2 syl.), höl'low-ing; höl'low-ness, höl'low-ly, höl'low-eyed. (See Holla.)

Old Eng. hol, a hollow, v. holde[n], past holede, past part. holed.


Holly, höl'ly, an evergreen. (Old English hólegen or holen.)

Wholly, höle'ly, entirely. (O.E. wág; Gk. hólós, the whole.)

Hole'-ly, full of holes. (Old English hol or hole.

Holy, hö'ly, sacred. (Old English hálig.)

Hol'lyhock, a tall flowering plant. (Old English holihoc.)

Holm, hól'm or häme, the evergreen oak. Häme (1 syl.), abode.

Holm or holme, häme, a river islet: as Stockholm.

"Holm" (the oak), Old English hólegen or holen, holly or holm.  "Holm" (a river island), Old Eng. holm.

"Home," Old Eng. häm.

Holo-, höl'oo- (Gk. prefix), the whole.  (Gk. hólós, the whole.)

Hölo-caust, kórst, a burnt-offering in which the whole was consumed. (Greek hólo- hau stos, the whole burnt.)
Hora-graph, -gräf, a deed written by the hand of the grantor. (Greek hōlo-graphē, wholly [in] writing.)

Holoptychius, hōl'ō.pi.tik's.i.ūs, a genus of fossil fishes. Greek hōlo- plastikē, wholly wrinkled or corrugated.

Holster, hōl'ster, a leather case in a saddle for pistols, holstered, hōl'sterd, provided with holsters.

Old English hōlster, a hiding place.

Holt (Ang. Sax.), a wooded hill, a cover. (In names of places.)

Holy, hō'ly; Wholly, hōle'ly; Hole'ly, Holly, hōl'ly.

Holy, hō'ly, sacred; hōli-ness (Rule xi.), hōl'i-ly; hōl'ly-day, a sacred day. Holiday, hōl'i.day, a festival, a day of release from business; plu. holidays, hōl'.i.dūze.

Holy of Holies, hō'.ly ōv hō'.lit, part of the Jewish temple.

Holy Ghost, hō'.ly gost, the Holy Spirit.

Holyrood, hō'.ly.rood, a crucifix over the rood-screen.

Wholly, hōle'.ly, entirely. (Old Eng. valg; Gk. hōlōs.)

Hole'-ly, full of holes. (Old English hol or hole.)

Holly, hōl'ly, an evergreen. (Old English hōlegn.)

Old English hālīad, hālīanes, hōliadrea, hōli-wreikr.

Homage, hōm'.age (not om'.age), reverence.

Low Latin homagium (hōmo, a man); French hommage (homme).

Home (1 syl.), place of abode; hōme-ly, plain, like home; home-li-ness (Rule xi.), home'-less, home'less-ness; hōme'brēd, reared at home. Home'-made bread (-brēd), bread made at home. Home'-farm, the fields, &c., contiguous to the farm-house. Home'-sick, pining for home; home-sick'-ness. Home'-spūn, plain, spun at home. Home'-brewed, beer made at home.

Home'-ward, hōme'w'rd (adj.), towards home.

Home'-wards (adv.), in a homeward direction.

Old English hām, hāmes, at home: hāmstede, homestead; hāmweard.

Homeopathy, hōm'.e.ōp''a.thi' (no compound of home); home-opathist, hōm'.e.ōp''a.thist, one who practises homeopathy or curing disease on the principle of “like cures like”: as heat to cure a burn, &c. The other system of medicine is Allopathy, āl'.lōp''a.thi' (no compound of all).


Homer, hō'.mer, the great Greek epic poet, his two epics.

Homeric, hō.mē'rik, like Homer.
Homicide (not homicide), hōm'-i.side, a mausleayer; homicidal, hōm'-i.sul'-dül, murderous.
Latin hōmicide, hōmicideum (hōmo, gen. hōmnis).

Hōmo- (Greek prefix), "the same." (Greek hōmōs).

Hōm'o-centric, -sēn'trīk, having the same centre.
Greek hōmōs kōntrōn, the same centre.

Hōm'o-cercal, -ser'-kāl, having, like herrings and cod-fish, both lobes of the tail alike. (Greek kērkōs, a tail.)

Hōm'o-chronous, -krō'-mius (in Bot.), having all the flowerets of one colour. (Greek chrōnma, colour.)

Hōm'o-geneous, -dje'-néös, having a uniform structure; hom'o-ge'neous-ness; hōm'o-geneity, -dje.n'é.ə.ti, uniformity of structure throughout.
Greek hōmōgēnēs, hōmōs gēnōs, the same kind throughout.

Homologous, hōm'-ō.lō.gūs, parts constructed on one uniform plan, but each having its proper function; homological, hōm'-ō.lō.gūl'-i.kāl; homol'o.gical.ly.
Greek hōmōs lūgos, the same analogy.

Hōm'o-nym, -nīm, a word like another in sound, but not in meaning. (Greek ònūma for ònōma, a name.)

Hōm'o-petalous, -pēl'-ē.ā.lūs, having all the petals formed alike. (Greek pētalōn, a petal, a leaf.)

Hōne (1 syl.), a whetstone. One, wūn, a unit.
Old English hōn, a whetstone. "One," Old English ēn or ēn.

Honest, ōn'-ēst, morally upright. (One of the three simple words which drop the h: as heir = air, hour = our, R. xlvi.)
Honest-ly, ōn'-ēst.ə.lē; honest-y, ōn'-ēst.i.
(This loss of the h is due to French influence.)
French honnête, now honnète; Latin hōnestas, hōnestus.

Honey, hūn'-i.ʒ, a syrup collected by bees; honeyed, hūn'-i.d (not honied), sweet: as honeyed words; honey-comb, hūn'-i. hōme, the waxen cells in which bees deposit their honey; honey-combed, hūn'-i. kōmd, punctured all over; hon'ey-moon, the first month after marriage; honey-suckle, hūn'-i. sūk'-l, a climbing plant; honey-wort, hūn'-i.würt.
Old English hunig, hunig-comb, honey-comb; honig sucle.

Honorarium, plu. honoraria, hōn'-o.rair'-rā.əm, hōn'-o.rair'-rə.h, a douceur to a professional man.
Latin hōnōrārum, a gift to a consul when he came into his province, the "footing" paid on entering office.

Honour, ōn'-ō.r, rank, rectitude, to respect; honoured, ōn'-ōrd; honour-ing, ōn'-ōr.əŋ; hon'our-er (Rule xlviii.)

Honorary, ōn'-ō.rə.ry, without emolument. Onerary, ōn'- eye.ə.ry, fitted for burdens.

Honourable, ōn'-ō.rə.ə.l, deserving hōnour (Rule xlvi.)
The Right Honourable, title given to cabinet ministers, to earls and countesses, viscounts and viscountesses, barons and baronesses, chief justices, lord mayors, &c.

The Honourable, title of address given to puisne judges, to the younger sons of earls, and to all the sons of viscounts and barons.

Honourably, ôn'ér.á'b'ly; honourable-ness (Rule xlviii.)

Honours, ôn'ér.z, university final-examination distinction.

Honours of war, the privilege granted to the vanquished of marching past their conquerors with military insignia.

Debt of honour, one incurred by gambling, betting, &c., not recoverable in courts of law.

French honneur! ! honorer, honorable; Latin hónor, hónorábitis.

Hood (to rhyme with good not with food), a covering for the head, to cover the head with a hood; hood-ed (Rule xxxvi.), hood-ing, hood-less.

Hood’-wink, to bamboozle; hood’-winked (2 syl.), hood-ing’-ing. (Old English hód, “wink” wínc[ťán]).

-hood (a native suffix), state, condition: as man-hood, priest-hood, child-hood. (Old English hád, state, degree, sex.)

Hoof, plu. hoofs (R. xxxix.), the horny part of the feet of horses, oxen, sheep, &c.; hoofed (1 syl.), having hoofs. (O. E. hóf.)

Hook, a crome, to catch on a hook; hooked (1 syl.), hook-ing. By hook or by crook, by one way or another, by fair means or by foul. (Old English hóc, hácith, hooked.)

(N.B. -ook [except in hookah] is always short: as book, brook, cook, crook, hook, look, nook, rook, shoot, look.)

Hookah, hoo’kah, a Turkish pipe.

Hoop, a band for casks. Whoop, a war cry. Hópe, Ope.

Hooped (1 syl.), furnished with hoops; hoop’-er.

(N.B. Unlike -ook, -oop is always long: as coop, droop, hoop, loop, poop, scoop, sloop, sloop, swoop, troop, whoop.)


Hooping-cough, hoo’ping-kóf (should be whooping-cough), a cough with a whoop. (Old English wóp or hwédp.)

Hoot, a shout of contempt, to shout in contempt; hoot-ed (R. xxxvi.), hoot-ing, hoot-er. (Welsh huwhu; a hoot.)

(N.B. Except in “foot” and “soot,” -oot is always long: as boot, coot, hoot, most, root, shoot. “Foot” rhymes with put, and “soot” is uncertain, being a rhyme to foot, cut, or hoot.)

Hóp, a jump on one leg, a dance, a plant, to jump on one leg; hóp, (past) hopped, hópt; hópp-ing (Rule i.), hópp-er.

Old English hoppen[án], to hop or dance; hopper, a hopper.

“Hóp” (plant), German hopfen; French houblon.

Hópe (1 syl.), expectation, to expect. Ope (1 syl.), to open. Hóp.
Hopped (1 syl.), hop'-ing (Rule xix.), hōp'-er (of hope).
Hōpped, hōpt; hōpp'-ing (Rule i.), hōpp'-er (of hōp).
Hōpe'-ful (Rule viii.), hōpe'ful-ly, hōpe'ful-ness.
Old English hōpa, hope, v. hōp'ian; past hōpode, past part. hōpod.
"Hop," Old English hōp'ian; past hōpode, past part. hōpod.
Hopper, hōp'·pər, the funnel through which grain passes into a mill; so called from its hopping or jerking motion.
Horal, hōr'·al, pertaining to hours. Oral, or'·al, by word of mouth.
Hor'·ary, noting the hours. Orr'·ery, an astronomical toy.
Latin hōra, the hour, hōr'·arius; Greek hōra.
"Oral," French oral (Latin à, gen. óris, the mouth).
"Orrery," so called in compliment to C. Boyle, earl of Orrery.
Horde, hōrd, a migratory tribe. Hoard, hōrd, a store.
French horde; German hōrde. "Hoard," Old English hōrd, a store.
Horehound, a plant. (Old English hāla-hūtnig, hares' honey.)
Horse, hōrs, a hard substance projecting from the head of some animals, a musical instrument. Awn, the beard of grass.
Hōrn'-y; horned, hōrnd or hōr'-nēd; horned-ly, hōr'-nēd.ły; horned-ness, hōr'-nēd.ness; hōrn'-er, a worker in horn; horn'-ing (said of the moon). Awn'-ing, a cloth cover to protect goods from the sun or weather.
Old Eng. hōrn, hornleas, hornless. Awn, Lat. āvena; Gk. advē.
Hornblende, hōrn.błend, a mineral. (German hornblende).
Hornet, a large wasp-like insect. (Old English hyr'·net.)
Horology, hōr'·o.lo.gy, science of clock-making.
Horologist, hōr'·o.lo.jist; horological, hōr'·o.lo.lj'.i.ķil; horologe, hōr'·o.lo.dje, a time-piece; horography.
Latin hōrologium, hōrōlogicus; Greek hōra logoi.
Horoscopy, hōr'·o.skōpe (in Astrol.), the aspect of the planets at a given time [as at the birth of a child]; horoscopy, hōr'·o.skōp, divination by horoscopes.
French horoscope; Latin hōrosōcīpus, hōrosōcīpium; Greek hōra skō-pēn, to investigate the hour (of nativity).
Horrible, hōr'·ri·bl (not hōr'·ribl b'l), dreadful; horribly, hōr'·ri·bly (not hōr'·ribl b'lj); hōr'·rible-ness.
Horrid, hōr'·rid, disagreeable; horrid-ly, horrid-ness.
Horri'·fy, hōr'·fi, to strike with horror; horrifies, hōr'·fi·fe; horri'·fied, -f'ed; horri'·fy-ing; horrific, hōr'·rif.ik.
Horror, hör'vr (not, horrour), dread; horrors, a disease so called; horror-stricken, hör'vr-strik'n.
Latin horríbilitis, horridus, horríficus, horror (horrère, to set the hair on end); French horrible.

Hors de combat (Fr.), hör' d' höne.bah', disabled in battle.

Horse, hörse, a quadruped. Hoarse, hörse, rough in voice.

Horse, the animal irrespective of sex: Stallion, stål'y'n, the sire. Mare (1 syl.), the dam. Foal, the infant offspring irrespective of sex. Colt, Filly, male and female foal.

Horsed, hörst, mounted on horseback; horse-shoe, -shoo.

Horse-laugh, hörce lähf, a loud vulgar laugh; horse-leech.

Horse-whip, hörce.whip, a whip for a horse, to flog; horse-whipped, -whipt; horse-whipp-ing (Rule 1, "whip" is treated as a monosyllable), horse-whipp-er.

Horsemanship, hörce.man.ship, the art of a horseman.

The Horse Guards, (sing. "One of the Horse Guards" or "In the Horse Guards,") cavalry household troops.


"Stallion," Welsh ystalwyn. "Mare," Old English mare or myre.


Horsec-iradish, hörce.rad'-ish (not 'red'-ish), a pungent root.

The word horse enters into the name of several plants, as horse-bramble, horse-cucumber, horse-mint, horse-nettle, horse-chestnut. The Greek hippos; a horse, is used also for anything large and coarse, as hippo-k-ránnos, a horse-cliff, i.e., very steep, &c.; so in Latin hippo-lapathum, hippo-marathrum, wild fennel; hippo-selSnum, horse or wild parsley. Compare also horse-play, horse-laugh, horse-faced (having a large coarse face), &c.

Horticulture, hör't.kül'-thür, the art of gardening; horticul-tural, hör't.kül'-thür'al; horticulturist, hör't.kül'-thür.i.st, one skilled in garden plants.

Fr. horticulture, horticultural. (Lat. hortús culture, garden culture.)

Hortus siccus, hör't.sik'sık's, a collection of plants dried and sorted. (Lat. hortus seccus, a garden of dried plants.)

Hosanna, hö.zän',ah, an "Io triumphē!" to Jehovah.

A Hebrew word, meaning "Save, I beseech thee!" but it is now used to signify "Praise!" "Glory be given!"

Hose, hözé. Hoes, höze, plu. of hoe, a tool. Ówes, Ówz (v. owe).

Hose, hözé, stockings. (The plu. hosen, hö'zen, not in use.)

Hosier, hö'zher, a dealer in stockings. Osier, ö'zher, willow.

Hosiery, hö'zi.rey, stocking-goods.


Hospice, hös'pis, an Alpine convent where travellers are entertained. (Fr. hospice; Lat. hospíatum, an inn; hospes, a host.)

Hospitable, hös'pi.tă.bəl (not, hös'pi't.ə.bəl'; hospitably, hös'pi-
túbly (not hós'pit'úbly); hospitable-ness, hós'pit.túb-ness (not hós'pit'.úb'ness).

Hospitality, plu., hospitalities, hós'pit.túl'.i.tiz.
Hospital, hós'pit.túl, an infirmary.
Latin hospitalis, hospitalitas (hospes, a guest); French hospitalité.

Hospodar, hós'.pó.dár (not hospidar), a vassal prince of Turkey.

Host, fem. höst'ess, the entertainer of guests. Host, an army, a multitude; the consecrated wafer in the papal church.

Hostel, hós'.tél, now hôtel; hostelry, hós'.tél.rý, an inn.

French hôte, now hôte, a landlord. "Host" (an army), Latin hostes.

"Host," Low Latin hostiaria; French hostel, now hôtel.

Hostage, hós'.stä.ge, a pledge. (French ostage, now otage.)

Hostile, hós'tíl, inimical; hostile'ly, hós'til.ly (adv.)

Hostility, plu. hostilities, hós'tíl'.i.tiz, enmity.

French hostile, hostilité; Latin hostillis, hostilitas.

Hostler, hós'.ler (not os'.ler), the man who takes charge of the horses at an inn. (Fr. hosteler, now hôtelier, the innkeeper.)

Hót, warm; (comp.) hótt'-er, (super.) hótt'-est (Rule i.)

Hótt'er, warmer. Otter, öl'tér, an animal. Otter [of roses].

Hót'-ly, hót'-ness, hót'-house; hot-pressed, hót'-prést.

Heat, heat; heat'-ed, heat'ing, heat'er. Eat, &c.

Old Eng. hót; heat, hot; v. hótian, past hótado, past part. hótad.


Hotch-potch, a medley. (See Hodge-podge.)

Hotel, höt.tél', a large inn. (French hôtel, for hostel.)

Hottentot, höt'.tén.tót, a native of South Africa.

Hough, hök (not hüf), the ham, to cut the sinews of the ham.

(Of the words in -ough, three are pronounced -ök, viz., hough, lough, and shough, two -off, five -uff, three -ow, and three -ew, Rule lxv.); houghed, hökt; hough'-ing.

Old English hö or hō, the hough or ham. The word should be pronounced "hōh," slightly guttural, not hök.

Hound, a dog that hunts by scent and gives tongue upon trail or drag. Grayhound (not greyhound), is a dog which will attack a gray or badger without being taught so to do.

"Grayhounds" do not use their nose in coursing, like hounds, but their eyes. Harrier, a dog for hares (Old Eng. harra, a hare). Terrier, a fox-dog, &c., so called because it will follow game even to the burrow or earth-hole. (Fr. terre; Lat. tērra; Old Eng. hānd, a hound.)

Hour, our, sixty minutes of time. Our, belonging to us.

Hour-ly, our'.ty; hour'-hand, hour'-glass.

(This is one of the three simple words in which, from Fr. influence, the h is wholly dropped: as in heir, honour, and honest, Rule xlviii.)

French heure = cur; Latin hōra; Greek hōra.
Errors of Speech

Houri, hoo'ry, plu. houris [or houeries], hoo'riz, a nymph of paradise in Mahometan mythology. (Arabic hurî.)

House, (noun) houce, (verb) hōwz (Rule ii.)
House, hōuce, a dwelling-place; house-less, house-hold; house-holds, floor for domestic use; house-maid; house-lee-k, house-keeper; house-breaker, bûaker; house-wife; house-wifery, hūz'ifr'y, economical domestic management. Huzzy, a house-trull.

House, hōoz, to place under the shelter of a house; housed, hōwzd; house-ing, hōwz'-ing.

House, (noun) hōllee, (verb) hōwz (Rule ii.)

House, hōllee, a dwelling-place; house-less, house-hold; house-holds, floor for domestic use; house-maid; house-lee-k, house-keeper; house-breaker, bûaker; house-wife; house-wifery, hūz'ifr'y, economical domestic management. Huzzy, a house-trull.

Housing, hōw'zing, depositing in a house, a cloth laid over a saddle; housings, hōw'z'ingz, horse-trappings.

Hove (1 syl.), as hove in sight, appeared in sight, past tense of heave in seaman’s language. (O. E. hōf, past t. of hebban.)

Howel, hō'el (not hūv'el), a mean hut; howelled hōv'-zd; howelled (Rule iii.)

Hovel, hōv'-el (not hūv'el), a mean hut; hovelled hōv'-zd; hovelled (Rule iii.)

Hove (1 syl.), as hove in sight, appeared in sight, past tense of heave in seaman’s language. (O. E. hōf, past t. of hebban.)

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How (to rhyme with nōw, not with grōw), in what manner?

How do you do? i.e., how do you du? (Old Eng. dug[an] valēre = “Quamodo vāles,” how do you thrive?)

Howbeit, hōw.be'it, nevertheless; however, how so; howsoever, hōw'.so.e'vr (not hōw'.sım.e'vr)

Housing, hōw'zing, depositing in a house, a cloth laid over a saddle; housings, hōw'z'ingz, horse-trappings.

Hove (1 syl.), as hove in sight, appeared in sight, past tense of heave in seaman’s language. (O. E. hōf, past t. of hebban.)

Hovel, hōv'-el (not hūv'el), a mean hut; hovelled hōv'-zd; hovelled (Rule iii.)

Hover, hōv'.ër (not hūv'.ër), to flutter over, to hang about; hovered, hōv'.er'd; hov'er-ing, hov'er-ing-ly, hov'er-er. (Followed by over or about.)

Hovser, hōv'ser, a Dutch fishing-boat. Hookah, hoo'kāh, a Turkish pipe. Hooker (to rhyme with looker.)

Hōwl (to rhyme with قول, not with bōwl) Owl, a bird.

Hōwl, the cry of a dog, to cry like a dog; howled (1 syl.), howl'-ing, howl'-er. (German heuleu; Greek hulaö.)
How'let, the grey or brown owl. Ow'let, a young owl.


Hoy! (interjection), stop! a small Dutch vessel.

"Hoy" (a boat), Dutch huy; French heu.

Hoya, hoy'ya, a hothouse wall-flower called the wax-plant, from its waxy appearance. It is of the order Asclepiadaceae.

Hubbub, hü'b'bub, uproar. (Welsh uban, a hubub, v. ubain.)

Huckaback, hük'a.bæk (not huckerbeck), toweling.

Hucklebone, hük'l.bön, the hip bone. (Germ. höcker, a knob.)

Huckster, hük's'ter, a pedlar; huck's'tering. (-ster, Rule li.)

Archaic hüche, a hutch or chest, with -ster.

The German word is höhe, a higgler, v. höhnen.

Huddle, hud'd'd, to crowd promiscuously (followed by tother); huddled, hud'd'dld; huddling, hud'd'ling; hudd'ler.

German hudler, a huddler; v. hulden, to bungle, to muddle.

Hudibrastic, hu'.di.bnis'trik, in the style of Hudibras.

Hue, Hew, Hugh, all hue. You, Yew, Ewe, U, all u.

Hue, hue, tint; hued, heud, tinted; hue'-less.

Hew, to cut; hewed, heud; hew'-ing; hew'-er.

Hugh, hue, a proper name. (Dutch for "high").

You, nom. and obj. plu. of thou. (Old English cow.)

Yew, a tree. (Old English iu. The ash-tree is cow.)

Ewe, the dam of sheep. (Old English cowv.)

"Hue," həw or həw. "Hew," heu[an], past heow, past part. hæven.

 Huff, plu. huffs, həfs (Rule xxxix.), ill-temper, to offend, to fine your adversary at "draughts" for omitting to take a "man"; huffed, həf; huff'-ing, huff'-er; to take huff, ... offence.

Span. chufar, to mock or bully; O. Eng. hweapon, to make an exchange.

Hüg, an embrace, to embrace; hugged, hāgd; hugg'-ing (Rule i.), hugg'-er. (Welsh ug, that is enveloping.)

Hüge (1 syl.), vast; huge'-ly, huge'-ness. Hugh, a man’s name.

Old Eng. hou, a mountain; Germ. hügel, Hugo; Dutch hugh, lofty.

Hüg'ger-müg'ger, in disorder; In hugger-mugger, clandestinely.

Danish hug, to squat; smug, privately, clandestinely ("smuggle").

Huguenot, heu'gwen.ot, protestants of France; hu'guenot-ism.

French huguenot, huguenotisme; German hugenot.

Hulk, the body of a ship, anything unwieldy, to loiter about; hulk'-y, heavy, stupid; hulk'-ing, unwieldy, loitering about; The Hulks, old ships once used for convicts.

Old English hule, a cabin; hules, a light ship.

Hull, the body of a ship, a husk, to shell, to throw; hulled, huld; hull'-ing. (Old Eng. hule, a husk; hule, a ship.)

Hullabaloo, hül'lah ba.ləu', an uproar, a confused noise.

French hurtlu-berlu (hurtle berlu, to yell [like] a crazy man).
Hum, a murmur, a falsehood, to deceive, to sing with the mouth shut, to murmur; hummed, humd; humm-ing (Rule i.), humm-er; humm-drum, without animation.

Humble-bee, the buzzing (not the lowly) bee.

German hummen, to hum, to buzz; hümmel-bee, the humble-bee. "Hum" (a falsehood, to deceive), a contraction of humbug, q.v.

Human, you man (R. xlviii.), pertaining to mankind; hu man-ly.

Human, you main (R. xlviii.), compassionate; humane-ly.

Humanise, you mä-nize, to civilise; hu man is ed (3 syl.), hu manising (Rule xix.), hu man is-er (Rule xxxi.).

Humanity, you main ty, benevolence, kindness.

Humanity Studies, -str'd'iz or Humanities, you main riot, classic literature (lit' era humanio'res), so called in opposition to divinity (or lit' era divine). French humain, humanitë, humaniser; Latin humanitas, humanus.

Humble, hüm b'l (not um b'l), lowly, to debase; humbled, hüm b led; humbling, humbling-ly, humble-ness; hum bly (not üm b'lyness, üm b ly). Humble-bee, v. Hum.

Humility, you mil ity, lowliness of mind, modesty.

Humiliate, you mil it ate, to degrade; humil'iat ed, humil'i at ing (Rule xix.), humil'i at or (Rule xxxvii.).

Humiliation, you mil it a shan, an abasing.

French humble, humilité, humilation; Latin humilitas, humiliiatio, humiliiator, v. humilitare, humilitas.

Humble, hüm blz for Umsöes, üm b tz, the heart, liver, &c., of deer, the huntsman's perquisite; hum' ble-pie for umble-pie, pie made of umbles.

To eat um ble-pie, to be humiliated (to be sent from the master's " venison " to the servant's " pie of umbles.

Latin umbilicus, the insides of anything, the navel.

Humbug, hüm b'g, a pretender, a deceiver, to hoax; hum bugged (3 syl.), hum bugg ing, hum bugg er. (This word is treated as if bug were a separate word, Rule i.)

Irish um b g = um bug, soft copper, worthless money, a mixture of bad copper and brass, issued by James I, whence um bug is the opposite of sterling or genuine (F. Crossley).

Humeral, you mér ról; Humoral, you mör ról.

Humeral, pertaining to the hüm' réus or shoulder;

Humoral, pertaining to the humours or fluids of the body.

Humerus, you mér rús, from the shoulder to the elbow;

Humourous, you mör rús, full of humour or fun.

"Humeral," Fr. huméral, humérus; Lat. hümérus; Gk. émos.

"Humoral," French humeur; Latin humor, moisture.

Humic, you mik [acid], obtained from humus or mould,

Latin humus, mould, moist earth.
Humid, you'mid, moist; humid'ity, dampness.  
French humide, humidité; Latin húmidus, húmidadas.  
Humil'iate, you.mül'iate; humil'iat-ed (R. xxxxi.), humil'iat-ing  
(R. xix.); humiliation, you.mül'-i.a.shün; humil'ity.  
Humite, you'mite, a precious stone of a brown-red tint.  
So named after Sir Abraham Hume. (-ite, a stone, Greek lithos.)  
Hummock, hüm'mök, a hillock, a mass of floating ice.  
Hammock, hüm'mök; a swing bed [on board ship].  
"Hummock," hump' with dim. -ock; Latin umbo; Greek ambon.  
"Hammock," Indian hamacas, nets for sleeping on.  
Hummocks, Persian sweating-baths. (Persian ham'man.)  
Humour, you'mür, moisture, temper, fun, to indulge; humoured,  
you'merd; hu'mour-ing, hu'mour-er;  
Hu'mour-less, hu'mour-ist; hu'mour-some, you'mor'süm.  
(-some, Old English "full of.")  
Hu'mourous, jocose. Hu'merus, from shoulder to elbow.  
Hu'mourous-ly, you'mor'sis.ly; hu'mourous-ness.  
Latin humor, moisture. According to an old theory, there are four  
principal "humours" in the body, on the due proportion and combi-

Hump, a protuberance [on the back]; hump'back, one with a  
protuberance on the back; hump-backed, hüm'p-bákts.  
Latin umbo; Greek ambon. (In Danish humpe is "to hobble.")  
Humus, you'mus, black mould. (Latin hümus, mould.)  
Hünch, a hump, to elbow; hunched (1 syl.), hunching; hunch-
backed, bökt. Hunk or hunch [of bread], a large slice.  
Lat. vęcus, bowed; Gk. oıkos, bulk, mass (v. oıkos, to enlarge).  
Hundred, hün'dréd (not hün'derd), ten-times-ten; hun'dredth,  
hun'dred-fold; hun'dred-weight, -wait (marked cwt.,  
that is, c for centum, a hundred, and wt.), 112-lbs.  
Old English hunđred, hunđrath, hunđ, hunđfold, hunđtig.  
Hühng, suspended; hanged, hünđ [on a gallows]; hung-beef,  
beef salted and dried. (O. E. hang[ian], hangede, hanged.)  
Hunger, hün'ger, desire for food; to crave food; hun'gered,  
hün'ger'géd; hun'ger-ing, hün'ger-ing.  
Hun'gry, feeling a craving for food; hun'gri-ly (Rule xi.)  
Old English hungu, v. hung[ian], hungrig, hungry.  
Hünk, a sordid man, a niggard. (Welsh onc.)  
Hűnt, a chase, to chase; hűnt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), hűnt'-ing.  
Hűnt'-er, fem. huntress, one who hunts; hűnt'-er, a horse  
for hunting; huntsman (not huntman).  
Hunting, Coursing. “Hunting,” the pursuit of game by  
horses and a pack of hounds. “Coursing,” searching for
hares and rabbits chiefly on foot with two hounds held in leash and slipped together.

Old English *huntna*, a hunting; *huntnere*, v. *huntnian*, past *huntnode*, past part. *huntnod*, *huntnod*, *huntnung*, a hunting.

**Hurdle**, *hur’.d’il*, twigs twisted into a frame for a fence, to fence with hurdles; hurdled, *hur’-d’ld*; hurdling.

Old English *hyrde* (*hyrde*, a guard, a guardian, a keeper).

*Hurdy-gurdy*, a stringed inst. worked by a wheel and handle.

"Hurdy," Ital. *ordigno*, a machine; "gurdy" is guitar with dim.

*Hurl*, to cast. *Earl*, *ur*; an English peer next in rank to a duke.

*Hurled* (1 syl.), *hurl’-ing*, *hurl’-er*. (Old Eng. *lweofa*.)

*Hurly-burly*, uproar. (Fr. *hurlu-bertlu*, yelling of madmen.)

*Hurrah!* *hoo’-räh!* a shout of exultation. (German *hurrah!*)

*Hurricane*, *hū’r-rē’kain*, a storm of wind; *hurricano*, *hū’r-ri’-kāh’no*, plu. *hurricanoes*, *hūr’ri’kāh’nōzē* (Rule xliii.)

This is not a comp. of *hurry cane* (to carry off the sugar canes rapidly), but the Span. *hurricane*; Ital. *oragano*: Fr. *ouragan* (orange, a storm).


*Hurried*, *hur’ried*, hastened and flustered; *hurries*, *hur’ri’z*; hurried-ly; hurried-er, hurried-ing, hurried-sku’r-ry.

Welsh *gyrta’d*, a racing, a forcing on, *gyrol*, *gyru*, to hurry on.

*Hurst*, a copse, a thicket. *Erst*, formerly.


*Hurt*, injury, to injure; (past) *hurt*, (past part.) *hurt*; hurt’-ing, hurt’-er; hurt’-ful (R. viii.); hurt’ful-ly, hurt’ful-ness.

Old English *hurt* (Italian *urt*, a blow, v. *urtare*, to strike).

*Hurtle*, *hurt’l*., to clash together, to jostle; hurtled, *hurt’l’d*; hurt’ling. (French *hurtier*, to run foul of each other.)

*Hurtle-berry*, the whortle-berry. (Germ. *heidelbeere*, heath-berry.)

*Hūs’band*, fem. *wife* (1 syl.); (verb) to manage frugally; *hūs’band-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *hūs’band-ing*, *hūs’band-man*, a tiller of the soil. *Hus’band-less*, *hūs’band-less*.

*Husbandry*, *hūs’-bān’drē*, tillage, domestic economy.

Old English *hūs’bonda*, not the house *band*, but the house proprietor or house holder. "Wife," Old English *wif*.

*Hūsh*, to silence; hushed (1 syl.), *hush’-ing*. (German *husch*.)

*Hūsk*, a sheale; *hūsk’-y*; full of husks, hoarse; *hūsk’-ly* (Rule xi.), *hūsk’-nēss*. (German *hülse*, a sheath, a husk.)

*Hussar*, *hoo’zər*, one of the hussars or light cavalry. *Huzzle!*

"Hussar," Fr. *hussard*, from the Hungarian *housz-ar* (20-pay), because to form this corps the Hungarian nobles equipped at their own expense one man out of every twenty families.

*Hussif*, *hūs’-if*, a case to contain needles, cotton, &c. (*house-wife*).

*Hussite*, *hūs’-ītē*, a follower of John Huss of Bohemia.
AND OF SPELLING.

Hussy, hūz'.zy, a slattern. (Old English hūsa, a maidservant.)
Hustings, hūs'.tings, a booth where votes are taken, a platform.
Old English hūsting, a hustling, a place of council.
Hustle, hūs'-sl', to push together, to elbow out; hustled, hūs'-.s'ld; hustling, hūs'.ling; hustler, hūs'.ler.
Dutch hutselen, to shake about; Danish husere, to act violently.
Huswife, hūs'.wife, a thrifty female house manager.
Hussif, hūz'.if, a needle and cotton case. (O. E. hūs wif.)
Hut, a mean cottage, a temporary dwelling, to place in huts;
hutt'-ed (Rule i.), hutt'-ing. (Germ. hutte; Fr. hutte.)
Hūtch, a rabbit coop, a slight wooden chest. (French huché.)
Husza, hooz'za', a shout of joy or triumph, to shout with joy;
huzza-ing, huzzaed' (2 syll.) Hässar', a horse soldier.
Hyacinth, hī'as'inth, a bulbous flowering plant; hyacinthine, hī'.as'inth'ine, purple, like a hyacinth.
French hyacinthe; Latin hyacinthus; Greek ὕακινθος.
According to Grecian fable, Hyacinthos was a Laconian youth greatly beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by him with a discus.
Hyads or Hyades, hī'.adz or hī'.ā.deez, a cluster of seven stars, the rising of which (with the sun) was supposed to indicate rain. (Lat. hyaides; Gk. ὑαίδες, v. ὑδό, to rain.)
Hybrid, hī'.brid, a mongrel, [applied to words] compounded of different languages as bi-monthly; hybridous, hī'.brīd.ūs; hybridism, hī'.brīd.izm.
Hybridise, hī'.brīd.ize; hybridised (3 syll.), hy'bridis-ing (Rule xix.), hybridisation, hī'.brīd.i.izay'.shūn.
French hybrid; Latin hybridus (Greek ἱυτρίδος wanton violence).
Hydatids or hydatides, hūd'.ātīdz or hū'.dā'ī.deez, small vessels of water (supposed to be animals) found in dropsical patients, the simplest kind of intestinal worms.
Greek ὑδάταις, plu. ὑδάτηδες; vesicles of water (hudūr, water).
Hydr- before vowels, hydro- before consonants (Latin form of the Greek prefix hudr, hudro-); hudūr, water.
Hydra, hī'.druh, a water-snake. (Lat. hydra; Gk. ὑδρα.)
Hydr-acid, hūd'rās'.id, an acid containing hy'drogen as an essential element. (Germ hudr-.; Latin acīdus.)
(This hybrid ought not to be tolerated, "aquacid" would be good Lat.)
Hydrangea, hūd'rāng'ē.ah (the e is to soften the g), a shrub.
Greek hudūr aggos, a water pitcher, which the seed-vessel resembles.
Hydrant, hūd'.rānt, a pipe for the discharge of water.
Greek hudratōn, to sprinkle water, to irrigate.
Hydr-ate, hūd'.rēte, a compound containing water in chemical combination: thus, slaked lime is a "hydrate of lime."
Hydraulics, hūd'.raw'.ltks (R. lx.), the science which treats
of water in motion, the laws by which the motion is regulated, the machines employed, and the effects produced. The science which treats of water at rest is Hydrostatics.

Hydraulic, hi.drai.v.ik (adj.): as hydraulic-press.

Greek hudraulís or hudraultikós (hudor audós, a water pipe).

Hy'dro- before consonants; same as hy'dr-. (Gk. hudor, water.)

Hy'dro-cephalus, -séf'.a.lūs, water in the head; hy'dro-cephalic, -séf'.āl'ik. (Gk. hudor kēphalē, water in the head.)

Hy'dro-dynamics, -di.nūm'iks, the science which treats of water as a force; hy'dro-dynam'ic (adj.)

Greek hudór dunántús, water as a force.

Hydro-gen, hi'.dro.djēn, the gas most prevalent in water.

(Water consists of two volumes of hydr. to one of oxy.)

Greek hudor gennao, to generate water.

Hydropathy, hi.drōp'.a.rhe, the water cure; hydropathist, hi.drōp'.a.rhist; hydropathic, hi.dro.päth'.āk.

Greek hudor pathos, water (the cure of) disease.

Hydro-phobia, hi.dro.fō'.bū.ah, canine madness.

Greek hudor phōbōs, water-dread, the dread of water.

Hydro-statics, -stāt'.iks (R. lxii.), the science which treats of water at rest: its weight, pressure, specific gravity, &c. (See Hydraulics, Hydrodynamics.)

Greek hudor stātikós, water static or at rest.

Hydro-zoa, hi.dro.zō'.ah, living creatures in water.

Greek hudor zōa, living animals in water.

Hyena or hyëna, hi.z'.na.h, a wild beast of the dog family.

Latin hyena; Greek kuatina (kus; a hog, so called from its mane).

Hygiene, hi'.dje.en (not hi'.djeen), health, how to preserve and how to restore it; hygienic, hi'.dje.ēn'ik; hygieist, hi'.dje.ēst. Hygieia, hi'.dje.ēh, the goddess of health.

Greek hugýs, health; hygénous, pertaining to health.

Hy'gro- (Greek prefix, moist). Greek hugros, moisture.

Hygrometer, hi.grōm'.ē.tēr, an instrument for measuring the quantity of moisture in the air; hygrometry, hi.grōm'.ē.try; hygrometric, hi.grōm.mēt'.āk; hygrometrical, hi.grōm.mēt'.ri.kāl; hygrometrical-ly.

Greek hugýs métron, the measure of moisture.

Hygrology, hi.grōl'.o.gy, treats of the phenomena due to the moisture of the atmosphere, their causes and effects.

Greek hugros lógos, a treatise on [atmospheric] moisture.

Hygro-scope, hi'.gro.skōpe, an instrument to show the dryness and moisture of the air; hygro-scopic, -skōp'.āk.

Greek hugros skopē, to look at the moisture.

Hygro-statics, hi'.gro-stāt'.iks (Rule lxii.), the science of comparing degrees of moisture.

Greek hugros stātikós, moisture static or at rest.
Hylæosaurus, hi'lé.ó.sau'sus, a fossil wood-lizard.

Greek hulé sauros; wood-lizard. It should be Hylesaurus or Hyllosaurus. Dr. Mantell's compound is not a good one.

Hylism, hi'li.izm, the theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. (Greek hulé, wood, raw material; matter.)

Hyl-o-theism, hi'lo.thee'izm, the belief that matter is God; hyl-o-theist, hi'lo.thee'ist, one who believes in hylotheism. Greek hulé theós -ism, the doctrine that matter is God.

Hyl-o-zoism, -zo'izm, the belief that life is only material organism; hyl-o-zoist, -zo'ist. (Greek hulé zóé, matter [is] life.)

Hymen, hi'men, the god of wedlock; hymeneal, hi'me.nee'ál. Greek Hu'men, Hymen; huménátios: Latin Hymen.

Hymenoptera, hi'men.óp'te.rré.rah, an order of insects with four membranous wings, like bees, wasps, &c.; hymenopter, one of the above order; hymenopterous, hi'men.óp'te.rús. Greek humén pteron, membrane wing.

Hymn, hi'm, a sacred lyric. Him, obj. sing. of He.

Hymnal, hi'm'nal; a collection of hymns; hymnol'ogy.

Hymn, to praise in hymns; hymned, hi'm'd; hymn-ing, hi'm'ing; hymnic, hi'm'nik. (The y points to Greek.)

O. E. hymen; Lat. hymnus; Gk. humén, v. huméo, to praise in song.

Hyoscynamus, hi'ós.sí'a.mú's, henbane. (Old Eng. henne-belle.)

Latin hyoscýmum (Greek kús kiúmós, hog-bean). Bane is a corruption of Old English belene, belune, or belone.

Hyper-, hi'pé-r- (Gk. prefix); over, above, beyond. (Gk. huper.)

Hy'per-aesthesia, -és.thee'si.ah, morbid sensibility.

Greek huper aisthésis, over sensibility.

Hyperbola, hi'pé.r.bo.la.la. Hyperbola, hi'pé.r.bo.lé:

Hyper-bola, one of the conic sections or curves;

Hyper-bole, hi'per.bo.le (not hi'per.bole), exaggeration.

Hyper-boloid, hi'pé.r.bo.lóid, a geometrical solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its axis.

Hyperbolic, hi'per.bó'lìk; hyperbolic-al, hi'per.bó.lí.kál, exaggerated; hyperbol'ical-ly.

Hyperbolism, hi'pé.r.bó.líz.m; hyperbol'ist;

Hyperbolise, hi'per.bó.líz.e (Rule xxxi.); hyperbol'ised (4 syl.), hyperbolis-ing (Rule xix.).

Latin hyperbòlé, hyperbòlicus (Greek hyperbòlló, to overshooot). Hyper-borean, hi'per-bó'réré.áni, far north.

Latin hyperbòréus; Greek hyperbòréos, in the extreme north, [where the “hyperboreans” were supposed to live].

Hy'per-critical, -krit'i.kál, over critical; hy'per-crit'ic;

Hy'per-critic-ism, hi'per-krit'i.iszm, petty criticism;
Errors of Speech

Hypo-critical, híp′ o.krí t′i kúl, deceitful; hypo-critical-ly. French hypercritique; Greek kuper kritikés. (See Hypocrisy.)

Hypex-dulia, híp′ e.r du′ li.ah (better -du′ li.ah), a special service to the Virgin Mary.

Greek kuper douλía or douλion, extreme servitude. “Dulia,” in the Roman Catholic Church is an inferior adoration paid to saints, in contradistinction to “latria,” the worship paid to deity only.

Hyphen, hí′ fén, a short line to join together two parts of a word: a mess-mate; hyphenated, hí′ fénd, joined by a hyphen.

Lat. hyphen, “under one,” both belonging to one word.

Hypo-, híp′ o- (Gk. hypó), under, less in quantity. (Gk. hypó.)

Hypo-chondria, híp′ o-kőn′dri.ah, the spaces each side of the epigastric region; hyp′ o-chondriac; hypo-chondriasis, híp′ o-kőn′dri.ah.á.štis, melancholy; hyp′ o-chondriac, -kőn′dri.ah, one affected with melancholy; hyp′ o-chondriacal, -kőn′dri.ah.á.kúl; hyp′ o-chondriacal-ly; hypo-chondriacism, híp′ o-kőn′dri.ah.á.štis, the disease of melancholy.

Greek hypó chōndrós, under the cartilage or spaces each side of the epigastric region, supposed to be the seat of melancholy.

Hypocrisy, plu. hypocrisies, híp′ o-pók′rí-sís, dissimulation; hypocrite, híp′ o-krí t, a dissembler.

Hyp′ o-crit′ical, deceitful. Hy′ per-crit′ical, over critical; hyp′ o-crit′ical-ly, deceitfully. Hy′ per-crit′ical-ly.

Latin hypocrísis, hypocríta; Greek hypó-krisis, hypó-krités, hypó-kritikós, hypó-kritikós (v. hypó-krínōnai).

Hy′ po-gastric, -gás′tri.k, pertaining to the hypogastrium, híp′ o-gás′tri.üm, or paunch.

Greek hypó-gastrión, the paunch (hypo gastér, under the abdo′men).

Hy′ po-phosphite, fós′ fit, a compound of hypo-phosphorous acid with a base (-ite [in Chem.] a salt formed from an acid ending in -ous not -ic); hy′ po-phosphorous, fós′ fó-rús [acid], an acid which contains less oxygen than “phosphorous acid,” and phosphorous, fós′ fó-rús [acid] contains less than phosphoric acid (-ic [in Chem.] denotes the highest possible quantity of oxygen).

Greek hypó, an inferior quantity, with phosphite, &c.

Hypostasis, híp′ os′tás.sís, distinct personality combined with perfect union (applied to the Trinity); hypostatic, híp′ o-stá′t.i k, individual but united; hypostatical, híp′ o-stá′t.i kúl; hy′ postat′ical-ly.

Latin hypostásis: Greek hupo-stásis, subsistence, reality, essence (v. hypósthista, to subsist or remain when everything else is gone).

Hy′ po-sulphate, -sůl′ fate, a compound of hypo-sulphuric acid with a base; hy′ po-sulphite, -sůl′ fit, a compound of hypo-sulphurous acid with a base; hy′ po-sulphuric, -sůl′ fú′rík [acid], an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid, but more than sulphurous acid; hy′ po-
sulphurous, -sulfurous, a compound containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

Greek hypo-, inferior in quantity. -ate denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in -ic with a base. -ite denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in -ous with a base. -ic, the highest state of oxygenation; -ous, an inferior state.

Hypotenuse, hypotenuse, the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right-angle. (This word ought to be hypotenuse.)

Latin hypotenusa (Greek hypoteina, to subextend). French hypoténuse; Spanish hipotenusa.

Hypothecate, hypothecate, to assign in pledge as security; hypothecated (Rule xxxvi); hypothecating (Rule xix), hypothecation, hypothèque, a lien on moveables.

Hypothesis, hypothesis, a supposition, something assumed for argument's sake; hypothetic, hypothetical; hypothetically.

Latin hypothesis; Greek hypothècesis, hypothècesis.

Hyson, hyson, best green tea. (Chin. hi-tshan, first gathering.)

Hyssop, hyssop, a plant. (Latin hyssopus; Greek hússópos.)

Hysteric, hysteric, mother-fits; hysteria; hysterical, hystericially.

Latin hystericus; Greek hústérós, the womb.

Hythe, hythe, a staith, a landing place. (Old English hyth.)

I, Eye, i. High, hi. Hie, hi.

I, pron., (poss.) mine, (obj.) me. Plu. we, ours, us.

My, our, are possessive pronouns.

Anglo-Saxon le, gen. min, dat. me, acc. me.

Plu. we, gen. aser, dat. as, acc. us.

(II will be seen that our "obj." is the "clative" case, not the acc.

Errors of Speech.—I for Me.

Let you and I set them a better example. (Let me.)

Let's you and I go. (That is, let us, viz., you and me go.)

Between you and I, there is not a word of truth in it.

For you and I it has no sort of interest. (For me.)

They can do nothing without you and I to help them.

This is for you and I. (For you and for me.)

It has long puzzled a good many, you and I among the number.

Me for I.

Who's there? It is only me. Only you and me are left.


Better you than me. Sooner you than me.

It is quite certain that neither you nor me had any hand in it.

Eye, the organ of vision. (Old English ége or ége.)

High, hi, elevated. (Old English heath.)

Hie, hi, away, to make haste: (Old Eng. hig[an], to hie.)
-ia (Lat.), things pertaining to: rega'lia, insignia.

-ia (in Bot.), denotes a class or order: as monogyn'ia.

-ia (Greek suffix, -iades, a patronymic), belonging to, about:
Luciad, Dunciad, Baviad, Rosciad, Henriade (Fr.), &c.

Ibidem, i.by'dên (Lat.), in the same place; ibid., y'bid.

Ibis, i'bi'ss, an African bird. (Latin ibis; Greek ibis.)

-ible (Latin i-bil-is) adj., liable to, able to, full of, fit for: visible, fit for laughter; mixible, able to be mixed.
(Words from Latin verbs not of the first conj. add -ible; those from the first conj., with all native words, and those coined by ourselves, add -able. For exceptions see Rule xxiii.)

Iberis, i'ber'is, the candy-tuft (from Iberia, Spain).
(The -e- is long in Latin and Greek ięp.la; tęppos.)

-ic (Latin -i-cus), adj., pertaining to: civ'-ic, gigantic.

-ic, -ics (Greek i-kle.a), added to names of sciences.
(Except in the five words borrowed from the French, [arithmetic, logique, magique, musique, and rhetorique], the plural "-ics" is employed, as it ought always to be: optiques, &c.)

-ic (Greek i-klos) in Pathology, "in an excited state": tetan'ic.
(In Chem.) an acid containing the largest possible quantity of oxygen: as nitric [acid].

-ical (Latin -i-cal-is), adj. "pertaining to": astron-o-mical.

Ice (1 syl.), frozen water, to cover with ice or sugar; iced (1 syl.); ic-ing, ice'-ing (Rule xix.); icy, i'xy; i'ci-ly, i'ci-ness; icicle, i'skl, a pendant of ice; ice'berg, a mountain of ice; ice'-flow, -flo, a small mass of floating ice; ice'-house, a place for storing ice; ice-pack, broken and drifting ice again united into an irregular mass.

Old English is or es, tsigel, an icicle.

Icelander, ice'lân'dér, a native of Iceland; Ice'lan'dic.

Ich dien, ce'k deen', "I serve." The motto of the Prince of Wales. (This motto was first adopted by the Black Prince, 1346.)

Ichneumon, i'k.nëw'môn, a sort of weasel (common in Egypt).

Ichneumonidae, i'k.nëw'môn'ë.i'dee (-ide, a group or family).

Ichneumonidan, i'k.nëw'môn'ë.i.dän, pertaining to the ... Latin ichneumon (Greek ichnos, a footprint, so called because it follows the footsteps of the crocodile).

Ichor, i'kor, the blood of gods, the pus of ulcers; ichorous, i'kör'ës, like ichor. (Greek ichôr.)

Ich'thyo-, i'k.'thë-o- (Greek prefix), fish; ichthus, fish.

Ichthyography, i'k.'the.o'gr.a'fij, treatise on fishes. Greek ichthus graphê, a description of fishes.

Ichthyology, i'k.'the.o'lo'gij, a history of fishes. Greek ichthus logos, a treatise on fishes.
AND OF SPELLING.

Ichthyo-graphist, ικ.θη.ο.γ'ρα.φιστ; ichthyo-logist.
Ichthyo-lite, ικ.θη.λ.ι.τε, a fossil fish.
          Greek ichthus lithos, a fish [of] stone.
Ichthyo-saurus, ικ.θη.σ.α.ου.ρες, the fish-lizard.
          Greek ichthus sauros, the fish-lizard or saurian.
Ichthiosis, ικ.θη.ο.ι.σ.ης, a thickening of the skin.
          Greek ichthus, [scaly like] a fish.
Icicle, ιςικιλε.; Iciness, Icibly. (See Ice.)
Icono-, i.κον'.ο.- (Greek prefix), image; eikôn, an image.
Icono-clast, i.κον'.ο.κλαςτ, a breaker of idols or images.
Icono-clasm, i.κον'.ο.κλαζμ. (Greek klastês, klaô, to break.)
Icosahedron, ικ.ο.σ.α.υ.δ.ρων, having twenty equal sides; icosahedral, ικ.ο.σ.α.υ.δ.ραλ. (Gk. eikôsi, twenty, hêdra.)
Icy, ιςι, full of ice, cold as ice, consisting of ice. (See Ice.)
I'd, i'd, contraction of I would.
id., contraction of idem (Latin), the same.
-id (Lat. -id-us), nouns, something subject to an action: acid.
-id (Gk. -idés, patronymic), "of the race," "about": Æne'id.
-id (Gk. -idos), nouns. (In Chem.) preceded by -o-, and indicating "likeness," "resemblance to": alkaloid, spheroid.
          (We pronounce -oid in these compounds as one syllable, but the French have preserved the proper separation, and we should have done the same: alkâлоид and спhероïd would be far better than алькалоид and сфереоид.)
-idē (Gk. -idés, patronymic), a group or family: cani'dē.
-ide (1 syl., Gk. -idos), like; (in Chem.) bases, combinations of oxygen not forming acids: oxide, chloride.
Idea, i.de'e.α, a mental conception; idē'a-less; ideal, i.de'e.αl; ide'al-ly; ide'al-ism, i.de'e.α.λιςμ; idealise (Rule xxi.), i.de'e.α.λίζε; ide'alised (4 syl.); ide'al-is-ing (Rule xix.); ide'al-is-er; idealisation, i.de'e.α.λ.i.ζαίς.σιν; ideality, i.de'e.α.λ.ις.τη, enthusiasm from ideas; ide'alist. The ide'al, the imaginary standard of perfection. Beau ide'al (Fr.), bō i.de'e.αl, imaginary standard of the beautiful.
Ideology (q.v.) Ideography (q.v.)
Latin idea; Greek ideā (from eidō, to see).
Identical, i.dē'n'.ti.κι, the self-same; iden'tical-ly;
Identify, identifies, i.dē'n'.ti.κιζε; identified, i.dē'n'.ti.κιδε;
iden'tify-ing (Rule xix.);
Identification, i.dē'n'.ti.κι.ζαίς.σιν; iden'tity.
French identique, identification, identifie, identité (Latin idem).
Iideography, ι'd.ε.ο.γ'ρα.φις, the representation of ideas by symbols; ideographic, ι'd.ε.ο.γραφ'ικ; ide'ograph'ical-ly.
Greek ideā graphē, idea picturing or drawings.
Errors of Speech.

Ideology, id'e.ol'e.o.jy, mental philosophy; ideologist, id'e.ol'.i.o.o.jst; ideological, id'e.ol'.i.o.o.jd'j'.i.käl; ideological-ly.

Greek id'da logos, treatise about ideas.

Ides (1 syl), between the calends and the nones in the Roman calendar. (Latin idus [Etruscan iduare, to divide]).

-ides, -i'deez (Greek -ides, patronymic), a “family,” a “group.”

Idio-, id'i.o- (Greek prefix), individual, special.

Idio-crasy, id'i.o.äk'räs'y. Idiosyncrasy, -sin'kräs'y.

Idiocrasy, personal speciality. Idio-synchrony, a craze.

Idio-cratic, -krät'ik; idio-syncratical, -sin'krät'.i.käl.

Greek iddös kräsis, personal or individual craze.

Greek iddös sun kräsis, an individual with a craze.

Idiom, id'i.o.m, that construction which characterises and individualises a language; idiomatic, id'i.o.mät'.ik; idiomat'ical, idiomat'ical-ly.

(1Ve want the word “idiotism” (Latin) for idiomatic phrases.)

Latin idiomä; Greek idioms sun kräsis, personal or individual craze.

Idio-synchrony, idio-synchronies, id'i.o.äk'räs'iz, a craze or morbid notion held by an individual; idio-syncratical, id'i.o.äk'ri.täl'.ik.

Greek iddös sun kräsis, a craze peculiar to an individual.

Idiot, id'i.o-t, one of imbecile mind; idiotic, id'i.o.tik'.ik; idiotical-ly, id'i.o.ti.käl-ly; idiotism, id'i.o.tizm; idiotcy, id'i.o.täs'y.

Greek iddötes, a private man, one who has no part in public affairs: hence ignorant, incompetent.

Idle, i'dl, doing nothing, lazy. Idol, i'döl, an image adored.

Idling, i'dling, frittering time away; idler; idly.

Idleness, i'dl'äs'ness. (The older spelling is idol.)

Old English idol, idell, idellæ, idly; idelnes, idleness.

Idol, i'döl, an image adored. Idle, i'dl, lazy (see above.)

Idolater, fem. idolatress, i'döl'a.tër, i'döl'a.trës; idolatrous, i'döl'a.träs; idolatrous-ly.

Idolise, i'döl'iz, to dote on; idolised (3 syl), i'dolis-ing (Rule xix.); idolis'er, one who “idolises” another.

Latin idolatra, idolatriz, idolatria, idolum; Greek eidolon, eidolio-tatreo, idol-worship; eidolo-latréa.
Idyll (double i), i'.dil, a pastoral poem; idill-ic, i'.dil'ik.
Latin idyllum; Greek eidyllion (eidos with dim.)

If, provided that, supposing that. “If” for whether is not
agreeable to modern usage, hence the following sentences
are not to be imitated:—

Uncertain, if [whether] by augury or chance (Dryden).
Noah sent forth a dove... to see if the waters were abated. Gen. viii. 8.
(This use of if is according to Latin idiom, “visum si domi sis,”
“sint eam ambulare si foris, si intus volentes” (Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6)

-if (Latin suffix -io-us) nouns, “one who is”: as plaintiff.

Ig-, the prep. in. There are ten examples of this prep. before
no-, five have ig-, and five in- for prefix:—

Ignoble, ignominious, ignoration, ignorance;
In-nocent, in-nocuous, in-nominate, in-novate, in-noxious.

Igneous, ig'.né.ús (Rule lxvi.), containing fire, resulting from the
action of fire: as igneous rocks. (Latin ignéus, burning.)

Ignis fatuus, plu. ignes fatui (Lat.), ig'.nis ját'.u.ús, plu. ig'.neez
fá'.u.ú, Will o’ the whisp, Jack o’ lantern.

Ignite, ig.nité', to set on fire; ignit’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ignit’-ing
(Rule xix.), ignit’-er, ignit’-ible (not -able.)

Ignition, ig.nish’ón, the act of setting on fire. Combustion,
com.bús’tehн, the act of burning after ignition.

Igneous, ig’.né.ús (R. lxvi.), containing fire. (See Igneus.)

Ignoble, ignóble, the contrary of noble; ignóble-ness, ignóbly.
Latin ignóbilis (ig[n]óbilis), in- negative; French ignoble.

Ignominious, ig’.no.min’i.ús (R. lxvi.), the contrary of renowned;
ignominious-ly, ignominious-ness; ignominy.

Latin ignomínia (ig[n]ínía), in- negative; French ignominie.

Ignora’mus, plu. ignora’mus-es (not ignorami, because “ignora-
mus” is not a Latin noun, but a verb, and means “we
are ignorant”), one wholly unversed in a matter.

Ignorant, ig’.nor’ánt, the contrary of knowing; The ig’no-
rant; ig’norant-ly. Ignorance, ig’.nor’áncе.

Ignore, ig’.nor’, the contrary of acknowledge; ignored’
(2 syll.), ignórf-’ing (Rule xix.), ignórf-’er.
French ignorant, ignorance, ignorer; Latin ignorantia, v. ignóro
(ignóranus, knowing), in- negative.

Iguana, ig’.u.ah’nah, a genus of the lizard family.

Iguanidae, ig’.u.ah’nah’i.dée, the family of the above genus
(-ide, Greek -idds, a group, a family, &c.)

Iguanodon, ig’.u.ah’nah’i.dón, a fossil reptile with teeth like the
iguana.

Cuvier calls iguana a “St. Domingo word,” higuana=ig.o.ah’nah.
Bontius says it is Japanese, leguan, the monitor.

(If it will be observed that every word, except the last, beginning with
“ig-” is from the Latin.)
-il, -ile (Latin -il-is), adj., "capable of," "belonging to": civ-il, the manners belonging to a citizen; host-ile, &c.

II- for in-, before words beginning with l: as il-legal, il-liberal; il-luminate, il-lustrate.

Iliad, ili-ad, Homer's epic about the siege of IIium (Troy).

Greek Illas, gen. Illades (Ilías potésis, a poem about Ilías gé, the land of IIium); Latin Illas malórum, a world of troubles.

Ilk. In Scotch it is put after a man's name when the place of his estate is of the same name as his own: as Balfour of that ilk; that is, Balfour of Balfour.

Anglo-Saxon aisle, each [alike].

Ill, Hill. I'll, ile. Isle, ile. Aisle, ile.

Ill, not well. Hill, an elevation of earth: Ill'-ness.

I'll, ile, a contraction of I will. Isle, ile, an island.

Aisle, ile, the wing of a church. (French aile, a wing.)

Ill retains the double l in all its compounds: as ill-nature, ill-timed, ill-temper, ill-will, &c.


IlIapse, ili-lëps'. Elapse, e-laps'.

Illapse, a gradual slipping of one thing into another.

Elapse, to glide away, to transpire.

IlIapsed' (2 syl.), illëps'-ing (R. xix.). Elapsed, elapsing.

Latin ilIapsus (ii-inIapsus, sliding into something).

Latin elapsus (e-exIapsus, sliding out or away).

Illative, ili-lat-tiv, inferential; il-lative-ly, by inference.

"Illative" is Latin ili-lat-tivus, to slide, whence it will be seen that infer-ential and illat-ive are parts of the same verb.

IllegaI, il-ë-gal, the contrary of legal; ille-gal-ly; illegalise, il-ë-gäl-i-se; illë-galised (4 syl.), illë-gal-ing (Rule xix.)

Illegality, ili-lë-gäl'lt-ty.

French illégal, illégalité; Latin illìgenìalis, against the law.

Illegible, ili-lédge'yl-'l, not legible; ilegibly; illegibility, ili-lédge'i-b'l-'ty, the state of being illegible.

Latin illìgenìlitìa, not easy-to-be-read (légö, to read).

Illegitimate, ili-le.ájít'-á-mate, not legitimate, base-born; illegít'mate-ly; illegít'mate-ness; illegít'mate-ly, proved to be base-born; illegít'mate-ing (Rule xix.);

Illegitimacy, plu. illegitimacies, ili-le.ájít'-á-má't-siz.

Latin illegitimus (ii-inIegítimus, not legitimate).

IlIliberal, ili-lib'ér-al, the contrary of liberal; illI'er-al-ly;

IlIliberality, ili-lib'ér-al'-lt-ty, meanness.

Latin illìberátilis, illìberátilis (ii-inIéberátilis, not liberal).

IIIlicit, ili-lës'it, unlawful; illic-it-ly, illíc-it-ness.

Latin illicitus (ii-inIëcitus, not allowed-by-law).
ILLIMITABLE, illimin'table, not having a limit; illimit'able-ness, illimit'ably. Unlim'ited, not limited (Rule lxxii.)
French illimitable (Latin illin'limitare, not to limit).
ILLITERATE, illi'ter-ate, the contrary of literate; illi'ter-ate-ly, illi'ter-ate-ness; i'lliteracy, illi'ter-acy, ignorance.
Unlettered, un'illet'terd, not able to read (Rule lxxii.)
Latin illin'literatus, not skilled-in-letters.
ILLNESS, ill'ness, sickness, suffering from ill-health. (See ill.)
ILLOGICAL, ill'o'gical, not logical; illog'i cal-ly, illog'i cal-ness.
French illi'gical (Latin illi'gicus, not logical).
ILLITERATE, illi'terate, not able to read; illi'ter-a'tion, illi'ter-a'tive, illi'ter-at'or, illi'ter-a'tive-ly, illiteracy; illiter'ated, illiter'a'ted-ly.
Latin illin'literatus, not skilled-in-letters.
ILLUDE, illu'de. ELude, elude'. Delude, de.lude'.
Illude, to deceive the sight;
Delude, to deceive the mind or imagination;
Elude, to escape by artifice.
Illu'd-ed (Rule xxxvi.), illu'd-ing (Rule xix.)
ILLUSION, ill'u'sion. DELUSION, del'u'sion:
Illusion, ocular deception; Delusion, mental deception;
Elusion, evasion, an escape by artifice.
Illustrate, ill'u'strate. Illustrative, ill'u'strative.
Illustrate, to explain by pictures; illust'rate, (Rule xxxvi.), illust'rating (Rule xix.), illust'rating-or (Rule xxxvii.), illust'rating, illust'rate, illust'rate-ly.
Illustrative, ill'u's.trative.
Illustrious, ill'u's.trious, celebrated; illust'rious-ly, illust'rous-ness; illustra'tory, ill'u's.tratory.
Latin illus'io, illus'io (illu'sio, a playing on [one to deceive his sight]).
(ll will be observed that every word, except "ill" and its compounds, beginning with "ill" is from the Latin, "il-") representing "in-.")
The Latin prep. "in," prefixed to words beginning with the labials b, m, p: as im-bibe, im-mortal, im-perfect.

(If a word is not found under "Im," look under "Em.")

-im, the Chaldaic plu. suffix: Cherub-im, Seraph-im.

I'm, 'm, contraction of I am.

Image, im'age, an idol, a statue, a personal likeness; (verb) im'aged (2 syll.), im'age-ing; imagery, im'age-ry.

Imitate, im'a-tate, to copy; im'a-tated (R. xxxvi.), im'a-tating (Rule xix.); imitation, im'a-tation; im'a-tator, v. im'a-tation; im'a-tative, im'a-tative-ly, im'a-tative-ness; imitable, im'a-ta'ble (not im'itable); imitableness, im'a-ta'b'l-ness. Neg. Im-in'a-ta'te, &c.

Latin ins'titutus, ins'titu, ins'titution, v. ins'titute (imita'to).
Immaculate, im'māk'ūlate, without spot, unstained; immac'ulate-ly, immac'ulate-ness. Immaculate Conception, the dogma that the Virgin Mary was born without sin.

Immanation, im'ma.nay'ū shūn (better Emanation), flowing out from. (Latin manāre, to flow.)


Immanuel, im'mān'ū.ū In the Bible Emman'uel (Isa. vii. 14, compare Matt. i. 23), Jesus, the Messiah.

Immaterial, im'mā.tel'ū, not material; immate'rial-ly.

Immateriality, im'mā.tel'i.ty; immate'rial-ist.

Immaterialism, im'mā.tel'i.zm; immate'rialised, im'mā.tel'i.ized; immate'rial-ness.

Immature; im'ma.tu.'l, not mature; immature'-ly, immature'-ness, immature' (3 syl.); immatu'rity, unripeness.

Unmatured, un'ma.tu'r'd, not ripe (Rule lxxii.)

Immeasurable, im'mē.zh'ūr.ū dūl, not measurable; immeas'ur'able-ness, immeas'ur'ably. (See Immense.)

Unmeasured, un'mē.zh.'ord, not measured (Rule lxxii.)

Immediate, im'mē.de'ált, (not im'mee'jīt), without delay; imme'diate-ly, directly; imme'diate-ness.

Latin immediate; French immédiat (Latin in médius, without a medium, whence "direct," directly or without delay).

Immemorial, im'mē.mōr.ū dūl, beyond the reach of memory; immemorial-ly. Immemorable, im'mē.mōr'.ū dūl. Lat. tim'mā'mōr'ta, beyond the reach of memory, -memorable.lis.

Immense, im'mēns'ē, not to be measured; immense'-ly.

Immensity, im'mēns'i.ty, unbounded extent.

Immensurable, im'mēns'ūr.ū dūl. Immeasurable, q.v.

Latin im'mensus, not to be measured, -mensurābilis.

Immerge, im'mer.ge', to plunge under [water]. Emerge', to rise out of... Immerged (2 syl.), immerg'-ing. Emerged, &c.

Immerse, im'mers'e, to plunge into [water], to be deeply engaged in business; immersed' (2 syl.), immers'-ing (R. xix.)

Immersion, im'mer.shūn, the act of plunging into [water]; Emersion, ē.mēr'shūn, the act of rising out of [water].

Immersible, im'mer.sī.b'l (not -able). Emersible.

Unmerged, un'mer ged', not sunk (Rule lxxii.)

Latin [ex]mergo, supine mersum, to plunge into [water].

Latin [ex]mergo, supine mersum, to rise out of [water].
Immethodical, *im.mēθ. thō’d’r. khāl*, not methodical; immethodical-ly. (Latin *im*[in]mēθō’dicus*, not-methodical.)

*Immigrate, *im.mē. grā.t*.* Emigrate, *ēn.mē. grā.t*.*

To *emigrate*, to leave one's country for residence elsewhere.

To *immigrate*, to enter a new country to settle there.

*Im*migrāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *im*migrāt-ing, *im*migrant.


Latin *im*[in]*migráre*, to migrate into [another country]; *ēx*migrāre, to migrate out of [your own country].

*Im*migrant, *im.mē.nent*, threatening. *Im’manent, inherent.

Eminent, *ēm.mē.nent*, illustrious. (Lat. c-minens, hanging out.)

Latin *im*[in]*minens*, gen. minentiis, [hanging] threatening over; *im*[in]*manens*, gen. manentiis, remaining or abiding in.

*Im*mixable, *im.mīx’.ā.b’l*, not mixable. (Rule xxiii.)

*Unmixed, un.mīx’t*, not mixed (Rule lxxii.).

Latin *im*[in]*mīscere*, supine *mīustum*, not to mix.

*Immobilite, *im.mō. bi’ll’’ty*, steadfastness, permanency.

*Immobile, *im.mō. bēd’* (not *im.mō. bi’ll’*). French.


Latin *im*[in]*mobilitis*, not movable; *mobilitas*; French *immobilité*.

*Immoderate, *im.mō’d.ē. rāt*, not moderate; *immoderate-ly.

*Immolation, *im.mōd.ē. rā’t’’shōn*.

*Unmoderate, un.mō’d’.ē. rā.t’èd*, not moderated (Rule lxxii.).

Latin *im*[in]*moderatus*, not moderate; *immoderatus*.


*Immoral, *m.7I1or’rāl*, not moral; *immoral-ly, indecorously.

*Immorality, plu. immoralities, *im.mō’rā’li.tiz*.

Latin *im*[in]*morālis*, not moral; -morālitās; French *immoral*.


*Immortelle (French), *ēn.mōr’. tēll’*, a wreath of “everlasting flowers” to decorate the grave of a person deceased.

Latin *im*[in]*morātītās*, not mortal; *immortalitas*; French *immortalité, immortalisation, immortaliser*.

*Immovable (not immovable, R. xx.), im.mōo’. vā’b’l*, not movable; immovable-ness, immovably, fixedly, steadfastly.
AND OF SPELLING.

Immovables, 'im.moo'.vâ.'b'lz, fixtures, houses and lands.

Immobility, 'im.moo.bil'.ty. (See Immobility.)

Unmoved, un.mooov'd, not moved (Rule lxxii.)

"Immovable" (Rule xxiii.), Latin im[in]movere, not to be moved.

Immunity, plu. immunities, 'im.mî.ô'.lîz, exemption [from toll].

Immure, 'im.mûr'.e', to enclose in a wall; immured' (2 syl.), immûr'-ing, Rule xix. (Latin im[in]murus, in a wall.)

Immutable, 'im.mû.ta.bl', not mutable; immû'table-ness, immû'tably. Immutability, 'im.mû.ta.bîl'.ty.
Latin im'[mît]ôblis, not mutable; immû'tabîlitas. Fr. immuable.

(N.B.—All but three words beginning with "im" [before m] are Latin, and in two-thirds of the examples "im" is negative.)

Imp, a scion, a child; now it means "a little devil," to eke a hive by an extra piece; imped, 'îm.t'; imp' -ing.
Old Eng. implan] (to eke, to graft), past impode; past part. impod.

Impact, 'îm.pak'.kt, collision; impact'-ed, driven close together; impaction, 'îm.pak'.shi'in, the act of striking against.

Impinge, 'îm.pîn'.g, to strike against something; impinged' (2 syl.), imping'-ing (Rule xix.), imping'-ent (not -ant.)
Latin impactus, impactio, v. im[in]pingère [pangère], supine pactum, to strike on or against; French impact ("impaction" is not French).

Impair, 'îm.pair', to injure; impaired' (2 syl.), impair'-ing, impair' -er. (Should be empair, Fr. empirer, Lat. pejor.)

Impale, 'îm.pâl'.e (better ampale, q.v.) (Fr. empaier, empalement.)

Impalpable, 'îm.pal'.pa.b'l, not palpable; impal'pably. Impalpability, 'îm.pal'.pa.b'îl'.ty, intangibility.
Fr. impalpable, impalpabilité (Lat. im[in] palpère, not to stroke).

Impannel, 'îm.pân'.nel, to enter the names of a jury in a panel or piece of parchment; impanneled (3 syl.), impan'nel-ing, impan'nel'er (Rule iii., -êl).
Latin im[in]pannus, [written] on "pannus" or cloth (Greek pêndos.)

Impart', to communicate; impart' -ed (Rule xxxvi.), impart'-ing, impart' -.er, impart' -ible (not-able, R. xxii.), impartibility.
Latîn im[in]partire, to divide or part to (partitio, pars).

Impartial, 'îm.par'.shûl, not partial or biassed; impartial-ly.
Impartiality, 'îm.par'.shûl'.ty, fair dealing, justice.
French impartial, impartialité (Lat. im[in]pars, not a part).

Impass'able, not to be passed. Impass'ible, not subject to pain; impass'able-ness, state of being impassable; impass'ably.

Impassible, impassible-ness; impasse, 'îm.pâss'.e; impass'ive-ly; impass'ive-ness, insusceptibility of pain; impassibility, 'îm.pâss'.îl'.ty, state of being impassive.

"Impassable," French impassabilité, impassable (im passer).
"Impassible," Latîn impassîbilis, impassibîlitas (im patior).
Impassion, "im.pās'ēn, to affect with passion; impassioned, "im.pās'ēn'd; impassion-ing, "im.pās'ēn'ing; impassion-able, "im.pās'ēn'abl; impassionably, "im.pās'ēn'ablēly. French impassioner, im-intensive (Latin passio, passion).

Impatient, "im.pāt'yēnt, not patient; impatient-ly;
Impatience, "im.pāt'yēn'cē, want of patience.
Latin impatien(tia, impatien(tis, not patient).

Impeach, "im.peēch, to charge with crime; impeached’ (2 syl), impeach-’ing, impeach’-er, impeach’-able, -ment.
Low Latin impetitio, impetēre; Law Latin impectēre. It is not from the French empêcher, to hinder, but im-[in]pēlerē, to seek for legal redress against a person; (petitio, the charge of a plaintiff).

Impeccable, "im.pek'ēbl, not peccable; impeccably;
Impeccability, "im.pek'ēbl'ēti, impeccancy.
Latin im-[in]peccabilitas, not peccable, impexcabiltas.

Impede, "im.pēd', to hinder; impēd’-ed (R. xxxvi.), impēd’-ing (R. xix.); impediment, "im.pēd'mēnt; impediment’-al.
Latin impedimentum, impēdīo (im-pedes, [clogs] on the feet). The idea is taken from the custom of fastening "trices or hair round the legs of chickens to keep them from roaming.

Impel’, to urge forward; impelled, "im.pēld'; impell’-ing (Rule iv.), impell’-er, impell’ent. Impel, better impell.
Impulsive, "im.pūl'sīv; impuls’ive-ly, impuls’ive-ness;
Impulse, "im.pūl'sē; impulsion, "im.pūl'sēn.

Impatientia, im-patientia, impatience (Latin impatience).

Impenetrable, "im.pen'ētru.b'l, not penetrable; impenetrably.
Impenetrability, "im.pen'ētru.bTl'ēti, obduracy.

Impenetrable, "im.pēn'ē.trā.b'l, not penetrable (Rule lxxii.)
Latin impenetrabilis, not penetrable.

Impenitent, "im.pēn'ē.tēnt, not penitent; impen’itent-ly.

Impenitence, "im.pēn'ē.tēn'sē; impenitency, "im.pēn'ē.tēn'sēn.

Latin impenitens, gen. impenitentis; Fr. impénitent, impénitence.

Imperative, "im.pēr'ē.tīv, absolutely indispensable; imperative-ly; imperative, "im.pēr'ē.tēs. (See Imperial.)

Impenetrable, "im.pēn'ē.trā.b'l, not perceivable (Rule xxii.), imperceptionable, imperception-ible, imperception-ibly.

Unperceived, "un.per'ē.cēvd', not perceived (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. imperceptible, imperceptibilité (Lat. im-[in]percipio, not to perceive).
AND OF SPELLING.

Imperfect, *im.per'.fect*, not perfect; *im.perfect-ly*, *im.perfect-ness*; *im.perfection*, *im.perfect'.shün*.

Lat. *im[perfect]us*, not perfected; *imperfectio*; Fr. *imperfection*.

Imperial, *im.pee'.ri.äl*, royal, supreme; *im.per'ial-ly*.

Imperialism, *im.pee'.ri.alism*; *im.per'ial-ist*.

Imperative, *im.per'.ativa'ive*; *im.per'ative-ly* (*g.v.*)

Imperious, *im.pee'.ri.ous*, dictatorial, arrogant; *im.per'ious-ly*; *im.per'ious-ness*, arrogance, haughtiness.

Emperor, *fem. empress*, *em.preor*, *em.press*. (We owe the irregularity of "emperor" to the French.)

Latin *im.per'ialis*, *im.per'iosus*, imperatorial, *im.per'atrix*, v. imperare, to command; French *empereur* l *imperatrice*.

Impenal (only one r), *im.per'r'il*, to endanger; *imper'illed* (3 syll.), imperilling, R. iii., -EL. (Would be better with one I.)

Fr. *préil*, with *im* - to verbalise the word (Lat. *préiculum*, danger).

Imperious, *im.pee'.ri.ous*. (See above, Imperial.)

Imperishable, *im.per'ish.äb'l*, not perishable (Rule xxiii.), imperishable-ness, imperishably, imperishability.

Unperished, *un.per'ished*, not perished (Rule lxxii.).

Fr. *im.per'issāble*, imperissabilité (Lat. *im[perire]*, not to perish.)

Impermeable, *im.per'.me'able*, not permeable; impermeably, impermeable-ness; impermeability, *im.per'.me'ability*.

Unpermeated, *un.per'.me.ta'ted*, not permeated (Rule lxxii.).

Latin *im[pereribus]*, not permeable (per meas, to go through).

Impersonal Verbs, verbs with only the 3rd per. sing. of each tense. (These verbs have *it* for their nom. case: as It rains, it snows, it irks me, it behoves you); impersonal-ly.

Latin *im[peronatis]*; French impersonel (wrong).

Impersonate, *im.per'.sonate*, to personify; impersonated-ed impersonation, *im.per'.sonation*.

Lat. persona, a person, an actor (with *im* - to verbalise the word).


Latin *im[pericinus]*, gen. *imperientis*, not pertaining to (pericîere, to pertain to; per téncu, to hold throughout).

Imperturbable, *im.per'.tur'bal*', not to be disquieted; imperturbably; imperturbability, *im.per'.tur'ability*.

Imperturbation, *im.per'.tur'bar*.shün, calmness.

Unperturbed, *un.per'.tur'bal*', not perturbed (Rule lxxii.).

Fr. *imperurbable*, imperurbabilité; Lat. *imperurbatus* (im[perurbare], not thoroughly disturbed).

Impervious, *im.per'.vi.ous*, not penetrable; impervious-ly, impervious-ness, impassibility.

Latin *imperius* (im[in], not, per via, a way through).
Impetuous, *im.pē't.ū.ūs*, hasty, violent; *impet'uous-ly*, *impet'uous-ness*; *impetuousity*, *im.pē't.ū.ūs'-tē'-ti-ty*.

Impetus, *im.pē't.tūs*, impulsive force.

Latin *impētuōsus*, *impētus*; French *impétuosité*.

Impiety, *plu. impieties*, *im.pē't.ē.īz*, profanity; *impious*, *im.pē'ū.ūs*, profane (unpious, not pious); *im'pious-ly*, *im'pious-ness*.

Latin *impītās*, *im[n]pīus*, not pious; French *impidité*.

Impinge, *im.pīngē'*, to strike against; *impugned* (2 syll.), *imping'-ing* (Rule xix.), *imping'-ent*. Impact* (q.v.)*.

Latin *impingo*, supine *impactum* (*im[n]pango*, to strike against).

Impious, *im'pī.ū.ūs*; *im'pious-ly*. (See Impiety.)

Implacable, *im.plāk'ā.b'l* (not *im.plāk'.ī.b'l*), not to be appeased; *implācable-ness*, *implācably*; *implācability*.

Latin *implācābilis*, *implācabilitas* (*im[n]plācēre*).

Implant', to plant in [the mind]; *implant'ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *implant'-ing*; *implantation*, *im'.plānt.ā' shūn*.


Implead, *im.plī'ed*, to prosecute; *implead'ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *implead'-ing*; *implead'er*, one who prosecutes.

Implead is to state the plaintiff’s case.

Plead, to state the defence or answer to the charge.

French *plaider*, to plead (plād; a defendant’s answer).

Implement, *im.plē'ment*, a tool. (Low Latin *implementa*, *im.plēmenta*).

Implicate, *im.plī'kā.tē*; to involve; *im'plicat'ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *im'plicat'-ing*; *implicative*; *implicatively*; *implication*, *im'.plī'.kā'.tē-.ś.ūn*.

Latin *implē'catio*, *implicāre*, to fold in, to involve.

Implicit, *im.plī'.ś.ūt* or *im.plī'.ś.īt*, entire, implied; *implicit'ly*, *im.plī'.ś.ī.t'-lē*; *implicit'ness*, *im.plī'.ś.ī.t'-nēss*.

Latin *implēctitūs* (*im[n]plecto*, freq. of *plēcto*) *v.s.*

Implore, *im.plōr'*, to entreat; *implored* (2 syll.), *implōr'-ing* (Rule xix.), *implōr'-ing-ly*, *implōr'-er*.

Latin *im[n]plōrare*, to beg or entreat for [something].

Imply', to mean, to hint at; *IMPLIED* (2 syll.), R. xi., *imply'-ing*.

Latin *im[n]plexōra*, to fold in.

Impoison (better *empoison*), *im.pō-i'.zōn*, to infect with poison; *impoisoned*, *impoison-ing*.* (French* empoisonner*).

Impolitic, *im.pōl'.tīk*, not politic; *impol'itic-ly*.

French *impoli'tique*; *im[in]politics*, not politic.

Impolite, *im'.pol'.itē*, not polite; *impolite'-ness*, *impolite'-ly*.

Latin *impolitus*; *im[in]politics*, not polished.

Imponderable, *im.pōn'.dē.rā'b'l*, without weight.

Imponderables, *im.pōn'.dē.rā'b'lz*, whatever has no sensible weight, as light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.
Imponderability, im.pö.n.ä.rë.dë.rib.lë.të.ty; impon'derous.
French imponderabilité, imponderable (Latin pondus, weight).
Import, (noun) im'pört; (verb) im.port' (Rule 1.) Export.
Im'port, something brought into a country from abroad;
Ex'port, something sent out of a country into foreign lands;
Import', to bring something into a country from abroad;
Export', to send something out of a country into foreign lands; import'ed, import'ing, import'er, import'able.
Importation, im'pört.ë.tay'.shën. Exportation, -tay'.shën.
Im'port, meaning that which is imported by words.
Import'ant, of great consequence; import'ant-ly;
Importance, im.pö.r'tänсе, serious consequence.
Importune, im'pört.tün, to tease with entreaties; importuned' (3 syl.), importün'ing (Rule xix.), importün'er;
Importunity, plu. importunities, im'pört.tü'nät.iëz;
Importunate, im.pö.r.tu.nä.të, annoyingly urgent;
Importunate-ly; importunate-ness.
Latin importunōn, importūnus (im[importūnus, not quiet).
Imposing, im.pö.zë' (followed by on or upon), to lay [a duty on one],
practise [on one's credulity]; imposed' (2 syl.),
impō's-ing (R, xix.), impōsing-ly, impō's-able. Im'post.
Imposition, im'pö.zë.shën' on, a fraud. Imposition of hands,
the laying on of hands in ordination and confirmation.
Impositor, im.pö.së'tor, a cheat. Imposture, im.pö.së.të.hër,
deception. (Lat. impōstitio, impositor, impōstura; Gk. poin.)
Impossible, im.pö.së.stë.lë, not possible; impos'sibly;
Impossibility, plu. impossibilities, im.pö.së.stë.lë.tëz.
Lat. impōssibilitās (im, not; posse, to be able); Fr. impossibilité, &c.
Imposthume, im.pö.stë.më, an abscess. A corrupt spelling of aposteme. (Lat. apostēma, Gk. apostēma, an abscess.)
Imposture, im.pö.së.të.hër. Imposter (see Impose).
Impotent, im.pö.tënt (not im.pö'tënt), not potent or strong;
im'pö'tent-ly. Impotence, im.pö.tëns; im'pö'tency.
Latin impō tens, gen. impō tentia (im, not, potens, able).
Impound', to shut up in a "pound," to keep back; impound'ed
(Rule xxxvi.), impound'ing, impound'er, impound'age
(-age [Latin agère], the act of), the act of impounding.
Old English pyndan, to pound, to shut up.
Impoverish, im.pö.vër.ë.shë, to pauperise; impō'verish-ëd (4 syl.),
impō'verish-ing, impō'verish-er, impō'verish-ment.
Italian impovereire, (Latin pauërë, to make poor; pauër).
Impracticable, im.prak’ti.kal, not practicable; impracticability, im.prak’ti.ka.l.ity. (French impracticabilité, impracticable.)

Latin practicus; Greek praktikos, to do; with in [in] negative.

Imprecate, im’prē.kate, to curse; im’precat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), im’precat-ing (Rule xix.), im’precat-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Imprecation, im’prē.kā’shun; im’precatory.

Latin imprecatione (im[in]precation, to pray against a person).

Impregnable, im.prēg’na.b’l, not to be taken by force (R. xxiii.), impregnable; impregnability, im.prēg’na.b’l.ity.

(The “g” in these words is a gross blunder. See below.) Fr. imprenable, imprenabilité; Lat. im[in]prehendē, not to be taken.

Impregnate, im.prēg’ni.tate, to fecundate, to saturate; impregn’nat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), impregn’nat-ing (Rule xix.).

Impregnation, im.prēg.na’shun, the act of impregnating.

French impregnner, impregnation (Latin praegnatio; Greek gennaio).

Imprescriptible, im’pres’krip’tb’l, inalienable, not to be lost on the plea of prescription; imprescriptibly.

Unprescribed, un’prē.skrib’d’, not prescribed (Rule lxxii.)

French imprescriptible; (Latin im[in]prescribo, prescriptio).

Impress, (noun) im’pres; (verb) im.press’ (Rule 1.), a stamp, to stamp; impressed, im.press’ed; impress’-ing, impress’-ible, impressibly; impressibility.

Impress’-ment, the act of forcing men into the army or navy.

Latin impresso, impresso, supine impressum, to imprint.

Imprimis, im.prī.mīs, in the first place. (Latin imprimis.)

Imprint, (noun) im’print, (verb) im.print’ (Rule 1.)

Im’print, name and address of printer attached to books, &c. Imprint’, to fix on the mind, to stamp; imprint’ed (Rule xxxvi.), imprint’-ing. Imprimēatur.

Ital. imprimere, to print; Fr. imprimer; Lat. imprinère, to engrave.

Imprison (better emprison), im.prīz’ōn, to put into prison; imprisoned, im.prīz’ōnd; imprison’-ing, imprison’-er; imprison’-ment, im.prīz’ōn.ment. (Fr. emprisonner, &c.)

Improbable, im.prōb’ā.b’l, not probable; improbably;

Improbability, plu. improbabilities, im.prōb’ā.b’l.ities. Latin im[in]probabilitas, not probable; French improbable, &c.

Impropriety, im.prōb’i.ty, dishonesty. (Latin im[in]prōbitas.)

Improficiency, im’prof’i.sh’n. It, want of proficiency.

Impromptu (French), *im.prömp'tu*, offhand, without study.

Latin *im*promptus, not drawn out (*prömo*, to draw out).

Improper, *im.pröp'.er*, not proper; *improper-ly*.

Improperty, plu. *improprieties*, *im'.pro.pri'.e.tiz*.

Improper Fraction, a fraction in which the denominator or divisor is not greater than the numerator: as $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$.

Latin *im*proprius, not proper, *improprietas*.

Impropriator, *im.prö'.pri.á.tor*, a layman who “enjoys” ecclesiastical revenues; *impropriation*, *im.prö'.pri.a''shän*, secularisation of church property.

Latin *im*proprius, for [the use of] a private person or layman.

Impropriety, plu. *improprieties*, *im'.pro.pri'.e.tlz*. (See Improper.)

Improve, *im.proov'* (not *im.pl'ooev*), to ameliorate; improved, *im.proov'd*; *improv-ing* (Rule xix.), *im.proov'.ing*; *improv'ing-ly*; *improv'er*, *im.proov'.er*; *improv-able*, *im.proov'.vü.b'l* (R. xx.); *improv'able-ness*; improvably, *im.proov'.vü.bly*; *improvability*, *im.proov'.va.bil''š.ty*.

Improvement, *im.proov'.ment*, amendment.

(Of the sixteen words in “-ove,” only two (*move, prove*) are pronounced *-ooev*; four (*dove, glove, love, shove*) are pronounced *-uooev*, and the rest are pronounced *-ooev*, Rule lxxi.)

Latin *pro-evo*, to carry or travel forwards.

Imprudent, *im.pröw'.dent*, not prudent; *improv'ident-ly*;

Improv'dence, *im.pröv'zdence*, want of foresight.


Improvise, *im'.pro.vize'* (not *im'.pro.vees*'), to compose [poetry] offhand; *improvised' (3 syl.), *improv's'ing* (Rule xix.)

Improvisator, plu. *improvisators*, *im'.pro.viz''á.torz*; fem. *improvisatrice*, *im'.pro.viz''á.tris*.

Improvisatore, plu. *improvisatori*, *im'.pro.viz''á.to.ry*, plu. *im'.pro.viz''á.to.ri* (Eng.-Ital.), improvisator, &c.

Improvisation, *im.pro.viz'a.shän*, the art of improvising.

French *improvisation*, *improvisatrice*; Italian *improvisatore*, *improvisatori*, *improvisare*, to make rhymes extempore.

Impudent, *im.pu.dent*, not modest; *impu'dent-ly*, rudely.

Impudence, *im.pu.dence*, effrontery, want of modesty.

Latin *im*pu'dens, not modest; *impudentia*.

Impugn, *im.pün'e*, to call in question; *impugned*, *im.pünd'; *impugn-ing*, *im.pün'.ing*; *impugner*, *im.pün'.er*; *impugnable*, *im.pün'.a.b'l*, subject to be impugned.

Archaic Fr. *impugner*, to impugn; Lat. *impugnare*, to fight against.
Errors of Speech

Impulse, imˈpʌls, without reflection; impulsive, imˈpʌlsətiv, energetic and thoughtless; impulˈsive-ly, impulˈsive-ness.

Impulsion, imˈpʌlsən, the force given to a body in motion by another striking against it.

Impel, imˈpɛl; impelled (ˈɪmpləld) (2 syll.), impell-’ing, impell-’er, Rule iv. ("Impel" would be better with double l.)

Latin impello, supine impulsum (imˈpɛləʊ, to drive against).

Impunity, imˈpjuːti, without punishment.

Latin impuˈnitətias (imˈpjuːniˈteɪəs, not to punish).

Impure, imˈpjuːər, not pure; impure-’ness, impure-’ly.

Impurity, plu. impurities, imˈpjuːrətɪz.

Latin impuˈritətias (imˈpjuːriˈteɪəs, not pure;; impurˈtetas; French impureU (ɪˈmɑːˈrœ)).

Impute, imˈpjuːt, to attribute (followed by to); impuˈt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), impuˈt-ing (Rule xix.), impuˈt-er, impuˈt-able, impuˈt-able-ness, impuˈt-ably.

Imputation, imˈpjuːtəˈteɪʃən. Imputative, imˈpjuːtətɪv; impuˈtative-ly, by imputation.

French imputable, imputation, imputatif, imputer.

Latin imˈpjuːnus (imˈpjuːnəs, to charge against, to think ill of). Of the eighty or ninety words beginning with “imp,” only three (imˈpjuː-plant, imˈpjuː-plant, imˈbəʊnd) are native words, two of which have been tampered with, the rest are Latin or Gallo-Latin. In rather more than half the number “im” is negative, in ten examples it verbalises a noun, and in thirty-one examples it stands for the prep. “in.”

In- (negative) does not belong to native English words, our proper negative prefix is un- or on-, in one example (inability) changed to in-.

In- is the Latin negative, equivalent to un-. Dis- is Latin and Greek. Both these have been adopted in the French and English languages.

In- and un- signify the absence of the thing referred to.

Dis- signifies séparation from the thing referred to.

In- (not negative) belongs to our native words as well as to Latin and French words. Its meaning is in, into, within, against, and in some instances it simply intensifies.

In- before no in five instances is written ɪnː (always in a negative sense), but in a similar number of examples it is written in-. Before the labials “b,” “m,” “p,” it is written ɪnː. Before “l” it is l, and before “x” it is ɪr.

In a negative sense in- should never be written en-, although as a preposition it is not unfrequently so written in words borrowed from the French, and always so in words derived from the Greek.

When en- is prefixed to native words it means “to make,” “to collect,” or it verbalises a word.

In (prep.), innˈ-er (ɪnˈɛr), inˈner-ˈmost, inˈməʊt. Inn, an hotel.

"Inner-most? is not most inner, but a corruption of inniˈmost of inniˈmost."
Inability, inablity, absence of ability. Disability, loss of ability. (The idea of "separation" is shown better in disable.) (Old English in-, neg.; abal, ability.)

This is the only example of in-, neg. [for un-] with a native word.)

Inaccessible, inakès'sti bl (not un-, being from the Latin; not -able, because not of the first conj.), inapproachable; in'accessible-ness, in'accessibly.

Inaccessibility, inakès'sti blitty, unapproachableness.

French inaccessible, inaccessibilité; Latin in-accessus, not accessible.

Inaccurate, inâlé kârate (not un-, as it is from the Latin), incorrect; inaccurate-ness, inaccurate-ly.

Inaccuracy, plu. inaccuracies, inâkkârâsiz.

French inacquérable, inacquérabilité.

Inadequate, inadéquate (not un-, as it is from the Latin), insufficient; inadequate-ness, inadequately.

Inadequacy, plu. inadequacies, inadéquaciesiz.

French inadéquate, inadéquabilité.

Inadmissible, inadmîs'sti bl (not un-, being from the Latin; -able, because not of the first conj.); inadmissibility.

Fr. inadmissible, inadmissibilité. Lat. in, ad-missus, not admitted to.

Inadvertent, inadver'tent, not intentional; inadvertent-ly.

Inadvertency, plu. inadvertencies, inadver'tencesiz; inadvertence, inadver'tence, an unintentional error.

French inadvertent (wrong), inadvertance (wrong). Lat. in, ad-vertere, turning to (in ad vertère, not to turn to).

Inalienable, inâliâbl' get (not un-, not being from the Latin), not alienable; inalienable-ness, inâlienably.

Unalienated, unâli' get, not estranged (Rule lxxii.)

French inalienable, Latin in alienari, not to be alienated.

Inamorato, plu. inamoratos, in'âmôrâh'tôze, a man in love; fem. inamorata, plu. inamoratas, in'amôrâh'tak, plu. -tarz, a woman in love. (Eng.-Ital. for inamorato, &c.)

Inane, inân', rapid, void of energy; inano'-ly, stupidly.

Inanity, plu. inanities, inân'itiz, vanities, sillinesses.

Inanition, in'ân'ish'sän, feebleness from starvation.

Latin inânte, inántias, v. inântire, to make void, to empty.

Inanimate, inân'îmate, destitute of life or animation.

Inanimation, inân'înamay'shän, lifelessness, spiritlessness.

Unanimated, unân'îmate'd, not animated (Rule lxxii.)

(The past part. in Fr. is negatived by peu or non, and in Eng. by un-.)

Latin in-animus, without mind or life, inanimatus; French anime.
Inapplicable, *in.app*.'plikahl/at (not *un*-, being Latin), not applicable; *inapplicably; inapplicability* (Double -p-.)

Unapplied, *un*.ap.'plied/at, not applied (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inapplicable, inapplicabilité*; Lat. *ap(al)licable*, to fold together.

Inappreciable, *in*.ap.'pre/šeht/šal (not *in*.ap.'pre/ša/shal), not appriciable, invaluvaluable, inestimable, not perceptible;

Inappreciably, *in*.ap.'pre/šeht/a.bly. (Double p.)

Unappreciated, *un*.ap.'pre/šeht/ša.ted, not valued (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *inappreciable*; Lat. in *ap(ad)preciatus*, not prized to [its value].

Inprehensible, *in*.ap.'pre/šen/st/šal, not intelligible.

Unprehension'ed, not understood (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, not, ap(ad)prehendere, supine *apprehensum*, to lay-hold on.

Inapproachable, *in*.ap.'pro/šch/ša.at, not to be approached.

Fr. *approcher*, to draw nigh (proche, near; Lat. *proxime*), with *in*- neg.

Unapproached, *un*.ap.'pro/šched/at, not approached (R. lxxii.)

Inappropriate, *in*.ap.'pro/at (not *in*.a/pro/at), not appropriate; *inappropriately; inappropriateness*.

Unappropriated, *un*.ap.'pro/ši.ted, not appropriated.

(The past part. is negatived in Fr. by pen or non, and in Eng. by un-.)

French *inapproprié*; Latin in *ap(ad)propriare*, not to appropriate.


French *inaptitude*; Latin in *aptus*, not apt.

Inarticulate, *in*.ar.'tik/šal (not *un*-, being Latin), not articu.late; *inarticulate-ly, inarticulate-ness*.

Inarticulation, *in*.ar.'tik/ša.t, indistinct speech.

Unarticulated, *un*.ar.'tik/ša.t, not articulated.

French *inarticulation*; Latin in *articulatus*, not articulated.

Inartificial, *in*.ar.'ti/fiš/šal (not *un*-, being Latin), not artificial; *inartificial-ly, artlessly*.

French *inartificiel* (wrong). Latin in, not; *artificialis (arte factus)*.

In-as-much-as, *in*.az.much/ša.t, seeing that, because.


Unattentive should be discarded. (Double t.)

French *inattention, inattentif*. Latin in, not; *attentus, attentive, -attentio (ad/ad)end to, stretch [the mind] to something).

Inaudible, *in*.aw'.ät/shal (not *un*-, being Latin; not *able*, because it is not of the first conj.), not audible; *inaudible-ness, inaudibly; inaudibility, in.aw'.ät/shal/-t*.

Latin in *auditus*, not heard; *v. audire*, to hear.

Inaugural, *in*.aw'.gur/at, made at inauguration.

Inaugurate, *in*.aw'.gu/rate, to invest with office; *inaugur*
rāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), inau'gurāt-ing (R. xix.), inau'gurāt-or (R. xxxvii.); inauguration, in.au'gur-ray'shūn.
French inaugural, inau'guer, inau'guration; Latin inau'gurāre, inau'guratio (augur, a soothsayer. To consult a soothsayer).

Inauspicious, inn'aus-pīsh'ās (not un-, being Latin), not auspicious; inausp'ic'ious-ly, inausp'ic'ious-ness.
Latin in ausp'ic'um, not [favoured by] the auspices (avis specīo, to observe the birds [in augury]).

Inborn', innate. (Old English in bor'en, past part. of bē'ran.)
Inbrēd', inherent. (Old Eng. in brēd, past part of brē'd[an].)

Incalculable, in.kāl'-ku.ˈlā'bl, not calculable; incal'culably.
Uncalculat-ed, un.kāl'-ku.ˈlā'ed, not reckoned up.
(French incalculable; Latin in쿨cāl'culā-tus, calculated.)

Incandescent, inn'kān.des'sent, glowing with white heat.
Incandescence, inn'kān.des'sence, the glow of white heat.
French incandescent, incandescence; Latin incandescere.

Incantation, inn'kān.tay'shūn, the words used by enchanters, French incantation; Latin in-cantāre, to enchant or charm.

Incapable, in.kāp.ˈpā'bl, not capable; incapab'ly.
In'capability. Incapacity, inn'kā.pā.s.i.ˈty.
Incac'pious, inn'kā.pā'shūs; incapac'ious-ness.
Incapacitate, inn'kā.pā'kā.tate, to disqualify; incapac'i-tāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incapac'i-tāt-ing.
Fr. incapable, incapable; Lat. in capax, not capable (v. capio).

Incarerate, in.kār.'sē.rāte, to imprison; incar'cerat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incar'cerat-ing; incarceration, -sē.rā'y'shūn.
Lat. incar'cerā-tio, incar'cerāre (career, a prison); Fr. incarcération.

Incarnate, in.kār.nā'te, embodied in flesh [said of deity];
Incarnation, in.kā.rā'nay'shūn, assumption of a form of flesh.
Latin incarnā'tio, incarnā're (in caro, gen. carnis, in the flesh).

In'cautious, inn'kaw'shūs, not cautious; in'cautious-ness, in'cautious-ly. (Latin incautus, not cautious.)

Incendiary, plu. incendiaries, in.sēn.'di.a.rīz, one who maliciously sets fire to [buildings], or inflames the public mind;
Incendiarism, inn.ˈsēn.'di.a.rīz.m. (Lat. incendiārius, incendēre.)

Incense, inn.'sēnස, odoriferous exhalation. Incense', to provoke; incensed, inn.'sēnsted'; incens'-ing (Rule xix.), provoking to anger; incens'-er; incens'-ive, inn.'sēn.'sēv, provokative.
(As a rough rule, if "c" and "s" occur in the same syl. "c" is followed by "s," and "s" by "c," R. lxx. "Sense" is an exception.)
Lat. incensum, incense; incensus, provoked (incendēre, to inflame).
Incentive, inn.'sēn.tīv, a stimulus. (Latin incentivum.)

*Uncertain, un.ser't'n*, not sure; *uncer*tain-*ness*;

*Uncertainty, plu. uncertainties, un.ser't'un.tiz*.

(These forms are established but cannot be commended.)

French *in Certain*, *in Certain*; Latin *in Certain, Certain*

Incessant, *in.sês'si.ant*, without cessation; *in es sant-ly*;

Latin *in essanter* (*in cessat*, not to cease); French *in essant*.

Incest, *in'sëst*; incestuous, *in.sês'tüs*; *in ess'tous-ly*;

Latin *incestum, in cestus* (*in castus, not chaste*); French *inceste*.

Inch, the twelfth part of a foot in length. (Old English *in ce*.)

Incidence, Incidents. Accident, Accidents.

Incidence, *in.si.dence*; a term in optics, as the line or angle of incidence, opposed to the line or angle of reflection. The two angles being always equal.

*Co-Incidence, "a chance concurrence of similar events," is used, but incidence is not used to signify "a chance occurrence."

Incident, plu. incidents, *in.si.dents*, an occurrence.

Accidence, *ak'si.dence*, a rudimentary grammar;

Accident, plu. accidents, *ak'si.dents*, a mishap.

Incidental, *in.si:den'tal*, casual; *in cidentally*.

French *incidence* (*in Geom.*), *incident, incidentel*; Latin *incidentis, v. incidere* (*in cado, to fall on*).

French *accident*; Latin *accidens, gen. accidentis* (*acci*ado).

Incipient, *in.sip'i.cent*, rudimentary; *incipient-ly*.

Latin *incipiens, gen. incipientis, v. incipere* (*Old Lat. capio, to begin*).

Incisive, *in.si'siv*, cutting; *incisive-ly*. *Incisor*, a front tooth.

Incision, *in.si'zun*, a cutting into [something].

Latin *inciso, incisores* (*den tes* (*in cedo, to cut into*).

Incite, *in.site'*, to stir up; *incit'ed* (*Rule xxxvi.*), *incit'er* (*Rule xix.*), *incit'ing, inciting-ly, incite-ment*.

Incitation, *in.si'tay'shün*, an incentive, a strong motive.

Insight, *in site*, a discriminating knowledge, a glance.

Latin *incitatio, incitamentum, v. incitare*, to spur on.

Incivility, plu. incivilities, *in.si.'vil'ätz*; *discourtesy*.

Uncivil, not civil; *uncivil-ly, not civilly*.

Uncivilised, *un.civ'il.ized*, not civilised (*Rule lxxii.*).

(The past part. in Fr. is negatived by peu or non; and in Eng. by un-.)

Fr. *incivilité, incivil*; Lat. *incivilis* (*in, not*; *civis*, like a citizen*).

Inclement, *in klëm'ent*, not mild; *inclement-ly, rigorously*;

Inclementy, *in klëm'en.sy*, severely cold [weather].

Lat. *inclementia* (*in emens, not mild*); Fr. *inclémence, inclement*.

Incline, *in klîn'*, to slope, to feel disposed; *inclined* (*2 syl.*), *inclin'ing* (*Rule xix.*), *inclin'er, inclin'able*;

Inclination, *in klî.nay'shün*, willingness, slope.
AND OF SPELLING.

Un-inclined, not disposed [a passive state]. Dis-inclined, positively adverse; disinclination, aversion, unwillingness. Latin inclinabilis, inclinatio, in-cinare; French inclination.

Inclose, in.klōz', to shut up one thing in another; as a letter in an envelope; inclosed (2 syl.), inclôs'-ing (Rule xix.); inclôs'-er, one who incloses; inclosure, in.klôz'.zhûr, something inclosed. ("Enclose" is the French form, enclos.)

Include, in.klûd', to comprise; inclûd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), inclûd'-ing; inclusive, in.alô'zîw, comprehending;

Exclusive, not comprehending, leaving out.

Inclî'sive-ly; Exclusive-ly.

Inclusion, in.klû.zhin, the act of including; the state of being included. Exclusion, the state of being left out.

Old Eng. clôsa, a prison; Lat. includatio, v. includô, supine inclusum, to include; exclusu, supine exclusion, to exclude.


Incoherent, in.ko.hê'.rent, not coherent; incohe'rent-ly;

Incoherency, plu. incoherencies, in.ko.hê'.rên.siz;

Incoherence, in.ko.hê'.rence, want of coherence.

Fr. incoherent, incoherence; Lat. in, co[con]horco, not to stick together.

Incombustible (not -able), in.côm.bûs'.tî, not combustible; incombustible-ness, incombustibly, incombustibility.

French incombustible, incombustibilité; Latin in-combûstum (con-buro [Old Latin], uro, to burn together).

Income, in.kûm, annual amount of property arising from interest, business, pay, &c. (German einkommen, income.)

Incommensurable, in.kôm.mên'.sûra.bl', not having a common measure; incommensurably, incommensurability.

Incommensurate, in'.kôm.mên'.sû.rate, disproportionate.

Fr. incommensurable, incommensurabilité (Lat. in, com, mensura).

Incommode, in'.kôm.môde' (not in'.kôm.mode'), to inconvenience; incommôd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incommôd'-ing (Rule xix.)

Incommodious, in'.kôm.mô'.dî'us (not in'.kôm.mô'.jûs), inconvenient; incommo'dious-ness, incommo'dious-ly.

Lat. incommôdare; incommôdus; Fr. incommode, v. incommoder.

Incommunicable, in'.kôm.mû'.ni.kû.bl', not able to be communicated; incommun'icable-ness, incommun'icably.

Incommunicative, in'.kôm.mû'.ni.ka.tîv, reserved.

Uncommunicated, not communicated (Rule lxiii.)

Uncommunicative, in'.kôm.mû'.ni.ka.tîv.

French incommunicable, incommunicabilité, peu communicatif; Latin incommunicabilis; in, not; communicare (commun.ake).
Incommutable, *in.köm. mú*.ta.*b'l*, indefeasible; incommutable-ness, incommutably. Uncommut'ed (Rule lxxii.)

French *incommutable*; Latin *in-com-mutâtibilis* *(in, com, múlârct).*

Incomparable, *in.köm'.pär.a.*b'l* (not in köm pair'.a.*b'l*), not to be compared together; incomparable-ness; incomparably, infinitely, beyond all comparison.

Uncompared, *un'.köm.pärä',* not compared together.

*The past part. in Fr. is negated by peu or non, and in Eng. by un.* Latin *inconparabilis* *(in, compàrâri, not to be compared).*

Incompatible (not -able), *in.köm.pärt'.i.*b'l*, not consistent [with]; incompatible-ness, incompatibly. Incompatibles (in Chem.), salts which in contact decompose each other.

Incompatibility, *in'.köm.pär.t'.i.b'il'.i.ty*, unsuitability.

French *incompatible, incompatibilité* (Latin *in, com pétère*).

Incompetent (not -tant), *in.köm'.pē.tent*, not competent; incompotent-ly, incompotence, incompetency.

French incompétent, incompétence; Latin *incompentens*, gen. *pētentis*.

Incomplete, *in'.köm'.pleet'* (not *un*, being Latin), not complete; incomplete-ness, in an unfinished state; incomplete-ly.

Uncompleted, *un'.köm.pleet'.ed*, not completed (Rule lxxii.) French *incomplete*; Latin *in, not; compleère; supine completum*.

Incomprehensible, *in.köm'.pre.hēn''si.b'il* (not -able), beyond human understanding; incomprehensibly;

Incomprehensibility, *in.köm'.pre.hēn'.si.b'il'.i.ty*.

Incomprehensive, *in.köm'.pre.hēn''*.*siv*.

Uncomprehended, *un.köm'.pē.hēn''.dēd*, not understood.

Fr. *incompréhensible, incompréhensibilité*; Lat. *incompréhensibilitis*.

Incompressible, *in.köm'.prēs''si.b'il* (not to be reduced in size by pressure; incompressibility, *in'.köm'.prēs'.si.b'il'.i.ty*.

Uncompressed, *un'.köm'.preś',* not pressed together (Rule lxxii.) French *incompressible, incompressibilité*; Latin *in, not; comprimére, supinas compressum* *(in, con, pressus, not squeezed together).*

Inconceivable, *in'.kön.see''*.*wā,bl*, not to be imagined; inconceivable-ness, inconceivably (Rule xxviii.)

("-able," the wrong conj., Rule xxiii. *This error, as usual, is French!*) French *inconceivable*; Latin *in, not; concepère* *(con cápio).*

Inconclusive, *in'.kön.klu''*.*zv*, not conclusive; inconclusive-ly, inconclusive-ness. Unconcluded, not finished (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *non conclu*; Lat. *in, not; conclúdo, sup. conclusum* *(con cláude).*

Incondensable, *in'.kön.dēn''*.*sū,bl* (not -ble, being the 1st conj., Lat.), not to be condensed; incondensable, incondensability. Also *uncondensable, uncondensibility*.

French *non-condensable, non-condensabilité*; *non- and peu are represented by un.* Latin *in, condensâri, not to be condensed.*
Incongruent, in.kön.gru.ENT, not suitable; incon'gru-ENT-ly;
Incongruous, -gru.üs, not in keeping; incon'gruous-ly;
Incongruity, plu. incongruities, in'.kön.gru".i.äz.
French incongruité; Latin incongruus, incongruens, gen. -entis,
incongruitas (in, con, grüere, not to flock together).
Inconsequent, in.kön.sé.kwén".shät, not following from the
premises, of small moment; incon'sequent-ial-ly.
Latin inconsegua, gen. -sequentis, inseguentia (in, con, sequor).
Inconsiderable, in'.kön.sid.ä-ra.b'lä, not important; -sid’erably;
Inconsiderate, in'.kön.sid.ä-rate, thoughtless, rash; incon-
sid’erate-ly, inconsiderate-ness, thoughtlessness;
Inconsideration, in'.kön.sid.ä-ray".shön, negligence.
Unconsidered, un'.kön.sid.ä.erd, not duly thought about.
French peu considéré. Our un- represents the French peu, mal, non.
Lat. inconsideratio, inconsiderativus, not to consider; Fr. inconsideration.
Inconsistent, in'.kön.sis".tent, not consistent; inin'sistent-ly;
Inconsistency, plu. inconsistencies, in'.kön sis".ten.äz;
Inconsist, in'.kön.sis".tense, incongruity.
Latin in, con, sistère, not to abide together.
Inconsolable, in'.kön.so".la.b'lä (not -ible, being the 1st. conj.,
Lat.), not to be soled; inconsolably, in'.kön.so".la.bly.
Disconsolé, dis.kön.so.late, lost to comfort, unhappy;
disconsolate-ly, discon’solate-ness.
Unconsolated, un'.kön.so.läd"', not solaced (Rule lxxii.)
Fr. inconsolable; Lat. inconsolabilis (in, con, solari, not to be solaced).
Inconstant, in'.kön.stant, not constant; inconst’ant-ly; incon-
stant-ly, in.kön.stän.sy, fickleness, want of persistency.
French inconstant, inconstance; Latin inconstans, gen. -constantis,
inconstantia (in, con, stans [stare], not to stand firmly).
Inconsumable, in'.kön.su".mä.b'lä, not able to be consumed.
Unconsumed, un'.kön.sumed", not consumed (Rule lxxii.);
unconsum’ing [fire], fire which burns without consuming.
Latin in, consumère, not to consume (con sumo, to take wholly).
Incontestable, in'.kön.tës".ta.b'lä, indisputable; incontestably.
Uncontested, un'.kön.tës".tëd, not disputed (Rule lxxii.)
Latin in, contestāri, not to be proved by witnesses (testis).
Incontinent, in.kön.tü.neut, not chaste; incon’tinent-ly.
Incontinence, in.kön.tü.neence; incontinency.
French incontinence, incontinent; Latin incontinentis, gen. -incentis,
incontinentia (in, con, teneo, not [able] to contain [oneself]).
Incontrovertible, in.kön.tro.ver".tü.b'lä, indisputable; incontro-
vert’ibly, incontrovertibil’ity, indisputability.
Uncontroverted, un.kön.tro.ver.čed, not called in question.
Uncontrovertible, not to be changed from one form to another; gold is *uncontrovertible*.

French *incontrovertible*, non-controversi, non-controvertible, non being represented by un-. These words are ill-formed. The Latin verb *vertere* (to turn) for *versari* (to converse), and we have copied the error.

Inconvenient, *in't°n.vê'ni'ent*, not commodious; *inconveniently*; inconvenience, *in'conv.e'ni'ence*, that which deranges, to derange; *inconvenience* (Syl.), *inconvenience* (Rule xix.), *inconveniency*.

Inconvenience, *plu. inconveniencies*, *in'conv.e'ni'ences*.

Incorporate, *in'kor.orme't*, to unite into one body, to intermix; incorporate, *in'cor.pó'ret-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *incorporating* (Rule xix.).

Incorporation, *in'kor.orme't-shain*.

Incorporeal (not incorporal), *in'kor.po'.rë'ë'lil*, not having a material body. Incorporal (not incorporal-ly), *in'kôr.po'.rë'ë'lly*, immaterially, without a material body.

Incorporeity, *in'kor.po'.rë'ë'ty*, immateriality.

Incorporealism, *in'kor.po'.rë'ë'lë'shm*, spiritual existence.

Latin incorporare, incorporatio; French incorporer, incorporation. Latin incorporabilis or incorporatus; French incorporé, incorporal. Latin incorporabilitas; French incorporabilité, incorporality.

Incorporé, *Lat. in corpus, without body*.

Incorporal, *in'cor.pó'rel*, not having a material body.

Incorporation, *in'cor.pó'rel-shain*.

Incorrigible, *in'kor.ri'.jë'bë't*, not able to be reformed; *inconceivable*; incorrigibly, beyond the hope of reform.

Incorrigibility, *in'kor.ri'.jë'blë'ty*, an incorrigible state.

Incorrodible, *in'kor.ro'.dë'llil*, not possible to be corroded.

Incorrodibility, *in'kor.ro'.dë'llil'ty*.

Incorroded, *un'kor.ro'.dë'dëd*, not corroded (Rule xixii.).

In'corrupt', not subject to decay. Un'corrupt'; not depraved, incorrupt'ed, not turned to corruption. Uncorrupted, not morally depraved.

Incorruptible, not liable to decay. Uncorruptible, not liable to be morally corrupted (1 Cor. xv. 53).

Incorruptible-ness, incorruptibility, the quality of not being subject to material corruption.

Incorruptible-ness, incorruptibility, the quality of not being subject to moral corruption (Titus ii. 7).
Incorruption, *in*.*kor.*risk英格兰", the state of not being subject to material corruption (1 Cor. xv. 50);
Uncorruption, *un*.*kor.*risk英格兰", the state of not being subject to moral corruption.

Fr. incorruptible, *in*.*cor*.*ruptibilité; Lat. *in*.*cor*.*ruptibilis, incorrupto.

Increase, (noun) *in*.*kr*.*ése, (verb) *in*.*kr*.*ése' (Rule 1.)

Increase, augmentation. Increase', to get larger; increased',
increasing (Rule xix.), increasing-ly, increasing-able.

Latin *incre*.*sère*, to grow larger and larger. Verbs in -seo are inceptive.

Incredible, *in*.*kr*.*éd*’*á*.*bl’*, not credible; incredible-ness, incredibly; incredibility, "in*.*kr*.*éd*’*á*.*bl*’*á*.*ty*; 

Incredulous, *in*.*kr*.*éd*’*á*.*b*’*ús*, unbelieving; incredulous-ness, incredulous-ly. Incredulity, "in*.*kr*.*éd*’*á*.*b*’*á*.*ty*.

Uncredited, *un*.*kr*.*éd*’*át*.*ed*, not believed, not trusted.

Uncreditable-ness, quality or state of not being trustworthy.

Discredited, base, ruinous to one's reputation.

Discredit, dis*.*kr*.*ed*’*it*, dishonour, disgrace.

French incredible, *in*.*cre*.*dibilté, incredibilité, discrédit; Latin incredibilitas, incredibilitas, incredibilitas, incredibilitas.

Increment, *in*.*kr*.*ém*’*ent*, increase. (Latin *incrementum*.)

Incriminate, *in*.*kr*.*ém*’*in*.*ate*; to charge with fault; incriminât-ed (R. xxxvi.), incriminât-ing. (In Lat. the second i is long.)

Latin *incriminâri*, to incriminate; French *incriminer*.

Incrust, *in*.*kr*.*é*.*st*’* (not 'en, being Latin), to form a hard crust; incrusted', incrusted-ly. Incrustation, -tay'"*shún*.

French incrustation, incrust; Latin *incur*.*sâ*.*tio, *incur*.*sâ*.*râ*.

Incubate, *in*.*k*.*ub*’*ate*, to brood; incubât-ed (Rule xxxvii.), incubât-ing (Rule xix.), incubât-or (Rule xxxvii.).

Incubation, *in*.*k*.*ub*’*ate*; incubative, "in*.*k*.*ub*’*á*.*liv*.

Incubus, *in*.*k*.*ub*’*ús*, a night-mare; a mental oppression.

Latin *in*.*k*.*ub*’*átio, *in*.*k*.*ub*’*atór*, *in*.*k*.*ub*’*us*, *in*.*k*.*ub*’*á*.*re*; French incubation.

Incultate, *in*.*k*.*ul*’*k*.*ate*, (not *in*.*k*.*ul*’*kat*’*e*), to teach; inculturât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), inculturât-ing, inculturât-or (Rule xxxvii.).

Incultation, *in*.*k*.*ul*’*kat*’*é*; indoctrination.

Latin *inculcâ*.*râ*; in culco, to tread in; caix, a heel, *inculcâ*.*tâ*.*râ*.

Inculpate, *in*.*k*.*ul*’*p*.*at*’*e*; to criminate; inculpât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), inculpât-ing (Rule xix.); inculpât or, *inculpa*.*tó*.*ry*.

Inculpation, "in*.*k*.*ul*’*p*.*ay"*shún*, censure.

Inculpable, *in*.*k*.*ul*’*p*.*al*’*bl’, unblamable; inculpably; inculpability, "in*.*k*.*ul*’*p*.*al*’*á*.*ty*; freedom from blame.

French inculpable, *inculpâ*.*tâ*.*râ*; Latin *inculpâtâ*.*litis, *inculpâtâ*.*râ*; (In all these cases the *â* is negative.) "Inculpate," to blame, is directly opposite to the Latin *inculpâ*.*râ* (to hold blameless), and the French *inculper*.

We have opposed it to the English-Latin word *ex*-*culpate*, but having a fixed meaning in Latin it ought not to be reversed.
Incumbent, in.küm'· bent, a clergyman with a "living," obligatory; incum'·bency, plu. incum'· bencies, in.küm'· bën.siz.  
Latin incumbens, gen. incumbentis (in-cum'· béré, to lie upon).

Incur, in.kur', to become liable; incurred' (2 syl.), incurr'·ing, Rule iv.  (Latin in-curro, to run into.)

Incurable, in.kü'· rä'· b'l, not to be cured; incû'· rable-ness, in- cû'· rably; incurability, in.kü'· rä'· b'il'·ty.

French incurable, incurabilité; Latin in, not, cûrâ'· bilis, v. curâ're.

Indebted, in.de't· ed (not en', being Latin), to owe; indebted- ness, in.de't· ed.ness.  (Latin indebítus.)

Indecency, plu. indecencies, in.de'e'· sen.siz, indecorum.

Indecent, offensive to modesty; indec'en·t·ly.

French indécènt, indécèns; Latin indécens, gen. indécens (in déceo).

Indecision, in'.de'si'· zhn, want of decision; indecisive, in'.de'· si'· zve; indecisive-ly, indecisive-ness.

Undecided, un'.de'.si'.déd, not decided (Rule lxxii.)

French indécision; Latin in, not, décidère, sup. decísum (de caedo).

Indeclinable, in'.de'.klü'.· nü. b'l, not declinable.

Undeclined, un'.de'.klind', without case-endings (R. lxxii.)

Indecorous, in'.de'· kör'· rüs (not in.de'· kör'· rüs), not decorous; indecor'· ous-ly; indecor'· um, improperly of conduct.

Indefatigable, in'.de'· jef.ü'· gu· b'l, persistently industrious; indefatig'· able-ness, indefatig'· ably, indefatig'· abil'· ity.

Latin indefatigá'ti'· bilis, in, defá'· ti'· gá'tít, not to be wea'· jed.

Indefeasible, in'.de'· fee'· zü'· b'l, inalienable; indefea'sibly.

Indefesibility, in'.de'· fee'· zü'· b'il'· ty, imprescriptibility.

Indefinable, in'.de'· fin'· it, not to be defined; indefin'· sibly; indefin'· sibility, in'.de'· fin'· i. b'il'· ty.

Undefended, un'.de'· fen'· déd, not defended (Rule lxxii.)

Latin in, not, defénsa, supina defénsum; Fr. indefendable (wrong).

Indefinite, in'.de'· fin'· it (not in.de'· fin'· ite), not definite; indefinite-ly, indefinite-ness, indefinit'· ity; indefinitive, in'.de'· fin'· ite.  (Latin indefinitiv'· e-ly.

Indefinable (Rule xxiii.), in'.de'· fin'· ite'· mä'· b'l; indefin'· ably.

Undefined, un'.de'· fin'd, not defined (Rule lxxii.)

Latin in, not, definita, definitivus; French indefinitessable (wrong).

Indeliberate, in'.de'· lib'· erate, without due consideration; indelib'· erate-ly. Undeliber'· ated (Rule lxxii.)

Latin in, not, deliberá'te, to deliberate (libra, a balance).
Indelible, in.dēl′.i.b′l (not -able), not to be erased;
   Indelibly; indelibility, in.dēl′.i.bl′.ty.
   (These words are disgraceful and ought to be corrected into indelebile,
   indelebly, and indelebility. The verb is déleo, not délio.)
   Fr. indelebile, indelebilité; Lat. indelebilitas (déleo, to blot out).

Indelicate, in.dēl′.i.kate, not refined; indelicate-ly, indelicate-
ness; indelicacy, plu. indelicacies, in.dēl′.i.kas′iz.
   French indélicat; Latin in, not, délicatus, delicate, dainty.

Indemnify, in.dēm′ni.fy, to secure against loss; indemnifies,
   in.dēm′ni.fizes; indemnified, in.dēm′ni.fī.dea (Rule xi.);
   indem′ni-er, indem′ni-ing. Indemnification, in-
   dēm′ni.f′.shun, security against loss.

Indemnity, plu. indemnities, in.dēm′ni.tī.z.
   Fr. indemnité; Lat. indemnīs facēre, indemnīs facēre, to secure from loss.

Indemonstrable, in′.de.mōn′.strā.b′l, not to be demonstrated.

Undemonstrated, un′.dē.mōn′.strā.ted, not proved (R. lxxii.)
   Latin indemonstrābilis (in, not, demonstrātī, to be demonstrated).

Indent′, to mark with indentations, to make an indenture;
   indent′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), indent′-ing;

Indentation, in′.dēn.tay′.shun, a jag, a dent;

Indenture, in.dēn′.tchūr, a written contract, to bind by an
   indenture; indentured, in.dēn′.tchūrd; indentūre-ing.

These are ill-formed words. The Latin in-dent[ature] means without
   teeth, and "indent" in English means to make teeth or jags.
   Latin dens, gen. dentis, a tooth; Greek ὀδος, gen. ὀδοντος.
   "Indentures" are so called because they were originally made in
   duplicate on one skin. The skin being divided with an indented or
   zigzag edge, the two parts of which could be fitted together.

Independent, in′.de.pēn′.dent (noun), a "dissenter," (adj.) not
   dependent; independen′-tly. Independence, in′.de-
   pēn′.dence, private means, self-reliance, self-confidence;
   independency, plu. independencies, in′.de.pēn′.dēn.sīz.

Dependent on [another], "hanging on" another.

Independent of [another]. Of unites the two nouns in
   regimen: so exclusive of, irrespective of.
   French Indépendant (wrong), indépendance (wrong). Latin in, not,
   dependens, gen. dependentis, dependēre, to hang from or on.

Indescribable (R. xxiii.), in′.dē.skri′.b′l (not in′.dēs-krī′.b′l),
   not able to be described; indescri′bably.

Undescribed, un′.dē.skribd, not described (Rule lxxii.)
   Latin in, not, describēre, to write down or describe.

Indestructible, in′.dē.strūk′.tī.b′l (not in′.dēs.trūk′.tī.b′l), im-
   perishable; indestructibly, indestructibil′ity.

Undestroyed, un′.dēs.trō.īd′, not destroyed (Rule lxxii.)
   Fr. indestructible, indestructibilité; Lat. in, de-strāre, to pull down.
Indeterminate, in·d·eterˌmiˌnate, indefinite; indeterminate-ly;
Indeterminable, in·d·eterˌmiˌnəˌbəlˌ; indeterminable-ly;
Indetermination, in·d·eterˌmiˌnäˌshənˌ, irresolution;
Undetermined, unˌd·eterˌmiˌnəˌd, not fixed (Rule Ixxii.)
Indeterminate [quantities], those which cannot be known.
Undetermined [quantities], those which are capable of being
known, but have not yet been determined.
Fr. indéterminable, indetermination; Lat. in, not, determinare.

In·dex, plu. indexes [of books], indices [of figures], inˌd·i·sēz.
Indices, inˌd·iˌsēzˌ, exponents; in 3², a³, the little figures 2, 3 are the indices to point out to what power the figure is
to be raised; “3” is to be raised to the square or second
power, 3 x 3 = 9; and a to the cube or third power.

In·dex (verb), to make an index; indexed, inˌd·i·kstˌ;
in·dex·ing, indexical, index·ical·ly.

In·dex Expurgatorius, exˌpərˌgəˌtôrˈiˌəsˌ, the list of books
which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read till the
objectionable parts are expurgated.

In·dex Librorum Prohibitorum, the list of books wholly
forbidden to the faithful in the Roman Catholic church.

Index·finger, the first finger (§3). (See Indicate.)
Fr. in·dex; Lat. index, plu. indices, inventory of a book, the forefinger.

Indian, inˌd·iˌənˌ; pertaining to India; a native of India;
Indian-corn, Indianˌred, Indianˌyellow;

Indianˌink, or Indiaˌink, inˌd·iˌinkˌ;
Indiaˌrubber, inˌd·iˌrubˌərˌ; Indiaˌpaper, inˌd·iˌpəˌperˌ;
Indiaˌman, inˌd·iˌmanˌ, a large merchant ship for trading to
India. (Persian hindˌ; Sanskrit śīndˌ, black.)

Indicate, inˌd·iˌkätˌ, to point out; inˌd·iˌkätˌed (Rule xxxvi.),
inˌd·iˌkätˌing (R. xix.), inˌd·iˌkätˌor (R. xxxvii.), indicatory.

Indication, inˌd·iˌkäˌshənˌ, a premonstration.

Indicative, inˌd·iˌkäˌtivˌ; indicative·ly. (See Index.)
French indicationˌ, indicativeˌ; Latin indicatioˌ, indicativusˌ, v. indic·
care (indiciumˌ, a discovery); indexˌ, a discoverer.
(This is not a compound of dicereˌ, to show or speak, but of dicareˌ.)

Indict, inˌd·iˌtˌ, to charge with crime. Inditeˌ, to write.

Indictˌed, inˌd·iˌtˌedˌ; indictˌingˌ, inˌd·iˌtˌingˌ; indictˌableˌ,
inˌd·iˌtˌəˌbəlˌ, what may be legally indicted.

Indictmentˌ, inˌd·iˌtˌməntsˌ, a formal charge in writing.

Indictˌorˌ, inˌd·iˌtˌorˌ, the person who indicts another.

Indictˌeeˌ, inˌd·iˌtˌeeˌ, the person indicted.

Latin in·diceˌ, supine in·dicumˌ, to speak againstˌ, to denounce.
“Inditę” is from the same Latin verb meaning “to write out.”
Indication, in'di.kā′shūn, the reckoning by cycles of fifteen years.
   (This system was introduced by Constantine, A.D. 312, in connection
   with the payment of tribute.)
   Latin indicatio; declaration [of a tax prior to its being collected].
Indifferent, in'dif′fē′rēnt, regardless; indifferent-ly, not well.
   Indifference, in′dif′fe′rē′nce, absence of interest in a matter.
   French indifférent, indifférence; Latin indifferens, gen. -differens,
   indifferenter (in, not, différer, to distract oneself).
Indigenous, in′di′dʒē′nəs, native to a place.
   Latin indigēna, a native (innō genō [in-gēno], born within).
Indigent, in′di′gēn特, needy; indigent-ly, indigency.
   French indigent, indigence; Latin indigentia, indigēo, to want.
Indigestion, in′di′dʒē′shūn, constipation; indigestible (not-
   able), in′di′dʒē′shō′.ī.b'l; indigestibly.
Undigested, un′i′dį′dʒē′shō′.tēd, not digested (Rule lxxii.)
   French indigestion, indigestible; Latin indigestus, indigestibilis,
   in, not, digerēre, supine digestum, to dissolve, to digest.
Indignant. (not indignant), indig′nant, scornfully angry;
   indignant-ly. Indignation, in′dį′g′nā′.tshūn;
Indignity, plu. indignities, in′dį′g′nī′.tēz, insult.
   Latin indignatio, indignitas, v. indignāri; French indignation, &c.
Indigo, plu. indigoes (Rule xliii.), a blue dye, a plant.
   Fr., Itai., Span., indigo; Lat: indicum, the Indian plant.
Indirect, in′di′rēkt, not direct; indirect-ly, obliquely; indirect-ness.
   (Fr. indirect; Lat. indirectus, rectus, right.)
Indiscernible, in′di′sɛr′nəl (not -able); imperceptible;
   Undiscerned, un′i′dį′sɛr′nūl (not un′i′.de′.sɛr′nūl), Rule lxxii.
   Latin in, not, dis-cernēre, to sift [flour], to discern.
Indiscernible, in′di′sɛr′nə′.l (not to be found out;
   Undiscovered, un′i′dį′sɛr′nə′.l (not discovered.
   French in, not, découverir. Low Latin cognēra, a coffer; de-cognēra,
   to take out of a coffer; en, de, cognēra, not to take from its coffer.
Indiscreet, in′di′sˌkrēt, imprudent; indiscreet-ly, -creet-ness;
   Indiscrption, in′di′sˌkrēsh′ə.īn (not in′di′sˌkrēsh′ˌshūn).
   French indiscretion, indiscret; Latin in, not, discernēre, supine
   discretion, not to sift or separate [right from wrong].
Indiscriminate, in′di′sˌkrēm′.tē.ə; promiscuous; indiscrim-i-
   nate-ly; indiscriminate-ing, not making any distinctions;
   Indiscrimination, in′di′sˌkrēm′.tē′.nə′.tGUtˈing, not making any distinctions;
   Indiscriminative, in′di′sˌkrēm′.tē′.nə′.tGUtˈi′.nət; not
Undiscriminated, un′i′dį′sˌkrēm′.tē.ə.ˌnə′.tēd, not sorted (R. lxxii.)
   Lat. in, not, discrimina-re; Gk. di-kríma, judgment between [things].
Indispensable, in′di′sˌpēn′.tə.ˌb'l, absolutely necessary; indis-
   pensably, indispensable-ness, indispensability.
Undispensed, un′i′dį′sˌpēn′.tə.ˌb'l, not dispensed (Rule lxxii.)
   Fr. indisponible, indispensabilité; Lat: in, not, dispensāre.
Indisposed, *in*.dis.pőzed’, not in health, disinclined;
Indisposed towards, averse to.
Undisposed of, *un*.’dis.pőzed’ ov, not sold (Rule lxxii.)
  French indisposer, indisposition; Latin dispónere, to set aside, hence
to put in order; in-dispónere, to put out of order, hence to be dis-
ordered or unwell; not set aside, hence not parted with.
Indisputable, *in*.dis’pū.tar.b’l (not *in*. dis’.pū’’.tā. b’l), without dis-
pute; indis’putable-ness; indis’putably, beyond all doubt.
Undisputed, *un*.’dis.pū’’.tēd, not disputed (Rule lxxii.)
  French indisputable; Latin in, not, disputābilis, disputāre.
Indissoluble, *in*.dis’.sōl.ū.b’l (not *in*. dis’.sōl’’.ā. b’l), not capable
of being melted; indis’soluble-ness, indis’solubly.
Indissolvable, *in*.dis’.sōl.ū.’vā.b’l, not able to be dis-
solved.
Undissolved, *un*.’dis.zolv’d, not dissolved (Rule lxxii.)
  French indissoluble, indissolubilité; Latin in, not, dés-solvēre, to
loose thoroughly; Greek sun tou, to loose altogether.
Indistinct, *in*.’dis.tīnt’l, not distinct; indistinct’-ness, indis-
tinct’-ly. Indistinction, *in*.’dis.tīn.k’’shūn.
Indistinguishable, *in*.’dis.tīn’sh.ūsh.ā. b’l, not able to be
distinguished. (An ill-formed word, the Latin corre-
sponding one is indi’n’stīnu’bilis [in.dis.tīnu.b’l]).
Undistinguished, *un*.’dis.tīn’sh.ūsh.t, not distinguished.
  Fr. indistinct, indistinction; Lat. in, not, distinctio, distinctus,
distinguere, distinctum, to notify by a mark (Gk. stigma,
a mark).
(Rule xxxvi.), indit’-ing (Rule xix.), indit’-er.
  Latin in-dicēre, supine indicūm, to set forth in writing. Hence
Cicero says “non idem loquor est, et dicere” [to write].
Individual, *in*.rdī.vīd’’.uāl (not *in*.’dī.vī’’.jū.āl), one person or
thing; individ’u-al-ly; individuality, *in*.’dī.vīd’’uāl’’t.ī.ty;
Individualise (R. xxxii.), *in*.’dī.vīd’’uāl’’z.ē, to particularise;
individualised (6 syl.), individual’is-ing;
Individualisation, *in*.’dī.vīd’’.uāl.z.ē.zay’’.shūn;
Individualism, *in*.’dī.vīd’’uāl.zīzm;
Individualuate, *in*.’dī.vīd’’.u.ate; individual’at-ed (Rule xxxvi.),
individual’at-ing; individuation, *in*.’dī.vīd’’.n.ā’’shūn.
  Fr. individuél(1!), individualité, individualisation, individualiser;
Lat. individualis (in, not, dividē, to be divided).
Indivisible, *in*.’dī.vīz’’.ā.b’l (not -āble), not capable of being
divided; indivisibles, *in*.’dī.vīz’’.ā.b’l’’z (in Mathematics);
indivisibly, *in*.’dī.vīz’’.ā.b’l’y, inseparably;
Indivisibility, *in*.’dī.vīz’’.ā. b’l’’t.ī.ty, inseparability.
Undivided, *un*.’dī.vī’’.dēd, not divided (Rule lxxii.)
  Fr. indivisible, indivisibilité; Lat. indivisibilitās (in-dividēre).
Indocile, in."dö'".il, not docile; indocility, in'.dö'.iil".i.i. ty.
French indocile, indocilité; Latin indocillus, indocilitas.
Indoctrinate, in."dök'.tri.na.tate, to instruct; indoc'trinat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), indoc'trinat-ing; indoc'trination, -nay".shün.
As the Latin word in-doctus is "un-learned," indoctrinate (French endoctriner) would have been a better form.
Indolent, in'.dö:len.t, slothful; indolent'-ly, listlessly;
Indolence, in'.dö.ience, laziness, sluggishness.
Latin indōlentia (v. in-dōlēre, not to feel pain, not to grieve), a state in which there is no grief, "labour" being trouble.
Indomitable, in.döm'.i.ta.bl (not -ible, the first Latin conj.), untamable, persistent; indomitably, persistently.
Fr. indomptable (1 lat. indōmābilis (in, not, dōmāre, to tame).
We have taken the freq. v. dōmitāre, to tame, to weary.
Indoors, in'"dörs (not indoör, in the house. (It is the -s [-es] which gives the adverbial form, as in backwards, northwards, anights, adays.) Old English in dör [in-döres].
Indorse, in.dörse', to write one's name on the back [of a bill, cheque, &c.]; indorsed' (2 sy1.), indors'-ing (Rule xix.);
Indorse'-ment (only five words omit e before -ment, R. xviii.)
Indors'-er, the person who indorses a bill, &c.
Indorssee', the person to whom a bill of exchange is assigned by indorsement; indors'-able.
Latin indōrsare, to put on the back (dorsum, the back).
Indubitable, in.dü':bi.ta.bl, beyond all doubt; indu'bitable-ness;
indubitably, doubtlessly.
French indubitable; Latin indūtabiles, indūtabare, not to doubt.
Induce, in.düce', to persuade; induced' (2 sy1.), induc- ing (Rule xix.), induc'-ing; induc'er, in.düce'er.
Induce'-ment (Rule xviii.); inducible, in.düce'.i.bl.
Latin in-düce're, to lead into [a scheme], to persuade.
Induct, in.dukt', to put formally into possession [of a "living"];
induct'-ed (R. xxxvii.), induct'-ing, induct'-or (R. xxxvii.)
Induction, in.dük'.shün, introduction into a benefice, the drawing of inferences from given data;
Inductive [philosophy], in.dük'.tiv, the science of drawing general conclusions from given data; inductive-ly;
induction-al, in.dük'.shün.al, adj. of induction.
(If the following examples the prefix is negative.)
Inductile, in.dük'.till, [metal] not capable of being drawn out into threads; inductility, in'.dük.till'.i.i. ty.
French induction, indulgence; Latin inducicio, inducitor (induere).
It is most undesirable to blow hot and cold with the same prefix.
Indue, in.dü', to invest. Endue, en.dü', to endow.
Indue'd (2 sy1.), indu'-ing. (Verbs ending with any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing, Rule xix.)
Latin induere, to put on [a garment]; Greek endue.
Indulge, in.dulge', to humour, to cocker; indulged' (2 syl.),
indulg'-ing (Rule xix.); indulg'-er; indulg'-ent, indulg'-
gent-ly; indulgence, in.dül'-jence.
Fr. indulgent, indulgence; Lat. indulgentia, indulgens, gen. -entis.
Indurate, in.dü.rate, to harden; in'durát-ed (Rule xxxvi.),
in'durat-ing (Rule xix.); induration, in.dür.at'-shün.
Latin induratio, indūrāre (dūrus, hard); French induration.
Industry, in.di.stry (not, in.dus'-try), diligence in work;
industries, manual trades; industrial, in.dus'-tri.āl; 
industrial-ly; industrial school, where trades, &c., are 
taught; industrious, in.dū.š'.tri.ū.s (not in.dū.š'.trū.s), hard-
working; industrious-ly, diligently.
French industre, industriel; Latin industria, industrius.
Indweller, in.dwell'er, an inhabitant; indwell'-ing.
Norse in duvel, to dwell in; duveler, a dweller.
-ine (Latin -in[us]), adj., pertaining to, as canine (cántis, a dog).
-in (Latin -in[us]), nouns, (in Chem.) a gas or simple substance.
-ina (Latin -ina), feminine termination, as hero-ine.
Inebriate, in.e.bri.at, to make drunk; inēbriát-ed (R. xxxvi.),
inēbriat-ing (R. xix.); inebriety, in.e.брі-ш.і.ші.
Inebriation, in.e.bri.at'-shün, intoxication.
Lat. inebriatio, inebriator, v. inebriāre (in intensive, ebrūs, drunk).
Inedited, in.itd'it.ēd, not published. (Latin inēditus).
Ineffable, in.ēf'.fā.b'l, unspeakable; ineffa'bly.
French ineffable; Latin ineffābitis (in, not, fārī, to speak).
Ineffaceable, in.ēf'.fā.sē.at.ē', (only -ce and -ge retain the e before
-able, Rule xx.), not to be effaced; inefface'ably.
Fr. ineffacable (Lat. in, ef[ex]fācēs, not [wiped] from the face).
Ineffectual, in.ēf'.fēk'-tū.āl (not in.ēf'.fēk'-tū.āl), failing to
produce the desired result; ineffectu'al-ly.
Ineffective, in.ēf'.fēk'-tīv; inef-fec'tive-ly, ineffec'tive-ness.
Inefficacious, in.ēf'.fī.kās'-shū.s, inadequate; inefficacious-
ly, inefficacious-ness, inefficacy, in.ēf'.fī.к.ас.
Inefficient, in.ēf'.fīsh'-ent, not sufficient for the purpose;
inef-fic'i.ently; inefficiency, in.ēf'.fīsh'-ēn.sy.
Lat. inefficax, gen. efficacis, without potency (in, ef[ex]fācio [facio].
Inelastic, in.ēl.ēs'k, not elastic; inelasticity, in.ēl.ēs.tīs'-
s.ī.ly, not possessed of elastic power.
Non-elastic, non-elasticity. (Fr. forms non-élas.tique, &c.)
French in, not; élastique, élasticité (Greek eλάστος, to draw out).
Inelegant, in.ēl.ē.gānt, not elegant; inelegant-ly; inelegantness,
in.ēl.ē.gān.сe, inelegance, in.ēl.ē.г.ś.n.sy.
Ineligible, (with -il- not -le-), *in.ēlī.gībīl*, not eligible; ineligibly, *inēligibli̇t̄̆*.
French *indéligence*, *indéligent*, ineligible, ineligibility; Latin *inēligantia* (in, not, *ēligō* [ēgo], to pick out).
An “elegant” thing is something “picked out” for its beauty.
An “eligible” person is one “picked out” for his suitability.
(If we had not Cicero’s assurance of the fact, the derivation of elegant from *ēligens*, gen. *ēligentīs* would be quite incredible.)

Inequality, plu. inequalities, *inēk'wō̂l'mi̇z*, want of equality.
Inequitable, *inēkwikitub‘I*, not just or impartial.
Unequal, *unēkwōl̄*, not equal; unequally, unequally.

Latin *ēgalitas, egōt̄a* (aegō̄s, equal).
Ineradicable, *inērād‘I.kāb‘I*, not to be rooted out.
Uneradicated, *unērād‘I.kā.ō̄d̄*, not uprooted (R. Lxxii.)
Latin in, not, *ēxradicāre*, to root out (*radix*, a root).
Inert, *inert‘I*, slow to act, sluggish; inert-ly, inert-ness.
Inertia, *inēr‘I.shē.ah*, the reluctance of material bodies to change motion for rest, or rest for motion.

In esse (Lat.), in *ēs‘I.sy*, in actual existence, in actual possession;
In posse (Lat.), in *pōs‘I.sy*, in expectancy, what may be.
Uneesteemed, *unēs‘I.teem‘I*, not esteemed (Rule Lxxii.)
Fr. *inestant*, Lat. *inestimābilis,-ābilis* (Gk. *ēs tinō*).
Inevitable, *inēv‘I.tē.ō̄d̄*, not to be avoided; inevitable-ness, inevitably; *inēvabilitas, -itābilis*, inevitable.
Unavoided, *unēv‘I.void‘I.ō̄d̄*, not avoided; unavoidable.
Fr. *inévitable*; Lat. *inēvabilitas* (in, *ēxvitāri*, not to be avoided).
Inexact, *inex‘I.ekc’t‘I*, not exact; inexact-ness; inexactitude.
Unexact, *unēx‘I.ek’d‘I.ēd̄*, not exact or insistent on.
Fr. *inexacte*, inexactitude; Lat. *inexactus*, not exact (*exactus, done throughout; ca-ago, to do-to-the-end*).
Inexcitable, *inēx‘I.eks’Iē.tē.ō̄d̄*, not excitable; inexcitable-ness; insensibility.
Inexciting, *inēx‘I.ek.ūtē.ō̄d̄*, not exciting (Rule Lxxii.).
Fr. *inexcitant*, *inexicitabilitas*; Lat. *ēxcitābilis*, -ībilis; *ēxcitāre* (ex cīō, to stir up).
Inexceusable, *inēx‘I.ekc’sū.ō̄d̄*, not to be excused; inexceusably, inexceusable-ness.
Unexcused, *unēx‘I.ekś.ūd̄*.
Fr. *inexcusable*; Lat. *inexcūsabilitas* (in, *ēx, causa, not free from motive*).
Inexhausted, *inēx‘I.ekh‘Iōs’Iē.ō̄d̄*, not exhausted; inexhaustible, inexhaustibly; *inēxhaustibilitas, -ībilis*, inexhaustibly.
Unexhausted, *unēx‘I.ekh‘Iōs’Iē.ō̄d̄*, not exhausted (Rule Lxxii.)
Latin in, not, *ēxhaurīo*, supine *exhaustīum* (to draw [all] out).
Inexorable, *in.ex'orə.bl*, not to be appeased; *inex'orably*, *inex'orable-ness*; *inexorability*, *in.ex'orəbil'i.ty*.

French *inexorable*; Latin *inexoratītis* (*in*, *ex* orātī, not to be induced by prayers not-to-do a thing).

Inexpedient, *in'.ex.pe'ดน.ə.lent* (not *-exe'pé.jent*), unfit, undesirable; *inexpedient-ly*; *inexpedience*, *in'.ex.pe'دان.ə.in.sən*.

French *in*,- *in*., *expedant*; Latin *in·exped·ere* (*in*, *ex*, *pede*, not to put the foot forth, i.e., not to bestir oneself, not to expedite).

Inexpensive (Not connected with *pence*), *in'.ex.pen.səv*; not costly; *inexpensive-ly*, *inexpensive-ness*.

Unexpended, *un'.ex.pən'.ə.did*, not all spent (Rule lxxii.)


Inexperience, *in'.ex.pe'دان.ə.in.sənse*; want of experience; *inexpcri·enced* (5 syl.) or *Unexperienced* (Rule lxxii.)


Inexpiable, *in'ex.pə.ə.bəl*, not atonable; *inexpia·bly*.

French *inexpiable*; Latin *in·expiab·lis*, *in·expia·bi·lis*, *in·expia·bi·lis*; *in·ex·piab·li·tis*, -expiāre (*pio*, to purge).

Inexplicable, *in'ex.plə.bəl*; *Unexplainable*, *un.ex.plain'.ə.bəl*.

Inexplicable, impossible to be explained from mysterious obscurity, hence we say an *inexplicable mystery*.

Unexplainable, impossible to be explained for moral or physical reasons; thus the *processes of algebra are inexplicable* to young children and rustics.

Inexplicable-ness, *inexplicable-ly*; *inexplicability*, *in'ex·plikə.bəl'i.ty* (not *in'ex·plikə.bəl'i.ty*).

Unexplained, *un'.ex.plain'd*, not explained (Rule lxxii.)

French *inexplicable*; Latin *inexplicabīlis*, *inexplicātītis*, *in·explicārī*; not to be unfolded (*pīca*, a fold or plait); *in·ex·planārī*, not to be smoothed out or made level.

Inexplic, *in'.ex.plis'.ə.it*, not clear; *inexplic‘ity*.

Latin *inexplicā*, supine -*explicītum*, not to unfold or reveal.

Inexplorable, *in'.ex.plə're.bl*, not able to be explored.

Unexplored, *un'.ex.plə'rdt*, not explored (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, *explōrātī*, not to be explored (*plōrō*, to bewail; to burst into tears. The connection is not manifest).

Inexpressible, *in'ex.prəs'.ə.bl* (not *-able*), indescribable; *inexpressibly*.

Inexpressive, *in'ex.prəs'.ə.itv*; *inexpress‘ive-ly*, *inexpress‘ive-ness*; *Unexpressed*, *un'.ex.prəz'.ə*.


Inextinct, *in'.ex.tənk'kət*, not extinct.

Latin *in·extinctus*, not extinguished.

Inextinguishable (Rule xxiii.), *in'.ex.tən'.ə.gwəsh.ə.bl*.

Unextinguished, *un'.ex.tən'.ə.gwəch*, not quenched (R. lxxii.)

Inextricable, in.ex' tri.ká 'ból, not to be disentangled; in.ex'tri-ca'ble, in-ex'tri-ca-bl. y. Un-ex'tri-ca'ted (Rule lxxxii.)
Fr. inextricable; Lat. inextricabilis (in, not, ex triac, out of the "hair leggings" wrapped round the feet of fowls to prevent their roaming).
Infallible (not -able), in.fá' l. ból, not liable to err; infal'lib.ly.
Infallibility (double l), in.fá' l. bíl.ty; infal'lib-ly.
Lat. infallibilis (in, fallère, to deceive; Gk. ephalló, to make to fall).
Infamous, in'.fá.mós (not in.fá'.mós), shameful; in'.famous-ly.
Infamy, in'.fá.má, public disgrace, extreme baseness.
Infant, a babe. Infanté, in.fán'.ty (in Spain or Portugal), any royal prince except the eldest. Infanta, in.fán'.tah, any royal princess except an heir-apparent to the throne.
Infantry, in'.fán.trí, foot soldiers. Cavalry, horse soldiers.
Fr. infant, infanticide; Lat. infantia, infanticium, infantiæ (in-fans, gen. -fantis, not able to speak).
"Infantry," the servants of the knights. They went on foot, while the knights rode on horseback. ("Infant" = Latin puer, a boy or servant = French garçon = Italian fante, a serving-man.)
Italian fanteria; Spanish infanteria; French infanterie.
Infatuate, in.fá.tú' ate, to bewitch; infat'uat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), infat'uat-ing (Rule xix.) Infatuation, in.fá.tú' shún.
French infatuer, infatuation; Latin infatúatio, v. infátuare (fátus, a fool; infatúus, to make a fool of one).
Infect', to taint; infect'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), infect'-ing, infect'-er.
Infection, in.fék'. shún. Infectious, in.fék'. shús; infec'tious-ness, infec'tious-ly; infect-ive, in.fék'. tív.
Infectious disease, one communicated by the air.
(Latin in.fé.ca [fácio], supine infectum, to unmake, to deprave.)
Contagious disease, one communicated by contact.
(Latin con-tago [tango], to touch together.)
Epidemic disease, one not restricted to a locality.
(Greek épi-démos, on [all] the people, popular.)
Endemic disease, one restricted to a narrow locality.
(Greek endémos, at home, local.)
Infer', to deduce; inferred, in.férd'; inferr'-ing, Rule iv. (with double r). Infer'-able, Rule xxi. (better inferr'-ible).
In'er-ence; inferential, in'.fer rén'. shál; inferential-ly.
Latin inferre, to bring in, to infer; inere, gen. inferentis.
Inferior, in.fé'.ri.or, of lower rank or quality.
Inférieur plan'ets, those which have their orbits nearer to the sun than our own. Superior planets, those which have their orbits further from the sun than our own.
Inferiority, in.fé'.ri.o.ri.ty. (Lat. inérior; Fr. inériorité.)
Infernal, in'fer'nel, diabolical, pertaining to hell; infer'nal-ly.
French infernal; Latin infernalis (infra, below).
Infertile, in'fer'tile, not fertile; infert'ile-ly, in'fer'til'ly.
Infertility, in'fer'til'i'ty, sterility, barrenness.
French infertile, infertilité; Latin infertilitas.
Infest', to annoy, to haunt [as vermin, weeds, beggars, thieves, &c.]; infest'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), infest'-ing, infest'-er.
Latin infestare (in, festus, not joyful); French infester.
Infidel, in'fi'del, a disbeliever in the national religion.
In England, one who does not believe in the "atonement."
In Turkey, one who does not follow the Mahometan faith.
Atheist, a'theist, one who does not believe in God.
Infidel'ity, de'ism, a theism, the notions of infidels, deists, and atheists respecting God and the Bible.
Fr. infidèle, infidélité; Lat. infidelis, infidelitas (fides, faith).
Infiltmate, in'fi'l'mate, to enter through the pores; infil'trated, infil'trating (R. xix.); infiltration, in'fil'tra' tion, shan.
French infiltration, v. infiltrer (en feutre, [strained] through felt).
Infinite, in'fi'nite (not in'fi'nite), endless; in'fi'nite-ly.
Infinitive, in'fi'nit'ive [mood], part of a verb in Grammar; in'fi'nitive-ly. Infinitude, in'fi'nit'ude.
Infinitesimal, in'fi'nit'es'mal, infinitely small.
Ad infinitum (Lat.), ad in'fi'nit'um, for ever, without end.
French infinie, infinitésimal, infini; Latin infinitas, infinitus, infinitius modus (in finis, without end).
Infirm', feeble. Unfirm, not steady; infirm'-ly, unfirm'-ly.
Infirmity, pl. in'firms (Rule xlv.), in'fi'mi'ties.
Infirmary, pl. infirmaries, in'fi'rnaries, a hospital.
French infirme, infirmère (wrong), infirmité; Latin infirmus, infirmamus, infirmatum, infirmitas (in frumus, not firm or strong).
Inflame' (2 syl.), to kindle; inflamed' (2 syl.), inflam'-ing (Rule xix.), inflam'-er. (The verb should have been inflamm.)
Inflammable, in'flam'mable, inflam'mable-ness, inflamm'mably. Inflammatory, in'flam'ma'tory, in'flam'ma'tory.
Inflammability, in'flam'ma'bil'i'ty.
Inflammation, in'flam'mation, shan (not in'flam'may' shan).
French inflammable, inflammabilité, inflammation, inflammatoire; Latin inflammatio, v. inflammare (flamma, a flame).
Inflato' (2 syl.), to puff out; inflat'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), inflat'-ing (R. xix.), inflat'ing-ly, inflat'-er. Inflation, in'flay'shan.
Lat. inflatio ("inflation," not Fr.), inflaire, to blow or puff out.
Inflect', to bend; inflect'-ed, inflect'-ing; inflective, in'flek'tive;
Inflection, in'flek'shan; inflec'tion-äl, inflec'tion-äl-ly.
Inflected, *infléct*, bent; inflexible (not *-able*), inflexibility, *infléct*ion, *inflék*shún; inflexibility, *infléx*'-shún. 

Latin *infectio*, v. *infectare*, supine *infléctum*, *inflexio*, *inflexibilitas* (in-*flecto*, not to bend); French *inflexible*, *inflexion*, *inflexible*, *inflexion*. (The other forms are not French.)

**Inflict', to impose (followed by on);** *inflict*'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *inflict*'-ing, *inflict*'-er; *inflict*'-ive, *inflék*'-iv; *Inflict*ion; *inflék*shún, a hardship, a calamity.

French *infliction*, *inflict*'; Latin *injle*'-cère*, supine *infléctum*.

**Inflorescence**, *infló*'-res'-senses; a flowering, a mode of flowering.

French *inflorescence*; Latin *inflórescere*, frequent. of *flóreo*, to flourish.

**Influence', authority, social or moral power, to induce, to affect by social or moral force;** influenced (3 syl.), *influence*'-ing (R. xix.), *influence*'-er; influential, *influ*'-én'-'shál; influential-ly, *influ*'-én'-'shál-'ly.

*Influenza*, *influ*'-én'-'zah, an epidemic catarrh or cold.

**Influx, an inpouring, a large number of strangers arrived.**

French *influence*, v. *influencer*; Latin *influentia*, *influens*, *inflévere*, supine *-fléxum*, to flow in. (The idea is that one liquor affects another by flowing into it.) "Influenza" (Ital.), an astro- notion that the disease is under the "influence" of the stars.

**Infold'- (not *en-fold*). It is to "fold in," not to "make" a fold), *infold*'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *infold*'-ing, *infold*'-ment.

Old Eng. *in*, in, *feald*'[an], past *foald*, past part. *-gefoalden*, to infold.

**Inform', to instruct, to tell; informed' (2 syl.), *inform*'-ing.**

**Inform'-ant, one who tells another a piece of news or gossip.**

**Inform'-er, one who tells a magistrate of persons who violate the laws, one who prosecutes a law-breaker.**

**Information, *infor*'-mation, v. *informer*; Lat. *informatio*, *informare* (forma,form).**

**Infraction, *infrak*'-shún. (See Infringe.)**

**Infrequent, *infré'quent*, Unfrequent, *unfré'quent*, seldom; in- or un-*fré'quent*-ly; in- or un-*fré*quency;**

**Unfrequented, *unfré'quent*'-ed, rarely visited (Rule lxxii.)**

Latin *infréquens*, gen. *-frequentis*, *infrequentis*, *infrequentatus*.

**Infringe' (2 syl.), to violate, to encroach on; infringed' (2 syl.), *infring*'-ing, *infring*'-er infring*'-ment (Rule xviii.);**

**Infrangible, *infrán*'-gibl, not to be violated or broken; infrangible-ness, infrangibly, infrangibility.**

**Infraction, *infrak*'-shún, a violation, a breach.**

Latin *infringère* [frango], *fractum*, to break in pieces, to violate; *infractio*, *infrangibilis*; French *infraction*, *infrangible*. 

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Infuriate, in.fū́.rā́.tḗ.te, to enrage; infú.riā́t-ed (Rule xxxvi.), infú.riā́t-ing; infú.riā́t-e (adj), enraged; infú.riā́t-er.
Latin in, intensive, furiā́re, to madden, furiā́tus.
Infuse, in.fū́́.ze, to steep in water without boiling (followed by in), to instil (followed by into); infused' (2 syl.), infū́.s-ing, infū́.s-ible (not -able); infusable.
Infusion (R. xxxiii.), in.fū́.zhū́n. Decoction, de.kṓk'-shū́n.
Infusion is maceration without boiling: as tea; Decoction is a boiled infusion: as gruel and barley-water.
Infusive, in.fū́.sū́.v; infú.sive-ly. (in- meaning "in").
(In the following examples the prefix "in-" is used negatively, and the same words are used in a directly contradictory sense.)
Infusable, able to be infused, or not able to be infused. Infusibility, capacity of being made into an infusion (see above), incapacity of being made into an infusion. (Some other negative prefix, as "non-", ought to have been employed.)
Infusoria, in.ʃu.ʃɔ́.rǐ.ə́.lə́.h, minute animal organisms in impure water. Obtained from infusions of vegetable matter, after being exposed to the air; infú.sorial; infú.sory, an order of infusoria, containing infusoria. French infusible, infusibilité, infusion, infusoire, infusoirs; Latin infū́.sṓ.riúm (a crust), infū́.sṓ́, v. infundé́rē, sup. infū́.sū́́m.
-ing (native suffix), the pres. part. (representing -ende or -inde), as "he is coming" [cum-ende].
-ing (native suffix), in verbal nouns (representing -ung), as "the preaching" [predic-ung]. It is much to be regretted that this termination has been discarded.
-ing (native suffix), a patronymic, originating from. Common in the names of places, with or without -ham, -ton, den, &c.
Latin ingé́.nius, honest, frank (becoming a gentleman, gens)
Inglorious, in.glɔ́.rə́.lə́.s (R. lxvi.), ignominious; inglor′ı́.ous-ly, inglorious-ness. (Latin inglorius, inglṓ.riṓ.sus.)
Ingraft. (See Engraft.)
Ingratiate, in.grā́.ʃḗ.tḗ.te, to secure the goodwill and favour of a person. (Followed by with before the person concerned); ingrá.tiā́t-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ingrá.tiā́t-ing.
(In the following examples "in-" with gratia is negative.)
Ingratitude, in.grā́.tī́.tude, want of gratitude. Ingrate'.
Ungrateful, un.grā́.tḗ.fū́́; ungrate′.ful-ly.
Fr. ingrät, ingratitude; Lat. ingrā́ttiā́́; ingrā́tus (gratia, thanks).
Ingredient, in.grec'di.ent (not in.grec'dijent), one of the items of a mixture, a component part.

In'gress, entrance; E'gress, exit. Ingression, in.grēsh'.un.
French ingredient; Latin ingredior [gradior], to enter in.

Ingulf. (See Engulf.)

Inhabit, in.hāb'it, to occupy as a residence, to dwell in; in.hab'it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), inhabit'ing, inhabit'able.

Inhabit'ant, a rightful and permanent resident;
Inhabit'er, one living in a house permanently or not.

Habitation, hab'i.ta'shun; habitable, hā'b'il.tā.b'l; habi.table-ness; habitancy, hab'i.tān.sy.
Latin inhabita'bilis, inhabi'tantes, inhabi'tatio, inhabi'tāre: French habitable, habitation; "in-habitable" (French), not-habitable.

Inhale' (2 syl.), to draw into the lungs; inhāled' (2 syl.), in-hāl'ing (R. xix.), inhāl' er, inhāl'able (first Lat. conj.)

Inhalation, in'hā.la'ti.shun, inspiration [of fumes].
Latin inhala'tio, inhālāre (to breathe in); French inhalation.

Inharmonic, in.har.mō'nik, sequence of sounds at abnormal intervals; inharmonical, -mō'nik'.ī.kāl; inharmonical-ly.
Inharmonious, in.har.mō'ni.ūs (Rule lxvi.), not harmonious; inharmonious-ly, inharmonious-ness.

Fr. in, not, harmonque, harmonieux; Lat. harmonia, harmonicus.

Inherent, in.hē'rent, innate; in'hē'rent-ly, in'hē'rency.
French inhérent, inhérence; Latin in'hāre'te, to stick fast in.

Inherit, in.hē'rēt, to possess by inheritance; inhē'rēt-ed
in'hē'rēt-ing, inhē'rēt-able, inhē'rēt-ibly, inhē'rēt-anee.

Inhē'rēt-or, fem. inhē'rētress or inhē'rē'trix.

Inheritability, in.'hē'rē.tāb'il'.i.ty.
(The prefix "in-" should not have been added to these words, for "in
hāres" (Lat.) is "one who is not the heir" or one who has no heir.)

Heritage, hē'rē.tage; heritable, hē'rē-tor.

Hereditable, he.re'di.tā.b'l; hereditibly, hered'ily.

Hereditary, he.re'di.tā.ry; hereditament, her'ē.dit'.āment.
(In the following the "h" is not sounded.)

Heir, fem. heir-ess, air, air'-ess; with the compounds.
French hē'rī'ter, hē're'tage, hē'rī'ter, hē're'ditaire; Latin hāre'ditarius, hāre'ditas, hāres, an heir. No verb in the Latin.

Inhospitalable, in-hōs.pī.tā.b'l (not in'hōs.pī't'.ā.b'l), not hospitable; inhō'spi'tably. Inhospitality, in'hōs.pī.tā'.tī.ty.

Latin inhospitalis, inhospi'tātis (in, neg., hospes, a host).

Inhuman, in.you.mān, cruel; inhū'man-ly, cruelly.

Inhumanity, plu. inhumanities (R. xliiv.), in.you.mān'.i.tīz.
Latin inhū'mānus, inhū'māntas; French inhū'main, inhū'ma'ti.
Inhume, *inhum·n*, to bury.  Exhume, *ex·humin·*t*, to disinter.

Inhume·d’ (2 syl.), *i·humin·*·t·-ing; *i·humin·ta·tion*, -may·shun.


Inimical, *in·im·i·k·al*, (not *i·mi·k·al*), hostile; *inimical·ly*.

Latin *inimicus* (in, not, amicus, a friend).

Inimitable, *in·im·i·ta·ble*, exquisito, beyond imitation; *inim·i·ta·bly*; *inimitability*, *in·im·i·ta·bil·i·ty*.

Fr. *inimitable*.  Lat. *inimitabilis* (in, not, imitari, to be copied); Fr. *inimitable*.

Iniquity, *in·i·qui·tie·s*, *in·i·iqui·ty*, atrocity; *iniquitous*, *in·i·qui·tous·ly*, *in·i·qui·tous·ly*.

French *iniquité*; Latin *iniquitas* (i1eJ.not, aquus, ~ven 0~just).

Initials, *in·i·sh·i·il·z*, the first letters of a person’s name: as J. S. [John Smith]; initial, *i·sh·il· at, at the beginning.

Initiat-or (Rule xxxvii.), *i·sh·i·a·tor*, one who initiates.

Initiate, *i·sh·i·a·te*, to teach, to introduce; *initiat-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *i·sh·i·a·te·cd*; *initiat-ing* (Rule xix.), *i·sh·i·a·te·ing*.

Initiative, *i·sh·i·a·ti·ve*, *i·sh·i·a·ti·ve·ly*; *initiatory*, *i·sh·i·a·ti·or·y*.

Initiation, *i·sh·i·a·ti·on*, formal admission.

French *initiative*, *initiation*; Latin *initia* (i1i·t·a·rum, the beginning; *in·i·tiium, the beginning: *in·i·tio, supine *in·i·ti·um, to go in).

Inject’, to force in; *inject·ed* (R. xxxvi.), *inject·ing*, *inject·er*.

Injection, *i·n·jek·sh·un*, the act of injecting, what is to be...

Fr. *injection*, v. *injecter*; Lat. *injection*, *i·n·jek·sh·un*.

Injudicious, *in·jui·dis·h·us*, not judicious; *injudicious·ly*, *injudicious·ly*.

Injudicial, *in·judi·ci·al*, not judicial.

Injudicable, *in·judi·ca·bil·e*, not amenable to law-courts.

Latin *injudicabilis*; in, not, *judicialis* (i1eJex, a judge).

Injunction, *i·n·junk·sh·un*, command.  (Latin *injunction*).

Injury, *i·n·jur·iz*, damage; *in·jur·er*.

Injurious, *in·jur·ious·ly*; *injurious·ly*, *injurious·ness*.

Injure, *i·n·jur·ir*, to damage; *injured* (2 syl.), *i·n·jur·ing*.

Latin *injury*, *injurious·us*, v. *injuriri* (in, not, jus, what is right).

Injustice, *in·jus·t·is*, failure or violation of justice.

Unjust* (should be unjust), unjust·ly*; *unjust·able*.

Unjustified, *un·jus·ti·fied*, not justified (Rule lxxii.).

French *injustice*, *injust*; Latin *injustitia*, *injustus*, *injuste* (adverb).

Ink, a fluid for writing, &c., to daub with ink; *inked*, *inkt*; *ink·ing*, *ink·yi*, *ink·i·ness* (R. xi.), *ink·i·ly*, *ink·stand*.

French *encre*; Italian *inchiostra*; Latin *encaustum*; Dutch *inkt*.

Inkling, *ink·ling* (no connection with *ink*), an intimation.

Welsh *ygan*, to hint or intimate.

Inlace* (3 syl.), to embellish with lace, to lace together; *inlaced* (3 syl.); *inlac·ing*, *in·la·c·ing*; *inlac·er*, *in·la·c·er*.

Latin *laceto*, to make holes in [cloth]; *lacta·ia*, fringe.
Inlaid', -laid, paid, said, with their compounds. (See Inlay.)

In'land, remote from the coast; in'land-er, one who dwells inland.

Inland Revenue, re'v.a.n., derived from taxes, excise, stamps.

Old Eng. in-land, in-lana, an inlander; inland, born in the land.

Inlay, (noun) in'lay, insertion; (verb) in'lay', to lay brass, ivory, &c., in furniture. Inlay, past inlaid, past part. inlaid (R. xiv.), inlay'ing, inlay'er. (O. E. in lecg.)

In'let, a small bay, a passage into.

Old Eng. in with let, x. led(ian), to lead in, or le(ian), to let in.

Inly, in'ly, internally. (Old Eng. inl(e) (adj.), inl(e)ce (adv.), inly.)

In'mate (2 syl.), a mate in the same house. (Dutch maat.)

In'most, furthest from the outside. In'nermost (a corruption of the Old English innemest [in'.ne.mest]).

Inn, an hotel; In, a prep. Inn-keep'er, Inn-yard.

Inns of Court, the four "societies" which exercise the right of admitting persons to practice at the bar: (1) The Inner Temple, (2) The Middle Temple, (3) Lincoln's Inn, (4) Gray's Inn. Inns of Chancery, nine appendages to the "Inns of Court": (1) Clement's, (2) Clifford's, (3) Lyon's (of the "Inner Temple"), (4) Furnival's, (5) Thavies', (6) Somerset's (of "Lincoln's Inn"), (7) New Inn (of the "Middle Temple"), (8) Barnard's, (9) Staple's Inn (of "Gray's Inn").


Inmate' (2 syl.), inborn; innately, innately-ness. (Lat. inната.)

In'er, comparative of in, (super.) in'er-most or in-most.

"Inner-most," a corruption of innemost or innemest (in'.ne.mest), not inner and most. Old English in, inner, innemest.

Innervation, in'ner.vay'ment, a state of weakness, a vital process by which nervous energy is imparted.

Unnerved, un.nervad', the nerves unstrung. (Lat. nervat.) ("In," (intens. and neg.) in the same word is objectionable.)

Innings, in'ningz, the turn of a player to use the bat in cricket. Old Eng. innung, an inning. "Outing," a jaunt into the country.

Innocence, in'.no.sense. In'nocents, idiots.

In'nocence; freedom from impurity, even in thought; in'nocency. In'nocent, in'nocent-ly.

The Innocents, the babes slain by Herod.

French innocente; innocent; Latin innocens, gen. -centis, innocentia.

Innocuous, in.nok'ki.tūs. Innocuous, in.nok'she'us (Rule lxvi.)

Innocuous, productive of no harm, safe from harm, innocuous, free from harmful qualities.

You may take [chloral] innocuously, because it is innocuous. The drug is innocuous [harmless], because it is innocuous.
Innocuous-ly, innocuous-ness, freedom from harming;
innoxious-ly, in.nō'k. shūs. ly; innoxious-ness.
Latin in.nōcūs (in nōcens, not hurting); in.nōcūs (noxa, a hurt).
Innovate, in'no.vate, to introduce change; in'novāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), in'novāt-ing (R. xix.); in'novāt-or (R. xxxvii.);
inovation, -vay''shun, a change of established custom.
Lat. in.nōcēatio, in.nōcētur in.nōcērē (nōcēus, new); Fr. innovation.
Innoxious, in.nō''k.shē'us. (See Innocuous.)
Innuendo, plu. in.nu.endoe (double n), in'.nu.en''dē ze, an indirect hint. (Lat. in.nu.endo, [to hint] by nodding to one.)
Innumerable, in.nu'me'ral, numberless; in.nu'merably.
Unnumbered, un.nu'me''rd, not numbered (Rule lxxii.).
Innervous (not -cious, nutri'cious [in Lat.] is the adj. of nutri'cious, gen. nutri'cīs, a nurse), yielding nourishment (Rule lxvi.).
Innervation, in.nu''e''shun, in.nu'en''siv, yielding nourishment (Rule lxvi.).
Latin in.nu''e''rātio, v. in.nu''e''rāre in.nu''e''rātum, not to nourish.
Inoobserver, in''ob.zer''vant, not observer; in''ob.zer''vant-ly;
in''obser''vant-ness.
Inobservant, in''ob.zer''vant, not observer; in''obser''vant-ly;
in''obser''vant-ness.
Inobservance, in''ob.zer''vance, in''obser''vable, -z''er''va''ble.
Unobserved, un''ob.zervd', not observed. (Rule lxii.)
Inoobserver, in''ob.zer''vant, not observer; in''obser''vant-ly;
in''obser''vant-ness.
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Inoobserver, in''ob.zer''vant, not observer; in''obser''vant-ly;
in''obser''vant-ness.
Inordinate, in.or'di.nate, immoderate; inor'di.nate-ly, inor'di.nate-ness. (Latin inordinatus, in ordinäre, ordo, order.)

Inorganic, in.'or.gân'.îk, not organic, as earths and minerals; inorganical, in.'or.gân'.îk.îl; inorganic-ly.

Inorganised, in.or.'gân'.îzed, not having organic structure;

Unorganised, not methodised, not arranged;

Disorganised, deranged, broken up.

French inorganique; Latin in, not, organiceus; Greek organin.

Inosculation, in.ös'.kût.late, to unite as two vessels in a living body; inos'culat-ed (R. xxxvi.), inos'culat-ing (R. xix.).

Inosculated, in.ös'.kût.lay'.shûn, union by ducts.

Lat. in oscūlāri, to [fit] one little mouth into another (oscūtum, os dim.)

Inquietude, in.kuí'.e.tude, anxiety. (Lat. inquietūdō, disquiet.)

Disquiet, dis.kuí'.et, discomfort; disqui'et-ed, distressed.

Unquiet, un.kuí'.et, not in repose, restless.

Inquire, in.kuí're', to ask about, to search after; inquired' (2 syl.), inquir' ing (Rule xix.), inquir' ing-ly, inquir' er.

Inquiry, plu. inquiries, in.kuí'.riz; investigation, a question.

Inquisitive, in.kuíz'.î.tiv, prying, apt to ask questions; inquisitive-ly, inquisitive-ness, pertinent curiosity.

Inquest', an official investigation into the cause of a death.

Inquisition, in'.kuí.z'ish'.un, a court for trying "heretics"; inquisition-al, in'.kuí.z'ish'.în.al, adj. of inquisition; inquisition-ary, in'.kuí.z'ish'.în.îr.y;

Inquisit'or, in.kuíz'.î.tor, an officer of the inquisition; inquisitorial, in.kuíz'.î.tor'îl; inquisito'rial-ly.

French enquérir, enquête now enquête, inquisition, inquisitorial, inquisiteur; Latin inquisitoio, inquisitor, v. inquirere, supine-
inquisition (in quero, to search into).

Inroad, in.rô.de, an encroachment. (Old English in râd.)

Insalubrious, in'.sâ.lû'.bri.îs (R. lxvi.), unhealthy; insalur'bry.

Insalutary, insûl'.û.târ.y, not favourable to health.

Latin insalubrius, insalubritas (salus, health); French insalubrité.

Insane, in.sain', mad; insane-ly, insane-ness, madness.

Unsound, not sound; unsound'-ly, unsound'-ness.

Insanity, plu. insanities, in.sân'.î.tiz, madness.

Latin insânia, insânttas, v. insâniō (in sânius, not sound).

Insatiable, in.say'.shît.â.îl, greedy; insâtiably, insâtiable-ly; insatiable-ness, in.say'.shît.â.îl.îty;

Insati ate, in.say'.shît.â.tê, never satisfied; insati ated, in.say'.shît.â.têd, not satisfied; insâti ate-ly.

Insatiety, in'.sâ.tâ.î.ty, state of hungering for more.

French insatiable, insatiaibîlî; Latin insâtiabilîs, insâtiabilîtas.
Inscribe, *in*scrib*ē* (to write), *in*scrib*ē*ing (Rule xix., *in*scrib*ē*er.


Inscroll*ē* (not *in*scroll), to *in*ser*ē* on a scroll; *in*scroll, *in*scroll*ē*ing. *in*scroll*ē*er (in-scroll, in-roll, see Roll.)

Inscutable, *in*scrib*tā*bil, mysterious; *in*crib*tā*ble-ness.

Inscrutability, *in*scrib*tā*ble*ty; *in*crib*tā*bly. French *inscrutable,* *inscrutabilité,* Latin *in*scrutabilitas, *in*scrutabilitas (in-scrutari; not to scrutinise).

In*sect, a small animal (like a bee or fly) whose body seems to be almost cut through in parts; *in*sectivora, *in*sect*ū*rum. *ov*ra, a family of animals, like the hedgehog and mole, that lives on insects; *in*sectivorous, *in*sect*ū*rum. *ov*ra. Latin *insecta* vorāre, to devour insects.

In*sectile, *in*sect`tā*le, having the nature of insects.

In*section, *in*sect*ū*rum, an incision; *in*sect*ē*ed.

Latin *insecta,* *insectio* (in *sēco,* supine *sectum,* to cut into slices).

Insecure, *in*sec*tū*re,* not secure; *in*secure-*ly; *in*secure*ty.

Unsecured, *un*sec*tū*red,* not secured (Rule Lxxii.)

Latin *in,* not; *sēcūrūs,* *sēcūrūs* (oration) *cura,* special care.

Insensible (not *able*), *in*sēn*ē*stā*bil, without feeling; *insensible*ness; *insensibly,* by imperceptible degrees.

Insensibility, *in*sēn*ē*stā*bil*ē*ty, loss of sensibility.

Insensate, *in*sēn*ē*stā*te,* destitute of sense or sensibility.

Insentient, *in*sēn*ē*stē*nt,* not having perception.

Fr. *insensible,* *insensible*; Lat. *insensibilis,* *insensibilitas* (*sensus*).

Inseparable, *in*sep*tū*rum*ē* (pa- and only one *p*), not separable; *in*separable-ness, *in*separably, inseparability.

Inseparables, *in*sep*tū*rum*ē* (pa- and only one *p*), not to be parted.

Unseparated, *un*sep*tū*rum*ē* (not separated (Rule Lxxii.)

Fr. *inséparable,* *inséparabilité,* *inséparables*; Lat. *inséparable*.

Insert*, to put in; insert*ē*ed (R. xxxvi.), insert*ē*ing, insert*ē*er.

Insertion, *in*ser*ē*um, a putting in, something inserted.

French *insertion:* Latin *insertio,* *in*ser*ē*o, to put in.

Insessores, *in*sē*sē*sē*re, birds which live perched on trees; *insessorial,* *in*sē*sē*sē*re*ā*l, adj. of the above.

Latin *insidēre* (sedeo) *insessum,* to perch on [a tree], *insessor.

Insishine. (See Enshrine.)

Inside, *in*side, the part within. Out-side, the part without.

Old English *in*side, *ut* side, v. *inisith* [i], *útisith* [i].

Insidious, *in*sid*ē*us, (not: *in*sid*ē*us), treacherous, crafty; *insidious*ness, *insidious*ly, craftily, treacherously.

Latìn *insidius,* *insidio,* a snare.

Insignia (plu.), *in.sīg'ni.ah*, badges [of office], &c. (Lat. *insigni*a.)

Insignificant, *in'.sīg.nīf'*'i.kān'te*, of no importance; *insignifi'-cant-ly*, insignificance, *in'.sīg.nīf'*'i.kān'se*; *insignifi'- cancy*; *insignificative, in'.sīg.nīf'*'i.kān'.tiv*, not expressive by symbols.


Insincere, *in'.sīn.sər*ˈ, not sincere; *insincerely-ly*, untruthfully;

In sincerity, *in'.sīn.sər'ti.ty*, want of candour and fidelity.

Fr. *insincère*, Lat. *insīcerus* (*in, sine-cera*, not without wax). The reference is to honey from which the wax has been carefully extracted.

Insinuate, *in.sin'.u.ate*, to screw oneself into [place or favour], to hint insidiously; *insinuat-ed* (R. *xxxvi*.), *insinuat-ing* (R. *xix*.), *insinuat-ting-ly*, *insinuat-or* (R. *xxxvi*.).

Insinuation, *in.sin'.u.ā'.shUn*; *insinuative*, *in.sin'.u.d.tiv*.

Latin *insinuatio*, *insinuātīvus*, *insinuātor*, *insinuāre* ([*in*, to creep] into one's bosom; French *insinuation*, v. *insinuer*.)

Insipid, *in'.sīp'.id*, without flavour; *insipid-ly*, vapidly;

Insipidity, *in'.sīp.id'.tity*; *insipid-ness*, vapidity.

French *insipide*, *insipidity*; Latin *insipidus* (*in, not, *sapidus*, *sapid*).

Insist, to demand (followed by on), *insist'-ed* (Rule *xxxvi*.), *insist'-ing, insist'-ence* (not, *insistance*). We have also *consistent* and *consistence*, *persistence*; but have copied the French error in *resistant*, *resistance*.

Latin *insistens*, gen. *insistentis* (*in-sistere*, to sit or stand on); French *insistance* (wrong); *insistant* (wrong), v. *insister*.

In situ (Latin), *in sī'.tu*; in position. (Said of a fossil, when found in its original locality.)

Insinuate, *in'.sīn.sər*, to allure into a trap; *insinuated* (3 syl.), *insnaring* (R. *xix*.), *insnaring-ing*; *insnar'er, insnair'.er*.

Old English *insnare*, [to drive] into a snare; Danish *snare*.

Insobriety, *in'.sō.bri'.tity*, drunkenness. *Insōber, drunk*.

Latin *sōbrius*, *sōberius* (*sōber, sober*). *sēbrius*, *sēberious*.

The corresponding Greek word is *se-prōn*, of sound mind.

Insolent, *insō.lent*, impertinent; *insolent-ly*, *insolence*.

French *insolent*, *insolence*; Latin *insolent*, gen. *-tentis, insolentia* (*in-solère, to be unusual*). "Insolence" means unusual conduct.

Insoluble, *insōl'.b'l*, *insōl'.vā'.b'l*.

Insoluble, incapable of being melted or dissolved;

Insolvable, incapable of being solved or guessed.


Insolvent, *insōl'.vent*, one not able to pay his debts.
Insolveney, the state of being insolvent. (Lat. solvo, to pay.)

French insoluble, insolvables, -solubility, insolubilité; Latin insolven
tis, insolvens, gen. insolventis (solvere, supine solutum).

In so much that, so that, to such a degree that... (Old Eng.)

Inspect', to review; inspect'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), inspect'-ing, inspect'-or (Rule xxxvii.), inspect'or-ship (-ship, office).

Inspection, in.spék'shun; inspective, in.spék'tiv.

Inspeximus, in.spēks'ī.mūs, confirmation of a grant. So
called from the first word. "We have inspected" the grant
and, being satisfied, confirm it.

Latin inspectio, inspector, v. inspecto (freq. of in-spicere, to pry into);
French inspection, inspecteur, inspecteur.

Inspire, in.spi' rer, to infuse courage or divine afflatus; inspired'
(3 syl.), inspir'-ing (R. xix.), inspir'-er, inspir'-able.

Inspiration, in'spē.rā'shūn, divine afflatus.

Plenary Inspiration, plē'-nā'try, inspiration which renders
a person incapable of committing error.

Verbal Inspiration, inspiration of words as well as thoughts.
Inspire, to draw air into the lungs; Respirate, to exhale it.

Inspiration, inhalation; Respiration, exhalation.

Inspiratory, in'spē.rā'tör; Respiratory, res'-pirā'tör.

Uninspired, un'-in.spir'd, not inspired (Rule lxxi.).

Fr. inspiration, v. inspirer; Lat. inspiratio, v. in·spirare, to breathe in.

Inspissate, in.spi'sā'te (double -s), to thicken (by evaporation);
inspis'sāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), inspis'sāt-ing (Rule xix.);

Inspissation, in.spi'sā'shūn, the act of inspissating, &c.

Lat. in, intens.; spissāre, to thicken: spissā' tio ("spissamentum" [Lat. spissamentum], what is used for thickening, might be introduced).

Inst., Prox., Ult., for in.'stant, prox'imo, ult'imo.

Instant, the current month: as On the 10th Inst. or inst.

Ultimo, the month just past: as On the 10th ult.

Proximo, the next month: as On the 10th prox.

"Instant," for instante mense, in the current month; proximo mense, in the next month; ultimo mense, in the last month (Latin).

Instability, in'stā.bīl'i.ty, want of stability.

Unstable, un'stā'b'l, not steady, not permanent.

French instabilité; Latin instabilitas (in, not, stare, to stand).

Install (not instal), in.staw'l, to invest with office by placing
the person on a stall or chair; installed, -in.stawld';
install-ing, in.stawl'-ing; install'er, in.stawl'er;

Installation, in.'stā.lāy' shūn, the ceremony of...

Instalment (would be better installment), in.stawl'ment.

Fr. installation, v. installer; Germ. installiren, installation,
Instance, in'stance (R. lix.), an example in point, to give an ...
   For instance, for example: In'stanced (2 syll.), in'stance-ing.
   In'stant, a moment, present; in'stant-ly, directly.
   Instanter, in'stant'er (Lat.), directly.
   Instantaneous, in'stant'ay'-en'sis, momentary; instanta'neous-ness; instanta'neous-ly, momentarily.
   Latin instans, gen. instantis, instantâneus, instanter, instantiu (in 'stâre, to stand by); French instance, v. instant.
   Instate' (2 syll.), to put in office; instâl-ed' (Rule xxxvi.), instât'ing, Rule xix. (Latin in-stâ' tus, [to put] in state.)
   Instead, instêd, in the place. (Followed by of.)
   Old English stede, a place, hence sted-ig, steady or fixed in its place, sted-liest, stednes, steadiness, &c.
   In'step, the upper curve of the human foot. (Old Eng. insteppe.)
   Instigate, in'stîg'ate, to urge, to induce; in'stigât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), in'stigât-ing (Rule xix.), in'stigât-or.
   Instigation, in'stîg'sa'men, inducement.
   Latin instigatio, instigâtor, instigâre (in stigo, to prick on; Greek stîzo, to prick): French instigation.
   Instil' (better instill'), to infuse by drops; instilled' (2 syll.); instill'-ing (Rule iv.), instill'-er, instill'-ment.
   Instillation, in'stîl'la'shun, infusion by drops.
   Fr. instillation, v. instiller; Lat. instillation, instillâre, to drop in.
   Instinct, (noun) in'sinct, (adj.) in'sinct' (followed by with).
   In'stinct, the "intellectual" faculty of animals below man.
   Reason, ree'-son, the intellectual faculty of man.
   Instinct' [with], replete; instinctive, in'stink'tiv, impul'sive, spontaneous; instinc'tive-ly, spontaneously.
   Latin instinc'tus, instinc'ture, supine instinc'tum, to provoke, to spur on (stigo, Greek stîzo, to provoke): French instinct, instinctif.
   Institute, in'stit'u'te, a literary society, a law, to found, to in'stall; in'stitût-ed (Rule xxxvi.), in'stitût-ing (Rule xix.), in'stitût-or (Rule xxxvii.), in'stitût-ist.
   Institution, in'stit'u'tion, in'stitu'tion-ary, in'stitu'tion-al; insti'tute, in'stit'u'te, v. insti'tute, to found, to institute; French institut, institution, instituer.
   Instruct', to teach, to direct; instruct'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), in' struct'-ing, instruct'-ible (not -able).
   Instruct'-er, one who gives directions to another.
   Instruct'-or, fem. instruct'ress, a teacher.
   Instruction, in'strük'shun; instructive, in'strük'tiv.
   Latin instructio, instructor, instruère, supine -structum (to pile up, to draw up in rank): French instruction, instructif.
Instrument, in'strü̇ment, a machine; instrument-al, in'strü̇.mén'-täl; conducive, [music] by instruments; vocal [music] by voices; instrument-mental-ly.

Instrumentation, in'strü̇.mén-tay'-shün; instrument-tist.

Instrumentality, in'strü̇.mén-täl'-i.ty, agency.

French instrument, instrumental, instrumentation, instrumentar; Latin in Instrumentum, instru men tum, instru mentalis, v. instruire, to instruct.

Insulation, in'sü̇l-a'shün, unriliness, want of subject ion; Unsubjected, un'sü̇b-jék'-téd, not subject ed (Rule lxxii.)

Insubordination, in'sü̇b-öör'-dë.nät, not yielding to authority.

Insuf-ficent, in'sü̇f.ish'-ent, not sufficient; insuf-fic'ent-ly.

Insufficiency, -fish'-ent-ty; insuf-fic'i.ence.

Insulator, in'sü̇.la.r, adj. of island; insularity, in'sü̇.lar'-ty.

Insulate, in'sü̇.lät, to detach; in'sulät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), in'sulät-ing (Rule xix.); in'sulät-or (Rule xxxvii.); insulation, in'sü̇.la'y'-shün (Latin forms).

Isolate, i'sö̇.la.të, to detach; i'solät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), i'solät-ing (R. xix.), i'solät-or; isolation, i'sö̇.la'y'-shün (French forms).

Lat. insularis (insula, an island); Fr. isoler, isolement (ill-formed).

Insult, (noun) in'sült, (verb) in'sült', an affront; to affront; insult-ed (R. xxxvi.), insult-ing, insult-ing-ly, insult'-er.

Latin insulto [sálto], to leap on one. Similarly “Result” to leap back, and hence to connect effect with cause; but “Consult” has quite another derivation, being from the v. consulto, sup. consultum.

Insuperable, in'sü̇.per-a.b'l, insurmountable; insuper-ab'ly.

Latin insuperabilis (super, [not to be got] over).

Insupportable (double "p"), in'sü̇p.por'-tä.b'l, insupportable; insupport'a.bly. Unsupport ed, not supported (R. lxxii.)

Fr. insupportable; Lat. in, not, sup[sub]porto, to bear up under.

Insuppressible, in'sü̇p.preś'-säl, not to be suppressed; inspress'ibly; inspressive, in'sü̇p.preś'-sä've.

Unsuppressed, un'sü̇p.preś't (Rule lxxii.)

Latin in, not, sup[subj]prēmo [prēmo], sup. pressum, to press in.

Insure, in'shur'; Assure, as'shur'; Ensure, en'sure.

Insure. (This word, in the sense of "assure," ought to be abolished; the Latin in-secūrus means "unsure," "insecure," it never means "secure.")
Assure, to contract for an indemnity in case of fire, &c.

Ensure, to make sure, to certify, to guarantee.

Insured, in.shúred; insur-ing (Rule xix.), in.shúre-ing.

Insur-er, in.shúre'er. (So with assured and ensure.)

Insurance (better Assurance), in.shúre'ance.

Insurable, in.shúre'ä.ble (better Assurable).

Insurer, in.shúre'er, one who makes a contract to indemnify himself against loss (better Assurer).

French assurer; Latin ad secúrus, to make secure to one.

Insurgent, in.sur'djent, one who rises in arms against government; insurgency, pl. insurgencies, in.sur'djën.sies.

Insurrection, in'sur.rék'shún, a revolt, an uprising; insurrection-ist, insurrection-al, insurrection-ary.

French insurgent, insurgence, insurrection, insurrectionnel; Latin insurgens, gen. -gentis, insurgentio (in-surgo, supine surrectum).

Insurmountable, in'sur.mount'ä.ble, insuperable; insurmount'ably. (French insurmontable; Latin in sursum montes.)

Insurrection, in'sur.rék'shún. (See Insurgent.)

Insusceptible, in'süs.sep'tä.ble, not susceptible; insusceptibly, insusceptibility, in'süs.sep'tä.ty, callousness.

Latin insusceptus (in, not; sub.subiectio [capio], supine susceptum).

Intact', untouched, uninjured. (See Intangible.)

Intaglio, pl. intaglios (Rule xlii.), in.tál'.yo, in.tál'.yo.se.

Intaglio reliefato, in.tál'.yo rél'i.vah'.to (Eng.-Ital. for rilevato), intaglio in relief. "Intaglio" is a gem or stone with a design cut in it, like that of a seal. When designs are raised above the general surface they are called Relievos (Eng.-Ital. for rilevó or rilevo); intagl'iated.

Intangible (not. able), in.tän'.džä.ble, insensible to touch; intangible-ness, intangible-ly, intangible-ity.

Intact, in.täkt', not touched, uninjured.

French intangible, intangibilité, intact; Latin in, not; tangère, supine tactum, to touch, intactus, intact.

Integer, in té.džär, a whole number. Fraction, less than a whole number. Integral, in té.grär', whole, entire; integral-ly; integrant, in té.grär't, a component part.

Integral Calculus (in Math.), in té.grär kä'l'.kä.tüs.

Integration, in té.grär'shún (in Math.)

Integrate, in té.grär'te; to renew, to complete; in'tegrate (Rule xxxvi.), in'TEGRÁT-ing, in'tigrate-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Integrity, in té.g ré.ti, honesty, entirety.

French intégral, intégrant, intégration, v. intégrer, intégrité; Latin integer, intégralio, intégritas, intégrare (intact).
Integument, in'teg'güm.ment, a covering [like the skin]; integumentary, in'teg'güm mâen'tà.ry (adj.).
Latin intégràmentum (in tégère, to cover in, to cover entirely).

Intellect (double -l), in'tel.lekt (not in'tel.lekt), talent, the understanding; intellect-uval, in'tel.lek''tul'; intellect-ual-ly, intellect-ual-ist, intellect-ual-ism.

Intellection, in'tel.lek'šün; intellective, in'tel.lek'tív.

Intelligence, in'tel.lëjëns, intellectual acuteness, news; intelli-gencer; intellectual, intelli-gent-ly.

Intelligible, in'tel.lëj.jí.bl', clear, lucid, perspicious; intelligible-ness, intelligibly; intelligibility, in'tel.lëj-bil''të.y, perspicuity.

French intellect, intellectif, intellation, intellectual (wrong), intelligence, intelligent, intelligibility, intelligible; Latin intellectus, intelligens, gen. -entis, intelligentia, intelligibilis, v. intelligere, supine intellectum (inter, légère, to read).

Intemperance, in.tem'pë.rance, excess; intemperate, in.tem'-pë.rate; intem'perate-ly, intem'perate-ness.

French intemprance, intemprant; Latin intemprantis, intemprans, gen. -rantis (in, not, tempe'trâ, to mix, to abstain).

Intend', to mean, to design; intend'-ed (R. xxxvi.), intend'-ing.

Intend'-ant, a manager; inten'dancy, management.
(Two French words, and both, as usual, conjugationally wrong.)

Intense, in.tense, extreme; intense'-ly, intense-ness.

Intensity, in.ten'si.të.y; intension, in.ten'shün.

Intensify, in.ten'si.fë.y, to render more intense; intensifies (Rule xi.), in.ten'si.fë.zë; intensi-fied, -fide; intensifier, in.ten'si.fë.rër; intensify-ing.

Intensive, in.ten'siv; intensive-ly, intensive-ness.

Intent', having the mind bent on a subject, meaning, drift; intent'-ly, earnestly; intent'-ness, close application.

Intention, Intension, in.ten'shün; Attention, att.en.shün.

Inten'tion, meaning, purpose, determination;
Inten'sion, same as tension, state of being strained;
Attention, diligence, vigilance, a listening state.
(Obs. "-sion" is restricted to the mechanical word.)

Intention-al, in.ten'shün.al, with design, on purpose; inten'tional-ly; [well] or [ill] intentioned, in.ten'shánd.

Attentive, at.ten'tív, bent on a subject, diligent; atten'tive-ly; attentive-ness, state of being attentive.

To all intents or To all intents and purposes, virtually.

French intendant, intendance ! intense, intensif, intensité, intention, [bien] or [mal] intentionné, intentionnel ! attentif, attention; Latin intendens, gen. intendens, intention and intensio, intention and intensus, v. in tendère, supine intensum, to strain on [something].
In'ter- (Lat. prep.), between, among: as inter-vene, inter-cept.
In'ter-. in'ter- (Lat. prep.), between, among: as inter-vene, inter-cept.
In'ter-, to bury in the earth: interred, in'ter'd; interr'-ing (Rule iv.), interr'-er, interr'-ment. (Should be interr.)
In'ter-'. in'ter- (Lat. prep.), between, among: as inter-vene, inter-cept.
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In'ter', to bury in the earth; interred, in'ter'd; interr'-ing (Rule iv.), interr'-er, interr'-ment. (Should be interr.)
Latin annus intercalarius, leap year, dies intercalarius, the extra day in leap-year; intercalatio (inter calare, to call [the extra day] between [the ordinary ones]).
Intercede, in'ter'.seed', to go between, to interpose; interced'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), interced'-ing (Rule xix.), interced'-er.
Intercession, in'.ter'.ses''shün; interces'sion-ial, interces'sional-ly, intercess'-or (Rule xxxvii.); intercessor-ial, in'ter'.ses'söör''röul; -intercessory, in'.ter'.ses'söör''röary.
(We have ten words from the Latin "cede" (to go), seven of which spell the word "cede," and three "ceed." The three ["ceed", "proceed," "succeed"] ought to be written "ceed" like the other seven, L. xxvii.)
Latin intercessio, intercessor, intercedo; Fr. interceder, intercession.
Intercolonial (only one -L), in'ter'.kol.o'.lial (in Bot.), relating to mutual colonial intercourse.
Intercommunal; Intercolonial (only one -L), in'ter'.kol.o'.lial (in Bot.), relating to mutual colonial intercourse.
Intercommunicate (double -m-), in'ter'.kom.mö''ni.käl (not in'ter'.kol.o''.ni.käl), to communicate mutually; intercommunicat-ed (L. xxxvi.), intercommunicat-ing (R. xix.), intercommunication, in'ter'.kom.mö''ni.käl''shün.
Intercommunication; in'ter'.kom.mö''ni'.ön; mutual communica'tion; intercommunity, in'ter'.kom.mö''ni'.ty.
French inter, communication, communion; Latin communica'tio, communica'tio; communica'tio, communica'tio (communis, common).
Intercostal, inˌter.ˌkösˌtāl, lying between the ribs.
French intercostal; Latin intercostālis (inter costa, between the ribs).

Intercourse (R. lix.), inˌter.ˌkōr’sē, good fellowship, trade.
French inter course; Latin -cursus, a running from one to another.

Interdict, (noun) inˌter.ˌdikt, (verb) inˌter.ˌdikt.‘

Interdict. Excommunication, ekˌkom.ˈmāˌnāˈkā.ˌshūn.
An interdict is a papal bull forbidding the clergy to perform religious rites to the person or state named in the document. “To interdict” is to issue this bull.
An excommunication (the necessary effect of an interdict), is the cutting off from church fellowship the person or state interdicted.
“To excommunicate” is to cut off from church fellowship the person or state interdicted.
An interdict carries excommunication, and excommunication implies the issue of an interdict.
An excommunication is capable of degrees, and the amount is always stated in the bull.
Interdict’, interdict’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), interdict’-ing.

Interdiction, inˌter.ˌdikˈshūn; interdictive, inˌter.ˌdikˈtīv; interdictory, inˌter.ˌdikˈtōr.i.
Fr. interdiction, excommunication; Lat. interdictio, interdictum, interdictum, sup. -dictum, to forbid; excommunicatio, excommunicare.
(“Interdict” is the only word in which “inter” has a neg. sense.)

Interest, inˌter.ˌest; concern, influence, a premium for a loan, to amuse. To interest [oneself], to use one’s influence and exertion (followed by in or on behalf of);
Interest-ed, inˌter.ˌēstˈid, amused, biased, concerned;
Interest-ing, inˌter.ˌēstˈing, amusing, exciting an interest; interesting-ly; interest-ed-ness, bias.

If in loans: the sum lent is the Principal, the premium paid for it is the Interest, the amount of premium is the Rate.

If £5 is given for the year’s use of £100, then £100 is the principal, £5 the interest, and 5 per cent. (5 %) the rate.
Simple Interest is when the annual premium is paid to the lender, so that the interest is limited to the original loan.
Compound Interest is when the annual premium is not paid, but being added to the loan increases it. In the following year interest is paid on the original loan + the interest due thereon.
Thus: If £100 is lent at 5% per cent., at the end of the first year the loan will be £100 + £5, on which interest must be paid at the end of the second year. At the end of the third year the accumulated loan will be £100 + 5 + 5 (5% 5a.), on which interest will be due, and so on, the “principal” increasing every year.

Germ. interessent, a partaker; interesse, interest, (Lat. inter esse).
Interfere, *in*ter*fer*“e"", to intermeddle; interfered, *in*ter*fer*“e"d"; interfer*er"-ing, *in*ter*fer*“e"r”-ing; interfer*er", *in*ter*fer*“e"r”; interference (not -ance), *in*ter*fer*“e"r”-ence.

Latin inter*fer*re, to carry [oneself] between, or inter*fer*ere, to strike between. Similarly, “interpose” is inter *pon*ére, to put [oneself] between, and “interrupt” is inter *rup*ere, to burst in between.

**Interim, in*te*rim; meanwhile. (Latin int*e*rim.)**

**Interior, in*te*rior, inside, internal. Exte*rior, outside, external; inte*rior-ly; exte*rior-ly. (Not comp. degrees.)**

Lat. int*e*rior, exterior, comp. deg. of int*ra* and ext*ra*, but in English used sometimes substantively and sometimes as positive adj.

**Interjacent, in*ter*jacent, lying between.**

**Interject, in*ter*ject”", to throw in, to throw between; interject-"ed (R. xxxvi.), interject-"ing, interject-"er;**

**Interjection, in*ter*jection, an exclamation, an oath; interjec"tion-al; interjec"tion-ally,**

French en*ter*jecter: Latin en*ter*jectus; Greek *lugos, a with.**

**Interlard, in*ter*lard”, to intermix [fat with the lean]; interlard-"ed (Rule xxxvi.), interlard-"ing,**

French en*tr*larer: Latin lardum, lard.

**Interleave; in*ter*leave”, to insert blank leaves between printed ones; interleaved, in*ter*leaved" (3 syl.), interleav-"ing.**

A hybrid, Latin in*ter* between, and Anglo-Saxon *feaf, a leaf.**

**Interline, in*ter*line, to write between other lines; interlined” (3 syl.), interlin-"ing (R. xix.), interlin-"er; interlinear, in*ter*line-"ar; interlineary, in*ter*line-"ary,**

French en*ter*lineer; Latin en*ter*lineus; Greek *lugos, a line.**

**Interlocutor, in*ter*loc*“u*tor, one of the speakers in a dialogue; interlocutory, in*ter*loc-”u“ry, consisting of dialogue.**

Latin en*ter*loc*tor*ius, en*ter*loc*tor, to speak between [each other].

**Interloper, in*ter*lo*per”, an intruder; interlope, in*ter*lope”**, to intrude; interloped" (3 syl.), interlop-"ing (Rule xix.)**

French en*ter*lope, which is compounded of inter and the Anglo-Saxon verb hlep[an], to leap or loop; past hlep, past part. hlep*en.**

**Interlude, in*ter*lude, a slight dramatic piece performed between the main drama and the “afterpiece.” (Lat. inter*vidium.)**

**Interlu’nar (not -er), pertaining to that dark period which comes between the disappearance of one moon and the visible appearance of the new one. (Latin inter*lantium luna.)**
Intermarry, *in·ter·mär·ry*, to marry a relative; intermarried, *in·ter·mär·ried* (Rule xi.); intermär·ry·ing. (Latin inter-märitäre; French marier.)

(The double "r" in "marry" is disgraceful. In "bury" we have a similar "rr," but never think of doubling it to help out the sound.)

Intermeddle, *in·ter·mè·dıl*, to interfere; intermeddled, *in·ter·mè·dîld*; intermedd·ling, intermed·dler.

German [er]mitteln, to mediate, to interpose, -mîttler; an interposer, -mîttlung, an interposing; -mîttler, a mediator.

Intermediate [space, colour], *in·ter·mi·di·ate*, between two extremes; interme·di·ate-ly. (Lat. inter mèdius.)

Interminable, *in·ter·mi·na·b'l*, boundless; interminable·ness, interminably; interminate, *in·ter·mi·nate*, endless.

Indeterminate, *in·de·ter·mi·nate*, uncertain.

French interminable (not a compound of [Latin] inter minäri, to threaten severely, but of in·termënaire, not to terminate).

Intermingle, *in·ter·mîn·g'l*, to mix together; intermingled, *in·ter·mîn·gld*; intermîng·ling, intermîng·ler.

German inter, [ge]mengsel, a confused mixture, [ge]mengse.

Intermission, *in·ter·mi·shun*, temporary interruption;

Intermit, *in·ter·mi·t*; intermitt·ed (Rule xxxvi.); intermitt·ing (Rule iv.), intermitt·ing·ly.

Intermitt·ent [fever, spring], ceasing at intervals.

Fr. intermission, &c.; Lat. inter mittère, to cease between whiles.

Intermix', to mix confusedly; intermixed, *in·ter·mixt*', (past part.) intermîxt'; intermixture, *in·ter·mix·ture*, tochïr.

Latin intermixtus from inter·misceor, to intermix.

Intermural [burials], *in·ter·mu·ral*, within the city walls, between wall and wall. (Lat. intermûrâlis, mûrus, a wall.)

Inter'nîl, interior, domestic. Exter'nîl, exterior, foreign; inter'nîl·ly. Exter'nîl·ly. (Latin internus, externus.)

International, *in·ter·nash·un·al*, mutual between nations.

International·ly, *in·ter·nash·un·al·ly*, mutually...

Internationality, *in·ter·nash·un·al·i·ty*.

French international; Latin inter nationes, between nations.

Internuncio, plu. internunciós (Rule xli.), *in·ter·nûn·shun·ôze*, a representative of the pope in inferior states, a messenger between two courts. (English-Italian internuncio.)

Interpellation, -pêll·lay·shun. Interpol·a·tion, -pol·lay·shun.

Interpellation (double "-"), a citation, a summons.

Inter·pol·a·tion, a spurious word or sentence foisted in.

Latin interpellatio (inter pulläre, to drive or force between).

Interpolate, *in·ter·pol·a·te*, to add something without authority to what has been written by another; interpolate·ed (R. xxxvi.), interpolate·ing (R. xix.), interpolate·or (R. xxxvii.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Interpolation, in'ter.po.la'yi\'n, In'terpellä'tion, q.v.
Latin interpolatio, interpolátor, interpláre (inter poli\'tio, to polish or furnish between [the parts supplied]); French interpolation.

Interpose, in'ter.pe\'zo', to intervene; interposed, in'ter.pe\'zo\'d'; interpos-ing, in'ter.pe\'zo\'d'.ing; interpos'er, in'ter.pe\'zo\'d'.er.

Interposition, in'ter.po.zish'.un, intervention.
French interposition, v. interposer; Latin interposi'tió, inter pónō.

Interpret, in.tel'.pret, to explain, to translate; inter'pret-ed (R. xxxvi.), inter'pret-ing, inter'pret-er, inter'pret-able.

Interpretation, in.tel'.pret.ay'.shun, explanation, meaning.

Interpretive, in.tel'.pre.t'v; inter'pretive-ly.
French interprélation, interpré'lif, v. interpréter; Latin interpretá'tio, interpré'tátor, interpré'tábilis, interpré'tári (interpré, an interpreter).

Interregnum (double r), in'ter.tér.rog\'g"nu\'m, the interval between the death of one sovereign and the succession of another.
Latin inter regnum, space between two reigns. (So inter-val\'um.)

Interrogate, in'ter.ro.gate, to question; inter'rogat-ed (R. xxxvi.), inter'rogat-ing (R. xix.), inter'rogat-or (R. xxxvii.)

Interrogation, in'ter.l-o.gay'.shun, examination by questions.

Interrogative, in'ter.rog"a.trv; inter'rog'a.tive-Iy.

Interrogatory, in'ter.rog"a ..ty, a question, containing a question.
Latin interrogatório, interrogá'to\'riu, interroga'torius, interroga're (inter, rogo, to ask questions); Fr. interrogation, interroga'tif.

Interrupt, in'ter.ru.p't", to hinder, to stop; interrupt'ed (Rule xxxvi.), interrupt'ed-ly, interrupt'ing-ly.

Interruption, in'ter.ru.p'.shun; interrupt'er (should be-or, R. xxxvii.); interruptive, in'ter.ru.p'.shiv; interruptive-ly.
Latin interrupti\'o, interrupti\'or, interrupti\'e\'res; French interruption.

Intersect, in'ter.sekt', to meet and cross [like two lines]; intersect'ed, intersect'ing; intersection, in'ter.sek".shun.
Latin intersectio, intersecti\'a\'re, to cut midway; French intersection.

Intersperse, in'ter.speree", to scatter; interspersed' (3 sy1.), interspers'-ing (R. xix.) Interspersion, in'ter.spér".shun.
Latin interspersus (inter spargo, to scatter among).

Interstice, in.ter.sís, a chink; plu. interstices, in.ter.stí.séz (Rule xxxiv.); interstitial, in.ter.stí.sh"ál.
French interstice; Latin interstiti\'um. (seisto; past sti\'tum.)

Intertwine, in'ter.twine"", to twist one thing into another; intertwined', intertwin'-ing, -twin'ing-ly, -twin'-er.
Old English inter (Latin), twi\'n[an], to twine or twist.

Interval, the space between two events; two points of time; two musical sounds, &c. (Fr. intervalle, Lat. intervall\'um.)

Intervene, in'ter.vén", to come between; intervened' (3 sy1.); intervene'-ing (R. xix.) Intervention, in'ter.vén".shun.
Latin intervenio, inter-vénio, to come between; French intervention.
Interview, in'ter.veh, appointment between two persons to see each other. (Fr. entrevue; Lat. inter, vidēre, to see.)

Inter-weave, (past) inter-wove, (past part.) inter-woven, in'ter.veh', in'ter.veh', in'ter.veh'.

Latin inter, Old English wēf[an], past waf, past part. wafen.

Intestate, in.tēs'.tate, without a will at the time of death.

Intestacy, in.tēs'.tay, the state of being intestate.

Latin in-testatus, not witnessed (testis, a witness), an "intestate" is one whose will is not duly attested; French intestat.

Intestate, in.tēs'.tine (not in.tēs',tine), domestic, home, internal;

The Intestines, in.tēs'.tinz, the entrails; intestinal.

Latin intestina, intestinus (int'mal, within); French intestin, intestinal.

Intestinal, in.tēs'.til, domestic, home, internal;

The Intestines, in.tēs'.tinz, the entrails; intestinal.

Latin intestina, intestinus (int'mal, within); French intestin, intestinal.

Intimate, in'.t'i.mate, a familiar friend, to hint, to announce; in'timat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), in'timat-ing, in'timat-ly.

Intimation, in'.t'i.may'.shun, a hint, an announcement.

Intimater (should be intimat-or, R. xxxvii.), in'.t'i.mātor.

Latin intimas, gen. intimātis, intimātio, intimāre, intimus (intra, within); French intimacy, v. intimer.

Intimate, in'.t'i.mate, to hint, to announce; in'timat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), in'timat-ing, in'timat-ly.

Intimation, in'.t'i.may'.shun, a hint, an announcement.

Intimater (should be intimat-or, R. xxxvii.), in'.t'i.mātor.

Latin intimas, gen. intimātis, intimātio, intimāre, intimus (intra, within); French intimacy, v. intimer.

Intimidate, in'.t'im'.tdate, to frighten; in'timidat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), in'timidat-ing, in'timidat-or.

Latin intimātus, gen. intimātis, intimātio, intimāre, intimus (intra, within); French intimidation, v. intimer.

Intimidate, in'.t'im'.tdate, to frighten; in'timidat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), in'timidat-ing, in'timidat-or (R. xxxvii.); intimidation, in'.t'im'.tday'.shun. (Fr. intimidation; Lat. intimidus.)

("Entimidate" (en timidus "to make" timid) would be better. In'timidate should properly mean "not to frighten").

Into follows verbs of motion. In follows verbs of rest.

Intolerable (-tol only one l), in.tol'.ērā.b'l, insufferable; intol'erable-ness, intol'erable-ly. Tolerable, pretty good, bearable.

Intolerance (not intol'erance), in.tol'.ērān'se, want of tolerance; intol'erable,-ly, intol'erant, (only one -l). Prejudiced; intol'erant-ly. Intolerance (only one l), in.tol'.ērā'y'.shun.

Latin intolārabilis, intolārans, gen. intolārantis, intolārantia, in tolāre, not to tolerate; French intolérable, intolérance, intolérant.

Intonate, in'.to.nate, to modulate the voice in speaking; in'to.nāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), in'to.nāt-ing; intonation, -nāy'.shun.

Intone, in'.töne, to read with a monotonous chanting voice; intoned' (3 syl.), in'tōn'-ing (Rule xix.), in'tōn'-er.

Latin intōnāre, to speak with a strained or stretched voice (tōnus, tone); Greek tōnōs, from teino, to stretch; French intonation.

Intoxicate, in'.tox'.i.kate, to make drunk; intox'icat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), intox'icat-ing (Rule xix.).

Intoxication, in'.tox'.i.kay'.shun, drunkenness; French intoxication (Latin toxicon; Greek toxikon, rank-poison).

Intra, in'.tra (Latin prep.), within.

Intangible (not -ible), in'trāk.tā.b'l, stubborn; in'trac'table-ness, in'trac'tably, in'trac'tability, stubbornness.

Latin in'trāc'tabilis, in trā'hēre, supine -tractum, not to draw,
AND OF SPELLING.

Intra·mu'tral, within the city-walls. Extra·mu'tral, outside...
Latin in'muralis (murus, a wall). The Latin forms are intra·mu'ranus and extra·mu'ranus, within and without the city walls.

Intransient, in'tran'sient, not transient.

Intransitive [verb], in'trans'i·tiv, a verb with "subject" but no "object." A Transitive [verb] has both.

"I sit": sit has the "subject" I, but no "object," and therefore is an intransitive verb. "I love him": love has the "subject" I and the "object" him; it is, therefore, a transitive verb.
Lat. intransi'tus, in trans'tum, not to go over [to an "object"].

Intrench. (See Entrench.)

Intrepid, in'trep'id, fearless; intrepid'ly, fearlessly.

Intrepidity, in.trep'i•di•ty, fearlessness.

Latin in'trepidus, in'trepiditas (in trep'idas, not trembling).

Intricate, in'tri'cate (not in'trik'ite), complicated; in'tricate·ly, in'tricate·ness, state of being complicated;

Intricacy, plu. intricacies, in'tri'ka•siz, complication.

Latin in'tricus, intricatio (in trici'a, the clogs of hair called trico fastened round the legs of fowls to prevent their roaming).

Intrigue, in'treeg', a cabal, a plot, to plot; intrigued, in'treeg'd'; intriguing, in'treeg'ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing, Rule xix.);
intriguing·ly, in'treeg'ing·ly; intriguing'er, in'treeg'er; intriguing·ant.

French intriguing, intrigue, intrigueur, v. intriguer (Latin intricäre, to entangle). (See Intricate.)

Intrinsic, in'trin'sik, real, not merely outside show; intrinsic'ly or intrin'sical·ly, truly, really, genuinely.

Latin in'trin'sicus (intra secus, in the inside); French intrinsèque.

Intro· (Latin prepositional prefix), within, into, in.

In'tro·duce (3 syl.), to bring in; to begin, to make acquainted; introduced' (3 syl.); introduced·ing, in'tro·duce'ing; introduced'er, in'tro·duce'ed; introduced·ive, in'tro·duce've·tiv; introduced·ive·ly, introduced·tory, introduced·tory·ly.

Introduction, in'tro'duk'shun, the beginning, &c.

Latin intro·ductio, intro·ducere, to lead in; French introduction.

Intro·it, in'tro·it, what is sung while the priest is going to the altar. (Latin intro·it, while the priest goes in.)

Intrude, in'tru'de', to come without right or welcome; intruded'ed (R. xxxvi.), intruded'ing (R. xix.), intruded'ing·ly, intruded'er.

Intrusion, in'tru•zhu'n (Rule xxxiii.); intrusion·ist; intrusive, in'tru've•zhuv; intrusive·ness, intrusive·ly.

Latin in·trudere, supine tru'sum, to thrust in; French intrusion.

Intuition, in'tu•zhu'n, instinct; intuitive, in'tu've•tiv, instinctive; intuitive·ly. (Fr. intuition, intuitif; Lat. in theor.)
Inundate, in'und'ate (not in'und'ate), to overwhelm; in'un-
dâ'-ed (R. xxxvi.), in'un'dâ'-ing (R. xix.), in'un'dâ'-or;

Inundation, in'un.day", shûn, a flood, an overflow.
Latin inundatio, inundator, inundâ're (unda, a wave).

Inure, in'û're', to habituate; inured, in'nûred'; inur'-ing (Rule
xix.), in'nûre'-ing; inure'-ment, in'nûre'-ment.
Should be Enure. Archæe use, habit; French en hour, hourly.

Inurn', to put into an urn; inurned' (2 syll.), inurn'-ing.
Latin in urna, to put into an urn.

Inutility, in'u.til'-ity, uselessness; intile, in'.u.teel';

Useless, un'ûse'.ful, not useful;

Unused' (2 syll.), not used; Dis'used, the use discontinued.

Unused' (2 syll.), use'less-ly, use'less-ness.
Latin inutilitas, inutilis (in-utor [asus], not to use); French inutilité,
inutil, inutil (user, to use).

In vacuo (Latin), in. vâk'ku.o, in a place from which all air has
been extracted. A vacuum, vâk'.â'm.

Invasion (R. xxxiii.), in. vay'.zhûn; invasive, in.vay'.ZH.

Invasion (R. xxxiii.), in. vay'.zhûn; invasive, in.vay'.ZH.

Invariable, in.vair'.ri.b'l, without variation; invari'able-ness;
invari'ably. (Fr. invariable; Lat. in vâriabilis, varias.)

Invective, in.vek'.trv, a tirade; invective-ly.

Invade', (noun) in'.va.led' (Rule li.)

In'valid', one not in health, one disabled; invalid'-ed.

Invalid', worthless, of no authority; invalid'ity.

Invalidate, in.vâl.i.date, to render worthless; invalidâ'ted-
(R. xxxvi.), invalidâ'ting, R. xix. (All with '-li-.)

Invaletudinarian, in.vâl'.e.tu.dî nair'ri.an, one always ill.

Invaluable, in.vâl'.u.a.b'l, inestimable; inval'uably.

Invalued, in.vâl'.u.dî, not appreciated (Rule lxxii.)

Inva'lib', to follow by against), to rail at; inveighed,
in.vaid'; inveigh-ing, in.vay'.ing; inveigh-er, in.vay'.er.

Invade, in.vâd', to enter a country hostilely.

(See Invade.)
Inveigle, in.vee'.gəl (not in.vay'.gəl), to allure; inveigled, in-
vee'.gəld; inveigling, in.vee'.gling; inveigler, in.vee'.gler;
inveigle-ment, in.vee'.g-lment. enticement to evil.
Norman inveegler; French inveugler, to blind, to hoodwink.
Inveigle, in.vee'.gəl (not in.vay'.gəl), to allure; inveigled, in-
vee'.gəld; inveigling, in.vee'.gling; inveigler, in.vee'.gler;
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Norman inveegler; French inveugler, to blind, to hoodwink.

Invent'. Discover, dis.biuv'.cr.
We invent' (or find out) a work of art, as a machine;
We discover (or find out) a country or work of science.
To invent is to create what did not before exist.
To discover is to make known what was before unknown.
Invent'-ed (R. xxxvi.), invent'-ing, invent'-er (should be
invent'-or, R. xxxvii.), fem. inventress, in.ven'.tress.
Invention, in.ven'.shən, a discovery in art.
Inventive, in.ven'.tiv; inventive-ness, inventive-ly.
Inventory, in.ven'.tərəri (ought to be inventory), a list of
movable property; inventorial, in'.ven.tər'ri.əl.
Invention of the Cross, the alleged discovery of the cross
in the fourth century, by certain agents of St. Hel'ena.
(This use of the word is quite abnormal.)
French inventaire, inventif, invention, v. inventer, v. inventorier;
Latin inventarium, inventio, inventor, in venio, supine venum.

Inverse, in'.verse (adj.), in.verse' (verb) (Rule li.); inverse-ly.
Inversion, in.ver'.shən, a reversion of the order.
Invert', to turn upside down; invert'-ed, invert'-ing.
Inversely as (not to): as “Velocity is inversely as the time.”
In inverse ratio to (not in inverse ratio as): Thus, 1, 2, 3,
is in inverse ratio to 3, 2, 1.
In the inverse ratio of (not in the inverse ratio to): as
“Time is in the inverse ratio of velocity.”
Latin inverso, in verto, supine versum; French inverse, inversion.

Invertebrate (obs. -te-), in.ver'.təbrət, an animal with no back-
bone; invertebral, in.ver'.təbrəl, without a backbone.
Invertebrata, in.ver'.təbrətə. Lamark divided the
animal kingdom into vertebrata and invertebrata; the
former embraces all animals which have a backbone or
bony skeleton; the latter, those animals which are
devoid of such a structure: as molluses [snails, &c.]
Latin in.vertebra, without backbone, vertebra-tus.
Invest', to dress; invest'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), invest'-ing.
Invest'-ment; investive, in.ves'.tiv, covering, clothing.
Investiture, in.ves'.təšər, the act or right of giving legal
possession [of church preferment].

Roman Catholic bishops have a ring and crosier given as external
signs of office. An Anglican bishop, a crosier. A university student
has a cap and gown. A freemason has an apron, &c.
Latin in.vestito, to clothe in [official symbols], vestis, a robe.
Investigate, in.vēs'tīg·ate, to examine into; investi-gāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), investi-gāt-ing (Rule xix.), investi-gāt-or (Rule xxxvii.); investigable, in.vēs'tīg·a·ble.

Investigation, in.vēs'tīg·ā·ti·on; investigative, in.vēs'tīg·ā·ti·ve;

Latin investigātus (vestigia, a slot); French investigation.

Inveterate, in.vē'tе·rā'te, confirmed by long habit; inveterate-ly, inveterate-ness; inveteracy, long habitation.

Latin invēteratus (velus, old, long-standing).

Invidious, in.vī'dī·ous (not in.vī'dī·jūs), obnoxious, provocative, ill-natured; invidious-ness, invidious-ly (Rule lxvi.)

Latin invidīsūs (invīdia, envy).

Invigorate, in.vīg'ō·rā'te, to strengthen; invigor-āt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), invigor-āt-ing; invigoration, in.vīg'ō·rā·ti·on; invigor-āt-er. (Latin vigor, vigour, strength.)

Invincible, in.vīn'sī·b'l, unconquerable; invincible-ly;

Invincibility, in.vīn'sī·b'il·i·ty, state of being invincible.

French invincibilité, invincible.

Inviolable, in.vī·o·lā·ble, not to be profaned or polluted; inviol-ā·bly, inviolate, in.vī·o·lā·tē, unbroken, unpolluted.

Inviolability, in.vī·o·lā·ti·on; state of being inviolable.

Invisible (not -able), in.vīz'ī·b'l, imperceptible to the eye; invisible-ness, invisibly. Invisibility, in.vīz'ī·ti·on.

Latin invisītātio, v. invisītāre (in vitāre, to do the contrary of shunning, i.e., to seek, to court); French invitation, v. invite.

Invocate, in.vō·kā'te, to address in prayer; invocāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), invocāt-ing (Rule xix.), invocāt-or. (French envoi, things sent.)

Invocation, in.vō·kā·ti·on; an address to deity.

Invoke, in.vō·kē', to address in prayer; invoked' (2 syl.), in.vōk-'ē·r (Rule xix.), in.vōk-'ē·r-er.

("Invoke" is used in poetry, but "invoke" in ordinary speech.)

Latin invocātītio, in.vō·kā·tē, to call on [one] for help.

Invoice, in.vō·s, a written priced list of goods sent to a customer, to make such a list; invoiced, invoic-'ē·ng, Rule xix. (French envois, things sent.)

Lat. in vīa, [a list of goods] on the way; Spanish enviado, Italian inviato (an envoy), show the compound more distinctly.

Invoke, in.vō·kē; invocation, in.vō·kā·ti·on. (See Invocate.)
Involuntary, *involuntary,* not done by the will; *involuntary-ness.*

Latin *involuntarius* (**in voluntas,** *in voD,* not to will).

Involve' (2 syl.), to implicate, to surround, to embarrass; *involved' (2 syl.), *involve'-ment.*

*Involution, involv'ed,* *involve'-ment.*

*Involution,* **involution,** *evolution,* "Involution," the raising of a number to a given power. "Evolution," extracting the given root.

*Evolution:* as $4^3$, i.e., multiply 4 thrice by itself $= 64$.

*Evolution:* as $3 \sqrt[3]{64}$, $5 \sqrt[5]{a}$, i.e., extract the third or cube root of 64, and the 5th root of "a": $(3 \sqrt[3]{64} = 4)$.

Latin *in-volvo,* to roll on [itself]; *e-voLo,* to roll out, extricate, or extract; *involuto, evolutio,* French *involution, evolution.*

Invulnerable, *invulnerable,* not able to be wounded; *invulnerable-ness, invulnerable-ment.*

French *invulnerable,* *in-vulnerabilité, invulnerabilité.*

Inward, *inward,* internal, placed inside; *inward-ly.*

Inwards (adv.), towards the inside. (As the -s [es] is the adverbial suffix, it is wrong to use inward as an adv.)

Old English *inward, inward; inwardly.*

Inweave, (past) *inwove,* (past part.) *inwoven,* *in-weave*, *in-wove,* *in-woven,* *in-weave'-ment* (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. in *wrefan,* past wref or *we fade,* past part. *weften or wefod.*

Inwrap, *in-rupt,* *in-wrap,* to envelop; *inwrapped,* *in-wrap'-ment.*

Inwrought, *in-ravw,* worked in, adorned with figured work.

Old English *in worhtan,* past worht, past part. *geworht.*

There are 672 words beginning with "in," all of which, except 31, are directly or indirectly from the Latin. In 540 cases the force of "in" is negative, in 20 it is part of another prep.: as "inter," "intro," "de," etc., in 11 it means "to make," and in 9 it is radical.

Iodine, *iodine* (not *iodeen*), an element.

In Chem. the termination *-ine* denotes a simple substance.

Iodate, *iodate,* a salt of iodic acid.

In Chem. *-ate* denotes a salt from an acid ending in *-ic.*

Iodic [acid], *iodic.* (In Chem. *-ic* denotes an acid containing the greatest possible quantity of oxygen.)

Iodous [acid], *iodous.* (In Chem. *-ous* denotes an acid with less oxygen than *-ic.*)

Iodide, *iodide,* a compound of iodine with a base.

In Chem. *-ide* denotes a compound with a base.

Iodite, *iodite,* a non-acid compound of oxygen.

Greek *iodés,* violet, so called from its colour.

Ionian, *i-o-nian,* relating to Ionia, in Asia Minor.

*Jonic,* *i-o-ic.* (The *-o* is long in Greek *idótkos.*)
Iota, ɪˈoʊ.tə, a jot, a title. (The smallest Greek letter.)

I. O. U., ɪˈoʊ.ˈjuː, a brief acknowledgment of a debt.

Ipecacuanha, ɪˈpɛ.kə.ˈkɑn.ə.ˈhɑ, a South American plant.

Peruvian ἰπ, the root, cacuanha.

Ipomœa, ɪˈpɒ.mə.ˈe.ˌɑ, a plant allied to the convolvulus.

Greek ἤπ, gen. ἀπό ἱματις, like a worm.

Ir- for in-, before the letter r.

Irascible, ɪˈræs.ˈsɪ.bl, prone to anger; irascible-ness;

Irascibility, ɪˈræs.ˈsɪ.bəl.ɪ.ti; irascibly.

Fr. irascible, irascibilité; Lat. irascor, to be angry (ɪˈrɑ, anger).

Ire, ɪˈrɛ, anger; ire-ful, ɪˈrɛ.ˈfʊl; ireful-ly, ɪˈrɛ.ˈfʊl.ˈli.

Old English ɪˈrɛ, or ɪˈrɛ, Latin ɪˈrɛ, anger.

Iris, ɪˈrɪs, the rainbow, the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; irised, ɪˈrɪ.ˈst; irisated, ɪˈrɪs.ˈe.ˌtɛd.

Iridescence (not irrediscence), ɪˈrɪd.ˈɛs.ən.sen; a rainbow-like exhibition of colours; irides'cent;

Iridium, ɪˈrɪd.ˈju.ˈm, a metal which assumes divers colours while under dissolution in hydrochloric acid.

Latin ɪˈrɪs, the rainbow; Greek ɪˈrɪs.

Irish, ɪˈrɪʃ, the language of Ireland, the people of Ireland, a cotton cloth made in Ireland, pertaining to Ireland;

Irish-ism, ɪˈrɪʃ.ˈɪz.əm, a blunder of speech conveying a contradiction of terms. Ireland, ɪˈrɪ.ˈlənd.


Proper names of a people ending in -ch, -sh, and -x, have two plural forms, one partitive made by adding -man, and one collective by placing The before the word: as The Irish, 2, 3, 4, &c., Irishmen.

Celtic Ern-in or Tar-tin (innis), the western island.

Irk, erk, to distress; irk-some, ɝˈrɛk.ˈsʌm, distressing (some denotes “full of”); irk'some-ness, irk'some-ly.

Old English ɪˈrɛk, wretched, evil, ɪˈrɛk.ˈsʌm.

Iron, generally pronounced ɪˈrɒn, sometimes ɪˈrən.

In irons, ɪˈrɒn.z, in chains. Fire irons, poker, shovel, and tongs.

To iron, ɪˈrɒn, to smooth with a hot instrument for the purpose; ironed, ɪˈrɒn.d; iron-ing, ɪˈrɒn.ɪŋ; iron-er, ɪˈrɒn.ˈɛr.

Iron-y, ɪˈrən.ˈe, containing iron. Ironry, ɪ.ˈrən.ˈrɛ, satire.

Old English ɪˈrən, ɪˈrən.ˈbɛnd, an iron-band, ɪˈrən.ˈfɛtər, an iron fetter, ɪˈrən.ˈgri, iron-grey, ɪˈrən.ˈsid, iron-side.

Irony, ɪˈrən.ˈrɛ (never ɪˈrən.ˈrɪ), ironical speech, sarcasm; ironical, ɪˈrən.ˈɪkəl; ironical-ly. Irony, ɪˈrən.ˈrɪ (v.s.)

Latin tronictus, ɪˈrən.ˈɪ.təs; Greek eirōnēta (eirōn, a dissembler).

Irradiate, ɪˈrəd.ˈe.ˌte. Eradiate, ɪˈrəd.ˈe.ˌte.

Irradiate, to adorn with rays of light. Eradiate, to shoot forth like rays of light; irrad’i-t-ed, irrad’i-t-ing.
Irradiation, ĭr rād' ċā' shūn, the act of being irradiated; Eradiation, ĭr rād' ċā' shūn, emission of beams of light. Irradiance, ĭr rād' ċā' shānc, lustre; irradi'āncy; irrā'diant. Lat. irradiātiō, ĭrīnirrādiāre, to cast rays on [objects]; Fr. irradiation. Irrational, ĭr rash' ċōn.ūl, unreasonable; irration'āly, ĭr rash' ċōn.ūl.'ly; irrationality, ĭr rāsh' ċōn.ūl.'ty. Lat. irrationālis (in rātīo, without reason); Fr. irrationel (wrong). Irreclaimable, ĭr ōrā.clāim' ċā'.ūl, not to be reclaimed; irreclaim'ābly. Un'reclaimed' (3 syl.), not reclaimed (Rule lxxii.) Latin ōrīnireclāmāre, not to claim again (clāmō, to demand). Irreconcilable, ĭr ōrē.kōn.śē.lā .ūl, not reconcilable; irreconcil'āble-ness, irreconcil'ābly; irreconciliatō, ĭr ōre.kōn.- ści' ċā'.shūn, want of reconciliation. Unreconciled, un' ōrē.kē' ċōn.ūl.d, not reconciled (Rule lxxii.) French irrēconciliable; Latin irrēnireconciliatō, v. re-consētiāre, not to reconcile again (concēlium, a meeting; con cēlo, to call together). Irrecoverable, ĭr ōrē.cūv' ċē.ūl, not to be recovered; irrecov'ār- erable-ness, irrecov'ārably. Unrecovered, un' ōrē.cūv' ċō.l.d, not recovered (Rule lxxii.) Fr. re-couvrable (re-couvrir); Lat. ōrēcōpērāre, to recover; with neg. ĭr. Irredeemable, ĭr ōrē.deem' ċē.ūl, not to be redeemed; irredeem'ābly. Unredeemed, (3 syl.) not redeemed (Rule lxxii.) Latin re-dūmēre (re-dūmēre, to buy back); with ĭr-[in] neg. Irreducible, ĭr ōrē.dū' ċē.ūl, not to be reduced; irred'ūcibly. Unreduced, un' ōrē.dūcēd', not reduced (Rule lxxii.) Latin re-dūcēre, to reduce, to bring back again; with ĭr-[in] neg. Irrefrangible, ĭr ōrē.frān' ċē.ūl. Irrefragable, ĭr ōrē.frē.ğā.ūl. Irrefran'gible, not to be refracted; irrefran'gibly, irrefrangibility. Irrefrag'able, not to be gainsaid. Latin refrānīre (re-frango, supine fractum), to refract or bend back, with ĭr-[in], neg. Used chiefly in reference to rays of light. Irrefragable, ĭr ōrē.frē.ğā.ūl, not to be gainsaid; irrefrag'ably. French irrefragable; Latin irrefragābilis, v. refrāgāri, to gainsay. Irrefutable, ĭr ōrē.fū' ċē.ūl, not to be refuted; irrefut'ābly. Latin irrefutābilis (irīnirrefutāri, not to be refuted). Irregular, ĭr ōrēg'.ū.lar, not regular; irreg'ūlar-ly; Irregularity, plu. irregularities, ĭr ōreg'.ū.lar.'ū.lēz. Latin irrēgūlāris, irrēgūlāritas, ĭrīnirregūlāre (rēgūla, rule). Irrelative, ĭr ōrē.lāt.'ū.lēz. Irrelev'ant, ĭr ōrēl.'ē.vānt. Irrelative, unconnected: as irrelative chords (in music), chords which have no common sound; irrelative-ly. Unrelated, ĭn' ōrē.lāt' ċē.ūl, not related (Rule lxxii.) Latin ĭnirēlātēsus (re-ferro, supine lātum, to refer).
Irrelevant (not irrelevant), inapplicable, not to the point: as irrelevant to the subject, irrelevant testimony; irrel'evant-ly, irrel'evancy; irrel'evance, irrel'evant-Iy. Latin ir'irrele', not to lift off or relieve. Something that does not “lift off” the difficulty.

Irreligion, ir'irrel'igion', want of religion or contempt of it; irreligious, ir'irrel'igious; irreligion-ous, irreligion-ously.

Irremediable, ir'irremed'i', not curable; irre'mediably, irremediably-ness. Remedi-less, remedi'less.

Irremovable, un'irremov'a', not able to be moved; irremov'ably; irremovability, irremovable.

Irreparable, ir'reparable', not to be repaired or recovered; irreparably, irrecoverably.

Irreproachable, ir'reproachable', not worthy of censure; irreproachable-ness, irreproach'ably.

Irresistibility, ir'resistibility', forbearance to resist.

Irresistible (not -able), ir'resistibil'y, not to be resisted; irresistibly; irresistibility.
Resist’less, not to be resisted; resist’less-ness, resist’less-ly.

Unresisted, un’rē.zē’s’ē.dē not resisted (Rule lxxii.)

French resistance, irréistible, irréistibilité; Latin resist’ēre, to make to stand back, with ūrēn, negative.

Irresolute, ĭr rēz’.ō.lūtē, not decided; irres’olute-ness,

Irresolution, ĭr rēz’.ō.lū’tē.shūn; irres’olute-ly.

Irresoluble, ĭr rēz’.ō.lu.ō.blē, incapable of being resolved into parts or into a more elemental state.

Irresolvable, ĭr rēz’.ō.zōl’.vā.blē, not to be resolved.

Unresolved, un’rē.zōl’vōd”; not resolved (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. irrésolution, résolution; Lat. irresolūbilis, résolūtio, résolvēre, supine -solūtum, to melt back [to its simple state], with ūrēn, negative.

Irrespective, ĭr’rē.spēk’.ē.tīv (not ĭr’rē.spēk’t’.ē.tīv), independent; irres’pective-ly.

Unrespect’ed, not respected (l. lxxii.)

Latin re-spēcio, supine respectum, to look back upon, to respect, with ūrēn, negative, not to respect, to disregard.

Irrespirable,- ĭr rēsp’irē.b’l, not fit for respiration.

Unrespired, un’rē.spērīd”; not exhaled (Rule lxxii.)

Latin re-spīrāre, to exhale breath, with ūrēn, negative.

Irresponsible (not -able) ĭr rē.spōn’’sī.blē, not responsible;

Irresponsibility, ĭr rē.spōn’’sī.blē’.ē.tē; irres’ponsibly.

Unresponded-to, un’rē.spōn’’dē.dē.too (Rule lxxii.)

Latin re-spōndēre, supine respondum, to respond, with ūrēn, negative.

Irretrievable, ĭr rē.tree’’vā.blē, not to be retrieved or recovered; irretriev’ably; irretrievable-ness, ĭr rē.tree’’vā.blē’.nēss.

Unretrieved, un’rē.treevūd”; not recovered (Rule lxxii.)

Latin re-trēbūre, to give back, with ūrēn, negative; French trouver.

Irreverent, ĭr rēv’erēn’tēnt, not reverent; irre’verent-ly; irre’ reverence, ĭr rēv’erēn’tēn.sē.; want of reverence.

Unreverenced, un.rev’erēn’.nēncē, not reverenced (R. lxxii.)

Fr. irrēvérēncē, irrēvérēncē; Lat. irrēvērēntia, irrēvērens, gen. -entis.

Irreversible, ĭr rē.vēr’’sī.blē (not ĭr rēv’er’’sū.blē); not to be reversed or recalled; irrevers’able-ness, irrevers’ably.

Unreversed, un’rē.vērēd”; not reversed (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. re-verērēre, sup. reversum, to turn back, to reverse, with ūrēn, negative.

Irrevocable, ĭr rē.vōk’.ō.bā.blē (not ĭr rē.vōk’e’.ō.bā.blē), not to be reversed or annulled; irrev’ocably (not ĭr rē.vōk’e’.ā.blē’y)

Unrevoked, un’rē.vōk’kē.tī, not revoked (Rule lxxii.)

Latin ūrēn revocābilis, not to be recalled; French irrévocable.

Irrigate, ĭr rē.gāt.e, to pour water over [land]; irrigat’ed (Rule xxxvi.), irrigat’ing (Rule xix.);

Irrigation, ĭr rē.gāt’.ē.shūn; irrig’t-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Lat. irrigātio, irrigātor (ūrēn)īgāre, to throw wateron; Fr. irrigation
Irritate, *ir'rit.a.te*, to provoke, to inflame; _ir'rit.ate_ (L. xxxvi.), _ir'rit-ate-ing_ (R. xix.), _ir'rit-ate-or_ (L. xxxvii.).

Irritation, _ir'rit.a.tion_; _ir'rit-a-tive_; _ir-ri-ta-tive-ly_. Irritant, that which irritates; _ir-ri-tancy_.

Irritable, _ir'ri-t.a.bl_, passionate; _ir-ri-tantly_, _ir-ri-tab-il'i-ty_.

Irritatory, _ir'ri-t.a.t'ry_, productive of irritation.

French _irritabilité_, _irritable_, _irritant_, _irritation_, _v. irriter_; Latin _irritabilis_, _irritabilitas_, _irritator_, _v. irritare_.

Irruption, _ir'rup'.shun_, incursion. Erup'tion, a bursting out; _irruptive_, _ir rup'.tiv_. Eruptive, _erupt ive_.

(There are thirty-nine words beginning with the prefix "ir-", all directly or indirectly from the Latin, and in all (except the first one and the last three) the prefix is negative.)

Is, _iz_, third sing. pres. ind. of the anomalous verb To be.

Gothic _i-m_, _i-s_, _i-t_, Old English _eo-m_, _e-ri_, is, plu. _ar-on_.

-ise (Latin -_i-tium_) nouns, "act of," "habit of": _as exercise_.

-ise (Latin -_ire_) verbs, "to give," "to make": _as apologise_.

( _The corresponding Greek ending is "-ize"._)

-ish (Old English _-isc_ or _-isch_) adj., pertaining to: _as Engl-ish_.

Added to adj. it is a dimin. as _good-ish_, _bad-ish_.

Added to nouns it means "like": _as boy-ish_, _girl-ish_.

-ish (Lat. _-ire_, Fr. _-ir_, _-iss_) verbs, "to make," "to give": _fin-ish_.

Isinglass, _y.zinglass_ (a corruption of German _hausenblase_, that is, _hausen-blase_, the surgeon's bladder).

This is a very disgraceful word, and quite misleads (see Rule lxiv.)

Islamism, _iz'.w..71l'zm_, the religious creed of Mohammedans.

Islam, _iz'.li:im_, the religion of Mohammed, the countries where it is professed, the whole body of Mohammedans.

Arabic _islam_, obedience to the will of God, _salama_, to submit.

Island, _t.land_, land surrounded by water. Highland, _hi'.land_.

Island-er, _t.nder_, an inhabitant of an island.

Highland-er, _hi'.w.n,der_, one who lives in the Highlands.

Old Eng. _eal_, water; _ead-land_, water-land, an island; Lat. _insula_.

Isle, _ile_. Aisle, _ile_. I'll, _ile_. Ill, _Hill_.

Isle, _ile_, an island; _islet_, _is.let_, a little island.

French _isle_, now _ile_: Lat. _insula_, an island.

Aisle, _ile_, the side "wings" of a church.

French _aisle_, now _aisle_ (of a church): Latin _ala_, a wing.

I'll, _ile_, contraction of _I will_.

Ill, _il_, not well. (Old English _yfel_)

Hill, _hil_, an elevation less than a mountain. (O. Eng. _hyll_)

-ism (Gk. suffix _-ism-os_), nouns, "system," "doctrine," "imitation of": _as baptism_, _despot-ism_, _Mohammed-ism_.

Irritated (L. xxxvi.), _ir-ri-tated_.
AND OF SPREADING

iso- (Greek prefix), equal, similar. (Greek *isos*, equal.)

Iso-chronal, *isoschononal*, occurring at equal intervals, like the beats of the pulse. (Greek *isos chronos*, equal time.)

Iso-clinal, *isosklinal*, having equal inclines or dips. Greek *isos* *klinos*, to make equal slopes or inclines.

Iso-pod, plu. *isopods*, an insect which has all its legs alike; *isopoda*, *isos odia*, the order ...

Isopodus, *isos odia*. (Greek *isos poides*, equal feet.)

Isosceles, *isoskileles* or *isos skileles*, applied to triangles which have two sides equal. (Greek *iskelos*, a leg.)

Iso-thermal, *isos thermales*, having the same temperature. Greek *isos therme*, equal heat.

Isolate, *isolate*, to cut off from all connections, to detach;

*isolat-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *isolat-ing*; isolation, *isolat-ing*.


Israelite, *izraelite* (not *izraelite*), a descendant of Israel or Jacob, a Jew; *Israelitish*, *izraelitish*.

Issue, *issu* (not *issul*), result, offspring, exit, an artificial ulcer, to proceed out of; *issued*, *issued*; *issuing*, *issuing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing, Rule xix.); *issuer*, *issuer*.

Fr. *issue*, outlet; *issu*, born (past part. of *issir*); Lat. *ex-ire*, to go out.

-is (Greek suffix -ist-és) nouns, "an agent": *artist*.

-ister or -ster, nouns, "one engaged in": *chorister*. (R. xiii.)

Isthmus, *isthmus*, a neck of land joining a continent or peninsula to the mainland; *isthmian*, *isthmian*.

Latin *isthmus*; Greek *asthmos*, a neck or bridge.

It, possessive its, plu. they, theirs, them. *Hit*, to strike.

(The introduction of "its" dates from the beginning of the reign of James I. (1603). In the Bible "his" is used for *its*.)

Old English nom. hit, gen. his, dat. him, acc. hit.

Italian, *ital*’*y*n, adj. of Italy; Italian-ise, *ital*’*y*n-ise, to reduce to Italian habits or idiom; Italian-ising (R. xix.); Italianised, *ital*’*y*n*zd; *Italianised*.

Italian, sloping type. Italicise, *ital*’*l*’*is*’*iz*’*ed*; *italicised*, *ital*’*l*’*is*’*ed*; *italicised* (R. xix.); *italicism*, *ital*’*l*’*is*’*m*; *italicism*, *ital*’*l*’*is*’*m*; *italicians*, an Italian idiom; *Italian-iron*.

Latin *Italia*, the land of the *Vitali*, *Vituli*, or *Siculi*.

Itch, a cutaneous irritation. *Hitch*, an obstruction.

Itched, *itch*; *itch-ing*, *itch-y*, *itchiness*, (Rule xi.), *itching*.

(Old English *yittha*, *itch* or tetter.)
-ite (Latin -it-us), adj., “quality of,” “pertaining to,” “like”.

-ite (Latin -it-us), nouns, subject of an action: favour-ite.

-ite (Chem.), a salt formed from an acid ending in -ous: as sulphite [of silver], sulphurous acid combined with silver.

-ite (Greek lithos, stone), in Geology, a fossil: ammon-ite.

Item (Latin); i'tem, furthermore, also, a separate article.

Itinerant, itin'érant, a vagrant; itin'erant-ly, itin'erancy; itinerary, plu. itineraries, itin'er-i, a traveller’s book for jottings on the way.

Latin iter, gen. itineris, a journey (co, supinum, to go).

-itis, it'tis, added to Greek words to denote inflammation: as carditis (kar'dia), inflammation of the heart.

Itself, plu. themselves, a reciprocal pronoun. (O. E. hit sylf.)

-ity, -ity (Latin -itas), abstract nouns: as curiosity.

-iun (in Chem.), a metal as potasium, salit-ium.

-iun (in Bot.), a species as delphium (larkspur).

-i (Lat. -ius), adj., “able to,” “inclined to”: cohesive.

-ive (ditto), nouns formed from adj., “one who is”: captive.

I've, ive; contact of r have; Hive, a place for bees. (O. E. hyfe.)

Ivory, i'vo.ry, the tusk of male elephants, made of ivory;

Ivories, i'vo.ri, works of art in ivory;

Ivory-black, charred ivory or bone mixed with charcoal.

Ivy, plu. ivies, i've, a plant. (Old English ieg.)

-ize (Gk. hize), “to make,” “to make like,” “to give”: tantal-ize.

The corresponding Latin suffix is -ize.

Jabber, djab'ber, to gabble unintelligibly; jab-bered, djab'ber'd; jabber-ing, jab'ber-ing-ly, jabber'er. (French jaboter.)

Jacinth, dja'scinth, a pellucid gem (Rev. xxii. 20).

Latin jacintthus or hyacinthus; Greek haucinthos. This gem is so called because its colour is like that of the purple hyacinth.

Jack, a machine for sundry purposes.

Jack-ass, the male ass. Jack-daw, a daw.

Jack-pike, a young pike. Jack-rat, a male rat.


Jack of all trades, a man who can turn his hand to anything.

Jackal, jåk'awl, an animal half dog and half fox. (Span. chacal.)

Jackanapes, jåk'änäpes, an impertinent vulgar prig.

Jacket, jåk'et, a short coat without tails; jack'et-ed, put into jackets, wearing a jacket. (French jaquette.)
Jacobin, Jacobite, žů̩k.o.bin, djů̩k’.o.bite.

Jacobins, a revolutionary party in France who met, during the first revolution, in an old monastery of Jacobin monks; Jacobinism, Jacobinical.

Jacobites, favourers of the pretenders, when the Stuart dynasty was set aside. So called from Jacobus, Latin for James; Jacobitism; Jacobitical, djů̩k’.o.bít’l.hů̩l.

Jacob's ladder, djů̩l’.ů̩büz ládd’rer (not djů̩l’.cůs...), the common Greek vale'rian. Its successive leaflets form a ladder.

Jaconet, žů̩k’.o.nů̩t, a thick muslin. (French jacons.)

Jacquard loom, zhů̩k’.ard loom, for weaving figures on silks and muslins. Invented by M. Jacquard, of Lyons.

Jade, djů̩de, a sorry horse or woman; jů̩d’-ed, wearied out.

Jag, djag, a rough tattered edge, to notch like a saw; jagged (1 syl.), jagg’-ed-ly. (3 syl.), jagg’-ed-ness, jagg’-ing (Rule i.), jagg’-er, jagg’-y, not smooth at the edge.

Jaguar, djů̩g’.u.ar or djů̩g’.wůdr, the American tiger.

Jail, djů̩le; a prison; jail’-er; jail-bird, a prisoner.

Jalousy, djů̩l’.ozee', a Venetian blind. Jealousy, suspicion...

Jamb, djů̩m, the side supports of a door; firelace, &c.

Jangle, djang’l, to wrangle; jan’gled (3 syl.), jan’gling, jan’glomer. (Germ. zanken, to quarrel; zanker, zankerin.)

Janitor (Lat.); djů̩n’.i.tor, a door-keeper (janua, a door).

Janizary, plu. janizaries, djů̩n’.i.zů̩.riz, Turkish foot-guards.

The Turkish infantry so called rose in 1826 against the Sultan and were utterly exterminated to the number of 25,000. (Turkish yeni askari, new troops.)

Jansenism, žů̩n’.sě.nů̩ts’m, the dogmas of Janssen, bishop of Ypres, regarding grace and free-will; Janssen-ist.

January, djů̩n’.a.ěrry; the first month of the year.

Latin januárů̩, from jů̩nūa, a gato or porch. Generally derived from Jänus, a god with two faces, one behind and one before.
Japan, ˌdʒaː.pən', to varnish with “Japan varnish”; japanned, ˌjə.pənd (Rule iv.); japanning-’ing, japann’-er.

Japanese, ˌdʒaːpən.i.ʃəz (sing. and plu.), a native of Japan.

Names of peoples in -ese are both sing. and plu., as Portuguese, &c

Jar, ˌdʒar, an earthen vessel, to distress the ear, to clash, to wrangle; jarred, jard; jar’-ing, jar’-ing-ly (Rule i.)

Ajar, not shut close [said of a door] because in such a state it is liable to rattle by striking the jamb.

Spanish ˈjarə, a jug; chirriar, to sing out of tune and tune.

Jardiniere, ˌʒɑrd.in.i.ər, an ornamental flower-stand.

French jardin, a garden; jardinière, a flower-stand.

Jargon, ˌdʒaːr.ɡən, unintelligible talk. (Fr. jargon, gibberish.)

Jargonelle [pear], ˌdʒaːr.ɡən.əl.ə (Called after Mad. Jargonelle.)

Jasmine, ˌdʒaːs.min, a flower. (Fr. jasmin, Lat. jasminum.)

Jasper, ˌdʒaːs.ˈpər, a variety of quartz. (Fr. jaspe, Lat. iaspis.)

Jaundice, ˌdʒaʊn.dəs, a disease; jaundiced, ˌdʒaʊn.ˈdɪst.

French jaunisse (Jean, yellow). The d is interpolated.

Jaunt, ˌdʒaʊnt (to rhyme with aunt), a pleasure trip.

Archaic Jaunee; Archaic French jance.

Jaunty, ˌdʒər.ˈtɪ, coquettish in dress; jaun’ti-ness (Rule xi.), jaun’ti-ly. (French gentil, gentillesse.)

Javelin, ˌdʒæv.li.n, a light spear. (Fr. javeline, Lat. jācūlum.)

Jaw, ˌdʒau, the bone in which the teeth are set; to snap; jawed (1 syll.), jaw’-ing. (Old English geagl or geaMās, plu.)

Jay, ˌdʒeɪ, a bird. (French geai, in Latin grācūlum.)

Jealousy, ˌdʒel.ˈəs.ɪ, suspicion of fidelity in love. Jealousy, q.v.

Jealous, ˌdʒel.ˈəs; jeal’ous-ness, jeal’ous-ly.

French jalouse, jalouz; Spanish zeloso; Latin zēlus, zeal, envy.

Jean, ˌdʒeɪn (not djeen), a twilled cotton cloth. Jane, a name.

French jean, so called from Gênes, i.e. Genoa, in Italy.

Jeer, ˌdʒɪər, a scoff, to scoff; jeered (1 syll.), jeer’-ing, jeer’-ing-ly, jeer’-er. (German scheren, to tease, to jeer.)

Jehovah, ˌdʒɪ.ˈhoʊ.ˈvəh, not connected with the word Jove.

“Jehovah” is made from the three letters y h v (ye[h]o[ah]), and comes from the Heb. verb to be: hence the synonym, “I am.”

“Jove” is a contraction of Jupiter, that is Diespiter [\jəˈpətər\], Greek Dis or Zeus pátēr, “father Dis,” whence Latin dés, day or light. From theō (to put in order), or, according to Plato, theō (to run), from the course of the heavenly bodies. Others derive the word from thesōmat, to see [all things]. (Compare Herodotus kómpw ΘΕΝΤΕΣ ῥα πλατ Χενοφων Ίπρ ο ΘΕΟΙ ΑΛ-ΕΟΣΑΝ.)

Jejune, ˌdʒɛ.ˈdʒiːnə, empty-headed, childish, deficient in brain-muscularity; jejune’-ness, jejune’-ly.

Latin fējūnus, fasting, bare, barren.
Jelly, plu. jellies, djel'iz, a conserve from fruit, calves' feet, &c.

Jellied, djel'ëd, made into a jelly. Gelld, djel'ëd, cold.


Jennet, djënnët, a small Spanish horse. (French genette.)

Jenneting, djënnëting, an apple. (French jeanneton.)

Not a corruption of June-eaten, although it means the midsummer apple. La Saint Jean means midsummer. Jeannette is a dim., and jeanneton means the little midsummer apple.

Jenny, djën'ny, a spinning machine. (Corrupt for 'gin'y.)

Not so named by Arkwright from his wife, for his wife's name was Betsy, but from engine with dim. 'gin-le, pronounced 'gën-y.

Jeopardise, djëp'ar.diz, to endanger; jeop'ardised (3 syl.); jeop'ardising (Rule xix.); jeop'ardis-er, djëp'ar.diz.er.

Jeopard-ed, djëp.ar.dëd (R. xxxvi.), exposed to loss or injury.

Jeopardy, djëp.ar.dy, exposure to loss, injury, or danger.

French jeu parti (jé-cus partitus), an even game (Trywhitt).

Jeremiad, djër.jé.m'i.ade, a doleful long-winded story.

So called from the "Book of Lamentations" by Jeremiah.

Jerk, djerk, a twitch, meat dried in the sun, to twitch, to jolt; jerked, djerkt; jerk'ing, jerk'ing-ly; jerk'y.

Welsh tcr, a jerk or jolt; v. tcr. "Jerk" (dried meat), Per. charki.

Jerkin, djérk'in, a short coat. (French jaque with kin dim.)

Jer'sey, plu. jer'seys (not jer'sies), a woollen under-waistcoat.

So called from a fine woollen yarn spun in Jersey.

Jerusalem-artichoke, djë.jU'sii.lem at'.tt.tehoke, a plant from Brazil, with edible roots, akin to potatoes.

"Jerusalem," a corruption of the Italian girasole, the sunflower, which the plant resembles in leaf and stem.

Jessamine (corruption of jasmine), a plant.

French jasmin; Latiu jasminum; Greek iasme.

Jess, plu. jesses, the leather strap tied to a hawk's leg and fastened to the fist of the tosser. (Fr. jeter, to toss off.)

Jest, a joke, to joke; jest'-ed (R. xxxvi.), jest'-ing, jest'ing-ly.

Jest'-er, a joker, a licensed fool. Gesture, djës'.tchür, attitude.


Jesuit, djëz'.u.it, a member of the "order of Jesus," founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, a crafty propagandist;

Jesuitical, djëz'.u.it'.kål; jes'uit'ical-ly; jesuit-ism, djëz'.u.it'.izm; jes'uit-ry, djëz'.u.it.ry (not djëz'.u.it.is.ry.)

Jet, djët, a small shoot of water, a gas nipple, ag'ate.

Jet d'eau, plu. jet d'eaux, zhà.dô', zhà.dôze', a fountain.

Jet'sam, goods cast overboard to lighten a ship;

Flot'sam, goods found floating about the sea;
La'gan, goods thrown into the sea but tied to a buoy.
Fr. jet, v. jeter, to throw [out]. "Flotsam," Old Eng. flōt(an), to float. "Jærgan," Old Eng. liegan or liggan, to lie on (the sea). "Jet" (the mineral), Lat. gāgātes, so called from Gāgātes, in Sicily.

Jetty, plu. jetties, dji't'ēz; a pier, a landing-place. (Fr. jetée.)


Jew'ry, Judea. Ju'ry, a panel of twelve men for law trials.

Jew's harp (corruption of jew harpe (Fr.), a toy-harp).

Jew's eye, 10,000 marks. (Italian gioia, a jewel.)

French Judah, the father of the Jewish race, fourth son of Jacob.

Jew'el, gein; Jewelled, djew'el'd, adorned with jewels; jew'el-ling (Rule iii., EL), jew'el'er; jew'el'ry.

Jib, djib, to start aside. Gibe, djibe, to scoff. Jibbed, djibd; jibb'-ing (R. i.), (noun) a ship's sail, the beam of a crane; jib-boom. (See Gibe.)

Jiffy, djit'fy; a hurry. "To send one off in a jiffy.

Welsh ysgip, a quick snatch; v. ysgipo, to snatch off.

Jig, djig, a dance; to dance a jig. Gig, a two-wheeled open carriage; jigged, djigd; jigg'-ing. (Fr. gigue, a jig.)

"Gig," Fr. giger, to frisk about. So cabriole, from cabri, a kid.


Jilt, a woman who wins a man's love and then discards it, to win and discard a man's love; jilt'-ed, jilt'-ing.

Jim'my, a small crow-bar for forcing doors.

Jimmers, djim'mers, jointed hinges.

Jingle, djin'g'l, a rattling sound, to rattle [keys, &c.]; jingled, djin'g'ld; jin'gling, jin'gling-ly.

Job, a piece of chance work. Job, a Bible character.

Job, to do a job, to hack, to sell to a broker; jobbed, jōbd; jobb'-ing (Rule i.), jobb'-er; jobb'-ery, djob'b'ēry.

Jockey, plu. jockeys (not jockies); djök'ē, djök'ēz, one who rides a horse in a race, one who deals in horses, to cheat, to bilk; jockeyed, djök'ēd; jock'ey-ing, jock'ey-ism.

Scotch Jockie, English Jacky, a little Jack.

Jocose, djō'kōs', given to jokes; jocose'-ly, jocose'-ness.

Jocular, djōk'ē.əlar, full of little jokes; joc'ular-ly; jocularity, djōk'ē.ələr'ēt'i, sportfulness.

Latin jōcōsus (jōcus, a joke), jōcōlāris (jōcōlās, a little joke).

Jocund, djōk'ənd, lively; joc'un'd-ly; joc'un'dity.

Latin jōcundus (for jōcundus, pleasant), jōcunditās.

Jög, a shake, a jolt, to jolt; jogged, djōgd; jōgg'-ing (Rule i.); jōgg'-er. (Welsh gogi, to shake, gogis, a jolt.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Join (1 syl.), to unite; joined (1 syl.), join’-ing, join’-er; join’ ery, the art or trade of a joiner.

Joint (1 syl.), a hinge, a piece of meat, as a joint of mutton, shared by two or more, to separate into “joints,” to form with joints, to fit; joint’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), joint’-ing, joint’-ly, joint-stock-company, plu....companies, -niz.

Joint’-er, a plane. Jointure, djoi’nt.chu:r, a settlement on a wife at the death of her husband; jointured, joint’-tchur’d; jointur’-ing (Rule xix.); joint’.tchur’-ing.

French joint or jointure, a joint; v. joindre; Latin jungere, to join.

Joist (1 syl.), djoiyst (not djiste), the beams to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are nailed. Rafter (q.v.)

A similar meaning to “sleeper” of a railroad. French gîter (gîter), to sleep, to lodge; gîte (gîte), a “sleeper,” a resting-place.

Jöke (1 syl.), a jest, a merry trick, to make a joke; jöked (1 syl.), jök’-ing (Rule xix.), jök’-ing-ly, jök’-er; in joke, in fun.

A practical joke; a trick played on a person. (Latin jocus.)

Jolly, buxom, merry; jol’li-Iy (Rule xi.), jol’li-ness, jol’li-ty; jollification, joi.t.li.f’i:kay’-shUn, a feast.

Jolly-boat, a small boat belonging to a ship, a yawl.

French joli, pretty. Jolly (boat), another form of “yawl”; French jale, a large bowl; German and Danish jolle; Swedish julle.

Jolt, a jog, to jog; jölt’-ed, jölt’-ing, jölt’-ing-ly, jölt’-er.

Jouquil, djöon’.kwil, a flower of the narcissus species.

French jonquille; Italian giunchiglia (Latin juncus, junk).

Jostle, djös”l, to push against rudely; jostled, djös”l’d; jostling, djös”l’ing; jostler, djös”ler.

French jouster, now jouter, to tilt; Italian giostrare.

Jöt, a very small quantity, to note down; jött’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), jött’-ing (Rule i.), jött’-er. (Gk. iota, the smallest letter.

Journal, djür’.näl, a daily newspaper, a daybook; journal-ise, djür’.näl.ize, to enter in a journal; jour’nalised (3 syl.), jour’nalis-ing (Rule xix.), jour’nalis’-er, jour’nal’-ism; jour’nal-ist, a newspaper writer; jour’nalist’-ic.


Journey, djür’.ny, to travel by land; journeyed, djür’.néd; jour’ney-ing; jour’ney-er, one who travels by land.

Journeycman, plu. journeymen, (fem.) -woman, -women, djür’.ny-män, -män, djür’.ny-wöman, -wöm’én, a mechanic employed from day to day and paid wages.

An “apprentice” is not hired, but pays a premium to be taught a trade. An articled clerk or assistant is an apprentice in a profession (law, medicine, school).

French journal, journalist, journée (jour, a day, Latin dies).
Joust (1 syl.), a tournament. Just, equitable, right.

Joust (verb), joust-ed (Rule xxxvi.), joust-ing, joust-er.

“Joust” Fr. joute, now joute, v. jouter. “Just” Fr. juste, Lat. justus.

Jovial, djó-vé-ál, convivial, gay, jolly; jó-vial-ly, jó-vial-ness; joviality, plu. jovialities, djó-vé-ál”·ties, conviviality.

Born under the planet Jove [Jupiter], the most genial and auspicious of all the planets according to astrology.

Jowl, jółe, the cheek. Cheek by jowl, tète à tète. (O. E. ceole.)

Joy (1 syl.), plu. joys, joiz, pleasure; joy-ful, joy-ful-ly, joy-ful-ness, joy-less, joy-less-ly, joy-less-ness.

Jovious, jóy'-us; joy'ous-ly, joy'ous-ness. (French joic.)

Jubilant, djii-bi-lánt, exulting; jú-bilant-ly; jubilation, djii-bi-lay”·sin, exultation.

Jubilee, djii-bi-lé, a grand periodical festival.

Jubilate [Sunday], djii-bi-lay”·te, the third after Easter.

(The service for this Sunday anciently began with Psalm lxvi, “Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ” (Sing joyfully to the Lord, all ye lands). French jubilation, jubilé; Latin jubilatio, jubilans, gen. jubilantis.

Judaism, djii-da'izm, the religion and social system of the Jews; judaisé, djii-da.izé, to conform to Judaism; judais-ing (Rule xix.), judaised, djii-da.izd; judais-er. Judaic, jú-day’·ik; Judaical, jú-day’·ikál; juda'ical-ly.

Judean, djii-dee’án, a native of Judea; juda'ist.

Judea, fourth son of Jacob, father of the tribe of Judah, and founder of the Jewish or Jews.

Judge (1 syl.), judged (1 syl.), jüd-g-ing (R. xix.), judge-ship.

Judg-ment (words in -dg and -ue drop e before -ment: as acknowledg-ment, abridg-ment, lodg-ment, and argu-ment, Rule xviii.); judg'ment-day, judg'ment-seat;

Judge-ad’vocate, plu. judge-ad’vocates (not judges...).

Judicature, jii’di-ka.tchúr; judicative, jii’di.káтив.

Judicatory, jii’di.ká.trý; judicable, jii’di.ká.blé.

Judicial, jü.dish’·ál; judicial-ly, jü.dish’·álly.

Judicious, jii.dish’·ús; judicious-ly, judicious-ness.

Judiciary, jii.dish’·i.á.ry, pertaining to courts of justice.

French juge, judicature, judicataire, judicieux, jugement, v. juger; Latin iudex, iudicatió, iudicátorius, iudiciare.

Jüg, a pitcher, to warble [like a nightingale], to stew [hare].

Junius speaks of jugge (an urn, a pitcher), and calls it a Danish word.

Juggernaut, djii’ger.naut (better Jag’annaut), a Hindu idol.

Hindustani jagannatha, lord of the world.

Juggle, djii’gl, to conjure; juggled, jüg’·gl’d; juggling.

Juggler, djii’gl·er; jugglery, djii’gl·er·ry. Ju’gular (g.v.)

Span. juglar, jugleria, buffoonery; Fr. jongleur, &c.; Lat. júcúlator.
AND OF SPELLING.

Jugular, Jocular, Juggler, djá'.gú.lar, djók'ku.lar, djág'.gler.
Já'gular [vein] (not djág'.u.lar), the large vein of the neck.
Jóc'ular, given to jokes and fun. (Lat. jóculárís, jócus, a joke.)
Jág'gler, a conjurer. (Spanish juglar, Latin jócítátor.)
"Jugular" Lat. júgá'tum, the throat. In Lat. the first syl. is short.
Juice, djúce, the liquor of fruit; juicy, (comp.) juci-er, (super) jucí-er, jácé'y, jácé'i.er, jácé'i.est ; juici-ness, jácé'i.ness (Rule xi.); juice'-less, without juice.
(The final -e is dropped before -y: as "stone," stó.n, Rule xix.)
Jute, jú.te, juice, gravy (Greek zétó, to boil, whence zómós, broth).
Juju (Fr.), zhú'.zhübe, a sweetmeat. (Latin zizíphrum.)
Julep, djú.lep (not julup), a liquid mixture serving as a vehicle to medicines. (French julep, Persian djuleb.)
Julian [éra, year], djü'.li.an. So named from Julius Caesar.
Julian era, began forty-six years before the Christian era.
Julian year, 365¼ days. Corrected by Gregory XIII., 1582.
July, djü.ly', so named from Julius Caesar, who was born in July.
Jumble, djum'.b'l, a confused mixture, to mix helter-skelter: jumbled, djum'.b'ld ; jum'bling, jum'bling-ly, jum'bler.
Archaic jumble, used by Chaucer.
Júmp, a leap, to leap; jumped, jümpt; júmp'-ing, júmp'-er.
Junction, djúnk'.shün, the point of union, union; juncture, djúnk'.tchür, a critical period, a seam, a joint.
Latin junctio, junctura; French jonction, conjoncture.
June, djü.né, the sixth month, dedicated to Juno.
Jungle, djü.n'.g'l, land in India covered with thick brushwood.
Junior, djá'.ni.or, the younger. Senior, sé'.ni.or, the elder.
Juniper, djü'.nér, an evergreen shrub. (Latin júníperus.)
Június ferre, to bear [berries] in June. Its season of fruit.
Junto, plu. juntos (Rule xlii.), djún.töze, a cabal.
A blunder for junta (Spanish), a secret council.
Jurisdiction, djá'.rés.dik'.shün, the district over which any authority extends. (Latin juris-dictio.)
Jurisprudence, djá'.rés.prú'.dence, skill and knowledge of law.
Latin juris-prudéntia (prudent, i.e., providens, foreseeing).
Ju'rey-man, plu. ju'rey-mén, one who serves on a jury.
Grand-jury, a panel of not more than twenty-three men who decide if a cause shall be sent before a judge.
Petty-jury, a panel of not more than twelve men who decide if a person accused is guilty or not of the charge.
Errors of Speech

Juror, one sworn on a jury. Non-jurors; certain clergymen who refused, after the Revolution, to swear allegiance to the new government. The non-jurors were Archbishop Sacroff, eight other bishops, and four hundred clergymen.

Jury-mast, a temporary mast. (Corruption of 'joury' mast, a mast for a day (jour), used for the nonce).

Fr. jury, petty-jury, grand-jury (Lat. jure, to swear, the men sworn).

Just, right, equitable. 'Joust, a tournament; just-ly, just-ness.

Justice, dius'tiss. Justice of the peace, plu. justices...

For justice sake (not for justice's sake nor for justice's sake). Similarly for conscience sake, for righteousness sake, for mercy sake. Only names of animals and words personified have a possessive case.

Justiciary, plu. justiciaries. dius'tish i. i. riz.

Just now, a little time ago. So presently, a short time hence.

(In French 'presentement' means now at this present time.)

Latin justiarius, justicia, justus (jus, legal right): French justice.

Justify, dius'ti fy, to acquit; justifies, dius'ti fi ze; justified, dius'ti fi de; justifi-er, justifi-able, justifi-able-ness, justifi-ably (Rule xi.), justifi-ing (Rule xi.)

Justification, dius'ti fi sh'un, exoneration.

French justifier, justifiable, justification; Latin justificatio, justificare (justus-facio [facio], to make just).

Jút, to project forward. Jute (1 syl.), fibre used for cordage.

Jutt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), jutt'ing, jutt'ing-ly. (Fr. jeter.)

Jute (1 syl.), an Indian plant used for cordage and coarse cloths.

Juvenile, dius'venile, youthful. Ju'venal, a Roman poet. juvenility, dius'venility [venil'y], youthfulness.

Latin juvenilis, juvenillitas (juvenis, a young man).

Juxtaposition, dius'ta po'zish' on, contiguity.

Latin juxta positio, a position close to each other.

Kail, greens, cabbage. Kale, colewort. (O. E. cawil; Lat. caulis.)

Kaleidoscope (not -de-), kal'i do sköpe, an optical toy.

(With few exceptions [the chief being telescope], the vowel before -scope is always o-, Rule lxiii.)

Greek kalos eidos sköpel, I view beautiful appearances.

Kali, kal'i, glass-wort; kal'ium, the metallic base of kali.

Arabic kalli, ashes of the Salicornia. Al-kalli (al, the).

Kalmia, kal' mi ah, a genus of evergreen shrubs.

So named from Peter Kalm, pupil of Linnaeus.

Kangaroo, kan'garoo, a marsupial animal of Australia.

Kaulin, one of the clays used in the finest China-porcelain.

So called from Kaulin, a hill in China (kau l'ing, high ridge).
Kean-seedlings, no such word. ... (See Keen seedlings.)

Kedge (1 syl.), a small anchor used in rivers and harbours, to move a vessel by a kedge; kedged (1 syl.); kedging (Rule xxxvi.), kedging's same as kedge.

Keel. Kele. Keel; the principal and lowest timber in a ship, to turn the keel upwards, to scum broth. Kele, to cool.

Keel'd (1 syl.), keel'-ing; keel'-age, port dues; keel'son, the timber on the keel into which the mast is stepped;

Keel-haul'ing; hauling delinquent seamen under the keel from one side of a ship to the other.

Old English cæle, a keel or ship's bottom. "Kele" (to cool) cælan.

Keen, sharp; keen'ly, keen'-ness. (Old English cæn, keen.)

Keen-seed'lings, an early dark strawberry full of seeds.

So named from Michael Keen, of Isleworth (1806).

Keep, condition, board, a castle fort, to retain, to take in charge; (past) kept, (past part.) kept; keep'-ing, keep'-er, keep'er-ship (-ship, office of); keep'sake, a gift.

Old Eng. cæplen, past cæpte, past part. cæpt; capec-luis, a stone house.

Keeve (1 syl.), a mashing tub, to set wort in a keeve; keev'd (1 syl.), keev'-ing. (Old English cef, a large tub.)

Keg, a small cask (more correctly Cag.)

French caque; Latin cæclus; Greek kachdbos, a caldron.

Kele (1 syl.), to cool; kæled (1 syl.), kæl'-ing (R. xix.). Keel, g.v.

Old English cælan, past cælode, past part. cælod.

Kelp, sea-weed, the alkaline produce of burnt sea-weed.

Kelpie, kæl'py, a water-sprite in Scotch mythology.

Kelt, a salmon that has been spawning, a Celt.

Kelts, the Celts.

Keltic, the modern way of spelling Celtic.

Kön, to know, to perceive; kenned, kænd; kenn'-ing (Rule i.)

O. E. cæn[an], past cæthe, past part. cæth; Welsh cænian, to perceive.

Kænne, a cot or house for dogs, a pack of hounds, to lodge in a kænne; kænnelled, kæn'ned; kæn'ning (R. iii., -EL).

French chenil (Latin cânis, a dog). Our word is badly formed.

Kent'ish, of or from Kent. Kent'ish-fire, vociferous applause.

Kent'ish-rag (in Geol.), a limestone common at Hythe (Kent).

Kent's hole, an ossiferal cavern in the Devonian limestone near Torquay, in Devonshire.

Kerb-stone, the stone rim at the outer edge of street pavement, the stone coping of a wall. (Fr. courbe, a curb, v. courber.)

Kerchief, plu. kerchieves (should be kerchiefs); Rule xxxix., ker'chif, ker'tchivz, a covering for the head or neck; kerchiefed, ker'tchift, wearing a kerchief.

Hand-kerchief, plu. hand-kerchieves (better handkerchiefs),

"Handkerchief" and "neckerchief" are disgraceful hybrids.


Kermes, *ker*.meez (not kermz), the dried bodies of certain insects which yield, when crushed, a scarlet dye.

Arabic *kermes* or *karmas*; French *kermeus*.

Kern, an inferior Irish foot-soldier (in times gone by), armed with inferior weapons, a vagabond. Quern, a hand-mill.

Ker*nel,* the nut of stone-fruit. Colonel, *ker*.nel, a military officer.

Ker*nel,* to form a kernel; kernelled, *ker*.neld; ker*nell-ing.

"Kernel," Old English *cyrne*l. "Colonel," French *colonel.* (Our pronunciation of this word is a vulgar contraction: *Co*n-el.)

Kersey, *plu.* kerseys (not kersies), *ker*.siz, a coarse woollen cloth.

A corruption of Jersey, where this cloth was first made.

Kerseymere,* ker*.se.meer,* a superior cloth woven of the finest wool.

French *casimir* (du nom de son inventeur), M. Pierre Casimir, of Abbeville. The usual English derivation is Cashmere, in India.

Kestrel, *kit*.trel, the wind-hoaver, a kind of hawk. (Fr. *crécerelle.*)

Ketch *(Jack Ketch),* a hangman. So named from John Ketch, hangman in the reign of James II. The name of the present [1877] hangman is Marwood.

Ketchup,* ket*.tehup,* sauce made from mushrooms. (E.Ind.*ketjab.*)


Kettle,* a vessel for boiling water. Kittle,* an apparatus for dragging the flukes of an anchor towards the bow.

Kiddle,* a basket set in the opening of a weir for catching fish.

A pretty kettle of fish (a corrupt form of) A pretty kiddle of fish, a pretty mess, a very disagreeable dilemma.

Kettle-drum (a corruption of kiddle drum), a drum in the shape of a "kiddle" or basket used for catching fish.

"Kettle," Old English *cetel.* "Kiddle," Bret *kidel,* a net fastened to two stakes near the opening of a weir for trapping fish.

Key,* *plu.* keys,* kee,* *plu.* keez. Quay,* *plu.* quays,* kee,* keez,* a wharf.

Key,* an instrument to open a lock, an instrument to turn a screw, an ivory lever in a piano-forte, a musical scale denoted by the fundamental note (as the key of C).

Key-board,* kee.börd,* the entire range of levers (touched by the fingers) in an organ or piano-forte.

Key-stone,* the highest central stone of an arch.

Power of the keys,* a power claimed by the pope of locking or unlocking the gates of heaven (Matt. xvi. 19).

"Key," Old English *ceg* or cez. "Quay," French *quai,* a wharf.

Khedive,* këd'.ikey* (not kee.divë'), viceroy of Egypt.
Khan, kan, an Asiatic chief. Can, a jug, to be able.

Khanate, kăn'-ate, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.


Kick, a blow with the foot, to kick; kicked (1 syl.), kick'-ing, kick'-er. (Welsh cicio, to kick; cíc, a foot.)

Kickshaw, kîk'-shaw, a worthless ornament, fanciful but not substantial food, a dainty. (Fr. quelque chose, something.)

Kid (Dan.), a young goat; kid'ling, a little kid (-ling, dim.)

Kiddle, kîd'-d'l, a basket for catching fish. Kettle, ket'-t'l [for boiling water]. Kettle [for dragging an anchor].

A pretty kiddle of fish corrupted into A pretty kettle of fish, a fine mess has been made, a dilemma.


Kidnâp, to enveigle children; kidnapped, kid'-nâpt; kid'-nâpp-ing (Rule iii., -p); kid'nâpp-er. (Better one p.)

"Kid," slang for child, "nab," slang for prig or steal.

Kidney, plu. kidneys (not kidnies), kid'nis, part of the animal body; kidney-shaped, -shâpt; kidney-bean, a bean kidney-shaped. Of the same kidney, of the same tastes.

Kilderkin, kîl'-der-k'n, a tub containing eighteen gallons.

Dutch kinderken or kinneken, a baby-tub (kind, a child).

Kill, to take life. Kiln, kil'n (1 syl.), for drying bricks, &c.

Kill; killed, kîld (not kîlt); kill'-ing, kill'-er (Rule v.)

Old English ewel[an], to be killed, past ewel, past part. ewelen.

Kiln, kil'n (1 syl.), a furnace for drying [bricks]. (O. Eng. cynn.)

Kiln-dry, kiln-dried, -dride; kiln-dry-ing.

Kilt, a Scotch philibeg, to tuck up [a gown] for walking; kîlt'-ed, kîlt'-ing. (Followed by up.) Kelt, a Celt.

Kim'bo, arched. Arms a-kimbo, with hands on the hips and elbows out. (Italian a sghembo, awry, shembo, crooked.)

-kîn (suffix dimin.), as lamb-kîn. -kind, race, as man-kind.

Kin, a blood relation; akin', allied, of the same sort; kîns'-man, plu. kîns'man, (fem.) kîns'woman, plu. -women, wîm'-n, a relative; kinsfolk, kîns'.fâke, male or female relatives; kindred, kîn'.drêd, related, similar.

Old English cyn, lineage, akin, suitable. (See below, Kind.)

-kind (Old Eng. suffix), "race": as man-kind. Kin, dimin.

Kind, race, indulgent as a kinsman; kind' ly, kind'li ness, kind' ness; kind-hearted, -hart' .êd; kind-heart'ed ness.

Old English cyn, lineage, race, v. cenn[an], to beget, (past) cenned.

Kindle, kîn'.d'l, to set on fire; kindled, kîn'.d'l'd; kîn'dling, setting on fire, material for lighting a fire [as chips]; kîn'dler. (Welsh cynneuad, a kindling, cynneu, to kindle.)
Kine (1 syl.), cows and oxen (a collective noun). O. E. că, a cow.

The plu. of că is că (ki); the "-na" is -en, a post-Norman plu. ending, representing -en, as in "ox-en"; cf-en (ki-n or kin) a double plu.

King, fem. queen, a monarch; king-li-ke, king'li-ness (Rule xi.),
king'-ly, king-li-ness; king'-craft, the art of ruling a
nation; king-dom, king'dom, the dominion of a king or
queen (.dām, Old Eng. dominion, possession); king'-ship,
office of a king (-ship, office); king'-ling, a petty king.

King-at-arms, plu. kings-at-arms, herald. There are three,
viz. Garter, Clarencieux (kla.ren'so), and Norroy (north­
roi or king); king-post, the middle post of a roof.

King's-bench or queen's-bench, one of the high courts of
law in which the king used to preside.

King's evidence or queen's evidence, evidence given by an
accomplice on the promise of a free pardon.

King's Counsel or queen's counsel [Q.C.], a barrister
selected as advocate for the crown.

(It is quite absurd to change "king" into "queen" in these com­
pounds when the sovereign happens to be a woman. Just as well
call the "kingdom" a "queendom" for the same reason.)

King's evil, scrofula, supposed to be cured by royal touch.
Old English cyning, a king, cyning-dōm.

King-fisher, a bird. Certainly not the king of fishers, as it is
one of the worst, wounding many more than it catches.

So called from its note which sounds ke-fees-schem. So with tho
cuckoo, the pewit, the crow, the whip-poor-will, and others.

Kins'folk, kins'man, kins'woman. (See Kin.)

Kiosk, kē.ōsk', a Turkish pavilion or summer-house.

Kip'per; a salmon dried, to dry salmon; kippered; kip'pered;
kip'per-ing, kip'per-er.

Skipper, master of a trading merchant ship.


Kirk, the Scotch church. (Old Eng. cyrice ; Germ. kirche.)

Kirtle, kir'tl, a short jacket; kirtled, kir'tl-ed, wearing a kirtle.

Old English cyrtel, a woman's gown, a kirtle.

Kiss (Rule v.), plu. kiss'ies (Rule xxxiv.), a salute with the lips,
to salute with the lips; kiss'-ing, kiss'-er.

Cist, a stone box, a Keltic coffin. (Latin cista, a chest.)

Cyst, a bag containing morbid matter. (Gk. kusta, a bladder.)

Old English cyse, a kiss; v. cystan, past cyste, past part. cyst.

Kit, a large bottle, a collection of necessary articles [for a march]
as a soldier's kit, a little cat, a small violin.

"Kit" (a large bottle &c.), Old Eng. cytel. "A soldier's kit" (Dutch).

"Kit," dims. of cat, Old Eng. cat. "Kit" (a pocket violin) unknown.
AND OF SPELLING.

Kit-cat [club], so called from the cook (Christopher Cat), a small portrait the size of those on the walls of the kit-cat club.

Kitchen, kit'chen, the room for cooking food; kit'chen-stuff, refuse fat and dripping; kit'chen-maid, the female servant under the cook; kit'chen-range, the kitchen stove; kit'chen-garden, the vegetable garden.

Old English eycen; Italian cucina; Latin cucina, the [back] kitchen (from collino, to wash up, con-law).

Kite (1 syl.), a bird of prey; a toy. (Old English eyta, a kite).

Kith, acquaintance; kith and kin, friends and relations.

Old English ejth, knowledge of a person, ejhting, a relation.

Kleptomania, klep'to.may'ni.a, a thieving propensity.

Greek kleptos mania, thievish mania.

Knack, dexterity; knack-er, a showy article of small value; knack'er, a worn-out horse, a dealer in knackers.

German knack, knacken, knack'er &c.

Knapp, to break short. Nap, a short sleep, the "down" of cloth.

Knapped, knäpt; knäpp'ing. Napped, näpt; napp'ing.

"Knap," Old Eng. knäptan, to bend (Germ. knacken, to crack).

"Nap," (to slumber), Old Eng. knäp'tlan. Nap (of cloth), knoppa.

Knäp'sack, a wallet to carry on the back. (Germ. knappsack.)

Knapsack properly means a bag carried by a lad or servant.

Knapps (German), a lad or servant; and sack, a wallet or sack.

Knave, nave, a rogue. Nave [of a church, of a wheel].

Knave, strictly means a son, hence the "knave" of cards;

Knäv'ish (R. xix.), fraudulent (-ish added to nouns means "like," with adj. it is dim.); knäv'ish-ly, knäv'ish-ness.

Knavery, plu. knaveries, nāv'e.ri.z, dishonest trickery.

Old English cnāpa or cnāfa, a youth, a son; German knabe.

"Nave" (of a wheel), Old English nāfa (māfa, the navel).

"Nave" (of a church), French nèf; Greek nāos, the innermost part of a temple, where the "God" was placed (not Lat. navis, a ship).

Knead, need, to work up dough into food. Need, necessity.

Knead-ed (R. xxxvi.), knead'ing, knead'er; knead'ing-trough, need'ing-trough. Need-ed, need'ing, need'ful, &c.

"Knead," Old English cnēd(ian), past cnēd, past part. cneod.


Knee, nec, the joint of the leg. (Old English cneow.)

Kneel, neel, to bend the knee. Neal, neel, (now annum.)

Kneel, (past) knelt, nēlt; (past part.) knelt; kneel'ing, kneel'er. (O. E. cneow(ian), past cneowede, p. p. cneowed.)

Knell, nelt, the stroke of a tolling bell. Nell for Nelly.

Old English cnyll, v. cnyll(ian), past cnyllde, past part. cnyllad.

Knicker-bockers, nik'ker-bok'ers, loose knee-breeches.

Named from Diedrich Knickerbocker, the suppossitive author of Washington Irving's "History of New York." It is compounded of the Dutch nicker broek, uggard-breeches.
Knick-knack, a small showy article of trifling value.

Knife, plu. knives, knife, knivz. (Only three words change -fe into -ves, to form the plural. "Knife," knives; "life," lives; and "wife," wives, Rule xi.)

War to the knife, war without quarter. (O.E. cnif, a knife.)

Knight, nite, a gentleman entitled to bear arms. Night, nite. "Knight" is now a title next below baronet; and both prefix "Sir" before the Christian name, as Sir John Smith. In the address of a letter, &c., bart. is added after the surname of a baronet.

Knight, to make a knight; knight'ed, knight-ing, knight'-ly, knight'li-ness, knight-hood (hood, rank).

Knight Templar, plu. Knights Templars. (A Gallicism.)

Knight Hospitallar, plu. Knights Hospitallers, nite hós',pit'ler. (A Gallicism.)

Knight-ban'neret, plu. Knight-ban'nerets.

Knight-baronet, plu. Knight-baronets.


Knight-er'rant, plu. Knight-errants (not Knights errant). Knight-errantry, wandering in quest of adventure.

Squire, the personal attendant of an ancient military knight.

Accolade, ak'.ko.laid, the stroke which confers knighthood. Old English cnht, a youth, cnight-hand, boy-hood; German knecht. (The "g" is interpolated and serves no useful purpose.)

Knit, nít, to weave with knitting-needles. Nit, the egg of a louse.

Knitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), knitt' -ing (Rule i.), knitt'-er.

Old English cnitt[an], past cnitt, past part. ge-cnitt.

Knob, nōb, a lump. Nob, the head (one for his nob, in "cabbage"). Knobbled, nōbd, having a knob; knobb'-y, full of knobs; knobb' -i-ly (Rule xi.), knobb' -i-ness, knobb' - stick.

Old Eng. cnop; Germ. knopf. Our word is a blunder for knop.

"Nob" is a still more corrupt form of the same word.

Knock, nōk, a blow, to give a knock; knocked, nōkt; knock' -ing, knock' -er. To knock up, to weary out, to call out of bed.

Old Eng. cnuc[tan] or cnuc[ian], past cnuc'd, past part. cnuc'sed.

Knoll, nōl, a little mound (Old Eng. cnoll). Noll, Oliver.

Knot, nōt, a tie, to form a knot. Not, adv. of denial. Knot'-ed (R. xxxvi.), knot'-ing (R. i.), knot't-y, knot't-i-ness. Knot'-grass, a grass, the underground stems of which are full of knots. Knot [of wood].

Old Eng. cnot, v. cnuf[lan], to tie, past. cnuf'te, past part. ge-cnuf't.

Knout (to rhyme with out), a whip for flogging criminals in Russia, to use the knout; knout'-ed (R. xxxvi.), knout'- ing. (Russian knüt.) Newt, nūt, an eft.
AND OF SPELLING.

Know, (to rhyme with grow), to be cognisant of. No, not so.
Know, (past) knew, (past part.) known (rhyme to grown).
Knew, new, did know. New, not old. Gnu, nū, an antelope.
Known, clearly understood. None, nun, not any. Nun, q.v.
Knows, k silent (rhyme to grows). Nose, nose [of the face].
Know-ing, k silent (rhyme to grow-ing); know-ing-ly.
Knowledge, nōv’lège (not no’-ledge), information.
Old English cnaw-læc, past cnaw, past part. cnaw-lecn (-læc or lëc, the gift or state of [knowing]).
Knobs, nūbs, the waste silk in winding off cocoons.
Knuckle, nūk’lkl, protuberance of a finger joint, to propel [marbles] by a filip; knuckled, nūk’lkl’d; knuck’ling, knuck’ler. To knuck’le under, to yield. Knuck’le-duster, an iron “frise” for the hand. (German knöchel.)
Kobold (German), kō.bold’, a spectre or spirit.
Koran, kō’rān, the Mohammedan bible. (Arab. al koran.)
Kraal, krawl, a Hottentot village of huts. (Dutch kraal.)
Kraken, krā.k’n (Norw.), a water-serpent of enormous size.
Kreutzer, kroyt’zer, a German coin somewhat less than 1d.
Kris, a Malay dagger.
Krishna, krīsh’nah, one of the incarnations of Vishnu.
Kufic, kū’fik, applied to the ancient Arabic letters.
So called from Kufa, a city of Bagdad noted for Kufic writers.
Kyanise, ki’yan.īze, to preserve wood from dry-rot by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c.
So named from John H. Kyan, of Dublin, the discoverer (1774-1850).
(Only two words beginning with “k” [kennel and kitchen] are even indirectly drawn from the Latin language. Four or five are Greek and the rest Teutonic.)

Label, lay’bēl. Libel, li’bēl, a slander. La’bial (q.v.)
Label, a slip of paper [on a bottle] stating its contents; labelled, lay’bēld ; la’bell-ing (R. iii., -ël), la’bell-er.
“Label,” Welsh llab, a strip, with -el diminutive.
“Libel,” Lat. libellum, a little book, the statement of a defendant which always slanders the plaintiff, and hence its present use.
Labial, lay’bi.āl, one of the letters b, p, m, pronounced by the lips; lā’bial-ly. Labiate, lay’bi.āt, to form by the lips; lā’biat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), lā’biat-ing (Rule xix.)
Labium, plu. labia, lay’bi.ām, lay’bi.āh, the under lip of insects, the inner lip of shells. The outer lip is Labrum.
Fr. labial; Lat. labium, plu. labia, a lip; labrum, labra, a brim.
Laboratory (not labratory), lā’b.ō.tāt’ry (not lā.bōr’rā.try), a chemist’s workroom. (Fr. laboratoire, Lat. lābōrātōrium.)
Labour, _lay’bör_, toil, to toil, to cultivate [the soil]; laboured, _lay’börd_; laboured-ing, laboured-er.

Laborious, _la.bör’i.üs_; labo’rious-ly, labo’rious-ness.

Lat. _labor_, labo’rious, v. _laborare_; Fr. _labeur_, laborieux, labourer.

Labrum, _plu_. _labra_, _lay’bräm_, _lay’brah_, the mouth-cover of insects, the outer lip of shells. The inner lip is Labium.

Latin _labrum_, _pla_. _læbra_, _labri’a_, a brim; _labium_, _plu_. _læ’bi.a_, a lip.

Laburnum, _plu_. _laburnums_, _la.bur’numz_, a flowering tree called _The shower of gold_. (Latin _laburnum_, Plin 16; 31.)

Labyrinth (-by- not -ba-); _læb’irnth_, a maze; labyrinth-ine, _læb’i.rinth’i.in_; labyrinth-ian, _læb’i.rinth’i.ân_.

Lat. _læb’irnthus_ (the “y” shows it to be Gk.); Gk. _læb’irnthos_.

Labyrinthodon, _plu_. _læb’irnthodon_, _læb’i.rntb’o.donz_, a fossil reptile of the toad kind; labyrinthodontia, _læb’i.rntb’o. dón_.she.ah. (In _Bot_. and _Zool_. _iota_ denotes an “order.”)

The _læb’irnthine-toothed_ (Greek _læb’irnthos_ ñðn). Under the microscope the teeth of this reptile exhibit a labyrinth of folds.

Lac, _læk_, a resin, 100,000 rupees. Lack, deficiency. Shell-lac; lacce (acid), _læk’sik_, acid obtained from lac.

“Lac” (resin), Germ. _lack_; Span. _laca_. “Lac” (of money), Ind. _lakk_.

Læce (1 syl.), dentelle, to fasten with a cord [highlights, stays, &c.]; lac-ing (R. _xix._), _læc’-ing_; laced (1 syl.); strait-laced (not straight), narrow-minded, bigoted; lace-man, Latin _læc’ina_, a fringe, v. _læc’nare_, to make holes or jags.

The French dentelle, from _dens_ a tooth, and the Latin _læc’ina_, toothed or jagged, contain the same idea.

Lacerate, _læs’è.rate_, to tear; lacer’at-ed (Rule xxxvi.); lacer’at-ing (R. _xix._); lacerable, _læs’è.rä.b’l_; lacerative, _læs’è.ra’tiv_. Laceration, _læs’è.ray’.shün_; lacer’at-or.

French _læc’rët’shon_, lacerable, v. _læc’rë_; Lat. _lact’rë_, lacertor, v. _lact’rë-rare_ (lacer, a rent); Greek _laktis_, v. _læk’tos_.

Lacertian, _læs’er’tsæ’ân_, pertaining to lizards; lacertine, _la.ser’tin_, like a lizard. (Latin _lacertus_, a lizard.)

Laches, _læsh’-ës_ (in Law), acts of neglect. Lash’es, stripes.


Lachrymal, _læk’ri.mël_, causing tears; lach’rymal ducts, the ducts which convey tears to the eye; _lach’rymal_ glands.

Lachrymose, _læk’ri.möse_, mournful; lach’rymose-ly.

Lachrymation, _læk’ri.may’.shün_; lach’rymable.

Lachrymatory, _læk’ri.mö.t’r_.y, a tear-bottle.

Lat. _lachrymätés_, _lachrymatabilis_ (lachryma, Gk. _læbrima_, a tear).

Lack, deficiency, to want. Lac, a resin, 100,000 rupees. (See Lac.)

Lacked, _læk’d_; lack’-ing, lack’-er, but lac’quer, varnish.

Lack-a-day! alas, how sad! Lack-a-daisy, _day’.syl_! dear me! lackadaisical, _læk’a.day’stik’äl_, affectedly pensive.
Lackey, *plu. lackeys* (not *lackies*, R. xlv.), a flunky, to follow as a lackey; lackeyed, *lāk*′*ēd*; lackey-ing, *lāk*′*ē*′*ing*.

Span. *lacayo* (lacar, adorned with ribbons); Fr. *laquais*; Germ. *lacket*.

Lack-lustre (not *lack-lustrred*), *lāk*′*ē*′*lū*′*str*, void of lustre.

Laconic, *la.kōn*′*ēk*; brief; *laconical, la.kōn*′*ē.kāl*; *lacon′ical-ly*.

Laconism, *la.kōn*′*ē.zm*, great conciseness.

Latin *lācōnĭcē*, pithily, briefly; French *laconique, laconisme*:

("Lacon," a Spartan, noted for brevity of speech and conciseness of writing. The Greek *l* is called the Lacedaemonian letter).

Lacquer, *lāk*′*er*, a varnish, to varnish with lacquer; *lacquered, lāk*′*er-d*; *lacquer-ing, lacquer-er*.

Fr. *laquer* (laque); Germ. *lackiren, lackirer* (lack); Arab. *lak*.

Lacteal, *lāk*′*tē.āl*, conveying milk, one of the small tubes which convey the chyle to the thoracic *[tho.ru′s*′*ık*] duct; *lactic acid* *lāk*′*ē*′*tīk*, the acid of sour milk.

Lacteous, *lāk*′*tē-ās* (Rule lxvi.), milky, resembling milk.

Lactation, *lāk*′*tā.shun*, the act or time of suckling.

Lactometer, *lāk*′*tō.mē*′*ter*, an instrument for testing milk.

(*This hybrid should be *Galactometer*; Greek *galakto-metron*.)

French *lactation, lactometer*; Latin *lacte-us* (lac, milk).

Lactuca, *lāk.tū′kah*, a genus of plants including the lettuce; lactucic, *lāk.tū′sīk*; lactusine, *lāk.tū′.sīn*.

Latin *lactuca*, the lettuce or milky plant (*lac, milk*).

Lacuna, *plu. lacunae, la.kū*′*nah, la.kū′*nee*, a defect, a gap; *lacunar, la.kū′*nar* (in Arch.), a sofit with panels.

Latin *lācūna, plu. lācūnae, lācūnar*, a beam.

Lacustrine, *la.kūs′trine*, pertaining to swamps, lakes, and pools.

Lacustrine deposits (in *Geol.*), those found in swamps, &c.

Lacustrine habitations, houses of great antiquity raised on piles in the midst of lakes. (*Switzerland, &c.*)

Latin *lācūstris* (*lācūs, a lake*; Greek *lakkōs* and *lakōs*).


Lăd′er,* a machine for mounting. (Old English *hlæder*.)

[Lade], obsolete; *past part. laden, laff.den*. For the other parts we use the verb *load, lōd*; (past) *load′-ed*; (past part.) either *load′-ed or lă′-den*; *load′-ing*; *Load* (noun).

Bill of *la′ding* (not *loading*), invoice of a ship’s freight.

Old English *hlæd*, a load; v. *hlad* (an), past *hlōd*, past part. *hlāden*.

Ladle, *lă′.dēl*, a large spoon or scoop, to lift liquids with a ladle; *ladled, lă′.dēld*; *lă′ding, lădler*.

Ladleful, *plu. ladlefuls* (not *ladiesful*), two, three “ladlefuls” mean the quantity held by a full ladle repeated twice or thrice; but two or three “ladies full” means two or three ladles, each one full.

Old English *hlādel*, a ladle, connected with *hlāden*, a well-bucket.

_Lady_ retains the "y" in all its compounds; for example

_Ladybird, ladybug, ladylike; ladyship, term of address in speaking to a lady by right of rank; Ladyday, March 25th, the annunciation; ladylove, a sweetheart; &c._

Old English *hildāfde* or *hildās* (*hildaf, a loaf; *diis* is supposed to mean "server," but the word has not yet been traced).

_Lāg, to loiter, to fall behind; lagged, *lāgd; lāgg'-ing* (Rule i.),
lagging-ly, lagging-ard, lāgg'-er. (Welsh *lag.*)

_Lagune, *lagoon,'* a marsh, a fen. (*Ital. laguna; Span. laguna.)

_Laic, *lāik; laical, lā'ikal,* secular. (See Laity.)


_Laid [paper], paper with ribbed surface; as cream-laid, blue-laid; laid-up, stored up, unwell._ (See Lay.)

_Lain, past part. of v. *lie.*_ Lane (1 syl.), a narrow road. (See Lay.)

_It has lain by for two years. (It has been lying...)_  
_It has lain in my head a long time._ (It has been lying...)  
_He has lain at the porch from boyhood._ (He has been lying...)  

_Lair, *lāre,* the bed of a wild beast. _Layer, *lay'er,* a stratum._

_Germ. *lager,* a lair, a lodging, v. *lāern,* to set down, to encamp._

_Laird; *lāj'd,* a Scotch squire or landed proprietor._

_Lainty, *lā'ī.ty,* the secular people as opposed to the Clergy; laic, *lāik,* a layman; laical, lā'ikal; la'ical-ly._

_Lait_ (1 syl.), a large pond, a purplish red colour. _Laic,* a resin.

_Lake-dwellings,* houses raised on piles in the midst of a lake, which serves as a moat (see Lacustrine); lāk'y._

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_Stamp* (1 syl.), a large pond, a purplish red colour. _Laic,* a resin.

_Stamp* (1 syl.), a large pond, a purplish red colour. _Laic,* a resin.

_Lama,* *lām,* a Tartar priest. Grand Lama, the chief lama representing deity; *la'ma.ism* (not *la'ma.ism*), the religion of those who adore the Grand Lama.

_In the Tangutanese dialect *llama,* mother of souls._

_Lamb,* *lām,* the young of a sheep. *Lāme* (1 syl.), halt.

_A male lamb is a tup-lamb, a female a ewe-lamb. The castrated tup is a wether or hogget; the female, after being weaned, is an ewe-hogget._

_After the first shearing, the hogget is a shearing._

_When the female shearing has had a lamb, it is a ewe._

_To lamb, to bring forth a lamb; lambed, *lāmd; lamb'-ing._

_Lamb-kin, *lām'kin,* a little lamb. (-kin, Old Eng. dim.)

_Lamb-like, lamb-skins, lamb's-wool. Lamming, a beating._

_Strictly speaking the young of a sheep is a "lamb" only till it is weaned, but popularly speaking it remains a "lamb" till it is sheared, when it is called a "sheep," regardless of sex._

Lambent, \textit{lām’bent}, flickering like a flame.

Latin \textit{lambens}, gen. \textit{lambentis}, licking (\textit{lambo}; Greek \textit{lapto}).

\textbf{Lāme} (1 syl.), halt, to make halt; (comp.) \textit{lām’-er}, (super.) \textit{lām’-est}, \textit{lāmed} (1 syl.), \textit{lāme’-ing} (R. xix.), \textit{lame’-ness}.

A lame duck, a stock broker who breaks his engagement.

Old English \textit{lām[an]}, past \textit{lāmede}, past part. \textit{lāmed}.

\textbf{Lament}, \textit{lām’ent’}, to bewail; \textit{lāment’-ed} (R. xxxvi.), \textit{lāment’-ing},\textit{lāment’-er}; \textit{lamentable}, \textit{lām’-ēnt’-ēl’}; \textit{lāment’ably}; \textit{lamentation}, \textit{lām’-ēnt’ā’shūn}.


\textbf{Lamia}, plu. \textit{lām’i-ah, lām’i-ē}, a demon under the guise of a beautiful woman, a bag.

\textbf{Lamina}, plu. \textit{lām’i-nae, lām’i-nah, lām’i-ē}, a thin plate or scale:

\textit{laminate}, \textit{lām’-i-nate}, to form into \textit{laminæ}; \textit{lām’ināt’-ed} (R. xxxvi.), \textit{lām’ināt’-ing} (R. xix.), \textit{lām’ināble, lām’inār}.

\textbf{Lamination}, \textit{lām’-i-nay’-shūn}; \textit{laminiferous}, -\textit{if’-ēr’-ūs}.

\textbf{Laminariaeae}, \textit{lām’i-nar’-ē-ē’-se’-ē}, a order of algae.

\textbf{Laminaria}, \textit{lām’i-nar’-ē-ah}, a genus of the above order.

\textbf{Laminarites}, \textit{lām’i-nar’-ē-es}, broad-leaved fossil algae (\textit{aceae}, an order; -\textit{ite}, a genus; -\textit{ite}, a fossil).

Latin \textit{lāmtna}, plu. \textit{lāminæ}, a thin plate of metal; v. \textit{lāmināre}.

\textbf{Lam’mas} (\textit{mass} used as a suffix has only one \textit{s}), the feast of harvest; \textit{lam’mas-day}, August 1st; \textit{lam’mas-tide}.

Old English \textit{hāf’ masse}, loaf-feast, i.e., the feast of first-fruits.

\textbf{Lam’ming}, a beating. \textbf{Lambing}, bringing forth lambs.

“\textit{Lamming},” a pun on the Latin verb \textit{lambo}, to lick, a licking.

“\textit{Lamb},” Old English \textit{lamb}.

\textbf{Lamp}, lamp-light, lamp’-light-er, lamp-black, safety-lamp.

Latin \textit{lampas}; Greek \textit{lampas} (v. \textit{lampō}, to shine).

\textbf{Lampoon}, \textit{lām’pōon’, a personal satire, to assail with lampoons; lampooned’, lampoon’-ing, lampoon’-er, lampoon’-ry}.

So called from the burden sung to them, \textit{lampone, lampone, cancrada lampone} (Sir Walter Scott); French \textit{lampon}.

\textbf{Lamprey}, plu. \textit{lampreys} (not \textit{lampries}), R. xiv., \textit{lām’-pry, lām’-priz}, a fish resembling an eel; \textit{lām’pern}, the river-lamprey.

Old Eng. \textit{lampreda}; Lat. \textit{lampētra} (\textit{lambo petra}, to lick the rocks).

\textbf{Lāncē} (1 syl.), a shaft with a spear-head, to cut with a lance;

\textit{lānced} (1 syl.), hurled, cut with a lance; \textit{lānc’-ing} (Rule xix.); \textit{lānc’-er} (should be lancer).

\textbf{Lance-cor’poral}, a soldier from the ranks acting as corporal.

(\textit{In the middle ages a soldier was called a “lance,” and a soldier with the horses and stable-tails under his charge, a lance-fourne.})

\textbf{Lanceolate}, \textit{lān’-ē-ōl’ē-ate}, shaped like the head of a lance.
Lanceolar, *læn'se.ə.lər* (in Bot.); tapering towards each end.

Lanciform, *læn'si.ə.fərm*; lance-shaped; lance-wood.

Lancet, *læn'set*, a surgical instrument for opening a vein.

Fr. lance, lancier, lancette; Lat. lancea, v. lancia (Gk. logchē).

Länd; land'-ing, putting on shore; land'-ed, having an estate in lands; land'-ed proprietor (not -er); land-ward, adj., towards land; land-wards, adv.: as we are sailing landwards (R. lxxiv.); land-a'-gent; land-breeze, a wind from the land towards the sea; land-carriage, carriage of goods by land; land-crab; land-fall (double -l, R. viii.); land-flood; land-force; land-jobber, one who buys and sells land as a trade; landlord, fem. landlady (plu. ladies, la'diz), an hotel-keeper; land-holder; land-lock, to enclose with land; land-lock'ing, land-locked (-lokt); land-lubber, land-löper; land-mark; land-measure (-mez'zhir), land-measur'ing (-mez'zhur-ing, R. xix.); land-rail, a bird; land-slip; land-steward; land-surve'ying; land-tax; land-wait'er; lands-man, one not a sailor; land'ing-net, land'ing-place. (O. E. land.)

Landau, *lænd.dau̯*, a light carriage, the top of which may be thrown back. (So called from Landau, in Germany.)

Landgrave, fem. landgravine, *lænd.grəvə'; land'-grə.vən', a Germ. noble; landgrave, landgrave, *lænd.grəvə.lət*, territory of...

Fr. landgrave, landgravine, langraviat; Germ. landgraf, landgrafin.

Landscape, land'-skep, a rural prospect, the representation of a rural scene; land'scape-gardener, land'scape-gar'dening, planning grounds so as to produce a pleasing effect.

Old Eng. landscape (-scape or -ship, term [prospect], province, &c.)

Landwehr, land'-vər, Prussian and Austrian militia.

German land weh'r, land defence.

Läne (1 syl.), a narrow road. Lain, past part. of lie. (Dutch laan.)

Langsyne, lang'sin', times gone by; auld lang-syne.

Scotch auld (old), lang (long), syne (since, gone by).

Language, *læn.'gwəjə*, human speech, written or spoken.

French langage: Latin lingua, the tongue, speech.

Languid, *læn.'gwəd*, weary, feebile; lan'guid-ly, lan'guid-ness.

Languish, *læn.'gwəʃ*, to pine, to fail in spirits; lan'guished (2 syl.), lan'guish-ing, lan'guishing-ly, lan'guish-ment.

Languor, *læn.'gwər*, feebleness, lassitude.

Latin languidus, languor, v. languidēre, languescēre (languce).

Laniard, lan'i.jərd, a rope for setting up rigging.

French lan'i.ər, a narrow thong of leather, a laniard.

Länk, gaunt; lank'-y, long-legged; lank'-ness. (O.E. blanc.)

Lantern (not lanthorn), *län'tern*, a case for a candle; mag'ic-
lan'tern, dark-lan'tern; lan'tern-fly, a luminous insect; lan'tern-jaws, long thin face; lan'tern-jawed, -jawed.
This word is a blunder, copied from the French lanterne; the Latin word is lātērna, from lātēs, to lie hid. Lanthorn is still a worse blunder, as it confounds the last syl. with "horn," with which the word has no connection.

Lanyard, lan'yard, a rope for setting up rigging, any rope made fast for the sake of securing it. (Better Laniard.)
French lanizre, a narrow thong, a hawk's tassel, a laniard.

Laocooon, la.ō.ō.n (not la'kö.koon'), a group of sculpture representing the fate of Laocooun and his two sons.

Lâp, a seat on the knees, to nurse, to lick water with the tongue; lapped, lâpt; lapp'ing (Rule i.), lapp' -er, lâp-dûg.

Lap'ful, plu. lap'fuls (not lapsful). Two, three...lapping means a lapful repeated twice or thrice, but two, three...lapsfull means two, three...laps all full.
Lâpp'ing engine, a doubling machine.

Lapel, lap'el, the facing of a coat; lapelled', la.pem'el' (R. iv.)
Lapped, lap'ed, lap-p' ing (Rule i.), lap' er.

Lapse, lap's, a slight mistake, a slip. Lâps, plu. of lap.
Lapse, to slip away; lapsed (1 syl.), lâsp' -ing; laps' -able.

Lâp'shire (frequent. of lâbor, sup. laps'sum), to glide away, to slip.
Lâp'-wing, the peewit, one of the plover genus. (Noted for flapping its wings.)

Lar, plu. lares, lair'rêz, household gods. (Lat. lar, plu. lares.)

Larboard, lar'bôrd, the left side of a vessel (looking forward).

Port is now used instead. Starboard, the right side...

Larceny, plu. larcenies, la'cê.n'iz, petty theft; larcenist, -ë.níst.

Fr. larcin; Lat. latrocinium (latro, a mercenary, a robber; Gk. latron, pay, latris, a hireling, mercenaries being generally robbers).

Larch, a tree of the fir kind. (Lat. larix, Gk. lariz, a larch.)

Lard, the fat of pigs, to smear with lard; lard'ed (R. xxxvi.), lard'ing; lard' -er, a room for food; larderer, lar'd'erer, one who has charge of the larder; lard'y, containing lard.

French lard, v. larder; Latin lardum.

Large, extensive; large'ly, large' -ness; at large, at liberty.

French large; Latin largus (Gk. lauros, that is la eurus, wide).
Largess, a gift. (Fr. largesse, a bounty; Lat. largio, to give freely.)

Larghetto, lar'geth'o, somewhat slowly. (Ital. largo, with dim.)

Largo, slowly, but not so slow as grave, and "grave" is not so slow as adagio. The degrees are larghetto, largo, grave, adagio slowest of all.

(All Italian words.) A quaver in "largo" = a minim in "presto."

Lark, a bird, a piece of fun, to catch larks, to devise a piece of mischievous fun; larked (1 syl.), lark'-ing, lark'-er.

Lark'spur, a flower, so called from a fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to a lark's spur.

Skylark (the most musical), woodlark, meadowlark.

Skylark'ing with sailors consists in climbing to the highest of the yards and then sliding down the ropes; fun.

Old English lafer, or lavere; Scotch laverek; Latin alauda.

"Lark" (fun), a corrupt form of the Old English loc, sport.

Lar'va, lah'va. Lava, lah'va. Laver, lay'ver.

The first state of an insect is an Egg.

The second state a larva.

The third state a pú'pa or chrysalis [krí's.áli.s].

The fourth and final state the Imá'go.

Lár'val, adj. of larva; lar'viform, like a larva.

Lava, lah'va, melted rock-matter from a volcano.

Laver, lay'ver, a vessel for holding water.

Latin larva, a mask, "grubs," &c., are so called, because their appearance "masks" the future state. "Pú'pa" (Latin), "baby," the baby-state of the winged insect. "Imá'go" (Latin), "likeness," when the insect assumes its true likeness or shape.

"Lava" (of a volcano), Latin lavé're, to wash [down].

"Laver" (a vessel for purifications), Latin lavé're, to wash.

Larynx, là'rínx, the upper part of the wind-pipe; laryngeal, là'rínj'é'ál, adj. of larynx; laryngean, là'rínj'é'an.

Laryngitis, là'rín.jí'tis, inflammation of the larynx (itis added to Greek nouns denotes inflammation).

Laryngoscope, là'rín'go.skó'pe, an instrument for inspecting the larynx. (Except in tele-scope and phanta-scope, the vowel preceding -scope is always ø, Rule lxiii.)

Laryngotomy, là'rín.gót'o.my, cutting the larynx.

Latin làrinx; Greek là'rugx, là'rugx-skópeô, I inspect the larynx.

"Laryngotomy," Greek là'rugx témmô, I cut the larynx.

Lás'car, a native East Indian sailor, an artillery menial.

Hindustani lashkar, the popular name of a Malayan sailor.

Lascivious, làs'sív'ús, wanton; lascivious-ly, lascivious-ness.

Latin lascivious (lascivus, a wanton; Greek ase'gôs, lewd).

Lish, a whip thong, a blow with a whip, to whip, to dash against, to fasten with a rope; lashed, lä'sht; lash'-ing, lash'-er.

Germ, laschen, to whip; Fr. laissez, string, en laissez, tied to a string.
AND OF SPELLING.

Lass, plu. lass-es, lās′ez, fem. of lād, a girl; lassie, lās′sy, a little girl, a term of endearment (lad′ess con. into lāt′er).
Lasso, lās′so, a long rope with a noose for catching wild horses, to use the lasso; lassooed, lās′sōd; lās′so-ing.
Spanish lāsso, a noose (Latin laxus, loose).

Last, the final [one], the one just before the present [one], the model of a foot, a measure [12 sacks of wool], to endure, to continue; last′ed (R. xxxvi.), last′ing, last′ing-ly, last′ingness. Stick to your last, do not venture to pass an opinion on a subject you know nothing about.

At last, or at the last? If adverbially used, meaning last′ly, most decidedly at last should be used. "At" is the Ang.-Sax. adverbial prefix, at laste or on laste, lastly.

At the last requires a noun: as at the last [supper].

"Last" (final), Old Eng. laste. "Last" (shoemaker's), lāst or lāst. "Last" (twelve sacks of wool), Old English hlast, a load, a freight. "Last" (verb), Old Eng. lāst[an], past lāstte, past part. lāsted.

Latakia, lāt′ā.kee′.ah, a Turkish tobacco of superior quality.

So called from Latak′ia or "Laodice′a," where it is grown.

Lātch [of a door], to fasten with a latch; latched (1 syl.), latch′ing; latch′key, -kee, for raising a door-latch.

Latchet, latch′et, a shoe-tie. (O. Eng. ge-lāc′ea[n], to catch.)

Lāte (1 syl.), comp. lāt′er, super. lāt′est; lāt′ely, lāt′eness.

Of late (adv.), lately; too late, after the proper time. O. E. lāt, comp. lātra or lātor, sup. lātest or lātmost, lāt līce, adv.

Lateen, lā.teen′, a broad triangular [sail], a lateen-vessel.

French lāt (both senses): Latin lātus, broad.

Latent, lāt′ent (not lāt′ent), concealed; lāt′ent-ly; lāt′ent-ty.

Latent heat, heat which passes into a body [as ice] without affecting the thermometer. (Latin lātceo, to lie hid.)

Later, lāt′er, more late. Latter, lāt′ter, the last of two.

"Later" refers to time. "Latter" refers to order. (See Late.)

Lateral, lāt′er.ral, proceeding from the side, pertaining to the side; lāt′eral-ly. (Latin lāt′er.alis, lātus, the side.)

Lateran, lāt′er.ən, one of the churches of Rome, the pope's see, &c.

So called from the Laterani, a family which possessed a palace on this spot. Being seized by Nero, it became an imperial residence.

Lath, lāth, a long thin slip of wood, to cover with laths.

Lāthe (1 syl.), a turning machine; lathed (1 syl.), lath′ing, lāth′y, like a lath, thin and feeble.

German, French lāth: Welsh lāth, a rod or staff a yard long.

"Lath′e" (a turning-machine), Welsh lāthru, to polish or smooth.

Lether, lār′k.ər, the froth of soap, to cover with soap froth; lathered, lār′k.ərd; lather′ing, lather′er-er.

Old English lēthr[ian], past lethrod, past part. lethrod.
Lathyrus, *la*thi'ra*ús,* the everlasting pea, the vetchling, &c.

Greek *lathuros* (*la*thu*ro*s) (*lanthāno*), to lie hid), so called because the flowers “lie hidden” amongst the leaves.


*Lāt*’in, the language of the ancient Romans; *lāt*’i.n-*ism, *lāt*’i.n-ist.. *Latinity, *lāt*i.n‘i.ty,* Latin style or idiom.

Latinise, *lāt*’i.n.ize (Rule xxxi.), to convert into Latin; latinised, *lāt*’i.n.ized; *lāt*’i.nis-ing (Rule xix.), *lāt*’i.nis-ing.

The Latin Church, the Western, whose liturgy is in Latin. The Greek Church, the Eastern, whose liturgy is in Greek.

The An’glican Church, the English Protestant church (established by law), the liturgy of which is in English.

The Latin race, the people of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, whose languages are based on the Latin, and called Romance.

Dog-Latin, gibberish Latin; Law Latin, debased Latin used in law courts; Monkish Latin, debased Latin used by monks; Low Latin, debased medieval Latin.

Latin, so called from *Lāt*‘ium. Abba Longa was head of the Latin league, and Rome was a colony of Abba Longa.


Latitude, the distance of a place due North or South from the Equator. The greatest latitude is 90 degrees;

Longitude, the distance of a place due East or West of some given line, called the Meridian of Longitude. The greatest possible longitude is 180 degrees.

Latitudinal, *lāt*’i.tū.*d*ī.nal, adj. of latitude.

Parallels of latitude, *pār*rāl.lēlz* ov *lāt*’i.tū.de, parallel lines drawn due East and West of each other.

High latitudes, *hī lāt*’i.tū.des, those parts of the earth which lie near the poles. Low latitudes, those parts of the earth which lie near the equator.

Lat’itude, license of speech, conduct, or faith;

Latitudinarian, *lāt*’i.tū.*d*ī-nair‘ri.an, one whose religious opinions are too lax to be orthodox;

Latitudinarian-ism, inorthodoxy.

Latin *lāt*itū.do (*lātus,* broad). The ancients supposed the earth to be a flat surface, bounded by the Atlantic and extending thence indefinitely eastward. This was called its *breadth.* Its length was similarly measured from the tropic of Cancer northwards.

Latria, *lā.tri’ah,* divine adoration. The reverence paid to saints is called, in the Latin Church, dū’la [better dū’îah].

Greek *latreia,* hired service, service of the gods. "*Dulia*" Greek *douleia,* the service of slaves and bondmen.
Latten, lat'ten, iron tinned over; Lat'in [language].

Welsh latun; Span. latón; Fr. laton; Ital. latta, latten.

"Latin," so named from Latium, of which Rome was a colony.

Latter, lat'ter, the last of two; Later, laf'ter, more late.

Former, för'mer; the first of two. "Latter" and "former" refer to order; "later" and "latest," refer to time.

Lat'ter-ly, of late. Lat'ter-day Saints, the "Mormons."

"Latter" is the second of two; and "former" the prior of two. When three or more things are referred to these comparatives should not be used, but the superlatives "last" and "first.

Errors of Speech.—

Copper, silver, and gold are used for coinage, the latter is by far the more valuable (fast, most).

Gold, silver, and copper are all minted, but the former is more valuable than either of the other two (first).

Of larks there are many kinds: as the brown lark, wood lark, meadow lark, and skylark, but the latter is the most musical of them all.

B, p, m, f, and v are labials, but the latter two are called labiodentals (the last two).

Lattice, lat'tess, a framework with diagonal cross-bars; lattice-work; latticed, lat'ted, covered with lattice-work.

French lattis (latte, laths; Welch lath, a rod or staff).

Laud, lawd, praise. Lord, a nobleman, a term applied to deity; laud, to praise; laud'-ed (R. xxxvi.), laud'ing, laud'able (1st Lat. conj.), laud'able-ness, laud'ably.

Laudation, law.day'shun; laudatory, law'da.tory.

Latin laudābilis, laudāri, to praise.

Laudanum, lōd'num (not law'dunnum), a drug.

Fr. laudanum; Lat. lāduum (from the shrub lada, Plin. 36.47. The Arabian name of the shrub is lada; our error of spelling we owe to the French, our pronunciation to the Arabic).

Laugh, lāf (noun and verb); laughed, lāf't; laugh'ing, lāf't'; laugh'ing-ly; laugh'er, lāf't'er; laugh'able, lāf't'able; laugh'able-ness, laugh'ably; laugh'ing-stock, a butt; laugh'ing-gas, nitrous oxide.

Laughter, lāf't'er; laugh't'er-less.

To laugh at, to ridicule; to laugh to scorn.

To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh inwardly with scorn. (The spelling of this word has greatly deviated from the older form, and the interpolated "g" is worse than useless.)

Old English hīhstan, past hīht, past part. hīhten; hīchteor.

Launch, lānch, to move a vessel into the sea; launched (1 syl.), launch'ing. To launch out, to give free scope. (The better spelling of this word would be "lanch").

French lancer, to dart (lance; Latin lancea; Greek logeion).

Laundress, lān'dress, a washerwoman of the better sort; laundry, lān'dry, a room where linen is "got up"; laund'ry-maid (corruption of lavandress).

French lavandière, a wash woman (Latin lavāre, to wash).
Laurel, lau'rel, an evergreen, to crown with laurel; laurelled, lau'relled; lau'rell-ing (R. iii., -el); lauriferous, lōr rif'.-ē.rēs; laurine, lōr'cine, the bitter principle of the laurel; laurels, lōr'relz, glory, honour obtained by merit.

Poet laureate, poët laur'ät, the crown salaried poet.

Lau'reate-ship, the office of poet-laureate (-ship, office).

Lat. lau'reatus, laur'a, a laurel; Fr. lauréat, laurier. (-el dim.)

Laurustinus (not laur'estinus), lōr'rūs.ti'nius, an evergreen.

Latin lau'rus ti'nius, the "Viburnum ti'nus."

Lava, lā.vāh. Larva, lar'va-h. Laver, lay'ver.

Lava, melted rock-matter from a volcano.

Larva, the insect in its grub or caterpillar state.

Laver, a vessel for holding water for purification.

"Lava" and "Laver," Latin lavāre, to wash.

"Larva" (a grub), Latin larvō, a mask. (See Larva.)

Lāve (1 syl.), to wash; laved (1 syl.), lāv'-ing (R. xix.); lāv'er, a vessel for purifications; brazen-laver [of Solomon].

Lavatory, plu. lavatories, lāv'.a.tō'rēz, a place for washing.

Latin lāvātori'um, lavāre, to wash; French v. laver, lavoir.

Lavender, lāv'en.der, an odoriferous plant; lavender-water.

Lat. lavandūla (from lavando, for its use in baths and fomentations).

Laverock, lāv'.er rōk (Scotch), the lark. (Old English lāferc.)

Lavish, lāv'ish, profuse, to squander; lavished, lāv'isht; lāv'ish-ing, lāv'ish-ly, lāv'ish-ment, lāv'ish-ness.

French lavasse, shower; "lavish" is to "shower down" [money].

Law, law'-ful (R. viii.), law'ful-ly, law'ful-ness; law'-giv'er, law'-less, law'less-ly, law'less-ness; law-maker, law-breaker, -brēk'er. By-laws (not byc-laws), local or borough laws (by, Danish a borough or town).

Can'on-law, ecclesiastical law.

Civil law, the Roman law having respect to man as a citizen.

Common law, "unwritten" or traditional law. Its force is derived from long usage and not from "statutes."

Statute law, stāt'tute law, law which owes its force to "statutes" and not to tradition or long usage.

Criminal law, krēm'īnāl law, that which rules what shall be deemed "crime," and what punishment is to be awarded to those proved guilty thereof.

Ecclesiastical law, ēk.klee'stās'-tō.kāl lau, that which rules the government of the church.

Maritime law, mār'ri.tīmā lau, that which rules on the sea considered as a highway of commerce.

Municipal law, mun'.is'i.pāl lau, that which rules a particular borough or township.
National law, nāsh·ōn·āl law, that which rules an entire nation or state.

International law, in·ter-nāsh·ōn·āl law, that which rules in the intercourse of nation with nation.

Ceremonial law, sōr·re·mō·ni·āl law, the Levitical law given by Moses to the Jews.

Moral law, mōr·rāl law, the ten commandments.

Physical laws, fis·h·kāl lawz, those of nature observed in the physical creation.

Revealed laws, rē·veeled lawz, those of God made known to man in the Bible.

Lynch law, lynch law, mob law, or punishment inflicted without legal examination. (From Lynch, of Virginia.)

Old English lāgu, lāg or lāh, lāh·breca, a law-breaker; lāhlic, lawful; lāhlice, lawfully (v. lēcgan, to set down).

Lawn, a grass plot, a fine sort of linen. Lorn, forsaken, lonely.

Lawn·y; lawn·sleeve, a [bishop's] sleeve made of lawn.

Welsh llan, a yard, an open meadow. “Lawn” [cloth], Span. and Fr. lîmain; Lat. lînum, linen. “Lorn,” Old Eng. forloren, forlorn.

Lāx, loose. Lācks, doth lack. Lakes, lūks, large ponds.

Lāx·ly, lāx·ness, lāx·ity; lāx·a·tion, lāx·a·shun; lāx·a·tive, lāx·a·tivist, purgative; lāx·a·tive·ness; lāx·a·tor [muscles], muscles [of the ear], opposed to the Ten·sor [muscle].

(1The office of the “Tensor muscle” is to draw the head of the “malleus” backwards, that of the “Laxator muscles,” forwards.

Latish laxitas, lāz, lāz·a·to, v. lāz·er, to slacken, to loose.

Lāy, (past) laid, (past part.) laid, to place (a verb transitive).

Lie, lī; (past) lay, (past part.) lain, to recline, to remain.

(Note—laid, paid, said [sēd], are irregular in spelling.)

Lay is the pres. tense of the transitive verb lay, and the past tense of the intransitive verb lie.

Laid, lāde, the p. p. of “lay”; lain, lāne, the p. p. of lie.

To lay by, to rest, to set aside.

To lay up, to store; to be laid up, to be ill.

To lay to, too, to stop [a ship]. To lay waste, to devastate.

To lay out, to expend, to plan out [a garden];

To lay on, to strike;

To lay oneself down, to lie down.

To lay wait for, to wait in ambush, but To lie in wait, to lie in ambush.

To lay apart, to put on one side; To lie apart, to sleep away from each other.

To lay down, to relinquish; To lie down, to recline.
To lay together, to collect, to place close to each other;  
To lie together, to occupy one bed, to agree in a misrepresentation of facts.

Lay (noun), a poem; lay (adj.), not clerical, as lay-brother, lay-sister; lay-man, one not a minister; lay-figure, lay-figure, an artist's jointed model figure.

Much error exists in the use of the two verbs "lay" and "lie."

Obs. 1. "Lay" must have a noun in regimen with it, and means to "place" or "deposit."
"Lie" cannot have a noun in regimen with it, and it means to "recline" or "remain."

Obs. 2. "Lay" is the present tense of the verb "lay," and the past tense of the verb "lie."

Obs. 3. The past part. of "lay" is laid, and of "lie" lain.

Examples—

The hen lays an egg. The man lays his hat down. Rain lays the dust. 
The hen laid an egg yesterday. The man laid his hat on the table. 
The rain laid the dust.

The man has laid his hat on the table. 
The rain has laid the dust. 
The man is laying an egg. The man is laying his hat on the table. 
The rain is laying the dust.

Obs. "egg," "hat," "dust" follow the verb "lay" in proper regimen.

Errors of Speech.—

There let it lay (Byron). There let it lie.
They laid in bed till the clock struck ten (Nursery rhyme). They lay. 
I have laid the book on the shelf (I have laid...).

The land lays very low (The land lies...).

How lays the battle (How lies... "Battle" is subject, not object). 
Here will I lay to-night (Here will I lie...).

The land lays desolate (lies... See Lev. xxvi. 34, 43; Isa. xxxiii. 9).
To lay in ambush (lie:... See Josh. viii. 9). 
They lay in wait for blood (lie:... See Mic. vii. 2; Acts xxiii. 21).

"Lay," Old English leged, past part. leged. 
"Lie," Old English liegan, past leged, past part. leged.

Layer, a stratum. Lair (1 syl.), the bed of a wild beast. 
Layer, a row [of bricks], a coat [of paint], a shoot laid in the ground for propagating; layer-ing, propagating.

German lage, a stratum or layer. Lager, a lair or couch.

Lazzarone, plu. lazzaroni, läζζ',zul',ny, Neapolitan vagrants. 

Lazaretto, plu. lazarettos, läζζ',za,rɛtζ',təζε, a pest house. 

Lazar-house, läζζ'.ar house, a hospital for lepers.

(If the Italian is adopted, as in "lazzarone," the double z should be preserved throughout. If "Lazarus" is to be the model, Lazzarone should be split with one z. "Lazarettō" is Franco-Italian, and "Lazar-house" English-French, and a hybrid.

Italian lazzarone, lazzeretto (1); French lazaar, lazsart.

Lazuli, läζζ',d̪i̊ or lápis-laz̪ůli, an azure-blue mineral.

Lazulite, läζζ',d̪i̊ lite, an inferior species of lapis-lazuli.

Lapis-lazuli is neither Latin nor Italian. The French compound borrowed by us is meant for the Italian lapis-lazzuli or lazzulo.

The Latin noun laz̪ůlitus means the "azure-blue stone," and lapis, a stone, is not required: "Arab 'l azur; the azure stone:"

Errors of Speech.—

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The land lays very low (The land lies...).

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Here will I lay to-night (Here will I lie...).

The land lays desolate (lies... See Lev. xxvi. 34, 43; Isa. xxxiii. 9).
To lay in ambush (lie:... See Josh. viii. 9).
They lay in wait for blood (lie:... See Mic. vii. 2; Acts xxiii. 21).

"Lay," Old English leged, past part. leged.
"Lie," Old English liegan, past leged, past part. leged.

Layer, a stratum. Lair (1 syl.), the bed of a wild beast.
Layer, a row [of bricks], a coat [of paint], a shoot laid in the ground for propagating; layer-ing, propagating.

German lage, a stratum or layer. Lager, a lair or couch.

Lazzarone, plu. lazzaroni, läζζ',zul',ny, Neapolitan vagrants.

Lazaretto, plu. lazarettos, läζζ',za,rɛtζ',təζε, a pest house.

Lazar-house, läζζ'.ar house, a hospital for lepers.

(If the Italian is adopted, as in "lazzarone," the double z should be preserved throughout. If "Lazarus" is to be the model, Lazzarone should be split with one z. "Lazarettō" is Franco-Italian, and "Lazar-house" English-French, and a hybrid.

Italian lazzarone, lazzeretto (1); French lazaar, lazsart.

Lazuli, läζζ',d̪i̊ or lápis-laz̪ůli, an azure-blue mineral.

Lazulite, läζζ',d̪i̊ lite, an inferior species of lapis-lazuli.

Lapis-lazuli is neither Latin nor Italian. The French compound borrowed by us is meant for the Italian lapis-lazzuli or lazzulo.

The Latin noun laz̪ůlitus means the "azure-blue stone," and lapis, a stone, is not required: "Arab 'l azur; the azure stone:"

Errors of Speech.—

There let it lay (Byron). There let it lie.
They laid in bed till the clock struck ten (Nursery rhyme). They lay.
I have laid the book on the shelf (I have laid...).

The land lays very low (The land lies...).

How lays the battle (How lies... "Battle" is subject, not object).
Here will I lay to-night (Here will I lie...).

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The Latin noun laz̪ůlitus means the "azure-blue stone," and lapis, a stone, is not required: "Arab 'l azur; the azure stone:"
Lazy, lay′.zy, indolent; lā′zi-ness (R. xii.), lā′zi-ly. (Welsh lesq.)

Lea, lea′, a meadow, a field. Lee, defended from the wind.

Leas, leez, plu. of lea. Lees, dregs. Lease, lece [of a house].

Lead, lēd, a metal; to cover with lead; lead′-ed, lēd′.ed; lead′-ing, lēd′.ing; lead′-en, lēd′.n, made of lead (en added to materials denotes "made of," as gold′-en, wood′-en).

Leads, lēdz, a roof covered with lead, slips of metal inserted by printers between the lines of type, a point for writing; Black-lead, plumb′a′go or graph′ite, a compound of iron and carbon; White lead, oxide of lead. Lead′ pen′cil, led...

Leal, plu. lea′, leaves (Nouns in -af and -if make the plu. in -ves, R. xxxviii.); leaf′-less; leaf′-age (-age, collection), abounding in leaves, season of leaves.

Leaf, leef′, a small leaf; leaf′-y, leaf′-ness (Rule xii.);

Leaf-stalk, leef′-stawk, the stalk of a leaf; leaf′-bud, the bud which develops into a leaf; fruit′-bud, the bud which develops into fruit.

Leaf, leef′, to convey; (past) led, (past. part.) led; lead′-ing, lead′-er, lead′-er′-ship (-ship, office of); lead′-ing-strings; a lead′ing question, a question which leads to the answer.

Leaf, leef′, Old Eng. lead, lead′en.

Leaf, lēd, to cover with lead; lead′-ed, lēd′.ed; lead′-ing, lēd′.ing; lead′-en, lēd′.n, made of lead (en added to materials denotes "made of," as gold′-en, wood′-en).

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A lean-to, a building the rafters of which lean against another building. To lean on, to rest on, to depend on.

"Lean" (verb), Old Eng. līn[ian], past līnode, past part. līnод. "Lean" (thin), Old English lāne or hlāne, past lān[ian], to be lean.

Leap, leap, a jump, to jump; (past and past part.) leaped, leapt, or leapt, lēpt; leap'-ing, leap'ing-ly, leap'-er; leap-frog, jump-back; leap-year, every fourth year, the date of which will always be an exact measure of 4.

Old English lēadp[an], past lēop, past part. lēadpen.

Learn, lern, to receive instruction. Teach, teach, to give instruction. Learn-er, lern'-er, a scholar. Teacher, teach'-er, an instructor. Learn'-ing, lern'-ing, receiving instruction, knowledge obtained by study; learned or learnt, lern', acquired by study; learn-ed, lern'ed, wise; learned-ly, lern'ed ly, wisely. The learn'-ed, the book-wise.

Errors of Speech.—

Lead me in Thy path and learn me (Ps. xxv. 4. Prayer Book version). Such as are gentle, them shall He learn His way (Ps. xxv, 8, ditto). O learn me true understanding (Ps. cxix. 65, ditto). [They shall] keep My covenant... that I [will] learn them (cxxxii. 3).

Old Eng. lēor[ian], past lēorode, past p. lēorod, lēore, a learner; lēornigende, learning (part.); lēornung, learning (verbal noun).

Lease, leese [of a house], leeze, to glean. Lees, leez, dregs.

Leased, leest, let for a term of years. Least, leest, smallest.

Leasing, lee'.zing, letting on a lease, lee'.zing, lying.

Lease'hold, property held by lease; lease-hold'er.

Less'or, one who gives a lease. Less'ee, one who holds a lease.

Less'er, smaller in size. Leaser, lee'.zer, a gleaner.

"Lease" (a contract), Fr. laisser, to leave; to let. "Lees," Fr. lie.

"Lease" (to glean), Old English lēas[an], to glean; lee, a gathering.

"Leasing" (lying), Old Eng. leasung, leas, falsehood'; leas[ian], to lie.

Leash, leesh, three head of game, three hounds, &c., to hold by a string; leashed, leeshd; lease'-ing.

A brace is a couple. Two brace = 4. Two leash = 6.

Fr. laisse; Low Lat. lezia; Lat. lāqueus, a noose (Gk. lugos, a with). Leasing, lee'.zing, lying, gleaning. (O. E. leasung, lese. See lease.)

Least, leest, smallest. Leased, leest, let on lease. Lest (g.v.)

At least or At the least? "At least" = at any rate. (This is the Old Eng. adv. prefix a). "At the least"... requires a noun to follow as At the least [disturbance], "least" being an adj. In the least, i.e., in the least [degree]. The degrees are [little], less, least. "Little" is not of the same root, but is supplied for want of a positive.

Old Eng. leas, opposite of full comp. lasse or lasse (les-ra), super. lest (les-est), "lessa" or "lesse" is our "less," and "less" is merely a contracted form. "Leased," Fr. laisser. "Lest," Old Eng. lēth las, the less, lest that.
AND OF SPELLING.

Leather, lär'ër, prepared hides. Lather, lär'hër, soap-froth.

To leather, to beat with a leather strap; leath'ëring, a beating; leath'ëry, tough, resembling leather; leathern.


Leave, lee, permission, to quit, (past and past part.) left.

Leaves, leevz, doth leave, also the pl. of leaf (which see); leav'ing (R. xix.), lee'ving. Leavings, lee'vingz, refuse.

To leave off, to desist. To leave out, to omit.

Left to oneself, left to one's own devices, left alone.

As "leave" is a verb transitive, the following are elliptical.

I shall not leave till to-morrow (leave this place).

He left by train (left this house, this place).

Old Eng. léf[an], past láf'de, past part. láf'ded. "Leaf," O. E. leif.

"Left" (hand). Old Eng. lef, left or weak, the weak hand, and not as Dr. Trench asserts "the hand that is left" or not used.

(Every word but one in "lea-

Leaven, lév'n, ferment. Eleven, e lév'n, one more than ten.

To leav'en; leavened, lev'ned; leaven-ing, lëv"n.ing; leaven-er, lev'ner. (Fr. levain; Lat. lévuré, to raise.)

Lecherous, letch'ërus, lustful; lech'erous-ly, lech'erous-ness; lechery, letch'ër.ry, debauchery; lech'er, a debauchee.

O. E. legerscipe, fornication, adultery; Low Lat. leccator, a debauchee.

Lecturn, lëk'turn (not lectern), a reading-stand.

Low Latin lecturnium, Latin lectrum, a reading-desk.

Lection, lëk'shun, a portion of Scripture appointed to be read in Church, a MS. "reading"; lec'tor, a reader; lection-ary, lëk'shun.ary, a book of the "lessons."

Lecture, lëk'tchur, instructive discourse read from [notes]; a reproof, to give a lecture; lectured, lëk'tchurd; lec'tur-ing (R. xix.), lec'tur-er, lec'ture-ship (-ship, office of).

Lesson, lës'son, a task, selected portion of Scripture.

Lat. lectio, lectionarium, lector, lectura, v. légère, sup. lectum, to read; Fr. leçon; Germ. lese, to read, leseung, a lesson, a reading.

Léd, conducted (past and p. p. of lead, leed). Lead, lëd, a metal.

A led-horse, a sumpter-horse. A led-captain, an obses-

Ledge, a ridge, a rim, a fillet, a spline. (O. E. lecg[an], to lay.)

-ledge (Anglo-Saxon suffix -læch, -læc), gift, state; know-ledge.

Ledger, an account-book, an extra line in the staff [of music].

German lagerbuch, stock book. (The ð is interpolated.)

Ledger lines (in music) means ledges for the notes out of the staff.

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Lee, defended from the wind. Lea, lee; a field, a meadow.
Lee-shore, the shore upon which the wind is blowing.
Under the lee of [A.], [A.] being between you and the wind.
The lee side, the side on which the wind does not blow;
the weather side, the side on which the wind does blow;
thus if the wind blows on the starboard, the starboard is
the weather side, and the port the lee side.
Lee-ward, le'r'd, in the direction of the lee side.
Windward, wind'rd, in the direction opposite to that from
which the wind blows.
Lee-way, the loss of way caused by drifting to leeward.
Leech, a blood-sucker, a physician; leech-craft, medical skill.
Old English lleece, a medical man, a blood-sucking worm; lée-craft.
Leek, a kind of onion. Leak, leek, a chink, to ooze from a chink.
Leer, a libidinous side-look, to look with a leer; leered (1 syl.),
leer'ing, leer'ing-ly; leer'er, one who leers.
Lees, leez, dregs [of wine]. Lease, lëce, a contract.
“Lees,” Fr. lës (Lat. timus, mud). “Lease,” Fr. laiser, to let one have.
Leet, an Anglo-Saxon senate and law-court; court-leet.
Old Eng. leod, the people, leod-wita, a legislator; Low Lat. lêta, a leet.
Leeward, lë'r'd; lee-way. (See Lee.)
Left, not right, past and past part. of leave; left-hand, the
“weak” hand (not as Dr. Trench says the “left” or unused
hand); left-handed, one who uses the left-hand most.
A left-handed marriage, mär'ridge, a German marriage
allowed to the nobility, which can be dissolved without
divorce, also called a Morganatic marriage.
(The bridegroom pledges his troth with the “left” hand. Morganatic
means “curtailed” or “limited,” because the rights of the bride are
limited to the dowry, and do not extend to the husband’s estates.)
Old Eng. lef, left, weak (not from v. leffan), past lefde, p. p. lefed.
Lëg, a member of the animal body; legged, legd, having legs;
legg’ings (R. i.), covering for the legs (when a pair can be
divided into two articles, it has a sing.: as a legging, a
glove; otherwise it has no sing.: as scissors, tongs); leg-less.
To take leg-ball, to run away from one’s creditors.
Icelandic leggr, a stalk or stem. In Italian laccio means a leg.
Legacy, plu. legacies, lëg’ä.siz; a bequest of movable property.
Leg’at’or, one who leaves a legacy.
Leg’atee’, one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
Latin lég’at’or, lég’á.tum, a legacy, v. légère, to bequeath. (This Latin
verb must not be confounded with lëgo, lëgère, to read.)
Legal, *lee'gal*, according to law; *le'gal-ly*, *leg'i-lity*; *leg'ali-sate* (*Rule xxxi.*), to render lawful; *leg'ali-sed*, *le'gal-i-sa'-ed* (*Rule xix.*).

A legal-tender, coins which may be legally offered in payment of a debt (*Rule xix.*).

Legate, *le'gat*, (not *lee'gate*; it has no connection with *le'gal*), *leg'at-ship* (*ship*, office of); *leg'at-in*, adj.

Legation, *le'ga-shun*, the ambassadorial suite.

(*The first vowel is long in Latin, so it is in *legacy.*)

Latin *légat-us*, *légat-io* (*from *légare*, to send on an embassy).

Legend, *le'gend*, (not *lee'gend*), a traditional tale, the words round the rim of a coin; legendary, *le'gendi-ry*.

Latin *légend-us*, *le'gend-io* (from *légère*, to send on an embassy).

Legible, *le'gib-le*, easy to be read; legible-ness, legibly; legibility, *le'gib-li-tv* (-ty). Negative *il-legible*.

Latin *légib-lis*, (légère, to read; Greek *légo*, to recount, to tell).

Legion, *lee'jion*, a Roman brigade of 600 horse and 6,000 foot.

Legion of honour, a French order of merit (*Rule xix.*).

Legionary, *lee'jion-ary*, adj. of *légion*. Legendary (*q.v.*).

Legends (*Rule xix.*). The first vowel is long in Latin, so it is in *legend*.

Legitimisation, *le'jiti-may'-shun*, legalisation.

Legitimation, *le'ji-tay'-shun*, legalisation.

Legitimise (*Rule xxxi.*), *le'ji-tay'-mise*, to pronounce a child legitimate; legitimised (*Rule xix.*), legitimiser, *le'ji-tay'-ser*.

Legitimist, *le'ji-tay'-mist* (*Rule xxxi.*), legitimist (*q.v.*).

Legitimist (*Rule xix.*), a favourite of the Bourbon dynasty.
Legumen, læ.çu. mùn, pulse. Legumine, læ.çu. mùn, a product
called vegetable caseine [kas.çu.in], obtained from pulse;
Legumes, læ.çu.ù.ùz', peas, beans, &c.; leg'uminous, -ù.ù.ù.
Leguminosites, læ.çu.ù.ù.sîtès, fossil seeds of pulse (-ite
denotes a fossil, Greek lithos, a stone).
French légume, légumes, légumineux; Latin légumen, pulse.
Leisure, læ.çu.zê, time unoccupied; lei'sure-ly; at lei'sure, not
busy. (Fr. loisir; Lat. licet, it is lawful, hence loisible, lawful.)
Lem'na, a geometrical proposition assumed as granted, and
taken to help out the proof of a dependent proposition.
Dilem'ma, a perplexity, two antagonistic propositions.
Greek lêmma, anything assumed (lambêdno, eilêmniat, to take).
Lemon, læ. onions, a fruit; le'mon-ade (-ade, a drink “made of”).
Span. limón; Ital. limone; Lat. limonium, plu.; Ind. leemoo.
Lemur, læ. múr, one of the monkey tribe. Lemures, læ. mú.ù.ù.ùz, ghosts.
“Propitious” ghosts were by the Romans called
lares, lair' rez; “evil” ones, Lar' ve.
-lence (Latin -lentia), nouns, “fullness of”; corpus-lence, full-
ness of corpus (flesh); vio-lence. (See -lent.)
Lend, (past) lênt, (past part.) lênt, to grant temporary use;
leণd'ing, lend'er. Loan, the thing lent. Borrow,
bôrr, to obtain the temporary use of a thing lent.
Old English lên, a loan; v. lênn[an], past lênd, past part. lêned.
“Borrow,” O. E. borg, something borrowed; v. borg[an], to borrow.
Length (-th added to adj. converts them to nouns). Length,
breadth, depth, but height (not highth). Length'-y,
length'i-ness (Rule xi.), length'i-ly; length'i-ly (not
length-names. It is the Anglo-Saxon termination -wis, in
the direction of). At length, at last. Length'en (-en
signifies “to make”), to add length or make longer;
length'en-ed (-ed asyl), length'en-ing.
Long, (comp.) long'er, long'gâr; (super.) long'est, long'yest.
Old English lang, comp. leng-ra, (super.) leng-est, length, lengtogen,
to lengthen; leng[an], to make long; past leng'de, past part. lenged.
Lenient, læe.ù.ù.ùnt (not lùn'ù.ùnt), mild; le'nient-ly.
Leniency, lee.ù.ù.ù.ùsy, mildness; lèn'ity, len'i-tive, -tiv.
Latin lêntitas, lêntens, gen. lênte nitis, v. lênte ré (lêntis, mild).
Lens, læns, plu. lens-es, lens'ez, an optical glass for changing
the direction of the rays of light. Crystalline lens,
krís.tû.ù.ùne lens, the middle humour of the eye.
Lenticular, len'tîk'ù.ù.ù.ùr, in the shape of a double convex
lens; lentic'ûlar-ly.
Latin lens, gen. lentis, a lentil; French lenticulaire.
-lent (Lat. -lent[us]), adj., “full of” as vio-lent, full of vis, force;
corpus-lent, full of corpus (flesh); succu-lent, full of juice.
Lent, forty days fast, beginning with Ash-Wednesday, part. of v. lend; Lent'en, pertaining to Lent, frugal [in diet].


Lentil, len't'íl, a plant of the bean kind.

French lentille, Latin lenüs, a lentil.

Leo, leé'ó, the lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac; leonine, leé'ó.níne, like a lion. (Lat. leo, a lion; leoninus, adj. of leo.)

Leopard, lép'ard, the lion-pard, offspring of a panther and lioness (pard means spotted, "leopard" the spotted-lion). Lat. leopardus; Gk. leoparðítis or leoparðós, the lion-pard.

Leper, lép'ér, one affected with leprosy; leprosy, lép'ró.sy; leprons, lép'róns; leprons-ness. (Gr. lepra, lepros, leprous.)

Leporine, lép'ó.ríne, pertaining to a hare. Leporidm, lé.pó'rì.de, the hare tribe (-ide, a group or family). Latin leporinus (lepus, gen. leporis, Greek lágós, lágos, a hare).

Leprosy, lép'ró.sy; leprons. (See Leper.)

Lesion, lee'shún, injury. (Fr. lésion, Lat. lésio, gen. lésiōnis.)

-less (nat. suffix leas), "void of," "loose from": fear-less, joy-less.

Less, smaller in quantity, shorter in duration, &c.

Less'er, smaller in size, is always in contrast with greater:
as "The greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night." The lesser Asia. The lesser of two circles or triangles, &c. (Never in contrast with much.)

Less'en, to make less (-en, "to make"). Lesson, a task.

Lessened, less'end; less'en-ing.

Lesser is not a comparative degree of less, but another form of the comparative degree of the lost positive. The adj. supplied is little, but "little" is not of the same root. The lost adj. is least, the opposite of full.

[Less], comp. lessa, (lesser), les-ra shortened into les, less, and les-est shortened into lest. The older forms were lesse and leesest. Instead of "lesser" being a double comparative, the truth is that less is a mere contraction of lesser.

Lesson, less'én, a task. Lessen, less'én, to diminish.

"Lesson," Fr. leçon; Lat. lectio, a lesson. "Lessen," O. E. les, less.

Less'or, one who lets on lease. Less'ee, one who accepts the lease.

Less'er, less in size. Leaser, lee'ser, a gleaner.


List, for fear that, that..., not. Least, leastest, smallest. List [of cloth].


-let (a native diminutive suffix), as stream-let, a little stream.

Let, (past) let, (past part.) let, to allow, to hinder, to put to hire; left'ing, hindering, putting to hire. Hire (1 syl.), to take on a consideration what is let; hir-ing (R. xix.)

Lett'er, one who lets, one who hinders, an epistle, part of the alphabet. Hirer, hire'er, one who hires what is let,
Let's, contraction of let us. "Let's go birdsnesting, you, I, and Harry" (you, me, and...), "let us," viz., let me, with you and Harry... "Let you and I go" (you and me).

"Let" (to allow), Old Eng. lēt(a)n, past lēt, past part. lēten.

"Let" (to hinder), O. Eng. lēt(a)n, past lētte, past part. lētte, to delay.

(These two verbs are often used indifferently.)

"Letter" (of the alphabet), an epistle, Latin littera.

Lethe, lee'the, the river of oblivion; lethean, lee'the'an (not lee'rhē'an), adj. of Lethe; lethal, lee'thal, deadly.

Lethargy, leth'ar.gy; morbid drowsiness; lethargical, le-thar'gi.cal; lethargic, le-thar'gi.ck. Gr. lēthē, river of oblivion; lēthargikós (lēthanó, to make one forget).

Letter, an alphabetic character, an epistle, a hinderer, one who lets on hire, to stamp with letters; lettered, let'terd; letter-ing; let'er-er, one who stamps with letters.

Letter-box, a box for letters; letter-car'rier, letter-case, letter-paper; letter-press, printed matter from type; letter-writer, one who... a book to teach letter-writing.

(The following have "i" for the first vowel and only one "t").

Literary, lit'ær.ry; literature, lit'ér.ature; literate, lit'ërate, learned; illiterate, unlettered.

Literati, lit'ë-rate'.ty, men who profess literature.

Literal, lit'ë.ral, letter, for letter; exact, not, figurative; literal-ly, literal-ness. Littoral, lit'to.ral, pertaining to the sea-shore. (Latin littus, the sea-shore.)

Letters of administration, authorisation to administer the goods and estates of a person deceased.

Letter of advice, notice to a banker or merchant of some transaction (as of goods sent off).

Letter of credit, a bank order authorising the bearer on his travels to receive a stated sum of money for which the writer will hold himself chargeable.

Letter of licence, a customs permit or privilege.

Letter of marque, mark, licence given to a private ship in time of war to seize on the ships of a hostile state.

Letters pâ'tent (not pā'tent), authorisation for the holder to enjoy some privilege stated in the document.

Letters testamentary, authorising an executor to act.

A dead letter, one lying at the post-office undelivered because the address or person is unknown.

(The error of spelling "letter" with "e" and double "t" we take from the French, but in "literary," &c., we avoid the double "t" of the French, and conform to the Latin models. The error of "letter" with double t is still worse, as the first vowel should be long.)

Latin littera, littera, litteralis, litterarius, literatura, literatus. French lettre, litteraire, litteral, litterature. 
Lettuce (obs. the u), lēt'ēss, a table vegetable for salads. (The word should be "lattuce" or "lactuce," the first syl. being "lac.") German latteh; Latin lactēca (lac, milk), the milky plant.

Leucorrhea, lu'kōr ree'ah, a female ailment, the "whites." French leucorrée; Greek leukōrrhoa. As in "diarrhoea" the r is doubled to compensate for the aspirate which cannot be expressed in Greek. The Greek form of "diarrhoea" is διάρρhoeα (not διάρρhoea, from διά rēw), and the Greek form of "leucorrhea" would be leukǒrrhoeα (not leukόrrhoeα from leuk[ē]s rēw).

Levant, lē.vin', the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, to abscond without paying a lost bet; Levant'·er, a strong east wind in the Mediterranean Sea, one who absconds...

Levant·ine, lē.vin'tine, adj. of Levant, a silk cloth so called.

Gallavant, gal'·lā vant, to attend ladies with gallantry.

French levant; Italian levante, the east, (Lat. levāre, to rise, to ease, hence "to get rid of," "to repudiate." The Latin phrase a·de·le·vo se levāre means to pay not to repudiate a debt). "Gallavant," a corruption of Spanish galantear, French galanterie.

Levator, Depressor, lē·vā'tor, dē·press'or, muscles of the mouth, eye, uvula, &c. The levātor [of the mouth] serves to elevate the upper lip, the depressor to draw it down, &c.

Latin levātor, a lifter up. Depressor, a presser down.

Levee, lēv'y, a court reception. Lēvy, to raise troops, &c.

French levée, the process of getting up and dressing. During the monarchy certain gentlemen were privileged to pay their respects to the queen during her "levée," and these visits were called levées visits, but what we call a court levée is in French termed a réception. "Levy" (of troops), Fr. levée; Low Lat. levina; Lat. levāre, to raise.

Level, lēv'el, smooth, even, to make level; levelled, lēv'·eld; lev'éll-ing (Rule iii., -ed), lev'éll·er, lev'éll·ness.

The degrees of "level" are nearly level, more nearly level, very nearly level, quite level; "moro" and "most" level are the degrees of not level.

Old English læfeldêre, læfel (a level), Low Latin levella, a level.

Lever, lee·ver, one of the mechanical powers; lever-age, lee·ver·age (not lēv·er·age) (-age, the act of).

French levier, v. lever, to raise (Latin levēre, to raise).

Leveret, lēv'·e·riv·ēt, a young hare. (Fr. levrant, lièvre; Lat. lēpus.)

Our word is the French lièvre, with -et diminutive.

Leviathan, lē·vi·a·thān, a huge sea-monster alluded to in the book of Job xli., a whale. (Hebrew lē·vī·wēth[a]n.)

Levitation, lē've·tā·shān, the opposite of gravitation, or the power that acts in opposition to gravitation. (See Levity.)

Levite, lee·vī·te, a Jew of the tribe of Levi, one of the priestly order; Levitical, lē·vī·tā·kēt; Levitical·ly.

Leviticus, lē·vī·tā kēs, a book of the Bible relating to the Jewish priesthood. (Levi, third son of Jacob.)
Levity, plu. levities, lĕv′ē.tiz; frivolity; levitation, lev′ē.tay′-shun, the opposing power of gravitation.

Latin levitas, lĕvis, light.

Levy, lĕv′ē, to raise troops, to impose a tax. Lev′ee, lĕv′ē, a court reception. (French levée, a levy.) See Levee.

Lewd, lŭd, wanton. Loed, lŭde, fined at the game of loo for not having won a trick; lewd′-ly, lewd′-ness.

Old English lēvede, one of the laity, pertaining to the laity. Marriage and courtship being forbidden to the Roman Catholic clergy, "lewdness" is identified by them with the laity.

Lexicon, lex′i.kon, a dictionary; lexical, lex′i.kĭl, adj.; lexical-ly, lexical′ogy, lexical′ogist.

Lexicography, lex′i.kog′ra.jy, the art of compiling a dictionary; lexicographer, lex′i.kog′rə.fer; lexicographic, lex′i.ko.graj′fĭk; lexicographical, lex′i.ko.graj′fŏ.ka.l.

Lexigraphy, lex′i.graj′fĭk, definition of words; lexicographer, lexic′ogra.jist.

Lexicology, lex′i.kol.o.gy, treats of the proper meaning and application of words; lexicolog′ist, one skilled in...

Greek lektiston (lexis, speech; légō, to speak); Latin lexicon.

"Lexicography," Greek lexikōn graphēn, to write a lexicon.

"Lexigraphy," Greek lexis graphēn, to write upon words.

"Lexicology," Greek lexikōn logos, a lexicon treatise.

Leyden-jar, lay′d’n jar, a jar used in electrical experiments.

From Leyden (Netherlands), birthplace of Vanleigh, the inventor.

Leze-majesty, leez.madge′.ēs.ty, a crime committed against the sovereign, treason, rebellion. (Lat.,[crimen] laesa majestatis.)

Liable, lĭ′āb′l, responsible, apt to, subject to; li′able-ness; liability, plu. liabilities, lĭ′ā.bĭ′ā.tiz, responsibility, debt.

Limited liability, responsibility in a joint-stock company limited to the extent of one’s "shares." (Lat., lígo, to bind.)

Liaison (French), lē′zh.ōn, an intrigue, (Latin ligāre, to bind.)

Liana, lĭ.a.nah, a luxuriant woody climbing plant.

Liar, lĭ′ār, one who tells falsehoods. Lyre, lĭ′r, a lute. (See Lie.)

Lias, lĭ′as, a calcareous clay. Liars, lĭ′ārız, plu. of liar. Lyres, lĭ′rız, plu. of lyre. Ly′ers [in bed], from lie (q.v.).

Liasic, lĭ.as′ĭk, adj. of lias.

Lias, a corruption of lyers or layers, from its stratified appearance in the quarries where it is worked.

Liatris, lĭ.āt.rĭs, a flower (meaning unknown).

Libation, lĭ.bat′shun, a drink-offering. Libration, lĭ.brā′.shun.

Latin libātio, libation; libra′tio, libration.

Libel, lĭ′bel, a lampoon, to defame. La′bel, a direction.

Libelled, lĭ′bell′ed; lĭ′bell′-ing (Rule iii., -er), lĭ′bell′-er; libell′-ous, lĭ′bell′ús, defamatory; lĭ′bellous′ly.

Latin libellus, a little book. It meant originally "a plaintiff's statement," hence a gross exaggeration, a lampoon.
Liberal, **lib'eral**, generous; a liberal, a whig; lib'eral-ly, liberality, **lib'eral'ity**; lib'eral-ism, whiggism.

Liberalise (R. xxxi.), **lib'eral'ise**, to free from narrow views; lib'eralised (4 syl.), lib'eralis-ing (R. xix.); lib'eralis-er.

Liberate, **lib'erate**, to set free. Lib'rate, to poise. Lib'erat-ed (Rule xxxvi.); lib'erat-ing; lib'erat-or; liberation, **lib'eration**, freedom from bondage.

Libertarian, **lib'er'tarian**, one who believes in the “freedom of the will.” Necessita'rian, one who believes that man must do what he does do; libertarian-ism.

Liberticide, **lib'er'ticide**, a destroyer of liberty.

Libertine, **lib'er'tine**, a debauchee; libertinism, **lib'er'tin'ism**.

Lib'erty, freedom; liberties, **lib'erty**, freedom of conduct; The liberties [of London], limits within which certain civic immunities are enjoyed.

Lib'erty of the press, freedom to print and publish.

At liberty, disengaged, free from restraint.

Latin lib'eralis, lib'erálitas, lib'erátor, lib'erálus, supine lib'érali, libertánus, libertas (liber, free); French libéral, libéra-lité, libertín, liberté (“liberation,” is not French).

Libidinous, **lib'id'íni-ous**, lustful; libid’inous-ness, libid’inous-Iy.

Latin libidínósus (Hblda, lust); French libidineur.

Libra (Lat.), **lib'ra**, the balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac.

Library, plu. libraries, **lib'ra-ri-zes** (not li'bra-ry), a room for holding books; librarian, **lib'ra-rí-an**, one who has charge of a library; libran'ship (-ship, office of).

Latin librária, librário (liber, a book).

Librate, **lib'rate**, to poise, to balance. Lib'rate, to set free.

Librá't-ed (Rule xxxvi.), librá't-ing (Rule xix.), librá'tory.

Libration, **lib'ra'tion**, applied to certain phenomena connected with the moon’s motion. Lib'eration, freedom.

Latin librá-tio, librário; French libration.

Libretto, plu. librettos (Rule xlii.), **lib'ret'to-za**, the words of an opera. (Italian libretto, a little book; *libro*, a book.)

Lice (1 syl.), plu. of louse, as mice is the plu. of mouse.

Old English *lísc, plu. *lís, a louse; *mús, plu. *mys, a mouse.

Li’cence, a liberty, a permit. Li’cense, to permit (Rule li.);

Li’censed (2 syl.), li’cens-ing (Rule xix.), li’cens-er;

li’cens-able, li’cens’a-ble. Li’censing court.

Licentiate, li’sent’shé’ate, one licensed to practise [medicine]; licensed victualler, vi’tulé, one licensed to sell wine and spirits, to be drunk on the premises.

Licentious, li’sent’shés, profligate; licen’tious-ness, licen’tious-Iy. (Fr. licence (noun); Lat. licentia, licentiösus.)
Lichen, li'kên (not li'tch'n nor li'k'n), rock or tree-moss.

Lichenin, li'kên.in, starch of Iceland moss; lichenic, li'kên.ik, adj. of lichen. (Lat. lichen; Gk. leichên; Fr. lichen.)

Lich-gate, li'tch-gâte, the gate at the entrance of a cemetery where the coffin awaits the arrival of the clergyman.

Old English lie, a dead body; lie-tan, a sepulchre; lie geat.

Lick, to wipe with the tongue; to flog; licked (1 syl.), lick'-ing.

Lick'-er, one who licks. Liquor, lik'er, "spirits."

Lick-sпит'tle, a parasite; lick'ing, a drubbing.

To lick the dust, to fall in battle. To tick up, to devour.

To lick into shape, to bring into order. (It was once supposed that the bear had to lick its cub into shape.)

Old English lic[ge], to lick; past licced, past part. licced.

“Lick” (to flog), O. E. slic[gan]; past slicced, past part. sliced, slice.

Lickerish, lik'er-ish, dainty. Liquorice, lik'er.iss, a drug.

Lick'er-ish-ness; lick'er-ish-ly. (Germ. leckerig, lickerish.)

Licester or liquorice, lik'er.iss, a demulcent drug.

Lictor (Latin), lik'tor, a consul's fascis-bearer.

Lid, the cover of a box, the cover of the eye. (Old Eng. lid.)

Lie, li, a falsehood, to recline. Lay, to place. Lye, ley.

Lie (to tell falsehoods), past lied (I syl.), ly'-ing, lîrar.

Lie (to recline), past lay; past part. lain; ly'-ing.

Lay (to place), past laid, past part. laid; lay'-ing.

“Lie” and “lay” are constantly misused even by the well-educated.

Remember “lie” is intransitive, and has no “object” following it; but “lay” is transitive, and has an “object” expressed or understood.

He told me to lie down, so I laid it down, and had lain down an hour when John arrived.

He told me to lay the carpet down, so I laid it down, and it had been laid down an hour when John arrived.

Errors of Speech.—

Here lays the body of poor Mary Ann (lies; “body” is not the object but the subject: here the body lies).

He told me to lay still (to lie still).

They laid in bed till the clock struck ten (they lay...).

The ship lays in the downs (lies).

The ship laid at anchor all yesterday (lay).

The enemy laid in wait for you (lay).

That stone is laying in the way (lying).

These goods will lay on my hands a long time (lie).

This trouble lays heavy on my mind (lies).

The troops still lay under arms (lie).

They have laid in the trenches all night (lain).

Suffolk lays south of Norfolk (lies).

He has laid in that state of coma for a week (lain).

“Lie,” Old English lie[gan], past-lay, past part. legen.

“Lay,” Old English lecg[an], past legede, past part. leged.

“I lie” (to tell an untruth), Old English lie[gan], past leay, past part. legen; leôgere or leôgere, a liar.
AND OF SPELLING.

Lieberkuhn, lee'ber.kune, a reflector attached to a microscope.

Lief, leef, willingly; as lief, as readily. Leaf [of a book or tree].

Lief, leef, willingly; as lief, as readily. Leaf [of a book or tree].

Lieberkuhn, lee'ber.kune, a reflector attached to a microscope.

Lieux, lee-on, place; in lieu of, instead of. Loo, a game with cards.

Lieutenant, lee''te.n''ant, an officer next below a captain.

Lieutenant, lee''te.n''ant, an officer next below a captain.

Lieutenant-General, plu., lieutenants, lee''te.n''ants, commission of lieutenant; lieuten'ant-ship (-ship, office).

Lieutenant-colonel, plu., lieutenant-colonels, lee''te.n''ant kol''on''el, officer next above a major and below a colonel. These officers are styled "colonels."

Lieutenant-general, plu., lieutenants, lee''te.n''ants, officer next above a major-general, and below a general. These officers are styled "generals."

Lord lieutenant, plu., lords lieutenants [of counties].

Lord lieutenant, plu., lords lieutenants [of counties].

Life, plu., lives, life, livz. (This, like "knife," knives, "wife," wives, makes the plu. by changing "fe" into "ves." R. x.l.)

Life-like, life-less, life-less-ly, life-less-ness, life-long, life-belt, life-blood; life-boat, -bote; life-buoy, -boy; life-guards, -wards, two regiments of cavalry, so called because they "guard the life" of the sovereign; life-guard'sman, one of the "life-guards"; life-interest; life-lines, ropes in rigging to hold on by; life-preserver, a life-buoy, a loaded weapon for self-protection; life-rent; life-time.

Life-annuity, plu., annuities, än.nü'y.tiz, a sum of money paid annually during life.
Errors of Speech

Life-assurance, a sum of money paid at decease, in consideration of an annual payment during life.

Live-ly, animated; liveliness (Rule xi.), cheerfulness.

(The following have the -i- short without any sufficient reason.)

Live, liv; lived, liv'd; liv'-ing (Rule xix.), live-long.

The liv'ing, those now alive. A liv'ing, church preferment. Manner of liv'ing, style of housekeeping.

Old English lif, lif-deg, life-time: lif-less, lifeless; lif-ly, lively.

Lift (an), to live, past lifede or lifeode, past part. lifed or lifed.

Lift, a machine for lifting, to raise; lift'-ed (R. xxxvi.), lift'ing, lift'-er. Shop'-lift-er, a thief who steals goods exposed for sale; shop-lift'ing. A dead lift, a body in which there is no buoyancy; lift'ing-gear, an apparatus for lifting the safety-valve of steam-engines. Lifts, ropes for hoisting or lowering the yard arms. Left, omitted, &c.

Old English lif/ian, past lifode, past part. lifed.

“Lift,” Old English lif/ian, past liff, past part. lifen.

Ligament, lig'ament. Ligature, lig'a.tur.

Ligament (in Anat.), a strong elastic membrane connecting the extremities of movable bones; ligament'al.

Ligature, a bandage, a tie in music, waxed thread used in surgical operations for tying veins or arteries, a double type-letter on one shank.

Ligan, li'gan, goods tied to a buoy and sunk in the sea.

Flotsan, goods left floating on the sea for transport; &c.

Jetsan, goods cast into the sea to lighten a ship.

Lat. ligamentum, ligat'ura, ligare, to lie; Fr. ligament, ligature.

Light, lite, medium of visibility, not heavy:

Light, light'er, light'-est; light-ness, light-ly.

Light, lite, to kindle, (past) lit or light'ed, (past part.) [lit] light'ed.

Light, to alight, lit [light'-ed], (past part.) [lit] light'ed.

Some contend that the verb “light” (to kindle) should be conjugated light, lighted, lighted, and the verb “light” (to settle) light, lit, but (1) there is no such distinction in the original verbs, (2) no such distinction holds in ordinary speech, (3) the verb “alight” is never conjugated alight, alt, alt, but always alight, alighted.

A lighted candle (not a lit candle), a candle burning.

Lights, lites, the lungs of quadrupeds. (So called from their lightness.) Not applied to the lungs of man.

Northern lights, the auro'ra borealis or “dancing fires.”

Lighten, lite'n, to ease, to illuminate; lightened, lite'nd; lighten-ing, lite'ning, easing. Lightening, lite'ning [flash].

Lightning conductor, a rod to protect from lightning.

Light'er, lite'er, a large flat-bottomed boat for loading and
unloading ships; light'er-man, one employed in a "lighter"; lighter-age, money paid for the use of a "lighter" (-age, something done, the charge for doing it).

Light-house, a lighted tower to warn ships of danger.

Light-dues, tolls on ships for the service of light-houses.

Light-ship, a ship with a light anchored near a shoal.

Lightsome, lite'söm, airy (-some, native suffix, "full of"); light'some-ness, light'some-ly.

Old English liht, lihting, lighting; lihtung, lightning; lihtingnes, lightness; lihtlice, lightly. (The interpolated y is quite useless.)

"Light" (to kindle), lihte[an], past lihte, past part. liht or liht[an], past lihted, past part. lihted.

"Light" (to settle), liht[an], past lihte, past part. liht or alight[an], past alighte, past part. alight.

The two verbs, therefore, should, in strictness, be conjugated thus:—

"Light" (to kindle), light, lit (not lighted), lighted (not lit).

"Light" (to settle) light, lit (not lighted), lighted (not lit).

Lignaloes, ligne-al'ëze, a grove or planting of aloes (Num. xxiv., 6); aloës-wood. (Latin lignum aloes, wood of aloes.)

Ligneous (R. lxvi.), lig'neüs, woody, resembling wood.

Lignine, lig'ni.ne, pure woody fibre.

Lignite, lig'nít, fossil brown coal, exhibiting the wood origin (-ite, a fossil). Lignitic, lig'ni.tik, adj. of lignite.

Ligniferous, lig'ní.for'ús, producing wood. (Latin férrens.)

Ligniform, lig'ni.form, resembling wood. (Latin forma.)

Lignify, lig'ni.fik, to convert to wood; lignifies, lig'ni.fiske; lignified, lig'ní.fik'ëd (Rule xi.); lignify-ing; lignification, lig'ni.fik'shun, conversion into wood.

Ligniperdous, lig'ní.per'dus, wood destroying. (Latin perdó.)

Lignum vitae, lig'núm ví'tee, the tree-of-life, i.e., the life-enduring tree. (Its wood is very hard and durable.)

Latin lignum, wood, ligneus, &c., lignifier, lignum vitae.

-like (native suffix lé), adj., resembling, like: as god-like.

Like (1 syl.), resembling, in the same manner; like'-ly, like'li-hood (R. xi., -hood, state, condition), like'li-ness.

Like'-ness, a portrait, resemblance; like-mind'ed.

Had like [to be drowned], Had like [to break his head], came little short of being, chanced, nearly.

Like, to approve of; liked (1 syl.), lik'-ing (Rule xix.).

Likes and dis'likes, attachments and aversions.

Likens, like'ën, to compare; lik'ened (2 syl.), lik'en-ing.

Likewise, like'-wise, also, in like manner.

(Like is used as a verb, adj., and adv., but should never be used as a conjunction; hence the following expressions should be avoided.)

Like you do, like you say (as). Like I do, like we do, like he is (as).

Old English lié, lié-ness, v. lié[an], past liéde, past part. liéod.
Lilac, *lɪlæk* (not *lɑɪlɑk* nor *lɑˈlɪk*), a shrub, a colour; Persian *lilāc*; Spanish *lilac*; French *lilas*.

Liliputian, *lɪlɪˌpjuːt.ɪ.ən*, dwarfish; a dwarf.

So called from Swift’s tale of “Gulliver’s Travels” to *Liliput*.

Lilt, a cheerful song, to sing cheerily, to do a thing dexterously; *lɪlt*-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *lɪlt*-ing.

Gothic *lulta*, Low German *litten*, German *litten*.

Lily, *plu.* lilies, *lɪlɪz*, a flower; *lilíəs*, adj. of lily, (not *lɪˈlɪz*), Rule lxvi.; *lilíəs*, *lɪlɪə.ˈsɛ.ə* (not *lɪˈlɪə.ˈsæ.ə*) the order containing the lily (*-aceae [in Bot.], an order of plants); *liled*, *lɨˈlid*, adorned with lilies.

Latin *lītum*, *lilaceous*, *lɪləˈi.ʃəs*, adj. of lily; *liliaceous*, *lɪˈliə.ʃə.ʃəs* (not *lɪˈliə.ʃə.ʃəs*), the order containing the lily (*-aceae [in Bot.], an order of plants); *lilied*, *lɪˈli.ɪd*, adorned with lilies.

Latin *lītum*, *lilíaceous*; Greek *leirion*; Spanish *lirio*.

Limacious, *lɪ.məˈʃi.ʃəs*, slimy, pertaining to a snail, snail-like.

(Lat. nouns in -ax, add -ious, not -eous for adj. suffix, R. lxvi.)

*Limacidae*, *lɪ.məˈsi.ˌde*, the snail family (*-idae, Gk. a family*).

Latin *līmāceae*, the slug or snail.

Limb, *lɪm*, a member of the body, the edge. *Limm*, *lɪm*, to draw.

Limbed, *lɪm.ɪd*, having limbs; limb-less, without limbs.

“Limb” (of the body), Old Eng. *lɪm*, “Limb” (border), Lat. *limbus*.

“Limb” (to draw or paint), Lat. *lūmnō*; Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate.

Limber, *lɪmˈber*, flexible. (Old English *lempe*, pliancy.)

Limbo, *plu.* limbos, *lɪmˈboʊz* (R. xlii.), the frontier of hell, where there is neither happiness nor misery; in limbo, in prison, in pawn, under restraint.

Italian *limbo*; Latin *limbus*, the edge.

Lime (1 syl.), an earth, a fruit, to smear with lime earth, to entangle; *limed* (1 syl.), *lim-ing*, *lɪmˈɪ.-y*, *lim-i-ness*.

Lime-burner; lime’-kiln, a place for burning lime-stone; lime’-water, water impregnated with lime; lime’-stone.

Slaked lime; *slʊkɪt-lɪm*; hydrate of lime or lime watered.


Lime-juice, *ˌjuːs*, juice of the lime-fruit; lime’-plant, the May-apple. Bird’-lime’, a glutinous substance for catching birds. Lime’-hound, a hound for boar-hunting.

“Lime” (the earth), Old Eng. *lɪm*, mortar, bird-lime; Lat. *limus*, mud; ge-limed, to glue; past ge-limed, past part. ge-limed.

“Lime” (the fruit), the citrus-*limetta*.

“Lime-hound,” the hound led by a *team* or string. (Fr. *lim*, a band.)

Limit, *lɪmˈɪ.t*, the utmost extent; boundary, to bound; lim’it-ing, lim’it-ed (R. xxxvi.), lim’it-ed-ly, lim’it-ed-ness, lim’it-er, lim’it-able; liminary, lim’it.ə.ˌtər ˈrɪ, restrictive.


Limited liability, money liability limited to the number of shares held. *Limited liability company, plu.-nies*. 
AND OF SPELLING.

Lim’it-less, without limit. Unlim’ited, illim’itable.

Latin lineas, gen. limitis, limitarius, limitatio, limitare.
French limite, y. limiter, limitation, illimité.

Limn, lim, to draw or paint. Limb, lim, a member of the body.

Limned, lim’d; limning, lim’ing; limn’er, lim’er.

Fr. enluminer, to illuminate; Lat. illuminare. “Limb,” O. E. lim.

Limp, flexible, to halt in walking; limped, limpt; limp’-ing,
limp’-ing-ly; limp’-er. (Old Eng. limp-halt, lame.)

“Limp” (flexible), Old English lemp, pliancy, = Latin limitas.

Limpet, lim’-pet, a shellfish. Limpid, lim’-pid; clear [stream].

“Limpet,” Lat. lepas, gen. lepādis: Gk. lepas, so called from it clinging to the rock (lepas, a bare rock or crag). “Limpid” (see below).

Limpid, lim’-pid, clear [running water]. Lim’pet, a shell-fish.


Limulus, lim’-u.lus, the king crab. (Latin limulus, crooked.)

Linch’-pin, the pin which fastens a wheel in the axle-tree.

Old Eng. lynis-penn, an axle-tree pin (Welsh pin, a pin or pen).

Linden, lin’-den, a lime-tree. (Old Eng. lind, the linden-tree.)

Line (1 syl.) a rope, a string, a row of letters, a lineament, a mark, a calling, a family descent, the 12th part of an inch.

The line, the equator. A line of battle, a rank or row of soldiers or ships arranged for battle. Line’-ner, one of a line of trading ships.

Troops of the line, the regular infantry regiments.
Horizontal line, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.
Vertical line, a line at right-angles to an horizontal line.
Parallel lines, lines equi-distant throughout.
Line of beauty, Hogarth’s dogma about a curve —
Line of defence, the line of fire of the flank of a bastion.
Line of dip, the slope of a stratum.
Line of fire, the direction in which the guns fire.
Line of march, the route taken by an army on march.
Line of operations, the different points of attack.
Right line, a straight line. Hard lines, ill-treatment.

Line, to cover the inside of a garment, &c.; lined (1 syl.), lin’-ing, covering the inside..., the material used for...
(The following change the quantity of the first vowel.)

Lineage, lin’-age, race, progeny (-age, Fr. collective suffix).

Lineal, lin’-al, in a direct line from some ancestor; lin’-al-ly; lin’-ear, consisting of lines; lin’-ear-ly; lin’-ear numbers, those which relate to length only; lin’-ear perspective regards the magnitudes of objects as they stand in reference to the vanishing points.

Ae’rial perspective takes cognizance of light and shadow.
Lineament, lin'ent.ment, feature. Lin'ement, embrocation.

Lineaments, lin'ent.ments, the distinguishing lines or marks of the face. Lin'ents, embrocations.

Old Eng. lne; Lat. linea, linealis, lineamentum, linearius, v. lineare, to draw lines; Fr. ligneage, ligneage, ligneaire, ligneament, liniment.

Linen (not linnen), lin'en, cloth made of flax, underclothing, made of linen; linen draper, one who sells linen cloth.

Old Eng. lnen; Lat. linum, flax; Gk. linon (with the i long).

-ling (native patronymic), offspring, descended from, and hence dim.: first-ling (first offspring), duck-ling (a little duck).

Ling, heather, a fish of the cod kind. (Danish lyng, heather.)

Lingel, ling'gel, a little tongue of leather, shoemaker's thread.

Lingula, lin'.gül.lah, molluscs, with tongue-shaped valves.

Lingual, lin'.gwül, formed by the tongue; lin'gual-ly.

Linguadentals, lin'.gwäl.tälz, letters formed by the tongue and teeth, as d, t, dh, th.

Linguiform (-gu- not -gua-), tongue-shaped.

Lingel, lin'.gel, a little tongue of leather.

Lingula, lin'.gül.lah, molluscs, with tongue-shaped valves.

Lingulate, lin'.gül.late, tongue-shaped.

French lingual, linguiste; Latin lingua, lingūla.

Liniment, lin't.ment. Lineament, lin'ent.ment.

Liniment, an embrocation.

Lineament, feature, a distinguishing character of the face.

"Liniment," Latin linimentum, an ointment (lienere, to besmear).

"Lineament," Latin lineamentum, a diagram, an outline, a mark.

Link, one ring of a chain, a torch, to join by links or bonds;

Links, plu. of link. Lynx, links, a wild animal.

Link, linked (1 syl.), link'-ing; link-motion, -mō'shun, an apparatus for reversing steam engines.

Link'-boy, a street torch-bearer.

"Link" (of a chain), German ge-lenk.

"Link" (a torch), Lat. lychnus, a lamp or link; Gk. lucinos, a light.

Linnæan [system], lin'ne.an, that of Linnaeus, the Swede.

Lin'net, the flax-bird, so called from its feeding on flax.

Old Eng. lnece, the flax-finch (lin, flax); Welsh llinao (lin, flax); Fr. linothle. In Lat. carduelis, the thistle-bird, which is so called from carduus, thistle, on which it feeds.
Linoleum, lin'no-lē'-əm, floor-cloth on a basis of linen or flax.
Greek lino-, made of flax; Latin linum, flax, flax-thread.
Linseed (not lintseed), lin'seed, the seed of flax. (O. E. linsēd.)
Linstock, lin'stōk, a gunner's match once used for firing cannon.
   Compound of lint and stock, a stock or staff with a lint cap.
Lint, the fluff of scraped linen. (Old English linēt.)
Lintel, lin'tēl, the head-piece of a door or window frame.
   Spanish linel; French linteau (Latin linte-um).
Lion, fēm. lion-ess, li'ōn, li'o-ness. Lien, lé'en [on property].
   Lions, plu. of lion (the wild beast), places or persons of interest shown as sights.
Lionise, li'o-nīz, to show a person the sights of interest;
   lionised, lion-ising (Rule xix.), lion-iser.
   To see the lions, to see the things of interest in a place.
   The lion's share, the whole or a very disproportionate share.
Lion-hearted, li'ɔ-něrt, courageous. Lion's cub or whelp.
   Old Eng. leo, a lion; leon, a lioness; leōnc, lion-like; leon-hwelp, a lion's (or rather a lioness's) whelp; Lat. leo, gen. leonis; Gk. leōn.
Lip, part of the mouth; lip-less; lipped, lïpt, having lips; lip-yet; lip-serve, ostensible but not real service or attachment; lip-wisdom. Lip-salve, sarve.
   Old English lippe, a lip; German lippe; Latin lábium.
Liquefy, lik'wef'j, to melt; liquefies, lik'wef'i-zë; liquefied, lik'wef'i-dëd; liquefi-er, lik'wef'i-ər (Rule xi.); liquefi-ing; liquefi-able, lik'wef'i-a.b'l.
   Liquescent, lik'wes'CENT, becoming fluid (deliquescent).
Liquefaction, lik'wef'kshən, solution; liquefacient, lik'wef'kshənt, a promoter of liquefaction.
   Latin liquēfācio, liquēfactio, liquēfio, liquesco (to melt).
Liqueur (French), lik'kwar', a cordial. Liquor, lik'ker, spirits.
   Liquid, lik'kwid, a fluid; liquid-ly, liquid-ness.
Liquidise (R. xxxL), lik'kwid'i-zə, to reduce to a liquid state;
   liquidised (3 syl.), liquidis-ing (Rule xix.), liquidis-er.
Liquidate, lik'kwid'i-ät, to discharge a debt; liquidat-ed (R. xxxvi.), liquidat-ing (R. xix.), liquidat-or (R.-xxxvii.).
   Liquidation, lik'kwid'i-shən, payment, solution.
Liquor, lik'wər, an intoxicating beverage, as "spirits";
   liquored, lik'wərd; liquor-ing. (Americanisms.)
Liquor sanguinis, lik'kwór sän'gwë-nis.
   Latin liquēitus, liquēāre, supine liquēātūm, liquor (v. liquāre, to melt); French liquefaction, liquefi-able, liquefi-er, liquor, liquefie, liquer, liquider, liquidation.
Liquorice, *lik*.'er.ɪs* (not *lik*.'er.ɪʃ), the root of a plant from which a sweet drug, called *Spanish liquorice*, is made.

Liquorish, *lik*.'er.ɪʃ, sweet: as a *liquorish tooth*.

Latin glycyrrhiza; Greek *glukus rhiza*, sweet root.

Lisp, to convert sibilants into liquidantals in speaking; *lisped, lispt*; *lisping*, *lisping-*ly, *lisping-*er.

Dutch *lisp*en; German *lispeln*, noun *lispel*.

Lissom, *lis*.'sum (colloquial), for *lithesome*, pliant.

List, the salvage of cloth, an inventory, hearken, to desire.

Lists, a place enclosed for tournaments, &c.; *listed, listing, lisped, lisp*'-ing, *lisped*, spiritless; *lisped-*ly, *lisped-*ness.

To enter the lists, to compete with others.

The civil list, the household expenses of the sovereign.

Old Eng. *líst*, salvage of cloth, a catalogue, *lis-ted, purposeless*.

Listen, *líst*'-n, to hearken; *listened, lis*'-ned; *listening, lis*'-ning; *lis*'-ner.


Litany, plu. *litanies* (Rule xliv.) Liturgy, plu. *liturgies*, lit'i.-n.ay, plu. lit'i.-näz; lit'i.-är.djü, plu. lit'i.-är.djüz;

Litany, a part of the liturgy (being a humble supplication);

Liturgy, the whole church service contained in the Common Prayer Book; *liturgic*, *liturgical*.


Literal (one t), *lit*.'är.tì, exact. Littoral (double t), *lit*.'ö.rööl, relating to the sea-shore. (Lat. *litorális*, *litus*, the coast.)

Literal-*ly*, *literal-*ness; literality, *lit*.'är.tì.*i.ty.

Literary, *lit*.'är.rì.ry, one who follows the profession of literature, book-learned.

Literate, *lit*.'är.rate, a degree given to non-university candidates for ordination. *Illiterate*, uneducated.

LIterati, *lit*.'är-rayt'ì.ty, men of erudition.

Literatim, *lit*.'är-rayt'ì.tim, literally; *literator* et verba'tim (Latin), letter for letter and word for word.

Literature, *lit*.'är-ra.ture, all books, except those on science and art; *polite literature*, *polite* lit'är.cal*re* or works of taste as poetry, belles-lettres [bel lë'të:]. (See Letter.)

Lat: *litérëlis*, *litérërius*, *litérëtura*, *litérëtus*, plu. *litéëtik*.

(The absurdity of spelling letter with *lë* is due to the French, but we have avoided their error of double *t* in the derivatives.)

Litharge, *lith*.'ärge, partially vitrified protoxide of lead.

Lat. *lithargyros*, the scum of silver; Gk. *lith-arguros*, stone of silver.

Lithe (1 syll.), flexible; *lithe-*ness; *lithe-*some, -*söm* (colloquially *lis*.'söm); *lithe*some-*ness, *lithe*some-*ly*.

Old English *lithe*, *litelde*, *lithite*, adv.; *lithenes*, *litheness*.
Lithia, *lithˈi.əh*, an alkali found in petˈəlɪt (3 syl.)
Lithˈi.um, a metal obtained from lithia.

Lithic, *lithˈɪk* [acid], uric acid, an acid liable to form into "calˈəlus." Lithics, medicines to prevent the formation of calˈəlus; lithiasis, *li.θˈi.ə.sis*. (Gk. lithos, a stone.)

Litho-, *lithˈo* (Greek prefix); stone, made of stone (*lithos*).

Lithˈo-carp, carpolite, a fossil fruit. (Gk. karpos, fruit.)

Lithˈo-chrome, *-krˈəm*, the impression on canvass of a painting in oils upon stone. (Greek *chrˈəmə*, colours.)


Lithography, *li.θˈo-grə.fɹ*, the art of drawing on stone; lithographer, *li.θˈo.grˈəfˈər*, one who lithographs.

(Greek *lithos graphˈo*, I write or draw on stone.)

Lithoidal, *li.θˈo.iˈdəl*, of stony structure or aspect. (Greek *lithos eˈidos*, stone likeness or resemblance.)

Lithology, *li.θˈo.lo.dʒɪ*, that part or science which treats of rocks without reference to their fossils; litho-logic, *lithˈo.loˈdʒɪk*; litho-logical, *lithˈo.loˈdʒɪk.lˈɪdْ*; litho-logical-ly; lithologist, *li.θˈo.lo.ˈdʒɪ.ʃt*. (Greek *lithos-logos*, treatise about stones.)

Lithophagus, *li.θˈo.fə.gəs*, eating or swallowing stones or gravel [as some birds do]; lithophagi. *li.θˈo.fə.ˈdʒɪ*. (Greek *lithos phagˈo*, I eat stones.)

Lithˈo-phrase, *-fɹəs*, pictures on thin sheets of white porcelain for lamps and other transparencies. (Greek *lithos phanˈo*, stone transparent.)

Lithˈo-photography, *-fəˈtɹə.fɹ*, the art of photographing drawings done on stone. (Greek *lithos pʰoˈd-gريف*ˈhɒ*, I draw-by-light from stone.)

Lithˈo-phyte, *-fɹt*, a stone-plant; as coral;

Lithˈo-phytic, *-fˈtɪk*; pertaining to stone-plants.

(Greek *lithos phutˈo*n, stone plant or growth.)

Lithornis, *li.θˈo.rnˈɪs*, fossil [remains] of birds. (Greek *lithos orˈna*, stone [remains] of birds.)


(Greek *lithos teˈno*, I cut [for] the stone.)


(Greek *lithos trˈɪbo*, I rub [to pieces], the stone.)

(Greek *lithos*, Latin *fritus*, a rubbing or grinding of the stone. This hybrid should be *lithotrposite*.)

Ligate, *ligate*, to contest in law; *litigated* (Rule xxxvi.), *litigating* (Rule xix.), *litigated* (Rule xxxvii.)

Ligament, one engaged in a law-suit; litigation, *litigation*, a law-suit, a contention.

Litigious, *litigious*, *litigious-ly*, *litigious-ness*.

Latin *litigatio*, *litigatus*, *litigare* (litis, gen. litis, strife).

Litmus, a darkish blue pigment prepared from certain lichens (*litches*); *litmus-paper*, unsized paper coloured with litmus and used as a test for acids which turn it red.

German *lack-muss* or *lake-moss*, a moss which produces archil.

Litter, *litter*, straw for the bed of horses, straw for cattle yards, a hand-barrow for a coffin, a brood of pigs, disorder, to strew about, to bring forth a litter of pigs; *littered*, *littering*; *litterer*, one who litters a room.

French *litifwe* (letus, Latin leetus, Greek lechēs, a couch or bed).

Little, *little*, (comp.) less, lesser, (super.) least, small, trifling; *little-ness*; little by little, slowly, in small quantities.

"Little" is the supplied positive of *less*, *least*, as "good" is of *better*, *best", and "bad" of *worse*, *worst*. The real positive is lost.

Old Eng. *lytel*, comp. *lesse*, super. *last*. "Less" is a contracted form of *lesser* (*less* or *less*). Lesser is only used in contrast to greater, and never in contrast to much.

Littoral (double *t*), *littoral*, pertaining to the sea-shore.

Literal (one *t*), not figurative, exact. *Littoral Concrete*.

In Latin there is only one *t* to either of these words. "Littus" is a poetical form of *litis*. Our word is the French blunder *littoral*.


"Litany," Gk. *ta litanē*, the prayers (*tē, prayer*); Lat. *litania*.

Live, *liv* to exist with animal or vegetable life; *lives*, *lived*, *living*; *lived*, *lived*; *lived* (R. xix.); *lived*, one who lives, part of the animal body, [lights, *q.v.*]; *live-long*, *lived* long.

The living, those now alive. A living, church preferment.

(The following have the "i" long.)


*Life*, *plu. lives* (each 1 syl.), vitality; *life-like, life-less*, *life-less-ly*, *life-less-ness*, *life-time*.

Old Eng. *lif, liffc*, adj., lively, *lifless, lifeless, liffeast, lifelessness*, v. *liffan*, past *lifde*, past part. *lifot*; also *lifb(an), lifbode, lifbod* (from which verb we get our short *r*).

*Liver*, *liv'er*, part of the body (it secretes bile), one who lives.

Old English *livor*, the liver, but *lybore*, one who lives.

*Livery*, *plu. liveries, liv'er-ri*z*, a manservant’s uniform.

*The liv'ery*, the whole body of liverymen in the city of London.

*Liv'er*man, *plu. liv'erymen*, a freeman of one of the 96 guilds of London entitled to wear a livery gown.

*Livery-stable, liv'er-ry stah'bi*, a stable where horses are fed or kept for hire. (French *livrée*, v. *livrer*, to deliver.)

A “livery” is a dress *given* to a servant; “livery stables” are stables where horses are “delivered” into the charge of a keeper.

*Livid*, *liv'erd*, a leaden blue colour; *liv'id-ly, liv'id-ness*.

Lat. *lividus*. “Lividity” (Lat. *lividitas*, blueness) might be introduced.

*Lixivium*, *lixiv'i.ium*, water impregnated with wood-ashes.

*Lixiviate, lixiv'i.atc*, to impregnate water with wood-ashes; *lixiv'i.at-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *lixiv'i.at-ing* (R. xix.); *lixiviation, lixiv'i.a'tion; lixiv'i.al*, *lixiv'i.al*.

Latin *lixivium* (lix, lye); French *lixiviel*, *lixivation*.

*Lizard*, *liz'ard*, a reptile. Fossil lizards are called *sau'rians*.

French *lezard*; Latin *lacerta*. “Saurian,” Greek *sauros*, a lizard.

*Lizard Point* (Cornwall), a corruption of *lazars*’ *point*, being a place of retirement for lazars or lepers.

*Llama* (Peruvian), *lah'mlah*, an animal of the camel kind.

*Llanos* (Spanish), *lal.nnöze*, treeless plains along the Orinóco.

*Lloyd’s*, part of the Royal Exchange (London) set apart for ship brokers. *Lloyd’s* agents, persons in divers parts of the world who supply shipping news to the underwriters.

*Lloyd’s list*, a daily sheet of shipping intelligence.

Originally rooms at *Lloyd’s coffee house* were set apart for the purpose.


(*Load, a corrupt form of the verb *lade*, from the past tense *hâd.*)

*Load'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *load'-ing, load'-er*.

*Laden, lay'd'an*, the original past part. of the verb *lade*.

*Loaded*, regards the act; *laden*, the effect.

“Loaded” denotes that the act of packing is complete,
“Laden” implies that the object referred to is quite full or as heavily weighted as it ought to be.

The ship was well loaded, i.e., the act of packing it was well done.
The ship was well laden, i.e., was heavily freighted or burdened.
The gun was loaded, charged (not laden or heavily freighted).
The horse was heavily laden (burdened).
Laden with sorrow (oppressed): laden with cares.
I am loaded with presents (not oppressed or weighted), like a letter carrier or pack horse, but “am in the reception of a large number.”

Old English hlædan, past hlæd, past part. hlæden.

Loadstone, lode-stone, a magnet (this should be lode-stone); load-star, the pole-star (this should be lode-star).

(The first part of these words has no connection with “load.”)

“Load-stone,” the stone or ore that leads or guides (O. E. lād[an]).

Load-star,” the star that guides (O. E. lād[an], to lead or guide).

Loaf, plu. loaves, lōf, lōvz (all words in -af, and all but one (gulf) in -if, form the plu. by changing “f” or “l” into -ves, Rule xxxviii.), a mass of bread bigger than a roll, a conical mass of white sugar.

O. Eng. hād, bread. Lord is hād-or, the cause or carrier of the bread.

Loafer, lōf'er, an idle man who obtains a living by sponging on others; loaf'-ing, living by sponging on others.

Spanish gallofa, a lazy indolent life, gallofa'r y gallofa'r, to saunter about and live on alms; German lauter, a running fellow.

Loam, łōm', sandy clay; Loom, a weaving machine.

Loam-y, łō'.my (not loo'.my), containing loam, like loam.

“Loam,” Old English lām, or laam. “Loom,” so called from Sir Thomas Loom, who set up the first at Derby for weaving raw silk.

Loan, łōn', something lent. Lone, desolate, lonely.

“Loan,” Old Eng. lōn, v. lōn[an], to lead. “Lone,” alon' [all one].

Leath (to rhyme with both), reluctant. Loathe (to rhyme with cloth); to detest; loath-some, lōth'-sym (some, full of what disgusts); loath-some-ness, loath-some-ly.

Loathe, to detest; loathed (1 syl.), loath'-ing, loath'er.

Old Eng. lōth, enmity, hateful; v. lōth[an], past lōthode, p. p. lōthod.

Lōb, to droop; lobbed, lōbd; lobb'-ing (R. i.) (Welsh llofb.)

Lobby, plu. lobbies (Rule xlv.), lōb'.biz, an antechamber.

German laube, a shed, an arbour, with -y diminutive.

Lōbe (1 syl.), the lap or soft part of the human ear, a division of the lungs, liver, &c., a division of a leaf, seed, &c.; lobed (1 syl.), having lobes; lōbate (2 syl.), having lobes; lobule, lōbule, a little lobe (ule, Lat. dim.); lōbular.

French lōbe; Latin lōbus: Greek lōbōs, same meanings.

Lobelia, lō.be'ē.iē.ah (should be lō.bē'ē.iē.ah), a genus of plants.

Lobellaceae, lō.be'ē.iē.zē.sē.ē, the “order” of the above.

(In Botany the termination -acae denotes an order.)

So called from Matthius de Lobel, Flemish botanist (1533-1616).
AND OF SPELLING.

Loblolly, lob.lob.'ly, gruel and other spoon-food; loblolly-boy.

Welsh lob, a doll; Archaic loll, a spoilt child, with -ly dim., "a stupid little spoilt child." When seamen apply the word to spoon-food, they mean food only fit for a loblolly. (See Lollypop.)

Lobster, lob.'ster, (male) cock-lobster, (fem.) hen-lobster, a crustacean (Rule lxii., termination -ster).

Old Eng. loppestre or lopustre; Lat. locusta, a locust or lobster.

Local, lo.'kal, limited to a locality; lo'cal-ly.

Locality, plu. localities, lo.'kal.i'tiz, a circumscribed spot.

Localise (R. xxxi.), lo.'kal.iz, to limit to a circumscribed spot; localised, lo.'kal.iz'd; lo.'cal.is-ing, lo.'cal.is-er.

Localisation, lo.'kal.i.zay.'shun; locable, lo.'kal.'bi.

Locate, lo.'kat, to establish in a special place or position; locat'ed (Rule xxxvi.), locat'ing (Rule xix.)

Location, lo.'kat.'shun; situation, state of being located.

Latin locatis, locabilitis, locatio, locare, supine locatum, to place (locus, a place); French local, location (a law term).

Loch, lo.'k, a bay, an arm of the sea. Lock, an instrument.

(In Scotch the "ch" is guttural.)

"Loch," Gaelic loch; Welsh loch, a dam. "Lock," Old English loc.

Lochaber-axe, lo.'k kai.'ber ax, a pole with an axe-head.

So called from Lochaber, in Scotland, where it was first made.

-loch (native suffix), nouns, gift, state: wed-lock.

-loch (native suffix -leac, a herb), plants: as hem-lock.

-loch (native suffix -loce), nouns, a tuft of hair: fet-lock.

Lock, a tuft of hair, a machine for making [doors] fast, the trigger, &c., of a gun, the part of a canal confined by gates, to lock; locked, lokt; lock' -ing; lock-age, toll paid for passing through a lock (-age Latin; toll, service); lock' -er, a cupboard or box which may be locked; lock' -et, a little tuft of hair. Lock-jaw, rigidity of the lower jaw. Lock-smith, a maker of locks. A lock-up, a temporary prison. Dead-lock, a complete stoppage.

Old English loc [of a door], loca, a lock or prison; locc [of hair], v. loccan, past loco, past part. locen, to lock, to fasten.

(If there are these distinctions have been abolished.)

Locomotion, lo.'ko.mo.'she.n, the act or power of moving from place to place; locomotive, lo.'ko.mo.'tiv, a steam-engine to draw railway carriages; locomotivity, lo.'ko.mo.'tiv'i.ty.

Fr. locomotion, locomotif. Lat. locus mo'tio, motion from) a place.

Locust, lo.'küst, a winged insect. (Latin locusta.)

Lode, a mineral vein. Load, lo'd, a burden. Lode-stone and lode-star (better than loadstone, loadstar).

Old English līd, a lode. Lode-stone, lōde-sta'rn, lōdan, to guide.
Lodge, the cottage of a park gate-keeper, to deposit for safe keeping; to abide in hired rooms; lodged (1 syl.), lodg'-ing (Rule xix.); lodg'-er, one who lives in hired rooms.

A lodg'-ing, hired apartments, temporary abode.

A lodg'-ing-house, a house let off in apartments for lodgers.

To lodge a complaint against [one], to inform against.

Old Eng. log[ian], to lodge, to deposit, past logged, past part. logg'd.

Loft, a floor over a stable; cock-loft, a loft over a loft; hay-loft, a loft where hay is stored; rood-loft, a gallery in churches to hold the rood or representation of the crucified Saviour.

Lofty, lōf'ty, tall; lof'ti-ness (Rule xi.), lōf'ti-ly.

Dan. loft; Ang.-Sax. lyfletōr, an aerial dwelling, lyten, lofty.

Lōg, a piece of cleft wood for fires, a clog fastened to the foot of a horse, a registry used on board-ship, &c.

Lōg-book, the book for registering a ship's rate, &c.

Lōg-line, a line used at sea for measuring the rate at which a ship is moving; log-house, a house constructed of logs.

Logwood, a heavy red wood employed in dyeing, &c.

Water-logged, -logg'd, rendered motionless by leakage.

Log-rolling, to aid in collecting logs, to aid in any-way.

Old English clot, a log; Welsh cloigen, anything tied to another; Dutch log, heavy.

Logan-stones, lō'gān stōnz (corruption of logging-stones), weather-worn blocks of stone, so finely balanced that a very slight force will make them rock; rocking-stones.

Log (Cornwall) means to oscillate (Halliwell).

Logarithm, lōg'ā.rithm, one of the exponents of a series of powers and roots; logarithmic, lōg'ā.rith'mik; logarithmical, lōg'ā.rithm'l. Also logarith'mical-ly.

Logarithms, lōg'ā.rithmz, the logarithmic system.

Fr. logarithme, logarithmique; Gk. logos arithmos, proportion number.

Log'-ger-head, -hēd, a dunce; at logger-heads, in dispute; to go to logger-heads, to contend (log and head).

Logic, lōdʒ'ik, the science of ratiocination; logical, lōdʒ'ik. Also logical-ly; logician, lō.điʃ. The plural is the better form.
Log'o- (Greek prefix), nouns, a word. (Greek lögós, a word.)

Logography, lög'o grafi'je, a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter: as δ ρ hand, * star, o circle, &c.

Logographic, lög'o grafi'je ik; logographical, lög'o grafi'je kāl; logographically.

(Logos grapho, I write a [whole] word [at once].)

Logographie, log'o grafi'je ik, a word puzzle, the word selected (by different arrangements of the letters, or by certain omissions) form other words: thus P.L.A.T.E will form

1. petal, lapet;
2. pate, peat, peal, late, leat, leap, teal, tale, tape;
3. ate, eat, let, lap, ape;
4. at, la! &c.

Logographic, lög'o grafi'je ik, of the nature of a logograph; logographically, lög'o grafi'je kāl; logographically.

(Logos grapho, I write a [whole] word [at once].)

Logomachy, log'o mæk'i, contentions about words, a war of words. (Greek lögós machē, a word battle.)

Logwood, a heavy red wood used in dyeing. The colouring principle is called haimatine (3 syl.), from haima, blood.

Loin (1 syll., rhymes with coin), a joint of meat: as a loin of mutton. The loins, part of the animal body.

French longe, pronounced lonz; Latin lumbus.

Loinette (no such word). See Lorgnette.

Loiter, loy'ter, to dawdle; loitered, loy'terd; loiter-ing, loiter-ing-ly; loiter-er. (German lotter-bett, lazy-bed.)

Loll (Rule 5.), to hang and lounge listlessly about, to hang out loosely, as a dog's tongue; lilled (1 syll.), loll-ing.

Lollipop, lōl'lopop, an idle sloven, to lounge and loll about; lollipop-ed, loll'op-ing, lol'lop-er.

Lollard, lōl'lar'd, one of the early reformers in Germany. The term was applied in England to the followers of Wickliffe. An older form is loller; lollardism, lōl'lar'dizm.

Lollipops, lōl'lopop, a sweetmeat made of treacle.

Lottle, archaic, a little spoilt child, and "pop" (Italian poppare, to suck), our pop, food eaten by sucking it, "food for little children to be sucked," or lollie pup, the child's playthings. (Fr. poupée.)

Londoner, lōn'där'er, a native or inhabitant of London; London-ism, cockneyism; London clay, that of the London basin. (Ang.-Sax. forms Londen, Lunden, -burh.)

Long, (comp.) long-er, (super.) long-est, long’ger, long’gest, extensive in regard to time, quantity, or extent, to crave. Long, verb (always followed by for or after), to desire earnestly; longed (1 syl.), long-ing; long-er (not long’ger, like the comp. adj.), one who longs. Long-ish (-ish added to adj., is dim., added to nouns it means “like,” R. lxvii.) Long ago, far back in time; long-boat, -boat, the longest boat belonging to a war-ship; long-bow, a bow the height of a man; To draw the long-bow, greatly to exaggerate one’s own prowess or achievements.

Long dozen or bakers’ dozen, thirteen for twelve. Long hundred, -hūn’drēd, six score, or 120 for 100. Long-headed, -hēd’’ēd, sagacious, foreseeing. Long-lived, -lived, living for a long time. Live-long [day], liv-löng, the entire [day]. Long-range (2 syl.), the greatest range of a gun or cannon. Long-shanks, having long legs, sobriquet of Edward I. Long-sighted, -site’’ed, able to see to a great distance, wise to foresee events or calculate prospects. Long-stop (in cricket), the scout behind the wicket-keeper. Long-spun, tedious; long-suf’fering, patient. Long-Tom, a cradle for washing out gold “at the diggings.”

Long-tongued, -tungd, a blab, one who talks too much. Long Vacation, -vāc’ay’shi’n (in the law-courts), from August 10th to the end of October. (In Cambridge University) from the last week of June to the beginning of October. (In Oxford University), about ten days later. Long-wise (not long-ways), in the direction of its length. Long-winded, proisy and tedious.

Long-yarn, a sailor’s exaggerated tale of adventures; to draw a long yarn, to tell a very exaggerated tale. In the long run, in the final result. The long and short of it, in brief, the result without details. Length, length’-y, length’i-ness (Rule xi.), length’i-ly; length-wise, in the direction of the length. Length’en, to increase the length; lengthened (2 syl.), &c.

“Long” is both adjective and adverb. We have not retained the adverbial form long-ly (g-langlic), although we still use the word short-ly (applied to time). We have also the adverbs wide-ly, broad-ly, deep-ly, shallow-ly, lateral-ly; superficial-ly, &c.

Old English lang or long, (comp.) lengra, (super.) lengest, (adj.), but (comp.) leng, (super.) lengst (adv.); langlic, for a long time; v. langlian, (p.) langodic, (p. p.) langod, to lengthen or long-for.

Long-ly, long-lived; langmys (longness), that is, length. (“Longsome” langsum, long-lasting, might be re-introduced.)
Longevity, lön. djē'v. ty, great length of life; longeval, lön.- djee'v.ál. (Latin longēvitas, longēvus, longus œvum.)

Longitude, lön. djē'tūde. Latitude, lāt.'ūde.

Longitude, the distance east or west from a given point. Our point is a line drawn from pole to pole through the spot on which the observatory of Greenwich stands, from this meridian longitude extends 180 deg. east and west.

Latitude, the distance from the equator towards either pole. It extends 90 deg. north and 90 deg. south.

Longitudinal, lōn.'djē.tū'd.ān.āl; longitudi'nal-ly.

Longitude from the starting point, in the place sailed to.

Merid’ians of longitude, lines drawn from pole to pole at right angles to the equator (number optional).

Parallels of latitude, lines drawn parallel to the equator, across a map or round a globe (number optional).

Latin longūtūde, lātūtūde, longūtūdīnālis, lātūtūdīnālis (from longus, long, and lātus, broad). The ancient Romans supposed the earth to be a large plain bounded on the west by the Atlantic; and extending thence to an indefinite length in an eastern direction; similarly the southern boundary was the tropic of Cancer, whence it stretched indefinitely in a northern direction.

Loa, a game at cards. Lieu, lē’u, place; in lieu of, instead of.

Loosed, lood, fined for not having won a single trick; loo-table, a round table on a pedestal, more convenient for a round game like loo than an ordinary card-table.

Looby, plu. loobies (R. xliv.), loo’b’iz, a half-witted creature; loo’bi-ly (R. xi.), stupidly. (Welsh llabi, a looby.)

Look (short, not loo’k), a glance, a sight, to take a look; looked (1 syl.), look’-ing, look’-er, one who looks.

A looker-on, plu. lookers-on, one who looks on a transaction.

To look about one, to be vigilant. To look for, to expect.

To look after, to watch over. To look blank, to show in the face signs of great disappointment.

To look down on, to treat with contempt.

To look into, to examine. To look up, to brighten.

To look up to, to respect, to confide in.

Looking-glass, a mirror; look-out, a watch-tower.

(The oo before -k is shorter than when a labial or liquid follows: thus book (not boo’k), brook, coo’k, crook, hook, look, nook, root,shook, took; but fool (long), foo’rn, noo’n, pou’r, loo’p, &c.).

When the adverb is to follow “look,” and when the adjective—

If the word qualifies the verb it must be an adverb, but if it represents a result, and not the way of producing that result, an adj.

Examples—

The queen looked majestic at the drawing-room (not majestically), the result was a “majestic appearance.”
EXAMPLES (continued)—
You look scornfully (i.e., you look in a scornful manner).
You look superb (i.e., your appearance is superb).
She looks sadly (here sadly is an adj. = unwell).
She looks sad (i.e., distressed).
The moon looks bright (not brightly. It is the result).
She looked coldly on (in a cold manner). She looked cold.
She looked haughtily (i.e., in a haughty manner).
She looked haughtily (i.e., she appeared to be haughty).
Old Eng. loo'an, past loode, past part. lood, lookow, look now.

Loom, loo'm, a weaver's work-frame. Loom, loome, clayey mould.

Hand-loom, a loom worked by the hand;

Power-loom, a loom worked by steam;

Jacquard-loom, zhāk'hard-, a loom for weaving figured goods, invented by M. Jacquard, of Lyons.

"Loom," so named from Sir Thomas Loom, who introduced the first from Flanders, and set it up in Derby, for weaving raw silk.

Loom, to show imperfectly, as through fog or at a great distance; loomed, loom'd; loom'-ing. (O. Eng. leom[an].)

(Before labials and liquids -oo· is longer than when k, d, or t follows: thus "hook" (not hoo'k), "hood" (not hoo'd), "foot" (not foo't), but schoo'l, loo'm, noo'n, poo'r, loo'p, &c., have -oo· lengthened.)

Loon, loo'n, a good-for-nothing fellow. (Old Eng. lun, needy.)

Loop, loo'p, a noose, to make a loop, to fasten with a loop; looped (I. sy.), loop' -ing; loop-line, a connecting line on a railway; loop'-ing, running on together by semifusion.

To loop along, to walk with large strides.

Loop-hole, a peep-hole, a secret means of escape.

Gaelic lub, luba, a thong or loop; Irish lubam, to fold.

"Loop" (to run ore), is the Dutch loopen, to run.

Loose, loo'ce, slack. Lose, loo'ze, to suffer loss. Lūce, a pike.

Loose, loo'ce, to unfasten; loosed, loo'ed; loos-ing (R. xix.), loo'ce-ing; loos-er, loo'ce-er; loose-ly, loose-ness.

Loose-cash, small change of which no strict reckoning is kept.

Loosen, loo's'n, to unfasten; loosened, loo's'nd; loosen-ing, loo'ce-ning; loosen-er, loo'ce-nar.

To break loose, to escape from confinement.

To let loose, to set free. To play fast and loose, to act contradictorily for personal advantage.

Old English lys[an] or los[an], past lyste, past part. lyst.

Loot, loo't, plunder, to ransack for plunder. Lüte, a mus. inst.

Loot'-ed (R. xxxvi.), loot'-ing; loot'-y, a plunderer (E. Ind.)

Lōp, hanging down, heavier on one side than the other, to prune, to cut off; lopped, lōpt; lopp'-ing (R. i.), lopp'er.

Lōp-sided, having one side heavier than the other.

Lōp-eared, having hanging ears.

Welsh lab, a stroke; labio, to slap. "Lōp" (sided), Lat. labo, to totter.
AND OF SPELLING.

Loquacious (R. lxvi.), lo quà'shish, talkative; loqua'cious-ness; loqua'cious-ity, lo quà'shish'ty; loquacions-ly, lo quà'shish'ly.
Latin loqua'citas (lo quar, gen. lo quacis); French loquacité.

Lord, fem. lady, plu. ladies, lay'diz; landlord, landlady, the master and mistress of an hotel, the owner of property let to a tenant; to lord it over [one], to domineer; lord-ed, lord-ing, lord-ly, lord-li-ness (Rule xi.), lord-like.

Lord-ling, a little lord (-ling, dim.); lord-ship, the jurisdiction or territory of a lord, a manor (-ship, office, &c.)
My lord, your lordship, terms of respect in addressing a lord.
Lord, the supreme being; the Lord's day, Sunday.
The Lord's Supper, the eucharist. Our Lord, Jesus Christ.
Lord Advocate, plu. Lord Advocates (not lords...).
Lord High Chancellor, plu. Lord High Chancellors.
Lord Lieutenant, -lòw'ten'ant, plu. Lords Lieutenants.
Lord Justice, plu. Lords Justices. Lord Marcher, plu.
Lords Marchers.
(These Gallicisms ought to be abolished. They are just as silly as "Lords Mayors" would be.)

Lord Mayor, plu. Lord Mayors.
Lord Spir'itual, Lord Tem'poral, plu. Lords...
House of Lords, the legislative assembly of the peers.
Old English lóf'ord, loaf-earner; húfords-scipe, lordship.

Lòre (1 syl.), learning. Law, a statute. Lower, low'er, more low.

Lorgnette (Fr.), lor'n'yet'. Lunette, loo'net', a flat watch-glass.
Lorgnette, an opera glass, a double eye-glass which does not hold on by gripping the nose like a pince-nez.
French lorgner, to eye, to ogle. In French, lorgnette is a telescopic opera-glass, lorgnon or lunette a single eye-glass, lunettes an opera-glass not telescopic.

Loricate (one r), lórr'ik'ate, to cover with mail armour; loricat-ed (R. xxxvi.), loricat-ing (R. xix.), lorication.
Latin lorica'tio, loricà're, supine lorica'tum (lorica, a coat of mail).

Lose, loo'ze, to suffer loss. Loose, loo'ce, free. Lu'ce, a pike.
Lose, loo'ze, (past) lost, (past part.) lost (rhymes with frost); loser, loo'zer, one who suffers loss. Looser, loo'zer, more slack. Loss, privation; at a loss, perplexed, in perplexity.

The terminations -ose, -ost, are very irregular in sound.
(1) "-ose" = òze: chose, close, v. glöse, hose, nose, -pose (except purpose), prove, rose, those.
(2) "-ose" = òce: close(n.), dose, globose, jocose, morose, rugose, vorbose.
(3) "-ose" = òoz: lose, whose. (4) = us: purpose.
(1) "-ost" = òst: ghost, host, most, post.
(2) "-ost" = òst: cost, frost, lost, lost. (3) = ust: dest.

Old English losstan, past losade, past part. losed, los, loss.
To cast lots, to determine by the throw of a die.

To draw lots, to determine by drawing a slip of paper from a bag, &c. To pay scot and lot, to pay rates and taxes.

Lottery, plu. lotteries, lôt·tèr·iz, a distribution of money or goods by lots, the goods or money to be so distributed.

Lot, lot·er, portion, to sort in lots; lôt·ter·ing.

Loud, lòv·d (to rhyme with proud), noisy; (comp.) loud·er, (super.) loud·est, loud·ly, loud·ness.

Louge (1 syll.), to loiter about. Lunge, to thrust at. Lung (q.v.)

Lounged (1 syll.), loung·ing (Rule xix.), loung·er.

Louvre (better louver), lou·ver, a window unglazed, but having cross-bars, like the windows of church towers, brewing-rooms, drying-rooms, and so on; louver-boards, the cross-bars of a louver-window; louver-tower, a wooden belfry, fitted all round with louver-boards.

Love, lòv, affection, to be fond of; loved, lòv·ed; lov·ing (Rule xix.), lòv·ing·ing; lov·ing·ly, lov·ing·ness, lov·ing·kindness; lov·er, lòv·er; lov·able, lòv·a·ble; love·less, lòv·less;
love-ly, lūv'-ly, (comp.) loveli-er, lūv'-li.er, (super.) love-li-est; love'ly (adv.) (rarely loveli-ly (R. xi.), lūv’.lī.ly);
loveli-ness, lūv’.lī.ness.

Love-apple, lūv’ap’pl, the toma’to; love’-charm.

Love’-child; a euphemism for a child born before wedlock.

Love’-fa’vour; love’-feast, lūv’-feest, a religious repast held by Wesleyan Methodists.

Love’-knot, lūv’-nōt, a knotted bow symbolical of mutual affection. Love’letter. Love’-lock, a curl over the forehead common in the reign of Elizabeth and James I.

Love’-lorn, forsaken by one’s lover; love’-ma’king, courtship; love’-sick, love’-to’ken.

Love’-lies-a-bleeding; the pendulous amaranth.

The termination -ove is very irregular, and has three distinct sounds:
(1.) “-ove” = ove: close, cove, drove, grove; love, rove, stove, strove, chove, wove.
(2.) “-ove” = uve: dote, glove, love, shove.
(3.) “-ove” = cove: move, prove, and their compounds.

Old English lōf, luflic, lovingly; lufiend, a lover; luflic, lovely; luflic, adv.; luf-lacen; v. luf(iant), past lufode, past part. lufod.

(We might re-introduce the adj. “lovesome” [lufs’um].)

Lōw (to rhyme with grow). Lō! behold.

Low, not high, mean, to bellow like a cow.

Low, (comp.) lōw’-er, (super.) lōw’-est; lower-most.

Lōw’-er, more low, to sink. Lour, lōw’r, to look cloudy; lowered, lōw’ered; lōw’er-ing.

Lōw’-ly (adj.), humble, meek; (comp.) lōw’li.er, (super.) lōw’li-est, lōw’li-ness (Rule xi.), lōw’-ness; low-life, mean-condition; low minded, mean spirited, humble-minded; low-spirited, depressed.

Low’lands, districts not hilly, opposed to Highlands (Scot’land); lowland’-er, an inhabitant of the lowlands.

Low’-water, the lowest point of the tide at ebb;

Low’-water mark, the depth of the tide at low-water.

Low’-pressure engine, a condensing steam-engine.

Low’-Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter, so called because it is at “the bottom” of Easter, which it closes.

Low’-bell, night-fowling (the birds are first roused by the tinkling of a bell and then dazed by a low or flame).

“Low’-bell,” Scotch lowe, glare: as “a lowe of fyre,” to “rays a great lowe” [flame]; Welsh lūg, a glare, lūga’n, teeming with light, lūgas, daybreak.

“Low” (depressed), Old English lōh, a deep pit.

Low affixed to names of places is the Anglo-Saxon lūō, a heap, a barrow, a small hill, rising ground: as Bed-low, Lud-low, &c.
Loyalty, Obedience, Royalty.

Loyalty, voluntary attachment to a sovereign, devotion of a wife, fidelity to one’s word, &c.

Latin lego, to choose (obedience from choice), “laws” are rules freely chosen by a governing body for the general good.

Obedience, conformity to a command, voluntary or not.

Latin ob audio, doing something because “I hear” the order.

Royalty is quite another word, and means the state or office of a sovereign. (French roi, a king; Latin rex.)

French loyal, tayanté (loi, law); Italian leale, lealty. These words have departed far from the Latin lēgalis, lēgātīas (lex, law).

Loz’enge, diamond-shaped, a lozenge-shaped sweetmeat; löz’enged (2 syl.), loz’engy. (French losange or lozange.)

Lüb’ber, a clumsy fellow; a land lubber, a sailor’s word of contempt for a landsman; lüb’ber-ly, awkward.

Lubber’s hole, between the head of a lower-mast and the edge of the top-mast, through which “lubbers creep” instead of trusting themselves up the futtock shrouds.

Lubber’s point, the mark on the inside of the compass-case indicating the direction of the ship’s head. So called because only a “lubber” would regard it in steering.

Welsh llab, a looby; llabies, a strapping wench; llabost, gawky.

Lubricate, lu’bri.kate, to make slippery with oil so as to diminish friction; lu’bricat-ed (R. xxxvi.), lu’bricat-ing (R. xix.), lu’bricat-or (R. xxxvii.); lubrication, lu’bri.-kay”’shün; lubricity, lu’bris’·i·ty, slipperiness.

Latin lu’bricātus, lu’bricāre, supine lu’bricātum (lu’bricus, slippery).

Lūce (1 syl.), a full-grown pike. Loose, loo’ce, slack. Lose, loo’ze.


Lū’cent, shining. (Lat. lūcens, gen. lūcentis (lūx, light), shining.)

Lucerne, lū’sern, a fodder for cattle. (French luzerne.)

Fr. Lucerne, in Switzerland, the south of which is famous for its pasture.

Lūcid, lu’sid, clear, distinct; lu’cid-ly, lu’cid-ness, lucid’ity.

Latin lūcītus, lūcītās, lūcītāre, to make bright (lūx, light).

Lucifer, lu’ser.fer, a friction-match, the morning-star, Satan.

Latin lūcifer (lux fēro, I bring the light).

Lück, a happy casualty; luck’y, fortunate; luck’y-ly (Rule xi.);

luck’-less, unlucky; luck’-less-ly, luck’-less-ness.

German glück, gluecklicher weise, luckily, unglucklich.

Lucrative, lu’krā.tive, profitable; lu’crative-ly.

Latin lucratīvus (lucrum, profit, v. lūcrāri, to gain profit).

Lucubration, lu’kū.bra’‘shün. Lubrication, lu’bri.kay”’shün.

Lucubra’tion, study at night time by lamp-light;

Lubrica’tion, moistening of machinery to decrease friction.
Lucubratory, lu'koo.bra.t'ry, composed by lamp-light;
Lubricatory, lu'bre.ka.t'ry, slippery.
Lactu-cretus, lactu-crē'tēs, lactu-brē're (lācūbrem, a torch, but
lābēctas, lubē-cēre, supine lubēcitum (lubēricus, slippery).
Ludicrous, lu'drū.cus, laughable; lu'dricous-ly, lu'dricous-ness.
Latin ludicrus (lūdus, sport), laughable.
Lues, loo'ze, a cankerous disease. (Latin lues, the plague.)
Luff (R. v.), to put the helm so as to bring the ship up nearer
to the wind; luffed (1 syl.), luff'-ing.
Luff-tackle, -tāck'-l, a "purchase" composed of a double
and single block. Luff-upon-luff, a luff tackle upon the
fall of another luff tackle.
Spring-a-luff! Keep your luff! orders to luff.
Danish luffe; French lôf, venir au lôf, au lôf, v. lofer.
Lug, the ear, to haul with difficulty; lugged, lūgd; lugg'-ing
(R. i.); lugg'-er, one who lugs, a vessel carrying lug-sails.
Lug sail, a sail bent to a "yard" hung obliquely to the mast.
Lug gage, the trunks, &c., of a passenger, goods
packed for conveyance by rail, &c. (O. E. a-lūc[a], to haul out.)
Lugubrious, lu.gū.bri.əs, doleful; ingu'brious-ly.
Latin lāgūbris (lāgūbrum or lāgūbra, a lamentation).
Lukewarm (not loo'·warm, "warm" to rhyme with storm),
tepid; luke'warm-ly, luke'warm-ness.
German laulich, warm (laut, tepid); Danish lunken, tepid.
Lull (Rule v.), a cessation, an abatement, to abate, to quiet;
lulled, lūld; lull'-ing.
Lullaby, plu. lullabies, lūl'lā.bi, plu. lūl'.la.bīze, a song to
quiet infants and soothe them to sleep.
"Lull," German lullen; Danish lulle.
"Lullaby," Gr. lūlē, Lat. lālāre (lālus, a lullaby). The "by" is
common to many languages, as Gr. pαυδός, to soothe. Lat. paco,
Russian bavst. Theword means "to talk or sing in order to soothe."
Lumbago, plu. lumbagoes (Rule xiii.), lūm.bā'goze, pain of the
loins; lumbaginous, lūm.bād'go.zəs, adj.
Lūm'bar, pertaining to the loins. Lum'ber, rubbish.
Lumbar-regions, -rē jūnzs, the lower part of the trunk.
Latin lūmbāgo (lumbus, the loins); French lumbago, lumbaire.
Lūm'ber, rubbish, bulky things which are not of use, to encum-
ber with heavy articles. Lūm'bar, pertaining to the
loins; lumbered, lūm'berd; lūm'ber-ing; lūm'ber-er,
one who lumber, one who deals in lumber, one who sells
and shapes timber, a backwoodsman; lumber-dealer or
lumber-broker; lumber-room, for boxes, &c.
Lumberjill, a pawnbroker's shop. The first pawnbrokers were Lom-
burds, and the places where the pawns were kept were called
"lumber-rooms." Thus Lady Murray writes: "They put all the
little plate they had in the lumber, which is pawnimg it."

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Luminary, plu. luminaries, lù'.mi.nài-rìz, a thing that gives light, a person who enlightens others; luminous, lù'.mi.nús; luminous-ly, luminous-ness; luminosity, lù.mì.nős'-ì.tì.

Lumination, lù'.mi.nay'-shùn, or Illumination, q.v.

Luminiferous, lù'.mi.nif'-shùn, light-producing.
Latin lù.minatio, lù.minus, lù.minósus, lù.minùre (lumen, light).

Lump, a mass, to throw into a heap, to strike; lumped, lù.mpt; lump-ing, lump-ing-ly; lump-ish, heavy (-ish added to nouns means “like,” added to adj. it is dim.); lump’ish-ly, lump’ish-ness; lump’y, lump’i-ness (Rule xi.)

Lump’ers, labourers employed by merchant-ships for loading and unloading cargoes.

Lump’en, a long fish of a greenish colour.

Lumps, a kind of brick, a mass of loaf-sugar larger than a “loaf” which is conical, or a “titler” which is flat at top.

Lump-sugar, loaf-sugar; lump-fish, the “sea-owl.”

German klump, der lump, the lump-fish, plump, lumpish, lumpen-zucker, lump-sugar, klumpig, lumpy.

Lù'namcy, madness supposed by the Romans to increase and decrease as the moon waxes or wanes; lunatic, lù.nátìk, one affected with lunacy; lù'natic asylum, -a.sf. lùm.

Lu'nar, pertaining to the moon; lu'nary, influenced by the moon; sublunar, sub.lù.nàrì, terrestrial.

Lunarian, lù.nair'rìan, an “inhabitant” of the moon.

Lunate, lù.nàtè, formed like a half-moon; lunat-ed, lu.nàtèd, crescent-shaped; lù.nation, lù.nay'-shùn, one revolution of the moon, a lunar month.

Lunar month, one day thirteen hours more than four weeks.

Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver (Latin luna, the moon), the name given to silver by the old alchemists.

Lat. lù.naris, lù.náticos, lù.nátìus, v. lù.nàre (lùna, the moon).

Lunch or luncheon, lùn'.shùn, a light repast between breakfast and dinner; to lùnch, to eat luncheon; lùnched, lùnch-ing. (Welsh llunc, a gulp, llùncu, to swallow at a gulp.)

Frequently said to be derived from the Spanish lúncas (the eleven o’clock repast), but as Mr. Skeat says (in Notes and Queries) why should we speak Spanish in such an everyday matter?

Lunette, lù.nèt, a flattened, watch glass. Lorgnète, lør.nèt. French lunette, an eye-glass, a watch-glass. “Lorgnette,” v. lór.nèt, to ogle. (In French a double-eyed opera-glass which does not hold on by gripping the nose is jumelle; if it grips the nose a pince-nez; a telescopic opera-glass is lorgnette; a single eye-glass is lorgnon.

Lùng, one of the lungs. Lunge (1 syl.), to thrust at in fencing.

Lounge, q.v. In common parlance we always say The lungs, except when we want to particularise, in which
case we add one, or specify which one: as one lung is affected, the right lung is sound, the left lung is gone.

Lung-wort, black hellebore, the leaves of which are spotted like tubercular lungs.

Old English lung, the lungs; lungwört, lungwort.

Länge (1 syl.), to thrust out in fencing. Lung, one of the lungs, v.s.; lunged (1 syl.); lung-ing (Rule xix.), lung-ing; lung-er, lung-er.

*French allonger, to lengthen (the arm), to make a thrust.

Lupercal, lu'-per-käl (not lu'-per'käl), a Roman feast day in honour of Pan, February 15th. (Latin lupercáliá.)

So called from lupercal, a cave at the foot of mount Palatine, where Romulus and Remus were said to have been suckled by the wolf, but really from Luperus, an Italian deity, which warded the sheep from wolves.

Lupine, lu'-pín, a flowering plant producing a kind of pulse.

Latin lupína, the lupin; French lupin.

Lurch, a rolling on one side, as a ship in a storm, a game won by a player before his adversary has scored a point.

To leave in the lurch, to leave in a helpless condition without one “point” in your favour.

To lurch, to roll on one side (as a ship); lurched (1 syl.), lurch-ing.

Lurcher (a corruption of lurker), one who lies in wait, and hence a poacher’s dog which “lurches” for game.

“Lurch” (to roll over), a corruption of the Welsh lluch, a throw; v. lluchiaw, to fling over.

“Lurch” (to lie in wait), Welsh llerc, v. llercian, to loiter about.

Lure, lú'r, an enticement, to entice; lured (1 syl.), lure-ing (Rule xix.), lure'-ing; lure-er, lure'-er; allure-ment.

*French leurre, a lure; v. leurrer; Latin lúram, a cord (for a snare).

Lú'rid, gloomy, overclouded. (Latin lúridus, lúror, paleness.)

Lúrk, lurked (1 syl.), lurk'-ing, lurk'-er, lurk'-ing-place.

Welsh llere, v. llercian, to skulk, to loiter, to lie in wait.

Lú'sious, lúsh'ús, sickly sweet; lú'sious-ness, lú'sious-ly.

Ital. lussuare, to be over fertile; lusso, luxury; lussuria, sensuality.

Lusíad, lu'sí'ád, the Portuguese epic by Camoëns, on the “discovery” of India by Vasquez da Gama.

Lusians, the Portuguese (-ad Gk. patron.), “the adventures of,” &c.

Lúst, sensuality, to long for (followed by after); lust'-ed, lust'-ing, lust'-ful (Rule viii.), lust'-ful-ly, lust'-ful-ness.

Old English lúst, v. lústan, past lúste, past part. lústed.

Lustral, used in purifications, pertaining to purifications; lustral, lústr'al, purifying feasts of the Romans.

Lustrate, lústr'ate, to purify. Illustrate, i.l'u's'trate, to explain or exemplify by pictures: Lústrat-ed (R. xxxvi.),...
lūstrāt-ing (R. xix.); lustration, lūstrā-shūn, the act of purifying, the purification feast. Ilustration, elucidation by pictures. Lustrāt-or (R. xxxvii.) Ill...

Latin lustrālis, lustrātio, lustrātor, lustrāre (lustrum, a public purification held every five years; Greek lutrōn, v. lutō).

"Ilustrate," Latin illustrāre, supine illustrātum, to make manifest.

Lustre, lūs′tēr, brightness, a sconce with ornamental glass pendants, (in Mǐn.) the sheen of metal which is of five sorts, splendent, shining, metallic, vitreous, or pearly.

Lustreless; lustrous, lūs′trüs; lustrously.

Fr. lustre; Lat. illustrā, bright; v. illustrāre, to throw light on.

Lustrum, plu. lustra, a period of five years, the interval between the Roman lustrations. (Latin lustrum, same meaning.)

Lusty, lūs′tē, sturdy; (comp.) lūs′ti-er, (sup.) lūs′ti-est (R. xi.), lūs′ti-ly, lūs′ti-ness, lūs′ti-hood (-hood, state, condition).

Old English lustīc, joyous; German lustig; Norse lystig.

Lūte (1 syl.), a musical instrument similar to the lyre but smaller, a composition for securing the joints of vessels, a putty made of clay, sand, and water, for coating retorts.

Lute-string, the string of a lute, a stout shiny silk (a corruption of the French lustrine, from lustre, shining).

To lute, to stop joints with lute; lūt′-ed (Rule xxxvi.); lūt′-ing; lutation, lūt′-a-shūn, application of lute.

"Lute" (musical inst.), Fr. luth; Ital. liuto; Germ. laut; Norse lut.

"Lute" (for stopping joints), Latin Ľūtum, clay or loam; Gk. lūmā.

Lutheran, lū′thē-रा, according to the theological system of Martin Luther, a disciple of Luther; Lutheranism, lū′thē-ra-ɪzm, the theological system of Luther.

Luxuriant, lūx′zu′-rānt, exuberant; luxur′iant-ly, luxur′iant-ness, luxur′i-ance, luxur′i-ancy. Luxuriate, lūx′zu′-rā-tē, to indulge (followed by in); luxur′i-āt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), luxur′i-ā-t-ing (Rule xix.); luxuriation, lūx′zu′-rā′-shūn.

Luxury, plu. luxuries, lūx′zu′-rīz (not lūg zhu′-rīz), whatever contributes to self-indulgence; luxurious, lūx′zu′-rī-I,-rī-‰ (not lūg zhu′-rī-‰); luxur′i-ous-ness, luxur′i-ous-ly.

Lat. luxūria, luxūriōsus, luxūriāns, gen. luxūriāntis (luxus, revelry).

-ly, "like," represents the native adjectival suffix -lic and the adverbial suffix -lice: thus "godly," "manly," "lovely," &c., are both adjectives and adverbs representing god-līc (adj.), god-līce (adv.), man-līc, man-līce, luf-līc, luf-līce. It is a pity that these distinctions have not been retained.

Lyceum, lī-sē′-əm (not līs′-ə-m nor lī′-sē′-ə-m), a place for lectures, a school, a theatre. Elysium, ē-līs′-i-ə-m, the heaven of classic mythology; elysian, ē-līs′-i-ən, adj.

Lyceum, at Athens, where Aristotle taught philosophy.

"Elysium," Lat. elysium, paradise; Gk. elusión (eluo, to set free).
Lychnis (not lychnus), *lyk'nis*, "ragged-robin," "catch-fly," &c. Greek *lychnis*, a lantern, the calyx being semi-transparent.

Lycopodium, *lêk'pô.dé.üum*, club-moss, its fine seed; Lycopodiaceae, *lêk'ko.pô.â.ü.ê.ü.ê.ê*, the order containing the above. (*aceae in Bot. denotes an order.*) Latin *lycopodiüum*; Greek *lûkûs pous*, wolf's foot.

Lydian, *líd'jân*, adj. of Lydia, effeminate, soft.


"Lie" (to falsify), O. E. *lêg[an]*. "Lie" (to recline), O. E. *lêg[an]*.

Lying, telling falsehoods, reclining. (See Lie.)

Lymph, *lîmf*, a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies; lymph-y, *lîm'fî*, resembling lymph.

Lymphatics, *lîmf.fût'âks*, vessels containing lymph.

Fr. *lymphé*, lymphatique; Lat. *lympfa*, lymphaticus; Gk. *nymphê*.

Lynch, *linch*, to punish without trial; Lynch-law, mob-law.

So called from James Lynch, a farmer, of Piedmont, in Virginia, who was very fond of taking the law into his own hands, and obtained the sobriquet of "Judge Lynch."

Lynx, *lynks*, a wild beast keen of sight. Links [of a chain].

Lyncean, *lyn'sè.ân* (not lynxean), adj. of lynx.

Lynx-eyed, *lynks-îde*, having very keen vision.

Lynx-sapphire, *lynks sôf'fûre*, a greenish blue sapphire.

Latin *lynx*, lynxus; Greek *lûks* (-û before x = “n” in Greek).


Lyric, *lîr'i.kî* [poetry], suitable to be sung to the lyre.

Lyrical, *lîr'i.kûl*; lyrist, *lî.rîst*, one who plays on the lyre; lyrist, *lî.rîst*, a lyric poet.

Latin *lyra*, lyrica, lyricus, lyricites; Greek *lûra*, lûrikos.

-Lyte (Gk. termination) nouns, denotes a substance which can be dissolved or decomposed: as electrolyte (Gk. *lûo*, to loose).
Mac, Scotch affix before proper names, meaning "son of." The Welsh affix is ap, the Irish O'; the English Fitz.

Macadamise (R. xxxi), mākˌədˌəməz, to make roads according to Macadam's system; macadamised, mākˌədˌəməzd; macadamising, macadamis-er (Rule xxxi).

Roadmaking on the plan of Sir John Loudon Macadam (1756-1830).

Macaroni, mākˌərəˌnē, a food, a dandy, an extravagant folly; macaronic, mākˌərəˈnīk, adj. applied also to a burlesque kind of poetry. Macaroon, mākˌərən; a cake.

Macaroni, a song. The Italian is un maccherone. The Macaroni Club consisted of flash-men aimed at foppery, extravaganz, insolence and prodigality (1773).

Macaw, mākˌōw, a bird of the parrot kind (Antilles, 2 syl.)

Maccabees, mākˌkəbēz, an heroic Jewish family, the name of four books of the Apocrypha; Maccabean, mākˌkēˈbēən.

Said to be formed from the initial letters of the motto M.C.B.I. ("Who is like to thee among the gods, O Lord," Exodus xv. 11).

Mace (1 syl.), an insignia of authority, a spice; mace-bearer, -bareˌer, or maˈcér, a beadle. Mace-ale, ale with mace.

"Mace" (of office). Fr. mase; Ital. massa, maˈzzärē, a macer.

"Mace" (spice). Ital. mace; Lat. macis; Gk. māˈcēr, mace.

Macerate, māsˈsēˌrāt, to steep in cold liquid either to soften the texture or to obtain an extract; mortify the body, to make lean; macerated, macerating; macerator.

Maceration, māsˈsēˌrāˈshən, is obtained by steeping a substance in cold water.

Infusion, inˈfə ˌshən, is obtained by steeping a substance [as tea or coffee] in boiling hot water.

Decoction, deˌkōkˈshən, is obtained by boiling a substance.

Latin māˈkērētĭo, māˈkērārē, supine māˈkērātūm (māˈkēr, thin).

"Infusion," Latin infusĭo, infundĕre, supine infusŭm, to pour over.

"Decoction," Lat. decoctō, decoquĕre, sup. decoctum, to seethe down.

Machiavellian, mākˈkēˌvəlˈeɪən (not māˈskĭ ˌvəlˈeɪən or māˈshēˌvəlˈeɪən), the political principles of Nicolo del Machiavelli, of Florence, which may be termed craft or "expediency," not uprightness and plain dealing, one who adopts these political principles;

Machiavelism, mākˈkēˌvəlˈizəm, state-craft or cunning.

Machicolation, māˌshēkˌəˈlājˌˈshən, erection of a gallery in a castellated building, having such a gallery.

Machicolated, māˌshēkˌəˈlātəd, furnished with a gallery from which pitch, &c., can be poured on invaders.

Low Latin machicolamentum; French machicoulis (mèche couler).
Machine, *māsheen′*, an instrument made by art, now applied to a compound contrivance and not to such things as knives, forks, spoons, spades, and so on; *machin-ing* (R. xix.), *māsheen′ing*, the working off of letter-press by steam;

Machinery, *plu. machineries, māsheen′.ē′rēz*.

Machin-ist, *māsheen′.ist*, a maker of machines;

Mechanist, *mēk′.ān.ist*, one skilled in mechanical work;

Mechanic, *mē.kān′.ik*, an artisan, one who gains a livelihood by doing "skilled labour" with his hands.

A "mechanist" makes such ponderous machines as steam engines.

A "mechanist" is skilled in smaller mechanical contrivances, and a "mechanic" is a workman who follows the instruction given him or the mechanical work of his trade.

*Ex. machine, mecanique, machiniste; Lat. māchēna; Gk. méchane.*

(The pronunciation of -ine as -en, shows that we have taken the word from the French and not from the Latin.)

Machination, *māk′.i.nay′.shūn*, a scheme, a plot; machinate, *māk′.i.nate′, to plot; machinat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *māk′.i.nay′.ted*; machinat-ing (R. xix.), *māk′.i.nay′.ting*.

Latin machinator, v. machinant. The ch = k directs us to the Greek mēchanēma, a device or trick (mēchos, contrivance).

Macintosh, *māk′.i.n.ō.tsh*; waterproof-cloth, a waterproof cloak.

Patented by Mr. Macintosh, from whom it takes its name.

Mackerel, *māk′.ē.rēl*, a fish; mackerel-gale, a gale which only ripples the sea, and is favourable for catching mackerel;

Mackerel-sky, a sky spotted and streaked with white and blue.

Welsh macrel; German makrel; French maquereau.

Macro- (Greek makrōs, large); *māk′.ro-*. 

Macro-cephalous, -sēf′.ā.lōs (in Botany), having a large head. (Greek makrōs kephalē, large head.)

Macro-cosm, -kōzm, the universe. Micro-cosm, *mi′.kro-.kōzm*, a miniature world, applied to man. (Greek makros, great, mikros, little, kōsmos, world.)

Macro-dactyle, -dāk′.tīl, a bird with long toes; macro-dactylic, -dāk′.tīl.ēk. (Greek dactylōs, a finger.)

Macrometer, *mā.krot′.erm., an optical instrument for measuring inaccessible objects; (Greek mētron.)

Mac-ro-pod, *mā.kro-.pōd*, crustacean with enormously long feet; macropodous, *mā.krop′.ō.dūs*, adj. (Greek makroi pōdes, long feet [pous pōdōs, a foot].)

Mac′ro-therium, -rē.′thi.um*, an extinct ant-eater. (Greek makros therion, the long [bodied] wild beast.)

Madd, deranged in intellect, to infuriate; (comp.) madder, (super.) maddest (Rule i.), maddened, madding.

Madden, madd’n, to infuriate; maddened, maddening, maddeningly, maddeningly; maddening, maddening.

Maddness, is insanity beyond personal control.

Insanity, is the dominance of fancy over reason.

Lunacy, is chiefly limited to legal phraseology.


Madam, pl. mesdames, madam, madame. “Madam” is contracted into ma’am, mum.

“Mesdames” in French is called madame, but is never so pronounced as the English plural of madam. The word is chiefly used in heading announcements of untitled ladies at levees, &c., and in trade circulars.

Madden, madd’n, to infuriate. (See Mad.)

Madder, a plant the root of which is used for dyeing red, madder; madder, dyeing with madder; madder lake, a colour obtained from madder. (Old English mæddere.)

Māde (1 syl.), past tense of make, q.v. Maid, a virgin.

Madeira, mā.de’rah, a wine from the island of Madeira.

Mademoiselle (French), mademoiselle; Miss (not madam...).

Madonna, madonna, the Virgin Mary, a picture of the Virgin.

Italian madonna; Spanish madona.

Madrepore, mā’d.rē’pō; a genus of corals; madreporite, mā’d.rē.pō’rite, fossil madrepore. (ite denotes a fossil.)

French madrépore; Italian madrepore, “mother-pore,” qui veut dire pore second, parce que ce polype semble engendré dans les pores de la croûte qu’il habite, Dict. Univ., &c.)

Madrigal. Glee. Madrigal, mā’d.rī.gāl, a very elaborate vocal composition for five or six voices in the ancient style of counterpoint and fugue. (Words pastoral.)

Glee, a vocal composition for three or four voices, less complicated than a madrigal. Originally gleeful, but now of any style, gay, erotic, bacchanalian, or pathetic.

“Madrigal,” Italian madrigale (fait de la ville de Madrigal ou de celle de Madrigalejo, en Espagne, où ce genre aurait d’abord été cultivé, Dict. Univ. des Sciences, &c.)

Maelstrom, mahl’strōm, a whirlpool; The Maelstrom, a whirlpool at the south end of the Loffōden Islands, off the west coast of Norway. (Norman mælstrōm.)

(The “e” is quite useless and the native spelling would be better.)

Magazine, mag’ga.zeen’, a storehouse, a strong building for the storing of gunpowder, a serial in pamphlet form.

The pronunciation of “zine” as zee is bad French for magazin; Arab, makhsen, a treasury.
AND OF SPELLING.

Magdeburg hemispheres, mag' .dē .berg  hēm' - iż , tserz, two brass cups for illustrating the force of atmospheric pressure.

Invented by M. de Guericke of Magdeburg, in Saxony.

Magellanic Clouds, ma .djēl .län' .iż ..., two white nebulae near the south pole, which revolve like stars.

First observed by Magellan [ma .djēl .län], the navigator.

Maggiore, ma .dijō' .rē (each g to be distinctly sounded), the scales, intervals, modes, &c., to be major, not minor.

Maggot, mag' .gōt, a small grub, an odd whim; maggotty, mag' .-gō .ty, full of maggots or whims. (Welsh naïceid, plu.)

Magi, may' .dji (plu. of magus, not in use), the "wise men" who came from "the East" to honour the infant Jesus; magian, ma .dji.län, a Persian priest; magianism, ma .-dji .län .izm, Zoroaster’s system of religion, philosophy, &c.

Latin magus, plu. maq: Greek magos, plu. magoi, a magian.

Magic, mādg' .āk, sorcery; magical, mādg' .āk .lāl; magical-ly; magician, mād .ijsh' .ān, one skilled in magic; magic lantern, mag’ ic square, &c.

Five of the sciences [taken from the French] end in “-ic” instead of “-ics”: viz., arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric.

Fr. magique; Lat. magicus; Gk. magikos (magus, a magician).

Magistrate, mādg' .īs .trātē, a justice. Majesty, mādj' .jes .ty.

Magistracy, plu. magistracies, mādg' .īs .trā .sīz, the office or dignity of a magistrate.

Magisterial, mādg' .īs .tē' .ri .āl; magiste’-rial-ly, magiste’-riel-ness. (Latin magistrātus [magister].)

Magna Charta, māg' .nāh kā' .tah (not tchā' .tah), the great charter of English rights extorted by the barons from King John. (Latin magna charta.)

Magnanimous, māg .nān' .i .mi .s, of noble spirit; magnan’imous-ly; magnanimity, māg' .nān' .i .mi .tē .ty.

Lat. magnānūmus, magnānūmitas (magnus animus, a great mind).

Magnate, māg' .nātē, a grandee. Mag’net, a “loadstone.”

Latin magnas, gen. -nātis, a grandee; magnes, gen. -nētis, a magnet.

Magnesia, māg' .nē' .zī .lāh, the protoxide of magnesium.

Magnesian, māg .nē' .zī .ān, adj. of magnesia; magnet’ic limestone, limestone with twenty per cent. of magnesia.

Magnesium, māg' .nē' .zī .ām, the metallic base of magnesia; Magnesium light (not magnesium...), a brilliant light produced by the burning of magnesium wire.

Sulphate of magnesia, sūl' .fātē ..., Epsom salt.

French magnésie (not dérivé de magnes, parce que cette terre a la propriété, ainsi que plusieurs terres argileuses, de napper à la langue, de l’attirer, comme l’aimant attire le fer. Rouqufort).

Magnesiû, in Thessaly, is generally given as the origin of the word.
Magnet, māgˈ.nēt, the loadstone. Magnetite, māgˈ.nē.tīt, a grandee.

Magnetic, māgˈ.nē.tī.ık, possessing the property of the lodestone; magnetical, māgˈ.nē.tī.ıkˈāl; magnetical-ly.

Magnetics (R. ix.), māgˈ.nē.tī.ıkˈs, the science of magnetism.

Magnetism, māgˈ.nē.tizm, the attractive power of a magnet.

Magnetise (Rule xxxi.), māgˈ.nē.tīz, to render magnetic; magnetised (3 syl.), māgˈ.nē.tīz-éd (R. xix.), māgˈ.nē.tīz-er.

Magnetisation, māgˈ.nē.tī.zāˈshon.

Magnetite, māgˈ.nē.tīt, an iron ore from which the finest steel is made, also called magnetic-iron.

Magnetic battery, magnetic dip, magnetic equator, magnetic fluid, magnetic meridian, magnetic needle, magnetic poles (poles, 1 syl.), magnetic telegraph.

Magneto-electricity, māgˈ.nē.tōˈ.lekˈtrizĭ.ty; electric phenomena produced by magnetism; magnetˈ.o-electˈrīc.

Animal magnˈ.netˈis.m, mesmerism;

Terrestrial magnˈ.netˈis.m, terreˈ.rēsˈ.trīˈ.āl (not terreˈ.rēsˈ.tchāl...), the magnetic power of the earth.

Magnetometer, māgˈ.nē.tōˈ.mē.ter, an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

Magnetomotor, māgˈ.nē.tōˈ.mōˈ.tōr, a voltaic series for the production of a store of electricity for exhibiting electromagnetic phenomena.

French magnˈ.dēˈtik, magnˈ.tizˈm, magnˈ.tīz;

Latin magnˈ.nes, gen. magnˈ.nis, magneticus; Greek magnˈ.ētis or (lithos) magnˈ.ētes ab inventore ejus nominis, Plin. 36, 25; a Magnˈ.ētis, Lydiae regiˈōn, magnˈ.ētum, quae sit patriis in finibus ortus. Lucr. vi., 909. Said to have been first discovered in the town of Heraclium, near Magnesia, hence called in Greek [lithos] Heraclia or Magnesia.

Magnificent, māgˈ.nīfˈ.sənt, grand, splendid; magnˈ.fīˈ.cənt-ly.

Magnificence, māgˈ.nīfˈ.səns, grandeur, splendour.

Magnifico, plu. magnˈ.fīˈ.kōs (Rule xlii.), magnˈ.fīˈ.kōˈ.zē, a Venetian grandee (Italian).

Magnify, māgˈ.nīˈ.fī, to enlarge; magnifies, māgˈ.nīˈ.fīz; magnified (Rule xi.), māgˈ.nīˈ.fīd; magˈ.nīˈ.fi-er; magˈ.nīˈ.fi-able, magˈ.nīˈ.fi-ing.

Latin magnˈ.fīˈ.fiˈ.tōˈ.s, v. magˈ.fīˈ.fiˈ.kō [fāˈkō], to make larger; French magnˈ.fīˈ.cēˈ.s, magnˈ.fīˈ.kō.

Magniloquent (not magnˈ.loˈ.kuˈ.nt), māgˈ.nīˈ.lōˈ.kwənt, pompous in words or style; magnˈ.loˈ.kuˈ.nt-ly;

Magniloquence, māgˈ.nīˈ.lōˈ.kwənsəˈ.k, inflated talk.

Latin magnˈ.loˈ.kuˈ.nēˈ.ts (magˈ.nīˈ.lōˈ.kwənsˈ, "tall" talking).

Magnitude, māgˈ.nīˈ.tūˈ.dō, bulk, size. (Latin magnˈ.īˈ.tūˈ.dō.)
Magnolia, *māg'nos.ī.ah*, a genus of plants.

**Magnoliaceae, māg'nos.ī.ā.sē.ē,** the magnolia "order."

Named in honour of *Pierre Magnol*, professor of botany, at Montpellier, 1633-1715. (-āceae, an order.)

Mag'num (Lat.), a large wine-bottle, two dozen of wine.

Magnum bo'num, a plum, ideal or supreme excellence.

Magpie, *māg'.pī*, one of the crow tribe. (Lat. *maj[or] pica.*)

Magyar, *māg'.yar*, one of the dominant class in Hungary.

The Magyars were the conquerors and founders of the kingdom of Hungary. They came from Central Asia or Scythia, under the leadership of Almus and his son Arpad, and are termed Ugari by the Slaves. The word means "the noble or illustrious."

Maharajah, *mah'.har rāj'.jah*, a Hindu sovereign or prince.

Mahl-stick, *mawl stīk*, for painters to rest their right hand on in painting. (German *maler-stick*, painter’s stick.)

Mahogany, *plu. mahogonies, māhōg'.ā.nīz*, a wood.

West Indian mahogoni; genus *Swietenia* mahogani.

Mahometanism, *mahōm'.ē.tān.īz*, the religious system of Mahomet; *Mahometan, māhōm'.ē.tān*, a Mussulman, adj. of Mahomet; *Mahometanise* (Rule xxxi.); *māhōm'.ē.tān.īze*, to convert to Mahomet’s "faith."

Mahometanised (5 syl.), Mahometanis-ing (Rule xix.)

*Mahomet*, born at Mecca, in Arabia (571-632).

The "Bible" of Mahomet is called the Koran (q.v.)

The epoch from which Mahometans begin to date is the Hegira or Flight of Mahomet (Friday 16th, 622).

Maid (1 syl.), a female servant. *Mād* (1 syl.) of the v. *make. *

Maid-servant, *plu. maid-servants* (not *maids-servants*);

mas. man-servant, *plu. men-servants* (not *man-servants*, see Gen. xii. 16). *Maiden, maid"n*, a young unmarried woman; *maid'en-ly*, modest, like a maiden; *maid'en-li-ness*, maiden-like; *maid'en-hood*, the state of virginity (-hood, state, condition); *maid'en-head, -hed*, virginity (-head, state, condition); *maid'en speech*, one’s first speech; *maid'en assize*, one at which there is no criminal. *Maid'en*, a Scotch guillotine.

Old English *magth, maeth-hād*, maidenhood. The Welsh *mag* is "the act of nursing"; *magwres*, a nurse; *magur*.

Mail (1 syl.) *Male* (1 syl.), one of the masculine sex.

Mail, scale-armour, tribute, an iron-mould, a post-bag, the letters conveyed by mail, &c.

Mail-clad, clad in mail armour; mailed (1 syl.)

Black-mail, forced tribute paid to freebooters.

Mail-train, mail-coach, mail-packet.
Mailed (1 syl.), sent off by mail; mailable, that may be sent by mail; mailing, preparing for the mail.

"Mail" (armour), French maille; Italian mailia.
"Mail" (tribute), Old English maet; Low Latin mallia = medallia.
"Mail" (an iron mould), Old English mail; Latin macula.
"Mail" (post), French malle, a bag; malle-poste, a post bag.
"Mail," French mâle; Latin masculus.

Main (1 syl.), to cripple, to blemish; maimed (1 syl.), main-ing; maimedness, maim-ed-ness.

Old Fr. mainemier, n. mehâgne; Low Lat. mainemâre, mehemium.


Sea, a large body of water land-locked, as the Baltic-sea, Mediterranean-sea, Black-sea, White-sea, &c.
Ocean, a larger body of water than a sea, and not land-locked, as the Indian, Atlantic, and Pacific oceans.

Main, one of the chief oceans.

Mane, the long neck-hair of a horse, lion, &c.

Main, plu. men, human beings full-grown of the male sex.

Main, chief; main-ly, main-deck, main-keel; main-land, the continent, the chief of an island group; main-mast, main-sail; main-sheets, ropes used for fastening the main-sails. (Sheet, in nautical language, “a rope used in setting a sail”); main-spring, main-stay; main-top, a platform over the head of the mainmast; main-yard.

Old English mægen (from mægan, to be able, our word may). “Main” (hair on the neck of a horse, lion, &c.); German mahne.

Maintain’ (2 syl.), to provide for, to persist in, to preserve; maintained’ (2 syl.), maintain-ing, maintain-er.

Maintenance, main-te-nance, board, support, &c.

Cap-of-maintenance, a cap of dignity once worn by dukes, the lord mayor’s cap of state; maintain-able.

French maintenir (from main tenir, to hold [in the hand].


Magistrate, a justice of the peace.

Majesty, grandeur, dignity. Your Majesty, title of address to a sovereign. The King’s (or Queen’s) most excellent Majesty, title given to royalty in formal documents.

Majestic, ma’djís’tik, stately, like a king; majestical, ma’djís’tik-ále; majestical-ly.

Fr. majesté; Lat. majestas (major, an elder). Henry VIII. was the first Eng. sovereign styled “His Majesty.” James I. added “Sacred” and “Most Excellent” (H. M., Her or His Majesty or Majesty’s).
AND OF SPELLING.

Majolica, *ma.jo'l.i.kah*, soft enamelled pottery, first introduced into Italy from *Majolica* [Majorca] in the 12th century.

Major, *may'ajor*, a military rank above captain and below [lieutenant] colonel, one who has passed his twenty-first birth-day, the greater; major-ship (-*ship*, office or rank);

Majority, *mü'ajor'i.ty*, the office or rank of major; the attainment of “full age.”

Major-domo, *plu.* major-domos, -*do'möze*, one who rules the house (a corruption of the Spanish *mayor-domo*).

Major-General, *plu.* Major-Generals;


Major Interval. Perfect Interval (in *Music*). “Major Intervals” are the 3rd and 6th, the 2nd and 7th. “Perfect Intervals,” the 8th, 5th, and 4th.

Major key (in *Music*), that in which all the intervals are either major or perfect. The 4th and 5th are perfect, the other four major.

The major or The major premise, -*pré'möss*, the first proposition of a syllogism, the second is the minor.

Latin *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great, also a mayor or seignior.

Make (1 syl.), past made, past part. made. Maid, a virgin.

Make, to fashion, to fabricate; *mák'-ing* (Rule xix.), *mák'-er*; make-shift, a temporary substitute; make-weight, something thrown in to insure good weight.

To make as if, to pretend that.

To make away with, to murder, to destroy, to spend.

To make believe, to pretend.

To make bold, to take the liberty, to dare.

To make for, to direct one’s movement towards.

To make free with, to treat without ceremony.

To make good, to indemnify. To make amends.

To make land, to arrive near land.

To make for land, to steer a ship towards land.

To make light of, to treat with indifference.

To make love to, to pay one’s addresses to.

To make merry, to be joyful.

To make much of, to treat with fondness and respect.

To make out, to understand, to decipher.

To make over, to transfer.

To make sail, to increase a ship’s speed.

To make suit to, to court.

To make shift, to manage under adverse circumstances.
To make sure of, to secure, to feel sure of.
To make up, to collect, to become reconciled.
To make up to, to seek to gain the favour of.
To make way, to give place, to make progress.

Old English magian, past macode, past part. macol, macing.
Mal-, (Lat. prefix), bad, wrong, not; but male-, māl'e-, spiteful.
Malachite, māl'ā.lī.te, a green carbonate of copper.
Greek malakē, a mallow, which it resembles in colour.
Malaco-, māl'ā.ko- (Greek suffix), soft (mālākōs, soft).
Malacology, māl'ā.ko.lī.te, a variety of augite.
Greek mālākos lithos, soft stone.
Malacopter', plu. malacopteri, māl'ā.kop'ter, -tēr, a fish, like the eel, with soft or jointed fins; malacopterous, māl'ā.kop'tē.rōs, adj., pertaining to malacopters.
Greek mālākos ptērōn, [having a] soft wing or fin.
Malacosteon, māl'ā.kōs'tē.ōn, atrophy of the bones.
Greek mālākos ostērōn, soft-bone, a softening of the bones.
Malacostomous, māl'ā.kōs'tō.mūs, soft jawed, i.e., jaws without teeth. (Greek mālākōs stōma, soft mouth.)
Malacostrocan, māl'ā.kōs'tro.ōn, shrimps, lobsters, and other soft-shelled crustaceans.
Malacostraca, māl'ā.kōs'tro.ū.hah, the soft-shelled crustacean genus; malacostracous, māl'ā.kō.s'tro.ūs, adj.
Malacostrology, māl'ā.kōs'tro.lō.gy, the natural history of the crustacean. (Greek mālākōs ostrīkōn; a soft shell.)
Mal-adjustment, māl.ā.djūs't.ment, a wrong adjustment.
French mal'ajūż.ment; Latin male ad justus, not to what is right.
Mal-administration, -ad.mīn'ēs.trāy'shūn, bad management of official duties. (Latin mālus administratio.)
Mal-adroit (Fr.), māl'ā.droit', awkward; mal'adroit'-ness.
French mal a droit, not dexterous (droit = dexter, right-hand).
Malady, plu. maladies, māl'ā.dīz, a sickness, a disease.
Fr. maladie (Lat. malādea, under the spell of a malignant goddess).
Malaga, māl'ā.gah, wine of Magaga grapes; malaga-raisins.
Malaise (Fr.), māl'ā.zēz, undefinable restlessness and discomfort.
Malapert. Impertinent. Saucy.
Malapert, māl'ā.pert', flippant, too free spoken.
Welsh pert, pert, smart, with mal[ai], in a bad sense.
Impertinent, meddling with what does "not pertain" to you, Saucy, rudely insolent. (French sauc, Latin salsus, salted.) "Sauce" means salt, and "saucy" means spicy in a bad sense,
Mal-apropos (Fr.), mäil.ap'prö.pō, not to the point, unseasonable.

Malar, mäy'lar, pertaining to the cheek. Mölar [teeth].

"Malar," Latin mäla, the cheek-bone: Greek melon.

"Molar," Latin mälaris, a grinder (möla, a mill).

Malaria, mäil.air'ri.ah, bad exhalations productive of fevers; malarial, mäil.air'ri.äl; malarious, mäil.air'ri.üüs.

Italian mala aria, bad air.

Mal-content, one who does not approve [of a measure proposed].
Discontent, positive dissatisfaction.

Uncontented, absence of contentment (Rule lxxii.)

French méccontent; Latin male contentus, ill-contented.

Mäle (1 syl.) Mail, [armour, for letters]. Mall, mül or mawl.

Male, of the masculine sex. Female, of the feminine sex.

These are used as gender words also: as male-child, female-child; male descendant, female descendant; male donkey, female donkey, male or bull elephant, female or cow elephant; male servant, female servant; heir male, heir female, plu. heirs male, heirs female.

"Male," French mâle (masle); Latin masculus (mas, a man).

Male-, mäle- (Lat. prefix), lawless, spiteful; mal-, wrong, not.

Male-diction, mäl.ë-dëk'shün, malicious-speaking, execration, curse. (Latin mâledictio, mâle dicere.)

Male-factor (Rule xxxvii.), a criminal, a doer of evil deeds.

Latin mâlefactor (male facto, to do lawless deeds).

Malevolent, mâl.ëv'ë.lent, spiteful; malevolent-ly.

Malevolence, mâl.ëv'ë.lense, spite, malignity.

Latin mâlevolentia (male volens, wishing spitefully).

Malfeasance, mâl.fëy'sance (not mâlfee'zance), an unlawful act.

French mäfaisance; Lat. mâlefactum (mâle factum, to do evil).

Malic, mäy'lik, obtained from apples. Malice, mäl.iss, spite.

Mälic acid, found in many fruits but especially in apples.


Malice, mäl.iss, spite. (Mälic, see above.) Malicious, mäl.ësh'ës; malicious-ly, malicious-ness; malice prepense, mäl.'iss prepense', malicious, instigating a malicious deed.

French mälice; Lat. mâlitia, mâlliōsus (mālus, bad).

Malignity, plu. malignities, mâl.ëg'mitëz, unprovoked malice.

Malignancy, mâl.ëg'nün.sy, bitter hostility.

Malign, mâl.ën', to defame; malign'd, mâl.ëned; malign- ing, mâl.ën.ïng; malign-er, mâl.ën.ër; malign-ly.

Lat. mâlignitas, mâlignus (mālus, evil); Fr. mâlignité, mâlin.

Malkin, mül'kin or mawl'kin, a scare-crow, an oven mop.

Shakespeare speaks of "the kitchen malkin" or scullery wench, The word is a diminutive of Moll ("Moll-kin").
Mal, māl [or maul]. Maul, to beat. Male [sex]. Mail [bag].
Mal, a heavy wooden beetle. Maul, to beat; mauled, maul'-ing, maul'-er.
Malleable, māl'.lē.ā.bi, capable of being spread out by hammering; mal‘laceable-ness. Malleability, māl'.lē.ā.bi.tˈl.ɪ.ty.
Malleation, māl'.lē.ā'.shün; malleate, māl'.lē.ate, to hammer out; malleat-ed (R. xxxvi.), malleat-ing (R. xix.)
Malleolar, māl'.lē.ə.lær, belonging to the ankle; mal‘leolus (in Bot.), a hammer-shaped slip.
Mallet, māl'.lēt, a wooden hammer.
Latin malleus, v. malleäre; French malleabilité, malleable.

Mallard, fem. wild duck, both wild-fowl. (French malart.)
Mallow, māl'.lo, a plant. (Old Eng. mālu or mālve; Lat. malva.)
Malmsy, māhm'.zy, a sweet wine. (Malvasia, in Greece.)
Malpighian, māl.pīg'.lən, certain secreting tubes in the kidneys, &c.; Malpighian cones or pyramids; Malpighian capsules, -k dép'-sūles; ... corpuscles, -k dép'-sūs'-kūlēs.
Named after the anatomist Malpighi, by whom they were discovered.
Malpractice, māl.præk'tis, illegal or immoral conduct.
Latin mālus praxis (Greek pratto, to do); French pratique.
Malt, mōlt (not mawlt), barley prepared for brewing, to convert grain into malt; malt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), malt'-ing; malt'-ster (-ster, not a gender affix, R. lxii.); malt-dust, siftings of malt; malt'-liquor, -lik' er, ale, beer; malt'-man.
Old Eng. mealt or mawl; mealt-hūs, malt-house; mealt-wort, wort.
Maltese, māl'teɛz, sing. and plu., a native of Malta; pertaining to Malta; brought from Malta. (Names of people in -ese are sing. and plu. as Chinese, Portuguese, Siamese, &c.)
Malta, a contraction of Mēdana.
Malthusian, māl.thūs.ən, adj. of Malthus, who said that population should be checked, as its increase was greater than the increase of supply, consequently early marriages should be discouraged. ("Essay on Population").
Maltreat, māl.tréet', to use roughly. Ill-treat, to treat ill.
Maltreat-ed, māl.tréet'-ed (Rule xxxvi.); maltreat'-ing, maltreat'-ment. Ill-treated, ill-treat-ing, ill-treat-ment.
Maltreat refers to physical ill-usage, rough handling, &c.
Illtreat refers to more serious ill-usage, and of a wider range.
Old English yfel trah[tian]; French mal traiter, mal [mauvais] traitement; Latin male tractäre, to handle badly.

Malversation, māl'.ver.say'.shün, improper conduct.
French malversation; Latin male versari, to behave badly, versatio.
Mamaluke, mām'.lē.lāk, the chief military force of Egypt, destroyed in 1811 by Mohammed Ali. (Arab. mumluc, a slave.)
Mamma. The compounds of this word are very irregular.

1. Mamelon, one m followed by e. (French mamelon.)
2. Mamilla, one m followed by i. (Latin mamilla.)
3. Mamma, mammal, mammalia, mammalogy, double m followed by a. (Latin mamma.)
4. Mammifer, mammiform, mammillary, double m followed by i. (Latin mammillaris.)

† Mamelon, māmˈɛ.lōn, a slightly rising ground.
   A French error. The word ought to be manillon, Latin mamilla, a little breast. French mamelon, a nipple, the pap of a mountain.

† Mamilla, mā.mɪˈlə (in Bot.), little granular protuberances in the pollen of certain plants; mamillated, mā.mɪˌləˌtəd, having mamilla.
   Latin mamilla, pl. mamillae, diminutive of mamma.

‡ Mamma, māmˈmə (in Med.), a nipple, mamˈnə,m, mother; mamma (mother) is often contracted into ma, mə.
   This word used in the sense of "Mother" was introduced by the Normans and used to be limited to the families of the Norman gentry. The lower orders being Saxons retained their own word "mother," still prevalent with the peasantry.

Mammal, māmˈməl, an animal that suckles its young.

Mammalia, māmˈməl.ˌi.ə, the mammal class. 'Mamma'lian, adj. of mammal. Mammary, māmˈmər.ˌri, adj. of mamma, a pap. (Latin mamma.)

Mammaliferous, māmˈməl.ˌɪr.əˌrəs, containing fossil remains of mammals. Mammiferous, having breasts.
   Latin mammalio fero, I carry mammals.

Mammalogy (not mammalogy), māmˈməl.ˌəˌɡi, that branch of Natural History which treats of mammalia.
   Greek mamma logos, treatise about mothers.

¶ Mammifer, māmˈmər.ˌfər, an animal that has breasts; mammiferous, having breasts; but Mammaliferous, containing fossil remains of mammals.
   French mammifère; Latin mamma féro.

Mammiform, māmˈmər.ˌfɔr.m, shaped like paps.
   French mammiformes; Latin mamma formas.

Mammillary, māmˈmər.ˌləˌri, pertaining to or resembling the breast; mammillated, māmˈmər.ˌləˌtəd, having small nipples.
   French mamillaire (one m is preferable, as the Latin word is manilla, with one l). (The abnormal forms "mamelon," "mammifer," "mammiform," etc., we owe, as usual, to the French.)
   Latin mamma, a breast, a pap; Greek mamma, mother.
Mammet, *məmˈmɛt*, a puppet; mammetry, *məmˈmɛtɹɪ*, corruption of Mahomet and Mahometry, idolatry.

This is a curious instance of prejudice and perversion. Idolatry and all forms of idols are absolutely forbidden in the koran, but in the middle ages Mahometanism became the synonym of false religion, and as idolatry is the most prevalent form of false religion, the two words got confounded.

Mammon, *məmˈmɒn*, wealth; mam‘mon-ist, one whose whole pursuit is the accumulation of money. (Chaldee *mammon.*)

Mammoth, *məmˈməθ*, the great fossil elephant of Siberia. Russian *mamant*; Hebrew *behemoth*.

Män, *plu. män*, (fem.) wom’an; *plu. women*, *wɪmˈmən*; v. to furnish with men, to set a guard; manned, *mænd*; mann’-ing (Rule i.); mann’-ish (-ish added to nouns means like, added to adj. it is dim.); man-less.

Man’-ful (Rule viii.), man’ful-ly, man’ful-ness.

Man’-ly, man’li-ness (Rule xi.); man’-hood (-hood, state, condition); man-kind (-kind, race).


Man-of-straw, *plu. mén*... , one who has no money to back his engagements, a man that exists only on paper.

Man of war, *plu. men of war*, a war-ship.

Man at arms, *plu. men at arms*, formally applied to the heavy armed military.


Manacle, *mænˈ.ə.kəl* (only one *n*, it is no comp. of *man*), a shackle for the hands; (Fetter, a shackle for the feet); to shackle the hands; manacled, *mænˈ.ə.kəld*.

The spelling of these words is disgraceful. The French have avoided the absurdity of a second a in their word *manacles*.

Latin *mānícula*, *mānīca*, dim. of *mānus*, but *mānāicus*, means the orb of the moon. (Greek *mēntiaios*.)

Manage, *mænˈ.æ.ʒ*’, to contrive, to direct. Manege, *mænˈnæje*’, the management and training of horses in riding-schools.

Man’aged, (2 syl.), *mænˈæg-ɪŋ* (Rule xix.); *mænˈæg-ər*;

Man’age-able (-*æ* and -*g* retain tho - *e* before -able, R. xx.); man’age-able-ness, man’ageably; man’agement (only -*g* and -ue drop the - *e* before -ment, Rule xviii.)

Fr. *ménager*, *ménagement*; Low Lat. *menagium*, a household; Lat. *manère*, to abide. We have the law-term *messe*, a house, &c.
Manakin, मानिकिन, a genus of small birds. Man'ikin, a dwarf.


Manchho (not Mantchoo), माँचहूँ, the language of Manchooria, spoken at the court of China.

Mandamus (Lat.), मांडेमस (not मांडेरमस), a writ issued by the Court of Queen’s Bench in the sovereign’s name.

So called from the first word Mandéman we, [the Queen] command...

Mandarin, मांडारिन, a Chinese magistrate or governor.

Spanish mandarín (mandar, to command, Latin mandáre).

Mandate, मांडेट. Command, कम्मांडः.

A mandate is a written order or rescript (manu datus, “given under hand” and seal). Command is an order by word of mouth or otherwise.

Mandatory, मांडेटरी. Mandatory, मांडेटरी.

Mandatory, ज्ञातारी; containing a mandate or commission.

Mandator (Latin), मांडेटोर, one who gives a mandate.

Latin mandatorius, a mandatory, mandator, mandatum, mandare.

Mandible, मांडिबल, the jaw of a bird, insect, or cuttle-fish;

mandibular, मांडिब्लुरल, pertaining to the jaw; mandibulate, मांडिब्लुटेट, having mandibles.

Lat. mandibulum, the jaw-bone; mandibuläris (v. mandère, to chew).

Mandolin, मांडोलिन, a small cithern played with a quill.

French mandoline; Italian mandola; Portuguese mandola.

Mandrakor, मांड्राकॉर, Latin for mandrake (q.v.)

Mandrake, मांड्रेक, a plant (corruption of mandrákora).

The first syllable has no connexion with the Anglo-Saxon word man.

Greek mandragóras; French mandragore; Italian mandragola.

Mandrel, मांड्रेल, the revolving shank of a lathe to which turners fix their work, a round bar on which plumbers form tubing. (Fr. mandrin; Lat. manubrium, a handle.)

Mandrill (Fr.), मांड्रिल, species of monkey. Spand’rel (in Arch.)

Mâne (1 syl.), hair on the neck of a horse, &c. Main, chief; mäned (1 syl.), having a mane. Manned, mänd.


Manège, मानेज, the training of horses. Man’age, to direct.

French manège, exercice qu’on fait faire à un cheval pour le dresser.

Manege, मानेज, heu où l’ on exerce les chevaux pour les dresser, also the tricks and gambols taught to horses trained for a circus.

“Manage,” Low Lat. manegium, a household; Lat. manere, to abide.

Manes, मानेज, ghosts, spirits of the dead. (Latin manes.)

Man’-ful (Rule viii.), man’ful-ly, man’ful-ness. (See Man.)
Manganese, män' ĕ. gā'ı. neez', a metal; the black ore is called the black oxide of manganese; manganian, män' ĕ. gā'ı. neez'-zı. ān, pertaining to or consisting of manganese.

Manganesium, män' ĕ. gä. neez'-zı. ūm, the metal manganese.

Manganesia, män' ĕ. gä. neez'-zı. ıh, the oxide of manganesium.

Manganic [acid], män' ĕ. găn. ık... obtained from manganesium.

Manganate, män' ĕ. gă. nātē (-ate, denotes a salt formed by the union of [manganic] acid with a base).

Manganite, män' ĕ. gæ. nitē (-ite denotes a fossil or ore), it is a grey oxide of manganese.

French manganése, qu'on dérive de magnès, parce qu'on confondait autrefois le manganése oxyde avec la pierre d'almants.

Mango, mänj, the scab or itch in dogs, &c.; mang'-y, scabby; mang'ı. ness (Rule xL)

French dé-mangeler, v. démanger, to itch.

Mang'ı. el. wur'zel (not mangold), a field root. Man'gle, to mutilate.

The roots are called mangels, not mangel-wurzels.

German mangel wurzel, scarcity root. Eaten by man in times of scarcity as a substitute for bread, as well as by cattle.

Manger, män' ĕ. djer, a fixed feeding-trough for horses and cattle.

French mangeoire, v. manger, to eat; Latin manducare, to chew.

Mangle, män' ĕ. gl, a calendar. Mangel, män' ĕ. gèl, a root.

Mangle, to mutilate, to calender; mangled, män' ĕ. géd; mangling, män' ĕ. gling; man'gler.

German mangel, v. mangeln, both senses; Lat. mango, a regrater who polishes up articles for sale, hence "to scratch," to mutilate. The French mangle is the mangrove.

Mango, plu. mangoes (Rule xlii.), a tree and its fruit.

Mangos marum, in the Talmud language of India.

Mangrove, män' ĕ. grovē, an Indian tree which forms dense groves.

The tree is the Mangle (Malay), but The mangle-grove, and the Mangle-tree have got confounded.


Mania, mā. ni. ah, a warping of the judgment and that ungovernable enthusiasm consequent on some great excitement, as war, drink, politics, and so on. Hence the mania for some new fashion, book, idea, "lion."

Mon' cо-ма' nia, a mental delusion on one special subject.

Maniac, mā. ni. āk, a madman; maniacal, mā. ni. ā. kāl.

Mad'ness, a state of mental excitement in which both memory and judgment are overmastered.

Insan' ity, an unhealthy state of mind in which the judgment is too feebly to assert itself, but the passions are not violent.

Lu'nacy, a term for any mental aberration, chiefly confined
to legal documents and institutions: as Commissioners in Lunacy, Masters in Lunacy, Lunatic Asylums, and so on.

Frenzy, inflammation of the cerebral membrane, inducing fever and mental disturbance.

“Mania,” Greek μάνια (v. maindima, to be overexcited).
“Madness,” Old English ge-mađ.
“Insanity,” Latin in sāntas, want of healthiness [of mind].
“Lunacy,” moon-struck; Latin luna, the moon.

“Frenzy,” Greek phrēn-itis, inflammation of the mind.”

Manichean, mān′.i.che, pertaining to Manēs and his doctrines, a disciple of Manēs the Persian philosopher.

Manes taught that there are two supreme principles, Light and Darkness. The former the author of all good, the latter of all evil.

Manifest, mān′.if'est, apparent, to make manifest, to declare; manifest-ed (R. xxxvi.), manifest-ing, manifest-ible.

 Manifestation, mān′.if'es-tay′.shun; manifest-ly.

 Manifesto, plu. manifestoes (Rule xliii.), mān′.if'es.ā′.tē, a written declaration of motives, before commencing war.

 Latin manifestus, manifestāre, supine manifestatūm; French mani- festé, manifesté, manifestation; Italian manifesto.

 Manifold, mān′.if.old (not mēn′.if.old), oft repeated, complicated; manifold-ly; manifold-writer, -rite′.er, an apparatus for taking several copies of a writing at once.

 Many is pronounced mā′.n.y, and so are its compounds, many-headed, many-handed, &c., but manifold is not so pronounced.

 Man′.i.kin, a little man (used in contempt). Manakin, a baboon.


 Manilla, mā.n'il.lah, a ring or bracelet worn by Africans, a piece of money shaped like a horse-shoe, used in Africa, a coarse fabric woven from cocoa or palm fibre.

 Manilla cheroot, mā.n'il.lah she.root′, a delicate cigar.

 “Manilla” (a ring, &c.), Spanish manilla (Latin mā′.nus, a hand).

 “Manilla” (cloth, &c.), Manilla, one of the Philippine islands.

 Maniple, mā.n′.p.pl′, a small band of soldiers; manipular, ma.- nīp′.ā.tar, adj. of maniple.

 Manipulate, mā.nīp′.ā.late, to work up with the hands; manipula-ted (Rule xxxvi.), manipula-t-ing.

 Manipulation, mā.nīp′.ā.lay′.shun, work done by the hand; manipulative, mā.nīp′.ā.čala′.tiv; manipula-tive-ly.

 Manipulator; manipulatory, mā.nīp′.ā.ča.lt′.v.

 “Maniple,” Lat. mānīpūlāris, mānīpūlāris (mānus pīco, to fill a hand).

 “Manipulate,” Fr. manipulate, manipulation, manipulateur (Lat. manus pīco, to ply with the hand), a badly compounded word.

 Manitous, mān′.i.too, the spirits or gods of the Amer. Indians.

 Manna, mān′.nah, food, a drug. Man′.ner, method (q.v.)

 Mannite, mān′.nite, sugar of the drug manna.


 “Manna” (the drug), corrupt for mana, Latin manāre, to flow.
Manners, way, method. Manna, a drug. Manor, an estate.
Mannerism, mān'ner-ism, imitation of others or of oneself,
a uniform speciality of style; manner-ist.
Manner-ly, well-behaved; man'nerli-ness (Rule xi.)
In a manner, to a certain degree. (French manière.)

Manœuvre, mān'œv'r, management with artifice, tactics, to
move troops or ships, to exercise men in tactics;
manœuvred, ma.nœu'verd; manœuvring, ma.nœu'vr-ing;
manœuvrer, ma.nœu-ver, one who acts with artifice.
French manœuvre, manœuvrer (main œuvre, hand work).

Manometer, mā.nō'me-ter, an instrument for measuring the
density [or rarity] of air from its elasticity; mano-
metrical, mān'o.mē'tri-kāl; manoscope, mān'o.skō pe.
(Except in tele-scope and panta-scope the vowel before
-scope is always o-, Rule lxxiii.)

Gk. manos metron, measure of rarity, manos scopeo, I view the rarity.

Manor, mān'or. Manner, mān'ner. Manna, mān'nah.

Manor, the estate which a feudal lord held in possession
for the use of his household; manorial, ma.nōr'ri-al;
manor-house, the house occupied by the feudal lord;
lord of the manor, the proprietor of the manor.
Fr. manoir; Low Lat. manerium, manerialis (Lat. manere, to abide).
“Manner,” Fr. manière. “Manna,” Heb. man hū? what is this?

Mansard roof, the curb roof, devised by Mansard the Fr. architect.

Manser (1 syl.), the dwelling-house of a Scotch clergyman.

Mansion, mān'shun, a grand house or hall.

Manorial, man'shul, a parsonage. mansum, a mansion (Latin
manere, supine mansum, to abide).

Manslaughter, mān sla'wer, the killing of a human being in
sudden heat without previous malice; man-slay'er.

Manse, mān'shul, a robe, to robe. Mantle, mān'tl, a robe.

Mantelpiece, -pice, the frame of a fire-place; mantel-
shelf, plu. mantel-shelves, -shelv-es, the shelf above a
mantel-piece. (Latin mantellium or mantèle, a mantle.)

Mantilla, mān'til-lah, a Spanish scarf. (Spanish mantilla.)

Mantis, plu. mantises, a genus of insects. (Gk. mantis, a prophet.)

The word is applied by Theocritus to the cicada. Idyl. x. 18. The
ture mantises are called the praying insects, because their front
legs are folded together as hands are folded in prayer.

Mantle, mān'tl, a robe, to robe. Mantel [of a fire-place].

Mantled, mān'tld; mant-ling, investing, spreading over.

Latin mantile, mantèle, mantellium or mantellum.
Mantua-maker, **mantua** maker, a lady's dressmaker.

French **mantiau**; Italian **mantia**; Latin **mantia**; a mantle. The derivation from Mantua, in Italy, is mere trifling.

Manual, **man'**.ául (not **maniaul**), a small hand-book, done by the hand, as manual labour; **man'**.aul-ly.

Sign-manual, sine **man'**.ául, the royal signature.

Latin **manuialis**; French **manuial** (wrong); **manus**, the hand.

Manufacture, **man'**.á*sin'tu'ar, articles made by machinery, to make articles by machinery.

Manufacturer, **man'**.á*sin'tu'ar-er, one who manufactures; manufactory, **man'**.á*sin'tu'ar-y (or factory), the place where articles are manufactured; manufactured, **man'**.á-.sin'tu'ar-ed; manufacturing, **man'**.á*sin'tu'ar-ing.

French manufacture, v. manufacturers, manuacter (Latin **manus** facère, to make by the hand).

Manumit, **man'**.á*mit', to emancipate; man'umitt'ed (R. xxxvi.), man'umitt'ing; manumission, **man'**.á*mis'sun.

Latin manumissio, manumitto (**manus** mittire, to send from one's hand, that is, not to hold in hand any longer).

Manure, **mân'**.nú're', dung for the soil, to put manure in the soil; manured' (2 syl.); manuring, **mân'**.nú're'ing; manur'ing.

Manure means “hand-work,” French main-euvre (tillage by) hand-labour. So Milton uses the word “Yon flowering arbours... with branches overgrown, that mock our scant manuring” (handy-work).

Manuscript, a literary production in writing; contracted into MS. sing., MSS. plu. (Lat. manus scriptum, written by hand).

Manx, sing. and plu., the language of the Isle of Man, a native of the isle, produced in the isle, peculiar to the isle: as a Manx-cat. Manx-man, plu. Manx-men, The Manx.

The name of a people ending in -sh, -ch soft, or -s, have two plurals, one collective by placing The before the word: as The Manx, The English, The Scotch, and the other partitive by adding -men: as 2, 3... Manx-men, English-men, Scotch-men, &c.

Many, men'.y, (comp.) more, (super.) most, a great number;

Much, (comp.) more, (super.) most, a great quantity.

The many, the multitude, Mani-fold, **man'**.á*fold* (not **mën'**.á*.)

Many a one, Many a day, Many an April, Many a man, &c.

[1] The indef. art. a, which usually stands before the adjective comes after “many,” “what,” “such”: What a piece of work is man! Such a Roman. Many a man and many a maid (Milton).

[2] If too, so, how, or as precedes the adj. the article is again removed and placed between the adj. and its noun: as too great an honour, so excellent a man, how large a letter, as strange a compound as...

[3] If great precedes “many,” the article is placed before great: as a great many men.

“Manifold” is the only compound of “many” which changes -y into -i, and sounds the first vowel as a, not e. This arises from a blundering association of the word with mani-fest, mani-kin, mani-ple, &c., with which it has no connection.

Compounds of many-: many-cleft, many-coloured, many-
cornered, many-flowered, many-headed, many-leaved, many-legged, many-leagued, many-lettered, many-mastered, many-parted, many-peopled, many-petaled, many-sided, many-toned, many-tribed, many-twinkling, many-valved, many-veined, many-voiced, &c., &c.

"Many," "Much," are neither of them from the same root as more, most, but are positives supplied.

"Many" is Old Eng. wenneg, a multitude, whence wenig or manig.

"Much" is Old English wicwil, wiccel, or wiccel, great, much.

"More," "Most," are the degrees of mág or mag, the root of magen or magi̇n, strength, (comp.) mág-re, (super.) mág-est (ma're, m'ost).

Maori, ma'y'torì, one of the natives of New Zealand, adj.

Māp, a chart, to draw a map; mapped, ma'pt; mapp'-ing (R. i.); mapp'-er. Map [of the land]. Chart [of the sea].

Latin mappa: French mappemonde, a map of the world.

Maple, ma'yj'tl, a tree; maple-tree; maple-sugar, -shoom'ar.

Old English mapel-treo or mapul-treo, mapeld-crn, a maple-grove.

Mār, to injure; marred (1 syl.), marr'-ing (Rule i.) Mars.

Old English merri̇ian, past marrde, to obstruct, to scatter, to corrupt.

Marabūt, ma'h'rah.boot, one of the royal priesthood of Barbary, Guinea, &c., greatly venerated by the Moslem negro.

The Great Marabūt ranks next to the king.

Arabic marbouth, a cenobite or religious devotee.

Marabout, ma'h'rah.boot, a plume made of the wing or tail feathers of the marabou stork.

Marabout hat, a hat with marabout feathers.

Maranatha, mar'r'amay"'rah, may the Lord come quickly [to take vengeance] 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

Maraschino, ma'r'rás.kee"'no, a liqueur made from cherries.

It is made of the marascz cherry of Dalmatia.

Marauder, ma'r'au'der, a plunderer, a freebooter;

Maraud', to plunder; maraud'-ed (R. xxxvi.), maraud'-ing. French marauder, maraudeur.

Maravedi, ma'h'ra.vä"'de, a Spanish coin less than a farthing.

Marble, ma'r'bl, a calcareous stone, a plaything, to colour in imitation of marble; marbled, ma'r'bl'd; marbling, mar'bler, ma'r'bley, marble-cutter, marble-mill, marble-quarry; marble-works, -wurks; marble-worker, &c.

Arundelian marbles, a.rsün.dee'blän mar'bl'z, certain statues and busts purchased by Lord Arundel of W. Petty, and given to the Oxford University in 1627.

Elgin marbles, Elg'.in (-g- hard, not El.jin), fragments of Athenian statuary collected by Thomas Lord Elgin, in 1802, and purchased for the British Museum in 1816.

French marbre; Latin marmor, v. marmbrāre.

March, ma'rtch, the third month of the year, military step, a
military journey, to move with a march; marched (1 syl.),
marching, marching-ly. Forced march.
Mad as a March hare, wild and disorderly as a hare in the
rutting season. Marsh, a meadow.
"March" (the month); Latin Martius, Mars, the Roman war-god.
"March" (to walk); Fr. marcher; Low Lat. marchiare.
"Marsh" (a meadow); Old English mere, mere-land.
Marches, marsh'es, frontier-lands, march' es, journeys, doth
march. Marshes, marsh'es, meadows. March-er, marsh'er, warder of a frontier, march'er, one who marches.
Riding the marches, walking the bounds of a parish.
Marchioness, mar' shôn. ess, wife of a marquis, a lady who
has the rank of a marchioness.
The Medieval Latin word for "marquis" is marchio, and for "mar-
chioness" marchionissa. We have taken the French "marquise"
for the man, and the Low Latin word for the woman.
"Marches" (frontier-lands); Old Eng. mere, mere-land, borderland.
"Mashes" (meadows); Old English mere, mere-land, meadowland.
Mare (1 syl.), fem. of stallion, stãl'yên, (both) horse (1 syl.), a
quadruped. Mayor, mair, (fem.) mayoress, mair' ess.
Night-mare, nite'mare, an incubus; plu. night-mares.
Mare's nest, mairz nest, a fancied discovery which turns
out to be no discovery at all.
Mare's tail, a marsh plant. Mare's tails, streaky clouds.
"Mayor," Spanish mayor, mayora; French maire; Latin major.
"Night-mare," Old English mere-fiec or nift mere.
"Mare's tail" is not the same plant as "Horse's tail," the former is
equisétum, a cryptogam, and the latter Hippurítes, a monognotus
plant. The habitat of the former is a moist shady spot, such
as woods and plantations, of a latter, ditches or ponds.
Maréchal, mar'ra.shâl, the highest military title in France.
Marshal, mar' sheil, chief officer of arms. (See Marshal.)
Marischal College (Aberdeen'), mar' sheil colledge.
Founded in 1593 by George Keith, fifth earl of Marischal.
"Marchal," Low Latin mareschallus; Anglo-Saxon mere-secule,
master of the horse.
Margaric, mar'gär'rik, pertaining to pearls or to margarine.
Margarine, mar'gär.in, the pearly solid portion of oil or
fat (-ine denotes a simple substance or element).
Margarate, mar'gär.ate, a compound of margaric acid with
a base (-ate denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid
in -ic with a base. -ic means "most highly oxidised.")
Margarite, mar'gär.ite, pearl-mica (-ite denotes a fossil, an
ore, a mineral). Margaret, a woman's name.
Marguerite, mar.gwe.reet, the large field daisy.
Latin margárita; Greek margúritês, a pearl, the white daisy.
Margin, mar'rijin, the border; marginal, mar'rijin-al; placed in the margin, pertaining to the margin; mar'ginal-ly; marginate, mar'rijin-ate, to set off with a good margin; mar'ginat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), mar'ginat-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin margo, gen. marginis, marginalis, v. marginare.

Margrave, fem. margravine, mar'grave, mar'graven, a German title, similar in origin to our marquis, that is the lord warden of a march or frontier; margraviate, mar'graven-ate (not mar'gravenate), the territory over which a margrave has jurisdiction.

German markgraf, markgréfin, markgréfschaft. Our words are from the French, and both destroy the character of the word (markgraf, count or earl of the marches) by omitting k or c, and changing graf (earl) into grave. French margrave, margravial.

Marie Louise, mah'ri lee lou', a pear.

So named by the Abbé Duguesne, in honour of Marie Louise, Archduchess of Austria, second wife of Napoleon I.

Marigold, mar'ri. gold, a flower; marigold-window, also called a Catherine-wheel window, a rosace (rúzaré) or rose window, a large round church window, especially used in “lady chapels.” Marygold, £100,000.

“Mary” is “Mary,” the Virgin, mother of Jesus Christ.

Marine, mar'ri enn, pertaining to the sea; marine-engine, -en'gin; marine-glue, -glu; marine-soap, -sope; marine-stores, -stores (1 syl.), old odds and ends of ship stores.

Mariner, mar'ri ner, a seaman; mar'iner's compass.

The pronunciation tells us we have taken the word from the French, and both destroy the character of the word (markgraf, count or earl of the marches) by omitting k or c, and changing graf (earl) into grave. French margrave, margravial.

Marilata, mar'ri lat'ri, the Virgin; mariloter, mar'ri lat'er, a worshipper of Mary.

Latin Maria; Greek Marias; French Marie.

Marinorama, mar'ri nor'rma, mah, sea views on the plan of a panorama or diorama.

A wretched hybrid, Latin mérinus, Greek horánbs, marine views; “pelagorama,” pél'ág o rám, mah, would be Greek.

Marionette (Fr.), mar'ri net', a puppet; marionettes, -netz.

So called from Marion, an Italian, who introduced them into France in the reign of Charles IX.

Marital, mar’ri tál, pertaining to a husband. (Latin märítális.)

Maritime, Marine, mar’ri tim, mar’ri en.

Maritime, bordering on the sea, connected with sea matters, as maritime town, maritime affairs, maritime laws.

Marine, produced in the sea, belonging to the sea, thrown up by the sea, enjoying sea views or breezes: as marine productions, marine shells, marine parade, &c.


Marjoram, mar’ri jor’am (not -rum), an aromatic herb.

A corrupt form of the Latin majoran[a], German majora.

The French form marjolaine is even worse than our own.
AND OF SPELLING.


Mark, a token, a symbol, a coin = 13s. 4d.; to make a mark; marked (1 syl.), mark'-ing, mark'-er.

Marksman, one who shoots at a mark or object.

Trade-mark, a symbol used by merchants to identify their goods.  To mark down, to mark off, to mark out.

Marc, refuse of fruit from which the juice has been extracted.

Marquee, mar'kee', a large field-tent.


Market, a place of mart, to deal; mark'et-ed (Rule xxxvi.); mark'et-ing.  Mark'et-ings, goods brought home from market.  Mark'et-able, marketable-ness.

Market-bell, rung at the opening and closing of market;

Market-cross, market-place, market-house, market-day;

Market-gardener, one who rears and sells fruits and vegetables for the public market; market-geld;

Market-penny, a percentage taken by those who sell goods for another; market-price, the price charged for goods at market; market-town, a town in which a public market is held; market-man, plu. market-men;

Market-woman, plu. market-women, -'wim'n, one who attends market to sell her wares.

German markt, markt-tag, market-day, market-geld.

Marl, lime with clay and mould; to manure with marl; marl'd (1 syl.), marl'-ing, marl'-y; clay-marl, where the clay predominates; marl-clay, where the lime predominates; shell-marl, marl containing fresh-water shells; marl-stone; marlaceous (Rule lxvi.), mar'lay'shē'əs.

Welsh marl, marliog, marly; marliad, a marling.

Marline, mar'lin, twine for twisting round cables to preserve them; marl, to bind with marline; marled (1 syl.)

Marl'ing-hitch, a hitch used in marling a rope.

Marling-spike, an iron prong used for a fid, &c.

Spanish merlin; French merlin; German marling, marlien; -line (of "marline") is a blunder for lién, a bond.

Marmalade (not marmelade), mar'ma.laid, a preserve of Seville oranges, a conserve of quinces, &c.

The word ought to be marmelade, as it comes from the Portuguese word marmelo, a quince; marmelad, conserve of quinces; Spanish marmelada; French marmelade.

Marmoset, mar'mōsēt, smallest of the monkey tribe.

French marmouset (marmotter, to chatter).  The little chatterer.

Marmot, mar'mōt, the Alpine rat.  (French marmotte.)
Maroon, mā'roon'. Morone, morōne', a mulberry colour.

Maroon', a chestnut colour, a free negro-slave escaped to
the woods, to leave a sailor on a desolate shore; ma'rooned' (2 syl.), maroon'-ing, maroon'-er.

A corruption of the Spanish cimarron, an unruly man or beast.

"Maroon" (chestnut colour), French marron, a chestnut.

"Morone" (mulberry colour), Lat. morum, Gk μορός, a mulberry.

Marplot, mar'plot, one who spoils a plan by interference.

Marquee, mark. Marc. Marquee, mar.kee' (q.v.)

Marque, licence given to a subject in time of war to make
reprisals on an enemy's chattels; letters of marque, licence granted to a private person in time of war to
seize the ships or goods of an enemy.

Marc, the residuum of fruit after the juice has been expressed.

Mark, a symbol, a token, to make a mark.

Teutonic mærk, mærche, mearc, a frontier; the licence was first
granted to those living on frontiers who, being especially subject
to depredations, were permitted to make reprisals.


Marquee, mar.kee', a large field tent. (French marquise.)

Marquetry, mar.kwé.try, ornamental inlaid work in furniture.

French marqueterie, v. marquer, to variegate.

Marquis, fem. marchioness, a title next below a duke.

Fr. marquis; Low Lat. marchionissa. Low Lat. for "marquis" is
marchio. We have taken the French word for the man, and the
Med. Latin word for the woman. A marquis was originally a
warden of a mearc or mearc (a frontier).


Marriage, mār'rāje, the consummation of a wedding.

Wedding, the act of uniting in marriage.

Nuptials, nupt.shē'als, the wedding ceremony.

Espousals, es.pŏw'zals, the consummation of a betrothal.

Marriage-able, mar'rāge.ă.b'l (-ce and -ge: retain the -e
before -able, Rule xx.); marriage-con'tract.

Marry, mār'ry, to unite by marriage; married, mār'rēd;
mar'ry-ing. Marry! an oath (By Mary!).

Marital, mār'rel-lăl, pertaining to a husband. (Lat. mārtīlālis.)

Matrimony, mat'rŏ.mŏn.y (q.v.); matrimonial, &c.

Latin māter, mother.

It is disgraceful that a double r should be used in these words; in
bury, where the r is under precisely similar circumstances, we have
not doubled the r.

The Latin words are māritis, v. māritāre (from mas, gen. māris, one
of the male kind); the word marrō (with double r) means a pick-
axe or mattock.

We stand alone in this absurdity: thus, Fr. mariage, mariable, v.
marier; Ital. maritare, maritaggio; Span. marridable, marridade, 
marridar; Low Lat. maritatum, &c. And we ourselves have
only one r in marital. The only excuse for doubling the r in
"marry" is to distinguish it from the proper name Mary.
AND OF SPELLING. 631

Mars, *marz*, the Roman war-god, the planet between "Earth" and "Jupiter," 3rd sing. pres. ind. of the v. *mar* (Lat. *Mars*).

Marsala, *mar.su'lah*, a Sicilian white wine. (Marsala, Sicily.)

Marseillaise (The), *mar'.sē.lāz* (not *mar'.sūl.yāz*), a French revolutionary song by Rouget de Lisle, 1792.

Marsh, plu. marshes, a meadow; *marsh'-y, marsh'-i-ness* (R. xi.)

Marsh centau'ry, a plant; marsh-elder, the guelder rose; marsh-mallow; marsh-mar'igold; marsh-pennywort, -*pēn'.ni.wurt*; marsh-rock'et, a water-cress; marsh-samphire, -*sām'.fīr*; marsh-tref'oil (all marsh plants).

Marsh miasma, -*mā.āz'.māh*, infectious vapours which rise from certain marshes and produce intermittent fevers.


Mar'shal, chief officer of arms, one who regulates the order of precedence at banquets, &c., to dispose in order; marshalled, *mar'.shāl*; marsha'll-ing, mar'shall-er.

Marshal-ship (-ship, office or rank); earl-marshall, field-marshall (a title introduced by George I.), the highest military rank in the British army.

Maréchal, *mār're.shāl*, chief military officer in France.

Martial, *mar'.shāl*, warlike. (Latin *martialis*.)

Marischal College, *mar.shal* (not *mār'.ri.shāl*) *cōl'.lēdʒ* (Aberdeen); founded, in 1593, by George Keith, fifth earl of Marischal, for medical students.

Marshall, *mar'.shāl*, a proper name.

Low Latin *mareschaltus*; Ang.-Sax. *mare sceal*, master of the horse.

Marsupial, *mar'.sū'.pī.āl*, having a fetus pouch.

Marsupials, *mar'.sū'.pī.ālž*, such animals as the kangaroo and opossum. Marsupialia, *mar'.sū'.pī.āl'.i.ālah*, the marsupial "order" (-ia denotes an order, a class).

Marsupium, *mar'.sū'.pī.ūm*, the marsupial pouch.

Marsupite, *mar'.sū'.pī.tē*, cluster stones (-ite denotes a fossil, these fossils resemble purses).

French marsupial; Latin *marsūpium*, a pouch.

Mart, a market (contraction of *market*, German *mar[k]t*).

Martello-tower, *martē.ło tōw.ər* (tow- rhyme to now), a small circular shaped fort for the defence of a seaboard.

So called from the Italian Torri da Martello, erected as a defence against pirates. Warning was given by a "martello" or hammer striking on a bell.

The usual derivation is *Mortello* (or *Myrtilo*) Bay, in Corsica, where Le Tellier, with only thirty-eight men, resisted a simultaneous sea and land attack by Lord Hood and Major-General Dundas in 1794.
Marten, mar't'n, a sort of weasel. Martin, the swift, a name.

"Marten," Fr. marte or martre; Germ. marder; Lat. mustela (mus).
"Martin" (the swallow), Fr. martinet. Some say it is St. Martin's bird, but St. Martin's bird is a raven, not a swallow. Probably the word is mar-tén (for murus ténso), and hence the Germans call it the maue1'-schwalbe, the wall-swallow.

Martial, Marshall, Marshal, Marischal (all mar'shal).

Martial, mar'shäl, warlike; martial-ly, martial-law.

Marshall, mar'shal, a proper name.

Marshal, mar'shal, an officer of arms. Field marshal, the highest military rank in the British army.

Marischal College (Aberdeen), mar'shal col'lège, founded by George Keith, fifth Earl of Marischal, in 1593.

"Martial," Latin martiélis (Mars, gen. Martis, the wargod).
"Marshal," Anglo-Saxon mare sociale, master of the horse; Low Latin mareschallus; French maréchal.

Martin, the house swallow, a man's name. Marten, a weasel.

"Martin," Fr. martinet. "Marten," Fr. marte. (See Marten.)

Martinet, mar'ti.nét, an inflexible disciplinarian.

Martinet, mar'ti.niet, small lines on the back of a sail.

"Martinet," so called from M. de Martinet, a young colonel in the reign of Louis XIV., who remodelled the French infantry.

Martingale, mar'ti.n.gäl, part of the furniture of a horse, part of a ship's rigging. (French martingale.)

Martinmas, the feast of St. Martin, November 11th (-mass as an affix drops one -s; as Christmas, Michaelmas, R. viii.)

Martlet, a sort of swallow. Martinet, a pedantic disciplinarian.

Martyr, mar't'r, one who suffers for conscience sake; to suffer as a martyr; martyred, mar't'rd; martyr-ing, mar't'r-ing; martyr-dom, the death or suffering of a martyr.

Martyrology, mar't'r.o.ly'o.ji, a history of martyrs; martyrological, mar't'r.o.ló'gikl, adj.; martyrologist.
O. Eng. marty, martyrdóm; Lat. martyr; Gr. martér (martyrco).

Mar'vel, a wonder, to wonder; marvelled, mar'veld; mar'vell-ing, mar'vell-ing; mar'vell-ous, -us; mar'vellous-ly, marvellous-ness (Rule iii., EL).

French merveille, merveilleux; Latin mirabilis (mirus, wonderful).

Mary, plu. Marys (is the modern spelling, not Maryes).

Marybud, the marigold. (The bud of the Virgin Mary.)

Mas (the word mass used as a suffix, Rule viii.), Christmas, &c.

Mas'culine, mas'ku.lin, (not más'ku.lin), of the male kind, like a man; mas'culine-ly. (Latin masculinus.)

Mash, Mash, Marsh, Mess, Mass.

Mash, a mixture of bran and water, to squeeze, to make a mash; mashed, (1 syl.), mash'ing, mash' -y, mash'tub.
Mesh, a wick, an interstice of a net. (Old Eng. *mascere*.)
Marsh, a fen, a meadow. (Old English *merisc*.)
Mess, a muddle, a military ordinary. (O. E. *mes[au]*, to feed.)
Mass, the mass, a feast or festival. (Old English *messe*.)
   "Mash," Fr. *masche*, now *mâche*; Lat. *masticare*; Gk. *mastazo*.
Mask (to rhyme with *ask*), a visor, to wear a mask. Masque, *mask* (q.v.) Masked, *masked*; mask'-ing, mask'-er, masked battery, a battery concealed from the enemy.
German *maske*, v. *maskieren*; Italian *maschera*; French *masque*.
Mason, a builder [in 'stone], one who cuts and works up stone, a "freemason"; masonic, *masön'.ik*, pertaining to "freemasonry"; masonry, *ma'son.rî*, the art or trade of a stonemason, the craft of "freemasonry."
French *mason*, *masonnerie* (maison, a house; Low Latin *mansio*).
Masorah, *mās'o.rah*, a Hebrew critical work on the text of the Bible; masoretic, *mās'o.řēt'.ik*, adj. of masorah;
Masoretic points, the points used for Hebrew vowels.
Masorite, *mās'ö.rît*, one of the writers of the masorah.
Hebrew *masar*, to hand down, *masora*, tradition.
Masque, *mask*, a sort of drama in masks. Mask, a visor.
Masquerade, *mask'.ër râd', a soiree of persons in masks, to attend a masquerade in character; masquerad'-ed, *mask'.ër râd'.ad*; masquerâd'-ing, masquerâd'-er.
French *mascarade*. It is strange that we should have gone out of the way to "Frenchify" the look of this word. Why not *maskarade*?
Mass, a large quantity, to form into a mass, the eucharist in the Roman church. Mess, a muddle, a dish of food, a military ordinary. Mash, a mixture of bran and water.
Massed (1 syl.), *mass'-ing*; massive, *mās'sî*; massive-ly, massive-ness, mass'-y, mass'i-ness; mass-meeting, a large political meeting.
High mass, *hî*, that which is chanted or sung.
Low mass, that which is read; mass-book, the missal.
Old Eng. *masse*, *masse-bôc*, *masse-sang*, celebration of High mass.
   "Mass" (a lump), Lat. *massa*, lump of dough; Gk. *masso*, to knead.
French *massacre*, v. *massacrer*, *massacreur*.
Massive, *mās'sî*; massive-ly; massive-ness. (See Mass.)
Mast (to rhyme with *fast, last*), a spar to support the sails, &c., of a ship, the fruit of beech-trees, &c.; mast'-ed, furnished with masts; mast'-er, a vessel having masts, a title given to young gentlemen, a teacher, an owner; mast'ful, abounding in the fruit of beech-trees, &c.
   "Mast" (of a ship), O. E. *mastl*. "Mast" (nuts), *maste*, acorns, &c.
Mâst' er, the head of a household, an owner, one well skilled in anything, a teacher, an employer, a title of literary dignity (M.A., master of arts; A.M. (Latin), artium magister, master of arts), a title of respect given to young gentlemen, to subdue, to overcome difficulties; mastered, măst'er-ing, măst'er-ful (Rule viii.), măst'er-ful-ly, măst'er-ful-ness, măst'er-less, măst'er-ly, impertious, excellent (adv.), with a master's skill;

Mastery, măs't'i.ry; master-ship (-ship, office, rank);

Master baker, plu. Master bakers, &c.

Master in Chancery, plu. Masters in Chancery.

(If a preposition separates a compound noun, the plu. "-s" is added to the word before the preposition.)

Master-leaver, -lee'ver; master-stroke; master-piece, -peece; master-touch; master-work, -wurk.

French maître, now maitre, v. maitriser; Latin magister.

Mastic, măs't'ik, an odoriferous gum. (Gk. and Lat. mastiche.)

Masticate, măs't'i.ka.te, to chew; mast'i.ca't-ed (Rule xxxvi.), mast'i.ca't-ing (Rule xix.), mast'i.ca't-or (Rule xxi.ii.); masticable, măs't'i.kă'b'l; mastication, -ti'k.a'.shun; masticatory, măs't'i.kă.töry, adapted to mastication.

Lat. masticăre, supine masticâtum; Gk. mastasî; Fr. mastication.

Mastiff, plu. mastiffs (not mastives, R. xxxix.), mast'eds, a dog.

Fr. mastin, now mâtin; Low Lat. massatînis (house-dog, mansio, a house, Lat. manère, to abide), a dog to guard the house.

Mastitis, măs't'i.tës, inflammation of the breast.

Greek mastós, a breast (-îtas denotes inflammation).

Mastodon, măs't'o.dön, a genus of extinct "elephants."

Greek mastos odón, nipple-toothed; its teeth have from eight to twelve little cones, not unlike "nipples."

Mät, a thick fabric for wiping shoes on, a texture for packages, an article to set dishes on, to entangle, to entwist, to cover with mats; mätt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), mätt'ing (R. i.)

Welsh mat; Old English meatte; Latin matta, a mat.

Matador, măt'a.dör, the man appointed [in Spanish bull-fights] to kill the disabled bull, one of the three principal cards at ombre [om'bray] and quadrille. (Sp. matador, murderer.)

Mătch, a lucifer, a contest, one equal to another, an espousal, to pit one against another, to pair, to suit; matched (1 syl.), match'-ing, match'able, match'er, match-mäker, match'less, match'less-ly, match'less-ness.

Match'lock, a musket fired by a match.

"Match" (a "lucifer"), French mèche; Latin myxus, a candle wick. "Match" (an equal), Old English mæca, a mate.

Măte (1 syl.), a companion, to match. Măt (for the door), Met. Mate, mat-ed, măt'ed; măt'ing (Rule xix.), but
Mat, mātt’-ed, mātt’-ing (Rule i.);
Mat-e’-less, companionless. Matē, mah’-tē, Paraguay tea.

Check-mate, the king so checked that he cannot move.

“Mate” (a companion), Dutch maet.
“Check-mate,” Ital. scacco-matto, the squares befooled; Germ. schach-matt, the squares worn-out or forbidden; Span. xaque or mate.

Mater, may’-ter (Latin), mother. Dura-mater, dū’-rah may’-ter, the outer membrane of the brain; pi’a ma’-ter, the inner membrane. Alma mater, al’-mah may’-ter, the university at which a person has graduated is his alma mater.

Dura mater (Lat.), “hard mother,” called hard because it is the toughest membrane of the brain. Pia mater (Lat.), “tear mother,” immediately investing the brain. Called mater from the ancient notion that it gave birth to all the membranes of the body.

Materia medica (Latin), ma.tec’-ri.ah mēd’-ē.kah, whatever is employed as a medicine, a book containing a description of these substances, their uses, quantities, &c.

Material, ma.tec’-ri.āl, that of which anything is made, essential, corporeal, made of matter (not spiritual); material-ly, to an important degree, considerably; material-ness, the state of being formed of matter.

Materiality, ma.tec’-ri.āl’-ti,ty, opposed to spirituality.

Materialise (R. xxxi.), ma.tec’-ri.āl’-i.ze, to degrade to matter; materialised (5 syl.); materialis-ing (R. xix.).

Materialist, ma.tec’-ri.āl’-ist, one who believes that the “soul” and “life” are due to organised matter.

Materialism, ma.tec’-ri.āl’-izm, the creed of a materialist; materialistic, ma.tec’-ri.āl’-ist’-ick.

Material (Fr.), munitions of war, the baggage and equipments of an army, the instruments, &c., required in any art.

(The following have double “t”)

 Matter, material; matters, affairs, signifies; mattered, māt’-terd; mattery, full of matter; matter-less.

As in “letter” (q.v.) the introduction of a second t is much to be regretted, and has no sanction in other languages.

French matériel (wrong), matérialisme / matérieliste, matérialité, matérialiser, matters, matter; Ital. materia, materia, materialità, materia, matter; Lat. matéria, materialis (from mater, a mother). The only words in Latin with double t are mutta, a mat, mutten, a junket, muttas, foul, and muttiace [pils], soap-balls. If the second t is added to shorten the “a,” then it should be added to “material,” but in Latin the “a” is long, and the double t diverts the mind from the fact that mater (mother) is the root-word.

Maternal, mā.tĕr’-năl (not māt’-ter’-nāl), besitting a mother, pertaining to a mother; maternal-ly, like a mother.

Maternity, mā.tĕr’-nĭ.ty, state or character of a mother.

Latin mater-nālis, maternitas (māter, Greek māter, a mother).
Math, a crop mowed; after-math, the grass crop which rises after hayse1. (Old English mæth, a math or mowing.)

Mathematics (Rule lxi.), mærk' e.mæt' ik, science of numbers; mathematical, mærk' e.mæt' ik al, adj., mathematical-ly.

Mathematician, mærk' e.ma.tish' an, one skilled in mathematics. Pure mathematics, the abstract science. Mixed mathematics, mixt-, mathematics applied to objects, as in buying and selling, land-surveying, and so on.

Mathesis, mærk' e.sis, the science of mathematics.

Greek [a] mathemātikós or [h] mathemātikós (techné, māthēsis (mainhānd, to learn); Lat. mathēmatica, mathematicus, mathematics.

Maties, mæt' ey, the best Scotch cured herrings. Mathes, mæt' ez.

Matin, mæt' in, used in the morning. Mat't ing, a texture of jute.

Matins, mæt' ins, morning prayers. Ves'pers, evening prayers.

Matinal, mæt' i.nal, pertaining to the morning;

Matutinal, mæt' tu.inal, early in the morning.

Matinée musicale (French), mat' e.nay mu'si.kahl', a morning concert. Mat' ince, a reception in the morning.

(This is an English use of the French word matinée).

"Soirée matinale," sometimes seen in announcements meaning a "morning entertainment," is nonsense. "Soirée" (from "soir," evening) is only applicable to evening assemblies, and "matinale" added is a contradiction.

Fr. matin, matinal, matinée, matines; Lat. matutina, matutinalis.

Matrass. Mattress. Matrice or Matrix.

Matress, mæt' roes, a chemical vessel also called a cucurbit.

Mattress, mæt' trēs, a cushion for a bed.

Matrice, may' tri es or Matrix, may' tri x, a mould.


"Matress," Welsh matras; German maträtz; French matelas.

"Matrice or Matrix," Fr. matrice; Germ. matrize; Lat. matrix.

Matrice, plu. matrices, may' tri seez. (See Matrix.)

Matricide, may' tri seez (not māt' ri side), mother-murder; matricidial, may' tri seel'dēl, adj.

Latin matricida, matricidium (māter cedo, to kill a mother).

Matriculate, ma.tri k' lātē, to become enrolled in a university; matric'ulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), matric'ulāt-ing (Rule xix); matriculation, ma.tri k' lāt ing'.shōn, enrollment...

Latin matriculatio (matricula, a list or roll).

Matrimony, ma.tri mā.ni., the marriage state; matrimonial, ma.tri mā n' i.āl; matrimonial-ly. (See Marry.)

Latin matrimonium (māter, a mother).

Matrix, plu. matrices, may' tri x; may' tri seez, a mould.

Latin matrix, plu. matrices, the womb, (māter, a mother).

Matron, ma.trōn (not māt' rōn), the mother of a family, the woman superintendent of a hospital; ma'tron-ly, ma'
tron-ai; matronise (R. xxxi.), may'tроніз; matronised (3 syl.); matronis-ing (R. xix.), ma'tронізіng.

Latin matrōna, matrōnīalis; French matrone.

Matter, mat'l.ter, that of which a thing is made, the subject of a book, discourse, or thought, type set-up, ailment, pus.

Mattery, mat'tery, full of pus; matter-less, without pus.

Matter (verb), only-used in the third persons: It matters not, signifies not; it mattered not, signified not; no matter, never mind, it is of no importance. (See Material.)

Welsh mat'r; French mat'ture; Latin mātēria, matter, material.

"Matter" (pus), Welsh madru, to fester, madrudd, &c.

Mattting, a fabric made of jute, &c. Mā't'in, morning prayer.

"Matting." Welsh mat; Latin mattha.

"Matin," French matin; Latin 'matutinus.

Mattock, mat't.ok, a pick-axe for "grubbing." (Welsh matog.)

Mattress, Matras. Matrice or Matrix.

Mattress, mat't.trēs, the cushion of a bed. (Welsh matras.)

Matras, mat't.rās, a cucurbit. (Fr. matras; Lat. matracium.)

Matrice, may'trēs, a mould. (Fr. matrice; Lat. matrix.)

Mature, ma'tu.re', ripe, to ripen; matured' (2 syl.), mātu-ing (Rule 'xix.), ma'ture'ing; mature'-ly; mature'-ness.

Maturity, ma'tu.ri.ty, ripeness, completion; maturescent, mātu'ras'ent; maturation, mātu'rat'y.shi'n.

Maturate, mātu'rate (not ma'tu'.rate), to ripen; mātu-ra't-ed, ma'turat'ing (R. xix.); maturative, -tiv.

Lat. māturātio, mātūrescentis, mātūrātas, mātūrus, v. māturāre, supine māturatum.

Matutinal, mā'tu.ti.nal, early in the morning. Mat'in'al (q.v.)

Latin mātutinālis, mātūrinus, soon in the morning.

Mau'dlin, mau'd.lin, sentimentally drunk, fuddled.

A corruption of Magdalen, who is drawn with eyes swollen with weeping; Magdalen College is pronounced Mau'dlin.

Maurg, mau'.ger, notwithstanding. (Fr. malgré, in spite of.)

Maul, to beat and bruise. Māl, maul or māl, a heavy wooden hammer; mallet, māl'.let; a small maul; mauled (1 syl.), māl'.ing. Maul-stick, the stick on which a painter rests his arm while painting.

Lat. mālicos, a hammer, v. māl'leo; French mail, maillet.

Maud, a hand-basket, a gift doled out on Maundy Thursday.

Maundy, the office read by Roman Catholics during the foot-washing before Good Friday. Monday, mān'.day.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday.

"Maud, "O. Eng. mānd or mon'd, a basket, mundian, a little basket. "Maundy," a corruption of mandatum, from the words of the Lord after washing his disciples' feet, mandatum novum do vobis (a new commandment give I unto you), John xiii. 34.
Maunter, maunder, a beggar, to mutter to oneself, to saunter about mumbling; maundered, maundering, maunderer. (An old cant word, Halliwell). Latin mando, to chant [the bit], to chew. A maunderer "chews the cud of sweet or bitter fancy" as he saunters along.

Maundril, maunderil, a pick used in coal-mines.

Maundy, maundy. Monday, mun′day. (See Maund.)

Mausoleum, mau′so.lee′um (not mau′so.lee″um), a stately tomb; mausolean, mau′so.lee′an, adj. of mausoleum.

So called from the monument of Mausolus, king of Caria, erected by his widow, and considered one of "the seven wonders."

Mauve, move, a dye. Move, moov, to stir.

French mauve; Latin malva, a mallow, the flowers of which plant are marked with "mauve" hues.

Mavis, May′vis, the song-thrush, the red-wing, the swine-pipe.

Fr. mavis (de ala mavis, à cause du dégat que font ces oiseaux).

Maw, the caw of a fowl. More, an additional quantity. Moor, q.v.

Maw-worm, -worm, an intestinal worm. (O. E. maga.)

Mawkish, mau′kish, insipid; mawkish-ness, mau′kish-ly.

Maxilla, plu. maxilae, max.ill′ah, max.ill′i, the upper jaw, the bones in which the teeth are set; maxillar, max.ill′ar, adj.; maxillary, max.ill′i.ry (not max.ill′i.ry); maxillaform (not -aform), max.ill′i.form, jaw-shaped.

Latin maxilla, plu. maxilla, maxillaris (mala, the cheek).

Maxim, max′im, a precept, an adage. (Fr. maxime; Lat. maxima.)

Maximum, max′i.umn, the greatest number or quantity.

Minimum, min′i.mum, the smallest number or quantity.

Maximise (R. xxxi.), max′i.mize, to carry to a maximum; maximised (3 syl.); maximising (R. xix.), max′i.miz.ing.

Latin maximum, super. of magnus, great; French maximum. ("Maximity," overpowering greatness (Latin maximum) might be introduced.) "Minimum," Latin super. of parvus, little.

May, the fifth month, an auxiliary verb, (past) might, mite.

May′ing, celebrating May-day. May-flower, hawthorn.

May-bug, the lady-bird or cahaer; May-day, 1st of May; May-duck, a cherry (corruption of Medoc, a district of France famous for cherries); May-fly, plu. May-flies, -fizē.

May-morn; May-pole; May-queen or Queen of the May.

May-be, perhaps; Might, mite. Mite, a coin, an insect.

"May" (the month), Lat. Maius, the growing or sprouting month, not from Maiā, mother of Mercury, nor yet from majores, the elders.

"May, Might," Old Eng. meg[an]. past mīhte (g is interpolated).

Mayor, fem. mayor-ess, may′r, may′r′-ess. Mare, a horse.

Mayor, may′r, chief magistrate of a corporate town; mayoress, the mayor's wife. Mayoralty, may′r′al.ity.

French maire; Latin major; Spanish mayor, the superior officer.
Mazard, a black cherry, the jaw, the head.

"Mazar" (cherry), cor. of Mazanderan, "the Garden of Persia."
"Mazar" (jaw), corruption of the Fr. mâchoire (Lat. masticāre).

Mazarine, maz'ə.reen, a deep-blue colour.
So called from the wrappers of the mazarinades published in France against Mazardin, the unpopular minister of Louis XIV.

Mâze (1 syl.), a labyrinth. Maize, maze, Indian corn. Amaze.
Mazy, may'zy, intricate; mā'zi-ness, mā'zi-ly.

Amaze' (2 syl.), to astonish; amazed' (2 syl.), amaz'-ing.

"Maze," Old English mase, n in whirlpool.
"Maize," American.

Mazer, may'zer, a drinking-bowl made of some spotted wood.
German mazer, a spotted wood, hence masher, maple.

Mdle., plu. Mdlles., cont. of mademoiselle, plur. mademoiselles, mad'muž.əzel' (for the plu. we say The mademoiselles), a title given and assumed by unmarried women in professions and trade, who wish to pass for foreigners.

Me, obj. of I. Nom. I, poss. mine, obj. me;
Plu. Nom. we, poss. ours, obj. us.

"Me" is used after the verb To be, and after the words than, but, like, and as, with such pertinacity it is at least doubtful whether it is not correct. C'est moi is the French idiom, not C'est je, and It is me is far more common than It is I. ("Me" is dat. not acc. case.)

So again, the French say Il est plus riche que moi, or plus riche que je ne suis, "more rich than me," or "more rich than I am."

It is by no means certain that these Gallicisms should be abolished, but grammarians stoutly resist them, and the tendency of the educated classes is more and more in their disfavour. Hence all such sentences as the following are accounted as

Errors of Speech.—
Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me. (Pops.)

Yet oft in Holy Writ we see
E'en such weak ministers as me
May the oppression break (Sir Walter Scott).

Who's there? It is me.
You know it was not me who told him.
It is me that has been the ruin of you.
It is me that has brought you to this misery.
It is not me who will be a trouble to you.
It is me, your friend and master, who advises it.
(The following are not Gallicisms, but bad grammar.)
When me and Patsy went to see him, he was much better.
Who's within? Only me. Who will have this? Me.
But it were vain for you and I (me)
In single fight our strength to try (Prof. Aytoun).
(The following are correct.)
You did not suspect it to be me. You did not know it was me.
That picture is just like me (like to...).
He likes you better than me (than he likes me).
He likes you better than I (than I like you).
It is I, be not afraid.

(It is quite certain that we did not use the object me after the verb)
to be before the Conquest. We said "syf hit com" (It am I myself), and Chaucer frequently writes "it am I", but never "it am me."

Ang.-Sax.—S. Nom. ic, gen. mìn, dat. me, acc. mec.
Pl. Nom. we, gen. swer, dat. is, acc. uesta.

**Mead, meod**, a meadow, honey-wine. Meed, recompense.

**Meadow, mèd’dò**, pasture-land; mead’ow-y.


**Meagre, mee’er**, lean, scanty; meagre-ly, meagre-ness.

French maigre; Latin mager, fem. macra, m. macère, to be thin.

<meal, meel (native suffix), nouns, broken into parts: piece-meal.

**Meal, meel**, a repast, unsifted flour (the meal of wheat is also called sharps); meal’y, meal’y-ness (Rule xi.); meal’y-mouthed, -mouth’d, one who minces unpleasant truths; mealy-mouthedness, mouth’éd-ness, disingenuousness.

Piece-meal, piece by piece, into little pieces.

"Meal" (repast), Old English médl, a meal, médl-tima, meal-tine.

"Meal" (flour), Old Eng. méll; Lat. molu, to grind, mol’ta, a mill.

**Mean, mean**, base, to intend. Mien, mean, deportment.

Mean, to intend; past and past part. meant, meant; meaning, mean’ing; mean’ing-ly, mean’ing-ness.

Mean-ly, shabbily; mean’-ness (double n), mean-spirited.

Mean, medium; mean-time, equated time, for the nonce; mean-while, mean-while, "ad interim." In the meantime, In the mean-while, in the interval.

Means, meanz, property, power; by all means, certainly; by no means, on no account; by any means, in any way.

q "Means," regarded as the instrument of doing something, is followed by a verb singular: as The best means of doing it is to employ a broker.

That is a means to an end.

Consuming means soon prey’s upon itself (Rich. II. ii. 1).

† "Means," regarded as riches, possessions, power, &c., is followed by a verb plural: Your means are slender (2 Hen. IV. 1. 2).

His means are but in supposition (Merch. of Ven. I. 2).

"Mean" (base), O. E. móne. "Mean" (to intend), O. E. maenan.

"Mean" (medium), French moyen; Latin medium.

**Meander, mean’der**, to wind, to flow zig-zag; meandered, mean’der’d; meander-ing, mean’der’ing.

Latin Meander, a river in Caria full of turnings; Greek meandros

Meaning, mean’ing, signification, intention. (See Mean.)

**Measles, mee’lz** (plu.), a disease to which all children are liable; measly [pork], mee’zy, the flesh of pigs infected with measles. (German mäser, the disease with spots.)

Measure, mee’zér, an instrument for measuring; a plan of operation, metre, to ascertain the size, &c.; measured,
Mesh'ur; measuring (Rule xix.), measurable (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able), measurable-ness, measurably; measure-less.

Measurement, mesh'ur.ment. Without measure.

Hard measures, harsh dealing. Common measure.

To take measures, to take means to accomplish an object.

Mensuration, men'su.ra'sh.ion. Science of measuring.

Fr. mesure, v. mesure'n, mesureur; Latin mens'ura, v. mensurare.

Meat, meet, food. Meet, to encounter. Mete, to measure.

("Meat" has become restricted to its present meaning only since animal food has become the chief diet of man.)

"Meat," Welsh maesth, v. maetha, to take nourishment; Fr. mets.

"Meet," Old Eng. ge-méat[an], ge-méting, a meeting, an assembly.

"Mete," Old Eng. mët[an], past met, past part. mëten.

Meatus, me.a.tus, a wide duct as the meatus of the ear mea'tus auditi'rus. (Latin meatus, a passage; mëäre, to go.)

Meaw, me.aw', the loud mewing of a cat. (Imitative word.)

Mechanic, Mechanics, Mechanician, Mechanist. Machinist.

Mechanic, me.kân'ik, a workman in any mechanical employment skilled or otherwise; plu. mechanics.

Mechanics, me.kân'iks, the science of machinery.

(All but five of the sciences with this ending are plural, Rule lx.)

Mechanician, mek'ân.i.kian, one skilled in mechanical works, one who makes machinery.

Mechanist, mëk'ân.i.st, a maker or inventor of machinery.

Machinist, ma.sheen.i.st, a maker of large or complex machines, one who works a sewing-machine.

Mechanical, me.kân'ik.kal; mechanical-ly.

Mechanism, mëk'ân.i.zm, mechanical structure.

Mechanical philosophy, me.kân'ik.fy, that branch of science which treats of the phenomena of nature so far as they are the results of mechanical forces.

Mechanical powers, the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, screw, and wedge. Some add the inclined plane.

Lat. mec'hânica, mec'hán'bous, má'shina; Fr. mécanique, mécanicien (wrong), mécanisme; Greek méchané, méchanikós, le méchaniké or hé méchaniké techné, mechanics (méchanomastiké, to contrive by skill).

Mechlin [lace], mék'lin, lace made at Mechlin, in Belgium.

(Called in Belgium and France Malines, 2 syl.)


Medal, mëd"l, a coin not current, a metal device given as a reward of merit; medallet, mëd'âlet, a small medal.

Medallist, one who has obtained a medal as the reward of merit. Gold medallist, one who has obtained the highest prize in medals. Medallist, me.dál.ist, adj.
Medallurgy, *me.däl'-lur'-gy*, the art of making and striking medals. (Corruption of Gk. *mētallōn ergōn*, metal-work.)

Medallion, *me.däl'-yün*, an antique medal.

Meddle, *me'däl*, to interfere. (French *mesler*, now *mēter*.)

Metal, one of the 43 metallic elements. (Latin *mētallum*.)


Meddle-some, *mēd.däl'səm*, given to meddling (-some, full of, given to); med’dlesome-ness.

French *mesler*, now *mēter*; Lat. *miscēre*; Greek *mignwo* [mignumi].

Medieval or medieval, *mēd.əl'vel*, pertaining to the middle ages, from the 8th to the 15th cent. (Lat. *mēdius aevum*.)

Medial, *me.dəl*; mediant. (See Medium.)

Mediate, *mē.dət*ē, to intervene, to intercede; *me'/dat-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *me'/dat-ing* (Rule xix.), mediating-ly.

Mediately, *me.dət.ə.tē.lē*; Immediately, directly.

Mediately, not directly, but acting as a go-between.

Mediation, *me.dət.ə'shən*, intercession.

Mediator, *fem. mediatrix, me'də.tr̩.ə.tər, me'də.tr̩.ə.trɪk*; mediatorial, *me'də.tr̩.ə.tər'əl*; mediatorial-ly; mediator-ship, *me'də.tr̩.ə.tər'ʃip* (-ship, office, rank); mediatory, *me.də.tə.tr̩.ə'ri*; mediatorial.

Mediatise (R. xxxi.), *me'də.təz*ē, to annex a small state to a larger contiguous one; *me'/dat-ed* (-ed), mediatising.


Medicine, *mēd.ən* (not *med.ən*), physic;

Medical, *mēd.əl*; Medical, *me.dis'ə.n̩l*;

Medical, pertaining to the art of healing; *med'icəl-ly*;

Medicinal, of the nature of a medicine; *med'icəl-ly*.

Medicament, *mēd.i.kə.mənt* (not *med.i.kə.mənt*); medicament’-al, medicament’-al-ly.

Medicat, *mēd.i.kət*, to tincture with medicine, to doctor; *med'icat-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *med'icat-ing* (Rule xix.); medicatible, curable; medicative, *mēd.i.kə.təv*.

Medication, *mēd.i.kə'ʃən*; medical-man or medical-adviser, -ad.vis.ə.r̩, a physician, a surgeon.

Medicated spirits, a drug mixed with alcohol.

Medicinal waters, *mēd.is'ə.n̩l wər.tər*; natural springs impregnated with medicinal properties.

Latin *medicābilis, medicamentum, medicātio, medicīna, medicānalis, v. medicāre, supine medicātum*,

ERRORS OF SPEECH
Medieval, mé'd־ā, of the middle ages. (Lat. médius oevum.)
Mediocre, mé' di, e, k' r, middle rate, of ordinary talent;
Mediocrity, mé'di, ок e, rity. (Lat. médiocritas, médiocris.)
Meditate, mé'd, i, t, a t, to think on, to muse; med' i, t, a, t, ed (Rule xxxvi.), med' i, t, a, t, ing (Rule xix.), med' i, t, a, t, ing-ly.
Meditation, mé'd, i, t, a, tion', méd', i, t, a, t, ion; med' i, t, a, t, ive-ly, med' i, t, a, t, ive-ness, med' i, t, a, t, or.
Latin méditation, médificus, méditator, v. méditari.
Mediterranean (double r), mé'd, i, ter, ray', méd' an (the), the sea lying between Europe and Africa, inland;
Mediterraneous, mé'd, i, ter, ray', méd' is. Latin méditerráneum, méditerraneus (médius terra).
Medium, plu. mediums and media, mé'd, i, umz or mé'd, i, ah, middle rate, midway, means whereby anything is effected, that in which bodies exist or through which they act, the person through whom "spirit manifestations" are made.
Circulating medium, money, bank-notes, &c.
Medium-sized, between the largest and the smallest.
Medial, mé'd, i, al, average. Médiant (in Music), the third above the key-note. Sub-mediant, the sixth (maj. scale).
Latin médium, plu. média; French médial, médiate.
Medlar (one d), mé'd, lar, a fruit. Meddler, a busy-body.
"Medlar," a corruption of mespler, Latin mes' pilus; Greek mesplón (mesos pilós, moderately constipating or astringent).
"Meddler" [messeleur], French mester, now méler.
Medley, plu. medleys (not medlies), méd' léz, a confused mass, a collection of different sorts. (French meslé, mêle.)
Medulla, mé'd, wlat, the marrow in long bones, pith; medull' lar; medul' lary, pertaining to marrow or pith;
Medulla oblongata, méd' wlat ob' long gat' 'lah, the "marrow" which connects the spinal cord to the skull.
Medul' la spina' lis, the spinal marrow.
Medul'lary rays (in Bot.), connecting the pith with the bark.
Medul'lary sheath, -sheer h; medul'lary substance.
Latin méduila, marrow; Greek mé'dun.
Medusa, plu. medusse, mé'du, sah, mé'du, see, sea blubber or jelly-fish; medu' sidans; medusa'ria (-ia, a class, order).
Medusa, the mortal Gorgon. Linnaeus gave this name to these marine animals because the tentacles in some species resemble the snakes round Medusa's head. (Greek medousa, ruler.)
Mead, recompense. Mead, meed, a meadow, honey-wine.
"Mead," Old English méd. "Mead" (meadow), Old English méd "Mead" (hydromel). Welsh meddyglyn, meddawol, intoxicating.
Meek, mild; meek' ly, meek' ness, gentleness.
Old English ge-méthl, modest, ge-méthle, modestly.
Meerschaum, mee'r'shūm, a tobacco pipe of magnesian earth mixed with silex. (Germ. meerschaum, froth of the sea.)

Meet. Mete, to measure out. Meat, meet, animal food.

Meet, fit, a coming together, to come together; past met; past part. met; meet-ing, an interview, coming together; meeting-house, a place of worship [for dissenters].

Meet'er. Meter, mê'ter. Metre, mê'tr.

Meet'er, one who encounters or meets another.

Me'ter, an instrument to measure with, as gás-meter.

Metre, mê'tr, a French measure of length.

"Meet," Old English ge-métt[an], ge-métting, a meeting.

"Mete," Old English met[an], past métt, past part. meten.

"Meat," Welsh maethiant, food; maethu, to feed, maeth.

"Meter," see above "Mete." "Métre," Greek mé'trōn, a measure.

Meg'a- (Greek prefix), before any consonant except s. Megal-, before vowels. Megalo- (before -s), great.

Mega-coros, mēg'gās'.ērōs, a fossil deer (not the Irish elk).

Greek még-a-keras, the great-horn (of the Pleistocene period).

Megal-ichthyis, mēg'ē.ich' thē'sis, a sauroid fish.

Greek mégal- ichthías, great fish (of the Coal period).

Megal-onyx, mēg'ē.on'i̇ks, an extinct mammal.

Greek mégal- ōnus, long-claw (of the Upper Tertiaries).

Megalosaurus, plu. megalo-sauri or megalo-saurian, a huge extinct saurian reptile.

Greek mégalo-saurōs, great lizard (found in the Oolite, &c.)

Meg'a-therium, plu. mega-theria, meg'a thē'rē.ium, meg'a thē'rē.ah, an extinct monster sloth.

Greek még-a-thē'rē.ón, monster-beast (of the Upper Tertiaries).

Megrim, mé'grīm, headache confined to one side of the head.

Fr. migrature; Lat. hemicrānia; Gk. hēmī krānion, half the skull.

Meiocene, miē'ō.ēn (in Geology), the Middle Tertiaries.

Gk. meion Kaiinos, less recent, that is, having fewer remains "recent" or existing plants and animals than the group above it.

Melancholy, mēl'.ān.ō.īlē, depression of spirits; melancholic, mēl'.ān.ō.īl'lē.āk, adj. Melancholia, mēl'.ān.ō.īl'lē.āh, melancholy madness. (Latin mēlanclōlia, mēlanclōlicus.)

Gk. mēlanclōlia, i.e., mēlas chōlē, black bile, a redundancy of which was once supposed to be the cause of melancholy.

Melange (Fr.), mēl.ān.ģe, a medley, a miscellaneous collection.

Melanite, mēl'.ān.ītē, a grey-black garnet; melanitic, mēl'.ān.īt'īk; melanin, mēl'.ānīn, the black pigment of the eye.

Greek mēlas, black (-ite, a fossil or stony substance).

Melanochroite, mēl'.ān.ō.īt'ī.kō.ō.īt (not mēl'.ān.ō.īt'ī.koīt), chromate of lead. (Greek mēlas chrōa, black colour.)

Melée, mā.lēy, a scuffle, an affray. (French mēlē.)
Mellifluous, mel'lij flu'-us, sweet to the ear; mellifluent, mel'lij fluen't (words or music) with an agreeable flow; mellifluent-ly; mellifluence, mel'lij fluen'sence.

Lat. mellifl'us, melliflu'ens, gen. -entis (mel flu'o, to flow with honey). Mellite, mel'v.lit', honey stone. (Gk. méli, honey, and -lite, stone.)

Mellow, mel' lo, mature, soft and sweet from ripeness, to ripen; mellowed (2 syll.), mel'low-ing, mellow-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); mel'low-y, mel'low-ness; mellow-toned, -t'ond, having soft tones.

Welsh melys, to sweeten, melys, sweet (mel, honey).

Melodrame, mel'o.dram, a play interspersed with songs; melodramatic, mel'o.dram'a.tik, sensational; melodramatical, mel'o.dram'a.tel'iкал, melodramatist, mel'o.dram'a.tist; melodrama, mel'o.dram'ah (not mel'o.drah'mah).

French melodrame (Greek mel'dro'ma, song [and] drama).

Melody, plu. melodies, mel'v.o.diz. Harmony, plu. harmonies.

Melody, the tune; harmony, the combination of sounds as in chords and parts. (Melody (air) may consist of single notes, but harmony must deal with combinations.)

Melodious (R. lxvi.), mel'o.diz (not mel'o.diz), musical; melo'dious-ly, melo'dious-ness; melodist, mel'o.dist.

Melodise (R. xxxi.), mel'o.diz, to form into melody; mel'o.dised (3 syll.); melodis-ing (R. xix), mel'o.diz.In.

Latin melodía, meló'día; Greek meló'dia, meló'dos; French meló'die.

Melon, mel'v.on (one ő), a fruit; mel'v.on-frame, for raising melons.

(There is a substance which Liebig called mellon, consisting of carbon and nitrogen, which combines with metals to form mellonides.)

Greek mellón, a pomaceous fruit; Latin meló, gen. melónis, a melon.

Melpomene, melp'o.mé.ne (not mel'p.o.meen), the tragic muse.

Greek Mélpoménη (melpá, to sing); Latin Melpó'méra.

Melrose, mel'v.rose, honey of roses. (Latin mel'v. rosa.)

Melt, (past) melt-ed, (past part.) melted or molten, mel'v.lit'; melt-ing, melt'-er. "Molten" chiefly used as an adj.

Old Eng. melt(an), past melt, past part. molten, melting, a melting.

Member, mé'm'ber, a limb, one of a community; membered, mé'm'.ber'd, having limbs. Dis-membered, &c.

Member-ship (-ship, office, rank).

Member of Parliament, plu. Members of Parliament, par'.l'ment, expressed by the letters M.P., plu. M.M.P.

Latin membrum; French membre, membre du parlement.

Membrane, mé'm'brane, a thin skin serving to line or cover some part of an animal or plant, as the nose, &c.

Membranous, mé'm'.brá.nus. Membraneous, -nay''shús.

Membranous, consisting of membranes;

Membranaceous (Rule lxvi.), resembling membrane,
Mucous membrane, *mu*.

Serous membrane, *se*.

Filous membrane, *fi*.

Jacob's membrane (*tu*.

Membra'na tympani, *tim*.

Membraniferous, *memb'ra.nif*.

Membranology, *memb'ra.nol*.

Membranous, *memb'ra.nous*.

Membranology, *memb'ra.nol*.

Memorandum, *memoranda*.

Memorial, *memorial*.

Menace, *menace*.

Memphian, *memphi*.

French menace; Latin *minax*, gen. *minaci, v. minari, to threaten,
AND OF SPELLING.

Menagery, *plu. menageries, mēnē.ā.rrē.īz*, a place containing a collection of wild beasts.

French ménagerie; Low Latin menagium.

Mend, to repair; mend'èd (R. xxxvi.), mend’-ing, mend’-er.

This contraction of the Latin e-mendo, or French e-mender, wholly reverses the meaning. *Menda* means "a fault," and it is the prefix which gives it the meaning of correcting a fault.

Mendacious (Rule lxvi.), mēn. day′.shūs, false; mendacious-ly, untruly; mendacious-ness, untruthfulness;

Mendacity, mēn. dis′.ā.ty. Mendicity, mēn. dis′.ā.ty.

Mendacity, falsehood. Mendicity, pertaining to beggars.

Latin mendax, gen. mendācis, lying, mendāctor (manda, a mistake).

Mendicant, mēn′. dī. kant, a beggar; mendicancy, beggary.

Mendicity, mēn. dis′.ā.ty, pertaining to beggars;

Mendacity, mēn. dis′.ā.ty, utter falsity, lying.

Latin mendicans, gen. mendicantis, mendicitas, mendicare, to beg.

Menial, mē′. nī. āl, servile, a servant; me′nial-ly.

Norm. meignal (from meignee, a family), hence our law terms, nesse, a house, messality, a manor, mesnally, mesne lord, demesne, &c.

Meniscus, mē′. nis′.lūs, a lens crescent-shaped; menis′cal.

Greek mēniskōs, crescent-shaped (mēd, a crescent).

Menses, mēn′. seez, catamenia. (Latin mensis, [once] a month.)

Menstrual, mēn′. stru. āl; menstrual, mēn′. stru. us.

Latin mensūralis, occurring monthly, mensūralus.

Menstruum, *plu. menstruums or menstrua, mēn′. stru. um*, a [chemical] solvent, any liquid used as a dissolvent.

Latin menstruum, [acting once] a month. The alchemists thought that the full moon was essential to success in the transmutation of baser metals into gold.

Mensurable, mēn′. sū. rū. āl′, able to be measured;

Mensurability, mēn′. sū. rū. bū′. ā. ty; men′sural.

Mensuration, mēn′. sū. ra. y′. shūn, the art, act, or science of finding out the dimensions of surfaces or solids.

French mensuration, mensurable, mensurabilité; Latin mensūra.

-ment (Latin termination) nouns, instrument, cause of, state, act. It is often added to pure English words: judg-ment, the act of a judge; agree-ment, the state of being in accord.

Mental, mēn′. tēl, intellectual; men′tal-ly, mental′ity.

French mental (Latin mens, gen. mentis, the mind or intellect).

Mention, mēn′. shūn, expression in words, to express by words; mentioned, mēn′. shūnd; mention-ing, mention-able.

Latin mentio, gen. mentiōnis; French mention, v. mentioner.

Mentor, mēn′. tor, a wise monitor or adviser; men′to. rial.

Mentor, the friend of Ulysses, whose form Minerva assumed when she accompanied Telemachus in his search for his father.
Mephitic, *me.fit'ık*, noxious; mephitis, *me.fit'ís*, any bad exhalation, especially carbonic acid gas.

Mercantile, *mer'kán.til*, commercial. (See Merchant.)

Mercator's chart, *mer.káy'törz tchart*, a map with the longitudinal lines parallel; mercator's projection, the making of the longitudinal lines of a map all parallel, and compensating for it by drawing the map in perspective. Devised by Gerhard Kauffman, whose surname Latinised is *Mercátor* (merchant), 1512–1594.

Mercenary, *plu. mercenaries, mer'sé.nár'riz*, one hired to serve in a foreign army; mercenary, actuated by a love of greed. (Latin mercenárius, *merces*, hire.)

Mercer, *mer'ser*, a dealer in silks and haberdashery;

Mercers' company, one of the 12 great liverys of London.

Mercery, *plu. merceries, mer'sé.ríz*, goods sold by a mercer. (*"Mercery" is a collective noun, and "merceries" is only used when different collections of mercery are referred to.*)


Merchant, *mer'tchant*, a wholesale dealer, one who carries on trade with foreign countries; Greek merchant, Turkey merchant, one carrying on trade with Greece, Turkey, &c.

Merchantise, *mer'tchán.dize*; *mer'chant-man*, a trading ship or vessel; *merchant-service*, the mercantile marine.

Mercantile, *mer'kán.til*, commercial.

(To the irregularity of the *h* in these words is due to the French, but we have not followed the French in the substitution of o.)

We do not, like the French, term petty traders merchants, but reserve the word as a complimentary term when applied to retail dealers. We have a large number of words to express a "seller" of goods:

For example—

Broker, one who deals in second-hand furniture, pawns, shares, stock (bought and sold on 'Change), &c.

Dealer, one who deals in horses, cattle, carpets, pictures, crockery, game, turnery, tea (in retail), &c.

Factor, one who deals in corn, coals, &c., in a small way.

Furnisher, one who sells all sorts of furniture and household wares.

Maker, one who sells boots and shoes, clocks and watches, &c.

Mercer, one who sells by retail silks and other materials for ladies.

Merchant (besides the use given above), applied to dealers in wine and spirits, hops, corn (in a large way), tea (wholesale), coals (wholesale), timber, seed (wholesale).

Monger, one who sells fish; cheese, iron-ware, news (now generally called a news vender), fell-monger (seller of skins).

Seller, applied to one who sells books, music, ready-made slops, &c.

Warehouseman, applied to one who sells "Italian wares," fancy goods, &c.

Many other dealers have a special word to express the trade they carry on: as Confectioner, draper, grocer, haberdasher, hatter, poulterer, tobacconist, upholsterer, &c., &c.

Mercury, *mer·ki·ru·ry*, “quick-silver,” a mineral medicine, the planet nearest the sun; mercurial, *mer·ki·ru·li·al*, sprightly, light-hearted, containing mercury, mercurial-ist.

Mercurialise (Rule xxxi.), *mer·ku·ri·al·ize*, to affect the system with mercury; mercurialised (5 syl.); mercurial-ising, *mer·ku·ri·al·ize·ing* (Rule xix.)

Latin *Merēcōrius*, *merēcōriālis*; French *mercuriel* and *mercurial*.

“Mercurial” (light-hearted), being born under the planet Mercury.

Mercy, *plu. mercies*, *mer·siz*, compassion; merciful (R. viii., xi.), merciful-ly, merciful-ness, merci·less, merciless-ly, merciless-ness. Mercy-seat, -sect, the lid of the ark-of-the-covenant. Sister of Mercy, one of the society whose object is to succour the sick and destitute, founded in Dublin in 1827. To be at the mercy of [A], to be wholly in the power of [A]. Mercury, goods sold by mercers.

French *merci*, contraction of Latin *missēricordia* (*mer·c'i·du*), miser cor.

Mere, *merer*, sheer, a pool; mer·e·ly, only.

“Mere” (sheer), Latin *mēre*, purely. “Mere” (a pool), Latin *māre*.

Meretricious, *mer·rē·trī·sh·ūs*, like a harlot, having a nominal value far beyond its real worth; meretricious-ly, meretricious-ness. (Latin *mērētricius*.)

Merge (1 syl.), to swamp; merged (1 syl.), merg-ing (R. xix.)

Latin *merēgēre*, to dip or plunge under; Greek *mērgō*.

Meridian, *mer·i·di·ən*, noon-day. A meridian, a line drawn on a globe or map from pole to pole, so called because every place under this line has mid-day at the same time.

Meridional, *mer·i·di·o·nal*, having a south aspect, pertaining to the meridian; merid‘ional-ly.

Latin *mēridiālis*, *mēridiānus*, *mēridiānum* (*mēdius*, mid-day); French *mēridien* (wrong), meridional.

Merino, *plu. merinoes* (Rule xlii.), *mer·ē·nō·zē*, a fabric made of the wool of merino sheep.

Spanish *merino*, moving (from *pasture*, to pasture).

Merit, *mer·rē·tīt*, desert, to deserve; merit-ing (Rule xxxvi.), mer·it·ed. Meritorious (Rule lxvi.), mer·tō·ri·us, praiseworthy; meritor’ious-ly, meritorious-ness.

Lat. *mērētō*, to merit, merētoriōs, *mērētum*; Fr. *mērite*, mēr·i·ter.


Merle, a blackbird. (French *merle*; Latin *mērūlā*.)

Merlin, a kind of hawk. (Fr. *émirillōn*, the merle hunter.)

Merlon, the projection which alternates with the embrasures on an embattled parapet. (French *merlon*.)

Mermaid, *mer·maid*, a woman from the waist upwards, and a fish from the waist downwards. (Old English *meremen*.) There is also the word *mer·ic·el*. The Welsh word is *mer·ic·el·yn*. 
Merry, *měr*’ry, cheerful; *mér*’ri-ly (Rule xi.), *mér*’ri-ness; *mér*’ri-ment. Merry-an’drew, a buffoon. Merry thought, -rhaunt, the forked breast-bone of a fowl. Merry-go-round, a round-about [for children, seen at fairs]. To make merry, to enjoy oneself socially.

*Mirth,* mirth’-ful (Rule viii.), mirthful-ness, mirthful-ly.

Old English *mīrīg* or *myreg,* *myrines,* merriness, *myrth.*

**Merycotherium,** *mēr*’kō-thē’ri-um (not *mēr’ri-*), *pIn.* *mēr*’kō-thē’ri-ah, a huge ruminant allied to the Bactrian camel (found in the Drift).

Greek *mērōkō thorion,* the ruminating beast.

**Mesembryanthemum,** *mes*’em-bri-an’thē-mūm (not *mesambry-anthentum*), the ice-plant, &c.; *mesembryaceae,* *mes*’em’·bri-ā’·sē.’ē. *[aceae in Botany denotes an “order.”]*

Gk. *mēsosos-medruōn-anthōs,* embryo in the centre of the flower.

**Mesdames,** *mez*’de-mēz,* *pIn.* of madam. This is the usual English pronunciation. So Messieurs the plu. of *M. or monsieur* is pronounced *mezh’urz.* In French mesdames is called *mey·dahm,* and messieurs is called *mey·se’eu’.*

**Mesentery,** *mēz*’en-tōr’ry, a membrane by which the intestines are attached to the vertebrae; mesenteric, *mēz*’en·tōr’ri-k, adj., as mesenteric glands, disease, &c. (not *misenteric*).

Greek *mēsēntērōn,* Latin *mesenterium,* the midriff, mesentericus.

**Mesh,** a net. Mash, brewers grains. Mass, a heap.

Mesh, strictly means one of the interstices of a net, but we say *I have got him in my meshes* (net); mesh-y; meshed, meshed, caught. (Old English *mæscre,* a mesh.)


**Mesmerism,** *mēz*’me-rizm, a state of coma produced by “animal magnetism”; mesmeric, *mēz*’me-rī’k, adj.

Mesmerise (Rule xxxi.), *mēz*’me·rīz, to produce mesmeric sleep; *mesmerised* (3 syl.), *mesmeris-ing* (Rule xix.), *mes*’me·rīz·ing; *mesmeris-er,* one who mesmerises; *mes’merist,* one who believes in mesmerism.

Introduced into Paris, 1778, by Friedrich A. Mesmer (1731–1815).

**Mesne,** *mēnz,* intermediate. *Mean,* *mēn,* base, to intend.

Mesne lord, a lord who holds of a superior lord.

Mesne process, -pros’sēs, writs which intervene during the progress of a suit or action.

**Mesne profits,** profits derived from land while the possession of it has been held by a wrong owner.

“Mesne,” Old law French. “Mean” (base), O. E. *mēnē,* *v. mēn[an].

**Mes’o-** (Greek prefix) nouns, intermediate, the middle.

**Mes’o-caecum,** -sē’·kēm, a part of the large intestine. A hybrid. Lat. *caecum,* the blind gut, so called because (like a “blind alley”) it is open only at one end. *[A blind needle has no eye]*
Mes'o-carp, -kappon (in Bot.), between the epicarp and endocarp.
Greek meso-karpous, intermediate carp [fruit].

Mes'o-cheleum, keel.e.ium (in Bot.), the middle part of the labellum of orchids. (Greek chele, a claw, a lobe.)
Often spelt chillium, but this is grossly wrong, with another meaning.

Mes'o-colon, -kolon, the mesentery of the colon.
Greek meso-kolon, same meaning.

Mes'o-gastric, -gastrix, that which attaches the stomach to the walls of the abdomen. (Gk. gastér, the stomach.)

Mes'o-lite, -lite, a mineral intermediate between natrolite (3 syl.) and scopolezite (sko-lo.eitzite).
Greek meso-lithos, an intermediate stone or mineral.

Mes'o-phloëum, -phloeum, the middle layer of bark.
Greek meso-phloios, intermediate bark of plants.

Mes'o-phyllum, -phyllum, the fleshy part of a leaf which comes between the upper and lower membranes.
Greek meso-phyllon, the middle part of a leaf.

Mes'o-sperm, -sperm, the middle coat of seed.
Greek meso-sperma, the middle coat of seed.

Mes'o-sternum, -sternum, the lower half of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.
Greek meso-sternon, middle segment of the breast.

Mes'o-thorax, -thorax, the posterior part of the ali-trunk or thorax of insects, which bears the posterior wings and third pair of legs. (Greek thórax, thorax or ali-trunk.)

Mes'o-type, -type, a mineral called natrolite, intermediate between analcime (3 syl.) and stilbite (2 syl.).
Greek meso-typos, of an intermediate type.

Mes'o-zoic, -zoilc (not zoilc), the secondary geological period including the triassic, the lias, the oolite, the wealden, and the cretaceous groups. (Greek zóe, life.)

Mess. Miss. Moss (Rule v.)

Mess, a dish of food, a military ordinary, disorder, to dine at mess; messed, mest; mess'-ing; mess-mate.

Miss, the title given to young ladies, failure; to fail.

Mass, a religious service, a heap. (O. E. mese; Fr. masse.)

Moss, a family of cryptogams (Fr. mousse; Lat. muscous.)

"Mess" (food), Old E. mese, a table, v. mescan, to eat; Lat. mensa.
"Mess" (confusion), Lat. miscere, to mix, to throw into confusion.
"Miss" (a young lady), cont. of mistress. (to fail), O. Eng. miscan.

Message, més.säje, an errand. Message, més.sväge, a house.

Messenger, més'ni.jer, one who takes a message.
(This word ought to be messenger as it is in French.)

French message, messager; Latin mittere, supine missum, to send.
"Message," Old F. mesonage, meson, now maison; Low L. messudgium.
Messiah, mēs'-sē'-ah, "the anointed one." (It does not mean "The Sent," and has no connection with the Lat. missus.) Messi'-ah-ship (-ship, office, rank); messianic, -ān'-i-k. Heb. M[ē]-s[ē]-a-[h], anointed. Applied by Christians to Jesus Christ.

Messieurs, mēz'-ērz, plu. of Mr. [mister]. Measures, mēz'-ērz, q.v.

Messieurs (mes-sieurs, my sirs) is the Fr. plu. of Mon-sieur (my sir). In French it is pronounced mey séu', but in English mēzh'èrz, when preceding proper names: as Messieurs Jones, Smith, & Co., but when not followed by proper names we call the word mēs-sieur's. It is never written or printed in full, but always in the contracted form of Messrs. (in French MM.); neither is the sing. ever written or printed in full, but always in the con·tracted form of Mr. (in French M.)

The fem. of "Mr." is Mrs. mēs'-iz, plu. Mesdames, mez'-dāmz (in Fr. mey.dā'm), but the plural is almost exclusively used in the headings of newspaper announce·ments of levees, &c., in the cards of professional ladies, and those engaged in trade. In ordinary society we repeat the word Mrs. before each proper name.

For my own part, I cannot imagine why such a wretched perversion as "mess'ers" (Messrs.) should be preferred to the simpler and more English plural Mister (MM. or Mr.)

Messuage, mēs'-sē-gāj, a dwelling house. Mes'sage, an errand.

"Message," Low Latin measuagium; Old French mesonage, meson, now maison; Latin mānus, supine mansum, to abide.

"Message," Fr. message, v. messenger; Lat. mittēre, supine misum.

Met'a- (Gk. pref.) nouns, beyond, after, over, transference.

Metabasis, mē-tāb'-ā-sēs, transition. (Greek bāino, to go.) Met'a-carpus, -kar'-pus, the solid part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. Metatar'sus, the solid part of the foot between the ankle and the toes; meta-car'pal, adj.

Greek meta karpos, beyond the wrist.

Metachronism, mē-tāk'-rōn-īzəm, the error of placing an event after its real date. The opposite fault is prochron·

ism, prōk'rōn-īzəm, or placing a date before its proper time. Either fault is an Anachronism, an-āk'-rōn-īzəm, a false date. (Greek ana chōrōnōs, out of time.)

Greek meta chrōnōs, behind or after [the true] time.

Met'a-genesis, -dēn'-ē-sēs, the changes of form which the same being passes through in its different stages of exist·

ence; mef'a-genetic, -dēn-mēt'-īk, adj. (Gk. gēnēsis, birth.) See. Met'a-morphosis, meta-phor, meta-phrase, meta·physics, &c., in their proper places.
Metal, Mettle, both mé'tl. Medal, Meddle, both mé'd'le.

Metal, mé'tl', forty-three of the elements are so called; metallic, mé.tl-lik, containing metal, &c.

Metalliferous, met'l-ř̄.č'r̄, earth or ore rich in metal.

Metallist, mé'tlíst, a worker in metals.

Metalliform, mé'tl-form, resembling metal.

Metalline, mé'tl-in, impregnated with metal;

Metallisation, mé'tl-iz-shún.

Metallise (R. xxxi.), mé'tl-ize, to render metallic, to imbue with metal; met'allised (3 syl.), met'allis-ing (Rule xix.)

Metallography, met'l-o-ḡ.ř̄-ʃy, a treatise on metals.

Metalloid, mé'tl-loid', the metallic base of the alkaloids and earths, inflammable non-metallic bodies: as sulphur and phos'phorus; metalloidal, mé'tl-oid'-ål.

Metallurgy, met'l-r̄.ḡ, (not mé.tl-.lur-ḡ), the art of working metals or obtaining them from ore; metallurgic, mé'tl-.r̄.dj̄k (not mé.tl-.lur-ḡk); metallurgist, mé'tl-.r̄.d̄j̄ist, one skilled in metals.

The perfect metals, those not easily oxidised: as gold, silver, and platinum.

The base metals, those easily oxidised: as copper, iron, lead, tin, and zinc.

Road metal, broken stones for roads.

White metal, wit̄e mé'tl, nickel or German silver.

Lat. mé.tallum, mé.tal·li·cus; Gk. mé.tallon; Fr. métal, métal·lique, mé.tal·li·fere, mé.tal·li·ser, mé.tal·li·ga·phie, mé.tal·li·gique, mé.tal·li·gis·te, mé.tal·li·grĭc.

"Metalliferous," Latin mé.tallum f̄ėr̄o, I bear metal.

"Metalloid," Greek mé.tallon eidos, like a metal.

"Metallurgy," Greek mé.tallon or·gon, metal work.


Metamorphosis, plu. metamorphoses, mé.t-ř̄.mor-s̄ēks, plu. -s̄ë̄z, change of form; metamorphic, mé.t-ř̄.mor-s̄ēk, adj.

Metamorphose, mé.t-ř̄.mor-ř̄ž, to change the form; metamorphosed, mé.t-ř̄.mor-ř̄žd̄; metamorphos-ing (Rule xix.), mé.t-ř̄.mor-ř̄ž-ing.

Metamorphic rocks, those which contain no trace of organic remains; metamorphic system.

(This is one of the most striking deviations from the classic models; both in Gk. and Lat. the "-pho" is long. In Gk. it is o-megs.)

Greek mé.tæmorphŏs (mεταμορφος, meta morphos, to change the form); Latin mé.tæmærphōs; French mé.tæmærphos, mé.tæmærphique, mé.tæmærphos·er.)

Metaphor, a resemblance *implied* but not introduced by any word of warning.

Simile, a resemblance *claimed* and introduced by a word of warning, such as *like*, *as*, &c.

Hope is the anchor of our faith (*a metaphor*).
Hope is like an anchor to our faith (*a simile*).
Judah is a lion’s whelp (*a metaphor*).
Judah is like a lion’s whelp (*a simile*).
He crouched down as a lion, even as an old lion (*a simile*).
Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path (*a metaphor*).
Benjamin shall raven as a wolf (*a simile*).

Metaphoric, *mēt*.ā.*fōr*’*rīk*; metaphorical, *-fōr*’*rīk*āl; metaphorical-ly, *met*’*fo*r*’*ist*.

Greek *metaphōra* (*meta phorēō*, to transfer [a word from its original bearing to something else]); Latin *metaphora*, *metaphoricus*.


Metaphrase, a word for word translation;
Paraphrase, a free translation in which the text is explained by a running commentary.

Greek *metaphrāsis*, (*meta phrazō*); Latin *metaphrāsia*.


Physics, *fīz*’*āks*, is that branch of science which explains all natural phenomena (Greek *phusis*, nature). Metaphysics is the science which comes after physics, being that which treats of the phenomena of mind or spirit.

Metaphysics includes—
1. Ontology, which treats of the nature and attributes of being.
2. Cosmology, which treats of the nature and laws of matter and motion as displayed in creation, &c.
3. Anthroposophy, *ān*t’*thrō*’*pōs*’*ō*’*fy*, which treats of the powers of man, and the motions by which life is produced.
5. Pneumatology, *na*’*mā*’*tōl*’*ō*’*fy*, which treats of soul, spirit, &c.


Metaphysician, *mēt*.ā.*fī*’*iz*’*ā*’*n*, one versed in metaphysics.

Latin metaphysica. The word, according to Dr. W. Smith (*Class. Dict. art. Aristotelēs*), arose thus: At the death of Aristotle, his fourteen treatises on "theoretical philosophy" were put together as one work, and styled ῥῶν μετὰ τὰ φυσικὰ, from the fact of their being placed μετὰ, after, τὰ φυσικὰ, the treatises in physics.

Metastasis, *mēt*’*ā*’*tās*’*ā*’*sīs*, the removal of a disease from one part of the body to another. (*Gk. meta-sītās*, change of place.)

Metatarsus, *mēt*.ā.*tar*’*sūs*, the solid part of the foot, between the ankle and the toes. Metacarpus, the solid part of the hand, between the wrist and the fingers; metatarsal.

Greek *meta tarsos* (tarsos is that part of the foot to which the leg is attached, including the instep), the "meta-tarsus" is beyond that, or between the "tarsus" and the toes.
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Metathesis, mé.tārth'.ē.sis, the transposition of a letter: as the older word asfyrh has become afryht (afright).
Greek métathēsis (meta tithēmi, to put after [its right place].
Metathorax, mé.t'a.rhō'.rāx, the third and last segment of the thorax of insects. The second segment is called the Mes'o-thorax. (Gk. meta thōrax, beyond the thorax.)

Mete (I yl.), to measure. Meet, tō encounter. Meat, meet, food.
Met-ed (R. xxxvi.), meet'-ed; meet-ing (R. xix.), meet'-ing.
Meter, meet·er, a measurer. Metre, meet''r (in poetry).
Metric System, the French system of weights and measures.
Metrology, me.tro.l'.o.gy, science of weights and measures.

"Mete," Old English meθθæn, past met, past part. mete.
"Meet," Old English meθθæn, past méθθ, past part. ge·met.

Metempsychosis, me.tem'.s'.ki/.sis, transmigration of the soul.
Greek metempsychōsis (meta en psuchō, to put life in [another body] after [it has left the present body].

Meteor, mé.tē.dr, an atmospheric phenomenon;
Meteoric, mé.te.dr''rik; meteoric stones, aerolites;
Meteor iron, aerolitic iron.
Meteorite, mé.te.dr.ō.rite, a solid substance falling from the higher regions of the atmosphere.
Meteorological, mé.te.dr.ō.rō.ś.dg'kāl, pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena; meteorologi·c.
Meteorology, mé.te.dr.ō.ś.gy, the science which explains the phenomena of the atmosphere.
Meteorologist, mé.te.dr.ō.ś.djist, one skilled in...
Meteoromancy, mé.te.dr.ō.ro.ś.mān'.sy, divination by thunder and lightning, falling stars, and so on.
Meteoroscope, mé.te.dr''röś.kōpe (Rule lxxiii.)

Latin metēōra (no singular number), metēōrologus, metēōroscopus;
Greek metēōros (meta eōra, with things lifted up aloft).

Meter, mé.ter, a measure, as gas-meter. Metro, mé.t'r, verse.

Old English meθθæn, to measure; meter, metre or verse.

Metheglin, me.rēyg'.lin, honey-wine. (Welsh meddyglyn.)
A compound of meθθæ, a doctor, and ilyn, tipple, v. ilyna, to booze.

Methinks, (past) methought, mé.thinks,mé.thought, it seems to me.
Old Eng. thin[cən], an impersonal verb, "it seems." The object was in the dat. case, as me thincth, methinks (mīhī vidētur), me ge-thūhte, me-thought (mīhī visīnum est). It was originally used with other personal pronouns, as the thincth, thē ge-thūhte, &c.
It is a gross error to suppose me-thinks is a corrupt form of I think[s]. "Me" is dative case, and "thinks" impersonal.

Method, mé.th'.ōd, order, systematic arrangement; methodic, me.thōd.īk; methodical, me.thōd.ī.kāl; method'ical-ly.
Methodise (R. xxxi.), mé.th'.ō.dize, to arrange systematically; meth'odised (3 yl.), meth'odis-ing, meth'odis-er.
Methodist, méth'R.o.o.ñist, a disciple of John Wesley; methodism, méth'R.o.o.ñism; methodistic, méth'R.o.o.ñistic'ish; methodistical, méth'R.o.o.ñistical'ish (a term of contempt meaning "canting," "hypocritical"); methodistically.

Greek méth'dós (mé'ta hódós), method, a searching after something systematically, scientific inquiry; Latin méth'dús, méth'dícu's (the Rom. méth'dóch, the latter obtained their knowledge by practice or experience, the méth'dícu's followed certain broad principles and diagnosed from general symptoms). The Methodists are so called from the strict "method," or religious rules they undertake to observe.

Methyl, méth'il, the hydro-carbon radical of méth'ylic alcohol.

Methylamine, me.rih'il.á.min, ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl.

Methylated, méth'il.á.tá.ted, imbued with methyl.

Meth'ylated spirit, spirit of wine mixed with one-tenth of its volume of naphtha or wood-spirit (it is duty-free because it is too nauseous to be used as a drink); méth'ylic.

Methylene, méth'il.á.tén, a very inflammable liquid procured from wood, and forming the basis of wood-spirit.

Greek méth'lulé, wine [of] wood.

Metis, mé'.tís, one of the asteroids (as'.te.roi'dz).

Métis, daughter of Oceanus, during pregnancy was swallowed by Zeus [Jove], and in due time Zeus himself gave birth to Athéna [Minerva], who sprang from his head, a woman of full stature.

Metonic, mé'.tón'ík, adj. of Meton, an Athenian astronomer.

Metonic cycle, -si'.k'l, a period of nineteen years, in which time the lunations of the moon repeat themselves.

Metonic year, a period equal to nineteen years.

Metonymy, mét'o.ní'mí, the substitution of one word for another: as I have read Homer; I know Milton well; metonymic, mét'o.ní'mí'ik; met'onymical, -ní'mí'.i.kál; met'onymical-ly.

Greek mét'énumía, mét'énumí'tíkos (mé'ta ónuma, change of word).

Mètre, me'.tr, verse. Meter, mé'.ter, a measurer: as gas-méter; metrical, mé'trí.kál, having rhythm; mé'trícal-ly.

Metric, mét'rík, denoting measurement; met'ric system, the French decimal system of weights and measures.

Metrology, mé'.tr'o.1.ó'gy, the science of weights and measures.

"Meter," Old Eng. mëter; Lat. metrum; Gk. mé'trón, mé'trakos.

"Meter," Old Eng. met[an], to measure; Lat. metrum; Gk. mé'trón.

Metrograph, mé'trô.gráf, an instrument for telling at what rate a train is moving, and for marking the moment of its arrival and departure from a station.

Greek metró'gra'pho, I write the measure [of speed].

Metronome, mét'tró.nó'me, an instrument for beating time; metronomy, mét'tró.nó'mí, measurement of time by a...

Greek metró'nó'me, measure [of the] divisions or bars.
Metropolis, met·trɔp·ə·lis, the capital; metropolitan, met·trɔp·ə·lɔ·tən, adj. The metropolitan, bishop of the metropolis, an archbishop; metropolitan-ate, the office or see of a metropolitan [bishop].

Greek μητροπόλις (mêter pólis, mother city); Latin metropolitānus.

Mettle, Metal, both met·'təl. Meddle, Medal, both mɛd·əl.

Mettle, met·'tl, spirit; mettled, met·'təld, high-spirited; mettle·some, -səm (-some, full of), full of mettle.

Metal, mɛt·əl, an element like gold, iron, &c. (Fr. métal.)

Meddle, mɛd·əl, to interfere. (Fr. mesler now mɛler.)

Medal, mɛd·əl, a metal token. (French médaille.)

”Mettle,” Old Eng. mɛdəl, high-spirited, mɛdəg, full of spirit.

Mew, plu. mews. Muse (1 syl.), goddess of song, to meditate.

Mew, a gull, to cry as a cat, to confine, to moul.

Mews, a range of buildings where horses are lodged.

The royal mews, the royal stables (not mewses).

Mewed, mɛwd; mew·'eding.

”Mews” (to moul), Fr. muer. “Mews” (stables), Fr. mue.

”Mew” (as a cat), Welsh mew. “Mew” (a gull), O. E. mew or maw.

”Muse,” Lat. musa (to meditate); Fr. musicer, to dawdle.

(In SS Geo. III. chap. 73, we have “mewses” as plural of mews, but Official English is notoriously untrustworthy.)

Mewl, to cry as a babe from uneasiness. Mule, an animal.

Mewled (1 syl.), mewl·'ing, mewl·'er.

”Mewl,” Fr. miauler. “Mule,” Old Eng. məl; Lat. mūlus.

Mezereon, me.ze·rə'žən, the spurge olive. (French mèzéréon.)

Mezzo- (Ital.), mɛd'zo.o, moderate, half, moderately.

Mezzo-forte, mɛd'zo.o fɔr.te (in Music), rather loud.

Mezzo-piano, mɛd'zo.o pəəh'no (in Music), rather soft.

Mezzo-soprano, plu. mezzo-sopranos (Rule xlii.), mɛd'zo.o so.prəh'noz, a low soprano or treble.

Mezzo-tuono, mɛd'zo.o tu.o'no, a semitone.


Mezzo-tinto, plu. -tintos (Rule xliii.), mɛd'zo.o tɛnt'toze, half-tint drawings in imitation of Indian ink.

Mi (Ital.), me, the third note of the tonic sol-fa system.

Miasma, mɛAz.məh, infection or pollution floating in the air from ill-drainage; miasmatic, mɪ.əz.mət.ɪk; miasmal.

Greek μίασμα, μίασμα, pollution (mιaino, to defile).

Mica, mɪ.kəl, Muscovy glass; micaceous (R. xlv.), mɪ.kəs'.ʃəs; mica schist. (Latin micasre, to glisten.)

Michaelmas, mɪkəl'ə.məs (Rule viii.), the feast of St. Michael.

Michaelmas day, September 29th; Michaelmas term (in Law), between the 2nd and 25th of November.
Mickle, mīkl, much. (Old English mycel or micel.)

Micro-, mīkro- (Gk. prefix), nouns, small. (Greek mikrōs.)

Mī'cro-cosm, -kōzm, applied to man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world; mī'cro-cosmic, -kōs'mik; mī'cro-cosmical, -kōs'mik.āl.

Greek mikrōs kōsmos, a little world.

Micrography, mī.krōg'.rā.fy, a description of microscopic objects. (Gk. mikrōs grapho, I write about small things.)

Micrometer, mī.krōm'.e.ter, an instrument for measuring small objects, spaces, angles, &c.

Greek mikrōs métron, a meter of small things.

Microscope, mī'.kro.skōpē, an instrument for inspecting very minuto objects; microscopic, mī'.krō.skōp'ī.č; microscopical, mī'.krō.skōp'.ī.kāl; microscop'ical-ly; microscopist, mī'.krō.skōp'.ī.st; microscopy, mī'.krō.skōp'.ẹe. (Except in “panta·scope” and “tele·scope,” the vowel preceding -scope is always o.)

Greek mikrōs skōpēō, I inspect small objects.

Micro-zoa, mī'.kro.zō'.ah, minute animal organisms.

Greek mikrōs zōn, plu. zōa, minute living things.

Mid, middle; mid-day, mid-night, mid-land, mid-lent, mid-ship; mid'ship-man, a junior officer in a man-of-war, &c.; mid-way, mid-summer, mid-winter.

Middle, mīd·d.ľ: middle-ages, from the fall of the Western empire till the revival of learning (500–1500); middle-class, between the aristocracy and mechanics; middle-man, an agent, a go-between; middle-most; middle-passage, the part of the Atlantic between Africa and the West Indies; middle-post, the king-post; &c.

Middle·ling, mīd·ling, tolerable, mediocre.

Old Eng. mid-, middle, mid·day, mid·night, mid·lenten (mid·lent), mid·summer, mid·winter: mid·dan, adv. in the midst mid·de; mid·dent; mid·del, mid·del·fing·er, mid·del·fōr (floor).

Midden, a dunghill (Scotch).

Midge (1 syl.), a very small insect, a gnat. (Old Eng. mycg.)

Mid·riff, mīd·riff, the diaphragm. (Old Eng. mid, hri. f bowels.)

Midst (super. of mid), thickest of a throng; the middle. A corruption of mīd·dēs for to·mīd·dēs, adv.: as “to·day.”

(Adj.) The midst of it was pave with love (Cant. iii. 10).

(Adv.) Him first, Him last, Him midst, and without end (Milton).

ERRORS OF SPEECH.—

In our midst (should be In the midst of us).
In their midst (should be In the midst of them).
Into their midst (should be Into the midst of them).
Out of our midst (should be Out of the midst of us).

("Midst" is never a noun, nor even an adjective noun, and therefore cannot be used with an [adjective] possessive pronoun.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Midwife, plu. midwives, mid’iif, mid’iifz. an accoucheuse, midwife-ry, mid’iir-ry. (O. E. mid wif, with the woman.)

The Spaniards have a precisely analogous word, comadre (com madre, with the mother), a midwife.

Mien, meen, manner, air. Mean, meen, base, to intend.


Might, mite, power, past tense of may. Mite, a very little grub.

Might-y, mi’t’y, powerful. Mit-y, mi’t’y, full of mites.

Mighti-ly (Rule xi.), mii’t’i.ly; mighti-ness, mi’t’i.ness.

With might and main, with the utmost efforts.

Old Eng. miht, mihtig, mihtiglice, mihtignes, v. mihte of ma[an].

(We will be seen that the useless “g” is an interpolated letter.)

Mignonnette (double n), mi’n’yön.net’t” (not mignonette nor mignonette), the “little favourite” [flower].

French mignonnette (mignonne, a favourite, with dim.)

Migrate or Emigrate, mi’.grate, ɛm’i.grate. Immigrate, &c.

Migrate, to remove from one’s college or country to another.

Immigrate, to enter into a new country as a resident;

mi’grät-ed (R. xxxvi.), mi’grät-ing (R. xix.), mi’gratory.

Migration, mi.gray’.shi’in. (Latin migrätio, migräre.)

Mikado, plu. mikadoes (Rule xlii.), mi.kay’döze, priest-king of Japan. The temporal king is the Tycoon.

Milanese, mi’.län.eez, sing. and plu., native of Mil’an.

(Names of peoples in -ese are sing. and plu., as Chineese, Portuguese.)

Milch [cows] giving milk. (Old Eng. mele, milch, meele, milk.)

Mildew, mi’d’du, blight, to blight; mi’deewed (2 syl.), mildew-ing. (Old English mildeaw, honey dew.)

Mile (1 syl.), 1700 yards land measure; mile-age, fares paid by travellers per mile (-age, tax, toll, payment); mile-post, mile-stone; naut’ical mile, one sixtieth of a degree.

Latin miliare or milliarium (mille passus, a thousand paces).

Milfoil, mi’l.foil, the herb yarrow. (Latin millifolium.)

Militant, mi’l.tät. The Church militant, the Church on earth, so called because it is in a state of warfare.

The Church trium’phant, the Church in heaven.

Military, mi’l.ti.ry, pertaining to a soldier.

The military, the soldiery.

Militate, mi’l.tätate, to be in opposition to, to contradict; mi’lität-ed (Rule xxxvi.), mi’lität-ing (Rule xix.)

Militia, mi’l.tij’.ah, citizens trained as soldiers; militi-a-man, plu. -men, one serving in the militia.

Latin militans, gen. militantis, militarius, militia, warfare, militäre, supine militätum; French militant, militaire.
Milk (noun and verb), milked (1 syl.), milk-ing, milk-er, milk-y, milk’i-ness (Rule xi.), milk’i-ly, milk-maid; milk-tooth, plu. milk-teeth, the first teeth; milk-white; milk’y-way, a white zone in the heavens full of stars.

Milch, adj., giving milk. (Old Eng. meole, milk, melc, milch.)

Mill (retains its double l in all its compounds), milled (1 syl.); mill-ing, grinding, indenting the edge of coin, beating, the indented edge of coin, a beating; mill’-er; mill-board, -bord, a thick pasteboard; mill-dam, mill-pond; mill-race, the stream that drives a mill; mill-stone; mill-wright, -rite, one who constructs and repairs mills; treadmill.

Old English mili; Welsh melin, v. melino, melion, flour.

Millennium, mil’li.ni.əm, the thousand years when “Christ is to come in person to earth and reign.” (Rev. xx. 1-6.)

Millenarian, mil’le.nair’ri.ən, consisting of 1000 years, one who believes in the millennium; millenarian-ism.


Millenary, mil’le.ni.ər.i, consisting of 1000; Millinery, mil’li.ni.ər.i, goods made by a milliner; Millionary, mil’yi.ni.ər.i, consisting of millions.

Millennial, mil’le.ni.əl, pertaining to the millennium.

Millennial-ist, one who believes in the millennium.

(The words millenarian, millenarianism, millenary, ought to have double “n,” but we owe, as usual, our error to the French.)

Lat. mille annus, a thousand years. (In composition the a of annus becomes e, as biennial, triennial, septennial, millennium, etc.)

“Millenary,” a corruption of Milaner. At one time Milan, in Italy, set the fashion for dress. “Millenary,” by millions.

Millepede, mil’le.ped, an insect. (Lat. mille pedes, 1000 feet.)

Millepores, mil’le.porz, a genus of branching corals.

Milleporite, mil’le.por’ri, a fossil millepore (ite denotes a fossil); milleporide, mil’le.por’ri.de.

Latin mille porus, a thousand pores or minute cells.

Millet, mil’le.let, a plant containing small edible grains.

French millet; Latin miliun (mille grana, a thousand grains).

Milliner, mil’li.ner, one who makes women’s dresses.


Millinery, mil’li.ni.ər.i, the works of a milliner.

Millenary, mil’li.ni.ər.i, the space of a thousand years.

Millionary, mil’yi.ni.ər.i, consisting of millions.

“Milliner,” supposed to be derived from Milan, in Italy, once the mart and glass of fashion. “Millenary,” Latin mille, 1000.

Million, mil’yi.ən, seven figures; millionth, mil’yi.ənth, the ten-hundred-thousandth; millionaire, mil’li.o.nair (not mil’yi.ənair), a man worth a million of money.
Millionary, *mil·i·ó·né·ry*, consisting of a million, as the pundit’s *millionary chronology*.

Millionary, millinery (see above).

The million, the general public as opposed to the “Upper ten,” or aristocracy. (French *million*.)

*Milt*, fem. *roe*; *milt*, the “soft roe” or that of the male fish; *roe*, the “hard roe” or that of the female fish.

*Milter, mil·ter*, the male fish; *spawn·er*, the female fish; *milt·ing, milt·er*.


*Mimic, mim·ik*, one who imitates another, to imitate another; *mimicked, mim·ik·ed* (with -*k*.)

*Mimicry, plu. mimicries, mim·ik·r·iz*, imitation of another.

Latin *mimus*, *mí·mi·cus*; Greek *mí·nós*, an imitator of others.

*Mimosa, mi·mo·sah*, the sensitive plant; *mí·mo·site, mi·mò·site*, a fossil apparently of the mimosa family (-ite, a fossil).

Greek *mí·nós*, an imitator (of the sensibility of animals).

*Minulús, mi·nú·lus*, the monkey flower.

Latin *mí·nus*, one with a mask, alluding to the form of the corolla.

*Minaret, mi·ná·ret*, the lofty turret of a mosque. (Arab. *menárah*.)

*Minatory, mi·ná·tory*, threatening. (Latin *minátio*, a threat.)

*Mince*, to cut into small pieces, to be finical; *minced* (1 syl.), *minc·ing* (R. xix.), *minc·ing·ly*; *mince-meat, -meat*, a sweetmeat made of raisins, &c.; *minced-meat, meat* chopped into a mince. (French *émincier, mince*.)

*Mind*, the thinking faculty, to take care of, to attend to, to obey; *mind·ed* (R. xxxvi.), *mind·ing*; *mind·less, mind·less·ness, mind·ful* (R. viii.), *mind·ful·ly, mind·ful·ness*.

Never mind, take no heed of it, dismiss it from your thoughts.

Old English *mynd*; Latin *mens*, gen. *mentis*; Greek *mé·nós*.

*Mine* (1 syl.), poss. case of *I*, a pit containing minerals or ore, to dig for minerals or ore; *min·ing* (Rule xix.), *mine·ing*, pertaining to mines, digging a mine; *min·y, min·é·y*.

*Miner, mi·ner*, one who mines. *Minor, mi·nor*, under age.


“*Ming*” (a ‘pit’), Welsh *mùn*, whence *min·né·all, money*.

*Mineral, Metal, mi·nè·rál, mét·l*.

*Minerals are such as stones, rocks, coals, salt, sand, &c. A mineral may or may not be a simple or elemental body.*

*Metals are such as gold, silver, lead, iron, zinc, tin, &c. A metal must be a simple or elemental body.*

(N.B.—*Metals are minerals, but minerals are not always metals*).

*Mineralise* (Rule xxxi.), *mi·nè·rál·ize*, to impregnate with mineral matter, to convert to a mineral; *min·é·ral·ised* (4 syl.), *mi·nè·ral·is·ing, mi·nè·ral·is·er; mi·nè·ral·ist*.
Mineralisation, *mīn'ēr.i.Ż.Ż.ʒ.ʃ̩̬n*; mineral-blue;
mineral-caoutchouc, *-koo.ʃhoo$k*; mineral-charcoal;
mineral-green, carbonate of copper; mineral-oil, rock oil which oozes from the earth; mineral water.

Mineralogy (not *minerology*), *mīn'ēr.ə.ʒ.ˈo.ɡ*., the science of minerals; mineralogical, *mīn'ēr.ə.ˈlɔ.ɡ.ˈk.ʊ*l; mineralogical-ly; mineralogist, *mīn'ēr.ə.ˈdʒ.ɪst*.

French *minéral, minéralogiste, minéralisation, minéralogique, minéralogie*; Low Latin *minera*, a mine, *minerarius*, a miner.


Old English *menglish*, past *mengdc*, past part. *mengcl.*

Miniature, *mīn.'a.tʃ.hər*, a small portrait, on a small scale.

Paintings by the *miniatorī*, a set of monks noted for their paintings with *minium* or red lead. The first miniatures were the initial letters of rubrics, which generally contained the head of the Virgin or a saint, and hence the word came to signify a small likeness.

Minim, *mīn.'ɪm* (in *Mus.*), a note = half a semibreve (an open note with a tail), a liquid measure meaning one drop.

Min'ium, red-lead. Minimum, *mīn.'ɪ.m.ɪm*, the smallest quantity, opposed to maximum, *mɪx.'ɪ.m.ɪm*, the largest quantity.

“Minim.” In the ancient musical notation the note of longest duration was termed a “Large” = 2 longs, or 4 breves, or 8 semibreves, or 30 minims, “minima” being the least of the “breves” (or shorts). After this a new set of terms was introduced, *crochet* and *quaver*.

Minium, Latin *mɪn.i.ʊm*, vermillion, red-lead.

“Minimum,” Latin super. of some obsolete adj. meaning small.

Minion, *mīn.'j.ʊn*, a low unprincipled favourite of a prince.

French *mignon*; Italian *mignone*, a darling.

Minister, *mīn.'ɪs.tər*, a pastor, one of the state legislators, to wait on the sick, to perform the office of a pastor; ministered, *mīn.'ɪs.ɪr.ɪd*; minister-ing; ministra-tion, *mīn.'ɪs.tɹ.ər.ʃə*; ministra-tive, *mīn.'ɪs.tɹ.ə.tr.ɪv*; ministra-tant.


Latin *minister, ministerialis, ministra-tia, v. ministra-tw*.

Minium, minimum, minum, *mīn.'ɪm.ɪm, mīn.'ɪ.m.ɪm, mīn.'ɪm*.

Min'ium, red-lead. (Latin *mɪn.ɪm*, vermillion, red-lead.)

Min'imum, the least possible quantity. (Latin *mɪnɪm.ɪm*.)

Min'im, *mīn.'ɪm*, a drop, a note in music. (Lat. *mɪnɪm.ɪm*.)

Minnow, *mīn.'nɔʊ*, a small British fresh-water fish. (O. E. *mɪnə*.)

Minor, *mīn.'nɔr*, under age. Mi'ner, one employed in mines.

Minority, *mīn.'nərɪ′tɪ.tɪ*; minor key (in *Mus.*), the mode in which the third from the key-note is only three semi-tones above the tonic. In the major key it is four.
Minor Canon, priest vicar of a cathedral, &c., attached to one of the religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII. “Minor Canons” of cathedrals, &c., not affected by that “reform” are still properly called “priest vicars.”

“Minor,” Lat. minor, comp. deg. of some lost adj. meaning “little.” “Minor,” Fr. mine, a mine; Low Lat. minerarius, minera, a mine.

Minotaur, mi.n.o.taur, a bull with a man’s head. Miniature, mi.n’a.tchur, a small portrait. (Latin Minos taurus.)

Minster, mi.n’ester. Cathedral, ka.rieh.drul. Min’ster, a pastor; Minister, the great church of a monastery. (O. E. mynster.)

Cathedral, a bishop’s church. (Greek kathedra.) “Minister,” Latin minister, one who serves, v. ministrare.

Minstrel, mi.n’.streöl, a poet; minstrel-sy, the art of a minstrel. French minestrrel; Low Latin ministerialis, a servant. (-sy for “arts,” as poesy, minstrelsy, but -sy for “conditions,” R. lxv.)

Mint, a plant, the place where money is coined, to coin; mint’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), mint’-ing; mint’-age, that which is coined.

Mint julep (not julap), iced liquor flavoured with mint.

“Mint” (the plant), O. E. minde; (for money), O. E. mynît, money.

Minuet, mi.n’u.et, a dance, the tune adapted to the dance. French menuet (dancer menu, to dance with short steps).

Minus, mi.n’éls, the sign [-] denoting subtraction. (Lat. minus.)

Minute, mi.n’üte’, small, mi.n’.ü, the 60th part of an hour; minute’-ly, exactly; minute-ly, mi.n’ü.ly, every instant.

Minutia, pla. minutiae, mi.n’ü’.shë.ah, mi.n’ü’.shë.ë, the smallest particular. Minuet, mi.n’ü.ë, a dance.

Minute-book, mi.n’ü.book; min’ute-glass, min’ute-gun, min’ute-hand, min’ute-men (Americanism). Latin minütum, adj. minútus, minütia, pla. minütiax.

Miocene, mi.o.seen, the middle tertiarys; miocene period.

Greek metôn kainos, less recent, i.e., containing “fewer existing specimens” of plants and animals than the supervening groups.

Miracle, mi.r’ü.k’ël, a phenomenon produced by an especial interposition of divine power; miraculous, mi.rük’ü.lus; miraculous-ly, miraculous-ness; miracle-play.

Latin miraculum, miráculosus (mirum, a wonder, with dim.)

Mirage, mi.r’ü.lëj, reflection of terrestrial objects on the clouds. French mirage, looming (from miroir, a looking-glass).

Mire (1 syl.), deep mud; miry, mi.r’ëy; mi’ri-ness (Rule xi.)

Danish myr, a morass.

Mirror, mi.r’ü.r, a looking-glass, to reflect; mirrored, mi.r’ü.rëd; mi.rü.r-ing. (French miroir; Latin miror, to admire.) (The doubling of the r in this word is a blunder. See Mirage.)

Mirth, merriment; mirth’ful (R. viii.), mirth’ful-ly, mirth’ful­ness, mirth’less, mirth’less-ly. (Old English myrth.)
Errors of Speech

Mis- (native prefix), defect, error; evil, unlikeness.
Dis- denotes an active state of antagonism.
Un- denotes a passive state of antagonism: Thus
Mis-belief is false belief; dis-belief, positive abstention of belief; un-belief, mere absence of belief.

Mis-adventure, -advén′tchūr, ill-luck, mishap.
Mis-alliance, -al.li′ ance, marriage below one's rank.

Misanthrope, mis′ânthrōpe, a man-hater; misanthropical, mis′-ânthrōp′i kal; misanthropical-ly, misan'thropy.
Greek misanthrōpos (misēd anthrōpos, I hate man).
Mis-apply, mis′áp′ply (not mis′a′ply), to apply to a wrong purpose; misapplied, mis′áp′plied; misapply-ing.

Misapplication, mis′áp′pli′ kay′ shūn.
Unapplied, un′áp′ plide, not applied at all (Rule lxxii.)

Mis-apprehend, mis′áp′pré.hend′, to misunderstand; mis'apprehend-ed, mis'apprehend-ing; mis'apprehension, -shūn. (Verbs in -d or -de add -sion, not -tion.)
Unapprehended, not apprehended (Rule lxxii.)

Mis-appropriate, mis′áp′pri′o′tate (not mis′á′pro′tate), to apply to a wrong use; mis'appropriat-ed (R. xxyvi.), mis'appropriat-ing (Rule xix.); misappropriation, mis′áp′ pro′pri′ at′i shūn (not mis′á′pro′ prā′ shūn).
In-appropriate, not appropriate, not pertinent.
Un-appropriated, not appropriated (Rule lxxii.)

Mis-becoming, mis′-bē′kūm′ ing, improper; misbecoming-ly;
Un'becoming, not suitable to the person or character.

Misbehave, mis′be′hāv′e, to conduct oneself amiss; misbehaved' (3 syl.), misbehāv′ ing; misbehaviour, -bē′hāv′ yer.

Misbelieve, mis′bē′leev′, to believe erroneously; misbelieved, mis′bē′ leev′ ed′; misbeliev′ ing (Rule xix.), misbeliev′ er.

Disbelief, dis′be′leef, positive incredulity; disbelieve, &c.

Misbehave, mis′be′hāv′e, to conduct oneself amiss; misbehaved' (3 syl.), misbehāv′ ing; misbehaviour, -bē′hāv′ yer.

Misbelieve, mis′bē′leev′, to believe erroneously; misbelieved, mis′bē′ leev′ ed′; misbeliev′ ing (Rule xix.), misbeliev′ er.

Misbehave, mis′be′hāv′ e, to conduct oneself amiss; misbehaved' (3 syl.), misbehāv′ ing; misbehaviour, -bē′hāv′ yer.

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Misbehave, mis′be′hāv′ e, to conduct oneself amiss; misbehaved' (3 syl.), misbehāv′ ing; misbehaviour, -bē′hāv′ yer.
AND OF SPELLING.


Miscellaneous (Rule lxvi.), *mīs*s.el.lā.nēz, *mīs*s.el.lā.nēs, *mīs*s.el.lā.nēs-ly, miscellaneous-ness, miscel'lanist. Latin miscellāneae (plu.), miscellāneus (miscère, to mix).


Mischief, *plu.* mischiefs (not mischieves, R. xxxix.), *mīs*.tchīf; mischievous, *mīs*.tchī.vūs (not *mīs*.tcheed.vūs); mis'chievous-ly, mis'chievous-ness. (Old French *mēchēf*).

Misconceive, *mīs*.kōn.sēv' (Rule xxviii.), to misapprehend; misconceived' (3 syl.), misconceiving' (Rule xix.).


Un'conceived' (3 syl.), not conceived (Rule lxxii.).


Misconstrue, *mīs*.kōn.strū (not *mīs*.kōn.strē), to construe amiss, to interpret wrongly; misconstrued (3 syl.), misconstruing. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ne, retain both before -ing, Rule xix.); misconstruction, *mīs*.kōn.strūk'shūn. Unconstrued (3 syl.), Rule lxxii.

Miscount, *mīs*.koun't, to make a mistake in counting; miscount'ed (Rule xxxvi.), miscount'ing. Uncounted.

Miscreant, *mīs*.kriānt, a vile unprincipled wretch.

The word means "one who holds a wrong faith;" French *mescreant*; Latin *credere*, to believe, with the prefix *ntis.*

Misdate, *mīs*.dāt', to give a wrong date; misdated'ed (R. xxxvi.), misdated'-ing (R. xix.). Undated, not dated at all (R. lxxii.)

Misdeed; *mīs*.di'ed, an evil action.

Misdemeanour, *mīs*.dē.mēn'.er, a petty crime, ill conduct.


Undirected'ed, not directed at all (Rule lxxii.).

Indirect', not straightforward; indirect'ly, indirect'ness.

Misdoin, *mīs*.doo'.ing, wrong behaviour; misdoer, -doo'.er.

Undone, *ūndūn*, not done (Rule lxxii.)

Misemploy, *mīs*.ēm.ploy', to employ to no good purpose; misemploys (not -plois, Rule xiii.), misemployed' (3 syl.), misemploying'. Unemployed, not employed (R. lxxii.)

Miser, *mīz*.er, a hoarder of money; miser'ly, avaricious.


Latin *mīz*.er, miserable, misérabilis (Greek *mīs*, I hate).
Errors of Speech

Misfeasance or malfeasance, -fay'-zance, a culpable act, a trespass; misfeasant, mis.fay'-zant; misfeasor, -fay'-zor.

Whaton spells these words with z. French malfaisance.

Misfit', a bad fit, to fit badly; misfit'-ed, misfit'-ing (Rule iii.)

Misform', to form badly; misformed (2 syl.), misform'-ing.

Misfortune, mis.for'-tchune, ill fortune, disaster, calamity.

Misgive, (past) misgave, (past part.) misgiven, -giv', -gave, giv'n, to fail in courage or confidence; misgiv'-ing.

Misgovern, mis.gow'-ern, to govern ill; misgoverned, mis.gow'-e'rn'd; misgov'en-ment.

Misguide, mis.gide', to mislead; misguid'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), misguid'-ing (Rule xix.), misguid'-ing-ly, misguid'-er, misguid'-ance. Unguid'-ed, not guided (Rule lxxii.)

Mishap', an accident; mishapp'-en (Rule iii.), to happen ill.

Mishna, mish.nah. Gemara, ge.mah'-rah. Talmud.

Mishna, the oral or traditional law of the Jews; mish'nic.

Gemara, comments and notes on the Mishna.

Talmud, the Mishna and Gemara together.

"Mishna," Hebrew shanah, to learn, Instruction (not repetition).

"Gemara," Chaldee, means supplement.

"Talmud," Hebrew lamad, to teach, Teaching.

Misimprove, mis'.im.proo'v', to deteriorate; misimproved' (3 syl.);

misimprov'-ing (R. xix.), -proo'ving; misimprove'-ment.

Unimproved, un'.im.prooved', not improved (Rule lxxii.)

Misinform, mis'.in.form', to give wrong information; misinform'-ed (3 syl.), misinform'-ing, misinforma'-tion, -shun.

Uninformed, not informed (Rule lxxii.)

Misinterpret, mis'.in.ter'pret, to interpret incorrectly; misinter'-pret-ed (Rule xxxvi.), misinter'-pret-ing, misinter'-pret'er; misinterpretation, mis'.in.ter.pré't.tay'shun.

Misjudge, mis.judge', to judge incorrectly; misjudged' (2 syl.), misjudg'-ing (Rule xix.), misjudg'-ment (-dje and -ue drop -e before -ment, Rule xviii.)

Mislay', (past) mislaid, (past part.) mislaid (laid, paid, said, sêd, are irregular in spelling, they should be layed, payed, sayed, Rule xiii.); mislay'-ing.

Mislead, (past) misled, (past part.) misled, mis.lead' mis.leâd, to lead astray; mislead'-ing; mislead-er, mis.lead'er.

Misletoe, mis'sl.e'tô, an epiphyte bearing white berries.

Old English misteld: German mistel, the mistletoe.

Mismanage, mis.mán'-age, to manage badly; misman'aged (3 syl.), misman'ag-ing (Rule xix.), misman'age-ment.

Misname, mis.name', to call by a wrong name; misnamed' (2 syl.), misnämed'-ing (Rule xix.) Unnamed, not named.
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Misnomer, mis.nōˈmər, a wrong name. (Latin nōmen.)

Misogamist, mīs.ˌsōɡ.ˈə.mīst, a hater of marriage; misogamy, mīs.ˌsōɡ.ˈə.my. (Greek misēo gamōs, I hate marriage.)

Misogyny, mīs.ˌsōɡ.ˈə.nī, aversion to women; misogynist.

Greek misēo gūnē, I hate women.

Misplace, mīs.ˌplās.ˈk. To put in a wrong place; misplaced' (2 syl.), misplace'ing (Rule xix.), misplace'-ment.

Displace', to remove from its proper place; displaced', displace'ing, displace'-ment. Unplaced', not placed.

Misprint, mīs.ˌplānt, an error in printing, to print erroneously; misprint'ed, misprint'ing. Unprint'ed, not printed.

Misprison, mīs.ˌprous.ˈh.ən, an offence bordering on criminality, from gross neglect, &c. (French mēpris.)

Mispronounce, mīs.ˌprō.nounˈs, to pronounce amiss; mispronounced' (3 syl.), mispronounce'ing (Rule xix.); mispronunciation, mīs.ˌprō.nounˈs.ə.ˈshūn.

Unpronounced, not pronounced at all. (Rule lxxii.)

Misquote, mīs.ˌkwōtˈe, to cite incorrectly; misquot'ed (R. xxxvi.), misquot'ing (R. xix.); misquotation, -ˌkwōtˈe.ˌshūn.

Unquot'ed, not quoted (Rule lxxii.)

Misreckon, mīs.ˌrekˈk.ən, to compute incorrectly; misreck'oned (3 syl.), misreck'on-ing. Unreck'oned (Rule lxxii.)

Misreport, mīs.ˌrēp.ˈrōrtˈ, to report incorrectly; misreport'ed (R. xxxvi.), misreport'ing. Unreport'ed, not reported.

Misrepresent, mīs.ˌrēp.ˈrē.zəntˈ, to represent incorrectly;

misrepresent'ed (Rule xxxvi.), misrepresent'ing;

misrepresentation, mīs.ˌrēp.ˈrē.zənˈtə.ˌshūn.

Unrepresented, unˌrēp.ˈrē.zənˈtə.ˌtēd, not represented (R. lxxii.)

Misrule, mīs.ˌrūlˈ, unjust rule, to rule badly; misruled' (2 syl.), misrūlˈing (Rule xix.). 'Unruled', not ruled (Rule lxxii.)

Miss, plu. misses, mīsˈ ēz, the title of address conferred on young unmarried women above the lowest grade;

Miss, to fail; misses, missed (1 syl.), missˈ-ing, Mist, fog.

"Miss" (title), cont. of mistress. "Miss" (verb), Old Eng. miss(ian).


Missal, the mass-book of the Latin Church. (Ital. messale.)

Missel, a bird of the thrush species. (Germ. mistel-drossel.)

Missile, any weapon thrown. (Lat. missile, mitto, to send.)

Missive, a letter or message sent. (French missive.)

Misshape, mīs.ˌshāpˈe, to shape amiss; misshaped' (2 syl.), misshāpˈ-ing (Rule xix.); misshapen, mīs.ˌshāpˈ.pən.

Unshaped', not shaped; unshapen (Rule lxxii.)

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Missile, *miss.‘s.l*, a weapon to be thrown. (See Missal.)

Mission, *miss.‘.n*, a message, a missionary station, special missionaries, persons sent on any special business; Missionary, *plu. missionaries, miss.‘.n.‘.ríz*.

Latin *missio*, gen. *missionis* (*missus*, sent); French *missionnaire*.

Missive, *miss.‘.év*, a letter or messenger sent. Missile, *miss.‘.s.l*, a weapon intended to be thrown. Missal, missel (see Missal).

Misspell (not misspel), *miss.‘pell*, to spell incorrectly; misspelt, misspell-ing (double s and double l).

Misspend, (past and past part.) misspent, to spend amiss; misspend-ing. Unspent, not spent (Rule Ixxi.).

Misstate, *miss.‘tate*, to state incorrectly; misstated (R. xxxvi.), misstating, misstate-ment (double s). Unstated.

Mist, fog. Missed, *miss* (past tense of the verb) miss (q.v.)

Mist-‘y, misti-ness (R. xi.), misti-ly.


I am mistaken (deponent verb), I make a mistake, &c.

Old English *mis-tackan*, past *tack*, past part. *tacken*.

Misteach, (past) mistaught, (past part.) mistaught, -teach, -taught; misteach-ing. Untaught, not taught (Rule Ixxii.).

Old English *mis-taught*, past *taught*, past part. *taught*.

(It will be seen that the useless "i" is interpolated.)

Mister (written and printed Mr.), the title of address to men above the lowest grade, not servants; *plu. Messieurs* (cont. Messrs.). When given to a firm, pronounced *mēz.‘erz*.

"Mister," a corruption of Lat. *magister*, master; Old Fr. *maistre* (now *maître*). "Messieurs," Fr. (*plu. of monsieur*), *mes.‘er*.

Mistime, *mis.tím*, to neglect the proper time; mistimed (2 syl.), mistim-ing. Untime‘ly, inopportune; untime‘li-ness.


Mistral (Fr.), *mis.tl.trōl*, a north-west wind in the Mediterranean.

Mistranslate, *mis.‘trōn.‘late*, to construe incorrectly; mistranslated (R. xxxvi.), mistranslating, -trans.lay‘.shūn. Untranslated, not translated (Rule Ixxii.).

Mistress, fem. of Master, *mis.tri.ś, mas.‘ter*, a teacher, one who employs others. As a title of address it is not now employed, we use Mrs. (*mis.‘ez*), instead. (O.F. maistresse.)

Fr. *maistre*, now *maitre* (Lat. *magister*), maistre-esse, now *maître-esse*.


Distrust, suspicion, to hold in suspicion; distrust-ed, &c.

Untrust-ed, not confided in (R. Ixxii.); untrustily, &c.

"Distrust" expresses a stronger degree of doubt than mistrust.
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Misunderstand, (past) misunderstood, (past part.) misunderstood, miszun.der.stánd; -stood' (to rhyme with good); misunderstanding'-ing, a slight quarrel, error of judgment.

Misuse, (noun) mís.ázoe', (verb) mís.ázé', ill usage, to use amiss; misused, mís.ázed'; misus-ing (Rule xix.), mís.ázé.ing.

Misusage, mís.ázage, ill treatment.

Disuse, (noun) dis.ázoe', (verb) dis.ázé', discontinuance of the use, to discontinue to employ; disásed, disás'ing.

Unused, un.ázed', not used; unuse-ful, un.ázé'ful, &c.

Mite (1 syl.), one of the ace'ari, common in cheese, a small coin;

Mity, mite'.y, full of mites. Might, mite, power; might-y.


Mitigate, mít'igt.ate, to alleviate; mit'igt.ed (Rule xxxvi.), mit'igt.ing (Rule xix.), mit'igt.ant, mit'igt.or (Rule xxxvii.); mitigable, mít'igt.b'l; mitigative, mít'igt.at.ive.

Mitigation, mít'igt.sh.ation, alleviation.

Latin mitigatio, mitigit.or/mitigare (mitis ago, to make mild).

Mitrailleuse (French), mít'trl.ázé', a many-barrelled gun having the barrels bound together like a faggot. First used in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870.

Mitre, mít' I r, a bishop's crown, junction of [mouldings] at an angle of 45 deg., to join [mouldings] at an angle of 45 deg.; mitred, mít' I rd, adorned with a mitre, joined at an angle of 45 deg.; mitring, mít' I ring (not mi't.ter.ing); mitre-square, for striking angles; mitre-wheels, two wheels of equal diameter acting together with their axes at right angles; mitriform (not.-tre-), mít ' I .tr.iform (in Bot.)

Latin mitra; French mitre. "Miti-form" is ill-compounded.

Mittens, mít't'ns, gloves without fingers, also called mitts.

(Might a pair can be separated into two perfect articles, it has a singular, as a mitten, a glove, otherwise it has no singular, as longs, nutcrackers, tweezers, scissors, &c.)

Mittimus, mít'tim.es, a writ authorising the removal of a record, a precept to a goaler to keep in prison the person named. (From the first words of the writ—We send.)

Mix, (past.) mixed, mixt, (past part.) mixed, to mingle mix'ing; mixedly, mix'é.d.ly; mix' er, mixtly.

Mixture, mix'é.țchúr; mix'able; mixțion, mix' sh.án.

Latin misère, supine mixtum (Greek misgo or mignum, to mix).

Mixen, mix'é'n, the dunghill, a laystall. "Better wed over the mixen than over the moor," i.e., Better wed near home than among strangers. (Old Eng. mix, dung, mixen.)

Mizzen [or mizen], mix'é'zn, a spanker; mizen-mast, the aftermost mast of a ship. (Italian mezzana.)
Mizzle, *miz'z*l, a fine rain; to rain with fine rain; mizzled, *miz'zld; mizzling, *miz'ling. (Old Eng. mistel[ian].)

Mnemonic, *mənə'nik*, the art of aiding memory. (All the sciences with this ending (except arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric) are plural, Rule i.xi.); mnemonic.

Gk. mnēmōnīkos (mnēmē, memory); Lat. mnēmōntica, mnēmōnticus.


Moa, an extinct gigantic bird of New Zealand.

Moor, a heath, a north African. (O. E. mōr; Lat. Mauritania.)

More, comp. of much. (Old Eng. māre, comp. of mycel.)

Mower, one who mows. (Old English māw[an], to mow.)

Moan, mōnē, a groan, to groan. Mown, cut with a scythe. Moaned (1 syl.), moan'ing (noun and part.), moan'ing-ly, moan'er, moan'-ful (Rule viii.), moan'-ful-ly.

"Moan," Old English mōn[an], past mōnde, past part. mōned.

"Mown," Old English māw[an], past mōw, past part. mōwen.


Moat'-ed, having a moat; moat'-ing. (Fr. motte, a clod.)

"Moat" (a "mound"), like "dike," is transferred to the ditch.

Mote, a fine particle, like dust, floating in the air. (O. E. mot.)

Moot, debatable, to debate. (Old English mōt, a council.)

Mute (1 syl.), silent, dumb. (Latin mātus, dumb.)

Mōb, the rabble, to taunt, to jeer; mobbed, mōbd.; mobb'-ing (Rule i.); mobb'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); mobb'ish-ly; mōb-law.

Mobocracy, *mōb''ək''rəs'ə, the rule of the rabble (a hybrid).

Mob-cap, an undress cap for women tied under the chin.

The word "mob," applied to the populace, originated in the "Green Ribbon Club," in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. "The rabble first claimed this title and were called the 'mob' [mobile vulgus] in the assemblies of this club" (North's Exam. p. 574).

Mobile, *mō''bıl*, susceptible of motion; mobility, *mōb''i$l''t''i,ty.

Mobilise (not mobalise, Rule xxxi.), *mōb''iliz*, to call into active service; mobilised (3 syl.), mobilis-ing (R. xix.)

Mobilisation, *mōb''i$l''zəz',shən*, calling troops together for active service. Demobilise, to dismiss troops from active service; demobilised, demobilisation, &c.

Lat. mobilis, mobilitas (mōvēre, to move). To "mobilise and demobilise [troops]" came into general use in the Franco-Prussian war.


Ochlocracy, *ōk''lək''rəs, the mob.

All words derived from the Greek kratia are spelt with -cy: as aristocracy, autocracy, plutocracy, democracy, &c.
Mocassin, mōkˈkāsin (not mōk kāˈsən), a shoe without a sole, worn by American Indians. (Indian word.)

Mocha, mōˈkāh (in Arabia); mocha-coffee, mocha-stone.

Mock, a counterfeit, a sneer, to mimic, to deride; mocked (1 syl.), mockˈing, mockˈing-bird, mockˈing-ly, mockˈer.

Mockery, plu. mockeries, mōkˈe-riz, derision, mimicry, To make a mock of, to turn into ridicule.

Welsh moc, v. mōcio, mociad, a mocking.

Möde (1 syl.), manner. Mood [in Gram.], a temper of mind.

Modish, mōˈdish, fashionable; moˈdish-ness.


Modist, one who follows the mode or fashion.

Modiste, a fashionable milliner. (French modiste.)

Modest, chaste, diffident. (Latin mōdestus.)


Modˈel, a pattern, to make a model; modelled, mōˈdəld, modˈell-ing (Rule iii., -əl), modˈell-er. (Fr. modèle.)

Modal, mōˈdəl, having the form without the essence; moˈdəl-ist, one who considers the Trinity as three modes, not three persons; moˈdəl-ly, modˈal-ity, (Fr. modalité.)

Module, mōˈdəl (in Arch.), a measure equal to the semi-diameter of a column. (Lat. mōdulus, chapter of a pillar.)

Moderate, (adj.) mōˈdərət, (verb) mōˈdərət, temperate, to restrain; modˈerət-ed (R. xxxvi.), modˈerət-ing (R. xix.), modˈerət-ly, modˈerət-or (R. xxxvii.), moderator-ship (-ship, office, &c.), modˈerat·ed, modˈerat·ing, -at·or (R.xxxvii.), moderator-ship (-ship, office, &c.), modˈerat·ness.

Moderation, mōˈdərətˈshən; moderator, mōˈdərətˈto. Latin mōderatio, mōderat-or, mōderatus, v. mōderāri. Italian moderato (in Mus.), between andante and allegro.

Modern, mōˈdərn, recent, not ancient; modˈer-n-ness.

Modernise, mōˈdərnˌiz (Rule xxxi.), to make modern; modernˈis-ism, modernˈis-ed (3 syl.), modˈernis·ing, -is·er.

Modernisation, mōˈdərnˌizˈshən; modˈern-ist. Fr. moderne (Lat. modo-ernus, as in hodi·ernus, hes·ternus, &c.)


Modˈest, chaste, diffident; modˈest-ly, modˈest·y.

Modˈist, one who follows the mode or fashion. (Fr. mode.)

Modiste, mōˈdeestˈ, a fashionable milliner. (Fr. modiste.)

Latin mōdestia, mōdestus (mōdus); French modesto, modesté.

Modicum, plu. modicums, mōˈdikəm, a small quantity.

Latin mōdicum, plu. mōˈdra (mōdus, a measure).
Modify, ˈmɒd.ɪˌfaɪ, to change slightly; modifies, ˈmɒd.ɪˌfais; modified (Rule xi.), ˈmɒd.ɪˌfaɪd; modifying, ˈmɒd.ɪˌfiŋ, modˈɪfɪ-er, modˈɪfə-ble; modifiability, ˈmɒd.ɪˌfə.ˈbɪlə.ti.
Modification, ˈmɒd.ɪˌfæk.ʃən, a slight alteration.
Latin modifiˈkāto, v. modifiˈcāre; French modification, v. modifier.
Modish, ˈmɒd.ɪʃ; modist, modiste, &c. (See Mode.)
Modulate, ˈmɒd.ə.late. Moderate, ˈmɒd.ə.riət.
Modulate [the voice], to speak more musically, not so harshly; Moderate [the voice], to speak more softly, not so loud.
Moderate-ed (R. xxxvi.), modˈə.ˈriə.t-ing (Rule xix.).
Modˈə.ˈriə.t-or (Rule xxxi.); modulation, ˈmɒd.ə.ˈlay.ˈʃən.
Lat. modˈə.ˈtā.tiə, modˈə.ˈtā.tor, modˈə.ˈtā.ri, to warble; Fr. modulation.
Module, ˈmɒd.ə.ˈləl (in Arch.), a measure equal to the semi-diameter of a column. (Lat. mōdulus, the chapter of a pillar.)
Modal, ˈmɒd.ə.ˈdæl, having the form without the essence.
Model, ˈmɒd.ə.ˈdəl, a pattern. (French modèle; Latin mōdus.)
Mēso-Gothic, mē.ˈso ˈgoθ.ə.k, pertaining to the Goths who settled in Mēsia, in Europe, the language of the Mēso-Goths.
Mogul [or mongul], mō.ˈgʊl, a native of Mongoˈliə (E. Asia).
Great mogul, the ruler of the Moguls (extinct).
Mongolian, mō.ˈɡoʊ.ˈliən, a native of Mongoˈliə.
Mohair, mō.ˈhār, hair of Angoˈra goats (Asia Minor).
Du Levantin moilˈəkar, ˈtwaˈsɛn pəl də ˈʃəvr (Bouillet).
Mohammed, mō.ˈhəm.ˈməd; mohamˈmedan, mohamˈmedan-ism; mohamˈmedan-ise. (See Mahomet.)
Mohawk or mohock, mō.ˈhɔk; a set of ruffians who infested London in the last century; a tribe of American Indians.
Moidore, mō.ˈdɔr (not mō.ˈdər), a Portuguese coin = 27s. French-Portuguese for moeda d'ouro.
Moisˈti, pla. moisˈtiˌti, the half. (French moitiˈe.)
Moil (1 syll.), to toil; moiled (1 syll.), moilˈ-ing, moilˈ-er.
Moire (French), mwar, a wavy appearance called “watering”: as moire de soie, moire de laine, moire de coton; moiré, mwarˈray, watered: as moiré antique, ruban moiré; moirage, mwarˈraʒ, “watering” fabrics.
Moist (1 syll.), damp; moistˈ-ness, moistˈ-ly, moistˈ-ful (R. viii.)
Moisten, mwaɪˈn, to make damp (-en in verbs means “to make”); moistened, mwaɪˈnd; moistenˈing, mwaɪˈnɪŋ; moistenˈer, mwaɪˈner; moisture, mwaɪˈtʃʊər; -less.
Old French moiste, now moite, moiture.
Moˈlar [tooth, pla. teeth], the grinders. (Latin mōtə, a mill.)
Molasses (Ought to be Melasses), *mol·las*.s, treacle, syrup.
(The word is both sing. and plu. In speaking of a single specimen
we say *This molasses is excellent*, but in speaking of different speci-
mens we say *These molasses are excellent.*)
Port. melasses; Fr. mélasse; Gk. méli. ("Mo" is a blunder.)
Mole (1 syl.), a little animal that throws up mole-hills, a mound.
Mole-spot, a mark on the human skin; mole-bat, a fish;
mole-cast, a mole-hill; mole-eyed, -ide, nearly blind;
mole-catcher; mole-skin, a stout twilled cotton cloth
with close pile; mole-track, the "run" of a mole.
"Mole" (the animal), Dutch mole; O.E. molde-worce, mould-thrower.
"Mole" (a mound), French mole; Latin móles, a mound.
"Mole" (a spot), Old English mal or mót, a mole or spot.
Molecule, *mol·y·kül* (not mół·e·kül), a small mass, a very
minute particle of matter; molecular, *mol·é·külar*;
Molecular attraction, *mol·é·külar* at·trakt.shún.
Molecularity, *mol·y·külar·ità*, the state of being... 
French molécule; Latin móles, a mass, with -cule, diminutive.
Molest, *mol·est*’, to annoy; molest’-ed (R. xxxvi.), molest’-ing,
molest’-er, molest’-ful; molestation, *mol·ést.á·shún*.
Latin molestia, molestus, v. molestare, to vex; French molesté.
Molinist, *mó·lin·ist*, a disciple of Mo’lina, a Spanish priest,
whose opinions resembled those of Armin’ius.
Molinism, *mó·lin·izm*, the dogmas of Mo’lina.
Mollify, *mol·í·fy*, to soften, to appease; mollifies (Rule xi.),
mol·í·fye; mollified, mol·í·fied; mol’lifi-er;
mol’lifi-able, mol’lifi-ing. Mollification, *mol·i·fi·ká·shún*.
Lat. mollificátiō, mollificáre (mollis, soft). "Mollification" not Fr.
Mollusc, *mol·ús·k* (not möl·us·k), snails, slugs, oysters, and other animals de-
void of a bony skeleton; mollusca, *mol·ús·kah*, Cuvier’s second great "division" of the animal kingdom; mol-
lus’can; molluscous, *mol·ús·kus*; molluskite, *mol·ús·kít* (-ite denotes a fossil), a mollusc fossilised.
Molluscoïda, *mol·ús·kói·dah*, molluscs with horny integu-
ments. (Latin molluscus; Greek eidos, like a mollusc.)
In Latin we have mollusca and molluscum, but they do not mean
"mollusc." Cuvier has taken the word and given it a special sig-
nification (mollusk, Greek mállákos, soft).
Moloch, *mó·lókh*, chief god of the Phenicians and Ammonites.
Moly, *mó·l* (Gk. molu.)
Moment, *mó·ment*, 60th part of a minute, an instant, importance.
Momentaneous (R. lxvi.), *mó·mén·tay'·né·ás*, momentary.
Momentary, *mó·mén·tár·i·rí*, lasting only an instant;
mo’mentar’-ly (Rule xi.); mo’ment’-ly, every moment;
Momentous, *mó·mén·tus*, important; mo’ment’ous’-ly,
mo’ment’ous’-ness. Mo’ment’um, impetus.
Lat. mo’mentán·eus, mo’mentár·i·us, mo’mentum.
Mon- (Greek prefix), alone, only one. (Greek mονός.)

This prefix is always mono- except when ο follows.

Monad, mον'ād (not mον-ναδ), an ultimate atom; monadic, mον-να-d'ικ; monadical, mον-να'd'ικ-άλ.

Greek mονας, gen. mοναδ-ος, a unit, an atom.

Monadelphia, mον'-ν-δ-έλφί-, i.e., (in Bot.), plants having hermaphrodite flowers in which (like the mallow) all the stamens are united into one bundle through which the pistil passes; monadelph, mον'-ν-δ-έλφ; one of the monadelphia; monadelphian, -ν-δ-έλφ-ι-άν; monadelphous.

Greek mονος adelphia, a solitary brotherhood. (Linnaeus called the stamens of flowers manhood (andria), the pistils womanhood (gynia), and stamens in bundles brotherhood (adelphia).

Monarch, mον'αρκ, a sovereign, a sole ruler;

Monarchy, plu. monarchies, mον'-ν-αρ-κίς, the dominion of a monarch; monarchical, mον'-αρ-κι-κις.

Monarchical, suitable to a monarch. monarchical, mον-ν-αρ-ικ-ικ; vested in a monarch, pertaining to...; monarchical-ly; monarchic, mον-ν-αρ-ικ.

Monarchise, mον'-ν-αρ-ι-κίς, to assimilate to a monarchy; monarchised, mον'-ν-αρ-ι-κίζ; monarchising (Rule xix.), mον'-ν-αρ-ι-κί-ζ-ίν, tyrannising.

Greek mοναρχος, mοναρχία (mονος, arch). I rule alone.

Monastery, plu. monasteries, mον-ν-ασ-τέρ-ίς, a convent; monastic, mον-ν-ασ-τικ; monastical, mον-ν-ασ-τικ-άλ.

Monastic, mον-ν-ασ-τικ; monastic-ly; monasticism, mον-ν-ασ-τικ-ις.

Monasticon, mον-ν-ασ-τίκ-ις, a book on monasteries. Greek mοναστήριον (mονος, alone); Latin mοναστήριο, mοναστικus.

Monday, mον'-ν-άν, the first secular day of the week.

Old English monan-daeg, the day sacred to the moon (mονη).

-monde (Fr.), mον-; beau-monde, bο'-ν-άν, the fashionable world; demi-monde, dεμ'-ν-άν, a euphemism for what the Greeks called hεταιρία (hεταίρες). Plato defines hεταιρία as "mετέτριξ speciósō nomine rem odiośam denota". Plut. et Athen.

Money, mον'-ι. Cash.

Money, current coin, that which represents money.

Cash, money kept in a till, money as an article of trade, as in banks, &c. (French caisse, a strong box.)

Moneys (not monies, Rule xiii.), different sums of money collectively considered;

Moneyed (often but improperly written monied, Rule xiii.), rich; moneyer, one of the officers of the royal mint to superintend the coining of money; money-less.

Monetary, mον'-ετέρ-ί. Monitory, mον'-ετέρ-ί.
Monetary, pertaining to money;
Monitory, admonition, warning. (Latin moneo.)

Money-changer, mon'ey-lender, mon'ey-mark'et, mon'ey-mort'ers, mon'ey-ord'ers;
Money-scrivener, mün'y skrív'ner, one who raises money for others; money's worth, mün'ěz wurth.

Old Eng. mynet, mynetere, a moneyer; Fr. monnaitre!! The Roman mint was once the temple of Juno Moneta (the warner of danger).

-monger, mün'ger, a dealer: as fish-monger, fell-monger, iron-monger, cheese-monger. (Old English monger, a dealer.)

Old Eng. mangere, a merchant, v. mangian, to traffic, mangus.

Mongolian, mōn'gō'lian, a native of Mongolia. (See Mogul.)

Mongrel, mōn'ger/el, of a mixed breed, [a dog] not thorough-bred.

Old English mengian, to mix, with diminutive affix.

Monition, mōn'isht'un, warning; monitive, mōn'īтив:

Monitor, mōn'ī.tor (R. xxxvii.), fem. monitress, mōn'ī.trēs; monitorial, mōn'ī.tor'ēl; monitorial-ly, monitorial-ship (ship, office, &c.), the office of a monitor.

Monitory, monetary, mōn'ī.tōr rē, mūn'ě.tār rē.

Monitory, containing advice or warning.

Monetary, relating to money. (See Money.)

Latin mōnītio, mōnītor, fem. mōnītrix, mōnītorius, v. mōnēo.


Monk, member of a monastery, a hermit.
Friar, an outdoor or free religious brother.
Nun, member of a convent for women.

Cloister-monk, a monk who actually lives in the monastery.
Extra-monk, a monk who serves a monasterial church and does not live in a monastery, but in his parish.

"Monk," Old English mones or munne; Latin mōnichus; Greek mōnichōs (mōnōs, alone, or separate [from the world]).
"Friar," Fr. frère; Lat. frater, a brother. "Nun," Old Eng. nunne.

Monkey, mūn'k'y. Ape (1 syl.). Baboon, bā boon.

Monkey, plu. monkeys, have long tails, £500.
Baboon, plu. baboons, have short tails.

Ape, plu. apes (1 syl.), have no tails at all.

"Baboon," Fr. babīn (babine, with aug., large-lipped [animal]).

Mōn'o- mōn' before -a (Gk. prefix), alone, singly. (Gk. mōnōs.)

Mono-basic, mōn'ō-bā'ītik, one part of base to one of acid.

Greek mono-[mōnōs]basis, only one [part] of base.

Mono-cardian, -ka'rd.i'āt, having (like fish and reptiles) only one auricle and one ventricle in the heart.

Greek mono-kardia, the heart with only one [auricle and ventricle].
Mon'o-car'pon, bearing fruit only once and then dying, an annual; mono-car'pous, -kar'pus. (Gk. karpos, fruit.)

Mono'cerous, m ön'ös'.ē.rūs, having only one horn or tusk. Greek mono- (m önıs)kōrōs, only a single horn.

Mono-chord, m ön'ös.kōrd, a one stringed instrument for testing intervals. (Gk. monos kōrōdē, single string.)

Mon'o-chrome, -krōnē, a painting of only one colour: as sepia or Indian ink; mon'ös-chromatic, -krō.māt'ēk.

Greek mono- (m önıs)kōrama, only one colour.

Mono-cotyledon, -kōt'.ē.lē'.dōn (not ko.tīl'.ē.dōn), a plant (like wheat) with only one seed-lobe; mono'os-cotyledo'nos, -kōt'.ē.lē'.dō.nūs. Plants with two seed-lobes are di-cotyle'dons. Plants without a seed-husk a-cotyle'dons. Greek mono- (m önıs)koskot'ēlōdon, a socket, husk, or robe.

Monocracy, m ön'ös.krā.sy, government vested in one ruler; monocrat, m ön'ös.krāt, a monarch.

Greek mono- (m önıs)kratia, government vested in one.

Monocular, m ön'ös.kū.lār, having only one eye; monocule, m ön'ös.kūlē, a one-eyed insect. Binocular, bi.nök'.ūlār, having two eyes or eye-tubes.

"Binocular," Lat. binus ocūlus, double-eye, is a good compound, but "monocular" (Gk. monos, Lat. ocŭlus) is a disgraceful hybrid. Uncocular, a good Latin compound, would have done as well.

Mon'o-dactylous, -dāk'.ē.lūs, having but one toe. Greek mono- (m önıs)daktūlōs, with only one toe or finger.

Mon'o-don, a animal (like the narwhal or sea-unicorn), with only one tooth. (Gk. mono- (m önıs)odontos, one tooth.)

Monody, plu. monodies (Rule, xliiv.), m ön'ös.dīs, a poem on the death of a friend (sung by a person to himself in solitude.) (Greek mon- (m önıs) dē, solitary ode.)

Monoeiía, m ön.e'.ē.sē.ah, plants which have both stamens and pistils on the same plant; monoeian; monoeious, m ön.e'.ē.sē.ūs. (Greek mon- (m önıs)oi̇kia, one dwelling.)

Monogamy, m ön.nōg'.ā.my, marriage restricted to one wife. Living in marriage with more than one wife at the same time is called polygamy, po.līg'.ā.my; monog'amist; monogamous, m ön.nōg'.ā.mūs.

Greek mono-m önıs)gamos, single marriage; polús gānōs, many wives.

Mono-gram, m ön'.ō.grām (not m ön'.mō.grām), a cipher, the interlaced initial letters of a person's name.

Monogram'mic. Monogrammat'ic.

Mönogram'mic, pertaining to a mönogram; Monogrammat'ic, in the style of a monogram.

Greek monos gramma, [two or more] letters [weaved into] one.
Monograph, mon'å.gråf (not mønå.gråf), a treatise limited to one subject or object; monographist, monå.någ'.rå.fås't; monographic, mon'å.gråf'.i.ik; monograph'ic. -å.gråf'.i.kil; monograph'ic.aly; monography, monå.någ'.rå.fy.

Greek mono-[mønå]grapho, I write on one thing only.

Mon'o-gynia, -djìn'.i.akah, plants which have only one pistil or stigma in a flower; monogyn, mon'å.djìn, a plant with only one pistil; monogynian, mon'å.djìn'.i.ìn; monogynous, monå.någ'.y.nås; monogynoeical, mon'å.djìn.å'.sì.nal, fruits formed by the pistil of one flower.

Greek monos gunia, single womanhood. Linnaeus called pistils the "womanhood," and stamens the "manhood" (andria) of flowers. "Monogynoeical," mono- gunia, -oikos, the single-pistil's abode.

Mono-lith, mon'å.låth, a pillar made of only one stone; monolithic, monå.nål'.å.fìk (Greek lithos, a stone.)

Mono-logue, mon'å.log (not monå.nå.log), a soliloquy, a scene or drama with only one character or speaker; a scene with more than one speaker is a dialogue; monologist, monå.nål'.å.djìst; monology, monå.nål'.å.dìjy.

These words in -logue are from the French; the -ue is perfectly needless and quite un-English. "Monolog" and "Dialog" would be far preferable (Greek monos log[os], a soliloquy. Dia-log[os]).

Mono-mania, mon'å.måy'.ni.akah (not mønå.nå...), mad on one subject; mon'o-maniac, -måy'.ni.ìk; monomaniacal, mon'å.måy'.ni'.å'.kìl; monomani'ac.aly.

Greek mño-[mønå]manía, madness [on] one single point.

Monomial, mønå.nå'ni.ål (in Algebra), one term: as 2ab; an expression with two terms (as a + b) is a binomial; with three terms (as a + 2ab + b) a trinomial.

If drawn from the Greek, bi-nomial should be di-nomial.

If drawn from the Latin, mononomial should be unnomial.

The prefixes mono-, di-, tri- with onim (Greek). The prefixes un-, bi-, tri- with nomen (Latin).

Mån'å-morphous, -mår'.fås, having but one form; insects which change their form are metamorphic.

Mon'o-petalous, -pet'.å.lås, having the corolla in one piece as the primrose. (Greek pétalón, a petal.)

Monophthong, mønå.nåf'.å.thång, two contiguous vowels only one of which is sounded: as ea in "speak," ië in "piece."

Diphthong, di's'.å.thång, two vowels combined into a new vowel sound: as öt in "prowl," öt in "boil."

Triphthong, tri's'.å.thång, three concurring vowels sounded as one: as beauty, puritis.

Greek mono-, di-, and tri- phthoggos, single, double, triple [vowel] sound, v. phthèggómai, to utter a sound.

Monopolise, mønå.nåp'.å.låzë, to engross the whole; monopo-lised (4 syl.), monopo'lis.ing (Rule xix.); monopo'lis'er,
one who arrogates to himself or engrosses the whole; monopolist, one who is a monopoliser.

Monopoly, plu. monopolies, μονοπόλισ, the right of exclusive sale in an article either by patent or otherwise.

Greek μονό-[monos] πωλε, I alone deal in [the article].

Monopteral, μονόπτερον, one-winged, i.e., a temple without a cella. (Greek μονόσ πτερόν, only one wing.)

Mono-spermous, μονόσπερμός, one-seeded, as a plum; mono'o-sperm, a monospermous plant.

Di-spermous, δισπερμός, two-seeded, as the barberry; disperm, dis'sperm, a dispamorous plant.

Tri-spermous, τρίσπερμος, three-seeded; trisperm, tris'sperm, a trispermous plant.

Poly-spermous, πολυσπερμός, many-seeded, as an apple; polysperm, polysperm, a many-seeded plant.

Greek μονό-[monos] δι-, τρί-, πολυ-, one, two, three, many seeds.

Mono-stich, μονόστιχος, a poem complete in one verse, a line of poetry complete in itself.

Distich, διστίχος, a poem consisting of two verses, two lines of poetry complete in themselves.

Greek mono- δι-, στιχος, a verse.

Mon'o-syllable, -σύλλαβη, a word of one syllable.

Dis'-syllable, a word of two syllables.

Tri-syllable, τρίσυλλαβη, a word of three syllables.

Poly-syllable, a word of more than three syllables.

Fr. dissyllable, trisyllable. Very absurdly we have been led by the French in one of these words and not in the other. "Dissyllable" should have only one s (Gk. mono-, di-, tri-, polu-syllable).

Mon'o-tone, -τόνος, a succession of sounds all having the same pitch; monotonous, μονότονος, having a uniform same-ness; monotonous-ly; monotonity, μονότονι-ty.

Greek μονο- [monos] τόνος, only-one tone.

Monseigneur, plu. Messeigneurs, μονςειγ'νερ, plu. μασειγ'νερ, a title given to bishops and abbots in France.

During the Empire this title was given to all the nobility, lay as well as clerical, and corresponded with our titles of your grace, your lordship. The dauphin son of Louis XIV. was styled simply "Monseigneur," other dignitaries had a name or title added: as Monseigneur le Prince, Monseigneur Dupanloup.

Monsieur, plu. Messieurs, μονσιερ, plu. μασιερ, the Fr. title of address equivalent to our Mr. and Messrs., mezz'crez.

With this important difference, either word can be used alone, without the addition of a proper name, as we at one time used Sir or Sirs. This useful address, especially in speaking to strangers, is unhappily tabooed, except from servants, or when tradesmen and operatives address the "gentry."

French mon sieur, my sir, my Mr.; plu. mes sieurs, my sirs, &c.
Monsoon, mōn soon', a periodical wind in the Indian and Arabian seas, blowing S.W. from April to October, and N.E. from October to April. (Fr. monson; Malay moseen, season.)

Monster, mōn ster, a being of frightful aspect or character, huge; monstrous, mōn strūs; mon strous-ly, mon strous-ness.

Monstrosity, plu. monstrosities, mōn strōs itiz, an unnatural production. (Latin monstrum, monstrōse, adv.) The word means something to be "pointed at," v. monstrēre.

Montanist, mōn ta nist (not mōn ta nist), a disciple of Montanus, a Phrygian bishop of the second century; Montanistic, mōn ta nis tik; Montanism, mōn ta nizm.

Month, mānth, four weeks, one of the twelve divisions of the year; month'-ly, every month. Cal'endar month, one of the twelve months termed January, February, &c. Lunar month, four weeks. Bimonthly, twice a month.

The word bimonthly, meaning "twice a month," is quite indefensible. It can only mean every two months, as "biennial" means every two years. Besides, the word is a hybrid at its best, bi- being Latin, and month Anglo-Saxon. It should be Twy-monthly, or bi-menstrual, or bi-menstrual. (Old Eng. mūnūth, mūnūthik, monthly.)

Monument, mōn u ment, a structure in memory of the dead, an enduring memorial; monumentiil, monument al-ly.

Latin monumentum (mōnēo, to put in mind); French monumental.

-mony, -mūn 'y (Lat. -mon-ia), added to abstract nouns: ceremony.


Moon, the earth's satellite (3 syl.); moon'et, a little moon; moon'-y, dreamy; moon'i-ly (R. xi.); moon-ing, absent-minded; moon-less; moon-beam, -beem; moon-calf, plu. moon-calves (R. xxxviii.), a dolt; moon-fish; moon-light, -lite; moon-lit, illuminated by the moon; moon-shine; moon-stone, an iridescent stone; moon-struck, lunatic.

Old English mōna, mōnātic, moony, mōnan-dag, Monday.

Moor, mōo'r (not mōr). More, mō'r (not mōr), comp. of much.

Moor, mōo'r, an extensive waste, a native of North Africa, to fasten a boat with a rope, or a ship with anchors.

Moorish, mōo'r-ish, fenny, pertaining to the Moors; Moor-cock, fem. mōo'-hen, both mōo'fowl;

Moor-buzzard, mōo'land, mōo'stone.

Moor (verb); moored, mōo'rd; mōo'ing; mōo'ings, the anchors, chains, &c., employed to mōor a vessel;

Moor-age, a place where a vessel can be moored.

"Moor" (a heath), Old Eng. mōr, mōr-land, mōr-heid, mōor-heath.

"Moor" (of N. Africa), Latin Mauritania (Greek amaurōs, dark).

"Moor" (to fasten), Spanish amarrar; French amarrer.
Moose-deer, moo's-deer, the American elk. (Amer. Ind.)

Moot, doubtful, to discuss; moot'ed (Rule xxxvi.), moot'-ing.

A moot point, a question still undetermined; moot'-able.

Old English môt, v. môt[ian], past môtode, past part. môtod.

Möp, a "broom" made of thrums, to mop. Möpe (1 syl.), to suck.

Mop, mopped, möpt; mopp'-ing (R. i.); mopp'-et, a rag-doll.

Möpe, möped (1 syl.), möp-ing (Rule xix.), möp-ish.


Mope (1 syl.), to suck; möped (1 syl.), möp-ing (Rule xix.),

möp'ing-ly, möp'-ish, möp'ish-ly, möp'ish-ness.

Möp, to use a mop; mopped, möpt; möpp'-ing (Rule i.)


Moraine (Swiss), mö'räm', the stones, sand, and debris drawn from the highlands by glaciers and deposited in valleys, &c.

Moral, mö'räl', a practical lesson. Morale, mö'rål.

Moral (adj.), relating to the conduct of men, subject to the moral law, supported by evidence or experience;

Morally, mö'räl'ly; morals, motives, of conduct.

Morality, mö'rål'ti; moralities, mö'rål'tiz', moral dramas which succeeded miracle plays.

Moralise. (Rule xxxi.), mör'al.iiz, to inculcate practical moral lessons; môr'alised (3 syl.), mör'al-ising (Rule xix.), môr'al-iser, one who moralises.

Moralisation, mö'räl'i.zay'shan.

Moral agent, one capable of knowing right from wrong.

Moral philosophy, -fi.los'.fi. fy, that branch of philosophy which treats of man's social relations and duties.

Moral sense, that sense or feeling whereby we weigh conduct and motives of conduct.

Morale (French), mö'rål', moral object or inference.

- Latin mörális, mörálitas (mos, gen. môris, custom, temper, &c.)

Morass, mö'räs', a marsh, a fen; moras's'y, marshy.

Old English mör, plu. möras, fens, bogs, marshes.

Moravian, mö'r.a'y.vi.än, adj. of Mora'via or of the society called Mor'a'vians; Morav'ianism, mö'r.a'y.vi.än.izm.

Morbid, mor'bid, unhealthy; mor'bid-ly, mor'bid-ness.

Morbid anatomy, that part of anatomical study which treats of the effect of disease on the animal body.

Morbidity, mor'bíd'ti. Morbif', -bif'ik, causing disease.

Latin morbidus, morbitātas, morbitātus (morbus, disease).

Mordant, mor'dant (for fixing dyes). Mordent (in Botany).

Mordacious, mor.day'shās (adj. from Latin words in -x make -ious, not -eous, Rule lxvi.); mordacious-ly.

Mordacity, mor'dās'ti. (Latin mordax, gen. mordācis.)
AND OF SPELLING.

More, mō'r (not mōr), comp. of much. Moor, moo'r (q.v.)

More than probable, little short of quite certain.

"More" has two supplied positives, its own being lost:—
1. Many, (comp.) more, (super.) most (Old English, maneg).
2. Much, (comp.) more, (super.) most (Old English, niccat).

"More" is from the obsolete adj. mag or mah, (comp.) mah-re, (super.) mah-ost. "Mag" means the quality of being able or sufficient, whence the v. maglan, to be able.

Morell' or morell'o, a cherry. Morel', an edible fungus.

(These words are totally distinct, and it is very desirable to preserve a distinction in the spelling, although both are often spelt morel.)

"Morel or Morello" cherry is also called The Miran cherry.

"Morel" (the edible fungus), Fr. morelle: Ital. morella; Ger. morehél.

Moreover, mō'r.ō'ver, besides, farther-more.

Moresque, mō.rēsh', arabesque. (French moresque, Moorish.)

Morganatic [marriage], mō'r.gā.nā.tē.ik. A licence allowed in Germany to the nobility to marry a woman without her taking either the title, rank, or estates of the husband. These marriages are called "left-handed," because the left hand of the bridegroom is used instead of the right.

"Morganatic" means limited to the morgengabe, the dowry or gift made on the morning of the ceremony; Low Latin morganiticum.

Morgue (Fr.), morg, a place where bodies found dead in rivers or streets are laid out that they may be recognised.

D'un vieux mot qui veut dire visage (Bouillet). First applied to a vestibule, where criminals were placed that the prison officials might familiarise themselves with their faces and figures.

Moribund, mō'r.bi.bund, ready to die. (Latin mōribundus.)

Morion, mō'r.jān, a helmet with no visor.

Italian morione (Moro, a moor), the Moor's helmet.

Morisco, plu. moriscoces, mō.rīs'.kō̂ze, the Moors who remained in Spain after the taking of Granada in 1492, but renounced the Catholic religion to which they were pledged for that of Mahomet. (Spanish morisco, moro, a Moor.)

Mormonite, mō'r.ən.ite, a disciple of Joseph Smith, of America, who asserted that the angel Mormon had made communications to him. Morm'ōn-ism.

Morn, contraction of morning. Mourn, mōr.urn, to lament.

Morn'ing, from midnight to midday. Mourning, mōr.urn'-ing, grieving, black dresses symbolic of the death of some one beloved or nearly related.

Old English mōr, mōrgen, mōrgen deágung, morning dawn.

Morocco, plu. morocces (R. xlii.), a fine grained leather prepared in Morocco from the skins of goats or sheep.
Morone, mōˈrōn.·e. Maroon, məˈroon.·e. Meriˈno.
Morone, mōˈrōn.·e, a deep crimson colour, like the unripe mulberry. (Latin mörum, a mulberry.)
Maroon,ˌmärō.ən, a rich chestnut colour. (Fr. marron, a chestnut.)
Morion, mōˈrē.ən, a Moorish helmet. (Sp. moro, a Moor.)
Merino, mērˈē.ən.ō, a fabric made from the wool of the merino sheep. (Spanish merino, changing pasture.)
Morone curtains, curtains of a deep crimson colour.
Maroon curtains, curtains of a rich chestnut colour.
Meriˈno curtains, curtains made of merino wool.
Morose, mōˈrōs.ˌe, sullen; moroseˈ-ly, morose-ness.
Latin mōrōsus, froward; French morose.
Morpheus, mōrˈfā.ˌs, (not mōrˈfē.ˌs), god of sleep.
Morphia, mōrˈfē.ˌa.ˌh, the narcotic principle of opium.
Morphology, mōrˈfō.ˌl.ˌo.ˌj, that part of botany which treats of the forms of plants and of their different organs; morphologist, mōrˈfō.ˌl.ˌō.ˌjist; morphological.
The word means "The modeller," so called because he conjures up shapes to the sleeper (morphē, shape, v. morphēo, to shape).
Morris, mōrˈris, a Moorish dance, a game.
Morˈris-dance, morrisˈ-dancer, morrisˈ-pike.
Nine-menˈs-morris, a game with nine holes in the ground.
Morrisˈ-board, a board for the game of morris.
"'The nine-menˈs-morris is filled up with mud." (Mid. N. Dr. ii. 2)
Spanish morisco danza, the Moorish dance; the Moorish [game].
Morrow, next day to this, an indefinite future period;
Good morrow, Good morning. (Old English gōd morgen.)
Toˈmorrow, on the day following this (toˈ- is the adverbial prefix, as in toˈ-day, toˈ-night, &c.
Latin hadisˈ, adv., to-day; French demainˈ, adv., to-morrow.
Old English toˈ-morgen, toˈ-morrow, gōdˈ morgen, good morrow.
Morse (1 syl.), the sea-horse, the walrus. (Russian morj.)
Morselˈ, mōrˈsē.ˌl, a small piece. (Italian morselloˈ, a mouthful.)
Mortˈ, a salmon in its third year, a large quantity, notes sounded at the death of hunted game. (Fr. mortˈ, the death of game.)
Mortalˈ, mōrˈtalˌl, subject to death, deadly, a human being, &c.; mortˈalˌ-ly; mortality, mōrˈtalˌ-l.ˌtē.ˌy.
Lat. mortālisˈ, mortātītasˈ (morsˈ, death); Fr. mortelˈ (wrong), mortalitéˈ.
Mortarˈ, mōrˈtarˌ, a strong vessel in which things are bruised or pounded with a pestle, a piece of ordnance for throwing shells, a cement for stones and bricks; mortˈarˈ-board.
Lat. mortāriāmˈ; Fr. mortierˈ; Span. morterˈ. O. E. mortereˈ, the cement.
Mortgageˈ, mōrˈgā.ˌj, a dead pledge, that is real property pledged to another in security for debt. The pledge is dead because the holder cannot in any way dispose of it, and the
person who made the pledge can recover it at any time by paying the debt, to convey to a creditor a mortgage; mortgaged, mör’.gajd; mortgag-ing (Rulexix.), mor’.gage-ing; mortgag-er, mor’.gage.er.

Mortgagor' (law term), the debtor who grants the mortgage. Mortgagee', the creditor who receives the mortgage. (-or and -ee are regular law terminations for agent and recipient.)

Fr. mort gage, a dead pledge, so mort-main, a dead hand; in each case the word "dead" means "unable to part with the property."

Error of Speech.—

To foreclose a mortgage is nonsense, but is not unfrequently used to signify "putting an end to a mortgage," either by redemption, transfer of the property, or sale. "Foreclose" does not mean "to bring to a close," but "to shut out from the law-courts" (e foro clausa). It is possible to foreclose a mortgagor, or "shut him out of court," and it is possible to claim for a foreclosure, that is, to compel the debtor to redeem the mortgage or to give up "his right of redemption," and so "shut himself out of court," but it is not possible to "foreclose a mortgage."

Mortify, mör’ti fy, to vex, to become corrupt, to vex oneself by fasting and penance; mortifies, mör’ti fi ze; mortified, mör’ti fi de; mor’ti fi er, mor’ti fi ing, mortifying-ly.

Mortification, mör’ti fi kā’ shin. Latin mortificatio, v. mortificare; French mortification, mortifier.

Mortise, mor’tis, a hole cut in one piece of wood to receive the tenon of another, in order to unite them, to mortise; mortised, mör’tist; mor’tis-ing (R. xix.) (Fr. mortaise.)

Mortmain, mort’main, possession of real property by "hands" which cannot alienate it, as property given to a corporation, a college, and formerly to the church.

Fr. mort main, dead hands, i.e., hands which are powerless to part with the property. So mort-gage, a dead gage, means a pledge which cannot be parted with or sold by the holder.

Mortuary, plu. mortuaries, mor’ti ā rīz (R. xlv.), a cemetery. A mortuary urn, an urn to hold the ashes of a dead person.

A mortuary gift, a gift left at death to a parish church. Fr. mortuaire; Lat. mortua(e; mor tuus sum, &c., to die).

Mosaic, mō. zā’ ik, tesselated work; (adj.); tesselated, pertaining to Moses; mosaical-ly, mō. zā’ ik ē. Latin mosaicus, tesselated, mosaicum "opus tessellarium." French mosaique; German mosaïsch or musaisch; Spanish mosaica.

Mosa-saurus, mōz’a sau’ ris, a great saurian or fossil crocodile found in the Meestrich chalk beds.

A hybrid: Latin Mosa, the Meuse, and Greek sauros, a lizard.

Moslem, mōz’ lēm, a mussulman. (Arabic muslim, a believer.)

Mosque, mōsk, a Moslem's place of worship. Musk, a plant.

French mosquée; Arabic musjīd or musjīd, place of worship.
Mosquito, *plu.* mosquitoes (R. xlii.), *mõs.kõ'rá.ze,* a sort of gnat.
   Spanish *mosquito* (*mosca,* a fly); *Latin* *musca,* a fly.
Moss, one of the "families" of plants; *moss'-y, moss'i-ness;*
   *Mossed, mõst,* covered with moss. *Móst,* nearly all.
Moss-agate, an agate striated with mossy forms.
Moss-berry, cranberry; moss-clad, moss-grown, moss-land.
Moss-rose, a rose with a mossy pubescence.
Moss-troopers, banditti who infested the border-lands of
   England and Scotland before the union of the crowns.
   Old English *mōs,* Welsh *mũs,"g moss.*
   -most (native affix), adj., superlative degree: *utter-most,* *kind-most.*
   *Móst,* nearly all, (*super.*) of Many and Much.
   **At most or at the most?** "At most" for *the very utmost* (at is the Old Eng. adverbial prefix *at-.*). "At the most" requires an adj. and noun to follow: *as at the most* distant part of the world.
   "Many" and "Much" are supplied positives, the true positive *mag* or *mah* is lost, (comp.) *mahi-c, * (super.) *mah-ost* (most).

Mostacchio, *plu.* mostacchios (Rule xlii.), *mõš.tak'šè.o* (Italian
   spelling), hair between the nose and mouth;
Mostacho, *plu.* mostachos, *mõš.tak'sho* (Spanish form);
Moustache, *plu.* moustaches, *mõš.tash'k, mõš.tash'es* (Fr.)
   Latin *mustax,* gen. *mustācis.* The last is the best form.
Mot, *mõ*; *Mote, mõte.* *Moat, mõte.* *Moot.*
   *Mot,* *mõ,* a saying, an expression; *bon-mot,* a witticism (Fr.)
   *Mote* (1 syl.), a small particle of floating dust. * (O. E. mot.)*
Moat, a ditch, properly the earth dug out. (French *moti.*)
Moot, disputable, to debate. (Old English *mōt.*)
Moot, *mōtē,* a short piece of sacred music. (Italian *motteto.*)
Moth (to rhyme with *Goth,* not *maurkh,* a sort of butterfly;
   *moth'-y,* full of moths; *moth-eaten,* -ēte'n, injured by
   moths. (Old English *mothhe,* a moth.)
Mother, *moth'ær,* mother-ly, motherli-ness (Rule xi.), mother-
   hood (-hood, state); mother-less, without mother.
Motherly, *moth'ær.ĕ ry,* containing a thick slimy matter, as
   *mothery wine, beer, &c.*
Mother Church, the oldest church in a parish from which
district churches have sprung.
Mother tongue, *-tung,* one's native language.
Mother liquor or water, the liquid from which crystals
   have been deposited.
Mother wit, shrewd common sense. Mother wort, -wurt.

Mother-in-law, plu. mothers-in-law; the mother of a wife is mother-in-law to her husband, and the mother of a husband is mother-in-law to his wife.

Step-mother, plu. step-mothers, a second wife is stepmother to the children of her husband's first wife.

Mother-of-coal, fine silky laminae of mineral charcoal which occur embedded in coal seams.

Mother-of-pearl, -purl, the iridescent layer of shells.

Mother-of-vinegar, &c., the flocculent mycelium of various moulds, formed on the surface of vinegar.

Mother waters are the original saline solutions from which crystals have been deposited; when poured off and re-evaporated, they "bring forth" a second crop. So in wine-making, &c., the husks, &c., are the mother from which the wine was obtained, and the sediment is part of the "mother substance."

Old Eng. modor or moder, sleep-modor, mother of an orphan child.

Motion, mo'.shun, movement, to make a significant sign to another; motioned, mo'.shund; motion-ing, motion-er.

Motive, mo'.av, causing motion, the power that puts in motion. Motivity, mo.ttv'ity.

Motor, mo'.tor, that which gives motion, (in Anat.) motor nerves and muscles; motory, mo'.tory.

Move, moov, to stir; moved (1 syl.); mov'-ing, moov'.ing; mov'er, moov'.er; move-ment, moov'.ment.

Latin motio, m6tivus, motor, v. m6vere, supine motum, to move.

Motley, speckled, the dress of an ancient jester or court fool.

Mottle, m6t'.t'l, to speckle; mottled, m6t'.tld; mott'ling; mottled (adj.), variegated. (Welsh ysnot, a patch, a spot.)

Motto, plu. mottoes (R. xlii.), m6t'.tze, an heraldic sentence, a sentence on a title-page, at the head of a chapter, on literary competitions, &c. (Ital. motto, a motto, device, word.)

Mould, m6ld (to rhyme with cold, sold, not with how'd, prow'd), the soil, a matrix or "shape," the suture of the skull, a downy fungus on jams, paste, stale bread, &c., to mould, to knead, &c.; mould'-ed (Rule xxxvi.); mould'-ing, modelling, a fillet; mould'-er; mould'-able, m6le'-d6.b'l.

Mouldy, covered with mould, (comp.) mouldi-er, (super.) mouldi-est, mouldi'-ness (Rule xi.) Iron-mould, a stain produced by the rust of iron.

Mould'-er, to turn to dust; mouldered, m6le'derd; mould'er-ing; mouldery, of the nature of mould.

Mould-board (of a plough); mould-warp, a mole.

Moult, mōlt (to rhyme with colt, dolt), to shed the feathers; mōlt-ed (R. xxxvi.); mōlt-ing, shedding the feathers; (n.) the fall of the plumage [of birds]. On the moult, in the act of shedding the plumage. Moulding-season.

Welsh mould, bare, moelder, baldness, v. mould, moeidd. (In two words ("mould" and "moult") the "-ou" is nearly = to long ō; in one word ("mourn") it is open, mōurn; in all other words it equals -ow in "now.")

Mound, mōund (to rhyme with found, ground), a small heap of earth or stones; shell-mounds. (Welsh munt.)

Mount, mōunt (to rhyme with count, found), a hill, a ride on horseback, to rise, to get a ride on horseback, to "set" jewelry, to "back" pictures so as to leave a margin; mōunt-ed, mōunt-ing, mōunt-er. To mount guard.

Mountain, mōunt’n, a very high hill. The mountain (in Fr. hist.), extreme Jacobins, so called because they occupied in the Convention (1793) the most elevated seats. Those who occupied the "pit" of the house, called The Plain, were men of moderate political views.

Mountain-man, mōunt’éner, an inhabitant of a mountainous district. In Scotland a Highlander.

Mountain-ous, mōunt’é.nus (not moun.tay’.nē.as); moun’tainous-ness, state of being full of mountains.

Mountain-ash; mountain-cork, an asbestos; mountain-dew, Scotch whisky; mountain-limestone; mountain-meal, -meal, an infusorial earth; mountain-milk, a soft variety of carbonate of lime; mountain-soap, -soap, a silicate of magnesia; mountain-tallow, a mineral.

To make a mountain of a molehill, to make a great fuss about a small matter. A mountain in labour, a mighty preparation with very small results.


Mountebank, mōun.te.bank (mōun to rhyme with crown), a charlatan, who mounts a bench (or banco), to puff off his wares, one who makes himself ridiculous.

Italian montare, banco, to mount a bench [to puff one's wares].

Mourn, mō’rn (the only example of mould with the two vowels open), to lament. Mōrn, early day.

Mourned, mō’rnd; mourn’-ing, mourn’-er, mourn’-ful (Rule viii.), mōurn’ful-ly, mōurn’ful-ness.

Mourning-coach, -kō’ch, a coach covered with black cloth and drawn by black horses to attend a funeral.

Old English mūr[n], past mōr, past part. mōren, mowing, mourning or black dresses, mūrende, mourning, grieving.
Mouse, plu. mice, so louse, plu. lice. Poss. sing. mouse's, mouse'ez; poss. plu. mice's, mice'ez.

Mouse (verb), mouze, to catch mice; moused, mouzd; mous-ing (Rule XIX.), mouz'ing; mous'er, mouz'er.

Mouse-ear, mouse'ez'rn, a plant, the soft velvety leaves of which are shaped like a mouse's ear.

Mouse-hawk, a hawk that feeds on mice.

Mouse-hole, a hole made by mice. Mouse-trap.

Mouse-ear, mous'ez', a plant, the soft velvety leaves of which are shaped like a mouse's ear.

Mouse-hawk, a hawk that feeds on mice.

Mouse-hole, a hole made by mice. Mouse-trap.

Mouse-trap, mouz' trap.

Old English m11s, m11yas. So his, pin. monse' ear, mus-hafoc, mouse-hawk; Latin mus, a mouse.

Mousselain-de-laine (French) moos'.len de! lan'z', wool muslin.

Moustache (French), moos'tash', hair on the upper lip.

Greek mustax, gen. mustakos, the upper lip. Our English word moustach is far better than the French, Italian, or Spanish.

Mouth (to rhyme with south), plu. mouths, mou'rhz; mouth'less; mouth-piece, peece, the part of a wind instrument put into the mouth, one who speaks for another.

Mouth'ful, plu. mouth'fuls (not mouthsful), two, three... mouthfuls means a "mouthful" repeated two or three times; but two, three...mouthful means two or three different mouths all full. Down in the mouth, mortified.

Mouth (verb), mou'r (this word ought to be mouth), to speak bombastically, to articulate indistinctly; mouthed, mou'r'd; mou'th-ing, mou'r'ing; mou'th-er, mou'r'h'er.

-old is very irregular. There are but five words, and they represent four distinct sounds: (1) oo, as uncouth; (2) ow (as in now), mouth, south; (3) ow'r (with a drawl), as mouth (verb), mouths; (4) u, as youth.

Old Eng. muth, muth-brof, roof of the mouth, mutha, a river mouth.

Move, moov, to stir; moved, moovd; mov-ing (R. xix.), moov'-ing; mov-ly; mov'er, moov'er; move-less, moov'.less.

Move-ment, moov'ment. Mov-able, moov'ab'l, able to be moved. Mov-ables, moov'ab'lz, any property which can be removed, houses and lands are immovable property (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able).

Movable feast, one that does not occur, like Christmas day, on a fixed day-of-the-mouth, but is regulated, like Easter day, by a full moon.

Moving-power, moov'ing pow'cr (pow rhymes with now.)

Motive, mö'tiv, causing motion; motive force, motive engine. Motivity, mö'tiv'i.ty; motor, mö'tor.

Motion, mö'shun, movement, to make a sign to another; motioned, mö'shund; mo'tion-ing, mo'tion-er.

The termination -ove is very irregular, and has three distinct sounds: (1) = ove: clove, cove, drove, grove, love,rove, stove, strove, throve, wove.

(2) = ov: dove, glove, love, stove.

(3) = oov: move, grove and its compounds (Fr. mouvoir, plover).

Latin mouvère, to move, movio, motivus, motor; French mouvement.
Mow (−owl as in grow). Mow (−ow as in now). Moo.

Mow (to rhyme with grow), a pile of hay, barley, &c., stored under cover. If stored in the open air, it is rick or stack; to store up hay, &c., under cover; to cut grass.

Mow, (past) mowed (1 syl.), (past part.) mown (as in own).

Mowed, mowed. Mode (1 syl.) Mood.

Mowed, mowed, cut with a scythe; mowed, mowed, mowed.

Mow, manner, fashion. Mood, temper, a term in Gram.

Mow, mow (to rhyme with now), to make mouths; mowed, mowed; mowed.

Moo, (past) mowed (1 syl.), mooing. (R. xix.)

“Mow” (a pile), Old English mōw, a heap, a mow.

“Mow” (to cut grass), Old Eng. mōw, p. mow, p. part mōwen.

“Mow” (to gibber, to make mouths), Old English muth.

“Moo” (as a cow), an imitative word.

Mr., fem. Mrs., mister, miss, titles of address to men and married women. Master, Miss.

We have no plural for either Mr. or Mrs., and therefore adopt the French plurals, which we sadly pervert: thus

Mr., plu. Messrs. (mes.sieurs) pronounced mēzh′ers;

Mrs., plu. Mdms. (mes.dames), pronounced mēzh′dams.

Master, mister, plu. The Masters or The Master with -s added to the surname: Master Brown, plu. The Masters Brown or The Master Browns.

(Used as the title of address only to boys, sons of respectable parents, who have no special title of their own.)

Miss; plu. The Misses, -mis′ez, or The Miss with -s added to the surname: as The Misses Brown or The Miss Browns.

(Given to girls and unmarried women of all conditions, who have not a special title of their own.)

The whole of this requires reform. The plurals are most objectionable and very uncertain. It is surprising that in a matter of every-day use we have not hit upon something better. No one likes to say or write Messrs., except to a “firm,” Mesdames, Misses, and Masters, with The Miss and The Master, are both doubtful and unsatisfactory. There can be no objection to MMrs. as the plu. of Mr., and it might be called The Misters. Similarly, MMrs., plu. of Mrs., might be called The Misses; Master, plu. The Masters, and Miss, plu. The Misses. If misters had not been already engaged, a greater distinction might be made between Mr. and Miss.

Old Eng. Master, Master-iς, maist′iss, “misters” contracted to “miss.” Mrs. (mis′ess) is a corruption of Mistress (Mis′ess); Latin magistra, fem. magistra.

Much, mutch (comp.) more, (super.) most, a large quantity.

(This word requires to be followed by a noun singular.)

Many, mēn′y, (comp.) more, (super.) most, a great number.

(This word requires to be followed by a noun plural.)
(?) Much people, a common expression in the Bible, as—

**Much people followed Him** (Mark v. 24).

**Much people took branches of palm-trees** (John xii. 13).

When the Bible was translated, *people* was a collective noun of the sin. num. Hence we read, "This is a rebellious people" (Isa. xxx. 9); "There is a people come out of Egypt" (Numb. xxii. 5). As "many" requires a noun plural, it could not be used with "people" (sing.), so the translators took the word "much" instead. Nowadays "people" is treated as a collective noun plural, and "much," which requires a noun sing., cannot be used with it. We say instead, a great number of people, a multitude of people; "many people" means several, but not a multitude.

"Much" and "Many" supply the place of the lost positive of more, most, which was mag or mah (sufficient), the root of mag[an], to be able; whence Mag or mah, (comp.) mah-re (ma're), (super.) mah-ost (ma'ost). "Much," O. E. mycle. "Many," O. E. manig or manig.

**Mucic, nuːɪˌsɪk** [acid]. Music, nuːˈzik, melodious sounds.

Mucic acid is formed by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, &c. (French mucique; Latin mucus.)

**Mucilage, nuːˈsɪl.əژ, a slimy animal or vegetable substance; mucilaginous, nuːˈsɪ.ˈlædʒənˌɪs; mucilaginousness.** (French mucilage; Latin mucus.)

**Mucus, nuːˈkəs (noun).** Mucous, nuːˈkəs (adj.)

Mucus, a secretion of the mucous membrane.

**Mucous membrane (not mucus membrane), the membranous lining of any cavity of the body which opens externally, as the nose, throat, lungs, &c.**

**Muck, dung, to spread manure; mucked, nuːkəd; muck-ing; muck-heap, ˈheip; muck-cart; muck-worm, a miser.**

To run amuck, to run blindfold against a person, to run indiscriminately or into what you do not understand.


**Mudd, slush; mudd-ˈi (Rule i.), (comp.) mudd-i-er, (super.) mudd-i-est; mudd-ed, besmeared with mud; muddied, nuːˈd.i.d, made muddy; mudd-i-ly, mudd-i-ness; mudd-carb.**

Mud-lark, one who cleans out sewers, one who searches amongst mud for half-pence or articles lost.

**Mud-suck-er, a sea-fowl. Mud-wall, a wall of mud.**

Welsh mwyd, that which is soaked, v. mwya, to soak. Greek múdos, wet, v. múdai, to soak; Latin mūdor, v. mūdere.

**Muddle, nuːˈdəˌl, a disarrangement, to confuse; muddled, nuːˈdəˌl id; mudd-l-ing, mudd-l-er, muddle-head-ed.**

This word means to make muddy, hence to foul, to disturb, &c.

**Muezzin, nuːˈɛz.ən,** a crier who proclaims the hour of prayer in Mohammedan countries. (Arabic muezzin.)

**Muff, used by ladies for keeping their hands warm; a dolt.** "Muff" (for the hands), German muft; (a dolt), muften, to suck.

**Muffin, nuːˈfən,** a flat round spongy cake. (Fr. mufin.) **Spiers.**
Muffle, μήφ'.f'l, to deaden sound, to cover up (hence "to con-
cceal"), to wrap up warm; muffled, μήφ'.f'ld; muff'ling; muff'ler, a wrap for the neck. (German mufjeln.)

Mufti, μήφ'.ti, a sort of Turkish bishop. The grand mufti, "chief of Islam," the archbishop or arch-mufti being the "head" of the Ule'mas or religious jurists.

In mufti, out of uniform, in disguise, incognito.

Mug, a drinking vessel [of earthenware or china, with a handle], the face or rather the mouth.

Muggy, μήγ'.gy, warm and damp air; mug'gi-ness (Rule xi.); mugg-ish, rather muggy. (Welsh meuri, a fog).

Mulatto, plu. mulattoes (R. xli.), the offspring of one white and one black parent. (Spanish mulato; Italian mulatto.)

Mulberry, μήλ'.bér ry, a fruit. (German maulbeere.)

Mulch, μήλ', rotten dung, to mulch. Mulse, a drink, q.v. Mulched (1 syl.); mulch'ing, dressing with mulch.

"Mulch." Old Eng. molsun[tan], to rot, to crumble into small pieces.

"Mulse" (wine boiled and sweetened with honey), Latin mulsum.

Mulot, μήλ't, a fine, to fine; mulct'ed (not mulct), mulct'ing (not mulk-ing); mulctuary, μήλk.ti.ú.ry (not μήλk.teh. ú.ry), imposing a fine. (Latin mulcta.)

Mule (1 syl.), offspring of a mare and ass. Mewl, to squeal.

Mule; a machine used in spinning (a "cross" between a jenny and a water frame); mul'-ish (Rule xix.), obstinate like a mule (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); mul'fish-ness, mul'fish-ly; muleteer, μήļ'.lē.tee'r, a mule driver; mule-like. (Latin mulus.)

Mull (Rule v.), to soften wine by warming it up with sugar and spice, a muddle, a headland; mulled, μήλ'd; mul'y-ing; mul'or, a vessel for mulling. (Latin molio, to soften.)

Mullot, μήλ'.löt, a fish, (in Her.) the rowel of a spur, denoting the third son. (Lat. mullos, the fish. Fr. molette, a rowel.)

These words being totally different, ought not to be spelt alike: The "fish" is the Latin mullos, Greek mullas; but the "rowel" is the French molette, diminutive of the Latin molla, a little mill.

Mulligatawny, μήļ.gá.ta.wá'.ny, a kind of curry soup (Ind.)

Mullion, μήļ'.yi.n, a vertical stone division in Gothic windows; mullioned, μήļ'.yi.ned, having stone divisions. An horizontal stone division of a Gothic window is a Trans'om.

Mullion is a corrupt of munition (Lat. munia, to strengthen), bars used to strengthen a window. The Fr. call them "leaders" (meneaux).

Mulse, wine boiled and sweetened with honey. Mulch, dung.

"Mulse," Latin mulsum, honeyed wine.

"Mulch," Old English molen[ian], past molence, to decay.
Mult-, multi. (Latin prefix), much, many. (Latin multus.)

Mult- before vowels, as mult-angular, mult-ocular.

Mult- before consonants, as multi-form, multi-plex.

Mult-angular, mult.tang'gular, having many angles; mult-an'gular-ly. (Latin mult- [multus] angulus, an angle.)

Mult-articulate, mult.tar.tik'.ul.ate, many-jointed.

Latin mult- [multus] articulatus (articulus, a joint).

Multicapsular, -kop'sular, having many capsules [cap-. sules, 2 syl.] (Latin capsula, a little chest, bag, coffer.)

Multicepital, -sep'.tal, many-headed.

Latin multi- [multus] capita, heads (in composite words capita).

Multicostate, -hos.tate, many-ribbed.

Latin multi- [multus] costatus, many ribbed (costa, a rib).

Multidentate, -den'.tate, many-toothed.

Latin multi- [multus] dentatus (dens gen. dentis, a tooth).

Multidigitate, -didg'.tate, many-toed or fingered.

Latin multi- [multus] digitatus (digitus, a toe or finger).

Multifarious (Rule lxvi.), -fair'r'us, manifold, various; multi-farious-ly, multi-farious-ness.

Latin multifarius (quod multis modis est far or multi-varius).

Multifid. Multi-partite, -par'.tite. In Bot. a multifid leaf is divided laterally into many clefts to about the middle; in a multipartite leaf the divisions extend much further.

Lat. multifidus (fidi, cleft). "Partite," partitus, divided.

Multifloral, -flo'.ral, having many flowers.

Latin multi-, flos gen. floris, a flower; Greek chlórós, green.

Multiform, having many shapes; multifor'mity, diversity of shapes. (Latin multiformis, forma, a form.)

Multigenous, mult'idg'.tnüs, of sundry sorts.

Latin multigenus, genus, a sort or kind.

Multigrade, -grä.de, having many degrees.

Latin multigradiens, gradiens, a degree.

Multilater, -lät'.eräl, having more than four sides.

Latin multi- [multus] latus, gen. lateris, a side.

Multilinear or linear, -lin'.eräl, -lin'.erar, having many lines. (Latin multi- [multus] linea, a line.)

Multilocular, -lok'.kül.ar. Multocular, mult.tök'kül.ar;

Multi-locular, having many cells or chambers;

Multocular, having many eyes. (Latin ocúlus, an eye.)

Latin multi- [multus] ocúlus, a cell (dim. of locus, a place).

Multiloquent, mult.tl'.kwi.vent, talkative; multiloquence, mult.tl'.qu.ence, talkativeness.

Latin multi- [multus] loquens, gen. loquentis, much talking.
Errors of Speech

Multi-nomial, -no'mi.al, having more than four terms: as $a + b + c + d + \cdots$ (in Algebra).
Latin multi-[multus] nomen, gen. nuntius, a name or term.

Multi-partite, -par'tite. Multi-fid (in Botany).

Multi-partite, a leaf deeply cleft into several strips.
Multi-fid, a leaf cleft about midway into strips.
Latin fido, perf. fidat, to cleave. Partitus, divided.

Multi-ped (Latin). Poly-pod (Greek), pōl.ā.pod, having many feet, like the wood-louse. (Lat. pōd.; Gk. pōd.)

Multi, múl.'ti,pI, the product of two or more numbers multiplied together: thus 8 is a multiple of 4 or 2.
Common multiple, different products of two or more numbers common to a series: thus 12, 24, 36 can all be obtained by multiplying 4, 3, and 2 by some figures.
Least common multiple, the lowest number that can be exactly divided by a series of figures: thus 12 is the lowest number that can be divided by the series 4, 3, 2.

Multi-plex (in Bot.), manifold. (Latin multiplex.)

Multiply, múl.'ti.plI, to increase; multiplies (Rule xi.), múl.'ti.plize; multiplied, múl.'ti.plide; multiply-ing.
Multiplier, múl.'ti.plIer. Multiplicator, múl.'ti.pl.i'tor.

Multiplier, one who multiplies.
Multiplicator, an instrument for multiplying motion.
Multiplicable, múl.'ti.plI.ca.bI, capable of being multiplied.

Multiplication, múl.'ti.plI.ka'ʃan, increase, an arithmetical operation.

Multiplicand, múl.'ti.plI.kænd, the number to be multiplied (in a multiplication sum);

Multiplier, múl.'ti.plI.ka'tor, or multiplier, the number to multiply by.
The multiplicand and multiplier are called Factors: In the sum $3 \times 4 = 12$, 3 is the "multiplicand," 4 the "multiplier," and 12 (the answer) is called the product.

Multiply, múl.'ti.plI.ka'te, of a multiplex character.

Multiplicative, múl.'ti.plI.ka'tiv.

Multiplying-glass, an optical toy to make one object appear more than one. Multiplying wheel, a wheel to communicate multiplied motion to a machine.

Latin multiplicabilis, multiplicatio, multiplicator, v. multipicare, sup. multiplicatum, to multiply (multi-plicare, to fold much or often).

Multipotent, múl.'ti.plI.ents, having many powers or great might. (Latin multipōtent, possum, to be able.)
Mul’ti-pres’ent, present in several places at the same time, ubiquitous; ‘mul’ti-pres’ence, ubiquity.
Latin mul’ti-[multus] pres’ens, gen. pres’entis, present.
Mul’ti-sili’quous, -sili’quus, many podded.
Latin mul’ti-[multus] sil’qua, a pod; Greek kēl’ēphos, a husk.
Mul’ti-soun’iuous, mul’ti-soun’ius, having many sounds.
Latin mul’ti-[multus] sōnus, many a sound.
Mul’ti-spir’al, having many whorls or spirals.
Latin mul’ti-[multus] spir’a, a wreatb, a whori; Greek spe’ira.
Mul’ti-striate, -stri’ate, having many streaks.
Latin mul’ti-[multus] stri’atus (str’ia, a streak).
Multitude, mul’tī-tūde, a vast number, a crowd;
   multitudinous, mul’tī-tū’ dineus; multitu’dinous-ly.
Latin multitu’dō; French multitu’dé; Spanish multitu’d.
Mul’ti-valve, -val’ve (1 syl.), having many valves.
Latin mul’ti-[multus] vālve, many valves.
Mul’ti-ocular, mul’ti-ōk’cular. Multiloc’ular;
   Multocular, many-eyed. (Latin ocūlus, an eye);
   Multi-loc’ular, many-celled. (Latin tōcūlus, a cell.)
Mul’ti-ungulate, mul’ti’un-gul’ate, having the hoof divided
   into more than two parts. (Lat. mult’-, ungūla, a hoof.)
Multum in parvo (Lat.), much in a small compass, a compendium.
Müm, keep silent, this is a secret, ale from wheat-malt.
Mum- chance, a game with dice. (German mummme.)
Mumble, müm’b’l, to mutter; mumbled, müm’b’ld; mum’bling;
   mumbling-ly, mum’bler. (Germ. mummeln, to mumble.)
Mummer, müm’m’er, a buffoon, a masked actor; mum’ming,
   acting as a mummer, a masquerade.
Mummery, plu. mummeries, müm’m’er’iz, buffoonery.
German mümmeret; French momerie.
Mummy, plu. mummies, müm’m’iz, a dead body embalmed by
   the ancient Egyptians. Müm’mify, to convert a dead
   body into a mummy; mum’mifies, müm’m’i’fiz; mum’mi-fied,
   müm’m’i’fiz’d. Mummification, müm’m’i’fi ka’inf.
   mum’miiform.
To beat to a mummy, to beat to a mash.
Diodorus Sic’lius v. 1 says: "The people of the Bales’re Isles beat
   the bodies of the dead with clubs to render them flexible, in order
   that they may be deposited in earthen pots called mummies."
"Mummy de l’arabe mounyéd, mot formé de deux mots coptes, dont
   l’un signifie mort, et l’autre sel; c’est-à-dire mort préparé avec le
   sel." (Dict. des Sciēn., &c.)
The derivation more generally given is müm, wax, from its use in the
   cerements or mummy-cloths.
Mümpl, to move the lips while closed like a rabbit;
Mumps, a swelling in the glands of the neck.
Mump'ers, Christmas waits are so called in Norwich.
Mump'-ish, sullen; mump'ish-ly, mump'ish-ness.
In the mumps, in a sullen temper, in the sulks.
Münch, to chew ravenously; munched. (1 syl.), munch'ing, munch'er. (Fr. manger, to eat; Lat. mandūco, to chew.)
Mundane, mün'dane, earthly; mundane-ly. (Lat. mundānus.)
Mun'go, plu. mun'goes, -goze. Shoddy, plu. shoddies, shōd'·diz.
Mungo, woollen cloth manufactured from cast-off fine-woollen clothes respun and mixed with new wool.
Shoddy, woollen cloth manufactured from fluff, old carpets, and other coarse woollens, mixed with new wool.
"Mungo," mångel cloth, partly new and partly old.
"Shoddy," formed from shed, provincial past tense shed, p.p. skōtted, the fluff shed or thrown off from cloth in the process of weaving.
Municipal, mün's'·pul, corporate, belonging to a corporate town or corporation; municipal-ly.
Municipality, plu. municipalities, mün.is'·pul'·liz.
Latin munici'palis, münicipium, a free town (mānus cāpio).
Munificent, mün'if·sent; very generous; munificent-ly;
Munificence, mün'if·sence, great liberality.
Lat. münificens, gen. -centis (mānus ficlo [façio], to make a present).
Muniment, mün'im·ent, a stronghold, a charter, title-deed, record. (Latin münimentum, münio, to fortify.)
Munitions of war, mün.ish'·änz ov wor, materials used in war.
Latin münitio or münītium, münio, to fortify.
Mural, mür'·rul, pertaining to the city walls; mural crown, a wreath of gold given by the Romans to him who first scaled the walls of a besieged city. (Lat. mūrālis, mūlus, a wall.)
Murchisonia, mür'·ki.sō'·nī.ah (not mür'tchīsō'·nī.ah), a long spiral shell deeply notched in the outer lip;
Murchisonite, mür'·ki.sō.nī.tē, a greyish felspar.
So named from their discoverer, Sir Roderick Murchison.
Murderer, fem. murdereress, mür'.dē.rer, mür'.de.ress.
Mur'der, to kill a human being maliciously; murdered, mür'.dēred; mur'der-ing; murderous, mür'.dē.rūs; mur'derously, mur'derous-ness.
To murder the Queen's English, to commit errors of spelling and grammar. (Old Eng: morther, morth, death.)
Our forefathers had a good word for "malice prepense," morther-hēte, murder-hate, animosity leading to murder.
Mu'rex (not mu'rx), a genus of rock-shells; murexide, mu'rex'ide, purpur'ate of ammonia; murex'an, purpur'ic acid obtained from murexide. (Lat. mü'rex, a shell-fish.)

The usual way of forming words is to take the crude form, not the nom. case. The crude form of murex is mü'rex, and therefore Prouit ought to have written his words mürlcan and mürlcid.

Muriate, mü'ri.ate, a salt formed by the combination of muriatic acid with a base: as muriate of soda (-ate denotes a salt formed by an acid in -ic with a base);

Muriatic acid, mü'.ri.at'ik ä's'ıkid, hydrochlor'ic acid.

Lat. mür'a, brine, sea-water; Gk. almür'ós, briny. Muriatic acid is procured by the action of sulphuric acid on brine or salt.

Murky, mur'ky, gloomy, misty; murk'i-ness (R. xi.), murk'i-ly.

Danish mørk, gloom; mórke, murky.

Murmur, mur'mur, a low dull sound, a muttered complaint, to murmur: mur'murred (2 sy1.), mur'mur'iug, mur'mur.

Latin murmur, v. murmitro; Greek mormuros, v. mormürô.


Mür'rin, a cattle plague. (Sp. morriña; Lat. mör'tor, to die.)

Murrhine, mür'rin, porphery ware. (Latin murrhīna.)

Myrrhine, mer'rin, adj. of myrrh. (Latin myrrhīnus.)

Murray, mür'ry, mulberry colour. (Lat. mūrīm; Gk. mōrōs.)

Murrhine. mūr'rín, a porphery ware. (See Murrain.)

Murza, mur'za, second grade of Turkish nobility.

-mus (Latin -[m]us) nouns, becomes -ous in adj. = -us.


Muscadine grapes, grapes with a musky odour grown in the South of France and dried on the vines for raisins.

Muscardin, mūs'.kar.din, a dormouse. (Fr. muscardin.)

Muscardine, mūs'.kar.dine, a fungus very fatal to silkworms. (French muscardine.)

Muscate grapes, mūs'.kā.tēl, same as muscadine (q.v.)

Muscate wine, wine made of muscatel grapes.

Muscate pears, pears with a musky odour.

Not from Latin musca, a fly, but French muc, musk; Latin moschus.


Muschel-kalk, moo's.hēl'kalk, a shelly limestone (German).

Muscle, mūs'.l, a fleshy animal fibre. (Latin muscālus.)

Mussel, mūs'.sēl, a shell-fish. (Latin muscālus.)

Mussulman, plu. Mussulmans, a moslem. (Turk. musslim.)
Muscle, mūs′l, animal fibre capable of contraction and re-
laxation; muscled, mūs′ld, having large muscles;
Muscular, mūs′kū.lar, full of muscles, brawny; mus′cu-lar-ly.
Muscularity, mūs′kū.lar′ī.ty, a muscular state.
Muscular tissue, mus.kū.lar tis.sue (not tīsh′.shu).
Muscular Christianity, a healthy religion which braces one
to the battle of life. (Charles Kingsley’s phrase.)
Lat. musculus, dim. of mus, a mouse; Gr. mūs, a mouse; a muscle.
Muscoid, mūs′.kōid, moss-like, a moss-like plant.
A hybrid: Latin muscus, Greek -eidos, moss-like.
Muscology, mūs′.kō.l.ō.gy, that part of bot. which treats of mosses.
A hybrid: Latin muscus, Greek lūgōs, a treatise on mosses.
Muscovado sugar, mūs′kō.vay′.do shūg′gar, raw sugar.
A corruption of Spanish mascabado, an inferior stigar.
Our spelling quite destroys—the character of the word, which is a
compound of mas acabado, "more perfect," i.e., carried a process
further than when in a state of syrup. Muscovado is sheer non-
sense, being Spanish musco vado, a chestnut-colour ford.
Muscovy, mūs′kō.vy, of or from Moscow or Moskva, in Russia.
Muscovite, mūs′kō.vite, a native of Moscow.
Muscovy-duck (not mus.kō′.vy...).
Muscovy-glass, a variety of mi′ca.
Muse (1 syl.), goddess of poetry and music. Mews, stables.
Musae, in classical mythology there are nine Muses, sisters,
and daughters of Zeus (Jove).
(1) Calliope, kal.i′.ō.pē (not kal.ik′.o.pē), the epic Muse.
Greek kallīkēpe (kallōs opē), Muse with the beautiful voice.
(2) Clio, kli′.ō, Muse of history. (Gk. kliēo, from klēōs, rumour.)
(3) Erato, er′.at.o (not e.rai′.to), Muse of erotic poetry,
Greek ērōtō, from ērōdēs, beloved (ērōs, love).
(4) Euterpe, eu.ter′.pe, Muse of music and melody.
Greek euterpē [mousa], delightful muse.
(5) Melpomene, mēl′.pō.mē.nē, the Muse of tragedy.
Greek melpomēné [mousa], the singing muse (melpē, I sing).
(6) Polyhymnia, pō.lī.him′.nē.ah, Muse of sacred poetry.
Greek poli-stimnia (poli\(\ddot{s}\) humnos), muse of many hymns.
(7) Terpsichore, terp.sī′.chō.rē, the Muse of dancing.
Greek terpsī chōrē, delighting in the dance (terpd, I delight).
(8) Thalia, thā′.li.ah (not thā′.lē.ah), the Muse of comedy.
Greek thaleia [mousa], the blooming muse.
(9) Urania, ur.ān′.i.ah (not ur.ay′.ni.ah), Muse of astronomy.
Latin form of the Greek ouranīta, the heavenly [muse].
Muse, to meditate; mused (1 syl.), mus’-ing (Rule xix.), musing-ly, mus’-er, mus’-fully. (French muser.)

Museum, mu.zee’-um, a building set apart for curiosities.

Latin museum; Greek mu søeion, temple of the muses.

“Muse,” Lat. musa; Gk. mousa. “Mews,” Fr. mue, a cage [for hawks].


Mush, meal of maize boiled in water. (German mus.)

Mash, barley meal, &c., mixed with hot water for horses and poultry. (German meischen, to mash.)

Mesh, an interstice of a net, a net. (Welsh maeg.)

Mushroom, mush’room, an edible fungus; mushroom-spawn, mushroom seed in a mass; mushroom-ketchup, a sauce made from mushrooms. (Fr. mousseron, mousse, moss.)

Music, mú’stik; musical, mú’stik-kal; musical-ly, musical-ness.

Musician, mú.xish’an; music-seller; music of the spheres, the supposed musical sounds made by the heavenly bodies as the result of their movements.

Musical glasses, glasses of different tones sorted so as to be used for a musical instrument.

(The five words, Arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric, derived from the French, are sing., but all other words denoting a science with a similar termination are plu. Rule lix.)

“Music,” Fr. musique; Lat. musica; Gk. musicë. Our word means both the art, and the result obtained from musical instruments as exponents of that art. These being totally distinct ought not to be expressed by the same word.

Musk, a plant, an animal perfume. Mosque, mosk (q.v.)

Animal musk is obtained from a bag near the navel of the musk deer, a native of the Asiatic Alps.

Musk cat, musk deer, musk duck; musk ox, musk rat.

Musk apple, musk cherry, musk mallow, musk melon, musk orchis, musk rose, all so called from their odours.

French musc; Latin moschus; Greek moschos, musk, the musk-cat.

Musket, mú’s. ké’t, a gun used at one time by soldiers of the line.

Musket-ee’r, mú’s.ké’tér, a soldier armed with a musket; musket-proof; mú’s.ketoön’, a blunderbus.

Musketry, mú’s. ké’try, the art and practice of gunnery.

(The musket succeeded the arquebuse, and was itself succeeded, first by the fustil, and then by the rifle.)

(It was a Spanish invention, a little prior to 1521. It was used in the English army in 1521. The Duke of Aosta introduced it into the Low Countries in 1569, and Strozzi, an Italian, at the close of the century introduced it into France.)

Germ. musket, musketter, musketon, muskettier; Span. mosqueta; Ital. moschetto; Fr. mosquet. The word is from mosca, a fly, and compared with the heavy arquebuse it was “light as a fly.”

Muslin, múz’lin, a fine delicate cotton cloth; muslin-et, múz’lin et, a coarse muslin; mousseline de laine, mooz’lin dé laine, a wool muslin. (Moussul, Asiatic Turkey.)
Myops, *my'ops*, a near-sighted person; myopic, *my'op'ik*.

Greek *mu'dop*, near-sighted, (*mu'd op*o**) close-eyed, shut-eyed.

**Myositis**, *my'o'si'tis*. Myositis, *my'o'si'tis*;

*Myositis*, the plant called mouse-ear;

*Myositis*, inflammation of a muscle.

"Myositis," *mu'is*, gen. *mu'ois* *oi's*, mouse ear.


**Myriad**, *mu'ri'ad*, ten thousand, a countless number.

Greek *mu'ri'dos*, numberless, as a definite number 10,000.

**Myricaceae**, *my'ri ka'ke'e*. Myrtaceae, *mu'r'tay'se'e*. Both natural orders of the genus myrtle with this difference:

*Myricaceae*, natural order of the flowerless myrtle;

*Myrtaceae*, natural order of the flowering myrtle.

**Myrica**, *mu'ri'ka*, the typical genus of the myrica'ceae.

**Myrtus**, *mu'rtus*, the typical genus of the myrta'ceae.

(*-ca, in Botany, a genus of plants, -aceae, a natural order).

Lat. *myr'tica*; Gk. *mu'rlik* [the tamarisk], being already appropriated, ought not to have been perverted to a totally different plant. If, however, *myrica* has been formed (as botanists say) from the Greek *mu'ron*, "sweet ointment," it is still more unpardonable. I apprehend the word is a corrupt form of the Lat. *myrrha*, Gk. *mu'ron*, the "Arabian myrtle," and is, in fact, a series of blunders.

**Myrmidon**, *mu'r'mi'od* (not *myrmadon*), a rough policeman, "bull-dog," or other employé under a merciless or despotic leader; myrmidonian, *mu'r'mi'dii'ni an*.

So called from the *Myrmidones*, a people of Thessaly, subjects of Achilles, and his chief soldiery in the Trojan war.

**Myrrh**, *mer*, a fragrant Arabian gum; myrrhic, *mu'r'rek*.

**Myrrhine**, *mer'rin*, made of porphery or fluor spar;

**Murrain**, *mu'r'ren*, cattle plague. (Spanish *morrina*.)

*Latin myrrha, myrrhinus*, made of myrrha (*myrrha* is either myrrh or porphery), *murrhinus* (adj. of *murrha* or *mu'ra*, a kind of porphery); Greek *mu'ra*, *mu'rha* (v. *mu'reo*, to trickle).

The words "myrrhine" and "murrhine" being synonymous, the former should be abolished, as it confounds the word with the drug.

**Myrtle**, *mer'til*, an evergreen; myrtaceous (Rule lxvi.), adj.

**Myrtaceae**, *mer'tay'se'e*. Myricaceae, *mi'ri'ka'ke'e*. Myrtaceae, natural order of the flowerless myrtle;

**Myricaceae**, natural order of the flowering myrtle.

*Latin myr'tus*, myr'taceus*; Greek *mu'rtos*. Myr'taceae* (q.v.).

**Myself**, plu. ourselves, *my'self, our'selves* (a reflexive personal pronoun), the same, the identical; *I myself*.

Mystery, *plu. mysteries* (Rule xliv.), *mis’tŏriz*, something profoundly secret, something past understanding, a drama;

Mysterious (not *mistereous*, R. lxvi.), *mis’tŏrius*, obscure;


Mystification, *mĭs’tŏ.f̄ıˇkshUn*; Lat. *mysterium*, mystical; Gk. *musterion*, *musttikos* (*mustēs*, one initiated). The mysteries were those things of the “secret societies” of Greece and Rome which were revealed only to the initiated. In the middle ages, the most delicate parts of many mechanical arts were kept profoundly secret, and hence the word came to be applied to anything reserved as a deep secret or past understanding.

Myth, *mith*, a poetic fiction, a fabulous tale; mythic, *mith’ik*; mythical, *mith’ĭk*; mythologically, *mith’ŏlōgĭk*; mythologically, *mith’ŏlōgĭlik*; mythologist, *mith’ŏlŏgˇst*. (Greek *muthos*, *muthikos*.)

Mythographer, *mĭthOgˇra.fer*, a writer of myths.

Greek *mētho*-[*muthos*] *grapʰos*, I write myths.

Mythology, *plu. mythologies* (Rule xliv.), *mĭthOˇlōждˇz*, tales of gods and goddesses reduced to a system; mythologic, *mĭthOˇlŏdˇgˇik*; mythological, *mĭthOˇlŏdˇgˇik*; mythologically, *mĭthOˇlŏdˇgˇikˇl*; mythologist, *mĭthOˇlŏdˇgˇist*.

Mythologise (Rule xxxi.), *mĭthOˇlŏdˇgˇize*; mythologised (4 syl.); mythologising (Rule xix.).

Greek *mēthOˇlŏgˇstTa (mēthos) logĭg, mythic legends*.


Mytilaceae, *mĭtTlakęˇ nàngˇSˇēˇSˇē* (not *mītTlakęˇ nàngˇSˇēˇSˇē*), the family of molluscs of the mussel type; mytilacean, *mĭtTlakęˇ nàngˇˇSˇēˇSˇēˇSˇēˇdˇn*, one of the mytilaceae; mytilidae, *mĭtTlīˇdˇdˇ*, the mussel group.

(“Mytilidae is a better word than *mytilaceae*, the termination -*aceae* being used in botany for a natural order of plants, and -*idē* (a Greek patronymic) for a family or group of animals.)

Mytilite, *mĭtTlĭlite*, a fossil mussel (-ite, a fossil).

Mytiloid, *mĭtTlĭlŏid*, shells resembling the mussel.

Greek *măltĭlŏ*-[*măltŏs*] *ĕ̄dŏs*, like a mussel.


Greek *mūrtoς*, a myrtle. (*-aceae* denotes an “order” of plants.)

Myricaceae, *mīrTlakęˇ nàngˇˇSˇēˇSˇē*, natural order of the barren myrtle. (See *Myrica*.)

48—2
N- (native prefix), negative: as one, n-one.
Nab, to catch with a snap; nabbed, nābd; nabb'ing (Rule i.)
Danish nappe, to snap at, catch at, nap, a snatch.
Nabob, na'bōb, a native Indian governor, a man of great wealth.
Hindustanee nawb, a governor.
Nacre, nay'kr', mother of pearl; nacrous, nā'krē.ūs.
Nacreite, nay'krite, a sort of mica. (French nacre.)
Nadir, nay'der, that part of the heavens directly under our feet, the opposite point is the zenith, ze'nith.
Two Arabic words Naibaro or nazir means opposite [the zenith].
Nag, a small horse, to scold constantly; nagged, nāgd; nagg'ing (Rule i.), nagg'ing-ly, nagg'er, nagg-y.
“Nag” (horse), Danish nage, to whinny as a horse.
“Nag” (to find fault), Dan. nag, v. nage, to snaw (a “nagging” pain).
Naiad, plu. naiads, nay'ādz, a water-nymph; naiades, nay'ādz (in Geol.), fresh-water mussels. (Greek nāiades.)
Nail, nāle (1 syl.), the horny substance on the back of our finger-tips, &c., a metal pin, to fasten with a nail; nailed, nail'd; nail'ing, nail'er; nail'ery, a nail manufactory.
On the nail, immediately. To hit [it] on the nail, to strike home. To hit the nail on the head, to catch the exact meaning, to do the right thing at the right time.
Old English nāgel, v. nāglre, past nāgloid, past part. nāgled.
Naive (French), ni'ef, ingenious; naïve-ly, ni'ef.lly.
Naïve-ty, ni'ef.ty (French), artless simplicity.
Naked, nay'hēd, without clothing, nude; nā'ked-ly, nā'ked-ness; naked-eye, the eye unassisted by any optical instrument. (Old English nacod or naced.)
Nama, p.:pamby, wishy-washy [literature].
Applied by Pope to the poetry of Ambrose Phillips. “Namby” is Ambrose, and “Pamby” a jingling corruption of the surname.
Name (1 syl.) noun and verb, named (1 syl.), nām'ing (L. xix.), nām'er, name'less, name'less-ly; name'sake, one bearing the same Christian name; name'plate, a door-plate.
Christian name, krī's.ēan, a personal name.
Surname, a family name. Nickname, a sobriquet.
Proper name, the name of a man, place, &c.
In the name of, on the authority of, in behalf of.
To call names, to abuse. To take [God’s] name in vain, to utter it lightly or profanely.
Old English nama, v. nam[an], nameleas. “Name-book” (nom-loe), a “catalogue,” might be reintroduced.
Nankeen, wīn.keen', a buff-coloured cotton cloth (Nankin.)
Näp. Näpe (1 syl.), the back of the neck. Knap, näp, to break.

Näp, a short doze, the villous surface of cloth or hats, to take a doze; napped, náp; napp'ing (Rule 1.), napp'-er, napp'-y. Nap'-less, threadbare; napp'i-ness.


Näpe (1 syl.), the back of the neck. (O. E. cnep, Welsh cnap.)

Napery; náp'ery, made-up linen, table-linen.

French nappé, cloth; Latin nappa, a table-cloth, a napkin.

Naphtha, náf'thá, rock-oil, &c.; naphthalic, náf'thal'ik.

Naphthaline, náf'thál'ín, a substance which incrusts pipes employed in the rectification of coal-tar.

Latin naphtha; Greek naphtha, oleum Medéc, bitumen.

Napkin, a cloth used at meals for wiping the fingers and lips.

Napkin-ring, a ring for holding a table napkin.

French nappe, a cloth, with kin an English dim.

Napoleon, ná.pó'léön, a French gold coin = 20 francs. First issued by Napoleon I. to replace the Louis d'or.

Narcissus, plu. narcissus-es (not narcissi), a bulbous flower. Fable says the boy Narcissus was changed into this flower.

Greek narkissis (narkásis, torpe), the odour being a narcotic.

Narcotic, nar'ki.tik, inducing sleep, a medicine to produce sleep; narcotical-ly, nar'kó.ti.kál.ly.

Narcotin, nar'kó.tín; narcotism, nar'kó.tíz.m.

Greek narkotikos (v. narkad, to numb, to deaden).

Nard, an ointment prepared from the spikenard plant.

Old English nard; Latin nardus; Greek nardos, an Eastern word.

Narrate, nár'ra.té', to tell as a story, to relate; narrat'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), narrat'-ing (Rule xix.), narrat'-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Narration, nár'rá'shún. Narrative, nár'rá.tív.e; nará.tiv.e-ly; narrable, nar'rá.b'l.

Latin narrátítis, narrátito, narrátor, v. narráre; French narration.

Narrow, nár'ro, not wide, to contract; narrowed, nár'ró.wéd; nar'row-ing; (comp.) nar'row-er, (super.) nar'row-est, nar'row-ly, nar'row-ness.

Narrow cloth, cloth less than fifty-two inches wide.

Broad-cloth, cloth double of fifty-two inches in width.

Narrow gauge, -gage (of railways) 4 ft. 8½ in. wide.

Broad gauge, 7 feet between the two rails.

Narrow-mind, illiberal mind; narrow-minded, illiberal; narrow-minded-ness, having mean and contracted views.

Old English nearo, nearole, narrowly, nearones, nearowness, v. nearow[ian], past nearode, past part. nearod.

Danish nar-hval; German *narwal* (*nar-wal-fish*), the foolish whale.

*Wal'r-us,* German *wal-rosse,* the whale-horse.

Nasal, *nay'sl*, pertaining to the nose, through the nose.

French *nasal,* *nasale*; Latin *nasus,* the nose (Greek *naö,* to flow).

Nascent, *näs'sent,* sprouting; nascenty, *näs'sen'y.*

Latin *nasens,* gen. *nascentis,* rising (v. *nascor,* to arise, to be born).

Nasturtium (*Latin*), *näs.tur'shüm* (not *nas.tur'shún*), the *tropé*olum Great Indian cress, or nose-smart.

Nomen acceptit a narium tormento (*Plin.* xix. 44).


A corrup. of *nasby.* O. E. *n·asca,* not dust, i.e. mud; Ger. *nass,* wet.

Natal, *nay'tål,* native, pertaining to birth, anniversary of birth-day. (Latin *nataëís,* v. *nascor,* *nátus,* to be born.)

Natant, *nay'tánt,* swimming, floating; na'tant-ly.


Natatory, *nay'tó'tó'réy,* adapted for swimming.


Nathless, *náth.less,* nevertheless. (Old English *náthelès.*)


Nationality, plu. nationalities, *násh'ón ál'ltiz.*

Nationalise (Rule xxxi.), *násh'ón ál'ltíz,* to make national;

Naturalise, *náltch'úr álítíz,* to invest a foreigner with the civil rights of a native.

Nationalised (4 syl.), nationalis-ing (Rule xix.), *násh'ón ál'ltíz'ing.* National-ism, *násh'ón ál'tím.*

National debt, *násh'ón ál dêt,* the government debt.

National law or law of nations, international law.

(Except in “nation” the first syllable is always short. See Nature.)

French *nation,* national, nationaliser, naturaliser; Latin *nátio.*

Native, *nay'tiv,* born in a place, indigenous; native-ly.

Nativity, plu. nativities (Rule xlv.), *nay'tiv ál'tiz.*

Latin *nátivus,* natívitas; French natif, nativité.

Natron, *nay' trú'n,* a native carbonate of soda. *Natrium,*

*nay' trú'm*, an early chemical term for sódium.

Natrolite, *nay' trú.lít,* a mineral containing a large quantity of natron or soda.

German *nátrum* or *natron*; French *nátrium* or *natron,* natrolithe.

“Natron” is the nitre of the ancients. Now “natron” is a native carbonate of soda, and “nitre” is a nitrate of potassa.

Natty, *nát'ty,* spruce, prim and smart. (Dim. of neat, Welsh *nith.*)
AND OF SPELLING.


Naturalise (R. xxxi.), *n*āt*urally*ise, to invest a foreigner with the civil rights of a native, to acclimatise; naturalised (4 syl.); naturalising (R. xix.), *n*āt*ur*al*is*ing*.

Naturalisation, *n*āt*urally*isation*.

Naturalist, one who studies the productions of nature.

Originally this word meant, one who believes in "natural religion only, and not in "Revealed Religion."

Natural history, a scientific description of the productions of the earth (sometimes limited to the animal kingdom).

Natural philosophy, -*f*ǐt*los*∅*fy, the science of material bodies, their forces, combinations, motions, and effects.

Natural projections, -*p*ro*jėk*shunz*, perspective drawings of surfaces on a given plane.

Natural religion, -rē*ligion*, religion so far as it is discoverable without revelation.

Natural scale, -*sk*āle (in *Mus.*), without sharps and flats.

Natural selection, -*s*ē,lēk*shun*, that process in nature by which the stronger supersede the weaker.

Good-nature, good-natured; ill-nature, ill-natured.

(As in "nation" (q.v.) the first syl. is always short, except in "nature.")

Latin *n*ātūra, *n*āturālis; French *n*ātur*el*, *n*āturnalisme, *n*ătur*aliser*, *n*ătur*al*isation, *n*ătur*aliser*, *n*ătur*al*.


It is naught, it is naught [worthless], says the buyer. (Prov. xx. 14.)

The city is pleasant, but the water is naught. (2 Kings ii. 10.)

Doth Job fear God for nought [nothing]. (Job i. 9.)

Ye have sold yourselves for nought. (Isa. iii. 3.)


To set at naught (not *n*ought), to treat as worthless.

"Naught," Old English *n*āht, i.e., *n*āht, not aught [of value].

"Nought," Old Eng. *n*ōht, i.e., *n*ōht, not ought [not anything at all].

Naumachy, *n*aw*m*ā*ky*, a spectacle representing a sea-fight.

Greek *n*āum*achia*, *n*āus *m*ā*chē*, ship battle.

Nausea, *n*aw*shē*ē*ah*, sickness, loathing; nauseous, *n*aw*shē*ē*ūs*; nau*se*ous-ly, nau*se*ous-ness.

Nauseate, *n*aw*shē*ē*ate*; nauseat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), nauseat-ing. (Latin *n*āusea*; Greek *n*ausia, *n*āus, a ship.)

Nautical, *n*aw*ți*kāl*, relating to ships or sailors; nau*tical-ly.

Nautical Almanac, an almanac for seamen, published by the Admiralty.

Nautical astron*omy*, astronomy in its application to navigation. (Latin *n*aut*icus*; Greek *n*aut*ikos*, *n*āus.)
Nautilus, plu. nautilus-es or nautili, nau't.i.lis, nau' ti.lis, ñaw't.ţi.li, a mollusk with its organs of motion placed round its head (a cepl'ţl抛弃).

Nautilide, nau't.i.li.de, a family of molluscs of which the nautilus is a type (-ide, a Greek patronymic denoting a "family," "descendants").

Nautilite, nau't.i.li.te, a fossil nautilus (-ite denotes a fossil, Greek lithos). Nautiloid, nau't.i.loid, fossils resembling the nautilus (Greek etiDos, like).

Greek nautilos, nautilus or sailor (Naus, a ship); Latin nautilus.

Naval, nay'.vl, pertaining to the navy. Na'vel [of the body].

Nàve (1 syl.) Knave, nàve. Naive, ni'ev, ingenuous.

Nave, the centre of a wheel, the main part of a church.

Navel, nay'.ve.l [of the human body]. Naval (q.v.)
Navel string, the umbilical cord.

Knave, a scoundrel. (Old English cnafa, a youth.)

Naive, ni'ev, ingenuous. (French naïve.)

"Nave" (of a wheel), Old English nafu, nafeda, the navel.

"Nave" (of a church), Fr. nef; Gk. nados, the innermost part of a temple, where the "God" was placed (not Lat. naviis, a ship).

Navigate, nàv'ı.g@s, to traverse the sea; nav'ig@t-ed (R. xxxvi.), nav'ig@t-ing (R. xix.), nav'ig@t-or (R. xxxvii.)

Navigation, nàv'ı.g@tn, shùn. Navigable, nàv'ı.g@b'l; navigable-ness, navigably, navigability.

Latín návigábilis, návigáltio, návigátor, v. návigére, návis, a ship.


Navvy, plu. navvies, nàv'ı.vı, workmen employed in the construction of railroads, canals, tunnels, &c.

Navy, a fleet. (Latin návis, a ship.)

In the north a canal is called a navvy, and men employed in constructing it navvies. Halliwell gives nàvy, "a canal," and navies, "excavators," in his Arcaic Dict.

Navy, plu. navies, nay'.vl, a fleet. Navvy, an excavator (v.s.)

Naval, nay'.vl, pertaining to the navy. Navel [of the body].

Nawab, nàwavb', an Indian governor, same as Na'bob.

Nay, No. Yea, Yes. Neigh, nay, to whinny.

The distinction between nay and no, yea and yes, is not now observed, but it was a very good one. It was this:

A question formed affirmatively, had Yea or Nay for its answer.
A question formed negatively, had No or Yes for its answer.

G.E.-Are you going to town to-night? Answer, Yea or Nay.
Are you not going to town? Answer, Yes or No.

A yea-nay [sort of a man], a shilly-shally.

Old English gea, yea, geese, yes, negatives ne-gena, contracted to nd.

Nazarene, naz'ə.ren', applied to Jesus Christ and his disciples, one of the sect of the Nazarenes.

Nazarean, naz'ə.ren.an, pertaining to Nazareth, pertaining to the Nazarenes.

Nazarite, naz'ə.rīt, a Jew bound by a vow of abstinence and purity of life; naz'aritism.

Nazareth, a city of Galilee, where Jesus Christ was brought up.

"Nazarite," Hebrew nazar, to separate, one set apart.

Nāze (1 syl.), a headland. (Germ. nase; Lat. nāsus, a nose.)

-nce, -ncy (Latin -nt[ia]) nouns, possessed of, result of, state of.

Fragrancy, possessed of fragrance; infancy, infant state.

.nd (Lat. -nd[us]) nouns, something to be [done].

Legend, something to be read; deodand, something to be given to God; stipend, something to be paid as wages.

Neap-tide, neep'-tide, lowest tide. Spring-tide, highest tide.

Neap-tides occur during the quarter moons;

Spring-tides occur during new and full moons.

Old English nep, nep-flood or neap-tide.

Near, nēr, close by. Ne'er, nār, contraction of never.

Near, (comp.) near-er, (super.) near-est;

Near, to draw near; neared, nēr'd; near-ing.

Near-ly, almost; near'ness, proximity, closeness of neighbourhood or relationship, parsimoniousness.

Near at hand, close by. Near-sighted, nēr-sī'ted.

Old English neah, (comp.) nearra, (super.) neahst, neahlee, nearly.

Neat, neet, tidy, black cattle; neat'-ly, neat-ness; neat-handed, clever and natty. Neat-herd, a cow-keeper; neat's-foot, neat's-tongue; neat-cattle, oxen, &c.

"Neat" (tady). Welsh nith, pure; Latin nittīdas, neat.

"Neat" (cattle). Old English neald or neat, neat-hyde, a netherd.

Nebula, plu. nebulae, nēb'bul.ah, plu. nēb'bul.ē, also written nebule, plu. nebules, nēb'bulē, plu. nēb'bulēs, white spots in the starry heavens many of which have been resolved into groups of stars or planetary systems.

Nebular, nēb'bul.ar, pertaining to nebula.

Nebulous, nēb'bul.ūs, cloudy; neb'ulous-ness.

Nebulosity, plu. nebulosities (Rule xliv.), nēb'bul.ūs'-ī.tiz; nebuly, nēb'bul.ī, covered with wavy lines.

Nebular hypothesis, -hī.pōth'.ē.sis, the theory which supposes that the sun was once a luminous mass out of which the planets and their satellites were gradually evolved. (Latin nēbula, nēbūlōsus, nēbūlōsitas.)


Necessitarian, *nēs'ēs.sē.tā.tair'ri.ān,* one who believes that whatever is (being foreordained) must of necessity be; necessi-tar'ian-ism, the tenets of a necessitarian.

Latin necessarius, necessitas, necessitūdo (ne cedere, sup. esseum, not to be given up or parted with); French nécessité, nécessaire, &c.

Neck, that part of the body which joins the head to the trunk. Neck of land, a narrow strip between two large portions; necked, *nēkt,* having a neck, as a *large necked bottle.*

Neck-band, neck-cloth, neckerchief, *plu.* neckerchieves (ought to be *chiefs*). Necklace, *neck'ē.lēs,* a string of beads for the neck; neck-laced (3 syl.); neck-tie, *nek'.tī.*

Neck and crop, head and heels. Stiff-necked, stubborn.

To harden the neck, to resist doggedly.

To break the neck of [something], to surmount introductory difficulties. Neck-verse, Psalm li. 1, the trial-verse which saved the neck of those who obtained “benefit of clergy.”

Old English *necca* or *hnecca.* “Neckerchief” is Neck-kerchief, a wretched hybrid: neck Eng., kerchief Fr., couvre chef, a “neck head-cover” 11 and the plural -chieves adds to the absurdity.

Nec'ro- (Greek prefix), a dead body, putrid (*nekros,* a corpse).

Nec'ro-lite (3 syl.), certain nodules in limestone, which give out (when struck) a putrid smell.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *lithos,* a dead-body stone.

Necrology, *nē.krō'ē.lō.gy,* a register of deaths; nec'ro-logical, *nēk'ē.ē.lō.gō'ē,kē.* necrologist, *nē.krō'ē.lō.gēst.*

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *lēgōn,* a register of dead persons.

Nec'ro-man-cy, *plu.* -mancies, -mān'dēz,* enchantment, divination by calling the dead from their graves to answer; necro-man'cer; necro-man'tic, necro-man'tic-ly.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *mānēs,* divination by the dead.

Necrophagous, *nē.krō'ē.gēs,* eating carrion.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *phago,* I eat dead bodies.

Necropolis, *nē.krō'ē.pōlēs,* a cemetery.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *pōlēs,* city of the dead.

Necropsy, *nek'ē.pōp'sē,* examination of a dead body.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *opsis,* investigation of a dead body.

Necrosis, *nē.krō'ē.sēs,* mortification, gangrene.

Greek *nekro-sēs,* deadness, v. *nekroō,* *nekroς,* a dead body.
Nectar, nēk’t’r, beverage of the gods, the sweet secretion of flowers, a sweet and pleasant drink; nectarous, nēk’tair’rous, pertaining to nectar.

Nectary, plu. nectaries, nēk’tā.rīz, that part of a flower which secretes nectar (honey); nectarous, nēk’tair’rous, sweet as nectar.


Nectariform, nēk’tair’form, having a honey-like secretion. (Latin nectar formes, bearing nectar.)

Nectarine, nēk’tair’īn (not necl’trine), a fruit like nectar.

Nectarium, plu. nectariums, nēk’tair’ēüm, -ē.ōm, a nectary; nectarous, nēk’tārīs, sweet as nectar.


Nectareous, containing nectar, pertaining to nectar.

Nectarous, sweet as nectar.

Nectarall, pertaining to the nectary of a flower.

Latin nectar, nektarēus; Greek nektarīs, nektarōs.

Née, nay (French), born: as Mrs. Smith née Jones, that is Mrs. Smith whose birth or maiden name was Jones.

Need. Needs. Knead, need, to work up dough. (O. E. cnedan.)

Need (noun and verb trans. and intrans.), necessity, to require, to be necessary, it behoves (oportet me, te, &c.)

Needs, plu. of need, wants, (adv.), of necessity, necessarily (nes, native affix of adverbs), also requires, insists.

Must needs (adv.), must of necessity, must of right.

Will needs. Would needs, must needs.

Must needs (adv.). must of necessity, necessarily.

Will needs. Would needs, must needs.

Must needs (adv.), must of necessity, must of right.

Will needs. Would needs, must needs.

Must needs (adv.), must of necessity, necessarily.

Will needs. Would needs, must needs.

Must needs (adv.), must of necessity, necessarily.

Will needs. Would needs, must needs.

Must needs (adv.), must of necessity, necessarily.

Will needs. Would needs, must needs.

Must needs (adv.), must of necessity, necessarily.

Will needs. Would needs, must needs.

Must needs (adv.), must of necessity, necessarily.

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Must needs (adv.), must of necessity, necessarily.

Will needs. Would needs, must needs.

Must needs (adv.), must of necessity, necessarily.

Will needs. Would needs, must needs.
Neó- (Greek prefix), new, fresh, young, recent (Greek neós).

Neology, ne.ól'.ogy, rationalism, theology subjected to reason rather than faith; neologic, ne.ół'.ogik'; neological, ne.ół'.ólog'ík'; neological-ly; neologist, ne.ól'.ódžist. Neologise, ne.ól'.ó.djize; neologised (1 syl.), neologis-ing. Neologism, ne.ól'.ó.djizm.

Greek neó- (neos) logós, new interpretation.

Ne'o-phyte, -fite, a new convert, a proselyte.

Greek neóphytos (neos phytos, a new plant).

Ne'o-teric, -tér'r'k, one of modern times, recent.

Greek neótérkos, recent (neós, new, neótér's, comp.).

Ne'o-zoic (not -zoic), -zo'.ik. The whole geological period of organised life is divided into three groups: the paleo-zoic [pal.e.o-zo'.ik], meso-zoic, and neo-zoic. The paleo-zoic or archaic group begins with the Cambrian period, the meso-zoic with the Trias, and the neo-zoic with the Tertiary rocks.

Greek neó- (neós) zón, recent or modern animal-life.

Nepenthe, ne.pen'.the, a magic drug supposed to produce oblivion of grief. Nepenthes, ne.pen'.thēz, the pitcher-plant.

Greek né-penthēs, freedom from sorrow, assuaging grief.

Nephy, fem. niece, né'ver, néece, son and daughter of a brother or sister. (Old Eng. nefa, nephew (nefe, niece); Fr. nièce.)

Ne plus ul'tra (Latin), nothing superior, superlative.

Nepotism, nép'.ó.tizm, state patronage handed over to relations.

French nepotisme (Latin nepos, a nephew); Ital. nepotismo, church patronage unduly bestowed by popes on their nephews.

Neptune, nep'tchnune, the classic sea-god; neptunian, néptu'.ni.an (not nép.tchů-ni'an), adj. of Neptune;

Neptunian rocks, the stratified rocks or those which have been deposited in layers by the action of water.

Neptunian theory, the theory which attributes all the geologic "rocks" to the action and agency of water.

The Plutonian theory attributes them to the action and agency of fire or heat.

Neptunist, nép'.tún'ist, an advocate of the neptunian theory.

Plutonist, an advocate of the Plutonian theory.

Nereid, nér'.ē{id} (not nér'.rid), a sea-nymph; nereites, nér'.ē.ites; -fossil tracks of sea-worms (-ite denotes a fossil).

Nerita, nér'.i.ta, a genus of univalvular shell-fish;

Nerit, nér'.rit, one of the nerita.

Greek nér'ēs, gen. nér'ēidos, a nereid (daughter of Nereus, 2 syl.)

Nerve (1 syl.), a fibrous cord, an organ of sensation, to give vigour to; nerved (1 syl.), nerv'-ing (R. xix.), nerve-less.
AND OF SPELLING.

Nervine, *ner'vin*, a medicine to act on the nerves.

Nervous, *ner'vūs*, relating to the nerves, vigorous, over-sensitive; *ner'vous-ness*, *ner'vous-ly*.

Nervure, *ner'vūr*, the vein of a leaf, nerve or muscle of an insect's wing. Nervation, *ner'vā'ʃūn*.

Nervous system, -*sēs'tēm*. Ner'vous tem'perament.

Neutral, *nū'ləl*, pertaining to the nerves. (See Neural.)

Latin *nervus*, *nervosus*, *nervus*; Greek *neuron*, a. nerve.

-ness (a native postfix), added to abstract nouns. Of the 1337 words with this termination about half a dozen are not abstract words: viz., *fastness*, *harness*, *likeness* (a picture), *madness*, *witness*, *wilderness*, and the fem. nouns *lion-ess*, *govern-ess*, *marchion-ess*, &c. (which end in -ess preceded by -n-). Of the rest only about 25 have a plural, and these plurals signify repetitions:


Ness, a headland, a cape, often used as a postfix: as *Bowness*, *Shoebury-ness*, *Fife-ness*. (Old English *nes* or *nesse.*).

Nest (not *nest*), a bird's seat for incubation; *nest'-ed*, recovered from the feebleness and slime of hatching.

Nest-egg, an egg left in a nest to induce a hen to return to it, something laid by as the beginning of a "saving."


Net, a texture made with meshes, clear of all deductions (as *net weight*), to catch in a net, to spread a net over, to clear in trade as a profit; *nett'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *nett'-ing* (R. i.), *nett'-y*, *net-work*.

Net proceeds, *pro'.seeds*, the sum cleared after every charge is paid. Net-weight, *-wait*, the exact weight after all deductions for casks, refuse, waste, &c. have been made. Net sum. Net profit, &c. Gross weight, gross sum, gross profits, gross proceeds, &c., before the proper deductions have been made.

"Net" (of thread, &c.), Old Eng. *net* or *nett*, *net-rāpas*, rope-net.

"Net" (not gross), Ital. *netto*; Fr. *net*; our *net*; Lat. *nītīdus*.


Nethermost; nether lip, the lower lip.

"Nether," Old Eng. *nither*, (comp.) *nithor*, *viethoven* or *vilhenest*. "Neither," Old English *nathor* or *nawthor*.
Nethinim, נְתִּינִים, servants employed in the Jewish temple. The Gibonites were condemned to this service by Joshua (Josh. ix. 27). The word means given to God.

Nettle, נֶטֶל, a plant, to irritate; nettled, נֶטֶלֶד; nettling; nettle-rash, a skin eruption. Dead-nettle, דָּד נֶטֶל, a nettle that does not sting. (O. E. nettele, netle or nytle.)

Neur- (before vowels), neuro-, νευρ- (before conson.), Greek prefix, nerve. (Neuron, a nerve.)

Neural, νευραλ, pertaining to the nerves or nervous system.

Neurine, νευριν, nervous substance or matter.

Neur-algia, νευραιλ'גיה, pain of a nerve; neuralgic, νευραιולג'יκ. (Greek neuron algos, nerve pain.)

Neuro-logy, νευρολlogan, a scientific description of the nerves; neurological, νευρολוג'יκ. (Greek neuron logos, treatise on the nerves.)

Neuro-pathy, νευρופ'תיה, affections of the nervous system.

Neuro-ptera, νευρופ'טרא, an order of insects; neuropter, νευρופ'טר, one of the neuroptera; neuropteran, νευρופ'טראן, same as neuropter; neuropteran, νευρופ'טראל; neuropterous, νευρופ'טראל. (Greek neuron pteron, nerve wing, so called from the finely-reticulated nerves of their wings.)

Neuro-pteris, νευρופ'טריס, a genus of fossil ferns.

Neurosis, νευρο'σίς, nervous affection acting on the organs of sense and motion without any ostensible disease. Greek neuron, a nerve (-σίς denotes a disease or affection of).

Neuro-skeleton, νευρο'σκεל אוה, the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous axis.

Neurotic, νευρο'טικ, seated in the nerves, a medicine for disease of the nerves. (Greek neuron tīk.)

Neuro-tomy, νευρο'טומיה, dissection of a nerve; neurotomical, νευρο'טומ'יו. (Greek neuron tomē, nerve cut or dissection.)

Nerve (1 syl.); nervous, νευρ'ווס; nervous-ness. (v. Nerve.)

Neuter, νευρ'וט, taking no part with disputants, indifferent, an intransitive [verb], without sex (like a working bee), without stamen or pistil; neutral, νευρ'וטל; neutral-ly.

Neutrality, νευρ'וטל'יטי. Neutralise (R. xxxi.), νευρ'וטליז, to render void, to counteract; neutralised (3 syl.), νευρ'וטליז'ד; Neutralisation, νευρ'וטליז'ד'יא'. Neutral tint, a grey pigment composed of blue, red, and yellow in certain proportions. Latin neuter, neither, neutralis; French neutralisation.
Neuvaines, nu'vainz, prayers of the same kind offered up for nine successive days. (French neuvaine, neuf, nine.)

Never, nēv'ēr [n-e-ver], "not ever," at no time, not at all.

Never-the-less, notwithstanding. (Old Eng. nō thy les.)

The following Scripturasc~ are not to be imitated:
(1) Ask me never so much dowry .... I will give [it] (Gen. xxxiv. 12).
(2) It refuseth to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely (Ps. Iviii. 5, Pray. Blk. V.), that is, however wisely he charms.
(3) He answered him to never a word (Matt. xxvii. 14).

Here to is the obsolete adverb meaning over-and-above, altogether. Thus, Tyndale says, "If the pocke be burned to [wholly] ...." Mercutio's icy hand had alto frozen mine (Rom. & Jul., 1562), i.e., altogether. The phrase "never a word" is a mistranslation of οὐδὲ ἐν ὑμῖν, where οὐδὲ ἐν is simply οὐδὲ-ἐν resolved, [οὐδὲ ἐν] οὐδὲ-μιᾶ, οὐδὲ-ἐν [οὐδὲ ἐν] not one [single] word. The whole sentence is "He answered [to] him over-and-above not one [single] word." Ἀπέκριθη αὐτῷ πρὸς οὐδὲ ἐν ὑμῖν.

Old Eng. nō/ere, i.e. n-ere or ne-ere. "Nevertheless," nō thy les.


New, nū, recent; new'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); new'-er, new'-est, new'-ly, new'-ness. Renew, to make new; &c.

Knew, nū, did know. (Old Eng. cnaw[an], past cnēow.)

Gnu, nū, plu. Gnuς, nūze, South African ox. (S. African.)

News, nūze, intelligence, tidings; news-boy; news-man, plu. news-men; news-monger, a tittle-tattle; news-agent, news-seller, news-vendor; news-galley, a metallic frame used by printers for containing columns in type for proofs in slips. News-paper. News-room, a room where newspapers are provided for subscribers.

The Daily News, a newspaper; 2, 3 ... Daily News (not newises).

Noose, noo's, a running knot. (Latin nōdus, a knot.)

Nose, noze, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. nosu or nasu.)

Noes, those who vote no to a question. (Old Eng. no, nū.)

News, singular or plural?

When Shakespeare lived, News was used indifferently with a singular or plural construction: thus

Sing. The news which is called true (Winter's Tale v. 2).

This news hath made thee a most ugly man (Ky. John iii. 1).

This news, I think, hath turned your weapons' edge (2 Hen. VI. ii. 1).

Plu. You breathe these dreadful news in [a] dead .... ear (Ky. John v. 7).

These news .. have in some measure made me well (2 Hen. VI. i. 1).

Ten days ago I drowned these news in tears (3 Hen. VI. ii. 1).

Modern custom gives it only a singular construction.

Old Eng. neoue or niwe, v. niwe[an], past niwode, past part. niwod, niwelc, newly, niwmes, newness, niwe-suma, a new-comer.

Newt, nūtē, an eft or efet. (O. E. efete, sim. "ant" from æmete.)

Newtonian system, nū.tē'.nī.än sis' tēm, the Copernican system developed by Sir Isaac Newton.

Newtonian philosophy, -fi.lōs's.fy, the laws, &c., laid
Errors of Speech

down by Sir Isaac Newton in explanation of celestial phenomena. A Newto’nian, one who accepts the Newtonian system and believes in it.

Next. Near, (comp.) near’er, (super.) near’est or next.

Old Eng. neah, comp. neah-ra or nyr, super. neah-st, neahst or nearst.

Nexus, nex’us, a tie, an annexionation. (Latin nexus, v. nector.)

Nib, the point of a pen; nibbed (R. i.), nib’d. (Old Eng. nib.)

Nibble, nib’ble, a little bite, to gnaw; nibbled, nib’bled; nib’bling, nibbling-ly; nibbler, nib’bler.

German knarpen, to crunch. Norse knibe, to nip, &c.

Nibelungen lied, nib’el-un’gen lied, the lay of the Nibelungen hoard. This hoard was taken from the Nibelungs by Siegfried (Sege-freed), and given to his wife; the second part of the epic is called the Nibelungen mitt.

Nice (1 syl.), pleasant, squeamish. Niece, neece (a relative).

Nice-ly, comme il faut; nice’ness, minute exactness, &c.

Nicety, ni’ties, a dainty food, a minute distinction. More nice than wise, more concerned to observe minutie than practically wise.

Old Eng. hnes, tender, delicate, hneslice, nicely, hnes-ly, delicacy.

Nicene Creed, ni’sen’, the summary of religious doctrines drawn up by the council held at Nice in A.D. 325.

Niche, ni’tch, a recess in a wall [for a statue, &c.]; niched, ni’tched, having a niche. (French niche; Italian nicchia.)

Nick, a notch, a score, the exact moment, the devil, to cut a nick, to hit the exact moment; nicknamed, ni’kt; nick’ing.

Nick-nack, ni’tu. nick-nacks, small articles of virtu.

Nick of time, the exact moment required.

Nick (the devil), in Scandinavian myth. a kelpie or water-wraith.

Nickel, nik’el, a white metal; nickel-ic, nik’el.ic.

Nickeline, nik’el.in, native arsenate of nickel.

Nickel [silver], German silver made of nickel and tin.

Nicknamed (2 syl.), nicknám-ing (R. xix); nicknám-er.

Either an eke name, an additional name, an ag-nomen, or French nom de nique, a name of derision.

Nicotin, nik’s.in. Nicotian-in, nik’ko.shé.zin.

Nicotin, a poisonous liquid extracted from tobacco;

Nicotianin, the volatile oil of tobacco.

Nicotiana, nik’ko.shé.al’nah, a genus of plants of which the tobacco plant is the type. Nicotian, nik’ko.shé.an.

So named from Jean Nicot, lord of Villemain, who introduced the plant into France, in 1560, while he was ambassador at Lisbon.
Nictate, nik'tate. Nictitate, nik'ti.tate.
Nictate, to wink; nictat'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), nictat'-ing; nictation, nik'ti.tion. (Latin nictare, to wink.)
Nictitate, to sweep the lid over the eye in order to clean it; nictitát-ed, nictitá.t-ing (Rule xix.); nictita'tion, -shún, a sweeping of the eye, a nervous flickering of the eye-lid.
Nictitating membrane, a membrane which birds can draw over their eyes to protect them from injury in flying.

Nidification, nid'i.fi.ka'y''shún, the act of building a nest.

Nidus, ni'düs, the place where parasites, worms, insects, &c. lay their eggs and breed. (Latin nidus, a nest).

Niece, fem. of nephew, neece, nēv'.vu. Nice (1 syl.), agreeable.
Niece, nephew, daughter and son of a brother or sister.

Nig'gard,, sordid person; niggard-Iy, nig'gard-li-ness (R. xi.)

Nigger, n'gel', a negro. (Latin niger, black.)

Nigh, ni, (comp.) nigh'er, (super.) nigh'est or next.

Nigh, ni, (comp.) nigh'er, (super.) nigh'est or next.

Night, nite, from sunset to sunrise. Knight, nite, a deg. of rank.

Night-ward; night-cap, a cap to wear in bed, a tumbler of hot grog at bed-time; night-dress, night-gown, night-shirt; night-fall, evening; night-fly, plu. -flies, fite, a moth that flies at night; night-glass, a telescope for night use; night-hawk; night-jar, the goat-sucker; night-man, plu. -men, one who empties cess-pools, &c. at night-time; night-rà'ven; night-season, -són; night-soil, the contents of cess-pools, &c., cleared at night; night-time; night-vision, -win, a dream; night-walker, -walk'er, a somnambulist; night-watch, the guard set at night; night-watching; night-work.

In the night, during the night, unexpectedly.
By-night, during the night, in the night-time.
To-night, this very night. A-nights, adv., nightly.

Nightshade (2 syl.), a plant, called deadly because it was used at one time to blacken the eyes in mourning.

Nightingale (3 syl.), a bird that sings by night.

Nightmare, nite'mare, an incubus. (Old Eng. niht mare.)

"Night," Old English niht, nihtless, nightly, to-nihts, to-night, nihte-hrofem, night-raven, nihtgale, nightingale, niht-sced; night-shade, niht waco, night-raven, niht-vecce, night-watching, niht-woore, night-work. (It will be seen that the -r of night is interpolated.)
Nile (contraction of Latin *nil*), a term in book-keeping meaning “cancelled,” not to be counted-in, no effects, &c.

Nilly, in the phrase Willy-nilly, whether willing or not.

Old English *will*[*an*], *n-til*[*an*] or *nyll*[*an*], i.e. *ne-will*[*an*].

Nilometer, *ni-lom*-*ter*, an instrument for ascertaining the height of the periodical rising of the Nile; *Nilotic*, adj.

Nimble, *nim*-*bl*, brisk, expert, active; nimble-ness, nim*bly*, nimble-footed; nimble-fingered, *fing-er*.*d* (O.E.*numol*.)


Nimbus, *nim*-*bus*, a band of light painted by Christian artists round the top of the head, or a series of rays round the head and face of consecrated persons.

Aureola, *au-ree- lah* (not *au-ree- o-lah*, nor yet *au-ree- o-lah*), a mantle of rays encompassing the body of saints, &c.

Glory, *glor*-*ry*, the nimbus and aureola combined, or more correctly a back-ground of clouds symbolising the Trinity. Sometimes the heavens are opened and the three persons of the Trinity are shown encompassed with angels.

Halo, *hak-lo*, a luminous circle round the sun or moon.

Nimbus clouds, rain and storm clouds.

“Nimbus,” Latin *nimbus*, a storm, a head-dress, a “nimbus.”


Nincompoop, *nim*-*kop*-*poop*, a poor creature almost an idiot.

A corruption of the Latin *non compos* [mentis], not of sound mind.

Nine (1 syl.), one less than ten; ninth (an ordinal); nine-teen’, nine added to ten; nine-teenth (an ordinal); nine-ty, nine-multiplied by ten; ninetieth (an ordinal); ninth-ly, nine-fold; nine-holes, a game; nine-pins, a game.

The sacred Nine, the Muses.

Old English *nig* on, 9; *nigontye*, 19; *nigotha*, 9th; *nigonteoth*, 19th.

Ninny, *nin*-*ny*, a simpleton. (Spanish *niño*, Latin *nánus*.)

*Nño* means one no better than a child, *náns*, a dwarf, hence “Ninny” means a grown-up person with the mind of a child; “Nincompoop” means one “not in his right senses”; “Idiot,” one of imbecile mind. (Degrees of mental weakness.)

Niobe, *né*-*bë*, a woman who wept herself into stone at the loss of her fourteen children; *niobium*, *neo*-*bium*, a metal.

Nip, a pinch, to pinch; nipped, *nipt*; nipp-ing (R. i.).


(Articles made in pairs have no sing. when the two parts are joined together. If a pair consists of two perfect articles, each part can be referred to in the singular number: as a glove (gloves), a shoe (shoes); but nippers, pincers, tongs, nutcrackers, &c., have no sing. Dutch *knap*-*pen*, to nip, to pinch; Danish *knib*, a nip, to nip.

Nipple, *nipp*-*pl*, a teat, part of the lock of a gun; nippled (2 syl.), nipply. (Old English *nypell*.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Nisan, ni'zan, in the Hebrew calendar, the first month of the year, called Abib before the captivity—about Easter.

Nisi prius, ni'si pri'ās, a law term applied to trials of local or county courts. The words mean unless before. The writ runs that the cause shall be tried at the Westminster court, unless the circuit judges have previously disposed of it. "Nisi prius justiciarii domini regis ad assisas capiendas venērint." The hypothesis is, of course, a mere legal fiction.

Nit, the egg of a louse. Knit, nit, to weave together.

Nitty-y, nitty-i-ness. (Old English kniti or knit.) "Knit," Old English cnyit[an], past cnyite, past part. go-cnyt.

Nitre, ni'trē, saltpetre, nitrate of potash; nitrariy, ni'trār'y, an artificial bed where nitre is formed.

Nitric acid, ni'trik ās'sid, five parts oxygen to one hydrogen. (-ic, in chemistry, denotes an acid which contains the largest possible quantity of oxygen.)

Nitrous acid, ni'trūs ās'sid, a similar combination to nitric acid but with less oxygen. (-ous, in chemistry, denotes an acid with less oxygen than -ic.)

Nitrāte, ni'trātē, a salt formed by the combination of nitric acid with a base, as nitrate of soda. (-ate, in chemistry, denotes a salt from an acid in -ic.)

Nitrēte, ni'trētē, a salt formed by the combination of nitrous acid with a base. (-ite, in chemistry, denotes a salt from an acid in -ous.)

Nitrated, ni'trātēd, combined with nitre. Nitriferous, ni'trīf'erūs, producing nitre. (Latin ferō.)

Nitrify, ni'trīf'ī, to convert into nitre; nitrifies, ni'trīf'īzē; nitrified, ni'trīf'i-dē; nitrifying, nitrification.-kay'-shūn. Latin nitrum-ficio, to make nitre. In compounds, facio is ficio.

Nitrāte of silver, silver dissolved in nitric acid.

Nitrāte of soda, a compound of nitric acid and soda.

Nitrāxide, ni'trāks'īdē, laughing gas.

Nitro-, ni'trō- (Latin nitrum, Greek nitron, prefix), formed by nitric acid, combined with nitric acid.

Nitro-benzole, -bēn'zōlē', artificial oil of bitter almonds.

Nitro-calcite, -kāl'sītē, nitrate of lime. (Latin calc.)

Nitro-glycerine, -gli'si-reen, a blasting oil, prepared by the action of nitric [or sulphuric] acid on glycerine.

Nitrogen, ni'trōdžēn, an elemental gas the basis of nitric acid. Nitrogenises, ni'trōdž'ē-nīzē; nitrogenised (1 syl.), nitrogenising (Rule xix.)

Nitrogenous, ni'trōdž'ē-nūs, containing nitrogen.

"Nitrogen" was called at one time azote (āzōtē).
Nitrometer, *n.i.tröm.e.ter*, an instrument for testing the quality and value of nitre.

Greek *nitron*; Latin *nitrum*; French *nitre*, a mineral alkali.

Niveous (not *nivious*, Rule lxvi.), *niv.'e.ús*, snowy, like snow.

Latin *nivus* (not *niva*, gen. *nviis*, snow; Greek *nýphas*, a snow-flake).


No, not so, not any. *Know, nōw* (to rhyme with *grow*), verb.


Noes, *nōze*, those who vote “no.” *The noes have it, those who vote “no” are the more numerous.*

Nose, *nōze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nasi* or *nosi*.)

Knows, *nowz* (to rhyme with *grows*), understands.

Old English *cndw[i]an*, past *cndw[e]*, past part. *cndwen*.

Noose, *nōo’z*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdis*, a knot.)

Gnus, *nūze*, a South African animal of the ox kind.

News, *nuze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *nuwe*, new.)

No-where, *-wār*, in no place. (O. E. *nā lwār* or *-lwār*.)

No-whit, *-wit*, not in the least. (Old English *nā lwit*.)

No-whither, *-wθh’er*, to no place. (Old Eng. *nā lwθthr*.)

No, nay. *Aye*, yea, yes.

“No,” “Yes,” ought to be the answers of negative questions;

“Nay,” “Yea,” ought to be the answers of affirmative questions;

but, the distinction has been dropped, and “nay,” “yes,” are very rarely used.

Old Eng. *nā* or *nō*; “*Yea*” is Old Eng. *gea*; “*Nay*” is *ne-gea* (*nēn*); “*Yes*” is Old Eng. *gea*, clearly. “*Aye*” is another form of *gea*.

Noachian, *nō.ā’.ki.än*, pertaining to Noah, as the Noachian flood.

Nōb, the head. *Snōb*, a vulgar pretender. *Knōb, nōb*.

Nōb, a man of rank, and nōbb’-y, generous, grandiose, are not yet elevated from familiar slang (cont. of noble).

Snob is *nob* with *s*.-privative.

Similarly, “scape” is *scap*, not to be taken, “sober” is *s-ebrius*, not tipsy. We have in Latin *se-grego*, *se-paro*, *se-cerno*, *se-jungo*, &c.

So in Italian, *calzare* (to put on your shoes), *s-calzare* (to take them off); *formilo*, *s-formilo*; *flotta*, *s-flottare*, &c.

Knob, *nōb*, a lump. (Old English * cnæp*; German *knöpf*.)

“Nop,” German *knöbel*, a nob, *knöpf*, a knob; Danish *knop*, a nop.


Nobility, *nō’.bl’t-l’ty* (a collective noun), titled families, noble birth, high-mindedness, excellence;
Noble metals, *met'lz*, those which can be separated from oxygen by heat only: as *gold, silver, platinum*, &c.

Enno'ble, to make noble; enno'bled (3 syll.), enno'bling.

Lat. *nobilis, nobiles*, v. *nobilis-are*, to ennoble; Old Eng. *nubelnes*.

Nobody, *plu. nobodies, nōdīdēlz*, no one. (O. E. *nār* or *nō bodig*.)

Nocturnal, *nōk.tūr'nāl*, nightly, during the night; nocturnal-ly.

Nocturn, *nōk.tūrn*, a midnight service in the Latin church.

Noctograph, *nōk.tō.grāf*, a writing-frame for the blind, or for those who want to write in the dark.


Nōd. Bow (to rhyme with *nōw*).

Nōd, a quick and slight inclination of the head in recognition of an equal.

Bow, a slow formal inclination of the head and back in recognition of respect. Out of doors, a bow to ladies and superiors (recognized as *friends*) is performed by taking off the hat, but by servants, workmen, soldiers, &c., by touching the hat or cap.

Nōd, to give a nod, to doze; *nodd'ed* (R. *xxxvi.*), *nodd'ing* (R. *i.*), *nodd'ing-ly*, *nodd'er*. (Lat. *nūtō*, Gk. *nuktō*.)

Nodde, *nōd.d'il*, the head (a pet expression, “the little nodder”).

Noddy, *nōd.dy*, a simpleton, a sea-fowl noted for its silliness.

Neddy-noddy, a donkey. (Query Greek *nōthēs*, stupid.)

Nōde (1 syll.), the point where the orbits of two planets intersect each other, or where a planet intersects the ecliptic. (In *Bot.*) that part of a stem out of which the leaf grows; nodal, *nōd.dāl*. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)


Noes, nōse, those who vote “no” or against a measure. (See *No.*)

Noggen, Noggin, Nogging, *nōg'n, nōg'.in, nōg'.ing*.

Noggen, made of nogs or hemp, clumsy.

Noggin, an earthen mug, bellied out towards the middle.

Nogging, the “stopping” (whether of brick or grout) between the panels of a house-wall made partly of wood. (If with brick it is called *brick nogging*).

Welsh *nogi*, to stop, *nog*, a stopping. Wooden bricks are *nogs*.

Noise, *nōyz*, uproar, loud sounds; *nois'-y, nōyz'y*; noisi-ly, noisi-ness (R. *xi.*), noise'-less, noiseless-ly, noiseless-ness.

If got noised abroad, it was rumoured, talked about.

French *noise*, a quarrel; the French for “noise” is *bruit*.
Noisome, noisome-ly, noisome-ness. (A hybrid, Norman noisifé, Teutonic -some.)

Latin noéo, to hurt, nocivus, whence noisife (nois'-some).

Noli-me-tangere (Latin), nöli me tän'jë-re, "touch-me-not," plants of various sorts, as the squirting cucumber.

Nolle prosequi (Latin), nöle pro'së.kwi (not pro'së.kwi), a notice from a plaintiff to stop proceedings in a suit.

Nomad or nomade, nöm'äd, one who leads a wandering life; nomadic, nöm'äd-ik; nomadism, nöm'äd.ism.

Nomadise, nöm'äd.ize; nom'ädised (3 syl.), nom'äd.is-ing.

Gk. nòmas, gen. nömádos, roaming, v. nòmeo, to drive flocks afield.

Nomenclature, nó'm.en.klay'手里, the vocabulary of scientific terms; nomenclator, nó'm.en.hlay'tor.

Latin nomenclátor, nomenclátura; Greek onóma hálēo, I call names.

Nominal, nöm'ï.näl, not real, "vox et præterea nihil"; nominal-ly. Nominal-ism, the tenets of the Nominalists, which in the middle ages were opposed to the Realists.

The point in dispute was this: are abstract words the names of real existences, or merely words which require some real thing to be joined to them before they can be even thought about? For example: Is beauty a real thing or a mere word? The Nominalists maintained it to be nothing but a word, of varying meaning according to the object to which it is applied, as "beauty" of a nose, of a picture, of a face, of a star, &c., all quite different. The Realists maintained that "beauty" exists per se, and would exist even if we could form no idea of it.

Latin nöminalis (nömæ, gen. nöminalis, a name; Greek onóma).

Nominate, nöm'ï.näte, to propose, to designate, to name; nomin'ät-ed (R. xxxi.), nomin'ät-ing (R. xix.), nomin'ät-or (R. xxxvii.); nominee, nöm'ï.në, one proposed or named for some office or vacant post. Nom'inal (q.v.).

Nomination, nöm'ï.näyʿ.shu'n; nominative-ly, -nat.ive.ly.

Nominative case, nöm'ï.na.tiv, the case which names the subject that the verb speaks about.

The Objective Case is that which reveals the object to which the verb leads. For example: I write books. "I" (the nominative case) is the subject to be spoken about, and "books" (the objective case) reveals what it is that "I" write.

Lat. nominatio, nominativus, nominátor, v. nominare, to nominate.

Nön-(Lat. prefix). Generally, but not always, united by a hyphen. Nonage, nonchalance, nondescript, nomenclity, nonpareil, nonplus, nonsense, and nonsuit are without a hyphen.

Nö'na- (Latin prefix), nine. In one example (nonillion) nö'n-.

No'na-genarian, dje'nairrū'än, one who has passed his ninetieth birthday. (Lat. nōnagenarius, nōnageni, ninety.)

No'na-gesimal, dje'sëz'mul, the ninetieth [degree] or highest point of the ecliptic. (Latin nōnagesimus, the ninetieth.)
Nona-gon, nö'n'ä.gön, a plain figure with nine angles and nine sides. (A hybrid, -gon being Greek gönía, an angle.)

The Greek would be enneagon, en'.né.a.gön, nine angles.

Nones, nönz, in the Roman calendar the ninth day before the Ides (1 syl.) of the month. (Latin nönae.)

Nonillion, the ninth power of a million. That is, one followed by fifty-four ciphers (non- [nono-] million).

A million is 1 followed by 6 ciphers, and 6 \times 9 = 54 ciphers.

Nön- (Lat. prefix). Dis- (Gk. and Lat. prefix). Un- (native prefix).

Non- denotes failure in agents, but is simply privative where no agency is concerned.

Dis- denotes severance or active antagonism.

Un- denotes simply absence or being without.

In- is the Latin prefix equivalent to our un-.

Non-appearance, failure of putting in an expected appearance. Dis-appearance, withdrawing from view.

Non-appointment, failure in receiving an expected appointment. Dis-appointment, frustration of hope.

"Non-appointment" refers to the office not obtained; "Dis-appointment" to the hope overthrown.

The non-appointment was a great dis-appointment.

Non-arival, failure of arriving as was expected.

Non-attendance, failure to attend as was expected; non-attention. In-attention denotes a simple fact.

Non-bituminous, -bitü.minüs, containing no bitumen.

Non-chalance, no'[n].shäl.aunts, indifference; non-chalant, no'[n].shäl.ahn, supine, indifferent.

Non-cohesion, -kU.he'.shun, absence of cohesion.

Non-commissioned officer, non-köm.mish'.änd öf'.fiser, an officer below a commissioned officer.

In the army, any officer below an ensign.

In the navy, any officer below a lieutenant.

Non-committal (Rule iv.), not being pledged or committed.

Non-communion, -cöm.mü'.nö'n; non-communion-ist, one who fails to come to the "Lord's supper."

Non-compliance, failure of expected compliance.

Non-condensing engine, a high-pressure engine.

Non-conduct'-or (Rule xxxvii.), a substance which does not conduct electricity, light, sound, heat, &c.; non-conduct'ing; non-conduction, kön.dük.shün.

Non-conform'ist, one who does not conform to the church by law established; non-conform'ing; non-conform'ity.

Non-contagious, -kön.tay'.djüs, not communicated by touch; non-conta'gious-ness, not of a contagious character.
Non-content', one who votes "No" in the House of Lords.
Dis-content, positive or active dissatisfaction.
Mal-content, a grumbler who shows his discontent by overt acts. (Latin *male contentus*.)
Non-contributor, one who is not a contributor.
Non-delivery, failure of an expected delivery.
Non-descript', abnormal, not easily described.
Non-development, failure of development.
Non-discovery, *dis.kīv'ā.ry*, failure of finding out.
Non-elastic, not possessed of elasticity.
Non-elect', not one of the elect; *non-election*, *e.lēk'.shūn*, failure of obtaining an election.
Non-electric, *e.lēk'.trīk*, a substance not an electric.
A *electric* can be made to *exhibit* electricity, but not to conduct it. A *non-electric* can be made to *conduct* electricity, but not to exhibit it.
Non-entity, *plu. non-entities*, *en'.ti.tiz*, what has no existence, one of no influence.
Non-entry, failure of making a due and proper entry.
Non-episcopal, *e.p'i.s.kop.ūl*, not under the rule of a bishop. (Latin *episcopus*, a bishop.)
Non-essential, *ē.sēn'.shūl*, not indispensable.
Non-execution, *ē.x'ē.kū'.shūn*, failure of performance.
Non-existence, having no existence; *non-existent*.
Non-fulfilment, failure of an expected fulfilment.
Non-juror, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the successor of James II.; *non-juring*.
Non-metallic, destitute of metallic properties.
Non-naturals, *nū'tchē.rūl*, (in Med.) denotes all abnormal states of body or function.
Non-obedience, *ō.bē'.di.enς* (not *ō.bē'.di.ənς*), failure in expected obedience.
Non-observance, failure of expected observance.
Non-parel', *pā.rēl*, without an equal, an apple, a type.
Non-payment, failure of expected payment.
Non-performance, failure of doing something expected.
Non-plus, to puzzle, to confound with perplexity; nonplussed, *nōv'.plūst*; nonpluss-ing. ("Plus" is treated as a word of one syllable, Rule i.).
Non-production, *pro.dēk'.shūn*, failure of producing something expected; *non-productive-ness*.
AND OF SPELLING.

Non-professional, not belonging to the profession, not in a professional capacity: as a non-professional visit from a medical adviser. Un-professional, not according to the etiquette or practice of the profession.

Non-proficient, non-prof'sident, not up to the mark of proficiency; non-proficiency, nôn-prof'ien'sy.

Non-resident, one not residing where his property lies; non-residence, absenteeism.

Non-resistance, passive obedience; non-resist'ant, one who thinks it wrong to resist a law however much he disapproves of it; non-resist-ing, resis't'ing; resist'ive.

Non'sense, not sense, absurdity; nonsensical, non.sen'si kal; nonsensical-ly, nonsensical-ness.

Non-sequitur, -sêk'kwîtur (in Log.), something that does not follow as a logical sequence from the premises stated. As “matter is inert, therefore it could not be the author of the material world.” This does not follow from the statement “matter is inert,” although it may be true.

Non-sexual, -sex'u'al, having no sexual organs.

Non-sol'vent, not able to pay his debts; insolvent, a declared bankrupt; non-sol'ven'cy, insolvency.

Non-submission, -sûb.mish'a'n, failure of due submission; non-submissive, nôn-sûb.mis'si've.

Non-suit, -sût, the abandonment of a law-suit by the plaintiff (when actually in court) on the discovery of some error or omission; to determine that the plaintiff shall drop his suit; non-suît-ed, adjudged to have dropped his suit; non-suît-ing, adjudging that the plaintiff has abandoned his suit.

None, nun, not one. Nun, a female religious recluse.


Nones, nônz, in the Rom. calendar, 9 days before the Ides (nônc).

None-such, nôn'sûch, an apple (without a peer).

Nonillion, nôn'nîl'.yûn, a million raised to the ninth power.

It consists of 1 followed by 54 ciphers (6 × 9 = 54).

Noodle, noo'dël, a dunce. Noddle, nôd'dêl, the head.

Welsh nwyddol, whimsical, nwyda, a whim, nwydyllt, harebrained. “Noodle,” dim. of nod, the “little thing that nods.”

Nook (to rhyme with book not noo'k); a corner, a small recess.

oo before k is shorter than when a labial or liquid follows: Thus book (not boo'k), brook, cook, crook, hook, look, nook, rook, shook, took; but foo't (long), roo'm, noo'n, poö'ry, loö'p, &c.

Noon, noö'n, mid-day; noon-day, noon-tide; high-noon, exact mid-day; fore-noon, the morning up to noon; after-noon, between noon and sun-set. (O.Eng. nôn, nôn-tid.)
Noose, News, Gnus, Noes, Nose, Knows.

Noose, 

nooze, a running knot, to catch in a noose, to tie a noose; noosed (1 syl.), noosed-ing, R. xix. (Latin nōdus.)

News, nūze, tidings. (Old English neowe or niwe, new.)

Gnus, nūze, plu. of gnu, a sort of ox, South Africa.

Noes, nūze, those who vote "no" to a measure. (O. E. nū.)

Nose, nūze, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. nū.)

Knows, nūws (to rhyme with grows), doth know.

Nor, correlative of neither or not: as neither James nor John.

It was not James who did it, nor [yet] John. Gnaw, nör, to bite, to nibble. ("Nor" is n- or, as "none" is n-one.)

"Gnaw," Old Eng. gnawlan, past gnath, past part. gnagen.

Normal, nor'.māl, according to rule. Ab-normal, not according to rule. Normal School, a school for training teachers intended for elementary schools.

Latin norma, a rule, a square to work by, a law, normalis, made to the square or by rule; normalis linea, a perpendicular line.

Norman, plu. Normans, a Norwegian or north-man, a colony of whom settled in France and called the part colonised by them Normandy, hence a native of Normandy.

Normas, nor'.māz or Norms (in Scandinavian Mythol), the three Fates: Past, Present, and Future.

Nör'sroy, king-at-arms, the third of the three heralds, his jurisdiction lies north of the Trent (nor-roy, i.e., north-roy).

The other two are Garter and Clarendon, kla-ren'so.

Norse (1 syl.), the language of the ancient Scandinavians; Norseman, plu. Norsemen, a native of Scandinavia.

Nörth, opposite the South. From North to East are seven points, and from North to West are seven points, called (1) N. by E., (2) NN.E., (3) N.E. by N., (4) N.E., (5) N.E. by E., (6) E.N.E., (7) E. by N. By substituting W. (West), we have the points in the opposite direction.


Northern, nör'.tern; northerly, nör'ter.ly.

Northern-most, nör-tār-n-most. North’ing, tending north, distance [of a planet] from the equator northwards. Southing, its distance from the equator southwards.

Northward (adj.): as a northward direction.

Northwards (adv.), in a northern direction. (-s is our native adverbial suffix: as now-adays, anights, &c.)

North-star, the pole-star
Northern Lights, ...lites, the aurora borealís.

Northman, plu. Northmen, native of ancient Scandinavia.

North pole, the most northern extremity of the earth's axis.

North frigid zone, all the north of our globe up to the arctic circle. The opposite zone is the South frigid.

North temperate zone, between the arctic circle and the torrid zone. The opposite zone is the S. temperate.

North-west Passage, a passage for ships through the Boreal regions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

(Discovered by Capt. M'Clure in 1850-1851.)

Northern hemisphere, -hém'.i.sfeer, that half of the globe which lies north of the equator. That half which lies south of the equator is called the Southern hemisphere.

Northern Drift, the erratic boulder group brought by polar currents from the north.

Northern Signs, sines, those signs of the zodiac which appear north of the equator. Those south of the equator are called The Southern Signs.

The Northern Signs are (1) Aries (3 syl.), (2) Taurus, (3) Gemini, (4) Cancer, (5) Leo, (6) Virgo.

The Southern Signs are (1) Libra, (2) Scorpio, (3) Sagittarius, (4) Capricornus, (5) Aquarius, (6) Pisces.

Old Eng. north, northern, north-east, north-west, northward, northwards.

Norwegian, nor.wi'gian, a native of Norway, adj. of Norway.


Nose, a feature of the face (Old English nosu or nasu.);

nosed (1 syl.), having a nose, suspecting, prying out;
nose-less; nose-bag, a bag with food attached to a horse's head; nose-band, part of a bridle; nose-gay, a bouquet.

Nosing, the edge of stairs.

Nostril, nöstra'il, one of the cavities of the nose.

To lead by the nose, to lead unresistingly.

To thrust [one's] nose into..., to interfere with.

The length of [one's] nose, a very short way.

To turn up [one's] nose, to show contempt.

Under [one's] nose, quite near at hand.

§ Noes, nöze, those who vote “no” to a question.

Knows, nöie (to rhyme with grows), understands.

Old English cnęw-an, past cnęw, past part. cnęwen.

Noose, noo'z, a running knot. (Latin nōdus.)

News, nüze, tidings. (Old English neowe or newe, new.)

Gnus, nüze, plu. of gnu, a sort of ox (South Africa).

"Nostril," Old English nosu thyrhel, nose hole.
Noso-, nös’o- (Greek prefix), disease, diseases. (Greek nösös.)
Noso-graphy, nösös’og’ră.fy, scientific description of diseases.
Greek nösös[grafh]o, I describe diseases.
Noso-logy, nösös’ol’o.gy, systematic classification of diseases, doctrine of diseases; nosological, nösös’ol’o.djăl’; nosologist, nösös’ol’o.djăst, one skilled in diseases.
Greek nösös[loj]gion, treatise on diseases.
Nostalgia, nösös’tăl’o.djăh, home-sickness; nostal’gic.
Greek nesos algos, distress to-return-home.
Nostril, nösös’trl, one of the apertures of the nose. (See Nose.)
Nostrum, nösös’tr’im, a quack or patent medicine.
Latin nostrum, our own (private patent medicine).
Not, adv. of denial. (Old Eng. nált [n-oht], not ought.)
Knot, nöt, a tie, to tie a knot. (Old Eng. cnatt, v. cnyt[an].)
Knout, a whip for criminals in Russia. (Russian knált.)
Newt, nátæ, an eft or efet, (Corruption of an-eft.)
Notable, nôt’â.bl, clever, nôt’â.b'l, remarkable.
Notably, nôt’â.b’l, cleverly, nôt’â.b’ly, especially.
Notability, nôt’â.b’l.ness, nôt’â.b’l.ness.
Notation, nôtay’sh’iin, record by symbols, the nomination of a line of figures, representation of musical signs by notes.
Notator, nôtay’to’r. (Latin notiito, nót’iito.)
Notch, a nick, to nick; notched (2 sy1.), notch’ing, notch’er.
Nôte (1 sy1.), an observation in writing or printing upon something stated in the text, a short letter, a memorandum, a musical character, a bank-note, to make a note, to jot down, to observe; nöt’-ed (R. xxxvi.), nöt’-ing (R. xix.), nöt’-er; nöt’-ed, remarkable; nöt’ed-ly, nöt’ed-ness, note’-worthy, note’-less, note’-book, note’-paper.
To note a bill, to record on the back its non-acceptance.
French note, noter; Latin nálta (nosco, supine nältum, to know).
Nothing, nált’ing, no-thing; noth’ing-ness, nothing less.
To make nothing of it, not to understand it.
Old English nált or nalité, or rather nó or ni thing or thing;
Notho-saurus, *plu.* notho-sauri, *nöth'-o-saw'-rüs, -saw'-ri,* or notho-saur'ian, *plu.* -saur'ians, a fossil saurian fish of the Devo'nian period. (Gk. *nöthös saurols,* bastard lizard.)

Notice, *nö'-tis,* information officially made, civility, attention, to observe, to pay attention to; noticed, *nö'-tis't;* notice-ing (R. xix.), *nö'-tis'-ing.* Notice-able (only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *e* before able); noticeably. (Fr. notice, Lat. *notitia.*)

Notify, *nö'-tij'if, to declare, to make known, to give notice; notifies (Rule xi.), *nö'-tij'is'-iz;* notified, *nö'-tij'is'-ide;* not-i-fii-er, not-i-fyi-ing. Notification, *nö'-tij'-i'is-kay'-shin.*

Latin *nöti-fikatiO,* *nöti-fikii're;* French *nöti-fikatiO,* v. notifier.

Notion, *nö'-shün,* opinion, sentiment, idea, knowledge; notional, *nö'-shün'-il,* existing in idea only, imaginary; noti-o-nal-ly, no'tionist. (Latin *nöti-o,* *nöti-um,* known.)

Notorious, *nö'-tôr'-rüs,* publicly known [in a bad sense]; notor'i-ously, notor'i-ous-ness. Notoriety, *nö'-tôr'-i'-i'is-ty,* disrepute. (Latin *nöti-rius,* *nöti-ria,* an indictment.)

Not'o- before cons., Not- before vowels (Gk. prefix), southern.

Not-ornis, *nö'-tor'-rnis,* a fossil bird of the coot kind found in New Zealand. (Greek *nöt-[nöto]-sornis,* south bird.)

Not'o-therium, *-ôth'-i'ëm,* an extinct gigantic quadrued found in Australia. (Gk. *nöto-[nöto],* *thèrïon,* a beast.)

Not'wheat, *nö'-weet,* unbearded wheat.

Old English *nöt weiðe,* smooth or shorn wheat.

Not-with-standing, however, nevertheless, although, in spite of. Withstand means to resist, not-with-standing, "non obstante."


Old English *n-dht,* not ought, *n-dht,* not aught.

Noun, a substantive. Common noun. Proper noun, a "proper name." (Latin *nömen,* Greek *önöma.*)

Nourish, *nö'-rish,* to sustain, to feed, to cherish; nour'ished. (2 syl.), nour'ish-ing, nour'ish-ing-ly, nour'ish-er, nour'ish-ment, nourish-able (Rule xxiii.) See Nutriment.

French *nöurriv,* *nöurrice;* Latin *nutrivre,* supine *nutritum.*

Novel, *növ'-ål,* a tale of human life, new; novelette, *növ'-ëlët,'* a short novel (-ette, Fr. dim.); *növ'-ël-ist,* a writer of novels.

Novelty, *plu.* novelties (Rule xliiv.), *növ'-ëlëtiz.*

Latin *novellitus,* *növellus,* *novus,* Greek *növs,* new.

November, *no.vëm'-ber,* the ninth month from March, the proper beginning of the year, as in this month the sun crosses the equator for his northern route.

The words *September* (7th month), *October* (8th month), *November* (9th month), and *December* (10th month), are relics of the calendar which began the year with March. We in England began the year in March from the 14th to the middle of the 18th century. The change was made in 1752.
Novice, nov'·i·ce, a beginner, a female religious recluse who has not yet taken the vow, a proselyte; novice·ship.

Novitiate, nov·i·tial·ate. (Fr. novice, noviciat; Lat. nov·itius.)

Now, at this present time, very lately; now·a·days, in this age;

Now and then, occasionally. (Old Eng. ná, ná hucanē.)

"Now and then" is a corruption of ná·hucanē, sometimes.

Nowhere, no'·a·ware, in no place. (Old English nó hu·ær.)

Nowise (not noways), no'.wis·e, not at all; in nowise (not in noways), by no means. (Old English affix -wes with no.)

Noxious, no'k·shū·us, baneful, hurtful; noxi·ous·ly, noxi·ous·ness.

Latin noxius (nox, hurt, v. nocēre, to hurt).

Noyau (Fr.), noy'·wō', a cordial flavoured with bitter almonds.

Noyade, noy'·war·d, destruction of many persons at once by sending them to sea in a boat and skuttling it. Devised by Carrier in the first Fr. Revolution. (Fr. noyer, to drown.)

Nozzle, noz·z'l, the snout, the air·tube of a pair of bellows, the thing that holds the wick of a lamp (diminutive of nose.)

Nucleus, plu. nuclei, nū·kli·ūs, nū·kli·i, the germ, the basis, that round which an accumulation gathers; nucleated, nū·kli·ate·ed, having a nucleus. (Lat. nūclēus, nux, a nut.)

Nude (1 syl.), naked; nude·ly. Nudity, nū·dī·ty, nakedness.

Latin nuditas, nūdus (Greek nē·duō, not to clothe).

Nudge, to jog one's arm to arrest attention; nudged, nudg·'ing.

Nugatory, nū'·ga·tory, ineffectual. (Lat. nūgatorius, nuga, trifles.)

Nug'get, a piece of gold picked up in a "digging."

Bengalee nugnut pā, "hard cash," from Persian nugud, cash (Notes and Queries). Generally derived from an ingot.

Nuisance, nū·sān·se, an annoyance. (Fr. nuisance [obsolete].)

Nūll (Rule v.), void. Nullity. Nullify, nūl·ī·fy, to render void; nullifies, nūl·ī·fies; nullified, nūl·ī·fied (Rule xi.), nullifi·er, nullify·ing. Nullification, nūl·ī·fi·ka·tion. (Latin nullitas, nullus, none.)

Numb, nūm, torpid from cold, without sensation, to render numb; numbed, nūmd; numb·ing, nūm·'ing; numb·ness, nūm·ness, torpor from cold, insensibility.

Old English num[an], to take away, past nūm, past part. numen.

Number, nūm·ber, a figure, a good many, one part of a serial, to count, to affix a number to; numbered, nūm·ber·ed; num·ber·ing, num·ber·er, number·less.

Book of Numbers, the fourth book of the Bible.

Card·inal number, one, two, three, &c.

Or'dinal number, first, second, third, &c.
AND OF SPELLING.

Golden number, the cycle of the moon.

Add 1 to the year, then divide by 19, the quotient will be the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder will be the "Golden Number."

So called because in ancient almanacs it was displayed in gold.

Abstract number, a number per se, as five.

Concrete number, a number applied, as five men.

Prime number, a number not divisible (except by unity), as one, two, three, five (four is not prime).

Square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself, as 4 which is \( 2 \times 2 \), or which is \( 3 \times 3 \).

Cubic number, the product of a number multiplied twice by itself, as 8 which is \( 2 \times 2 \times 2 \), or \( 3 \times 3 \times 3 \).

Whole number, an unbroken number, i.e., not a fraction.

Noun of number, a noun which refers to a collection of persons or things, as people.

Nouns of number have this peculiarity, they may have either a singular or plural construction. The strict rule is: if the reference is to a mass considered as an indivisible whole the singular construction should be used, but if the reference is to a mass considered as a number of independent individuals the plural construction must be employed: thus "The band was playing in the park," "The clergy were in their robes." The "band" is no band at all except in union. "The clergy were in their robes" means each clergyman present wore his robe.

French nombre; Latin númerus, v. númerâre, to number.

Numeral, nù.'mè:r.âl. Numerical, nù.'mè'r'i.kâl.

Numeral, the symbol of a number, pertaining to a number.

Numerical or numeric, nù.mè'r'rik, consisting of figures, expressed by a number.

We say numeric difference, numeric algebra, &c., that is, the difference "expressed by a number," algebra with figures (not letters) for coefficients, as \( 2b \), numerically greater or less, but we called \( X, V, L, C, D, \) &c., numeral (not numerical) letters.

("Numeric" is sometimes a noun, but "numerical" never.)

Numerical-ly, adv. of numeral. Numerical-ly, adv. of numerical, as it is expressed by figures.

Arabic numerals, the ordinary figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Roman numerals, the numeral letters, i, v, x, l, c, &c.


Numerate, to put numbers to. Enumerate, to count up.

We numerate houses, but enumerate a series of figures.

No'merät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), no'merät-ing (Rule xix.)

Numerator, one who numerates. (In Arith.) the upper part of a fraction, the lower part is the Denominator.

Thus, in \( \frac{2}{3} \), "2" is the numerator, and "3" the denominator.

Numerable, that may be numbered. Enu'merâble, countless.
Numeration, nü`.mē`ray`.shūn, the art of reading off a series of figures or expressing their values in words.
Numerous, nü`.mē`.rūs; numerous-ly; nu`me`rous-ness.
Number, numbered (3 syll.); number-ing.
Super-num-erary, extra, more than needful.
Numismatic, nü`.miz`.māt`.ix, pertaining to coins and medals.
Numismatic, the science which explains coins and medals.
Numismat-ics, nü`.miz`.tāt`.iks. (Greek lógos.)
Numismaticist, nü`.miz`.tāt`.is.t.
The following have the “m” doubled.
Nummery, nüm`.mū`.rē, relating to money or coin.
Nummulite, nüm`.mūl`.īt.ē, a fossil resembling a coin (-ite, a fossil); nummulitic, nüm`.mūl`.īt`.ik.
Nummulitic Formation, limestone full of nummulites.
Latin numisma, Greek nomisma, legal coin (nomízo, nomos, law).
Latin nummus, Greek nummós, coin. Aristotle tells us there was a Tarentine coin so called = three obol, but númeró, to count, seems the true derivation, and one “m” the correct spelling.
Numskull, nüm`.skul, a dunce. (Old English num[nen] scol.)
The verb num[nan], to take away, past nöm, past part. numen.
Nun, a female religious recluse. None, nün, not one.
Nunnery, plu. nunneries, nü`n`.nư`.riz; num`n`.ish (Rule i) .
Nuncio, plu. nuncios (Rule xlii.), nü`n`.she`.ō.zē, an ambassador from the pope to a sovereign, a courier. Nunciature, nun`.she`.ă.či.tōr, office of a nuncio.
Spanish nuncio, Latin nuntius.
Nuncupative, nü`n`.kā`.pā`.tēv, nominal, verbal, not written; nuncupatory, nü`n`.kā`.pā`.tē.rē.
Lat. nuncupátius, v. nuncupáre, i.e., nümén-cápēre, to take a name.
Nuptials, nüp`.shūl`.z, marriage ceremony; nup`ti`.al (adj.), nup-ti-ly. (Latin nuptiálius, v. núbère, sup. nuptium.)
"Nuptials" regards the ceremony from the woman’s side, nupta (a bride), but "marriage" regards the union from the man’s side, maritus (a husband). Our native word “vow” regards the union as a contract, “wed” (a pledge, agreement, vow).
Hence “Nuptials” means the bridal ceremonies.
"Wedding," the vows made of mutual fidelity.
"Marriage," the taking of a husband.
Nurse, a woman who has the care of little children, to suckle, to cherish, to take care of the sick; nursed, nürst; nurses-ing; nurse-ling (-ling, offspring, diminutive.)
Nursery, plu. nurseries, nü`n`.sē`.riz (not nüs`.ē`.riz.)
Old Eng: norice (Lye, Dict. Saxon.); French nourrice; Lat. nūrīx.
AND OF SPELLING.

Nurture, nurt'yer (not nur't'yer), erudition, bringing up, diet, to feed, to train up; nurtured, nurt'y'red; nutritive (Rule xix.), nurt'y'ring.

Fr. nourriture, v. nourrir (Lat. nūtrīriō, *I feed the young*).

Nut, a shell-fruit, a kernel, a screw, to gather nuts; nut't'ed (Rule xxxvi.), nutt'ing (Rule i.).

Nut-brown, nut-gall, nut-shell; nut-crackers, an instrument for cracking nuts; nut-cracker, one who cracks nuts.

"Nut-crackers" has no sing. Pairs have a sing. only when each part of the pair is perfect and independent: as a shoe (shoes), &c. Nutcrackers, tongues, &c., united by a joint, have no sing.

Nutation, nut'a'shun, a vibratory movement of the earth's axis.

Nutritious (not -cious), nutrit'ish', nourishing; nutritiously.

Nutritive, nutrit'iv; nutritive.

Nutrition (Rule xxxiii.), nutrit'ish', nourishment.

Nutriment, nutrit'ment; nutrit'ment.

Latin nutrit'mentum, nutrit'ivus, v. nutrit're; supine nutrit'tum.

Nux vomica (Latin), nūx vom'i'kah, the vomit; nut, it yields strychnia and is the fruit of the East Indian *strychnos*.

Nymph, nūmf, a goddess who presided over some part of nature.

The nymphs are innumerable, but the chief are—

Dry'ad, plu. Dry'ads or Dryades, drīdäd'és; Wood-nymphs.

Greek drūs, a forest tree, Drūdēs.

Echo, ekēko, one of the Mountain-nymphs. (See Oread.)

Ham'a-dryad, plu. Ham'adryads or Hamadryad's, Tree-nymphs (Gk. ham'adrēs, i.e., [they live and die] with the tree they preside over).

Hyad, hē'ad, plu. Hyads or Hyades, hē'dés, Rain-nymphs.

Greek hūdōr, water, nymphaō hūdōs.

Lim'niad, plu. Lim'niads, Lake-nymphs (lim'ān, a lake).

Limō'niad, plu. Limōniads, Meadow-nymphs (leimōn, a meadow).

Mē'liad, plu. Mēliads or Mēliades, mē'li'dés, nymphs of fruit-trees.

Nymphs of Melis, one of the Cyclades (Latin mātil, fruit).

Naiad, nā'ad, plu. Naiads or Naiades, nā'adēs, Water-nymphs.

Greek nēdō, to flow. Nāidēs.

Napē, na'pe's (no sing.), Valley or Glen nymphs (Gk. napē, a glen).

Nereid, nē're'id, plu. Nereids, nymphs of the Mediterranean sea, daughters of Nereus [nē'rēs], the Old Man of the Sea, nē'reidēs.

Oceanid, o'ē'sēn'id, plu. Oceanids or Oceanides, o'ē'sēn'i'dēs, Ocean nymphs. (Greek Ókēstánoς, the ocean.)

Oread, orē'rē'ad, plu. O'reads or Oracle, orē'rē'sēdés, Mountain nymphs.

Greek orēs, a mountain. Orēdēs.

Petērē, petē'tē'ad (no sing.), Rock nymphs. (Greek petēraiō, petrēς.)

Potameid, pō'tē'mē'id, plu. Potameids or Potameides, pō'tē'mē'idēs, River nymphs. (Greek pōtāmōς, a river.)
Nympha, pln. nymphae, nim'fah, pln. nim'fē, the third state of an insect. (Same as pūpa or chrysalis, kris'ā.īs.)
(The 1st state is the egg; 2nd, the larva; 3rd, the pu'pa, chrysalis, or nympha; and 4th, the imā'gu.)

Nymphaean, nim'fē.ān (not nim'fē.ān), adj. of nymph; nymph-like, nymph-ish. (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adjectives it is diminutive.)

Latin nympha, nymphaeus; Greek numphē, numphios.

O'- (Irish), son of, Welsh Ap-, Scotch Mac-, Eng. Fitz-. Like French de, German von, it often indicates aristocratic birth or one of the landed gentry. O'Neil.

O.S., Old Style, 11 days later than the New, so that the 1st Jan. O.S. is the 12th. Still retained in Russia and Greece.


O, sign of the vocative case: as O king, live for ever.

Oh! exclamation of pain, distress, excitement.

Owe (to rhyme with grōw), to be indebted to. (O. E. ąg[an].)

Ho! a call to arrest attention. (Welsh ho !)

Hoe, hō, an instrument for hoeing. (French houe.)

Hōw, in what manner, to what a degree. (Old Eng. ħā.)

Oaf, ąfe, an idiot, a changeling by the fairies; oaf-ish, stupid.

Corruption of ouph (elf). It was once thought that idiot children were changelings by the fairies, who carried off the good child.

Oak, oke, pln. oaks, a forest tree. Hoax, hökes, a trick.

Oak-en, oke'n, made of oak (-en, made of: as wood-en, gold-en, &c.); oak'-ling, a young oak (-ling, diminutive, offspring). Oak-apple, oak'-bark', oak-galls, oak'-tan'.

Oak-paper, paper for walls in imitation of oak.

Old English ąe or ace, āc-corn, an acorn, -e-en.

Oak'um, old rope pulled into loose fibres for calking ships.

Old English acumba or acumba, oakum, the coarse part of flax.


Oar, ąr, a machine for rowing boats; oared, ą'rđ, furnished with oars; car-y, ą'r'ry; oars-man (not oar-man, so boats-man, i.e., "man-of-the-oar or boat," meaning skilled in its management).

To boat the oars, to lay the oars in the boat.

To feather the oar, to turn the blade horizontally with the top aft as it comes out of the water.

To lie on the oars (not lay), to cease from giving strokes and merely to dip the oars and raise them.

To muffle the oars, to wrap something round that part of the oars which works in the rowlocks, to deaden the sound.
To unship the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks.

§ O'er, contraction of over. (Old English ober or ófer.)
Ore (1 syl.), metal with some mineraliser. (Old Eng. ora.)
Or (conj.), a contraction of other. (Old English oththe.)
Hoor, hú'r, white with age or frost. (Old English há'r.)
Hors, hor (French), disabled as hors de combat.
Haw, the berry of the hawthorn. (Old English hæg.)
Whore, hoo'r, a prostitute. (Old Eng. höre, Welsh huren.)
“Oar,” Old English ár, är-blæd, car-blade, är-loce, the rowlock.
Oasis, plu. oases, ó'ásís, ó'asís, ó'aséz (not o'ó'sís), a fertile spot in a desert. (A Coptic word, called auasis by Herodotus.)
Oats (1 syl.), a grain. An oat, one single grain; oat'-en (-en, made of or from). Oat-cake; oat-meal, ote-meel;
Wild-oats, the wild habits of young men.
To sow [your] wild oats, to live in youthful dissipation.
He has sown his wild oats, he has become steady.
(This is the only grain in the plural number: we say barley, millet, maize, rye, wheat, &c., all in the singular number.)
Old English dian, cats, dtä, an oat-grain.
Oath, ó'ath, a profane expression, an appeal to God in confirmation of what is said. False-cath, perjury. (O. E. ðith.)
Ob- (Latin prefix), opposed to, reversed, against, drawn towards, for a purpose. (Sometimes emphatic.) It becomes
Oc- before “c,” except in ob-compressed, ob-conical, ob-cordate.
Of- before “f,” except in ob-fuscate.
O- before “m,” except in ob-mutescence.
All words beginning with ob are from the Lat., except the following: obédient (Greek), Obi (African), oboe (Italian), obeisance and oblique (Latin through the French).
Ob-durate, ob'di.rate, obstinate; ob'durate-ness, ob'durate-ly.
Obduracy, ob'du.raisy, obstinacy. (Lat. obduraire, ob emph.)
Obedient, ob'éd.i.ent (not o'bé'd.jent), submissive; obe'dient-ly.
Obedience, o'bé.d.i.ense, submission; obediency, -bé'd.i.en.sy.
Passive obedience (Eng. Hist.), that unqualified obedience which some think is due from a subject to a ruler.
Obe'y, o'bé'; obeyed, o'bé'd'; obey'ing, obey'er.
Latin obédienz, gen. obédientis, obédientia, obédire (ob-audio.)
Obeisance, o'bé'sance (not o'bé'sance), a bow, a sign of obe'dience, a humble salute. (Fr. obéissance, Lat. obédire.)
Obelisk, ó'belisk, a spiral monument with four faces, a reference mark (†), also called a dagger. (Latin ó'beliscus.)
Obelus, "obelus", a mark in printing. "Obolus", a coin (an obol.)

In the Septuagint the obelus (ظلمו) indicates that the passage does not occur in the Hebrew text. The mark (י"ע) in modern books indicates a break, as If thou didst ever thy dear father love — (Hamlet).

Lat. "obelus", Gk. ὀβὸλος (a spit), a mark to indicate that something is amiss, or not finished. The word means "obolus," Gk. ὀβόλος.

Oberon, "oberon", king of the fairies and husband of Titania.

Corruption of Alberon (Alberon), Ger. Alberich, King of the elves.

Obese, " obese", fat; obese-ness; obesity, "obesity", fatness.


Obey, "obey"; obeys', obeyed' (2 syst.), obey'-ing. (See Obedient.)

Obfuscate, "obfuscate", to bewilder, to obscure; obfusc'at-ed (R. xxxvi.), obfusc'at-ing; obfuscation, "obfuscation".shēn.

Latin "obfuscate", supine obfusc'atum (ob intens., fuscus, dusky).

Obi, "obi", the witchcraft of the West Indian negroes; obi-man, obi-woman, "obi-man", the sorcerer and sorceress of the West Indian negroes.


Postobit (not post or'bit); Latin "after death," a deed to come into force after the funeral; obitual, "obitual".

Obituary, "obituary", a register of deaths.

Latin obitus, death, dead, v. "obire", supine obitūn, to die (ob'co).

Object, (noun) "object", (verb) "object", anything seen, a ridiculous figure, to disapprove, to suggest objections;

Object-less; object-glass, a glass to form the image of the "object" looked for: as the object-glass of a telescope.

Object'ed (R. xxxxi.), object'-ing, object'ing-ly, object'or.

Objective, "objective", object'ive-ly, object'ive-ness.

Objectivity, "objectivity", state of being objective.

Objection, "objection", objection-able, objectionable-ly.

Latin objectus, v. objectāre (ob-jectāre [Object]), to throw out in opposition.

Objurate, "objurate", to chide; objur'at-ed (Rule xxxvi.); objur'at-ing (R. xix.); objuration, "objuration".shēn;

objurations (R. xxxvii.); objurator, "objurator".try.

Latin objurāto, objurator, objuratorius, objurator (ob jurate).

Oblate, "oblate", flattened at the poles; oblate spheroid, "spheroid", a spheroid flattened at the poles.

The corresponding French word is aplati (Greekplatōs, flat, widespread); our word is coined from the Latin lātus, wide, but is objectionable because the word is used in another meaning.

Oblation, "oblation", an offering. (Latin oblātio.)

Oblige, "oblige", to do a favour, to compel; obliged' (2 syst.), oblig'-ing (R. xix.); obliging-ly, civilly, kindly; oblig'-er.
Obligation, "obligato". Obligato, "obligato" (in Music), the essential part as it contains the melody: thus a violin, obligato is not an accompaniment of chords, but the main part which carries out the melody.

Obligatory, "obligatory" (not "oblig'atory", nor "-gay'try").

Obligor, "obligor", he who receives an obligation, a debtor;

Obligee, "obligee", he who confers the obligation, a creditor.

Lat. "obligatio", obligare (ob, to bind down, to bind by kindness).

Oblique, "oblique", slant, not direct; oblique'-ly, oblique'-ness.

Obliquity, plu. obliquities, "obliquity", irregularity.

Oblique angle, any angle except a right angle (90 deg.)

Oblique-angled triangle, a triangle without one right angle.

French "obliqu", Latin "obliquus" (Greek "lix", oblique).

Obliterate, "obliterate", to efface; obliterate'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), obliterate'-ing (R. xix.). Obliteration, "obliteration", "obliteration", Latin "oblitration", obligare (ob, to bind down, to bind by kindness).

Oblivion, "oblivion", forgetfulness, amnesty; oblivious, "obliv'ious"; oblivious-ly, oblivious-ness. (Latin "oblivio", obliviosus.)

Ob'long; a rectangular four-sided figure longer than it is broad.

A round fig. longer than it is broad is called an Oval, "oval".


Obloquy, "obloquy", reproach, ill repute. (Latin obloquor.)

Obnoxious, "obnoxious", hateful, odious, exposed, liable; obnoxious-ly, obnoxious-ness. (Latin obnoxius.)

Oboe, "oboe" or Hautboy, "hautboy", a wind instrument.

French haut bois, long stalk or mouth piece; Italian oboe.

Obolus, "obolus", an obol (coin). Obelus, a mark in printing.

"Obolus," Lat. obelus; Gr. obelos. "Obelus," Lat. obelus; Gr. obelos.

Obovate, "obovate", oval-reversed, that is with the smaller end downwards. (Lat. ob ovatus, ovum, an egg.)

Obscene, "obscene", indecent; obscene'-ly, obscene'-ness.

Obscenity, plu. obscenities, "obscenity", indecency.

Obscurus, Latin obscenus, obscenus, French obscene, obscénité.

Obscure, "obscure", indistinct, remote from observation, to darken; obscure'-ed (2 syl.), obscure'-ing, obscure'-ly, obscure'-ry, obscuration, "obscuration", "obscuration", (Lat. obscūrus, obscūritas.)

Obsequies, "obsequies", funeral solemnities. (Latin obsequium.)

Obsequious, "obsequious", fawning, meanly servile; obsequious-ly, obsequious-ness. (Latin obsequium, obsequiosus.)

Observe, "observe", notice; observed (2 syl.), observ'-ing (R. xix.), observing-ly, observ'-er, observ'-able, observ'-able-ness, observ'ably. Observ'ance, observ'ant, observ'ant-ly.

Observanda (Latin), "observanda", things to be observed.
Observation, \( \text{o'b.zer.vay}'\text{.shun} \); observation-al.

Observatory, plu. -ries, \( \text{o'b.zer.vu.tri}'\text{,tiz} \), a building for astronomical observations. Observer (Rule xxxvii.)

Latin observabilis, observans, gen. observantis, observantia, observatio, observator, observare (ob serv, to keep for a purpose).

Obsidian, \( \text{o'b.siid.'\text{.i}i.n} \), volcanic glass. (Latin obsidianus.) It was discovered in Ethiopia, by Obsidianus, a Roman.

Obsidional, \( \text{o'b.sii.d.'\text{.i}o.nal} \), pertaining to a siege.

Obsidional crown. (Latin obsidionalis, \( \text{o'b.sed.va} \).)

Obsolescent, \( \text{o'b.so.les}'\text{.sent} \), growing more and more out of use. (-sc-, inceptive.)

Ob'soletic-ly, ob'soletic-ness, (in Zool.), want of development.

Latin obsolutus, v. obsolere, obsolescere, obsolencens, gen. -entis.

Obstacle, \( \text{o'b.sta.kl} \), a hindrance. (Latin obstäculum.)

Obstetrics, \( \text{o'b.stet.'\text{.ri}k} \) (not \( \text{o'b.stet.'\text{.riks} \)), art of midwifery; obstetric, \( \text{o'b.stet.'\text{.ri'k} \); obstetrician, \( \text{o'b.stet.'\text{.trish}'\text{'\text{.i}n} \). Except arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric (which are from the French) all the sciences with this termination are plural.

Latin obstetrix, a midwife, for obstitrix (obsisto, obstitum).

Obstinate, \( \text{o'b.sti.na.tate}'\text{, stubborh; obstinate-ly, obstinate-ness.}

Obstination, \( \text{o'b.sti.nay}.\text{shin} \). Obstination is stubbornness in a bad sense; Obstination is pertinacity in a good sense.

Latin obstinatio, obstinax, gen. obstinatis.

Obstipation, \( \text{o'b.sti.pay}'\text{.shun} \), costiveness; ob'sthipit-ed, costive.

Latin obstipatio, obstipatus, v. obstipare, to stop chinks. That which is immovable, like a log-stuck-in-the-ground (slipes).

Obstreperous, \( \text{o'b.strep.'\text{.ri}n} \), noisy; obstreperous-ly, -ness.

Latin obstrepetus, obstrepere (ob strepo, to make a great noise).

Obstrue, to hinder; obstrue-ly, obstruct-ly, obstruct-er.

Obstruction, \( \text{o'b.stru.'k'}\text{'\text{.shun} \); obstructive, \( \text{o'b.stru.kl.'\text{.tiv} \); obstructive-ly.

Obtain, \( \text{o'b.tain}' \), to gain; obtained, \( \text{o'b.tain}'\text{'\text{ing, obtain}'\text{'\text{'\text{er, obtain}'\text{'\text{able (R. xxiii.), obtain}'\text{'\text{ment. (Latin obtinere.} \)}

Obtrude, \( \text{o'b.tru.ded}' \), to thrust oneself in unwelcome; obtrude-ly, -er.

Obtrusion, \( \text{o'b.tru.'\text{.shun}} \). (Verbs ending in -de or -d, -se or -s, add -sion not -tion.) Obtrusive, \( \text{o'b.tru.'\text{.siv} \); obtrusive-ly, obtrusive-ness. (Lat. obturäre, sup. obstrum, ob trudo.)

Obtuse, \( \text{o'b.tuec}' \), blunt, dull, stupid; obtuse-ly, obtuse-ness.

Obtuse-angle, an angle more than ninety degrees.

Acute angle, \( \text{ak\text{\text{ute}'\text{, an angle less than ninety degrees.} \)

Right angle, \( \text{rite}'\text{, an angle exactly ninety degrees.} \)

Oblique angle, \( \text{o'b.leck}'\text{, any anglo except a right angle.} \)
Obtuse-angled triangle, a triangle with one obtuse angle.
Right-angled triangle, a triangle with one right angle.
Acute-angled triangle, a triangle with three acute angles.
Oblique-angled triangle, any triangle except a right ang.

Latin obtusus, v. obtundre, supine obtusum, to make blunt.

Obverse, obverse'. Inverse. Reverse.

Obverse (of a coin), the side which shows the sovereign's head.
Reverse (of a coin), the other side, called the "tail."

Inverses, upside down, placed in contrary order.

Obverse, (in Bot.) having the base of a leaf narrower than the top, having the point of the radicle of the seed approaching the eye or hilum. Obverse-ly.

Obverse, (in Bot.) any unusual position or attachment.

Obverter, to face; obvertered (Rule xxxvi.), obverting.

Latin obvertere, supine obversum, to turn towards the beholder; revertère, supine reversum, to turn away from the beholder; invertere, supine inversum, to turn the contrary way.

Obviates, obviate, to prevent, to intercept; obviated (R. xxxvi.), obviating.

Obvious, evident; obvious-ly, obvious-ness.

Latin obvius (ob via, [meeting] on the way), face-to-face.

Occasion, the prefix ob before "c." (See Ob-.

-oc (Welsh -og), nouns, full of, as havoc, haf-og.

-ock, a native diminutive, as hill-ock (hyll-ock).

All words beginning with oc- are from the Latin, except oclot (Mexican), octroi (Fr.), oclocracy (Gk.), and those beginning with octa-, with octopus, octopod, and octogynous, which are irregular.

Occasion, okay'shun (not aokay'shun, a very common error), opportunity, to cause, to give rise to; occasioned, okay'shund; occasion-ing; occasion-er, causer.

Occasion-al, okay'shun-al, occurring sometimes; occasion-ally. Occassional-ism, the doctrine that God controls the will and is the cause of whatever is.

Latin occasio (oc [ob] cadu, to fall out, to happen).

Occident, ok'si'dent, the west; occident'-al. Orient, the east.

Latin occidens, gen. occidentis, the west (oc [ob] cadu, to fall down).

Occiput, ok'si'put, the back of the head; occip'tal.

Lat. occiput (oc [ob] ciput, the head turned away from the beholder).

Occult, ok'kalt', secret; occult'-ly, occult'-ness, occult'-ed.

Occultation, ok'kaltay'shun, eclipse.

Occult sciences, -si'kuns, magic, witchcraft, astrology, alchemy, &c. (Lat. occultus, oc[ob]colo, to cover by tillage.)
Occupy, *ōk*.kū.py, to employ, to keep possession of; occupies, *ōk*.kū.pīze; occupied, *ōk*.kū.pūde (Rule xi); occu'pi-er, occupy-ing; occu'pant, one who has possession; occu­pancy, plu. occupancies, *ōk*.kū.pūn.sīs (Rule xliv.)


Occupation, employment. 

Occupation-bridge, a bridge over a railway to connect parts of fields, &c., severed by the "cutting."


Occur, *ōk*.kūr (not o.kur'), to happen; occurred, *ōk*.kūrd'; occur'-ing (R. iv.), occur'-ence (not -ance), *ōk*.kūr'vence.


Ocean, Main, Sea, *ō*.shān, māne, see.

Ocean, one of the great outward seas.

Sea, a large expanse of water land-locked. (Old Eng. sā.)

Main, one of the great oceans or seas. (Old Eng. megen.)


Oceanides, *ō*.shān'.ā.deze, sea-nymphs. (Gk. òkeanidēs.)


Greek òkeanōs; Latin òceanus, òceanicus. The "ocean," according to Homer, was the watery boundary of the earth, hence it means an outward or out-lying body of salt water.

Ocelot, *ō*.sē.lōt, a Mexican pard. (Mexican tlahocelot.)

Ochlocracy, ok.lok'.rā.sy, mobocracy.

Greek ochlos kratia, mob rule. (See Aristocracy.)

Ochre, *ō*.ker, a clay used as a pigment; ochraceous (R. lxiii.), *ō*.krāy'.shē.ās, of the colour or quality of ochre.


Latin ochra; Greek ochrōs, pale, wan; French ocre (wrong).

-ock (a native dim. postfix), as "hillock," hyll-ock, a little hill.

Octa- (Greek), Octo- (Latin prefix), eight. Oct- before vowels.

Care should be taken to use octa- with Greek words, and octo- with Latin ones. One example (octu-ple) has octu- for octo-.

Octa-gon, *ōk*.tā.gōn, a figure with eight sides and angles; octagonal, *ōk*.tāg'.ō.nāl. (Greek octa-, gönia, an angle.)

Octa-hed'ron, a solid contained by eight equal sides; octa-hed'ral; octa-hedrite, -hēd'.rite.

Greek octa-hedra, eight seats, foundations, sides.


Oct-ander, *ōk*.tān'.der, one of the octandria.


Greek oct- [octa-] andria, eight [instruments of] manhood.

Linnaeus termed "stamens" the manhood (andria), and "pistils" the womanhood (gynia) of plants.
Latin *ōcto-* (octo-), *ангульт*, an angle or corner.

Octant. Sextant. Quadrant, measuring arcs, the eighth, the sixth, and the fourth or quarter of a circle.

Octa-style, *ōkˈtā.stīlə*, a building with eight columns in front. (Greek *okta-stulos*, eight columns.)

Octave, *ōkˈtā.vē* (in Music) the longest interval in the diatonic scale, from C to C, D to D, &c., the eighth part of a pipe of wine, the eighth day from a church festival.

Octavo, *plu.* *octavos, ōkˈtā.vōs* (Rule xlii.), a sheet folded into eight leaves, usually written 8vo., *plu.* Svos.

Latin *octāvus*; Spanish *octavo*; French *in-octavo*; Italian *ottavo*.

Oct-ennial, *ōkˈtēnˈnē.əl*, every eighth year, lasting eight years; octennial-ly.
Latin *octennialis*, *octennium* (*octo annus*). In compounded words *annus* becomes *ennus*: thus bi-ennial, tri-ennial, sept-ennial, &c.

Oc-tillion, *ōkˈtē.li.ən*, a million raised to the eighth power, or 1 followed by forty-eight cyphers. A million contains six cyphers, and $6 \times 8 = 48$.

October, *ōkˈtē.ber*, the eighth month from March. At one time the year began with March. We changed from March to January in 1752.

Now that the year begins with January, the words *September* (7th month), *October* (8th month), *November* (9th month), *December* (10th month), are anomalous.

Octo-decimal, *-ōkˈtō.ˈdē.ˌməl*, (in Crystalog.) a crystal is so called which is "8 and 10," that is having eight faces and two summits. The eight faces is "octo," and $8 + 2$ summits $= 10$ for "decimal." (Lat. *octo-decem*, eight, ten.)

Octo-decimo, *plu.* *octo-decimos; ōkˈtō.ˈdē.ˌmoz* (R. xlii.), a sheet folded into eighteen leaves. Usually written 18mo., *plu.* 18mos., and called eighteen-mo. (Latin *octo-decem*.)

Octo-dentate, *dēnˈˌtātə*, having eight teeth.

Octo-fid, *ōkˈˌto.ˈfīd*, cleft into eight segments, as a calyx.

Octo-genarian, *-jē.ˈnär.ˈrē.ən*, one who has attained his eightieth birthday. (Latin *octogenārius*.)

Octo-gynous (ought to be *octa-gynous*), *ōkˈtō.ˈgā.ˌnōs*, having eight pistils. (Greek *octa-γυνή*, eight ladies.

Octo-pod (ought to be either *octo-ped* or *octa-pod*), a crustacean or insect with eight feet and legs.
Octopus (ought to be octa-pus), ok'to-pus (not ok'to'-pus), a fish with eight arms. Plural octopi or octopuses.

Greek okta-pus, 8 feet. We have also the Greek words okta-daktulios (8-fingered), okta-podes (8 feet long), okta-tonos (with 8 feelers), &c. Octa-is the normal Greek prefix, and octo- the Latin.

Octo-syllabic, -sil.la.b'l, a word of eight syllables; octo-syllabic, -sil.la.b'l, consisting of eight syllables. Latin octo-syllaba (Greek sol [sun] labē), a syllable or that which "holds together" to make one sound.

Octroi, ok'troy, a toll on consumable things paid in France on entering a town. (Low Lat. auttorium, i.e., auctoritate.) Levied "by authority" of the sovereign on (1) drinks, (2) eatables, (3) fuel, (4) forage, (5) raw materials.

Octuple, ok'tu.ple, eight-fold. (Latin octuplus, pliico, to fold.)

Ocular, (not occular), ok'tar, pertaining to the eyes, with the eyes. Ocular demonstration, eye-sight proof. Ocular-ly, ok'tar.ly. Oculist, ok'tar.ist, eye-doctor. Latin oculus, the eye; Greek okkos, i.e. ophthalmos, the eye.

Od, the way mesmerism acts. Odd, strange, not even.

Odilic, od'ilik, adj. of "od." (Greek hodōs, the way.) This barbarous word was introduced by Baron Reichenbach, and has been used to explain the "phenomena" of table-turning, &c.

Odd, strange, not even. Hod, a brick dorse!. Ode (L syll.), a poem.

Odd-ly, odd'-ness. Oddity, plu. oddities (R. xlv.), odd'-i.tiz.

Odds, oddz, an uneven wager, difference, inequality.

Odds and ends, stray articles, fragments. At odds, at variance.

"Odds and ends," ords and ends, beginnings and ends (Skeat, Chaucer). Welsh oddid, peculiarity, rarity. This explains the double d. "Hod," German hotte. "Ode," Greek oidé (acoidé, acidó, to sing). The monosyllables (not ending in f, l, or s) with a double final con sonant are add and odd, burr and err, ebb and egg, buzz and fuzz, bitt, mitt, and butt, fizz, frizz, and whizz. (Add banns of marriage.)

-ode (Greek termination -odes), nouns. In Medicine.

-ode, a lyric poem. Owed, owed (to rhyme with mowed).


Odious, o'd'iiús (not o'djús), hateful; odious-ness, odious-ly.

Odiunm, o'diüm, blame. Odiun theologicum, -the'o.- lōdyg'-kām, bitter hatred, hatred as intolerant as that excited by theological differences. Latin odiosus, odiun, v. odi, I hate.

Odometer, o'dom'-ē.ter (should be hodometer), an instrument attached to a carriage wheel to measure the distance travelled over; odometrical, o'do.mē'tr'-i.kāl. Greek hodos metron, a way-metre, a measurer of the road.
AND OF SPELLING.

Odont- before vowels, Odont- before consonants (Gk. prefix), a tooth. (Greek ὀδός, gen. ὀδοντός, a tooth.)

Odont-algia, ὀ.δόν.τάλ".ά.μα, tooth-ache; odontalgic, ὀ.δόν.τάλ".ά.μίκ, a remedy for tooth-ache, pertaining to tooth-ache. (Gk. odont- [odontos] algoς, pain of the teeth.)

Odont-aspis, ὀ.δόν.τάς".πίς, a genus of shark-like fishes found in the "chalk." (Gk. odont- aspis, teeth [like] shields.)

Odonto, πλυ. odontos (R. xiil.), ὀ.δόν.τόζε, a tooth powder. Greek ὀδός, gen. ὀδοντός, the tooth.

Odont-oid, ὀ.δόν.τοίδ, tooth-like. (Gk. odont-, eidos, like.)

Odonto-graph, ὀ.δόν.τόγ".γράφ, an instrument used in the construction of wheel-work. Odonto-graphy, ὀ.δόν.τόγ"-'γραφί, a description of the teeth of different animals.

Greek odonto-grapho, I describe the teeth.

Odonto-life, ὀ.λίμπ, a petrified tooth. (Greek lithos, stone.)

Odonto-logy, ὀ.δόν.τόλ".ογί, a treatise on teeth.

Greek odonto- λόγος, a word about the teeth.

Odonto-pteris, ὀ.δόν.τόγ"."περίς, a genus of fossil ferns, the leaflets of which have tooth-like lobes.

Greek odonto- περίς, tooth[like] ferns.

Odonto-stomatous, ὀ.στόμ.ατός, having mandibles.

Greek odonto-, στόμα, gen. στόματος, a mouth.

Odour, ὀ.ὀρ, perfume; odorous, ὀ.ὀρίζε, o'dorous-ly.

Odoriferous, ὀ.ὀρίζε"."ό.ρίζε, sweet-smelling; odoriferous-ly, ὀ.ὀρίζεροισ-ness. Odour-less.

Latin odor, ὀριζέρο, I carry perfume).

Odyle (should be hodyle), ὀ.δύλε, the acting power of animal magnetism. Odyle-force. Odyllic, ὀ.δύλ-ικ, adj. of odyle.

Od, the way mesmerism acts; od'ilic.

Greek ὀδός ὁλε, the matter or that which constitutes "od."

Odyssey, ὀ.δίς.σ.ύ, the wanderings of Odysseus, ὀ.δίς."σ.ύκε (Latin Ulysses), one of Homer's epics.

Every word beginning with od- is Greek, except odious (Latin) and odd (Welsh).

-oeia, -ε.ο.ία (Gk. postfix oikos, a house), adj. It denotes the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers.

Mon-oeia, one-house, the stamens and pistils "dwelling" on the same plant (Linæus's Class xxii.)

Di-oeia, δι.ο.ία, two-houses, the stamens "dwelling" on one plant, and the pistils on another. (Lin. Class xxii.)

Odema, ε.ο.έμα, a mild form of dropsy; edematous, ε.ο.έματος, adj. (Greek oidema, a swelling, a puffiness.)

Œnanthic acid, ε.νάν.τικ ἀσ'σίδ, the acid of fermented liquors or Œnanthic ether mixed with sulphuric acid.
Enanthic ether, -ē'rhēr, the fragrant principle of wine and other fermented drinks. (Greek oíanthē.)

The Greek word oíanthē has a different meaning. It is oían-anthē, vine blossom, and refers to the young shoots and tendrils of the vine; but enanthic means oíanos-anthē, the bouquet of wine.

Enothera, -ō'no.ē'rēh'ēr (not οἰάνθη: οἵ, rēah), evening primrose.

Greek oíanos ibērō, to catch a wine [flavour], because the drie leaves “catch” a wine-like flavour.


O'er, o'r, contraction of over. (Old English øber or øfer.)
Ore (1 sy1.), metal with some mineraliser. (Old Eng. orā.)
Oar, o'r, for rowing. (Old English ār.)
Or (conj.), contraction of other. (Old English othīhē.)
Hoar, hō'r, white with age or frost. (Old English hār.)
Hors, hor (French), disabled, as hors de combat.
Whore, hoo'r, a prostitute. (Old Eng. hōre, Welsh huren.)

Of- (Latin ob [of] before -f) as of-fend. (See Ob-.)

Of-, off- (Taut. prefix), from, out-of, away, of'-fal, off'-spring.

Of, on (prep.), stands between nouns in regimen: a glass of wine.

† Between two nouns it gives the latter an adjectival force, as a man of courage (i.e., a courageous man).

‡ “Of,” followed by a [an], gives the noun preceding “of” an adjectival force, as a brute of-a-dog: (a vile dog), a monster of-a-man, a monstrous man, a love of-a-bonnet, a lovely bonnet, a brute of-a-woman, a brutal woman.

† The “double genitive” is used in such elliptical sentences as these: a bust of Milton's, one which belonged to Milton; but a bust of Milton is one representing Milton.

In a few phrases “of” is written o', as 'Two o'clock, Jack o' lantern, Will o' the Wisp.

Errors of Speech.—

“Of” for on or with is a mere vulgarism: as

(1) You have not called of [on] us for a long time.
(2) What can he want of [with] these things?
(3) What can he want of these men? (is correct).

Sentence (2) means What can he want [to do with] these things?
Sentence (3) means What can he want [to get out of] these men.

In sentence (2) the word “want” reflects back to the subject: What can he want [for himself ] with [i.e., having] these things.

In sentence (3) the word “want” passes on to the object: What of these men can he want? (i.e., what service).

Off, awf, begone!, distant, away, &c. (Old English of.)

Be off! begone! From off [the shelf] denotes removal.
Badly off, impeccunious. Badly off for, ill-supplied with.
Off and on, changeable. To stand off and on (sea phrase).
Off-hand; impromptu. Off-scouring, refuse.
Off-side (in driving), to the right hand of the driver.
The off-horse, the horse on the right hand of the driver.
I must be off, I must go. To come off, to fare, to happen.
To get off, to alight, to escape.
To go off [as a gun], to get discharged, to desert, to depart.
To take off, to carry away. Well off, faring well.

Offal, of fall, refuse (off-fall, German abfall).

Offence, ofence (not offence, a common error), an affront, a violation; offence-less, offence-less-ly. Offensive, of-siv (not o.fen-siv); offen-sive-ly, offen-sive-ness.

Offend, ofend (not ofend); offend-ed (Rule xxxvi), offend-ing, offend-ing-ly, offend-er (not ofend-der).

Offence ought to be offense, we preserve the "s" in offensive.
The blunder arises from confusing the word with fence.

Latin ofensio, ofendere, ofensum (of [ob]fendo, to provoke much); French offense, offensive.

Offer, offer, proposal, bid, to make a proposal; offered, of-ferd.

Offer-ing, proposing, a sacrifice, a gift; offer-er, offer-able.

Offertory, offer.tory (not ofr.tory, a common error), certain sentences in the Book of Common Prayer, alms.

Old Eng. offr[tan], past offrde, past part. offrd, offrung, offering.

Lat. ofere (of[obl]fere), to bring before [the gods], to offer.

Office, ofs, function, a place of trust, a room for transacting business; office-bearer, -bearer, one who holds office.

Officer, oflicer, one holding a commission, a public servant; officered, of-fic.-ed, furnished with officers; officer-ing.

Official, of-ficial, one vested with office, pertaining to office, authorised by authority; official-ly.

Officiate, of-fish-ate, to perform the "service" [in church]; officiated (Rule xxxvi), officiating (Rule xix).

Officious, of-fish.-us, over com'plaisant; officious-ly, officious-ness. Office copy, an official copy.

Official manager, one appointed to wind up the affairs of a joint-stock company.

Latin officium, officialis, officiosus [of[obl]facio, to act for another].

Officinal, of-fis'-nal: "Officinals" are drugs directed in the pharmacopedia to be kept in stock by druggists.

Latin officina, a warehouse; French [preparation] officinale.

Off- (Teutonic prefix of-), apart from, severed from.

Offal, of-fal, refuse food for pigs, &c. (off-fall, Ger. abfall.)

Off-ing, of-fing, at a distance from the shore, steering from land. (Old Eng. of.-ung, off-ing.)

Off-scouring, awf-skbw'-ing, dregs. (Old Eng. of-scärung.)
Errors of Speech

Off-set, awf'-set, a young shoot or bulb separated from the parent root. Offset-staff, a measuring rod of ten links.
A set-off, one thing set against another to cancel both.
To set-off, to show to advantage, to start.
Old English ofsett, an offset; ofsettan, to set off.
Off-shoot, anything arising out of another.
To shoot off, to fire. (Old Eng. ofsce6tan, ofsce6tung.)
Off-spring, progeny. (Old English ofspring or ofspring.)
Off-ward, awf'.wud, leaning off from shore: (O. E. of-ward.)
Oft, contraction of often, frequently. (Old English oft.)
Often, of' ten (not of'-ten), frequently; (comp.) oftener, of' n'er; (super.) ofteneast, of'n-est.
Old English oft, comp. ofter, super. oftost.
Ogee, o.g (often written O.G), a moulding with a double curve, one concave and the other convex. (Should be ogvee.)
French ogive or augive, from the Latin angère, to augment, because the "O.G arch" raises the height of the crown by a second curve.
Ogham, òg'.üm, a cipher used by the ancient Irish.
Ogle, o'g'l, a side glance, to cast a coquetish glance towards one of the opposite sex, to look at a woman through an eye-glass; ogled, o'g'l'd; o'g'ling, o'g'ling-ly, o'g'ler.
Spanish ojuelo, an eye-glass.
Oglio or olio, plu. olios, o'.lè.öze, a medley, a hotch-potch.
A corruption of olla (Spanish olla podrida, a pot of all sorts of fragments boiled up together, similar to the French pot au feu).
Latin olla, a pot, ollâris, potted, ollârius, kept in a pot. Probably some confusion between olla (a pot) and olcjo (ring and peal) may have contributed to the manufacture of our word.
Ogre, fem. ogress, o'.g'r, o'.grès, a bogey; ogre-ish.
Ogres (o'.g'r'z) were supposed to devour human beings.
Old Eng. oga, terror; French ogre. Supposed to be from the Ogurs. Oigours or Huns, said by the credulous historians of the middle ages to have drunk human blood and fed on human flesh.
- Oh! exclamation of pain, distress, excitement.
O, sign of address: as O king, live for ever!
Owe (to rhyme with grōw), to be indebted to. (O. E. og[an].)
Ho! a call to arrest attention. (Welsh ho l)
Hoe, ho, an instrument for hoeing. (French houe.)
Hòw, in what manner, to what a degree. (Old Eng. hú.)
-oid (Gk. termination [o]-eidos), nouns resembling: as spheroid, sphairo-eidos, like a sphere.
These terminations ought to be open: as sphero.id; in French the more correct form is employed spherode, spheroidal.
Oil, a fatty liquid. Hoyle, a writer on games: as whist, &c.

Oiled (1 syl.), oil-ing, oil-y, oil-ness (Rule xi.)

Essential oils, oils which evaporate in boiling.

Drying oils, oils which dry and lose their greasy feeling: as linseed oil, poppy oil, nut oil.

Uncious oils, oils which do not dry: as olive oil, almond oil, rapeseed oil, whale oil.

Mineral oil, oil extracted from certain minerals: as lignite, bitumen. Paraffin is a mineral oil.

Rock oil, oil which rises from wells or springs, and requires simply to be collected and packed: as petroleum.

Oil-cake, cakes made of flax-seed, rape-seed, &c., from which the oil has been extracted. It is a food for cattle.

Oil colour, a pigment mixed with oil. Pigments mixed with water are called water colours.

Oiled-paper, oiled-silk; oil-clout, floor cloth; oil-skin, a sort of waterproof cloth; oil-cups, oil gas.

Oiling out, running a thin coat of drying oil over a part of a picture to be wiped out.

Oilman, plu. oilmen, one who sells oil.

Oil-mill, oil-nut, oil-painting; oil-stone, a hone.

Oil-spring, a spring from which oil issues; oil-well.

Oil of bricks, obtained by subjecting bricks soaked in oil to the process of distillation. Used by lapidaries.

Oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid.

The liquid principle of oil is called oleine, ο’λείς.
The fatty or suety part is stearine, στέραριν.

Oleaginous, ο’λει.αδ’ρης; oleaginous-ness.

Oleifant, ο’λει’άντ, a manufactured oil.

Oleic, ο’λείκ; oleiferous, ο’λει.φε’ρος. (See Oleic.)

Oleometer (should be Eleometer), an oil gauge.

Latin oleum, oleaginos; Greek ελαιόν metron.

Oint’ment, a salve. (Latin unguintum, ungo, to anoint.)

Old, (comp.) old-er, (super.) old-est. Eld, elder, eldest.

(1) Old, elder, oldest, is applied to both persons and things.
Eld, elder, eldest, is applied to persons only.

(2) Older, eldest, denote duration of time.
Elder, eldest, denote priority of birth, and have no reference to length of age, as one’s eldest son may have lived fewer years than the youngest.

This is my youngest son (forty years old to-day), his elder brother (my eldest son) died in infancy.
Old- ness, old-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means “like”); olden times, of yore.

Old-fashioned, antiquated. Old age.

Old-clothesman, -klōthz-man, one who buys old clothes.

Old bachelor, fem. old maid, an unmarried man or woman past the usual marrying age. Old Tom, strong gin.

Old school, having the manners and opinions of times gone by. New school, having modern manners, &c.

An old song, worthless. Old style, the Julian mode of reckoning. New style, the reformed method.

Old Red Sandstone, the series of strata between the coal measures and the Silurian system.

Old Testament, the Bible from Genesis to Malachi. From Matthew to Revelation is the New Testament.

Old Eng. eald, comp. yldra, super. ylded, ealdor, an elder, ealdorman, an alderman. “Ealdfader,” aldfather, is a much better word than the hybrid grandfather, and so is aldlfather than the meaningless great grandfather.

There is no reason why we should not revive the verb eald-, past ealdode, past part. ealdod, to grow old.

Oleaginous, -ole'agen'ous, oily, unctious; oleag'nous-ness. See Oil. (Latin oleag'ínus, oleum, oil.)

Oleander, -ole'an'der, an evergreen shrub, the rose bay.

Oleaster, -ole'es'ter, the wild-olive-tree. (Latin oleaster.)

Oleifiant gas (not oil-), -ol'ef'iante gas, made by heating sulphuric acid and alcohol. (Latin oleum-ficio [ficicr].)

So called because it forms with chlorine a compound resembling oil.

Oleic acid, -ole'ik a's'sid, an acid resulting from the action of certain oils upon potash during the formation of soap.

Oleate, -ole'ate, a salt of oleic acid (-ate denotes a salt formed from an acid in -ic with a base).

Oleiferous, -ole'if'ous, producing oil.

Oleine, -ole'in, the liquid portion of oil and fat. The suet or fatty part is called stearine, ste'ar'in.

As “stearine” is Greek (steār, suet), “oleine” should be the Greek “elaine” [elain] also, and not the Latin “oleine.”

Oleon, -ole'o'n, a liquid obtained from oleine and lime.

Oleometer, -ole'o'me'ter, an instrument for testing oils. This hybrid should be étànometer, Greek elaion-metron.

Oleo-phosphoric, -fós'for'rik; an acid found in brain, &c.

Oleo-resin, turpentine and vegetable balsam.

Oleo-saccharum, -säh'ka.rüm, oil and sugar.

Latin oleum, oleum-fero, oleum with Greek metron.
AND OF SPELLING:

Olfact'ory, pertaining to the sense of smelling. The olfactories, 
"olfacto'ry," the organs of smelling, the nose.

Latin ol'factus. An ill-formed word. The Latin olfac'torium means 
a "nose-gay," already appropriated to another meaning.

Olibanum, ol'i'bin, an aromatic gum resin. (Gk. lib'anos.) 
"Libanos" is the tree, and lib'anos the gum resin, of Arab article.

Oligo-o- before a. (Greek prefix), a few, little (Ollgos, a few).

Olig-archy, plu. oligarchies, ol'gi'ri's. (Rule xliv.), the 
rule vested in "the few"; oligarch, ol'gi'rik, one of the 
rulers of an oligarchy; oligarchical, ol'gi'rik'al. 
oligarchical-ly. (Greek oligos archi!, rule of the few.)

Oligo-clase, ol'igo'klas, soda-felspar.

Olio, plu. olios, a medley, a hotch-potch. 
A corruption of ollas (Span. olla podrida), Lat. olla, a pot. The Fr. 
pot au feu into which all sorts of fragments are boiled together.

Olive, ol'ive, a tree, the fruit of the tree, a brownish-green; 
olivaceous, ol'iv'a's. olive-green, olive-like; olive-
brown, a colour; olive-crown, given at the Olympic games; olive-
branch, emblem of peace; olive-oil, olive-yard. (Latin olivum, olivaceus.)

Olla podrida: (Spanish), olla podrida, a medley.

The tainted pot (Latin olla, a pot), being so often replenished and so 
rarely emptied and purified.

Olympiad, ol'im'pia'd, a period of four years (the interval be-
tween the Olympic games of Greece), this period formed 
the Greek standard of computation, like our A.D.

Olympic, ol'im'piik, adj. [An] Olympic, plu. Olympics, the 
olympic festival. Olympian, living on Olympus.

(Zeus, the Muses, &c., are Olympian not Olympic. The games are 
Olympic not Olympian.)

Olympia, a district of Elis, in Greece, where the games were held, 
Olympia, the games, Olympiion, Olympikos. Olympia, a hill in 
Olympia the fabled residence of the gods. Unhappily we Latinise 
the Greek o and i into o and e, whereby we lose the softness of 
the u and the characteristic value of k for the too common c.

Ombre, om'bray (not om'ber), a game at cards for three.

Spanish hombre, the man [who plays for the pool against two adver-
saries]. Spadille (ace of spades), the best card. Manille (lowest 
card in trumps), the next best card. Basto (ace of clubs), the 
third best card. Ponto (the ace of hearts or spades if trumps), the 
fourth best card. All the tricks in one hand Volé. The victory 
against Ombre is termed Codille.

Ombrometer, om'brom'eter, a rain-gauge. (Gk. ombros. rain.)

Omega, om'ega (not om'ga nor om'ga), long o, and the 
last letter of the Greek alphabet; the end.

"I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end" (Rev. i. 8).
Omelet, òm'e.lēt (not om'e.lēt nor or'mē.lēt), a sort of pancake made of beaten eggs. (French omelette [om.le.t].)

Omen, ö'm.en, a presage, a prognostic; omened, ö'm.end, prognosticated; ominous, òm'ē.nēs, foreboding, inauspicious; om'inous-ly, om'inous-ness.

Latin ömen, gen. ömēnis, ömēnōsus (Greek oiomai, to forebode).

Omicron, öm'i.krōn (not öm'i.krōn), short 0 in Greek.

Omission, ö.mi'shən, failure to do, neglect; omissive, -siv.

Omit, ö.mit', to leave out; omitt'ed (L. xxxvi.), omitt'ing, R. iv. (Latin omitto, supine omission, omission).

Verbs in -t and -te sometimes take -tion and sometimes -sian. The rule is this: If the supine of the Latin verb is sum, "-sian" is to be used, if not "-tio." Thus "omit" makes omission, and "dis-sent" dissension, but "inspect" makes inspection, &c.

Om'i- (Latin prefix), nouns, all, entirely (omnis, all).

Omnibus, plu. omnibuses (not omnibi), ònū.nī.būs, means a conveyance for all [who choose to use it]. It is the dative case plural of "omnis" and not a nominative case.

Omn'i-farious, -fär'i.ūs, of all varieties of form.

Latin omnifārius (omnibus modis est fāri).

Omn'i-percipient, -per.sīp'ī.xent, understanding all things, seeing all things. Omni-percipline.

Latin omni-[omnia]percipientia, gen. percipientia.

Omni-potent, öm.nīp'.ō.tent, all-powerful; omnipotent-ly.

Omnipotence, omnipotency.

Latin omnipotentia, omnipotens, gen. omnipotentis (omnis posse).

Omni-pres'ent, every-where present. Omniprescence.

Latin omni-presens, gen. præsentis (pra sum).

Omniscient, öm.nīs'ī.xent (not öm.nīsh'.ī.ant), knowing all things; omniscient-ly. Omniscience, öm.nīs'ī.xence; omniscience, knowledge of everything.

Latin omni-[omnia]scientia, scientia, knowing all things.

Omnium gatherum, öm.nī.xūm gāth.ēr.ūm, a familiar dog-Latin phrase for a miscellaneous collection, a gathering-together of all sorts of things.

Omn'i-vorous, öm.nīvr'.ō.rūs, eating both vegetable and animal food. Omnivores, öm.nīvr'.ō.reez, an order of birds.

Latin omni-[omnia]vorans, eating all-things.

On- (a Teutonic prefix), upon, forwards: on-set, on-wards.

-on (Fr. term., Lat. -o), nouns. In Chem. a metalloid: as boron.

-one, -oon, -on (augmentative), nouns, large: as trombone (a large wind instrument), ball-oon (a large ball), million (a large thousand).
AND OF SPELLING.

On. Upon, \( \ddot{u}p\ddot{\text{on}} \). There is no real difference between these two prepositions. We say:
- It lies on the ground (or) upon the ground (rest).
- Put this on the table (or) upon the table (motion).
- He got on the coach (or) upon the coach (ascent).
- It fell on the ground (or) upon the ground (descent).
- On this hint I spake (or) upon this hint (as a consequence).
- On better acquaintance (or) upon better acquaintance.

On-to for upon or up to is a vulgarism: as
- The dog jumped on-to [upon] the table.
- The horse went well on-to [up to] the second milestone.

But when on is part of a compound verb to may follow:
- as hold-on to the ropes; laugh-on to your heart's content.

On dit (Fr.), \( \ddot{o}'n \) de, a flying rumour, a report.

Once, \( \ddot{w}n\ddot{c}e \) (rhymes with dunce), a single time.
- At once, all at one time, immediately. Once and again, repeatedly. ("Once" from one : as Germ. eïnst from ein.)

One, \( \ddot{w}n\ddot{n} \). Wan, \( \ddot{w}n\ddot{n} \). On. Wan, \( \ddot{w}\ddot{n} \).

One, an individual, a single specimen. Ones, \( \ddot{w}n\ddot{z} \), persons; one-ness, \( \ddot{w}n\ddot{n}\ddot{z} \)-ness, unity. At one, in accord;
- One o'clock; one-eyed; one-sided, one-sided-ness.
- One = the French on, someone, I myself.

"On" is a contraction of homme (om, on), and "one" is our man, mon.
- The Germans say wie man sagen möchte (as one might say), wie man es wünscht (as one would have it), hier man spricht deutsche.

Errors of Speech.

(I.) One is not to be changed into another pronoun in the same sentence. Hence the following sentences are incorrect:
- (1) In former days one went by coach,
  But now he [one] goes by train.
- (2) In such a scene one might forget his cares,
  And dream himself [oneself], in poet's mood, away.
- (3) One is apt to forget himself [oneself] in such a matter.
- (4) One ought to take care of his [one's] health.
- (5) One should do a thing himself [oneself], if he [one] wishes it to be well done.
- (6) In correcting the faults of others one ought to be doubly careful to be correct himself [oneself].

(II.) One Another. One to Another.
To may precede "one another" or may be placed between the two words: as "be kind to one another" (or) "one to another," but the former is less pedantic. In the one case "one another" is a compound pronoun, and in the other case it is the Latin alius alium, as alius alium utilebat.

(III.) A not an should precede one, because there is in reality a digamma before the o (w[one]). Hence "such an one," "many an one," should be "such a one," "many a one."
- "One," O. E. on or on.
- "Won," Old Eng. wun[an], past won, past part. wunnen.

Onerary, \( \ddot{\text{o}}\ddot{\text{\'e}}\ddot{\text{\'\text{r}}\ddot{\text{\text{\'r}}}} \). Honorary, \( \ddot{\text{o}}\ddot{\text{\'\'\text{\'\text{r}}}}\ddot{\text{\text{\'r}}}) \).

Onerary, adapted for bearing burdens, weighty.
- Honorary, conferring honour without emolument.
Onerous, ōn'-ērōs (not ō'-nērōs), burthensome; onerous-ly.

Onus, ō-nūs, stigma, trouble, weight.

Lat. ōnus, gen. ōnēris, onērarius, ōnērasus (Gk. δοσ, an ass).

Onion, ōn'-yūn (not ōn'-yūn), a bulbous vegetable.

French oignon, Latin unio, gen. unionis. The connection between onion, pearl, and union (in Latin) is very curious. "Union" means all three. Pearls were so called because two are never found alike in any shell, but each pearl is unique. Onion is so called from its pearly lustre, and union from its oneness.

Only, ōn.ly (to rhyme with lonely), one alone, merely.

Only-begotten [son], one [son] without any second.

(?) The position of only.

As a rough general rule Only should stand immediately before the word it qualifies, and Alone immediately after, but this rule in regard to only is very laxly followed: Thus we say

(1) "I only shot one bird all the day."
(2) "I shot only one bird all the day."
(3) "I shot one bird only all the day."

The first of these is the most usual, although grammarians dislike it. In example (1) "shooting-birds" is a compound word qualified by the number one, two, &c. (as it may be), and "only" expresses the fact that my success in "shooting-birds" was limited to only shooting-one-bird. This is really more definite than either example 2 or 3, where a supplemental clause seems to be required: as

"I shot only one bird (but several hares)," or

"I shot one bird only (but several hares)."

Old English ana, anak or énkle (in or in, one).

Onomatopoeia, ō-nōm'-ā-tō-pē'-ah, an imitation word: as moo, caw, meow, buzz, fizz, crack, bang, &c.

Onomatopoetic, ō-nōm'-ā-tō-pē'-tik.

Lat. onomatopoeia (Gk. onoma poieō, [the sound] makes the word). This very long and difficult word might be shortened by omitting -to-, as in ónomα-μικοφη, ónomα-κλυτος, ónomα-κρυσος, &c.

On-set, the first brunt, a violent attack. (Old Eng. onset[an].)

Onslaught, on'-slawt, a slaughterous attack. (Old Eng. onsalege.)

Ontology, ōn-tōl'-ē-gy; the science of existence, its reality, and its object; ontologic, ōn'-tō-loj'-ik; ontological, ōn'-tō-loj'-ik-kul; ontological-ly; ontologist, ōn-tōl'-ō-gist.

Gk. [rho] logos, discourse about ὅδ γε or existence or being.

Onus, ō'-nūs, the weight, the difficulty, the task: as

Onus probāndi, the task of proof;
Onus importandí, the charge and risk of importing merchandise.

Onward (adj.), forward. Onwards (adv.), in advance.

Although onward is sometimes used adverbially, yet it must be remembered that it is the final s which gives the adverbial character to the word, -es being our native adverbial suffix: as nights, nightly (anights). Old English on-uard, on-wardes.

Onyx, ō'-nīks, a streaky agate, an abscess in the corner of the eye.
Onycha, *onth'ikah*, the shell of the onyx-fish. *Onymancy*, *on't'man'se*, divination by the nails.

Lat. *onyx*, gen. *onychis*; Gk. *onyx*, *onychos*, the nail, an onyx or onyx-stone. Any stone with white and other bands is an onyx, whether agate, jasper, chalcedony, &c. The white crescent at the base of our nails gave rise to the word.

Oolite, *'ol.it'é* (3 syl. not *oo'.lite*, 2 syl.), a variety of limestone.

Oolitic, *'ol.it.uk*; Oolithes, *'ol.ith.zz*, fossil eggs.

Oology, *oo.li.o.gy*, the science of eggs and nests.

Greek *oón* *lógós*; *oón* *lithós*, egg-stone, so called because its small rounded grains resemble eggs.

-oon (Fr. and Ital. ending) nouns, large: *ball-oon*, a large ball.

Ooze, *hoe*.

Hose, *hoze*,poss. of *Who*. (Old English *hwa*, *hwa*.)

Hose, *haze*, stockings. (Old English hose, plu. hosan.)

Hoes (to rhyme with grows), plu. ofhoe. (French *hose*.)

Owes, *owz* (to rhyme with grows), 3 sing. of owe. (O. E. *ag[an]*.)

“Ooze,” O. E. *wés*, *wésig*, oosy. The loss of the w is to be regretted.

Opacity, *op.as't' ty*, obscurity, want of transparency. (See Opaque.)

Op-, for ob- before -p (Latin prefix), *See Ob-*.

Opal, *'opal* (not *op.wal*), a precious stone very iridescent.

Opalise, *'opal.i.se*; Opalised, *'opal.iss'*.

Opalise, to convert into a substance like opal.

Opalesce, to exhibit the iridescence of an opal.

Opalised, *'opal.ised*; opalising (Rule xix.), *'opal.ising*.

Opalesced, *'opal.essed*'opalescing (R. xix.), *'opal.ess'ing*.

Opalescence, *'opal.ess'sense*; opalescent, *'opal.ess'sent*.

Opaline, *'opal.i.n*; adj. of opal (-ine, Lat., “pertaining to”).

Opalum (Gk. *óps*, gen. *ópós*, the eye), a stone lustrous as the eye.

Opaque, *'op.ake*', not transparent; opaque'-ly, opaque'-ness.

French opaque: Latin *ópacus* (ab *ópe*, i.e., terrá, *Scaliger*). The introduction of these French terminations in -que is much to be deplored. They do not in any way assist in the pronunciation, but quite the reverse, and the ordinary spelling *opake* (Latin *ópacus*) would be much better.

Ope (1 syl.), contraction of open. *Hope* (1 syl.) *Hoop*.

Open, *'open.n*; to disclose, free to all, artless, &c., to undo, to commence, &c.; opened, *'open.d*; opening, *'open.ing*; openings, apertures, vacancies; open-er, *'open.e.r*; open-ly, *'open.ly*; open-ness, *'open.ness*.

Open-hearted, frank; open-mouthed, greedy. The open, the open sea, &c. To open up, to lay open a mine, to make a trade.

Old Eng. open*[aun]*, past openode, past part. opened, openeth, openly.
Opera, őpˈɛrə, a musical drama; operatic, őpˈɛrətɪk; operatical, őpˈɛrətɪkəl; operationally, őpˈɛrətənəl-i. Opera-house, a theatre for operas. Opera-dancer, opera-singer.

Ital. opera; Lat. őpɛra, work; opera theatri̇alēs, actors of plays.

Opera-meter, őpˈɛrəmɛtər, an instrument for measuring the amount of work done, an instrument for measuring the number of revolutions made by a wheel or shaft.

A hybrid: Latin őpɛra, Greek metron, a work measurer. "Ergometer" would be good Gk., ergon metron (Mensor is the Lat.)

Operate, őpˈɛrət, to work effectually; operated (Rule xxxvi.), operating (Rule xix.), operator (Rule xxxvii.).

Operation, őpˈɛrəʃən; operative, őpˈɛrətɪv, a skilled workman, effective, working.

Lat. operatīō, operātōr, v. operārī (őpɛrə, works); Fr. opération.

Operculum, plu. opercula, o-perˈkələm, plu. o-perˈkələ (in Bot.), a lid or cover; (in Conch.), the horny substance with which snails and other mollusces close the aperture of their shell, the gill-cover of fishes. Operˈcular, adj.

Latin operālūm, a lid or cover; v. operculāre (őpɛrələrə).

Ophi-, őfˈfi-, and ophio-, őfˈfiːəʊ- (Greek prefix) nouns, a serpent.

Ophi-cleide, -kläde, the "serpent" improved (a wind inst.)

Greek ophi[ɔphiṣ]klēis, gen. kleidos, a key, the keyed serpent. This word would be more regular if written ophio-cleide.

Ophidin, őfˈfɪdən. the reptile order including serpents.

Ophidian, őfˈfɪdɪən, one of the ophidia, pertaining to serpents. Ophidion, őfˈfɪdɪən.ən, the eel-prout; ophidious, őfˈfɪdəs, snake-like.

These words are all of them objectionable. Ophis makes ophis (Lat.) and ophēs (Greek) in the gen., not ophidōs. The Latin form "serpentītēs" would be less objectionable.

Ophiology, őfˈfɪələˈdʒi, that part of Natural History which treats of serpents; ophiologic, őfˈfɪələˈdʒɪk; ophiological, őfˈfɪələˈdʒɪklək; ophiologist, -dʒɪst.

Greek ophi[ɔphiσ]logos, treatise on serpents.

Ophio-mancy, őfˈfɪəˈmænˈsɪ, divination by serpents.

Greek ophi[ɔphiσ]manteia, serpent divination.

Ophio-morphous, őfˈfɪəˈmɔrˌfjuːs, snake-shaped.

Greek ophi[ɔphiσ]morphē, snake shape.

Ophio-phagous, őfˈfɪəˌfəˈfæɡəs, feeding on snakes.

Greek ophi[ɔphiσ]phagōs, I eat serpents or snakes.

Ophites, őfˈfɪtəs, a sect in the second century who maintained that the tempting-serpent in Paradise was Jesus.

Ophthalamo-, őfˈrælˌmo-. (Gk. prefl) nouns, the eye (ophthalmos).

Ophthalmia, őfˈrælˌmi.ə.ən, inflammation of the eye.
Ophthalmic, ōf.θῆλ'.mīk, pertaining to the eye.

Greek ophthalmia, disease of the eye (ophthalmos, the eye).

Ophthalmodynia, ōf.θῆλ'.mo-đīn'.tāh, pain in the eye.

Greek ophthalmum (ophthalmos) δύναι, pain in the eye.

Ophthalmodulia, ōf.θῆλ'.mo-du-lī'.ah, eye-service.

Greek ophthalmum (ophthalmos) δουλεία, eye-service.

Ophthalmology, ōf'.θῆλ'.lō.gy, the science which treats of the eye; ophthalmologist, ōf'.θῆλ'.lō.đījist.

Greek ophthalmum (ophthalmos) λόγος, treatise on the eye.

Ophthalmoptosis, ōf.θῆλ'.mōp.tē'.sis, protrusion of the whole eye. (Greek ophthalmōptōsis, eye falling-out.)

Ophthalmoscope, ōf'.θῆ'.mo.skō.pe, an instrument for inspecting the eye; ophthalmoscopy, ōf'.θῆλ'.mō.skō.py.

Greek ophthalmum (ophthalmos) skopeō, I inspect the eye.

(Except in phantascope and telescope, the vowel preceding -scope is always -o-.)

Opiate, ō'.pi.lē'ta, a narcotic. (See Opium.)

Opine, ā.pī'nē', to think, to suppose; opined (2 syl.), opin-ing (R. xix.), ā.pī'nē'.ing. (Lat. opinor, to think, to suppose.)

Opinion, ō.pi'.n'yūn, belief, conviction, notion; opinionated, ō.pi'.n.i.ānā.tė'.ed, conceited, wedded to one's own opinions; opinionative, ō.pi'.n.i.ā.nā.tī'.v; opin'ionative-ly, opin'i-onative-ness; opinioned, ō.pi'.n'yūnd; opinion-ist.

Latin opinio, gen. opiniosis, v. opināri; French opinion.

Opium, ō'.pi.lūm, the juice of the white poppy (used as a medicine).

Opiate, ō'.pi.lē'te, a narcotic; opiated, ō'.pi.lē'.tē'.ed, mixed with opium. (Lat. ōpium; Gr. ὁπίον, from ὁπός, juice.)

Opodeldoc (not opidildock), ō.po.dēl'.doc, a liniment.

A word coined by Paracelsus (du grec opos, suc, et d'un mot arabe).

Opossum, ō.pōs'.sūm, an American and Australian animal, the females have an abdominal pouch in which they can carry their young, contracted to 'possum. (Indian opassom.)

Oppidan, ōp'.pi.dā'n, an Eton student, not on the foundation, who boards in the town. Sometimes applied to university students who lodge in the town. (Latin oppidānus.)

Opponent, ōp.pō'.nent (not o.pō'.nent), an adversary, a rival.

Opponency, ōp.pō'.nē.nς, a disputed in the schools, in which the student opposes the professor. If the professor opposes the student it is an Act.

Latin opponens, gen. -nentis (op[ob]ponent, to place in opposition).

Opportunity, plu. opportunities (Rule xliv.), ōp'.por.tū'.nī.tiz (not o'.por.tū'.nī.ty), an occasion, a convenient time, &c.; opportune, ōp'.por.tūnē; opportune'ly, opportune'ness.

Lat. opportunitas, opportūnus (op[ob]portūs, over-against the haven).

It means "timely as a port to a ship."
Errors of Speech

Oppose, ōp.pōze' (not ō'pōze), to confront, to resist; opposed' (2 syl.), oppōs'-ing (Rule xix.), oppōs'-ing-ly, oppōs'-er, oppōs'-able. (Only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able.)


Opposition, ōp.pō.zīsh'ēn, hostility, contrariety; opposition-ist, oppo'nent; oppo'nency, a school disputation.

Latin oppōsītio, oppōsītum (op[t]ōnē're, supīne pōsitum, to place in opposition). (See Opponent.)

Oppress, ōp.prēs' (not ō'press'), to treat harshly, to overtax; oppressed, ōp.prēs'-; oppress'-ing, oppress'-or (R. xxxvii.)

Oppression, ōp.prēsh'ēn (not ō'pres'h'en, a common error).

Oppressive, ōp.prēs'-stiv (not ō'pres'-stiv, a common error), oppressive-ly, oppressive-ness.

Lat. oppressio, oppressor, oppressus, v. opprēnīo (op[t]ōnē're, to press down); Fr. oppresser, oppression, oppressif, pressurer.

Opprobrious, ōp.prēbr'ēüs, abusive, offensive; opprobrious-ness, opprobrious-ly. Opprobrium, plu. opprobriums, -ēnz.

Latin opprobrium, opprobriosus, v. opprēbrāre (op[t]ōnē're.)

Oppugn, ōp.pūnea', to deny. Impugn, im.pūne', to accuse.

Oppūned (2 syl.), oppūn'-ing (Rule xix.), oppūn'-er.

Latin oppugnō (op[t]ōgno, to fight against).

Optative, ōp.tāt'ēiv, a mood of verbs. (Latin optātīvus.)

Optics, ōp.tēks, the science of light and vision.

Optic, ōp.tēk, relating to optics; optic lens, optic nerves.

Optician, ōp.tēsh'ēn, a maker of optical instruments.

Optical, ōp.tēk'āl; optical-ly, optical instruments, optical delusion, a delusion of the sight; optical par'allax, that of objects viewed by one eye alternately.

Optigraph, ōp.tē.grāf, a telescope for copying landscapes.

Optometer, ōp.tōm'ēter, an instrument for determining the limits of distinct vision.

Greek [t]ēptika or [k]ēptikē [technē], optēkē, v. optēnai, to see. All the sciences derived from Greek words ending in -ka are plu., except the five borrowed from the French: arithmetē, logē, magē, music, and rhetoric. Latin optēkus, optēce, optics.

Optimates, ōp.tē.mātēs, the magnates of ancient Rome.

Senior Optime, se'nē.or ōp.tē.me, one of the second class of the mathematical Tripos in the Camb. exam. for degrees.

Junior Optime, one of the third class of the mathematical Tripos... The first class are called Wranglers, and the first of the first class is called The Senior Wrangler.

Optimism, ōp.tē.mīzm, the doctrine that "whatever is is best." Optimist, one who thinks that "whatever is is best," one who thinks man will go on improving as long
as the world endures. A pes'simist thinks that nothing can be worse than the present order of things, and that the world goes on from worse to worse.

Lat. optilus, plu. opt%imates, optimus (opto, to wish), all one can wish.

Optlon, óp'ühlun, choice; option-ill, op't'ional-ly. (Lat. optio.)

Opulent (one -p-), óp'pü.lent, wealthy; op'ulent-ly. Op'ulence, óp'pü. lence. (Lat. opulentia, opulentus, from opes, wealth.)

Opuscle, o.püs'.küle, a brochure. (Lat. opusculum, a little work.)

-or, frequently follows t- and s-, instead of -er (Latin -tor, -sor), an agent. It is a pity the rule is not universal.

-or (Latin suffix), abstract nouns: error, labor, terror; some of this class of words retain the Frenchified -our.

(No useful object is gained by retaining the French ending (1), because so many words have lost it, and (2) because so many have it which are not from the French.)

During the present century it has been dropped in the following words: emperor, error, exterior, horror, inferior, interior, successor, superior. In many other words it had been dropped before.

It is retained in the following words, none of which are French: arbour, behaviour, clangour, demeanour, endeavour, flavour, neighbourhood, tremour.

In the following it quite misleads: armour (armure), harbour (hâvre), parlour (parloir), rancour (rancune).

Only nineteen words remain to keep up the delusion. (See -our.)

Or, gold (in Her.), (conj.) correlative of either.

Or or Nor in negative sentences.

Rule (1) If the negation refers to both or all together "nor," but

(2) If the negation refers to either one not both together "or."

(3) After neither or nor, the correlative must be "nor."

It is not for kings to drink wine nor for princes strong drink. Whoever honoureth not his father or mother let him die the death. Fight neither with small nor great (1 Kings xxii. 31). Then thy son, nor thy daughter, nor the stranger... (Ex. xx. 10).

Or ever, before (a corruption of ere ever, before ever).

"Or." Old Eng. oththe or oththon: Tell us by what authority thou doest these thynges, other [oththon] is he that gave the thy authority.—Tyndale, "New Testament."

Oracle, ór'rā.kl. Auricle, aw'rā.kl; the external ear.

Oracle, a divine response, the temple where oracles were consulted, the deity or person who utters the response, &c. Oracles, the communication of God to man.

Oraeular, Aurieular, Auricula, o,rāk'kū.lar, aw'rāk'kū.lah. Oracular, pertaining to an oracle, of the nature of an oracle. Aurieular [confession], uttered in the ear, &c.

Auricula, the bear's ear. (Latin auris, an ear; -cula, dim.)
Oracular-ly; oraculous, orâk’kûl.îs; oraculous-ness.

"Oracle," Latin orâcûlûm ("orae procutio") so the Greek ëogûn, an oracle, is from ëgo, to say or speak. Cicero says: "quod est in his [orâculûs] deorum oratio").

"Auricular," Latin aurûcûlâris, aurûcûlârius (auris, an ear).


Oral, ô’râl, by word of mouth; oral-ly. (Fr. oral; Lat. os ôris.)

Horal, hô’râl, relating to hours. (Lat. hôra; Gk. hôra, the hour.)

Aural, awô’râl, pertaining to the ear. (Latin auris, the ear.)

Orange, ô’rânj, a fruit, a colour; orangery, ô’rânj.rî (not ô’rën.j.rû), a house where oranges are reared artificially.

Orange-man, plu. -men, one of the Irish protestant society organised, A.D. 1689, in support of William-of-Orange.

Orange-tawny, a brown yellow colour; orange-musk, a species of pear; china orange, tchi’nañ ô’rânj.

Orange-ade (3 syl.), a drink made with orange-juice.

French orange (poômum aurantiijm, the golden fruit, aurum, gold, the "golden fruit of the Hesperides," so famed in fable).

Orang outang, ô’râng’ oo.tang’, one of the ape tribe.

Malay orang houtan, the wild man of the woods.

Oration, ô rayshun, a speech. Horatian, hô ray’’ shë’án, after the manner of Horace, the Roman poet.

Orator, ôr’râ.tor (Rule xxxvii.); oratorical, ôr’râ.tôr’rî.kûl; oratorical-ly. Oratory, ôr’râ.tô’rî, the art of an orator.

Oratory, plu. oratories, ôr’râ.tô’rîz, a private chapel.

This comes from the Latin orâre, to pray, and it would have been much better if we had accepted the French oratoire.

Oratorio, plu. oratorios, ôr’râ.tô’rî.zô, a sacred musical drama without acting, scenery, or character costume.

(In the Latin the "â" of all these words is long, as it is in "oration.") Orâtio, orator, orâtiorum; Italian orâtoria; French oratoire.

Orb, a celestial sphere, a hollow globe; orb of day, the sun; orb of night, the moon; orb-like; orb(ed (1 syl.)

Orbit, or’bût, the path of a heavenly body; orbitâl.

Orbicular, or.bik’û.lêr, spherical; orbic’cular-ly, orbicular-ness. Orbiculate, or.bik’û.lô-î, orbicular; orbic’ulâted.

Latin orbûcûlâris, orbûcûlâtius, orbis, v. orbûtûre.

Orc, a species of whale, a man-eating sea-monster.

Old English orca, a goblin; Latin orca, a whale; Greek uråcha.

Orcadian, or.kå’ dî.ân, pertaining to the Orkney Islands, a native of the Orkneys. (Lat. orkûdës (orca), the whale-islands.)

Orchard, ork’’rî, a fruit-garden; orch’ard-ist, one who cultivates an orchard as a trade; orch’ard-ing, making orchards.

Old English ortgeard or oreccerd a herb garden.
Orchestra, orˈ.ksi.trə (not ərˈksi.trə), a place assigned to musicians, the musicians assembled in an orchestra; orchestral, orˈ.ksi.trəl, suitable to an orchestra, &c.

Gk. orčestra, the space where the chorus danced (orčēomai, to dance).

Orchis, orˈ.ksi [or orchid, orˈ.kəd], a plant; orchidaceous (Rule lxvi.), orˈ.ksi.dāˈ.shəs; orchideous, orˈ.kədˈ.ē.əs.

Orchidaceae, orˈ.ksi.dāˈ.shəˌsiˌeˌ (aceae, an order of plants).

Greek orčhes, testiculc, à cause de la forme des bulbes (Bouillet).

Latin orčhis, gen. orchitis; French orčis or orchidé.


Ord, an edge, a beginning: asords and ends, corrupted into odds and ends. (Old Eng. ord, a point, a beginning.)

Horde, hōrd, a migratory tribe. (French horde.)

Hoard, hōrd, a store. (Old English hoard, a store.)

Odd, strange, not even. (Welsh odid, peculiarity, oddity.)

Où, the hypothetical agent of mesmeric phenomena.

Greek ὁίδης, the way [mesmerism acts].

Hod, a dorsal for carrying bricks and mortar. (Fr. hotte.)

Ort, a fragment dropped from the mouth in eating. (O.E. orted.)

Ordain, orˈ.dānˌ, to decree, to invest with ministerial office; ordained' (3 syl.), ordain-ing, ordain-er.

Ordination, orˈ.dānˌeɪˈ.shən. (Latin orˈ.dānˌeɪˈ.shənˌ.)

Ordeal, orˈ.ðe.əl (should be orˈ.dəl′), a scrutiny or severe test.

Fiery ordeal, a very severe trial, as when an accused person had to prove his innocence by holding red-hot iron in his hand or walking blindfold over red-hot plough-shares.

Water ordeal was performed by plunging the bare arm into boiling water or by being tossed into a river.

(The first was for the gentry. Both might be performed by deputy, and hence the phrase “passing through fire and water” to serve you.)

Old English orted or orted, a judgment, an ordeal.

Orˈ.der, arrangement, method, command, badge, to command; ordered, orˈ.derd; orˈ.der-ing, order-er; order-ly, systematically; orˈ.derliˌness, Rule xi. (Latin orˈ.der, orˈ.deriˌ.)

Orderly, plu. orderlies, orˈ.derˈliˌz, a soldier appointed to wait upon a commanding officer and to carry messages;

The orderly officer, the officer whose turn it is to superintend the cleanliness, food, and comforts of his regiment.

Orderly non-commissioned officer, the sergeant on duty for the week. His duty is to attend the orderly room for instructions and convey them to the proper quarters.

Orderly book, regimental orders entered by the captain.

Orders (in Arch.), the five styles of Greek architecture: viz., the Tuscan, Dorˈ.ic, Iōˈ.nic, Corinthian, and Composite.
Holy Orders, the three offices of bishop, priest, and deacon.
In Holy Orders, belonging to any of these three orders.
To take Orders, to become an ordained minister.

Order of the day, the business set down for consideration on the minutes. To move "for the order of the day," an artifice for burking a disagreeable motion by setting it aside for the routine business set down on the minutes.

Orders in council, issued by the advice of the ministers.
Order-book, a day-book in which orders are entered.

Close orders, soldiers standing one pace off each other.

Letters of Orders, a certificate given to one ordained to testify that he has been admitted into Holy Orders.

Standing orders, regulations which must be observed by every member of parliament or of a club.

Sailing orders, the final instructions given to ships of war.

Ordinal, or. Ordinal, the ordination service.

Ordinal numbers, those which express order: as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c.; the numbers 1, 2, 3, are Cardinal Numbers.

French ordinal, cardinal; Latin ordinalis, cardinalis.

Ordinance, Ordinance, or. Ordinance, ordinance.

Ordinance, a law, a regulation. (Latin ordinans, -antis.)

Ordinance, artillery (the word means "regulation guns").

Ordinary, a table d'hôte, an established judge of an ecclesiastical court (usually the bishop of the diocese), the Newgate chaplain, customary, common; ordinary seamen.

Ordinarily, or. Ordinarily, in ordinary, in constant service, statedly in attendance. (Latin ordinarius.)

Ordination, or. Ordination, consecration of the ministry.

French ordination; Latin ordinatio, creation of governors.

Ordinance, ordinance. Ordinance, or. Ordinance, a law, a rule.

Ordinance, artillery; ordinance-map, one of the maps under the authority of the Ordnance Department, from actual survey by the Royal Engineer corps.

Both these words are from the Latin ordinans, gen. ordinantis, to settle by decree, to fix or establish by authority.

Ordure, or. Order, dung. Orgeat, or. Orgeat, or. Orgeat, a beverage. Orgies (q.v.)


Ore, or, metal (as it is extracted from a mine); ory, containing ore. (Old English ør or ør.)

Oar, ør, for rowing. (Old English ør or ør.)

O'er, ør, a contraction of over. (Old English øfer.)

Or, conj. (Old English otheron, corrupted into other, o'r.)
Hare-, the first syl. of several plants. (Old English hara-.)
Hear, hōr, white with age or frost. (Old English hār.)
Hors, hor, as hors de combat, disabled (French).
Haw, the berry of the hawthorn. (O. E. hag, hāgthorn.)
Whore, hoo'r', a prostitute. (Old Eng. hōre, Welsh huren.)
Oread, plu. oreads or oreades, ò'rē'ādz, ò'rē'ā dez, mountain nymphs. (Gk. òrēûdes (òrōs, a mountain); Lat. òrēûdes.)
Organ, a musical instrument, that by which any function of plants or animal bodies is carried on, a phrenological development, an exponent of news or opinions, an agent, &c.
Organic, or gà'nik', pertaining to an organ, having organs; organic analysis, -à.nàl'ê.tis, that of organic compounds;
Organic chemistry, that part of chemistry which treats of the composition and properties of organised bodies;
In-organic chemistry treats of substances which are not organised: as metals, gases, minerals, water, &c.
Organic remains, fossil remains of animals and vegetables.
Organic disease, one affecting the structure of an organ.
Functional disease, a derangement of the secretions.
Organic laws, those which affect the constitution of a state.
Organical, or gà'nik'ê.kâl; organ'ical-ly; organ'ical-ness.
Organise, or gà'nis'e (Rule xxxi.); or'ganised (3 syl.), or'ganis-ing (Rule xix.), or'ganis-er; or'ganis-able.
Organisation, or gà'nik'ês'zhûn. Organism, or gà'nik'ìzm.
Organic structure. Organised bodies, those which possess organs: as animals and plants. Those which possess no organs, as metals and minerals, are inorganised bodies.
Organ-ist, one who plays the organ; organ-builder; organ-loft, the place where a church-organ stands.
Organo-genesis, or gà'nik'o-ô'dēn'ê.tis, (in Bot.) the gradual development of an organ. (Greek gà'nē'sis, birth.)
Organo-graphy, or gà'nik'o-gràf'ê.fì, that part of Botany which treats of the structure of plants, and the functions of its several parts; organo-graphic, or gà'nik'o.gràf'ê.tîk; organographical, or gà'nik'o.gràf'ê.tîkêl. Organog'raphist, -fìst. (Greek gà'nikon graphê, I describe the organs.)
Organo-logy, or gà'nik'o-lôj'ê.dìj, that branch of physiology which treats of the organs of animals; organological, or gà'nik'o.lôd'ê.tîkêl. Organologist, or gà'nik'o.lôd'ê.dìjist.
Organon, or gà'nik'ôn, a body of rules and canons for regulating scientific investigations: as the Organon of Aristotle, the Novum Organon of Bacon.
Old Eng, organ; Gk. organon (ergô, functional work); Lat. organista,
Orgeat, or'.zhah. Orgies, or’djēz. Ordiure, or’.dū’.r. Orgues, orgz.

Orgeat, a beverage made from barley and sweet almonds.
French orgeat (orge; Latin hordeum, barley).

Orgies, or’.djit, debauch, revelry especially by night.
French orgies; Latin orgia, rites of Bacchus; Greek orgia.

Orgues, orgz (Fr.), pieces of timber shod with iron, hung over a gateway and let down in case of attack. (Gk. organon).

Orichale, or’.ri.kalk, the brass of the ancients resembling gold.
Lat. orichalcum; Gk. oreichalkos, mountain brass (oros chalkos).

Oriel, or’.rī.ēl. Oriole, or’.rī.ōle.

Oriel, a large bay window with front and sides, a recess. (It has no connection with orient and does not mean eastern.)

Oriole, or’.rī.ōle, a genus of birds of a golden colour.

“Oriel,” Old Fr. oriol; Lat. os, gen. oris, a mouth, gap, opening, &c. “In gentem lato dedit ore fenestram” (Virgil, Aen. ii. 482).

“Oriole,” Span. oriel, the golden thrush; Lat. aurēōlus, golden.

Orient, or’.rī.ēnt, the east, eastern; oriental, or’.rī.ēn’tāl; oriental-ly, oriental-ism; oriental-ist, a scholar of Asiatic languages. Oriency, or’.rī.ēn’si, richness of colour. Orientation, or’.rī.ēn’tāy’shūn, the process of determining the exact east in taking “bearings.”

Lat. orientis, gen. orientis, place of sun-rise; orientalis, v. orītor, to rise.

Orifice, or’.rī.īs, an aperture, an opening.
Latin orificeum (os, gen. oris ficto [facto], I make a gap or opening).

Oriflamme, or’.rī.flām, the sacred banner of France.
A crimson flag with five clefts like “tongues of fire,” mounted on a gilt staff. It was originally the banner of St. Denis [Sahn Dnees].

Origanum, or’.rī.gi.ni.ūm, wild marjoram, mountain-joy.
Latin origanum; Greek origânōma (orig-ös[gănōs]), mountain-joy. So called because it delights in open hilly grounds.

Origin, or’.rī.djīn, beginning; source; original, or’.ridg’i.nūl; original-ly. Originality, or’.ridg’i.nūl’tē.ty.

Originate, or’.ridg’i.nāt, to invent, to set going; origināt-ed (R. xxxvi.), origināt-ing (R. xix.), origināt-or (R. xxxvii.)

Origination, or’.ridg’i.nāy’shūn.

Original sin, that “depravity” which is man’s birth-right as a descendant of “disobedient Adam.”
Latin origo, gen. originis, originālis, originātio (ōrītor, to arise).

Oriole, or’.rī.ōle, a genus of yellow birds. Oriel, a bay window.

“Oriole,” Span. oriel, the golden-thrush; Lat. aurēōlus, golden. “Oriel,” Old Fr. oriol; Lat. os, gen. oris, an opening, a mouth.

Orion, or’.rī.ōn, an autumnal constellation. (Rises in October.)

According to Greek mythology, the giant Orion was a famous hunter, who was placed at death among the stars, where he appears with belt, sword, club, and lion’s head. His “rising” is often followed by rough weather, and hence he is termed “Stormy Orion.”
Orison, ɔrˈɪzən, a prayer. (Fr. oraison; Lat. orāre, to pray.)


New Orleans, nu orˈleens, one of the United States. Orleans, in France, a corruption of Auriel, the Roman emperor.

Orlop, ɔrˈlɔp, the lower deck of a ship-of-the-line, that in which the cables are stowed. (Germ. überlauf, an over-deck.) Überlaufen, to run over; the orlop is a platform “laid over” the beams in the hold. The deck “over” the hold.

Ormolu, ɔrˈmɔ.lu, gilt bronze or copper, mosaic gold; ormolu varnish, imitation gold varnish; ormolu clocks. French ormolu, or moulu, ground gold.

Ornament, ɔrˈnə.mənt, an embellishment, to embellish; ornament-ed (R. xxxvi.), ornament-ing, ornament-or; Ornamental, ɔrˈnə.mənˈtəl; ornamental-ly. Ornamentation, ɔrˈnə.mənt.əˈSHən. (Lat. ornamentum.)

Ornate, ɔrˈnət, elaborately decorated; ornate-ly, ornate-ness. Latin ornātus ornāre, to adorn (Greek hóra, beauty).

Ornith-, (before vowels), ornitho- (before cons.), orˈnith.o (Greek prefix), bird, pertaining to birds (ornis, gen. ornithōs).

Ornith-ichnite, ɔrˈnith.iˈk night, fossil footmarks of birds. Greek ornith-ichnos, a bird’s foot-print (-ite denotes a fossil).

Ornitho-coprus, ɔrˈnith.oˌkəp.əs, birds’ dung. Greek ornitho-[ornis, gen. ornithos], koprōs, dung of birds.

Ornithoid-ichnites, orˈnith.əˌoid-ˌɪksˌnaitz, bird-like footprints in mineral strata. (Same as ornith-ichnites, but a more modest term, as it merely states the marks to be like the foot-prints of a bird, and not that they are so.) Gk. ornitho- eidos, ichnos, bird-like foot-prints (-ite denotes a fossil).

Ornitho-lites, orˈnith.əˌlaitz, fossil remains of birds. Greek ornitho-[ornis, gen. ornithos] lithos, stone birds.

Ornithology, ɔrˈnith.əˌləˌjI, that part of Natural History which treats of birds; ornithological, ɔrˈnith.əˌləˌjIˌəˌkəl; ornithological-ly; ornithologist, ɔrˈnith.əˌləˌjIˌəˌlist. Greek ornitho- logos, treatise on birds.

Ornitho-manocy, ɔrˈnith.oˌmænˈsɪ, divination by birds. Greek ornitho-[ornis, gen. ornithos] manteia, divination by birds.

Ornitho-rhynchos, ɔrˈnith.oˌrɪnˌkəs, the platypus. Greek ornitho-rhynchos, bird-beaked mammal (like a duck’s beak).

Orography, ɔrəˈgræf.əˌjI, a description of mountains; orographist. Greek oros graphō, I describe mountains.

Orology, ɔrəˈləˌdʒI, a treatise on mountains; orologist, orological. (Greek orōs lógos, a treatise on mountains.)
Orphan. Often. (Orpin. Orpine. Orphean. See below.)
Orphan, or'f'zn, a child bereft of one or both parents; orphan-age, an asylum for orphans. (Greek orphános.)
Often, of'n, frequently. (Old English of, comp. ofter.)
Orphean, or'f'é'zn (not or'f'é'an), pertaining to Orpheus (or'f'ēs); Orphic, as Orphic legends, Orphic rites, Orphic hymns, &c.
Orpheon, or'f'é'on, a musical instrument.
Latin Orphēus and Orphēus, adj. of Orpheus (or'f'ēs).
Orpin, or'pin (contraction of or'piment), a yellow colour (Fr.)
Orpiment, or'pī'ment, king's yellow.
Corruption of Latin aurī-pigmentum, gold-coloured pigment.
Orpine, or'pin, the rose-plant, the sedum. (French orpin.)
Orrery, or're'ry. Horary, hō'rá'ry, noting the hours. (Lat. hōra.)
Orrery, an astronomical toy, named by Sir Richard Steel in honour of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery.
Or'ris (a corruption of iris), the flag-flower or fleur-de-lis;
Orris-root, the dried root of the Flor'entine iris.
Ort, a fragment, a bit dropped from the mouth in feeding.
Orts, fragments. Ords, beginnings. (One of these two words is corrupted in the phrase odd's and ends.)
Ought, aut, anything. Naught, naut, nothing.
Aught, aut, the least jot. Naught, something worthless.
Odd, peculiar, not even. (Welsh odd.)
Ortho- (Greek prefix), right, straight (orthos, erect, straight, &c.)
Ortho-can'thus, fossil fin-spines of the coal measures.
Greek ortho- [orthos] akanthos, straight spines or thorns.
Ortho-ces, or.rihos'ē'ras, a genus of shells tapering to a point like a horn. Ortho-creatidæ, -sc.rū't'shē.
Greek ortho- keras, straight horn (-tē, a group or family).
Ortho-clase, potash felspar, so called from its cleavage.
Greek ortho- [orthos] kλāsis, straight fracture. (Orth'.kλās.)
Ortho-doxx, opinions in accordance with the national church and national laws: In Turkey Mahometanism, in China Buddhism, in England accordance with the "Thirty-nine Articles" is religious orthodoxy. Ortho-doxy.
Greek ortho- [orthos] dōxa, right opinions.
Ortho-dromics, or.rihō'du'miks, the art of sailing on the arc of a great circle, that is, straight sailing.
Orthodromy, or.rihō'du'my; orthodromic, -mik.;
Greek ortho- [orthos] dōmēs, [taking] the straight course.
Orthoepy, or ὀρθῆ ἀ. ὑ (not ὀρθῆ ὁ. ὑ), correct pronunciation of words. (See Orthography.)

Orthoepic, or ὀ. ὀ. ἐ. ἐ. ὑ; orthoepical, -κάλ.

Orthoepist, or ὀ. ὀ. κ. ὑ (not ὀ. ὀ. ὁ. ὑ).

Greek ortho- [orthos] ἔφ. [speaking] words aright.

Orthography, or ὀ. ὀ. γ. ὑ. ὑ, correct spelling; orthographic, or ὀ. ὀ. γ. ὑ. ὑ; orthographical, -κάλ; orthographically; orthographer, or ὀ. ὀ. γ. ὑ. ὑ; orthographic.

Greek ortho- [orthos] γράφ. I write correctly.

Orthoepic, or. ὀ. ἐ. ὑ. ὑ; orthoepical, -κάλ.

Orthoepist, or ὀ. ὀ. ὁ. ὑ (not ὀ. ὀ. ὁ. ὑ).

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Greek ortho- [orthos] γράφ. I write correctly.
a circle, to adhere closely (as caterpillars, &c.); osculat-ed
(R. xxxvi), osculat-ing (R. xix); osculatory, os'ku.lä.t'ry.
Ocula, "s'kù.lah, the large pores of sponges. Oscular, adj.
Osculation, "s'kù.lä.shün; osc'culant; oscule, "s'kù.l, a
small two-lipped aperture. (Latin Oscûlare, oscûlum.)
-ose (Lat. os[u], adjectives, full of: verbose, full of words.
Osc, o'sher. Hosier, hō.zher. Hosea, hō.zè.ah, the prophet.
Oser, a willow; osiered, o'sher'ed, covered with osiers;
osier-holt, land where osiers are cultivated.
Hosier, a dealer in hose. (O. E. hose, covering for the legs.)
Fr. osier; Gk. oisus. “Osier-holt” (holt, Old Eng. a wood, a grove.)
Osnaburg, os'nä.bur, a coarse linen from Osnaburg, Hanover.
Osspray [or osprey], the great sea-eagle. (Corruption of osfray.)
Latin ossifraga (os frangere, to break bones), the bone-breaker.
Osseous, "s'sè.üs, bony, resembling bone. Osseous breccia,
breccia is a conglomerate of fragments, and osseous
breccia is a conglomerate of bony fragments.
Ossee, "s'sè.ter, a species of sturgeon.
Latin ossus (os, gen. ossis; Greek Òsëtôn, a bone.
Ossi- (Lat. prefix), bone, bony, made of bone. (See Osteo-.)
Ossicle, "s'sî.ûl, a little bone like the "bones" of encrinites.
Latin ossi- [os, gen. ossis] with -cûlum, diminutive.
Ossiferous, "s'sî.fôr, producing bone.
Latin ossi-[os, gen. ossis]ferens, bone-producing.
Ossify, "s'sî.fî, to convert into bone; ossifies, "s'sî.fîzî;
ossified, "s'sî.fîd; (rule xi); os'sîfûr, ossify-ing;
ossific, "s'sî.fîk; having power to ossify.
Ossification, "s'sî.fî.kshün, conversion to bone.
Latin ossificatio [facio], to make bone; French ossification.
Ossivorous, "s'sî.vîr, eating bone.
Latin ossi- [os, gen. ossis] vorare, to devour bones.
Ostitis, "s'sî.tî'sîs, inflammation of a bone. (Greek ostion,
a bone, with -itis, which denotes inflammation.)
Ostensible, os. tên'sî.ôl, apparent, avowed but not real;osten-
sibly, os. tên'sî.bîly. Ostensible, os. tên'sî.ôlity;
ostensive, os. tên'sîv; ostensive-ly; ostent', appearance.
Ostentation, os. tên'tay'shün, display, parade, show.
Ostentations, os. tên'tay'shûs; ostentations-ly;
ostentations-ness, vanity shown in obtrusive display.
Latin ostentatio, ostentio, v. ostendo, supine ostentum or -sum
(os ob tendo, to stretch out or display); French ostentation.
Osteo-, os.'te.o- (Greek prefix, similar to the Latin ossi-, q.v.),
bone, bony, pertaining to bones. (Greek Òstëon, a bone.)
Osteo-colla, ὀστέοκολλα, a carbonate of lime precipitated by water on sticks, and other substances.

Greek osteo- [ὀστέον] κολλά, bone glue. From the notion that it has the power of uniting broken bones.

Osteo-dentine, ὀστέο-δεντέ, a modification of dentine or tooth-bone found in the centre of whales' teeth.

(The word should be oste-dentine (Latin) or osteo-dentine (Greek). "Osteodentine," a hybrid, is partly Greek and partly Latin.

Greek osteo-[ὀστέον]; Latin dens, gen. dentis, a tooth.

Osteo-geny, ὀστεογένες, formation of bone; osteogenesis, ὀστεογένεσις (same meaning).

Greek osteo- [ὀστέον] γένναιον or γένεσις, genesis of bone.

Osteo-graphy, ὀστέογραφία, scientific description of the bones; osteographer, ὀστεόγραφος.

Greek osteo- [ὀστέον] γράφο, I describe the bones.

Osteo-lepis, ὀστεολέψις, a fossil scaly fish found in the Old Red Sandstone. (Greek ἱππος, a scale.)

Its scales have an enamelled bony appearance.

Osteo-malakia, ὀστεομαλακία, a softening of the bones. (Greek ὀστεο-μαλάκια, softness of bone.)

Ostler, ὀστλερ (corrupt form of Hostler), one who has the care of the horses at an hotel; ostlery (corrupt. of hostlery). Old Fr. hostler, hostellerie now hôtellerie; Lat. hostis, a guest.

Ostraceous, ὀστρακικός, pertaining to the oyster family.

Ostracism, ὀστράκισμα, banishment by the popular voice.

Ostracize (R. xxxii.), ὀστράκισμα, to banish...; ostracised (3 syl.), ὀστρακίστημι, (Gk. ostráchos, ostráchos.) From ostrákon, a potsherd or earthen tablet (not ostrákon, an oyster).

At Athens the citizens had the right of banishing anyone whose power they thought likely to threaten the liberty of the state. They recorded their votes on earthen tablets called ostráka.

Ostracite, ὀστρακίτης, a fossil oyster. (Lat. ostrea, -ite, a fossil.) An ill-compounded word, as -ite is Greek, not Latin in this sense.

Ostrich, ὀστριχ, a bird. (Fr. autriche; Lat. avis-struthio.)

Greek struthios, any bird, a sparrow, an eagle, or an ostrich. The French au- (avis, a bird) prefixed seems quite meaningless.

Ostrogoth, ὀστρογόθος, an E. Goth. Visigoth, a W. Goth.

Ostro=Eastern, Visi=Western, Eastern and Western Goths.

-ot, a termination of nouns both native and Lat. Sometimes dim,
Other, ārθ'ėr, someone else, something else, not the same; each-other; other-wise, ārθ'ėr-wise, else, by other means, in other respects.

O. E. other. "Otherwise" is other- wise, other-way, manner, reason, &c.

Otiose, o'.shē.še (-ose, full of, ōtium, leisure). Latin ōtīōsus.

Ot- or Oto- (Gk. prefix), the ear, pertaining to the ear (ous, gen. ōtōs).

Otitis, o.ti'tis, inflammation of the ear. (See Ostitis.)

Oto-, ōtō- (Gk. prefix), the ear, pertaining to the ear (ous, gen. ōtos), the ear (-itis, denotes inflammation).

Oto-lith, o'.to.lithe, the fossil ear of a mollusc (-ite, a fossil); oto-lith, o'.to.lith, the ear-stone, a small mass of chalk steeped in a liquid in the ear-vestibule of serpents, fishes, and mollusces. (Gk. ous, gen. ōtōs lithos, stone of the ear.)

Oto-pteris, ā.tōp'.tē'ris, fossil ferns with ear-shaped projections. (Greek ous, gen. ōtos pteris, ear ferns.)

Otoorrhoea, o'.to.re'ē.ah, a discharge from the ear.

This compound is ill-formed, the Greek would be ātorrhoea, where the second r compensates for the h which cannot be expressed in the middle of a Greek word, ωρ[ος] πέω.

Oto-scope, o'.to.skōpe, an instrument for inspecting the ear. Greek ous, gen. ōtos skōpeō, I inspect the ear. (Except in phantoscope, periscope, and telescope, the vowel before -scope is always -0-, Rule lxxii.)

Ottava rima, ā.tah'ah rē'mah, a stanza of eight lines, like Byron's Don Juan. (Italian eight [line] rhymes.)


Otter, (male) dog otter, (fem.) bitch otter, o't.ter, an amphibious animal. (Old English eter, an otter.)

Hotter, hō't.ter, comp. of hot. (Old English hāt, hot.)

Ottar, ōt'o.ter, comp. of hot. (Old English hāt, hot.)

Ottar, ōt'o.ter or Attar, oil of roses (Arabic).

Ottoman, ōt'o.man, a kind of sofa, Turkish; Ottoman empire. From Othman or Osman, a sultan who assumed the government in 1300.

Ouch, ōwch (to rhyme with couch), the collet or "setting" of a precious stone, a gold ornament (Exodus xxxix. 13.)

-ough. This termination is very irregular. It represents eight distinct sounds, and if final -t is added a ninth sound is required: the following are the examples:

(1) = awf: as cough.
(2) = ŏff: as trough.
(3) = ŏf: asough, enough, hough (verb); rough, sough.
(4) = ŏ: as dough, though.
(5) = oo: as through.
(6) = ŏw (to rhyme with "now"): as plough.
(7) = aw: as bought, brought, (?) drought, fought, nought, ought, sought, thought, wrought.
(8) = ŏk: as hough (noun).
(9) = ŏrrah: as thorough.
Ought, Aught (both awt). Nought, Naught (both naut).
Ought, anything, to be in duty bound. Nought, nothing.
Aught, the smallest modicum. Naught, something worthless.
Old English oht, ought; oht, aught; n-oht, nought; n-dht, naught.
"Ought" (verb), Old Eng. dgen, to owe; past dht, past part. dgen.
(It will be observed that the "-u-" represents the lost accent, and the
"g" is interpolated to represent a guttural sound.)

Ounce, a long-tailed leopard, the 12th part of a lb (Troy), and
the 16th part of an ordinary or avoirdupoise pound.

"Ounce" (the animal), Fr. once formé, selon Roquefort, de lynx.
"Ounce" (weight), Fr. once; Lat. uncia, i.e., una pars ex duodecim.

-our (Latin suffix -or), state, quality, agent. (See -or.)
The introduction of the -u- in words originally Latin, is be-
cause they come to us indirectly through the French. In
native words, as neighbour, it represents a lost accent.

Only nineteen words have retained this French form. They are—

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Dolour is vacillating, Savour is not Latin, "Succour" is the French
secours, and "Tambour" the French tambourin.

Our, òur, belonging to us. Hour, òur, time (sixty minutes).
Ourself, plu. ourselves. "Ourself" is regal style, but "ours-
elves" is general. Ours, possessive case of us, plu. of I.

"Our" is a possessive adjective pronoun, and the final -r is the old
plural adjectival ending ou-r, i.e., ou-re for ú-re. The same
suffix appears in "you-r"=ouv-er, "he-r"=hi-re, and "their."

Pronoun Sing. N. ie, G. min, D. me, Acc. me.
Plu. N. we, G. òser, D. ús, Acc. úsic.

Ouranography, a description of the heavens and its hosts.
Greek ouraνος grapho, Í describe the heavens.

-ous (Latin -us and oς[us]), adjectives. If from -osus, "full of."
(In Chem.) -ous denotes an acid with less oxygen than -ic:
thus sulphur-ic acid is an acid with the greatest possible
amount of oxygen, but sulphur-ous acid is an acid with a
smaller amount of oxygen.

Ousel, oo’zēl, a blackbird, one of the thrush family. (O. E. osle.)
Oust, òust (to rhyme with soused, not with roost), to eject;
oust’-ed, ousted. (Fr. ester, now òster, to remove.)
Out, òut, not in, not at home, aloud. (Old English ùt.)
Out- (prefix), beyond, exceeding, above (prefixed to words of any language, English, French, Italian, Latin, Greek, &c.)
Out-balance, (one -b-), to exceed in weight. (Fr. balance.)
Out-bid', to exceed the bid of others; outbidd'-ing, outbidd'-en, outbidd'-er (Rule iv.)
Old English út bidd[an], past bæd, past part. beden.
Out'-bound [a ship] or Out'ward-bound, bound to a foreign country. (Old Eng. út-bunden, v. bind[an], p. band, &c.)
Out'.break, -brāke, an emeute, eruption. (O. E. út brece.)
Out'-building, an outhouse. (Old English út byldung.)
Out'-burst, an explosion; a breaking out. (O. E. út berst.)
Out'-cast, a vagabond, an outlaw. (Old Eng. út ceaster.)
Out'-come, the effect, the result. (Old English útcum.)
Out'-crop, the exposed edge of a stratum.
To crop out, to show itself, as a stratum thrust up to the earth's surface. (Old English út crop.)
Out'-cry, plu. outcries, -kriīe, clamour, cry of distress or dissatisfaction. (Old English út; Welsh cri.)
Out-do', -doo, to surpass, to over-reach; out-does, -dūz; out-doing, -do-ing; out-done, -dūn. (Old Eng. út do.)
Out'-door [relief], -re.eef', relief given to the poor without residence in a union. Out'-of-doors, out of the house.
Out'-er, external, opposed to Inner, internal.
Outer-most, furthest out. Inner-most, furthest in.
"Outermost" and "Innermost" are not most outer and most inner, but corruptions of út-ernest, innernest, most without, most within.
Out'-fit, an equipment; out-fitt'ed, equipped; out-fitt'ing; out-fitt'er, a dealer in all things required by emigrants.
Out-flank', to extend a line of battle beyond that of an adversary; out-flanked' (2 syl.), out-flank'-ing. (Fr. flanc.)
Out'-flow, an efflux; out-flowed. (Old Eng. út flōwe.)
Out-fly, to fly beyond; out-flies, -fīze; out-flew, out-flown. To fly out, to fly abroad, to get into a passion.
Old English út fōg[an], past fēdīh, past part. fōgen.
Out-gen'eral, to out manoeuvre; out-gen'eralled, -rāld.
Out'-goings, expenses, opposed to Incomings.
Out-going tenant, the tenant on the point of leaving.
Incoming tenant, the new tenant. To go out, to go into the open air, to attend parties. (O. E. út gong or gang.)
Outgrow', to grow too large or too old for a thing; out-grew', out-grown', out-grow'ing.
To grow out of, to arise from.
Old English út gro[w]an], past growe, past part. growen.
Out-guard, -gard, the guard furthest from the main army.  
Outer-guard, the guard posted outside the door of a "lodge." Inner-guard, the guard posted within a "lodge." Terms of fence. (Old English ðæt weard.)  
Out-Herod, -hèrd, to hector and bounce about more than the actors of king Herod in the old Miracle plays; out-Herod-ed, -hèrd-ed; out-Herod-ing.  
To out-Herod Herod, to outrage by exaggeration.  
Out-house, a building not attached to the dwelling.  
Out-ing, a holiday, an excursion. (Old English ðæt[ian].)  
Out-land'ish, foreign, vulgar; outland'ish-ness.  
Old English ðætende, a foreigner; ðætende, foreign; ðætendisc.  
Out-last', to last longer than; outlast'-ed, outlast'-ing.  
Out'-law, one deprived of the benefit of law, to proscribe; out-lawed, -lawd; out-law-ing. Out-law-ry. (O.E.ðælæga.)  
Out'lay, expenditure. Lay out, to expend, to plan.  
Out-leap, -leap, to leap beyond; outleapt. (O.E.ðæledp[an].)  
Out'let, an egress. (Old English ðæt lêt, out let.)  
Outli'ed, to lie outrageously; outlied', -lide; outly'ing.  
Old English ðæt lêgan or lêgan, past lêg, past part. lêgen.  
Out'line (2 syl.), a contour, to delineate; out'lined (2 syl.), out'lin-ing, R. xix. (Old Eng. ðæt, Lat. linea, v. linea.)  
Out-ly'ing, lying beyond, outside; outli'er. (O.E.ðæt lêgan[an].)  
Out'-'most, most remote from the middle; out'ermost.  
Ut'most, the most possible; uttermost. (O. E. þætmost.)  
Out-manceuvre, -man'œu'ver, to out-wit. (Fr. manceuvre.)  
Out-march', to march faster than; outmarched (2 syl.), outmarch'-'ing. To march out, to leave.  
Old English ðæt, French marcher.  
Out-num'ber, to exceed in number; outnum'bered, num'.berd; outnum'ber-ing. (Old Eng. ðæt, Fr. nombre.)  
Out'-pensioner, -pên'shân'er, a pensioner not required to reside in an almshouse. (Old Eng. ðæt, Fr. pensionnaire.)  
Out'-port, a port at some distance from the main port.  
Out'-post, a station or company of soldiers in advance of the main body. (Old English ðæt; French poste.)  
Out'-pour, a stream, a torrent; out-pour'ing.  
To pour out, to decant, to transfuse. (O.E. ðæt, Welsh bewr.)  
Out'-'put, poot (in Mining), the quantity of metal or coal cut out by the miners ready to be carted away. To put out, to turn forth, to perplex. (O. E. ðæt, Dutch pooten.)  
Out'-rage, a wanton insult or violence, to treat with...; out'rag'ed (3 syl.), out'rag-ing (Rule xix.), out'ra.djing.
Outrageous, *out.rä' djüs*, furious, excessive; *out.rä' geus-ly*, outrageous-ness, *out.rä'y' djüs-ness.*
Fr. *outrage*, outrageous (Latin *ultra agère*, to act beyond propriety.)

Outré (French), *oo.tray'*, extravagant, eccentric.

Out-reach', *récch*, to extend 'beyond; outreached' (2 syl.), outreach'-ing. 'To reach out, to stretch forth.
Old English *ütréch[an]*, past *réhte*, past part. *ge-réht.*

Out-ride', to ride faster than; out-röde, out-ridd'en; out-rid-er, one who rides on horseback to accompany others in a carriage. 'To ride out, to take a ride; rode-out, ridd'en out, rid-ing out (Rule xix.)
Old English *üt ríd[an]*, past *ríd*, past part. *ríden, üt ríder.*

Out-rig'ger, a spar rigged out to windward from the cross-trees to spread the breast-backstays to windward.
Old English *wrig[an]*, to rig, with *üt.*

Outright', *-rite*, utterly. (Old English *üt riht.*)

Out-roar', to roar louder than; outroared' (2 syl.), out-roar'-ing. To roar out, to bellow aloud.
Old English *üt rår[an]*, past *rådrode*, past part. *rårod.*

Out-run', to excel in running; outran', outrunn'-ing, outrun-ner. To run out, to run into the open air, to exhaust.
Old English *üt rån[an]*, past *rån.*

Out-sail', to leave rival sails in the rear; out-sailed', *-saild.*
Old English *üt segel[ian]*, past *segelode*, past part. *segelod.*

Out-sell', to sell more or better than; outsold', out-sell'-ing. To sell out, to sell all; sold out, stock all sold.
Old English *üt syl[lan]*, past *séald*, past part. *séald.*

Out-set, the starting. To set out, to start forth, to arrange.  
Out-shine', to excel in lustre; out-shone. (O. E. *üt scinan.*)

Out-side', the external part, superficial. Out'sides (2 syl.), the outside quires of a ream of paper. (Old English *üt side.*)

Out'skirts, border, suburb. (Old English *üt sceat.*)

Outspoken (in *Poetry*), spoke; outspök'en, fearless of speech, frank. (Old English *üt sprèc[an]*, *sprèc, sprocen.*)

Outspread', *sprèd*, to expand, extend, diffuse; outspread'-ing. (Old English *üt sprèd[an].*)

Out-standing [debts], not yet collected; Standing out.
Old English *üt and stan[dan]*, *stande, standing.*

Out-step, 'to go beyond. To step out, to come forth, to walk or march vigorously. (Old English *stepp[an]*)

Out-stretch', to stretch beyond; outstretched' (2 syl.), outstreach'-ing. To stretch out, to reach forth.
Old English *üt strech[an]*, past *streache*, past part. *strecth.*
AND OF SPELLING.

Out-strip', to outrun; outstripped' (3 syl.), outstripp'-ing, Rule iv. (Old English ðt bestryp[an].)

Out-vie', -vi, to surpass in rivalry; out-vied', outvy'-ing.

Out-vote', to defeat by obtaining more votes; outvōt'-ed, defeated by votes; outvōt'-ing (Rule xix.); outvōt'-er. Old English ðt; French voter (Latin vovere, supple vovere).

Outward, external, as outward appearances, opposed to inward. Outwards, adv., opposed to inwards.

Outward-ly. Outward bound, bound to a foreign port, opposed to homeward bound.

Old English ðteaward, ðteawardes (-es, termination of adverbs).

Out-weigh', -way, to overbalance; out-weighed', -wāde; outweigh'-ing. To weigh out, to weigh into portions. Old English ðt weg[an], past weg, past part. ge-wegen.

Out-wit', to overreach; outwitt'-ed (ll. xiii.), outwitt'-ing, R. iv. (Old Eng. ðt wītan, past wiste, past p. -witen.)

Out'work, out'worh, a work of defence between the enceinte and the glacis. (Old English ðt weorc or worc.)

Ouzel, oo'.zel, the "dipper," &c. Ou'sel, a blackbird.

The water ouzel is the "dipper" which resembles a kingfisher. The spelling of these two words is not strictly observed. Thus 1594 "House-doves are white and ozels blackbirds be."

"Alas! a black ouzel, cousin Shallow." 2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

"The ouzel-cock so black of hue." Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

Ova, plu., o'.vah, eggs of insects, &c. Over, o'.ver, above, past.

Oval, o'.vl, oblong like an egg; oval-ly.

Ovary, plu. ovaries, o'.vā.řiz (Rule xlv.), a hollow case in plants enclosing the young seeds. Ovarian, o.वार'र ला.n.

Ovarious, o.वार'र ला.ř, consisting of eggs.

Ovarium, plu. ovaria, o.वार'र ला.h, an ovary.

Ovate, o'.vāt', in the form of an egg.

Ovate-lanceolate, -lant'se.o.late (in Bot.), in shape between an egg and a spear-head.

Lat. òum, plu. òa, òālis, òātus. "Over," Old Eng. over, over.

Oven, òvn'n, a contrivance for baking. (Old English òfèn.)

Over, o'.ver, above, past. Ova, o'.vah, eggs of insects, &c.

Over again, once more; over against, opposite; over and above, beside, extra; over and over, repeatedly.

To give over, to cease from, to consider hopeless.

To throw over, to desert; all over, in every place, finished, hopeless. To run over; to flow from the top.

"Over", Old Eng. over, over. "Ova," Lat. òum, plu. òa, an egg.
Over- (native prefix), above, beyond, too much, exceedingly.

Over-act’, to exaggerate; over-acted, over-acting. (Lat. ago.)

O’ver-all, -aw, a loose over-dress. Overhaul, to examine.

O’ver-alls, -awts, loose leggings to keep the trousers dry or clean. (Old English ðer æl.)

Over-anxious, -ank’shūs, too anxious; over-anxious-ly,
over-anxious-ness; over-anxiety, anx xi’è.tsy.

Old English ðer, Latin anxietas, anxius, anxiētās.

Over-awe’, -aw, to restrain by strength of mind; over-awed’
(3 syl.), over-aw’-ing (R. xix.) (Old English ðer ðoga.)

Over-balance (one -b-), to exceed in weight, to weigh down;
over-balanced (4 syl.), over-balanc’-ing (Rule xix.),
-bāl’än.śing ðer and French balance.)

Over-bear, -bār, to domineer over; over-bore’, over-borne,
over-bear’ing, over-bear’ing-ly.

Old English ðer bār[an], past bār, past part. bōren.’

O’ver-board, -bōd, into the water. To board over, to cover
with boards. (Old English ðer bōrd.)

Over-boil’, to boil too much; over-boiled (3 syl.), over-
boil’ing. To boil over, to flow over in boiling.

Old English ðer, French bouiller, Latin bullio.

Over-build, -bild, to build beyond the demand; over-
build’ing; over-built, -bilt. To build over, to build
upon. (Old English byld[an].)

Over-bur’den, to oppress; over-burdened, -bur’dend;
over-burden’ing, over-bur’den-some, ...some-ness.

Old English ðer byrd[en] or byrthen, v. byrdian.

Over-care’ful, too careful. (Old English ðer cārfull.)

Over-cast’, clouded over, to sew over a rough edge; over-
cast’-ing. To cast over, to throw over. (Norse kaste.)

Over-cautious, -kāw’šūs, too cautious; over-cautious-ly,
over-cautious-ness. (Latin cautus.)

Over-charge, (noun) ð’ver.charge, (verb) o’ver.charge’ (R. 1.),
charge beyond the just price, to charge too much, to
exaggerate; over-charged’ (3 syl.), over-charg’-ing (R.
xix.), over-charg’-er. (French charger.)

O’ver-coat, -kōt, a top-coat. (Old Eng. ðer, Fr. cotte.)

Over-come’, -kōm, to vanquish; over-came, -kōm; over-
com-ing (Rule xix.), -kōm’-ing. To come over, to visit.

Old English ðer coment[an], past ðercom, past part. ðercomen.

Over-credulous, -krēd’-ū.lūs, too credulous. (Lat. crēdūlūs.)

Over-del’icate, too fastidious. (O. E. ðer, Lat. dēlīcātus.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Over-do', -do', to do too much, to exaggerate; over-does, -dæz; over-did; over-done, -dun; over-do-ing, -doc'-ing. Old English ṣeardōn, past ṣeardýdē, past part. ṣeardēdōn.

Over-dose, (noun) ő. ver.dōse, (verb) ő. ver.dōse', too large a dose, to dose too much; over-dosed' (3 syl.), over-dōs'-ing (Rule xix.), overdōs'-er. (French dose.)

Over-draw', to take from the bank more than stands to your credit; over-drew, over-drawn, over-draw-ing.

To draw over, to allure, to drag across. Old English ṣeard drag[an], past drog, past part. drogen.

Over-drive, to drive too fast or too far; over-drōve, over-driv'en, over-driv-ing (Rule xix.) To drive over, to drive from one place to another, to come on a visit. Old English ṣeardrivr[an], past ṣeardrōf, past part. ṣeardrifem.

Over-due, -dū, past the time of payment. (O. E. ṣeard, Fr. dû.)

Over-estimate, -ēs'ti.mate, to overvalue; over-es'ti.māt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), over-es'ti.māt-ing (Rule xix.) Old English ṣeard, Latin esti.māre, supine esti.mātum.

Over-excite', -ex.su.e', to excite too much; over-excit'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), over-excit'-ing (Rule xix.), over-excit'·er.

Over-fatigue, -fatigue', great weariness, to weary out; over-fatigued, fa.teegd; over-fatigue-ing, -fa.teeg'·ing. (Verbs ending with any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing.) (French fatigue, Latin fatīgo.)

It is a great pity we did not take the Latin fatīgo (fatig) instead of the French perversion, which is quite un-English.

Over-flow, (noun) ő. ver.flow, (verb) ő. ver.flow', inundation, superabundance, to run over, to inundate; over-flowed, -flowd (not overflown).

COMMON ERROR—The meadows were overflown (overflowed).

Old Eng. ṣeardflōw[an], past ṣeardflōw, n. ṣeardflōne.

Over-grow', to grow beyond one's strength; over-grew, over-grown, over-grow'·ing, o'ver-growth.

To grow over, to mantle with foliage. Old Eng. ṣeard grōw[an], past grōw, past part. grōwen, n. grōwenes.

Over-hang', to project over; over-hung', over-hang'·ing.

Old English ṣeard hang[an], hangode, hangod.

Over-haul' (not -haul), to inspect, to examine; over-hauled' (3 syl.), over-haul'·ing, over-haul'·er.

Over-all, a loose over-dress ("haul," French halter).

O'ver-head, -hēd, above, aloft. (Old English ṣeard hēdsfod.)

Over-hear', to hear by accident what was not intended; over-heard', hūrd; over-hear'·ing. (O. E. ṣeardhēr[an].)
Over-issue, -ish'·shu, an issue in excess. (French issue.)

Over-joy, transport of joy; over-joyed, -joyd, transported with delight. (Old English öfér, French joie.)

Over-lade, to over-burden. Over-laid, smothered; over-load'·ed, over-läd'·en, over-load'·ing.

Old English öfér hlådan, past hlåd, past part. hlåden.

Over-land [route], chiefly by land. (Old English land.)

Over-lap', to extend one edge over another; over-lapped, låpt; over-lapp'·ing (R. i.) (O. E. lap[ian], lapede, laped.)

Over-lay', to smother, to cover a surface; over-laid, over-lay'·ing. Over-lade, to over burden.

To lay over, to place over, to cover over.

Old English öfér læg[an], past öfér legede, past part öfér læged.

Over-load', -låde, to oppress, to over-burden; over-load'·ed (Rule xxxvi.), over-load'·ing. (See Overlade.)

Old English öfér hlådan, past hlåd, past part. hlåden.

O'ver-long, too long. (Old English öfér lang or long.)

Over-look' (to rhyme with coole, not loo'le); to pass by; not to see, to command a view; over-looked' (3 syl.), over-look'·ing; over-look'·er, a steward, a superintendent.

To look over, to inspect, to examine.

Old English öfér lêo[an], past lêode, past part. lêod.

O'ver-loud, too loud. (Old English öfér hlåd.)

O'ver-match, (noun) ö'ver.match, (verb) ö'ver.match', over-matched (3 syl.), over-match'·ing. (O. E. maca.)

O'ver-much, mutch, more than enough. (O. E. öfermicel.)

O'ver-nice", too fastidious; over-nice'·ness. (O. E. nesc.)

O'ver-night", -nite, during the night, during the previous night. (Old English öfér niht.)

O'ver-pay, (noun) ö'ver.pay, (verb) ö'ver.pay", pay for over-time, to pay too much; over-paid, over-pay'·ing.

Old English öfér, French payer (paid, laid, said, for payed, &c.)

Over-peopled, -pee'·påd, over-populated. (French peuple.)

O'ver-plus, a remainder. (Old English öfér, Latin plus.)

O'ver-pow'·er (påw to rhyme with nöw, not with gröw), to over-master; over-powered, -påw'·erd; over-pow'er-ing, over-pow'er-ing·ly. (Old English öfér, French pouvoir.)

Over-press', to oppress, to press too much; over-pressed, past part. over-prest. (Old English öfér, Latin pressus.)

O'ver-proud, too haughty. (Old English öfér-prút.)

O'ver-rate", to estimate too highly; over-råt'·ed (R. xxxvi.), over-råt'·ing (R. xix.), over-råt'·er. (Latin ratus.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Over-reach', -reach, to swindle; over-reached', -reacht;
over-reach'-ing, over-reach'ing-ly, over-reach'-er.

To reach over, to stretch over or beyond.
Old English ofer rēdoch, past ofer rēdhe, past part. ofergerdēht.

Over-ride', to ride a horse beyond its strength; over-rod',
over-rod'den. To ride over, to traverse on horseback or
in a vehicle. (Old English oferrid[an], -rēd, -rōden.)

Over-ripe', too ripe. (Old English ofer rīpe, too mature.)

Over-rule', to supersede; over-ruled (3 syl.), over-rūl'-ing
(Rule xix.), over-rūl'-er. To rule over, to govern.
Old English ofer regol, noun; Welsh rheol, v. rheoli.

Over-run', to overspread; over-ran', over-runn'-ing.

To run over, to traverse, to spread over.
Old English ofer rēn[an], past ofer rēn.

Over-scrupulous, -skrū'pu.lūs, too fastidious.
-Old English ofer, Latin scrūpūlusus, full of little stones (scrūpus).

Over-sea, -see, beyond the sea, abroad. (O. E. ofer sālic.)

Over-see', to superintend; oversee'-ing (a verb ending in
any two vowels, except -ue, retains both before -ing);
overseer, a superintendent, a parish officer; o'ver-sight.

To see over, to take a sight, to inspect.
Old English oferscedw[ian] or ofe,' seon, ofer gesiht, oversight.

Over-set', to overturn; over-sett'-ing (Rule iv.)

To set over, to place in authority. (Old Eng. sett[an].)

Over-shad'ow, to protect, to cast a shade over; over-
shad'owed (4 syl.), overshadow-ing.
Old English ofer scedadiv[ian], past scedadewode, past part. scedadewod.

Over-shoe, -shoo, a golosh, a shoe worn over another in wet
weather. (Old English ofer sce6, plu. sce6s.)

Over-shoot', to shoot beyond the mark; over-shōt', over-
shoot'-ing. To shoot over, to shoot anywhere upon.
Old English ofer scōt[an], past scōtode, past part. scōtōd.

Over-sight, -site, a mistake, an omission, superintendence.
Old English ofer gesiht. (See Oversee.)

O'ver-soon', too early. (Old English ofer sōnas.)

Over-spread', -sprēd, to cover or scatter over; over-spread'-
ing. To spread over, to diffuse, to cover over.
Old English oferspræd[an], past oferspræde, oferspræd.

O'ver-state', to exaggerate; over-stāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.),
over-stāt'-ing (Rule xix.), over-state'-ment. (Latin sto.)

O'ver-step', to exceed; o'ver-stepped' (3 syl.), o'ver-stepp'-
ing. To step over, to lift the feet over.
Old English oferstepp[an], past steppede, past part. steppeth.)
O'ver-stock"', to supply to excess; over-stocked, -stökt; over-stock'ing. (Old English ofer stoc.)

O'ver-strain', to stretch too much; over-strained', -straind; over-strain'-ing. To strain over, to stretch over.
Old English ofer, Latin stringo, to tie hard, to bind tightly.

O'ver-supply', a supply beyond the demand. (Lat. suppleo.)

O'ver-take', to catch up, to take by surprise; over-took', over-ta'ken, over-täk'-ing (Rule xix.)

To take over, to carry on or across, to transfer.
Old English ofer tæken, past tæhte, past part. tæht.

O'ver-task', to task beyond one's power; overtasked', -taskt; over-task'-ing, over-task'-er. (Welsh tægu.)

O'ver-tax', to tax too heavily; over-taxed, -taxt; over-tax'-ing; over-taxation, -taxa'tion.
Old English ofer, Latin taxo, taxatio (tazo, that is, tango, to touch).

O'ver-throw, (noun) o'ver.th'ow, (verb) o'ver.th'ow" (R. 1.), to vanquish, to demolish; over-throw', over-thrown', over-throw'-ing, over-throw'-er.

To throw over, to throw beyond or across, to throw down.
Old English ofer throwan, past threw, past part. thrown.

O'ver-time, extra time, time beyond that required by contract. (Old English ofer tíma.)

O'ver-top', to rise above; over-topped, -topt; over-topp'-ing, Rule i. (Old English ofer, Welsh tob, a summit.)

O'ver-trade', to trade beyond one's capital; over-träd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), over-träd'-ing, Rule xix. (Spanish trato.)

Overture, o'ver.tch,we, a proposal, the instrumental music introductory to an opera. (French ouverture.)

The word is taken from overir, to open [the performance].

O'ver-turn', to subvert; over-turned' (3 syl.), over-turn'ing. To turn over, to turn upside down.
Old English ofer turn[tan], past turnede, past part. turned.

O'ver-ween'-ing, presumptuous; over-ween'ing-ly. (O. E. wës.)

O'ver-work', -wurk, to work beyond one's strength; over-worked' (3 syl.), over-work'-ing.

O'ver-wrought, -rauc, worked too much.
Old English ofer wurc[an], past wurhte, past part. ge-wurkt.
Ovidian, ò.vid.'Iän, in the style of Ovid, the Roman poet.

Ovi- (Latin prefix), egg, pertaining to an egg (òvum, an egg).

Ovicular, ò.wik.'kI.jar, like an egg. (Latin òvum.)

Ovi-duct, the passage for the eggs in animals. Latin ovi- [òvum] ductus, the duct of the egg.

Ovi-ferous, ò.vif.'érus, applied to certain receptacles which receive the eggs after they have been excluded from the ordinary formative organs of the ovum. Latin ovi- [òvum] férens, carrying the eggs.

Ovi-gerous, ò.vig.'gérus, applied to the ciliated plates (beneath the tail of crabs and lobsters) to which the eggs are attached after leaving the oviducts. Latin ovi- [òvum] génères, bearing the eggs.

Ovi-form, egg-shaped. (Latin ovi- [òvum] forma.)

Ovi-parous, ò.vi.'parus, producing young by eggs. Latin ovi- [òvum] pario, I produce young from eggs.

Ovi-posit, -pòz.'it, to lay eggs; ovi-pos'it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ovi-pos'it-ing, ovi-pos'it-or (Rule xxxvii.), the organ by which insects deposit their eggs. Latin ovi- [òvum] posi'tum, to deposit eggs.

Ovi-sac, the egg-bag of crustaceans, &c., the cavity in the ovary containing the ovum. (Lat. ovi-saccus, the egg-sack.)

Ovo. (a Latinised Greek prefix òvön for òb an egg.)

It is prefixed to words derived from the Greek, and in one example to a Latin compound.

Ovoid, ò.'voïd, resembling an egg in shape; ovoid'-al.

Greek ovo- [òon] eidos, like an egg.

Ovo-logy, ò.völ'o.djy, that branch of natural history which treats of eggs. (Gk. ovo- [òon] logos, a treatise on eggs.)

Ovo-viviparous, ò.vö-.vi.vip'árus, applied to those reptiles (like the adder and rattle-snake), produced from eggs hatched in the body, and not by incubation. Latin ovo vī vi paro, I produce [offspring] alive from an egg. It is a clumsy and ill-formed compound.

Ovule, ò.'völ (in Bot.), the seed contained in the ovary. Latin òvum, an egg, with diminutive. French ovicule.

Ovulite, ò.'vool.'ite (should be òolite), a fossil egg. "Ovulite" is a vile hybrid: Latin òvum, Greek lithos (olite is Greek).

Ovum, plu. ova (Latin), ò.'vom, o.'vaht, an egg, &c.


Owe, ò, to be indebted to. Own, to possess.

Owed, ôde, was indebted to. Owned, possessed;

Ow'-ing, ô'-ing, due as a debt. Own'-ing, possessing;

Ow'-er, ô.'er, debtor. Own'-er, possessor, proprietor.
Oh! exclamation of distress or emotion. 0, sign of address.
Ho! exclamation to arrest attention. (Welsh ho! Fr. ho!)
Hoe, ho, an instrument for hoeing. (Fr. houe, v. houer.)

Errors of Speech—

Who owes this? (in a game of forfeits). Who owns this, that is, "Who is the proprietor or owner of this?"
I am not worthy of the wealth I owe [own] (All's Well... 11. 5).
To throw away the dearest thing he owed [owned] (Macbeth 1. 4).
Thou... keep'st me from the house I owe [own] (Com. of Err. III. 1).
The jeweller that owes the ring is sent for (All's Well... v. 3).
All the treasure that thine uncle owes [owns] (King John II. 1).
Thou dost usurp the name thou owest [ownest] (Tempest i. 2).
Bear our hack'd targets like the men that owe them (Ant. & Cleo. iv. 8).

Old Eng. agian. To "owe" is to keep as one's own what is another's.

Owl, oul (to rhyme with cowl), a bird. Howl, to bellow.

Owl-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); owl'ish-ly, owl-like. Owlet, a young owl.


Own, to possess, to be the proprietor of. It follows the possessive pronouns my, your, his, their, thy or thine, her: thus my own, my property; you own, your property; &c.

Owned (1 syl.), own-ing, own-er, own'er-ship.

Old English agen, own, v. agan. The same word as "owe," but now used in a different sense. I owe a debt. I own property. To "own" is to have the ownership; but to "owe" is to have as your own what is due to a creditor, i.e., to be indebted to. (See above, Owe.)

Ox, plu. ox-en, (poss. sing.) ox's; (poss. plu.) oxen's, a steer three years old and upwards intended for slaughter. If without horns it is called a dodged or humbled ox.

"Beast," bovine cattle generally; the beast market.

Bull, fem. cow, the male and female of neat cattle.
Calf, plu. calves, kalif, kaluz, the young of the cow.

Bull-calf, fem. cow-calf. Steer, fem. heifer, the calf up to its third year. Kine, cows as a collective word.

Neat cattle, oxen; neat's foot, neat's tongue, the foot and tongue of oxen prepared for food; neat-herd.

Ox-bow, the yoke for an ox; ox-stall; ox-lip, a flower.

"Oxen" is the only true example left of the old "Saxon" plural.

Old English ox, plu. oxan, after the conquest oxen.

"Cow," Old Eng. ca, plu. cy, corrupted to ky. "Kine" is ky with the suffix -ein (collective), ky-ein, corrupted to kine.


"Oxlip" is a large variety of cowslip, so called because they make their appearance in early spring when the cows go to meadow.

Oxalic acid, oxalic acid, as sid, acid manufactured from sorrel or wood-sawdust. Oxalis, oxalis, the wood-sorrel; oxal'ic.
AND OF SPELLING.

Oxalate, ox.′ā.lāte, a salt of oxalic acid (‐ate denotes a salt from an acid in –ic, or most highly oxidised.)

Latin oxālis, green sorrel (Greek oxus, sour).

Oxide, ox.′ī.de, a compound of oxygen with a base, as oxide of iron (rust). The number of equivalents is designated by the Greek prefixes prot-, deut-, trit-, &c., as protoxide, deuteroxide, tritoxide, if saturated peroxide: thus

Protoxide of A, one equivalent of oxygen with one of A.
Deuteroxide of A, two equivalents of oxygen with one of A.
Tritoxide of A, three equivalents of oxygen with one of A.

Oxid-able, ox.′ā.dā.b′l, capable of being made an oxide.

Oxid-ate, ox.′ā.dā.tē, to convert into an oxide; oxidat-ed (R. xxxvi.), oxidat-ing (R. xix.), oxidat-or (R. xxxvii.).

Oxidation, ox.′ā.day′-shān, union with oxygen.

Oxid-ise, ox.′ā.dī.zē, to convert into an oxide; oxidised (3 syl.), oxidis-ing; oxidis-able, ox.′ā.dī′.zā.b′l; oxidis-er.

Greek oxus, sour, with ‐ide, which denotes a base.

Oxygen, ox.′ē.jēn, a gas which gives to air its power of supporting respiration and combustion. In combination with hydrogen it becomes water, with minerals a solid.

Oxygenate, ox.ī.de′.gā.tē, to cause to combine with oxygen; oxygenat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), oxygenat-ing (Rule xix.), oxygenat-or (Rule xxxvii.). Oxygenous, ox.ī.de′.nē.s.

Oxygenise, ox.ī.de′.nī.zē, to imbue with oxygen; oxygenised (1 syl.), oxygenis-ing (Rule xix.); oxygenis-er, that which oxygenises; oxygenis-able, ox.ī.de′.nē′.zā.b′l.

Greek oxus genmaō, I make acids. This word was devised by Lavoisier, but it has two objections: (1) not all compounds of oxygen are acid; and (2) acidity is not in all cases due to oxygen.

Oxy-hydrogen, ‐hī′.dī.rē.jēn, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen used in the oxyhydrogen microscope and blowpipe.

Oxymel, ox.′ē.mēl, a mixture of vinegar and honey.

Greek oxus malē, acid and honey.

Oxymoron, ox.′ē.mō′.rōn, a figure of speech in which one word or part of a word seems irreconcilable with the other, as brass shoe-horn, iron mile-stone, cruel kindness, &c.

Greek oxumbrōn (oxus morbōs), pointedly foolish, a paradox.

Oxyopia, ox.′ē.ō′.pi.āh, preternaturally acute vision.

Greek oxupōia (oxus ὁπός), sharp eye-sight.

Oxyphone, ox.′ē.fō.nē, great shrillness of voice. (Gk. oxus phōné.)

Oyer, o′.yēr, a hearing or trial of law-suits (to hear).

Oyer and terminer, a commission to those addressed to hear and determine the causes submitted to them.

Norman French oyer, to hear; Latin audire, to hear.
Oyes! oyes! oyes! The introductory cry of an official to call
silence and attention as the court is about to open busi-
ness. Bellmen or town-cryers use the same form.
Norman French oyez, hear ye, hearken (Latin audire, to hear).
Oyster, ois'ter, a shell-fish; oyster-ling, a little oyster (-ling
dim.); oyster-bed; oyster-patty, plu. patties, pü't.tiz;
oyster-shell; oyster-catcher, a bird allied to the plover;
oyster-green, the vegetation which grows on oysters.
Old Eng. ostre; Lat. ostréum; Gr. ostréon. (The “y” is abnormal.)

Ozanna, o.zee'nah, a fetid ulcer in the nose.
Latin ozanna, a cancer in the nose; Greek οὐσανά (οὐσένε
cancer). Ozokerite, oz.o.ké'rit (not ozök'.ë.rit), a mineral resin made
into candles. (Greek οξό δέρμα, I smell [like] wax.)
Ozone, o.zöne', the odour of electricity, supposed to be an allo-
tropic modification of oxygen; ozonised (3 syl.)
Ozonometer, o.zönö'm.ë.ter, an instrument for measuring
the amount of ozone in the atmosphere; ozonom'etry.
Greek οξό, I smell. We might introduce the word Oze, fetid breath.

Pace (1 syl.), a step, to step; paced (1 syl.); pac-ing (Rule xix.),
päse'-ing; pac-er, päse'er. At a great pace, very fast.
Latin passus; Greek πατό, I tread.
Pacha, pā.shah', a Turkish vicerey or provincial governor;
pacha-lic, pā.shaw'.lik, prince or government of a
pacha. Three-tailed pacha, a pacha of the highest class,
so called from his standard which is decorated with three
horsetails. A two-tailed pacha, a pacha of the second
order. (Persian pa'di shah, father protector.)
Pachy-, pack'.- (Greek prefix) nouns, thick (pachus, thick).
Pachy-carpous, pack'.i-kar'pus, having a thick pericarp.
Greek pachus [pachus] karpos, thick fruit or pericarp.
Pachy-dermata, pack'.i-der'mat.a, an order of animals,
like the elephant, noted for their thick skins; pachy-
derm, one of the pachy-dermata; pachy-der'matous.
Greek pachus [pachus] dorma, thick skin.
Pachy-pteris, pa.kip'.të.ris, a genus of fossil ferns.
Greek pachus [pachus] pteris, ferns [with] thick [rigid leaflets].

Pacific Ocean, pas'if'ik ơ.shun, the ocean between Asia and
America; pacific, peaceful; pacifically, pas'if'.këlly.
Pacification, pas'if'.käf'.shun; pacificat'or (R. xxxvii.)
Pacify, päs'if.ë, to appease; pacifies, päs'if.i.fëz; pacified,
päs'if.id; pacifi'er, pacify-ing, pacificatory, päs'if'.-
Pack, a bundle, to tie up in a bundle; packed, pakt; pack'ing, pack'-er, pack'-age (age, a collection).

Pack-let, a small pack (-et dim.), a packet-boat;

Pack-horse, a horse formerly employed for carrying “pack-ets” or bundles of goods; pack-man, a huckster, a pedlar.

Pack-ice, a collection of large pieces of floating ice.

Pack'-ing-case; pack-saddle, a saddle suited for carrying packs or loads; pack-sheet, a coarse cloth for packing.

Pack-thread, -thrèd, a strong thread for sewing up packs.

Pack'-ing-needle, a needle for sewing up packs or bales.

Germ. pack, pack-nadel, pack-sattel; Lat. pango, supine pactum.

Pack'-wax (not pax'-wax), a large tendon in the neck of animals.

Greek pachus, thick or tough; Old English weax, wax.

Pact, a contract; paction, pak'.shun; paction-al. Packed, v.s.

Latin pactum, a bargain (v. paciscor, pactus sum, to agree).

Pād, a soft saddle, a cushion, a robber, to stuff with padding;

padd'-ed (Rule xXxi.), padd'ing (Rule i.), padd'-er.

Foot-pad, a highwayman; a pad horse, an easy-paced horse.

"Pad" (padding), O. E. pād. "Pad" (a robber), pāad or pæth, a road.

Paddle, pād'd'l, a short oar, to play in the water with hands and feet; paddled, pād'd'l'd; paddling, padd'ler; paddle-box, the cover of the paddle-wheels of a steam-packet;

paddle-boards, -bôrds, flat boards placed round a water-wheel; paddle-staff, an instrument for clearing a plough-share; paddle-wheel. (German paddeln.)

Paddock, a small enclosed park, a frog or toad; paddock stool.

"Paddock" (a field), O. E. pearroc. "Paddock" (a toad), O. E. pād or pāda.

Padd'y, an Irishman. (Patrick, patron saint of Ireland.)

Padelion, pah'-de.lion, the plant lion's-foot. (Fr. pas de lion.)

Padisha, palt'.de.shah, the shah of Persia (pad shah).

Padlock, a portable lock, to fasten with a padlock; pad'-locked, -lōkt; pad'-lock-ing. (Old Eng. pāad loc, a road lock.)

Pean, pē'.an, a song of triumph. Pe'ón, an Indian foot-soldier.

"Pean," the darter (pāio, to strike), hence Apollo, and hence a hymn to Apollo. "Pean" is also the mythological name of the physician of the gods (pavo, I make [diseases] cease).

"Pean," same as pawn in chess; Fr. pion; Sansk. pād, a foot, pad-on (pā'on), so Fr. "pion," pied-on (pi-on), our path (for the foot).

Pagan, pay'.g'n, a heathen; pa'gan-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); pagan-ism, -ism.

Paganise (R. xxxii.), pay'.gān.ize, to reduce to heathenism; pa'ganised (3 syl.), paganis-ing (R. xix.), pay'.gān.ize.ing.

Old Eng. paganise (Sommer, Dict. Saxon); Latin paganus, a villager. Because villagers remained "heathens" long after Christianity had been adopted in cities and large towns.
Page (1 syl.), one side of a leaf, a boy attendant, to number pages; paged (1 syl.), pag-ing (Rule xix.), pāge’-ing.

Pagination, pādg’.nay”-shān; paginal, pādg’.zhūl.

“Page” (of a leaf), Latin pāgīna. “Page” (a boy), French page, Ital. paggio, corrupted from the Greek pāis, gen. pāidos, a child.

Pageant, pādg’.n’t, a gorgeous show; pag’eant-ry, pādg’.zhūn.trī.

Latin pēgma, a stage for scenic exhibitions. The “pēgmānīs” were gladiatorial shows exhibited on the pēgma (Greek pēgma).

Pagoda, pā.gō’-dah, a Hindū temple containing an idol, a summer-house built in imitation of a Hindū pagoda.

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Pailful, pāl. pailfuls (not pailsful). Two or three pailfuls means a “pailful” repeated twice or thrice; but two or three pails-full means two or three pails all full.


“Pall” (a doxy), pālīnd, one clothed in patches.

“Pail,” Old English pāl; Latin pallīnum, a cloak.

Paillasse, the French spelling of our corrupt form paliassa (q.v.)


Pains, trouble; pains’-taking, pains’-taker. To take pains.

Pain-toy, entire, one who pains, a rope for mooring a boat or ship. Painters’ colic, a disease to which house-painters are liable. (French panto, Latin pictum.)

Paint, a pigment, to use a pigment; paint’-ed. (Rule xxxvi.), paint’-ing. Paint’-er, one who paints, a rope for mooring a boat or ship. Painters’ colic, a disease to which house-painters are liable. (French peinte, Latin pictum.)

Pair, Pare, Pear, all pāre. Par, equal. Pār, a young salmon.

Pair, a couple, two articles or parts essential to a complete whole, to match; paired (1 syl.), pair’-ing.

Pairing-time, springtime when birds pair together.

Pairing-off, two members of opposite opinions agreeing to absent themselves when a vote is to be taken.

(Pair was originated in the time of Cromwell.)

§ Pare, to peel. (Fr. parer, to dress, to pare horses’ hoofs.

Pear, pāre, a fruit. (Old English peru or pera.)
Par, pair, equal. (Latin par.)

I. Pairs have no sing. numb. when the two parts which constitute a pair are joined and act together; but when each article is independent, it may be spoken of in the sing. numb.: Thus clippers, lemon-squeezer, nippers, nut-crackers, pilers, scissors, shears, spectacles, tongs, tweezers, &c. Drawers (clothing), stays, trousers, &c., have no sing. numb.; but blankets, boots, brackets, curtains, gloves, hinges, mittens, sheets, shoes, stockings, &c., consist of two separate articles "paired," and one of the pair is spoken of in the sing. numb.


Pair, two articles which go in "pairs," being either naturally or artificially necessary to make a complete whole, two articles which match or act reciprocally: as 
- A pair of clippers, nippers, nut-crackers, tongs, &c.
- A pair of drawers, stays, trousers; &c.
- A pair of brackets, coach-horses, decanters, nerves, ponies, vases, &c.
- A pair of doves, owls, sole, &c.

Couple, two articles of the same sort, but not necessarily pairs: as 
- A couple of dogs, ducks, eggs, rabbits, woodcocks, &c.

Brace, a sportsman's term for two heads of game: as 
- A brace of birds, hares, partridges, pheasants, snipes, wild ducks; also a brace of carp, greyhounds, pistols, &c.

§ Two persons betrothed are a young couple, but man and wife are a married pair.

We say a brace of hares (game), but a couple of rabbits.
A brace of carp, a pair of sole, and a couple of fish generally.
A couple of dogs; but a pair of greyhounds.
A couple of glasses or bottles, but a pair of decanters.
A couple of shelves; but a pair of brackets.
A couple or two pillow-slips, but a pair of sheets and blankets.
A couple or two brooms, but a pair of hair-brushes.

iii. Pair, Couple, Brace, Leash, Dozen, Score, Gross, &c., are not to be used in the plural number when two or more of these "collectives" are referred to: thus 
Two pair (not pairs) of shoes.
Two couple (not couples) of rabbits.
Two brace (not braces) of birds.
Two leash (not leashes) of partridges.
Two dozen (not dozens) of eggs, or two dozen eggs.
Twenty score (not scores) of sheep.

Pāl, a doxy (contraction of paliard, a born beggar).

A paliard is "one that goeth in a patched cloke, and his doxy [who] goeth in like apparel." Fraternity of Vagabondes, 1575. Hamblet (1608) gives paliardize, dirtiness, shabbliness.

Palace, pāl. Pallas, Minerva. Palliase, a "straw" mattress.

Palace, pāl.ēs, the mansion of a sovereign or prelate; palatial, pāl.ē.tēl, grand-like a palace.

Palace court, the domestic court of the British sovereigns for offences committed by any of the royal domestics.

(Palace-yard, the yard or drive before a palace.

"Palace," a dwelling on the Palatine Hill of Rome, where Augustus built his mansion, and Nero his "Golden House" or palatium.

"Pallas" (Minerva), from palla, a maiden (Hemsterhuis).

"Palliase," a corrupt form of the French paillese (paille, straw).
Paladin, pāl′.a.dīn, one of the twelve knights which formed the
coterie of Charlemagne, corresponding to the table-knights of
King Arthur, a dignitary of the Byzantine palace.

Par corruption de palatin, du Lat. palatinus, an inmate of the
palace; German paladin; Italian paladino.

Paleo-, pa′.le.o- (Greek prefix), ancient, prehistoric, extinct.
In some examples the termination -eo- is wholly or
partly incorporated with the word joined on.

Palaechninus, plu′.ni, pa′.le.ki′.nēs, a fossil sea-urchin (coal
measures); palaxchinidae, pa′.le.ki′.nē.ī.de, the genus.

Greek palaion echinos, ancient sea-urchin (idex, a family or group).

Paleo-cyon, pa′.le.o.′si′.ōn, a genus of extinct dogs or wolves.

Greek palai- [palaio] kūn, ancient dog.

Paleo-gean, pa′.le.o.′dje′.an, pertaining to the “pre-
Ad‘amic” period of the earth. (Gk. palaios, ge the earth.)

Paleo-graphy, pa′.le.og′.rā.fy, the art of deciphering
the ancient inscriptions and writings; palaeographic,
-grāf′-ik; palaeo-graphical, -grāf′.i.kāl; palaeo-graphist,
pa′.le.og′.rā.fist; palaeographer, pa′.le.og′.rā.fer.

Greek palai- [palaio] graphē, ancient writing.

Paleo-lithic, pa′.le.o.-līth′.ik, applied to the pre-historic
stone period. (Gk. palaios lithos, ancient stone [period].)

Paleo-logy, pa′.le.og′.lā.jy, the science and knowledge of
antiquities; palaeologist. (Greek palaios logos.)

Paleo-onticus, pa′.le.o.-on′.īkūs, a genus of fossil fishes
found in the Carboniferous and Permian formations.

Greek palai- [palaio] Latin oniscus, a wood-louse.

Paleo-ontology, pa′.le.ont′.ō.jy, that part of geology
which treats of fossil plants and animals; palaeontological,
pa′.le.ont′.ō.lō.gē.ī.kūl; palaeontologist, le.ōnt′.ō.lō.′.ō.jī.st.

Greek palai- [palaio] onta logos, treatise on ancient existences.

Paleo-phytology, pa′.le.ϕī.tōl′.ō.jy, that branch of paleon-
tology which treats of fossil plants and vegetables.

Greek palai- [palaio] phytōn logos, treatise on ancient plants.

Paleo-saurus, plu′. sauri, pa′.le.o.-saw′.rūs, the ancient
saurian, an extinct reptile found in the Permian strata.

Greek palai- [palaio] sauroi, the ancient lizard.

Paleo-siren, pa′.le.o.-si′.ren, a fossil reptile of the Lower
Permian, resembling the salamander.

Greek palai- [palaio] seirēn, an ancient siren or mermaid.

Paleo-salax, pa′.le.ōs′.pā.lāx, a fossil of the mole type.

Greek palai- [palaio] salax, an ancient mole.

Paleo-Therium, plu′. -theria, pa′.le.o.-thē′.ri.ēm, -ri.āh, a
fossil thick-skinned genus of animals resembling tapirs.

Greek palai- [palaio] therion, an ancient wild animal.
AND OF SPELLING.

Palæo-xylon, *pa.lė.ō.Ξx"-ί.λον*, a fossil tree-stump in the coal-measures. (Greek *palaion*, ancient tree-stump.)

Palæo-zoic, *pa.lė.o-ζo'-ί.κ* (not -ζoik, 1 syl.), applied to the lowest and oldest of the three great fossiliferous strata.

*From the New Red Sandstone downwards to the azoit rocks.*


• Palæo-zoology, "Palæo-zo-o-djy" (not *-zoo'.tō.djy*), that branch of geology which treats of fossil remains.

Greek *palaion logos*, a treatise on ancient living animals.

Palæotology, *pal.a.ti.o-djy*, the sciences which explains the causes of the changes in the past conditions of the earth; palæotological, *pal.a.ti.o-log"-ί.κιλ*; palæotologist, *pal.a.ti.o-djist*, one skilled in palæotology.

Greek *palaiautos aitia logos*, a treatise on ancient causes.

Palæoichthyology, *pal.a.ι.θi.-o.djy*, that part of palæontol'ogy which treats of fossil fishes; palæoichthy-ol'ogist.

Greek *palaioi ichthus logos*, a treatise on ancient fishes.

Palæstra, *pal.a.estrα*, a school in Greece for athletic exercises.

Greek *palaistra*, the wrestling-school (*palaiaid*, to wrestle).

Palæanquin, "Palæan'.keen"', a Chinese and Indian litter.

French *palæanquin*; Spanish *palæanquin*; Hindu. *palakee*, a litter.

Pal'ant, the line of demarcation for vagrants.

Somner, in his *Dict. Sax.*, gives the word *palant* as equivalent to "palace, but the "Palant of Chichester" is not near the palace, and never was connected with it. It is probably the place where *vagrants* were stopped, not being allowed to pass beyond it into the town. Latin *palantes*, vagrants, v. *pah1ri*, to wander.

Palargonium (no such word). *See Pelargonium.*


Palate, *päl'.āt*, the roof of the mouth, the organ of taste.

Palatable, "Palatable. *päl'.āt.ā.ē.ē*; agreeable to the taste; pal'atably, pal'atability; pal'atal, uttered by aid of the palate.

Of consonants, the *throat letters* or "gutturals" are k, q, ch = k.

The "palatals," or those formed at the mouth-roof, are j, ch (soft).

The tongue letters or "linguals" are sh, zh.

The *teeth letters* or "dentals" are t, d, th, dh.

The *lip letters* or "labials" are p, b, j, v.

Pallet, "Pallet. *päl'.lēt*, a low small bed. (Fr. *paille*, straw, with dim.)

Palette, "Palette. *päl'.ēt*, a painter's colour-board. (French *palette*.)

"Palate," Latin *pälatum* (Greek *pado*, Latin *pasco*, to feed).

Palatial, "Palatial. *päl'.lā.ē.ē*šé.ē*; becoming a palace. (See Palace.)

Palatine, "Palatine, the "palace-greave" (of Chester, Durham, or Lancaster), who held his court in a royal palace.

Palatinate, "Palatinate, the province of a palatine.

Latin *pälatinus*, belonging to the *pälatium* or royal palace,
Palaver, *pa.lah'vor*, soft sawder, to carry; palavered, *pa.lah'-verd*; palaver-ing, *pa.lah'ver-ing*.

Portug. *palavra*, talk, *palabra*, wordy promises. (Not Fr. *parler* posts.)

Pale, wan, a stake, scope. Pail, a water bucket. Pal. Pall.

Pāle (1 syl.), without colour, to turn pale; paled (1 syl.), pāl'-ing (Rule xix.), pāl'-ly, pāl'-ness, pāl'-ish (ish added to adj., is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); pāl-ale; (comp.) pāk'-er, (super.) pāk'-est. Pallor.

Pallid, *pāl.lid*; pal'lid-ly, pal'lid-ness.

Paling, pāy'ling, a barrier of pales; paled-in, enclosed.

Pail, a water-bucket. (Welsh *pael*.)

Pāl, a female companion, a doxy. (Arch. *paliard*, a beggar.)

A *paliard* is one who goes about in a patched cloak, hence *paliardise*, dirtiness, shabbiness (Hamblot, 1668, p. 181).

Pall (of a coffin). Old English *pāl*, Latin *pallium*.

"Pāle" (wan), Latin *paliātus*, v. *palleo*.

"Pāle" (a stake), Old Eng. *pāl*; Latin *pālus*: Greek *passōs*.

"Pāle" (scope), as within the *pale* of my observation, means the part "staked out," the "enclosure," the "field of my observation."

Paletot, *pāl.tō* (not *pāl.cētō*), a light overcoat (French).


Palette, *pāl'.āt*, a painter's colour-board; palette-knife, *nife*.

To set the palette, to put on it the colours required for use.

Pallet, *pāl'.let*, a low mean bed. (Fr. *paille*, straw, with dim.)

Palate, *pāl'.āt*, the roof of the mouth. (Latin *pālātum*.)

"Palette," French *palette* (Latin *pāla*, a shovel, with diminutive).

Palfrey, *pāl*. palfreys (not *pālfries*, Rule xlv.), a lady's horse.

French *pālerfroy* (3 syl.): Low Latin *pālōs* or *pālōs*; Latin *phalēre*, horse trappings; a horse with trappings.

Pal-ichthyology, *pāl.tik'.θiθ'.al-o.gy*, that part of *palaeontol'ogy* which treats of fossil fishes; *pal-ichthyologist*, -sist.

Greek *palaios ichthus logos*, a treatise on ancient fishes.

Palin- (Greek prefix), again. Written *pāl*- in "palilogy," and *palim*- in "palimpsest." (Greek *pāl*, again.)

Pal-i-logy, *pāl.i-.dʒi'.dʒi*, the repetition of a word or phrase to increase its force, as *very* *very* *good*, *too* *too* *bad*.

Greek *pālēn logos*, a word [uttered] again.

Palim-pest, *pāl-.imp.pest*, a parchment, which after partial erasure, has been written over a second time.

Latin *palimpsestos*, a tablet which can be written on often. (Greek *pālēn pead*, to rub-out again and again.)

Palin-drome, a verse or word which reads backwards and forwards the same, as madam or *madam* I’m Adam.

Greek *pālēn drōnos*, a running [one way and] again [the other way].

Palin-genesis, *pāl.in-.djē.nee-.sē.ah*, regeneration; *palin-genesis*, *pāl.in-.djēn-.ē.sis*, the repetition of creation,
The Orientals maintain that the inhabitants of the earth have been utterly exterminated and re-created over and over again. (Greek παλιν γένεσις, creation anew.)

**Palin-ode, παλινοδόء, a poetical retractation; palin-odist, παλινοδίστ, a poetical retractation.**

Greek παλιν δόء, a retracting ode. Stesichoros, the Greek poet, was struck blind by the Dioscuri for writing a satire on Helen, but was restored his sight on writing a palinode.

**Palisade. Palisading. Railing. Hedge. Fence.**

Palisade, παλίσα, a barrier of strong pointed stakes for fortification. Thick ornamental iron railings.

Palisading, παλίσαδινγ (a collective noun). Palisado, παλίσαδος, a stockade.

Palisade, to enclose with palisades; palisadio, (Rule xxxvi.), palisading, (Fr. palisade, Span. palisado.)

**Palisading, Palisade, Palace.**

Paling, παλέλινγ, a fence of trim lath wood round a park or garden, or before a house, an iron fence less pretentious than a palisading. **Pole or paling,** a single stake.

A park paling, not palisading. (Latin pālus, a stake.)

Railing, a road or field defence of vertical bars supported by posts some five or six feet apart, the vertical bars to which palings are fastened top and bottom.

A rail or railing, a single bar. **(Welsh rhail.)**

**Palisading, paling, and railing are the collective terms of palisade, pale, and rail, but the latter two are used indifferently.**

Hedge, a fence of earth banked up and planted. Hedging, making or repairing a hedge. (Old English hege.)

Fence, any of the above, or a brick wall, a close hoarding, or an enclosure by iron or wooden hurdles, to prevent cattle from straying and to protect fields from outsiders. Fencing (a collective noun), making or mending a fence. Latin defensio, a defence (de jendo, to keep off).

**Pall, paval. Paul, a man's name. Pawle. Poll. Pāl.**

Pall, παλλ, a cloth cover for a coffin. (O. E. pāll, Lat. pallium.)

Pall, to clog; palled (1 syl.), palling. (Welsh pall.)

Paul, a man's name. (Latin Paulus.)

Pawl, a bar to prevent the recoil of a windlass. (Welsh pawl.)

Pōll, a head, to vote. (Dutch polle, the head.)

Pāl, a doxy. (Archaic pāliard, a ragged beggar, see Pal.)

Pall-mall, pell mell, in a disorderly manner.

"Pall-mall," from the game so called. The palle is an iron ball, and the maul or mall a little mallet for striking it.
Palladium, *päl.la·yi·di·um*, a safeguard. (Greek *Pallas*.)

The *palladium* was a wooden statue of Pallas (Minerva) said to have dropped from heaven. It was believed that Troy would continue secure so long as this statue remained in the city.

Pallet, Palette, Palate, Palliate, Pilate, Pilot.

Pallet, *päl·lēt*, a low mean bed, properly of straw.
French *paille*, straw, with diminutive; Latin *pala*, straw or chaff.
Palette, *päl·lē.t*, a painter’s planchette or colour board.
French *palette*, diminutive of Latin *palla*, a shovel.
Palate, *päl·lē.t*, the roof of the mouth, the organ of tasting.
Latin *palatium* (Greek *pao*, Latin *paso*, to eat or feed).
Palliate, *päl·i·ate*, to excuse, to extenuate. (See Palliate.)
Pilate, a man’s name. Pilot of a ship. (Latin *pilōsus*.)

Palliasse, Mattress, Matras, Sommier, Palace, Pallas.

Palliasse, *päl·la·s*, a straw under-mattress.
Corruption of Fr. *pallasse*, from *paille*, Lat. *pala*, straw, chaff.
§ Mattress, *māt·trēs*, a “bed” stuffed with horse-hair, flock, wool, alva, &c., but not with feathers. (Welsh *matras*.)
Matress, *māt·rēs*, a cucurbit. (Fr. *matras*, Lat. *matrācium*.)
Sommier, *si·mē·e·r*, a spring mattress.
French *sommier*, *sommeil*, sleep (Lat. *somnus*, Greek *hupnos*).
§ Palace, *pāl·ace*, a regal mansion. (Latin *palliatum*.)
Pallas, *pāl·la·s*, the Greek Minerva (*palla*, a maiden).

Palliate, *pāl·i·ate*, to excuse, to extenuate; *palli·at·ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *palli·ating*; palliative, *pāl·li·a·tiv* (double l).
Palliation, *pāl·li·a·ti·o·n*, extenuation, excuse.
Latin *palliāre*, supine *palliātum* to cloak, (*pallium*, a cloak).
Pall-mall, *pell-mell* (not *paul maul*), a game with ball and mallet.
The iron ball is the *palle*, and *mall* is the mallet to strike it with.
Pallor, *pāl·lor*, paleness. Palmer, *pāl·er*, comp. of Pale (q.v.)
Palm, *palm*, a tree, the inside of the hand between the wrist and the fingers, to pass off by imposition; palmed (1 syl.), *palm′ing*. Palmy, *pah′my*, prosperous.

Palmar, Palmer, Palm Sunday, the next before Easter.
Talmar, *pah′mar*, pertaining to the hand or to a palm;
Palmer, *pah′mer*, a pilgrim, so called from his carrying a palm-branch in sign of his expedition;
Palmer-worm, *pah′mer wurm*, a caterpillar.
So called from Latin *palmes*, the shoots of trees, which it devours.
(In the following the “v” is pronounced.)
Palmaceous (R. lxvi.), *palm·ay·shās*, pertaining to palm-trees.
Palmary, *pāl·mar·i·ry*, pertaining to palm-trees.
Palmate, *pʌlˈmæt*te, (in Botany) a leaf resembling a human hand with the fingers stretched apart; *palmar*ted.

Palma Christi, *pʌlˈmɑː.hriːsˈtiː*, the castor-oil plant. Supposed to have afforded the "palm branches strawed by the way" when Christ rode in triumph to Jerusalem.

Palmacite, *pʌlˈme.ʃaɪt*, fossil palms (-ite, a fossil).

Palmiferous, *pʌlˈmɪfərəs*, bearing palms. (Latin *ferō*.)

Palmistry, *pʌlˈmɜːstri*, telling fortunes by the lines of the hand; *pal'mister*, one skilled in palmistry.

"Palm" (of the hand), Old English *folme* or *folm*; Latin *palma*.

"Palm" (a tree), Old English *palm*, *palm-twig*, *palm-sunman-deg*, *palm-voice*, *palm week*; Latin *palma*; Greek *bálamē*.

Palmati- (a prefix used in Bot.) Latin *palmātus*, marked like or resembling a man’s hand.

Palmati-fid, *pʌlˈmæt.iˈfid*, a leaf like a man’s hand, with the indentations not more than half-way to the base.


Palmati-partite, *pʌlˈmæt.ipərtˈtɪt*, a similar leaf with much deeper clefts. (Latin *partitus*, divided.)

Palmetto, *pʌlˈmɛt.to*, a West Indian palm-tree. (Latin *palma*.)

Palmine, *pʌlˈmɛn*, a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil; palmic acid, *pʌlˈmɪk ˈæsˈsid*, obtained from palmine.

Palm-i-ped, web-footed; palmipeds, an order of web-footed birds.


Palmistry, *pʌlˈmɜːstri*., fortune-telling by the hand. (See Palm.)


Palpation, *pʌlˈpætən*.t̩n, the act of feeling, perception by touch; but palpitation, *pʌlˈpi.tən*.t̩n, is a throbbing.

Latin *palpātīs*, *palpātiō* (palpāre, to feel, to touch).

Palpitate, *pʌlˈpɪtət*, to pant; pal’pitat-ed, pal’pitat-ing.

Palpitation, *pʌlˈpi.tən*.t̩n, throbbing [of the heart]; but palpation, *pʌlˈpay*.t̩n, is perception by touch.

Latin *palperātio*, *palperāre* (Greek *pallo*, to toss about the arms).

Palsgrave, *fem.* *palsgravine*, *pɔləzˌgrævən*, *pɔləzˌgrævən*, a nobleman who has the superintendence of a royal palace.

Germ. *palsgraf*, *palsgrafn* (contraction of Lat. *pālātium*graf).


Latin *pāralōsis*; Greek *pāralōsis* (para luo, thoroughly loose).

Palter, *pɔlˈte.r*, to tamper; paltered, *pɔlˈte.ɜrd*; palter-ing.

Palter-er, *pɔlˈte.ɜr*er. (Gk. *sphálō*, Lat. *fallō*, to falter.)
Paltry, worthless, contemptible; paltri-ness, paltri-ly (R. xi.)
Swed. palta, a rag; Norse pialt, piallet, ragged, pialtorn, a rag-fair.
Pām, knave of clubs, the highest or "palm" card in 5-card loo.
Pampas, pām'pās. Pamp'ers, feeds on dainties.
Pampas (Peru.), the vast treeless plains of South America.
Pamp'er, to indulge, to feed on dainties; pam'pered (2 syl.), pam'per-ing, pam'per-er. (Flem. pamborato, highly fed.)
Pamphlet, pām'fiślet, a small book stitched together.
Pamphlet-er, pām'fiś.teer', a writer of pamphlets; pamphleteer-ing, writing and publishing pamphlets.
Dutch pamphier, paper; Span. papeleta, a memorandum. Halliwell gives pamphlet A-N, where "filet" is probably from flūm, thread, and our hybrid would mean paper [sewn] with thread.
Pān, a vessel for holding milk and for other domestic uses.
Pan'ful, plu. panfuls (not pansful), pan-cake. (O. E. paune.)
Pan- (Greek prefix), all, the god Pan.
Pan-acea, pān'ā.sē.ah, a universal medicine.
Greek panakeia (pan akēmai, I cure all); Latin panāca.
Pan-creatium, pān.krē.tē.um, a trial of strength; pancreatic, pan.krē.tē.ik, athletic; pancreat'ical, pancreatical-ly.
Greek pan krētos, all bodily-strength.
Pan-creas, pān.krē.as, a fleshy gland of the stomach; pan.creat'ic, -kre.āt'ik. (Greek pan krēs, all flesh.)
Pandean, pan.de'can, pertaining to the god Pan; pand'ean-pipes, a musical instrument of graduated reeds.
Pan'-de ct, a cyclopædia. Pandects, a digest of the Roman laws compiled under the emperor Justinian.
Latin pandecta: Greek pan dekhōmai, I teach all [the laws].
Pan-dem'ic, incident to a whole population.
Greek pan-de'mos, common or accessible to all.
Pan-de'monium, -de.mō.ni.um, "the high capital of Satan and his peers"—Milton. (Gk. pan daīmone, every demon.)
Pan'der, to minister to the selfish passions of others; pandered, pan'dered; pan'der-ing, pan'der-er.
From Pand'arous, in the story of "Troilus and Cressida."
Pandiculate, pān'di.k'.u.late, to yawn and stretch; pandic'ulat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pandic'ulat-ing (Rule xix.)
Pandication, pān'di.k'.u.lay'.shun, gaping and stretching.
Latin pandiculat'tio, pandiculā'ti, to gap and stretch.
Pandora, pān.dō'rāh, a woman on whom all the deities of Greece bestowed a gift. Pandor'a's box, a casket in which all the ills of life were shut up, when Pandora peeped in all the ills flew out, but she slammed down the lid just in time to prevent the escape of hope.
Aim. OF SPELLING.

Pane, a square of glass. Pains, trouble. Pain, ailment.

"Pane," Latin panneus, a patch; French panneau, a pane or panel.
"Pain," Old English pín, v. pin[an]; Latin poena, punishment.

Panegyric, pä'n.e.gir'rik (not pä'n.e.gér'rik), eulogy; panegyrical, pä'n.e.gir'ri.kál; panegyrical-ly.
Panegyrize (Rule xxxiii.), pä'n.e.gir'reeze, to eulogise; panégyrized (4 syl.), panégýrizz-ing (Rule xix.)
Panegyrist, pä'n.e.gir'rist, a eulogiser.

Greek panégýrìkos, panégýrize (pas agóra, the whole assembly), to address a national assembly, to praise a public character.

Panel, pä'n.él (not pännel), a schedule of the names of a jury, the jury, a thin board set in a wooden frame, a compartment of wainscot, to panel; panelled, pä'n.él.d; pan'ell-ing (Rule iii.); panel-less; pane-less (2 syl.)
To impan'el a jury, to enter their names on a parchment schedule. This is done by the sheriff.

Low Lat. panellum, Fr. pan with dim., Lat. panus, a patch, Gk. pénôs.

Pang, a paroxysm. (O. E. pang, venom or pyng[an], to prick.)
Panhellenic, pä'n.hel'linik (not pä'n.hel'ленik), pertaining to all Greece; panhellenism, pä'n.hel'linizm; panhellenist, pä'n.hel'linist (not pan'hel'ленist).
The introduction of "h" in the middle of Greek words is abnormal, except when a letter can be changed into its corresponding aspirate, as p into ph. In Greek these words are spelt πανελλήρικος, πανελλήπνες, &c., not πανέλλήρικος, πανελλήπνες.

Panic, pä'n.élk, a sudden and unaccountable terror; panic-struck, seized with a sudden and causeless terror.

Herodotus says that the god Pan assisted the Athenians at Marathon by striking causeless fear into the hearts of the Persians. Theon says that Pan, by blowing into a sea-horn, struck terror into the hearts of the giants when they warred against heaven. Another tale is that during the Indian expedition of Bacchus, one of his generals named Pan performed substantially the feat of Gideon (Judg. vii. 18-21).

Panicle, pä'n.tk'l, (in Bot.) a catkin, a tuft of flowers or seeds. Compact panicle, the seeds close together, as in maize.
Divar'icated panicle, the seeds wide apart, as in oats.
Spiked panicle, the seeds spiked, as in barley.
Paniced, with flowers in panicles and bunches (golden rod).
Latin pán'tkla, a spool of yarn, diminutive of pánus, a quill of yarn.
Gk. pénion, the panicle of the pine, willow, oak, ash, alder, hazel, &c. In the oak and hazel the male flowers only are in catkins.

Panification, pä'n.t.k.f.ka'y.shün, conversion of dough into bread.
Panivorous, pä'n.uv'oróús, subsisting on bread.
Latin pánis,ficto [ficto], I make bread; pánis vórō, I eat bread.

Pannade, pä'n.nad'ə, a prance or curvet. (Fr. panader, to strut.)
("Pannado" would be better with a single n.)
Pannage, pān'.age, the acorns and beech-nuts which swine pick up in woods, duty paid for the "run" of swine in a wood. (The double n is an error from the notion that "pan" is the simple.)

Low Latin panagain or panagain; French pannage. Lat. pānis, Gk. panos, food (v. pao Gk., pasco Lat. [perf. past]).

Pannier, pān'.yer, a wicker-basket slung over a horse or donkey. French pannier, Latin panarium, for carrying bread. (The double n is an error from the notion that "pan" is the simple.)

Pannikin, pān'.ni.kin (corruption of pankin), a small pan.

Pan-, pano- (Greek prefix), all, Pan (continued from p. 792).

Pano-phobia, pān'.o.fō'.hē.ah, panic-fear. Greek pān, gen. pānos phobos, fear of Pan or fear from Pan.

Pan-oply, pān'.o.ply, complete armour (Rule 1xx.) (According to our general plan of expressing the Greek aspirate with an "h," this word should be panhoply.)

Greek pān hoplon, pan hoplia; Latin panoplia.

Pan-opticon, pān'.o.p'tl.kōn, a sort of polytechnic institution. Greek pān optimat, [a place where] I see everything.

Panorama, pān'.o раh'.mah, a large painting drawn gradually over a roller and exhibiting a succession of views; panoramic.

(According to our general plan of expressing the Greek aspirate with an "h," this word should be panhorama. Greek pān horāma.)

Pan-stereorama, pān.stē're.o.rah'.mah, a picture in relief. (Like "panorama," this word should consistently be spelled with an "h," as pansterehorama. Greek pān stereos horama.)

Pansy, plu. pansies, pān'.z'z, the heart's-ease. (French pensē.) "There is pansies, that's for thoughts" (Hamlet iv. 5).

Pant, to breathe rapidly after great exertion; pant'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pant'-ing, pant'-ing-ly, pant'-er; pant'-ess, difficulty of breathing in hawks. (Fr. panteler, to gasp.)

Pantaloons, pān'tal.o.loon", a buffoon in pantomimes; pantaloons, trousers, drawers; pant'aelets, loose drawers for children.

"Pantaloons" (the clown), from St. Pantaleon, a patron saint of Venice. "Pantaloons," so called from the loose trousers worn by pantaloons.

Panta-morphic (should be panto-morphic), taking all forms. The rule for a prefix is to take, if possible, the crude form, if not to take the gen. case sing., which is sure to contain the crude form. Great uncertainty exists as to which of the following forms is correct: panta-graph or panto-graph, panta-meter or panto-meter, panta-logy or panto-logy, but there is really no doubt that panto-is to be preferred. Thus in Greek we have panto-biator, all-mighty, panto-mists, all-hateful, panto-pathus, all-suffering, panto-poros, all-inventive, panto-tolmos, all-daring, panto-phuro, &c.

Pan-tecnoicon, pān.tēk'.ni.kōn, a bazaar, a place where anything may be sent to be warehoused. Greek pān techntkos, [a place for] everything pertaining to art.
Pan-theism, -the·ism, the system which assumes God and Nature to be synonymous; pan·the·istic, pan·the·is·tic; pan·the·istical, pan·the·is·tal.

Pantheon, pan·the·on, a temple for all the gods.

Greek pan the·os, everything God; Latin pan·the·on. It will be observed that the Latin word is pan·the·on not pan·the·on.

Panther, pan·ther, a spotted wild beast, the Indian leopard. The leopard proper is African; pan·the·rine, pan·the·r·ine.

Greek pan·the·rē; Latin pan·the·ra, pan·the·rina, adj.

Pantile, pan·tile, a roofing tile curved longitudinally.

A roofing tile not curved is a Plain tile.

Old Eng. pan·tile, a hem tile, i.e., a tile turned up at the edge.

Pan·to- (Greek prefix), all, altogether (pas, gen. pantos).

Panto·chronometer, -kron·o·met·er, an instrument combining the compass, sun·dial, and universal time·dial.

Greek pant·o·chron·os met·ron, the measure of all time.

Panto·graph (not pant·ag·raph), pan·to·gr·ah, an instrument to enable unskilled persons to make a copy of a map, plan, or outline drawing; pant·o·graph·ic, -gr·ah·ick; pant·o·graph·ical, -gr·ah·ik·al; pant·o·graph·ist, -gr·ah·ist.

Pantography, pan·to·graf·y, the pantographic art.

Greek pant·o·graf·o·ho, I draw or describe all things.

Panto·logy (not pant·al·ogy), pan·to·log·y, universal knowledge. Pant·ologia, pan·to·log·ia, a cyclopædia; pant·o·log·ical, pan·to·log·i·cal; pant·o·log·ist, pan·to·log·ist.

Greek pant·o·log·os, a universal treatise, i.e., on all subjects.

Panto·mime (not pant·a·mine), pan·to·mime, a drama by actions without words; pant·o·mim·ic, pan·to·mim·i·c; pant·o·mim·i·cally, -mim·i·cal·ly; pant·o·mim·ist, -mim·ist.

Greek pant·o·mimos, wholly mime, i.e., dumb show.

Panto·phag·ist, pan·to·phag·ist, one that eats all kinds of food. (Greek pant·o·phago, I eat every kind [of food].)

Pantry, plu. pantries, pan·tris, a store-room for household food.

French pan·terie, a bread-room; Latin pan·is, pan·arium, a pantry.

Pāp, soft food for infants; papp·y (Rule 1.), resembling pap.

Latin papa; Italian pappa, infants' food.

Papa, fem. mamma, pā·pā, mā·mā, father, mother. (Terms used chiefly by children of "the gentry." Norm. Fr.)

These words, like the names of "meats," are standing witnesses of the Conquest. The children of Norman lords used the Norman terms papa and mamma, while the Saxon peasantry adhered to their native words father and mother. (Lat. pappas, v. papā.)

Papacy, pā·pa·cy, the dignity or jurisdiction of a pope, the time of a pope's reign, the popes collectively considered.

Papal, pā·pāl, pertaining to the pope; pā·pal·ly.
Pā'palise, to bring into subjection to the spiritual rule of the pope; papalised, pā'pāl.i.žəd; pā'palis-ing, pā'pist.  
Pope (1 syl.); pope-dom, pópë-dəm; popery, pó'pe.rëy, the religion of those who acknowledge the papal authority.  
The French have three words: pape, the pope, papas, a Levantine priest, and pope, a Greek priest; Italian papa; Spanish papa. Our adoption of "pope" shows that our sympathies were stronger with the Greek church than with the Latin.  
Papaveracern, pa.pə've.ər'ay's.ē.sē, a natural order of plants of which the poppy is a type (-acern, an order of plants); papaverous, pa.pə've.ər'əs; papaveraceous, pa.pə've.ər'əs.əeous, pa.pə've.ər'əs.əs (this word ought to be abolished); papaverine, pa.pə've.ər'ën, an alkaloid found in opium. Poppy.  
Lat. pāpāver, pāpāver/us; Old Eng. popig, a poppy; Welsh pabi.  
Paper, pa'yər (noun and verb); papered, pa'yərd; pa'per-ing; paper-y, pa'yər'ëy, like paper; pa'per-er, a person who hangs wall-papers; paper-hanger, paper-hangings, paper for decorating walls; paper-money, -mi'nəy, bank notes; paper-currency, paper-mill, paper-stainer, one who makes paper-hangings; paper-ruler, one who rules lines on paper; paper-folder, a bone or ivory knife.  
Tissue paper, tis'su pa'yər; a paper made of refuse flax.  
Wove-paper, paper with a uniform surface, not ribbed.  
Laid-paper, paper ribbed and water-marked.  
Bath-post-paper, a wove paper "letter size."  
Foolscape paper, a folio sized paper, the water-mark of which was a fool's cap and bells, probably a pun on the word folio.  
Post paper, letter paper (old water-mark, a post horn).  
Blotting paper, an absorbent paper containing wool.  
Cartridge paper, paper used for cartridges.  
Writing paper, paper for writing-on with pen or pencil.  
Waste-paper, paper which has been used and is thrown aside.  
Daily paper, a newspaper issued daily, also called a daily, plu. dailies, day'lis.  
Weekly paper, a newspaper issued once a week, also called a weekly, plu. weeklies, week'lis.  
Papier-mache (French), pōp'.ə. mək'shə, paper reduced to a pulp and moulded into various articles.  
German paper, papier-macher, paper mühle; French papier.  
Papilio, pa.pil'ë.o. - Papilla, pa.pil'ë.lah. (See below.)  
Papilio, plu. papilions, pa.pil'ë.əızə, the butterfly genus.  
Papilionacern, pa.pil'ë.ə.nən'əy's.ē.ə, plants with flowers resembling butterflies (-acern, an order of plants).  
Papilionaceous, pa.pil'ë.ə.nən'əy's.əz; like butterflies.  
Latin pāpilīo, a butterfly (Greek ēpιlōs); French papillonac.
Papilla, plu. papillae, pā′p.īl.lāh, pā′p.īl.lē, the fine extremities of the nerves on the surface of the tongue, hand, &c.

Papillar’y, pā′p.īl.lar’y; papillous, pā′p.īl.lūs.

Papillate, pā′p.īl.lāt; papillat-ed; papillose, pā′p.īl.lōsē.

Latin papilla, plu. papillae, a nipple, pā′p.īl.lātus.

Papist, pā′s.pist, a Roman Catholic; papistical, pā′s.pīs.’tī,kāl; papistical-ly; papistry, pā′s.pīs.try. (French papiste.)

Papyrus, plu. papyri, pā′p.ī′rĭs, pā′p.ī′rĭs (not pā′p.ī′rĭs), an Egyptian reed used by the ancients as we use paper; pā′p.ī′rĭ, written scrolls of pā′p.ī′rŭs found in Egypt and elsewhere.

Papyraceous, pā′p.ī′rā′s.ĭshus, pertaining to pā′p.ī′rŭs.

Papyrine, pā′p.ī′rĭn, vegetable parchment. (Lat pā′p.ĭrŭs.)

It is interesting to observe the "vegetable" character of our words connected with books: Thus "Bible" is Greek bu’llos, the inner rind of the pā′p.ĭrŭs; "Book" is Old Eng. bo’k, Germ. bu’chē, a beech-tree; "Leaf" is obvious; "Library" is Latin lībĕr, the bark of a tree; "Paper," pā′p.ĭrŭs, the Egyptian reed.

Par, equal. Parr, a young salmon. Pas, pā′s., precedence.

At par, said of "stocks" when the market value equals the nominal; above par, below par. On a par, on equality.

If £100 of (A.B.) stock is quoted in the money-market at £100 it is at par, if above that price it is above par, if below that price it is below par. (Latin par, equal.)

Par- (Latin prefix), partly, in part.

Par-, para-, pā′r.ĭră-, before consonants (Greek prefix), side by side, like, through, beyond, exceedingly.

Para-batrachus, bā′t.ă-ră.’kūs, a fossil frog-like reptile of the coal measures. (Greek para batrāko’s, like a frog.)


Parable, pā′r.ĭră.bl, an every-day incident, with every-day actors, acting as they usually do, made to illustrate some religious truth. As the parable of the sower.

Fable or Apologue, ap.ĭ.’lŏgĭ, a purely imaginary incident, with actors not acting in their usual way, made to illustrate some moral or political truth: as "the trees choosing a king." (Judges ix. 8–15.)

Allegory, al,’’l.ĕ.gŏ’rĭ, abstract ideas expressed by sensible objects. The mind-picture is materialised by a picture addressed to the eye. It is not essential that any lesson be taught. "Angels blowing" allegorise wind.

Metaphor, mēt.ĭ.’fŏr, the substitution of a concrete word or phrase for an abstract one: as "go and tell that fox..." i.e., Herod. "Bridle your anger," i.e., control.

Simile, sim.’ĭlĭ, a direct parallel, between two essentially different sets of actors, either drawn out in words or
suggested to the imagination. A busy city compared to a beehive. A rebellious one to a ship tempest-tossed.

Greek parabolé (παραβολή, I cast [two things] side by side).

Para-bola, παράβολα, a curve formed by cutting a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides; parabolic, παράβολικός, -ικός; parabolical, -ικός; parabolical-ly; parabolicalform; paraboloid, παράβολος, παράβολος, a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis.

Greek parabolé (παραβολή, to put [two things] side by side).

Para-centosis, -sent-e-sis, tapping for dropsy.

Greek paraqentésis, perforation (para kentós, to pierce through).

Para-centric, -sent-ric, out of the strict circle of a circle.

Greek para kentron, (running) beyond the centre.

Para-chronism, παραχρονισμός, anachronism, dating an event too late. Pro-chronism, dating an event too soon.

Greek para chronos, beyond the [true] time. (See Metachronism.)

Parachute, παραχούτε, a sort of umbrella designed to enable aeronauts to descend from a balloon.

French parer à chutte, a chute [or descent] parrier. (See Parasol.) It is not from the Greek para and French chute, as is usually given.

Para-clete, παρακλήτος, the Holy Ghost as a comforter.

Greek para kletos, an advocate or comforter (para kállo, to call to one’s side [either for advice or comfort]).

Parade, παράδειγμα, ostentatious show, the place where troops assemble for exercise, order or array of troops, to parade; parádeidos (R. xxxvi.), parádesing (R. xix.), parade-ground.

French parade; Latin paratus, apparatus, in full dress.

Para-digm, παράδεigma, a declensional or conjugational model; para-digmatic, παραδειγματικός, para-digmatical, para-digmatical-ly.

Greek para deigma, an example or illustration (para deigma).

Paradise, παραδεισός, the garden of Eden, elysium, heaven; paradisiacal (not paradisatical), παραδεισική, -ική, resembling paradise. Bird of paradise; paradisaea, παραδεισάκτης, the genus; paradisean, παραδεισάκτης.

According to Chinese legend, birds of paradise have no feet; Linnaeus, accepting this fable as a fact, calls them apoda (footless).

Gk. paradisos; Sansk. parādśa; Pers. pardes, pleasure-grounds.

Para-doxy, an apparent contradiction of terms; para-doxy’cal, para-doxy’cal-ly, para-doxy’cal-ness.

Greek para doxos (παραδοξος), contrary to opinion or expectation.

Paraffin, παραφίν, a substance contained in the products of the distillation of tar. It is now largely manufactured from cannel coal and used for lamps.

Latin parum affinis, having very little affinity [or tendency to chemical combination with acids or alkalis]. The word was coined by Reichenbach. Often, but incorrectly, written parafine.
Para- (continued).

Para-goge, *pār'ra.gō'jē*, the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; paragogic, *pār'ra.gōd'ik*; paragogical, *pār'ra.gōd'ık.kal*; paragogical-ly.

Greek *paragōge* (par-agōge, a leading alongside), augmentation.

Para-gon, *pār'ra.gōn*, a model, one without a peer.

Greek *para ago*, to lead to one's side, i.e., to set before one.

Para-graph, *pār'ra.grāf*, a clause, a section, a short notice in a newspaper, a mark thus (§); para-graphic, *-grāf'ık*; para-graphical, *-grāf'ık.kal*; para-graphical-ly.

Greek *paragraphe* (para-graphé, a clause or sentence alongside [another]).

Para-lepsis, *plu. paralepses, -lēp'sis, -lēp'seez* (in Rhet.), an omission made for the purpose, that the speaker may repair it at a subsequent part of his address with greater prominence and effect. (Gk. *para leipo*, to leave on one side.)

Par-allax, *pār'rāl.lāks* (double l), the difference between the real and apparent place of a star or planet; parallactic, *pār'rāl.lāk'ık*; parallactical, *pār'rāl.lāk'ık.kal*.

Greek *parallaxis* (para allāso, to shift aside).

Par-allel, *pār'rēl.āl*, lines lying side by side equidistant throughout, similar, to relate a similar case; par-alleled (3 syl.), par-allel-ing, par-allel-ly, par-allel-ism.

Parallelo-gram, *pār'rēl.lēl'ə.grān*, a four-sided figure with the opposite sides equal and parallel.

If the length equals the breadth, and the angles are right angles, it is called a Square.

If the length equals the breadth, and the angles are not right angles, it is a Rhombus, *vōm'.bûs*.

If the length exceeds the breadth, and the angles are right angles, it is an Oblong.

If the length exceeds the breadth, and the angles are not right angles, it is a Rhomboid, *vōm'.boïd'*. 

Parallelo-piped, *pār'rēl.lēl'ə.pī'.pēd*, or better parallelo-pipedon, *pār'rēl.lēl'ə.pī'.pē.dōn*, a solid figure like a box in shape. There are six sides, the two opposite ones being in every case equal and parallel.

Of the fifty words in "-ell," all but six double the "1" when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added. The exceptions are Angel, angel-ic, angel-ical, angel-ically.

Channel, channeled, channel-ing.

Chisel, chiseled, chisel-ing, chisel-er.

Hanse, hanseled, hanseling.

Impannel, impanneled, impannel-ling [but panel, panneled, panel-ling].

Parallel, paralleled, parallel-ing, parallelo-gram, &c.

Greek *parallēlon* (para allēlon, side-by-side of each other), parallelogrammos (para allēlon grammē, grammē, lines), parallelo-pipedon (para allēlon epi-pēdon, epipēdon, a plane).
Para-logise, para-rul’o.dʒɪz, to reason falsely; paralogised, para-rul’o.gɪzd; para’logis-ing (Rule xix.), para’logism; paralogy, para-rul’o.dʒɪ, false reasoning.

Greek para logos, reasoning beyond [the orthodox rules].

Para-lyse, pər’ra.lɪz, to affect with palsy, to unnerv; para’lysed (3 syl.), para’lys-ing. Paralysis, para’rul’i.sɪs.

Paralytic, pər’ra.lɪt’ɪk; paralytical, pər’ra.lɪt’ɪk.kəl. Palsy, a contracted form of “paralysis,” pl’al’i.sɪs.

Gk. paral’usis (para luo, to disable completely). (See Paraplegia.)

Paramatta; a mixed cloth. Parameter (a term in Math.)

“Paramatta,” so called from Paramatta, in Australia.

“Parameter,” Greek paramet’drɔ, I measure by another thing.

Paramount, pər’ra.моunt, the most important [consideration].

Norman paramont [par amount]. “Amount,” up the stream; “Aval,” down the stream.”

Paramour, pər’ra.mɔr, a prostitute. (Fr. par amour, for love.)

Parapet, pər’ra.pɛt, a wall breast-high; par’a.pɛt’ed (one t).

Fr. parapet, from the Ital. parapetto, breast-work (petto, the breast).

Para- (continued):

Para-phernalia, -fər.nə’fɪl.ə, the trousseau and personal ornaments which a wife brings over and above her dowry. (Greek para pher’ne, over and above the dowry.)

Para-phrase, -frəz, a free translation with short running comments interwoven, to paraphrased; para-phrasing, -frəzd; para’phræz’-ing (Rule xix.), -frəz’-ing.

Paraphrast, pər’ra.frɑst, one who paraphrases.

Para-phrastic, -frəs’tɪk; para-phrastical, -rə,frəs’tɪ.kəl; para-phrastical-ly, not literally, with supplementary words.

Greek para’phrasis, v. para’phasis, para’phasis, para’phasis, to say more [than the author].

Para-plegia, -plə.dʒɪ.ə, paralysis extending to the lower or upper half of the body. Paralysis is subdivided into Hemi-plegia and Para-plegia.

Hemi-plegia is paralysis of one side, and one side only.

Para-plegia is paralysis of the upper or lower extremities.

Gk. para’phasis, gen.-pləgos (para platto, to strike beyond [the side]). Gk. hemi-plė gia, a stroke of half the body, i.e., one side.

Para-site (3 syl.), an epiphyte, a sycophant; parasitic, para’ra.sɪt’ɪk; parasitical, -rə,sɪt’ɪ.kəl; parasitical-ly; parasitism, para’ra.sɪt.i.sm, the flattery, &c., of a parasite.

Gk. parasit’ıs (para sīton, [eating] food beside [another]).

Parasol, pər’ra.soʊl, a sun-shade. (French parasol.)

Parer à soleil, a sun parrier, so “parachute,” parer à chute, a chute [or descent] parrier; “paraphrasis,” parer à pluie, a rain parrier.

Not Greek para, against, Latin Sol, the sun, as is usually given.
AND OF SPELLING.

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Par'boil, to half-boil; par'boiled (2 syl.), par'boiling.
French parbouiller (obsolete), i.e., Lat. parum, little (boiled).
Parbuckle, par'buk.k'kl, a rope for hoisting or lowering casks, &c., to hoist and lower casks, &c., by a rope; parbuckled, par'buk.k'kld; parbuckling.
Parcel, par'sel, a small bundle, a part, a number [applied in contempt to persons], to apportion; parcelled, par'seld; parcel'ling (Rule iii., -el), parcel-va, -delivery.
Low Latin parcella; Latin particulus (pars, a part, with -cula, dim.)
Parch, to scorch; parched (1 syl.), parch-ing, parching-ly.
Parchment, parcl'ment, vellum. (French parchemin.)
Latin pergamenum charta, paper of Pergamos, in Asia Minor.
Pard, a panther. Leopard, the lion-pard, offspring of a panther and lioness. (Old English parl, Latin pardus.)
Par'don, forgiveness, to forgive; par'doned (2 syl.), par'don-ing; par'don'er, one who pardons, one who deals in papal indulgencies. Par'don-able, par'donable-ness, par'don-ably. Pardon me, an apology for contradicting a statement or for any trivial offence committed accidentally.
French pardon, v. pardonner, pardonnable; Low Latin pardonatio.
Fare (1 syl.) Pair. Pear. Par.
Fare (1 syl.) Pair. Pear. Par.

Pare, to peel, to slice; pared (1 syl.); par-ing, päre'-ing.
Parings, par'-ingz, peelings, snips, the clippings of one's nails, the rind trimmed off slices of cheese, &c.
Cheese-parings, small mean savings.
Par'er, päre'-er. (Fr. parer, to trim; Lat. parer, to prepare.)
§ Pair, two that match. (French paire; Latin par, equal.)
Pear, päre, a fruit. (French poire, Latin pûrum.)

Para-, Par- (before vowels), continued.

Par-egoric (not paragoric), pär're.gö'r'rik, a cough syrup.
Gk. parégôrëkos, parégôrës, soothing (par-[para]-agôreuo, parégôreod, to exhort an assembly, to advise, to console).
Par-en-chyma, pär'en'.kim'.mah, the spongy tissue of animals and vegetables; parenchymatous, pär'en.kim'.a.tûs; parenchymous, pär'en'.kim'ûs.
Greek paragchnema (par-[para]gechô, i.e., en chôd, to pour in abundantly), i.e., a great absorbent, like sponge.
Parent, pair'rent (not pay'rrent), father or mother; parent-less; parent-age (-age, office, condition, state of). Parental, pär'en'.tal; parental-ly. Parenticide, pär'en'.ti'side, one who murders a parent, the crime of parent-murder.
Lat. pàrens, gen. pàrentis, pàrentalis, pàrentica (pariò, to obey).
Par-enthesis, plu. parentheses, pär'enth'.è.sès, -re nth'.è.sès, a clause thrown into a sentence without being grammatical.
cally connected with it. Often marked off with brackets thus (....), if not bracketed off it must be marked off with a comma at the beginning and end.


Parhelion, par'he-lē'on, a mock sun.

Greek parhelion, παρήλιον, παρήλιον, (not παρήλιον), para helios, near the sun. The insertion of "h" in the middle of Greek compounds is to be deprecated, except when a letter happens to have a corresponding aspirate, as "p," π (π, φ).

Pariah, pär'ri.ah or pär'ri.ah' (not pär'ri.ah), the lowest of the people of Hindustan, not belonging to any one of the castes.

Pariah dogs, stray dogs who have no master.

Parian, pär'i.ăn (not pay'ri.ăn), adj. of Paros.

Parian marble, marble from the island of Paros (Cyclades).

Parietal, pär'ri.ē.tāl. (Latin pāries, gen. pāriētis, a wall.)

Parietal bones form the skull, "the walls of the brain."

Parish, pär'ri.sh, a division of a town or rural district under the charge of a clergyman; parish-clerk.

Parishioner, pär'ri.shō.on. er, an inhabitant of a parish.

Parochial, pär'ri.ō.kīāl, pertaining to a parish; parochially.

Low Latin parochianus; French paroisse, paroissien; Greek paroika (par-paraioı́a, houses beside each other); Latin paroccia.

("Parish" ought to be "paroch," then "parochial" would be its normal adj., and the etymology of the word would be preserved. "Parish," according to its construction, should mean "pretty equal," and not "neighbouring houses," as it ought to do.)

Parishian, pär'ri.sh.ŏn (not pärish.ŏn), a native of Paris.

Paris-syllabic, pär'rē-sīlīb.ĭk, having the same number of syllables throughout all the declension or conjugation.

Latin pari-par, gen. paris syllaba, syllabicus.

Parity, pär'ri.tē, analogy, equality. (Latin paritās.)

Park, an extensive plot of grass-land ornamented with trees surrounding a gentleman's house, a train of heavy artillery with all its appurtenances.

Old English parres or pearsces; German pherch.

Parlance, par'lanςe. (Norman-French parlance, speech.)

In common parlance, in the usual form of speech.

Parley, plu. parleys (not parlies, Rule xlv.), par'le, par'le.z, a conference with an armed enemy, to confer with an armed enemy; parleyed (2 syl.), par'ley-ing. To beat a parley, to beat a drum in a particular way to indicate that a parley is desired. To sound a parley, to sound a trumpet in such a way as to denote that a conference is requested. (French parler.)

The French use the word pourparler for a "parley," and parler for a dialect or style of utterance.
Parliament, Parliament, parˈlɪment, parˈlamənˈt. The members of the latter are elected by vote.

Parliamentary, parˈlɪ.mənˈt.ər.i, according to the rules and etiquette of parliament, adj. of parliament.

Parliamentary or Government [train], a train enforced by Act of Parliament to carry passengers in covered carriages both ways once a day at a penny-a-mile. This train is termed The Parliamentary, plu. parliamentaries.

Parliamentarian, parˈlɪ.mən.tər.iən (Eng. Hist.), one of those who took sides against Charles I. in the civil wars between him and his parliament.

§ Parlement, parˌlə.mənˈt. (Fr. Hist.), a crown court where justice was administered in the king's name. The Paris parlement received appeals from all inferior tribunals, but its own judgments were final.

Med. Lat. parliamentum, Fr. parlement (v. parler, to speak).

Parlour, parˈlər, a reception room, a best room in small houses where there is neither separate dining room nor drawing room. Parlour boarder, parˈlər bɔrˈlər, a school boy or girl who takes meals with the family.

"The parlour" (Fr. parloir), a room in a nunnery where the inmates are allowed to speak (parler) to visitors, hence "a visitors' room," a reception room, a "best" room.

Parma nese cheese, parˌme.zənˈs cheez, so called from Parma, in Italy, noted for this particular kind of cheese.

Parnassian, parˌnasˈst.ən, adj. of Parnassus, a mountain in Greece, famous as the residence of the Muses.

Parochial, pərˈrə.ʃəl, pertaining to a parish; parochial-ly.

Parochialise (R. xxxi.), paˌrəˈkʃəl.i.z, to form into parishes; parochialised (5 syl.), parˈə.chiəl.i.z.ing (R. xix.)

Parish, pərˈrɪsh; parishioner, paˌrɪsh.ən.ER.

Low Latin paroquia, parochiána, a parish; French paroissial.

"Parochial" preserves the etymology of the word far better than parish (q.v.). Greek para oikos, houses near each other.

Parody, plu. parodies (R. xlv.), pərˈrə.dəz. Travesty, travˈes.t."

Parody, an imitation of another's words or style of writing.

Travesty, a burlesque parody; parodied (R. xl.), pərˈrə.dəd; parˈə.dot, parˈə.dət.ing, parəˈd.əl.

Greek parə́dia (para óde, a parallel ode); Latin parodía.

Parol, pərˈrə.l. Parrel [or parral], parˈrel.

Parol, word of promise, a promise given by a prisoner of war to return at a stated time if permitted to be free.
Par’rel, a rope by which a yard is confined to a mast.  
Dana, in his Seaman’s Manual, gives the word parral.

Paroquet, pär’rō.kēt (should be perroquet), a small parrot. 
French perroquet (derivé, selon Requesfort, de Perrot, nom donné à 
cet oiseau comme celui de Pierrot au moineau).  
The perruche is a sort of paroquet; perriche, the American variety. 

Parotid Gland, pa.ro’tīd... Carotid artery, ka.ro’tīd...
Parotid gland is situated under the ear. It secretes saliva 
which is carried to the mouth. (The ο in Gk. is o-mega.)  
Greek parotis (para ous, gen. olos, near the ear).  
Carotid artery, an artery of the neck, there is one on each 
side to supply the head with blood.  
Greek karötis (kárōs, lethargy). See Carotid.

Paroxysm, pär’rōk.sīzm, a sudden access of pain or rage;  
paroxysmal, par’rōk.sīm’āl. Paroxismist, -rōk’sīz’mist, 
one who believes that the geological changes were sudden 
and violent, not gradual and imperceptible.  
Latin paroxysmus, Greek paroxusmos (para oxus, very sharp).

Parquet, par’kē, a small thick block of oak for flooring, to 
make a floor with such blocks; parqueted, par’kēd;  
parqueting, par’kē.ɪŋ; parquet-er, par’kē.ɚ, one 
who lays down parquet floorings.

Parquetry, par’kē.treɪ, the art of flooring with small oak-
blocks, the flooring so made, fancy-work of inlaid wood 
formed into some [geometrical] design.

Parr. Par, equal. Pas, pah, precedence, a step (French).  
Parr, a salmon fry so long as it retains the brown marks 
on its side, about two years; it is called a Mort in the 
third year. Par, equal. (Latin par, equal.)  
Parrel, a rope by which a yard is confined to a mast. Dana 
spells it parral. Parol, pa.ro’lē, one’s word of honour.  

Parricide, pär’rī.sید, one who murders his father, the 
crime itself. (Lat. parricida, pāter cedo, to kill a father.)  
Patricide, pāt’rī.sید, one who invades his own country, 
the crime itself. (Latin patricida, patria cedo.)  

Matricide, may’trī.sید, one who murders his mother, the 
crime itself. (Lat. matricida, māter cedo, to kill a mother.)  
Suicide, su’kī.sید, one who murders himself, fredo de se.  
Latin suisida (suī cedo, to kill oneself), suicide.

Regicidé, redg’tī.sید, one who murders a crowned head, 
the crime. (Lat. régicide, rex, gen. regis cedo, to kill a king.)
PARROT, pərˈrət, a talking bird. POL-Parrot, a female parrot.

A corruption of Perrot, dimin. of Pierre or Peter (a male parrot); the female is Pol, dimin. of Polly [Mary]. In French Jacquot.

Parry, pərˈrri, a ward in fence, to ward off. Thrust, a lunge, to lunge in fence. Parries, pərˈrizs; parried, pərˈrid; parˈri-er, parˈry-ing. (French parer, to ward off.)

Parse, to analyse words or sentences. Pass, to move on.

Parsed (1 syl.), parsˈ-ing (Rule xix.), parsˈ-er (of parse).

Passed (1 syl.), passˈ-ing, passˈ-er (of pass).


Parsee, a Persian refugee living in India. The Parsees are fire worshippers, and were driven from Persia by the Mahometans. Parˈsee-ism, fire-worship. (Pers. parst.)

Parsimony, parˈsim-n-y, thriftiness; parsimonious, parˈsim-n-əs; parsimonious-ly, parsimonious-ness.

Latin parˈsim-niones from parco, parsum, to spare.

Parsley, plu. parsleys (not parslies, Rule xlv.), parˈsliz, a herb. Lat. Petro-selinum; Gk. petra-selinon, rock parsley; Fr. persil.

Parsnip, parˈsnip, a vegetable. (For pastˈnag or pastˈnać.)

Also spelt parsneep, but parsnip (like turnip) is better. Strictly speaking the vowel should be "a," Latin nāpus, a "tur-nape," so "pars-nape" is pasti nāp, a dibble-like turnip or nape (pasti-nać or pasti-nag).

Latin pastinacea or pastinágo (from pastinum, a dibble).

Parˈson, a clergyman; parˈson-age, the house set apart for the clergyman of a parish; parsonic, parˈson-ik; adj.

Low Lat. persona ecclesiae, the person who represents the church.

Part, a portion, to divide, to leave; partˈ-ed, partˈ-ing; partner, a trade-companion. Partˈ-er, one who parts.

Parts, powers, natural endowments, places, districts. Partˈ-ible (not -able); partibilˈity, susceptibility of division.

In good part, in a friendly manner, with good temper. In ill part, with displeasure. For the most part, chiefly.

For my part, as far as I am concerned, for my share.

In part, partly. Part and parcel, an essential portion.

Part of speech, one of the grammatical categories of words.

To part with, to give up. Partˈ-ly, in part, in a measure.

Latin pars, gen. partis, v. partior, to part or divide.

Partake, parˈtakˈ, (past.) partookˈ, (past part.) partaken, -taˈkən, to participate; partaker, parˈtakˈ-er, a sharer.

To partake means to take part with others, hence it is wrong to say, "Being hungry, I partook of a basin of soup," but it is quite correct to say "Will you partake of a pint of sherry with me?"

Old English lacan, past tec, past part. lacen, with part.

Parterre (French), parˈtareˈ, a series of flower-beds artistically arranged with proper accessories of grass and gravel walks.
Parthenon, *parth.*é.nón*, the famous temple of Pallas (Minerva), in the Acropolis of Athens. (Gk. *parthénos*, a virgin.)

Parthenope, *par thai.nópè*, one of the smaller planets.

Parthenope, the siren, threw herself into the sea because she could not beguile Ulysses with her songs.


Partial-ist, one who limits the atonement to the elect.

Partialise, *par*shúl'í.zé; partial-is-ed (3 syl.), partial-ised-ing.

French *partial*, partialité (Latin *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part).

Participate, *par*ts't.piít*, to partake (followed by of or in); participat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), participat-ing (Rule xix.), participat-or (Rule xxxvii.) Participation, *-i*pay' shún.

Participative, *par*ts'p.i.tiv; participative-ly.

Participient, one who partakes or shares with others.

Participle, *par*ts'p'il, part of a verb; participial, *par*ts'p'i.tal* (adj.); participial-ly.

-ING. participle, gerund, and noun.

It represents three distinct endings:

(1) The present participle, originally written -ingene or -ende.

(2) The gerund, originally written -ianne, -eme, or -anne.

(3) The verbal noun, originally written -ing.

PARTICIPLE. -ING is a participle when the word is a verbal adjective, or governs a case and is not preceded by a preposition: as

I see trees as men walking. He ended frowning. The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night. He went everywhere preaching the gospel of repentance.

GERUND. -ING is a gerund if it is preceded by a preposition: as

I lost his money by building houses. I durst not laugh for fear of opening my lips. Change of food is a great thing in fattening cattle. He seemed in running to devour the way (2 Hen. IV. 1. 1).

NOUNS. -ING is a noun when it is the subject or object of a verb, when it stands in regimen with a noun, when it is preceded by an adjective, or when the comes before it and of after it.

Subject: Preaching is a means of grace.

Object: I love dancing.

Both: Seeing is believing.

In regimen: The foolishness of preaching.

The—of: The preaching of John.

Adj.: Good preaching is.... My preaching was in vain.

≠ If the precedes a word ending in -ing of must follow; but if the does not precede, of must be omitted.

The preaching of repentance; preaching repentance.

The tolling of the bell: tolling the bell.

Errors of Speech—

Who didst teach the hearts of thy faithful people by the sending to them * the light of thy Holy Spirit (collect). The leaving * a neighbourhood in which we had enjoyed so much happiness was not without a tear (Vicar of Wakefield). Sent to prepare the way by * preaching of repentance (collect). * Quoting of authors is most for matter of fact (Selden). By * lighting of a candle (Fuller). In * defending of myself (Richard II. 1. 3).

Lat. participals, participatio, participālor, participium, participāre (pars, gen. partīs clīpio [capio], to take part).
Particle, *par.ti.kl*, a minute part, an atom, a connecting word; (prepositions, conjunctions, &c., are particles, but the word is generally applied to those connecting words which cannot be readily classed under any group, as *now*, *then*, &c., in the phrases "Well, *then*, as I told you"; "*Now*, John was a prophet." "*There* are many who say so." Latin *particula*, i.e., *pars*, with dim. *-cula*.

**Particular**, *par.tik'kul.ar*. **Peculiar**, *pek'u.lar*.  
Particular, precise. Peculiar, strange, eccentric.  
Particular-ly, especially. Peculiar-ly, oddly, unusually.  
Particulars, *par.tik'kul.arz*, details. Peculiars, churches or parishes exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.  

Particularise (Rule xxxi.), *par.tik'kul.ar.ize*, to enter into minutiae; particularised (5 syl.), particularis-ing (Rule xix.), particularis-er. In particular, especially.  
Lat. *particula* (*pars* with dim. *-cula*), *particularis*; Fr. *particulariser*.  
"Particular," Latin *peculiari* (*peculi'um*, private property, that which belonged to a slave as his own right, and which his overlord could not take from him).

**Partisan**, *par.ti.zan*, a halberd, a party adherent; partisan-ship (*-ship, office, condition, state.*)  
We should spell “partisan,” a halberd, *pertuisan* for distinction sake.  
"Partisan," French *partisan*. "Partisan" (a halberd), *pertuisane*.  
-partite, *par.tite* (in Botany), cleft more than halfway.  
-partite, *par.tite* (in Botany), cleft less than halfway.  
-partition, *par.tish'ion*, division, separation. **Petition**, a request.  
Partition, to divide into partitions or portions; partitioned (3 syl.), partition-ing. Petitioned (3 syl.), petition-ing.  
"Petition," Latin *petitio*, v. *petio*, to seek (Greek *petheo*, to desire).  
Partner, *par'tner* (not *par.ten*), an associate in business; partner-ship, joint interest in a business or property (*-ship, office, state, &c.*) (Fr. *partner*, in a game or dance).  
Partner in trade in France is *associe*, and "partner" in a game or dance is now generally written *partenaire*.  
Partridge, *par.tir.diz*, often called a *bird*. A brace of partridges or a brace of birds, two partridges. A leash of partridges or a leash of birds, three partridges shot and tied together. A couple of brace or two brace of birds, four partridges shot and tied together in braces. Two leash of birds, six partridges shot and tied together in leashes. French *perdix*, corrupt form of Greek *perdix*, Latin *perdix*.  

*AND OF SPELLING.* - 807
Parturition, *par'tu ri'shon*, the act of giving birth; parturient, *par'tu ri'ent*, given birth or about to do so.

Party, *plu. parties, par'tiz*, a social gathering, a faction, one concerned in an affair, factional; party-man.

Party-coloured, *-hül'lerd*, having divers colours.

Party-fence, a fence between the lands of separate holders or proprietors. Party-jury, half natives and half foreigners. Party-spirit, the animus of a partyman.

Party-wall, a wall belonging to two separate tenements.

Party-ism, party-spirit. (French *parti*.)

"Party," persons about to be married. *Is the party come?* i.e., the bride and bridgroom. Party, one engaged. *I saw the party yesterday.* The French speak of a *parti sortable* and say *il a épousé un bon parti.*

Archbishop Usher says "I sent for the party" (i.e., a clergyman who had given offence), and Shakespeare makes Stephano say to Caliban "Canst thou bring me to the party?" (*Tempest* iii. 2), but this use of the word is scarcely elevated from slang.

Parvenu (French), *par'venu*, an upstart, a vir novus.


"Pas," Fr. *pas*; Lat. *passus*, a step. "Par" (equal), Lat. *par*.

Paschal, *pash’köl*, pertaining to the Jewish passover.

Paschal lamb, the lamb slain to commemorate the passover.

Paschal-supper, the meal at which the lamb is served.

Paschal cycle, *-ši’kol*, that which fixes the time of Easter.

Pasque egg, *pask’*, an egg tinted, made of sugar, or filled with bonbons, &c., to commemorate Easter.

Pasque flower, a species of anemone (*a nem’on*) which flowers about Easter-time. Passion flower (p. 800).

Greek *paska*; Hebrew *pasach*, to pass over.

Pasquin, *pas’s. kwin*, a mutilated statue set up near the Piazza Navotni, of Rome, opposite the house of a famous barber-gossip named Pasqui’no. The Italians of Rome make this torso the depository of political squibs.

Pasquinade, *pash’kwin’ade*, a squib or lampoon fixed to the pasquin torso; pasquinad’-ed, pasquinad’-ing (Rule xix.)

Pass (Rule v.), perf. passed, adj. past; pass’-ing, pass’-er.

Passable, that may be passed. Pass’-ible, sensitive.

Passability, possibility of passing. Passibilit’y, susceptibility of impressions from without. Pass’-ably, tolerably.

Passage, a journey, a voyage, a way, an entrance, a clause.

Passenger, *pas’s. šen’dei*, a traveller by train, steam-packet, or other public conveyance, a way-farer; passenger-ship.

(‘Passenger’ is a corruption of *passager*, see messenger.)

Fr. *passer, passage, passer, passable*. Passable, passibilit’y, &c.
Passe-partout, *päs‚par.too‘,* a movable picture mount.
French *pass-par-tout,* [a mounting] to put over any picture.


Possibility, *päs‚st.b‘l·i·ty;* passibleness, *päs‚st.b‘l·ness.*

Passion, *päs‚sh·on,* strong emotion of love, rage, desire, &c.
The passion [of Christ Jesus], the sufferings he underwent between the last supper and his death. Passion week, the anniversary of this week of suffering.

Passions, the emotions of the mind. Passion-less.

Passionate, inclined to anger (-ate, full of); passionate-ness; passionately, intensely, vehemently.

Passion-flower, a flower in which the monks of old traced a resemblance to the instruments of Christ’s crucifixion.

1. The flower keeps open only *three days,* denoting the three days interment.
2. The *three styles* symbolise the three nails.
3. The stemmers, the hammers.
4. The *five anthers,* the five wounds.
5. The tendrils, the cords and whip.
6. The column of the ovary, the pillar of the cross.
7. The *red-tipped threads within the flower,* the crown of thorns dashed with blood.
8. The calyx, the nimbus.
9. The *white tint, innocence.*
10. The blue tint, heaven.

Passive, *päs‚st·iv,* submissive, that form of a verb in which the subject of an active verb becomes the *object:* thus “I [subject] love” (active), “I [object] am loved” (passive).


Passive obedience, *o.b‘di·ence,* willing submission.

Passover, *päs‚ovel‘,* a Jewish festival in commemoration of the exodus from Egypt. Passover bread, a bread without leaven used by the Jews in the paschal festival, *Ex.* xii.

Passport, *päs‚pol‘t,* a permit to travel over a foreign country.

Passage, *päs‚š·port,* originally a licence given to certain merchants to *pass-the-port* with their merchandise, and stay in the country a stated number of days to effect its sale.

Past, gone by, not present nor future, ended; Past by, gone past.

The past, of yore. Past-master. Past-grand. (See Pass.)

Paste, a cement made of flour and water, imitation precious stones, dough for puddings and pies, to cement with paste; *past‘·ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *past‘·ing* (Rule xix.), past-or, paste-board, paste-brush.

Pasty, *päs‚ty·,* a pie without a dish. Patty, a small pasty.


Pastel, *päs‚tel,* French *päze,* paste, *pastisserie* now *pâtisserie.*

Pastel, Pastil, Pastille, *päs‚tel,* *päs‚til,* *päs‚teel‘.*

Pastel, a coloured crayon for drawing.

French *päsle·,* (paste or päze, paste), coloured earth, white-lead or tale consolidated with gum-water.
Pastil [or Pastel], the woad plant. (Latin pastillus, woad.)
Pastille, păsˈtelˈ, an aromatic composition which emits a perfume in burning. (Latin pastillum, a sweet ball.)
Pastern, păsˈtərn, the foot of a horse between the fetlock and the heel; pastern-joint, the ankle joint of a horse.
French pasturon, pătərˈon. Called phalange in the human foot.
Pasticcio, plu. pasticcios. Pistachio, plu. pistachios.
Pasticcio, plu. pasticcos, pasticheˈ.tʃəˌzi, a painting in which an artist imitates the style of another. David Teniers and Luca Giordano afford noted examples.
Pastachio, plu. pistachios, pɪsˈtə.ʃə.ʊs, a nut.
“Pasticcio,” Ital. pasticcio, a pie of odds and ends, a medley. The idea is this: as the meat of a pie is the refuse of a joint cooked again, so these pictures are the “pie-meat” of an original.
“Pistachio,” Italian pistachio; Latin pistachium, the pistach-nut.
Pastille, păsˈtɛlˈ. Pastil, păsˈtelˈ. Pastel, păsˈtel.
Pastille, an aromatic composition made into a small cone which emits in burning a strong perfume.
French pastille; Latin pastillum, a sweet confection.
Pastil [or Pastel], the woad plant. (Latin pastillus, woad.)
Pastel, a coloured crayon for artists. (French pastel.)
Pastime, păsˈtɪm, amusement pour passer le temp.
Pastor, păsˈtɔr, a minister. Pasture, păsˈtʃʊr, herbage.
Pastor-ly, pastor-less, pasˈtɔrəl; pastoral-staff, a crook.
Pastorate, păsˈtɔrət, the office or jurisdiction of a pastor (ate, office); pastor-ship (-ship, office).
Pastor-ly, pastor-less, pasˈtɔrəl; pastoral-staff, a crook.
Pasture, păsˈtʃʊr, land for grazing. Pastor, a minister.
Pasture, to graze, to supply with pastureage; pastured, păsˈtʃʊrəd; pastur-ing (Rule xix.), păsˈtʃʊrˌɪŋ.
Pasturage, păsˈtʃʊrˌæj, pasture-land, standing grass on which cattle feed (age, state); pasture-able, pasture-less.
Pasturage, păsˈtʃʊrˌæj, pasture-land, standing grass on which cattle feed (age, state); pasture-able, pasture-less.
Pasture, to graze, to supply with pastureage; pastured, păsˈtʃʊrəd; pastur-ing (Rule xix.), păsˈtʃʊrˌɪŋ.
Pasty, păsˈtɪ, a pie without a dish. (Fr. pastè now pătɛ.)
Patty, pătˈɪ, a small pasty. (Fr. pătɛ with dim. -ie or y.)
Past, the dough of pastry before it is cooked.
French paste now pătɛ; Latin pastus (v. pasco, to feed).
Pasture, păsˈtʃʊr, land for grazing. Pastor, a minister.
Pasture, to graze, to supply with pastureage; pastured, păsˈtʃʊrəd; pastur-ing (Rule xix.), păsˈtʃʊrˌɪŋ.
Pasturage, păsˈtʃʊrˌæj, pasture-land, standing grass on which cattle feed (age, state); pasture-able, pasture-less.
Pasturage, păsˈtʃʊrˌæj, pasture-land, standing grass on which cattle feed (age, state); pasture-able, pasture-less.
Pasty, păsˈtɪ, a pie without a dish. (See above, Pastry.)
Pât, a small cake [of butter], a slight tap, apropos, convenient, to tap; pătˈɛd (R. xxxvi.), pătˈɪŋ. Pâte, the head.
“Pat” (a tap), Welsh flat. “Pat” (fit, suitable), German passend.
Patagonian, pàt'-à.gò̅'-nà́.Šù́.n (not pad'-à.gò̅'-'nà́.ù̅), huge.

The natives of Patagonia (S. Amer.) are noted for their great stature.

Patavinity, pàt'-à.vì́n'-'tì́.y, the use of local words or phrases, dialectic tones of voice, provincialisms. (See Patois.)

Livy was born at Patavium (Padua), and Asinius Pollio asserted that he could detect Paduan provincialisms in his writings.

Patch, a piece put on to mend a hole, a detached part, to patch; patched (1 syl.), patch-ing, patch-er, patch-work, -wurk.

Patchouly, pàt'.choo.ły, a vegetable perfume. (Malay pucha-pa'.)

Pâte (1 syl.), the brain-pan, the head; pated, pàt'-é.d as long-pated, narrow-pated. (Lat. pàtìnà, a deep dish; Gk. pàtìnè.)


Paten, pat'-èn, the lid of the chalice, a metal plate to hold the bread of the eucharist. (Ital. patena, Lat. pàtìnà.)

Patten, a clog raised on an iron hoop to keep the feet dry.

French patin, a high-heeled shoe; Greek patein, to walk.

Pattern, pàt'-èrn, a model, a sample. (French patron.)

(If these words were spelt paten (a chalice-lid), patin (a clog), and patern (a model), the distinction would be complete, the spelling simplified, and the derivations better observed.)

Patent, pay'-ènt, a monopoly in a new invention, evident, open; to secure by patent; pa'tent-ed (R. xxxvi.), patent-ing.

Patentee, pay'-èn.tèe, one who holds a patent. Patent-able.

Patent medicine, medicine bearing a government stamp.

Patent office, the government office for granting patents.

Patent right. Patent rolls, the registers of patents, letters patent collected together on parchment rolls.

Letters patent, public documents written on open sheets.

Close-letters, public documents folded up and sealed.

Latin patens, gen. patentis. Patents are written on open sheets.

Paternal, fem. maternal, pàtèr'-ènal, mater'-ènal, fatherly, motherly; pater'-nal-ly, fem. mater'-nal-ly.

Pater'inity, fem. mater'inity, fathership, mothership.

Latin pàternus, pàter'ènìs; mètrinus, mèter'nìs (pàter, mèter).

Pater-noster, pàtèr'-ò.Šè.tèr, the "Lord's Prayer," a rosary, every tenth bead in a rosary. Paternoster row, London.

The Lord's prayer, in Latin, begins Pater noster (our Father); at every tenth bead a devout Catholic should repeat the Lord's prayer.

Path, pàth, a walk in a garden, park, field, church-yard, &c., for walkers but not for carts and carriages.

Carriage-drive, a park or garden way for carriages, &c.

Road, a wide public way for general traffic.

High-road, the main road from a town to the metropolis.
By-road, a narrow road from one high-road to another.
Lane, a narrow public way intersecting two by-roads.
Pavement, the footpath of a street paved for walkers.
The edging of a pavement is the kerb-stone.

Foot-path or Path-way, a public path for pedestrians.
"Path," Old Eng. peðh, v. peðian; (Lat. pes, gen. peedis, a foot).
"Road," Old Eng. ræd, v. riđan, past réeđ, to ride, a way for riders.
"High-road," O. E. hæthe ræd, the chief road, so high seas, the main sea.
"By road," Old Eng. by ræd, a borough road (Danish by, a town or city), hence by-laws, local or borough laws.
"Footway," Old Eng. fôt weg, but weg-gang was the more usual term for a footpath. "Footpath," Old Eng. fôt peðh, a pleonasm.

Pathetic, pa.thé't.ık, grievous; pathetical-ly, pa.thé't.ık.lı.y.
Pathos, pāth'ös, that which excites emotions of grief.
Lat. pathos, pathethicus; Greek pathos, pathethikos (paschd, to suffer).
Pathology, pa.thól'o.djy, that part of medicine which treats of the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms; pathologic, pa.thól'o.lo'dık'; pathological, pa.thól'o.lo'dık'ı.k; pathological-ly; pathologist, pa.thól'o.djist, one skilled in pathology. (Gk. pathos logos, treatise on suffering.)

Patience, pa'y shence, resignation. Patients, pa'y shents, clients of a medical practitioner. Patient, pa'y shent, enduring, not easily provoked, one under the charge of a doctor.
Latin patientia, patiens, gen. patientis, patior, to suffer.

Patin, pat'ın, the cover of a chalice, a metal plate. (See Paten.)
Patina, pā't.inah, the green rust of coins which have been buried, the coating which gathers on oil paintings.
Lat. patina, Gk. patáná (a plate), plating (a plating with rugga).
Patois, pā't.wah', provincialism. (Fr. corruption of Patavium.)
Asinius Pollio noticed a dialectic peculiarity in Livy, which he called his patavintty or Pavían provincialisms.
Patriarch, pā't.ri.ark, the head of a family was once so called, the "pope" of the Greek church; a very aged man.
The patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob; and Jacob's sons.
Patriarch-al, pā't.ri.ark'ı.l̄; patriarch-ic, pā't.ri.ark'ı.ık.
Patriarch-ism, pā't.ri.ark'ı.zm; patriarch-ship (-ship, rank.)
Patriarch-ate, pā't.ri.ark'ı.ate (-ate, office).
Latin patriarcha, patriarchalis, patriarchatus; Greek patriarchês (patria arche, root of the line, first of the family).
Patrician, pā't.rish'an, a nobleman, noble, not plebeian.
Latin patricius, a senator, born of a senator, one of the Rom. patres.

Patrimony, pā't.ri.món'ı.y, an estate inherited from one's father; patrimonial, pā't.ri.món'ı.al; patrimonial-ly.
Latin patrimonium; patrimonialis (pater, a father).
Patriot, pātr'-i-tōt, one who loves his country; patriotic, pātr'-i-tī-ōt'·īk; patriotic-al-ly. Patriotism, pātr'-i-tī-ōt·izm.

Latin pātriōta; French patriote, patriistique, patriotisme.

Patristic, pātris'-tīk, pertaining to the church or ecclesiastical fathers; patristics, pātris'-tīks, historical theology devoted to the lives and doctrines of the “fathers.”

Latin pātres, the fathers. (Only five of the sciences [arithmetic, logic, magic, music, rhetoric] end in -ic, ten times that number end in -ics.)

Patrol, pātrōl', a guard appointed to watch a district, to walk round the appointed district as a patrol; patrolled (2 syl.), patroll'-ing, R. iv. (Fr. patrouille, v. patrouiller.)

Patron, fem. patron-ess, pātr'-ōn, one who befriends another, one who has the right of presenting to a benefice.

Patron-age, pātr'-ōn·age, the good offices of a patron.

Patronise (Rule, xxxii.), pātr'-ōn·ize, to befriend another; patronised (3 syl.), patronis-ing (R. xix.), patronis-er, one who promotes and sanctions an undertaking.

Latin pātrōnus. Romulus ordained that every plebeian should select a patrician for his friend and protector. The plebeian was called the lord’s client, and the lord was called the plebeian’s patron.

Patronymic, pātr'-ōn·om'·īk, a prefix or affix signifying the descendant of, as Mac Donald (offspring of Donald), O’Grady (offspring of Grady), Ap David (offspring of David), Fitz William (offspring of King William).

In scientific terms we use the Greek patronymic -idae, as Canidae, the dog family; Mongolidae, the Mongul stock.

Latin patrōnymicus, Greek patrōnymikos (patrōs)onūma, dialectic form of onōma, the father’s name; the “o” of patro- coalescing with the “o” of onōma, become ω or o long.

Patten. Paten or Patin. Pattern (double t).

Patten, pāt'-tēn, a clog elevated on an iron hoop.

French patin, a high-heeled shoe; Greek patēn, to walk.

Paten or Pat’in, the lid of a chalice, a metal plate for the sacramental bread. (Ital. patena; Fr. patene; Lat. patīna.)

Pattern, pāt'-tern, a model, a sample. (French patron.)

(If these words were spelt paten (a chalice-lid), patin (a clog), and pattern (a model), the distinction would be complete, the spelling simplified, and the derivations better observed.)

Patter, pāt'-ter, to strike with pats or little knocks like rain, to chatter, to trot about; pattered, pāt'-terd; patter-ing.

Patter-er, a street vendor who talks incessantly.

Welsh flatiwr, flat, a pat. The French have patatrus! slap, bang!

Pattern, pāt'-tern, a model, a sample. (See above Patten.)

French patron, a master, a captain, a guide: a “pattern” is the guide or master-work of the copyist.

55—2

Pat' ty, a small pasty or pie without a dish; patty-pan.

French pâté with diminutive, in French petit, pâté.

Pasty, pü's' ty, a pie without a dish. (Fr. pasté, now pâté.)

Pastry, pace't'ry, confectionery. (Fr. pastisserie, pâtisserie.)

Paste (1 syl.), dough for pastry before it is cooked.

French paste now pâtes; Latin pastas (v. pascor, to feed).

Paucity, paw's' ty, fewness, scarcity. (Latin pauc'ttas.)

Paullinia, pawl'li'n'ah, a genus of plants from which the South American Indians make a beverage similar to tea.

So called from Simon Paulli, of Copenhagen, professor of botany.

Paunch, the belly, the largest stomach of ruminants. (Lat. pantex.)

Pauper, paw'er, a very poor man, one supported by the parish.

Pauper-ism, indigence. Pauperise (R. xxxi.), paw'per.i.ze; pauperised (3 syl.), pauperis-ing. (Impov'erish (q.v.)

Pauperisation, paw'er.i.zay'shun.

Poverty, pov'.er ty, penury (corruption of pauperty).

Latin pau'er, pauperitas; French pau'perisme, pauvre'té.

Paws, pawz, a stop, rest, to cease; Paws, pawz, clawed feet.

Paused (1 syl.), paus-ing (R. xix.), pawz'-ing; pausing-ly; paus'er, pawz'-er.

Latin pau'sa; Greek paud, to cease. "Paws," Welsh pawen.

Pave (1 syl.), to make a pathway of flagstones or other material suitable for foot-passengers, to lay a street with a solid flooring suitable for carts and horses, to lay a brick or stone floor in a room or yard, &c.; pàved (1 syl.), pàv'-ing.

Pavement, pàve'ment; paving-stones, paving-board.

Pavier, pàve'yer, a labourer who paves streets.

Pavior, paw'er-or, a paving-brick, also called a pa'm'ent.

Latin pàvimentum, v. pàvio (Greek pàtò, to hit hard, to ram down).

Pavilion, pàvil'yon, a large handsome tent, to shelter in a pavilion; pavilioned (3 syl.), pavilion-ing.

In English, we spell pavilion with one l, in French it has double l; somewhat similar is the word battalion, which in English has double t and one l, but in French one t and double l.

French pavillon; Latin pàp'ilio, gen. pàp'ilónis, a tent.

Paw, the soft foot of a quadruped furnished with claws, to scrape the foot along the ground as a horse, to handle; pawed, pawed; paw-ing, pawing-ly.

Welsh pawen, v. pawenau, pawenog, furnished with or having paws.

Pawky, pawk'y, cunning, artful. Pork, the flesh of pigs.

"Pawky," Old English peau, a deceiver, v. peau, to deceive.

"Fork," Fr. porc, Lat. porcus, a pig. "Pig," O. E. piga, a little one.
AND OF SPELLING.

Pawn, a pledge, a chessman, to pledge; pawned (1 syl.), pawning. Pawn-er, one who pawns. Pawnee', one who receives a pawn. Pawn-ticket, the pawnbroker's receipt.

Pawn-broker, -bro'ker, a man whose trade is to advance money on pawns; pawnbroker-age, the trade of a pawn-broker (-age, state, condition, trade).

"Pawn," German pfiand, v. pfianden, pfiander. "Pawright" (pfiand-drecht), "the right of keeping a pawn," should be introduced.

"Pawn," (a chessman), Hindustan peon, a foot soldier; Span. peon.

Pay, (past) paid, (past part.) paid. (Laid, paid, and said, sëd, are irregular for layed, payed, and sayed), wages, stipend, to discharge a debt, to give what is due, to daub with pitch.

Pay-er, one who pays. Pay-ee', one to whom money is paid.

Pay-ment, pay-able; pay-clerk, -clerk; pay-day (in the Stock Exchange), the last day for settling the transactions of the past fortnight, about the 15th and 30th of the month. Pay-office. Pay-master, plu. pay-masters.

"Pay" (to discharge a debt), French payer, payeur.

"Pay" (to daub with pitch), Old Fr. empöier (pöez, pitch, Lat. pës).

Pca, pee. Peas. Peace, pièce, concord, not war.

Peas, peez, the numeric plu. of pea, as 2, 3, 4... peas.

Pease, peez, a collective noun plu.: as a dish of pease.

Peas-cod, peez' kod (not pea's cod), the shell of a pea.

The s is radical (pea is a modern corruption of pese), pese-codd.

Pea-halm [or -halm], hawm, a pea-stalk withered and dry.

Pea-soup, pea-shell; pea-nut, the ground nut.

Pease-meal, pease-pudding (not pease-pudding, &c.)

Old English pise, a pea (Latin pisum), plu., pesum and peses. The correct singular would be pese. Spenser has "Not worth a pese," and Surrey "Not worth two peason" (peson).

Brother, cloth, did (a stamp), and penny have also double plurals, but only in the last word is one plural numerical and the other collective like the plurals of "pea." (See Penny.)


Peace, pièce, not war, quiet; peace-less, peace-offering.

Peace-able, peace'able-ness, peace'ably (only -ce and -ge retain the e before -able); peace-officer, a sheriff, constable, or other officer of the peace.

Peace'-ful (Rule viii.), peace'-ful-ly, peace'-ful-ness.

Peace'-maker. Peace'-breaker, -bräke-er (not bre'-ker).

Pacify, päs't.ify, to soothe, to appease; pacifies, päs't.ifyz; pacified, päs't.ifydez; pacifying, päs't.ify'ing; pacify'er.

Pacification, päs't.ify'kay'shun. Pacific, päs'sif'ik.

Pacific, päs'sif'ik; pacific'ally.

Pacificator, fem. pacificatress, päs'sif'ik'atöz, -katöz.
§ Piece, pece, a part, to patch. (French pièce.)

Pease, pece (as a dish of pease), the vegetable considered collectively. Peas, the numerical plu. of pea, as two or three peas. (Old English pise, plu. pisen.)

Pays, payz, third sing. of pay. (French payer, to pay.)

Pâce, a stride, speed. (Lat. passus, Gk. πατή, to tread.)
Latin pax, gen. pācis, pācticālio, pācticātor, pācticātrix, pācticus, pācticāre (pax, gen. pācis fictof[acak], to make peace).

Peach, peetch', a fruit; peach'-y, peach'-iness; peach'-colour.
Fr. pêche, contraction of Lat. persicis; O. E. persuc, the Persian fruit.

Pea-cock, fem. pea-hen (both pea-fowl), offspring pea-chick.
Old Eng. paww coo, -hen, -cien; Lat. pavo; Gk. πάος, a peacock.

Pea-jacket, pee' jâk.êt, a coarse woollen jacket, a pilot's rough heavy coat. (Dutch pijje, a coarse thick cloth; Fr. jaquette.)

Peak, peck, a point, to mortify. Pique, peck, spite.

Peaked, peekt; peak'-ing; peak'-y, having peaks.
Old English pēc and pēc, a peak; French pique, v. piquer, to peak.

Peal, peel (of bells), to resound. Peel, rind. Pell, a skin.
Pealed, peeld; peal'-ing. (Lat. pelle; Gk. πέλλο, to be in motion.)

Peel, rind, to take off the rind. (Lat. pellis; Gk. phaílos, a skin.)

Pean, pee'an (or pean), a song of triumph; pean-ism.
Latin pāan, a song to Pēan (Apollo); Gk. παίαν. Apollo (the far-darter) was so called from παῖο, to strike or dart.

Pear, Pair, Pare, all pāre. Far (Latin). Peer. Pier, peer.

Pear, pāre, a fruit; perry, pē'ry, pear-wine.
Old English pēra or pēru, pērewes, perry; Latin pīrum.

Pair, two articles that form a complete whole.
Welsh par; French pair; Latin par, equal.

Pare, to peel, to trim. (Fr. parer, to pare a horse's hoof.)
Par, level, in equilibrio. (Latin par, equal.)

Peer, a noble, an equal. (Lat. pares, equals [of the chief].)

Pier, peer, a jetty. (Old English per or per.)

Pearl, purl, a gem. Purl, medicated malt liqueur, to ripple.

Pearl, to adorn with pearls; pearlled, purld; pearl'-ing, pearl'-y, pearl'-iness (R. xi.); pearl-ash', a carbonate of potassa obtained from wood-ashes; pearl-bar'ley, barley prepared in small pearl-white grains; pearl-di'ver; pearl-edge, an edging given to certain ribbons; pearl'-eyed, -ide, having a white pearly speck in the eye; pearl-grass; pearl-wort, -wort; pearl-oyst'er; pearl-sā'go, sago in small round grains like pearls; pearl'-stitch, an ornamental stitch in knitting; pearl'-studded; pearl-white, a preparation of bismuth.
Mother-of-pearl, the inside surface or lining of pearl oysters and other iridescent shells and substances.


Pearmain, *pære-mæne*, an apple (i.e., *peer-main*, chief peer).


Peasant-ry, the peasant class.  Pheasantry, a place for...

Fr. *paysan*; Lat. *pāginus* (*pāgus*, a village; Gk. *pagos*, a hill).

"Pheasant," Latin *phāstānus*; Greek *phāstános*; French *faisan*.

Pease, *pee*, the vegetable pea collectively considered: as a dish of *pease*; peas, definite plu. of pea. (O. E. *pise*, plur. *pisen*.)

Peat, *peat*, a sort of turf; peats, peat cut into "turfs" for fuel; peat'-y, containing peat; peat'-bog, peat'-moss, peat'-soil.


"Pebble" should have but one *b*, Old English *pæbol*, *pæpol-stanas*.

Peccable, *pek*.k'ab*l, liable to sin; peccability, *pek*.k*ab*.l'ë*ty*.

Peccadillo, plur. *peccadillos* (R. xliii.), a petty offence or crime.


Peccavi, *pek*.l*ay*.vi, an admission of having done wrong.


Pekc, quarter of a bushel, to pick with the beak; pecked (1 syl.), peck'-ing, peck'-er.  Wood-pecker, a bird.  To peck at, to strike at with a beak, to nag at with petty criticisms.

"Peck" (a measure), Fr. *pèicotin*, a peck, a "feed" of oats for a horse.

"Peck" (to strike with the beak), German *picken*.  (See Pick.)


If this word is meant to denote a comb-fern, i.e., a fern with comb-like leaflets, it is very badly compounded.  The Gk. *pek6* is to comb wool, and *peko pteris*, "I comb a fern," does not express the idea of a comb-like fern.  The word should be *ktezeros* (të.zëp*.të.ris*), a comb-fern.  (Gk. *kteiš*; gen. *ktënos*; "a comb," and *pteris*, a fern.)


Pectine, *pek*.*tën*, vegetable jelly, somewhat like isinglass.

Pectose, *pek*.t*ū*ce, the gelatinous principle of pectine.

Pectic acid, an acid obtained from pectine by adding potash.

Pectate, *pek*.t*ā*te, a salt of pectic acid.

-ine (in Chem.), a simple substance; -ate, a salt from an acid in -ic.

Greek *pek6tos*, coagulated, gelatinised (the *e* is long).

Pecton, *pek*.t*ē*ns, clams, a genus of bivalves.  Pectine (see above).

Pectolite, *pek*.t*ō*līte, a stone with its crystals star-formed.

Greek *pek6tos* *lithos*, a coagulated or crystallised stone.
PECTINITE, PEK'TINITE, a fossil scallop (-ite denotes a fossil).
PECTINATE, PEK'TINATE, full of "teeth" like a comb.
PECTINAL, PEK'TINAL, pertaining to a comb. PECTINATE, PEK'TINATE (-inate, applied to the "pelvis."
PECTINATED, PEK'TINATED, cleft like a comb.
PECTinate, PEK'TINATE (-ate, full of."
Pectinate, PEK'TINATE, full of "teeth" like a comb.
Pectinal, PEK'TINAL (-al, pertaining to a comb. PECTINEAL, PEK'TINEAL (-al, v.s.)
PECTORAL, PEK'TORAL. (PECTINAL, PEK'TINAL. PEC'TINEAL, v.s.)
Pectoral, PEC'TORAL, good for the chest or lungs, pertaining to the chest, a breast plate worn by the Jewish High Priest, a medicine to relieve chest-complaints; pectoral fin, one of the fins near the gills of a fish. (Lan. pectôrâle, pectus.)
Peculate, PEC'ULAT-E, to embezzle; pec'ulat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pec'ulat-ing (Rule x.s.); pec'ulat-or, one who peculates.
Peculation, pek'U-LA'TION, embezzlement of public money.
Latin peculium, peculentor, v. peculâri and peculare (peculum, money).
PECULIAR, PARTICULAR, PEK'U-LAIR, PAR.TI-LAIR.
PECULIAR, special to an individual, odd, strange, exclusive; PARTICULAR, individual, precise, choice, favourite.
Peculiar-ly, Peculiarity, plu. -ties, PEK'U-LAIR'-Iz.
Peculiarise, PEK'U-LAIR-IZE, to specialise; peculiarsed (5 syl.), peculiars-ing. PECULIUM, a slave's own property.
Latin peculârius (peculium, one's own estate or goods which no overlord could take away or sell even if the owner was his slave).
"PARTICULAR," Lat. particularis (particle, a small portion).
Pecuniary, PEK'U-NAIRY, relating to money; pecuniari-ly.
Latin pecuniarius (pecuniarium, the treasury, pecunia, money).
Pedagogue, ped'AGOG, a school-master (in disparagement); pedagogic, ped'AGO'-GIC; pedagogical, go'-GIC; pedagogism, ped'AGO-GISM, the vocation of a teacher.
Latin pedagogus; Greek paidagogos (pais, gen. paidos agôgos, the leader of a boy). The pedagogue was the slave who had to take his master's son to and from school, to attend him whenever he left home, and to wait on him generally. The spelling is French, and would be much better without the last two letters.
PEDAL, PEK'DAL, a lever attached to a piano, harp, organ, &c., to modify the tone or swell of the instrument; pedal-note.
Latin pedâlis (pes, gen. pedis, the foot), French pédale. (See Peddle.)
Pedant, PED'ANT, one who makes a vain and ostentatious show of his learning; pedantic, pé'DAN-TIC; formal; pedantical-ly. Pedantry, plu. pedantries, pé'DAN-TRY.
Fr. pédant, pédalettes, pédalesque (Gk. paidotes, instruction).
PeDdle, PE'DLE, to sell in a small way. Pedal (see pedal); ped'dled (2 syl.), peddling; peddler, one who deals or sells in a small way, one who busies himself with trifles; pedlar, a hawker. Peddlery, goods sold by peddlars.
A ped is a basket without a lid, in which fish is hawked about the
streets, also a market basket for eggs, &c. Tusser uses the word, and in Norwich that part of the market where country stores (such as eggs, butter, chickens, and so on) are brought from the country in hampers or baskets, is called the ped-market. Welsh pad, that which keeps things together, hence padell, a pan.

Ped-, pedi-, before consonants (Latin prefix) nouns, a foot.

Pedestal, pēdē.ča.tūl, the base of a statue. Ped'icel (q.v.) Spanish pedestal; French piédestal (Latin pes, gen. pedis, the foot).

Pedestrian, pē.dē.s'tri.ān, one who performs a journey on foot, walking; pedes'trial, pertaining to the foot.

Latin pedestrīs (pes, gen. pedis, Greek pous, gen. pōdos, the foot).

Pedicel, pēdē.x.sēl [or ped'ic'le, pēd.i.s'il]. Ped'estal (q.v.)

Ped'icel, a short foot-stalk; pedicellate, pēd'ē.x.sēl'ē.lātē, supported by a pedicel. (Lat. pēdīcūlūs, a little foot.)

Pediculus, pē.dīk'.āłūs, the louse genus; pedic'ūlōns or pedi'cūlar (adj.), pediculation, pē.dīk'.ā lý'ē.shūn.

Latin pēdīcūlūs, a little foot, a louse, noted for short legs.

Pedi-gerous, pē.dī.dīg'.ē.rūēs, furnished with foot-like organs.

Pedigree, pē.dī.g're, lineage (pes gradior, to go step by step).

Pediment, pē.dē.mi.ēnt, the triangular facing of a portico.

Ped'ipalp, plu. ped'ipalps, such insects as scorpions, which have feelers like pincers; pedipalpi, pēdē'.i.pāl'ē.pi, the genus; pedipalpous, pēdē'.i.pāl'ē.pūs (adj.).

Latin pedi-[pes, gen. pedis], palpi, foot-feelers, v. palpo.

Latreille meant this word to denote "having feelers like arms," but his compound cannot be commended.

Pedlar, pēdē'.lār, a chapman, who carries his wares in a "ped" or open basket; pedler, one who peddles or traffics in a very small way. Pedlery, pēdē'.le.ry, the wares of a pedlar.

Pedo-baptism, pē.dō-bap'.tīzm, the baptism of young children; pedo-baptists, those who practise infant baptism. The term is usually applied by "Baptists" to "Independents."

Greek pāis, gen. pādōs baptismos, baptism of children.

Pedo-mancy, pē.dō.μān'ē.sī, divination from the lines of the foot.

Chiro-mancy, kīro-, divination from the lines of the hand.

The word ought to be podomancy. It is now neither Gk. nor Lat.

Gk. pous, gen. pōdōs mantēia, and cheir, gen. cheiros, mantēia, divination by the foot, and divination by the hand.

Pedometer, pē.dō.mēt'.ē.tēr, a land measurer, an instrument to measure the distance travelled over by a pedestrian.

Pedo-metrical, pēdō.mēt'.ē.rī.kūl (adj.)

If this word is Gk. pēdōn metron, ground measurer, it would have been better hodometer, hō.dōmē.tē.tēr (hōdōs, a road or path); if it means a "foot or pace measurer," it should be podometer.
Peduncule, *pedun'kule*, the stem of a plant which supports the flower and the fruit; *pedun'cular; pedunculate, pedun'kule'tate*, growing on a peduncule; *pedun'culated. Latin *pedunculus*, a little foot. This word is a blunder, *pedunculus* is diminutive of *pedo*, gen. *pedōnis*, a little play-foot. It ought to be *pedicule*, diminutive of *pes*, gen. *pedis*, a little foot or stem.

Peel (of an orange, &c.) Peal, *peel* (of bells). Pell, a hide.

Peel, rind, a wooden shovel for an oven, a small fortress, to pare; peeled (1 syl.), *peel'-ing, peel-er.*

"Peel" and "Pell," Lat. *pelli₃*, a skin; Gk. *phēles*, the scales of fish. "Peel" (a shovel), Fr. *pelle*, a shovel. "Peel" (tower), Welsh *pill.* "Peal" (of bells), Lat. *pello*, to play an instrument; Gk. *pēlo.*

Peep, a slight glance, the cry of a very young' chicken, to look through a crevice, to steal a glance, to cry like a chicken; peeped (1 syl.), *peep'-ing, peep'-er, peep'-hole.*

Fr. *pépier* to peep as chickens when they chip their shell, hence to peep out of their shell or look abroad. Dan. *pippe*, to peep up.

Peer, Pier. Peer. Peer'. Peer', a noble. Peer, a member of the House of Lords, a noble, an equal, to come just in sight, to pry; peered (1 syl.); *peer'-ing, prying.*

Peer'-age, the peers collectively. Peer-age, *peer'-age*, toll for making use of a pier (-age, collective, payment).

Peer'-less, unequalled; *peer'-less-ly, peer'-less-ness.*

§ Pier, peer, a stone pillar, a jetty. (Old Eng. *per* or *perc.*)

Pare, pare, a fruit. (Old Eng. *pera* or *peru*; Lat. *pērum.*

Pair, two that match. (French *pare*, Welsh *par.*

Pare (1 syl.), to peel. (Fr. *parer*, to pare a horse's hoof.)

Par, equal, in equilibrio. (Latin *par*, equal."

"Peer," French *pair*, *pairesse*. Latin *pares*, equals, because in feudal times all crown vassals were held equal. The five orders of peers are (1) duke, (2) marquis, (3) earl, (4) viscount, (5) baron.

Peevish, *pee'vish*, testy, fretful; *pee'vish-ly, pee'vish-ness.*

Peewit, *pee'wit*, a lapwing (so called from its cry).

Peg, a pin to hang things on [as a hat-peg], to fasten with pegs, to strike; pegged (1 syl.), *pegg'-ing (Rule i.), pegg'-er, pegged-boots. Clothes peg, clothz ..., a cleft pin for fastening linen to a line for drying.

Peg-top, a plaything. To take down a peg, to humiliate.

To keep pegging away, to aim blows without cessation.

Gk. *pēgma*, something fastened into [the wall], v. *pēgnūmi*, to fix in.

Peg'asus, the winged horse of Bellerophon, a constellation.

Greek *pēgas'os* (from *pēg*, a fountain, so named from the "fountain of Oceanus," where it first made its appearance.

Pegmatite, *peg'mā-tite*, granite composed of quartz and felspar.

Gk. *pēgma*, anything compacted (-tē, a fossil or stony substance).
Peirameter, πειραμέτρ. Perimeter, περίμετρ. (q.v.)

Peirameter, an instrument for testing the amount of resistance to carriage wheels on different roads.

Greek πείρα μέτρον, a trial metre. Might be spelt πιραμετρ or πιλο-κέννο, πιλω-κέννο.

Pekoe, pee'ko, the best black tea. The varieties of black tea are:bohea, congou, souchong, and pekoe (pee-haou).

Pelargonium, πλ. pelargoniums, πελ.αρ'γος'.μενζ, the greenhouse geranium or stork's-bill; pelargon'ie.

“Pelargonium,” Greek πέλαργος, the stork. “Geranium,” Greek γεράνων, the crane. Called Storkbill and Cranberry because their fruit resembles the long bill of these birds.

Peleine, pee'lin, a long cape with ends coming to a point in front. (French pélerine, a tippet).

Pelf, money, wealth obtained by plunder. (Old Fr. pelfre, plunder.)

Pelican, pee'kan, a water-bird. (Should be pelecan.)

Greek πελεκαν; Latin pelēcānus. Our blunder, as usual, is from copying the French word pelican (Greek pelēkαν, to pick with an axe), the pecker, so called in allusion to its supposed habit of pecking its bosom to feed its young with its blood.

Pelisse, pee'lis', a lady's over-dress opening in front, a furred robe for men. Police, po'lis', the guardians of order.

“Pelisse,” Fr. pelisse; Lat. pelis, a skin. “Police,” Fr. police.

Pel, a skin or hide. Peel, a baker's shovel, rind.

Pell-mell, in disorder. (French pêle mêle, helter-skelter.)

“Pel” and “Peel” (rind), Lat. pellis. “Pel” (a shovel), Fr. pelle.

Pellet, pēl'ēt, a little ball. (Welsh pel, a ball, with diminutive.)

Pellicle, pēl'ik'l, a thin skin or film; pellicular, pel'ik'kuJar.

Latin pellicula, a small skin (pelleis, a skin, with diminutive).

Pellitory, pēl'i.t'ri, a plant. Depilatory, de-pēl'.a.t'ōr, a hair destroyer. (Latin de pilus, hair destroyer.)

“Pellitory” is a corruption of parietary, a wall-flower, parietaria. Latin pārīxes, a wall in allusion to the place of its growth.

Pel-mell, in disorder, a stampede. (Fr. pél'e-mèl, helter-skelter.)

Pellucid, pēl'īk'lid, transparent; pelluc'id-ly, pelluc'id-ness.

Latin pellācīdus, v. pellūcis, pell(per)lusco, to shine through.

Peloponnesian (one l, double n), pēl'o.pōn'ne.‘sē.ān, adj. of Peloponnesus (the More'a of Greece), a native of...

Greek Pelops, gen. Pelopōs nēsōs, island of Pelops. Far more likely pelō(ς)ops, gray-looking, as Graiai is grais, the gray [people].

Felt, skin for furriers. Felt, thick cloth.

Pelt-monger, a furrier. Fell-monger, a dealer in hides.

Peltry, pēl'trē, the fur-trade; pelts are the raw skins, after they have been "prepared" they are furs.

A fell-monger deals in hides, for leather.

Felt, a metal toe-piece for a boot or shoe. (Lat. pelta, a shield.)
Pelt (verb), to assail, to throw missiles at [one]; pelt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pelt'-ing, pelting-ly.

“Pelt” (a hide), French pelleterie, the fur-trade, pelleter.

“Pelt” (to assail with missiles), Fr. peloter (pelote, a snow-ball, a ball).

Pelta, a buckler; peltate, pēl’·tāte (in Bot.), fixed to the stalk by a point within the margin; peltate-ly, peltate-hairs, peltate-leaf, peltate-stigma. (Latin pelta, a buckler.)

Pel’vis, the bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen; pelvic, pēl’·vīk; pelvim’e·ter. (Lat. pelvis, a basin.)

Pen (for writing), an enclosure for cattle, to write, to shut up in a pen; penned (1 sy.), penn-ing (R. i.); pent, confined.

Pen-man, one skilled in the use of the pen; pen’·man-ship, pen-cutter; pen-knife; pen-case, pen-holder.

“Pen” (for writing), Old English pēn; Latin penne, a feather.

“Pen” (for cattle), Old English pynđlan, to pound. The word should be pind, and the verb to pind.

Penal, pee’·nəl, incurring punishment, by way of...; penal-ly.

Penalty, plu. penalties, pēn’·al·ties, a punishment for an offence. Pains and penalties, extraordinary punishment.

Penance, pen’·ance, punishment by way of penitence.

Latin penitentia, penitentias (penna, a pen.)

Penates, pen’·a·tes (not pen’·ates’), household gods (Latin).

Pence (1 sy.), copper money collectively considered. Pennies, pēn’·niz, plu. of a penny. Six-pence is the silver coin so called, or its equivalent; but six pennies is six penny pieces. (O. E. penning or penig, plu. peningas or penigas.)

Penchant (French), pahn’·shah’·n’, preference, decided taste.

Pencil, pēn’·sil (for drawing, &c.) Pensile, pen’·sil, hanging.

Pencil, to draw with the pencil, to write with a pencil; pen’·cilled (2 sy.), pen’·cilled, pen’·cilled.

Pencilliform, pēn’·sil’·i·f... , pencil-shaped. Pencil of rays.

Pencil-case, slate-pencil, lead-pencil (lēd...).

Latin penicillum, penicillium·forma; German pinnel.

“Pensile,” Latin penicillus. This word is sometimes called pen’·sile, but as the -i- is short, the proper pronunciation is pen’·sil.

Pendant, pen’·dant (noun). Pendent, pen’·dent (adj).

Pendant, an ear-ring, any ornament that hangs from a suspender, a streamer or piece of bunting suspended to a mast-head, a gas or candle lustre.

Pendants, two pendent ornaments which correspond and can be symmetrically arranged.

Pendent, hanging. Pen’dence (2 sy.), pen’dency.

Pen’ding, during the progress of, till the matter is concluded.

Pendulous, pen’·dul’·us, swinging, oscillating, hanging; pen’dulous-ness. Pendulosity, pen’·dul’·os’·ity.
Pendulum, plu. -lums, 

*Pendulum*, bob, pendulum-clock, pendulum-rod, -weight.


French *pendant* (d’oreille), and *pendant* (wrong), hanging.

Penetrate, *pén’-etrate*, to pierce, to get into, to affect the mind; pen’etrat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pen’etrat-ing (Rule xix.)


Penetralia, *pén’-etra-li-ah*, the innermost recess, things kept secret. Pen’etrant, having the power to pierce; pen’etrancy; penetrative, *pén’-etra-tiv*; pen’etrative-ly, pen’etrative-ness, pen’etrat-or.

Latin *pénétrabilis*, *pénétralia*, *pénétrator*, pén’etrare.

Penquin, *pén’-guin*, a sea-fowl. (Fr. *penguin*; Lat. *pinguïn*, fat.)

Peninsula, *pe.n’in*sú.lah*, a part of the continent jutting into the sea so as to have water on every side but one.

Penin’sular (adj.) Peninsula, *pe.n’in*sú.lata*; penin’sul-át-ed (Rule xxxvi.), penin’sulat-ing (Rule xix.)

Peninsulatlon, *pe.n’in*sú.lay’shún*.

Latin *péninsula*, *péninsulátus* (*pene insula*, almost an island).

Penitent, *pén’-itent* (not *tant*), sorry for a fault; pen’itent-ly.


Penitentiary, plu. penitentiaries, *pén’-itén’si-ri-eh*.

Latin *penitens*, gen. *penitentia*, *penitentia*, *penitentiarium*.

Pennant, *pén’-nant*, a long piece of bunting cleft at the loose end and fastened at the other to a mast-head.

Pennoncel, *pén’-non-sel*, the pennant or flag of a lance.

Pennon, same as pennant (the better spelling).

Welsh *penwrm*, a flag; French *pennon*; Latin *pennus*, a rag.

Penn-, penni- (Latin prefix), a wing, a feather (*penna*).

Pennate, *pén’-nate*, (in Bot.) applied to leaflets arranged on opposite sides of a leaf-stalk, like two outspread wings; pen’nat-ed. (Also pinnate, pinnated.)

Latin *pennatus*, winged (*penna*, a wing or feather); *pinna* refers to the pinion or large feathers of a wing. Pennate the better word.

Penni-form, shaped like a quill or feather, certain muscles are so called. (Latin *penna forma*.)


Latin *penniger*; i.e., *penni-*(*penna*)-gero, I bear feathers.

Penni-nerved, *-nerved*, (in Botany) applied to leaves with a midrib from which nerves or veins branch on each side. Latin *penni-*(*penna*)-*nervus*, winged nerves.

Pennule, *pén’-núl*, a small feather or division of a feather.

Latin *penúla* (*penna*, a feather, with -ula, diminutive).
Pen'ny, plu. pennies, (collective) pence. Pennies, pen'-niiz, two or more penny pieces. Pence, copper money, or its value; pen'ni-less, without a penny; pen'niless-ness.

Penny-wise, saving small sums at the hazard of larger ones.

Penny-a-liner, -line'er, a humble contributor to a newspaper, paid (at one time) at the rate of 1d. a line.

Penny-royal, a herb. Penny-wedding, a wedding where each guest contributes something to the banquet.

Penny-weight, -wight, the 20th part of an ounce (Troy).

Penny-worth, -wurth, value to the amount of one penny.

A good penny-worth, a good bargain, good value for money.

"Pence" is used when the value of an article is stated in copper coins: as six-pence a pound, twenty-pence a yard; or when a silver coin of the value of six pennies is meant: as here's six-pence for you, i.e., a silver sixpenny coin. The penny was the standard coin for more than 1000 years. The greater penny was the fifth of a shilling (scilling), and the lesser penny the twelfth.

Old English peneng or penia. The double n is a corrupt spelling.

Pensile, pen'.sil, hanging. Pencil, pen'sil (for writing).

"Pensile," Latin pensilis (not pensils), the -si- is short, and the word ought not to be pronounced pen'.sil. "Pencil," Germ. pensel.

Pension, pen'.shin, an annual allowance of money without service, to grant a pension; pensioned, pen'.shind; pension-ing, pen'.shin-ing; pension-ary, pen'.shin-a.ry (adj.)

Pensioner, pen'.shun'er, one who receives a pension, at the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin an ordinary student as distinguished from a fellow-commoner who dines with the fellows and pays extra, or a sizar who is admitted at reduced terms. At Oxford "pensioners" are called commoners, and "sizars" are called servitors, bible-clerks, &c.

Lat. pensio, gen. pensionis, pensionarius (pensere, sup. pensum, to pay).

Pensive, pen'.siv, thoughtfully sad; pensive-ly, pensive-ness.

French pensif [pensè], thoughtfully sad.

Penta-, pent-, before vowels (Gk. prefix), five. Pente-, fifty.

Penta-capsular, pen'.tä-küp'-sül.ar, having five capsules or cells. (Greek penta- [pente], Latin cápsula, a casket.)

These hybrids are very objectionable, though in Latin we have several words with the prefix penta-, every one is taken from the Greek.

Penta-chord, -kord, a musical instrument with five strings, a scale of five diatonic degrees. (Gk. penta-, chordé, a string.)

Pentacle, pen'.tä.kål, a figure composed of equilateral triangles so disposed as to form a star with five points. It represents the five senses and the trinity, and was used as a charm in the middle ages. (Ital. pentacolo, a talisman.)

Pen'ta-coccus, -kök'-kiis, containing five seeds or grains. Greek pentä-[pente]kokkos, a kernel or grain.
Penta-crinite, *pen.tak*'-rinite, a genus of fossil "sea-lilies" (the body terminates in five arms); *penta*'-rinous, -*r*'-nis. Greek *penta*- (*pente*)'rinite, five [armed] sea-lily (-ite, a fossil).

Penta-dactyle, -*dak*'-tīl, having five fingers or toes.

Greek *penta*- (*pente*)'daktūlōs, five fingers or toes.

Pent-adelphous, *pēn.tad*'-dēl'-fūs, (in Botany) having the stamens arranged in bundles of five.

Greek *penta*- (*pente*)'adelphos, five brothers. Linnaeus called the "stamens" males (*andria*), the "pistils" females (*gynia*), and the "stamens in bundles" brothers (*adelphia*).


Greek *penta*- (*pente*)'gonía, having five angles.

Penta-graph, -*grāf*, a corruption of pantograph (*q.v.*).

Penta-gyn, -*dji*'-n, a plant with five pistils or styles; penta-gynian, -*dji*'-n.īn; pentaginous, *pēn.ta*'-dīg.īnās.

Greek *penta*- (*pente*)'gynē, five females. Linnaeus called the stamens males, and the pistils females or "female organs."

Penta-hedron, a solid figure with five equal sides; penta-hedrous, -*hēd.rūs*; penta-hedral.

This word should be *penta*hedron, the *t* of *pent-* and *h* of *hedra* coalesce into *th*, πενθεδρόν. *Penta*hedron is an impossible Greek word.

Penta-hexa-hedral (in Crystallography), having five ranges (one above the other), each with six faces.

An impossible Greek word. We have the Greek compounds χέξ'θρα (χέξ'θρα), not χέξ'θρα, and πενθεδρόν (not πεντάδρον) as guides. The word in Greek would be πενθεξάθρα not πενταξέθρα.

Greek *penta*- (*pente*), five [rows], hex-hedra, six sides or faces.

Penta-mura, *pēn.tu*m'-ērāh, a section of the beetle tribe having five joints on the tarsus of each leg; pentām'eran, one of the pentam'era; pentamerous, *pēn.tu*m'-ērūs (adj.)

Greek *penta*- (*pente*)meros, five articulations or joints.

Penta-meter, *pēn.tu*m'-ē.tēr, a verse with five feet, having five metrical feet. (Greek *penta*'- metron): as...

May from her | lap to the | earth throws | cowalip and | prim-rose | broad-cast,

Merrily | philomel sings | nightly on | yonder green bough.

Penta-andria, *pēn.tu*m'-āndrī*'-ah, hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens; pentander, *pēn.tu*n'-ādēr, one of the pentan-dria; pentan'drian; pentandrous, *pēn.tu*n'-drūs.

Greek *penta*- (*pente*)'andria, five [organs] of manhood. Linnaeus called stamens organs of manhood (*andria*), and pistils organs of womanhood (*gynia* [*gynia*]).

Penta-angular, *pēn.tu*n'-āngūlär, having five angles.

A hybrid: Greek *penta*'-, Latin *angulus*, five angles.
Penta-petalous, -pēt'ā.lōs, having five petals or flower-leaves. (Greek penta-pētālōn, five flower-leaves.)
Penta-phyllous, pēn.tāf'.īl.lōs, having five leaves; penta-phylloidal, -fīl.lōd'.āl, having the resemblance of five leaves, like the flowers of the placenta.
Greek penta-phyllōn, five leaves; penta-eidos-phyllōn.
Penta-polis, pēn.tōp'.ē.līs, a cluster of five noted cities, the most famous being that of Cyrēnāica, in Africa, which contained the five cities of Bērēnēcē, Arsīnōē, Ptolēmāis, Cyrēnē, and Apollōnīa. There were also those of Libyā, Italy, and Asia Minor. (Greek penta- polīs, five cities.)
Pent-archy, pēn.tār.ky, a government vested in five rulers. Greek penta-archē, five supreme powers.
Penta-sepalous, -sēp'.ā.lōs, having five sepals.
A hybrid: Gk. penta-, Lat. sepes, a hedge (divisions of a perianth).
Penta-spermous, -sper'.mūs, containing five seeds. Greek penta-[pentē]-sperma, five seeds.
Penta-stēmon (generally written pentstēmon), a genus of perennial flowers with five stamens. Gk. penta-[pentē]-stēmon, five standing threads (histēmi, to stand).
Penta-stich, pēn.tā.sīt.hk, a poem of five lines or verses. Greek penta-[pentē]-stichos, five verses.
Penta-style (3 syl.), an edifice with five columns in front. Greek penta-stylos, five pillars.
Penta-teuch, pēn.tā.tūkē, the five books of Moses. Greek penta-[pentē]-teuchos, five books.
Pentecost (not penta-), the fiftieth day after the passover, Whit-sundae; pentecostal (adj.), pentecostals, oblations at Whitsun-tide. (Gk. pentēkōstōs, Old Eng. pentecoste.)
It must be observed that the prefix for five is penta-, but pentecost is from pentē-kōnta, fifty, not penta-, five.
Pentecoster, pēn.tē.kōn.tēr, a fifty-oared vessel. Greek pentekōnta, fifty, not penta-, five.
Pent’house (2 syl.), a roof to a door-way; pent-roof, a roof with only one slope. (Welsh penty, a shed.)
Penult, penultima, or penultimate, pe.nūl', pe.nūl'.tī.mah, pēnūl'.tī.mate, the last syllable but one.
Ante-penultimate, the last syllable but two.
Latin ultima, the last [syl.], pēne-ultima, almost the last [syl.], ante-penultima, before the penultima or last syllable but one.
Penumbra, pe.nūm'.brāh, the shaded edging of the deep shadow of an eclipse, that part of a picture where the light and shadow blend. (Latin pēne umbra, utmost shadow.)
Latin pēnūria, poverty (Greek pēinao, to hunger).
Peon, pe·on, an Indian foot-soldier or day labourer.

Our word pawn, in chess, is this word, called peune in India. Lyc, in his Dict. Sax., gives peor, a pawn.

Peony, plu. peonies, pē·o·nīz (not pē′.o·ny), a flower.

Old English peonie, so called from the chieftain Paion, who introduced it. Sax. Lecchdons.

People. Persons. Folk, pee′.p′l, per′.sonz, fōke.

People, a collective noun, denoting all the subjects of a prince or inhabitants of a nation, a class, a multitude.

Folk is the Anglo-Saxon equivalent of the French peuple.

Persons, plu. of person, more than one individual.

§ People is also used sometimes for neighbours, a household, v. to colonise; peopled, pee′.p′ld; peoping, pee′.p′ling.

Errors of Speech—

I saw several people on the hill [persons].

Thus play I in one person many people [characters] (Rich. II. v. 5).

The young people are out a-maying [folk, correct, it means the young inhabitants of the village, not several individuals].

Bring forth the blind people...and the deaf [correct] (Isa. xliii. 8).

Jacob came to Luz...he and all the people with him [correct, it means all his household or followers] (Gen. xxxv. 6).

Get thee out, and all people who follow thee [persons].

All people that on earth do dwell [nations correct].

Peperino (Ital.), pep′.ē.ree′.no, a volcanic tuff of basaltic scorire.

Peponidae, pē.pōn′.ī.dee, the gourd tribe; pōp′o, one of the peponidae. (Gk. pēpōn, a melon, -idae, a group or family.)

Pep′per, a spice, to sprinkle with pepper, to beat; pep′pered (2 syll.), pep′per-ing; pep′pery, hot with pepper, irascible.

Pepper-box, pepper-corn; pepper-mint, an aromatic herb.

Old English peppor or pepor, pepporcorn; Latin piper.

Pepsine, pep′.sin, a medicine obtained from gastric juice; peptic, pep′.tīk, dietetic. Dispeptic; suffering from indigestion. (Gk. pepto, I digest, pepsis, a digesting, cooking.)

Per, by the: as per annum, by the year; per bearer, -bāre′.er, by the bearer; per cent., by the hundred, for every hundred; per cent′age, rate by the hundred; per diem, -di′.em, by the day; per head, -hēd, by the head, each; per man, by the man, i.e., each man; per saltum (nōt saltem), by a leap, all at once; per se, by himself, unassisted.

Per-, Pel- before l (Latin prefix), through, thoroughly.

In Chem. a maximum quantity, pro- a minimum quantity.

Per-adventure, pē′r.ā.d.ven′.tchūr, perhaps.

French par aventure, by hazard (Latin adventio, to befall).

Per-ambulate, -ām′.bulātē, to wander about, to pass through; peram′bulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), peram′bulāt-ing.

Peram′bulāt-or (Rule xxxvii.), peram′bulatory.
Latin *per-ambulatio*, *perambulátor*, *perambulátre*, to walk over.

Perceive, *per-seev*, to observe, to comprehend; perceived (2 syl.); perceiv'-ing (R. xix.), perceiv'-er, perceiv'-able, perceiv'-ably (R. xxviii.)

Perceptible, *-sép'ti-b'l*; perceptibly, percept'ible-ness; perceptibility, *per-cép'ti-bil'i-ty*. Im'percept'ibility.

Latin *per-cipio* (capio), supine *perceptunt*, to take in thoroughly, *perceptio*; French perceptible, perceptibilité, perception.

Per cent. (Latin), by the hundred, for every hundred; percentage, *per-sén'-tage*, rate per hundred.

Perch, *per-ch*, a fish, a measure of 54 yards, a roost, to roost; perched, *pertch'd*; perch'-ing; perch'er, *pertch'er*.

"Perch" (a measure, a roost), Latin *pertica*, a pole (*pertingo* [tango], to extend through).

"Porch" (the fish), Latin *percha*; Greek *pérkos* (*perkos*, spotted), the spotted fish. (This is not a compound of *per*.)

Per-chance, *-teh-chance*, perhaps. (French *par chance.*)

Per-chlorate, *-kló'-rate*, a compound of per-chloric acid with a base, as per-chlorate of ammonia; perchloric [acid], *per-klo-rík*, seven equivalents of oxygen to one of chlorine. (Greek *chloras*, green, the green gas.)

Per in chemistry denotes a maximum quantity—thus *per-chloric* denotes a maximum of oxygen to a unit of chlorine.

Per-cipient, *-sép'-tient*, perceptive. (Latin *per-cipiens*.)

Per-colate, *per'-ko-láte*, to strain or filter through; per'colat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), per'colat-ing, per'colat-or (Rule xxxvii.). Percolation, *per'-ko-láy-shun*.
Latin *percoláre*, supine *percolátum* (per *culo*, to strain through).

Per-cussion, *-kúsh'-ón*, impact, blow; percussion-cap, a small copper cap for the nipple of a gun; percussion-lock, a gun-lock that acts by a percussion-cap.

Percussive, *per-kúsh'-iv*; percipient, *per-kúsh'-tient*.
Latin *percussio*, *percussus*, *percultio*, supine *percussum* (per *quatio*, to shake or batter thoroughly).


Perdu [or perdue], *pair-du',* lost, concealed, in ambush.
Lying perdu, lying in ambush.

French *perdu* of the v. *perdre*, to lose; Latin *perdo*, Greek *pertha*.

Peregrinate, *pér-ré-gríná-té*, to roam from place to place; peregrinated, *pér-ré-grínát-ed* (Rule xxxvi.); peri-e-grinát-ing (Rule xix.), peri-e-grinát-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Peregrination, *pér-ré-grín-a'-shún*, a roaming about.
Peregrine falcon, \textit{pēr'tē.grīn fawl'kōn}, a migratory falcon.
Latin \textit{peregrinatio, perēgrinātor, perēgrīnus}, v. \textit{perēgrināri (perēger, a foreigner, per ager, across the fields)}.
Peremptory, \textit{pēr'ēmp.tÔr} (not \textit{per.ēm.to.r}y), positive, dogmatical; \textit{peremptor-i-ly}, \textit{pēr'ēmp.tÔr.i.ly}; \textit{peremptor-i-ness}, \textit{pēr'ēmp.tÔr.i.ness}.
Latin \textit{perēmptōrius (ex per et-e-mo ant. tolto, S. P. Festus)}.
Perennial, \textit{pēr.en'ni.āl}, a plant that lives several years; \textit{perennial-ly}, \textit{pēr.en'ni.āl-ly}, durability.
Latin \textit{perennitās, perenni}s (\textit{per annus, through years}); \textit{annu}s in compounds becomes \textit{ennu}s, hence \textit{bi-ennu}s, \textit{tri-ennu}l, &c.
Perfect, complete, to complete, to make perfect; \textit{perfect-ed} (R. xxxvi.), \textit{perfect-ing}, \textit{perfect-er}, \textit{perfect-ly}, \textit{perfect-ness}, \textit{perfect-ible}, \textit{perfect-il'ity}.
Perfeci\textit{on}, \textit{pēf.e'k.shun}; \textit{perfection-al}, \textit{perfection-ist}, \textit{perfection-ism}.
To perfection, in the best way possible.
Latin \textit{perfectio, perfectus, per-fic'i-o[faciō], to do thoroughly}.
Ferdious, \textit{perf'īdūs,} false, treacherous; \textit{perfidious-ly}, \textit{perfidious-ness}. \textit{Perfīdī,} plu. \textit{perfīdēs, per'fi.dīz}.
Latin \textit{perfīdia, perfīdiāsus (per fīdes, (breaking) through a trust)}.
Perforate, \textit{pēr'fo repairs}, to bore through; \textit{perforāt-ed} (R. xxxvi.), \textit{perforāt-ing} (R. xix.), \textit{perforāt-or} (R. xxxvii.); \textit{perforable}, \textit{per'fō.rā.bl}; \textit{perforative}, \textit{per'fo.rā.tiv}.
Perforation, \textit{pēr'fo.rā'tion,} a piercing through.
Latin \textit{perforātio, perforātōr, v. perforārō} (\textit{per fōro, to pierce through}).
Perforce' (2 syl.), by compulsion. \textit{(French par force.)}
Perform', to execute, to achieve, to act; \textit{performed' (2 syl.), perform'-ing, perform'-er, perform'-able, perform'-ance}.
Latin \textit{performāre (per forma, to fashion completely)}.
Perfume (2 syl.), odour, to scent; \textit{perfumed} (2 syl.), \textit{perfum-ing} \textit{(Rule xix.); perfū'mer, perfumist; perfu'mery, perfumes in general; perfumatory}.
French \textit{parfum, parfumerie, par fumée; Latin per fumus}.
Perfunctory, \textit{pēr'funk'tôr'y}, done solely with a view of getting the job over, slight, negligent, carelessly done; \textit{perfunctor-i-ness} \textit{(Rule xi.), perfunctor-i-ly}.
Perfunction, \textit{pēr'funk'shun,} a quittance, despatch.
Latin \textit{perfunctionio, perfunctionūris, per fungor, to go through with a job}.
Perhaps, by hazard, possibly. \textit{(Welsh per hap, by chance)}.
Peri, plu. peris (not peries), \textit{pe'rēz} (Pers.), a fairy spirit.
Peri-, \textit{pērē'-} \textit{(Greek prefix), round, about, near, with}.
Pericardium, \textit{pērē'kar'dē.əm}, the membrane which encloses the heart. \textit{Pericardia, pērē'kar'dē.əh}.
Errors of Speech


Greek *perikardion* (peri kardia, round the heart).

Péri-carp, that which encloses the seed; peri-car’pital.

Greek *perikarpion* (peri karpos, round the fruit).

Péri-chætium, *-kē’i.tē.ām* (in mosses), the leaves that surround the base of the setae or fruit-stalk; peri-chætal, *-kē’i.tē ál*.

(Greek peri chætē, round the setae.)

Péri-chondrium, *-ko’n.ē.ri.ām*, the fibrous membrane which covers cartilages. (Gk. peri chondros, around cartilage.)


Greek *peri, klōsis* cleavage (referring to the cleavages at the angles).

Péri-cranium, *-krā’n.ē.ri.ām*, the fibrous membrane that invests the skull. (Greek peri krānion, round the skull.)

Péri-derm (in Bot.), the outer layer of bark. Alburn’num, the soft white part between the wood and the bark.

Greek *peri derma*, enveloping the skin or alburnum.

Peri-gee, *pēr’i.jē.č*, that part of the orbit of a planet which is nearest to our earth. Ap’ogee, the part most remote from our earth. Peri-gean, *pēr’i.jē.č.ē.ăn*.

Greek peri ē, near (our) earth; apo ē, away from (our) earth.

Perigord, *pēr’i.gord*, a dark-gray mineral. Perigord pie, a pie with truffles in it. (From Perigord, in France.)

Péri-helion, *-hē.ē.li.ō.n*, the part of a planet’s orbit nearest the sun. Aphelion, *ē.fē.ē.li.ō.n*, the part most remote from the sun. (Greek peri helion, near the sun.)

We have the Greek word *διρήλιας* even although the aspirate could have been expressed with θ as *διρηθλιας*, how much the more should we avoid the aspirate in perihelion, where the aspirate could not be expressed. In Greek *περιθλιαν* not *περιθλιαν*.

Peril, *pēr’i.lē.ł*, danger, to hazard; perilled (2 syl.), per’ill-ing (Rule iii. ir. with double ī), but peril-ous, *pēr’i.lē.ū.s*; peril-ous-ly, peril-ous-ness (with a single ī).

French *péril*, perillieux (double ī); Latin *periclium*, periclitus (pēria, to hazard, to attempt). The double ī should be abolished in the verb or preserved throughout.

Péri-lymph, *-līmph*, one of the liquids of the ear’s vestibule. The membrane which lines the cavities of the labyrinth contains a colourless fluid called *endo-lymph*, and is separated from the bony wall by a collection of fluid called the peri-lymph. The nerve of the ear is plunged in the liquid and spread over the membrane.

Peri-meter, *pēr’i.mē.ter*, the straight lines which bound a plane figure; perimetal, *pēr’i.mē.tē.ri.kał*.

Greek peri metron, the measure round.
AND OF SPELLING.

Peri-od, pe’-rī-ō-dē, a stated number of years, a termination, a complete sentence, a full stop (.), a series of recurring numbers; periodic, pe’-rī-ō-dē’-tīk; periodical, -ō’-dē’-tē-kāl; periodical-ly; periodical-ist.

Periodicity, plu. periodicities, pe’-rī-ō-dē’-tēz.
Greek periōdōs (peri hōdōs). According to our usual plan these words should have an h: as perihed, perihedral, &c., and nothing can more forcibly show the unwisdom of such a system. The Greek is περιόδος not περιόδος, but the simple words are peri hōdōs.

Peri-odontal, per’-rī-ō-dōn’-tāl, surrounding the teeth.
Greek peri ὀδον, gen. ὀδοντός, around the teeth.

Peri-ocian, plu. peri-ocians or peri-ocī, -ē’-sī, one who lives under the same latitude as ourselves, but in a longitude 180 deg. off. To these inhabitants our midnight is their midday, but our seasons correspond with theirs.
Greek peri oikeo. The words mean “I dwell round” [the limit], that is the 180 degrees which constitute the limit of longitude.

Peri-ostea, -ō’-stē’-ām, the fibrous membrane enveloping the bone; peri-osteal, -ō’-stē’-tīl, adj. of periosteum.

Peri-ostitis, -ō’-stē’-tīs, inflammation of the periostea (-tīs denotes inflammation). (Gk. peri, ὀστέον a bone.)

Peri-ostracum, -ō’-strā’-kūm, the membrane which covers shells. (Greek peri ostrānkōn, round the shell.)

Peri-patetic, pē’rī-ō’-pā-tē’-tīk, a disciple of Aristotle, a great walker; peri-patetic, peri-pateticism.
Aristotle used to lecture in the colonnade of the Lyceum. This colonnade was called the peripatos, because it was a kind of cloister for promenading purposes.

Peri-phery, pe’-rī’-fē’-rē, plu. peripheries, pe’-rī’-fē’-rēz, the circumference of a curvilineal figure, as an ellipsis.

Peripheric, peripheral, peripheral (adj.), pe’-rī’-fē’-rēk, pē’rī’-fē’-rē-kāl, pe’-rī’-fē’-rēl.
Greek peri phere, I carry [the line] all round.

Peri-phrasis, plu. periphrases, pe’-rī’-fē’-rā’sis, pe’-rī’-fē’-rā’-seez, circumlocation. Periphrase, pē’rī’-fē’-fraze (verb); periphrased (3 syl.), periphras-ing (Rule xix.)

Periphrastic, pē’rī’-fē’-frā’s’-tīk; periphrastical, pē’rī’-frā’s’-tē-kāl; periphrastical-ly.
Greek periphrāsis (peri phraze, I speak round about).

Peri-polygonal, -po’-rī’-gō’-nāl (in Crystallography), having a great number of sides and angles.
Greek peri polu-gonia, round the polygon, or many-sided figure.

Peri-pterōs, pe’-rī’-tē’-rōs, a temple the cella of which is surrounded by columns; periptěral (adj.)
Greek peri pterōn, wings all round.
Peri-scian, *peri'sh'yan*, a native of the frigid zones whose shadow (at certain parts of the year) moves in the course of the day all round him; periscians or periscii.

Greek *peri skia*, shadow [moves] all round.

Peri-scope, *peri'shöpe*, a view all round, a general view; periscopic, *peri'shöp'ik*, applied to concavo-convex glasses. (Greek *peri sköpid*, I view all round.)

Perish, *peri'sh*, to wither, to die; perished (2 syl.), perish-ing, perish-able, perish-able-ness, perish-ably, *peri'sh.ä.bly*.

(-able for -ible, we have, as usual, borrowed the wrong conjugation from the French *perissable*.)

Latin *periör* (per eo, to go through, that is, to have past one's life).

Peri-, *peri'- (continued).

Peri-sperm, the albümén, &c., of seed, the skin of seed.

Greek *peri sperma*, round the seed.

Peri-spheric, *peri'ris.fë'r'rik*, globular.

Greek *peri sphaira*, round the sphere.

Peri'-spore (3 syl.), the outer covering of a spore.

Greek *peri spöra*, round the spore or seed.

Peri-staltic, *peri'ristäl'tik*, spiral, worm-like. Applied to that peculiar motion of the intestines whereby its contents are gradually "wormed" downwards; peristalti-cal-ly, *peri'ristäl'ti.käl.ly*.

Greek *peristaltikos* (*peri stello*, I send it round and round).

Peri-style, *peri'rsti.le*; Peri-systole, *peri'rististôle* (v. inf.)

Peri-style, a building surrounded with columns, a range of pillars round the interior of a building or square.

Greek *peristalon* (*peri stálos*, pillars all round).

Peri-systole, *peri'rististôle*, the interval between the contraction (or systölë) and the dilation (or diastölë) of the heart, the pause between beat and beat.

Greek *sustölë*, contraction; *susunystölë*, to send together; *diastölë*, dilation; *dia stöle*, to send asunder; *peristölë* (*peri sustölë*, beyond the contraction [but before the dilation begins]).

Peri-tonéum or peri-toné'um, the membrane which envelops the abdominal viscera; peri-toné'al (adj.)

Peritonitis, *peri'tonö'tis*, inflammation of the...

Greek *peritonaión* (*peri teind*, I stretch all round [the viscera]). (-itis the Greek affix, denotes inflammation).

Peri-trochium, *tri'kiiüm*, a wheel fixed upon an axle round which a rope is wound, like windlass and capstan.

Greek *peritróchion*, peri-trochad, to run round.

Periwig, *peri'wik*, a small wig, a cap of false hair. (Fr. *perruque*.

Periwinkle, *peri'wik', a creeping plant, a small whelk.

"Periwinkle" (the plant), Fr. *pervenche*; Lat. *pervencia* or *vinca*.

"Periwinkle" (the whelk), O.E. *jinevincle* or *perwince* (*wincle*, a whelk).
And of spelling.

Perjury, *per'-jür*, to forswear, to swear falsely; *per'-jür-ed* (2 syl.), *per'-jür-ing*, *per'-jür-er*. Perjury, *plu.* perjuries, *viz.*

Latin *perjūrum*, *perjurātio*, *perjūro* (perjūro, to forswear).

Perk, smart, trim, to make smart, to hold up the head saucily; *perked* (1 syl.), *perk'-ing*, *perk'-y*, *perk'-i-ness*, *perk'-i-ly*.

Welsh *perco* or *perco*, v. *percu*, to perk; *perciad*, a perking.

Permanent, *per'-män'.ent*; durable, of long continuance; *per'-man'.ent-ly*, *per'manency*. Permanent way, the bed on which the rails are laid in a finished railway.

Latin *permāensus*, gen. *permāensitis*, *per mānēō*, to remain throughout.

Permeate, *per'-mē.ā'te*, to penetrate, to pass through the pores of a body; *per'-meāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *per'-meāt-ing* (R. xix.)

Permeation, *per'-mē.ā'.shūn*; permeable, *per'-mē.ā'.b'l*.

Permeability, *per'-mē.ā'.bil'-ty*; *per'-meābly*.

Latin *permēabilité*, *permēātieo*, *permēāre* (per meo, to go through).

Per'mian system (in *Geol.*), the lower division of the New Red Sandstone, greatly developed in *Perm* (central Russia).

Per- (continued).

Permit, (noun) *per'-mi't*, (verb) *per'-mi't'*. Permit, a written certificate from the custom-house showing that the duty on the articles specified has been paid and may be removed, leave.

Permit', to allow; *permitt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *permitt'-ing* (R. iv.), *permitt-ance* (R. xxiv.)

Permission, *per'-mi's'h'.un*, leave; permissive, *per'-mi's'.siv*; *permis's'.siv'-y*. Permissible, *per'-mi's'.s'.b'l*.

Permissibility, *per'-mi's'.s'.st'.b'l'.

Latin *permittēre*, supine *permīssum*, *permīssibilitis*, *permīssio*. Permit-ance ought to be *permitt-ence* (not first Latin conjugation).

Per'-mi't* (2 syl.), to change the order or arrangement; *permi't'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *permi't'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Permi't-able, *permi't-able-ness*, *permi't-ably*.

Permutation, *per'-miu.tαg'-.shūn*, the successive changing of the arrangement of figures or articles in every possible order, a rule in arithmetic.

Latin *permūtab'ilis*, *permūtātio*, *per-mūtāre*, to change throughout.

Per-nicious, *per'-ni'sh'.ūs*, destructive, injurious; *perni-cious-ness*; *perni-cious-ly*, *per'-ni'sh'.ūs'.ly*.


Peronate, *pet'rō.-mi'te* (in *Bot.*), thickly covered with a woolly or powdery matter. (Lat. *petrōnatus*, shoe with thick shoes.)
Peroneal muscles, peroo'meäl mus'slz, muscles arising from the fibula or shin-bone and concerned in the movement of the foot. (Latin perôna, the fibula or shin-bone.)

Peroration, per'ro.ray'shun, the concluding part of a speech.

Lat. perôrâtio (per oráre, i.e., dicére, to speak through, i.e., the close).

Peroxide, per'o.xidge, an oxide with a maximum quantity of oxygen. Protoxide, pro'tô.xidge, an oxide with a minimum quantity of oxygen. N.B. Oxides are never acids.

The number of equivalents of oxygen is designated by the Greek prefixes prot-, deut-, trit-, &c., pcr-As protoxide of A, 1 equiv. of oxygen to 1 of A; deutoxide of A, 2 equiv. of oxygen to 1 of A; trioxide of A, 3 equiv. of oxygen to 1 of A; ... peroxide of A, the greatest possible amount of oxygen to 1 equiv. of A.

Per- (continued).

Perpendicular, per'pen.dik'ular, vertical, at right angles to a given plane or line; perpendicular-ly.

Perpendicularity, per'pen.dih'ku.lih'ty.

Latin perpendicularis, perpendicularum, a plumb-line, a level (an instrument quo perpenditum "by which work is well tested").

Perpetrate, per'pé.trate, to commit, to perform [in a bad sense]; per'petrât-ed (R. xxxvi.), per'petrât-ing (R. xix.), per'petrât-or (R. xxxvii.), perpetration, -shun.

Lat. perpetrâtio, perpetrâtor, perpetrâre (per patro, to effect entirely; Greek pratto, to do).

Perpetuate, per'pet't,ü.it, to preserve from extinction, to continue; perpet'uât-ed (R. xxxvi.), perpet'uât-ing (R. xix.), perpet'uât-or. Perpetuation, per'pet'tü.å.shun.

Perpetual, per'pet'tü.ł; perpet'ual-ly.

Perpetual curacy, a living without tithes.

Perpetual curate, ku've.rate, one who holds a perpetual curacy.

These terms are abolished, and vicar, vicarage are used instead.

Perpetual motion, -mô'shun; perpetual screw.

Perpetuity, per'pet.tü'ı.ty; in perpetuity, for ever.

Latin perpetuális, perpetuátio, perpetuátor (perpes, continuous.)

Per-plex', to puzzle; perplexed, per.pZext'; perplex'-ing, perplexing-ly; perplexed-ly, per.pZext'cd.ly; -ness.

Perplex-able, obscure, hard to be understood.

Perplexity, plu. perplexities, per.pZlex't.ilz.

Latin perplexábilis, perplexátas, perplexátor, to entangle thoroughly.

Perquisite, per'kwi'sit, gain which incidentally accrues to an office over and above the salary.

Perquisition, per'kwi.zish'.å'n, a minute inquiry.

Perquisator, per.kwi'zå.tor, a diligent searcher.

Latin perquisâtö, perquirère, supine perquisitum (per quero, to seek for diligently). A "perquisite" originally meant the profits of the lord of a manor over and above the rents, from fines, heriots, watfs, strays, &c., which required to be "looked up diligently."
Perron, *per·ro'n*, a staircase outside a building, the flight of steps leading to a hall-door. (French *perron*, *pierre*, stone.)

Perruquier, *per·rœ·kju'er*, a wig-maker. (French *perruquier*.)

Perucke, *per·root'k*. Periwig, *per·riv'wig* (see these words).

Peruly, wine made from pears. Cider, wine made from apples.


Persecute, *per·se·kju'te*, to harass, to vex or annoy for religious differences; per'secuti-ed (Rule xxxvi.), per'secuti-ing (Rule xix.), per'secuti-or (Rule xxxvii.), persecuting-ly; persecution, *per·se·kju'·shün*; persecutive, *per·se·kju·tiv*.

Latin _persecutio_, _persecutor_, v. _perseguor_, _persecutus_ (per _sequor_, to follow through, i.e., till your object is attained).

Persevere, *per·se·ver'*, to continue persistently; persevered' (3 syl.), persever'-ing, persevering-ly, persever'-ance.

Lat. _perseverantia_, _perseverare_ (per _severo_, to stick rigidly to throughout, i.e., to the end). To _persevere_ is to stick to your work till it is accomplished. To _assenteate_ is to stick rigidly to what you say.

"Perseverance" is doggedly following out to the end.

"Persistence" is doggedly standing out to the end.

Persian, *per·shün*, a native of Persia, the language of Persia, pertaining to Persia, coming from Persia; Persic, *per·sik*.

Persiflage (French), *per·sif·laj*, turning everything into banter.

Persist', to persevere, to stick rigidly to what you do or say; persist'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), persist'-ing, persisting-ly.

Persist'-ence (not -ance), persist'ency, persist'ent.

Latin _perseterēre_, to make a stand throughout, i.e., to the end (Greek _stao_, i.e., _histēmi_, to make a stand).

"Persistence" is doggedly standing out to the end.

"Perseverance" is doggedly following out to the end.

Person, an individual, one of the three states of a tense.

I and We are first person sing. and plu.

Thou and You are second person sing. and plu.

He or any one noun singular, and They, any noun plu., or more than one noun sing. are third person sing. and plu.

Person-able, of sufficiently good appearance for "society."

Person-age, a person of note, stature, a character assumed.

Person-al, private, worn about one's person, aimed at one's character or conduct as a personal remark.

Personals, private moveables; personal property.

Personal estate, all property except houses and land.

Personal iden'tity, that which makes us the same person notwithstanding all the changes of growth, &c.
Personal pronoun, one of the pronouns I, we; thou, you; he, she; it, they.

Personal representative, the executor or administrator of a person deceased.

Personalise (R. xxxi.), person′ise, to make personal, to indicate the person; personalised (4 syl.), personalising.

Personate, person′ate, to assume the person or character of another; personated (Rule xxxvi.), personating (Rule xix.), personator (Rule xxxvii.)

Personation, person′ation. Impersonation.

Personify, person′ify, to ascribe to inanimate objects the words, character, or acts of human beings; personifies (Rule xi.), personified, personifying; personifier, one who personifies.

Personification, person′ification. Impersonation.

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Perspective, perspective, as objects appear to one looking at them; perspective glass, a glass through which objects are viewed; perspective drawing, drawing objects as they appear to the view; linear-perspective, geometrical figures in perspective; perspective′ly, perspective′ly.

Perspecto-scope. (An ill-compounded hybrid.)

Perspicacious (not -tious), perspicuous, acute of discernment, clear; perspicacious′ly, perspicacious′ness.

Perspicacity, perspicuous′ly, quickness of discernment.

Perspic uc ity, perspicuous′ly, clearness in a statement.

Perspicuous, perspicuous′ly, perspicuous′ness.

Perspire, perspire′, to sweat; perspired′ (2 syl.), perspiring′.ing.

Perspiration, perspired′, to sweat; perspired′ (2 syl.), perspiring′.ing.

Perspiration, perspired′, to sweat; perspired′ (2 syl.), perspiring′.ing.

Persuade, persuade′, to influence by advice, to convince; persuaded′, persuaded′-ed, persuaded′-ing, persuaded′-ing′ly, persuaded′-er.

Persuasion, persuade′ing′ly, persuade′ing′ness.
Persuadable, per.sway'.st.bl'; persuad'-able.

("Persuadable" is ill-formed and ought to be abolished.)

Persuadable-ness; persuasibility, per.sway'.st.bl'-.ty.

Persuasive, per.sway'.sö.ry, having persuasive powers.

Latin persuadibilis, persuasio, persuasorius, persuadère, supine persuasum (per-suadeo, to convince thoroughly).

Persuivant—no such word. (See Pursuivant.)

Per.sulphate, -sül'.fate, sulphuric acid combined with a peroxide.

(-ate, a salt formed by the combination of an acid in -ic with a base.)

Pert, saucy, flippant; pert'-ly, pert.ness. (Welsh pert.)

Pertain, per.tain', to belong to; pertained (2 syl.), pertain'ing.

Latin per.ti.nère [per ténc'o], to belong to.

Pertinacious, per'.ti.nay'-.shüs, unyielding, obstinate; per­ti­na'cious-ly, pertina'cious-ness, persistency.

Pertinacity, per'.ti.nás'-.ty, obstinacy.

Lat. pertinacita, pertinacität (per tenax, thoroughly tenacious, teno).

Pertinent, per'.ti.nent, to the point, relevant; per'tinent-ly.

Per'tinence, per'tinency. Impertinence, insolence.

Latin per'tinens, gen. per'tinentis (per ténc'o, to belong to).

Perturb, per.turb', to trouble; perturbed' (2 syl.), perturb'ing.

Perturbation, per'.tul·.bay'.sMin, agitation, disturbance.

Perturbations of the planets, their deviations from their exact orbits caused by their mutual attractions.

Latin per.turbátiio, perturbáre (per turbo, to disturb wholly).

Peruke, per.uk', a wig; peruked' (2 syl.), wearing a wig; peruke-maker. Perruquier (French), per rú'.k', a wig-maker. Periwig, a small wig. (French perruque.)

Mot dérivé par NicolaI du celtique barr (chevelure) et uch (éleve), chevelure haute et longue; et tiré par Roquefort du grec pyrrhikos (jaune-roux), à cause de la couleur blonde des perruques employées de préférence par les Romains (Dict. des Sciences).

Peruse, per.üze', to read with attention, to examine; perused' (2 syl.), perüs'-ing; perüs'er, per.üze'.er; perüs'-al.

Latin perüdâre, sup. perüs'sum, to look at thoroughly (the v changed to a u, “pervisum” becomes perüs'sum, hence peruse).

Peruvian, per.ru'.v'i.an, a native of Peru, pertaining to Peru.

Peruvian bark, the bark of several species of cinchona-trees [sin.ko'.nah]. Peruvian balsam. Peru'vine, -vin.

Pervade, per.vad', to spread throughout; perväd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), perväd'-ing (R. xix.); pervasive, per.vadj-.siv; pervasion, -vay'.shüs. (Lat. per.vadère, sup.-vāsum, to go quite thro'.)

Perverse, per.verse', obstinate, stubborn; perverse-ness, -ly.

Perversity, per.ver'.st ty, obstinacy, disposition to thwart,
Perversion, *per.vor'shūn*, distortion, diversion from the true intent or object. Pervasive, *per.vor'siv*, tending to pervert.

Pervert, (noun) *per'vert*, (verb) *per'vert* (Rule I.)

Per'vert, one changed from right to wrong opinions;

Pervert', to corrupt, to distort, to wrest from its proper meaning or purpose; pervert'-ed (Rule xxxvi.);

pervert'-ing, pervert'-er, pervert'-ible.

Lat. *per·ver'tere*, supine *-t'c1"snm*, to turn completely [from its purpose].

Pervious, *per'vius*, penetrable; per'vious-ly, per'vious-ness.


Pesade (French), *pes'sahd'*, the motion of a horse raising his fore quarters without moving his hind feet.

Pessimist, *pes'si.mist*, one who thinks everything is wrong and that the world goes on from bad to worse.

Optimist, *op'ti.mist*, one who thinks whatever is is best, and hopefully believes that the world goes on improving.

.Latin pessimus, the worst; optimus, the best.

Pest, a plague, an annoyance; pest-house. (Latin *peŭtis*.)

Pester, *pes'ter*, to plague, to annoy; pes'tered (2 syl.), pes'tering-ly, pes'ter-er.

Pestiferous, *pes'tifér'ērūs*, bringing pestilence; pestif'e­rous-ly. (Latin *pes'tis ferens*, bringing pest.)

Pestilence, *pes'ti.len'ŝe*, a malignant and contagious malady, the plague; pes'tilent, pes'tilent-ly.

Pestilential, *pes'ti.len'ŝ̂̄n' shūl*, infectious, contagious.


.Pestle, a rod for pounding things in a mortar; *pestill'a.tion*, -shūn.

.Old English *pilstre*; Latin *pistillum*, a pestle.

Pet, a favourite, a fit of ill-temper, to cosset; pet't-ed (R. xxxvi.), pet't-ing (R. i.), pet'ting-ly, pet't-er. A pet lamb.

.Pett-ish, inclined to ill-temper; pettish-ly, pettish-ness.

.Welsh *petw*, little, hence a *pet lamb*, a little lamb. "Pet" (illhumour), i.e., the cross, self-willed ways of a petted child (French *petit*).


.Petal, a flower-leaf of an expanded flower; petalled (ought to be petaled, as all the other derivatives have only one l); petal'iform, pet'al-oid (3 syl.), pet'al-ism, pet'al-ite (3 syl.), pet'al-ous, adj. of petal. (Greek *pētālōn*, a leaf.)

.Pestle, *pes't'l*, for pounding in a mortar. (Latin *pistillum*.)

.Pistil, *pis't'il*, the seed-bearing organ of a plant. (pistillum.)

.Pistol, *pis't'il*, a small fire-arm. (Italian *pistola*.)

.Petard (French), *pe'tard*, a piece of ordnance once employed for bursting open city gates, destroying bridges, and so on; petardier, *pet.ar.deer'*, one who had charge of a petard.

.French *pêter*, to crack, to explode, to make a loud report.
Petasus, pet'â.süs, the winged cap of Mercury. (Lat. petusus.)

Peter-pence, a penny per house formerly paid to the pope as an annual tribute. (St. Peter claimed to be the first pope.)

Peter's mark, a tonsure. (Old English Petres mearc.)

Petiole, pet'â.ôle, the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem; petioled, pet'â.ôld, having a footstalk; pet'iolar, pet'iolarly; petiolate, pet'â.o.lâte, growing on a footstalk; petiolute, pet'â.o.lol, the stalk of a leaflet on a compound leaf. (Latin petiolus, a little foot.)

Petition, pe.tish'.un, a formal solicitation, a written document containing a request, to solicit, to make a petition; petitioned, pe.tish'.und; petition-ing, petition-er; petition-ary, pe.t'ish'.on.u.ry, adj. of petition.

Latin petitio, v. petè'ere, to ask; Fr. pétition (Greek pothéç, to require).

Petit maitre, pëte' mait'r, a precocious boy, a boy who assumes the airs and manners of a "swell."

Petrel, pet'â.rel (not pee'.trël), one of "Mother Carey's chickens."

Thomson thinks the bird is called petrel from its cry "pewetrel," but the usual derivation is the Italian petrello (little Peter), so called because, like Peter, it walks upon the sea. (French pétrel.)

Petrify, pet'â.ri.fy, to convert into stone, to strike dumb with amazement; petrifies, pet'â.ri.fiz'; petrified, pet'â.ri.fid; petrify- ing: petrific, pe.trif'.ik, having a petrifying property. Petrification, pet'â.ri.fak'shün.

Fr. pétiraction, pétirîcer (Lat. petrafacio, to make stone). Ill-formed.

Petro-, (Greek prefix), pet'â.ro-, stone, stony (petra or petros).

Petro-graphy, pe.tro.q'.I.fF, lithology; petrographic, pet'â.ro.graf'ik. (Gk. petros grapho, I describe rocks.)

Petroleum, pe.trô'le.um, rock oil, mineral oil; petroline, pet'trô.lîn, an oil resembling paraffin, obtained by distillation from the petroleum of Rangoon.

Lat. petra oleum, rock oil: Ital. petrolîa. -ine, in Chem., denotes a gas, hence "petroline" is petra-oleum-inæ [petr'olîn], rock-oil-gas.

Petti-, a corrupt spelling of the French petit, little.

Petti-coat, pëlt'ê.coat, part of the underdress of girls and women. Petticoat government, woman's domination.

French petite cotte, a little petticoat, now called a jupe, the "cotte" or skirt is called a jupe, (1 syl.)

Petti-fog'ger, a lawyer of inferior grade; Pettifogging, conducting mean law-business; Pettifog'gery.

Halliwell, in his Arch. Dict., says "fogger" means a cheat, a huckster, and "fog" to flatter for gain. He refers us to Florio, p. 54. A "pettifogger," therefore, is a cheat in little things.

Petti-toes, pet'ê.tôz, the feet of pigs prepared for food.

Corruption of French petons, little feet, peto's.

In petto, in secret, in the breast. (Italian petto, the breast.)
Petty, small, inferior, trivial; petti-ness (Rule xi.), petti-ly.

Petty-cash book, for entering small receipts and payments.

Petty-jury, plu. petty-juries, -ju'riz, a jury for the ordinary causes. Special jury, spes'hai'-jü'ry, a jury elected for a special case. Grand jury, a jury to decide whether or not a case is to be submitted to the judge.

(Welsh p'tw, small, little; French petit.

Petulant, pê'tu.lant, irritable, capriciously fretful; petulant-ly.

Petulance (3 syl.); petulance, irritability.

Latin petiilans, gen. petiilantis, petiilantia (a petendo, Cicero).

Petunia, pe.tu'ni.a (not be.tu'ni.a), a genus of flowers allied to the tobacco plant. (Brazilian petum, the tobacco plant.)

Pencile, a fossil cone-bearing tree or part of a tree.

Greek peukê, the pine or fir (-ite denotes a fossil).

Pew, an enclosure in a church or chapel designed to contain a family, to furnish with pews; pewed (1 syl.), pew-ing; pew-opener, an attendant to shew persons into the pews.

Lat. podium, a gallery, that part of a theatre where the emperor sat.

Pewter, pu'ter, a factitious metal composed chiefly of tin; pew'tery; pew'terer, pu'ter'er, one who works in pewter; pewter-pot, a publican's measure for serving malt liquors.

Dutch peauter, Spanish peltre, Italian pettro.

Phaetóli, fa'.étón (not fe.'tó.n nor fa'.tô.n), an open carriage.

Named after Phaëthon (Greek phaëthôn), son of Phæbus, who one day undertook to drive the sun-chariot and upset it.

Phalanges, fa.lá'н.džēz, the small bones of the fingers and toes; phalanqal, fa.lán'gāl or phalangeal, fa.lán'djē'al (adj.)

Phalanger, fa.lá'n.džer, a marsupial animal of Australia.

Phalanx, plu. phalanxes, fa'.län'ks, a body of heavy-armed soldiers drawn up in the form of a deep square, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other.

The Macedo'ni'an phalanx, 8000 men. It was considered invincible. (Greek phalaga, plu. phalaggēs.)

Phantascope, fan'tas.sköpe, an optical toy.

All words (except phanta-scope, peri-scope, polariscope, and tele-scope) have the vowel o before -scope (Rule lxxii.)

Greek phantasma skòpeô, I view phantoms. A burnt stick waved backwards and forwards forms a ribbon of light, and the eye sees a phantom when it sees an unbroken luminous line or circle.

Phantasma, fân'ta.z' mah; phantasm, fân'tazm, a vision, a thing of the imagination, a spectre.

Greek phantasma, v. phantazô, to make visible.

Phantasmagoria, fân.täz'ma.go'.ri.ah, a magic-lantern with slides, the images of which may be increased or diminished at pleasure, and be made to appear in motion.
Phantasmagorical, *făn.tāz*.ma.gō".rī.āl (adj.)
Greek phantasma gōrīa, I delude with shadows. Generally given as phantasma agōra, a collection of shadows, but -goria with o long cannot be derived from agora.


Phantom, *făn*tōm, an imaginary existence, a spectre,
Greek phantasma, French fantôme, a phantom.

Phańonic, *fâr*ra."ōn*.ik, pertaining to the Pharaohs (not Pharoahs as it is often miswritten).

Pharsic, *fâr*ri."see, a Jewish sect; pharisaic, *fâr*ri.zay".ik, ostensibly or hypocritically religious, a great observer of religious rites without humility and Christian charity;
pharisaical, *fâr*ri.zay".i.ši;l; pharisaical-ness, pharisaical-ly; pharisaism, *fâr*ri.zay".izm.
Gk. pharisaios; Heb. parash, to separate. (*Jos. Antiq. xiii.*)

Pharmaco-, *far*ma.ko-. (Greek prefix), medicine (pharmakon).
Pharmaceutical, *far*ma.su".tā.ši;l (not -ku".tā.ši;l), pertaining to drugs; pharmaceutical-ly.

Pharmacetics, *far*ma.su".tā.ks (not *far*ma.ku".tā.ks).

Pharmacologist, *far*ma.su".tā.ist, an apothecary.

Pharmaceutical, *far*ma.su".tā.ist, a duly qualified apothecary.

Pharmacy, plu. pharmacies, *far*ma.si."z, the science or practice of dispensing medicine, remedy.
Greek pharmakon, to administer medicine (pharmakon, a drug).

Pharmaco-logy, *far*ma.kō".lō.dʒi; a treatise about drugs; pharmacologist, *far*ma.kō".lō.ʃi.st.

Pharmaco-poeia, *far*ma.ko.pee".ah (not -ko".pe.ah), a book of authorised directions for the mixing of drugs, and of what substances are to be used as medicines.

Pharmacopolist, *far*ma.kō".pō.ʃi.ʃt, a druggist.

Pharmaco-poeia, [pharmako]poeiš, I make up medicines.

Pharmacy-siderite, *far*ma.ko-sid".e.rit, an arseniate of iron. (Greek pharmaco, sidēros iron.)

Pharmacy, plu. pharmacies, *far*ma.siz, the science or practice of dispensing medicine, medicine, remedy.

Pharos, *fâr*ro."s, a lighthouse, a beacon.

So called from the island Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria, where King Ptolemy (Philadelphōs) built a famous lighthouse.

Pharynx, *fâr*rīn"ks, a kind of funnel in the back of the mouth terminating in the gullet (or cesoph'agus). Larynx, lâ*rīn"ks, the upper part of the windpipe (or trachea).
Pharyngeal, fəˈriŋ.dʒi.əl. Laryngeal, lə.rɪnˈdʒi.əl (adj.)

Pharyngotomy, fərˈriŋ.gōn.ə.tə.mə, making an incision in the pharynx to remove a tumour. (Greek temno, to cut.)

Gk. pharynx, the windpipe, a gulf or cleft (phar, to divide or cleave). “Larynx,” Gk. larynx, Lat. larynx, the upper part of the windpipe.

Phase, fəz, the luminous part of the moon, &c., the outline of a wave, the aspect or representation of an idea.

French phase; Greek phaino, to make to appear.

Phascolus, fəsˈkələs (not fəˈsələs), the kidney-bean, &c. Greek phusēlēs, a little boat or canoe, which the pod resembles.

Pheasant, fəz.ənt, cock pheasant, fem. hen pheasant, a game-bird.

Greek phāstānos, the Phāsian bird, or bird from the river Phāsis, in Colchēs (Asia Minor), where pheasants abound.

Phēnix or Phoˈnix, a fabulous bird, emblem of immortality.

Greek phoinix, the phoenix described by Herodotus, ii. 73.

Phenomenon, plu. phenomena, fəˌnəm.ə.nə, fəˌnəm.ə.nəh, the manifestation of any natural effect, something very rare.

Phenomenal, fəˌnəm.əné.ləl, adj.; phenomenal-ly, adv.

Phenomenology, fəˌnəm.ə.ˌnəl.o.ˌdʒə, explanation of...


Phial, fiˈəl, a small glass bottle for medicine. Vial, viˈəl, a jar used by experimentalists: as a Leyden vial. (The distinction is not strictly observed.)

Greek phiale, an urn, a drinking cup, phītalis, a phial.

Phil-, fīl (Greek prefix), beloved, dear (philōs, dear).

Phil-adelphian, fīlˌa.ˈdēl.ˈfīn, adj. of Philadelphus.

In Greek and Latin the penult is long. Greek philadelphia; Latin philadelphia (philēs adelphos, a dear brother), so named from Attalus Philadelphus, brother of Eumēnēs.


Greek phil-philanthrōpos, love of man.

Philatery, plu. philatery, fīlˌa.ˈtərərē, a reliquary, a transparent vessel for exhibiting the bones of saints.

Greek philēs, dear (-tory denotes a depository or place set apart).

Philharmonic, fīlˌhər.mən.ˈik, loving music.

In Greek this word would be filarmōnikos (not filārmōnikos).

We have the Greek word filarmōnas (philos ārmu) for model.

Philhellenist, fīlˌhel.ˈle.nist, a friend of the Greeks; philhellenic, fīlˌhel.ˈle.nik; philhellene (mism).

The Gk. is φιλέλληνς, φιλέλληνς (not φιλέλληνς, phīlēllēnikos).

Philhellenes, Hellenikos, friends of the Hellenes or Greeks.

Philibeg, fīlˈi.bēg, the pouch of a Scotch kilt. (Better fillibeg.)
Philistine, fi.lüt. tin, a fossilised prosaic sort of person behind the times, the non-academic portion of a university town, any one looked down upon as below par in manners, good-breeding, or polite letters; philistinism, fi.lüt. tin-izm, the opinions and conduct of philistines.

This use of the word is German, but was introduced into our language by Matthew Arnold, in the Cornhill Magazine.

Phil-, philo- (before consonants) continued. (See Phyllo-.)


Philo-gogy, the study or science of the philosophy, chronology, and historical development of language.

Linguistics, the study or science of comparative grammar.

Philo-logical, fi.löl. o.dji. kal; philological-ly.

Philo-logist, fi.löl. o.dji. st; philologer, fi.löl. o.djer.

Greek philo-[philos] logos, love of (the study of) words.

Philo-logical, fi.löl. o. mel, the nightingale.

Greek philo-[philos] melos, a lover of melody. According to fable, Philomèla, daughter of King Pandion; but it is doubtful whether Philomèla was changed into a nightingale or swallow.

Philo-progenitiveness, fi[.löl].pro dej'n. ti.n.ess, a phrenological bump denoting "love of progeny."

Greek philo-[philos], Latin progenies, love of progeny.

Philosophy, plu. philosophies, fi.lös'. o. fiž, a rational consideration of objects or ideas.

Natural philosophy, physics. Moral philosophy, ethics.

Philosopher, fi.lös'. o. fer, one profound in thought.

Philosophic, fi. o. zöf". tık; philosophical, fi. o. zöf". tık-ı. kal; philosophical-ly.

Philosophise, fi.lös'. o. fiž. to moralise; philosophised (4 syl.), philos'ophis-ing (Rule xix.), philos'ophis-er; philosophism, fi.los'. o. fižm; philosophist, fi.lös'. o. fiž. a sophist; philosophistic. Philosopher's stone, a substance which should convert inferior metals into gold.

Greek philosophē, philosophia, philosophos. It was Pythagoras who substituted the word philosopher (a lover-of-wisdom) for sophist (a wise-man) previously used.

Philter, fi. ter, a love charm. Filter, for straining water.

Philter, to give a love potion. Filter, to strain a liquid.

Philtered, fi. ter. d; philter-ing, fi. ter. ing. Also philtre.

Greek philtro, a potion to create love (philēo, I love).

Phillyrea, fi.l. kü. ree'. ah (a blunder for philyre'a, one l).

A shrub, from Philyra, mother of the centaur Chiron, kā. rōn.

Phiz, fi. ze, the face (contraction of physiognomy).

Phlebitis, fi. bē. ti. s, inflammation of a vein (-itis, inflammation).

Phlebotomise, fi. bōt. o. miz, to practise venesection; phlebotomised (4 syl.), phlebotomis-ing (Rule xix.)
Phlebotomy, φλεβότομία, venesection; phlebotomist.

Greek φλέβος, genitive φλεβός, a vein, temne, I cut.

Phlegm, φλέγμ. Fleam, fleem, a farrier's lancet.

Phlegm, thick viscid matter discharged by coughing, sluggishness of temperament; phlegmatic, φλέγματικός (not φλεβόματικός); phlegmatical, φλέγματικός; phlegmatical-ly; phleg'mon, inflammation, an inflammatory tumour; phlegmonous, φλέγμονος.

Phlegmasia, φλέγμασια, φλέγμασις, φλέγματική ασθένεια, an inflammatory disorder with fever.

Phlegethon, φλέγγεθον, a river of fire in the infernal regions.

Greek φλέγμα, phlegm, inflammation (φλεγμόν, I burn).

Phleem, fleem, a corrupt way of spelling fleam (q.v.)

Phlogiston, φλογίστων, the latent principle of fire, as distinguished from fire which (according to Stahl) is phlogiston in action. (Greek φλοξ; gen. φλόγος, flame.)

Phlox, φλόξ, a garden flower. (Greek φλόξ, flame.)

Phoca, φόκα, the seal or sea-calf genus; phocean, φόκαν, one of the phoca genus; phocine, φόκιν, adj. of phoca.

Phocenine, φόκενιν, a fatty substance found in the oil of the seal and porpoise; phocenic acid, from phocenine.

Phoebus, φοέβος, Apollo, the sun; phoebain, φοέβαιν (not φεβέαν), adj. (Gk. phoebos, phoebia; Lat. phœbean.)

Phoenician, φοινική, a native of Phoenicia, pertaining to Phoenicia, maritime, commercial.

Phoenicite, φοινικίτιτς, a fossil palm-leaf (-ite, a fossil).

Greek φοινίξ; the palm, which is a true phœnix, the fruit is the first yield, the young leaves are eaten as a vegetable, the older ones are employed for constructing huts; the stalks for crates, baskets, brooms, &c. When cut down, the wood is excellent timber, and its sap affords an intoxicating beverage. Even the stones of the fruit are ground into food for camels.

Phœnix, φοένιξ, a fabulous Arabian bird, of which there never was but one. She lives 340, 500 or 1460 years, when she makes a nest of hot spices which the sun sets on fire, and the bird being burnt arises anew in the form of a worm from the hot ashes.—Plin. x. 2.

Phon-, phono-, before consonants, a blunder for phon. (Greek prefix), sound especially as applied to the human voice.

Phonetics, φονητικός, the science of sounds uttered by the human voice in language; phonetic, adj.; phonetic spelling, spelling as words are sounded and not according to their derivation; phonetical, φονητικός; ...-cal-ly.

Phonics, φονική, vocal acoustics; phonic, adj.; phonical, φονική; phonical-ly.

Greek phoné, sound; Latin phonæus. "Phonetic" is an ill-formed word, the gen. of phoné is phonés (not phonétis or phonétos).
Phono-camptic, foo'no.kam'pik, having the power to divert sound or turn it from its true direction.

For phono-camptic; Greek pho'né kampto, I inflect sound.

Phono-graph, foo'no.gráf, a written or printed word; phonographic, foo'no.gráf'ic; phonographical; phonograph'ical-ly; phonographist, foo'nóf'rá.fist.

Phonography, foo'no.gri'fik; phonographer, -fer.

For phono-graph; Greek pho'né grapho, I write sounds.

Phonolite, foo'no.lít, clink-stone, which gives a metallic sound when struck with a hammer.

For phonolite; Greek pho'né lithos, sound-giving stone.

Phono-logy, foo'nó.lódjí, the science of articulate sounds; phonological, foo'nó.lódj'lcal.

For phonology; Greek phoné logos, treatise on vocal sounds.

Phono-typy, foo'nó.tí.py, a scheme for representing each spoken sound by a distinct character; phonotype.

For phono-typy; Greek pho'né typos, type [to represent] sounds.

All these words are formed from an hypothetical word (pho'nos); the word in Greek is phone (fovä), whence fo'va, not fo'va.

Phoranthium, foo'ráníth'úm (in Bot.), the receptacle of composite flowers. (Greek phérō anthó, I bear the flower.)

Phos- (Greek prefix), light, i.e., luminosity (phós).

Phos-gene, foo's.deen, producing light, a gas made of chlorine and carbonic oxide gas. It must be exposed to the sun, as it will not unite in the dark.

Greek phós gennāo, I generate light.

Phos-phenes, foo's.fé.nées, those luminous appearances seen when the eyes are shut after a sudden compression of the eye-balls. (Greek phós phainō, I manifest light.)

Phos-phorus, foo's.fó.rúz, an elementary substance; phosphorated, foo's.fó'rat.ed, combined or saturated with phosphorus; phosphorat-ing (R. xix.), foo's.fó.rate.ing; phosphoresce, foo's.fó.res', to give out phosphoric light in the dark; phosphoresced' (3 syll.), phosphoresc' ing (Rule xix.); phosphorescence, foo's.fó.res'sence.

Greek phós phérō, I bear or carry light.

Phosph-ate, foo's.fáte, a salt of phosphoric acid; phosphatic, foo's.fá'tík; phosphat'ic nodules, nó'dulz. (ate denotes a salt from an acid in ic: as "phosphoric acid.")

Phosph-ite, foo's.fit, a salt of phosphorous acid.

(ite denotes a salt from an acid in -ous: as "phosphorous acid.")

Phosphor-ite, foo's.fó'rít, native phosphate of lime, apatite; phosphoritic, foo's.fó.rít'ík.

Phosphor-ic, foo's.fó'rík; phosphorous, foo's.fó.rúz; phosphoric acid; phosphorous acid.

Greek phósphorós (phós phérō, I bring the light), the light-giver.
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Phosph-uret, φο's.fū.rēt, a combination of phosporus with a combustible body or a metallic oxide; phosphurett'ed.

Greek: phosphūrēt, with -uret, denoting combination with an inflammable or electro-positive body (Latin ure, to burn).

Photo-, φō.'tō- (Greek prefix), same as phos-, light (φό's, gen. φό'tōs), relating to light. (See Phyto-, φί.tō-)

Photo-gen, φō.'tō.djēn. Phosgene, φό's.djēen.

Photo-ge.n, paraaffin oil, an inflammable hydrocarbon.

Phos'gene, a mixture of chlorine and carbonic oxide gas which gives light when under the influence of the sun.

Greek: phōs, gen. phō'tōs gennāo, I produce light. "Photo-gen" and "Phos-gen" are identical compounds, but differently applied.

Photo-graphy, φō.tōg'.rajy, the art or practice of obtaining pictures or drawings by the action of the sun.

Photograph, φō.'tō.grāf, a picture or portrait so obtained; photographic, φō.'tō.grāf'ik; photographical, φō.'tō-grāf'ikāl; photographical-ly. (See Phytography.)

Photographer, φō.tōg'.ra.jar, photographist, -ist.

Photo-lithography, φō.'tō-lithōg'.rajy, a picture drawn on stone by sun-light (lithos, stone).

Greek: phōs, gen. phō'tōs grafo, I draw by light. (See Phytology.)

Photo-logy, φō.tōl'.o.djy, that part of science which explains the nature and phenomena of light, optics; photologic, φō.'tō.lōd'jk; photological, φō.'tō.lōd'jikāl.

Greek: phōs, gen. phō'tōs lēgōs, a treatise on light. (See Phytology.)

Photo-magnetism, φō.'tō-magn'etizm, that branch of science which describes the relations of the phenomena of magnetism to those of light.

Greek: phōs, gen. phō'tōs magnetēs, light [and the] magnet.

Photo-meter, φō.tōm'.ē.ter, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light; photom'etry.

Greek: phōs, gen. phō'tōs mētron, the measurer of light.

Photo-phobia, φō.'tō-fō'.fē.ah, a dread of light (a disease).

Greek: phōs, gen. phō'tōs phōbēs, fear or dread of light.

Phot-opsy, φō.tōp'.syy, a symptom of amaurosis consisting of a play of light before the eyes.

Greek: phōs, gen. phō'tōs opēs, light [dancing before one's] vision.

Photo-sphere, φō.'tō.sfer, the luminous envelope of the sun. (Greek phōs, gen. phō'tōs sphai'ra, a sphere of light.)

Photo-type, φō.'tō.tipe, a plate obtained by photography from which impressions can be taken.

Greek: phōs, gen. phō'tōs tupos, a type [produced by] light.

Photo-zincography, φō.'tō-zinkōg'.rajy, photographic impressions made on plates of zinc.

Phragma, *fräg'mah*, a false partition in fruits.

Phragma-cone, *fräg'ma.köne*, the chambered cone in the shell of a belemnite (a fossil mollusc).

Phragmite, *fräg'mite*, one of a genus of reeds growing on river banks and other damp places.

Greek *phragma*, a hedge or fence (*phraseo*, to fence in).


Phraseo-logy, *fräy.zë.öö.dje*, style or manner of expressing thoughts, the diction of a speaker or writer; phraseo-logical, *fräy.zë.öö.lodg'.x.kül*; phraseo-logical-ly.

Greek *phrasis*, gen. *phrasisos lógos*, the words of a phrase or speech.

Phren-, phreno-, *frë.nö.o. (Greek prefix)*, the mind, the midriff.

The ancients supposed the midriff to be the seat of the passions.


Phrenia, *frë.ni.xx*, pertaining to the midriff or brain; phrenitis, *frë.ni.itıs*, inflammation of the brain.

Greek *phrên*, gen. *phrênos*, the midriff or brain.

Shakespeare uses *stomach* for inclination, courage, passion, &c., and the Lat. *stomachus* means humour, fancy, choler, passion, &c., from the notion that the stomach or midriff is the seat of the mind.

Phreno-logy, *frë.nöö.öö.dje*, the theory of craniology which supposes that mental faculties are indicated by developments in the bone of the skull; phrenological, *frë.nöö.lodg'.x.kül*; phrenological-ly.

Phrenologist, *frë.nöö.öö.djist*, one skilled in phrenology.

Greek *phrên*, gen. *phrênos lógos*, doctrine of the mind or brain.

Phreno-magnetism, *frë.nöö.öö.mag'.ne.tizm*, affecting the brain by magnetism or mesmerism.


Phrygian, *frëdž'.xän*, a native of Phrygia (in Asia Minor), pertaining to Phrygia. Phrygian mode, a certain style of music.


Phylactery, plu. *phylacteries*, *fë.läk'.të.riz*, a strip of parchment containing texts of scripture and worn by the Jews as amulets about their wrists or forehead.

Greek *phutaktérion*, a protection, a guard.

Phyllirea (a triple blunder for philyrea), *fil'.rée'.ah*, a genus of evergreen shrubs.

The blunder has arisen from a confused notion that the word comes from the Greek *phallon*, a leaf; but the plant is named from *Philýra*, the mother of Chiron (*kë.rön*), the centaur,
Phyllite, *fil'ite*, a fossil leaf. (Gk. *phullon*, a leaf; -ite, a fossil.)

Phyllo-, *fil'lo-. (Greek prefix), leaf, leaf-like. (See Philo-.)

Phyllodium, *fil'lo'dion* (in Bot.), a leaf-stalk developed into a sort of leaf. (Greek *phullon eidos*, like a leaf.)

The more usual formation would be phylloid.

Phyllo-gen, *fil'lo'djen*, the terminal bud from which palm-leaves grow. (Greek *phullon geniao*, I produce the leaf.)

Phyllo-phagous, *fil'lof'agus*, feeding on leaves.

Greek *phullo-[phulō]phage*, I eat leaves.


Greek *phullo-[phulō]choros*, I bear leaves.

Phyllo-pod, *fil'lo-pōd*, a family of crustaceans with feet like leaves. (Greek *phullon pous*, gen. *pōdos*.)

Phyllo-lactosis, *fil'lo-lak'tōsis*, the fall of the leaf.

Greek *phullo-[phulō]laktōsis*, fall of the leaf.

Phyllo-taxis, *fil'lo-tak'sis*, a methodical arrangement of leaves on a stem. (Gk. *phullon taxōs*, array of the leaves.)

Physic, *fiz'ık*, medicine, to treat with medicines; physickeed, *fiz'ik-ted*; physic-ling. ("Physic" would be better with a -k.)

Physics, *fiz'iks*, natural philosophy (all sciences with this termination, except five, arithmetic, logic, magic, music, rhetoric, borrowed from the French, are plural.

Physical, *fiz'ikl*, bodily, material; physically.

Physical education, training the body to promote health.

Physical force, muscular strength, the force of armies and navies. Moral force, the force of moral-susion.

Physical geography, a description of the earth's surface, climate, and productions; Geology is concerned with the internal strata and their productions.

Physical imposibility, opposed to the laws of nature.

Physical laws, the ordinary laws of nature.

Physical point, a real point. Mathematical point, an imaginary point or point without parts.


Physical sciences treat of inorganic bodies with relation to their properties. It includes natural history, mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, magnetism, galvanism, optics, &c.

Natural sciences treat of inorganic bodies with relation to their appearances and external qualities. It includes mineralogy, zoology, botany, geology, physical geography, meteorology, &c.
Chemistry treats of organic and inorganic bodies with relation to their constituent parts and specialities. It includes organic and inorganic chemistry.

Astronomy (like chemistry) is generally placed by itself although it may be ranged under the natural sciences.

Physician, *φίλος* [φίλος], one who has taken his M.D. degree.

Physicist, *φυσικός* [φυσικός], one skilled in natural philosophy.

Physico-logic, *φισικός·λόγος* [φισικός·λόγος], logic illustrated by physics.

Physico-theology, *φισικός·θεολογία* [φισικός·θεολογία], theology...

The physique, *φυσική* [φυσική], the healthy development of the body.

Gk. *φυσικός* (φύσης, nature, *φυσό*, to generate); Fr. *physique*.

Physio-, *φισιο-*. (Greek prefix), nature, external appearance.

Greek *φύσις*, gen. *φυσεός*, nature, outward form or shape.

Physio-gnosis, *φισιογνώσις* (not *φισιογνώμων*), the cast or expression of the face; physiognomist, *φισιογνώμον*; one skilled in interpreting the cast or expression of a face; physiognomic, *φισιογνώμον*; physiognomical, physiognomical-ly. Physiognomies, -ογνώμον; the constitution of body and mind, with the state of the health expressed in the countenance of the face.

Greek *φυσιο-*. *φυσικός*, gen. *φυσεός*; nature-index.

Physiography, *φυσιογραφία*; a description of natural objects displayed on the surface of the earth; physical geography; physiographical, *φυσιογραφικός*; physiographical-ly. Physiography, *φυσιογραφικά*; bodily development.

Physiologist, *φυσιολόγος*; one skilled in physiology;

Physiologic, *φυσιολογικός*; physiological, -ολογικά; physically-ly. (Gk. *φυσιολόγος*, treatise on nature.)

Physique (French), *φισική*, bodily development.

Physio-grade, *φισιογράδα*, applied to sea-needles which move in the water by air-bladders. (Greek *φυσια*, a pull.)

A wretched hybrid designed to express "movement by air-bladders." *φυσίαγραδα* (φυσια·γραδα); movement by bladders, would be Latin, and *φυσιέκαμα* or *φυσιάκαμα* (φυσα, gen. *φυσίδες* bēma). "movement by puffs of air," would be Greek (*φυσο-* is abnormal).

Phyt-, phyto- before consonants (Greek prefix), a plant.

Phyto-elephas, *φυτοκέλας* [φυτοκέλας], the Jaugna plant, a sort of palm.

Greek *φυτοκέλας*, plant [which resembles] ivory.

Phyto-geny, *φιτογένεσις* [φιτογένεσις], vegetable development.

Greek *φιτογένεσις*, plant genesis. (See Photogen.)
Phyto-graphy, ð.tð'.råde, a description of plants, their habits, functions, distribution, and properties; phyto-graph’ical; phytographist, ð.tð'.råde-stat, one versed in phytopgraphy. Photography, drawings made by light.
Greek phuto-[phuton]graphò, I describe plants.

Phyt-oid, ð'.toid, resembling plants. (Greck phuton cidos.)

Phyto-lite, ð'.to.lite, a fossil plant. (Gk. lithos, a stone.)

Phyt-o-logy, ð.tø.l'o.dży, botany, a treatise on plants; phytological, ð.tø.l'o.dży-akal; phytological-ly; phytologist, ð.tø.l'o.dży-stat, a scientific botanist. (v. Photology.)

Greek phuto-[phuton]logós, a treatise on plants.

Phyto-nomy, ð.tø.n'o.my, the laws observed in the origin, growth, arrangement, and propagation of plants.

Greek phuto-[phuton]nomos, the natural laws of vegetation.

Phyto-phagous, ð.tø.f'ã.ţ.ţ.ţ.ś.ţ, plant-eating.

Greek phuto-[phuton]phago, I eat plants.

Phyto-tomy, ð.tø.t'o.my, dissection of plants; phytotomist, one skilled in dissecting plants.

Greek phuto-[phuton]tómé, plant dissecting.

Phyto-zoon, ð.tø.z'o.ţ.ţ (not ð.tø.z'o.zoon), a plant-like animalule, an insect living on a plant; phyto-zoa (plu.) ð.tø.z'o.ţ.ţ.ţ, moving filaments in the antheridia of cryptogamic plants. (Gk. phytos-[phyton]zón, a plant animal.)

Piacular, pi.ăk'.u.ţ.ăr, expiatory. (Lat. piaculum, a sin-offering.)

Pia-mater, pi.ăk'.m'.ţ.ţ.ţ, the innermost of the three membranes which cover the brain. Du’ra mater, the outer membrane. Called “mater” from the ancient notion that all the other membranes of the body are “born” of it, being simply elongations thereof. The outer membrane being the toughest of the three is termed du’a (hard), while the innermost being tender is termed pia.

Piano, plu. pianos (Rule xlii.), pë.ăh’no, plu. pë.ăh’no.ţê (not pë.ăh’no, pë.ăh’no.ţê), also piano-forte, pë.ăh’no.-fór’të or pë.ăh’no.-fór’t, a musical instrument.

Piano, pë.ăh’no, softly, not loud. Forte, for’.të, loudly.

Pianissimo, pë’.ah.nis’s’.st.মo, as softly as possible.

Pianist, pë’.ăn.i.şt, a performer on the piano-forte.

French piano-forte, from two Ital. words piano forte, soft and strong. Invented by B. Cristofori, of Padua, in 1711, and improved by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717. It superseded the harpsichord.

Piastre, pë.ăst’.ţ.ţ.ţ.ţ, a silver coin (4d.) of Turkey and Egypt. Fr: piastre, from the Span. piasta, Ital. piastra, a metal plate.

Piazza, pë.ăz’.zah.ţ, an open arcade. (Ital. piazza, a place; a square.)

Pibroch, pi.bró.č, the wild martial music of the bagpipe.

Gàéelic piobairtreàchd, pipe-music (piob, a pipe).
AND OF SPELLING.

Pica, pi'kah, the magpie, a depraved appetite, a printing-type.

"Pica" (a magpie), Latin pica. "Pica" (a type), Latin litera picae, the pitch-black letter used in ancient liturgies for initials. Pica is double the size of the type nonpareil used in this note. The type used in the text is called brevier. Pica is the printers' standard for leads, large type, &c. Thus in leads they say four to pica, six to pica, eight to pica, &c.; and in large types 2-line, 3-line, 4-line, ... 100-line, and upwards—six picas being equal to an inch. The spaces between words are measured by the "em quad," the exact square of any "fount."

"Pica" (a craving to cat what is not food: as chalk, slate pencil, cinders, &c.), French pica, parce que cet oiseau a de souvent des substances terrene (Dict. des Arts et des Sciences.)

Picaroon, pik.a.roon', a pirate, a plunderer. (Spanish picaron.)

Piccadilly, pik'. piccadillies, pik'.ka.dil'.lz, a high turned-down collar worn in the reign of James I.

So called from Piccadilla Hall, the chief depot of a certain lace much in vogue in the reign of Elizabeth. The lace was called piccadilly from its little spear-points (pica, a spear).

Pick, a pointed iron tool for breaking up the earth, a choice, foul matter in type, to select, to cull, to eat daintily, to dig with a pick; picked (1 syl.), pick'-ing, pick'-er, pick'-axe, pick'-hammer; pick-lock, an instrument for opening locks without a key; pick-pocket.

To pick off, to pinch or take off between the fingers.
To pick up, to take up with the fingers, to learn by gossip.
To pick a bone with one, to chide.
To pick a hole in a person's coat, to find fault with.
To pick a quarrel, to seek a cause of quarrelling.
To pick out, to select, to undo needle work.

Old English pycan, past pycete, past part pyced.

Pick-aback, pick-aback, or pig-back, on the back.

A corruption of apiga-back (piga, a child, apiga, in the manner of a child, apiga-back, as a child is carried) on the back.

Picket, pik'.kett, a guard of observation. Piquet, pe.ket', a game at cards. Picketed, pik'.kett.ed, posted as a guard of observation; picket-ing, pik'.kett.ing.

Inlying pickets, a guard in camp ready for picket service.

Outlying pickets, a picket on actual watch.

"Picket," French piquet. "Piquet" (game of cards), so called from pique, that is, one player making thirty points before his adversary has scored one, in which case the thirty points count sixty.

Pickle, pik'.l, brine or vinegar for preserving food, vegetables preserved in vinegar, to preserve food in brine or vinegar, to "put down" food in brine or vinegar for the sake of pickling it; pickled, pick'ld; pick'ling, pick'er.

Ger. pikel, brine, pickle, v. picheln, also pickel-haring, pickle herring.
Pic-nic, an excursion into the country with an out-door repast, originally each person brought his own provision.

The French have borrowed the word and call it *piqué nique*. Bouillet says "expression empruntée de l’anglais *pic-nick* (choisir instant-prêts)," that is, "let us pick the nick of time for a country-jaunt."

Picric, *pik*·rik, an acid intensely bitter used in malt liquors.

Latin *picius*; Greek *pikros*, bitter. Also called *carbazotic acid*.

Picts, a tribe of the ancient N. Britons.

Gaelic *pictish*, a freebooter. In Anglo-Saxon *Pechtas*, *Peahias*, *Pertas*, *Pyhtas*, and *Pithas*. It is not from the Latin *pictus*, painted with woad.

Picture, *pik*·tchir, a drawing, a painting, an engraving, a description, to paint or draw a picture; pictured, *pik*·tchird; picturing (Rule xix.); *pik*·tchir·ing.

Pictorial, *pik*·törr’·ëd; pictorial-ly, picture-gal’lery; picture-liner, *pik*·tchir* line*·ër, one who prepares and fixes the inner canvas of pictures. (Latin *pictura*.)


Latin *pictura*, pictor; pictorius (v. pingor, supine pictum, to paint); French *pitoresque*; Italian *pittorese*. It would be better if we had abandoned the un-English -que and written *picturesque*.

Piddle, *pid*’·dël, to do trifling matters; piddling, tripling; piddled, *pid*’·dëld; piddler. (Welsh *pîtw*, minute, petty.)

Pie, *pi*, meat or fruit baked in a dish with a crust, a magpie.

Pie-bald, having black spots on a white ground-like a magpie.

Skew-bald, having brown spots on a white ground;


"Pie" (the magpie), *Fr.* *pie*; Lat. *pica*. "Pie" (a pastry), Gael. *piñle*.


Piece, a fragment, a musical or literary composition, a separate thing of its kind, as a piece of paper, to patch, to join; pieced, *pîsed*; piec-ing (Rule xix.), *pîse-ing*.

Piece-goods, goods sold in the piece, as calico, cloth, &c.

Piece-meal, *pîse·meel*, piece by piece, into small pieces.

Piece-work, *pîse·wurk*, work paid by the piece.

All a-pieces, in rags, in a dilapidated state.

A-piece, each, as a *penny*-a-piece. Piece-less, entire.


"Peas" and "pease" (plurals of pea), Old Eng. *pise*, plu. *pisen*.

Pier, Peer, both *pïr*. Fear, Pair, Pare, all *p çr*.

Pier, *piër*, a mole or jetty, a pillar. Pier-glass, a large looking-glass on pillars; pier-table, a console-table.
Pier'-age, toll for the use of a pier. Peer'-age, the rank of peers (-age, toll, condition). (Old Eng. per or pere, a pier.)

Peer, a noble, an equal, to peep. (Fr. pair; Lat. pares.)

Pear, pair, a fruit. (Old Eng. pera or peru; Lat. pirum.)

Pair, two corresponding articles. (Welsh par; Fr. paire.)

Pare, to peel, to trim. (Fr. parer, to pare hoofs, to trim.)

Pierce, perrer, to penetrate; pierced (1 syl.), piercing-ly, piercing-ness; piercer, perrer'c'r; piercing-able (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able). Fr. percer (Lat. per cis eo, to go through from this side [to the other]).

Pierian, pi'ér'ri'an, pertaining to the Muses. Pierides, pi'ér'ri'deez, the Muses, so called from Piēria, near Mount Olympus, where they were worshipped (-ides, a patronymic).

Piety, pi'ë.ty, religious feeling or principle. Filial piety, devotion to one's parents. Pietist, pi'ë.tist; pietism; pietistic, pi'ë.tis'tik, pertaining to the pietist sect. Lat. piétas (pious, godly, expiare, to expiate, piare); Fr. piété.

Pig, (male) boar-pig, (fem.) sow; sucking-pig, the young pig so long as it is suckled by the sow. Hog, a male pig designed for slaughter. Litter, the entire brood of a sow. Porkers, young pigs after being weaned. Swine, pigs collectively (-ein, as in "kine," ca-ein, cows collectively).

Pork; the flesh of a slaughtered pig. Brawn, ham, bacon, parts of pork cured or prepared in a peculiar way for food. Chaps, the cheeks of a hog. Bath-chaps, &c.

Pig, to bring forth pigs; pigged (1 syl.), pigg'ing (Rule i.)

Pigg'-ish, like a pig (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); piggish-ly, piggish-ness.

Pigg-ery, plu. piggeries, pig'g'eriz, a compartment in a farm-yard fitted up with sties and allotted to pigs.

Pig-headed, pig'hd. cd, obstinate and stupid. (Pig-iron, see below.)

Pig-head, pig'hd., a place for pigs.

Pig-sty, plu. pig-sties, -stize, a place for pigs.

Pig-tail, the hind hair of a man twisted into a rope and tied at the ends in a knot, a species of tobacco.

Pig in a poke, a blind bargain. To buy a pig in a poke.
Pigeon, *pidg'n*, a bird; pigeon-livered, -tiv'erd, timid.

Pigeon-express, news carried by a carrier-pigeon.

Pigeon-hole, a place for a pigeon, an opening in a case or frame for letters or sorted papers; pigeon-house.

Pigeon-talk, a corruption of business talk, thus: *bidginess*, *bidgin', pidgin*, pigeon.

Fr. pigeon; Lat. *pipio*, gen. *pipion(is)*, v. *pipio*, to chirp or coo.

Piggin, a wooden vessel with a handle. Biggen, a coffee-pot.


"Biggen," a coffee-pot made in imitation of a Beguin's cap.

Pig-iron, an oblong mass of unforged iron.

This is a mere play upon the word *sow*. When iron is melted it runs off into channels called *sows* (from saw[an], Old English to scatter). The lateral branches of a "sow" are called the pigs, here the iron cools, and is then called "pig-iron."

Pig'ment, a paint, that secretion which gives the eye its colour; pig'mental, *pig.men'.tal* (Latin *pigmentum*).

Pigmy, *plu. pig'mies, pig'mis*, a dwarf; pig'mean, *pig.mee'.an*.

Latin *pygmæus*, a people of Thrace, three inches high, in constant war with the cranes; *pygmæus*; Greek *pygmæos* (*pygmæ, 1 ft. 3½ in.*). Our spelling of this word quite conceals its meaning (18-inch folk), as well as its classic origin. Of course it should be spelt *pygmy*.

Pigsney, *plu. pigsneys (not *pigsnies*), a little girl, a term of endearment to a little girl. (Old English *piga*, a child.)

Pike (1 syl.), a sort of spear, a fish, an iron spring on a lathe; piked (1 syl.), pikeman, *pike-staff*, *plu. pike-staves*.

Old Eng. *pilc*, a pin or needle; Welsh *pig*, a pike; Fr. *pique*.

The fish is so called from its long body and pointed snout.

Pilaster, *pi'.læs'.ter*, a square pillar set into a wall and showing only one-fifth of its thickness; pilastered, *pi'.læs'.terd*.


Pilch, a robe lined with fur, a flannel for infants. (O. E. *pylece*.)

Pilchard, *pilk'erd*, a fish resembling the herring.

Pile (1 syl.), a large stake driven into the ground to support the foundation of a pier, &c., the reverse side of a coin, a mass, hairy surface of cloth, to drive piles, to heap; piled (1 syl.), *pil'ing* (R. xix.). *Piles* (1 syl.), a disease. *Pile-engine* (-en'.djæn), Galvanic pile, Voltæic pile.

"Pile" (a pillar, a heap), Latin *pila*. "Pile" (hair), Latin *pilus*.

Pileate, *pi'.lé.ète* (in Bot.), having a mushroom-like head.


Latin *pileus*, a cap; Greek *pilos* (v. *pilos*, to felt wool).


Pilfered, *pil'.ferd*; pil'fer-ing, pil'fer-ing-ly, pil'fer-er; pil'fer-y, *plu. pilferies, pil'.fer.is*.

Pilgrim, a wanderer, one who travels to visit a shrine; pilgrimage, pil'grim-age, the journey of a pilgrim (-age, state, act, condition); pilgrimise, pil'grim-ise; &c.

Germ. pilgrim or pilger; Lat. peregrinus (peréger per agros, [one who travels] over lands, or [one who comes from] over-land).

Pilfer, pil'.fer (in Bot.), covered with hair. Pilfer, to steal.

Piliform, pil'.form. (Latin pilus féro, I carry hair.)

Pill, a drug formed into a small ball. (Lat. pilula, a little ball.)

Pillage, pil'ledge, plunder, to plunder; pillaged (2 syl.); pillag-ing, pil'.läd-ing; pillag-er, pil'.läd-er.

French pillage; Latin pilare, to steal.

The original meaning of pillage is "things crammed close together" (Gk. piló or pilo, to press close together. It is not connected with ped, Lat. pilare, to pull off the hair, as we are generally told.

Pillar, pil'.lar, a column. Pillow, pil'.lo, a cushion for the head.

Pillared, pil'.lard, supported by columns. Pillowed (q.v.)


(The double i in pillar is a blunder without excuse, as the i is long.)

Pillion, pil'.yun, the pad of a saddle, a pad for a woman to sit on when she rides behind a horseman, a soft low saddle.

Latin pilus, hair, pilósus, stuffed with hair.

Pillory, pilu. pillories, pil'.lo-rés, an instrument of punishment.


Pillored, punished in a pillory.

Pillowed, supported on a pillow, furnished with pillows.

Pillared, supported on columns, furnished with columns.

Pilloring, pil'.lo-ring. Pillowing, pil'.lo-ing.

Pilloring, punishing with the pillory.

Pillowing, supporting by pillows, supplying with a pillow.

French pilori; Low Latin pillorium: Latin pilum, a post.

Pillow, pil'.lo, a cushion for the head. Pillar, pil'.lar, a column.

Pillow, to support with a pillow, to furnish with pillows; pillowed, pil'.lóde; pillow-ing, pil'.ló-ing; pillowy, pil'.lóy; pillow-slip or pillow-case, pillow-block.

"Pillow," Old Eng. pil, Lat. púlvinar (pílus, hair), a hair-cushion.

"Pillar," Span. pillar, Lat. píla, a column, Gk. piló, to pile.

Pilose, pil'.lose, or pilous, pil'.lús, covered with hair; pilos'ity.

Latin pilósus, hairy, pilóus, hair; Greek pilos, hair.

Pilot, pil'.lót, one who steers a ship, to steer a ship. Pilate, pil'.late, the "governor" of Judea who gave up Jesus Christ to be crucified. Pilot-ed, pilot-ing; pilot-age, the act of piloting; a fee for piloting a vessel (-age, the act, a fee).

Pilot boat, -bôte, a boat used by pilots for reaching a ship.
Pilot cloth, a stout blue woolen cloth used by mariners.
Pilot coat, -côte, a short loose coat made of pilot cloth.
Pilot engine, -en'djîn, (in Railways) an engine sent in advance of a train to clear the line on "grand" occasions.
Pilot fish, a fish that accompanies ships for weeks and months, it also accompanies the shark (probably to pick up food thrown overboard by mariners and left by the shark.)
Pilot jacket, a pea-jacket, a pilot's weather-coat.
Fr. pilote, from pil, a ship. Scaliger gives the French, pil, a ship.
Pimento, plu. pimentoes (Rule xlii.), allspice, Jamaica pepper.
Corruption of the Spanish pimento, ground cayenne pepper, or of pimiento, red cayenne or Indian pepper.
Pimp (noun and verb), pimped (1 syl.), pimp'ing.
Pimpernel, pîm'.per.nêl, a plant called the "Shepherd's weather glass" because it closes at the approach of rain. Also called, the "Poor man's hour glass" because it opens at seven and closes at about four.
A blunder for bipennel, so called from its leaflets, each stalk containing twenty-one, disposed two and two at the extremity; Lat. bipennella, corrupted by the Fr. into pimpernelle, and partially restored by us in pimpernel.
Imp, plîm', pîm', a small red spot on the skin; pimpled, pîm'-
p'ld; pimply, pîm'.ply (corruption of Old Eng. pinpel.)
Pin (noun and verb); pinned (1 syl.), pin'n'-ing (R. i.), pin'ner.
Pintle, pin'tl, an iron bolt. Pin-case; pin cushion (cush-to rhyme with push not with rush); pin-feather, -fêr'tr, a small short feather; pin-hole; pin-eyed, -îd (in Bot.); pin-maker; pin-money, -mîn'ny, a lady's personal allowance; pin-point, the point of a pin, a mérle trile.
Welsh pin, a pin or pen; Latin spinâ, a thorn once used as a pin.
Pinafore, pîn'.â.for, a "tidy" for children to keep the front of their dress clean. (Afore, "before," pinned-before.)
Pin'cers, nippers for drawing-out nails, &c. Pinchers (q.v.)
(Pairs have no sing. when the parts which form the pair are joined together: as pincers, scissors, &c.; but when each part is separate it is referred to in the sing. number: as a glove, a shoe.)
Pinch, a grip, to nip; pinched (1 syl.), pinch'-ing, pinch-ing-ly; pinch'er, one who nips or pinches. To know where the shoe pinches, to know practically.
Pinch-penny, a niggard. (French pînce, pîcer, pinçon.)
Pinch-beck, a mixed metal resembling gold, make-believe.
Fr. Christopher Pinchbeck, a musical clock-maker (tem. George II.)
Pindaric, pîn.dâr'rik (not pîn'.da.rik), a poem in irregular verse.
After the style of Pindar, the Greek poet (as "Alexander's Feast").
AND OF SPELLING.

Pine (1 syl.), a tree, a fruit, to languish; pined (1 syl.)
Pin-ning (Rule xix.), pine'ing; pi'ning-ly, pin'-er.
Pin-y, pine' y. Pinery, piu. pineries, pi. nè. réz. Piney, pi' n'y.
Pin-y, like a pine-apple, abounding with pine-trees.
Pinery, a house for the artificial cultivation of pine-apples.
Piney, made from pines, as piney tallow, piney varnish.
Pinetum, pi.nè' tum, a plantation of pine-trees.
Pinic acid, pi' nis'id, an acid obtained from pine-resin.
Pin-it, pi'.nité, a fossil of pine-wood or pine-cones, &c.
Old English pin-trow, a pine-tree, pi'n-hunt, a pine-nut.
"To pine," pin[en], past pinced, past part. pined, pinning, pinere.
Latin pinus, a pine-tree, pinum, a pine-apple; Greek pitus.

Pineal gland, pin'. él... a small gland in the brain (shaped like a fir-apple), called by Descartes "the seat of the soul."
French pinéal: Latin pineális, like a pine or fir-apple.

Pin'fold, a pound. (Old English pinn-fald, a pen-fold.)
Pinion, pin'-yún, the last joint of a bird's wing, a bird's wing, a small wheel which works in a larger one, to bind the hands, to fasten the wings to prevent flying; pinioned, pin'.yúnd; pinion-ing, pin'.yúning.

"Pinion" (a wing), Lat. pinna or piena; (a wheel), Fr. pignon.
Pinite, pi'.nité, a fossil pine or part of a pine (-ite, a fossil).
Pink, a colour, a flower, the aecme [of perfection], of a pink tinge, to stab, to hit with dexterity, to work in eyelet holes, to scallop; pinked (1 syl.), pink-ing, pink'-er.

Pinking-iron, ı'on, a tool for scalloping the edges of cloth, &c.
The pink of perfection, ...of fashion, ...of politeness.
Welsh pince, fine, smart, pinc, a point, hence to pink or cut into notches; the flower called a pink has its petals pinkèd or notched; the colour called pink means the fine or smart colour, the perfection of colours. "To pink" (to stab) is to make an eyelet hole.
Pinnace, pin'.nacc, a light vessel navigated with oars and sails.
Fr. pinace or pinasse; Span. pinaza. (Our word should be pinace.)
Pinnacle, pin'.née.kl, the summit, a slender turret, a high point.
Latin pinnicéllum; French pinacle (wrong), Italian pinnacolo.
Pinnate or pinnato. Alatus, ál.ay'.tus or alate, ál.áte'.
Pinnate, the leaflets of a compound leaf arranged two and two opposite each other, like the outspread wings of a bird.
Alátus, the leaves of a stalk arranged two and two opposite each other, like the outspread wings of a bird.
Pari-pinnate, the leaflets pinnate without an odd-one.
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Pari-pinnate, the leaflets pinnate without an odd-one.

Impari-pinnate, the leaflets pinnate with an odd-one atop.
Pinnati-fid, *pīn.nāt.'ī.ū fid*, the leaflets cleft less than half-way through. (Latin *fīndo*, perf. *fīdī*, to cleave).

Pinnati-partite, *pīn.nāt.'ī.-pārtītē*, the leaflets cleft more than half-way through. (Latin *partītus*, divided.)


Pinni-ped, *pīn.nī.-pēd*, applied to certain crabs which have their hinder feet flattened like fins.

Latin *pinnātus*, winged (*pīnna*, a wing or fin), *pennātus* (*penna*).

Pint, half-a-quarter of a gallon. (O. E. *pynt*; Low Lat. *pīnta*.)

Pioneer, *pī.'o.neer*", one of a company of soldiers sent before an army to clear the road and throw up works, to clear the way for others; *pioneered* (3 syl.), *pioneering*.

French *pionnier* (*pion*, a pawn, a day-labourer, a common soldier).

Pious, *pī.'ōs*, religious, devout; *pious-Iy*; piety, *pī.'ē.ty* (q.v.)


Pip, a disease with young chickens, the seed of apples, pears, grapes, &c., a spot (as a heart, diamond, club, or spade on cards), to chirp; pipped (1 syl.), *pipp'-Ing* (Rule 1.)

“Pip” (disease with chickens), Fr. *pēpíe*; Lat. *pītūla*; Gk. *pētua*.

“Pip” (to chirp), Latin *pipō* or *pīpārē*, *pipāre*, to chuck.

“Pip” (of fruits), French *pēpīn*; Greek *pēpōn*, ripe [fruit].

Pipe (1 syl.), two hogsheads, a tube for conveying water, &c., a wind instrument, an apparatus for smoking, to play on a pipe, to call as on board ship, &c.; piped (1 syl.), *pip'-Ing* (Rule xix.), *pip'ing-Iy*, *pip'-er*.

Pipe-clay, *pipe-fish*.

Piping hot, smoking hot. Piping, a mode of propagating pinks, &c.; a rounded edging in dresses.

To pay the piper, to bear the expenses of an entertainment.


Piperine, *pīp'.ē.rīn*, the active principle of black pepper.

Fr. *pipérin*; Lat. *piper*. (Our word “pepper” should have only one *p*.)

Pipkin, *pīp'.kīn*, a small earthen pot. (O. E. *pip* and *kin* dim.)

Pippin, *pīp'.pīn*, an apple, so called from its pips or spots.

The corresponding Fr. word is *rainette*, “de *ranette*, dim. de *rana*, parce qu'elle est, comme la grenouille, marquétée de petites taches rouges ou grises” (Dict. Universel, &c.)


Pique, spite, a score of thirty made at piquet before the adversary has gained a point, to wound another’s pride.

Piqu'\-ing, pee'\-king. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, ex-
cept \textit{ue}, retain both before \textit{-ing}.) (Fr. \textit{pique}, \textit{piquer}.)

Peck, to strike with the beak. (Span. \textit{picar}, \textit{pico}, a beak.)

Pick, to pluck, to select, to pilfer, &c. (Old Eng. \textit{pyc}[	extit{lan}].

French \textit{pique}, \textit{piquer}. The word means \textquote{pricked with a pike}.

Piquet, pe.k\-\textit{et}, a game at cards. Picket, \textit{pik\-\textit{et}}, a detachment of
soldiers on picket duty. (Fr. \textit{piquet}, both meanings.)

Pirate, \textit{pi\textquotesingle\textit{rat}, a sea-robber, to steal literary work; pirat\-ed
(\R\textit{xxxvi.}), \textit{pirat\-ed}; pirat\-\textit{ing} (\R\textit{xix.}), \textit{pirat\-ing}.

Piracy, plu. piracies, \textit{pirat\-es} (not \textit{pirat\-es}).

Piratic, \textit{pirat\-ik}; piratical, \textit{pirat\-ical}. (Fr. \textit{pique}, \textit{pique} \textquote{the word means \textquote{pricked with a pike}.}

Pironette, \textit{pironett\-\textit{e}}, a spinning round on the toes, to spin round
on the toes; \textit{pirouett\-ed}, \textit{pirouett\-ing}. (Fr. \textit{pirouette}.

Roquefort says from the Low Lat. \textit{gyruette} (\textit{gyrus}, a whirl round),
others suggest \textit{pied rouette}, the feet a little wheel (\textit{roue}, a wheel).

Piscatory, \textit{pis\textit{cato}r\-i\textit{ry}}, pertaining to fishing or fish; piscato-
rial, \textit{pis\textit{cato}r\-\textit{ial}}; piscatorial-\textit{ly}.

Piscary, \textit{pis\textit{cary}}, the right of fishing in another's stream.

Piscinal, \textit{pis\textit{c}\-\textit{inal}}, pertaining to a fish-pond. Piscine, -\textit{in}.

Pisiform, \textit{pis\textit{form}}, Pisivorous, \textit{pis\textit{ivorous}}, \textit{pis\textit{ivorous}}, living on

Pisciculture, \textit{pis\textit{ciculture}}, \textit{pis\textit{cicultu}r\-\textit{e}}, the artificial rearing of
fishes; piscicultural, \textit{pis\textit{cultural}}, \textit{pis\textit{cultural}}.

Pisces, \textit{pis\textit{ces}}, \textit{pis\textit{ces}} (the fishes), the twelfth sign of the zodiac.


Fish! an interjection of contempt, equal to \textquote{hold your tongue}!'

Pisiform, \textit{pis\textit{iform}}, pea-shaped. Pisiform, \textit{pis\textit{iform}}, fish-
shaped. Pisolite, \textit{pis\textit{olite}}, a mineral found in globules.

Pisolitic, \textit{pis\textit{olitic}}, \textit{pis\textit{olitic}}, pertaining to pisolites \textit{[pis\textit{olites]}}.

Old Eng. \textit{pis\textit{e}}, plu. \textit{pis\textit{es}}; Lat. \textit{pis\textit{um}}; Gk. \textit{pis\textit{o}}, a pea \textit{[pis\textit{olites}}).

Pismire, \textit{pis\textit{mire}}, an ant. (Danish \textit{myre}, an ant.)

Pistachio, plu. pistachios (R. \textit{xlii.}) Pistaccio, plu. pasticcios.

Pistachio, plu. pistachios, \textit{pis\textit{ach\-\textit{sh\-e\-\textit{owe}}} (a blunder for
pistacia, \textit{pis\textit{ach\-\textit{sh\-e\-\textit{ah}}), a tree which yields nuts.

Pasticcio (Ital.), \textit{pi\textit{stach\textit{iov}}}, a \textquote{parody" in painting.

Lat. \textit{pist\textit{acia}}, Gk. \textit{pist\textit{acia}} (\textit{pis\textit{os}}, pitch, because its resin is very
abundant); Fr. \textit{pistach\textit{i-e}}, Ital. \textit{pistacchio}.

Our word is neither Latin, French, nor Italian, but a mere blunder.

Pistil, \textit{pis\textit{t\-\textit{il}}. Pistol, \textit{pis\textit{t\-\textit{l}}, a small fire-arm. Pistole, \textit{pis\textit{t\-\textit{ole}}}

Pistil (in \textit{Bot.}), the seed-bearing organ. It has three parts, the
\textit{stigma} (or upper part), the \textit{style} (or central part), and the
\textit{ovar\textit{\-\textit{rtum}} (or lower part). Linnaeus called it\textit{ gynia} in compounds, from the Greek \textit{gune}, \textquote{a woman}.
Pistillacous (double l), pis't.illay'shūs;
Pistillary, pis't.ill'ar.y; pistillate, pis't.ill.at.e, having a pistil; pistilliferous (double l), pis't.ill.if'ə.rūs.
Instead of copying the French we should have preserved the double l in "pistil," for uniformity sake.
Lat. pistil[lem], a pestle, which it resembles; Ital. pistillo; Fr. pistil.
Pistol, pis't.1. Pistole, pis'tōl (q.v.) Pistil, pis't.īl (q.v.)
Pistol, pis't.1l, a small fire-arm, to shoot with a pistol; pistoled, pis't.öld; pist'öl-ing. Pistolet, a little pistol.
So called from Pistoja, in Tuscany, where it was invented, 1545.
Pistole, pis't.ōlə, a Spanish gold coin worth about sixteen shillings. Now called a doblon. (Fr. pistole, see above.)
Piston, pis't.ön, the plunger of a pump or steam-engine;
Pistoonrod. Embōlus, a sucker, a wedge.
  Span. piston or embolo; Lat. pinsēre, sup. pistum, to bray in a mortar.
  "Embōlus," Greek emballo, to drive [a piston] into [a cylinder].
Fit, a hole in the earth, a depression on the skin, the hollow under the arm, &c., the lowest part of a theatre, a grave, to put in competition; pitt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pitt'-ing.
Coal-pit, a pit whence coals are extracted. Pit-coal, coals from a pit. Pitman, pitfall (not pitfall). Bottomless pit.
Cock-pit (of a ship), a room appropriated to the wounded during an action, an area for cocks to fight in.
Old English pett, pit, or pyt; Latin pitēus (Gr. πότος, Varro.)
  Pi't-a-pāt, palpitation, a light, quick, offeeted sound as of feet walking. Rule'1xix. (Welsh flat, a pat.)
Pitch, resin of the pine, elevation, to smear with pitch, to fall headlong, to toss up with a pitchfork, to rise and fall as a ship at sea; pitched (1 syl.), pitch'-ing; pitch'-y, like pitch; pitch-dark, quite dark. Burgundy-pitch.
Pitch'er, a jug, one who pitches; pitch'fork, pitch-pipe.
To pitch on, to light on, to fix one's choice on.
Old Eng. pic, pīcen, pitchy; Lat. pīceus, pīctus (pīx, gen. pīcis, pitch). "Pitch" (to dart, to toss), Welsh pīco; pīcforch, a pitchfork.
Pitcher, pitch'er, a jug; pitcher-plant. (Welsh pīser, a jug.)
Piteous, pī't.ūs, mournful; piteous-ly, piteous-ness. (See Pity.)
Pith, the "marrow" of plants and trees; the gist of what is said or written; vigour of thought or style, to take out the pith; pithed (1 syl.), pith'-ing, pith'-less; pith'-y, terse, full of pith; pith'i-ly (R. xi.), pith'i-ness. (O. E. pitha.)
Pittance, pī't.annə, a small allowance, properly of meat and drink. (It ought to have only one t.)
French pitance: Low Latin pitancia, whence pitanciarius, the officer who dealt to monks, &c., their daily rations.
Span. pitancreia, the place where the rations are given out; pitancero, the distributor; pitar, to distribute rations; pitanza, the pittances.
Pituitary, pit'.u.ī.tā.ry, that which secretes mucus; pituitary gland; pituitary membrane, the fine lining of the nostrils.

Pituitous, pit'.u.ī.tū.s, consisting of mucus, resembling...

In Lat. the ȃ in both syl. is long: pituita, pituitaria, pituitous.

Pity, pit'.y, compassion, to feel commiseration; pities, pit'.iz; pitied, pit'.ed, pit'.ible, pit'.ible-ness, pit'.ibly.

Pit'i-ful (Rule viii.), pitiful-ly, pitiful-ness. Pit'i-less, pit'iless-ly, pit'iless-ness; pit'y-ing, pitting-ly.

Piteous, pit'.ē.ū.s (not pit'.tē.ū.s), deserving pity, calling for pity, mournful; piteous-ness, piteous-ly.

French pitid, pitieux, pitoyable(1); Latin pietas, pley.

Pivot, piv'.ot, the point on which a body turns, to place on a pivot; pivot-ed, pivot-ing, pivot-gun... (French pivot.)

Pix, a box containing coins to be assayed, a vessel for holding the "consecrated host"; pix'-ing, assaying coins.

Pyx is the better spelling. (Lat. pyxis; Gk. pyxos, box wood.)

Placable, pla.c'ā.ble, able to be appeased; plac'able-ness, plac'ably; placability, plak'.ā. bil'.i.ty, Implac'able, &c.

Latin plācābilis, plācābilitas, v. plācāre, to appease.

Placard, plak'.ard', a printed bill to be posted on a wall, to stick a printed bill on a wall; placard-ed (Rule xxxvi.), placard'-ing, placard'-er. (Fr: placard, v. placarder.)

Gk. plāx, gen. plakōs, a flat plate for a tablet, whence Fr. plaqua.

Place (1 syl.), a locality. Plac'e, a flat sea-fish (q.v.)

Place, to locate; placed (1 syl), plac'-ing (R. xix.), plac'-er, place'-less, place'-man. To give place, to yield to.

To take place, to happen. To take the place of.

Old English placce; Latin plātēa; Greek plateia (hodos).

Placid, plās.tād, calm, serene; placid-ly, placid-ness; placidity, pla.sid'.i.ty. (Latin plācidus, plāceo, to please.)

Placo-, plāk'.o-. (Gk. prefix), scaly, tessellated (plax; gen. plākōs).

Placo-derma, -der'.ma.tān, an order of scaled [fossil] fishes; placo-derm, one of the placo-derma.

Greek plax, genitive plākōs derma, a skin or covering of scales.

Placo-ganoid, pla.kō.g'.ā.nōid, a sub-order of fossil fishes.

Gk. plax, gen. plakos gānōs-eidos, fish with bone-mail shiny-like.

Placoids, plāk'.ō.ids, an order of fishes covered with scales of unequal size and irregular shape.

Ganoids, gān'.ō.ids, an order of fish covered with brightly enamelled scales of regular shape.

"Placoid," Greek plax, genitive plākōs-eidos, scaly or scale-like.

"Ganoid," Greek gānōs-eidos, shiny or sheen-like [scales].

Plagiarise (R. xxxi.), plādʒ'.ē.ar.īze, to filch from the writings of another; plagiarised (1 syl.), plagiaris-ing (R. xix.)

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Lat. *plágēarius* (*plágium*, kidnapping; Gk. *plágios*, treacherous).


This is not a French but a Frenchified word.

Lat. *plaga*, a blow or stroke [inflicted by God]; Welsh *pla*; Germ. *plag*.

It is a great pity that the termination -ue after g and q is not abolished. It never aids the pronunciation, but misleads and in most cases renders the word ridiculous: thus *plagu-ing, intrigu-ing, harangu-ing, piqu-ing*, &c., are simply abominations.

Plaice, *plæs*, a flat sea-fish. Place (1 syl.), a locality, to locate.

"Plaice," Germ. *platteise* or *plattfisch*, the flat fish (Gk. *platús*, flat), "Place," Old English *plæs*; Latin *platea*; Greek *plateia* (hödös).

Plaid, *plaid*, a cloth checkered; plaid-ed; plaid-ing, a coarse woollen cloth used for plaids, blankets, &c.

Welsh *plaid*, a partition; Gaelic *plaide*, a plank.

Plain, homely, not pretty. Plane (1 syl.), a joiner’s tool.

Plain, a level piece of country, smooth, void of ornament, homely, not good looking, clear, not obscure; (comp.) plain-er, (super.) plain-est; plain-ish, rather plain; plain-ly; plain-ness (double n), flatness, homeliness.

Plain-dealing, frank or straightforward conduct.

Plain-speaking, frankness in speech; plain-spoken, brusque.

Plane (1 syl.), not curved, as a *plane figure* a figure enclosed by straight lines, a level, as on the same plane, a tool for planing or making level, to level; planed (1 syl.), planing (Rule xix.), plan-ing; plan-er, plan-er.

Plane geometry, geometry of flat not solid figures.

Plane trigonometry, that of flat not spherical surfaces.

Plane angle, by two straight lines on a flat surface.

Plane-chart, *techart*, a map disregarding the earth’s spheric-ity and treating it as a flat surface.

Plane-iron, *ɪˌkən*, the blade of a joiner’s plane.

Plane of sight, the general level of the ground.

Plane-sailing, problems in navigation constructed as if the sea were a flat not a convex surface.

Plane-table, a board used by surveyors for drawing plans.


The distinction between these two words is not very obvious, but as a general rule *plane* (except when it means a joiner’s tool or to “make smooth”) is a term in mathematics (opposed to curved or spherical); but *plana* (except when it means a “flat level expanse”) is an adjective opposed to *hilly, ornamented, pretty*, &c.
Plaint, plänte, lamentation, a memorial of grievances.


Plaintive, touchingly sad, having a mournful tone.

Plaintiff, one who brings an action against another.

Defendant, one against whom an action is brought.

Plaintively, plain'-tiv-ly; plaintive-ness.

French plainte, plaintif; Latin plangere, sup. planetum, to bewail.


Plait, a fold [of cloth], a braid, to braid; plaît'-ed, plaît'-ing, plaît'-er. (Welsh pleth, v. plethu.)

Plätte (1 syl.), an earthen trencher, domestic articles in gold or silver. (German platte, plate; platt, flat.)

Plät, a plot of grass, a braid, to braid. (French plat.)

Plän, a scheme, a sketch, to devise, to delineate; planned (1 syl.), plann'-ing (Rule i.), plann'-er. (French plan.)

Planchet, plahn'-sha or plahn'-shet, a small board, a very minute table, a flat piece of metal. (French planchette.)

Planoe (1 syl.), a joiner's tool, a term in mathematics. (See Plain.)

Plane-tree (French plané contraction of platane; Latin plátá-

nus; Greek plátanos, plátus wide-spread).

Planet, plán'.é.t, a wandering-star. A fixed star, one that does not move in an orbit; planet-ary, plán'.é.tá.ry, adj.

Infe'rior planets, the two planets (Mercury and Venus) whose orbits are nearer the sun than our own.

Super'ior planets (Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uránus, Neptune), whose orbits are further from the sun than our own.

Planetoid, plán'.é.toid, one of the asteroids whose orbit lies between those of Mars and Jupiter.

Planetarium, plán'.é.tarium, plán'.é.tair'ri ál'm, plu. plán'.é.tair'ri ál'ah, a machine for explaining the relative size, motion, and place of the planets of our system.

Planet-struck, blasted; planet-stricken.

Lat. pànêta; Gk. plànêtês (v. plánao, to wander); Fr. planète.

Planisphere, plân'.é.sfer, a map or model exhibiting the various circles of a sphere. (Latin planisphaerium.)

Plank, a beam or flat board, to cover with planks; planked (1 syl.), plank'-ing. (Welsh plane.)

Plano-concave, play'.no-ko'n.ka've. Plano-convex, -kon'.vex.

Plano-concave, flat on one side and hollow on the other. Plano-convex, flat on one side and rounded on the other.

These are ill-formed words; we have for models planti-loquus, planti-petia, planti-sphaerium, &c. "Plano" would be from the Greek plános, wandering, and not from the Latin planus, flat.
Plant, one of the vegetable kingdom, the stock and fixtures of a
trade or railway, to set, to adorn with plants; plant'-ed
(Rule xxxvi.), plant'-ing; plant'-er, plant'-able.

Plantation, plânt.'shun, a nursery of trees.


"Plantain," French plantein, Latin plantago, gen. plantaginatis, so
called “quod planta pedum similis sit” (Plin. xxv. 39).


Plash, to dabble with water; plashed, plâsh't; plash'-ing, plash'-y.

Plaster (not. plaister), pla'ster (noun and verb), plastered,
plâ's'terd; plaster-ing. Plaster' er, one who puts plaster
on walls. Plaster of Paris, prepared gypsum for busts,
cornices, walls; &c. (Old Eng. plaster, Lat. emplastrum.)

Plastic, pla'atic, capable of modelling, suitable for forming into
models; plastic art, the art of modelling; plastic-clay.

Plasticity, pla'tis'ity, susceptibility of being moulded.

Plastography, the art of modelling in plaster.

Plate, plôte (not pleet). Plate, an earthen trencher.

Plate, a small lawn or plot of grass, a garden border, a braid,
a nap, with a spade or beater, to beat, flat, to braid;
plat'-ed (R. xxxvi.), plat'-ing (R. i.), plat'-er. (Fr. plat.)

Plait, a braid, a fold like a small tuck in cloth, to braid, to
fold in plait; plat'-ed, plat'-ing. (Welsh pleth.)

Plät (1 syl.), an earthen trencher. Plait, a braid or fold (v.s.)

Plate, articles made of gold or silver for domestic uses.

Plated goods, articles “washed” or covered with silver.

To plate, to “wash” or cover with silver; plat-ed, plat'-ed;
plat'-ing (R. xix.) Plater, plât'er. Platter, plât'er.

Platter, one who plates. Platter, a flat wooden dish.

Plateful, plô, platefuls (not platesful), two or three plate-
fuls means a plateful repeated twice or thrice, but two or
three plates:ful would mean two or three separate plates
filled full. Plate-armour, armour in plates not in mail.

Armour-plating; iron slabs for covering a ship.

Plate-glass, glass cast in plates ground and polished.

Plate-layer, one who lays down the rails of a railway.

Plate-mark, the stamps on gold and silver.

Plate-rack, a wooden frame for holding plates, &c.

Plate-warmër, a case to hold plates in front of a fire.

Old Eng. platung, plateing; Germ. platte, v. plätten, plättirt, plated.

The Fr. plat means a portion for one plate, assiette is a plate.
Plateau, plu. plateaux, plät’tō, plu. plät’töze, a table-land (Fr.)
Plate-form, a raised floor, a basis, as on the platform of civil liberty, a political or religious programme, the place where guns are mounted. (French plate-forme.)
Platinum, plät’i.nüm (not pla.tee’num), a metal.
Platinise (Rule xxxi.), plät’i.nize, to coat with platinum; plät’i.nised (3 syl.), plät’i.nis-ing, plät’i.nis-er.
Platinoid, plät’i.noid, a metal associated with platinum.
Spanish plata (plateau, plu.)
Platform, a raised floor, a basis, as the platform of civil liberty, a political or religious programme, the place where guns are mounted. (French plate-forme.)
Platitude, plät’i.tüde, a weak remark without point or depth.
French platitudé, plat, flat; Greek platús, wide.
Platonic, plät.o.n’īk, adj. of Plato, pure, sentimental; platonist, plät.o.nist; platonism, plät.o.nizm; platonise (R. xxxi.), plät.o.niz; plät.o.nised (3 syl.), plät.o.nis-ing.
Platonic bodies, plät.o.n’īk bōd’īz, the five regular geometrical solids: (1) tetrahedron, (2) hexahedron, (3) octahedron, (4) dodecahedron, and (5) icosahedron.
Platonic love, love between the sexes of a purely spiritual character. Platonic year, an equinoctial year = 26,000 ordinary years. (Plato or Platon, the Greek philosopher.)
Platoon, plät.o.on’, two files forming a subdivision of a company of soldiers. (Corruption of the French peloton.)
Platy-, platys- before vowels, (Gk. prefix), flat, broad (plátus).
Platycephalic, plät’i-se.fál’īk, flat-skulled; platycephal’ous. (Gk. plátu-[plátus]képhálé, broad or flat head.)
Platy-crinite; plät’i.k’rinite, encrinites or stone-lilies having broad flat receptacle plates; platyocrinus, adj. platyoc’rinous. (Gk. plátu-[plátus]krinón, the broad flat lily (-ite, a fossil). Greek plátu-[plátus]krínon, the broad flat lily (-ite, a fossil).
Platy-pus, plät’i.pūs, an Australian quadruped with a duck’s bill and flat webbed feet, the ornith’orhyn’chus.
Greek plátu[plátus]pous, broad flat foot.
Platy-rhine, plät’i.ri’nē, having a broad flat nose. The Greek form of this word would be platyrhine, after the model πλατύρημος (πλατύς, broad) not πλατύφως.
“Platyrhine” is an impossible word in Gk. (plátus rhíos, gen. rhínoe).
Platy-soma, plät’i.sō’mah, a broad muscular expansion at each side of the neck. (Greek platusmos, enlargement.)
Platysomus, plät’i.so’mūs; broad-shouldered, applied to a fossil ganoid fish with a deep bream-like body.
Greek plátu-[plátus]sō’mos, broad shoulder.
Platy-somes, plät’i.so’mēz, a family of cóleop’terous insects.
Greek plátu-[plátus]sōma, broad flat body.
Plaudit, plaw'dit, applause; plau'ditory. (Latin plaudite.)
At the close of a play in ancient Rome the actors said to the audience
plaudite, "now, clap your hands."

Plausible, plau'sib'l, specious, apparently right; plau'sibility, plau'sibly.
Latin plausibilis, v. plau'do, supine plau'sum, to applaud.

Play, sport, recreation, jest, freedom of action, a drama, a flitting
[of colours], to indulge in sport, to perform on a musical
instrument, to act, to toy, to twist the meaning of
a word, to gamble; played (1 syl.), play'ing, play'er, play ful (R. viii.), playful-ly, playful-ness. Play-bill, play-fellow, play goer; play-house, a theatre; play matte, play-thing; play-wright, -rite, a writer or adapter

Old English pléga, v. plaeg[an] or pleoeg[an], past pleged, past part.
pleged, plegere, a player, pleghus, a playhouse.

Plea, plee, an excuse, the answer given in court by a defendant.
Plead, pleed, to argue in support of
a cause; plead'ed, plead'ing, plead'er. Plead'ings, the mutual allega-
tions in wri ing of plaintiff and defendant. Plead'able.

Please, pleez, to gratify, to amuse. Pleas, pleez, excuses, pleadings.

Pleasant, plez'zant, (comp.) pleasant er, (super.) ...-est.
Pleasantry, plu. pleasanties, plez'zantiz, witticism, jest.
Pleasure, plez'h'er, gratification; pleas'ure-less, pleas'ure-
able, pleasureable-ness, pleas'ureably. Pleasure-boat.

Plebeian, pie. bee'. an (not ple'.bL.an), one of the common people,
vulgar; plebeianism, pleb'.ee'.an.ism.
Latin plebeius, plebs, gen. plebis, the people (Gk. pléthos).

Plectrum, plék'.trum, a small piece of ivory or metal with which
the ancients struck the lyre. (Lat. plectrum, Gk.plekttron.)
Pledge, a deposit, a surety, to warrant, to engage by promise, to
drink to the health of one; pledged (1 syl.), pledg'-ing;
pledg'er, one who pledges; pledg'ee, one pledged.

To hold in pledge, to keep as security. To put in pledge.

Pleiades, pli'.æ.deez or Pleiads, pli'.ædz, a cluster of seven stars
in the neck of Taurus. (Gk. pleiadès, Lat. pleiades.)

Pleio-, see Plio.

Plenary, plee'.næ.rɪ, complete; plenari-ly (R. xi.), plee'.næ.rɪ.li. (Italian plenario; Latin plēnus, full.)
Plenipotentiary, plu. plenipotentiaries (Rule xlv.), plĕn′.ĭ.po.-tĕn′.shē.ă.ry, plu. -po.tĕn′.shē.ă.řiz, an ambassador vested with full powers to negotiate with a foreign state.

Plenipotence, plĕn.i.pʼ.ĕ.tense; plenipotent, plĕn.i.pʼ.ĕ.tent. French plénipotentiaire; Latin plēnus potentiā, full power.

Plenum, plĕe′nŭm, the opposite of vacuum, vāk′.hŭm. A vacuum is a space wholly void, without even air. A plenum is a space wholly filled with matter.


Plenitude, plĕn′.ĭ.tūde, fullness. (Latin plenitudō.)

Plenty, plĕn′.ty, abundance; plentĭful, plentĭful-ly, -ness.


Pleonasm, plĕ.ŏ.năzĭm, redundancy of words; pleonastic, plĕ.ŏ.năs′.ĭk, redundant; pleonastical-ly, plĕ.ŏ.năs′.ĭk-ăl-ly. Greek plē̄̄nŏsmās, plē̄̄o-̄, full; Latin plenōsmĭs.

Plesio-, plĕ.Ĭ.ś.ö. (Greek prefix), akin to, nearly (plē̄̄sīōs, near).


Plesio-saurus, plu. plesio-sauri, plĕ.Ĭ.ś.ĭ-o-saw′.rĭs, saw′.rĭ, plesio-saurian, plĕ.Ĭ.ś.ĭ-o-saw′.rĭ-ăn, a fossil saurian with paddles and an enormously long neck. Greek plē̄̄sio-[-plē̄̄sios]saurōs, akin-to a reptile or lizard.

Plethora, plĕth′.ŏ.rāh, redundant fullness of the blood vessels; plethoric, pleth′.ŏ.rĭc. (In Gk. the e and o are both long.) Gk. plē̄̄thō̄rē̄, fulness, v. plē̄̄tho, to become full; Fr. pléthorique.

Pleur-, plŭr.-; pleuro-, plŭr.ĭ-ro-, before consonants (Greek prefix), the side or ribs (pleura and pleuron).

Pleurisy, Pneumonia. Pulmonary consumption.

Phthisis. Atrophy. Marasmus or Tabes.

Pleurisy, plŭr′.ĭsĭ or Pleuritis, plŭr.ĭ-ĭsĭ, inflammation of the pleura or lining of the thorax, &c.

Pneumonia, nū.mŏ.ĭ.nĭ.ah, inflammation of the pulmonary tissue. (Greek pneumŏnĭa, the lungs.) Pulmonary consumption, pŭl′.mŏ.nă.ry kŏn.sŭmp′.shĭn, emaciation the result of tubercles in the lungs.

Pulmo, gen. pulmŏnĭs (Lat.) corresponds with the Gk. pneŭmŏn, and pul′.mŏnĭa, the Lat. adj., with pneumonĭc, the Gk. adj.

Phthisis, rhŭ.ĭsĭ, consumption or wasting away. Greek phthisis, from phthĭkō, to consume or waste away.
Atrophy, ətr-oʊf-ə, a wasting away, because the digestive organs refuse to assimilate the food.

Gk. atrophos, a pining or wasting away (a tréphō, not to nourish).

Marasmus, ma-ras'-mus, consumption arising from tubercles in the mesenteric glands. Also called tā'bes.

Greek marasmos, emaciation, v. marainō, to waste away.

Latin tābes or tābes mesenterica, v. tābeo, to waste or pine away.

Pleur-atic, plu'ra-kān'thəs, a fossil 'fin-spine' with sharp hooks on each side.

Greek pleur- (pleura)kanthos, thorns (in) the sides.

Pleur-enchyuma, plu'ren'-ki.mah (in Bot.), the tissue out of which "wood" is mainly formed.

Greek pleur- (pleura)genchāmos, the juicy rib or side.

Pleur'tis, Pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura. (See Pleura.)

Pleuro-carpus, plu'ro-kar'-pus, a moss with the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves.

Greek pleuro- (pleura)enkarpos, the fruit (from the) sides.

Pleuro-nektide, plu'ro-nēk'tidē, flat-fish, which swim on their sides. Both their eyes are on one side, as soles.

Greek pleuro- (pleura)nektēs, swimmers (on) their sides. (-ide, a patronymic, denotes a family or race.)

Pleuro-pneumonia, plu'ro-nu.nō'-ni.ə.nah, inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

Gk. pleuro- (pleura)pneumon, [disease of] the pleura and lungs.

Plexus, plɛks'-əs (in Anat.), a network of nerves or vessels (Lat.)

Pliable, pli'ə.bəl, flexible; pli'ə-ble-ness, pli'ə-ably, pliability.

Pliant, pli'ə.nt; pliant-ly; plancy, pli'ə-nəs.əy.

French pliable (pli, a fold, v. plier), Latin plēco, Greek plēko.

Plicatile, pli'ə.kə.təl (in Bot.), having the power of folding together as the corollas of certain flowers; plica, pli'ə.kəl, a diseased state of plants in which the shoots are stunted; plicate, pli'ə.kət, folded like a fan; pli'ə.cat- (R. xxxvi.)

Plication, pli'kə.ʃən; plication, pli'ə.ka.tʃər.

Latin plicātīō, plicātō, plicāre supine plicātūm; Greek plēko.

Pliers, pli'ə.rs, small pincers. (French plier, to fold.)

Pairs have no singular if they consist of two parts joined together: as nippers, tweezers, trowers, drawers; but if the pair consists of two separate articles, each article can be spoken of in the singular number: as a glove, a shoe, &c.

Plight, pli't, pledge, condition, to give a pledge; plight-ed (R. xxxvi.), plight-ing, plight-er. (The g is interpolated.)

Old English pliht, v. pliht(æn), past plihtte, past part. plihtte.

Plinth (not pli'n), the projecting base of a column or wall.

String-course, the projecting band of a house at the level of the first-floor or where the roof joins the walls.

Greek plinths, a brick, a plinth (dōmoi plinthis, a layer of bricks).
Pliocene, *pli-o-cene*, more, full. (Gk. *pleion*, more; *pleios*, full.)

Pliocene, *pli-o-seeon*, a term applied to the Upper Tertiary deposits, which are divided into four groups:

1. Eocene, *e-o-seeon* (the lowest), the dawn of modern times. Greek *eos kainos*, the dawn of modern times; the fossils of this group contain about thirty per cent. of modern species.

2. Miocene, *mi-o-seeon*, less [full of] existing species than the group above, [but containing more than No. 1]. Greek *melios kainos*, less full of modern species [than No. 3]. The fossils of this group are eighteen per cent. of existing species.

3. Pliocene, *pli-o-seeon*, more full of existing species than the group below. It contains half and half. Greek *pleion kainos*, more recent or existing species [than No. 2].

4. Plistocene, *pli-sto-seeon*, the most full of the four groups of existing species. (About 90 per cent.) Greek *pleistos kainos*, the most full of recent or existing species [of all the four groups of the Tertiary deposits].

Pliopithecus, *plu.-ci, pli-o-pith".e.kios*, an extinct ape. Greek *pleio-[pleion]pithekos*, more [like] an ape [than any preceding fossil]. It is from the miocene group (see above).

Pliosaurus, *plu.-sauri, pli.o.saw".rea*, *plu.-saw".ri*, a marine reptile with shorter neck than the plesiosaur. Greek *pleio-[pleion]sauros*, more like a reptile or lizard.


Plod, to work laboriously, to trudge; plod"ed (Rule xxxvi.), plod"-ing, plodding-ly, plod"-er. (Dutch *plots*, dull.)

Plot, a small extent of ground or grass, the tale of a play or novel, a scheme of mischief, to scheme mischief; plott"ed (Rule xxxvi.), plott"-ing (Rule i.), plott"-er.

"Plot" [of land], Welsh *plad*, a flat piece; Gk. *platos*, broad; Lat. *titus*.

Plough, *plöw* (to rhyme with now), a machine for tillage, to till with a plough; ploughed (1 syl.), plough"-ing, *plöw"-ing*: plough"-er, plough"-boy; plough"-man, *plu.-men*: plough"-share, plough"-staff, plough"-tail; plough"-wright, -*rite*.

Old Eng. *plod*: Germ. *plug*, v. *plügen*, *pflügen*, *pflug-schar*, &c. Of the 25 words ending in -ough, this is the only one pronounced *ow*.

(1) = *off*: cough. (2) = *of*: (1) *sough*, *trough* = *söf*, *tröf*.

(3) = *uf*: *chough*, *enough*, *rough*, *slough*. (4) = *ip*: *hicough*.

(5) = *ow* (as in grow): *dough*, *though*. (6) = *oo*: *through*.

(7) = *aw*: *plough*.

(8) = *aw*: *bought*, *brought*, (1) *drought*, *fought*, *sought*, *ought*, *thought*, *wrought*.

(9) = *ök*: (1) *hough*, *lough*, *ough*. (10) = *urräh*: *borough*, *thorough*.

Trough, *lough*, *sough*, and *drought*, are uncertain: "trough" is *tröf*, and *trow*; "hough" is *höf*, *höf*, and *höw*; "sough" is *söf*, *söf*, and *söw*; "drought" is *drawt* and *drowt*. 
Plover, plôv'.er, allied to the lapwing and peewit.

Fr. pluvier; Lat. pluvia, rain, "parce que cet oiseau arrive dans nos contrées à la saison des pluies" (Dict. Universel des Sciences, &c.)

Plück, courage, the heart, liver, and lights, of animals, to strip off feathers, to snatch, to cull; plucked (1 syl.), pluck'-ing, pluck'-er.

Old English pluc[ian], past pluccod, past part. pluccod.

Plüg, a bung, to stop with a plug; plugged (1 syl.), plugg'-ing.

Welsh ploc, a plug; Dutch plug, a bung, a peg.

Plüm. Plumb, plum. Plüme (1 syl.) Prüne (1 syl.)

Plum, a fruit, £100,000; plum-cake, plum-pudding, plum-dump'ling, plum-bun, plum-tree; plum-pudding-stone.

Plümm-y, flavoured like a plum. Plüm'-y, feathery.

Plumb, a "bob" of lead. (Latin plumbus, lead.)

Plume, a decorative bunch of feathers. (French plume.)

Prüne (1 syl.), a dried plum. (French prune, a plum.)

"Plum" (a fruit), Old English plume, plume-trou, a plum-tree.

"Plum" (£100,000), Spanish pluma, "wealth," as well as "feather."

Plumage, plü.mage, the coat of a bird (Old Eng. plám, Lat. plüma); -age denotes a collective noun, full of, Lat. agère.

Plumb, a leaden bob fastened to a string to ascertain if level or perpendicular work is quite "true"; "true according to the plumb indicator, to sound or test with a plumb-line.

Plum, a fruit (see above). Plumbed (1 syl.), plumb-ing.

Plumb-er, plüm'.er, a worker in lead; plumber and glazier, glü'.zher, a man who does lead-work and puts glass in window-frames. Plumb-line, plumb-rule.

(In the following words the b is sounded.)

Plumbean, plüm'.bëän; plumbeous, plüm'.bëös, adj.

Plumbery, plüm'.bë ry, a place where lead is manufactured into waves for a plumber; Plumbic acid, plüm'.bik äs'sid, per-oxide of lead; Plumbiferous, plüm'.bif'.ë.rüs, producing or containing lead.

Pambique, plüm.bay'.go, black-lead or graphite; Plumbaginaus, plüm.bay'.dë.inüs, adj.; Plumbagine, plüm.bä.-

dë.in, a substance extracted from the roots of lead-wort.

Plummet, for sounding the depth of water. (See Plummet.)

Lat. plumbágo, lead-ore, plumbósus, full of lead, plumbum.

Plüm. (1 syl.), a bunch of feathers, to dress plumage, to pride [oneself on], as I plume myself on my...; plumed (1 syl.)

Plüm'-ing. Plüm'-ing, finding the direction of a lode.

Plüm'-y, feathery. Plüm'-y, flavoured like a plum.

Plume-less. Plume-let, a little plume (-let dim.)

Plumigerous, plüm.mid'.ë.rüs, feathered; plumose, plü'.møse.
Plumiliform, *plū.mi.lī.fr̩m*, feather-shaped.

Plumiped, *plū.mi.pēd*, having feathered feet.

Plumous, *plū.mus*, feathery; plumosity, *plū.mōs.ty*.  

The original gen. case of the 1st Lat. declen. was *-at*: *aulai*, *pluma*.

Plumlet, *plū.mēt*, a line for sounding the depth of water; plummert-line, same as plumb-line, a line for testing if work is "true" to the perpendicular or level.

Plumming, *plū.mīng*, searching with a mine-dial where to sink a shaft, or the direction of a lode. Plūm'-ing.

The substitution of *m* for *b* in these words is to be regretted, as it connects the words with *plum* (the fruit) instead of with *plumb* (lead).

In Spanish there is the same inconsistency: *plumbeo*, leaden, *plomo*, lead, *plomada*, a plumb; the lead used by fishermen.

Plūmp, full of flesh, well filled out, to make plump, to blurt out, to hit, to fall like a dead mass, to give an undivided vote; plumped, *plump't*; plump'-ing; plump'-er, an undivided vote; plump'-ly, plump'-ness.

German *plump*; Danish *plump*, v. *plumpe*.

Our expression "to plump out," i.e., blurt out, is *plumpede udm noget*.

Plum-pudding, *-pood'.ding* not *pūd'.ding* (pood- as in *good*).

Plumule, *plū.mūle* or plumula, *plū.mū.la* (in Bot.), a germ'ule (2 sy!) or first bud. (Latin *plūmula*, *plūma*, with dim.)

Plūnder, spoils of war, booty, to pillage; plundered, *plūn'.derd*; plun'der-ing, plun'der-er; plun'der-age, embezzlement of goods on board a ship (-age, an act of; Latin *agere*).

German *plunder*, *plunderer*, *plundern*, *plunderung*. The word was first used in its present sense by the soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus on their return from their campaigns (1630–40). It meant robbing travellers when ransacking their luggage under pretence of searching for the papers of "Malignants."

Plūnge (1 sy!), a sudden immersion, to dive under water, to rush heedlessly into an undertaking; plunged (1 sy!), plūng'-ing (Rule xix.); plūng'-er, one who plunges, a piston or solid brass "forcer" of a pump; plunge-bath; plunge-pole, the piston-rod of a pumping engine; plunging-fire, the fire of artillery directed downwards.

Plungeon, *plūn'.djo'n*, a sea-fowl, the diver.

Welsh *plung*, a plunge; French *plonger*, *plongeon*.

Pluperfect or Preter-pluperfect (in Gram.), that tense of a verb which indicates perfect in time and act (sign *had*).

Plural, *plu'.r̩l* (in Gram.), that number of a noun which implies more than one object, and that part of a verb which is in regimen with a noun plural or its equivalent.

Plurality, *plu*. pluralities, *plu.r̩l.it.i*; more than one.
Pluralist, *plu'rål.ist*, holding more than one benefice.
Plural-ise (Rule xxxi.), *plu'.rål.ize*; pluralised (3 syl.), *plu'rajz-ing* (Rule xix.), *plu'ralis-er*; plural-ism, *-isrn*.
Latin pluralis, pluralitus. *Plurātīus nūmerus*, the plural number.

**Pluri-**, *plu'.ri* - (Latin prefix), several (*plus*, gen. *plūris*).

Pluri-literal, containing more than three letters.
Multi-lat'eral, having more than four sides.
Latin plūri-litēra, several letters; multi-latēra, many sides.

**Pluri-locular**, *-lōk'i.ük'lar* (in Bot.), having many divisions containing seeds, as the orange and lemon.
Latin plūri-locūlus, several little places or cells.

Pluri-partite, *par'tītē* (in Bot.), deeply divided into several nearly distinct portions.
Latin plūri-partītus, parted into several portions.

**Plus** (in Arith.), the sign +, signifying addition: thus 2 + 3 means 2 and 3 are to be added together. (Lat. *plus*, more.)

Plutonian, *plu.tōni.an*, adj. of Pluto the god of fire and the infernal regions, dark, the result of internal fire or heat.

Plutonist, *plu'.tō.nist*, one who ascribes the formation of rocks to internal heat and the action of fire.

Neptunist, *nēp'.tā.nist*, one who ascribes the formation of rocks to the action of water.

Plutonism, *plu'.tōn'izm*; Neptunism, *nēp'.tāنز'izm*, the geological systems of the plutonists and neptunists.

Plutonic rocks, *plu.tō'n.ık*... igneous rocks in the interior of the earth. Volcan'ic rocks, igneous rocks consolidated on the earth's surface, products erupted from volcanoes.


Plutus, *plu'.tūs*, the god of wealth. "Pluto, the god of hell."


Pluvial, *plu'.vī.ål*, rainy; pluvious, *plu'.vī.és*.

Pluvia-meter, *plu'.vī.əm'ē.tər*, a rain-gauge; pluvia-metrical, *plu'.vī.ə-mēt'ɾ.ə.kāl*, pertaining to a rain-gauge; pluvia-metrical-ly, pluviam'etrical (not *pluviometry*).

These are hybrids: Latin pīvίa, rain, Greek metron, a gauge. The Greek compound would be Ombrometer, ombros; rain; we have as models ὀμβρο-δόκος, receiving rain, ὀμβρο-φόρος, bringing rain.

**Ply**, to work; to study closely, to run from place to place (said of cabs and merchant vessels); plies (R. xi.), *plīzə*; plied, *plīd*; ply-ing; plī-er, one who plies; pliers, tweezers, a machine for raising and lowering a drawbridge, also spelt plyers. (The original meaning of *ply* is "to fold").

Pneumat-, pneumat- before consonants, pneumo- (Greek prefixes), nu'.mat-, nu'.ma.to-, wind, air; nu'.mo-, the lungs.
Greek pneuma, genitive pneumatos, wind, air. Pneumōn, the lungs.

Pneumatics, nu.māt'īks, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air; pneumatic'ic (adj.); pneumatic'al, nu.māt'ī-kāl; pneumatic'al-ly.
Greek pneuma, wind, air, pneumatikos, pertaining to pneuma, [ta]pneumatika or [hō]pneumatikē[technē], pneumatic.'s.
All sciences with this ending (except arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric, borrowed from the French) are plural.

Pneumato-cele (not -celle), nu.māt'.o.seel, a tumour filled with air. (Greek pneumat-, kēlē, a tumour.)

Pneumato-logy, nu.mā.tō'log'ē, the science which treats of the properties of elastic fluids, pneumat'ic-logical, nu.mā.tō'log'īk, pneumatologist, nu.mā.tō'log'īst.

Greek pneumatō-[pneuma]logēs, treatise of air, wind, or spirits.
Pneumato-meter, nu.mā.tō'mē.tēr, an instrument for measuring the amount of air inhaled at one breath.
Aneroid, an'.ē.roid, the air barometer. (See Aneroid.)
Barometer, bā'rōm'ē.tēr, an air-pressure gauge.
Greek baros metron, [an instrument to] gauge the weight [of air].
Aerometer, air'rōm'ē.tēr, an instrument for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere or of a gas.
Greek pneumatō-[pneuma]mētron, a breath or air gauge.
Pneumatosis, nu.mā.tō'sōs, a windy swelling.
Greek pneumatōsis, inflation (pneuma, gen. pneumatos, wind).
Pneumo-, nu'.mo-. Pneuma-, pneumat-, before consonants.
Pneumo-, the lungs. Pneuma-, pneumāt-, wind, air.
Gk. pneumōn, the lungs; pneuma, gen. pneumatos, air, wind, spirit.
Pneumo-gastric; nu'.mo-gās'trīk, pertaining to lungs and stomach; pneumo-gastric nerve, a nerve extending over the visera of the chest and abdomen.
Greek pneumōn, the lungs, gastēr, the belly.
Pneumonia, nu.mō'ni.āh, inflammation of the lungs; pneumonitis, nu'.mo.nī'tīs, (-itis denotes inflammation).
Pneumonic, nu.mōn'īk. Mnemonic, ne.mōn'īk.

Pneumonic, pertaining to the lungs, pulmōn'ic.
Mnemonic, aiding the memory; mnemon'ics, rules for...
Pneumonit'ic, nu'.mo.nī'tīk, adj. of pneumonitis.
Greek pneumōnia, pneumōn, genitive pneumōnēs, the lungs.
Pneumo-thorax, nu'.mo.thōr'āx, the escape of air into the pleura through a laceration of one of the lungs.
Gk. pneumōn thōrax, [air from] the lungs [into the pleura] thorax.
If the first half is meant for pneuma, air, and the word means "air into that part of the thorax called the pleura," it is a blunder, and the word should be pneumato-thorax, nu.mā.to-thōr'āx.
Poach, *pōch*, to bag game, to cook eggs by breaking them into a frying pan; *poached* (1 syl.), *poach-ing*, *poach-er*. "Poach" (to bag), O. E. *pocca*, a bag. "Poach" (eggs), Fr. *pocher*.

Pöck, a pustule on the skin full of morbid matter in an eruptive disease; *pock-y*, *pock-i-ness*, *pock-mark*. (O. E. *pocca*.)

Pocket, *pōk-ēt*, a small pouch, a net to receive a billiard ball, a bag [of hops], to put into one's pocket; *pocket-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *pocket-ing*; *pocketful*, plu. *pocket-fuls*; *pocket-book*, *pocket-glass*; *pocket-handkerchief*, plu. *handkerchieves*; *pocket-knife*, plu. *pocket-knives*; *pocket-money*, *pocket-picking* or *pick-pocketing*, *pick-pocket*; *pocket-pistol*, a small pistol, a pocket brandy-flask. To pocket an affront, not to resent it.


Poco, *pō'kō* (in Mus.), a little less. Piu, *pē'ōo*, a little more.

Poco-animate, *an-tē.mah'-to*, rather animated (Italian).

Poco-largo, rather slow (Italian).

Poco-meno, *ma'no*, somewhat less (Italian).

Poco-piano, *pe.ah'no*, somewhat softly (Italian).

Poco più allegro, *al.la'-gro*, a little quicker (Italian).

Poco più lento, a little slower (Italian).

Poco presto, rather quick (Italian).

Poco a poco crescendo, *kre.shen'-do*, gradually increasing.

Poco a poco diminuendo, gradually diminishing.

Poco-curante, *pō'kō-koo.rhan'-ta*, paying little regard to the main subject and "riding off" on some minor point.

Pōd, the pericarp or seed-vessel of a pea, bean, &c.; to develop a pod; perf. *pōdd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *pōdd'-ing* (Rule i.)

Welsh *pōd*, v. *pōdi*, to contain.

Podagra, *pōd'-a.rah* (not *po.dah'-rah*), the gout; *podagric*, *po.dag'-rih*, gouty, troubled with gout.

Greek *podagra* (pous, genitive *pōdos* agra, seizure of the foot).

Podesta, *po.des'-ta†*, a governor of Venice or Genoa (Italian).

Pōdge (1 syl.), porridge; hodge-podge, a medley; *podg'-y*.

Podo-, *pōd'-o* (Greek prefix), a support, a foot (*pous* *pōdōs*).

Podo-carp, *pōd'-o.karp*, the stem supporting the fruit.

Greek *pōdo-[pous*, genitive *pōdos]karpos*, fruit on a support.

Pōd'o-cephalous, *sēf'-a.lūs*, having a truss of flowers on a long peduncle. (Greek *pōdo-*, kephalē, a head.)

Podo-gyne, *pōd'-o.djīn*, a column elevating the ovary.

Greek *pōdo-[pous*, genitive *pōdos]gundé, a support to the ovary.

Podo-phylline, *pōd'-o-f'īl'-īn*, a cathartic principle obtained from the root of May-apples.
AND OF SPELLING.

Podo-phyllum (not -phyllium), ðød'o-fil'lüm (not ðød'of'il'ëüm), the May-apple or wild lemon.

Podophyllous, ðød'o-fil'lës, having the locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

Greek ðødo-[pous, genitive ðødœs]phullon, leaf like a web-foot.

Pod'o-sperm, the umbilical cord of an ovule (2 syl.)

Greek ðødo-[pous, genitive ðødœs]sperma, the support of the seed.

Pod'o-sphenia, -sfe'ni.ah (in Geo.), a genus of fossil microscopic plants with wedge-shaped frustules (2 syl.)

Greek ðødø-[pous, genitive ðødœs]sphén, supporters of wedges.

Pecile, pee'el.ice, a colonnade at Athens where Zeno taught.

Greek poîkiâ[i]stoa, the portico decorated [with various pictures].

Poem, po'èm, a composition in verse (not applied to dramas).

Poet, fem. poet-ess, a writer of poetry. Poet-laureate, law'ra.ate, the poet pensioner of the nation. Poetaster, po'ë.tas'ter, a petty poet of no merit.


Poetry, the composition of a poet or of poets.

Poesy, the gift of poetry, the poetic faculty, poetry.

Posy, a motto in a ring, a nosegay.

Poetic, po.i'tïc; poetical, po.et'i.kal; poetically.

Poetics (Rule lx.), po.et'i.ks, that branch of science which treats of poetry. Poetise (Rule xxxi.), po'ë.tisë; po'ë.tised (3 syl.), po'ë.tis-ing (Rule xix.), po'ë.tis-er.

Latin poësis, poëta, poëtica, poëticus; Greek poîema, poîetas, poîítês (poioí, to make, to invent), a poet is an inventor.

Foh! po, an exclamation of contempt.

Pognant, poyn',yant, pungent, piquant; pognantly.

Pognancy, poyn',yán.sy. (Fr. poignant; Lat. pungo, to prick.)

Point (1 syl.), the sharp tip of an instrument, the drift of a remark, wit, a stop, to sharpen to a point, to direct with a finger, to put in stops, point-ed, point-ing, point-er.

Pointed-ly, pointed-ness. Point-less, pointless-ly, -ness.

Pointers, two bright stars of the Great Bear which serve to point out the north star. Pointer, a sportsman's dog.

Point (sea term); to work the end of a rope over with knittles.

Pointsman, point-work; point of sight (in Perspective), the point which is supposed to be exactly opposite the eye. Vanishing point, the point which is supposed to bound the sight in any direction.

Points of the compass, the thirty-two indications on the card marked with letters as N., N. by E., N.N.E., &c.

Fr. pointè, v. pointer; Lat. punctum, v. pungo, sup. punctum, to prick.
Poise (1 syll.), a regulating power or weight, to balance, to make
two weights balance; poised (1 syll.), pois’-ing (R. xix.)
Welsh puws, weight, v. puwso, puwsur, that which poises a weight.
Poison, poi’son, venom, to injure or kill by poison; pois’oned
(2 syll.), poison-ing, poison-er. Poison-ous, poi’son.ous; poison-ous-ly, poison-ous-ness. (Fr. poison, v. empoisonner.)
Poke (1 syll.), a bag, a [bull’s] horn, to thrust at one with any-
thing pointed, to feel for something in the dark; poked
(1 syll.), pök’-ing (Rule xix.); pök’-er, one who pokes, an
iron bar for stirring a fire; poker-pictures, pictures made
by singeing wood with a hot poker. To poke fun at, to
bamboozle. To poke at, to grub about, to thrust at.
“Poke” (a bag), O. Eng. pocca. “Poke” (to thrust at), Dutch poken.
Polacca, po.lák’ka, a three-masted vessel used in the Medi-ter-
ranean. (A blunder for Polacra or polacre.) v. Polka.
Ital. polacca; Span. polacce; Fr. polacre. (The word is Italian.)
Polar, po’lar, pertaining to the poles; polar (white);
polar-circle, a circle drawn round each pole parallel to
the equator, that round the north pole is called the
arctic circle and bounds the north frigid zone, that round
the south pole is called the antarctic circle and bounds
the south frigid zone; polar distance, polar clock.
Polari-scope, po.lár’ri.skópe, an instrument for detecting
and exhibiting polarised light.
(The vowel before-scope is generally o, but pert-scope, phanta-scope,
polar-scope, poly-scope, and tele-scope are exceptions.)
Polarise (Rule xxxi.), po’lar.i.se, to limit the reflexion or
transmission of light to one or two planes; polarised
(3 syll.); polaris-ing (R. xix.), po’lar.ise.ing; po’lar.is-er.
Polarisation, po’lar.i.sh.”shún; po’lar.is-able.
Polarity, po’lar.i.ty, the property which certain bodies
possess of tending towards the poles; polary, po’la.ry.
Lat. polaris (pólus, the pole). Fr. polarité, polarisation, polariser.
Pole (1 syll.) Pool. Poll, pole. Poll, pól [a degree tripos].
Pole, a staff, the fourth of a “chain,” an extremity of the
earth’s axis, a native of Poland; pole-star, pole-axe.
Pool, standing-water. (Old English pól, a lake.)
Poll, pól, a list of voters. “(Dutch bol, polle.)
Pöll, the non-honour tripos. “(Greek [hot] pollo.)
“Pole” (a staff), Old Eng. pól; Lat. póllus, a pole or axle-tree.
Pole-cat, a sort of weasel very destructive to poultry.
Componed of the French poule chat, the poultry cat.
Pole-march, pól’émárk, a military commander of ancient Greece,
subsequently a magistrate who had the charge of strangers
and foreigners (pólêmos archos, war-chief).
AND OF SPELLING.

Polemic, po.lem′.ik; polemical, po.lem′.ik.əl, controversial, disputative; polem′ical-ly. Polem′ics, the art and practice of disputation; polemical theology.

Greek polem′tikos, polem′kos, war. (tics, Rule ii.)

Polemo′scope, an instrument for seeing without being seen, so named by its inventor from the notion that it would be useful in time of war, a perspective glass for viewing objects not directly before the eye.

Greek polem′kos shōpeo, I view the battle (being myself unseen).

Polenta, po.len′.ta, maize or chestnut meal.

Latin polenta, barley flour dried and then fried (pollen, fine flour).

Poli′anthes, pol′i.anθ′es. Polyanthus, pol′i.anθ′us.

Poli′anthes, a genus of flowers containing the tuberose (being natives of India they are hothouse plants).

Polyanthus, a variety of the primrose so called because it bears many flowers on one stalk:

"Poli′anthes," Gk. pol′is anth′os, a city flower (cultivated in towns).

"Polyanthus," Gk. pol′uos anth′os, bearing many flowers, free-blooming.

Police, po.lee′se, a body of men appointed to preserve order; police′man, one of the police; police′officer, police′station.

The pronunciation of the word shows it to be French.

French police, Greek politeid or polēteia, administration of a city.

Policy, plu. polici′es, pol′i.es, prudence, a schedule stating the terms of a contract to pay a certain sum of money on the conditions set forth; scheme of governing; policy′holder, one to whom the policy is granted.

French police (d′assurance), Greek politeia, civil polity, conditions.

Polish, po.lish, pertaining to Poland. Polish, pół′ish (q.v.).

Polish, pół′ish, artificial-gloss, elegance, to make glossy, to make polite in manners; pół′ished (2 syl.), pół′ish-ing, pół′ish-er; polishing-iron, "iron; polishing-paste.

Latin polito or politus, v. polite, to polish; Greek phalos, splendiferous.

Polite, po.lite′; polished in manners; polite′-ly, polite′-ness, polite literature. (Latin politus, polished, refined.)

Politesse, pół′i.tess′ (French), Brummagem politeness.

Politics, pół′i.tik′sa, the art and science of civil government.

Politic, of good policy. Political, pertaining to politics; political-ly; politician, pół′i.tis′tian.

Polity, pół′i.ti, civil constitution. Poli′cy, prudence, scheme of government; political econ′omy, the science of using to the best advantage the resources of a nation.

Lat. politica, politicus; Gk. politikos (politis, a citizen, politis, a citizen). Of sciences, only five end in -ic, ten times that number end in -ics. The five (arithmetick, logic, magic, music, rhetorique) are from the Fr.
Polka, pōlē′.kah, a Polish dance; pōlk, to dance the polka; pōlk′-ing, polked (1 syl.) (Contraction of polacca [dance].)


Poll, pōl, a head, a register of voters, a declaration by votes, a place where votes are taken, to vote, to register a vote, to stop the top of trees; polled (1 syl.); poll-ing, pōl′-ing; poll-book, pōle... (not pōl); poll-clerk, -tax.

A polled cow, pōled... a cow without horns; polled cattle.

Poll, pōl, the degree list at Cambridge without honours.
A contraction of the Greek [holi]pollot, the many; the honour tripos consists of Wranglers, Senior optimes, and Junior optimes.

Pōle (1 syl.), a staff, &c. (Old Eng. pol; Lat. pōlus.)

Poll, a lake, a sheet of standing water. (Old Eng. pol; Lat. pōl.)

"Poll" (a head), same as bōul, so "skull" is also a drinking vessel.

Pollard, pōl′.lard, a tree which has had the head lopped off; pollard-ed, pōl′-lard-ed. (See above Poll, a head.)

Pollan, pōl′.lēn, the secundating dust of flowers, fine bran; pollenarious, pōl′.lēn′a′ri′us, consisting of fine meal.

Pollenine, pōl′.lēn′i′ne, from the pollen of certain plants. (The following have i instead of e.)

Pollinar, pōl′.lī.nar, covered with pollen; pollenose, pōl′.lī.-no′se, full of pollen; pollinic, pōl′.lī.ni′ik, adj. of pollen; polliniferous, pōl′.līn′i′fer′ous, containing pollen; pol′.li′ni′a, pōl′.lē′ni′a, agglutinated pollen.

Pollution, pōl′.li′′.shūn; pollut′-er.

Lat. polluen, gen. pollunis; Gk. polē, fine meal (polle, to bolt flour).

Pollack, pol′.lak, a Pole.

("He smote the sledded Polack on the ice." Hamlet i. 1.)

Pollute, pōl′.lot′.ē′tō, to make foul; pollut′-ing (R. xix.), pollut′-ing-ly, pollut′-ed (R. xxxvi.), pollut′-ed-ly, pollut′-ed-ness.

Polution, pōl′.lū′.shūn; polut′-er.

Lat. poluitio, pollutus, v. pollueo supine pollutum; Gk. φθολον.

Pollux, pōl′.lūx, a bright star in Gem′ini. Castor and Pollux, a constellation, two allied felspar minerals.

Latin Castor and Pollux, twin brothers, sons of Jupiter and Leda.

Polonaise, pōl′.o.na′ze′, a dress, a piece of music with three crotchets in a bar, the polacca. (Fr. polonaise, Polish.)

Poltroon, pol′troon′, a coward, a dastard; poltroon′-ery.

French poltron, poltronnerie; Spanish poltron, poltroneria. Poltron, a bird of prey with the talons of the hind-toes cut off to prevent its flying at game (Lat. pollicis truncato, deprived of its talons). Not "one who cuts off a finger" to disqualify himself for war.

Poly-, pōl′.le′ (Gk. prefix), many, having many, much (polus).

Poly-acoustic, -a.kw′.stik (not -a.kōv′.stik), an instrument for multiplying sound, sound multiplying.

Greek polu-(polonajkoustikōs (akoud, to hear).
Poly-adelph, -a.dēl'f, a plant with stamens united by filaments in more than two bundles; poly-adelphian, -a.dēl'.f.i.an; poly-adelphous, -a.dēl'.fūs; poly-adel'phia.

Greek polu-[polous]adalphos, a brother. Linnaeus termed stamens the andria or male organs of plants, and stamens in bundles he termed adelphia, a brotherhood. The pistils he termed gynia, the female organs, from Greek gynē, woman.

Poly-an'der, an hermaphrodite plant with more than twenty stamens; poly-andrian, -ā'n'.drī.ān; poly-androus, -drī.ārūs. (Greek polus aner, gen. andros, many a man.)

Linnaeus termed the "stamens" the male organs of plants (v.s.)

Poly-an'thus, plu.-anthuses, -anth's, ply.-anth's.ez, a variety of the primrose. (Gk. polu-anthos, many-flowered.)

Poly-archy, -ar'k.ē, government by the many. Monarchy, mōn'.ar'.kē, government vested in a single ruler.

Greek polu-[polous]archē, sovereignty of the many. Greek mōn'-monōsarchē, sovereignty [vested in] one only.

Poly-car'pon, the four-leaved all-seed; poly-carpus, -kar'.pus; poly-carpic, -kar'.pīk. (Gk. polus, karpos, seed.)

Poly-cephalous, -ser.a.lūs, capped by many like parts. Greek polu-[polous]kephalē, many a head.

Poly-chord, -kord, a bow-instrument with ten strings.

Greek polu-[polous]chordē, many a string.

Poly-chroite, pō.līk'-ro.īte, the colouring matter of saffron which exhibits divers hues when acted on by re-agents.

Greek polu-[polous]chroīte, I give many a colour.

Poly-chrome, -krōme, a substance obtained from quassia wood and the horse chestnut, which gives to water the quality of exhibiting great play of colour; poly-chromatic, -krō.māt'. ēk, iridescent; poly-chromy, pol.līk'.rō.my, the art of colouring statuary, architectural colouring.

Greek polu-[polous]chroma, many a colour.

Poly-cotyledon, -kōt'.i.lee'.dōn, having more than two seed-lobes; poly-cotyledonous, -kōt'.i.lee'.do.nūs.

Mono-cotyle'don, having only one seed-lobe.

Di-cotyle'don, having two seed-lobes.

Gk. mono-(only one), di-(two), polu-(many), kotulēdōn, a socket.

Poly-cracy, pol.līk'.rā.sy, mobocracy, the rule of the mob.

Greek polu-[polous]kratēsis (v. kratōd), government of the mob.

Poly-dipsia, pol'.i.d'p'.s-ah, exceeding thirst (a disease).

Greek polu-[polous]dipsa, much thirst.

Poly-embryony, -em'.brī.ō.my, more than one embryo in the same seed; poly-embryonic, -em'.brī.ōn'.i.ēk.

Greek polu-[polous]embryōn, many an embryo.

Poly-gala, pō.līg'.d.ā.lah, the milk-plant.

Gk. polu-, gāla milk, being supposed to increase the milk of cattle.
Poly-gamy, *poly·lig'·á.my*, having more than one living wife; polygamous, *poly·lig'·á.mós* (adj.); polygamist, *-lig'·á.mist*. Greek *pólu-[polús]gamós*, more-than-one marriage.

Polygarchy, *poly·gar·ky*, government of the many. (A blunder for polyarchy or poliarchy.)


Poly-gastria, *-gas'.trí.ah*, one of the two divisions of the infusoria. They are devoid of spinal marrow and of both vascular and respiratory organs, but have many stomachs. Ehrenberg erroneously called them polygas'trica; poly-gastric, *-gas'.trík*, one of the polygastria, (adj.) Greek *pólu-[polús]gastér*, many stomachs.


Poly-glót, a book containing several versions of the same text. The bible in several languages. Greek *pólu-[polús]glotta*, many a tongue.

Poly-gón, a figure with more than four angles and sides; polygonal, *poly·lig'·ó.nál*; polygonous, *poly·lig'·ó.nús*.

Poly-gonom'etry, the measurement of polygons. Greek *pólu-[polús]gonía*, many an angle; metrón, a measure.


Greek *pólu-[polús]gonu*, many knees (because it has many knots).

Poly-grám, a figure consisting of many lines. Greek *pólu-[polús] grammé, many a line.

Poly-graph, *-graf*, an instrument for multiplying the transcripts of a written document or letter; poly-graphic, *-graf'·íc*, poly-graphical, *-graf'·í.kál*.

Poly-graphy, *poly·lig'·rá·fy*, the art of writing in various ciphers, the art of reading ciphers. Greek *pólu-[polús]graphó*, I write many [letters or ciphers].

Poly-gyn, *pó'l·i.dín*, a plant with several pistils or distinct styles; poly-gynian, *-dín'.i.án*; poly-gynous, *poly·lidg'·i.ús*; poly-gynia, *pó'l·i.dín'.i.áh*.

Greek *polyús gynía*, many female organs.

Linnaeus called "pistils" female organs, and "stamens" male organs.

Poly-halite (not *haliite*), *poly·há·lite*, a mineral so called from the number of salts which enter into its composition.

Greek *polyús hats*, genitive halós (not *hallos*), many salts. In Greek this *h* could not be introduced. We have for models *poluárphónia* (not *poluámóphónia*), from *polús* árphónia; *polúáptos* not *polúámptos*, &c.

Poly-hedron, *pó'l·i.héd'.rón*, a solid figure with many sides, a multiplying glass with several plane surfaces disposed
AN nOl"-SPELLING.

The spelling of this word is not possible in Greek (see above).

Poly-hymnia, -himm.ni.a.h (better Polym'nia), muse of lyric poetry. (In Greek πολύμνωσις, polus hymnos.)

It would not be possible to introduce the h in Greek.

Poly-morph, pŏl.i.mor; a tribe of shells of divers shapes; poly-morphic, -mor.fik; poly-morphous, -mor.fus. Greek polu-[polus]morphē, of divers shapes.

Poly-nesia, -nee.zi.a.h, a group of islands in the Pacific; poly-nesian, -nee.zi.an (adj.), pertaining to Polynesia.

Greek polu-[polus]nēsēs, many islands.

Poly-nominal, -nō.mi.āl, an algebraic expression consisting of many terms: as a + b + c + d +, &c.

Poly-onomous, -ō.n.ō.mēs, having many names or titles; poly-ōn'omy, a variety of names.

Greek polu-[polus]ōnōma, many names. The cognate words anony'm, epony'm, pseudony'm should have been models.

Poly-optron, -op.trōn, a glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished in size. (See Polyscope.)

Greek polu-[polus]oppōtrōnai, I see many objects.

Poly-orama, pol'.i.ōr.'mā, a view of many objects.

According to our usual method this word should be polyhorama.

Polypari.l, pol'.i.par.āh, a coral, so called because it is the production of polypes (2 syl.)

Latin polypus, pā'rere, a polyp produces it.

Polyp, pŏl.i.p or polype (French), pŏl.i.p, plu. polyps or polypes, pŏl.i.ps, an animal with many feet, generally applied to those radiate water-animals which have many tentacles or foot-like organs round the mouth.

Greek polu-[polus]pous, many a foot; French polype.

Poly-petalous, -pēt. ā.lūs, having many petals.

Greek polu-[polus]pē'talōn, having many flower-leaves.

Poly-phagous, pol'.i.f'.ā.gūs, omnivorous. (Gk. phago, I eat.)

Poly-pharmacy, -far.mē.sī, medicines of many ingredients.

Greek polu-[polus]pharmakōn, many medicines [mixed].

Poly-phony, pol'.i.f'.ō.ny, multiplicity of sounds as in echoes, polyphonous, pol'.i.f'.ō.nūs; polyphonic, pŏl.i.fōn'ik; polyphonist, pol'.i.f'.ō.νīst, a ventriloquist.

Greek polu-[polus]phonē, many a sound.

Poly-phore, pŏl.i.for (in Bot.), a receptacle with many ovaries. (Greek polus phērō, I bear many [ovaries].)

Poly-phylous, pol'.i.f'.ā.lūs, many-leaved,

Greek polu-[polus]phullōn, many a leaf.
Poly-pod, *pōl.i.pōd*, the millepede or wood-louse.
*Greek* *pōlu*-[*polus*]pōs, genitive *pōdos*, many a foot.

Poly-podium, *pōl.i.pōd.i.ūm*, a genus of ferns.
*Greek* *polus* pōs, genitive *pōdos*, many feet. So called because its root creeps by numerous fibres or feet.

Poly-porous, *pōl.i.pōr.ūs*, full of pores; *polyp‘ōrus*, a fungus which produces the dry-rot.

Poly-porite, *pōl.i.pōr.īte*, a fossil fungus (coal measures).
*Greek* *pōlu*-[*polus*]pōrōs, many passages or pores. (-ite, a fossil.)

Poly-prismatic, *-priz.māt.īk*, having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.
*Greek* *pōlu*-[*polus*] and *prismatic*. "Prism," *prisma*, v. priō, to saw asunder. A prism is cut in every direction.

Poly-ptychodon, *pōl.i.ptik.ūs.dōn*, a fossil sea-lizard.
*Gk.* *pōlu*-ptikē odoū gen. *odoiōs*, having teeth with many folds.

Poly-pus, plu. poliipi. Polytype, plu. polypes.

Polypus, *pōl.i.pūs*, a fleshy tumour formed in the nose.

Polype, *pōl.i.π*, a worm-like animal with many tentacles.

Polypons, *pōl.i.pūs*, resembling a polypus, having many feet or roots. (Greek *pōlu*-pous, many footed.)

The distinction between *polype* and *polypus* is not rigidly observed. The animal is called both, but the tumour only *polypus*.

Poly-rhizous, *-rī.zūs*, possessing many rootlets.
*Greek* *pōlu*-[*polus*]rhīza, many a root. In Greek the aspirate would be expressed by doubling the *r*, as in *polu̱ṟaPriphēς*, *polu̱rṟην*, *polu̱rṟpodos*, *polu̱rṟpodos*, &c.

Poly-scope, *pōl.i.skūpe*, a glass through which objects appear multiplied. (See Polyoptron.)
*Greek* *pōlu*-[*polus*]skουpe, I view many things [for one].

Poly-sepalous, *-sēp.‘a.ūs*, [a calyx] having separate sepals.
*Greek* *pōlu*- with "sepal," the leaf-like division of the calyx.

Poly-sperm, [a pericarp], a plant containing many seeds; *poly-spermous*, *pōl.i.sper.‘mūs*, many-seeded.
*Greek* *pōlu*-[*polus*]permā, [having] many seeds.

Poly-stigma, *-stig.‘maḥ*, a brown fungus found on sloe and bird-cherry leaves; *poly-stigmonous*, *-stig.‘mus*, [flowers] with many carpels each originating a stigma.
*Greek* *pōlu*-[*polus*]stigmatēs, many a stigma.

Poly-style, *pōl.i.stīle*, having many columns; *poly-stylous*, *-stīl.‘ūs*, [an ovary] with several styles.
*Greek* *pōlu*-[*polus*]stīlōs, a column, pillar, or style.

Poly-syllable, *-sīl.‘lā.ūl*, a word of more than three syllables; *poly-syllabic*, *-sīl.‘lā.ūl.īk* (not *sīl.lā.ūk*).
*Greek* *pōlu*-[*polus*]sullābē, many a syllable.
Poly-syndeton, *sin’dē.tōn*, the repetition of a conjunction: as *We have ships, and men, and money, and stores.*

Greek *polusundētōs* (*polus sundētos*, many connecting words).

Poly-synthetic, *sin.thē’t.īk*, grammatical agreement but verbal differences; poly-synthetical, *sin’thē’t.īk.*

Poly-synthesis, *sin’rhec’ilis*; poly-syntheticism, *-īzm.*

Greek *polu-[polus]sýnthēdēs*, agreement of many [languages].

Poly-technic, *tēk’nik*, a scientific institution for the exhibition of all sorts of inventions and contrivances.


Greek *polu-[polus]thalamos*, many chambered [shell-fish].


Greek *polu-[polus]theîsis*, many gods.

Poly-tomous, *pol’i.tō.mus* (in Bot.), [a leaf] subdivided but not joined to the petiole (3 syl.) or foot-stalk.

Greek *polu-[polus]tômē*, much cutting-down or sub-division.

Poly-zoa, *pol’i.zō’āh*, a numerous class of molluscs and plant-like animals chiefly inhabitants of the sea; poly-zoon, *zō’ōn*, one of the polyzoa.

Greek *polu-[polus]zōn*, the many living-animals.

Poly-zonal, *zō’ō.nāl*, [a lens] with many zones or rings.

Greek *polu-[polus]zōnē*, many belts or rings.

Pom-, pomi- (Latin prefix), pome- (French prefix), apple.

Pomade, *pomāh’d*, perfumed ointment for the hair.

French *pommade* (*pomme*); Latin *pōmum*. (See *pomatum*.)

Pomander, *pomān’der*, a scent-ball, a pounce-box.

French *pomme d’ambré*, apple of amber; Latin *pōmum*.

Pomace, *pōmās’es’,* apples crushed, the refuse of cider-pressings; pomaceous, *pō.may’shūs* (Rule lxvi.)

Pomatum, *pō.may’tūm*, an ointment once made of crushed apples, rose-water, and lard; pomatumed, *pō.may’tūmd*, dressed with pomatum. (Latin *pōmum*.)

Pome-citron, *pō.mē.s’t.rōn*, a citron apple.

French *pomme citron*; Latin *pōnum citrinus*.

Pome-granate, *pōm.grān’ātē*, a fruit, a tree.

Ital. *pomo granato*; Lat. *pōnum granatum*, a fruit full of seeds.

Pome-roy, *pōm.roy’* or *pome-royal*, an apple.

French *pomme de roy*, the royal apple or king pippin.


Latin *pōmī-[pōnum gen. pōmīfērens*, bearing apples.
Pommel, pōmn'mēl, the knob of a sword-hilt, the protuberant part of a saddle. Pummel, to beat.

French pommée, pommelle (pomme, an apple); Latin pōmum.

"Pummel" (to thump), Welsh pumplaw, pumpio.

Pomology, pōmōl'ē.ō. dē'jē, a treatise on the art of rearing fruit; pomological, pō'mōlō. dē'gākāl; pomologist, pō-'mōlō. dē'jist, one skilled in pomology.

This hybrid is indefensible. It is meant to be Latin pōmum and Greek λόγος, a discourse on fruits. The Greek karpos is quite well known, and karpology or carpology would be a good compound.

Pomp, ostentation; pompous, pōn'.pūs, grandiose; pompous-ly.

Pomposity, pō'mōs.ī. tī. ty, self-display, vain ostentation.

Latin pōmōsītās, pōmōsēs; Italian pompa, pōmōsō, pomposita.

Pompion, pōm. pōn, a pumpkin. (Dutch pompeon.)

Pompos (Ital.); pōm.po'.ūs, a pompous person, (in Mus.), stately.

Poncho (Spanish), pōn'.tʃō-(not pon'.ko), an overcoat for men. It is simply a large blanket with a hole in the middle for the head, used chiefly by Spanish-Americans.

Pond, a small piece of still water. (Old Eng. pynd[an]; to pound.) The idea is "water pounded" or "water in a pound."

Ponder, pōn'.der, to consider; pondered, pōn'.derd; pōn'der-ing, ponder-er, pōn'.der-āble, pōn'der-able-ness, pōn'.der-al.

Ponderability, pōn'.der-ā. bīl'.i.ty. Ponderous, pōn'.dē. rūs; pōn'.der-ous-ness, pōn'.der-ous-ly; ponderosity, -dē'.rōs'.i.ty.

Lat. pōn'der-ōsītās, pōn'der-ōsūs, pōn'der-ārē, to weigh (pondus, a weight).

Poniard, pōn'.yārd, a dagger, to stab; pōn'.iard-ed (R. xxxvi.), pōn'.iard-ing. (We preserve the French pronunciation, but not the French spelling, poignard, a dagger.)

Pontage, pōn'.tāgē, toll for passing a bridge or for keeping it in repair. (Lat. pōn'. gen. pontis, a bridge, with -age, a toll.)

Pontic, pōn'.tīk, pertaining to the Pontus or Black Sea.

Latin ponticus, adj. of Pontus; Greek pontos, the deep, pontikós.

Pontifex, pōn'.tī.fēkS, a high priest; pontiff, pōn'.tīf, the pope; pontifical, pōn'.tī. ī. ăkāl; pontifical-ly; pontific, -tīf'.āk; pontificate, pōn'.tī-fē.ă.kate, the office or dignity of a pontiff.

Varro says: "A ponte faciendo, nam ab his Sublictis est factus prima et restitutus sacris, cum ideae sacrae et uis et cis Tiberis flant" (de Lingua Lat. iv. 16. See also Dionys. ii. 73, iii. 45).

Pontine, pōn'.tīnē, as "pontine marshes" sea-fens near Rome.

Latin Pomptinita palūdes, so named from Pontia or Pompetia, a city of the Volscians, whence Pomptinus ager.

Pontoon, pōn'.toon', a flat-bottomed boat or temporary bridge; pontonier, pōn'.to.nēr, a soldier in charge of a pontoon; pontoon-bridge; pontoon-carriage, -cār'.rāgē.

French ponton, pontonnier (Latin pons, genitive pontis, a bridge),
Pony, *plu.* ponies, *pô.nîz*, a small variety of horse, £25, in *Vingt-et-un* the person on the right-hand of the dealer.

"Pony" (in cards), Latin *pône*, [the person] behind [the dealer].

French *pôney* is from the English word; Welsh *pwm*, a pack or burden, with dim., "a little [beast] of burden," a little pack [horse].

Poodle, *poo̞.dîl*, a shaggy water-spaniel, a small dog with long curling hair. (Dutch *poedel-hond*, a rough water-dog.)

Pooh! *poo*; pooh, pooh! an exclamation of disapproval.


*Poule*, *pôol*, the collective stakes in certain games (also spelt pool), one of the figures in a quadrille.

"Poule" (in billiards, &c.), "vient, sans doute, de ce que dans l'origine l'enjeu était une poule" (Bouillet).

"La Poule" (in quadrilles), so called from the music produced by Julien, in 1802, the second part of which began with the imitation of a cackling hen or cock-crow.

*Pôle*, a staff, the extremity of the earth's axis. (O. E: *pôl*.)

*Poll*, *pôle*, a head (same as bowl, so "skull" is also a bowl).

*Poll*, *pôl*, the ordinary degree list in Cambridge University. Greek [spoil] *pôloî*, the many (not the honoured, "few").

*Pull* (to rhyme with *bull*, *full*), to tug. (O. E. *pûl*[ian].)

*Pûle* (1 syl.), to whimper, to whine. (French *piâuler*.)

Poop, *Pûp* (1 syl.) *Pôp*, a sudden report. (See *Pope*.)

Poop, a deck raised over the after-part of the spar-deck; poop'd (1 syl.), drenched by a sea breaking over the stern.

French *poupe*, the stern of a ship; Latin *puppîs*, a ship, the stern.

Poor, *poo̞.r* (not *pôr*), the needy, mean, not fertile, lean, wretched; *poo̞.r*-ly, *poo̞.r*-ness. The poor, the needy collectively considered. A poor-house, an alms-house.

Poor-laws, poor-rates; poor-spirited, cowardly.


Pauper, *pau̞.për*, one who subsists on charity.

Pauperise (R. *xxx*.), *pau̞.për.î.se*, to reduce to poverty; *pau̞.perised* (3 syl.), *pauperis̄ed* (R. *xix*.) Pauper-ism.

Pore (1 syl.), an opening in the skin, to look steadily.

Paw, a soft foot with claws. (Welsh *pawen*.)

"Poor," French *pau̞.re*, *pau̞.re.l*, *pau̞.rê*, *pau̞.për.î.sm*; Latin *pauper*, *pauperîs*, *pauperîs*, *pauperîrî* (Greek *pathros*).

"Pore," French *pôre*; Latin *pôrûs*; Greek *pôrûs*, a passage.

Pôp, an explosive report, to make a pop, to come suddenly [on one], suddenly; popped, *pôpt*; *pôpp*-ing, pop-gun.

To pop off, to disappear suddenly.

To go off with a pop, to make an explosive noise.

To pop the question, to ask a woman to become one's wife,
POPE (1 syl.) Pop, the stern of a ship (q.v.) Pop (see above).

POPE, the bishop of Rome; pope-dom, -dom, the office or dignity of pope. Popery, póp'ér.i, the Roman Catholic religion. Popish, póp'ish (Rule xix.); popish-ly.

Pope-joan, -dión, a game at cards.

The pope's eye, a fatty gland in a leg of mutton.

Fr. pope (of the Gk. church), pape (of the Lat. church); O. E. papa. Latin papa, one who offers sacrifice; papa, the pope; Gk. pappas.

Popinjay, póp'ín.djay, a fop, a coxcomb, a parrot.

Span. popaqayo, a parrot; Fr. papegai; African babaga, a cockatoo.

Polar, póp'lar, a tree. Popular, póp'plar, in public favour.


Poplin, póp'.lin, a cloth made of silk and worsted. (Fr. papeline.)

First manufactured at Avignon, "séjour des papes" (Bouillet).

Poppet, póp'pet, a term of endearment to young children.

Puppet, Fr. poupee, a doll; Latin pūpus, a little boy, a puppet.

Poppy, plu. poppies, póp'piz, a plant; poppy-head, -oil.

Old English pupig or popig; popig-drence, poppy drink.

Popular, póp'plar, in public favour. Pōlar, a tree.

Populace, póp'plāc, the people. Populous, póp'plūs, thickly peopled; populous-ness, populous-ly, popular-ly; popularise (Rule xxxi.), póp'plūr.i, to render pleasing or suitable to the general public; popularised (4 syl.), popularis-ing. (Rule xix.), popularis-er-

Popularity, póp'plur'lt.y, public favour.

Populate, póp'plu.lute, to colonise; populut-ed (R. xxxvi.), populut-ing (R. xix.) Depopulate, &c.

Population, póp'plu.lay' shūn, the whole inhabitants.

Populátor, one who populates. Depopulátor.

"Populous," Latin pōpūlaris, pōpūlares, pōpūlaritaes, pōpūlaritio, pōpūlator, pōpūlarus, pōpūlus, the people, v. pōpūlare.

"Popular," Latin pōpūlus (Greek paipaleo, to quiver, to shake).

Porcelain, pór'slien, china-ware, pertaining to china-ware; porcellaneous (R. lxvi.), por'sèl.lay' nē.is, like porcelain; porcellanite, por'sèl.la.nite, a silicious mineral.

Fr. porcelaine. Marryatt says from porcellana a cowrie-shell, and Roquefort gives the same etymon "coquille de Venus, dite en Latin porcellana." Porcellina or -ana was a surname of Venus.

Porch, a portico, a covered vestibule outside a house.

Fr. porche; Lat. porticus (porta, a gate, Gk. pōrōs, a passage).

Porcine, pór'sīn, pertaining to pigs. (Latin porcinus, porcus.)

Porcupine, pór'ku.plīn, a small animal armed with quills.

Italian porco-sphinx; Spanish puerco espín; French porc-épic.

Pōre (1 syl.) Poor, pōor'. Paw.

Pōre (1 syl.), a passage in the skin for perspiration.
Poor, poor', needy, impeonious. (Fr. pauvre, Lat. pauper.)

Paw, a soft foot with claws. (Welsh pawen.)

To pore-over, to study intently, to examine diligently; pored-over, pord...; pör'-ing-over (Rule xix.)

Porous, pöre'us, full of pores; porous-ly, porous-ness.

Porosity, pörös'i·ty, state of being porous.

Porifera, pörif'er·a, sponges and other similar animals; poriferan, one of the porifera.

Porif·era, pör'i·f'er·a, sponges and other similar animals.

Porous, pör·ous, full of pores; porous-ly, porous-ness.

Porous, pör·ous, full of pores; porous-ly, porous-ness.

Porosity, pörös'i·ty, state of being porous.

Porifera, pörif'er·a, sponges and other similar animals; poriferan, one of the porifera.

Poriform, pör·iform, resembling pores.

Fr. por; Lat. pörus; Gk. pörös, a passage. Porus fero, I bear pores.

Pork, the flesh of pigs; pork'er, a young hog; pork-butcher.

French porc, a pig; Latin porcus. The names of meat are French, but of the animals English. Swine, pork; sheep, mutton; beef, ox; veal, calf; venison, deer; &c.

Porphyry, plu. porphyries (R. xliv.), pör'-f'e·rīz, a sort of granite capable of a fine polish of a purple and white colour.

Porphyritic, por'-f'ē·rī't'īk, having the texture of porphyry.

Porphyrocaecous, por'-fē·r'ay'-shës (R. lxvi.), adj. of porphyry.

Porphyrise (Rule xxxi.), por'-fē·rīz, to imitate porphyry; por'phyrisced (3 syl.), por'phyris-ing (R. xix.), porphyris-er.

Lat. porphyrites, porphyrotticus; Gk. porphurites (porphura, purple).

Porpoise, por'pūs, the sea-hog. (Ital. porco pesce, the hog-fish.)

Porraceous (Rule lxvi.), pör-ray'-shës, green like a leek.

Lat. pör·ra·ceus (porrum, a leek, Greek prason).

Porridge, pör'ridje, oatmeal broth; porridge-pot.

Porringer, pör'rin·djer, a basin or plate out of which children eat their porridge. (Corruption of porríd-er.)

"Porridge," a corruption of pottage; Ital. potaggio; Fr. potage.

Port, Porte, both port.

Port, a harbour, a wine, an aperture for guns, mien, larboard.

Portal, pör'tāl, a gate, a passage.

Port-er, a beverage, a man who moves luggage.

Port-charges, port-dues, toll paid for wharfage.

Port-crayon, a crayon holder; port-fuse, a case filled with a combustible mixture for firing mines; port-holes, port-lids, port-town, port-warden.

Port-able, that may be easily carried by hand.

Portability, por'ta·bil'i·ty; port'able-ness.

Port-age, the act of carrying. Port'erage, money due for the carriage of parcels, &c. Porter, fem. portress.

Port-ly, dignified; port'li-ness (Rule xi.), corpulence.
Porte, *port*, something to hold another, as *porte-feuille*, a portfolio; *porte-monnaie*, a purse.

The Sublime Porte, the government of Turkey.

An English-Latin translation of Badit Ali (the High Gate).

"Port" (a harbour), O. Eng. *port*; Lat. *portus* (Gk. *póros*, a passage).

"Port" (wine), so named from Oporto, a city of Portugal.

"Port" or "porte" (a holder), Latin *portare*, to carry.

"Sublime Porte," Latin *sublima porta*, the lofty gate.

**Port-** (Latin prefix), a gate, a holder (*porta*, a gate; *porta*).

*Port-cullis*, -kǔl’lis, a gate like a harrow suspended over a fortified gate-way; *port-cullised*, -kǔl’list.

French *porte-coulisse*, a sliding-gate; Latin *porta clausa*.

*Port-folio*, plu. *portfolios* (Rule xiii.), -fo’li-oze, a portable case for drawings, prints, &c. (French *porte-feuille*.)

Portend, *por.tend’, to indicate; *portend’-ed, portend’-ing.*

Portent, *por.tent’, an ill-omen, a sign of coming evil.


Latin *portentōsus*, *portentum* (porro tendere, to stretch forwards).

*Portico*, plu. *porticoes* (Rule xiii.), *por’.ti.kōze*, a porch, a piazza, a roof supported on columns; porticoed, *por’.ti.kōde*.

Ital. *portica*; Lat. *porticus* (a door or quod sit aperta, Isid.)

Portion, *por’.shūn*, a share, to give a portion to; portioned, *por’.shūnd*; portion-ing, portion-er; portion-ist, one who receives an allowance from some foundation. (Lat. *portio*.)

Portland-stone, a freestone from Portland island.

Portland-cement, -sē.ment’. Portland vase, a vase found in the tomb of Sevérus the Roman Emperor, and deposited by the Duke of Portland in the British Museum.

Portmanteau, plu. *portmanteaus* (more common than *portman­teaux*), *port.mun’tos*, plu. *port.mun’tose*, a leather trunk.

French *porte-manteau*, a [box] for carrying wearing apparel.

Portrait, *por’trét’, a likeness; portrait-ure, *por’.tra.tūre*.

*Portray*, *por’tray’*, portrayed, *por’trāde’*; *portray’-ing* (Rule xiii.), *portray’-er, portray’-al*. Portrait-painter.

French *portrait*, corruption of *pour-trait*, i.e., "trait pour trait."

Portreeve, *por’trēv’, chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. (Old English *portgerēfa*, the port sheriff.)

Portuguese, *por’tǔ.geez’, a native of Portugal, adj. of Portuguese.

Proper names of a people in -ess are alike in both numbers.

Pose, *pōze*, attitude; a catarrah, to puzzle; to place in attitude; posed, *pōz’d*; pos-ing (R. xix.), *pōz’e-ing*; pos-er, *pōz’e.er*.

"Pose" (to puzzle), Welsh *posiau* (pōsiad, a questioning).

"Pose" (an attitude), Lat. *postus*, placed, v. *pono*, supine *postum*.

"Pose" (a catarrah), Old English *gepose*, a stuffiness or catarrah.

Position, *pōz’i.sh’ūn*, situation. (Latin *pōsītio*, gen. *pōsītīonis*.)
Positive, \(p^o^z.\acute{a}.t^i^v\), certain, opposed to negative, absolute; positive-ly, positive-ness; positive-ism, \(p^o^z.\acute{a}.t^i^v^i^z^m\), the philosophical system of Mon. Auguste Compte.

This system concerns itself only with phenomena, and considers all inquiry into causes and reasons as utterly futile (Latin \(p^o^s^i^t^i^v^u^s\)).

Posse, \(p^o^z.\acute{s}.e\), the civil power of a county that may be called to attend a sheriff in the execution of justice, a batch of the police, a crowd. (Latin \(p^o^s^e\) [comitatus], able to attend.)

Possess, \(p^o^z.x^e^s^s\) (not \(p^o^z.\acute{s}.s\)), to have, to occupy; possessed', \(p^o^z.x^e^s\); possess-ing; possess-or (R. xxxvi.), \(p^o^z.x^e^s^\).\(s^o^r\).

Possession, \(p^o^z.x^e^s^h^\).\(s^i^n\) (not \(p^o^z.x^e^s^h^\).\(s^i^n\), a common error).

Possessive, \(p^o^z.x^e^s^s^i^v\); possess-ive-ly, possess-ory.

The possessive case (in Gram.), the case made by adding 's in the sing., and ' or 's in the plural. It is almost wholly limited to animals and nouns personified.

Latin \(p^o^s^s^i^s^i^o^s\), possessi\(v^u^s\), possessor, possessi\(u^s^i^u^s\), v. poss\(i^d^o^c\).

Posset, \(p^o^z.\acute{s}.\dot{e}t\), milk curdled with treacle or wine, to drug; possett-ed (3 syl.), posset-ing (not possetted, possetting).

Possette, \(p^o^z.\dot{e}t^e\) (in Dancing), a "setting" to one's partner.

(Only two words in -et (carburdt-ed and epaulett-ed) double the final letter when -ed or -ing is added, and these two words ought to be deprived of the supernumerary letter.)

Welsh posel, curdled milk; Latin posca, a drink made of sour wine.

Possible, \(p^o^z.\acute{s}.b^i^t\), what may be, what can be done, barely able to come to pass; possibly. Possibility, \(p^o^z.\acute{s}.b^i^t^t^i^s^h^\).\(x^i^l^y\).

Latin poss\(i^b^l^l^i^o\), poss\(i^b^l^l^i^l^a\)t\(e\), v. posse, to be able.

Post, a hasty message, an office or employment, a stake fixed in the ground, a relay of horses, time for the distribution of letters, to put letters in a post box, to ride with post horses; post-ed (R. xxxvi.), post-ing; post'er, a large hill to be fixed on a wall; post-age, money paid for posting; post-al (adj.), post-bag, post-bill, post-boy; post-captain, a posted or gazetted captain (not a captain by courtesy or brevet rank); post-chaise, post-haste, post-man, post-mark, post-master; postmaster-general, plu. postmasters-general; post-office; post-office-directory, plu. -directories; post-office order, a money order transmitted by post; post-paid, post-town, post-age-stamp.

From pillar to post, from one thing to another, to and fro.

Posted up in, quite familiar with.

Old English post; Latin \(p^o^n^o\), supine \(p^o^s^i^t^u^m\), to place, to set;

A post is a stake set or placed in the ground.

To travel post is to travel by horses set or placed at fixed distances.

To post an account is to set or place it under its proper heading.

A military post is a soldier set or placed in a given station.

A post office is an office where letters may be placed for delivery.

To post a letter is to place it in a box appointed to receive it.
Post- (Latin prefix), subsequent to, after (post, after, since).

Post-date, to date a document after the real time; post-dated, -date'ed; post-dating (post and date).

Post-diluvial, -dil.i.v'L, since Noah's flood; post-diluvian. (Latin post diluvium, since the flood.)

Post-entry, -en', -entries, -en'triz, a subsequent entry.

Posterior, pós.tec.‘ri.or, later in time; post’erior-ly.

Posterity, pós.tér'rì.ty, descendants, opposed to.

Ancestors, án’sès.torz, predecessors.

Latin postérus, subsequent, (comp.) postérior, postéritas.

Postern, post’ern, a private entrance, a vaulted passage under a parapet and through the rampart.

French posterne now pélérne, a “post” or back gate.

Post’-fix, a suffix, to attach to the end [of a word]; post-fixed, -fict; post-fix-ing.

Latin post fico, supine fixum, to attach on behind.

Post-humous, pós’tù.mùs, after decease; posthumous-ly.

A posthumous-child, born after the death of its father or taken from a dead mother.

A posthumous work, published after the author’s death.

Posthumous fame, renown after the decease of a person.

Latin posthùmus, i.e., post humátus, after interment.

Postilion, po.stil’yün, the rider on the near leader in a travelling carriage. (French postillon.)

In English battalion, pavilion, position (with one l).
In French batillon, pavillon, position (with double l).
A “postilion” is a person in the employ of a post master.

Post-meridian, me.r’d’ian (expressed by p.m.), afternoon.

Latin post méridiánus, post méridíes.

Post-mortem, mor’tem, made after death, after death.

Latin post mors, genitive mortis, after death.

Post-nuptial (not -nuptual), -nüp’tshål, occurring after marriage, done after marriage.

Latin post nuptialis (nuptia, a wedding).

Post-pay, (past) post-paid, (past part.) post-paid, [a letter] with the expense of postage prepaid.

Post-obit, -bít (not post-orbit), a bond to be paid after the death of the person granting it.

Latin post obitus, after death (v. obéo, to die).

Post-pone (2 sy1.), to defer; post-pōned (2 sy1.), postpön’-ing (Rule xix.), postpön’-er, postpone’-ment.

Latin postponére (post pōno, to place behind).

Post-prandial, -prän’.di.ål, after dinner.

Latin post prandium, after dinner.
Post-scenium, -sēn.u.m, the part of a theatre which is behind the scenes. (Latin postscenium.)

Post-script (expressed by P.S. sing., P.SS. plu.), a paragraph added to a letter below the signature.

Latin post scriptum, written after [signature].

Post-tertiary system, -ter'.shē.ar'ry sēm, the rocks subsequent to the glacial period or boulder drift.

(1) Primary or azoic rocks, a.zō.īc, those wholly without fossils: as the granite, slate, gneiss [nīcē], &c.

(2) Palæozoic group, pālē.o-zō.īc, between the primary and the secondary. It includes the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian.

(3) Secondary group, between the palæozoic and tertiary. It includes the Trias, Li'sas, Oolite, Wealden, and Cretaceous or Chalk.

(4) Tertiary group, between the secondary and the post-tertiary (between the chalk and the glacial period or boulder drift).

(5) Post-tertiary, from the boulder clay to the surface.

Postulate, pōs.tū.lāt, a proposition taken for granted, to assume; pōs'tūlāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), pōs'tūlāt-ing (R. xix.)

Postulatory, pōs.tū.lā.t'ry, assuming without proof.

Postulant, pōs.tū.lānt (a term in dialectics, &c.)

The Postulates of Euclid are: Let it be granted
1. That a straight line may be drawn from one point to another.
2. That a straight line may be produced to any required length.
3. That a circle may be described from any centre, at any distance from that centre.

Lat. postūlātorius, postūlātum, pōstūlāre (posco, to demand).

Posture, pōs'.tchür, attitude, position; postured, pōs'.tchür'd.

French posture; Latin pōsīlūra (pōno, supine pōstum, to place).

Posy, plu. posies, pō'.zy, plu. pō'.zīz, a motto, a bunch of flowers.

Poesy, pō'.e.sī, poetry.

A posy meant originally a copy of verses presented with a bunch of flowers, and subsequently either the verses or the flowers.

Pot, a vessel for domestic uses, to put into pots, to preserve in pots; pott'-ed (R. xxxvi.), pott'-ing (R. i.); pott'-er.

Pottery, plu. potteries, pō't.tē.rīz, the place where earthen pots are made, earthen pots considered as ware; pot-boy.

Pot-companion, -com.pān'.yān; pot-herb, a kitchen herb.

Pot-hook, a hook for suspending a kettle, &c., over a fire, the last stroke of an m or n in writing.

Pot-house, a public-house of inferior grade; pot-luck.

Pot-valiant, -vāl'.yant. Potted-meat, preserved meat.

Potter's-clay, potter's-wheel. Potting-house.

To go to pot, to go to ruin; gone to pot, discarded.

Welsh pot, whence pote, pottage, v. potiaw, potiad, a potting.
Potable, po\'t.\'a.b'l (not po\'t.\'a.b'l), drinkable; potable-ness.

Potation, po\'t.\'a.ti.sh'un. Potatory, po\'t.\'a.ti.ry.
Latin potabilitas, potatio, potator (v. potare, to drink).

Potash, po\'t.\'a.sh, the ashes of burnt wood purified in water and used for washing purposes, potassa.

Potassa, po\'t.\'a.sah, pure potash; potassium, po\'t.\'a.sah.sh'un, the metallic basis of potash.

German potasche; French potasse, potassium (from the German).

Potato, po\'t.o.toe (Rule xlii.), po\'t.o.tez, a vegetable:
Corruption of batata; Spanish batata or patata.

Poteen, po\'t.hene\', Irish whisky. (Irish v. potain, I drink.)

Potent, po\'ten.t, powerful, efficacious; po\'ten\'t-ly, powerfully.

Potentate, po\'ten.tat, a magnate; poten\'tial, -ten.sh\'ul; potential-ly, po\'ten.sh\'ul.ly; potentiality, -sh\'ul.\'t.\'ly.

Potence, po\'ten.s; p\'o\'tency, -sy, strength, efficacy.
Latin potens, gen. potentis, potentatus, potentia (poss, to be able).

Potentilla, po\'ten.tl.\'ah (not potentella), tansy.
Latin potentia, with dim. So called from its reputed virtues.

Pother, po\'th.\'er, disturbance. Both'er, annoyance, to perplex; pothered, po\'th.\'erd; both'er.ing, both'er.

Mr. Garnett says that the word "pother" is Celtique, and frequently occurs in the Irish Bible in the sense of to be grieved or troubled.

Potion, po\'shun, a medicine taken as a draught, a dose.
French potion; Latin potio, genitive poti.onis, v. potare, to drink.

Potpourri, po\'poo.ree", different flowers mixed with spices, &c., for perfume. Popery, po\'pe.ry, Roman catholicism.

French pot pouurr, the olla podrida of Spain, a ragout composed of all sorts of viands and vegetables, seasoned and cooked together.

Potsheird, po\'t.sherd, a bit of broken earthenware.
Welsh pot and Old English seard, a sherd or fragment.

Pottage, po\'t.age, broth. (Welsh potes, Fr. potage, Ital. pottage.)

Potter, po\'t.ter, one who makes pottery; to. potter about, to move about interfering with others or doing trifling works; pottered, po\'t.ter.d; potter-ing, pottering-ly, potter-er.

Pottle, po\'t.t'l, a two-quart measure. (Welsh potel, a truss.)

Pouch, a pocket, to put into a pocket; pouched (1 sy!.), pouch-ing.
Old English poce or pochea, a pocket or pouch.

Poule, a figure in quadrilles, the collective stakes of all the players in several games. Pool, a lake. Pull, to drag, to twitch.

"Poule" (in quadrilles), so named from the tune in which an imitation of a cackling hen is introduced.

"Poule" (stakes), Fr. poule, because originally l'enjeu était une "poule." "Pool," Old English pöl. "Pull," Old English pull(t)an.
Poultry, *poul'try,* domestic birds reared for the table or for eggs.

Poulterer, *poul'ter.er,* one who deals in poultry and game.

Turkey poulт, a young turkey. Pullet, a young hen.

Poultry-yard. (French *poule,* poulet; Latin *pullus.*)

Poulтice, *poul'tis,* a cataplasm, to apply a poultice; poulticed, *poul'tis.t.* poultic'ing (Rule xix.), *poul'tis.ing.*

Latin *puls,* pultis, pāp; Greek *pōltōs* (in Celsus *poul.*)

Pounce (1 syl.), powdered pumice-stone, to rub with pounce, to dash-down upon; pounced (1 syl.), pounс'-ing (R. xix.)

"Pounce" (powdered pumice-stone), Fr. ponce; Lat. *punex,* *pumicis.*

"Pounce" (to dart on), Latin *pungo,* sup.inc punctum, to thrust at.

Pound, a weight, a sovereign of money, a place for stray cattle, to imprison in a pound, to bray with a pestle; pound'ed (Rule xxxvi.), pound'-ing, pound'-er; pound'age, a deduction on each pound, a charge for cattle pounded.


Pour, *pōr* (not *pōr* nor *pōw'er*), to rush tumultuously; to come down in torrents, to transfuse, to cause to flow; poured (1 syl.), pour'-ing. (Welsh *bwrw,* to throw, to pour.)

Poor, *poo'r,* needy. (French pauvre, Latin pauper.)

Power (to rhyme with *jowel*), might. (French *puvoir.*)

Pōre (1 syl.), a passage in the skin for perspiration. (Fr. *pore.*)

Paw, a soft foot with claws. (Welsh *pawen.*)

Pourparty, *poo'par'ty,* a division of lands among partners previously held by them in common. (French *pourparter.*)

Pout, a sea-fish, a young turkey, a fit of sulks, to stick out the lips in ill-temper, to sulk; pout'-ed (R. xxxvi.), pout'-ing, pouting'-ly; pouter, one who pouts, a pigeon.

"Pout" (a young turkey), a corruption of *poult,* French *poulet.*

"Pout" (to sulk), Welsh *poteu,* to bulge out, *poteu,* a paunch.

Poverty, *pov'er.ty,* destitution. (Fr. pauvreté, Lat. paupertas.)

Powder, *pōw'der* ("*pōw*" to rhyme with *now*), a substance pulverised, to reduce to dust, to sprinkle with powder; powdered, *pōw'derd.* powder-ing, powder-y, powder'er, gun-powder, hair-powder, powder-flask, powder-horn; powder-magazine, *mag.a.zeen*; powder-mill, powder-puff.

Pulverise, *pūl've.rīz,* to reduce to powder; pulver'is-ing. French *poudre,* pulveriser; Lat. *pelvis,* gen. *pelvēris,* v. *pelvero.*

Power, *pōw'er* ("*pōw*" to rhyme with *now,* see *pour*), ability, might, authority. Powers, resources, nations.

Powerful (Rule viii.), powerful-ly, powerful-ness.
Power-less, powerless-ly, powerless-ness.

Power of attorney, -att.ury, authority deputed to another to act; power-loom, a loom worked by steam; horse-power; mechanical power, me.kän'käl...; steam-power; water-power, wau'ter... (French pouvoir.)

Practical, Practicable, Possible, präk'tikal, präk'ti.käl.

Practical, not theoretical, not speculative, result of practice. Practicable, what may be done with the means possessed. Possible, what might be done if means were given. Practicability, präk'ti.käl'i.tä.ty, feasibility. Practicable-ness, feasibility. Practical-ness, of a practical character (neither theoretical nor speculative).

Practice, präk'tis, habit, repetition, the official duties of a lawyer or medical man, a rule in arithmetic.

Practise, präk'tiz (not pruh'tize), to play a musical instrument for the sake of improvement, to follow the profession of law or medicine, to exercise oneself in, to do habitually; practised, präk'tizd; practis-ing.

Practiser, präk'tiz.er. Practition-er, präk'tish'ün.er.

Practisel', one who practises or repeats an act. Practitioner, a medical man in actual practice.

Errors of Speech—

They passed the river where the passage was most practical [-able].
The squaring of the circle is not practicable.
Prudence is a practicable virtue [practicable].
The scheme was not practical with the means possessed [practicable].
It is possible to move the world but not practical [practicable].
Celsus was a practiser of medicine [a medical practitioner].
Many an invention fails because it is not practicable [practical].
To remove the Goodwin Sands, however useful, is not practical so far as we know at present [practicable].
Men of action are generally more practicable than men of thought [-cal].
Fr. practicable, pratique, praticien; Lat. practicus; Gk. prattô, to do.

Prætexta, pre'tex'ta, a magisterial robe. Prætext, a pretence.

In Rome, the prætexta was worn by priests, magistrates, boys of the higher grades up to 17 years of age, and unmarried girls. It was a long white robe bordered with purple (prætextus, bordered).

Prætor, pre'tor, a chief magistrate of Rome; in Cicero's time there were two, similar to our lord mayor and sheriff of Middlesex, subsequently the number was increased and they were governors of provinces.

Prætorian, prä.tör'ri'an, adj. of prætor; prætorian bands, the household troops in ancient Rome, the imperial body-guard; prætor-ship, office of prætor (ship, office).

"A precesse, [præest-or] ut sit generatim is qui preest" (Livy).
AND OF SPELLING.


Pragmatic sanction, *pragmatic* (1) *sanction* (2), (1) the decree issued by Charles VII. of France in 1438, and (2) that of Charles VI. of Germany whereby the crown of Germany was made hereditary in the house of Austria.

Lat. *pragmaticus*, "related to state affairs," "confirmed by law," and *pragmatica sanction*, an edict with legal force (Gk. *pragma*, an act).

"Pragmatic," "prompters," gave rise to the ordinary use of the word.

Prairie, *plu. prairies*, *prairie*, *plu. prairie* (not *pèray*), vast undulating grassy plains in North America.

Fr. *prairie*, a meadow; Lat. *pratum*; Gk. *prasia*, a garden-plot.


Praise, commendation, to commend; praised, *praised*; praise-ly, praise-er, praise-less; praise-worthy, *wur-the*, deserving of commendation; praise-worthy-ly (R. xi.), praise-worthy-ness.

"Praise," Welsh *pris*, price, value; so in Danish, *prise*, a prize, and *prize*, to praise; French *prize* [do merit]; Latin *pratinum*.


Prance (1 syn.), to frisk or dance about, to strut; *pranced* (1 syn.), prancing-ly, prancing-er.

Prank, a frolic, a freak, to dress ostentatiously; *pranked* (1 syn.), prank-ly, prank-er, full of fun.


Prate (1 syn.), to tattle, to chatter; prat-ed (R. xxxvi.), prat-ing, prating-ly, prater, a chatterbox. (Dan. *præt*, n. *prat*.)

Prattle, *prat-tle*, the talk of children, gossip, to prattle; prattled, *prat-tled*; prattling-ly, prattler. (Dim. of *prate*).

Prawn, a sort of shrimp (corrupt contrac. of *palaemon*, a shrimp).

Praxis, *plu. prax'es*, a set of examples for practice.

Greek *praxis*, a deed, something done or to be done, *pratto*, to do.

Pray, to make a prayer. Prey, *pray*, to feed on carrion; prays; prayed, *praid*; praying-ly, praying-er. (See Praise.)

Prayer, *prair*; prayer-ful, prayerful-ly, prayerful-ness, prayer-less, prayerless-ly, prayerless-ness, prayer-meeting. I pray you [tell me], I beg of you to tell me.


Preach, *preach*, to deliver a sermon; preached (1 syn.), preaching-ly, preacher, preacher-ship (-ship, office of); preaching-ment, a moral scolding (a word of disrespect).

Old Eng. *prelich*, *predigian*, past *predicoid*, past part. *predicéd*, *predicung*; predicere, a preacher; Lat. *predicare*, *predicatio*,
Pre- (Latin prefix *pra*), before in rank, priority, very.

Pre-Adamite, *ād'am.ite*, existing before the creation of Adam; pre-Adamic, *prē.ād'am.īk*, prior to Adam; pre-Adamitic, *prē-ād'am.īt''ik*, adj. of pre-Adamites.

Pre-amble, *pre'am.īl*, the introduction of a statute, &c.

Fr. *préambule*; Lat. *prē-ambulo*, I walk or go before [the main matter].

Prebend, *prēb'.end*. Prebendary, *prēb'.en.dār'y*

Prebend, the stipend given to a prebendary.

Prebendary, the curate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Prebendal, *prēb'.en'dal*, pertaining to a prebendaryship; prebendal stall, a prebendary’s seat in a cathedral.

Prebendary-ship, the office of a prebendary (-ship, office).

Latin *prēbēdo*, to afford. A prebend is a small stipend "afforded" out of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church to a curate called a prebendary for officiating at stated times. A prebendary is paid a stipend *propter officiosos laboros* (for service). A canon is paid a stipend *ex officio* (because he is a canon).

Precarious, *pre.kār'rē.īs*, of uncertain tenure; precarious-ly, precarious-ness. (Lat. *precaarius*, obtained by begging.)

A thing obtained by begging depends on the will of the bestower, and is therefore as uncertain as his temper and life.

Pre- (continued).

Precaution, *pre.kā.šūn*, care bestowed beforehand, to warn beforehand; pre-cautioned (3 syl.), pre-caution-ing, precaution-ary, *pre.kā.šūn.ār'y*; precaution-al.

Fr. *précaution*; Lat. *prēcautio* (prē cautio, caution beforehand).

Pre-cede, *prē.seed', to go before; pre-ced'ed, pre-ced'ing.

Precedent, *pre see'.dent* and *prēz'.e dent*. President.

Precedent, *prē.se. dent*, previous, former.

Precedent, *prēz'.e dent*, a rule for future guidance.

President, *prēz'.i dent*, one who presides over others, the chief magistrate of the United States of America.


Precedency, *prē see'.den.sy*, the place of greater honour.

Presidency, *prēz'.i den.sy*, the office of a president.


Of verbs from the Latin *cēdo* (to go), 3 end in *-eed* and 7 in *-ede*:

(1) *Exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed* end in *-eed*. The seven are

(2) *Accede*, *antecede*, *concede*, *intercede*, *precede*, *receed*, and *secede*.

"Supersede" is from another root, *super sēdeo*, to sit over.

(It would be far better if all these verbs ended in *-eed.*

Latin *pra-cēdo*, to go before; French *préceder*, *précedent*.

"President," &c., Fr. *président*, *présidence*, *président*; Lat. *prē sēdeo*.
Precentor, presen'tor. Present'er, presen'ter.

Precentor, leader of a cathedral or collegiate choir.

Presenter, one who makes a presentation.

Precentor-ship, the office of precentor (-ship, office, rank).

French précenteur; Latin præ cantor, the leading singer.

In English cathedrals the precentor is a priest-vicar or minor canon.

Precept, pre'sept, a command, an injunction, a principle.

Preceptival, pre'sep'ti·val, containing or giving precepts.

Precept'or (R. xxxvi.), fem. preceptress, presep'tress; precep'tor, a teacher, the head of a preceptory.

Preceptory, plu. preceptories, presep'to·ries, a subordinate religious establishment in the middle ages, certain colleges of the Knights Templars.

(Those colleges which were not "preceptories" were commanderies.)

Preceptorial, pre'sep·to·ri·al, adj. of preceptor.

Latin præceptivus, preceptor, fem. preceptrix, preceptorius, præceptum, (pre-cipie(scape), to instruct, to take the initiative).

Precession, pre'se·shun [of the equinoxes], the slow backward movement of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west; preces'sion-al.

French précession; Latin præcedo, supine præcessum, to precede.

Pre-cinct, the limits or bounds of a district. The precincts.

Latin præcingo, supine præcinctum, to enclose, to gird about.

Precious, presh'us, valuable; precious-ly, precious-ness.

Latin præciosus, full of value, pretium [or præctum].

Precipice, pres'si·pis, a steep, a declivity of abrupt descent.

Precipitate, pre·cip'·i·tate, to cast down headlong, to hasten on prematurely; precip'itát-ed (R. xxxvi.), precip'itát-ing (R. xix.), precip'itát-or (R. xxxvii.), precip'itáte-ly.

Precipitate, pre·cip'·i·tate. Precipitant, pre·cip'·i·tant.

Precipitate, a substance held in solution released and thrown to the bottom of a vessel in a solid state.

Precipitant, something which releases a substance held in solution and causes it to fall away in a solid state.

Precipitant-ly, with too great haste.

Precipitance, pre·cip'·i·tance, rash haste; precipitancy, pre·cip'·i·tancy. Precipitable, pre·cip'·i·ta·ble; precipitability, pre·cip'·i·ta·bil·i·ty.

Precipitation, pre·cip'·i·ta·tion, rash haste, hastiness.

Precipitous, pre·cip'·i·tous, abrupt; precipitous-ly, -ness.

Red precipitate, red oxide or protoxide of mercury.

A precipitate is a substance held in solution released from the liquid by chemical action.

A sediment is something suspended or mixed with a liquid mechanically, settled at the bottom.

Latin præcipitium, præcipitans genitive præcipitantis, præcipitantia, præcipitatio, præcipitator, præcipitäre (pra caput, head foremost).
Précis, plu. précés, pra'cês, plu. pra'ceez. Precise (see below).
French précés, an abstract, a summary, a succinct abridgment.
Precise, pre'scis', exact, nice, scrupulous; precise'ly, -ness.
Precision, pre'siž'h'inn. Precisian, pre'siz'k'an.
Precision, accuracy, definiteness, exact termination.
Precisian, one rigidly exact in observing rules.
Precisian-ism, pre'siz'k'an.izm, scrupulous exactness.
Latin præcise, precisely, præcisio, præ-cidio, to prune down, to lop.
Pre- (continued).
Pre-clüde (3 syll.), to shut out; preclüd'ed (Rule xxxvi.),
preclüd'ing; preclusive, pre.klu'ziv; preclü'sive-ly.
Preclusion (Rule xxxiii.), pre.klu'zshn, exclusion.
To preclude is to prevent entering by previously shutting the door.
Thus sin, by its very nature, precludes the sinner from heaven.
Stopped by natural disqualification.
To exclude is to shut out; thus the angel shut Adam and Eve out of
the garden. Stopped by active interference.
Latin precludo (pra cludo), to shut the door beforehand.
Pre-cocious, pre.koi'zhshs, prematurely ripe or advanced in
mind; precocious-ly, precocious-ness.
Precocity, pre.koi'zh.ty, premature development.
Latin præcoz gen. præcodis, ripe before its time (præ coquo).
(English words derived from Latin adjectives in -ous not
-eous: as audax, audacious; capax, capacious; edax, edacious;
ferox, ferocious; limax, limacious; mordax, mordacious; precox,
precocious; silix, silicious; vorax, voracious.)
Pre-conceive, pre.kon'seerv', to form an opinion beforehand;
preconceived' (3 syll.), preconceiv'ing (Rule xix.).
Preconception, pre.kon'seerv', a foregone notion.
Latin præconceptus, pra conceptio, to conceive beforehand. In -ceive,
-ieve, remember that the earlier consonant (c) takes the earlier
vowel (e) first, and the later consonant (l) takes the later vowel (i)
first: thus conceive, deceive, perceive, preconceive, receive, undeceive.
But believe, disbelieve, relieve, &c.
Pre-concert, pre.kon'ser't', to settle by previous agreement;
preconcert'ed (Rule xxxvi.), preconcert'ing, preconcert-ed-ly. (Latin pra concerto.)
Concertare means to strive in rivalry with others; pra-concertare, to
settle together beforehand who is to be the winner.
Pre-contract, (noun) pre.kon'.trakt, (verb) pre.kon'.trakt'.
Precontract, a previous contract.
Precontract', to bargain beforehand; precontract'ed
(Rule xxxvi.), precontract'ing.
Latin pra contractus (pra con-traho supine -contractum).
Pre-cordia, pre.kor'dilah, the diaphragm; precor'dial, adj.
The precordial region, all the region about this organ.
Latin precordia, precordi'alis (pra cor gen. cordis, before the heart).
Pre-cursor, pré.kur'sor, a forerunner, a token of a future event; precursory, pré.kur'so'ry, forctokening.
Latin precursus, præcur'sorius (præ curvo, to run before).

Predaceous (R. lxvi.), pré.day'shus, living by prey, plundering.

Predatory, pré'da.tō'ry, pillaging, ravenous, indulging in rapine; predatory-ly, pré'da.tō'tī'ly, furtively.
Latin predaceous, prædătorius, præda, rapine, plunder.

Pre- (continued).

Predecessor, de'ses'sor, one who has preceded another in office, place, or business. (French prédécession.)
Latin pra de-cedo, to go-away before [another enters].

Pre-design, -de.zīn', to purpose beforehand; pre-designed’ (3 syll.), predesign’-ing. (Latin pra designa.)

Pre-destinate, pré.des'.tīnāte, to determine beforehand; predes'tinat-ed (R. xxxvi.), predes'tinat-ing (R. xix.); predes'tinat-or (R. xxxvii.), one who predestinates.

Predestinarian, pré.dēs'.tīnair'rī.'ān, one who believes in the doctrine of predestination, a fatalist, adj. of predestination; predestinā'rian-ism, tenets of predestinarians.

Predestination, pré.dēs'.tīnay'shūn, foreordination.

Predestine, pré.dēs'.tin, to foreordain; predestined, pré.dēs'.tīnd; predestin'ing (Rule xix.)
Latin predestina'tio, predestinā're, to destine beforehand.

Pre-determine, pré.de'ater'mīn, to determine beforehand; predeter'mined (4 syll.), predeter'min-ing.

Predetermination, pré.de'ater'.mī'.nay'shūn, resolution.

Predetermine, -de.ter'.mī.nate; predeter'minable.
French pré'determiner, prédétermination (Latin pra determinā're).

Pre'dicate, pré.dik'.kate, that which is affirmed or denied of another, (in Gram.) that which is stated of a subject (an intrans. verb, or an active verb and all that belongs to it), to affirm or deny something of another; pre'dicat-ed (R. xxxvi.), pre'dicat-ing; pre'dicant, one who predicates.

Predication, pré.dik'.shūn. Predicatory, -dī'.kā'try.
Predicability, pré.dī'.kā.bl'it'ē; predic'able.

(The five logical predicables are: (1) genus, (2) species, (3) difference, (4) property, and (5) accident.)
Latin prā'dicatio, prā'dicātor, prā'dicātum, prā'dicārē, to predicate.

Pre-di-cam'ent, -dī'.kā'ment, a dilemma; predicament-āl.
Latin prā'dicamentum, a logical category. It does not say much for the "simplicity" of logic, that the word predicament has become synonymous with "confusion."

Pre-di'ct, to foretell; predict'ed (R. xxxvi.), predict'ing, predict'-or (R. xxxvii.); prediction, pré.dīk'shūn.
Latin prā'dicē'tio, prā'dicē'tum, prā'dicē're, to fore-tell.
Pre-dilection, *-di ilek'shun* (not *-deliction*), a preference.
French *prédilection*; Latin *pra diiligo* supine *dilectum*.

Pre-dispose, *pre'dis poze*’, to incline beforehand; *pre'disposed’* (3 syl.); *pre’dispös-ing*, creating a predisposition.

Predisposition, *pre’dis po zish’ dun*, propensity.
Fr. *prédisposer*, *pré disposition*; Lat. *pra dispono*, to predispose.

Pre-dominate, *pre dö m’ämät’, to prevail; *predom’inät-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *predom’inät-ing* (Rule xix.), prevailing.
Predominant, prominent, masterful; *predom’inant-ly*.

Predominance, *pre dö m’änunce*; *predominancy*.
Latin *pra dömäari*, dömäans genitive *dömäantis*, dömäatus.

Pre-emin’ent, most excellent; *pre-em’inent-ly*.

Pre-em’inence, *pre em’i nence*; *pre-em’inency*.
Latin *pra eminentia*, *pre eminère* [emanère, to remain above], to remain high above all others, to excel.

Pre-emption, *pre emp' shün*, the first right of buying, the choice of refusing to buy. (Latin *pra emo*, sup. *emptum*.)

Preen, an instrument for dressing cloth, to dress the feathers (said of birds); *preened* (1 syl.), *preen-ing*.
Danish *preen*, a bodkin: Chaucer uses the word *proine*.

Pre- (continued).

Pre-engage, *pre en gäge*, to engage previously; *pre-engaged* (3 syl.), *pre engag-ing* (Rule xix.), *pre en gäge-ing’*; *pre’-engage”-ment*, a prior engagement.

Pre with French *engager*, *engagement* (*en-gage*, under a contract).

Pre-establish, to settle beforehand; *pre-established*, *-ät’sh isht*; *pre estab’lish-ing*, *pre estab’lish-ment*.

Pre with French *établir*, *établissement* (Latin *stabUfo*).

Pre-exist’, to exist in a previous state; *pre-exist’ed* (R. xxxvi.), *pre exist’-ing*. *Pre exist’en*, *pre exist’ence*.
French *préexister*, *préexistence*, *préexistant* (11).

Pre-face, *pré’äs’dce* (not *pré’ face*), introductory remarks, the preliminary address of a book, to say something before the principal subject is brought forward; *prefaced*, *préj’est*; *prefac-ing*, *préf’á sing*.

Prefatory, *préf’á tó ry*; *prefa tori-ly* (Rule xi.)

Lat. *præfaatio* (*pra fari*, to speak before, to make preliminary remarks).

Pre’-fact, a sort of sheriff in France, chief of the police; *pre-fect-ship* (-ship, office, rank). Prefecture, *-fék’tchar*; prefectory, *préfekt’o ry*, pertaining to a prefect.

Latin *prefectus*, *prefectórius*, *prefectura* (*pra ficio* [facio] supine *prefectum*; to make or set over others).

Pre-fer’, to like better, to promote to honour; *preferred’* (2 syl.), *preferr’-ing* (Rule iv.), *preferr’-er*.

(The other derivatives have only one r, Rule i.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Prefer'-ment. Prefer-able (Rule xxiii.), prēf'ər.ə.b'l; preferably, preferable-ness. Preference, -er.ence; preferential, prēf'ər.ən,təl; 'preferential-ly.

Preference shareholder, one entitled to first dividends. Preference stock, stock of a public company which receives dividends before the ordinary stock.

French préférer, préférable, préférence. It will be observed that our irregularities in this word are of French origin.

Pre-fig'ur-ing, prē.fig.ə.rən.təl; prefiguration, prē.fig.ərə.nə.tən. (Lat. prefigūrāre.)

Pre-fix, (noun) prē.fiks, (verb) prē.fiks', a particle added to the beginning of a word, to affix; prefixed, prē.fiks't; prefix'ing. (Lat. præfigō, sup. præfixum, to fix before.)

Pregnable, prēg'ə.nə.b'l, that may be taken by assault.

French préanable now prénable; Latin prēnō, to seize on.

Pregnant, prēg'ə.nənt, being with child, teeming; pregnant-ly. Pregnancy, prēg'.ən.sə.sə. (Latin prægnāns.) That is prē gīgnō, before giving birth, state before birth.

Pre-hensile, prē.hens'ə.bl, adapted for seizing or laying hold;prehensible, prē.hens'ə.b'l. Prehension, prē.hens'ə.nə.tən. Latin præhensio, v. præhendo supine præchensum, to lay hold on.

Pre-judice, prē.judı.se, to judge beforehand; prejudged' (2 syl.), prejudg'−ing (Rule xix.) Prejudg'-ment. (Words ending in -dge drop the -e before -ment.)

Pre-judicate, jü'.də.kət, to form a judgment without hearing both sides; prejudg'ed (Rule xxxvi.), preju'dic'et-ing (Rule xix.), preju'dic'at-or (Rule xxxvii.); prejudication, prē.jü'də.kət'ə.nə.tən.

Pre-judicé, prēd'ju.dis, bias of mind, to bias; prejudiced (3 syl.); prejudic'ing (Rule xix.), prēd'ju.dis'ən.təng.

Prejudicial, prēd'ju.dis'ə.təl; prejudicia-l-ly.

Latin præjudicātio, præjudicium, præjudicāre, to judge.

Prelate, prēl'ə.tət, a bishop; prelate-ship (-ship, office, rank); prelatic, prēlə.ə.tət; prelatical, prēlə.ə.təl; prelatical-ly.

Prelatist, prēlə.ə.təst, a 'lover' of episcopacy; prelatism, prēlə.ə.təzə.m, the episcopal system.

Prelacy, prēlə.ə.cə, episcopacy; prelature, prēlə.ə.tərə.

By "prelate" we generally mean a bishop, but the word is not of necessity so restricted. Any clergyman (as an archdeacon, patriarch, &c.) who has authority over others is a prelate.

Latin prælatus, prælatūra (præ-fōrō); French prédlat, prédlature.

Pre-lim'operator, prēlim'ə.tərə, introductory. Preliminaries, pre:lim'ə,nə.rəs, introductory arrangements; prelim'inar-ly.

French préliminaire; Latin prælimen, before the threshold.
Latin *praetulitum*, a flourish before [the fight], *v. praetulere*.

Pre-mature, *pré'.mä.tü're*; before the right time, before the facts are fully known; premature-ly, premature'-ness.

Prematurity, *pré'.ma.tü'ri.ty*, ripeness before the time.
Latin *prematuritas*, *prematurus* (*pre-maturus*, ripe before time).

Pre-maxillary, *-mä.xü'li.ár*y*, a bone of the upper jaw forming its margin and anterior to the true maxillary bone.
Latin *prä maxilla*, before the jaw-bone or maxillary bone.

Pre-meditate, *-mä.dä'tät.*; to think over beforehand; preméd’itált-ed (R. xxxvi.), preméd’itált-ing (R. xix.), preméd’itált-ing-ly. Premeditation, *pré.mäd.i.tät’i.nśh.n*.
Latin *premeditâtio*, *premeditári*, *premeditátus*.

Premier, *pré.mä'.ér*, the prime minister; premier-ship.
French *premier* [ministre], the first or chief minister of the crown.

Pre- (continued).

Pre-millennial, *pré'.mil.lën'.ni.ål*, prior to the millennium.

Premise or premise. Premises. Premise, premises.

Premise or premise, *pré.mä'.is*, plu. *prem’ises* or *prem’isess*, the propositions from which an inference is deduced.


Premise, *pré.mä'.zë*; to assume beforehand; premises, *pré.mä'.zëz*; premised, *pré.mä'.zëd*; premising (Rule xix.), *pré.mä'.zë.n*.


"Premises," the beginning of a deed setting forth the grantor and grantee, with the lands and tenements conveyed, hence the lands and tenements of an estate or occupation.

Premium, *pré'.mä.täm*, the sum paid to an assurance company, a donceur, a sum of money over and above the price. (Latin *praemium*, reward; *pra mo*, to go before.)
(A premium is a sum of money paid beforehand to secure a purchase.)

Pre-mon’ish, to forewarn; premonished, premonishing.

Premonition, *pré'.mo.nësh’.än*. Premunition, *-mä.nësh’än*.

Premonition, previous notice or warning.

Premunition, anticipation of objections.


Premonitory, giving indications or signs beforehand.

Premunitory, defining a penalty that may be incurred.

Premon’itor; premonitive, *pré.män’ë.tiv*; ...tive-ly.
Latin *premonitio*, *premonitor*, *premonium*, *pre-möno*.
Premunire, prē′.mu.ni′′.rē, the crime of introducing a foreign authority (as the pope's), a writ founded on the offence.

Premunition, prē′.mu.ni′′.sh′.ān, anticipation of objections.

Premunitory, prē′.mu.ni′′.tō.rē, defining a penalty which may be incurred. (See above Premunish.)

Corruption of premūnērī. From the words premūnērī facias at the beginning of the writ (i.e., Causa [A B] to be forewarned that he appear before...). Premunērī facias would mean "cause [A B] to be previously well-fortified."

Pre-occupy, prē′.ōk′.ku.py, to take possession before another, to engage the time or services of another beforehand; preoccupies (R. xi.), -ōk′.ku.pīze; preoccupied, -ku.pīde; preocc'upy-ing; preoccupancy, prē′.ōk′.ku.pān′.sy.

Preoccupation, prē′.ōk′.ku.pay′.shūn, prior engagement.

Latin prēoccūpātio, prēoccūpāre supine prēoccūpātum.

Pre-ordain′, to predetermine; preordained′ (3 syl.), preordain′-ing. Preordination, prē′.or.dī.nay′.shūn.

Latin prōordinātio, prōordināre (prōordinātor is a good word).

Prepaid (see Prepay.)

Pre-prepare′ (2 syl.), to make ready; prepared′ (2 syl.);
prepar′-ing (R. xix.), prepair′.ing; prepair′-er, -pair′.er;
preparedly, prepair′.ē.dē.ly; prepared-ness, -pair′.ē.dē.ness.
Preparation, prep′.ā.ray′.shūn, provision, readiness.
Preparative, prepair′.ē.tiv; preparative-ly.
Preparatory, prepair′.rā.tō.rē. (Obs. the a in -ra-)

Latin prepāratio, prepāratūris, prepārāre supine prepāratum.

Pre-pay′, (past) prepaid′, (past part.) prepaid′, to pay beforehand; pay′-ment, payment in advance.

Pre and the French payer; Latin pago supine pactum, to bargain.

Pre-pense′ (2 syl., not pre′.po′.nese), premeditated.

Latin prē pendo supine pensum, to ponder beforehand.

One of the eight words in "-ense": con′-dense, im′-dense, sense, tense, with dis′-pense, ex′-pense, pre′-sense, and recom′-pense.

Pre-ponderate, prē′.pōn′.dē.rate, to outweigh; prepon′-dē.rate′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), prepon′-dē-rate′-ing.

Prepon′-dē rant′, prepon′-derant′-ly. Preponderance, pre′-pōn′.dē.rān′ce; prepon′-derancy, predominancy.

Preponderation, pre′.pōn′.dē.ray′.shūn, predominance.

French preponderance, préponderant; Latin preponderāre.

Pre-position, prep′.ō.zīsh′.ān, one of the "parts of speech"; preposition′-al, prepositional-ly. (See Preposition.)

Prepositive, prep′.pōz′.ē.tiv, put before. Prepos′itor.

Latin prepositionio, prepositiōnus, prepositōr (pra′.pōn′).}

Prepossess, prē′.pōs′.zes′ (not prē′.pōz′.es′, a common error), to have or take previous possession; prepossessed, prē′.pōs′.zes′; prepossess′-ing, prē′.pōs′.zes′.ing.
Prepossession, *pré*pós*睫毛*šin.* (See Preposition.)
Latin *prae* possessio (*posseideo, i.e., posse sedeos*; able to settle there).
Pre-posterous, *pré*pós*té*rús,* out of reason, - absurd; preposterior-ly; preposterior-ness, absurdity.
Latin *praepostérus,* hind-part foremost (*praeposterior*).
Pre-requisite, *pré*rék*kwis*it,* previously- required.
Latin *praerequisitus* (*praerequire,* to require previously).
Pre-rogative, *pré*rog*a*tiv,* a privilege, a special right.
Latin *praerogativa,* When the votes of the Roman centuries were taken, the names of the different centuries were put into a box and drawn; that first drawn was termed *praerogativa,* and was deemed of the utmost importance. Hence "prerogative" came to signify a special privilege, a peculiar favour.
Presage, (noun) *pré*ságe,* (verb) *pre*ságe’ (Rule I.), a presentiment, a foreboding, to forebode, to foreshow; presaged’ (2 syll.), presaging’ (Rule xix.), *pre*ságe’ing,* presage’, *pre*ságe’er,* presage’,ful.
Latin *præsagium,* preṣāgio (*pra* sagaio to scent or guess).
Presbyter, *pré*bý*ter,* a minister of the Church of Scotland; presbyterian, *pré*bý*te*ri*n, one of the Scotch church, a Calvinistic dissenter who admits of infant baptism; presbyterian-ism, the tenets of the presbyterians.
Presbytery, *pré*bý*té*ry,* a council of presbyters.
Presbyter-ship (-ship, office, rank); presbyterial.
Greek *presbus,* an elder, *presbuteros,* presbuterion.
Prescience, *pré*skwens,* foreknowledge; prescient, *pre* skent.
Latin *præsciens* gen. -scientis (*pra* scire, to know beforehand).
Prescribe, *pré*skrɪb*, to set down for guidance, to order as a remedy; prescribed’ (2 syll.), prescrib’ing (Rule xix.), prescrib’er. Script, *pré*skrɪpt,* a law, a rule.
Prescriptibility, *pré*skrɪp’ti*bɪl*ɪ*ty,* contractibility.
Latin *præscriptum,* *præscriptio* (*prae* scribo, to write out beforehand. A prescription is a contract agreed upon beforehand.
Present, (noun) *prez*’ent,* (verb) *present’.
Present (noun), not absent, at hand, a gift, a warning.
Present’ (verb), to give, to introduce [at court]; present-ed (Rule xxxvi.), present’-ing, present’-er, present’-able.
Pres’ence,* state of being present, port or mien, an assembly in a court reception. The presence chamber.
Present-ly; *préz*’ent*ɪ*ly,* by and by, before long.
Presentation, *préz*’en’t*ɪ*shoun,* act of presenting, a gift, right or act of nominating to a school or benefic, an
"exhibition." Presentee, prēz.ˈen.tē, one presented to a
benefice, &c. At present, now. Present arms!
Latin præsens gen. presentis (præ sum, to be present), præsentātio,
presenta, v. præsentāto, to present.


Presentiment, apprehension of evil, foreboding (French).

Presentment, appearance, presentation. (See Present.)
Preserve, prēz.ˈərv, a jam, a place for game, to keep, to make
into a jam; preserved (2 syl.), preserving (Rule xix.),
preserving, preservative, prēz.ˈə.vā.tiv.

Preservation, prēz.ˈər.vāˈshun, keeping, conservation.


Preservatory (adj.), having conservative properties.
Conservatory (noun), a hot house, a green house.

Fr. prēserver, prēservatif; Lat. præservāre, to preserve, to defend.

Preside, prēz.ˈaɪd, to take the "chair," to act as president;
presiding (R. xix.), presiding.

Presidency, prēz.ˈə.dēnˈsē. Precedency, prēsˈe.ˈde.ˈnē.

Presidency, the office of president, the term of office.

Precedency, the right of priority or going before another.

President, prēz.ˈi.dent. Precedent, prēsˈe.ˈdent, prēzˈ.ˈi.dent.

President, the person who presides, the head of the U.S.
Precedent, previous, former. (Lat. præcedo, to go before."

Precedent, prēzˈ.ˈi.dent, a rule for future guidance.

President-ship (-ship, office). Presidential, prēzˈ.ˈi.dēnˈˈshul.
Latin præses gen. præsēdis, a president, præsideōsedeō, to sit before
others. "Precedent," Latin præcedeō, to go before others.

Presignify, prēsˈiɡ.ˈnīˈfī, to intimate or show beforehand;
presignifies, prēsˈiɡ.ˈnīˈfīz; presignified, -ˈnīˈfīd; presignifying.
Presignification, -ˈnīˈfīˈkāˈshun. (pra signum facio/facio).

Press (R. v.), a machine for pressing, a machine for printing,
to squeeze, to urge; pressed, prest; prest (adj.), pressing;
pressing-ly, pressing-er. Pressure, presˈh.ˈur; pressur-age,
presˈh.ˈur.ˈage, the juice of the grape extracted at the press.

The press, authors (collectively). Gone to press, in the press.

Press-man, plu. press-men, one who works at the press.
Press-bed, a bed which may be enclosed in a case.

Press-money, -ˈmānˈˌg, money given to engage a man for
the army; press-gang, a gang employed to kidnap men
into the naval service; press-work, the work of taking
impressions on paper from type, Pressing-iron.
Liberty of the press, the right of publishing without licence.
"Press-money," a corruption of press-money, that is, ready money.
Fr. press now prêt. Ital. presto, Lat. præsto, ready at hand.

Prestige (Fr.), prē't.teej, éclat, the influence of past events.

Presto, prē't.to (in Music), very quick; prestisismo (super.)

Presume, pre.zū'me', to take for granted, to act presumptuously;
presūmed' (2 syl.), presum-ing (Rule xix.), pre.zū'ming;
presūm-ing-ly; presum-er, pre.zū'.mer.

Presum-able, pre.zū.mā.b'l; presum'ably.

Presumption, pre.zūmpl'shū'n. Arrogance. Insolence.
Presumption, assumption of what one has no claim to.
Arrogance, assumption of more than one has any claim to.
Insolence, conduct not consistent with the usages of society.

Presumptive, pre.zūmp'sтив; presumptively.

Presumptuous, pre.zūmp'tū'.ūs. Ar'tōgant. Insolent.
Presumptuous, assuming without right or title.
Arrogant, overstepping the limits of one’s just position.
Insolent, acting in a way unusual in society.
A young man who takes to task his betters is presumptuous.
A critic who presumes to advise as well as criticise is arrogant.
A servant who treats his master as an equal is insolent.

Presumptuous-ly, pre.zūmp'tū'.ūs.ly; presumptuous-ness.

Presumptive evidence, circumstantial or moral evidence.

Heir presumptive, air..., one who will be heir unless one is born who will have a superior claim.
Latin presumptio, presumptuosus, pre-sumo supine -sumptum, to assume [a position] before it is gained.

Pretend, pre.tend', to hold out falsely, to presume; pretend'er-ed
(Rule xxxvi.), pretend'ing, pretend'ing-ly, pretend'er.

Pretence, pre.tense'; pretence-less, without pretence.

Pretension, pre.tēn'shū'n (R. xxxiii.), a claim true or false.

Pretentious, pre.tēn'shū's (a word of the 19th century);
pren'tious-ly; preten'tious-ness, empty assumption.

Latin pretendo supine pretensum, to stretch a coverlet over, to hang a curtain before, hence to hide, to falsify.

Preter-, pre'.ter- (Lat. prefix), contrary to, by, beyond, more than.

Preter-imperfect (in Eng. gram. called imperfect), that tense which refers to an act now finished, but not at the time referred to. (Latin-tempus præteritum imperfectum.)

Preterite, pre'.ter.it (in Gram.), the tense which refers to an act done in time past, or to a habit of a previous period.
(English Grammar called the Past tense.)

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth (Gen. 1.1).
His sons went and feasted in their houses, everyone his day (Job i.4).

Latin tempus præteritum, the time [of the act referred to is] past.


Preter-perfect (in Eng. Grammar called perfect, preterite or past). (Latin *tempus praetertimum*. See Preterite.)

Preter-plu'perfect (In Eng. Grammar called pluperfect or Past Tense Complete), sign *had*. It refers to an act finished at a time now past.

Latin *tempus prae:teritum plus quam perfectum*.

Pretext, *pré'text*, a pretence. (Lat. *prætexta*, an embroidered robe.)

The *prætexta* were dramas in which actors personated those who wore the *prætexta*, hence a "pretence."

Pretty, *pré't.i ty* (not *pre.t.i ty*), comp. pretti-er, super. pretti-est, nice looking, agreeable to the eye; pretti-ly, *pré't.i ti ly*; pretti-ness. (Old English *preate*, adorned, pretty.)

Prevail, *pré'veal',* to be in force, to overcome, to gain the advantage; *prevailed*, *pré'veal'd'; prevaiI'ing, preval'ing-ly.

(The other derivatives omit the -i-)

Prevalent, *pré've-alent*; preval'ent-ly, currently, generally.

Prevalence, *pré've-alence*; prevalency, predominance.

Latin *pra:valentia*, *prævalère*, *prævalens* genitive *prævalentis*.

Prevaricate, *pré-var'ri kate*, to shuffle [in words]; *prevar'icat-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *prevar'icat-ing* (R. xix.), *prevar'icat-or*.

Prevarication, "*vär'ri kay' shūn", evading the disclosure of the truth. (Latin *praevāricārit*, *varīco*, to straddle.)

The word was first applied to men who ploughed crooked ridges, and then to those who gave crooked answers (Pliny xviii. 49).

Prevent, *pré'vent*, to obstruct, to hinder (at one time it also meant to go before, to precede); *prevented*, *preven'ted', prevent'-ing, prevent'-ing-ly, prevent'-er, prevent'-able (Rule xxiii.)

Prevention (not *prevension*, Rule xxxiii.), *pré'ven'shūn*.

Preventive (not *preventative*), *pré'ven'tive*; prevent'ive-ly.

Lat. *preventio*, *praevénio* sup. *praevēntum*, *pra vénio*, to go before.

Previous, *pré've.s̆us*, prior [in time]; *previous-ly*, previous-ness.

To move the previous question, an ingenious way of burking a troublesome motion. (Latin *prævius*.)

Take for example: "A" moves that the income-tax be abolished. "B" moves that the civil list be first presented. "A" presses his measure, and "C" divides the House on the previous question (that is, that the civil list be first presented).

Previous or Previously (?). "A quarter's notice required *previous* or *previously* (?) to the removal of a pupil." Previous is correct.

Obs. "previous-to" is one word, meaning *preceding*, and by substi-
tion the difficulty will be solved at once: "A quarter's notice preceding [not *precedingly*] the removal of a pupil is required. The sentence means notice of a person's intention to remove a pupil must be given three months before the removal itself takes place, or three months preceding the removal itself.

"Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm
Rols o'er the muttering earth" (Thomson).

Pre-warn, *pre.worn*, to warn beforehand; prewarned, *-worn'; prewarn'-ing (pre with Anglo-Saxon *wyrd*[an], to warn.)


Prey (verb); preyed, *praid*; prey'-ing, to feed on carion.

Prey, prayed, *praid*; pray'-ing, to use prayer.


Price, value, cost; priced (1 syl.), marked with the price, valued.

High-priced, dear; low-priced, cheap; price-less, invaluable.

Welsh *pris*, rate, value; Latin *prētium* (Greek *pra6*, to sell).

Prick, a wound with a small pointed instrument, a spine, a goad, to pierce with a pin, needle, goad, &c.; pricked (1 syl.), prick'-ing, prick'-er. To prick up the ears, to listen with suddenly roused attention.


Prickle, *prick'.k'l*, a small spine or splinter; prick'li-ness (Rule xL); prick'ly pear, Indian fig. (Old English *pricelle*.)


I pride myself on, I think much of; prid'-ed, prid'-ing.

Proud (adj.), proud'-ly, proud'-ish (-ish added to adj. is diminutive, added to nouns it means "like").

Old English *prāt*, prīt or prj'd, prūitice (adj.), prūltice (adv.)

Priest, *jēm*. priest-ess, *preest*, *preess'.tess*, one who performs sacrifice, a clergyman in full orders, a minister who performs mass; priest'-ly, sacerdotal, arrogant; priestli-ness (Rule xi.), priest-like; priest-craft, the trickery or frauds of priests to gain influence. Priest-hood, the clergy considered collectively (*-hood, office, rank); priest-ridden, in religious bondage.


Prig, a conceited manikin, to pilfer; prigg'-ed (1 syl.), prigg'-ing (Rule i.), prigg'-er. Prigg'ery or prigg'-ism, foppery; prigg'-ish, like a prig (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); prigg'ish-ly, prigg'ish-ness.

"Prig," contraction of *pragmatical*. "Prig" (to steal), Fr. *prendre*.

Prim, precise, finically nice. Prime, first-rate, to charge, (super.) primm'-est, prim'-ness, prim'-ly. (See Primer.)

Latin *primōres*, the gentry, military officers, &c.

The idea is, dressed as precisely as an officer or fine gentleman.

Prima donna (Italian), *prē'.mah dom'.nah*, the best female operatic singer; primo musico, the best male singer.
Primacy, pri'm-1-ma-1y, rank or office of a primate.
Primate, pri'm-mate, an archbishop or bishop of a province; primates (2 syl.), the genus man, ape, monkey, and bat.
The Archbishop of Canterbury has jurisdiction over the province of York as well as over the rest of England. The Archbishop of York has jurisdiction over his own province only.
Primate-ship (-ship, office, jurisdiction, rank of).
Primatial, pri'may'-shul, adj. of primate.
Primal, pri'm-ul, original, first, the earliest.
Primary, pri'm-a-1ry, first in order, rank, time, &c.
Primarily (R. xi.), pri'm-a-11-ly, in the first place, chiefly.
Primary colours, -kii'.ers, red, yellow, and blue.
Primary planet's, those which revolve round the sun.
(A satellite [sæt-e-lite] revolves round a planet.)
Primary qualities, -kii'11.i'tiz, those inseparable from a body. Primary rocks, the azoic (a.z0'-ik) rocks.
French primat, primatial, primary, primary; Latin primas gen. primatis, a nobleman, primarius (primus, first, chief).
Prime (1 syl.), the first part of the day, first rate, to charge a gun; primed (1 syl.), prim'-ing (R. xix.), prime'-ly, prime'-ness; prime-minister, chief minister of state; prime mover, -mo'wer, a machine which works other machines; prime number, a number indivisible (except by 1).
Primer, pri'm'er, a child's first book, the type used at one time in prayer books and office books called primes.
Old English pr1in, prime, the first hour of the day; Latin primas. To prime a gun, to prime canvas, &c., is to prepare it, to do the first thing required before it can be used.
Prim-., primo- before cons. (Lat. prefix), first, original, early.
(Primo- is a French corruption or debased Latin form for primi-.)
Prim-eval, pri'ma-1.o, of the earliest age or time, original.
Latin primus, primus aevus, the first age.
Primitive, pri'm1-ti.1-tive, pristine, old-fashioned, original; primitive-ly, primitive-ness. (Obs. -mi- not -ma-.)
Latin primitus (from primitus adv.), at the first.
Primo, plu. primos (Ital.), pr'11.mo, plu. pr'11.mo'ze, first;
Primo-buffo (Ital.), first comic actor or singer;
Primo-musicio (Ital.), principal male singer; prima donna, principal female singer in the opera.
Tempo-primo, tem'.po pr'11.mo, in the original time;
Violino-primo, ve.o.lee'.no pr'11.mo, first violin.

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Primo-genial, pri'.mo-djé'ni.äl, primary;
Primogenitor, pri'.mo-djén'̂ -tor (Rule xxxvii.), the root of the original family, the first of the race; primogeniture, pri'.mo-djén'̂ -tchën, the right inherent in an eldest son to inherit; primogeniture-ship.

These words are copied from the French primogéniture, in Latin primigenitus, primigena, &c. (-ship Old Eng., state, right of.)

Prim-ordial, pri.mó-r'å-dål, existing from the first, first in order, original; the first [true leaves of a plant].
Lat. primordialis, primordium (primo ordo, I begin from the first).

Prim'-rose (2 syl.), a spring flower. (Latin primus rōsa.)

Prim'mus, the presiding bishop of the Scotch Church.

Prince (1 syl.), fem. prin-c'ess, prin'.c'ess, the son and daughter of a sovereign, a Continental title of rank. Principality, the territory which gives a prince his title; prince-dom, -dum, the sovereignty or jurisdiction of a prince; prince'-ly, prince'li-ness (Rule xi.), prince's feather, a flower (one of the amaranth species); the prince's feathers, a plume of three feathers (Prince of Wales);

Prince of Wales, eldest son of the British sovereign.

Prince's metal, an imitation of gold (copper and zinc).
Fr. prince, princesse; Lat. princeps, principātus, principālis.

Principal, prin'.si.p'ul, chief. Principle, prin'.si.p'l, motive.

Principal, the head master, the capital of a sum of money placed out at interest; prin'cipal-ly, chiefly.

Principality, prin'.si.p'ul'ti. ty, the territory which gives a prince his title. Principalities, -pul'ti. tūz, potentates.
Lat. principātus, principātās (princeps, a chief).


Principle, prin'.si.p'l, motive. Principal, prin'.si.p'ul, chief.

Principle, the cause or origin, an element, a fundamental truth, an established rule of action, a tenet or doctrine. Latin principium, a maxim or principle (princeps, a chief).

Prīnk, to prank; prīnkéd (1 syl.), prīnk-ing. (Old Eng. prīnk.)

Print, an engraving, an impression from type, to express by type, to stamp a fabric, to publish; print'-ed (R. xxxvi.), print'-ing, print'-er; print'-less, leaving no impression. Letter-press printing, printing by movable types or letters. Stereotype printing, stēr'o.type, mould printing.

A stereotype is a metal plate the exact model of a letter-press.

Out of print, all copies sold. Printing office, printing-paper, printing-press. Print-seller, one who sells engravings; print-shop, a shop where engravings are sold.

Impression, im.prēsh'oun, a copy of type set up.

Contraction of imprint; Lat. impresso sup. -pressum, to engrave, &c.
AND OF SPELLING.

Prior, fem. prior-ess, pri’òr ress, the superior of a convent or nunnery, anterior [in time], previous; prior-ship (-ship, office, dignity); priorate, pri’òr at, office of prior.

Priory, plu. priories (R. xlii.), pri’ò ris, convent or nunnery.

Priority, pri’ò r’ít. ty, precedence in rank, time, or place.

French priéur, priorat. “Prior” (adj.), Latin prior.

Prise (I syl.) Pries (v. pry). Prize, a gift, to value highly.

Prise, to force open with a lever; prised (I syl.); pris-ing (Rule xix.), priz’ing; pris-er, priz’-er.

French priser, to grip, prise, a hold, a grip, a purchase or leverage: as Il n’y a point de prise, there is no purchase or grip. See Prize.

Prism, priz’m, an optical instrument; prismatic, pri’z.má’t.ik; prismatical, pri’z.má’t.ik’al; prismatical-ly, prismatic colours, iridescence produced by analysed light.

Prismoid, pri’z mois’d, a figure like a prism; prismoid’-al.

French prisme; Greek prisma (prís to saw; or cut), prisma-eidos.

Prison, pri’z’n, a jail; pris’on-er, prison-house.

Imprison, to put into prison; imprisoned. (O. E. prisun.)

Pristine, pri’z’tin (not pris’tine), original. (Latin pristinus.)

Prithhee, pri’ch’.ey, “I pray thee,” If you please.

Private, pri’v.a te, not public. Privet, pri’v.e et, an evergreen.

Private, a common soldier, not engaged in business; private-ly, private-ness. Privacy, pri’v.asy, retirement.

Privateer, pri’va.ta.ter’, an armed ship belonging to a private person sailing with licence to attack a foe; privateer’-ing, cruising about in a privateer.

Privation, pri’va.shun, hardship, deprivation.

Privative, pri’va.ativ, not positive, a particle denoting the absence of something; priv’ative-ly.

Latin privátio, privátius, privátus, v. priváre, to take away.


Privilege, pri’v.i ledge, a special benefit; privileged, pri’v.i ledgd.

Introduced in 1137, and appears in the Sax. Chr. as privúligies. Fr. privilège, Lat. privilégium (príva te gen. légis, private law).

Privy, pri’v.y, assigned to private uses, not public, secret, admitted to the joint knowledge of some secret; priv’I-ly.

Privyty, pri’v.i. ty. Privy chamber, a private room in a palace. Privy council, the state council of the British sovereign; privy coun’cillor, one of the privy council.

Privy purse, the gentleman who has charge of the money set apart for the sovereign’s private use, the money itself.

Privy seal, the seal used by the sovereign in subordinate matters. Great seal, the more important national seal.

Lord privy seal, the principal Secretary of State.

Latin privus, particular, peculiar to oneself; French privé.
Prize (1 syl.) Prise, prize, to force open. Prices (v. pry).

Prize, reward of merit, spoil or plunder, to value highly; prized (1 syl.), priz'-ing (Rule xix.), prize - book; prize-fighter, -fite'-er, a public boxer; prize-fighting, prize-man; prize-money, -món'y; prize-ring.

"Prize," Fr. prix v. priser. "Prize," Fr. prise, a purchase or leverage.

Pro and con, plu. pros and cons, [arguments] for and against (Lat.)

Probable, pró'b.a.b'l, likely, credible; probably, in all likelihood.

Probability, plu. probabilities, pró'b.ábil'ítz, likelihood.

Probate, pró'bat', an official copy [of a will] with a certificate of its having been proved. Court of Probate. Probate duty, plu. ...duties, dú'tiz, fees for proving a will.

Probation, pró'ba.tión, time of trial, approval; Probation-ál; probation-áry, serving for test; Probationer, pró'ba.tión-er. Probator, pró'ba.tar. Probationer, one under a test of approval, a student (in Scotland) licensed to preach, but not ordained; Probator, an examiner, one who undertakes to prove a charge. Probatory, pró'ba.tó.ry, serving for trial; probationary, servin  for trial; probationary term, time for taking testimony.

Probe (1 syl.), an instrument for examining a wound, &c., to search or examine with probe; probed (1 syl.), prób'-ing (R. xix.), prób'-er; probe-scissors, -sc'z'.ers.

Probity; pró'b.ít', honesty. (Latin próbítas, próbós, honest.)

Problem, Theorem, pró'b.lém, thé'o.rém.

Problem, a question of doubt to be solved, (in Geom.) something to be constructed. Theorem, something to be proved.

Problematical, pró'b.lém'át'ık; problematical, -lém'át'ikäl; problematical-ly. Theoretic, thé'o.r'é'tık; -ret'ical.

Latin probléma, problématicus; Greek probléma, problématicos.

Pro-. pur-, prod-. before vowels (Lat. and Gk. prefix), for, before.

Pro-boscis, plu. pro-boscises (not proboscis), pro'bos'.sis.éz, the trunk of an elephant or insect; proboscidian, pro'bos.éli.n, an animal with a proboscis.

Latin proboscis, plu. probosces (not proboscis); Greek probób'kis (pro before, boso'k I feed, the feeding instrument before the mouth).

Proceed', to go forward; proceed'ed, proceeding.

Proceedings, transactions, legal action, plans.

Procedure, pró'se'.djuur. (Should be procedure.)

Proceeds, pró'se'edz, amount of money received.

(Of the verbs derived from the Latin cedo (to go), three are spelt -ceed
AND OF SPELLING.

and eight -cede. The three are exceed, proceed, and succeed. The eight are accede and concede, antecede and intercede, precede, recede, retro-cede, and secede. The word supersede is from another root, sede, to sit (to sit over others). They should all be spelt -ced.

"Procedure" is neither one thing nor another.

Latin pro-cedo, to go forwards, procedens, procedentia (see below).

Pro-cess, prō'sēs (not pro'sēs), course of operation, a projecting part of a bone, a protuberance. In process of time, at a future period. In process, begun but not completed.

Pro-cession, pro.sēsh'ān, a cortège; proces'sion-AL, process'ion-AL, processional.

Latin processus, processio, procedo supine processum (see above).

"Procession" introduced in 1164 from the Fr. In the Sax. Chron.

Pro-chronism, prō.krō.nizm, antedating an event.

Meta- or Para- chronism, post-dating an event.

Ana-chronism, a.nā.krō.nizm, misdating an event.

Greek pro- before, meta- after, para- beyond, ana- without, chronos, [right] time or date.

Pro-claim', to announce in public; proclaimed' (2 syl.), proclaim'-ing; proclaim'er, one who proclaims.

Proclamation, prō.klāmən, official declaration.

Latin pro clamāre, to cry forth, i.e., in public; proclāmātio.

Pro-clivity, plu. proclivities, pro.klīv'i.tēz, inclination.

Latin pro elīvus, down hill, proclivitas, propensity.

"Inclination" is in elino, to bend towards.

"Propensity" is pro pendeo, to hang forwards.

Pro-consul [of Rome], governor of a province, one who acts as a consul without being one; procons'ular; proconsulate, pro.con'sulatē, province or office of a proconsul; proconsul-ship (-ship, tenure, office of).

Pro-crustinate, pro.krūs'tā.nate, to defer; procras'tināt-ed (R. xxxvi.), procras'tināt-ing (R. xix.), procras'tināt-ly, procras'tināt-or (R. xxxvii.) Procrastination, -nāt.shūn. Latin procrastinātio, procrastināre (pro oras, for to-morrow).

Pro-create, prō.krē'āt.e, to generate; proc'reāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), proc'reāt-ing (R. xix.), proc'reāt-or (R. xxxvii.) Procreation, prō.krē'ān, procreant, prō.krē.ānt; procreative, prō.krē.ā'tiv; proc'reator-ness.

Latin procreātio, procreātor, pro-creāre, to produce.

Procrustean, pro.krūs'tē.ān (not pro'.krūs.tē.ān), pertaining to Procrustés, a robber of Greece who stretched or mutilated every one he caught to a standard length.

Proctor, prōk'tor (Rule xxxvii.), in the Universities a graduate who acts as street censor over the students out of college (he is attended by two servants called his "bull dogs"); in law a manager of another person's affairs.

A contraction of procreator. (Latin), an attorney, a proctor.
Errors of Speech

Pro-, prod- before vowels (continued).

Pro-cumbent, pro.kūn·bent, prostrate, lying down.
Latin pro-cumbens genitive -cumbentis, pro cumba, to lie all along.

Pro-cure, pro.kūr·e, to obtain; procured (2 syl.), procuring (Rule xix.), pro.kūr·ing; procure'-able, procure'-ment.

Pro-cur·er, fem. pro- cur·er·ess, one who ponders to another’s licentiousness. Procuration, pro.kūr·a·shun·, visitation fees paid to a bishop or archdeacon.

Procurator, pro.kūr·a·tor, a proctor; procurator-ship (-ship, office, rank of); procuratorial, -ku.ri.t̩əl; procuratory, pro.kūr.ə.t̩ry.
Latin pro-cur·are, to take charge for another, procuratio, procurator.

Pro-cyon, pro.s'ı.on (not pro.si·on), a bright star in the constellation Canis Minor.
Greek pro kūn, [the star which rises] before the Dog star (Sirius).

Pro-dig-al, pro.dig·ul,-a spendthrift, lavish; pro.dig·al·ly.

Prodigality, plu. prodigalities (R. xli.), pro.dig·al·i·tiez. Latin pro-dig·a·tus, pro.dig·a·lis (pro[d]-igo[ago], to drive forth).

Pro-digious, pro.dig·us, monstrous, extraordinary; pro.digious·ly; pro.digious·ness, enormous size.

Prodigy, plu. prodigies, pro.dig·jez, a wonder, portent. Latin pro-digium (pro[d]-igo[ago]), a [wonderful] production.

Produce, (noun) pro.dūce, (verb) pro.dūs·e.

Produce, amount, profit, that which is brought forth.

Produce, to bear, generate, bring forth, to lengthen; produced (2 syl.), produce·ing (R. xix.), pro.dūs·ing; produce·er, pro.dūs·er. Produce·ible, pro.dūs·i·bl.

Product, pro.dūk·t, (not pro·duce), result.

Production, pro.dūk·shun, work, fruit, composition.

Productive, pro.dūs·tiv; productive·ly, -ness.
Latin pro·duc·e, to stretch forth; prōduc·tio, prōduc·tilis, prōduc·x, -dcis.

Pro-em, a preface, introduction to a book; proem·ial.
Greek pro·οιμιον, an overture, an exordium (oimos, a road).

Pro-fane (2 syl.), irreverent, impious, to desecrate, to defile; profaned (2 syl.), profan·ing (Rule xix.), profan·er.

Profanation, prōf·an·a·shun·, desecration.

Profane·ly; profane·ness, irreverence of holy things.

Profanity, plu. profanities (Rule xli.), pro.fan·i·tiez. Latin pro·fanum, before the temple, not in it, not admitted into the temple; prōfanatio, profanare.

Pro-fess', to say, to announce; professed, pro.fess·; profess', acknowledged; professed·ly, pro.fess·ed·ly; profess·ing
Profess'-or (Rule xxxvii.), one appointed by authority to teach; profess'-or-ship; professo-rial, pro'-fes.so'-ri.al.

Profession, pro'.fes.si.on, a vocation where learning is the "stock in hand"; profession-al, profession-al-ly.

The learned professions, ler.n'.ed pro'.fes.si.on, divinity, law, medicine, and advanced teaching.

Latin professo, pro'.fes.so.r, to confess publicly.

Proffer, pröf'.fer, to offer, to tender; proffer-ed (2 sy1.), proffer-ing, proffer-er. (Latin pro'-fer, to hold forth.) (The double f in this word is a blunder, arising from a confusion of the word with offer. "Of-fer" is a compound of ob-fer, but "proffer" is not a compound of prob-fer; French proferer.

Profile, pro'.feel, an outline portrait of a side face; profiled, pro'.feed, done in profile. (French profil.)

Silhouette, sti'.oo.č, a black profile. (A man's name.) Fr. profil, a corruption of pourfil, [shown] by a thread or outline.

Profit, pröf'.it, gain. Prophet, pröf'.et, one who predicts.

"Profit," Fr. profit, profiter, profitable; Lat. profectus, proficio. "Prophet," Gk. prophētēs (pro phēmi, to predict); Lat. prophēta.

Profligate, pröf'.li.gate, a dissolute person, dissolute; prof'ligate-ly; prof'ligate-ness, dissipation, profligacy; profligacy, plu. profligacies, pröf'.li.gā.sīz. Lat. profligāre, to cast down [everything] before [one's self-indulgence].

Profound', learned, deep; profound'-ly, profound'-ness. Profundity, pro.ji'in'.di.ty, deep and exact knowledge.

Latin Pro i.e. procul fundo, far from the bottom, profunditas.

Pro-fuse, pro'.fūs, lavish; profuse'-ly; profuse'-ness.

Profusion, pro'.fūs.Ion. (Lat. pro fundo, to pour forth.)


Prognathous, prög.nay'.rhu, having projecting cheek bones or jaws; prognathic, prög.nathi.č, prognathism, prög.nač'.čizm. (Gk. prōgnathos, forward cheeks or jaws.)

Prognosis, prög.nō'sis. Diagnosis, āli'.ag.nō'sis.

Prognosis, knowledge of premonitory symptoms. Diagnosis, discrimination of different symptoms.

Prognostic, prög.nō's.tik, indicative. Prognostics, signs.

Prognosticate, prög.nō's.tik.āt, to forebode, to foretell; prognosticate-ed (R. xxxvi.), prögnosti'kat-ing (R. xix.)

Prognostication, prög.nō's.tik.āsh, prediction.

Prognosticat-or (R. xxxvii.), prög.nō's.tik.ārīor.

Latin prōgnōsis, plu. prōgnōsītā, prōgnōsītāre (Gk. prō gināskō).
Programme, prō'grām, a bill of proceedings (French).

Greek pro gramma, a public notice (pro-grapho). We write telegram, epigram, monogram, diagram, &c.

Progress, (noun) prōg'rēz, (verb) prōg'ričs'.

Pro'gress, advancement, improvement, onward course.

Progress', to advance, to improve; progressed' (2 syl.), progress'-ing. Progression, prōg'rēzh'ēn, onward movement; progression-al, prōg'rēzh'ēnl; progress'-sive, prōg'rēzh'siv; progressive-ly, progressive-ness.

Lat. progressō, progressus, v. progressōri (pro gradus, a step forwards).

Pro-hibit, prō'hīb'it, to forbid; prohib'it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), prohib'it-ing, prohib'it-er; prohib'it-ive, prō'hīb'itīv.

Prohibition, prō'hīb'īsh'ēn; prohibition-ist.

Prohibitory, prō'hīb'ītōr, prōhībītorius, prō-hībēo [habeo], to forbid.

Pro-ject, (noun) prōjēkt, (verb) projek't.

Project, a scheme; project', to cast forwards, to jut over, to contrive, to draw; project'-ed (R. xxxvi.), project'-ing.

Projection, prōdjek'tshēn, a scheme, a part jutting out, a plan, the casting in of the powder which alchemists expected would convert baser metals into gold.

Projectile, prōdjek'til, a missile. Projectiles, that branch of mechanics which treats of missiles or bodies hurled.

Project'-or, one who plans. Projecture, prōdjek'tur, a jutting out beyond the plane of the general surface.

Latin prōjectio, prōjecta, prō-jēcio [jācio], to cast forwards.

Pro-lap'sus, a protrusion of some internal organ through the skin; prolapse, prōlēps', to protrude; prolapsed' (2 syl.); prolaps'-ing. (Lat. pro-labor, lapsus, to slip forwards).

Pro-lāte (2 syl.), lengthened, extended beyond the line of an exact sphere; prolate spheroid, -sfē'roid, elongated at the poles. Oblate spheroid, flattened at the poles.

Latin prolātus (prō fīvo supine -lātum, to carry forwards).

Pro-legomena, prōlēgō'mēn'sah, an introductory dissertation; prolegomenary, prōlēgō'mēn'ēr, introductory.

Greek protēgomonēa, things to be said first (pro lēgo, to say before).

Pro-lepsis, prōlēp'sis (in Composition), forethought, anticipation of objections, putting the whole first and the parts afterwards: as "both eagles flew away, one to the east and the other to the west."

By this figure of speech adjectives are often substituted for adverbs: as I arrived safe. As much as to say, "You are anxious to know if I am 'safe,' I will relieve that fear by assuring you that I arrived 'safe' and sound." I arrived safely would be good grammar, but would be simply a piece of news, without any regard to the supposed anxiety referred to. Greek prō lēp'sis, anticipation.
Proletaire, projetair, one of the lowest grade of society; proletariat, projeetairiitt, the lowest grade; proletarian, projetairiian, mean, vulgar; proletarianism, projeetairiizm. (French proletariat.)
The Roman proletariat were too base even for common soldiers. Gellius says, xvi. 10, "Proletarii dicuntur, quod raro ad militem conscriberentur, sed procreandae proles gratia in urbe inlinquentur."

Pro-liferous, projeetairis (in Bot.), said of buds which become viviparous, and leaves which produce buds.

Prolife, projeetairit, fruitful, productive; prolific-ness.

Prolification, projeetairiititon, growth of a second flower out of the substance of the first.

Fr. prolifère, prolifique (Lat. proles-ficito [facio], to make offspring).

Pro-lix, tediously long, diffuse; prolix-ly, prolix-ness.

Prolixity, projeetairit, (Latin prolixus, prolixitas.)

Pro-locutor, projeetairitktor (not proj loc'tor), the chairman of convention; prolocutor-ship (-ship, office of).

Latin prolocutor, prolocutus, to speak forth, to speak freely.

Prologue, projeetlog, a short copy of verses preceding a drama.

French prologue. This French termination should be abolished, it only misleads. Latin prolegus, Greek prologos, Danish prolog.

Pro-long', to lengthen out; prolonged' (2 syl.), prolong-ing, prolong-er. Prolongate, projeetlog, to extend, to continue; prolonged-ed (Rule xxxvi), prolong-ting.

Prolongation, projeetlogay, growth, continuation.

Latin pro-longare, to lengthen out, to defer, to continue.

Pro-lusion, projeetlon, a prolegomena, an introductory essay, the flourish before a concert, fence before a match.

Latin proludere supine -lusan, the play before [the set to].

Promenade, projeetmen', a fashionable walk for pleasure, to walk for fashion-sake; promenade-ed (Rule xxxvi), promenade-ing.

French promenade, to drive forth, to lead or conduct out.

Promethean, projeethe'an, (not proj thee'an), adj. of Prometeus (prometh-rhucc), invigorating by fire.

Pro-, prod- before vowels (continued).

Prominent, prominent, full, standing out, distinguished; prominent-ly. Prominence, prominenteness; prominencey.

Latin prominentia, pro-nineo, to jut forward, to stand out.

Promiscuous, promiscuous, miscellaneous, indiscriminate; promiscuous-ly, promiscuous-ness.

Latin promiscus (pro misceo, to mix up, to mix together).

Promisc, promisiz, a word pledged, declaration of an intention, expectation or hope, to assure, to engage by word;
promised, prömˈəzəd; promˈis-ing, giving a promise, giving hopes of future excellence; promˈis-ing-ly, promˈis-er.

Promisor, promisee (in Law), prömˈəzər, prömˈis-ee.

Promisor, one who makes a promise; promisee, one to whom a promise is made. Promisory, prömˈə.zər-ri.

Promissory-note, a written promise to pay a stated sum at the time fixed on the note. Breach of promise.

I promise myself. I fully expect; I promised myself, &c.

Lat. prömisor, prömissum, v. pro-mitto, to send [words] before [deeds].

Pro-montory, plu. promontories, prömˈən.tər riz, a headland. Latin prömon-törium (pro mons, a mountain [standing] forwards);

Pro-mote, prö mots, to advance, to favour; promotˈ-ed (R. xxxvi.), promotˈ-ing, promotˈ-er, one who promotes.

Promotion, prömˈən.ˈʃiən; promotive, prömˈən.ˈtiv.

Latin prömotˈəto, pro-mātˈa to move forwards.

Prompt, ready, quick, easy, to suggest; promptˈed (R. xxxvi.), promptˈ-ing, promptˈ-er, prompterˈ-ship (-ship, office.)

Promptˈings, suggestions of conscience or affection; promptˈ-ly, promptˈ-ness. prompttude, promptˈ-tude.

Latin promptˈət, promptˈitudo, v. promptˈo, promptˈu.

Promulgate, prömˈəl.gət (not prömˈu.lˌgət), to publish or spread abroad; promˈulgət-ed (R. xxxvi.), promˈulgət-ing, promˈulgət-or (R. xxxvii.), one who promulgates.

Promulgation, prömˈəl.gə.ˈʃiən; diffusion.

Promulge, prömˈu.lʒə, to propagate; promulgedˈ (2 syl.), promulgˈ-ing (Rule xix.), promulgˈ-er.

Lat. prömulgˈaˌtio, prömulgˈaˌto, prömulgˈaˌtum (mulґo, to publish).

Prone (1 syl.), bending forwards, with the face downwards; proneˈ-ly, proneˈ-ness. (Gk. pro-neud, to stoop forwards.)

Proˈ-noun, one of the parts of speech. Pro-nominal, prö.nəmˈən.ˈəl, adj. of pronoun; pronomˈi-nal-ly.

Latin pro noˈmən, for a noun, proˈnən.ˈnal.ˈiə.

Pro-nounceˈ (2 syl.), to utter, to articulate; pronouncedˈ (2 syl.); pronounˈc-ing, pröounˈc-ˈiŋ; pronounˈc-er; pronounce-able (only -ce and -ge retain -e before able).

 Pronunciation, pröunˈsənˈsə.ˈʃiən (not pröunˈsənˈshə). Latin pröunˈnənsˈiˌaˌto, pröunˈnənsˈiˌaˌtio, pröunˈnənsˈiˌo, to speak openly.

Proof (noun), prove (verb), proveˈ (not prövˈe).

Proof, evidence, demonstration, able to resist, for examination as a proof sheet; proofˈ-less.

Proof copy or impression, one of the early copies of an engraving; proof before lettering, a copy on India paper before the name of the plate has been added to it.
Proof-house, where the strength of guns, &c., is tested.
Proof-sheet, a printed sheet sent to the author for examination; clean proof, a proof sheet fully corrected.
Proof spirit, spirit with 100 parts of alcohol to 103 of water.
Proof text, a text of Scripture in proof of a doctrine.
Proofed (1 syl.); prov.-ing, prov'-ving; prov-ed, prov'-ed; prov-able, prov'-a-b-I; provably; proven, prov'-en.
Old Eng. pr6j[ian], past pr6jode, p. p. pr6jod; Lat. proba, to prove. The verb ought to have double o, to compensate for the lost accent.
Prop, a support, to shore; propped (1 syl.), propp'-ing (R. i.)
Danish prop, a cork, v. proppe; German pfpropf, a graft, pfpropfen.
Propaganda, prop'.a.gan-.dah, a society established in 1622 for diffusing Roman catholicism, a secret political society; propagandism, prop'.a.gan-.dism, proselytism; propagandist. (Ital. propaganda; Lat. propago, to propagate.)
Propagate, prop'.a.gate, to diffuse, to multiply by cultivation; prop'agat-ed (R. xxxvi.) prop'agat-ing, Prop'agat-or (R. xxxvii.); prop'agable (not propagatable).
Propagation, prop'.a.gay'-shuhn; prop'agative, -tiv.
Propagating glass, a glass hand-frame used in gardens.
Latin prop'agatio, prop'agator, prop'agare (pago or pango, to plant; Greek peago or peganw), to increase by planting or by slips.
Propel, pro.pel', to drive forwards; propelled' (2 syl.), propell-ing propeller; screw-propeller, a vessel propelled by a screw.
Propulsion, pro.pul'-shuhn; propulsive, pro.pul'-siv.
Latin propello (pro pello), to drive forwards. It would be far better to restore the double I to the verb "propel." (Rule iv.)
Propense, pro-pense'. Prepense, pre.pense', premeditated.
Propense', prone, disposed; propensity, plu. propensities, prop'-en-si-tiz, bent of mind, bias.
Latin propensitas, propensio (pro-pendeo, to hang forward).
Proper, prop'.er, (comp.) proper-er, (super.) proper-est, proper-ly.
Proper, decorous, correct, as it should be, personal as a proper name, (the name of a person, place, river, &c.)
Property, plu. properties. Propriety, plu. proprieties.
Property, prop'-er-ty, money, lands, or goods possessed by a person, a special or inherent quality.
Properties, prop'-er-tiz, articles needed by actors in a play.
Property-man, one who has charge of the loose "properties" of a theatre. Property tax, a tax on real property.
Propriety, pro.pri'-e.ty, decorum, suitable behaviour.
Proprietor, pro.pri'-e-ter, owner. Proprietary, -pri'-e-tary.
Appropriate, appro.pri'-e.tiz, to take and use as one's own what belongs to another; appro'priat-ed, appro'priat-ing.
Lat. proprius, proprietas; Fr. propre, propriété (both meanings).
Prophet, prōf′.ēt, one who foretells events. Profit, prōf′.īt, gain.

Prophet, fem. prophetess, prōf′.ētess; prophesier, -ēt.err.

Prophecy, plu. prophecies (noun). Prophesy, -sies (verb).

Prophecy, prōf′.ēsi, plu. propē.ēsis, a prediction.

Prophecy, prōf′.ēsi, to foretell; prophesies, prōf′.ēsies; prophesied, prōf′.ēside; prophesy-ing, prōf′.ēsi-ing.

Prophetic, prōf′ēt.īk; prophēti-cal.-ly.

(1) It may be asked why the -cy and -sy of "prophecy" and "prophesy" are long, while the final -y of "estacy, fallacy, phantasy, &c., is short. The reply is this: "prophecy" is the Greek prophētēcia (-tēsia), v. prophētēud, but "estacy" is the Greek or Latin estāsis, "fallacy" the Latin fallācia, and "phantasy" the Greek or Latin phantāsia, &c. In the verbs ending in -fy (as amplify, mystify, qualify, rectify, &c.), the -fy represents the Latin verb facio (fac'), and becomes more important being the representative of an entire word.

(2) The following are examples of the -s of nouns changed to -s in verbs: Advice, advise; choice, choose; device, devise; licence, license; promote, practise; prophecy, prophesy.

Greek prophētēds, prophētikōs, prophētēcia (pro phēmi, to fore-tell).

Propylactic, prōf′.ēlāk′.tik, preventive, a medicine to defend from disease; prophylactical, prōf′.ēlāk′.tik. -ly.

Propinquity, plu. propinquities, pro.p′.ink-tĭs, vicinity, nearness of blood, neighbourhood, or time. (Lat. prōpinquītas.)

Propitiate, pro.pish′.tāt.ate, to reconcile, to make atonement; propitiated, propish′.tāt.ed (R. xxxvi.); propitiate-ing, propish′.tāt.ing (R. xix.); propitiat-or, pro.pish′.tā.tor (R. xxxvii.); propitiable, pro.pish′.tā.ble.

Propitiation, pro.pish′.tā′.šān. Propitiation-ory, pro.pish′.tā′.try; propitiatori-ly (Rule xi.).

Propitious, pro.pish′.ōs; propitious-ly, propitious-ness.

Latin propitiābilis, propitiātio, propitiātor, propitiātorius, v. propitāre (prop, near, i.e., favourable). So the prophet says: "Call upon the Lord while He is near," i.e., favourable.

Propolis, pro′.pol.ēs, a cement used by bees for closing up the chinks of their hive. Farina or pollen is bee-bread.

Greek pro-polēs, before the city, applied by Pliny to the gum-resin of bees, used chiefly on the exposed parts of a hive.

Proportion, pro.por′.shün, ratio, symmetry, the Rule of Three, to adjust, to divide into portions; proportioned, pro.por′.shun-d; proportion-ing, proportion-er.

Proportion-able, pro.por′.shün.ā.ble′; proportion-able-ness, proportionably. Proportion-il, proportion-ally.

Proportionals, pro.por′.shün.ālz, the terms of a ratio.

Proportion-ality, pro.por′.shün.āl′.tē.
Proportionate, *pro.por'shō.na.tē*; in proportion, to divide according to a just ratio; proportionāt-ed (R. xxxvi.); proportionāt-ing (R. xix.); proportionate-ly, proportionate-ness. Proportion-less, out of proportion.

In proportion, to the degree that, according as.

Direct proportion, 1st term : 2nd :: 3rd term : 4th.

Inverse proportion, 1st term : 2nd :: 4th term : 3rd.

Continued ,, 1st term : 2nd :: 2nd : 3rd :: 3rd : 4th, &c.

Mean proportion, the middle term of any three in a series (say 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, &c.): 4 is the mean of 2 and 8; 8 is the mean of 4 and 16; 16 of 8 and 32.

Fr. proportion, *v. proportionner, proportionnel(!!!), proportionnalité*; Lat. *propōrtio gen. ōnis (pro portio, according to the just portion).*


Propose, to nominate, to offer oneself in marriage

Propound, to offer for consideration, to set a puzzle.

Purpose, to design, to intend.

Proposed’ (2 syl.); propos-ing (Rule xix.), *pro.pū.zǐŋ*; propos-er, *pro.pū.zer*; propos-al, *pro.pū.zūl*, offer.

Proposition, *prop’pō.zish’un*; proposition-al.

Propound’, to set a puzzle, to offer for consideration; propound-ed (R. xxxvi.), propound-ing, propound-er.

**Errors of Speech—**

I propose to take a ride at noon [purpose].

He proposed in his heart to build a house to the Lord [purposed].

There will she hide to listen our propose [purpose]. Much Ado ill. 1.

Man proposes, but God disposes [purposes].

Fr. proposeur, proposition; Lat. *propositio, pro-pōnō*, to place before one.

Pro-prētor, *pro.prēc’tor*, a Roman prētor sent at the expiration of two years of office to administer a province; he was no longer prētor, but only a pro-prētor or quasi-prētor.


Proprietary, belonging to a proprietor, an owner.

Propriety, plu. proprieties [pro.prī’.č.tīz], decorum.

Latin *propriátorius, proprietas*; French propriétaire, propriété.

Proproctor, *pro.prōk’.tōr*, an assistant proctor. (See Proprietor.)


(If the Latin supine is -sum, we add -sion not -tion to our noun.)

Latin *pro-plūto supra pro-plūsum*, to drive forwards.

Prorogue, *pro.roy’, to adjourn parliament from the end of one session to the beginning of the next.
To dissolve [parliament] is to break it up so that the electors may return new members if they choose.

Prorogued, *pro.rog'd*; Prorogu-ing, *pro.ro.'ging* (g hard), (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing); prorogu-er, *pro.ro.'g'r*.

**Prorogation**, *pro.'ro.gay''shun*, adjournment [of parliament].

The spelling of this awkward word is not French. The *u* is set after the *g* to prevent its being softened by the following *e*. This arises from the want of some means of distinguishing long and short vowels.

Fr. *proroger*, *prorogation*; Lat. *prorogare*, *prorogatio* (*pro rogare*).

**Pro-scenium**, *plu. -scenia, pro.se'e.ni.üm, plu. -se'.ni.ah*, that part of a stage between the orchestra and the drop-scene, the drop-scene and its furniture.* (The whole stage.)

Latin *pro-scenium*; Greek *pro-ské'ntos* (*pro skéné*, before the stage).

**Proscribe**, *pro.'skriibe'*. Prescribe, *pre.'skriibe'*. Proscribe, to outlaw, to doom to death, to interdict. 

Prescribe, to order as a remedy, to lay down rules, to order.

Proscribe', *pro.'skrib'-ing, pro.'scrib'-er*.

Prose, *proze*, composition not in verse, to talk in a tedious manner; prosed (1 syl.); pros-ing, *pro.'zing*; pros'ing-ly; pros'er, *pro.'zer*; prosaic, *pro.'zay'.th*; prosaic-al, *pro.'zay'.t.ik*; prosaic-al-ly; prosaiist, *pro.'zay'.ist*.

Prose-y, *pro.'zy*; prose'-ness (Rule xi.), prose'-ly.

"Prose," Latin *prosa* (from *prores*, straight on, direct). 

"Verse," Latin *verto supine versum*, to turn.

Prosecute, *pro.'se.kute*. Persecute, *per.'se.kute*.

Prosecute, to carry on a legal accusation against a person. Persecute, to vex, to trouble, to harass persistently.

Prosecute, pros'ecu't-ed (R. xxxvi.), pros'ecu't'-ing (R. xix.)

Prosecutor, fem. prosecute-tress, *pro.'se.kü'tor, pros.'se.kü.trés*.

Prosecution, *pro.'se.kül.üm*, a criminal suit;

Persecution, *per.'se.šül.üm*, persistent annoyance.

Latin *prosecu'tor*, v. *pro.'sequor, pros.'e.kü'tus, to follow forth*

"Persecute," Latin *per-seqüor*, *pere.'kü'tus*, to follow throughout.

Proselyte, *pro.'se.lite*, a convert, to convert'; pros'elit-ed (R. xxxvi.), pros'elit'-ing (R. xix.) Proselyt-ise (R. xxxi.), *pro.'se.šül.iz*, to make converts; proselytised, -ē.šül.ized; proselytis-ing, *pro.'se.šül.iz.ing*; proselytism, *šül.iz.m*.

In Greek the -ē is long and the -y-[u] short, *prosēlítēs*, *prosēlítēuo*.

Lat. *prosēkūtos* (Gk. *pros orehómat*), to come to, a new convert.

Prosody, *plu. prosodies, pro.'zō.'diz*, that part of grammar which treats of versification; prosodial, *pro.'zō.'dial*; pros'dian; prosodical, *pro.'zō.'dik*; prosodical-ly. Prosodist.

Lat. *prosēdia*; Gk. *prosōdia* (pros oad, an ode sung to [a tune]).

Prosopopoeia (Latin), *pros.'ō.po.ge'e''yah*, personification.

Greek *prosōpén*, a mask, *pros ops*, [put] before the face.
Prospect, prōs'pekt, a distant view, a landscape, expectation; pros'pecting, searching for metal before a shaft is sunk.
Prospective, prōs'pekt'īv, future, looking forwards.
Retrospective, rēt'rospekt'īv, looking back.
Prospective-ly, prospective-ness. Prospection, -shēn.
Prospectus, plu., prospectus-es, a programme, statement of a plan of operation with the terms of membership.
Lat. prospectus, v. pro-spēcio sup. -spectum, to behold in front [of one].
Prosper, prōs'per, to thrive; prospered, -perd; pros'per-ing.
Prosperous, prōs'per-rūs; pros'perous-ly, pros'perous-ness.
Prosperity, -per'tīt.y. (Lat. prosper, pros'perus, pros'perītas.)
Prospecting, prōs'pekt'-ing, searching for metal before a shaft is sunk.
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Protestation, prōt'ēs.tay'·shun, declaration of dissent.
Protestant, prōt'ēs.tant, one of the reformed Christian sect; protestantism; prōt'ēs.tan.tizm (in 1529 Luther and his followers protested against the decree of Charles V., and appealed from the Diet of Spires to a general council).
Latin prōtestans genitive prōtestantis, prōtestātio, v. prōtestāri.
Pro-, prot-., proto- before consonants (Gk. pref.), before, first.
Pro-thalamium, -tha.lām'·i.um, the bridal song preceding a marriage ceremony. Epi-thalamium, ēpi'·tha.lām'·i.um, the bridal song concluding a marriage ceremony.
Greek pro before, epi after, thalāmion the bridal ceremony.
Pro-tho-notary, plu. -notaries, pro'·thō.no'.tā.riš, a chief notary: In the U.S. a registrar or clerk of certain courts. This debased Latin hybrid ought to be reformed. The medieval form, protonotarius, is somewhat better.
Greek proto- [protos], Latin notarius, first or chief notary.
Pro-thorax, pro'·thō'.rak, the first segment of the thorax of insects. Meta-thorax, the last or third segment.
Meso-thorax, the segment between these two.
Greek pro- before, meta- after, měso- between, thorax the thorax.
Proto-col, pro'·to.kōl, a rough draft of a treaty or dispatch.
Greek proto- [protos]kollos, glue or gluten. "À Byzance on nommait protocollum [premier registre] le registre destiné à contenir les actes publiques. On l'appelait ainsi, parce qu'il fît avec un papier particulier, dans la fabrication duquel entrait une espèce de gomme faite avec le gluten ou collum." Dictionnaire des arts, &c.
Proto-martyr, pro'·to.mar'·ter, the first martyr (Stephen).
Greek proto- [protos]martir, the first witness [of the faith].
Proto-papas, pro'·to.pap'·as, the Russian imperial confessor. A Russian clergyman of the first rank.
Greek proto- [protos]papás, the first father [confessor].
Proto-chloride, pro'·to.klo'.ride, a compound containing only one equivalent of chlorine to one of the base; as protochloride of tin. (Greek proto- with chloride.)
Proto-ornis, pro'·to.or'nīs, a fossil bird resembling a lark.
Greek proto- [protos]ornis, the first [known specimen of] a bird.
Proto-oxide, pro'·to.ōks'·ide, a compound containing only one equivalent of oxygen to one of the base.
Greek proto- [protos] with oxide (which see).
Proto-phyte, pro'·to.fīte, a microscopic fossil, apparently belonging to the vegetable kingdom. (Gk. phuton, a plant.)
Proto-plasm, pro'·to.plāz'm, the material of which living bodies are formed; that which forms cell-nucleus; proto-plasmic, pro'·to.plās'mik, adj. of protoplasm.
Proto-plast, the first mould or form; the copy, the original; proto-plastic, pro'·to.plās'tik, first formed.
Greek proto- [protos]plasma, the first mould or form.
Proto-saurus, plu. protosauri, -saur.ri, or proto-
saurian, pro.to.saur'.ri.an (noun. and adj.)... the fossil
"monitor"... (At one time the earliest
known specimen of fossil reptiles.)
Greek próto-[protós]sauros, the first [known specimen] of a lizard.
Proto-sulphate, -sul.let, a compound of sulphuric acid with
an oxide. Proto-sulphuret, -sul.let, a compound con-
taining only one equivalent of sulphur to one of the base
as protosulphuret of mercury.
Proto-type, pro.to.type, the original from which others are
cloned, a primary form. (Greek prótos, type, a type.)
Proto-zoa, pro.to.zo'.ah, the first or lowest division of the
animal kingdom occupying a sort of neutral ground be-
tween vegetables and animals; proto-zoa, pro.to.zo'.an;
proto-zoic, -zoic, (Gk. prótos žon, first living animal.)
Protract, pro.trák't, to spin out, to prolong; protract-ed,
protracted-ly; protract-ing. Protractive, pro.trák't.ive.
Protraction, pro.trák's Min, prolongation, delay, planning
out on paper the dimensions of a plot of land.
Protract'er. Protract'er.;
Protract'er, one who protracts or lengthens out.
Protractor, a mathematical instrument for measuring
angles, a muscle to draw a part forwards; retractor, a
muscle to draw the part backwards.
Latin pro-traho supine -tractum, to draw forwards; retro-, back.
Protrude, pro.trá'de, to thrust forwards, to thrust out; prostrad'-ed
(R. xxxvi.); prostrad'-ing (R. xix.); prostradile, -trá'sil.
Protrusion, pro.trú'shun (R. xxxiii.); protrusive, -trú'sive.
Latin pro-trádo supine -trásum, to thrust forwards, to thrust out.
Protruberant, pro.trú'ber.ant, prominent, swelling out; pro-
truberant-ly. Protrubrance, pro.trú'ber.ance.
Protrubrate, pro.trú'ber.até, to swell or bulge out; proto-
trubrate-ed (Rule xxxvi.); protrubrate-ing (Rule xix.)
Protruberation, pro.trú'ber.at'un. (Latin pro-tubércere.)
Latin tüber gén. túbēris, a hunch, a hump, a knob, a knot of wood.
Proud (1 syl.), haughty; proud'-ly; proud'-ish (-ish. dim.)
Pride, haughtiness, delight accompanied with satisfaction.
Old Eng. prát or prýt, pride, prát, proud, v. prátian, prática.
Prove, proov, to demonstrate. Proof, demonstration.
Proved, proovd; prov-ing, proov'.ing; prov-én, proov'n;
prov'er, proov'er; prov-able, prov'able. provably.
Old English prófian, past prófod, past part. prófod.
The termination -ov is very irregular. It has three distinct sounds:
(1) = óv: close, cozie, drove, grove, hoe, rove, stone, strove, thróve, wove.
(2) = úv: done, grove, love, shove.
(3) = ov: move, prove, and their compounds.
Errors of Speech


Provence, *prōˈvəns/əl*, from Provence in France.

Province, *prōvˈəns/, a district, a jurisdiction.

Provençal, *prōvənˈsahl/əl, adj. of Provence in France.

Provincial, *prōvˈənʃəl, adv. of province.

Both these words come from the Latin *province*, a province.

Provender, *prōvˈəndər/, dry food for beasts.

French *provende*; Latin *provincia*, "Provincia," the salt, wood, and other necessaries provided for a magistrate on his coming into residence in any country of the Roman empire. *Hor. Sat.* 1. 5, 40.


Proverb, *prōvˈər*bər/, a pithy, popular, practical saying the result of observation: as a bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom. *A pin a day is a groat a year."

Maxim, a rule of science, government, or manners in the form of a precept: as everything is worth just what it will fetch. *A good master makes a good servant."

Saw, the pithy saying of some individual inculcating a maxim, as Solon's saw: *Know thyself."

Adage, *advəj/, a pithy sentence expressing a rule of action: as *Make hay while the sun shines. Strike while the iron is hot. Never look a gift horse in the mouth."

Axiom, a self-evident truth: as the whole is greater than a part. *Two straight lines will not enclose a space."

Proverbia, *prōvərˈbiəl/əl, proverbia-ly, proverbia-ism, a proverbial phrase; proverbia-ist. (Lat. *proverbiwm.*)

Provide, *proˌvid/ə, to supply, to get ready for future use; pro-


Provident, *prōvˈədent/, careful to provide for future wants, economical, prudent; proˌvidˈent-ly, with wise precaution.

Providential, *prōvˈəˈdənʃəl/, through God's care or forethought; proˌvidˈenʃəl-ly. *Providence, proˌvəˈdəns, God, God's superintending care, timely precaution.

To provide for, to lay up supplies beforehand.

To provide against, to take precautions to prevent.

Provision, *proˌvɪshˈən. Proviso, proˌvəˈso. (Which see.)

Latin *providentia, providens gen. -dentis, proˌvide, to fore-see.

Province, *prōvˈəns/, a district, the range of a jurisdiction: as the province of an archbishop, special function or duty; provinˈci-al, adj. of province; provinˈci-al-ly; provinˈci-al-ism, dialectic words or tones; provinˈci-al-ist. (See Provence.)

Latin *province, provincialis (proˈvəns, to conquer previously).
Provision, *pro.vish’an*, food, supply, terms, things provided, to victual, to lay in stores; provisioned, *pro.vish’.und*; provision-ing; provision-’il, for the nonce; provisional-ly.

Provisional registration, a preliminary registration of a new company till it has been fully organised.

Provision-dealer, one who sells articles of food by retail;

Provision-merchant, a wholesale provision-dealer.

Latin *provisio*, foresight; French *provision*. *(See* Provided.)


Latin *provis* (abl. case of *provisus*), it being provided, *provisor*.

Provoke, *pro.vöke’, to irritate; provöked’* (2 syl.), provök’-ing, provök’-ing-ly, provök’-er. Provocation, -kad’shin.


Latin *prox-vidio*, *provédator*, *prox-védare*, to call forth, to challenge.

Provost, *prox’öst* (in Scot.), the mayor of a city, the principal of certain colleges, the governing officer of some universities.

Provost-marshall, *plu. provost-marshals*, an officer whose duty it is to take charge of prisoners-of-war and prosecute crimes against naval or military discipline; provost-ship.

Old Eng. *provost*; Fr. *prévost* now *prévôt*; Lat. *prox positus*, placed before. *(“ship,” Old English -scap, office, rank of.)*

Prow. Brow, the ridge over the eye. *Pro*, for, in favour of.

Prow (to rhyme with *nöw*, not with *göw*), the fore-part of a ship. Poop, the stern or the hind part of a ship.

Fr. *proue*; Lat. *pröra*; Gk. *pröra*, a prow; Lat. *puppis*, a poop.

Prowess, *pröw’öss* (“*pröw*” to rhyme with *nöw*), valour.


Prowl (to rhyme with *höwl*, *göwl*, not with *höwl*, a basin), to roam for prey (followed by *about*); prowled (1 syl.), prowl’-ing, prowl’-ing-ly, prowl’-er. *(Fr. *proiz-aller*.)


Proximate cause, the immediate cause, the cause immediately preceding an effect. Ultimate cause, the first cause, the primal mover of the cause. *(See Proximo.)

Latin *proximus* (super. of *prope*, near), *proximitas*, *proximatus*.

Proximo. Ultimo. Instant. *(See above, Proximo.)*

Proximo, *prox’ë.mo*, the next month (contracted to *prox.*)

Latin *proximo* [mense], in the next or following month.
Ultimo, àl'tà.me, the last month (contracted to ult.)
Latin ultimo (mensae), in the last or preceding month.
Instant, in'stant, the present month (contracted to inst.)
Latin instante (mensae), in the instant or present month.
Proxy, pru. proxies, prö.ziz, a deputy, a written or deputed vote. (Latin procurator, pro cura.)
Prude (1 syl.), a woman of affected coyness and squeamishness.
Prudery, pru. pruderies, prö'dè.riz, the manners of a prude.
Prud'ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), pru'dish-ly, -ness. (Welsh prudd, Fr. prude.)
Prudent, pru'dent, discreet; prüdent-ly. Prudence, pru.'dence.
Prudential, prö'den'shál; pruden'tial-ly. Prudentials, maxims of practical wisdom. (Lat. prudens, prudenter.)
Prud'homme, prö.'doon; or A Mon. prud'homme (French), a man of good moral intentions but without either genius or originality. One who affects a love of virtue.
Pruinose, prö.'nûs, that hoar-frost appearance seen on some leaves, the very minute "feathers" (fine as dust) on some insects; prunous, prö.'nuus, adj. of pruinose.
Latin pruina, hoarfrost, pruinosus, full of hoarfrost.
Prune (1 syl.), a dried plum; to trim trees, to cut away what is superfluous; pruned (1 syl.), prün'-ing (R. xix.), prün'-er, pruning-hook; pruning-knife; -nife; pruning-shears.
"Prune" (a plum), Fr. prune; Lat. prunum; Gk. proune, a plum-tree.
"Prune" (to trim), Scotch green, prynne; Chaucer's pryne.
Prunella, prün.'élè.ah. Salt prunella. - Prunello.
Prunella, a genus of astringent plants used medicinally for sore throats. (Corruption of French brunelle.)
German brunelté, self-heal; brüme, quinsy, croup, sore-throat.
Salt-prunella, a mixture of refined nitre and soda for sore throats. (Fr. sel de brunelle, Germ. prunell-en-salz.)
Prunello, a species of plum. (Fr. prunelle, a little plum.)
Prunello, a cloth employed for clerical gowns and ladies' shoes. (A corruption of Brignoles, in France.)
Prurient, pru'r.i.e.nt, an itching desire; a perverted taste or inclination; prurient-ly. Prurience, -rience; pru'riency.
Prurigo, pru'rí.go, the itch; pruriginous, pröрид'j.nûs.
Latin prurium gen. prurientis, prörio, to itch, to itch with desire.
Prussian, prösh'ah (not prö'shun), a native of Prussia, prösh'ah.
Prussian-blue, a deep rich blue. Prussiate, prüs'si.atè, a cyanide (5 syl.) Prus'sic acid, hydro-cyanic acid; the acid of the prussiate of potass; the bitter kernels of fruit, &c,
AND OF SPELLING.

Pry, to inspect inquisitively, to try to discover (followed by into).

Pries (3 sing.): Prise, prize, to force open. Prize, a reward.

Pried, pride (past tense of pry). Pride, hauteur, arrogance.

Prying, prying-ly, pri'-er (with i, Rule xii).

(The "y" of cry, dry, sky, and sly (before -er) is unsettled. In some cases both forms are used: as crier, a bellman, crier, one who weeps; drier, one who dries, drier, more dry, &c.)

Welsh pry, anxiety, inquisitiveness, v. prwyd and pryderu.

Pryan, pr'i.an, ore mixed with clay, &c. (Cornish pry/i, clay.)

Ps: is the Greek double letter ψ pronounced s.

Psalm, sahm (or sân with "a" as in father), a sacred song.

The Psalms, one of the books of the Old Testament.

Psalm'-ist, a writer of psalms. The psalmist, king David.

Psalm-ody, sahm'-.dy, the art and practice of psalm-singing.

Psalmody, sál.moldy, sa/llmonology, a variety, inquisitiveness, pryderu.

Pryan, pri'.aiz, ore mixed with clay, &c. (Cornish pry/i, clay.)

Psalmography, sál.mog'.raxy, psalm composition;

Psalmographer, sál.mog'.rifer, a compiler of psalms;

Psalmographer, sál.mog'.riffer, a virtuoso in psalm literature.

Psalter, sál'ter. Salter, sál'ter, more salt, one who salts...

Psalter, the "book of psalms" bound up separately, 150 devout "aspirations" for Roman Catholic use.

Psaltery, plu. psalteries, sál'teriz, a kind of harp.

Old English psalm, psalters or psalter; Greek psalmos, psalmódia, psalmódia, psalteryia; Latin psalmae, psalmódia, psalmographia, psalmographium, psaltemum.

Psammite, sámm'ite. Samite, săm'.ite, a rich silk (Old Fr.)

Psammite, fine-grained sandstone not gritty; psammitic, sámm'it.i.ik. (Greek psammítes, sandy; psammós, sand.)

Pseud-, su/de-, pseudo-, su'.do- (Gk. prefix), false (pseudés, -cos).

Pseud-asthesia, sú'.dè.sa.te.rsé'.sháah, morbid sensibility.

Greek pseud-(pseudés)ajasthésis, perception by the senses.

Pseud-epigraphy, sú'.dè.ep'grá'.fí, ascription of works to false or wrong names; pseud-epig'raphist, &c.

Greek pseud-epi-graphhé, false (ascription) of a writing.

Pseudo-apostle, sú'.do-a.pos'te.lú, a fictitious apostle.

Greek pseud-(pseudés)apostólos, a false apostle.

Pseudo-blepsis, sú'.do-bléps'esís, depraved sight, as when Macbeth saw the dagger, or when to Don Quixote's eye mill-sails looked like giants. (Gk. pseudo-, blepsis, vision.)

Pseudo-bulb, an enlarged aerial stem resembling a tuber.

Greek pseud-(pseudés)bélbos, a false bulb.
Pseudo-graph, su'.do.græf, a piece of false writing, as the decretes of Mentz, falsely ascribed to Isidore of Seville; pseudography, su.'dōg'.rå.fy. (Gk. pseudo-, graphé, writing.)
Pseudo-ology, su.'dōl'.ogy, falsehood of speech, as Sinon's tale to the Trojans (Aēn. ii. 61, &c.); pseudol'ogist.
Greek pseudo-[pseudós]logos, false words or discourse.
Pseudo-martyr, su.'dō-mar'.ter, a false martyr, as the 11,000 virgin martyrs of Cologne; pseudo-martol'ogy.
Greek pseudo-[pseudés]martēr, a false martyr.
Pseudo-morphous, su.'dō-mor'.fus, having a false form: as those crystal-like substances which have received their forms from some external circumstance and not from crystallisation. (Greek pseudo-morphé, false shape.)
Pseudo-nym, su.'dō-nūm, a false name, as when Swift signed his famous letters "M. D. Drapier"; pseudonymous, su.'dōn'.i.mēs, adj. of pseudonym.
Greek pseudónymos (pseudo- onáma, the double o coalesced into a long ō), false name. "Onuma," a dialectic form of onáma.
Pseudo-philo sopher, su.'dō-fi.loś'.fer, a false philosopher, as Periander of Corinth termed a sage by court flattery;
Pseudo-philosophy, -fi.lo.so'.fy, "philosophy falsely so called," Col. ii. 8. (Greek pseudo-philós'ophia, &c.)
Pseudo-prophet, su.'dō-prōf'et, a false prophet, as the prophets who lied to King Ahab (1 Kings xxii.); pseudo-prophecy, plu. prophecies, su.'dō-prōf'.ē.siz.
Greek pseudo-[pseudés]prophétes, prophétea.
Pseudo-scope, su.'dō-skópe, an optical instrument which makes convex surfaces appear concave, and vice versa.
Greek pseudo-[pseudés]skopeo, I view things falsely.
Ps.haw! shaw, an exclamation expressive of contempt.
Psyche, su.'khy, soul, breath, spirit; psychical, su.'kī.kāl, pertaining to the soul, spirit, mind. (Greek psucho.)
Psycho-, su.'ko- (Greek prefix), soul, spirit.
Gk. psuchē, breath, soul, and psuchos, chillness (psuchó, to breathe).
Psycho-logy, su.'kōl'.ogy, the doctrine of man's spiritual nature, the science of mental phenomena, metaphysics.
Psychologist, su.'kōl'.o.jist; psychologic, su.'ko.loyd'.ik; psychological, su.'ko.loyd'.i.kāl; psychological-ly.
Greek psuchó-[psuchész]logy, treatise on soul or spirit.
Psycho-machy, su.'kōm'.a.khy, the conflict between soul and body, conscience and desire. What St. Paul calls "the law in his members warring against the law of his mind," Rom. vii. 23. (Gk. psuchó-[psuchész]maché, the soul fight.)
Psycho-mancy, su.'kō.mān'.sy, divination by consulting the spirits of the dead. (Witch of Endor, 1 Sam. xxviii. 7, &c.)
Greek psuchó-[psuchész]manteia, spirit divination.
Psychro-meter, si.krō'm.ē.ter, an instrument for testing the amount of vapour present in the atmosphere.
Greek ψυχρόμετρον metron, a meter of the cold or chill.

Ptarmigan, tar'mi.ɡān, a bird of the grouse kind.
Gaelic tarmachan. The initial p should be dropped.

Ptero-, tēr'ro-, pter-, ter- before vowels (Gk. pref.), a wing (ptērōn.)

Pter-o-ichthys, tēr'ō.i.θ'ē.s, a genus of fossil fishes with wing-like appendages (in the Old Red Sandstone).
Greek πτερόηχθις, a wing [furnished] fish.

Ptero-dactyle, tēr'ro.dāk'til, a genus of fossil reptiles capable of flying. A compound of bat, bird, and crocodile. (In the oolite.) Pterodactylous, tēr'ro.dāk'til.ūs.
Greek πτεροδακτυλός, a wing-finger (like a bat).

Ptero-poda, tēr'rō.pō.dā, a class of mollusces with fins or lateral appendages like wings; pteropod, ter'ro.pōd, one of the pteropoda; pteropodous, tēr'rō.pō.dūs, adj.
Greek πτεροπόδος, wing-foot.

Ptero-sauria, tēr'ro.sāw'ri.ah, a genus of extinct reptiles which could fly; ptero-saurus, tēr'rō.sāw'rus or ptero-saur, tēr'ro.sōr, one of the pterosauria; ptero-saurian, tēr'rō.sāw'ri.ōn, adj. or noun.
Greek πτεροσαύρες, a winged lizard or reptile.

Ptery-, ter'rī-, pteryg- before vowels (Gk. prefix), a wing (ptērux, pterugōs). Pter-, ter-, ptero-, tēr ro-, a wing. (See above.)
It is a pity that one of these two prefixes (ptero- and ptery-) has not been adopted exclusively, although there are the two Greek words pteron and pterux in defence of the two.

Ptery-goid, tēr'rī.gōid, applied to the wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.
Greek πτερυγος, wing-like.

Pteryg-otus, ter'rī.gō'tūs, a gigantic fossil crustacean.
Greek πτερυγοτόος, genitive ὅτος, a wing-car.

Ptisan, tīz'.ān, barley-water and similar drinks. (Gk. πτισανέ.)

Ptolemaic, tōl'ē.māik'.īk, adj. of Ptolemy. The Ptolemaic system supposed the earth to be the fixed centre of the universe round which all other heavenly bodies revolve.

Puberty, pū'ber.ty, fourteen years old (boys), twelve years (girls); pubescent, pū.bē's.ēnt, belonging to puberty; pubes'cence.
Latin pūbertas, pūbescentis gen. pūbescentis (pūber, of mature age).

Public, pū'b.ūk, not private; public-ly. A public, a public-house.

Publicity, pū'b.ūs'ī.ty. Publicist, pū'b.ūs.īst, one skilled in the laws of nations. Public-spirited, -spiritedness.

Publish, to make public, to issue a book; published (2 syl.), publish-ing; publish-er, one who publishes books (that is, prints, advertises, and sells them).

Publican, one who keeps a public-house. (In Script.), a farmer of the public taxes in the Roman employ.

Latin *publicus*, *publicitatis*, *publicus*, *publicum*, *publicum*.


Puceron, the vine-fretter or plant-louse. (Fr. *puceron*, *puce*, a flea.)

Pück, a mischievous elf. (Welsh *pwea* or *pweir*, a hobgoblin.)

Puckle, to gather into small folds, to wrinkle, to rumple; puckered (2 syl.), puckering. (Fr. *pocher*, a pucker.)

Pudding (pūd- to rhyme with good), a food made up with eggs and milk. Pie, food covered with a crust made without eggs or milk and baked. Pudding-faced, fat-faced.

Pudding-sleeve, a full sleeve like that of a Geneva preaching gown. Pudding-stone, a conglomerate.

Pudding time, dinner time. (Welsh *poten*.)

Puddle, *pūd'fl* (not *pood'dal*). Poodle, *poo'dal*, a shaggy dog.

Puddle, a small pool of standing and muddy water; to foul water, to make impervious to water, to stir liquid cast-iron in order to convert it into wrought-iron.


Puerile, *pu'eril*, childish; - pueril-Iy, childishly.


Latin *puerilitas*, *puerilitas* (puer, a child, a boy).


Latin *puerpera*, a woman that lies in child-bed.

Puff (puf.), a slight blast of wind, exaggerated praise, a dabber for powdering the skin or hair, to praise overmuch, to swell out. Puff-ball, a fungus. Puff paste. Puffed, *pūf*.

Puff-ing (part. of puff). Puffin, a water fowl.

Puff'er; puff'y, puff'iness (R. xi.), puff'ly, puffing-ly.

Welsh *puff*, v. *puffio*; German *puffen*, to pop or bang.

"Puffin," so called from the puffing noise it makes when caught.

Pūg, a lap-dog, a dwarf bul-l-dog, a tame monkey; pugg'-y (R. i.)

Pug-nose, a flat monkey-nose; pug-face, having a face like a monkey's; pug-dog. (Old English *piga*, a child.)

Pugh!, *poo*, an exclamation of disdain or incredulity.

Pugilism, *pu'gil.ism*, the art or practice of sparring; pu'gilist; pugilistic, *pu'gil.istik'.tik* (Latin *pūgil*, a boxer.)

Pugnacious, *pu'g.na.shis*, quarrelsome; pugna'cious-ly.

Pugnacity, *pu'g.nas'i.tē*, (Lat. *pugnācitās*, *pugna*-, -āctūs.)

Puissant, pu'is sant, powerful, mighty; puissant-ly, puiss ance.

French puissant, puiss ance; Latin posse, to be able.

Puke (1 syl.), to spew as an infant; puked (1 syl.), pük'-ing.
Latin spuo, to spew, to spit; Greek πτειο, to spit.

Pule (1 syl.), to whimper; puled (1 syl.), pük'-ing (Rule xix.), puling-ly. (Fr. piauler, to cheep as a bird; Lat. pipilare.)

Pull (to rhyme with wool, not with dull), a haul, to draw forcibly, to pluck, to tug; pulled (1 syl.), pull'ing.

To pull down, to demolish. To pull off, to strip or take off.

To pull out, to extract, to draw out.

To pull up, to stop, to pluck up, to extirpate.

Three words, bull, full, pull rhyme with wool, but all other words in -ull have the u short: as cult, dull, pull, bull, dull, mall, skul, tull, &c. (For pul- see the note below pulpit.)

Old English pull[ian], past pull[ed] past pul[l], pul[i].

Pullet, pul'let (pul- to rhyme with wool not with dull), a chicken, a young hen. (French poulet; Latin pullus.)

Pulley, plu. pulleys (not pullies, R. xiii.), pul'ley (pul- to rhyme with wool not with dull), one of the six mechanical powers. It consists of a rope working over a grooved wheel turning on an axis. (French poulie; Greek poleuo, to turn.)

Pulmonary, plu.mo.nu.ry (pul- to rhyme with dull not with wool), pertaining to the lungs, as pulmonary consumption; pulmon'ic. (Lat. pulmonarius, pulmones, the lungs.)

Pulp, the soft juicy tissue of plants; pulp'-y, pulp'i-ness (R. xi.); pulpous, pul'pus; pulpous'ness. (Latin pulpa.)

Pulpit, pul'pit (' pul-' to rhyme with wool not with dull), a desk from which sermons are delivered, connected with the pulpit, as pulpit oratory. (Latin pulpitum.)

Of the words beginning with pul:- six are short (to rhyme with dull): as pul-monary, pul', pul'sate, pulée, pul-taceous, pul-verise; four are long; to rhyme with wool: as pul, pullet, pulley, pulpit; and one, viz. pulse, like rule, has the full sound of u long.

Pulsate, pul'sate; to throb, to beat as a pulse; pul'sat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pul'sat-ing; pulsative, pul'sat'ive; pulse'less, pulse'less-ness. Pul sation, pul'say'shun; pul'satory.

Pulse (1 syl.), the alternate contractions and dilations of an artery; grain contained in a pod.

To feel [one's] pulse, to touch the pulse, to sound one.

Latin pulsä'tio, pulsus, pulsä're, to beat or throb.

"Pulse" (peas, &c.), Latin pulsus, beaten or driven [out of the pods].

Pultaceous, pul'tay'shun (R. lxvi.), soft like a poultice, macerated.

Latin pul genitive pullis, pap, a food of meal or pulse made slab.

Pulverise, pul'verize, to reduce to dust or powder; pulverised (3 syl.), pul'veris-ing; pulveris'able, pul'ver'iz'able.
Pulverisation, pul′.vē.rıˌsänˌshən; pulveris-er, -riˌzər.
Pulverous, pul′.vē.rōs; pulverulent, pul′.vē.rō.lent; pulverulence, pul′.vē.rəns. Pulverine, pul′.vē.riˌn.
ashes of barilla. (Lat. pulvis gen. -veris, pulvérulentus.)

Pulvilli, pul′.vəˈli, the cushions or suckers of the feet of insects by means of which they defy the laws of gravity.
Latin pulvillus, a little cushion (paulus villus, little wool).
Puma, pu′.mə, the American lion. (Peruvian puma.)

Pumice, pun′.səs, lava; pumice-stone, solidified lava.
Pumaceous, pū.məˈsēs. Pomaceous, po.məˈsēs.
Pumaceous, composed of pumice, like pumice.
Pomaceous, consisting of apples, like apples. (Lat. pomum.)
Old English pumice-stön: Latin pāmer genitive pūmīcis, pumice.

Pummel better pommel. (See Pommel.)
Pump, a pump without the suction tube and its valve, so that the water is lifted the whole way from the well.
Force pump, a pump with a solid piston and a side pipe, into which the water is forced through a valve, and may then be delivered at the required height.

Pump-room, the room at a mineral well where the waters are drawn and drunk. Pump-barrel or stock.
Germ. pumpen, v. pumpt. "Pump" (a shoe), Fr. pompe, pump-shoe.
Pumpkin, pu′mkin (older form pumion), a gourd.
Welsh pump with dim. kin, a little round-mass; Old Fr. pumpon.

Pun, a play on words, to pun; punned (1 syl.), punn′-ing (R. i.), punning-ly, punn′-er or pun′-ster, one who puns.
-ster is not a female suffix, as we are generally told, it is of any gender and means "guidance," "skill obtained by practice."
Old Eng. pun̄ian, past pun̄ode, p. part. pun̄od, to beat, to bray, &c.
Punch, a stamp for piercing holes, a thrust with the fist or elbow, a beverage, a stage puppet, a short fat horse, to punch holes, to poke; punched (1 syl.), punch′-ing, punch′-er; punch′-y, short and stumpy.

"Punch" (for making holes), Welsh pune, a point; Lat. punctum.
"Punch" (a beverage), Hind. punj, five, being made of 5 ingredients.
"Punch" (the puppet), probably paunch, but the usual derivation is the Ital. policinello (pollice, a thumb), little Tom-thumb figures.
Puncheon, pùn’shùn, a cask of eighty-four gallons, a stud or short piece of timber to stand upright, a stamp. “Puncheon,” French poinçon, a king-post, a puncheon.

Punchinello, pùn’shù.nèl’lo, a puppet-show, a buffoon. Italian-pollicinello (pollice, the thumb), Tom-thumb show.

Punctilio, plu. punctilius, pùn.k’ti.lé.s (Rule xlii.), a nice point in behaviour or ceremony; punctilious, pùn.k’ti.li.us; punctilious-ly, punctilious-ness. (Italian puntigliio.)

Punctual, pùn.k’ti.ùl, exact to time; punctual-ly, -ness.

Punctuality, pùn.k’ti.ùl.ity; punctualist, pùn.k’ti.ùl.ist.

Punctuate, pùn.k’tu.á.tè, to mark off with stops; punctuated, pùn.k’tu.á.tèd (R. xxxvi.), punctuat-ing; punctuist, pùn.k’tu.ist.

Punctuation, pùn.k’tu.á’shùn, the putting in of stops.

Puncture, pùn.k’tchùr, a small wound with a pointed instrument, to puncture; punctured (2 syll.), punctùr-ing.

Pungent, pùn’.djet, piquant; pungent-ly, pungency.

Pun, pùn, a Carthaginian, stigmatised by the Romans for perfidy, but their treachery could not exceed that of the Romans.

Punish, pùn’.ish, to chasten; punished (2 syll.), punishing-ly, punish-er.

Punishment, pùn’.ish.ment; punish-ably;

Punitive, pùn’.it.è; punitive-ly; punitive-ry, pùn’.ni.tò.ry.

Punica, pùn’.kah, a large fan or machine for cooling the air of rooms. (A word imported from Hindustan.)

Punt, a flat-bottomed boat for ferries, &c. (Old English punt.)

Puny, pu’.ny, feeble, small. Puisne, pu’.ny, as puisne judges.

Pup, a whelp, to bring forth whelps; pupped, pùpt; puppy-ing; puppy-y, plu. puppies, pùp’.pìz, a little pup; puppy-ism, priggism; puppy-ish (-ish added to nouns means “like”).

Lat. pùpus, a child; Gk. boupdis, the young of a cow; Fr. poupee.

Pupa, plu. pùpæ, pù’.pay, plu. pù’.pee, the third state of insect existence: (1) the egg, (2) the caterpillar, (3) the pupa or chrysalis, (4) the imago or perfect insect.

Pùpe (1 syll.), plu. pupes, pù’.pees, one of the oviform nymphs of certain insects. (Latin pupa, a doll; French pupée.)

Pupil, pù’.pìl, a scholar, the apple of the eye; pù’pil-age (-age, state, condition); pupilary, pù’.pìl.á.rì. French púpil, púpilair, púpillas (both meanings), púpillas, púpillas.

Puppet, pùp’.pèt, a doll; puppet-show. (Lat. pùpa; Fr. poupée.)
Puppy, puppy-ism, puppy-ish. (See Pup.)

Pur, to make a rattling noise like a cat when pleased; purred (1 syl.), purr-ing, purring-ly. (An imitative word.)

Purana, pū·raḥ·nāḥ, a sacred poetical work explanatory of the Shaster; puranic, pū·raḥ·nīk. (Sanskrit purana, old.)

Purbeck stone, pur·bèk..., a limestone from the island of Purbeck (Dorsetshire). Purbeck beds.

Pur'blind, partly blind; purblind-ness, short sightedness.

Pur'chase, pur'thess, something bought, leverage, to buy; pur'ched (2 syl.), pur'chas-ing (R. xix.), pur'chas-able.

Pūre (1 syl.), comp. pūr'-er, super. pūr'-est, unadulterated, untainted, not dirty, holy, absolute; pure'ly, pure'-ness.

Purity, pūr·ity-. Pure mathematics, limited to abstract quantities only. (See Purify.)

Old Eng. pūr; Lat. pūra, pūritas (Gk. pur, fire, the purifier).

Purflé, pūr'flé, to decorate with embroidery; purfled (2 syl.), pur'fling. Purfl edging, a purfled edging. (Fr. pourfiler.)

Purge (1 syl.); a-purgative medicine, the effect of a purgative medicine, to cleanse, to produce evacuations; purged (1 syl.), purg'-ing (Rule xix.), purg'-er; pur'gativ, -tiv.

Purgation, pur·gacy'.shūn, a cleansing, an atonement.

Purgatory, plu. purgatories (R. xlii.), pur·gac·to·riz, a state or locality after death for the purging away of personal sins (a Roman Catholic tenet); purgatorioł.

Pur'ify, pu',I·fy, to make clean, to free from guilt or defilement; purifies, pu'ri·fie; purified, -fide; pu'ri·fer (R. xi.)

Purification, pu'·ri·fi·kay'.shūn, a cleansing; purificative, pu'·ri·fi·kay.tiv.

Pur'itans, plu. puritanities (R. xlii.), pu·rit·ans, pu·rit·an'ism, pu·rit·an·ic, pu·rit·an·ical, pu·rit·an·ical-ly.

Pur'ist, pu'·rist, one who affects great purity, one over-nice in the choice of words, one who insists that the New Testament was written in pure Greek; purism, pu'·rizm.
Purl, medicated malt liquor, to ripple. Pearl, *purl*, a gem.

"Purl," Welsh *fryulu*. "Pearl," Old English *pearl* or *pearl*.

Purlieu, *plu.* purlieux, *pur*l. *plu.* pur.luze, a precinet, an environ free from forest law, a suburb.

A corruption of *pouallie*, a perambulation. A forest border was made free by a perambulation, technically called a *pouallie*.

Purlin, *pur*loin*, to steal; purloined* (2 syl.), purloin*-ing, purloin*-er. (Fr. *pour-eloigner*, to remove to a distance.)

Purple, *pur*p*l, a colour, a royal robe: as to wear the purple, to dye purple; purpled, *pur*p*l'd; pur'pling.

Old English *purpur* or *purpura*; Latin *purpura*; Greek *porphura*.

Purport, *pur*p*port, intent, to intend; pur'port-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pur'port-ing. (French *pour-porter*, to pur-pose.)


Purpose, an intention, to intend; purposed, *pur*p*oz*zd*; purpos-ing (Rule xix.), purp*oz*ing.

Purpose-less, purp*oz*ing-ly. On purpose, intentionally.

The distinction between *purpose* and *propose* is not strictly observed. The French *propose* and Latin *propone* have both meanings. As, however, we have the two verbs, it is better to use *purpose* when we mean "intend": as I *purpose* (not "propose") to go to town tomorrow. I *purpose* to build a house on this spot.

Purse (1 syl.), a pocket, bag, or scrip for money. Porte-monnaie, *port*-mô*n.nay*, a pocket leather-case for money.

Purse, to contract the mouth or brows into wrinkles; pursed (1 syl.), purs-ing (R. xix.), purs*é*-ful, purs*é*-proud.

Purs' er, paymaster on board ship. Burs'-ar, a college treasurer. (Fr. *bourse*; Lat. *bursa*, Gk. *bursa*, a hide.)

Pursue, *pur*s*ô*, to follow; pursued* (2 syl.), pursu-ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing), pursu'-er, pursu'-able (R. xxiii.); pursu'-ant, -ance.

Pursuit, *pur*s*ût'. In pursu'ance of, following out.

French *poursuivre*, *poursuite*; Latin *prosequor* (sequor, to follow).

Pursuivant, *pur*suév*ant*, a state messenger, one of the four junior officers in the Heralds College. (Fr. *poursuivant*.)

(1) Portcullis, (2) Rouge Dragon, (3) Blue Mantle, (4) Rouge Croix.

Pursy, *pur's*y*, puffy and bloated; pursi'-ness (Rule xi.), fat and broken-winded. (French *poussif*, broken-winded.)

Purtenance (abridged form of appurtenance), *pur*tû*nance*, the pluck of an animal slain for food or sacrifice.

Fr. *appartenance*; Lat. *ap[ad]pertinentia*, pertaining to. The spelling of our word is objectionable; it should be *ap-pertinence*.
Purulent, pu'ru.lent. Prurient, prü'ri.ent.

Purulent, full of pus, containing pus, resembling pus.
Prurient, hankering after, lascivious, itching with desire.
Purulence, pu'ru.len.ce; pu'rulence, pu'rulent-ly.
Latin purulentus (pus gen. puris, corrupt matter; Greek pws).

Purvey, pur'vey', to buy in provisions, to supply provisions; purveyed' (2 syl.), purvey-ing, purvey-ance, purvey-or.
Fr. pourvoir, pourvoyeur; Lat. pro-videre, to provide by foresight.

Purview, pur've.vu, a proviso, the body of a statute beginning with the words “Be it enacted...” Preamble, pre'am'ble, the introduction of a statute setting forth its general scope and preceding the words “Be it enacted...”

French pourvu [que], provided that.

Pus, corrupt matter formed in sores. Puss, a cat, a hare.
Purulent, pu'ru.len. lent, full of pus; pu'rulence, pu'ri-form.
Latin pus gen. puris, purulentus, puri-forma (Greek pws).

Pus, a thrust, a pressure; to shove; pushed (1 syl.), push'ing, pushing-ly, push'-er. (Welsh pwyso, French pousser.)

Push, to lay, to place, to propose a question, (past) put, (past part.) put, put'-ing (R. I.)

To put about, to change the course [of a vessel].
To be put about, to be harassed, to be inconvenienced.
To put back, to delay, to restore a thing to its place.
To put by, to save, to store up. To put down, to repress, &c.
To put forth, to extend, to germinate, to publish.
To put forward, to advance, to promote. To put in, to insert.
To put in practice, to do. To put off, to defer, to divest.
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To put on, to invest, to assume. To put out, to extinguish, &c.
To put together, to unite, to accumulate into a mass.
To put to, to shut, to distress. To put to rights, to arrange.
To put to sea, to set sail. To put to the sword, to slay.
To put to trial, to test. To put trust in, to confide in.
To put up, to offer for sale, to set in order, to store.
To put up at, to stop at an hotel. To put upon, to impose on.
To put up with, to endure. To be put to, to have difficulty.

"Put" is the only word in -ut which rhymes with foot, all the other words have u short: They are occiput, but and butt, cut, gamut, glut, gut, hut, jut, nut, rut, shut, smut, strut, tut.

Puss and push are two other examples of u sounded as in put.

Putative, pūt'ā.tiv, reputed, as putative father. (Lat. pūtātivus.)

Putrefy, pū.tre'fya, to corrupt, to rot; putrefies, pū.tre'fez; putrified, pū.tre'fi'd (R. xi.); putrefy'er, putrefy-ing.

Putrefaction, pū.tre'fā'shun; putrefactive, -fā'civ.

Putrescent, pū.tres'zent, becoming putrid; putrescence, pū.tres'sens; putrescible, pū.tres'sibl; putrescibility.

Putrid, pū.trid, corrupt, rotten; putrid-ness, rottenness.

Putridity, pū.trid'i.ty; putredinous, pū.tred'i.nēs.

Latin putrēdo gen. putrēdīnis, putrēfactio, putrēdus, putris, putrē-facio, to make putrid, putre-fio, to become putrid, putressio, to grow more and more rotten. -se denotes an inceptive state.

Puttocks, pū.tō'ks, small shrouds which go from one mast to another. (Corruption of futtock.)

Putty, plu. putties (R. xlv.), pū.tē, plu. pūl'tūz, a cement used by glaziers and painters; to fill up with putty; puttied, pūt'tēd; put'ti-ing, put'ti'er. (Spanish potea.)

It will be observed that put has three distinct sounds: (1) to rhyme with foot, one example, put; (2) to rhyme with but, two examples, putlocks, putty; (3) u, as putative, putrid, putrefy.

Puzzle, pūz'zəl, perplexity, something to be solved, to bewilder, to perplex; puzz'zed (2 syl.), puzz'ling, puzz'ler.

To pose, with diminutive. Welsh posiau, (noun) postiad.

Pyemia, pī'ē.mi.a, a disease produced by infecting the blood with the pus of a sore. (Gk. puon haima, pus [in the] blood.)

According to our usual way of spelling these Greek compounds, this word ought to be written pyēmēia (Italo lxx.)

Pygmodont, one of a large family of fossil fishes with a mouth paved with teeth. (Greek puθnos odous, gen. odontos.)

Pygmy, pīg'my, one of the fabulous nation of dwarfs, a dwarf; pygmy-like, pīg'me.ē'dēn, dwarfish. (Also spelit pigmy, &c.)

Lat. pygmaeus; Gk. pygmaios; Fr. pygmée (Gk. pygmē, a list, people as big as one's list). The y is the correct way of spelling these words.

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Pylorus, *pylor'rus*, the lower and right-hand orifice of the stomach leading to the intestines; *pyloric*, *pylor'rik*, adj. Greek *pulôrós*, a gate-keeper (*pûle ourôs*, gate warden).

*Pyro-* (Gk. pref.), before consonants (Gk. pref.), fire, igneous (*pûr*, *puros*).

*Pyrêto-* (Gk. pref.), burning hot, feverish heat (*pûrêtos*, fiery heat).

**Pyr-acanthus**, *pûr'â.kánth'ûs*, a shrub with large spines and deep-red flowers; *pyracanthous*, *pûr'â.kânth'ûs*. Greek *pûr acanthus*, the fire[like] thorn.

**Pyramid**, *pûr'â.mïd*, an Egyptian structure with four faces, each being triangular; *pyramidal* (not *pyrâ'midâl*), *pûrâ'mî.dâl* (not *pûrâ.mî.dâl*); *pyramidal-*ly, *pyramâ'dî.lî*; *pyramidal-ical-ly*. **Pyramidal**, *pûr'-râ'â.moi'â.dâl*, having a figure or form like a pyramid; *pyramidâ'lon*, (Gk. *purâmûs*; Lat. *pyramâ'dûs gen. pyramâ'diûs*.)

**Pyre**, *pûr*, a funeral pile. (Latin *pyra*; Greek *pûr*, fire.)

**Pyrethrum**, *pûr'ê.thrûm*, feverfew. (Better *pûrê'thâ'rûm*.) Greek *pûrêthûs*, fiery heat. It is a febrifuge.

**Pyreetics**, *pûr'ê.të'iks*, medicines for the cure of fevers; *pyreto-lögy*, *pûr're.tô'lo'jî*; *pyreto-log-ical-ly*. **Pyreto-Iogy**, *pûr're.tô'lo.gî*; a treatise on fevers. Greek *pûrêtûs*, feverish heat, *lûgos*, a discourse. *(v. Pyritic.)*

**Pyrites**, *pûr'rîtûs*, a brass-like mineral common in coals.

**Copper pyrites**, a combination of copper and sulphur.

**Iron pyrites**, a combination of iron and sulphur.

**Pyritic**, *pûr'rît'ik*; *pyritical*, *pûr'rît'ikâl*. *(v. Pyretics.)*

**Pyritiferous**, *pûr'rît'ë'fûrûs*, containing pyrites.

Greek *pûrîtûs*, a stone from which fire may be struck (*pûr*, fire).

**Pyro-acetic [spirit]**, *pûr'ro-a.së'të'chûs*, a liquid obtained by the dry distillation of acetates. (Gk. *pûro-, Lat. *acë'tûm*.)

**Pyro-citrate**, *pûr'ro-së'të'râtë*, a salt of pyrocitic acid.

Greek *pûro*- [*pur gen. *puro*], Latin *citron* (*ate denotes a salt*).

**Pyro-gallate**, *pûr'ro-gâl'lë'ate*, a salt of pyrogallic acid.

**Pyrogallic acid**, an acid obtained by heat from gallic acid. Greek *pûro*- [*pur gen. *puro*], Latin *gall* (*ate denotes a salt*).

**Pyro-genous**, *pûr'ro-gë'né'ôs*, produced by the agency of fire. Greek *pûro*- [*pur gen. *puro*], Latin *genius*, I produce from fire.


**Pyro-ligneous**, *pûr'ro-lî'në'ôs*, obtained from the distillation of wood; *pyrolignite*, *pûr'ro-lî'gî.nîtë*, a salt of pyroligneous acid. *(ite denotes a salt from an acid in .-ite.)*

*Pyroligneous* is ill-formed; the word should be *pyro-ligneous*. Greek *pûro* [*pur gen. *puro*], Latin *lignum*, wood.
Pyro-malate, *pyr'ro-ma'late*, a salt of pyromalic acid.
Greek *pyrō-* [pur gen. *pyuros*], Latin *malum*, an apple. Pyromalic acid is obtained from malic acid by heat (*-ate* denotes a salt).

Pyromancy, *pyr'ro.mān'sy*, divination by fire; pyromantic, *pyr'ro.mān'ti.č*, one who divines by fire, adj.
Greek *pyrō-* [pur gen. *pyuros*] *manteia*, divination by fire.

Pyro-mania, *pyr'ro.mān'i.ah*, an insane desire for setting fire to houses. (Greek *pur mania*, fire madness.)

Pyro-meter, *pyrō.mē.tēr*, a meter for showing very high degrees of temperature, as of steam boilers, an instrument for showing the expansion of metals by heat; pyrometry, pyromet'ric; pyrometrical, -ē'tul; pyrometrical-ly.
Greek *pyrō-*, [pur gen. *pyuros*] *metron*, a measurer of heat.

Pyro-morphite, *pyrō-mor'fī.tē*, a native phosphate of lead; pyromorphous, *pyrō-mor'fūs*, having the property of crystallising by the action of heat. (Greek *pyrō-, morphē*.)

Pyro-cope, *pyrō-kōpē*, a sort of garnet of a poppy-red colour.
Greek *pyrōpēs*, pur, face [like] fire.

Pyro-phenite, *pyrō-fē.nē*, a mineral made transparent by heat; pyrophanous, *pyrō-fān'u.s*, rendered transparent by heat. (Greek *pyrō- phānos*, clear from fire.)

Pyro-phorus, *pyrō-fōr'u.s*, a substance which takes fire spontaneously when exposed to the air; pyrophorous, adj.
Greek *pyrō-*, [pur gen. *pyuros*] *phōrōs*, bearing fire.

Pyro-phosphate, *pyrō-fōs'fā.tē*, a salt of pyrophosphoric acid; pyro-phosphoric acid, *pyrō-fōs'fōr'i.č ās ōd*, an acid obtained by heat from phosphoric acid.
Greek *pyrō-*, [pur gen. *pyuros*] *phosphōrōs*. (See Phosphorus.)

Pyro-scope, *pyrō-skōpē*, an instrument for measuring the pulsations of air, or the intensity of radiated heat.
All words (except phanta-scope, peri-scope, polari·scope, poly-scope, and tele-scope) have -0- before -scope (Rule Lxxiii.).
Greek *pyrō-*, [pur gen. *pyuros*] *skōpēs*, I take notice of fire.

Pyrosis, *pyrō-sis*, water-brash. (Greek *pyrōsis*, a burning.)

Pyro-technic, *pyrō.tek'nik*, pertaining to fire-works; pyrotechnics, the art of making or displaying fire-works; pyrotechny, *pyrō.tek'ni.čy*. Pyrotechnist, *pyrō.tek'ni.st*.

Pyrrhic dance, *pyr'rik...*, a war-dance invented by Pyrrhoīs.

Pyrrhonism, *pyr'ro.nizm*, scepticism, universal doubt; pyrrhonic, *pyrōn'ik*, adj. of Pyrrho the sceptic; pyrrhonist, *pyr'ro.nist*.

Pythagorean, *pyth'ag'ē.re'an* (not *pith'ka.gō.re'an*), adj. of Pythagoras or his philosophy; pythagoric, *pith'ka.gō'rīk*; pythagorical, *pith'ka.gō'rī.čl*; pythagorism.


Pythian, *pith'ē.an*, adj., as *Pythian games* (one of the four games of Delphi).
great national festivals of ancient Greece). Python, πυθών, the dragon slain by Apollo, a genus of large serpents; pythonic; pythonist, πυθόνιστ, a conjurer, a soothsayer; pythonism, πυθόνισμ.

Pyx (better than pix), the shrine of the “host,” the box in which the nautical compass is suspended, a box for coins to be tested before being reissued from the mint, a trial of the purity of silver-plate. (Lat. pyxis; Gk. πυξίς, a box.)

Pyx-idium, pix'ید'یوم (in Bot.), a capsule (2 syl.) with a lid, as seen in henbane, &c. (Lat. pyxis; Gk. πυξίς, a box.)

The letter P presents several very striking peculiarities: (1) It contains an unusual amount of technical words, consequently, of words derived from the Greek or of a hybrid character; (2) The paucity of native words is more remarkable still; (3) More than half the words are from the Latin, or from Latin through the French.

Thus, of the 2200 words beginning with “pu,” 1279 are directly or indirectly Latin, and 665 Greek. There are 49 hybrids, 63 from proper names, 16 from promiscuous sources, 53 Welsh, and only 53 native, that is, belonging to the language spoken in England before the Conquest. The native words are:


Those which are common to the Welsh language are:


Quack, an empiric, to practise as an empiric, to cry as a duck.

Quackery, plu. quackeries, kwäh.ê.říz; quacked, kwähkt; quack-ing. Quack-salver, a hawker of quack medicines. Germ. quacksalter. “Quack” (as a duck), Germ. quaken, to croak.

Quadr-, quadra-, quadri-, quadru- (Latin suffixes), four.

From the Latin quadrus, quadrum gen. quadr- (quattuor, four).

Quadragesarian, kwōd'rá.ðje.nair'ri.ůn, a man forty years old, of forty. (Latin quādrāgēnarius).

Quadragesima, kwōd'rá.ðjeen, an “indulgence” for forty days. Latin quādrāgesimā, forty each (quattuor, quattuor, Greek kata).

Quadragesima, kwōd'rá.ðješ'imah, Lent which contains forty days; quadragesima Sunday, first Sunday in Lent; quadragesimal, Lenten. (Latin quādrāgesimā, -mālis.)

Quadrangle, kwōd'rá.n̩g'gl̩, a plane figure with four right
AN n OF SPELL/NO.

angles, a court inclosed on its four sides by buildings; quadrangular, kwōd'.rāṅ'.gūlar; quadrang'ūlar-ly.
Latin quadrangulus, quadrangūlaris (quadra angūlus).

Quadrant, kwōd'.rānt, an arc containing 90 degrees or the quarter of a circle; quadrant'al.
Lat. quadrans gen. quadrantis, the fourth of anything; quadranta'tis.

Quadrat, kwōd'.rāt, metal "padding" for type. (Fr. cad'rat.)

Quadrate, kwōd'.rāte, having four equal sides, symmetrical, to reduce to a square, to make four things correspond; quadrāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), quadrāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Quadratic, kwōd'.rāt.īk; quadratic equation, -e. kwōd'.shōn, one in which the answer or unknown quantity is a square.

Quadratics, kwōd'.rāt.īks, the praxis of quadratic equations. Quadrāt'rix, a mechanical line in geometry.

Quadrature, kwōd'.rāt.ūre, the act of squaring, applied to the moon in its first and last quarters.

Quadratus, kwōd'.rāy'.tūs, applied to the square-shaped muscles; as quadratus fē'moris, ...lumbo'rum, &c.
Latin quadrātus, quādrātūra; French quadrature.

Quad-ennial, kwōd'.rēn'.nāl (for quadri-ennial), once in four years; quadrennial-ly. (Latin quadriennium.)

"Annus" in composition becomes -ennis, -ennium: as bi-ennial, tri-ennial, quadr-ennial, sept-ennial, per-ennial, &c.

Quadri-capsular, kwōd'.rē-kāp'.sūlar, with four capsules.
Latin quadri-capsular, having four capsules (2 syl.)

Quadri-cornous, kwōd'.rē-kɔrn'.nūs, with four horns.
Latin quadri-cornu, having four horns.

Quadri-costate, kwōd’.rē-kōs”.tate, four-ribbed.
Latin quadri-costa, having four ribs.

Quadri-dentate, kwōd’.rē-dēn”.tate, having four teeth.
Latin quadri-dentātus, having four indentations or teeth.

Quadri-farious, kwōd’.rē-fair”.rē$.s, in four rows.
Latin quadri-farius, having four parts, ways, &c.

Quadri-fid, kwōd’.rē.fīd, cut down to about the middle in four parts. If cut beyond the middle quadri-partite.
Latin quadri-fīdus (quadri-fīndo perfect fīdī, to cleave).

Quadri-ga, kwōd’.rē.gāh, a car drawn by four horses abreast.
Latin quadriga, i.e., quatuor jugum, a four-ynke.

Quadri-lateral, kwōd’.rē-lāt”.rē$.rāl, having four sides and four angles. (Latin quadri-lātērōs, lātus a side.)

Quadri-literal, kwōd’.rē-līt”.rē$.rāl, containing four letters.
Latin quadri-lītera, containing four letters.

Quadrille, kā.drīl', a four-sided dance, a game of cards by four players. (French quadril'le.)
Quadrillion, \textit{kwòd dřīl.yún}, the fourth power of a million, a unit with twenty-four ciphers (\textit{quadri-million}).

Quadri-lobate, \textit{kwòd'ří-lōb'bate}, having four lobes.

Latin \textit{quadri-} with Greek \textit{loōs}, having four lobes.

Quadri-locular, \textit{kwòd'ří-lok'kůlar}, having four cells.

Latin \textit{quadri-locūtus}, with four little places or chambers.

Quadri-nomial, \textit{kwòd'ří-nō'ni.māl} (in \textit{Algebra}), consisting of four terms. \textit{Binomial}, consisting of only two terms.

Latin \textit{quadri-nōmen} genitive \textit{nōmēnis}, four names or terms.

Quadri-partite, \textit{kwòd'ří-par'tīt}, deeply cleft into four parts. \textit{Quadri-fid}, cleft into four parts but not deeply; \textit{quadripartite-ly}; \textit{quadripartition}, -\textit{par.tīsh'.ūn}.


Quadri-pennate, \textit{kwòd'ří-pēn'.nāt}, having four wings.

Latin \textit{quadri- penna}, a wing or feather.

Quadri-phyllous, \textit{kwòd'ří-fēl'.lūs}, having four leaves.

A hybrid. Latin \textit{quadri-}, Greek \textit{phiλlōn}, a leaf. The Greek would be \textit{tēstra-phyllous}, \textit{tēstrāt'.lūs}.

Quadri-reme, \textit{kwòd'ří-rem', a galley with four banks of oars.}


Quadri-syllable, \textit{kwòd'ří-sīl'.lāb'bl}, a word of four syllables. \textit{Mon'o-syllable}, a word of one syllable. \textit{Dis-syllable}, a word of two syllables. \textit{Tri-syllable}, a word of three syllables. \textit{Quadrisyllabic}, \textit{kwòd'ří-sīl'.lāb'bīk}.

Latin \textit{quadri- syllaba} (Greek \textit{sullībē}), four syllables.

Quadri-vium, \textit{kwòd'řī-v'ium}, the four arts or ways to philosophy (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy).

\textit{Trivium}, \textit{trī.řī.vium}, the three arts or ways to eloquence (grammar, rhetoric, and logic). The two together make the seven sciences. \textit{Quadrivial}, \textit{kwòd'řī.v'īl}.

Quadroon, \textit{kwòd'roon'}, four removes from pure Negro blood. \textit{Zambo}, the issue of an Indian and a Negro. \textit{Mulatto}, the issue of a white man and a Negress. \textit{Terzeron}, the issue of a white man and \textit{Mulatto} woman. \textit{Quadroon}, the issue of a white and \textit{Terzeron}.

French \textit{quarteron}; Latin \textit{quadra} (\textit{quattor}, four).

\textit{Quadru-man}, \textit{kwòd'ru.mān'}, a four-handed animal; \textit{quadrumana}, \textit{kwòd'ru.mā.nah}, animals like monkeys with four hands; \textit{quadrumanous}, \textit{kwòd'ru.mā.nūs}.

French \textit{quadrumane}; Latin \textit{quadrum manus} (four hands).

\textit{Quadru-ped}, \textit{kwòd'ru.pēd}, a four-footed animal.


\textit{Quadru-ple}, \textit{kwòd'ru.pli}, fourfold, to increase fourfold; \textit{quadrupled}, \textit{kwòd'ru.p'ld}; \textit{quadru'pling}, \textit{quadru'ply}.

\textit{Quadruplicate}, \textit{kwòd dru.plāt'kate}, to make fourfold; \textit{quadru'pli.ca't-ed} (R. \textit{xxxvi}), \textit{quadru'pli.ca't-ing} (R. \textit{xix})
Quadruplication, kwôd dru'pît·kay'shûn.
Latin quadruplex, quadruplicatìo, quadruplicare, quadruplum.
Quæstor, kwēes'tor, a Roman revenue officer.
Quaff (Rule v.), kwâf, to drink copiously; quaffed, kwâft; quaff'-ing, quaff'-er. (Fr. [se]coiffer, to get intoxicated.)
Quag, a bog; quagg'-y (Rule i.), adj. (Corruption of quake.)
Quagga, kwôg'gah, a South African animal allied to the ass and the zebra. (Hottentot quagga.)
Quagmire, kwôg'mire, a bog which trembles under the feet when walked upon. (Corruption of quaking mire.)
Quail, a bird allied to the partridge, to quake with fear; quailed (1 syl.), quail'-ing. Quail·pipe, a quail lure.
Italian quaqgia, v. quaqlare, to curdle [with fear]; French caillé.
Quaint, odd, singular; quaint'-ly, quaint'-ness. (O. Fr. coint.)
Quâke (1 syl.), to tremble; quâked (1 syl.), quâk'-ing (R. xix.)
Quaker, kwôk'er, one of the Society of Friends; qua'ker-ly; qua'ker-ism, the tenets or manners of a quaker.
Old English cwac[ian], past cwaccede, past part. cwaced, cwacing.
Qualify, kwôl'ë.fy, to make competent, to mitigate, to dilute; qualifies, kwôl'ë.fize; qualified, kwôl'ë.fide; qualifi-er, kwôl'ë.'fi.æ'r; quali-fi-able, kwôl'ë.'fi.'æ.ï'ble (Rule xi.)
Qualification, kwôl'ë.fik'shûn; qualitative, kwôl'ë.fik'të. Italian quagliare, quaglia, qualificare, qualificazione.
Quality, plu. qualities, kwôl'ë.tëz, an inherent property; rank.
Qualitative, kwôl'ë.të.tëv; qualitative-ly. Qualitative analysis, an analysis to determine the quality of the ingredients of a compound body.
Fr. qualité; Ital. qualita, qualitivo; Lat. qualitas (qualis, like).
Qualm (to rhyme with form), a feeling of nausea, prick [of conscience]; qualm-ish for qualmy-ish, rather qualmy; qualmish-ly, qualmish-ness. (Old Eng. qualm or cwalm.)
Quandary, plu. quandaries. kwôn'dâ'riz (not kwôn'dâir'riz), perplexity. (Fr. qu'en dirai-je, what shall I say to it.)
Quant, kwônt, a pole for pushing a barge, to push with a quant.
Quantity, plu. quantities, kwôn'të.tëz, the bulk, weight, or number of a mass. Quantitative, kwôn'të.të.tëv; ...tive-ly.
Quantitative analysis, to determine the quantity of the respective ingredients contained in a compound.
French quantité; Latin quantitas (quantus, how much, &c.)
Quantum, kwôn'tùm, amount, quantity. (Latin quantum.)
Quantum meruit (Latin), kwân'tùm mèrr'ùt, an action based on the promise of a defendant to pay the plaintiff as much as he deserved.
Quantum sufficit (Latin), kwān.tān sūf'fī.sīt, sufficient.
Quantum valeat (Latin), kwān.tān vāl.e.lāt, an action to recover the worth of goods sold to the defendant.

Quarantine (one τ), kwōr'rá.n.een, the time a ship must abstain from entering a port for fear of introducing infection, to compel a ship to abstain from...; quar’antined (3 syl.); quarantin-ing, kwōr'rá.n.een’ īng. (Italian quarantina.)

Laz'aret, a ship lying out on quarantine.

"Quarantine" a corrupt form of Latin quadraginta, forty, because originally ships from a suspected port were lazarets forty days.

Quarrel, kwōr'rēl, a contention, a dispute, an arrow for a crossbow, a diamond pane of glass, to dispute; quar’reled (2 syl.), quarrell-ing, quarrell-er (Rule iii.)
The spelling of “quarrel” (a dispute) is indefensible; it ought to be querel, Welsh euddyf, French querelle, Latin quērela, a complaint, and hence a dispute (v. queror, to complain).

“Quarrel” (an arrow), Welsh chwarel; French quarreau, a square-headed dart, and hence a square of glass.

Quarry, plu. quarries, kwōr’rīz, a stone-mine, any game flown at by hawks and killed, dead game, to excavate from a stone-mine; quarried, kwōr’rīd; quarry-ing; quarry-man.

“Quarry” (stone mine), Fr. carrière, Low Lat. quadrataria, a place where stones are cut from the mine in “square” blocks (carre).

“Quarry” (dead game), Fr. curee, cuyerie, the entrails given to the dogs.

Quart, kwort, the fourth part of a gallon, two pints. (Fr. quarte.)

Quartan [ague], kwōr’tān, occurring every fourth day.

Latin quartâna [febris], from quartus, the fourth.

Quarter, kwōr’ter, the fourth-part; 28 lbs. avoirdupoise, 8 bushels, a point of the compass, a part of a town, mercy granted by a conqueror to an enemy, a part or side, (in a shoe) the part from the heel to the vamp.

Quarters, a military station, a lodging, the place assigned to a soldier or sailor on duty, (in Arch.) the slight uprights between the puncheons, to divide into four equal parts, to station for lodgings, &c.; quartered, kwōr’tērd; quarter-ing, quarter-ly, quartern; quartern-loaf, a loaf of ¼ lbs. (made of a quarter of a peck [or stone] of flour).

Quarter-day, Lady-day, (25th March), Midsummer-day (24th June), Michaelmas-day (29th Sept.), Christmas-day.

Quarter-deck, between the main-mast and the stern.

Quarter-master, a regimental staff-officer whose duty is to assign quarters and provide food and clothing to his regiment, (in the navy) a petty officer who assists the mates in stowing the hold, attending to the steerage, &c.

Quarter-sessions, a general court held quarterly by the justices of the peace of each county.
AND OF SPELLING.

Quarter-staff, *plu.* quarter-staves, a long staff anciently borne by foresters for attack and defence.

Head-quarters, the tent or residence of the commander-in-chief of an army or of the chief officer in command.

To give quarter, to accept as a prisoner of war an enemy who submits. To show no quarter, to slay without mercy.

To quarter arms, to place the arms of other families in certain compartments of a family shield.

Latin *quartarius*, *quartarium* (*quartus*, from *quatuor*, four).

Quartet, *kwor-tet* or *Quartetto*, *plu.* quartetos (Rule xlii.), a musical composition in four parts. (Italian *quartetto*.)

Quarto, *plu.* quartos (R. xlii.), *kwor'töze* a book (nearly square) four leaves being a sheet. (Ital. in-quarto, Lat. *quartus*.)

Quartz, *kwortz*, rock-crystal, flint-earth; quartiferous, *-tis'ë-rës*.

Quartzite, *kwortz'-ëte*, sandstone indurated by heat.

Quartzose, *kwortz'-öze*, abounding in quartz (*-ose*, full of); quartz-y, containing or resembling quartz.

French *quarts*, from the German *quarz*, *quarzig*.

Quash, *kwosh*, to crush; quashed (1 syl.), quash-ing.

Old English *cwys[an]*, past *cwysde*, past part. *cwysed* (Latin *quasso*).

Quasi, *kwä'si*, apparently, resembling, implied (Latin).

Quasi argument, a confirmatory statement or illustration.

Quasi tenant, a subtenant accepted by the landlord.

Quassia, a South American plant the bark of which is a tonic.

So called from the negro *Quassy*, who first made it known.

Quaternary, *kwä'ter'ner-ë*, consisting of fours, arranged in fours; quaternate leaf, *kwä'ter'nate*, with four leaflets.

Quaternion, *kwä'ter'ni'on* (in Script.), a file of forty soldiers, four grouped together. Quater'ni'ty, a four in one.

Latin *quaternarius*, *quaternio*, *quaternitas* (quater, four times).

Quatorze, *ka.törz* (Fr.), fourteen, as *Louis quatorze*, four cards at the game of piquet (good for fourteen points).

Quatrain, *kwä'trär'n* a poetical stanza of four lines with alternate rhymes. (Fr. *quatrain*, quatre; Lat. *quatuor*, four.)

Quatrefoil, *hal'trëföi*l, an ornamental arrangement of cusps into four leaves. (French *quatre feuille*, four leaves.)

Quaver, *kwa'ver*, a black note with a hooked tail, a trembling, to tremble, to vibrate, to shake; quavered, *kwa'vered*; qua'ver-ing, qua'ver-er. (Welsh *chivibio*, to quaver.)

Quay, *plu.* quays. Key, *plu.* keys. (Both *kee*, *plu.* *keez*.)

Quay, a wharf at which vessels load and unload. (Fr. *quai*.)

Key, an instrument for turning a lock-bolt. (O. Eng. *ceg*.)
Queen, a worthless woman. Queen, a sovereign. (Both k'ween.)

"Queen," Old Eng. quen, a barren cow, quiône or cuône, a harlot.

"Quean," Old Eng. cuêen, a queen; as a prefix it means a female, hence queen-bee, the female bee, cuêen fugel, a hen bird.

Queasy, kwôz'iz, qualmish, with a sensation of nausea; quasi-ly (Rule xi.); quasi-ness, qualmishness.

Queen, wife of a king, a sovereign. Queen, g.q.v. (Both k'ween.)

Queen consort, the wife of a reigning king.

Queen dowager, the widow of a king.

Queen-mother, the mother of a reigning queen.

Queen regent, a queen reigning in her own right.

Queen-ly, queen-like, becoming or fit for a queen.

Queen-bee, the fertile female of a hive. (In Ang.-Sax. cuêen was used as a prefix to denote a female.)

Queen-post and King-post. Queen-posts are two uprights fixed on the wall-plate to support the roof. If only one post is used it is called a King-post. (See Roof.)

Queen's metal, a superior kind of pewter.

In regard to the national offices, as King's or Queen's Bench, &c., and such terms as King's or Queen's Evidence, it is wholly absurd to keep changing them as a man or woman becomes the head of the empire. As well call the kingdom a queendom.


Queer, curious, odd; queer-ly, queer-ness, queer-ish. (R. lxvii.)

German quer, oblique, crotchety, hence querkopf, a queer fellow.

Quell (R. v.), to put down rebellion, to quiet; quelled (1.syl.), quell'-ing, quell'-er, R. i. (Old Eng. cuwel[an], n. cuwel.)

Quench, to extinguish, to allay [thirst]; quenched (1.syl.), quench'-ing, quench'-able, quench'-er; quench-less, quench-less-ly, quench-less-ness. Unquench'-able.

Old English cuencan, past cuenced, past part. cuenced.

Querimonious, kwôr'môz'ëz', complaining; queri-mo'nious-ly, queri-mo'nious-ness. (Latin querimônia, v. queror.)

Querulous, kwôr'rôl's, habitually complaining, whining; querul'ous-ly, querul'ous-ness. (Latin quérilôus, querôr.)

Quern, kwôr'n, a hand-mill for corn. (Old English cuôern.)

Query, plu. queries, kwôz'ëz', plu. kwôz'rëz (R. xlii.), an enquiry to be resolved, a point to be inquired into, to make a query; queried, kwôz'ëd; query-ing, kwôz'ëzing; quer'ist.

Quest, kwôz't, search, pursuit. (French questões, now quéte.)

Question, kwôz't.chûn, an interrogation, subject of debate, to doubt, to feel uncertain, to have no confidence in; questioned, kwôz't.chûnd; question-ing, question-er; question-able, doubtful, disputable; questionable-ness, questionably. Questionary, kwôz't.chûnd'ëry.
Question-ist. In question, under discussion.
Begging the question, assuming what ought to be proved.
A leading question, lee'·ding kwes'.tchun, a question which
suggests [or leads up to] the required answer.
Out of the question, not to be thought of, most unlikely.
Past questioning, beyond a doubt.
Latin quære supine questum, questio; French question.
Queue, kü (Fr.), a tail or tie of a wig, a cue, a line of followers.
In France the train made by a crowd seeking to enter
a theatre, &c., on the principle of first come first enter.
Quibble, kwib'.bl, an evasive speech, a distorted reply, to evade
a direct reply by artifice; quib'bled (2 syl.); quib'ling, quib'ler.
(Same as quip, Welsh clwip, a sudden turn.)
Quick, (comp.) quick'er, (super.) quick'est, alive, active,
intelligent; quick-ly, quick-ness, rapidity, liveliness.
The quick and the dead, the living and the dead.
Quick-grass, doq-grass, which spreads very fast. (A.S. cwice.)
Quick-lime, unslaked lime, lime with its caustic qualities.
Quick-match, cotton strands dipped in saltpetre, &c.
Quick-sands, a shifting sand-bank in the sea.
Quick-set, hawthorn slips for hedge planting.
Quick-sighted, -site'ed, acute in sight and perception.
Quick-witted, of ready wit, intelligent, sharp.
Quicken, to hasten, to become alive, to incite; quickened,
kwik'·nd; quicken-ing, kwik'ning; quicken-er.
Old Eng. cue, cuwe or cue, cwiclce, cwice for hedges, v. cue(ian).
Quicksilver, kwik'sil·ver, fluid mercury; quicksilvered, kwik'·sil.verd, overlaid with quicksilver; quick'-silver-ing.
So called because it is white like silver and very mobile.
Quid, kwid, a piece of tobacco rolled about the mouth, as a cow
rolls about the cud she is chewing. (Old Eng. cud.)
Quiddity, kwid'·dit·ty, a subtilty, a verbal crotchet.
The schoolmen used to say quid est? (what is it?) and the reply was
the “quid” is so and so, whence the barbarous Latin noun
quid·tas: as tali est quiditas, such is the “quid” or solution.
Quidnunc (Latin), a prying inquisitive gossip after news, quid
nunc means “What now?” “What is going on now?”
Quiescent, kwı̂.c·sent, in perfect repose; quiesconco, kwı̂.c·sense; quiescent-ly. Acquiesce, to agree to or with, &c.
Latin quiescens genitive quiescentis, quiesco (-co imperative).
Quiet, kwı̂.c·t, (comp.) quiet-er, (super.) quiet-est, calm, freedom
from disturbance or noise, smooth, to still, to allay;
QUI'ET-ED (Rule xxxvi.), QUI'ET-ING; QUI'ET-ER, more quiet, one who quiets; QUI'ET-LY; QUI'ET-NESS, calmness, stillness; QUIETUDE, QUIET-UDE.

QUI'ETIST, one of the sect revived by Michael Mof'linos in the 17th century; QUIET-ISM; QUIETISTIC, QUIET-ISS-TIK.

Latin quiēs gen. quiēs, quiēs-tus; French quiet, quietiste, quietime.

Quill, one of the large strong feathers of a goose, &c., the reed on which weavers wind the thread to be used in a woof, (poetically) a musical instrument, music or song, to plait, to wind on a quill; quilled (1 syl.), quill-ing.

Quill-driver, a clerk. (German kiel, a quill.)

Quilt, a counterpane, to sew a ball with string; quilt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), quilt-ing, quilt-er.

Latin culicēta, a quilt or bed tick, v. culicētāre. Same word as "counterpane," which is culicēta puncta, a quilt with a pattern.

Quinary, QUI-NARY, consisting of fives, a multiple of five.

Quinate, QUI-NATE, applied to five leaves on a petiole.

Latin quintarius, containing five (quinti, five each).

Quince (1 syl.), a fruit. (Fr. coing, cognasse, the quince tree.)

Quincunx, kwIn'kwunks, arranged like the five of cards; quin­cuncial, kwIn.kwun'se.al, adj.; quin­cuncial-ly.

Latin quincunx, quin­cuncialis. (First applied to five ounces.)

Quindecagon, kwIn.dek'wgon, a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles. (Latin quindecumque, Greek deka-gonia.)

Why this hybrid was manufactured it would be hard to say, for the Greek dekapentagon (dek'-a-pen'ta gōn) was at hand.

Quindecemvir, plu. quindecemviri or quindecemvirs; kwIn'- dek-sē'm'vīr, plu. -vīrī or -vērs, the fifteen priests of ancient Rome who had charge of the sibylline books; quindecemvirate (5 syl.), the collective body or office of...

Latin quindecem vir, fifteen men, one of the fifteen men.

Quinine, kwIn'kwine (not kweneen'), a tonic made of Peruvian bark. (French quinine from Spanish quina.)

The word is derived from the Peruvian quin-kin or kina-kina (the bark of barks), but cinchona is Latinised from Cinchona, wife of the vicercy of Lima, who introduced it into Spain in 1649.

Quinquagesima, kwIn'kwIn.djes'-tma, the fiftieth.

Quinquagesima Sunday, the seventh Sunday before Easter, Shrove-Sunday. (Latin quinquagesimus.)

Quin-, quin'que- before consonants (Latin prefix), five.

Quin-angul ar, kwIn.kwIn'.gu-lar, having five angles.

Latin quin-'quinqueangulus, having five angles.

Quinque-capsular, kwIn'.kwIn'.kwIn'.kwIn'.sē'lu-lar, having five capsules. (Latin quinque capsula, five capsules [3 syl.])
AND OF SPELLING.

Quinque-costate, *kwēn*.kwē-īōs-.tate, five-ribbed.
Latin quinque costa, five ribs. A botanical term.

Quinque-dentate, *kwēn*.kwē-īōn-.tate, five-toothed.
Latin quinque dens genitive dentis, five teeth. (Bot. and Zoology.)

Quinque-farious, *kwēn*.kwē-fār-.i-.ūs, applied to leaves disposed in five rows along a stem.
French quinquéfarié; Latin quinque fero, I carry five [rows].

Quinque-fid, *kwēn*.kwē-fid, [a leaf] cleft into five parts not further than the middle. (See Quinque-partite.)
Latin quinque fīndo perfect fūti, cleft into five parts.

Quinque-folate, *kwēn*.kwē-fō-.lāt-.ate, having five leaves.
Latin quinque fōliātus (fōlium, a leaf), five-leaved.

Quinque-lateral, *kwēn*.kwē-lāt-.ē-.rūl, having five sides and five angles. (Also called Multi-lateral.)
Latin quinque lātus, five sides, mullus latus, many sides. (See below.)

Quinque-literal, *kwēn*.kwē-lī-.tēr-.lūt, having five letters.
Latin quinque lītēra, five letters. (See above.)

Quinque-lobate, *kwēn*.kwē-lō-.bāt-.e, having five lobes.
Latin quinque lōbūs. A Greek compound is pentelobate.

Quinque-locular, *kwēn*.kwē-lō-.kūl-.ar, [a pericarp] with five cells. (Latin quinque lōcula, five little chambers.)

Quinquennial, *kwēn*.kwēn-.nī-.āl, once in five years, lasting five years. (Latin quinquennium, quinque annus.)

"Annus" in composition becomes ennī-: as bi-ennial, &c.

Quinque-partite, *kwēn*.kwē-īōn-.tāt-.e, [a leaf] cleft into five parts not further than the middle. (See Quinque-fid.)
Latin quinque partitus, parted into five [divisions].

Latin quinque valvē, having five valves.

Quinque-reme, *kwēn*.kwē-reem, a galley with five banks of oars. (Latin quinque remus, five [banks of] oars.)

Quinsy, plu. quinsies, *kwēn*.sīz (Rule xliiv.), acute inflammation of the tonsils, an inflammatory sore throat.
French esquinancie; Greek sūn-aghōnē, suffocation, throttling. The derivation of "quinsy" from the Gk. sunaghōnē seems as remote as that of "sir" from the Gk. anax, a king, but both are certain.

Quint, a sequence of five. (French quinte, Latin quintus.)

Quintain, *kwēn*.tān, a military game performed on horseback.
(Invented by Quintus, a Roman soldier.)

Fr. quintaine; Ital. quantana; Low Lat. quantana. Thé quintain was a "mannikin" mounted on a pivot, with a whip in his hand with which he lashed the maladroit player.

Quintal, *kwēn*.tāl, 100 or 112 lbs. Quintile, *kwēn*.tāl, 72 deg.
"Quintal," Fr. quintal; L. centum. "Quintile," Fr. quintil; L. quintus.
Quintessence, *kwiⁿ.tès*.sense, the fifth essence, the most subtile extract of a body. (Fr. *quintesse*, Lat. *quinta essentia*.)

The ancient Greeks, like modern chemists, said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist: *fire* (the imponderable form), *air* (the gaseous form), *water* (the liquid form), *earth* (the solid form). Pythagoras added a fifth, *ether*, more subtile than any, out of which the stars were created; this *ether* was called the fifth essence; hence "etherial," the most pure and subtile.

*Quintet* or *quintetto*, *plu.* *quintettos*, *kwīⁿ.tē.tōz* (R. xliii.), a musical composition for five voices or instruments (Ital.)

*Quintile*, *kwīⁿ.tē,* the position of two planets, the fifth of a circle [72 deg.] off each other. *Quintal*, 100 or 112 lbs. “*Quintile*,” Fr. *quintil*; L. *quintus*. “*Quintal*,” Fr. *quintal*; L. *centum*.

*Quintillion*, *kwīⁿ.tri.ūn*., a million raised to the fifth power (a unit followed by thirty figures. A million is six figures, and \(6 \times 6 = 36\)) (Compound of quint million)

*Quintuple*, *kwīⁿ.tūp.* five-fold, five crotchets to a bar, to make five-fold; *quintupled* (3 syl.), *quintupling*.

*Quire*, *kwīr*, a choir, twenty-four sheets of paper each folded once; *quirister*, *kwīr’is.ter*, a chorister.

“*Quire*” (of paper), Fr. *cahier*. “*Quire*” (choir), Fr. *choeur*.

*Quirk*, *kwirk*, a quibble, a smart reftort. (Welsh *chwiowed*.)

*Quit*, to leave; *quit*’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *quitt*’-ing, *quit*’-er, *quitt*’-ance. Quits, obligations balanced, one debt balanced by another. *Quit rent*, a small rent paid in acknowledgment of another’s right.

Fr. *quitter*, *quitte*; Low Lat. *quietare*, *quieten reditus*, quit rent.

*Qui* tam, a penal action in which the informer gets half the penalty. It is instituted by the crown and the informer. The first words are “*Qui tam pro domina regina, quam pro se ipso sequitur*” (*Who as well for the queen as for himself …*).

*Quite*, *kwīt*, entirely. (Same as Quit, q.v.)

*Quiver*, *kwīv*’r, a case for arrows, to shake; quivered, *kwīv*’r*d*; *quivering*’-ing, *quivering*’-ly, *quivering*’-er.

“*Quiver*” (for arrows), Fr. *carquois*; (to shake), Welsh *chwibio*.

*Qui vive*, *kwīv*’v, “who goes there?” the challenge of a French sentinel. *On the qui vive*, on the alert.

*Quixotic*, *kwīx.ō.tik*; romantically absurd; *quixotism*, *kwīx*’-*ō.tism* … (From *Don Quixote*.)

*Quiz*, one who banter’s or chaffs, to banter, to look at through
an eye-glass; quizzed (1 syl.), quizz'ing (R. i.), quizzical, kwiz'zi.kil. Quizzing-glass, a small eye-glass.

Said to be invented by Daly, manager of the Dublin theatre, who laid a bet to invent a new word which should be generally known in the city within 24 hours. A corruption of quid est, what is it?

Quodlibet and quidlibet, kwōd.lē.bēt, kwōd.lē.bēt; a verbal subtlety, promiscuous questions. (Latin.)

Quoif, a cap or hood; quoiffure, koif.'fure, a head-dress.

French coiffe, coiffure, coiffeur, coiffer (couvrir, to cover).

Quoin, kōin. Coin, money (either good or bad).

Quoin, the end of a wall, a wedge for elevating guns, a wedge used by printers to tighten type in a "chase."

"Quoin," French coin. "Coin" (money) is the same word, both from the Latin cuneus, a wedge or die for stamping money.

Quoit, koit, a heavy flat ring to be thrown at a mark; quoits, the game played with quoits.

Games named from the articles used are plural if more than one article of the same kind is used by a single player, otherwise they are singular: as cards, draughts, dice; but bandy, football, &c.

Quondam, kwōn.dām (Latin), former: as my quondam friend.

Quorum, kwōr'rōm, sufficient to form a committee, a special commission of justices. Justices of the Quorum.

Commissions of the peace are addressed to several persons by name (say five or seven), quorum (of which), some three or four, are to meet together, otherwise the business is to be deferred.

Quota, kwō.tah (Lat.), the share of a general [debt] allotted to any one individual, the amount which forms one share.

Quote, kwōt'e, to cite, to name chapter and verse; quōt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), quōt'-ing (R. xix.), quōt'-er, quōt'-able.

Quotation, kwō.tay.shōn. (French citer, Latin citāre.)

Quoth, kwōth, says. (Old English cweth, says.)

Quotidian, kwō.ti'd.ēn, daily. (Latin quotidiānus.)

Quotient, kwō.shent, the answer of a sum in division.

Dividend, the number to be divided.

Divisor, the number to divide by.

Quotient, the answer. Remainder, what is left when the dividend is not exactly measured by the divisor.

French quotient (Latin quoties, how often: as quoties, how often does 2 go in 8, 4 is the quotient or result of quoties).

Rabate. Rebate. (See Rabbet and Rabbit.)

Rabate, rā.bait', to bring back a hawk from its flight; rabāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rabāt'-ing (Rule xix.)

Rebate, rebāt'e, deduction, abatement in price.

Both French rebatte, to beat or bring back, to rebate.
**ERRORS OF SPEECH**

Rabbit, rāb'.bēt (in Joinery), an edge left like that of a door-frame into and against which the door fits. *(See above.)*

A rabbet joint, a way of splicing timber securely.

These words are generally written rebate, rebated, &c., but are most frequently called by joiners rabbet, &c. Strictly speaking rabor is the correct spelling.

Fr. raboter, to plane, rabot, a plane; Lat. rābūla, v. rādo, to plane.

Rabbit, plu. rabbits, rāb'.bi, plu. rābbiz, a Jewish doctor or master; rabbinc, rābbīn'āk; rabbinical, rābbīn'āk.hūl; rabbin'ical-ly, rāb'bin-ist. *(Hebrew R[α]BA.)*

Rabbi, plu. rabbis, rāb'.bi, plu. rābbiz, a Jewish doctor or master; rabbinc, rābbīn'āk; rabbinical, rābbīn'āk.hūl; rabbin'ical-ly, rāb'bin-ist. *(Hebrew R[α]BA.)*

Rabbet, rabate, rebate, a way of splicing timber securely. *(See above.)*

A rabbet joint, a way of splicing timber securely.

These words are generally written rebate, rebated, &c., but are most frequently called by joiners rabbet, &c. Strictly speaking rabor is the correct spelling.

Fr. raboter, to plane, rabot, a plane; Lat. rābūla, v. rādo, to plane.

Rabbit, plu. rabbits, rāb'.bi, plu. rābbiz, a Jewish doctor or master; rabbinc, rābbīn'āk; rabbinical, rābbīn'āk.hūl; rabbin'ical-ly, rāb'bin-ist. *(Hebrew R[α]BA.)*

**RABBET, RABATE, REBATE.**

Rabbit, rāb'.bēt, (male) buck [rabbit], (fem.) doe, dō [rabbit].

Welsh rabbit, cheese toasted and dropped on bread (corruption of rare-bit, tit bit); rabbit-warren, rāb'bit-wār'ren.

Rabble, rāb'.bēl, the mob, the canaille; rabblement, a tumultuous crowd of the lower orders. *(Lat. rābūla, a brawler.)*

The second b in “rabbet,” “rabbit,” “rabbet,” and “rabble” is quite supernumerary, and not required for the pronunciation even.

Rabid, rāb'.īd, mad, as a rabid dog; rabid-ly, rabid-ness.

‘Rabies, rāb'.i.eez, hydrophobia. *(Latin riibidus, rābies.)*


Rice (1 syl.), stock or family; a contest in running, a tide arrested and diverted, the warecourse leading to a mill-wheel, to run, to contend in a race; raced (1 syl.); rac-ing, ra'.c'ing; rac'er, ra'.ser; race-course.

“Race” (pedigree), French race; Latin radix gen. rādicis.

“Race” (course), Old Eng. rās, v. rāsed, p. part. rāsed.

Rach. Rash. *(See below Rack, Wrack.)*

Rach, rack, (fem.) brach, brack, a setter. *(Old Eng. rāce.)*

Rash, rush, hazardous, venturesome. *(Old English hrās.)*

Rack. Wrack, sea-weed. *(See above Rach, Rash.)*

Rack, anything for holding hay, plates, bottles, toast, &c., made with bars, floating vapour, an instrument of torture, to strain, to draw off from the lees, to torture; racked (1 syl.), rack'-ing, rack'-er (Old English hrāca.)

Rack-rent, the full rent, if rates are paid on the rack-rent no deductions of any kind are allowed.

To rack off, to draw off wine, &c. To put to the rack, to subject to the torture of the rack.

To rack one’s brains, to strain thought to the utmost.

Shakespeare often uses wrack for wreck, and probably “wrack” = wreck (not rack, floating vapour) is the reading of that famous
passage in the *Tempest* iv. 1. The towers, palaces, and temples of the earth, yea, and the great globe itself, shall dissolve and "leave not a wrack behind" (i.e., a shattered fragment).

**Racket**, a clatter, the bat used at tennis, tennis, to make a racket; *racket*—ed, *racket*—ing; *racket*—y, noisy.

The game ought to be *racket*, not *rackets*, as each player holds only one racket or bat (Fr. *raquette*; Lat. *rētēculum*).

**Racy**, *rā*—*sy*; (comp.) *rā*—ci—er; (super.) *rā*—ci—est (R. *xi*), piquant; *rā*—ci—ness, *rā*—ci—ly. (O. E. *hrēs*, a gushing; *rēs*, force.)

**Raddle**, *rūd*—*āl*, to twist together. (O. E. *wred*, a tie, a band.)

Thackeray uses the expression *raddled* with red, converting *rud* red, *ruddle* red-earth, into *raddle*, to paint with red. The word, however, is objectionable, and is probably an error for *ruddled*.

**Radiate**, *ra*—dī—ate, to send out rays of light or heat; *ra*—dī—ed (Rule xxxvi.), *ra*—dī—ing, *ra*—dī—or (Rule xxxvii.).

**Radiation**, *ra*—dī—shun; radial, *ra*—dī—al.

**Radiant**, *ra*—dī—ant; *ra*—dī—ant—ly; radiance, *ra*—dī—ance; radiancy. Radiata, *ra*—dī—ā—*ta*, a class of animals (like the star-fish) which have their members round a central axis. Radiative, *ra*—dī—ā—*tīv*; *ra*—dī—ary.

In Lat. the first *a* is short, but we have taken "ray" as the crude form. Lat. *rādīans* gen. *rādīantis*, *rādīatio*, *rādīatus*, v. *rādīturos* (*rādītus*).


**Radical** (in Chem.), the base or chief part of a compound; fundamental, coming from the root, pertaining to the root; *radical*—ly, *radical*—ness, *radical*—ism.

**Radicant**, *ra*—dī—*kant*, producing roots from the stem.

**Radicate**, *rūd*—*ā*—*kate*; *radī*—ed (R. xxxvi.), *radī*—ing.

**Radiation**, *rūd*—*ē*—*kāy*—shūn. **Eradicate**, to root up.


**Radicle**, *rūd*—*ē*—*kāl*, the embryo of the root. **Radical**, a democrat.

Latin *rūdīcella*, a little root (*rūdīz* genitive *rūdīcis*, a root).

**Radiolite**, *ra*—dī—ō*—lite*, one of the radiolites, a genus of fossil shells. (Latin *rūdīius*, Greek *lithos*, a ray fossil.)

The corresponding Greek word to *radius* is *aktin* ("actinite").

**Radish**, *rūd*—*ish* (not *red*—*ish*). **Reddish**, *rēd*—*ish*, rather red.

**Radish**, an esculent root. (Old Eng. *redic*; Lat. *rādix*.) Obs. "radish" only one *d*, "reddish" double *d* (*red*, *reddish*, R. 1.)

**Radius**, plu. *radii* or *radiuses*, *ra*—*ē*—*ūs*, plu. *ra*—*ē*—*ē*, &c., a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle. (Latin *rūdīlus*, plu. *rūdīi*, the spoke of a wheel.)


**Radix**, *ra*—*dī*—*iz*, plu. *radices*, *ra*—*ē*—*secz*, the base of any system of computation, the part of a plant inserted in the ground, the crude form of a word.

Latin *rūdī* plural *rūdīces*; Greek *rhadiz*, a branch.
Raffle, ˌræfˈl, a sort of lottery, to try one's luck in a raffle; raffled, ˌræfˈld; raffling; raff-ler.  (Fr. rafle, rafler.)

Raft, ˈræft, a wooden platform for floating. Raftman, ˈræftˌmən, pl. raftsmen, one who manages a raft.

Old Eng. hræf[m], to support, a “raft” is for the transport of goods.

Rafter, ˈræftˌər, one of the sloping beams of a roof; raftered, ˈræftərd.  (Old English réfter, a rafter.)

Rag, a tatter; to scold. Rags, tattered clothes, bits of rag; ragg'-ed, tattered;  (super.) ragg'-ed-est  (comp. not in use); ragg'-ed-ly, ragg'-ed-ness; but ragged (1 syl.), scolded; ragg'-er, one who nags or scolds; ragg'-ing  (Rule i.)

Rag'-bolt, an iron pin with jags on both sides.

Rag'-wheel, a wheel with a notched or jagged tyre.

Rag'-man, plu. -men, a collector of old rags.

Rag'-stone, a stone so called from its rough fracture. Old English hracod, ragged. Danish rager pt., trumpery, trash.

Raganuffin, ˌrɑɡəˈnuːfn, a rascalion.

Corruption of Fr. racaille maroûite, a tag-rag rascalion.  
(If the first syllable were from “rag” the g would be doubled.)

Râge (g=dg), anger, to storm; râged (1 syl.); râging, râˈging; râˈging-ly; râg-er, râˈger.  (French rage.)

Ragout (Fr.), ˌrɑɡˈʊt, meat stewed and highly seasoned.

From French re-goudte, Latin re-gusto, to taste again.

Raid, ˈræd, a foray.  (Old Eng. râd, a rioting, an incursion.)

Rail, a horizontal bar of wood or metal (the uprights are pales), an iron bar on which locomotives run, a corn-crate, to reproach, to scoff; railed (1 syl.), rail-er; rail-ing, a fence made with rails and posts, reproaching.

Raillery, plu. railleries, rɑˈlɛˌrɛz  (not rɑˈlɛˌrɛz), banter; railler  (Fr.), rɑˈlɛr, a banterer.

Rail'-way, a road laid with iron-rails for locomotives.

Rail-road; railway-chairs, cast-iron pieces bolted on the sleepers in which the rails are firmly set.

Railway-plant, the entire apparatus used on a railway; railway sleepers, planks of wood laid across the permanent way on which the “chairs” are fastened; railway slide; a turn-table; railway guide, a book of railway fares.

By rail, by railway. Rail-guards, iron rods to throw off from the rails any obstruction.

“Rail” (a bar), Welsh râl. “Rail” (a bird), Fr. râle, Lat. râlus.

“Rail” (to banter), French railler, raillerie, raillier.

The double t in “raillery” is an indefensible violation of Rule ii.; railed, railling, railler, &c., have only one t. As for raillier, it is not Angliced, and therefore may remain in its present form.
RAiment, ray'ment, clothing in general. (Cont. of arrayment.)

Rain, Reign, Rein, all rāne. Reins.

Rain, water from the clouds, to drop water from the clouds; rained (1 syl.), rain-ing, rain-less, rain-bow.

Rain'-y, rain'-i-ness (Rule xi.), rain-fall, (not rainfal); rain-gauge, -gage; rain-tight, so as to keep out rain; rain-prints (in Geol.); rain-water, -wait' ing.

Reign, rain, government. (Latin regnum, regnāre.)

Rein (for horses), restraint. (Fr. rence, Lat. rētinens.)

Reins, rains, the kidneys. (Fr. rein, Lat. rēne, plu. renes.

"Rain," Old English regen, regn, rēn, rain, v. region, regnan, rēnan, past rēnde, regenig, rainy, regent, likely to rain.

Raise, Raze, both raze. Rays, raze, beams of light, &c.

Raise, rāze, to elevate, to propagate; raised (1 syl.)

Rais'-Ing (Rule xix.), elevating. Rais'in, a dried grape.

Rais'-er, ra'ser, one who raises. Ra'zor (for shaving).

Raze, to lay level with the ground, to destroy.

"Raise," O. E. rēnan, to raise, deriv. rīsan, to rise (to make to rise).

"Raze," Fr. raser, razer, a razor; Welsh rhasion; Lat. rādo.

"Rays," Fr. rayon, Lat. rādīus, beams which radiate like spokes.

Rais'er, ra'ese; Lay, lie. "Raise" and "lay" are transitive verbs, but "rise" and "lie" intransitive. The former require a noun after them, which the latter will not admit. Raise, raised, raised.

Rise, rose, risen.

Errors of Speech:
The price of flour is raising fast [rising].
They rise the price of wheat yesterday [raised].
Gold has rised or raised in value [risen].
Being risen from sleep, he sat up [raised].

Raisin, ra'sin a dried grape. (French rixzin, Latin rūcemus.)

Rajah, fem. rannī, rāh'jāh, rān'nee, a native sovereign or prince in Hindustan; rajah-ship (-ship, office, rank of); rajpoot, rāhj'poot', the higher Hindū military caste.

Raja, royal; reja putra, royal offspring.

Rāke (1 syl.), an instrument for gardening and agricultural purposes, a debauchee, to use a rake, to act as a debauchee; raked (1 syl.); rāk'-ing (Rule xix.), rāk'-er. (See Raca.)

Rāk'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim); a rakish-looking vessel, said of a vessel when the mast slopes from its perpendicular; rakish-ly, -ness.


Rakehell, rāk'ehell, a profligate. (French racaille; a rascal.)

Rally, rāl'ly, to banter, to reduce fugitive troops to order again, to resume strength; rallies, rāl'lis; rallied, rāl'led; rally-ing, rallying-point. (Fr. raillier, both meanings.)
Ram, (fem.) ewe, you; ram, a tup; ewe, the dam; lamb, the offspring; tup-lamb, male; ewe-lamb, female; hogget, a weaned lamb; shearling, a lamb which has lost its first fleece; wether, a sheep more than two years old reared for the butcher; a sign of the ecliptic (in Latin aries, α.τ.εες), a battering instrument; to force down, to butt; rammed (1 syl.), rammed-ing (Rule i.), rammed-er.

Old English ram, a tup. German rammen, to drive or force down.

Ramadan, rām'-ādān, the ninth month of the Moslem year.

Ramble, rām'-b'l, a stroll, to wander about; rambled, rām'-b'l'd; rambling, rambling-ly, rambler.

Welsh rhamp, a running out or about (with dim.), v. rhampu.

Ramify, rām'-i.f'y, to force itself throughout in every direction; ramifies, rām'-i.fize; ramified, rām'-i.fid; ramiff'er, ramiff'y-ing. Ramification, rām'-i.f'i.kā'shun.

Italian ramificare, ramificazione; French ramifier, ramification (Lat. rāmus ficio [facio], to make branches [in all directions]).

Ramoneur, rām'-ō.nūr, a chimney sweeper. (Fr. ramoneur.)

Ramp, the curved part of a wall or hand-railing connecting a higher part with a lower, the hand-railing of a staircase, the talus of a fortification, to bound, to sport about riotously; ramped, ramp't; ramping, ramp'ing-ly.

Rampant, overleaping restraint, wildly frolicsome, standing erect on the hind legs; ramp'ant-ly, ramp'ancy.

Rampageous, rām.pāj'gə'ās, outrageously frolicsome; rampaging, rām.pā'g'g-ing, prancing wildly.

Fr. rampe, ramper, rampant; Old Eng. rāmpend, violent, headlong.

Rampart, rām'-pārt, the earth bank of a fortification. (Fr. rempart.) De l'ancien italien rāmparo ou riparos, des latin rēparātoriūm.

Ram'rod, the rod used to "ram" home the charge of a gun.

Rancid, rān'-sid, having a rank odour or taste (applied to oil, butter, &c., in bad condition); rān'cid-ly, rān'cid-ness.

Rancidity, rān'sid'i.tē; rances'cent, becoming rancid.

Latin rānctūsus, rancesus (-see inceptive); French rancidité.

Rancour, rān'-kōr, spite, malice. Rank'er (comp. of rank).

Rancorous, rān'-kōr'ūs, full of rancour; rancorous-ly.

Ital. rancore; French rancune; Latin rāncor, sourness, rankness.

Rān'dom chan2e; at random, at hazard. (Old Eng. randān.)

Range, rān'j (not rānge), a kitchen apparatus for cooking, a class or order, things in a line, the distance to which a gun, &c. carries, the line a shot describes when projected; to set in a row, to wander; ranged (1 syl.), rāng'-ing.

Rāng'er, a game dog, keeper of a park or forest.

Range of mountains, a line or chain of mountains.

Welsh rheng or rhene; French râng, ranger; Low Latin rēngus.
AND OF SPELLING.

Rank, degree, high place, order, a row, strong, luxuriant, strong-flavoured, musty; (comp.) rank'-'er, (super.) rank'-'est; rank'-'ly, rank'-'ness, rank'-'ish (-ish with adj. dim.) Old English ranc, rancelle, rancilee, rankly, rancenes, rankness.

Rankle, rä'nk'l, to fester, to irritate; rankled, rä'nk'l'd, rank'ling. (Welsh rhanc, craving, v. rhancu, to crave.)

Ran'ny, plu. rannies, ran'niiz, the shrew-mouse. Ran'nee, the wife of a rajah, a princess in Hindustan. (Hind. rajni.) "Ranny," Latin [mus] arancus (quod arane modo tenuissimum filum et gladii aclem conscendit. Columella).

Ransack, rän'säk, to search thoroughly, to pillage; ransacked, rä'n'säkt; ransack'ing. (Danish ransage, ransager.)

Ransom, rän'söm, redemption, to redeem; ransomed (2 syl.); ransom'ing, rän'söm'er; ransom'less, irredeemable. Fr. rançon, rançonner. (A corruption of Lat. redemptione or restitu.)

Rant, bombast, to declaim with bombast; rant'ed (R. xxxvii.), rant'ing, rant'ing-ly; rant'er, a bombastic declamer, a religious sect. (Dutch rändten, to be idiotic.)

Ranun'culus, plu. ranun'culuses (not ranunGuli), a genus of flowers including the crow-foot, kingcup, buttercup, &c. Latin ranunculus, a little frog. So called because the divisions of the leaves bear a fanciful resemblance to the foot of a frog, and not, as we are generally told, because they are found in marshes where frogs abound. The original of Dioscorides was from a dry situation. The Fr. word is renoncltle, an erroneous spelling; Lat. rana, a frog.

Râp, rapper. Wrap, to envelop. (Fris. wrapppe).

Râp, a slight knock, a very small coin, to knock, to transport with ecstasy; rapped, rapt, knocked; rapt, inspired or transported with ecstasy; rapp'ing (R. i.)

Rapp'eer, one who knocks. Wrapper, a cloak, &c. Old Eng. kep[ian] or kep[ia], to touch, p. kep[peed], p. p. kep[peed]. "Rap" (to seize with ecstasy), Lat. rapère, to ravish (with inspiration). "Rap," a base Irish halfpenny, 1721, reppe, a small Swiss coin.

Rapacious, ra'pay'shûs, extortionate, seizing by violence, greedy; rapa'cious-ly, rapa'cious-ness. Rapacity, ra'pâ's'ità.

Latin rapâcitas (râpaz gen. râpâcis); French rapacité, rapace.

Râpe (I syl.), a carrying away by violence, a plant, a division of the county of Sussex; rape-oil, rape-cake, from rape-seed. Lat. râpio, to ravish. "Rape" (seed), Lat. râpusum, Gk. râphsa.

"Rape" (of Sussex). Old Eng. râp, a rope or measure of land. Iceland is divided into districts called hreppar, Norse repp, a district.

Rapid, râp'id, quick, a part of a stream which runs faster than the general current; rap'id-ly, rap'id-ness. Rapid'ity. Latin rapidus, rapiditas, v. râpère, to hurry away (Gk. harpazo).

Rapier, ra'piër, a sword for thrusting. (French rapière.)


No words can better show the absurdity of a final *e* mute than these two. Its one object is to lengthen the preceding vowel, but in these two words we have “*ine*” = *ine* and “*ine*” = *ta.*

Rappee, *rap.pee*, a coarse pungent snuff. (French *rapé.*)

Rappel’ (French), the beat of drum to call soldiers to duty.


En rapport (Fr.), a wn *rappor*’, in relation, in connexion.

Raptor, *plu. raptories*, *rāp'tor, plu. rap'tor'reez*, birds of prey; raptor, one of the raptories; raptorial, *rāp.tor'ı.āl*; raptorous, *rāp.tor.rı.ıs*, adj. (Lat. *raptor, plu. raptories.*)

Rapture, *rāp'tur, transport, extreme joy; rap'tured* (2 syl.); rapturous, *rāp'tur,ūs*; rapturous-ly, joyously.

Latin *rapio* supine *raptum*, ravished [with joy]; Greek *harpazō.*

Rare, *rār* (comp.) *rār'-er, (super.) *rār'-est*, scarce, thin, not dense; rare'-ly, rare'-ness; rare'-bit, a dainty morsel.

Rarity, *plu. rarities*, *rār'i.tıtz*; (Lat. *rarus, Fr. rare.*)

Raree-show, *rār're show*, a show carried in a box.

A corruption of rarity show, the exhibition of a rarity.

Rarefy, *rār'-i, to make thin or less dense; rarefies (R. xi.); raref'-er, raref'-s, raref'-ed, raref'-ed, raref'-er; raref'-able, raref'-able; raref'-ing, raref'-'ing.

Rarefication, *rār'fı.ıkā, Shayin, state of being rare.

Lat. rarefico, to become thin, rarefactions, rarefaction (rārus).

Rarity, *plu. rarities*, *rār'i.tıtz*, opposed to common, opposed to density, something scarce, legereity. (Lat. *rarus, rarus.*)


Rascality, *plu. rascalities* (R. xliiv.), *răs'kul'lı tı, knavery.

Old Eng. rascal, a lean worthless deer, hence a worthless fellow: Fr. rascoille. “Come, you thin thing; come, you rascal” (2 Hen.IV.v.4).

Rash, (comp.) *rash'-er, (super.)* rash'-est, headstrong, imprudent; rash'-ly, rash'-ness. (German rasch.)

Rasher, *rash'ær*, a slice of bacon for frying, (comp. of rash).

Welsh *rhasg*, a slice; Lat. *rāsūra* (lard), v. rádo sup. rāsum, to shave.

Raskolnik, *rās'kölnit̄*, Russian dissenters. (Russian raskolo.)

Rasores, *rāś'ør'reez*, birds which scratch with their feet.

Rasor, *rā'sor*, one of the above. Ras'or (for shaving); rasorial, *rāś'ør'ı.āl*. (Latin *rādo, rāsum, to scratch.*)

Rasp, a rough file, to rub with a rasp; rasped (1 syl.), rasping-ly.

Rasp'ings, particles rubbed off by a rasp; rasper.

Raspatory, *rās'patur̄*, a surgical instrument for scraping diseased bone. (Danish rāsp, v. raspe.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Raspberry, ræ's`bæ ry (not ræhs`bæ ry nor ras`bæ ry), a fruit.
The rasp-like berry-fruit. The Germans call the blackberry kratzeere, 
etc., the scrape-berry, from kratzen, to scrape or scratch.

Rät, a rodent animal, to work for less than the usual price, to 
desert one's political party for personal gain; ratt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), ratt'ing, ratt'er. Ratten, rät't'n, to take 
away or destroy the tools of a fellow-workman who 
deserts his society (the trade union).

To smell a rat, to have an inkling of something concealed.

Rat's'-bane; rat's-tail, a disease in horses. (Old Eng. rat.)

Ratafia, rät'a.fee"ah, a liqueur. Ratafia [cake], rät'a.fe', plu. 
ratafias, rät'ā.ˈfe.əz. (French ratafia.)

"Des deux mots rack (ou rhum) et taifa, liqueurs avec lesquelles on 
préparait les premiers ratafias." Diet. universel.

Ratan, rät tän", a genus of palms, a walking-stick. Ratten, 
rät't'n, to take away or destroy the tools of a man who 
offends a trade union. ("Ratan," Malay rotan. See Rat.)

Ratchet-wheel, ratch'et wheel, a wheel with pointed angular 
teeth; ratchet, a small arm or pointed bar which fits 
into the space between any two of the teeth to prevent 
the wheel turning in the wrong direction or to stop it.

French rochet, roue à rochet; Italian rocchetto, a cog-wheel.

Råte (1 syl.), a local tax, a proportion, the amount at which a 
thing is valued, price, to fix a rate, to chide violently; 
rät'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rät'-ing (Rule xix.)

Rät'able; ratability, rät'e.ˈəbə.lə.ti; ratably, rät'e.ˈəbli; 
rate-payer, one who pays rates. (See Ratio.)

Pro rata (Latin), in proportion, according to tariff.

Råth, early. Wraith, råth, an apparition. Wrath, råuth, anger.

Rather, råth′er (not rå′ther), sooner, in preference, slightly.

I had rather, corruption of I'd rather, i.e., I would rather 
(Latin malo, i.e., magis volo, I like better).

Old English rath or hrathé, soon, ræther or hraðer, sooner.

Ratify, rät′if, to confirm; ratifies, rät′if.ˈiz; ratified, 
rät′if.ˈid; ratif′er (Rule xi.); ratify′ing, confirming.

Ratification, rät′if.ˈi.ˈkay′.shən, corroboration.

Latin raticificatio, raticificare (ratus facio [fæcio], to make firm).

Ratio, plu. ratios, rä′sh.ˈshəˌs; proportion, the relation of homogeneous things, mutual relation of two magnitudes, the 
degree of difference between things compared. (Lat. rätio.)

Raticination, räs′h.ˈkəˌnəˌné.ˈshən, reasoning; argument.

Raticinate, räs′h.ˈkəˌnəˌné.ˈneɪt; raticinat′ed, räs′h.ˈkəˌnəˌné.ˈtæd 
(Rule xxxvi.); raticinat′ing, räs′h.ˈkəˌnəˌtæŋ; ratici-

Latin raticinatio, raticinativus, raticinari (ratio, reason).
Ration, rásh'sh'an, a dole of food. Rasher, rásh'sh'er, a slice of bacon. Fr. ration; Lat. ratio, proportion, share (reor ratus [the portion] rated).

Rational, rásh'sh'on.ál, reasonable, endowed with reason; rationally, rational-ness. Rational-ist, one who believes what reason dictates. (Intr. 1646 Clar. State Pap.)

Rationality, rásh'sh'on.ál'i.ty, reasonableness, mental sanity.

Rationalise (R. xxxi.), rásh'sh'on.ál.i.se; rationalised (4 syl.); rationalising (R. xix.), rásh'sh'on.ál.i.z.ing; rational-ism.

Rationalistic, rásh'sh'on.ál.is't.ic, pertaining to rationalism; rationalistic-ally, rationalistic-ical-ly. Rational hori'zon, the plane passing through the earth's centre parallel to the sensible horizon. Rational quantity (in Alg.), one which can be expressed without the use of a radical sign.

Rationale, rásh'sh'on.a.ta'le, explanation.

Latin rационis (ratio); Fr. rationalisme, rationaliste, rationalité.

Ratlines, rásh'.t.ínz, the lines or cords running across the shrouds like the rounds of a ladder, and so used on going aloft.

Ratten, rátt'en, to take away or destroy the tools of a workman who offends a trade union. Ratan, rátt'n, a walking-cane. Rattened, rátt'n'd; ratten-ing, rátt'n.ing.

Rattle, rátt'el, a toy, an instrument of alarm, a rattling, to clatter, to spring a rattle; rattled, rátt'el.d; rattling; rattler, a giddy noisy prater; rattle-snake. (Ger. ratten.)

Ravage, ráv'age, to lay waste, to spoil; ravaged (2 syl.), ráv'ag-ing (R. xix.), ráv'ag'er. (Fr. ravage; Lat. rapère.)

Râve (1 syl.), to be frantic, to be enthusiastic; raved (1 syl.); râv'ing (R. xix.), furious with frenzy. Raven, a bird, Râv'er, râv'ing-ly. (Fr. râvofir; Lat. râvâio; to be mad.)

Râvel, a part untwisted, a jag, a tangle; to tangle, to untwist; ravelled, râv'el.d; râvel'ing (part. and noun), a piece of untwisted thread or yarn, a part ravelled out; râvel'ell'er, Rule iii., -er. (French raveler.)

Raven, (noun) râv'on, (verb) râv'o.n. Ravine, ra'v'en (see below).

Raven, râv'o.n, the largest of the crow family;

Raven, râv'o.n, prey, to glut on prey; rav'en-ed (2 syl.), râv'en-ing, râv'en'er.

Ravenous, râv'en.as, voracious; ravenous-ly, ravenous-ness.

Old Eng. hrêjen, hrêf'n, or hrejen, a raven, ræf'ende or reæf'ende.

Ravine, ra'ven', a gorge, a mountain-cleft. (French ravin.)

Ravish, râv'ish, to seize and carry off, to fill with delight, to violate; ravished (2 syl.); râv'ish-ing, transporting with delight, &c.; rav'ish-er, râv'ish-ment, râv'ishing-ly.

Old Eng. ræf'ian], to rob, to ravish, past ræf'ode, past part. ræf'od. French ravir, râvissant, râvissement; Latin râpère, to seize.
AND OF SPELLING.

Raw, uncooked, inexperienced. Roar, rôr, to bellow.

Raw'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); raw'-est, most raw; (comp. not in use), raw'-ly, raw'-ness; raw'bones (2 syl.), lean and bony.

Old Eng. reaw or hrew (Lat. rudis). "Roar," Welsh rhawr.

Ray, plu. rays, raše (R. xlv.) Raise, rāže. Raze (see below).

Ray, a beam of light, &c.; ray-less. (Fr. rayon, Lat. radius.)

Raise, to elevate, to lift up. (O. E. rā[, an], whence râ[, an].)

Raze or râse (1 syl.), to lay level with the ground (see above); razed (1 syl.), râ'ving (Rule xix.)

Razie, ra.zé', a war-ship with one deck cut down.


Razor, râ'zôr, an instrument for shaving.

Razure, râ'.zhûr, something obliterated or scraped out.

Razer, râ'.zer, a destroyer, one who levels with the ground.

RAiser, râ'.zer, a propagator, one who raises. (See Raise.)

Fr. râzer, râsoir, a razor, [vaisseau] ress.; Lat. rado supine rasum.

Razzia, râ'd'.zech, a sweeping and sudden destruction of a town, its tribe, its herds, its crops; and all its belongings.

This word was introduced by the French conquerors of N. Africa. (Dict. des Arts et des Sciences).

Re- (Latin prefix), again, back, anew.

In seven words re- is written red-: re-action, red-dition, red-em, red-integrate, red-olent, red-ground, and red-undant.

Re, ra, = D in music; the second note of the Sol-fa system.

Re-absorb, -absorb', to absorb again; re-absorbed' (3 syl.), re-absorbing; re-absorption, re'.ab.sor'p'shûn.

Lat. re-absorptio supine-absorptio (re ab sorbee, to sup up again).

Reach, reech, an extent, stretch, limit, of power, to stretch, to attain; reached (1 syl.), reach'-ing. Retch, reech, to vomit.

Old Eng. hrâechan] or réachan, past rêhte, past part. ge-rêht.

"Retch," Old English hrâechan, hrawkung or hrawcung, retching.

Re-act, to act again; re-act'-ed (R. xxxvi.), re-act'-ing.

Re-action, -ëk'shûn; re-active, -ëk'.liv; re-action-ary.

Latin re-ago supine-actum, to do again, -actio, -activus.

Read. Reed. Reâ. (All reed.) Red, a colour. (O. E. red or read.)

Read, reed, (past and past part.) read, red; reading, reed'-ing, to peruse a book, &c. Read-er, reed'er; reader-ship (ship, office of); read-able, reed'-a.bl'; read'able-ness, read'ably. Well read, râd, learned.

Reading book, reed'-ing... Reading-room.

Reed, a hollow knotted stalk. (Old Eng. reød or hreød.)
Rede, reed, advice. (Old Eng. rød or réd; v. réd[an].)

That reads oddly. That eats tenderly. That drinks pleasantly, and many similar phrases, are elliptical. The full sentences would be:

That affects the ear oddly when one reads it.
That breaks tenderly beneath the teeth when one eats it.
That affects the palate pleasantly when one drinks it.

"Read," Old Eng. record[an], past recordode, past part. recordod, part. recordung, a reading, a lecture; or réd[an], réda, rédere, or rédere, a reader, rédding-boc, a reading-book.

Re-adjourn, re'-ad.journ", to adjourn again; re'-adjourned" (3 syl.), re'-adjourn"-ing, re'-adjourn"-ment.
FRENCH re'a.journer (à jour [to defer] to [another] day).

Re-adjust, re'-ad.just", to arrange again; re'-adjust"-ed re'-adjust"-ing, re'-adjust"-ment. (Latin re ad justus.)

Re-admit", to admit again; re'-admitt"-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re-admitt"-ing; re'-admitt"-ance, a second admittance.

Re-admission, re'-ad.mis.sion; re-admissible.

"Admittance" should be admittance, as it is not the 1st Latin conj. Latin re admittēre supīne -admissum, -admissēns gen. -admissentīs.

Re-adopt", to adopt again; re'-adopt"-ed, re'-adopt"-ing.

Re-adoption, re'-a.dop".shun. (Latin readoptāre.)

Re'-adorn", to adorn again; re'-adorned", re'-adorn"-ing.

Re'-adorn"-ment. (Latin re adorno, ornāre, to adorn.)

Ready, réd'dy, prepared, quick, willing; (comp.) read'i-er, (super.) read'i-est, réd'ā.est. Read'i-ly, réd'ā.ly (R. xi.); read'i-ness, réd'ā.ness. Ready-made, réd'ā'ry maid, made before hand, kept on hand for sale.

Ready money, réd'dy mun'ny, cash, not credit.

Ready reck'oner, a book of tables to assist in reckoning.

To make ready, ...réd'dy, to prepare, to put in order for use.

Old Eng. hrade or hrade, rádli, rádlice, readily, ráděnnes or hradjūnnes, readiness; v. hrād[an] or hrād[ian], to make ready, past part. hrādone.

Re-affirm, re'.af.firm", to affirm again; re'-affirmed" (3 syl.), re'-affirm"-ing; re-affirmation, -af'.fir.may".shān.

Latin re affirmo, affirma'tio, -affirmatīvus (af[t]afirmo).

Re-agent, re'a'.djent, a test, a substance to detect the presence of other bodies. (Latin re agens genitive -agentis, ago.)

Re-aggravation, re-ag'.gra.vay".shān, the last warning before excommunication is fulminated by the pope.

Three admonitions called aggravations are first given, and then a re-aggravation or final warning. (Latin gravāmen, a grievance.)

Real, ré'.āl (not reel). Real, a Scotch dance, to stagger, &c.

Real, genuine, true; real-ly, ré'.ā.lī.ly, verily, truly.

Reality, plu. realities, ré'.ā.lī'.itiz, a fact, a real-existence.
AND OF SPELLING.

Real-ise (R. xxxi.), re ál i z e, to form a clear idea, to feel vividly, to convert property into money; re ál is ed (3 syl.), re ál is-ing (R. xix.); re ál is-able, re ál is-ed. Realisation, re ál i za tion, shun.

Real-ist, re ál ist, one of the school or sect opposed to the nominalists; realistic, re ál i st’i sk (adj.).

Real-ism, re ál i z m, the tenets of the realists.

Lat. re ál i sat, re ál i sat us (res); Fr. ré ali ste, ré ali sme, ré ali sa tion, ré ali s er.

Realm, reem, a kingdom. (Italian reame; Latin regnum.)

Ream, reem, 20 quires of paper, 21 quires among printers.

Old Eng. reama, a band, a tie. (A bundle of paper tied together.)

Re-animate, re án i ma te, to revive; Re-an’i ma’t-ed (R. xxxvi.), Re-an’i ma’t-ing (R. xix.) Reanimation, re án i ma’t’i n. Lat. re an’im-ato, -an’imare supine -an’imatum (anima, life).

Re’annext’, to annex again; re’annexed’, re’annex’-ing.

Re-annexation, re án nex’ at’i on (not re án nex...).

Latin re an[ad]juncto, to tie to again.

Reap, reep, to cut with a sickle or machine, to receive the fruit of one’s labour; reaped, recept; reap’-ing, reap’-er.

Old English hreop[an], past hreope, past part. hreope or rup, a reaping, v. rippe[an], rippere, a reaper, riptima, harvest.

Re-apparel, re ap’par’rel, to clothe again; re-appar’elled (4 syl.), re-appar’ell-ing. (Latin re, ap[ad]pardo, to dress fully.)

Re-appear, re ap’pear”, to appear again; re’-appeared” (3 syl.); re’-appear’-ing, re’ap’pear’-ing; re’-appear’-ance.


Re-apply, re ap’ply”, to apply again; re’-applied” (3 syl.), re’-ap’ply’-ing. Re-application, re ap’pli’i yshun.

Latin re ap[ad]plicare, to fold-to one again.

Re-appoint, re ap’point”, to appoint again; re’-appoint’-ed (Rule xxxvii.), re’appoint’-ing, re’-appoint’-ment.

Fr. re-ap’pointer. An appoint in French is the odd money of a large sum; thus, in £430 15s. 6d., 15s. 6d. is the “appoint,” also the balance of a debt, hence the salary of an “appointment.”

Re-apportion, re ap’por’tshun, to apportion again; re’appor tioned, re ap’por’tshined; re’apportion’-ing.

Latin re ap[ad]portio, to [give] the portion again to [each].

Rear, reer, the part left behind, the last in order, to raise, to rise on the hind legs, to propagate; reared (1 syl.), rear’-ing.

Rear admiral, an admiral of the third rank.

Rear-guard, the guard which follows the main army at a distance to protect it against a surprise from behind.

Rear-line, the last line or rank of a battalion.

Rear-rank, the hindernost rank of a body of troops,
Rearward, reer'-ward, the last troops, the train behind.
Rear-mouse, the bat, the mouse that raises itself in the air. Occasionally reer is spelt rere, from French arrière:
Rere-dos, the back of an altar-piece or fire-place.
Rere-fief, reer'-feef, a fief held under a feudatory.

Rere-mouse and rere-ward are spelt both ways.

"Rear" (behind), Fr. arrière; Old Eng. hre·müs, a rear-mouse.
"Rear" (to raise), Old Eng. rēr[ian], past rēr[de], past part. rēr[ed].

For distinction sake it would have been better to spell the verb rear (to raise), and the noun with its prefix rere (behind).

Rere'-ascend", to ascend again; re'-ascend"-ed, re'-ascend"-ing.
Rere-ascension, re'-ās'sēn'-shūn; re'-ascent, another ascent.
Latin re asēd[scando], to climb to [a higher position] again.

Reason, ree'-z'n, the faculty of thought, to argue; reasoned, ree'-z'nd; reason-ing; reason-less, reason-er; reasonable, ree'-z'n.ā·b'l; reason-able- ness, reason-ably. In reason, in moderation. By reason of, on account of, by means of. In all reason, rightly.

Old Eng. reswē, resung, v. rēswian, past rēswode, past part. rēswod, or resian, past resode, past p. resod; Welsh rheswn; Lat. rētio.

Re-assemble, re'-ās'sem'-b'l, to assemble again; re-assembled, re-assembling, re-assemblage (-age collective).
Fr. re-assembler; Low Lat. asēmbliatio (as [ad] simul bлатio), a muster for chatting together, with the prefix re- (again).

Re'-assert", to assert again; re'-assert"-ed, re'-assert"-ing.
Re-assertion (not -sion, Rule xxxiii.), re'-ās'ser'-shūn.
Latin re asēd[serere] supine serētum, to knit [words] together.

Re-assign, re'-ās'sine"", to assign again; re'-assigned" (3 syl.), re'-assign"-ing; re'-assign"-ment. (Lat. re asēd[signa].

Re-assimilate (not -mu.), re'-ās'sim".ē·lāte, to assimilate again;
re-assim"illāt- ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-assim"illāt- ing (R. xix.);
re-assimilation, re'-ās'sim".ē·lāy".shūn.
Latin re asēd[asimilēre], to liken to again (similis, like).

Re'-assume" (3 syl.), to assume again; re'-assumed" (3 syl.), re'-assum"-ing (R. xix.) Re-assumption, re'-ās'sūmp".shūn.
Latin re asēd[sumēre] supine sumplētum, to take to [oneself] again.

Re'-assure, re'-ās'shūrē", to corroborate again, to assure again;
re'-assured" (3 syl.), re'-assūr"-ing; re'-assurance.
Fr. re assurer; Low Lat. assurāre, i.e., re asēd[secūro], to secure...

Re'-attach", to attach again; re'-attached", re'-attach"-ing.
Re'-attach"-ment. (Fr. re attacher; Low Lat. attachiūre.)

Re'-attempt", to attempt again; re'-attempt"-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-attempt"-ing. (Lat. re at'[ad]lentō, to try to [do] again.)

Reaumur's thermometer, raw'-murz ther.mōm.ē·ter, a thermometer where 0° (zero) marks the ordinary freezing-point
of water, and 80° boiling water. Centigrade begins the same, but marks boiling water at 100°. Fahrenheit marks the freezing-point 32°, and boiling water 212°.

Reaumur and Fahrenheit are the names of the inventors.

Reave, reev, to bereave. Reeve, reev, a steward. Reef [of rocks].

Reave, reev, a robber. Reav'-ing, bereaving; reav'-er, a robber.


Re'-avow", to avow again; re'-avowed" (3 syl.), re'avow'ing.

French re avoir; Latin re [ad]vovere, to vow to [a thing] again.

(Of the 40 words beginning with rea-, 7 are native, and "ea" represents either e, a, or e (= eo): as reach, read, ream, reap, rear, reason, reave; in 3 words "ea" represents e: as read (= red), ready, and realm (Ital.); in 2 it is open: as real, with realise and realgar; and in 20 re- is the prefix of words directly or indirectly from the Latin. The disuse of both diphthongs and accents has done more than anything to perplex our spelling.)

Re-baptize (not -ise, R. xxxii.), re'bap.tize", to baptize a second time; re'-baptized" (3 syl.), re'-baptiz'ing, re-bap'tism.

Re- with Greek baptize, baptisma; Latin baptizo, baptismum.


Rebate, (noun) re'bate, (verb), re'bute'.

Re'bate, deduction, also another way of spelling rabbet.

Rebat'e, to make a deduction; rebät'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rebät'-ing, rebate'ment. French rebattre, to abate.

Rabate, to bring back a hawk from its flight. (Fr. rebattre.)

Rab'bet, a juncture in joinery. (Fr. raboter rabot, a plane.)

Rab'bit, an animal. Welsh rabbit, i.e., rare-bit, tit-bit.

Rebec, re'bec, a three-stringed violin tuned in fifths.

Fr. rebec, a corrup. of the Span. rebel, itself a corrup. of Arab. rebad.

Rebel, (noun) rëb'el, (verb) rëbel', one who rises against the constituted authorities, to revolt, &c.; rebelled, rëbel'd; rebell'ing (R. iii.) Rebellion, re'bél.yùn, insurrection.

Rebellious, re'bél'yùs; rebellious-ly, rebellious-ness.

(It would be better if all verbs ending in "1" (accented on the final syllable) preserved the double l throughout. The second l has been restored to many words: as recall, farewell, befall, &c.)

Latin rebell[io], rebellium, rebellis (bellum, war).

Re-bound', to spring back. Rebinder, past rebound, to bind anew; re-bound'ed, re-bound'ing, rebound'ing-ly.


Re-buff', to repel, to snub; rebuffed' (2 syl.), rebuff'-ing, rebuff'ing-ly, rebuff' er. To meet with a rebuff.

French re bouffer, rebuflade, bouffè; a puff of wind, to blow back.

Re-build, re'bild', to build anew; re'duilt', past part. rebuilt'.

Old English re with byld[an], past byld, past part. bylded.
Re-bury, 're.ber'ry, to bury again; re-buried, re.ber'rēd; re-bury- ing, re.ber'ryn.ig; re-burial, re.ber'ral.

"Bury" has only one r, "berry" (the seed), and "marry" have double r, in direct violation of their original forms, O. E. berie, Lat. marito.

Old English burian or byrian, past byrode, past part. byrod.

Rebus, a riddle in hieroglyphics; &c. (non verbis sed rebus).

I.O.U for I owe you, O.D.V for eau de vie, are of the nature of rebuses.

Rebut', to repel, to confute; rebutt-ed (R. xxxvi.), rebutt'-ing; rebutt'-er, a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rejoinder.

French rebut, repulsion, rebuter, to rebut.

Re-call (not recal), re.ka'wel, to call back; recalled, re.ka'wel'd; re-call'-ing. (Latin re cūlo; Greek kūlō, to call.)

Re-cānt', to retract, to unsay; recānt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), recānt'-ing.

Recantation, re.ka.pit'.u.late, to repeat the heads or main points of what has been said; re-capitulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), re-capitulāt-ing (R. xix.), re-capitulāt-or (R. xxxvii.)

Recapitulation, re.ka.pit'.u.lay'.sh, a summary.

Latin recapitulātio, v. recapitulāri (cāpit gen. cāpitis, a head).

Re-caption, re.ka.p'.sh, repisal, retaking one's own goods from one who has wrongfully retained them; recap'tor; recapture, re.ka.p'.tchur. (Lat. cāpio, to take, sup. captum.)

Re-cast, past recast, past part. recast, to cast afresh, to reckon up again; recast'-ing. (Dan. kaste to cast, kastning casting.)

Recede, re.seed', to go back, to retreat; recēd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), recēd'-ing. (Lat. rēcēdo, re cēdo, to go back.)

Of verbs from the Latin cēdo, three end in -ed and seven in -ede:
(1) Exceed, proceed, and succeed end in -ed. The seven are
(2) Accede, antecede, concede, intercede, preceede, recede, and secede.
Supercede is from another root, super sedeo, to sit over.
(It would be far better if all these verbs ended in -ed.)

Receipt. Reseat. Recipe, rēs'.i.pe (q.v.)

Receipt, rē.sēet', a written legal acknowledgment of the payment of a bill; receipt'-ed, re.sēet'.ed; receipt'-ing, re.sēet'.ing. Receipt-stamp, a legal stamp for the acknowledgment of a receipt.

Re-seat, rē.sēet'', to restore a member of parliament to his seat again; re-seat'-ed, re-seat'-ing.

The use of the word receipt for a compound is almost obsolete.

"Receipt," Latin recipio supine receptum, to receive.

"Reseat," Old Eng. set[lang], past sete, past part. set, with re-

It simplifies matters a great deal to use recipe in all cases for a compound, whether medical or not, and receipt for the acknowledgment of a bill paid or of something received.

Receive, rē.seed', to take, to accept; received, re.seed'; receive-ing (R. xix.), receiv'er, receiv'able (R. xxxiii.), receivable-ness, receivably. Receipt, re.sēet' (see above.)
Receipt of custom (in Script.), the office of the collector of the Roman taxes. Receiving house, a place where parcels are left till forwarded. (See reception, recipient.)

Latin re-cipio, to take, supine receptum.

Note, all receive take the e first, all deceive take the i first. It can easily be remembered by the fact that the earlier consonant takes the earlier vowel first, and the later consonant the later vowel; thus, conceive, deceive, perceive, receive; but believe, disbelieve, relieve, &c. (Leaves, "to quit," is quite another word.)

Re-cension, res'èn'shûn, a review, a critical examination of the text of an ancient author. (Latin recensio, a review.)

Recent, red'sent. Re-scent, Re-sent, re-sent'. Resent, re'sent'.

Re'scent; (comp.) re'scent-er; (super.) re'scent-est, modern, fresh, of late origin or issue; re'scent-ly, re'scent-ness; recency, re'sèn'sy. (Lat. recens, gen. recentis, new, fresh.)

Re-scent', to perfume afresh. (Fr. re-senter, Lat. sentio.)

Re-sent', sent again. (O. E. send[an], p. senda, p. p. sended.)

Resent, re'sent', to avenge an affront. (French ressenter.)

It would have been better if we had preserved the double s in this last word to distinguish it from re-sent (sent again).

Re-ceptacle, re'sèp'tà.kel, a place or vessel into which things are received; receptacular, re'sèp'tà.ku.lar.

Reception, re'sèp'shûn, the act of receiving, admission; receptibility, re'sèp'tà.bil'i.ty; receptive, re'sèp'tàтив.

Receptivity, re'sèp'tàтив'i.ty. (See Receive, Recipient.)

Lat. re'ceptâculum, re'ceptio (re, edpio, to take); Fr. réceptacle, réception.

Rechabite, rek'a.bit, one of the society of Rechabites (3 syl.), or modern total abstainers from intoxicating drinks. From Rechab, whose son laid an injunction on his posterity not to drink wine, which they obeyed for 300 years (Jer. xxxv, 6, 7).

Re-charge' (3 syl.), to charge again; re-charged' (2 syl.), re-charg'-ing. (Fr. re-charger, to load [guns] again.)

Re-charter, re'char'ter, to charter again; re-chartered (3 syl.), re-charter-ing. (Lat. charta, a charter; Gk. karídes, papers.)

Re-cheat, re'cheet', a refrain on a hunting-horn to recall the hounds when they have lost scent, to sound the recheat; recheat-ed, recheat'-ing. (French requédé, a recheat.)

Re-cherché, re'sher'sha (not râ.ser'sha given by Worcester), rare, exquisite, extremely nice. (French recherché.)

Recipe, res'í.pe, a prescription for any compound whether in food, medicine, or trade. (See Receipt.)

Latin recipe, take, imperative mood of recipio (re-capio). In medical prescriptions written B or R. "Recipe" (Lat. take). Medical prescriptions begin with B, the R is recipe, take, the flourish is the symbol of Jupiter (☉), and the whole may be thus paraphrased: "Under the beneficent auspices of Jupiter (patron of medicines) take the following drugs, in the proportions set down."
Re-cipient, re.sipient, one who receives, a receiver; recipience, re.sience; recipiency, re.sienシー (v. receive, reception).

Lat. recipient. gen. recipientis (re-cipio [capto, to take], to receive).

Re-ciprocate, re.sip.roc.ate, to give and receive mutually; reciprocated, reciprocating (Rule xix.), cating-ly.

Reciprocation, re.sip.ro.ca.shün. Reciprocal, -ro.kul; reciprocally, reciprocallyness. Reciprocal proportion.

Reciprocity, re.sip.ro.ca.ity, interchange, mutual action.

Lat. reciprocatio, reciprocus, v. reciprocare (from “recipio,” Varro).

Recite, re.site', to repeat; recited (R. xxxvi.), reciting (R. xix.), reciting-

Recitative, re.sip.oteev', a musical recitation introduced in oratorios; recitativo, plur. recitativos, re.sip.ote.ev'os (R. xlii.), same as recitative. (Lat. récitate, cito to cite.)

Reck, Wreck, both rōk. Reek, Wreak, both reek.

Reck, to heed, to care; reeked, rōkt; reeking, reek-less; recklessness, heedlessness, indifference.

Wreck, destruction of a ship at sea. (Danish vrag.)

Reek, steam from evaporation. (Old English reech[an].)

Wreck, reek, to avenge. (O. E. wecc[an], wecc, vengeance."

“Reek.” Old Eng. recan, past active, past part. ge-react, recceas, reckless, recceaslic, recklessly, recceasliness, recklessness.

(The word reckless was almost obsolete in Hooker’s time.)

Reckon, rek'on, to number; reckon on, to count on; reckon up, add up; reckon with, to bring to punishment; reckoned, reckoned', reckoning, reckoner.

Old English recean, to reckon, reccean or reccecan, to tell.

Re-claim', to claim again, to rescue; reclaimed'' (2 syl.), reclaiming, reclaim-er, reclaim-able, reclaimably.

Reclamation, re.c.la.may'ishün. (Lat. reclamatio, reclamäre.)

Recline, re.kline', to lean, to lie in repose; reclined' (2 syl.), reclining-ly, reclin-er, reclinate.

Reclination, rōk.line'yishün. (Lat. rōclinatiio, rōclinäre.)

Lat. cliuo, Gk. klineo, to bend. Our word lean is from [clino].

Re-close, re.clouze', to close again; reclosed' (2 syl.); reclusing.

Latin reclando supine reclusum, to close; Greek kliáo, to shut.

Re-cluse', re.klouz', one who lives in retirement; recluse-ly, -ness.

Reclusion, re.klöo.'ishün; reclusive, reklouz.śīv. (Fr. recluse.)

Recognise (R. xxxi.), rōk.kōgn.ize, to acknowledge, to know again; recognised, rōk.kōgn.ized; recognising, rōk.kōgn.izing; recognition, rōk.kōgn.ing; recognisable, rōk.kōgn.able, rōk.kōgn.'abli; -ably.

Recognition, rōk.kōgn.ish'ishün, avowed knowledge, recollection. Recognitory, re.kōgn.śī.tōr'y, containing recognition.
Re-compile" (3 syl.), to compile again; re-compiled" (3 syl.), re-compil"-ing (Rule xix.); re-compil"-er, one who...

Recompilation, re-köm'.pi.lay''shún.

Lat. re compilare, compilâtiâ (re com[cum]piõlo, to pile together again).

Re-compose, re-köm.pöze", to compose again; re-composed" (3 syl.); recompos-ing; re-köm.pö"zing; re-compos' er; recomposition, re-köm'.po.zish'ain.

Latin re compó[cum]pöne, to put together again (Greek pöneò, to toil).

Reconcile, rek'.önsile, to conciliate; rec'oiciled (3 syl.), rec'oncîl-ing, rec'oncîl-er, rec'oncîl-able, rec'oncîlable-ness, rec'oncîlably, rec'oncîl-ment (Rule xviii.)

Reconciliation, rek'.ön.sil'xa''shün; reconciliatory, rek'.ön.-sil'la.t'ry. (Latin reconciliatio, reconciliare.)

Re'condense" (3 syl.), to condense again; re'condensed" (3 syl.), re'condens"-ing. Recondensation, -kön'.den.say''shün.

Latin re condensâtio, condensâre (dense, to thicken)."Dense" and its compounds, with the four compounds dis-pense, ex-pense, pre-pense, and recom-pense, and the three words immense, sense, and tense, are the only words in the language ending in -nse. Nearly 700 end in -nce, in most of which s would be better.

Recondite, rek'.ön.dite, abstruse. (Latin rëconditus, hidden.)

Re'-conduct", to conduct back, &c.; re'conduct"-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'conduct"-ing. (Lat. reconduco, sup. ductum, to lead back.)

Reconnaissance (not reconnaissance). Recognizance.

Reconnaissance, rä.kön'nä.zahns, the examination of a tract of country for military or other operations.

Recognizance, rek'.ön'.izance, a legal money obligation to keep the peace, or to appear at the assizes.

French reconnaiss,e; Latin recognoscere, to recognise.

Reconnoiître, rek'.ön.noi''ter, to examine the position and movements of a hostile force, to examine the line of country intended for military operations; reconnoitred, rek'.ön.-noi''.terd; reconnoitring, rek'.ön.noi''.tring.

Fr. reconnoitro, now reconnaître (Lat. recognoscere, to know thoroughly).

Re-conquer, rek'.ön'.ker (not rek'.ön'.ker), to conquer again; re-conquered, rek'.ön'.kerd; re-conquering, re-conquest. Fr. reconquérir; Lat. conquerro supine conquestum (quero, to seek).

To "conquer" is to obtain by united action what one seeks.

Re-consider, to consider again; re-considered, rek'.ön'.sid''erd; re-consider'ing. Reconsideration, -kön.sid'.ëray''shün.

Lat. re considerâtio, considerâre (con sidêra, to consult the stars).

Re'-construct", to construct again; re'-construct"-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-construct"-ing. Reconstruction, rek'.ön.strûk''shün; reconstructible, rek'.ön.strûk''t.l'bl'; reconstructive, -tive.

Latin re constructio, con-structo supine -structum, to pile together.
Re'-convert", to convert again; re'-convert'-ed (Rule xxxvi.),
re'-convert'-ing. Reconversion, re'.kön.ver".shün.
Latin re conversio; con-vert-o supine -versum, to change entirely.
Re'-convey", to convey again; re'-conveyed" (3 syl.), re'-con-
vey"-ing. Reconveyance, re'.kon.vey".answ.
Latin re conveyo, věho, to carry; to "convey" is to carry with you.
Record, (noun) rěk'hörö, (verb) rě-k'hörö', a register; to register,
to write in a book. Records-office (not re-kord"...).
Lat. recordor, to call to mind (re, cor gén. cordis, a heart or mind).
Recount", to relate. Ré'-count", to count again.
Recount'-ed, recount'-ing; re'-count'-ed, re'-count'-ing.
French recouter, i.e. -compter; Latin computo (pîto, to prune).
To "compute" is to "prune away" errors and misconceptions.
Recoup, rě'.koopt", to indemnify; recouped, rě'.koopt"; re-
coup'-ing. (French recouper, coup, a cut, a slice.)
Recourse, rě.ko'ærse', resort. To have recourse to, to put in
requisition, to makeshift with. (Fr.recours, Lat.recursum.)
Recover, rě.kův".er, to restore to health, to regain, to repair;
Re-cover, rě-kův".er, to cover over again; recovered,
re.kův".erd; recover-ing, recover-er; re-covered,
re-kův".erd; re-cover-ing, re-kův".erd.
Recoverable, re.kův".er.ä.bël; recover'able-ness.
Recovery, plu. recoveries (R. xli.), rě.kův".är".ez, restoration
to health, the act of getting back into possession.
Recoveror, (in Law) one who obtains restitution.
Recoveree", (in Law) one who has to make restitution.
Fr. recouvrer, recouvrable; Lat. recupéro (re clipe), to recover.
Recreate, rěk'kre.ate, to amuse, to divert, to renew
the spirits; re-create, rě-krē.ate", to create anew; recreat-ed,
rě-krē.ä.ted; recreat-ing, rě-krē.ä."ting; re-created,
rě-krē.ä."ted; re-creating, rě-krē.ä."ting.
Recreation, rěk'krē.ä.shün, amusement, diversion;
rě-krē.ä."shün, a new creation.
Recreative, rěk'kre.ä.tiv; recreative-ly, recreative-ness.
Latin rēcrescēre, rēcrescēre (creo, to create, to establish).
Recriminuate, re.krim".inat-e, to bring a countercharge, to involve
others in an accusation; recrim'inat-ed (Rule xxxvi.),
recrim'inat-ing (Rule xix.), recrim'inat-or (R. xxxvii.)
Recrimation, rě.krim".ınay".shün; recriminative, re-
krim".ınay".tiv; recriminatory, re.krim".ınäu.ry.
Latin rēcēriminātio, rēcēminari (crimen, a crime, a charge).

65—2
Re-cross, to cross over again; (past) recrossed, 're-kros't', (past part.) recrossed or recrost; recross'ing.

Welsh croési, to cross, to put across, croésiad, a crossing, croésffon, a cross-staff, croésford, a cross-road (with the prefix re-).

Recruit, re.krú't'; a newly-enlisted soldier, a new supply, to replenish, to fill up; recruit'-ed (R. xxxvi.), recruit'-ing, recruit'-er; recruit'-ment, replenishment, restoration.

Fr. recrue, recruter, recrutement; Lat. recrere, to grow again.

Recrystallize (Rule xxxii.), re-'krís'.tál.líze, 'to crystallize a second time; recrystallized (4 syll.), recrystallizing, -'zing. Recrystallization, re-'krís'.tál.lí.zay'n'.shún.

Greek krutalízo, krutallos, Latin crystallum (Greek kruos, ice).

Rectangle, re.k.tán'.g'l, a four-sided figure which has all its angles right angles, as a square, a parallelogram; rectangular, re.k.tán'.gí.lar; rectan'gular-ly.

Latin rectangulus (rectus angulus, right angle); French rectangle.

Rectify, re.k'tí.fí, to put right; rectifies, re.k'tí.fíze (Rule xi.); rectified, re.k'tí.fíde; rectify'er, rectify'able.

Rectification, re.k'tí.fí.ka'y'n'.shún, the act of putting right.

Lat. rectíficó (fáciō), to make right; Fr. rectification, rectifier.

Rectilinear, re.k'tí.lín'.iál, bounded by straight lines.

Latin rectílinéus (rectus línea, a straight line).

Rectitude, re.k'tí.túdè, integrity. (Lat. rectítudo, Fr. rectitude.)

Rector, re.k'tó.r, receives both great and small tithes.

Vicar, vi.k'ar, a clergyman who receives only the small tithes, the minister of a district church without tithes.

Rector-ship (-ship, office, rank of); rectorate, re.k'tó.ri.t.

Rectory, plu. rectories, re.k'tó.rí.z; rectorial, re.k'tó.ri ál. Latín rector, a ruler (regio supine rectum, to rule). Vicarius, a vicar.

Rectrix, plu. rectrices (Latin), re.k'tré.z, plu. re.k'tré.séez, one of the chief (or rudder) feathers in the tail of a bird.

Recumbent, re.kúm'.bent, reclining, inactive; recumb'ent-ly, recumbéncy (3 syll.), recumbéncy. (Lat. récum'bens.)

Recuperative, re.kú'.pé.rá.tív, restorative. Recuperation, re-.ku'.pé.ri'y'n'.shún, recovery. (Lat. récuperátió, récuperárire.)

Recur, re.kú'r, to return at intervals; recurred' (3 syll.), recur'rent, re.kú'rent; recur'rent-ly.

Recurrence, re.kú'rén.sè; recurrency, re.kú'.ré.né.sy.

Latin re-cur'dere, to run back, to recur, recursus gen. -currentis.

Recusant, re.kú'.zant, one who refuses to conform; rec'usancy.

Lat. récásans gen. -ántis, refusing [to conform] re causa, without cause.

-red (native suffix), mode, fashion, state, condition: as hatred.

Red- for re- (Lat. prefix). There are seven examples: red-action, red-dition, red-em, red-integration, red-o lens, red-ovnd, and red-undant, to these add the Latin word red-dendum.
AND OF SPELLING.

(In the following legal terms the "-g" is mute and "-z" preferred.)

Recognizance, re.kon'.zance, a legal obligation to pay a debt, to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, &c.

Recognizor, re.kon'.zor', one who enters into a recognizance.

Recognizee, re.kon'.zee', one to whom it is made.

Latin re.cognitio, re.cognosco (re cog[cum]nosco, to know again).

French reconnaissance, re.connaissable, re.connaître.

Recoil', a rebound, to start back, to revolt, to feel abhorrence; recoiled', recoil'-ing, recoil'-ing-ly, recoil'-er, -ment.

French recul, v. reculer; Latin re celère, to strike or go back.

Re-coin', to coin again; recoined' (2 syll.), recoin'-ing, -age.

French coin (with re); Greek kōnos, a cone; Latin cūněus, a stamp.

Re-collect, ré.kō.lėkt', to remember; recollect'-ed (R. xxxvi.), recollect'-ing.

Recollection, ré.kō.lėkt'.shun, remembrance; recollect'-ive, ré.kō.lėk't.ive.

Re-collect, ré'-kō.lėkt', to collect again; re'-collect'-ed, -ing. Recollection, ré'-kō.lėk't. shun; re'-collect'-or.

Lat. recoil'go supine -lectum (re col[cm]ago, to bring together again).

Re'-combine' (3 syll.), to combine again; re'combined'' (3 syll.), re'-combin'-ing (R. xix.), re'combin'-er. Recombination, ré'.kō.m.bi.nay'.shun. (Lat. re combināre, binī two by two.)

Re'-commence'' (3 syll.), to begin again; re'commenced'' (3 syll.), re'commenc'-ing (R. xix.); recommence-ment, re'.kom.-mense'.ment. (Only verbs ending in -dge drop -e- before -ment, as "judg-ment". To these add "argu-ment").

Fr. recommencer (Lat. re comb[cm]initio, with the beginning again).

Recommend, ré.kō.mam'ænd', to commend to another, to advise; recom'mend'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), recom'mend'-ing.

Recommendation, -mēn.day'.shun; recommend''-able.

Recommendatory, ré.kō.mam'ænd'.dā.čry; recom'mend''-er.

Lat. recommendāre (mandāre, to trust to one's charge), to recommend is to say a [person] is fit to be trusted to one's charge. The French recommander, recommandable, recommandation, violate a principle.

Re'-commit'', to commit again; re'-committ'ed (Rule xxxvi.), re'committ'-'ing, re'-committ'-'al, re'-commit'-'ment.

Re-commission, re'.kō.mish'.šin, a new commission.

Lat. re com[cm]initio supine misiūm, to send to. To "commit" a man is to send him to the charge of a public officer.

Recompense (not -pence), ré.kō.m.pense, reward, to reward; rec'ompensed, rec'ompens-ing (R. xix.), rec'ompens-er.

Recompensation, ré.kō.m.pen.say'.shun; -pen'satory.

Only nine words in the language end in -nee, but nearly 700 end in -nee. The nine are: dense and condense, immense, sense, and tense, and the four compounds dis-pense, ex-pense, pre-pense, and recompense. The s is the better form; thus recur'rens is the Latin form of our recurrence; but we have followed the French as a rule.

Latin rec'ompensatio; French récompense, v. recom'menser.

65
Red, a colour. Read, rød (past and past part. of read, reed).
Rede, reed. Reddish, rød’ish. Rød’ish.
Red, (comp.) redd’-er, (super.) redd’-est (Rule i.); redd’-ly, redd’-ness. Redd’-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means “like”); reddish-ness.
Radish, rød’ish (one d), an esculent root. (Latin rādīx.)
Rede, read, advice. (Old English readen, counsel).
Redden, rød’n, to make red; reddened, rød’n’d; reddening, rød’n’ing; reddened-er, rød’n’er.
"Red," Old English roed, rud, rød, rød, and read; read-closer, red clover, read-earth, red earth, readnes, redness, v. read[ian], to redden, past readede, p. p. readod, or read[ian], readede, readod.
Red-action, rød’dak’-shün, a digest, the act of arranging in order; redacteur, rød’dak’-tūre, an editor; redac’tor.
French redacteur, a clerk, an editor, redaction, editing, putting into ship-shape (Latin red[ex]gēre, to do again).
Redan, rød’dän’. Redden, rød’n, to make red (O. E. reodian.)
Redan’, two parapets of earth like a V with the point towards the enemy. (Fr redan, Lat. redens, a tooth reversed.)
Red-dendum, plu. reddenda, rød’den’a.dım, plu. rød’den’ da.l (in Law), the clause in a lease by which rent is reserved.
Latin ἱδένδων, to be reckoned, rød[io], to give back.
Red-dition, rød’dish’-shün, restitution; red-ditive, rød’-di.tiv.
Fr. reddition: Lat. reddito ( redd∫a, to give back, to restore).
Reddle or Ruddle, rød’dal, rød’dal (not rød’dle), red ochre [for marking sheep], to mark with red ochre. Thackeray uses rudd’, but “ruddle” is the correct spelling.
Old Eng. rud or rood, red, rudian or rodian, to redden, rød-cloth.
Red-eem, rød’éem’, to ransom; redeemed’ (2 syl.), redeemed’-ing, redeemed’-er, redeem’-able (R. xxiii.), redeem’-able-ness.
Redemption, rød’emp’shün; redemption-er, an emigrant who works off his passage-money by service; redemp’tive, rød’emp’-tīv; redemp’tory, rød’emp’tor, rød’emp’-to.
Latin redemp’tio, reduclre, of rød[go] supine emptum, to buy back.
Re-deliberate, re’-de-līb’-e.crate, to reconsider; redeliberat-ed (R. xxxvi.), redeliberat-ing. Redeliberat’ion, -shün.
Lat. re deliberat’io, déliberat’ür. The Latins said deliberare ensim (to unsheathe a sword), to deliberate is to “unsheathe thought.”
Re-deliver, re’-de-līv’-er, to deliver again; re’delivered’ (1 syl.), redeliver-ing; redelivery, re’-de-līv’-e.ry; redeliver ance. (French ve deliverer, deliverance.)
Latin re de libēräre, to free again from [bondage], liber, free.
Re-demand, re’-de-man’d”, to demand again; re’demand”-ed, re’demand”-ing. (Lat. re, de-mando to claim from one.)
Re-descend, re'.des.sent' (not re'.des.sent'), to descend again; re'descend""-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'descend""-ing. Redescension, re'.des.sent'.shun. (Latin re descensio, descendendo.)

A compound of re de scendo, to climb down again.

Red-integration, re'd.int.eg्रay'.shun, restoration to a sound state. (French réintégration, Latin red[re]intégratio.)

Red-discover, re'.di.s.kuv'.er, to discover again; re'discovered"" (4 syl.), re'discov'ering. Rediscovery, re'.dis.kuv'.ing. Rediscovery, re'.dis'.c.ve'.l. (Latin redisce[l]us, desce[l]or.)

A compound of n:~ de scando, to climb again.

Red-integration, re'd.int.eg�ay'.shun, restoration to a sound state. (French réintégration, Latin red[re]intégratio.)

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A compound of n:~ de scando, to climb again.

Re-dispose, re'.dis.paze"", to adjust again; re'disposed"" (R. xxxvi.), re'dispōsed""-ing (R. xix.) Redisposition, .dis.pō.zisl'.shun. Latin re stipūtio, dis[de]pōsote, to put down, to part with.

Re-distribute, re'.dis.trīb'.bute, to distribute again; re'distrib'ute-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re'distrib'ute-ing (Rule xix.) Redistribution, re'.dis.trīb'.shun, a new distribution. Latin re distribūtio, dis[de]tribūo, to give in parts again.

Red-olent, diffusing odour; red'olent-ly, sweetly smelling; red'olence (3 syl.); red'olency, fragrance, perfume. Latin redōrens gen. redōlentīs, red[re]ōleo, to smell very sweet.

Re-double, re'.di.lb'.b'l, to repeat often, to increase twofold; redoubled, re'.di.lb'.b'l'd; redoubling, re'.di.lb'.ling.

French redoubler; Latin re duō pl'recire, to fold in'two again.

Re-doubt, re'doubt', a little fort into which soldiers may' retire, field.works enclosing a port. (The b is an error.) Fr. redoute, from the Span. reductio, Ital. redotto, a shelter; Lat. re·duce sup. redūctum, to retreat. A place to which soldiers can retreat.

Re-doubtable, re'.dou'.b'l, formidable; redoubted, re'.dou'.ed.

French redoubtable, redouter, to dread [doughty].

The b in "redoubt" and "redoubtable" is a mere blunder. These words have no connexion with doub. "Redoubtable" is the same word as doughty, and both should be spelt in one way (douty, re·doubtable); and "redoubt" is from the Latin reduc[tio].

Redound, re.dound', to conduce (followed by to); redound'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), redound'-ing. (French rédonder.)

Latin red[re]undāre, to tide back, to flow back (unda, a wave).

Re-dress, re'.dres', to rectify; re'.dres'"", to dress again; redressed"" (2 syl.); (past part.) redressed or redrest'; redress""-ing'; re'.dres'." (2 syl.). (past p.) re'.dressed"" or re'.drest'; re'.dres'-ing, redress-er, redress'-ible (not.able, Rule xxii.); redress-ive, -ive. Fr. redresser; Lat. re dērīge supine directum, to make right again.

Red tapism, re'd. tāp'.izm, official priggism; red tape, official formality; red-ṭāapist, an official martinet.

Official documents being tied together with "red tape," Dickens happily applied the word to official formality.
Red, a colour (O.E. red). Red, Read = rød (past tense).

Red, an aquatic plant, the mouthpiece of certain wind instruments, that part of a loom which keeps the threads apart; reed', ed, covered with reeds; reed' y, reed'-less.

Read, to follow with the understanding written or printed words. (O.E. rēd[an] or red[an].

Rede, reed, advice, counsel. (Old English rēd or rēd.)

Red, a colour (Old Eng. read). Read = red (O.E. rēdđe).

Reef, p.l. reefs (Rule xxxix.) Reave, Reeve.

Reef, all the sail which lies between two reef-bands or between the first reef-band and the head of the sail, a chain or ridge of rocks showing above the surface at low tide. Shoal or bank is of larger area than a reef and less compact; coral-reef; reef'-y, full of reefs.

Reef-band, a stout canvas band sewed across a sail with earings or reef-holes at each end for reefing.

Reef-tackle, tackle for hauling up the middle of each leech towards the yard, so that the sail may be easily reefed. To reef, to reduce a sail by tying together two parallel rows of short ropes for the purpose; reefed (1 syl.), reef'-ing; reef'-er, one who reefs.

Reave, reev, (past and past part) reft, to take away, to plunder generally; bereave. (O.E. reaff[ian], to seize.)

Reeve, reev, a steward, to pass the end of a rope through a block. (Old Eng: gerefā, a reeve, as port-reeve, she-riff.)

"Reef" (of rocks), Norse reo, reve, a shoal or little reef.

"Reef" (to tie up a sail), Norse ree, reeing. Welsh rheid, a bundle.
Reek, Wreak, both reek. Reck, Wreck, both rēk.
Reek, the vapour of evaporation, to give out vapour; reeked (1 sy1.), reek'-ing; reek'-ing hot, steaming hot; reek'y, full of vapour; reek'i-ness. (O. E. reoc[an].)
Wreck, reek, to avenge. (O. E. wroc[an], past wroc, &c.)
Reck, rēk, heed, to heed. (O. E. recc[an], n. rec or recc.)
Wreck, rēk, a shattered ship, to shatter. (Danish vrag.)
Reel, Real, re'el, not false (Latin reālis, res, [the true] thing).
Reel, a Scotch dance, a frame on which yarn is wound, a certain quantity of thread, worsted, &c.; to roll about, to gather yarn off the spindle; reeled (1 sy1.), reel'-ing.
Old English hroel or reel. "Reel" (to stagger), Norse rago to reel.
Re'-elect', to elect again; re'-elect'-ed (R. xxxvi.); re'-elect''-ing.
Re-election, re'-e.lēk'.shūn. (Lat. re electio, e-lēgo, to pick out.)
Re'-embark', to embark again; re'-embarked'' (3 sy1.); re'em'berk'''-ing. Re-embarkation, re'-em'ber.kay''shūn.
Fr. rembarquer. The Fr. for "re-embarkation" is rembarquement.
Re-emboldy, re'z'em.bōd''-y, to embody again; re-embodies, re'-em.bōd''-ed (Rule xi.); re-embodied, re'-em.bōd''-ed; re'em'bol'd''-ing. Re-emboldy-ment (Rule xi.)
Old Eng. bodig, with en-, to collect into, and the prefix re-, again.
Re'-enact', to enact again; re'-enact''-ed, re'en'act''-ing.
Re'-enact''ment. (Lat. acta, an act; en-, to make; re-, again.)
Re'-enforce'' (3 sy1.), to put in force again; re'-enforced'' (3 sy1.); re'-enforc''-ing (Rule xix.) Re'-enforce''-ment. (Only verbs ending in -dge lose the -e before -ment.)
Fr. force, with en-, to put into or make, and the prefix re-, again.
Re'-engage'' (3 sy1.), to engage again; re'-engaged'' (3 sy1.); re-engag-ing, re'-en.gāj'ing. Re'-engage''-ment (v. s.)
Re-en'ter, to enter again; re-entered, re'en'terd; re-en'ter-ing. Re-en'try, re-en'trance. (French rentrer, Latin re intrāre.)
Re-establish, to establish again; re-establish'ed (4 sy1.), re'establish-ing. Re-establish'ment. (French rétablir.)
Re'eve, Reave, both reev. Reef, a bank of rocks.
Reeve, a steward. This word is now used only in composition, as port-reeve, sheriff, i.e., "shire-reeve."
Reave, to bereave; reft, bereft. (Old Eng. reaff[ian].)
Re-examine, re'z'ex.am''-in, to examine again; re-examined, re'ex'am''-ined (R. xix.)
Re-examination, re'ex'am''-in.a'j, a fresh examination.
Lat. re exāminatio, exāmināre, exāmen, the needle of a balance, which proves a weight, so an examination indicates or proves merit.
AND OF SPELLING.

Re'-exchange'' (3 syl.), to exchange again; re'-exchanged'' (3 syl.), re'-exchang''-ing. (Fr. rechange; Lat. cambire.)

Rö-exhibit, to exhibit again; rö-exhibit-ed, rö-exhibit'-ing, rö-exhibit'er. Rö-exhibition, re'.ex'-hibit'.

Lat. re' exhib'tio, ca'shêtre sup. exhibitum (ex hâbère, to have out).

Re'-export'', to export again; re'-export''-ed, re'-export''-ing.

Re-exportation, re'.ex'-port'.tay''shän. (Fr. réexporter.)

Re-fashion, rö' fas'h'ö'n, to fashion anew; re-fashioned, rö' fas'h'ö'n'd; re-fashion'-ing. (Fr. façon, Lat. facio, to make.)

Re-fasten, rö' fas'ten's'n, to fasten again; re-fastened, rö' fas'ten's'n'd; re-fasten'-ing, rö' fas'ten's'n'ing.

Old English rö'est, firm, rö' en, to make firm, prefix re-.

Re-fection, rö'jek's's'rn, refreshment, a repast.

Refectory, plu. refectories (Rule xlv.), rö'jek'töriz, a room where refreshments are provided.

Lat. rö'ectio, v. rö'ecto supine rö'ectum (ro-facio), to refresh.

Refer, rö'jer (followed by to), to allude, to assign; referred, rö'jer'd; refer'-ing (Rule i.), refer'-er.

(The following have only one r.)

Referee, rö'jer'.ree''; refer-ence, rö'jer'ence.

Referable (should be referible, not of the 1st Lat. conj.)

Referendary, rö'jer' ren'.da'ry, an arbiter.

Referential, rö'jer'.rë'n'.shö'l. Reverential, rö'v'.ë'.rë'n'.shö'l.

Referential, referring to something else.

Reverential, manifesting reverence.

Latin rö'ere, rö'ere's; French rö'érer, rö'érer'a.

Rö-fine' (2 syl.), to purify, to polish, to improve; refined' (2 syl.);

refined-ly, rö'f'ëd'ëly; refined-ness, rö'f'ëd'ëness.

Refinery, plu. refineries (Rule xlv.), rö'dë'.fë'.rë'.rëz, a place where [metals] are purified. Refine'-ment.

Fr. rö'finer, i.e. rö'finer, rö'linement, rö'linerie; Low Lat. affina're.

Refit, (noun) rö'fit, (verb) rö'fit'.

Refit, rö'fit', restoration of fittings and requisites after loss or damage; rö'fit', to fit or equip again; refitt'ed (Rule xxxvi.), refitt'-ing (Rule iv.), refitt'-er, refitt'-ment.

Fr. fait, what is required: as trouver le fait de...to find what one requires; c'est justement votre fait, that is just what you require.

Re-fix, rö'fix'', to fix again; refixed' (2 syl.), refix'-ing.

Latin rö'figo supine refic'um (re figo, to fix again).

Re-reflect', to deliberate, to show in a looking-glass, to throw back rays of light or heat; reflect'-ed (R. xxxvi.), reflect'ed-ly, reflect'-ing, reflect'ing-ly, reflect'or (Rule xxxvii.), a
polished glass or metal surface for reflecting light or heat; [ray] reflect-ent, the [ray] descendant bent back.

(The following are spelt in two ways.)
Reflection, re.ʃloktʃən, deliberation, consideration;
Reflexion, re.ʃlɛksn, the bending back of rays.
Reflect-ible or Reflex-ible, capable of reflexion.
Reflective, re.ʃlɛkˈtɪv, deliberative, thoughtful;
Reflexive, re.ʃlekˈsv, bending-back [rays]; reflective-ly, reflective-ness; reflexive-ly, reflexive-ness.

Reflex'ibility; reflexed, re.ʃlekst (see reflected).
Latin reflectum re.ʃlektəm (reflecto, to bend back).
French réflexion, réflécteur, réfléctible, réfléctibilité.
Refluent, re.ʃflu.ənt, ebbing, flowing back. (Latin refluens.)

Reflex, sympathetic, curved backwards. Reflex action [of muscles], acting (without the motive power of the will) in sympathy with some other part of the body.

Ref.ˈluкс, the ebb or backward movement of the tide, &c.
French reflux, ebb; Latin re.ˈfluo supine fluxum, to flow back.
Rēˈ-forge (2 syl.), to forge again; rēˈ-forged (2 syl.), rēˈ-forgˈ-ing (R. xix.), rēˈ-forgˈ-er. (Fr. re-forger.)
Reform, reˈfɔrmˈ, amendment, to amend; reˈ-formˈ, to form anew; reˈformedˈ (2 syl.), reˈformˈ-ing, reˈformˈ-er, rēˈ-formedˈ (2 syl.), rēˈ-formˈ-ing, rēˈ-formˈ-er.
Reˈformˈ-able; re-formative, reˈfɔrmətɪv.
Reformation, reˈfɔrməʃn, amendment.
The Reformation, that change in the Anglican church which was made in the reign of Henry VIII.
Reformatory, plu.: reformatories (R. xliv.), reˈfɔrməˈtɔr.i z, a house where evil doers (especially, the young) are sent with the view of reforming their character.
Latin reˈfɔrmətʃn, reˈfɔrməˈtʃr, to form anew.


Reˈfracˈt, to break a ray [of light or heat] so as to cause it to deviate from a straight line.
(When a ray of light passes through a window-pane it is refracted. In an L the bottom stroke would represent the down stroke refracted, the column of a V would represent the same thing.)
Reflect, to bend a ray [of light or heat] back to the plane from which it proceeds, though not necessarily to the same spot in that plane.
(When we stand before a looking-glass, the rays proceeding from our face strike the glass and are reflected back to our eyes, but the left side becomes the right and the right the left. In a V one of the strokes would represent the other reflected.)
Refraction, *re*fræk'shun*, the deviation of rays [of light or heat] caused by their being refracted or broken.

Reflexion, the rebound of rays [of light or heat] towards the plane from which they proceed.

Refract'ed (R. xxxvi.), refract'-ing; refract'-ive, *re*fræk'tiv.*

Refractory, *re*fræk'tô.rî, breaking through the bounds of decorum, obstinate and hence difficult of fusion; refractori-ly, *re*fræk'tô.rî.lî; refractori-ness (Rule xi.).

Lat. *refractō*, *refringerēre* [frango] sup. *refractum* (frango, to break.)

Refrangible. Refrangible. (Mark the -able and -ible.)

Refrangible, *re*frän'ji.b'l, capable of being gainsaid.

Refrangible, *re*frän'ji.b'l, capable of being refracted.

Latin *refrāgābilis, re-frāgāri*, to gainsay (frāgo, to make a cracking noise, as when a solid substance cracks or bursts, frāgor.)

Rē-fresh', to revive vigour, to cool, to improve by new touches; rē-freshed' (2 syl.), rē-fresh'-ing. Rēfresh'·er, a fee to a barrister to insure attention or expedition. Rēfresh'-ment, food or rest to invigorate after fatigue.

Old English *fērc*, fresh, with re-; French *refrâchir*, &c.

Re-frigerate, *re*frîd'g.ê.rate, to cool; rē-frig'erat-ed (R. xxxvi.), rē-frig'erat-ing (R. xix.), rēfrig'erat-or (R. xxxvii.); refrigeratory, rē-frîd'g.ê.râ.t'î, refrigerative, rēfrîd'g.ê.râ.t'î.v.

Refrigeration, rē-frîd'g.ê(ray)*''*shun*;* refrigerant, ê.rânt.*

Latin *refrigerātio, refrigerārātor, -tōrius, refrigerārēre* (frigus, cold).

Re-fuge, *reFju*[j]e*, a retreat, a place of safety; ref'uge-Iess.

Refugee, *reFjuf'dje*, one who seeks safety in another country.

City of refuge, *plu.* cities of refuge, stil'tiz... (Jos. xx. 7, 8).

Re-fulgent, rē-fül'djent (*-fûl to rhyme with *dull* not with *pull*), shining; rēfûl'gent-ly, rēfûl'gence (3 syl.), rēfûl'gency.

Lat. *refulgens* gen. *refulgēntis, refulgēntia, refulgēre* (fulgor, sheen).

Rē-fund', to repay, to restore; rē-fund'*, to invest again; rēfund'·ed (R. xxxvi.), rēfund'-ing; rēfund'·ed, &c.

Lat. *re-fundo*, to pour back, to refund; Fr. *fonds*, public money.

Re-furbish, rē-fur'bîsh*, to brighten or *fur*bish up again; rē-fur'bished (3 syl.), rē-fur'bîsh-ing, rē-fur'bîsh-er.

Fr. *re fourbir*, *fourbîseur* (Lat. *furnus*, i.e. *furnus*, a furnace, from *furo* to grow hot). “Furish,” like *bran-new*, means “bright by burning heat.” The two words illustrate each other.

Refuse, (noun) rē'fjuse', (verb) rē'fjuse'. Refuse, rē'fjuge.

Ref'üse, rubbish, odds and ends rejected. Refuse', to deny; refused, rē'füzed'; refus-ing, rē'fü.zîng; refus'-er.

Refus'al, rē'fü.áz'l; refus-able, rē'fü.áz'bl.

Fr. *refus*, *refus-able*, *refusor, refuseur* (Lat. *re-fundo*, to pour back again [one's request] hence “not to accept.”)
Refutation, rē-fā-tā-shūn; refutatory, rē-fā-tā-ter-y.
Lat. refutationis, refutatorium, refutare (fruit, to confute). The original meaning of fruit is “to cool the pot,” and our slang expression “to cool one’s courage,” i.e. to alloy zeal, is a similar figure of speech.

Regain’, to gain again; regained’ (2 syl.), regain’ing.
Fr. regagner; Old Eng. re-gyn[an], p.p. -ode, past part. -med.

Regal, rē-gāl, kingly, pertaining to a sovereign; rē-gal’ly.

Regalia, rē-gu’.la’ia, insignia of royalty; rega’lian.

Regality, rē-gul’.rā’ty.
Lat. regulis, rē-gā-lis, rex, rē-gis.

Regale, rē-gāl’, to entertain with good cheer. (See Regal.)
Regaled (2 syl.), regal’-ing (R. xix.), regal’-er, regale’-ment.
Fr. rēgaler, Span. regular (Lat. rēgālis, like a king), patronato regio.

Regard’, esteem. Regards’, looks, respects. Regard’, to esteem, to attend to, to observe, to heed; regard’-ed (R. xxxvi.), regard’-ing, regard’-er, regard’-ful, regard’-ful’ly, regard’-less, regard’-less’-ly, -less’-ness.

Regardant, re’gar’-dant (in Her.), looking behind.

IN REGARD OF. IN REGARD TO. WITH REGARD TO.

“In regard of” and “in respect of” are modern forms, which ought not to be tolerated, although sanctioned by the names of Coleridge and Trench. The proper forms are In or With regard to, In or With respect to. The error arises from the notion that “regard” and “respect” are nouns, but in or with regard, and in or with respect, are adverbial idioms = relatively, respectively, and In regard of or In respect of is just as absurd as in reference of.

Regather, rē-gā’-ter, to gather or collect again; re-gath’-ered (3 syl.), re-gath’-er-ing. (O.E. gādor[ian], p. -ode, p.p. -od.)
Regatta, rē-gā’t’tah, boat and yacht races. (Italian regatta.)

Regency, plu. regencies, rē-di-jen’siz. (See below, Regent.)

Regenerate, rē-di-jen’-e-rate, to renew, (in Theol.) to “be born of water and the Holy Ghost,” conversion; regen’erāt’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), regen’erāt’-ing (Rule xix.). Regeneration, rē-di-jen’-e-ray’-shūn; regen’erāt-or; regeneratory, rē-di-jen’-e-ray’-ter-y, tending to reproduce or renovate.
Lat. regenerātio, regenerātor, regenerāre, to regenerate; Gk. gēnōs.

Regent, rē-di-jent, one who rules for another; re’gent’ship (-ship, office, rank of). Regency, plu. regencies, rē-di-jen’siz.
Fr. rē-gent, régence; Lat. régens gen. régente (rego, to rule).

Regicide, rē-dīg’sid-e, one who murders a sovereign; regicidal, rē-dīg’sid-ēl. (Fr. régicide; Lat. rex caedo, I kill a king.)

Rē’-gild’, to gild again; rē’-gild’-ed; regilt, rē’-gilt’.

Old Eng. gild[an], past gilded, past part. gilded, with rē, over again.

Regime (Fr.), rē’-rē’-sheem’, mode of living, administration, rule.
Regimen, rédg′i.mén.  Regiment, rédg′i.ment. (See below.)

Regimen, regulation of diet, syntactical dependence of words.
Latin régimen, government; régimentum, a regiment.

Regiment, rédg′i.ment, a body of soldiers. Regimen (see above).

Name of the division. Ruling officer. Second in command.

A company. Captain. Lieutenant.
A brigade. General of the brigade, Brigadier-general.
A division. General of the division. Colonel.

Regimental, rédg′i.mén′täl. Regimentals, military uniform.
Latin régimentum; French régiment (from régimen, government).

Region, ré′.dʒi:n, territory, district. (Lat. rēgio gen. rēgōnis.)

Register, rédg′i.ĭ.ter. Registrar, rédg′i.ĭ.trar. Registry.

Register, a book for registries, a sliding-plate in stoves for regulating the heat of a fire, the compass of the human voice or of a musical instrument.

Registrar, one whose business it is to register births, deaths, and marriages; registrarship (-ship, office of).

Registry [rédg′i.jis.ṭry], the place where registers are kept, the enrolment in a register, the act of registering.

Register, to enter in a register; registered (3 syl.), registering. Parish register, for births, deaths, &c.

Registered company, an association “registered” under the “Joint Stock Act,” but not chartered.

Registered letter, a letter “registered” and acknowledged by every person through whose hands it passes.

Register office, an office where names, &c., are set down; Registrar’s office, the office of a registrar of births, &c.

Registration, rédg′i.ĭ.traj′.sh’n, insertion in a register.

Lat. registrarius, registrum, v. rēgōro supine rēgestum, to register.

Regium donum (Latin), rē′.dʒi.ŭm dō′.num, an annual grant of public money formerly paid to the Presbyterian ministers of Ireland. Regius professor, one appointed by the crown.

Rē-grāft′, to graft again; rē-grāft′-ed, rē-grāft′-ing.
Fr. regreffer; Low Lat. -greffarius; Gk. grapho (t a blunder).

Rē′gress, licence for returning. E′gress, licence for leaving. E′gress and rēgress, entrance and exit.

Regressive, rē′.grēs′.sĭv, opposite of pro′gress′-ive.

Regression, rē′.grēsh′.ăn, the act of returning.

Lat. regressio, regressus, v. re-grēdīor [gradior] sup. gressum (gradus).
Regret', slight degree of vexation or remorse, to feel regret; regrett-ed (R. xxxvi.), regrett'-ing (R. iv.), regrett'-able, regret'-ful (R. viii.), regret'ful-ly.
French regret, regrettable, regreter; Scotch gret, to cry, gretlin.
Regular, rég'gù.1ar, according to rule, in good order, in accordance with custom, level, symmetrical, established; reg'lar-ly. Regularity, rég'gù.lùr'-ty, method, order.
Regulate, rég'gù.làt, to put in order, to put under rules; reg'ulàt-ed (R. xxxvi.), rég'ulàt'-ing (R. xix.), reg'ulàt-or (R. xxxvii.); regulative, rég'gù.là.tiv, regulating.
Regulation, rég'gù.là.tay'-shùn. (Fr. régularité, Lat. régùla.)
Re-gurgitate, re.gur'-jì.tàt, to be thrown back [from a whirlpool]; re-gurgitàt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re-gurgitàt-ing.
Regurgitation, re.gur'-jì.tà.tay'.shùn. (Spanish regurgitar.)
Latin qurges gen. qurgitis, a whirlpool; Greek qurgathos (Perotius).
Re-habilitàte, rë'ha.bìl'.xà.tat, to restore to former rank and privileges, to restore rights which have been forfeited; rë-habìl'itàt-ed (R. xxxvi.), rë-habìl'itàt-ing (R. xix.)
Rehabilitation, rë'ha.bìl'.xà.tay'-shùn, restoration to...
French réhabiliter, réhabilitation (Latin habilis, handsome, jocund). To "rehabilitate" is to make comme il faut again.
Rë'-hash", to hash again; rë'-hashed" (2 syl.), rë'-hash'"-ing.
Old E. há[c]an, to hash, with re-; Fr. hacher, hachis (hache, an axe).
Re-hear, rë'.hèr", to hear or try over again; (past and past part.) re-heard, rë'.hùrd"; rë'-hear'-ing. (O. E. hêr[an].)
Re-hearse, rë'.hùrs', to recite, to try over before a public performance is made; re-hearsèd, rë'.hùrs'; re-hears'ing.
Re-hearsal, rë'.hùrs'.sål; re-hears-er, rë'.hùrs'.ser.
Reichsrath, rìk's.ràth, the imperial parliament of Austria. (The gutural "ch" cannot be expressed by any English character.)
Reign, the time during which a sovereign rules, the time during which anything predominates; to rule, to predominate; reigned, rain'd; reign-ing, rë'.ning.
Rain, water from the clouds. (Old Eng. reign or régen.)
Rein, a bridle-strap. (Old Eng. rène; Latin rélinens.)
Reins, the kidneys. (French reins; Latin ren plur. rënes.) "Reign," Fr. règne; Lat. regnum, v. regnare, to reign; O. E. regel.
Re-illuminate, rë'.il.lù.mì.nàt, to enlighten again; rë'-illù'-minàt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rë'-illù'-minàt-ing (Rule xix.)
Re-illumination, rë'.il.lù.mì.nàt'.shùn; rë'-illù'-minàt-or.
Re-illumine, rë'.il.lù.mì.nà' (same meaning), rë'-illùmed" (3 syl.), rë'-illù'mì.nà'-ing (Rule xix.) Ré-lume', ré-lùmed' (2 syl.); ré-lùm'ing, rë'.lù.mì.nìng (Milton).
Latin rì llamìnàtio, illumìnàtor, illumìnàre (lumen, light).
Re-imburse, re-imburse", to refund, to return what has been expended; re-imburse" (3 syl.), re-imburse"-ing (R. xix.)
Re-imburse"-ment; re-imburse"-er. (French remboursier.)
Bourse is a purse, im-bourse to put into one's purse, re-back.
Re-import", to import again; re-import"-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re-import"-ing. Re-importation, re-im-por-tay".shün.
Fr. re-importer, re-importation; Lat. re im[por]târe, to bring in again.
Re-impose, re-im-póse" to impose again; re-imposed" (3 syl.), re-impos-ing, re-im-pó"-zing. Reimposition, -zish".ân.
Latin re im-pōsītio, re im[pra]nâ, to put on, i.e. impose on, again.
Rein, the strap of a bridle. The reins, "ribbons" for guiding horses, the kidneys. Rein, to govern by the reins, to control, to restrain; reined (1 syl.); reining, rain".ing; rein-less, without reins. To rein in, to check.
To give the reins to, to allow unrestrained freedom. To take the reins, to control. To hold a tight rein over.
Rain, water from the clouds. (Old Eng. rengen or régên.)
Reign, government, to rule. (Fr. regne, Lat. regnâre.)
Reins, the kidneys. (Fr. reins; Lat. ren, plu. rēnes.)
"Rein," Old Eng. rēne; Lat. reīnum; Fr. retenir, to rein-in.
Re-incorporate, re-in-kōr".pō-rate, to incorporate again; rō-incorporât-ed (R. xxxvi.), rō-incorporâting (R. xix.)
Re-incorporation, rō-in-kōr".pō-ray".shün.
Latin re incorpóratio, incorporâre (corpus, a body), to embody.
Reindeer, rain".deer, one of the deer kind. (O. E. rāndeor.)
Rō-inhab"it, to inhabit again; rō-inhab"it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rō-inhab"it-ing. (Latin re inhâbîtâre, habito, to dwell.)
Re-inquire, rō-in-kwīre" to inquire again; rō-inquired" (3 syl.), rō-inquir"-ing (R. xix.); re-inquiry, rō-in-kwī".ry.
Latin re inquirâre (in quáro, to search into); French enquirre.
Reins, reins, the kidneys. (Fr. reins; Lat. rēnes, [see Rein.])
Rō-insert", to insert again; rō-insert"-ed, rō-insert"-ing.
Re-insertion (not -sion, Rule xxxiii.), rō-insert"-shün.
Lat. insēro supine insertum, to put in (not insēro supine insitum, to sow in or ingraft). 'One is sēro, serâi, serâum; Greek ἱερο; the other is sēro, sēi, sēum; Greek spērō.
Latin re inspecţio, inspectâ, to look into (freq. of inspicio).
Re-inspirit, rō-in-spir"-rit, to add fresh vigour or spirit; rō-inspir"-it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rō-inspir"-ing.
Latin re in-spirō, to breathe into again, to give fresh breath to,
Re-install, re.'in.stav'" to install again; re'-installed" (3 syl.), re'-install''-ing (Rule iv.), re'-install'"-ment.

Re-installation, re.'in.sta.lay"-shün.

French réinstaller, réinstallation; German installieren, installation. (As the double i has been restored to "install" it should be preserved in installment also.)

Re'-instate" (3 syl.), to restore to office or dignity; re'-instät"-ed; re'-instät"-ing; re'-instät"-ment. (Lat. re in status.)

Re'-instruct", to instruct anew; re'-instruct"-ed (Rule xxxvi.); re'-instruct"-ing. Re-instruction, re.'in.strük'shün.

Re'-institute, to introduce again; re'-institute"-ed (4 syl.), re'-institute"-ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing.)

Re-interrogate, re'-in.tèr"-gät, to interrogate again; re'-interrogät-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-interrogät-Ing (R. xix.)

Re-interrogation, re'-inter'gät"-shün.

Latin re interrogatio, interrogare (interrogo, to ask questions).

Re-introduce, re'-in'tro.däss", to introduce again; re'-introduced" (4 syl.), re'-introduc.ing (R. xix.), -dü"-sing.

Re-introduction, re'-in'.tro.däk"-shün.

Latin re introducio, introducère, to lead in; French réintroduire.

Re'-invest", to invest again; re'-invest"-ed, re'-invest"-ing, re'-invest"-ment. (Latin re investio, vestis a robe.)

Re-investigate, re'-in.vest"-gät, to search into again; re'-investigkeit-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-investigkeit-ing (R. xix.), re'-investigkeit-or. Re-investigation, -vesti.gät"-shün.

Latin re investigatio, investigare (vestigia, a slot).

Re-invigorate, -in.vig'o.rate, to renew vigour; re'-invigorät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re'-invigorät-Ing (Rule xix.)

Re-invigoration, re'-in.vig'o.raj"-shün, reanimation; re'-invigorät-Or, Rule xxxvii. (Latin vigor, vigour).

Re-issue, re'.is"-sü, a new issue, to issue again; re-issued, re'.is"-sü.de; re-issuing, re'.is"-sü.ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing.)

French issue, an outlet, v. issir, issu, born; Latin ex-ire, to go out.

Re-iterate, re'-it"-er'at-rate, to repeat often; re'-it"-er'at-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-it"-er'at-ing (R. xix.) Re-iteration, -shün.

Latin reiteratio, reiteräre (iterum, again, re iterum, again and again).
AND OF SPELLING.

Right-er, one who puts things right. (Old Eng. *rehtere.*)


"Reiter," German *reiter*, a horseman, a mounted soldier.

Re-ject", to decline, to refuse; re-ject"-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re-ject"-ing. Rejection, re-jēk".shūn; rejective, -jēk".tiv. Lat. *reductio*, re-ficito [jācīo] supine *reductum*, to cling back again.

Re-joice" (2 syl.), to exult; to feel delight; re-joiced" (2 syl.), re-joic"-ing (Rule xix.), re-joic"-ing-ly, re-joic"-er. French *joie*, v. *jouir*; Latin *gaudium*, v. *gaudere*, to rejoice.

Re-join", to go back to, to join again; re-Joined" (2 syl.), re-join"-ing. Rejunction, re-jūn".shūn, a fresh junction.

Rejoinder, re-join"-der (in Law), the defendants reply to the plaintiff’s replication, a reply to an objection. French *rejoindre*; Latin *rejungo*, -junctio, -junctura, -junctor.

Re-judge", to judge again; re-judged" (2 syl.), re-Judg"-ing (R. xix.)

Re-judg"-ment (verbs ending in -dge drop -e before -ment.) French *rejuge* (Juge); Latin *rejudicāre*, jūdex genitive jūdīcis.

Re-kindle, re-kīn".d'l, to kindle anew; re-kīn"dled, re-kīn"dling. Welsh *cymnad*, fuel, *cynned*, a kindling, v. *cynned* with re-.

Re-knit, re-kīn".t", to knit over again; re-knīt"-ed, re-knīt"-ing, R. iv. (O. E. *cnytt[an]*, past *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnylt.*)

Re-land", to land again, to put on shore again; re-land"-ed (R. xxxvi.), re-land"-ing. (Old Eng. *land*, with re-.

Re-lapsee" (2 syl.), a falling back from convalescence, to fall back from convalescence; re-lapse" (2 syl.), re-lāps"-ing.

Latin *relābor*, relapsus (lābor, to slip or slide, re-, back).

Re-lat", to narrate, to give particulars, to refer [to]; relat"-ed, told, allied by marriage or blood; relat"-ing (Rule xix.); relat"-er (better relat-or), one who relates.

Relation, re-lay".shūn, a narration, a kinsman or woman; relation-ship (-ship, office, condition of); relation-al.

Relative, rel".ā.tiv, respecting, one connected by blood or marriage, one of the parts of speech; relative-ly, relative-ness. Relative terms, as servant and master, husband and wife, uncle and aunt, king and subject.

Latin *relatio*, relātivum, relatōr; French *relation*, relatīf (re fero).

Re-lax", to loosen; relaxed" (2 syl.), re-lax"-ing; relax"-ative, -tiv.


Relaxation, re-lax".ā".shūn, unstringing the bent bow.

Recreation, re-kēk".rā.ā".shūn, restoration of exhausted vigour.

Diversion, di-ver".shūn, turning the mind away from work.

Amusement, a-muse".ment, substitution of pleasure for work, a musis [suspension] from severe study.

Relaxation, vel".ax".ā".shūn, respite from work.

Latin relaxātio, relaxāre (laxo, to loosen); Fr. *relaxation* (Metic.)
Relay, (noun) rē·lay, (verb) rē·lay' (Rule 1.)

Relay [of horses], fresh horses supplied to continue a journey, a fresh horse previously provided to join a hunt, &c.

Relay', to lay down again; rē-laid', rē·lay'·ing.

Old English legâfan, past legde, past part. ge·led or ge·led with re.

Re·lease, rē·lēs', freedom from restraint or bondage, liberation from an obligation, to set free from bondage or obligation; released, rē·lēs'; re·leas'·ing, release'·ment.

French re·laisser (not relâcher, as is usually given); to let go.

Re·legate, rē·lēgāt, to banish, to send away, to dispose of elsewhere; re·lēgāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), re·lēgāt-ing (R. xix.)

Relegation, rē·lēgā'tion, Latin rēlēgā'tio, rēlēgā'te.)

This word should be rē·lē·gā'te, v. lēgo, lēgāre, not lēgo, lēgēre.

Relent, to become less severe, to have mercy on one ill-used; relent'·ed, relent'·ing, relent'·less, relent'·less-ly, relent'·less·ness, relent'·er. (Lat. lentus slow, not lēnīs mild.)

The idea is to "slacken the speed of pursuit," in allusion to the chase of avengers of blood. Lat. relentesco, to run slower and slower.

Rē·let', (past and past part.) relet, to let [on lease] again.

Old English lēťan, to allow, past lēt, past part. lēțan, with re-

Relevant (not revelant), rēl·ēvant, pertinent, applicable; rel·evant·ly; rele·vance, rel·ē·vance; rele·vancy.

Lat. relēvantis gen. relēvantis, relēvāre, to relieve, to lighten. A relevant remark, relieves or aids or helps to support the argument.

Reliable, rēl·ē·ə·ble, that may be relied on; reliable·ness, reli·ably. Reliance, re·lān·ce. Reliant, re·li·ant.

Dean Alford objects to the adj. reliable because the verb is rely·on, and therefore, he says, the adj. should be rely·on·able, but we have many similar words to bear it countenance; thus, we respond·to, but our adj. is responsible; we dispense·with, but our adj. is dispensible; we depend·on, but our adj. is dependable; we agree·with, but our adj.s are agreeable and disagreeable, &c. (See Rely.)

Rel'ic (not relict), a corpse. Rel'ict (not relic), a widow.

Relic, rēl·ik, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. Relics, rēl·iks, the body of a deceased person, the remains of "saints," the remains of something belonging to a deceased person, as part of a garment, &c.

Relict, rēl·ikt, a widow; rel·ict·ed, land left bare.


Relief, plu. reliefs (Rule xxxix.) Relieve, 3 sing. relieves.

Relief, rēl·i·ef', mitigation, help, dismissal of a sentinel from his post, the appearance of projection in painting, the projection of figures from a plane.

Relieve, rē·lēvf' (verb); relieves, rē·lēvês'; relieved, rē·lēvëd'; relieving, rē·lēv·ing; reliev·er; rē·lēv·er.

Relieving officer, one to whom paupers apply for "relief."
Relievo, plu. relieves or relievi (a blunder for the Italian rilévo or rilîvìo), rël.i'ë'vo or rël.lee'vo, sculpture or cuttings in which the design projects from the surface. Intaglio, in.tâ'lı'yo, a gem or stone with a design cut into the substance. Alto-relievo, high relief, when the figures project from the surface more than half "the round." Mezzo relievo, mé'd'zo rē.li.ä'vo, when the figures project from the surface half "the round." Basso relievo, low relief, when the figures project from the surface less than half "the round."

Fr. relever, relief (Sculpt.); Ital. rilevo or rilîvìo; Lat. relevare.

Re-light, rē'li't'ë'; to relight; rē-light'-ed (R. xxxv.), relight'-ing.
Old Eng. wîthlan, past wîthle, past part. wîthled (y interpolated).

Religion, rē.lë'dģ'än, the sacred creed and rites of a people; religion'-ist, a partisan of religious' dogmas and forms.

Religious, rē.lë'dģ'ës; religious-ly, religious-ness.

Religieux, fem. religieuse, plu. fem. religieuses (French), rē.lee'ze'ë'ë, a monk or friar; rē.lee'ze'ë'ze.

Lat. religio, religiosus, v. religeo, to bind. Religion means "a bond."

Relinquish, rē.łin'kwì'sh, to leave, to abandon; relin'quished (3 syll.), relin'quish-ing, relin'quish-er. Relin'quish-ment.

Latin re-lîngvô, to leave behind. (ìsh, to make or cause to.)

Reliquary, plu. reliquaries, rē'lì.kwì'ri, a casket for relics.

Reliquia, rē'lìk'wìti, relics, organic remains; (in Bot.) the remains of withered leaves attached to a plant.

French reliquaire; Latin reliquía (reliningvô, to leave behind).

Re-liquidate, rē-lìk'wì.dà'te, to liquidate again; rē-liq'üi.dåt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re-liq'üi.dåt-ing (Rule xix.).

Reliquiation, rē-lìk'wì.day'shàn, repayment of debts.

French liquidation, liquider; Latin liquidation (liquére, to melt).

Relish, rē'lìsh, something taken with food to make it more palatable, a liking; to like, to have a taste for; rel'ished (2 syll.), rel'ish-ing; rel'ish-able, palatable.

Fr. re léchër, to lick up; to lick; Gk. lechë, to lick up or lick.

Reload, (past) re-loaded, (past part.) re-laden, rē-lö'dë', rē.lö'dë'dë, rē-lö' d'n, to load again; re-load-ing, -lö'dë.dë.ing. Old Eng. hladan, past hléd, past part. hlådeen, with re-, again.

Reluctant, rē.lëk'tënt, unwilling, averse; reluc'tant-ly.

Reluctance, rē.lëk'tëns; reluc'tancy.

Latin reluctans genitive reluctantis, reluctäri (lucta, a struggle).

Relume, rē.lûmë', to kindle again, to enlighten again; relumed' (2 syll.), relüm'ing, Rule xix. (Latin relümëno.)

Rely, rē.lë' (followed by on or upon); to depend [on]; relies, rē.lëz'; relied, rē.lë'dë'; rely'-ing, reli'er (Rule xi.).

Reliable, rē.lë'blë, (See Reliable.)

Old English ledo[an], past ladë, past part. lo-gen, with re-.
Remain, .voice, to stay behind; remained (2 syl.), remain-ing.

Remain'der. Remains'. Remnant.

Remainder, the balance left when a divisor does not exactly measure the dividend, surplus, what is left.

Remains, the residue of something destroyed or lost.

Remnant, the rag end of a piece of cloth, or of an army.

Latin remaindare; Greek mēnō, to stay, to remain.

Remake, (past and past part.) re-made, rē.māk', rē.maid', to make anew; re-māk'-ing (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. mac[ian], past macode, past part. macod, with re, again.

Rē-mānd', to send back to jail for further examination on a future day; remand'ed (Rule xxxvi.), remand'ing.

Latin remandāre, to commit to one's charge again.

Remark', an observation, a comment, to notice, to say; re-marked' (2 syl.), remark'-ing, remark'-er.

Remark'-able, worthy notice; remark'ably, -able-ness.

French remarquer, remarquable; Old Eng. mac[ian], with re.

Remarry, rē-mār'ry, to marry again; re-marries, rē-mār'-ryz (Rule xi.), re-married, rē-mār'red; remarry-ing, rē-mā'r-ing. Remarriage, re.mār'ridge.

The double r in "marry" is quite indefensible.

Fr. marier, mariage; Low Lat. maritagium; Lat. mas, maria.
To marry is to take to oneself a husband (maritus).

Remeasure, rē-mēz'ur, to measure grain; re-measured, rē-mēz'urd; re-meas'ur-ing. (Fr. mesure, Lat. mensurēre.)

Remedy, plu. remedies (Rule xli.), rē'mē.dēz, a cure, to cure; remedied, rē'mē.ded; rem'edy-ing.

Remedial, rē.mēd'ē.al. Remediable, rē.mēd'ē.ā.bl.
Remedial, tending to cure or remedy; remedial-ly.
Remediable, capable of being cured or remedied; reme'diable-ness, reme'diably.

Remediless, rē.mēd'ē.ē.less; remed'iless-ness, remed'iless-ly.
Latin rēmedīatum, remedīatīs, remedīatīlis, r. rēmedīo.

Rē-melt', to melt again; rē-melt'ed (Rule xxxvi.), rē-melt'ing;
(past part.) rē-melt'-ed or re-molten, rē-mōl'ten.
Old English mel[tan], past melt, past part. molten, with re.

Remember, rē.mēm'.ber, to recollect; remembered, rē.mēm'.berd; remem'ber-ing, remem'ber-er. Remembrance, -brance; remembranc-er, rē.mēm'.brān.ser, a recorder.

Fr. remembrer, Old Fr. remembrance; Lat. remēmbrāri (mēmor).

Re-mind', to put another in mind of [something]; remind'ed, remind'ing, remind'ed-er. (Old Eng. mynd, with re-.)

Reminiscence, rē'mīn.is'.sense, recollection.

French rēminiscence; Latin rēmnīscentia, v. rēminiscor.
Remiss, ré·miss', negligent, inattentive to duty; remiss'·ly, remiss'·ness. Remiss'·ible, that may be passed over.

Remission, ré·mis's·ün, pardon, cessation; remissive, -siv.
Remit, ré·mit', to relax, to absolve; remitt'·ed (R. xxxvi.), remitt'·ing (R. iv.), remitt'·er, remitt'·al; remitt'·ance, sending money, &c., to some one at a distance (R. xxiv.)
Remitt'·ent, alternately increasing and diminishing; remitt'·ent'·ly. More often intermittent, -mittent'·ly.
Remittance and remittent are inconsistent, one being the first Latin conj. and the other the third. "Remittance" should be remittent.

Remit, to relax, to absolve; l'emitt' oed (l. xxxvi.), remitt'·ing (R. iv.), remitt'·er, remitt'·a; remitt'·anee, sending money, &c., to some one at a distance (R. xxiv.)
Remitt'·ent, the rate per hundred of a piece of cloth, or of an army.
Remain'der, what remains over the required quantity.
Remains, the debris of a ruin, what remains of a dead body.

The spelling of remnant is abnormal; Latin remanens, gen. -entis.
Remodel, ré–mōd'·el, to model again; remodelled, ré–mōd'·ed; remodel'·ing, remodel'·er (Rule iii., -el).

All but six words ending in -el (not accented on the last syl.), double the -l on receiving a postfix beginning with a vowel.
The exceptions are an'·gel (angel'·ic), chan'·nel (channeled), chis'·el (chiseled), impannel (impanneled, but paneI makes paneled, one n and double l); hansel (hansed), and parallel (paralleled).

There are about fifty the other way.
Remonstrate, ré·mon·strate, to expostulate; remon'strat·ed (R. xxxvi.), remon'strat·ing (R. xix.), remon'strat'·ing (R. xxxvii.), remon'strant; remonstrance, -mon'·strans'.'

Fr. remonstrance; Lat. re monstrare (mon·sō), to advise, to point back.
Remorse, ré·morse', contrition; remorse'·ful, remorseful'·ly.
Remorse'·less, remorse'·less'·ness, remorse'·less'·ly.

Latin remordeo supine remorse, to bite, vex, or eat away.

Rö·mōt'e' (2 syl.), distant; remote'·ly, remote'·ness. (Lat. römōtus.)
Ré·mould', to mould anew; remould'·ed, remould'·ing.
Welsh mold, v. moldio, with the particle re- prefixed.

Remove, ré·moo'·v', to change place; removed, ré·mōo'·vad'; remov'·ing (R. xix.), remoov'·ing; remov'·er, remoov'·er; remov'·able, ré·moo'·v·a·bil' (only verbs in -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able). Removability, ré·moo'·va·bil'·ity.

Removal, ré·moo'·v·al, discharge from a post, change of place.
The termination -ove has three distinct sounds:
(1) = ōve: clove, cove, drove, grove, hove, rove, stoe, strove, throne, wove.
(2) = ōv: dove, glove, love, and.
(3) = ōov: move, prove, and their compounds. (Fr. mou-, pron-.)

Latin remō·vēo supine remōtum, to remove; French mouvement.
Re-munerate, re.mù.nè.rate, to reward; re.mù.nè-rate-d (R. xxxvi.), re.mù.nè-rate-ing (R. xix.), re.mù.nè-rate-or (R. xxxvii.)

Remuneration, re.mù.nè.ray'-shùn; remunerative, re.-mù.nè.rà.tiv; remuneratory, re.mù.nè.rà.t'ry.

Remunerable, re.mù.nè-ra.b'le, fit to be rewarded.

Latin remunératio, remúnérator, v. remúnérare (münus, a gift).

Renascence, re.nàs'sent, rising up again; renascence, -nàs'-sense; remas'cenoy, remas'cible. (Lat. renascens, gen. renascentis.)

Re-navigate, re-nàv'ì.gàte, to navigate again; re-nàv'ì.gàt-ed, re-nàv'ì.gàt-ing (R. xix.) Renavigation, -nàv'-ì.gày'-shùn.

Latin re.nàv'ì.gàtio, re.nàv'ì.gàre, to renavigate (navis, a ship).

Renounter, re.nàun'ter, incident, event. (French rencontre.)

Rent, (past and past part.) rent, to tear. Rent, price for tenancy.

Rend, a split, a tear [tare]; rend'-er, rend'-able.

Ren'der, to restore, to deliver; rendered, ren'derd; ren'der-ing, ren'der-able. (Ital. rendere, Lat. reddere.)

Rendezvous (French), rahn'.dà.voo' (not ren'.de.voo, Worcester), a place of muster or meeting, an appointed meeting.

We call the plu. rahn'.de.voo's, but the odious plu. rendezvooses given in some dictionaries is inadmissible. (Rendez vous, show yourself.)

Renegade, ren'.e.g,'de, an apostate, a turncoat; renegado, plu. renegadoes (Rule xli.), ren'.e.gàl'-dôze (Spanish).

Rë-nerve' (2 syl.), to give new vigour to; rë-nerved' (2 syl.), rë-ner'-v'-ing, R. xix. (Lat. nervus, a nerve; Gk. neuron.)

Rë-net', to net over again; renet'-ed (R. xxxvi.), renet'-ing.

Old English net or nút, with the particle re- prefixed.

Re-new', to renovate; renewed' (2 syl.), renew'-ing, renew'-er.

Renew'-il, renew'-able. (O.E:niù.[tan], p.niwode, p.p. niwod.)

Reniform, ren'ì.form, kidney-shaped. (Lat. rënes, the kidneys.)

Ren'net, the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach. German rennete; Old English ge-runnen, to curdle.

Renounce, ren.noun', to give up, to repudiate; renounced' (2 syl.); renounc-ing, ren.noun'-sing; renounc'er, -noun'ser.

Renounce'-ment. Renunciation, ren.nùn'.si.ì.'shùn (not re.nùn'.she.ì.'shùn), abandonment, repudiation.

French renoncé, renonciation, renonciement; Latin renunciáre.

Rénovate, ren'.òvàte, to renew; ren'òvàt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ren'òvàt-ing (Rule xix.), ren'òvàt-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Renovation, ren'.ò.vày'-shùn, restoration, renewal.

Latin rënovátiò, rënovátor, rënovàre (ròvus, new, re, again).

Renown', fame; renowned, re.noun', famed; renowned-ly, re.noun'.ed.ly. (Fr. renom, renommé; Lat. nòmen; a name.)
Rent, money paid by a tenant for his occupation, a tear [tare], to hold as a tenant, to lease or let for a fixed sum; rent-ed, rent-ing, rent-er, rent-able; rent-al, the sum-total of all the rents paid to a landlord.

Rent-charge (2 syl.), a yearly charge for a tenement.

Rent-roll (not rentrol), a list of rents payable at stated times. (Old English rent. See Rend.)

(Rentier, ren'ti.e.ar (French), a proprietor, one who lives on his rents, is a good word, which might be introduced.)

Renumerate or Enumerate, -nú'me.rá.té, to recount; re- or e-nu'merat-ed; re- or e-nu'merat-ing (Rule xix.); re- or e-nu'merat-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Re- or E-numeration, -nú'me.rá.tión, account, list.

Latin rénumératio, rénumérateur, rénumére (numéreus, a number).

Renunciation, rénú.ni'shi.on, abandonment. (See Renounce.)

Re-obtain, ré-ob'tain”, to obtain again; ré-obtained (3 syl.), re-obtain-ing, re-obtain-ment. (Latin re-obtínere.)

Re-occupy, ré-ök’kú.pij, to occupy again; re-occupies, ré-ök’kú.pije; re-occupied, ré-ök’kú.pide (R. xi.), ré-oc’cupi-er, re-oc’cupy-ing. Re-occupa’tion, re-ök’kú.pay’ón, shún.

Latin occupatio, occupáre (oc[ob]cupi’o), to take possession of.

Re-open, ré-o’p’n, to open again; re-opened, ré-o’p’nd; re-opening. (Old English open[ian], &c.)

Re-oppose, ré-op.pózé” (not ré’op.pózé’”), to oppose again; re-op’posed” (3 syl.), re-oppos-ing (R. xix.), -op.pó”zing.

Re-opposition, ré-op.pó.zish”.ún. (Lat. re- op[ob]pńérv.e.)

Re-ordain”, to ordain again; re’-ordained”, re’-ordain”-ing.

Re-ordination (mark the vowel change, ai into i), shún.

Latin ordinátio, ordináre (ordo gen. ordinis), to promote, to order.

Réc-order, to order again; re-ordered, ré-or’deránd; re-or’dier-ing.

Latin ordo, order, v. ordiór (i.e., texére incépere. Voss).

Re-organise (Rule xxxi.), ré-or’gú.ní.zé, to organise again; re-organised, ré-or’é.gú.nízd; ré-organis-ing (R. xix.)

Re-organisation, ré-or’gú.ni.zay”shún.

Fr. réorganisant, v. réorganiser (Gk. orgánoS, an organising).

Rep (corruption of rib), a cloth with a ribbed surface.

Re-pacify, ré-pás’fi.fy, to pacify again; re-pacifies, -pás’fí.síze; re-pacified, ré-pás’fí.fíde; re-pacify-ing, -pás’fí.fíj.ing.

Re-pacification, ré-pás’fí.fí.kay”shún.

Lat. re-pacificatio, pacificare (paz-ficato [faceto], to make peace).

Re-pack’, to pack again; re-packed (2 syl.), ré-pack’-ing.

German packen, with re- (Latin pango supine pactum, to plant).
Ré-paint', to paint again; ré-paint'ed (R. xxxvi.), ré-paint'-ing. French peindre; Lat. pingilo supine pictum, hence pictura, a picture.

Re-pair', to mend; repaired' (2 syl.), repair'ing, repair' er.
Repair' able, able to be repaired. Repair' able, retrievable.
Boots and shoes are repairable or un-repairable, past repairs.
A loss is repairable or ir-repairable, not to be retrieved.
Repair-ment, the act of mending or repairing.

Reparation, ré'par.a-ray'shún, restoration, amends.
"Repairment" is applied only to little jobs of repairs, "reparation" to larger repairs, as the reparation of a church, a bridge, a house. Lat. réparabilis, réparatio, réparare; Fr. réparable, réparation.

Repartee, rép'par.te', a smart and witty retort; (Fr. repartie.)
Re-pass (Rule v.), past and past part. repassed (2 syl.) Repast, a meal. Re-pass' ing. (Fr. repasser, repas, a repast.)

Repast, ré.past', a meal. Repassed, re.past'. (See above.)
Lat. re.pastus, fed again (pastor), our pasture; Low Lat. repastum.

Repay, ré.pay', (past and past part.) re-paid'; repay' ing, to pay again. Repay' ment, repay' able. (Fr. payer, Lat. pago.)
(Pay, lay, and say, with their compounds, make paid, laid, said = sêd, instead of payed, layed, said. Rules xiii. xiv.)

Re-peat, ré.pect', a mark in music to denote "over again," to recite, to say again; repeat' ed (R. xxxvi.), repeated-ly.
Repeat' er, one who repeats, a watch which strikes the hours, (in Arith.) an interminable decimal; repeat' ing.

Repetition, ré.pe.tish'.ún; repetitive, re.pe.t' i.tive.
French répeter, répétition; Latin repetere (petor), to seek again.

Repel, ré.pé.l', to drive back; repelled, re.péld'; repell' ing, repelling'ly, repell' er, repell' ent, repell'ency.
"Repel" would be better with double l; Lat. repello (see Repulse).

Repent, ré.pént', to feel penitence or regret; repent' ed (R. xxxvi.), repent' ing. Repentant, re.pént'.tant; repentant-ly;
repentance, re.pént'.ance. (Should be repentant, -tence.)
As usual we get our wrong conj. from the French repentant, repentance, repent, repentir; Latin re.pénitère.

Re-people, ré-pee.p' l, to colonise again; repeopled, -pee'.p'id; repeopling, ré-pee'.p'ling, recolonising, recolonisation.
French peupler; Latin populus, poplēre, to people, with re, again.

Re-percussion, ré'-per.kush'.ún, a rebound, reverberation; re-percussive, ré'-per.kush'siv. (French répercussion.)
Latín repercussio, v. repercūtio (quaūdo supra quāsim, to shake).

Repertory, plu. repertories, rép'per.tó.ris, a cabinet, a place or book where the contents are orderly arranged.
French répertoire; Ital. repertorio; Latin repertus, [easily] found.
Repetition, rep’pê.tish’·ên, recital, a repeating; repetition-al.
Repetitive, rep’pê’t.i•tiv. Repeat (q.v.), repeated, &c.
Latin repetitio, repetêre (petê, to seek); French répétition, répêter.
It is a great pity that a has been introduced into the word “repeat,”
here the e final (repete) would be far preferable, if indeed it is
desirable at all to lengthen the Latin short e of “péte.”

Repine, rep’pin’è, to murmur, to fret; repined’ (2 syl.);
repin’-ing (Rule xix.), repin’-ing-ly; repin’-er, rep’pin’•er.

Old English pin[an], past pinede, post part. pined, with re-.
Replace, rep•lace’è, to put back again, to succeed another in a
place or post; replaced’ (2 syl.); replace-ing, rep•pli’•sing.

Replace’-ment. (French replacer, rem•placement, place.)

Replait, Replate (both rep•plâ’tè’). Replât.
Replait, rep•plâ’tè, to plait or make into folds again;
rep•plait’-ed, rep•plait’-ing. (Welsh pleth, v. plethu.)

Replat, rep•ple’tè, to braid together again. (Welsh plethu.)

Re-plant’, to plant again; re-plant’-ed, -ing. (Fr. replanter.)

Re-plead, rep’pleed’è, to plead over again; replead’-ed (R. xxxvi.),
replead’-ing, replead’-er. (Fr. replaider, Old Fr. plé.)

Re-plenish, rep•plen’•ish, to stock again; re-plen’ish-ed (3 syl.),
replen’ish-ing, replen’ish-er. Replen’ish•ment.

Norman replener (Latin re-plènus, full again; Greek plèrâs).

Replete, rep•pleet’, well filled; replete’-ness, completeness.

Repletion, rep•plee’•shôn, plethora, superfluity.

Repleitive, rep•plee’•tìv, tending to fill; repleitive-ly.
Latin repletio, re-plêto, to fill again; French réplication.

Replevy, rep•pley’•j, to allow one to “mainprise” on security, to
give back on certain conditions goods which have been
distrained; replevies, rep•pley’•iz; replevied, rep•pley’•id
(Rule xi.); replevy’-ing; replevi-able, rep•pley’•è.á•b’l.

Replevin, rep•plev’•in, an action in law to recover goods
which have been wrongfully distrained.

Low Latin replâgio, n. replâgiamentum, replâgiabilitis (plegium, a
pledge; Fr. plêge, v. plêger; Germ. plêge; Lat. pignus).

Replica, rep’pîkâl (Italian), a copy of a picture by the author.

Replication, rep’pî.kay’•shun, reverberation, a plaintiff’s reply
to the defendant’s plea. Replicate, rep’pî.kate (in Dot.),
folded down. (Latin repîcâtio, pîcârè, to fold.)

Reply, rep’ply’, an answer, to answer; replies, rep’plies’; replied,
rep’plied (Rule xi.); replî’-er, reply’-ing.

French réâpîquier; Latin replîcârè, to fold back again, to reply.

Re-polish, rep’pôl’•ish, to polish again; re-pol’ished (3 syl.),
repol’ish-ing, repol’ish-er. (Latin politio, v. polio.)

AND OF SPELLING.
Report, re.po'rt, a rumour; a statement, to give a statement, to spread a rumour; report-ed (Rule xxxvi.), report-ing.

Report'er, one who reports for a journal; report-able.

Low Latin reportus; Latin re-portâre, to bring [word back].

Repose, re.pö.zo', rest, sleep, to rest, to rely; reposed (2 syl.); reposed-ly, re.pö'zö.dly; reposed-ness, re.pö'zö.dness; reposed-ing (Rule xix.), re.pö'zing; reposer, re.pö'zer; repos-al, re.pö'zal, reliance, full confidence.

Reposition, re.po.zish'ân, the laying up in safety.

(In the following examples the "e" is short.)

Reposit, re.pö'zit, to lay up, to lodge for safety; reposit-ed, re.pö'zit.ed (Rule xxxvi.); reposit-ing, re.pö'zit.ing.

Repository, plu. repositories, re.pö'zit.âr'i, a place where things are put for safety; a museum or bazaar.

Latin repōno supine repō'situm, repō'sitoriun; Fr. repos, v. reposer.

Re-possess, re.pö.zes', (not re.pö.zès'), to obtain possession again; re-possessed, re.pö'zëst'; re-possess-ing.

Repossession, re.pö.zes'ân (not re.pö.zëz'ân.)

Lat. re-possesio, re-possidère (posse sedere, able to settle down).

First applied to real property, as lands, then to personal property.

Reprehend, re.pr'ehend', to chide, to rehuke; reprehend-ed, reprehend-ing; reprehend'er, one who blames.

Reprehension, re.pr'ehen'shun, reproof, censure.

Reprehensible, re.pr'ehen'sible, re.pr'ehen'sibly; reprehensibility, re.pr'ehen'si.bil'i.ty.

Reprehensive, re.pr'ehen'siv; reprehensive-ly.

Reprehensory, re.pr'ehen'sôr', containing censure.

Latin reprehensio, v. reprehendère supine -hensum, to lay hold of one with the intent of "pulling him back" (re-t televised reprehendo).

Represent, re.pr'ezent', to show by resemblance, to describe; to show on the stage, to enact; represent-ed (R. xxxvi.), represent-ing; represent'er, re.pr'ezën'ter.

Representation, re.pr'ezên.tay'ân; represent-able, represent-ment. Representative, re.pr'ezên'ta.tiv, a deputy, a member of parliament, an agent, the standard of a group of animals, &c., having representatives; represent-ative-ly, represent-ative-ness.

Latin re.pr'ezentátio, re.pr'ezentáre (presentem sisto, to stop behind to act for some one absent as if he were present).

Re-press', to put down, to crush; repressed, -press'; repress-ing.

Repression, re.pr'ezên.shân; repress'er, repress-ible, repress-ible-ness, repressibly. Repressive, re.pr'ês.siv; repressive-ly. (Lat. re.pr'essio, re.pr'essor, re.pr'ímo, -pre.sum.)
Reprieve, *rē.preev*, to suspend the execution of a criminal; to grant a respite to; reprieved, *rē.preev'd*; reprieve'ing, *rē.preev'ing*. (Fr. *repris*, from *reprendre*, to take back.)

The idea is that of a criminal led to execution and taken back again.

Reprimand, *rē.pri'mand*”, a reprooof, to reprove, to admonish; rep'rimand’-ed, reprimand’-ing, reprimand’-er.

A French blunder, *réprimande*, v. *réprimander*; Lat. *repremendum*, something to be repressed and therefore rebuked.

Re-print, (noun) *rē.print*, (verb) *rē.print’*.

Rē’print, a new edition, a new issue of a plate, &c.

Rē’print’, to print again, to print a new edition; rē’print’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), reprint’-ing. (Latin *re-imprimō*.)

Reprisal, rē.’pri.zul, a seizure from a foe by way of retaliation.

Low Lat. *reprisale, reprisa, a reprisa*; Fr. *représeaille* (reprindre).

Reproach, rē.’prok’, a shame, infamy, cause of censure; to censure, to reprove; reproached’ (3 syl.), reproach’-ing, reproach’-er, reproach’-able, reproach’able-ness, reproach’ably. Reproach’-ful (Rule viii.), reproach’ful-ly, reproach’ful-ness. Reproach’-less, reproach’less-ly, reproach’less-ness. (Fr. *reproche, reprocher, reproachable,*

Reprobate, (noun) *rē’prob.bët*, (verb) *rē’prob.bâte*. (See *Reprove*.)

Reprobate, an abandoned wretch, to disapprove greatly; rep’robât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rep’robât-ing (Rule xix.)

Reprobation, rē’prob’o.bay”-shun; rep’robate-ness.

Reprobat-ion-er, rē’prob’o.bay”-shun.er, one who believes that some were condemned to eternal punishment even before they were born (Rom. ix. 13).

Latin *reprobátio*, *reprobâtare* (re- próbo, to dis-approve).

Re-produce, rē’pro.düce”; to produce over again; re’-produced” (3 syl.); reproductive, rē’pro.dü’”-sing; reproduc’-er.

Reproduction, rē’pro.dük”; shün. (Latin *re-producō*.)

Reprove, rē’proov’, to rebuke. Reproof, a rebuke (v. Reprobate); reproves, rē’proovz”; chides. Reproofs, rebukes (pl.). reproving (Rule xix.), rē’proov’-ing; reproving-ly; reprov-er, rē’proov’-er. Reprov-able, rē’proov’-a.b’l; reprov’able-ness; reprovably, rē’proov’-a.b’ly.


Rē’-prüne”, to prune again; re’prün’d” (2 syl.), re’prün”-ing.

Chaucer uses the word *pryne*, to dress or clean, said of a bird.

Reptile, rē’ptil, a creeping animal; reptilian, rē’ptil’i.an.

Reptilia, rē’ptil’i.ah, the reptile genus.

Latin *reptilitis, reptilia* (repō, Greek *herpō*, to creep).

Republic, rē’pub’li.k, a commonwealth; republican; republic’-ism, rē’pub’li.k’a.nizm, republican government.

Latin *res-publica*, the public weal; French *république*, *républicain*.
Errors of Speech

Republication, repúb'l.ka'y.shün, a new edition.

Republish, repúb'l.ish, to issue a new edition; repúb'lished (3 syl.), repúb'lish-ing. (French republier.)

Repudiate, repú'di.at.e, to refuse to pay a debt, to divorce; repú'diát-ed (Rule xxxvi.), repú'diát-ing (Rule xix.), repú'diát-or (Rule xxxvii.), repú'diáble.

Repudiation, repú'.di.áz.shün, divorce, refusal to pay either interest or the principal of a public loan.

Latin repú'diátió, repú'diátor, repú'diáre (vúdor, shame). Neither "divorce" nor "refusal to pay a debt" is without shame.

Repugnancy, repú'.g.nan.sh,'in, divorce, refusal to pay either interest or the principal of a public loan.

Latin repú'diátió, repú'diátor, repú'diáre (vúdor, shame). Neither "divorce" nor "refusal to pay a debt" is without shame.

Repugnant, repú'.g'n.ant, adverse; repúg'nant-ly; repugnance, repú'.g'nanse; repug'nancy. Repug'nate (3 syl.), &c.

Latin repúg'nántia, repúg'nantis gen., repúg'nantis, repug'náre.

Repulse (2 syl.), to repel; repúlsed (2 syl.), repúl's-ing, repúl's-ing-ly, repúl's-er; repulsive, repúl's-ive, repúl's-ive-ly, repúl's-ive-ness, repúls-er-less; repúls-ory.

Repulsion, repú'.l.shün, opp. of attraction. (See Repel.)

Lat. repúlsio, repúl'sus, repúlsáre (frequent. of -pella, to drive off).

Re-purchase, repú'.chase, to buy again; repur'chased (3 syl.), repur'chás.ing (R. xix.), repur'chas-er. Repurchase, n.

French pourchasser, to pursue till we obtain, with pre-fixed.

Repute, repú'.te', character, fame, to estimate, to think; repút'-ed (R. xxxvi.), reckoned, believed; repút'-ed-ly; repút'-ing (Rule xix.), repú'.t'-ing; repút'-less, without repute.

Reputation, repú'.tay.shün, fame, [good] character.

Reputable, repú'.ta.b'l, repú'table-ness, repú'tably.

Latin repú'itatió, repú'táre, to consider. "A man of reputation" is one to be considered, one to be thought of over and over again.

Request, re'kwest', a petition, entreaty, to entreat, to solicit; request- ed, request'-ing, request'-er. In request, in demand. (French requeste, now requête; Latin réquére.)

Requiem, re'kwí.é.m, a hymn or musical service for the dead.

So called because the musical service for the dead in the Roman Catholic church begins with the word requiem.

Require, re'kwíre', to request, to want, to call for; required' (2 syl.), requir'-ing (Rule xix.), requir'-er, requir-able (Rule xxiii.), re.kwi'.rú.b'l. Require'-ment.

Requisite, re'kwí.zít, necessary; requísite-ly; requisitene ss, re'kwí.zít.eness, necessity, need.

Requisition, re'kwí.zish'.án. Requisitive, re'kwí.zít. The Latin réquére, rúquisítio; French réquisítion, requérir, requís.

Requite, re'kwíte', to compensate; requit'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), requit'-ing (R. xix.), re.kwí'.ting; requit'-er, requit'-al.

German quitt, quit, free; nun sind wir quitt, now we are quits.
AND OF SPELLING.

Reredos, rēr′-dos, the screen behind the "altar" of a church, the back of a fireplace. (Fr. arrière dos, behind the back.)

Reremouse, rēr′-mous, the bat. (Old English hrēre-mūs.)

This is the mouse that rears or rises in the air; hrēran, to raise.

Re-resolve, rē′rē-zōl′v′, to resolve over again; re-resolved, rē′rē-zōl′vd′; re′-resolv′-ing, R. xix. (Lat. re- resolvo.)

Rere-ward or rear-ward, rē′rē-wārd, the rear part of an army; re-rewards better rearwards, adv. (Fr. arrière- garde.)

Rēsail′, to sail back. Rēsale′ (2 syl.), a second sale.

Resailed′ (2 syl.), resail′-ing. (Old English sceal[ian].)

Resale′ (2 syl.), a second sale. (O. E. syll[an], to sell. See above.)

Re′-scind′, to revoke; re′-scind′-ed (R. xxxvi.), re′-scind′-ing.

Latin rescindo, to abolish (scindo, to cut off); French rescinder.

Rescript, re′skript, an edict, a decree; rescribe, re′skribe′, to write over again; rescribed′ (2 syl.), rescrib′-ing (R. xix.)

Rescription, re′skr′i,p′.shun. (Latin rescriptum, rescribo.)

Rescue, rē′.ku, release, to liberate, to get back, to deliver;

rescued, rē′.ku’d′; rescu′-ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing), rescu′-er.

French recous, from Italian riscosso, redeemed, v. riscuotere, i.e. ri-

scuotere, to shake back; Latin re-duatio.

Re-search, re′serch′, laborious search and investigation; verb

re′-search′, to search again; re′-searched′ (2 syl.), re′-search′-ing, (French rechercher, v. rechercher.)

Re-seat, rē′-seat′, to return again as member of parliament, to seat anew; re′-seat′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ro′-seat′-ing.

Latin re′-sedēo (sēdes, a seat); German sitz, v. sitzen.

Reseda, re′.see′.dah (not res′.e.dah), mignonette or mignonette, rocket, &c. (Latin rēsēda, not rēsēda.)

Resēdens [dolōres], relieving pains and swellings (Plin. xxvii. 106).

Re′-seek′, to seek again; (past and past part.) re′-sought,

re′-sort′; re′-seek′-ing. Resort, re.zort′, a haunt (q.v.)


Re′-sell′, to sell again; (past and past part.) re′-sōld′, re′-

sell′-ing. (Old Eng. syll[an], p. sealde, p. p. seald.)

Resemble, rē′.zem′.bl′, to be like; resembled, rē′.zem′.bld′; resembling, rē′.zem′.bling. Resemblance, rē′.zem′.blance.

French ressembler, ressemblance; Latin re′-similārē (similis, like).

Re′-send′, to send again; (past and past part.) re′-sent′,

re′-send′-ing. Resent, re′.zent′, to visit with indignation.

Resent, resent', to consider as an affront, to visit an affront with displeasure; resent-ed, resent-ed'; resent-ing, resent-ing'; resent-ing-ly, resent-ing-er; resent-ful, resent-ful'; resent-ful-ly. Resent-ment, resent-ment'; resent-tive, resent-tive.

Fr. resentir, resentment (Lat. resentio). See Resend. (Once used in a good sense: "A good man is a resenter of benefits." Barrow).

Reserve, reserve', to keep in store; reserve", to serve again.

Reserve, reserve', absence of frankness, a store for future use, a body of soldiers to be brought into action if necessary, to keep in store; reserved, reserve'd; reserve-ing (Rule xix.), reserved, reserved-ly, reserved-ness, reserved'er, reserved'ver.

Reservation, reservation, in reserve, in store.

Reserve, reserve", to serve again; reserved, reserve"d, &c.

Reservoir, reservoir, a tank or place for storing water.

Re-set", (past and past part.) re-set", to set again; re-set'ing. (Rule iv.); re-set't'er, one who receives stolen goods.

Re-settle, re-settle', to settle anew; re-settled, re-settle'd; re-settling, re-settle'ing. Re-settle'ment, re-settle'ment.

Old English sett[an], past sette, past part. sette; settir, a thief.

Re-settle, re-settle', to settle anew; re-settled, re-settle'd; re-settling, re-settle'ing. Re-settle'ment, re-settle'ment.

Old English sett or setel, v. set[an], settling, a settling.

Re-shape" (2 syl.), to shape anew; re-shape'd (2 syl.), re-shap'ing, R. xix. (O. E. scap[an], p. scop, p. p. scapot.)

Re-shape", to ship again; re-shipped, re-shipt"; re-shipp'ing. Re-shipp'ing. (O. E. scip[ian], p. scipode, p. p. scipod.)

Reside, reside', to dwell; resided, reside'd; reside'ing (R. xix.), reside'ing. Resident, reside'nt; residence, reside'nce; residency, reside'nce'y; residential, reside'ntial; reside'n'tially.

Residentiary, reside'n'tial'y. A canon residentiary.

Fr. residing, resident, a seat; Gk. in Chem.

Reside, reside', the remainder; residual, resideal; reside'uar, reside'uar'y, entitled to the residue.

Residuum, residue, v. residua, residuum, residuum; French residu (in Chem.).

Resign, resign', to yield, to give up; resign'. to sign again; resigned, resign'd; resigned-ly, resign'ly; resign'ing, resign'ing. resign'er, resign'er, one who resigns.

Resignation, resign'nation, resign'nation, submission, patience.

Resign, resign', to sign again; resigned, resign'd; resign'ing, resign'ing. Resignature, resign'ature.

"Resign" (to give up), Lat. resigne, resignatio; Fr. resigner, resignation. "Resign" (to sign again), Lat. re-signo, to sign again (scire, a seal).

"To give up" and "sign again" are both the same Latin verb, because the person signs, seals, and delivers, who resigns a right.
AND OF SPELling.

Resilient, rē.sīl.l'ē.nte, rebounding; resilient-ly; resilience, rē.sīl.l'é.nse; resiliency. (Lat. resiliens, gen. resilientis.)

Rosin, rēz'n., the exudation of firs, pines, &c. Rosin, rēz'-n., from which the oil has been distilled.

Resinous, rēz'n.ū.s, containing resin; res'inous-ly, -ness.

Rosin, to rub with rosin; rosined, rēz'-ünd; ros'in-ing.

Latin rēsīna; Greek ῥοξίνη (from ῥέο, to flow); French résine.

Resist, rē.zīst', to withstand; resist-ed, rē.zīst'.ed; resist-ing, rē.zīst'.ing; resist-ing-ly, resist'-ible (not -able), resist-ible-ness, resist-ibly. Resistibility, rē.zīst'.i.bi.l'i.ty.

Resistance, rē.zīst'.ā.nce; resistant, rē zīst'.ānt. (Should be resistant, resistance, especially as we write resist-ible.)

Resist-less, rē.zīst'.less; resist'less-ness, resist'less-ly.

As usual, we owe our wrong conj. to the French résistance, résistant, résistible(!), résister. Latin resistent gen. resistantis, resistēre. The French seem to have blundered between stō, stāre, and sistō, sistēre; resīsto is a compound of the latter verb.

Resolute, rē.zō.lū.tē, determined; res'olute-ly, res'olute-ness.

Resolution, rē.zō.lu'.shūn, determination.

Resolve, rē.zōlōv', to determine, to analyse, to solve a difficulty, to loosen; resolved, rē.zōlōvd'; resolved-ly, rē.zōlōv.d'ed.ly; resolved-ness, rē.zōlōv.d'ed.ness; resolving (R. xix.), rē.zōlōv'.ing; resolv-er, rē.zōlōv'.ver; resolv-able, rē.zōlōv'.ā.b'l. Resolvabil-ity; resolvable, rē.sōlv'.ā.b'l., capable of being dissolved; resolvent, rē.zōl'.vent, having the power to melt or disperse solid substances.

(We have avoided the French error in "resolvent," but have blundered in resolvable, which should be resolvible. See Resist.)

Latin resolvābilis, v. resolvēre supine resōlūtum, resolvēns gen. resolventis, resōlūtio, resōlūtus; French resolvant (wrong).

Resonant, rēz'.ō.nánt, returning or increasing sound; res'onant-ly.

Resonance, rēz'.ō.nāns, increase of sound produced by reverberation too near to become an echo.

Latin resōnāns gen. resonantis, resonantia, re-sono, to sound back.

Resort, rē.zōr'. Resort, rē'-sort'. Resought, rē'.sort'.'

Resort, rē.zōr', a haunt, a place frequented. To resort to, to frequent, to have recourse to; resort-ed, rē.zōr'.tēd; resort-ing, rē.zōr'.tīng; resort-er, rē.zōr'.ter.

A last resort, rē.zōr', a last and forlorn hope of redress.

A last resource, a final expedient, a last shift.

My dernier ressort, daîr'.mē.ə rēz.zor', strictly speaking
means my final tribunal, my last hope of redress, but it is very often used to mean "my last shift or hope."

In French the word ressort sometimes means tous les moyens qu'on a, tous son pouvoir, but the legitimate meaning of dernier ressort is "final tribunal": thus when all other courts have failed to give redress, the plaintiff's dernier ressort is the House of Lords.

Low Latin resortare, ressortum (in law); French ressort, v. ressortir.

Resound, rēˈzounb', to echo. Reˈsound', to sound again; resound-ed, rēˈzounbˌdēd; resound-ing, rēˈzounˌding; rōˈsound''-ed, sounded again; rōˈsound''-ing.

Latin rēˈsonārē, both meanings; French ressembler, to celebrate, &c.

Resource, rēˈsȯrсов'. Recourse, reˈkoors'. Resort, rēˈsōrt'.

Resource, an expedient, a contrivance, a means.

Recourse, application for help, a turning to.

Resort, a tribunal, a place of appeal, to repair to.


Reˈsōw' ("-sōw" to rhyme with grōw), to plant again. Reˈsew, rēˈsōw', to sew with the needle again.

Reˈsōwed (2 syl.); reˈsōwn, re-planted; reˈsōw''-ing.

Reˈsew, rēˈsōw; reswedd, rēˈsōvhd; (past part.) resowed, but reˈswen, reˈswon, though not correct is far more general.

"Resow," Old English swōan, past seow, past part. sweon.

"Resow," Old English swōian, past stwoed, past part. geˈswed.

Note.—There are thirty-two words beginning with re- followed by a vowel. In exactly one-half of these words the s = z, and in the other half it = s. For example, in the following words the s = z: resemble, resent, reserve, reservoir, reside, residue, resign (to give up), resin, resist, resoluble, resolute, resolve, resonant, resort (recourse), resound (to reverberate). But in the following examples the s keeps its own sound: research, rescat, resack, resell, rescind, re-ent (sent again), re-sorts (to serve again), resel, resettle, reshape, reship, re-sign (to sign again), resilient, re-sort (to sort again), resource, resow (to sow seeds again), and resow (to sow with the needle again).

Respect, reˈspekt', esteem, to esteem; respectˈed (Rule xxxvi.); respectˈ-ing, esteeming, concerning; respectˈ-er, -ess.

Respectˈ-able (R. xxiii.), deserving respect; respectˈably, respectˈ-able-ness; respectˈability, rēˈspékˈto bolˈətē.

Respectˈ-ful (Rule viii.), showing respect; respectfulˈness; respectˈful·ly, deferentially, civilly.

Respectˈ-ive, -iv; respectˈ-ive·ly, each to each, separately.

French respecter, respectable (whence our wrong conj.), respectif.

Latin respecˈto supine respectum (reˈspēkto, to look back at).

In respect of, a modern error for In respect to or With respect to. "Respect" is not a noun in this phrase, but in respect or with respect is adverbial = respectively. We could not say respectively of or relatively of, but we find in some old writers respectively to, and we still say relatively to. Probably the error arose from the French à l'égard de, but the "article" makes all the difference, and without it the phrase would be par rapport à. The same applies to the phrase in regard of or in regard to.
Respire, *respire*, to draw air into the lungs, hence "to live."

Expire, to drive air out of the lungs, hence "to die."

Respired' (2 syl.); respir-ing, *respir-ing.*

(The following change the accent to the first syllable.)

Respirable, *respirable*, respir-able, respir-ability, suitabil-ity for breathing purposes.

Respiration, *respiration,* the act of breathing.

Respirator, *respirator,* a mouth-piece to warm the air before it is inhaled into the lungs; respiratory, *respiratory.*

Respi-ta, temporary delay in the execution of a capital punishment, rest, breathing-time; to suspend, to delay, &c.; res-pit-ed (Rule xxxvi.), res-pit-ing (Rule xix.)

Fr. répit, delay, sans répit, unrespite, donner du répit à, &c.


Respiration, *respiration,* the act of breathing.

Restaurant (French), *restaurant,* an eating house or room.

Res-pond, *respond,* to answer; respond-ed, respond-ing;

responsible, *responsible,* respon-sibility,

Responsibility, *responsibility,* responsibil-i-ties.


Responsion, *responsion,* the Oxford "little go."

Response, *response,* reply, the answer of the congregation in parts of the Church service.

Responsible, *responsible,* responsi-ble-ly, responsi-bility.

Responsible, *responsibility,* responsibil-i-ties, *responsibility.*


Response, *response,* the Oxford "little go."

Responty, *respon'ty,* making answer.

Res-pond, *respond,* reply, the answer of the congregation in parts of the Church service.

Responsible, *responsible,* responsibi-ly, responsibil-i-ty.

Responsibility, *responsibility,* responsibil-i-ties.
ERRORS OF SPEECH

means my final tribunal, my last hope of redress, but it is very often used to mean "my last shift or hope."

In French the word ressort sometimes means tous les moyens qu’on a, tous son pouvoir, but the legitimate meaning of dernier ressort is "final tribunal": thus when all other courts have failed to give redress, the plaintiff's dernier ressort is the House of Lords.

Low Latin ressortare, ressortum (in law); French ressort, v. ressortir.

Resound, rē.zound’, to echo. Rē'-sound’’, to sound again; resounded, rē.zoun’.dred; resounding-ing, rē.zoun’．ding; rē'-sound”’-ed, sounded again; rē'-sound”’-ing.

Latin rē-sōnāre, both meanings; French resonner, to celebrate, &c.


Resource, an expedient, a contrivance, a means.

Recourse, application for help, a turning to.

Resort, a tribunal, a place of appeal, to repair to.


Re'-sōw”” (“sōw” to rhyme with grōw), to plant again. Re-sew, rē’-sōw”, to sew with the needle again.

Re'-sōwed (2 sy1.); re-sown, re-planted; re'-sōw”’-ing.

Resew, re-sōw; rescued, re-sōwd; (past part.) resowed, but resewn, re-sōwn, though not correct is far more general.

"Resow," Old English sā[w]an, past scow, past part. sīwen.

"Resew," Old English sē[w]ian, past sīwo, past part. ge-siwen.

Note.—There are thirty-two words beginning with res- followed by a vowel. In exactly one-half of these words the s = z, and in the other half it = s. For example, in the following words the s = z: resemble, resent, reserve, reservoir, reside, residue, resign (to give up), resin, resist, resoluble, resolute, resolve, resounant, resort (recourse), resound (to reverberate). But in the following examples the s keeps its own sound: research, rescat, reschek, rescall, rescall, resend (sent again), res-cere (to serve again), reset, resettle, reshape, reshhip, res-sign (to sign again), resilient, re-sort (to sort again), resource, resew (to sew seeds again), and rescu (to sew with the needle again).

Respect, re-spekt’, esteem, to esteem; respect’-ed (Rule xxxvi.); respect’-ing, esteeming, concerning; respect’-er, -less.

Respect’-able (R. xxiii.), deserving respect; respectably, respect’able-ness; respectability, rē.spék’t.ə.bəl’.tē.

Respect’-ful (Rule viii.), showing respect; respectful-ness; respectfully, deferentially, civilly.

Respect’-ive, -i; respect’ive-ly, each to each, separately.

French respecter, respectable (whence our wrong conj.), respectif.

Latin respicio supine respectum (re- specio, to look back at).

In respect of, a modern error for In respect or With respect to.

"Respect" is not a noun in this phrase, but in respect or with respect is adverbial = respectively. We could not say respectively of or relatively of, but we find in some old writers respectively to, and we still say relatively to. Probably the error arose from the French à l’égard de, but the "article" makes all the difference, and without it the phrase would be par rapport à. The same applies to the phrase in regard of for in regard to.
Respira, ré'spi'rea', to draw air into the lungs, hence "to live."

Exspire, to drive air out of the lungs, hence "to die."

Respired' (2 syl.); respir-ing, ré'spi'ring.

(The following change the accent to the first syllable.)

Respirable, ré'spi'trá'bel; res'pirable-ness; respirability, ré'spi'trá'bil'ä'ty, suitability for breathing purposes.

Respiration, ré'spi'ray' shün; the act of breathing.

Respirator, ré'spi'trá'tor, a mouth-piece to warm the air before it is inhaled into the lungs; respiratory, ré'tr'ä'try.

Lat. respiratio, respirátor, respiráre sup. respirátum (spiro, to breathe).

Respire, re'spi', temporary delay in the execution of a capital punishment, rest, breathing-time, to suspend, to delay, &c.; respit-ed (Rule xxxvi.), respit-ing (Rule xix.).

Fr. réspit, delay, sans réspit, unrespited, donner du réspit à....

Resplendent, ré'spless'ent, brilliant; resplend'ent-ly; resplendence, ré'spless'èns; resplendency.

Lat. resplendens gen. resplendentis, v. re-splendeo, to shine bright.

Ré'-split", (past and past part.) resplit; ré'split"-ing (L. iv.), to split again. (Dan. split, v. splitte; Germ. splittern.)

Respond, ré'spond', to answer; respond-ed, respond'-ing; respondent, re'spondent. Respondentia, -dèn'shè.ah.

Response, re'sponse', reply, the answer of the congregation in parts of the Church service.

Responsible, ré'spoin's'bi'l; respons'ible-ness, respons'ibly.

Responsibility, plu. responsibilities, ré'spoin's'bi'l'ätiz.

Responsive, ré'spoin's'iv; respons'ive-ly, respons'ive-ness.

Responsion, re'spoin'shiün, the Oxford "little go."

Responsory, re'spoin'sö'ri, making answer.

Lat. respondens gen. -dentis, responsio, v. responddeo, sup. responsum.

A "response" is a voluntary reply, "quod qui spondet, sua sponte promittat" (Varro); "responddeo a sponte" (Festus).

Rest, sleep, repose, residue, to sleep, &c. Wrest, rest, to twist.

Rest'ed, rest'-ing, rest'-less, rest'-less-ness, rest'-less-ly.

"Rest," Old English rest, rest, or roost, v. rest[ian], past reste, past part. rested, or hrest[an], past hrest, past part. hrested.


Ré'-state" (2 syl.), to state again; ré'stät"-ed, ré'stät"-ing.

Ré'-state"-ment. (Lat. stäro sup. stä'tum, to establish.)

"Stated" means fixed, as a stated day, named beforehand, told.

Restaurant (French), re'sto'ræ'k) ing, an eating house or room.

"Restaurant" is a place for "restoring" the body. "Refreshment" is something taken to make us more fresh. One refers to exhaustion and the other to fatigue.

Restiff, re'stif, unwilling to go forwards; restiff-ness. (Fr. rétif.)
Re-stipulate, re‘-stip’u-late, to stipulate over again; re-stip’u-lat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re-stip’u-lat-ing (Rule xix.)

Re-stipulation, re‘-stip’u-lay’shun, a new compact.

All bargains among the Romans were made by asking the question an stipem vis? the reply was stipem velo. (Do you want money? I do want money.) So that stipulate is a compound of stip-us-velo (stip’ulo), and Isidore’s tale about stipulum, a straw, is worthless.

Restitution, re’s’ti-tu’shun, restoration. (Lat. restitutio, statuo.)

Restive, re’s’tiv, restless; re’s’tive-ness, re’s’tive-ly, rest’y.

Fr. rėstif; Ital. restio; Lat. re-sto, to stand back, not to go forwards.

Restore, re’s’tōr’, to replace, to renovate; restored’ (3 syl.), restōr’-er, restōr’-able, restorable-ness.

Restoration, re’s’tō-ray’shun, recovery, the re-establishment of the monarchy under Charles II.; restoration-ist.

Restorative, re’s’tōr’ā.tiv, remedial; restor’ative-ly.

(These words should be spelt with au, not with o.)

Lat. restauratio, re-staurare (Gk. stauro, to drive in stakes, stauros a stake), to restore or restaur is to repair the pales, &c., in order to make the place secure. “Restore” must be re-stored, to repair the mats (stōrea, a mat, from Greek sterno, to strew).

Restrain, re’s’train’, to keep back, to repress; restrained’ (2 syl.); restrained-ly, re’strain’-ed.ly; restrain’-ing, restrain’-er, restrain’-able. Restrain’-ment. Restrained, re’s’train’t.

Restrict, re’strik’t, to circumscribe; restrict’-ed (R. xxxvi.), restrict’-ing; restrictive, re’strik’ā.tiv; restrictive-ly.

Restriction, re’strik’shun, limitation.

Fr. re’straint, re’straindre, restriction, restrictif; Lat. restrictio, v. restrin gere sup. restrictum, to strain hard, to stop; Gk. straggo.

Result, re’zult’, consequence, issue, decision, to arise from, to ensue; result’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), result’-ing. Resultant, re’zuilt’tant, the force which arises from the composition of two or more forces; result’-less, inefficacious.

Latin resultsans gen. resultantis, resultāre (re sālto, to rebound).

Resume, re’zu.l1tm’, to begin again, to proceed after interruption; resumed’ (2 syl.); resum-ing (Rule xix.), re’zu.l1’ting; resum’-able, that may be taken back or begun again.

Resumption, re’zu.l1mp’shun; resumptive, re’zu.l1mp’tiv.

Résumé, rā’-zu.l1’mā, a summary, a recapitulation.

Latin résumptio, résumère supine résumptum (sumo, to take up).

Re-summon, re’zu.mōn (not re’sумmons), to summon again; re-summoned, re’zu.mōnd; re’-sum’mon-ing.

Latin submōns, sub-mōno, to warn; French sommer, with re.

Re’-supply’, to supply again; resupplies, re’sup’plez (R. xi); resupplied, re’-sup’plied; re’-supply’-ing.

Latin re’sup(sub)pleo, to fill up again; French supplier.
AND OF SPELLING:

Resurrection, rēz'zer.rēk".shūn, a rising from the dead; resurrection-ist, one who steals dead bodies from their graves; resurrect, rēsūr'djent, swelling up again.
Lat. resurrectio, resurgens gen. resurgentis, v. resurgo sup. resurrectum.

Re'-survey", to survey again; resurveys, rē.sur.vāze" (R. xiii.); resurveyed, rē.sur.vāde"; re'-survey"-ing.
French rē-surveiller; Latin sur[super]vidēre, to look over.

Re-suscitate, rē.sūs".stātē, to revive, to recover; resus'citāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), resus'citāt-ing (R. xix.), resus'citāt-or.
Resuscitation, rē.sūs".stā.tāy".shūn; resus'citāble; resus'citative, rē.sūs".stā.tā.līv, revivifying, reproductive.
Latin resuscitātio, resuscitāre (re sursum citō, to stir up again).

Retail, (noun) rē'tail, (verb) rē.tail'. Wholesale, hol'e'sail.
Re'tail, sale of goods in small quantities for domestic uses.
Wholesale, sale of goods in large quantities to retail dealers.
Re-tail', to sell by retail; retailed' (2 syl.), retail'ing, retail'er; retail'ment, the act of retailing.
Low Lat. retaliāio or retallium; Fr. tailler, to cut into parcels; Ital. ritaglio. "Wholesale," the sale of whole packages at once.
Retain', to keep in possession; retained' (2 syl.), retain'ing.
Retain'er, an' attendant; retain'able (Rule xxiii.)
Retention, rē.tēn'.shūn; retentive, rē.tēn'.tīv, &c.
Latin rēten[en(xo)] sup. rētentum; French retenir, rētension (11).”

Rē'-take" (2 syl.), to take again; (past) retook", (past part.) retaken, rē.tāk".kīn; retak-ing, rē.tāk".kırıng; retak'er.
Old English tæcan, past toe, past part. tæce, with re prefixed.

Retaliate (with one l), rē.tāl".ıate, to requite, to give tit for tat; retal"iát-ed (Rule xxxvi.), retal"iát-ing (Rule xix.)
Retaliation, rē.tāl".ıāl".shūn; retaliatīve, rē.tāl".ıā.līv; retalıatory, rē.tāl".ıā.tīry, returning tit for tat.
Latin retal"āire (tāle, like for like). Lex tallōnis, tit for tat.
Retard', to hinder; retard'ed, retard'ing, retard'er.
Retardation, rē.tar.dāj".shūn; retard'ment.
Lat. rētardātio, rētardāre (tardus, slow); Fr. retarder, retardement.

Retch, reech. Reach, reeck. Wretch, retch.
Retch, to make an effort to vomit; retched, reechit; retch'ing, rēechit'ing.

"Retch," Old Eng. hræce[an], past hræcde, p. part. hræced, hræcung.
"Reach" (to extend), Old Eng. hrēc[an], past hrēcde, p. part. hrēced.
"Wretch" means an outlaw. Old Eng. wrecan, v. wrecan, to exile.
Re'-tell" (not retel), to tell again; (past and past part.) re'-told".
re-tell'ing. (O. E. tell[an], past tealde, p. p. ge-teal(l.)
Retention, ret'en',shûn, a keeping back, restraint, a withholding.
Retentive, ret'en'tiv, not forgetful, retaining; retentive-ly, retentive-ness. Retain', retained' (2 syl.), retain'-ing.
Latin réten'tio, v. réten'rere (tēneō), to hold back, to retain.

Reticence, ret'éksense, concealment by silence, taciturnity; reticency; reticent, ret'éksent, taciturn.
Latin rétieten'tio, v. rétire (tâcō, to keep silence), to keep back by silence.

Reticle (not riticle), ret'éks.hûle. Reticule, rid'éks.hûle.
Reticule, a lady's work-bag, (in a telescope) a network to divide the field of view into a series of minute squares; reticular, re.tik'kú.lar; reticulate, re.tik'kú.late, to make meshes; retic'ulât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), retic'ulât-ing.

Reticulation, re.tik'kú.lay'shûn. Reticulum, plu. reticula, re.tík'kú.lah, the second stomach of ruminants.

Ridicule, mockery. (Latin ridicēlum, ridicēlus, a buffoon.)
Latin réticiílum, plu. réticula, réticulâtus, réticulâre (rēte, a net).
Retina, ret'ë.nah, one of the coats of the eye; retinitis, -nē'tis, inflammation of the retina (-itis, denotes inflammation).
Latin rētīna, the net-like tunicle of the eye (rēte, a net).
Retinue, ret'inu, a train of retainers. (Fr. retinu, v. retinir.)
Retire, ret'ëre', to withdraw; retired' (2 syl.), retir'-ing (R. xix.), retir'-ing. Retire' -ment. (Fr. retirer, to draw back.)
Retort', a quid pro quo, a chemical vessel with a long neck, to return an incivility; retort'-ed (R. xxxvi.), retort'-ing.
Latin rētorqueo sup. rétorquum, to twist back again; Fr. retorquer.
Retouch, ret'ë.touch', to improve by new touches; re'touched'', retouch-ing, retouch'-ing. (Fr. retoucher, Lat. tango.)
Re'-trace′ (2 syl.), to trace again; retraced' (2 syl.), retrac'-ing (R. xix.), rē.trā'd'.sing. (Fr. retracer; Lat. trahō, to draw.)
Ro'-tract", to withdraw; retract'-ed, retract'-ing, retract'-able (better retract'-ible), retractible-ness, retractibly.
Retractation, re'trâkt.shûn. Retraction, re.trâkh'shûn; retractive, re.trâk'tiv; retractive-ly, retract'ibly.
Latin rētræctârio, retractor (freq. of re-traho, to draw back).
Re-translate, rē'trans.late", to translate over again; rē'-trans-lât' -ed (Rule xxxvi.), rē'-translât'-ing (Rule xix.)

Retranslation, rē'trans.lay'shûn, a new translation.
Latin re-translātio, v. transfēre supine translātium, to transfer. To "translate" is to transfer from one language into another.

Retreat, re'treat', retirement, to retire, to fall back in war; retreat'-ed, retreat'-ing. (Fr. retraire, Lat. retrahō.)
Retrench', to abridge; retrenched' (2 syl.), retrench'-ing.
Retrench'ment. (Fr. retranschere [trancher], to cut back.)
Aivb at'sPEtLING.

Retribution, rē'trībū'ti.n, requital; retrib'uter.

Retributive, rē'trīb'ū.tīv, retaliative; retrib'utive-ly; retributory, rē'trīb'ū.tōr.y. (Latin retributio, re-tribuo.)

Retrieve, rē'trück', to recover a loss; retrieved, rē'trückvd'; retrieve-ing (R. xix.), rē'trück.ing; retrieve-r, rē'trück.ver, a sporting dog, one who retrieves; retrieve-able, -vā'b'l; retrievable-ness, rē'trück.vā'b'l.ness; retriev'ably.

A corruption of Fr. retrouver, to find again. We have the law-term trover (an action for recovery), and “treasure trove” (money found). Latin re-tribuo, to restore, to give back (toublidour and trouvere).

Re'-trim", to trim again; re'-trimmed" (2 syl.), re'-trimm"-ing.

Old English trymian, past trymed, past part. trymed.

Retro- (Latin prefix), in the contrary direction, backwards.

Retro-cede, rē'trō.seed', to go back; ret'rocēd-ed (R. xxxvi.), ret'rocēd-ing (R. xix.) Retrocedent, rē'trō.seed'.dent, applied to shifting diseases (like gout).

Retrocession, rē'trō.cēs".shūn, a moving backwards.

Latin retro-cēdō. Except except, proceed, and succeed, all words derived from “cessio” are spelt -cede. “Supersede” is not from “cede” to go, but “sedeo” to sit.

Retro-grade, rē't.ō.grā'de", backward, to move backwards; ret'rogārd"-ed (R. xxxvi.), ret'rogārd"-ing (R. xix.)

Retrogradation, rē't.ō.grā.day".shūn, retrocession.

Latin retro-grādior, retrogrādiō (gradus, a step, retro, back).

Retro-gression, rē't.ō.grē's".shūn, opposed to progression; retrogressive, rē't.ō.grē's".sēv; ret'rogre'sive-ly.

Latin retro-grādior, retrogressus. There are in Latin the two verbs.

Retro-spect, rē't.ō.spēkt", a review; retrospective, rē't.ō.-spēk".tīv; retro'spective-ly, opposed to prospectively.

Retrospection, rē't.ō.spēk".shūn, re-examination.

Latin retro-spectio, v. specio supine spectum, to look back.

Retro-vert, rē't.ō.vert", to turn back; ret'ro-vert"-ed (R. xxxvi.), ret'ro-vert"-ing. Retroversion, -ver".shūn.

Latin retro-vertio supine versum, to turn back.

Return, re.turn", a coming or going back, a report, a profit, a requital, to go or come back, to give or send back; returned’ (2 syl.), return’-ing, return’-er, return’-able.

Returns, a species of tobacco, statistics, profits in trade, state of the poll in elections. Return-ticket.

French returner; Low Latin retornāre, returna, revertum.

Re-unite, rē'-ū.nīt", to unite again; re'-unit"-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-unit"-ing (R. xix.) Reunion, rē'-ū.nī.ēn.

Latin reunire, unio, union (unus, one): French réunion, réunir.

Re'-urge" (2 syl.), to urge again; re'-urged" (2 syl.), re'-urg"-ing. (Lat. re-urgeō; Gk. ergā, to force or drive by force.)
Re-vaccinate, re-vāk'sī-nate, to vaccinate again; re-vac'cinat-ed (R. xxxvi.), re-vac'cinat-ing; re-vaccination, re-vāk'sī-nā'shūn. (Lat. vacca, a cow. Coined by Dr. Jenner, 1796.)

The idea is this: To give a healthy child cow-pox by inoculating it in the arm with vaccine matter, to prevent its having small-pox.

Re-valuation, re-vāl'ū-ā'shūn, a second valuation.

Fr. re évaluation, v. évaluer; Latin valor, price, value, to be worth.

Reveal, re'vēl'. (Reveil. Reveille. Revel. See below.)

Reveal, re'vēl', to uncover, to make known what was before concealed; revealed, re'veeled; reveal-ing, reveal'er.

Revelation, re'vel'ā'shūn, a discovery, (in Theol.) the disclosures made in the Bible of God's plan of salvation.

Latin révelātio, révelāre, to reveal or unveil (return, a veil).

Re-veil, re'veil', to veil again; re'veiled (2 syl.), re'veil-ing.

Lat. réveilāre (which means to un-veil), to veil again. (See above.)

Reveille, ra'veil', ra'vail', the military call at daybreak.

French reveillé, v. reveiller, to awaken. (See Reveal.)

Revel, re'vel', an orgie, to feast with unrestrained indulgence; revelled, re'veld; revel-l-ing, re'vell-ing; revel-er, -ēler.

Revelry, plu. revelries (Rule xlii.), re'vel'ē-řiz, a festivity.

Revel-rout, re'vel'ē-röyt, a tumultuous festivity of the mob.

Revels or reveals, re'vel'ēz or re'veelz, the vertical sides of the aperture between the plane of a wall and a window or door-frame. (See above, Reveal.)

Low Latin revela, a revel. French réveillon, a feast given in the middle ages at midnight, v. réveiller, to rouse from sleep.

Revenge, re'ven̄j', a malicious return of an injury, to return an injury maliciously; revenged (3 syl.); reveng-ing (Rule xix.), re'ven̄j-ing; reveng-er, re'ven̄j'er.

Revenge'ful (Rule viii.), revenge'ful-ly, revenge'ful-ness.

French venge, vengeance, vengea, vengea; Latin re-vinda-cae.

Revenue, re'venū (not re'ven̄'ū), public income.

Revenue cutter, an armed vessel employed by the custom-house officers to prevent smuggling.

Revenue officer, an excise man, an officer employed in the service of the custom-house. Revenue-board, -bord.

French revenu (Lat. re-vēnū, to come back, to return), a return.

Re-verberate, re-ver'ber'āt', to echo, to resound; re-ver'ber-āt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re-ver'ber-āt-ing (Rule xix.)

Reverberation, re-ver'ber'ā'shūn, replication.

Reverberatory, re-ver'ber'ā-t'ār'y (adj.), replicatory.

Latin réverberātio, réverberāre, to beat back.

Revere, re'veer', to regard with reverence; revered, re'veerd'; rever-ing, re'veer-ing; rever-ing-ly; rever-er, re'veer'-ēr.
Reverence, rév.ē.rense; rév'è.renced (3 syl.); rév'è.renc-ing (Rule xix); rév'è.ren.sing; rév'è.renc-er.


Reverend, rév'.e.rend, worthy of reverence. The Reverend, rév'.e.rend, a title applied to ministers of religion in the address of letters, printed notices, &c.

Reverence, rév'.e.rence, religious awe and deference.

Your reverence, the way Roman Catholic priests are addressed in Ireland.

Reverent, rév'.e.rent, showing religious awe and deference to holy rites, services, and things.

Reference, réf'.e.rence, allusion, a direction to something bearing on a subject in hand.

In the Church of England an Archbishop is styled Your Grace. A letter to an archbishop begins My Lord; The envelope is addressed To his Grace the Archbishop of..

A Bishop is styled My Lord. A letter to a bishop begins My Lord, and the envelope is addressed To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of..

A Dean is styled Mr. Dean. A letter to a dean begins Mr. Dean or Rev. Sir, and the envelope is addressed To the Very Reverend the Dean of..

An Archdeacon is styled Sir. A letter to an archdeacon begins. Rev. Sir, and the envelope is addressed To the Venerable the Archdeacon [Smith].

A D.D. is styled Doctor or Doctor [Smith]. A letter to a D.D. begins Dear Doctor or Rev. Sir, and the address on the envelope is To the Rev. [John Smith], D.D.

The general clergy of all creeds and denominations are styled Mr. [Smith]. A letter to a clergyman begins Dear Sir or Rev. Sir; and the address on the envelope is To the Rev. [John Smith].

If a clergyman has a civil title above a Baronet, the civil title comes first: as To the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of...; To the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of...; To the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord [Alston]; To the Hon. and Rev. [John Smith], D.D.; To the Rev. Sir [John Smith], Bart.

A clergyman cannot be a knight, because a knight is only a personal title, and clergymen are never made knights.

Latin rév'èrendus, worthy of reverence, rév'èrentia, rév'èrens genitive rév'èrentis, v. rév'èrenti; French révèr, révèrence, révèrend.

Reverie, rév'.e.re, plu. reveries, rév'.e.rez, a dreamy state of musing, a "brown study." (Fr. réverie, rêve, a dream.)

Reverse, rév.ēr.se', the contrary, a change for the worse, misfortune.

Reverse, Obverse. Reverse, the side of a coin which does not contain the head. Obverse, the side which contains the head: thus "Britannia" is the reverse side of our copper money, and the sovereign's head the obverse.

Reverse, to turn in the contrary direction, to invert, to annul; reversed, rév'.e.vers'; revers'-ing (R. xix.), revers'-er.

Revers-al, rév'.e.vers'·al; revers'-ly, reverse'-less.

Revers-ible, rév'.e.vers'·i·b'l; reversibly, rév'.e.vers'·i·b·ly.

Reversion, rév'.e.vers'·sion; rever's·i·on·ary, rever's·i·on·er.
Revert, rev.ert', to refer back to; to return to the original owner or his heirs; revert'-ed (R. xxxvi.), revert'-ing; reverte, rev.ert.e; revertive-ly.

Latin reversio, v. re-vertere supine reversum (re-ertu, to turn back).

Re-vibrate, re-vib'brate, to vibrate in return; re-vib'brat-ed, re-vibrat-ing (R. xix.) Revibration, re-vib'bray'.shün.

Latin re-vibrāio, vibrārē; Greek ibo; French viber, vibration.

Revictual, re.vi'tul (not re-vi've.tu.al), to furnish with provisions.

Fr. revitailler, victualle; Lat. victus food, v. vivo sup. victum to live.

Review, rev.ew', an inspection of soldiers or sailors, a critique, to hold a review, to make a critique; reviewed, rev.ewed'; review'-ing, review'-er; reviewal, rev.ew'al.

French revue, Latin re-video, to see or inspect again.

Rō-vile (2 syl.), to calumniate, to upbraid; reviled' (2 syl.), revil'-ing, revil'ing-ly, revil'-er. (Latin re, vilis, vile.)

Re-vindicate, re-vind'icat-ed, to vindicate again; re-vind'icat-ed (Lat. xxxvi.), re-vind'icat-ing (R. xix.), re-vind'icat-or (R. xxxvii.) Revindication, re-vind'icay'.shün.

Lat. re vindicatio, vindicāre (vindex gen. vindicus, a defender).

Revise, rev.i'ze', to look over with care and correct what is wrong, a second proof-sheet being the first proof with the corrections inserted; revised, rev.ized'; revis-ing (R. xix.), rev.i'zing; revis'er, rev.i'zer; revis'al, rev.i'zul.

Revision, rev.i'zish'.ān, critical examination; revis'ion-āl.

Fr. révision, reviser; Lat. re video supine visum, to look over again.

Re-visit, rev.is'it, to visit again; revisit'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), revis'it-ed; revisit'-ing, revis'it-ing; revisit'-er, revis'er.

Revisitation, revis'it.ay'.shün. (Lat. reviso, 3 sing. revisit.)

Revive, rev.i've', to resuscitate, to renew; revived' (2 syl.), reviv'-ing (Rule xix.), reviv'-ing-ly.

Revivre, rev.i'ver, one who revives, a dye for reviving cloth.

Revivor (in Law), the renewal of a suit discontinued in consequence of the death of one of the parties concerned.

Revival, rev.i'viul, a religious "awakening"; reviv'al-ist.

Revivify, rev.i'vi'y, to reanimate; revivifies, rev.i'vi'fiz; revivified, rev.i'vi'fide; revivify-ing, revivify'er.

Revivification, rev.i'vi'fik.ay'.shün, resuscitation.

Latin revivēre, revivificāre (vivus -vico [facio], to make alive).

Revocable, rev.o.hū.b'l (not rev.o.hū.b'l), that may be revoked; revocable-ness, revocably; revocability, rev.o.kā.ily.

Revocation, rev.o'.kay'.shün, a repeal, a recantation.

Revocatory, rev.o.kā.tay'; revocative, rev.o.kā.tiv.

Revoke, rev.o'ke', to repeal, to annul, to renounce at cards; revoked' (2 syl.), revok'-ing (Rule xix.), revok'-er.

Latin revocatio, rev.o'cāre supine revocatūm (rev voco, to call back).
Revolt, re.vōlt′, a rebellion, an insurrection, to rebel, &c.; revolt′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), revolt′-ing, revolt′-ing-ly; revolt′-er, one who revolts or deserts to the enemy.

Fr. revolte, v. revolter; Lat. revoltō sup. revolutum, to roll round.

Revolution, rēv′.ō.lu′.shūn, the motion of a body round its axis, change of the constitution of a nation, that change (in Eng. Hist.) which placed William III. on the throne in 1688; revolution-ist, one who aids a revolution, a partis-an of the revolution; revolutionary, rēv′.ō.lu′.shūn.ā.ry.

Revolutionise (R. xxxxi.), rēv′.ō.lu′.shūn.ize; revolutionised (5 syl.), revolut′ion.is-ing (R. xix.), revolutionis-er.

Revolve, jē.völve′, to roll round; revolved′ (2 syl.), revöl′ving-ing (R. xix.), revöl′ving-ly. Revolv′-er, a pistol with several chambers to a revolving barrel.

Revolucency, jē.vol′.ven.sy, state or principle of revolving.

French révolution, révolutionnaire; Latin révolūtio, revolute.

Revulsion, rēv′.ūl.šūn, repugnance, diversion of disease from one part of the body to some other, violent severance; revul'sive, rēvul′.siv; revul′.sively.

Fr. révolution (Med.), révoluif (Med.); Lat. revello supine revul′.sio.

Reward, rē.wörd (“word” to rhyme with lLord), a gift for merit, to recompense; reward′-ed, rē.wörd′-ed; reward′-ing, reward′-er, reward′-able, reward′-able-ness, reward′-less.

Ward has four distinct pronunciations:
(1) ward (as in hard): sward, green-sward.
(2) word (as in lord): ward, award, reward, woodward.
(3) wūd: awkward, backward, downward, forward, godward, heavenward, homeward, inward, onward, outward, onward, ward, thitherward, upward, wayward.
(4) òd: coward [cow′-ud], froward [frow′-ud], feeeward [lī′-ud], steward [stū′-ud], toward [tow′-ud], windward, [wind′-ud], windward.

“Reward,” Norman regardes, fees, allowances, perquisites, rewards, v. regarder, to allow. Our award, to adjudge.

Re-write, rē.rīt′e′, to write again; (past) re-wrote, rē-rōt′e; (past part.) re-written, rē.rūl′.in; re-writ′-ing, rē.rī.t′.ing.

Old English ærlðlan, past writl, past part. writen, with re-

Rex, fem. regina (Latin), rē.dji′.nah, king, fem. queen.

Reynard, rēn′.nārd, the fox. Renard, rēn′.nārd, the fox.

“Reynard” (in French rēnward) is the hero of the famous beast-epic of the 14th century. In this satire Reynard typifies the church, his uncle Isengrin (the wolf) the baronial element, and Nodel (the lion) the regal. The word means “cunning in counsel.”

Rhadamantine, rōd′.ā.mōn.tīne, strictly just, as severely just as Rhadamantus (one of the three judges in Hādēs).

Rhapsody, plu. rhapsodies (Rule xlix.), rēp′.sō.dīz, unconnected but high-flown composition. It was originally applied to the Homeric poems, each book of which was called a rhapsody. Rhapsodist, rēp′.sō.dist, one who writes or
speaks in high-flown but unconnected sentences. It was originally applied to the wandering bards who made recitations from "Homer"; rhapsodic, rɪp.ˈsɒd.ɪk; rhapsodical, rɪp.ˈsɒd.ɪ.ʃəl; rhapsodically. Rhapsodic, rɪp.ˈsɒd.ɪk, to write or utter rhapsodies; rhapsodised (3 syl.), rɪp.ˈsɒd.ɪz.ɪŋ (Rule xix.).

Greek rhapsódia (rɐpˈto ˈdɛ, odes stitched together).

Rhenish, rɛnˈɪʃ, adj. of Rhine, wine from the Rhine districts.

Rhetoric, rɛtˈərɪk, the science of oratory; rhetorical, rɛtˈərɪkl (adj.); rhetorically, figuratively.

Rhetorician, rɛtˈtərɪskən, one skilled in rhetoric.

Greek [hɛrɪtɔrɪki(totechnē), ρέτορικός (rhotır, an orator). (All sciences with this termination are plural, except the five arthmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric from the French.)

Rhenum, rʊˈm. Room, place, a chamber. Röme, the city.

Rheum, catarrh, tears, a thin watery humour; rheumˈ-y.

"Rheum," Old Eng. rexoa; Gk. rheuma (rheo, to flow); Fr. rhume.


Rheumatism, rɪˈm.ət.ɪzəm, a disease; rheumatic, rɪˈm.ət.ɪk; rheumatically, rɪ.ˈm.ət.ɪ.kəl; rheumatically-ly.

"Rheumatismus Græci fluxiones vocant," Pliny xxii. 21.

Rhinoceros, plu. rhinoceroses, rɪnəˈs.ə疹 [ˈɛz], a pachyderm with a horn on its nose; rhinocerous, rɪˈn.əs.əˈr.əl.

Lat. rhinoceros; Gk. rhinokēros (rhinos kēras, [having a] nose horn).

Rhiz-, rhizo- before consonants (Greek prefix), root (rɪˈzeɪzə).

Rhiz-’anth, an intermediate class of plants between the flowering and non-flowering. (Gk. rɪˈzeɪ.z.ə, anθos flower.)

Rhizo-carpos, rɪˈze.ˈo-kər.ˈpoʊs, deciduous plants, the roots of which last many years. (Gk. rɪˈzeɪ.z.ə, karpos growth.)

Rhiz’-odont, a reptile (like the crocodile) whose teeth are planted in sockets; rhiz’-odous, a genus of sauroids. Greek rɪˈzeɪ.z.ə dəˈn.əs gen. odontos, teeth rooted [in sockets].


Rhizo-phorous, rɪˈze.z.əˈf.əˈr.əs, root-bearing; rhizophora, rɪˈze.z.əˈf.əˈr.əh, plants (like the mangrove) noted for their adventitious roots. (Greek rɪˈzeɪ.z.ə phero, I bear roots.)

Rhizo-pod, rɪˈze.ˈp.əd, one of the rhizopoda.

Rhizopoda, rɪˈze.z.əˈp.əˈd.əˌh, a class of animals whose "feet" or organs of locomotion are "roots" or filaments. Greek rɪˈze.-[rɪˈzeɪ.z.ə]pous, gen. pόdōs, roots [for] feet.

Rhod-, rhodo- before consonants (Gk. prefix), a rose (rɪˈd.əˈd.ən). Rhod-anthe, rɒ.ˈd.ənθ.ˈeɪ, a flowering annual. Greek rɪˈd.əd.ən tʰaˌn.əθəs, a rose[like] flower.

Rhododendron, rʊˈd.əd.ənˈθ.ən, a metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston. Greek rɪˈd.əd.ənˌθ.ən, a rose, the colour of some of its salts.
Rhodo-crinus, *ron.di.k.o.rinüs*, a genus of en‘crinitcs (3 syl.)
Greek *rhōdō-krōdōn* krinō, the rose lily or enencrinite.

Greek *rhōdō-krōdōdōn*dendron, the rose tree.

“Rhododendros ne nomen quidem apud nos invent Latium, rhododaphnen vocant, aut nervium,” Pliny xxiv. 53.

Rhombus, *rōm’biš*, a square pushed out of angle, hence the sides are equal and parallel, but the angles are not right angles; rhombic, *rōm’bik*. **Rhomboid**, *rōm’boi’d*, an oblong pushed out of angle, hence its opposite sides are equal and parallel but its contiguous sides are unequal, and its angles are not right angles; rhomboid’-āl.

Greek *rhombos*, *rhombos-eidos*, like a rhombos.

Rhubarb, *ru’barb*, a plant called “spring-fruit,” the root is used as a stomachic. (French *rhubarbe*.)

“Nōt formé de *Rha barbarum*, (Rha) nom du Volga chez les anciens, et la rhubarbe est originaire des bords de ce fleuve,” Bouillet.

**Rhyme. Rime. Ream. Rhythm.**

Rhyme, *rime*, similarity of sound in words, to write verses in which the words at stated distances clink alike.

Rime (1 syl.), hoar-frost (*hrim* or *rim-fors*).

Rīm, the edge or margin (*rimsa*).

Ream, *veem*, a bundle of paper (*reama*, a bond or tie).

Rhythm, *rith’ëm*, an harmonious flow of accents.
Greek *rhythmos* (*rho o rhee*, to flow), a measured movement.

The “h” in *rhyme* is a blunder (Ang.-Sax. *rim*, Ital. *rima*, Fr. *rime*).

If either of the first two words given above has an “h” it ought to be *rhime*, hoar-frost (Ang.-Sax. *hrim*). Some effort has been recently made to restore “rhyme” to its proper spelling, the present word can only be the Gk. *rhuma* (the drawing [of a bow]), but without doubt “rhyme” and “rhythm” have got confounded.

Rhythm, *rit’l’ëm*, an harmonious flow of accents in prose or verse; rhythmic, *rit’h.mik*; rhythmical, *rit’h.mik’l*; rhythmical-ly. (Gk. *rhythmos*, measured motion. v.s.)

Rib, a bone, a ridge, &c., to furnish with ribs, to form ridges in cloth; ribbed (1 syl.), *ribb’-ing*, R. I. (O. E. *rib* or *ribb*.)

Ribald, *rib’alld* (not *ril’bald*), securilous, obscene; ribaldry, *rib’ald’ri*; ribaldrous, *rib’alld’rus*. (French *ribaud*.)

Rib’-band. Ribbon, *riv’bün* (see below).

Riv’band, a narrow slip of wood nailed to a ship’s ribs.

Ribbon, *riv’bün*, a narrow fabric [of silk] used for trimmings; ribboned, *riv’bün’d*, adorned with ribbons. (Fr. *ruban*.)

Ribbonism, *riv’bün’izm*, the tenets of a secret society in Ireland (formed in 1808). Ribbon-man, *plu. -men*, one of the members of the ribbon-society.
Blue ribbon, the order of the Garter. So called because the badge of the order is suspended to a sky-blue ribbon.

Red ribbon, the order of the Bath, so called because the badge of the order is suspended to a red ribbon.

The Blue Ribbon (in France) a chevalier of the Legion of Honour. So called because the badge of the order is suspended to a blue ribbon.

The Red Ribbon, the order of the Bath, so called because the badge of the order is suspended to a blue ribbon.

 ошиб: The two main objects are: (1) to secure "tenant-right," that is, to prevent any landlord from turning off a tenant; and (2) to deter any one from taking a farm from which a tenant has been ejected. The badge is a piece of ribbon in the button-hole.

Ribston pippin (not ripstone), rib' ston pip' pin; an apple. So called from Ribston Hall, in Yorkshire.

Rice or rice (native suffix), power, dominion. (O. E. ric, rice-)

Rice (1 syl.) Rise, increase of price, ascent, to ascend. (O. E. risan.)

Rice, a grain. Rice-paper, made from the pith of Tung-tsau, and not from rice. (Fr. rice; Germ. reiss, corrup. of oryza.)

Rich, wealthy, costly, abundant; (comp.) rich'er, (super.) rich'est, rich'ly, rich'ness. The rich, the wealthy collectively considered. Riches, rich' ez, wealth (always used as a plural noun, but probably a corruption of the Fr. richesse).

Old English rice or riche, riche richly. "Riches" takes a plural construction only as "Riches make to themselves wings . . ."

Rick, a heap of corn or hay piled in the open air, to pile into a rick; ricked (1 syl.), rick' ing. (O. E. hréac, hríc, or krig.)

Rickets, rik' èts, a diseased state of the bones in young children; ricketsy, rik' ètsi, affected with rickets, unsteady.

Rickety stock, stock for which the broker is responsible and the buyer cannot pay for.

Fr. rachitiqtte, rachitisme; Gk. rachitís (raki, O. E. hríc, the back).

Ricochet. Roco'co [Jewellery], flashy [jewellery].

Ricochet, rik'ò.shay" (Fr.), the rebound of a stone in water termed ducks and drakes, the rebound of shot so as to leap a wall, the repetition of a word or phrase in a song, to fire so as to produce a rebound; ricochet' ed, rik'ò. shád, ricochet' ing, rik'ò.shay' ing (generally Anglicised into tik'ò.shét.ted, tik'ò.shét.ting).

Rid, freed, disencumbered, to clear, to free. (See Ride.)

Rid, (past and past part.) rid; ridd' ing (R. i.); ridd' ance, deliverance. To get rid of, to free oneself from.

Ride [a horse, &c.], (past) rode, (past part.) ridden.

Riddle, ridd' d'il, a sieve, a puzzle, to sift; riddled, ridd' d'il; riddling, ridd' ing; riddler, ridd' ler.

"Riddle" (a sieve), Old English rédels, hréddels or hriðdel; verb hrid(l), past hriðdó, past part. hriðd, to winnow.

"Riddle" (a puzzle), Old English rédels, from rédan, to interpret.
Ride, (past) rode, (past part.) ridden. Rid, rid, rid (q.v.)

Ride (1 syl.), to go on horseback, to be conveyed in a carriage; rid'er, ri' der. Ri'ders, the interior ribs of a ship; rider-less. Riding-habit, a garment worn by ladies on horseback. Riding school, a place where riding is taught.

To ride rough-shod over [one], ruff-shod, to act dogmatically, to be overbearing, to disregard one's feelings.

To take a ride or to take a drive [in a carriage]? It is usual to say Riding on horseback, Driving in a carriage, but the distinction is not strictly observed, and "to take a drive" or "to have a drive" is certainly equivocal. "Thus shall there enter...princes...riding in chariots and on horses" (Jer. xvii. 25). Again, "Jehu rode in a chariot and went to Jezeel" (2 Kings ix. 16).

Old Eng. rid[an], past rād, past part. ridden; rida or ridere, a rider.

Ridge, the elevated slip of land between furrows, the highest edge of a roof, a line of hills, rocks, or mountains; to form a ridge; ridged (1 syl.), ridg'-ing (R. xix.), ridg'-y.

Ridge-tiles, curved tiles to cover a roof-ridge.

Old English hrīc, hric, hryce or hrye, hrye-ban, the back-bone.

Ridicule, derision, mockery. Reticule, a lady's work-bag.

Ridicule, rid'i kle, to deride; rid'iculed (3 syl.); rid'icul'ing (Rule xix.); rid'icul'er, one who derides.

Ridiculous, ri'dik' ulus, laughably absurd; ridic'ulous-ly, ridic'ulous-ness. (Lat. ridiculus, rideo with dim.)

"Reticule," Latin reticulum, a little net (rete, a net).

Riding, ri' ding, one of the three divisions of Yorkshire.

Called a trithing in Lincolnshire; ding or thing, a legislative assembly, hence stor-thing, the great legislative assembly; lay-thing, a law assembly; a tri-thing is a jurisdiction over a third part, and ri-ding is a corruption of [t]ri-dina or trithina. (See Ride.)

Ridotto, plu. ridottos (Rule xlii.), a soirée of music and dancing held by Italians chiefly on the eve of a fast-day.

Rife (1 syl.), replete, full (followed by with), rife'-ness, -ly.

Old English rīf, prevalent; German reif, mature, ripe.

Riff'raff', the offscouring of society, the rabble.

Old English rīfca or rīja, a plunderer, a ragged vagrant.

Rifle, ri' f'l, a gun the barrel of which is grooved with spiral channels, to ransack, to plunder; rifled, ri' f'ld; rifling, ri' fling; rifler, ri' fier. Rifle-man, plu. rifle-men.

Rifle-pits, short trenches forming cover for two riflemen.

"Riffo" (a gun), Dan. rǐf, a groove; Germ. rìf, to cut a groove.

"Riffo" (to pillage), French rìf; German raffen, to snatch up.

Rift, a fissure; rift' -ed, split. Reft, bereft. (See Reave.)

Rive, 1 syl., (past) rived, (past part.) riven, riv' n, split.

Riv'er, ri'ver, one who rives. Riv' er, a stream.

"Rift," Old Eng. ryft, a fissure. "River" (a stream), Lat. rīvus.
Rig, a prank, a trick, the general appearance of a ship, dress.

To rig out, to furnish with clothes, to fit up a ship; rigged (1 syl.), rigging (part. and noun), rigger (Rule i.)

To rig a ship, to fit the shrouds, stays, and braces to their respective yards and masts.

To run a rig, to do something audacious and absurd.

To rig the market, to buy up extensively so as to sell out at a profit. To run a rig upon, to play a practical joke on.

"Rig" (dress), O. E. wriglcan, to cover, past wrigó, past part. wriggen. "Rig" (rollicksome adventure), "tricks of a wanton" (Florio).

Right, Rite, Write, Wright (all rite).

Right has no degrees, but there are many ways of expressing approximation: as nearly right, very nearly right, exactly right; correct, not the left, not crooked, not wrong.

A right angle, an angle of 90 deg.

The right side [of cloth], the show side, the side to be shown.

To right, to adjust, to restore to one's rights; right-ed (R. xxxvi.), right-ing, rightful (R. viii.), rightful-ly, rightful-ness, right-ly, -ness. Right away, entirely away.

Right and left, in all directions, on all sides.

Rights and lefts, said of boots and shoes made to fit the right and left foot, and not either foot indifferently.

Right ascension. Right declination.

Right honourable, address of noblemen below a marquis.

Given (1) to earls, viscounts, barons; (2) to the younger sons of dukes and marquises; (3) to the lord chancellor, the members of the privy council, master of the rolls, chief justices, lord mayors, and generals; (4) to the wives of earls and viscounts, and to the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls. A marquis is Most honourable.

Right. Left. The right, those who favour the administration. The left, those who oppose the administration. Extreme right, Extreme left, firm partisans or opponents.

In the French legislative assembly the party favourable to ministers sit on the right side of the hall, and vice versa.

Bill of rights, a summary of the privileges claimed by the people and obtained from Charles I. in 1628. Another made to the Prince of Orange by the two houses of parliament in 1689. By rights, properly.

Righteous, rite'tchus, agreeing with what is right; righteous-ly, righteous-ness. Rightness, correctness.

For righteousness sake (not for righteousness' sake); so for conscience sake, for goodness sake, &c. The possessive is almost wholly limited to animals and nouns personified.

"Right," Old Eng. rih; v. rihlcan, past rihte, past part. ge-rihted, rihthic (adj.), rihthice (adv.), rihthis, rihthwines righteousness, rihthhand, rihthing or rihlung. (The g is interpolated.)
"Rite" (a symbolical ceremony), French rit or rite, Latin ritus.
"Write" (with a pen), Old Eng. wryhtan, past wryht, past part. wryhten.
"Wright" (a workman), Old Eng. wryhtan, for wryhta or wyrhta.

Rigid, rig'd, stiff, inflexible; rigid-ly, rigid-ness.
Rigidity, ri'dij'd.s.ty, inflexibility. (Latin rigidus.)

Riglets, rig'lèts, slips of wood used by printers in making up a "form" to tighten it. (For reglet, Fr. réglet, Lat. regulā.)

Rigmarole, rig'mor.âl', a confused statement garnished with improbabilities; nonsensical. (Corruption of ragmanroll.)

"Ragmanroll" was a game resembling Twelfthnight characters. The stanzas of the characters were written on a scroll or roll.

"This rolle which withouten any drede
Kyng His man me bad me sowe in brede
And erstyned yt the merour of your chance" (Ragmane).

Rigor, ri'gor. Rigour, rij'yör. Rigger, rij'.g'ër (in Mech.), a drum:

Rigor, a sudden chill indicative of fever; rigor morbis, the stiffening of the limbs at death. (Latin rigor.)

Rigour, harshness, severity; rigorous, rij'.g'ës, rigorous-ly, rigorous-ness. Rigorist, a Jansenist. (Latin rigor.)

Rill (R. v.), a small brook, to run in a rill; rilled (1 syl.), rill-ing; rill'-et, a small rill. (Welsh rill, a groove, a channel.)

Rime (1 syl.), hoar-frost. Rhyme, rime, clink of words.

Rim-y, ri'm.à. Rimose, ri'm.às, full of fissures; rimose-ly.

Rimosity, ri.mos'i.ty, chinky, in a rimose state.


If either of these words should have an "h," it is rime, hoar-frost. Both the "h" and "y" of rhyme are most objectionable. The distinction should be rhyme, hoar-frost; rime, clink of words. Rhyme is a blundering confusion between rhim and rhythm.

Rind (not rime), the outside coat of fruit, cheese, &c., bark of trees.

Rine (1 syl.), the river. (Old English brinde or rind.)

Rinderpest, rin'.der.pes't, the cattle plague.

German rind, black cattle; rinder-pest, the black cattle pest.

Ring, Wring (both rîng). Rink. (See Rink.)

Ring, a circle, an ornament for the finger, to put a ring into a pig's snout, the sound of a bell, to sound a bell.

Ring, (past) rang, (past part. ) rung (a bell).

Ring, (past) ringed, (past part.) ringed, ring'd (a pig); ring'-ing, ring'er. Ring'-less; ring-bolt, an iron bolt with a ring at one end. Ring-dove, div. Ring-fence, a fence encircling an estate with one enclosure.

Ring'-mail. Fairy-ring, plu. fairy-rings.

"Ring," Old Eng. hring or ring, v. hring[tæn], past hringode, p. p. hringod (to make to ring), ring[æn] or hring[æn] (to ring a bell).

"Wring" (to twist), Old Eng. wring[tæn], past wræng, p. p. wrængan.
Ring-leader, -lee'·der, the leader of a riotous or rebellious mob.

Ringlet, ring'·let, a long curl of hair; ring'let-ed, having ringlets.

Rink, a floor prepared for skating with rollers, to skate with rollers; (past) rinked, rinkt (not rank); rink'-ing.

Old English rings, hrinc, or hringe, a ring, circus, or circle.

In “ring” the past rung and past part. rung are errors, being taken by confusion from “wring;” to twist, so that it would be absurd to repeat the error in the new verb “rink.” (See Ring.)

Ring-worm, wurm, a disease in the scalp. (O. E. rence wurm.)

Rinse, 1 syl. (not rense), to dip things into clean water, to wash the mouth; rinsed, rinse; rins- ing (R. xix.), rin'sing; rins-er, rin'ser. (Fr. rincer; Dan. rense, to clean.)

The only word in -inse. There are eight in “-ince”: convince, evince, mince, prince, province, quince, since, and wince. There are nearly 250 in “-ence,” and only ten in “-ense.” (See Recompense.)

Riot, ri'·ot. Ryot, ri'·ot, a Hindū tenant farmer.

Riot, a brawl, to raise an uproar, to disturb the peace; ri'·ot-ed (R. xxxvi.), ri'·ot-ing, ri'·ot-er; riotous, ri'·ot·ous; ri'·otous-ly, ri'·otous-ness. To run riot, to act without constraint, (Fr. riote, an altercation, v. rioter, rioteur.)

Rip, a place torn, a careless child of high animal spirits, to rive in two, to cut through a seam, to split wood; ripped, ript; ripp'-ing (Rule i.), ripp'-er. A rip of a horse, a worthless horse. (O. E. rypp'an) or ryppl'an, past rypi.)

Ripe (1 syl.), mature, mellow; ripe'-ly, ripe'-ness.

Ripen, ri'·p'n, to become ripe; ripened, ri'·p'nd; ripening, ri'·p'ning. (Old English ripe, v. riopian.)

Ripple, ri'·p'l, a little curling wave, to form ripples; rippled, ript, ripp'-ing; rippling; rip'·pling; rippling-ly.

Ripple-marks, wavy marks in sand. (Old Eng. hrympelle.)

Rise, (noun) rice, (verb) rize. Rice, a grain (oryza).

Rise, (past) rose, (past part.) risen, rize, rize, riz'·n, to get up, to mount, to advance in price or position, to shoot up; ris-ing (Rule xix.), ris'-ing; ris-er, riz'-er.

Old English riz'an, past rzs, past part. risen.

Risible (not -able), riz'.bi'l, exciting laughter, connected with laughter; risibly, riz'.bi'·lily. Ribility, riz'.bi'll·i'·ty.

Latin rīsum, to laugh (rīsus).

Risk, hazard, to hazard, to peril; risked (1 syl.), risk'·ing, risk'-er, risk'·y, risk'ful (R. viii.) To run a risk, to incur hazard or peril. To take all risks, to insure or accept at all hazards. (Fr. risque, risquer; Germ. risiko, v. riskern.)

Rissole, plu. rissoles (French), ris'søle, plu. ris'sølz (not re'søle), minced meat wrapped in a thin paste and fried brown.
Rite. Right. Write. Wright (all rite).

Rite, a symbolical ceremony, a visible religious form. Ritual, rɪˈtɪl, a book of rites, pertaining to rites. Ritualist, rɪˈtɪl.ɪst, one who pays special attention to the rites and outward forms of public worship. Ritualism, rɪˈtɪl.ɪz.m, the way of performing public worship followed by ritualists; ritual-ly.

“Rite,” Fr. rɪt or rɪte, rɪˈtɛl(!), rɪˈtɛlɪst, rɪˈtɛl.iːˈzɛm; Lat. rɪtus.
“Right” (not wrong), Old Eng. rɪht, v. rɪht[an] (the g interpolated).
“Write” (with a pen), O. Eng. wṛt[an], past wṛtɪ, past part. wṛtɪn.
“Wright” (a workman), Old Eng. wyrtɪtə, for wyrtɪta or wyrtɪtɪc.

Rival, rɪˈvəl, a competitor, to compete, to strive against another; rivalled, rɪˈvəld; rɪˈvɔːl-ɪŋ (Rule iii., -AL).

Rivalry, plu. rivalries (Rule xiv.), rɪˈvɔːl.ɪz; rival-ship.

Rivals meant originally “persons dwelling on opposite sides of a river” (Latin rɪˈvɔːlɪs, rɪˈvʊə a river). Cælius says there was no more fruitful source of contention than a river-right.

Verbs in -al (not accented on the last syl.) are very irregular. They double the l when -ed, -er, or -ing is added, but not with other vowel suffixes: thus, “equal” makes equated, equaller, equalling; but signalise, signalising, equalisation, equality.

“Signal” makes signalled, signaller, signalling; but signalise, signalising, signalisation.

“Petal” makes petalled, but petalism, petalous, petaloid, petalite, petaline.

“Coral” always doubles the l: as corallaceous, coralline, coralliferous, corallite, coralliform, coralloid.

“Metal” makes metallic, metallurgy.

If the l is ever doubled, the rule should be uniformly observed that the duplication takes place only before -ed, -er, and -ing. It would, however, be far better to keep strictly to Rule iii.

Rive (1 syl.), past rived (1 syl.), past part. riven, rɪˈvən, to split; rɪˈvɛɪŋ (R. xix.); rɪˈvɛr, rɪˈvɛr, one who rives. (See below.)

Old English rɪfən, rɪven; Danish rɪvne, a fissure, to crack, to rive.

River, rɪˈvɜːr, a stream of water flowing into the ocean; rɪvʊəlɛt, rɪˈvʊə.lɛt, a small river (-lɛt, dim.); river-bed, river-god; river-horse, the hippopotamus.

Latin rɪˈvʊːr; French rɪˈvɛr (Greek ρόδος, to flow). See above.

Rivet, rɪˈvɛt, a metal pin for fastening wares, to fasten with a rivet; rɪˈvɛt-ɛd (R. xxxvi.), rɪˈvɛt-ɪŋ. (Ital. rɪˈbɛt[ɪˈtʊrə].)

“Riveted” and “riveting” are often spelt rivetted, rivetting, but one t is better, according to Rule iii.

Our word “rivet” quite conceals the meaning, which is ribaltere, to hammer back [the two ends of the pin inserted].

Rōach (1 syl.), a fresh water fish. (Old English hrocc.)

Road, Rode (both rode). Rowed, rʊəd, rʊəd. Rood. Rude.

Road, rʊdə, a public path for horses.
The ["] roads, a place where ships may “ride at anchor.”
Roadster, a horse for travellers, a ship at anchor.
Road-surveyor, plu. road-surveyors; road-way.
Road-side (not road's side). To take to the road; to become a highway robber. On the road, on the way.

("Road-side" (not road's side), the possessive suffix is almost wholly limited to animals and nouns personified.)

"Road," Old Eng. rød, from the v. rid(an), past ridd, p. part. riden.

"Rode," past tense of the verb ride, Old Eng. ridd (see above).

"Rowed" (moved with oars), Old Eng. rōw(an), p. rowan, p. p. rowen.

"Rood" (a quarter of an acre), O. E. rod. "Rood" (cross), O. E. rōd.

"Rude," Latin rōdis, also rōdus, rōdus, or rōdis.

Roam, rōme, to wander. Rome, a place. (See Rheum.)

Roamed (1 syl.), roampling, roam'-ing, roam'-er. (German herum.)

Herum-gehen, to go (roaming) about; herum-laufen, to loaft about.

Roan, rōne, imitation morocco made of sheep-skin instead of goat-skin, a dark bay or puce colour, a sorrel horse spotted with white. (Fr. rouan (roux);, Gk. éruthron, red.)

Roan-tree or Rowan tree, rō-an or rōw-an, the mountain ash.

Old English rōn-tree, the magic tree, rōn-craft, magic-craft; the tree being (as Evelyn says) a "reputed preservative against fascinations and evil spirits, and therefore called Witchen."

Roar, rōr, the bellow of a lion, the loud pealing noise of the sea, cannons, thunder, &c., to make a deep loud sound, to cry aloud in distress; roared (1 syl.); rоаn'-ing, rоаn'-er. Old English rōr(a)n, past rōde, past part. rōde, rōding.

Roast, rōste, meat roasted, to cook meat before a fire; roast-ed (Rule xxxvi.), roast-ing, roast'-er. To rule the roast, to have the chief direction, to be paramount.

Baked, cooked in an oven.

Fried, cooked over a fire in a metal pan.

Grilled, cooked over a fire on a gridiron.

Toasted, [a thin slice] cooked before a fire on a fork.

Boiled, steeped in water and kept boiling till it is cooked.

Stewed, put in a stew-pan with very little liquor and cooked slowly.

To rule the roast, a cor. of rule the roast, in allusion to the roaster of a farm-yard or coach which rules the position of the hens.

"Roast," Welsh rhos, v. rhosianu; rhostuor, a roast; rhostudig.

"Bake," Old English bake(an), past bēc, past part. bēcen.

"Fry," French fritre, friture; Latin frigere: Greek phrugo, to broil.

"Grill," French grill, a gridiron, v. grillier.

"Broil," to cook on a gridiron (properly over charcoal), Fr. brasiller.

"Toast," Latin torr(a)e supine testum, to toast or scorch.

"Boil," French bouillir (bouillon, the bubbling of boiling water).

"Stew," Italian stufare (stufa, a stove). The idea is to cook in a hot bath or bainio (stufare), stufaro a keeper of a bath.

Whence it will be seen that roast is Welsh; bake, English; toast, Latin; stew, Italian; and fry, grill, broil, French.

Rob, fruit jelly, to steal. Röbe, a garment. (French robe.)

Robbed, rōbd; robbing (Rule i.); robb'-er, one who steals.

Robbery, plu. robberies (Rule xlii.), rōb, b. rīz, theft.

Old English rost(a)rian, past ro(h)ode, past part. ro(h)odd, ro(h)ungi; rethfa, rosth(a)re, repere or rothpare, a robber. "Rob" (Tharm.), French.

Robe, a long loose garment of state or dignity, to array, to put on a robe; rōbed (1 syl.); robing, rōbing. (R. xix., but
rōb, to steal, makes rōbbed (1 syl.); rōbb'ing, see above; robe-maker, rōbing-room. Master of the robes.

Mistress of the robes, the lady highest in rank attending on the queen. (French robe, Old English rēaf.)

Robin, rōb′.in, a bird, the robin red-breast. (Lat. rōbens, red.)

Robust, rōb′.ust, strong; rōbust′-ly, rōbust′-ness. (Lat. rōbus tus.)

Rōc, a fabulous bird of Arabian story. Rock, a mass of stone.


Roche-alum, rōsh′.ē.ūm (ought to be Rock alum).

Fr. alun de roche, originally prepared in Constantinople, Syria, &c.

Rochelle salt, rōsh′.ē.ēl′. sōlt, tartrate of soda and potassa.

Discovered by M. Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle.

Rochet, rōsh′.ēt, a short surplice. Rock′et, a squib, a plant.

"Rochet," French rochet. "Rocket" (a plant), French roquette, corruption of Latin erica. "Rocket" (a squib), Danish raket.

Rōck, a vast conglomerate of earth, a stratum, held in the hand, to shake a cradle, to vibrate; rocked (1 syl.), rock′-ing, rock′-er, rock′-y, rock′-ness (R. xi.), rock′-less.

Rockery, plu. rockeries, rōk′.ē.rēz, a mound of stones for rock plants. Rock′-bound, hemmed in by rocks.

Rock crystal, a variety of quartz. Rock′-leather.

Rock-oil, petrolium or mineral oil. Rock pigeon.

Rock′-rose. Rock′-ruby, plu. rock rubies, rōk′.bēz, red garnet.

Rock′-salt, common salt as it is found in salt mines.

Rock′-soap, a silicate of alu′mina. Rock′-shells.

Rock′ work, -wurk, stones piled into a rockery.


Fr. roc or roche. "Rock" (a distaff), Dan. rok; (to vibrate) Dan. rokkē.

Rocket, rōk′.ēt, a squib, a plant. Rochet, rōsh′.ēt, a surplice.

"Rocket" (a squib), Dan. raket; (a plant) Fr. roquette, corruption of Lat. erica. "Rocket" (a short surplice), Fr. rochēt.

Rococo, rōk′.ō′.ko, applied to jewelry and furniture full of flashy ornament of Moorish character. (French rococo.)

Rōd, a wand, a stick for flogging, a measure of land equal to five yards or fifteen feet. (Old English rod.)

Rodentia, rō.dēn′.shē.ah, a class of animals (like the rat, mouse, rabbit, hare, &c.) distinguished by gnawing habits; rodent, rō′.dent, one of the rodentia. (Lat. rōdo, to gnaw.)

Rodomontade, rōd′.omən.tədə (not rō′.do.mən.tədə), empty bluster, vain vaunting, rant, to rant, to vaunt; rod′omontād′-ing, rod′omontād′-er, rod′omontād′-ist.

French Rodomont, a brave but braggart knight in Orlando Innamorato. Neither Rodomont nor Hector deserve the opprobrium attached to their names. In Ariosto's poem Rodomont is toned down.

68—2
Roe, ro, (male) hart, a small deer, the spawn of fish. Row.
Roe-buck, (fem.) roe, (offspring) fawn.
Hard-roe, the spawn of the female fish.
Soft-roe, the milt of the male fish.
"Roe" (deer), rd, rō, or rōak. "Roe-buck," rō-deark or rō-deork.
"Roe" (of fish), German rogen, milkrogen, milt or soft roe.
"Row" (with oars), Old Eng. rōwian, past rōce, past part. rōcen.
"Rōw" (a disturbance), corruption of roce, a disturbance created by
the rōés or profilates in the regency of the Duke of Orleans.
Rogation week, rō.gay'.shūn..., the 2nd week before Whitsunday.
Rogation-days, the three days preceding Ascension day.
There is no rogation service in the Ch. of Eng., but in the Rom. Cath.
Ch. “the litany [for rogation] of the saints” is sung in procession.
Rogue, rōg (g hard), a rascal, a sly fellow; roguish, rō'.gish
waggish (-ish added to nouns means "like"); roguish-ly, rō'.gish.ly (g hard); roguish-ness, rō'.gish.ness.
Roguery, plu. rogueries, rō'.gē.ry (g hard), rō'.gē.rēz.
Latin rogo, to beg. A rogue means "a sturdy beggar," "rogues and
vagrants." The French-looking termination -gue is most objectionable
and wholly arbitrary, but we have no simpler means at present
of expressing a long vowel before e or o hard.
Roister, royst'er, to act with the noise and turbulence of a
reveller; roister-ing, noisy, uproarious; roister-er, a turbu-
 lent reveller. (Fr. rustard, unmanneled and rude, rustler.)
Rôle (l syl.), a part in a drama, a specialty. Roll (see below).
French rôle, a dramatic character to be sustained, a part.
Roll, rōl, the act of rolling, a register, a catalogue, a chronicle,
a small loaf of bread, a scroll, to move in an orbit, to run
on a wheel, to draw a roller over. (See Role.)
Rolled (l syl.); roll-ing, rōl'-ing; roll-er, rōl'-er.
Rollers, role'ers, skates mounted on wheels, the heavy
waves of a ground swell; roll-call, rolling-mill.
Rolling-pin, used for rolling out paste; rolling-press.
Rolling-stock, the locomotives, &c., of a railway company.
The rolls (London), a part of the city near Temple Bar
which enjoys special liberties, so called from the court
rolls or records deposited in the Rolls office.
Master of the rolls, judge of the Rolls court.
Keeper of the rolls, an officer appointed to take charge of
the rolls and records deposited in the Rolls buildings.
Welsh rhol, rholen, v. rholio, rholiwr, a roller; Low Latin rō-lē-lus, a
roll; Latin rō-lē-ō, a little wheel, rōla, a wheel, v. rōlo, to turn round.
Rollick, noisy and boisterous mirth; rollick-ing, rollick'-y.
Although the k has been dropped in a great many words, as in music,
public, traffic, &c., it is still retained in all monosyllables (except
ore and roe), in all agglutinated words, and in about a dozen others:
AND OF SPELLING.

as attack, bailiwick, bannock, barrack, haddock, hassock, hollyhock, matlock, paddock, vansack, and rollind.

In verbs, the k is retained before -ed and -ing; as "mimic," mimicked, mimicking; "physic," physicked, physicking, "trafic," traficked, traficker, traficking, because e = s when followed by -e or -t.

Rolly-polly, röly-pölly, a pudding in which jam is rolled in a crust. (Latin pollis or pollen, flour [rolled up].)


Romaic, römay'ëk, the language of modern Greece.

Roman'ic (adj.), derived from the Roman alphabet.

Romance, rö'manse', applied to the languages which have grown out of the ancient Roman tongue, as the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and [Provençal] French.

Roman'tic, wildly imaginative and full of adventure.

Romansh, rö'mänsh', the romance language of the Grisons.

Romany, rö'-mäny (or romany tschib), the Gipsy tongue.

"Romaic," Modern Greek romaikos; French romagnol.

Roman, plu. Romans, a citizen of Rome, pertaining to Rome or the papal church, the ordinary upright type used in printing. (Italics, the sloping type.)

Romanic, rö'män'ëk, derived from the Roman alphabet.

† Romanism, rö'män'izm, the tenets of popery.

Romanist, rö'män'ist, a Roman Catholic.

Romanise (Rule xxxi.), to convert to Romanism, to conform to the Roman Catholic forms and tenets; Romanised, rö'män'ëzd; Ro'mänis-ing, Ro'mänis-er. Roman Catholic, kath'ölik. Roman Catholicism, kà.thòlik'ësm.

Roman candle, a fire-work in form of a large candle, and generally held in the hand. (Used in the street processions of Rome.)

§ Roman cement, a cement used for imitating stone (first employed by the Italians).

Roman law, those laws which are based on the principles of the old Roman laws: as the civil law, the canon law, and all but statute law. Roman School (in Painting.)

‖ Romance, rö'manse', applied to the languages which have grown out of the ancient Latin, as the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French; a tale of wonder and extravagant adventure, to deal in extravagant stories, to let the imagination run wild; romanced' (2 syl.); romanc-ing, rö'män'sing; romanc-er.

In Spain the term signifies a ballad. Hence romancer, a collection of national ballads.

In England it was first applied to tales from the French, and subsequently to any tale of wild adventure.
ERRORS OF SPEECH

- **Romanesque**, *ró'mán·esk*, applied to the debased style of architecture and ornament adopted in the later Roman empire, (in *Paint.*) fable mixed up with romance.

- **Romantic**, *ró'mán·ti·k*; wild, extravagant in fancy; *romanti·c-ness*, wildness, &c.; romantical-ly, *ró'mán·ti·k·äl·i·; romanticism, *ró'mán·ti·s·izm*, applied to the unnatural productions of modern French novelists.

- **Romish**, *ró'·mi·sh*, Roman Catholic; *Rö'mish-ly*, *Ro'mist* (offensive terms): as the *Romish Church*, *Romishly inclined*. Latin *Ró·mi·n·a·us*; Fr. *romance*, *romancier*, *romantique*, *romanesque*.

The earliest mention of the word “Roma” is by Hellanicus, contemporary with Herodotus.

**Romp**, a boisterous playful girl, to play boisterously; 

- **romped**, *rómpt*; **romping-ing**, *romp'·ing-ly*, **romp'-er**; **romp'-ish**, inclined to romping; **romp'ish-ly**, **romp'ish-ness**.

Corruption of Welsh *champ*, getting out of bounds, “rampant.”

**Rondo**, *plu*. ronds, *rón'.döze*, a poem or piece of music in three strains, the second and third ending with the first part repeated; *roundelay*, *roun'.dë·lay*.

A *rondo*, strictly speaking, should contain thirteen lines, divided into three strophes. The opening clause of the first line must be repeated in the eighth and last lines. In music the air is repeated.

**Rood**, *Rüde* (1 syl.) *Röd*, **Road**, **Rowed**.

Rood, the fourth of an acre, a wooden cross with a figure representing the crucified Saviour.

**Rood-screen** or rood loft, the gallery or screen at the entrance of the chancel, on which a rood was erected before the Reformation.

- “Rude” (ill-mannered), Latin *rúdes*, *ravus*, *rōdus* or *rūdus*.
- “Rod” (a stick, a measure of land), Old English *rod*.
- “Road,” *rode* (a way for horses), Old Eng. *rād*, from *ridan*, to ride.
- “Rowed” (1 syl.), Old Eng. *röd* (an), past *row*, past part. *rōven*.

**Roof**, *plu*. roofs (Rule xxxix.), the cover of a house; roof'-ing, the materials of a roof, putting on a roof; roof'-less.

Old Eng. *rof* or *hrdf*; *rōfes*, roofless; *hrdf* tile, a roof tile.

- **Conical roof**, (a roof to a round building), rising like a cone.
- **Curb** (or Mansard) **roof**, a roof with the gable broken into elbows.
- **Gable roof**, a roof like an inverted V (Λ).
- **King post roof**, a roof supported inside with a central upright standing in the beam, with two struts like a V.
- **Hip roof**, a roof with a slant on all four sides.
- **M roof**, a double roof forming an inverted W (Λ).
- **Queen roof**, a roof supported in the inside with a parallelogram resting on the beam, and further strengthened by two struts.
- **Ogee roof**, a roof adapted to an ogee gable.
- **Shed roof**, the roof of a lean-to with only one slope.


Size:  Daw, about 15 inches; crow, 18; rook, 20; raven, 25.

Bill:  All conical and compressed at the point, but that of the crow and raven is stronger and more curved than that of the daw and rook.  The bill of the rook is warty at the base, and the wartiness extends to the eyes and down the throat.  Crows and ravens have bristles at the base of the bill and under the throat.

Nests:  Daws build in ruins, steeples, belfries, and church towers; crows, on the branches of high trees in solitary places; rooks, in high trees near the haunts of man and always in large colonies; ravens, on mountain tops, crags, and rocks.

Eggs:  They all lay about five: those of a daw are bluish-white with dark brown spots; of a crow, pale green, sometimes blurred; those of a rook, pale green, spotted.

Habits:  Daws are social and not averse to man, but they are not gregarious; crows are unsocial, solitary, and seek their food in lonely places; rooks are social, gregarious, fond of the neighbourhood of man, and seek their food in cultivated fields; ravens are sedentary, solitary, or go in pairs.

Food:  Daws and rooks live chiefly on insects and seed; crows, on offal, mice, beetles, caterpillars, grubs, [and are fond of ripe cherries]; ravens feed on carrion, rabbits, young game, the young of all birds [and grain].

Colour:  The daw, black with a dark gray neck; the carrion crow, jet black; the Royston crow, gray back, but black head, wings, and tail; the rook, glossy blue-black; raven, metallic black.

Rook, the castle at "chess," to cheat; rook’d, rook’-ing.

Rookery, plu., rookeries, rook’-er’iz, a colony of rooks, a mass of mean buildings inhabited by persons of low character, a place where thieves congregate.

"Rook" (the bird), Old Eng. hroc, hræc, or röç; (at chess) Ital. rocco.


Room, an apartment, place, space, scope; room’-ful (R. viii.), room’-y, room’-ness (R. xi.), room’-ly.

"Room," Old English rüm, römle, roomy; römes, roominess.

"Rheum" (tears, the overflow of secretions).  O.E. röma; Gk. rheuma.

"Roma" (chief city of Italy), Greek rhömē, strength.

"Rum." Fr. rüm or röam; that from French colonies is called tafia.

"Rhomb" (a rhombus or square out of angle), Greek rhömbos.

Roost, a perch, to sit on a perch, to go to perch.  Roast, to cook.

Roost’-ed (R. xxxvi.), roost’-ing; roost’-er, the head cock of a roost; (in America), a cock generally.

To rule the roost, to be the rooster of the harem, or head cock who rules the position of all the fowls on the roost.

At roost, on the perches.  Gœne to roost, gone to their perches.


Root.  Route, root.  Rout, röut (to rhyme with out).

Root, that part of a plant which is in the earth, cause, the crude form of a word, the value of an unknown quantity in algebra, to send out roots, to fix in the earth by roots, to become established (generally followed by itself or used in the passive voice); root’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), root’-ed-ly,
root'ed-ness, root'-ing, root'y, root'i-ness, root'-less, root'-let (let, dim.); root-leaf, plu. root-leaves, -leaf, plu. leaves; root-stock. To take root. To tear up by the roots.

"Root," Danish rod, fæste rod, to take root; Latin radix.
"Route," root (a journey, the way taken by a traveller), Fr. route.
"Rout," root (to rhyme with out), an assembly, French rout.
"Rout," root (a discomfiture, to put to flight), French déroute.

Röpe (1 syl.), a cord of several strands. Römp, a sale by auction.

Roping, rö'ping, applied to a glutinous mass which draws out into long "threads"; rop-y, rö'-py, stringy; röpi-ness, applied to liquors; rop-ish, rö'-pish.

Ropery, plu. roperies (Rule xliiv.), rö'-pē.'rīz, place where ropes are made; rop'er, rö'-per, a rope-maker.

Rope-dancer; rope-ladder; rope-maker, rope-making.

Rope-walk, wawk, a long shed where ropes are spun.

A rope of sand, a bond without union. (Old Eng. rōp.)

Roquelaure, rōk'.elor, a short military cloak which buttoned.

Named after the Duc de Roquelaure, who set it in fashion.

Rosary, plu. rosaries (Rule xliiv.), rō.'zā.rīz, a string of beads for the counting of paternosters and ave Marias.

Rosarium, rō.zai'rē.üm, a work on roses, a rose garden.

Lat. rōsārius, rōsārium; Med. Lat. rosariolum, a string of beads; Ital. rosario. Said to be so named from a chaplet of beads perfumed with roses given by the Virgin to St. Dominic. It must have five divisions or a trinity of five, and each division contains ten small beads for ave Marias, and one large one for a paternoster.


Rose, rōz, a flower, a plant, a colour; past tense of rise; ros-y, rō.'zy; ros-i-ness. Rosaceous, rō.zay'.shis.

Rosaceæ, rō.zay'.sē.'zhë, applied to rose-like corollas; rosacie [acid], rō.zay'.i:k, a red acid deposited in certain inflammatory fevers and in gout diseases.

Roseate, rō.'zē.at (not rō.'zhe.at, Worcester), rose coloured.

Rose-coloured, kū'l'rd; rose hue; rose-bush ("bush" to rhyme with push, not with rush). Rose diamond, a diamond cut into twenty-four triangular facets. Rose-drop; rose-gall, gaul; rose-mallow, the hollyhock; rose-pink; rose-rash, a skin eruption, also called St. Anthony’s fire; rose-water, wō.'wō.ter; rose-window, a [church] circular window scolloped, also called a marygold window and a St. Catherine’s wheel. Rose-wood.

Rosy-bosomed, rosy-fingered, rosy-hued, rosy-tinted, &c.

Under the rose (or Latin sub rosa), in private, in secrecy, not to be repeated. War of the Roses, the long York and Lancaster feud (1455–1485).

"Rose," Old Eng. rose; Latin rōsa, rōsaeus; French rose, rosera,
"Row," rōws (orderly series or lines), Old Eng. raunc or rauca.
"Row" (to propel a boat), O. E. rōfian, past rōwed, past p. rōwed.
"Roes," Old Eng. rē or rēh. "Rouse," rōze, Old Eng. hros[an], to shake up. "Rōws" (disturbances, janglings), Fr. roué.
Rosemary, roze.mā.rī.ry, a fragrant shrub from which Hungary water is made. (Corruption of ros·marinus, sea-dew.)
..."plantes qui doivent leur nom à la rose qui les couvre fréquemment sur les plaines maritimes, leur habitation favorite," Dict. des Scien.
Roseola, rō.zee.o.ła.h, a rose-coloured rash. (Latin rōseōlus.)
Rosetta-stone, rō.zē.tə.ə.., a stone found by M. Bousard, near Rosetta, in 1799, and noted for having furnished the key to the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt. Erected B.C. 195.
Rosette, rō.zē.t, a ribbon made into a cluster somewhat like a rose. (French rosette, rose with -ette dim.)
Rosetum, rō.zee.ˈtu.əm, a rose-bed or garden. (Latin rosetum.)
Rosicrucians, rōsˈɪ.krʊəˌs.ənz, a sect of alchemists who claimed to possess the secret of the "philosopher's stone"; Rosicruˈciən, one of the Rosicruxians, adj. of...
Ros crus gen. crucis, dew-light. Dew was considered the most powerful solvent of gold, and "cross" in alchemy means light, because a cross is a monogram of the three letters L. V. X. (light). Now "Lux" is the menstruum of the red dragon (corporeal light), and the red dragon digested by dew converts all metals into gold.
Rosin, rō.zˈɪn. Resin, rezˈɪn, matter exuded from pines, &c.
Rosin is resin in a solid state, to rub with rosin; rosined, rōzˈɪnd; rosˈɪn-ing, rosˈɪn-y; rosinos, rōzˈɪn.əs.
Old Eng. krysl; Fr. résine; Lat. rēsīna; Gk. rhētīnē (rēcō, to flow).
Rosignol, rō.zˈɪ.n.yə.l, the nightingale. A most felicitous French corruption of the Latin lucsīniə or lusciniōla.
Either in{lucis cane, I sing in the groves, or lūgens cane.
Rōt, decay, a distemper peculiar to sheep, to decay; rōtˈ-ed (R. xxxvi.), rōtˈ-ing, rōtˈ-en (adj.), rōtˈ-en-ly, rōtˈ-en-ness, rotten-stone, tripˈoli or terra tripolitaˈna.
Old English rōtˈian, past rōtˈode, past part. rōtˈod; rōtˈung.
Rotate, rō.tə.tə.t, to revolve on a centre or axis; rōtəˈt-ed, (Rule xxxvi.), rōtəˈt-ing (Rule xix.) Rotation, rō.tāˈʃ.ən.
Rotary, rōtˈə.t.ry. Rotatory, rōtˈə.t.ə.t.ry.
Rotary, turning on its axis like a wheel, whirling.
Rotatory, one of the rotatories, pertaining to the rotatories.
Rotatories, rōtˈə.tə.tə.ə, the wheel animalcles (4 syl.)
Rotators, rō.tə.tə.tər.z, muscles to roll a limb on its axis. They are of two sorts, prōnatares, to turn the limb inwards, and supinatares, to turn it outwards.
The substitution of rotatory for rotary is a vulgarism.

Errors of Speech—
I have just seen the new rotatory engine [rotary].
Rotatory motion is whirling round an axis [rotary].
No efficient rotatory steam-engine has been invented [rotary].
Rote (I syl.), impressed on the memory by repetition, a sort of hurdy-gurdy; by rote, by repetition. Wrote, did write.

"Rote," Fr. routine (apprendre par routine); Lat. rōta, a wheel. "Rote" (a mus. inst.), a corruption of Welsh crowed; Irish crúit.

Rotifer, rō'tīfer, one of the wheel-animalcules (4 syl.)

Rotifera, rō'tīf'.ē'.rah, a class of infusoria. (Lat. rōta fero.)

Rotten, rō't'n, (super.) rot't'en-est, (comp. rarely used), decayed; rot't'en-ly, rot't'en-ness. (See Rot.)

Rotund, rō'.tūnd', round; rotundity, rō'.tūn'd.ē'.ty, roundness.

Rotundo, plu. rotundoes, (Rule xiii.), or Rotunda, plu. rotundas, rō'.tūn'.dō'.sē, rō'.tūn'.dahs, a circular building.

Lat. rotundus, rotunditas; Span. rotundo; Ital. rotondo.

Rouble, rō'.b'l, a Russian silver coin = 3s. The bank rouble of account somewhat less than a shilling.

Roué, rō'.a, (French), a profligate. One broken on the wheel or routine of profligacy. The word came first into use during the regency of the duke of Orléans. (Fr. roue, a wheel.)

Rouge (Fr.), roojh, a red colour, a paint, to tinge the face with rouge; rouged (1 syl.), roug'-ing (R. xix.), roug'-é.

Rouge et noir, roojh a nwar (French), black and red (a gambling game with cards, &c.)

Rough, Ruff, both rō'. Rough, rō', not smooth, violent, grating, rugged, to win a trick by trumping it, to turn up the shoes of horses in frosty weather to prevent their slipping; roughed, rōf'; rough-ing, rōf'-ing. To rough it, to put up with things in a rough way. In the rough, without preparation.

Rough-ly, rōf'.l'y; rough'-ness; rough'-ish (ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"), rough'-ish-ly, rough'-ish-ness. The roughs, rōfs, rowdies. Rough-cast, rough-draft, rough-shod. To ride rough-shod over [one]; to be regardless of his interest or feeling. A rough customer, one dangerous to deal with:

Roughen, rōf'.n, to make rough; roughened, rōf'.nd; roughen-ing, rōf'.n-ing (-en added to adj. = to make.)

"Rough," Old Eng. hrioh, hrooh, hrūh, hroof, rooth, rōth, hred or hreō, hrofnes, roolnes, or rūlnes, hroofle or hrooffig.

"Ruff," contraction of raffle; Belg. ruffelen, to wrinkle.

"Roff," Old Eng. rōf. "Rove" (to roam for plunder), Dan. rove.

The pronunciation of -ough is very irregular, because we try to represent the guttural sound by letters: thus we have—

(1) ough = off: cough.
(2) ough = of: rough [rōf], trough [trōf].
(3) ough = if: choose, enough, rough, slough, tough.
(4) ough = ow (as in grow): dough, though, hseough.
(5) ough = ou: through.
(6) ough = ow (as in now): plough, bough, slough, dough-ly.
AND OF SPELLING.

(7) ough = ɔk: (8) hough, lough, shough.
(9) ough = ŏrah: eough, thorough.
(10) ough is generally pronounced -ərt: as bought, drought, fought, nought, ought, sought, thought, wrought.

Rouleau, plu. rouleaux, roo'lo, plu. roo'looze, a roll of gold coin made up in paper. (French rouleau, a roll.)

Roulette, roo.lɛt, a game of chance. (Fr. roulette, a little wheel.)

Round, (see Roun,) globular, circular, not inconsiderable; a circle, a circuit, a rotation, the step of a ladder, a volley, a short musical fugue, to make circular, to polish off, &c.; round'-ed, round'-ing, round'-ly, round'-ness, round'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); round-hand (in Penmanship), large rounded writing.

Round-head, -hɛd, a puritan; the hair of a puritan was cut short, that of the royalists was worn long.

Round-number, a number which ends with a naught.

Round-robin, a petition with the signatures like the spokes of a wheel. ("Robin" a corrup. of Fr. ruban, a ribbon.)

Round-shouldered, the back and shoulders protuberant.

All round, in every direction. To come round, to revive, to become more placable. To get round, to recover, to wheedle. Round-about, not direct, circuitously.

Germ. rund, v. rudiren, rundlich; Fr. rond; Lat. rōlundus.

Canon, a short perpetual fugue in two or more parts.

Catch, a short humorous fugue, so contrived that the words of the different singers catch up each other and pervert the sense.

Fugue, a vocal or instrumental composition where one part leads off the subject, which is answered in the fifth or eighth by the other parts; the subject is then interspersed and distributed at the pleasure of the composer.

Glee, a vocal composition for three or more voices, with more than one movement. Originally confined to gleeful music, but not now. Madrigal, a far more elaborate composition than a glee, generally with five or six voices, and very fuguy.

Round, a short fugue or canon resembling a catch, only the words of the different parts do not catch in and change the sense.

Roundel, roun'del, or Roundelay, roun'delay, a rondo, consisting of three parts, the first of which is complete, the second begins like the first and then diverges, and the third ends as the first begins.

French rindolet (rondeau with diminutive), Italian rondo.
Roup, a sale by auction, to sell by auction. Rope, a cord. Roped (1 syl.), roup'-ing. Articles of roup, conditions of sale.


Rouse, rouse, a revel, to wake from sleep. Róws. Rów's. Roused (1 syl.); rous-ing (R. xix.), rouse'-ing; rous'ing-ly.

A rousing fire, a roaring fire. (Gk. roizos, a rushing sound.)

O. Eng. hreips[an], to shake, to rush, p. hreip, p. p. hroren; Gk. roizos.

"Róws" (to rhyme with ców), disturbances made by the Fr. rousés.

"Rów's" (to rhyme with grów), orderly lines, files, or series. O. E. rawa.

Rout (to rhyme with ou't) Route, Root, both root.

Rout, an evening party, a tumultuous crowd, a rabble, to put to flight, to rouse or disturb; rout'-ed, rout'-ing.

"Rout" (a sobriquet), French rout. "Rout" (defeat), French dréout.

"Rout" (to disturb), O. E. hru[fan], to rouse from sleep; hruth.

Route, root, course, way taken by a traveller, read (see above).


Routine, root'een' (the pronunciation shows it to be French), the daily round of business, red tapisim, official method.

French routine (Latin róta, a wheel), round and round like a wheel.

Róve (1 syl.), to wander about; roved (1 syl.); rov-ing (R. xix.), rov'-ing; rov'er, rov'-er. (Dan. róve, to roam for plunder.)

Rów (to rhyme with grów). Rów (to rhyme with nów). Roe, ró.

Rów, a line of articles set in order, a file, a series, a street, to propel with oars; rowed, rów'd; rów'-ing, rów'-er;

row-lock, rál'lök, places in a boat for the oars to work in; row port, an opening in a small vessel for oars.

Rów (to rhyme with nów), a disturbance, a scolding, an uproar, to make a row; rowed, rów'd; rów'-ing; rów'-dy, a riotous blusterer; rów'dy-ism, rów'dy-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like"); rów'dy-dów, a hubbub.

"Rów" (a rank or file), Old English raua or raua.

"Rów" (with oars), Old English rówe[an], past rówe, past part. rówen.

"Rów" (a disturbance), Fr. róud, [the disturbance made by] a rout.

"Róe" (a deer), Old English rd, róth, or róth.

Rowan or roan tree, ró'an, the mountain ash.

Old English rín-tree, the witch or magic tree. (See Roan-tree.)

Rowel, rów'él (rów to rhyme with nów), the star-like prickly wheel of a spur, a little wheel or ring on a horse's bit, a seton, to insert a rowel; rówel'ed (2 syl.), rówel'ing (Rule iii., -er. Most verbs in -el double the -l on receiving a suffix beginning with a vowel).

Fr. róvelle (rówe, a wheel, with dim.; Lat. róthia, dim. of róta).

Royal, róy'ál, pertaining to a sovereign; roy'al-ly.

Royalty, róy'áltý, state or office of a sovereign, a portion given to an author or inventor for the use or sale of his work, a portion paid to the owner for working a mine on
his estate; roy'al-ist, roy'al-ism. Royalise, roy'al-ize, to make royal; royalised, roy'al-ised; roy'al-is-ing (Rule xix.) Royal Acad'emy, the school where the paintings of living artists are annually exhibited. Royal Acad'mician, a.küd'.i mish'än, a member of the Royal Acad'emy (initials R.A.) Royal Society, a society for the promotion of science, the oldest incorporated scientific society in London; royal-yard, the fourth yard from the deck, on which the "royal" is spread. The royals, 1st foot reg.

A royal, one of the shoots of a stag's horn, a small sail immediately above the top gallant.

Regalia, re.gay'.il.i.a, ensigns of royalty. (See Regal.)

Fr. royal, royalisme, royaliste, royaute; Lat. regalis, regalitas, regalia, fees granted to a king, ensigns of royalty (rex gen. régis, a king).

Royster, röis'.ter, to bluster; roys'ter-ing, roys'ter-er.

French rustard, unmannerly; rustre, a boor or unmannerly person.

Rüb, a scouring, dusting, polishing, brushing, to rub; rubbed, rüb'd; rubb'ing (Rule i.), rubb'·er. To rub down, to clean [a horse] by rubbing. To rub up, to polish [plate]. To rub out, to erase. (Welsh rhucb, v. rhwbio, rhwbivwr.)

Rubbish, rüb'ish, odds and ends of no use or value; rubbish-y, worthless (that which is rubbed off).

Rubble, rüb'.bl, the fragmentary matter of rocks, coarse "walling"; rubb'ly, rubble-work, built of rubble.

From rub, little pieces rubbed off. Welsh rhwbio, to rub.

Rubeola, ru.bee'.o.lah, measles, a disease which presents the characteristics of mensles and scarlet fever; rubeloid, ru'.be.loid, a very mild form of rubeola. (Lat. rüber, red.)

Rubescent, ru.bés'.sent, becoming red, tending to redness.

Latin rubescens genitive rubescentis, v. rubescer (cco, inceptive).

Rubican. (Rubicon, Rubicund, see below.)

Rubican, ru'.bi.kän, a red and gray [horse] with the red predominating, bay or sorrel mixed with gray.

French rubican, Latin rubérer, to be red (rüber, red).

Rubicon, ru'.bi.kän, a small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province of Cesar (see above).

To pass the Rubicon, to take the first step in a dangerous enterprise from which there is no receding.

As the Rubicon bounded the province of Cesar, to cross it with a hostile army was in fact to invade Roman territory, or declare war against Rome. Similarly when, in 1859, the Austrians passed the Tici'no, it was a virtual declaration of war against Sardinia; and when, in 1866, the Italians passed the Adige (3 syl.), it was a virtual declaration of war against Austria.

Rubicund, ru'.bi.künd, ruddy. (Rubicon, Rubicon, see above.)

Rubicund-ly. Rubican'dity, (Lat. rubicundus).
Rubiginous, *rubido*., a rusty red, red with gray.
Latin *rubigo*., the colour of rust (*rubigo*., *rubigine*, rust).

Rubric, *rubric*., the directions printed in prayer-books;
rubrical, *rubri*., *rubrique*., *rubrique*., rubricist, *rubrist*., rubricate, *rubri*., *rubrique*., marked with red, to mark with red;
rubricated, *rubrique*., *rubrique*., *rubrique*., *rubricating* (Rule xix.)
Latin *rubrica*., red ochre. Rubrics were originally printed in red letters.

Ruby, *rubies*, *ruby*., a precious stone, to make ruby red;
rubied, *rubied*.; *rubying*.

Rūd, red, redness, a fish, to make red; rudd’-ed, rudd’-ing.
Ruddle, to make red; ruddled, *ruddled*.; rudd’-ing.
Ruddled with red, painted or coloured red (said of the face).

Rudder, *rudder*., that which governs a ship; rudder-less.
Old English *ruther* or *rither*, a rudder, helm, or oar; German *ruder*.

Ruddock, *rudder*., *rudder*.; thered-breast. (O.E. *rudduc*, Welsh *ruddauug*.)

Rudd’-ee, *(comp.) rudd’-er, *(super.) rudd’-est, the colour of the cheeks in robust health; ruddiness, rudd’-ly.
Old Eng. *ruddle*, ruddy; Welsh *ruddellen*, one of a ruddy hue.

Rude, unmannering, inclement. Rood, the cross with its effigy.


Rudiment, *rudiment*. a first principle, embryo, the A.B.C. of knowledge; rudimental, *rudimental*.; rudimental-ly.

Rudimentary, *rudimental*.; *rudimental-ly.

Rue, *ru*., a plant, a lane, sorrow, to repent, to grieve for; rued, *rude*.; Rupe (see Rude); Rupe’-ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -uc, retain both before -ing); ruce’ful, ruce’ful-ly, ruce’ful-ness. (Old Eng. *ruete*, *ruete*, *ruete*, the herb rue.)
"Rue" (a strip of land free from manorial claims), Old Eng. *rewe*.

Ruff, a plaited collar, a bird. Rough, *ryf*., not smooth.

To ruff [at cards], to trump a card; ruffled, *rūf*.; *ruff’-ing*.

Ruffian, *ryf’-ian*, a brutal fellow; ruff’ian-ly, ruff’ian-like; ruff’ian-lish (is added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); ruff’ian-ism. (Fr. *ruffien*; Ital. *ruffiano*.)
Our application of the Fr. *ruffien* (a libertine), Ital. *ruffiano* (a pimp), to a human brute, is creditable to English feeling and social morals.

Ruffle, *ryf’-f’l*, a strip of cambric, &c., worn round the wrists, neck, &c., to wrinkle, to discompose, to put out of temper; ruffled, *ryf’-f’ld*.; *ruffling*, *ruffler*.; ruffle-less.
Belgic *ruffelen*, to wrinkle. Chaucer has *riveling*, wrinking.
Rūg, a soft woolly mat, a coarse warm coverlet.
Old Eng. hreog, one of the many varieties of the word rough (q.v.)
Rugged, rūg'ged, rough, full of asperities; rug'ged-ly, rug'ged-ness.
(Old English hreog, rough; hreognes, roughness.)
Rugose, rū.gōse', full of wrinkles; rugosity, ru.gōs'ī.ty.
Latin rūgōsus, rūgōsslus (rūga, Greek rūtis, a wrinkle).
Rugose, rū.gōse', full of wrinkles; rugosity, ru.gōs'ī.ty.
Latin rūgōsus, rūgōsslus (rūga, Greek rūtis, a wrinkle).
Ruin, rū'in, destruction; loss of fortune or happiness, to destroy, to reduce to poverty, to corrupt. A ruin, a dilapidated building. Ruins, the remains of an ancient edifice [of note]; ruined, rū'īnd; ru'in-ing, ru'in-er. Ruination.
Ruinous, rū.'īn.ūs; ruinous-ly, ruinous-ness.
Latin ruina, ruīnōsus, ruīnāre (ruo, to fall down, &c.)
Rūle (1 syl.), government, sway, an instrument for measures, a line in printing, to control, to govern, to draw lines with a ruler; ruled (1 syl.); rul-ing, rū.'īn.g; rūl'er.
Rule. Ruler. Scale.
Rule, a carpenter's measure, a gauge, slips of brass used by printers to separate work into columns, &c.; parallel rules, stonecutter's rule, a T rule, &c., &c.
Ruler, a piece of hard wood along which a pen or pencil is run to make a straight line.
Scale, a rule marked with chords, sines, and tangents.
Sometimes a "Ruler" is called a rule, but a "Rule" is never called a ruler. (O. E. regel, regul, or regol; Lat. régula, a rule or ruler.)
Rum, a spirit distilled from the sugar cane, odd, queer; (comp.) rumm-er, (super.) rumm-est (R. i.), rūm'-ly, rūm'-ness.
"Rum" (spirit), Fr. rūm or rūn. "Rum" (queer), O. E. rūm, a priest. The word "rum" originally meant "old fashioned," and was applied to the clergy: thus Swift speaks of "a rabble of rusty dull rums."
Rumble, rūm'b'l; a seat behind a carriage for servants, a low growling noise, to make a rumbling noise; rumbled, rūm'b'ld; rum'bling, rum'bling-ly, rum'bler.
German rummel, v. rūmmeln and rumpehn; Danish rumle.
Ruminant, ru'min.ant, cud-chewing, a cud-chewing animal.
Ruminante, ru'min.ate, to chew the cud; to meditate; ru'minät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ru'minät-ing (Rule xix.), ru'minät-or (R. xxxvii.) Ruminating, ru'mi.näy'shin.
Ruminantia, ru'min.änt'shē.ah, the animals which ruminate. (One of the great divisions of animals.)
Lat. rūm'inans gen. rūm'inantis, rūm'inälio, rūm'inätor, rūm'inäre.
Ruminage, ru'm'in.äge, a turning over of things in quest of something mislaid, to rout over; rūm'aged (2 syl.); rūmmaging, rūm'mä.ging; rūm'mag'er.
Rummage sale, a clearance sale at the docks of unclaimed goods and residues. (French remuer.)
Rummer, rum·mer. Rumour, ru·mer. (see below).

Rummer, a large drinking glass with a foot, queer-er.

German römer; Danish rum, large. (see Rum, odd.)

Rumour, ru·mer, report, to spread a report. (see above.)

Rumoured, ru·mered; ru·mour·ing. (see p. 769.)

Fr. rumeur, Lat. rumor. This is one of the nineteen words derived from the Lat. -or through the Fr. -cur, which remains. Hundreds have dropped the u, and not a few within the present century. The sooner these nineteen go the better.

Rump, the end of the backbone with the parts adjacent; rump-steak, stake (not steak), a choice slice cut from the thigh of an ox near the rump. The Rump, the fag-end of the Long Parliament which met in 1659.

Germ. rumpf. "Steak" is the Norse steag, a roast, v. stege, to roast.

Rumple, ru·mple (corruption of rimple), a crease, a tumbled state; to crease, to tumble clothes, paper, &c.; rumpled, ru·mpled; ru·mp·ling, rump·ly.

Old English hrumpelle, v. rimpan, to rimple or rumple.

Rüm·püs, a turmoil. (Italian rombazzo, Swiss v. rumpusen.)

Run, (past) ran, (past part.) run, to move the legs quickly in progressive motion; to flow, to ooze out, to ply a coach, a flow, a course, a jaunt, a rapid succession of notes, a voyage, &c.; ru·m·ing (rule i.), ru·m·er.

To let run, to allow liquor to flow from a tub, &c.
To run amuck, to run on blunderingly and without caution.
To run at, to attack, said of a bull, &c.
To run away with, to make off with, to steal, to elope.
To run down, to chase till caught, to censure, to traduce.
To run on, to continue. To run out, to exhaust, to empty.
To run over, to overflow. To run riot, to indulge in excess.
To run through, to expend. To run up [a bill], to add purchase to purchase without paying ready money.
To run up [a house], to build it hastily and clumsily.

In the long run, taking the whole course from first to last.
Running fight; running-fire, a firing of guns in rapid succession; running-knot, -not, a slip knot; running title, the title of a book repeated at the top of the pages.

Old English ren·n[an] or reon·n[an], past ran, runung, ryne, a run.

Runagate, ru·n·gate (corruption of renegade), a runaway, an apostate. (Fr. renécat; Lat. re-nego, to deny again.)

Runaway, ru·n·away, a fugitive, one who runs away.

Rüne (1 syl.) Ruin, ru·in. Rūn, a course (see Run).

Rune, a runic letter or song; Runic, rū·nīk.

Rung, a step of a ladder, did ring. Wrung (of v. wring).

Iceland. rung, a staff; O. Eng. hring[an] to ring, wring[an] to wring.

Runnel, rū'n nēl, a small brook. (O. E. rīnel, rynel, or runel.)

Rupe, ru'pce', E. Ind. coin; the gold rupee = 29s, silver = 2s.

Rupture, rūp' tchūr, a fracture, a breach, open hostility, to break, to burst; ruptured, rūp'tchūrd; rūp'tür-ing (R. xix.)

Fr. rupture; Lat. ruptūra, rumpēre supine ruptum, to break.

Rural, ru'rāl, pertaining to the country; ru'rāl-ly, ru'rāl-ness.

Rurality, rū'rāl'i.ty. Ruralise (R. xxxi.), rū'rāl'ize, to ramble about the lanes and fields of the country; ru'rāl-ised (3 syl.), ru'rālis-ing (R. xix.), ru'rāl-ist. Rural dean. Lat. rūrālis; Fr. rural (Lat. rus gen. ruris; Gk. roura, arable land).

Ruse, rū'ze, a little artifice, a clever stroke of policy. (Fr. ruse.)

Rūsh, a reed, a violent movement onwards, to run violently; rushed (1 syl.), rush'-ing, rush'ing-ly, rush'-cr. Rush-like, rush'-y, abounding in rushes; rush'-ness.

"Rush" (a plant), Old Eng. rīce, hryscde, resce, risce, or rīxe.

"Rush" (to run eagerly), O. E. hred[an], past hrede, past part. hroen or red[an], past rūs, past part. roren; v. hry[an], -ede, -ed.

Rūsk, a hard biscuit (corruption of crust, Latin crūsta).

Russ, a Russian, the Russian language; Russian, rūsh.m.an.

Russet, rūs's-ēt, a reddish-brown colour, home-spun.

Russetting or russet, an apple. (Lat. russus or russeus.)

Rūst, a coating formed by damp on tin, iron, &c., to gather rust; rust'-ed, rust'-ing, rust'-y, rust'-ness, rust'-ly.

Old English rust, v. rust[ian], past rustede, past part. rusted.

Rustic, rūs' tik, rural, a countryman, a peasant; rustical, -tī.kūl; rustical-ly, rustical-ness. Rusticity, -tī.s'ā.ty.

Rusticate, rūs'.tik'ate, to reside in the country for change, to banish from college for a time; rusticāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rusticāt-ing. Rustication, rūs'.tik'ā.tion.

Latin rusticus, rusticātus, rusticātio, rusticāri (rus, the country).

Rustle, rūs' l, to rattle, to crepitate; rustled, rūs'.l'd; rustling, rūs'.ling; rustling-ly; rustler, rūs'.ler.

Old English hrist[an], hris[an] or rāsc[ian], hristlung, hruzle.

Rūt, a line cut in the earth by a wheel, the track of a wheel, to cut a rut, to mate [as deer]; rut'-ed, rut'-ing (Rule i.); rut'-ish, wanton; rut'-y, full of wheel ruts; rut'-ness.

"Rut" (of a wheel), Lat. ruta. "Rut" (as deer), Fr. rut, v. ruter.

Rūth, sorrow, regret; ruth'-ful (Rule viii.), ruth'ful-ly, -ness; ruth'-less, pitiless; ruth'less-ly, ruth'less-ness.

Old English hred'm, grief, v. hred'm[an], 3 sing. [he]hryath.

Rye, ri, a cereal; rye-grass. Wry, ri, twisted, wrung.


Ryt, ri.ot, a tenant farmer in Hindūstān. Ri'ot, a rebellion (q.v.)
We retain about 500 native words beginning with this letter, nearly twice as many as come under any other letter. Only F, H, and O exceed 200. Of native words beginning with S, the largest number (79) begin with Sh-, next comes Sh- (56), then Sp- (40). This home character makes the words under this letter very interesting.

Sabaoth, sā'bō'oth, hosts, armies, applied to Jehovah called the Lord of Sabaoth (Rom. ix. 29).

Hebrew sāb, plu. sāba-oth, T[*a][BAOT][h], James v. 4.

Sabbath, sā'bā'ēth, the Jewish “sacred day,” our Saturday (the seventh day, on which God rested from his work and commanded man to rest (Gen. ii. 2, 3; Ex. xx. 8-11).

Sabbatic, sāb'tik'; Sabbatical, sāb'tik'āl.

Sabbatarian, sā'bā'tār'i-rē'ān, a rigid observer of the Sabbath; Sabbatarian-ism. (Heb. shabath, rest, to rest.)

Sable, sā'bl, an animal of the weasel kind, the black fur of the sable. Suit of sables, a rich courtly dress.

24 Hen. viii. c. 13 ordains “that none under the degree of earl shall wear sables.” (Danish sabel or sabel.)

Sabot, sā'bōt, plu. sabots, sā'bōz', a wooden shoe (French).

Du Latin sapinus, sans doute parce qu'on les faisait en sapin.

Sabre, sā'ber, a sword, to kill with a sabre; sabred, sā'bred; sabring, sā'bring (not sā'br'ing).

French sabre, from the German sabel, v. sabeln.

Sabretasche or sabretache, sā'ber.tash, a pocket suspended from the sword-belt. (German sabel tasche.)

Saccharine, sāk'kah-rin, sugar, pertaining to sugar, of a sugary nature; saccharometer, -rō'm.e.ter, an instrument for gauging the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid.

Latin saccharum; Greek sakchar or sakcharon, sugar.

Sacerdotal, sā'cr.dō'tāl (not say'ser.dō'tāl), adj. priestly; sacerdotal-ly; sacerdotal-ism, priestly pride.

Old Eng. sacerd; Lat. sācerdotalis, sacerdos (sacer, sacred).

Sachem, sā'chēm, an Indian chief (North America).

Sack, a bag, a coarse cloak, a loose upper garment, a dry white wine, to besiege, to plunder, to bag; sacked (1 syl.), sack'ing, sack'er. Sack'ful (Rule viii.), sack'cloth.

Sack-posset. Sack'age, the act of storming and plundering, state of being sacked; sack'er. To give [one] the sack, to dismiss from service. To get the sack.

Sack'ing, a coarse cloth of which beds and sacks are made.

"Sack" (a bag), Old English sac, sac, or sac; sacking, sacking.

"Sack" (wine), French sec, dry; Latin succus; as canary sack, &c.

"Sack" (to besiege), French saccager; Spanish sacquear.

"To get the sack." Tradition says that “sack” was the last word uttered before the confusion of tongues. It is found in all the “Aryan family of languages. To get the sack, is to get the last word.
Sackbut, a wind instrument (corruption of sacbuc).

Latin sacra bucina, a sacred trumpet; Spanish sacabuche, French sacqebute.

Sacrament, sükbir·ment (not sāk·ment), a religious rite; sacramental-ly, sacramentals; sacramentary, sükbir·men·tä·rë; sacramentarian.

Latin sacramentum, sacramentālis (sācra). Originally the word "sacramentum" was the money paid into court by plaintiff and defendant before a suit commenced; the one who gained the verdict had his money returned. It was next applied to the oath made by every Roman soldier on entering the army. Baptism is the "oath" or sacrament of a Christian to fight manfully against the world, the flesh, and the devil. The eucharist is a symbolical mutual pledge between God and man.

Sacramentum (Latin), sükbir·rëüm, a vestry where holy things were kept by the Roman priests, a shrine.

Sacred, sa·krëd, holy; sacred-ly, sacred-ness. (Latin sacr.)

Sacri- (Latin prefix), holy, sacred (sacerr gen. sacrī, holy).

Sacrifice, (noun) sükbir·fës, (verb) sükbir·fëz, an offering of a victim to a deity, a loss incurred for some specific object, to make a sacrifice; sacrificed, sükbir·fizèd; sacrificing, sükbir·fëzing; sacrificial, sükbir·fishèd, employed in sacrifice; sacrificial-ly.

Ons.—Both the noun and verb are spelt with c, because the noun is the Latin sacrificium, and verb is sacrifico [facio], to make an offering.

The words which change c into s are not derived from facio: as "advice," advise; "device," devise; "practice," practise; "prophecy," prophesy; "choice," choose; "licence," license.

Latin sacrí-facío (for "sacrifico"), sacrí-ficātūs, sacrificium.

Sacrilege, sükbir·lëdège (not sa·krëligej), profanation of holy things; sacrilegious, sükbir·lé·ëjsèdʒ̃s; sacrilegious-ly, sacrilegious-ness; sacrilegious-gist, one guilty of sacrilege.

Latin sacrilégium, sacrilégious (qui sacrà legit, i.e., fornatur).

Sacristan, sükbir·ris·tan (not say·kris·tan), one who has charge of the church moveables. Sacrist, sükbir·rist, one employed in cathedrals to copy out music for the choir and to take charge of the music books. (Sexton, contr. of sacristan.)

Sacristy, plu. sacristies, sükbir·ris·tiz, the vestry.

Spanish sacristan, sacristía; Italian sagrestano, sagrestia.

Sacrum or Os-sacrum, -sāk·rëm, the bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column; sacral, sa·krël.

This bone is called sacred from a rabbinical notion that it resists decay and will be the germ of the "new body" at the resurrection (See Hudibras, pt. III. c. 2). The Jews called it tus.

Sād, sorrowful; (comp.) sadd′-er, (super.) sadd′-est (Rule i.); sadd′-ness, sadd′-ly. (Welsh sad, sedate.)

Sadden, sadd′n, to become sad (-en converts adj. to verbs); saddened, sadd′nd; saddened-ing, sadd′ning (v.s.)
Saddle, sād′.d′l, a seat placed on a horse’s back, a block to hold a saddle, a block for the boom of a ship to rest on, to put a saddle on a horse, to harness for riding, to load or burden; saddled, sād′.d′l̄d; saddling, sād′.d′l̄n̄g. Saddler, sād′.l̄r, one who makes or sells harness; saddlery, sād′.l̄r̄y, articles sold by a saddler.

Saddle of mutton, two loins cut together.
Saddle-bow, the pieces which form the bow of a saddle.
Saddle-tree, the framework of a saddle. To put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame to the right person.
The double cl in saddle is a blunder, it has no connection with sad.
Old English sadel, sadal, or sadul, v. sadel[ian], past sadelode, past part. sadelad, sadel-boga saddle-bow.

Sad’ducees, a Jewish sect; Sad’ducee, one of the sect.

Sadducean; sad′.du.see′.ān; Sadduceism, -see′.izm. So named from Sadoc, the founder of the sect, B.C. 250.

Sāfe, plu. sāfes (1 syl.) noun; sāve, 3 sing. saves (1 syl.) verb.
Safe, secure, a cupboard to keep meat in, a strong money-box; safe′-ly, safe′-ness (rarely used).

Save, saved (1 syl.), sav′-ing (R. xix.), saving-ly; sav′-er, sāv′-er. Saviour, save′.ger, the Redeemer, &c.

A common way of converting nouns to verbs is by lengthening the vowel. This is sometimes left to pronunciation only as in close = cloce (noun), close = cloce (verb); use = use (noun), use = use (verb); but not unfrequently a change of consonants helps to mark the lengthened vowel: as “e” changed to e, “s” to z, sometimes a final e is added as breath (noun), breathe (verb), sheath (noun), sheathe (verb), and sometimes “f” or “fe” is changed to ve: as behoof, behove; belief, believe; disproof, disprove; grief, grieve; proof, prove; reproof, &c.; safe, save; thief, thieve; wife, wive.

N.B. Life, live, is abnormal.

French sauf, sauver, sauveur; Latin salus, v. sause.

Saffron, sāf′.frōn, a plant, yellow like saffron. (French safran.)

Sāg, to bag down, to drop; sagged, sāgd; sag′-ing (Rule i.)

To sag to leeward, ...lu′.ard, to drift leeward.
Old Eng. sag, a sack, or v. sig[an], to fall, to fall (“swag”).

Saga, sā′.gah, plu. sagas, the heroic tales and myths of Scandi-navia. (Saga, goddess of history. Scand. Myth.)

Sagacious, sā.gaj′.shūs, acute, discerning; sag’a-ciou′-s, sag’a-ciou′.ness. Sagacity, sā.gā′.s′.t̄.y, acute intelligence.

Adjectives formed from the Latin -ax end in -ous, not -ous.
Lat. sógax, sógācītās, v. sógio, to be sagacious (sōga, a wise woman).

Sagan, sah′.gan, the vicar of the Jewish pontiff.

Sāge, wise, prudent, a wise man, a venerable old man, a philo-
sopher, a herb; sage'-ly, wisely; sag-y, să'gy, like sage; sage'-ness. (See above, Sagacious.)

“Sage” (wise), Old Eng. sage, Lat. sagio, to be sagacious; Fr. sage.

“Sage” (a herb), Old Eng. salwite or salwige; Fr. sauge.

Sagittarius, sädg'.it.tair'ri.ăs, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac (an archer). Sagittary, sädg'.it.tă ry, a centaur, pertaining to an arrow. Sagittal. Sagittate, sädg'.it.tăle.

Latin ságáttarius, ságáttălis, ságitta, an arrow.
The “sign” is meant for the centaur Chiron (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21).

Sago, plu. sagoes, sa'.gōze (Rule xlii.), a starch obtained from several species of palm. (French sagou, Malay sagu.)

Saic, say’ık, a Turkish or Grecian sailing vessel. (Tur. shačka.)


Sail, the canvas of a ship by which it is impelled, to move by the force of wind acting on the sails; sailed (1 syl.), sail’-ing. Sailer, a sailing vessel. Sailor, a seaman.

To set sail, to start. To strike sail, to lower the sails.

“Sail,” Old Eng. seegel, secgel, segel, segellung, sailing, segeltan, past segelode or segleode, past part. segelod, salida.

“Sale,” Old Eng. seic[an] or syll[an], past seacle, past part. seald.

Sain-foin, săn’-foin, a plant. (French sain foîn, sacred hay.)

Saint (when the name is added it is pronounced sënt, and when forming part of a proper name sän’), a holy or canonised person; saint’-ed, canonised; saint’-ly; saint’-hood (-hood, state of); saint’-ship (-ship, rank of).

O. E. sanct; Fr. saint; Lat. sanctus. Cont. into St. or S., plu. SS.

Säke (1 syl.), out of regard to, purpose of obtaining, effort to obtain. (O. E. sac, sace, contention; v. sac[an], to strive.)

The idea is to strive for, effort to obtain, object or purpose of obtaining, and lastly the “regard” or motive for making the effort.

Salaam or Salam, sühl.’ăme (not suhl.’äm’), salutation, a bow. (Pers.)

Salacious, sühl.’ăsh’s. Silicious, sül.iš’ăs.

Salacious, lustful; salaciously, salacious-ness.

Silicious, containing silex or flint.

“Salacious,” Latin sīlāx gen. -ācis, lustful (sāl, salt, salio).

“Silicious,” Latin sīlēx gen. sīlicēs, a flint; Greek chelix.

Salad, sŭl.’ăd, vegetables eaten raw with a “dressing” of oil, vinegar, pepper, salt, &c.; sal’d-ing, vegetables designed for salads. Salad oil, olive oil for salads.

Fr. salade, from the Ital. insalata (insalato, salted, seasoned).

Salam or Salaam, sühl.’ăm’e, a salute. (See Salaam.)

Salamander, sŭl.’a.mün’der, a reptile, a fabulous animal said to live in fire; salaman’drine, sŭl.’a.mün’drīn.

Salaman’der’s hair, amianthus, asbestos.

Latin salamandra; Greek salamandra (Plin. x. 86).
Sal-ammoniac, sāl-am'mō'nāk, chloride of ammonia.

Ammonia, so called from the Temple of Ammon in Egypt, where it was first made by burning camels' dung. There is a native salt also.

Salary, plu. salaries (Rule xliiv.), sāl'ā.rās; wages, to pay wages (it is applied to the wages of persons whose employment is not menial); salaried, sāl'ā.rād, receiving a salary.

Latin salarium (sal, salt), the rations of salt and other necessaries (or their equivalent in money) served out to the Roman soldiers and civil servants.

Sale, transfer of goods for money. Sail (of a ship, &c.)

Saleable or salable, sāl'ā.b'l (the only word, not in -ce or -ge, which retains its -e before -able); saleably or salably; saleable-ness or salable-ness.

Sales-man, plu. sales-men, a dealer in beasts, a commercial traveller, one who attends to the sale of goods.

Sale-room. Bill of sale, plu. bills of sale.

"Sale," Old Eng. sell[an] or syl[lan], past seald, past part. seald.


Salic law, sāl'ā.k..., the law which excludes females from succeeding to the lands or lands given for military service.

It is the 6th of the lxii. title of the famous Salian code compiled by Clovis. In 1316 it was extended to the crown also.

Salient, sāl'ēnt, conspicuous, prominent; salient-ly.

Latin salientes gen. salientis, v. salio, to leap up; Gk. hallōmai.

Saliferous, sāl'i.fōrs, yielding salt. (Latin sāl fēro.)

Salify, sāl'i.fy, to form into a salt; salifies, sāl'i.fize; salified, sāl'i.fid (R. xi.), salif-er, salify-ing, salifiable.

Salification, sāl'i.fi'shōn, state of being salified.

Latin sālifico[facio], to make salt; French salification, salifier.

Saline, sāl'in, (not sāl'ēnc), consisting of salt, impregnated with salt; saline-ness. Salination, sāl'in.nay'shōn; salifierous, sāl'i.nij'ē.rūs; salinometer, sāl'i.nōm'ē.ter.

Fr. salin, salifère; Span. salino (Lat. sal; Gk. hals, salt).

Saliva, sāl'i.vāh, spittle; salivary, sāl'i.vār'ē (adj.); sal'īval; salivate, sāl'i.vate, to produce an abnormal flow of saliva; sal'īvat-ed (R. xxxvi.), sal'īvat-ing (R. xix.); salivation, sāl'i.vān.nay'shōn; salivous, sāl'i.vōs.

Latin sāliva, sālīvārius, sālīvārio, sālīvāre; Greek sālīn, spittle.

Sallow, sāl'ō, a greyish yellow, a shrub or tree [genus sālīx]; sallow-ness, tinged with a dirty yellow colour.

Old English salo, saluwi, salwig; Latin sālīx (sālīo, to shoot up).

Sal'ly; plu. sallies, sāl'ēz, a sortie, a flight of fancy, wit, or humour, to make a sally; sallies; sallied, sāl'ē.d; sally-ing; sally-port, the postern gate of a fortified place.

Fr. saillie; Lat. salire, to leap; Gk. hallōmai, to spring forwards.
A N D O F S P E L L I N G .

Salmagundi, *sül*.má.gün*.di*, sundry meats minced and mixed with pickled herrings, onions, oil, and lemon-juice.

French *salmagoudis*, a corruption of Spanish *salpicón* (*salpicar*).

Salmon, *süm*.on, a fish; salmonet, *sam*.o.net.

Salmon fry, the young fish recently hatched from the spawn.
Sam'let, the fry so long as it retains its brown marks.
Smolt, the fry when it leaves the river for the sea.
Grilse, the smolt when it reseeks the river for spawning.
Parr, a salmon in the second year or two years old.
Mort, a salmon in the third year or three years old.
Foul-fish, a salmon during the time of spawning.
Kel'or spent-fish,' the salmon after spawning.
Kipper, a spent male salmon.
Called kipper from the *kip* or hook in the under jaw.
Shedder or baggit, a spent female salmon.
Salmon trout, a sea trout, next in value to salmon.
Latin *salmo* gen. *salmónis* (Latin *stilō*, to leap), the leaping fish.
Saloon, *šool*.n, a state room, a spacious reception room.
French *salon* (-oon, augmentative; added to *salle*, a room).
Saloop' [or salop, *sül*.öp], an article of diet, a beverage.
"Saloop" or "salop," Turkish *sallab*.
"Shallop" (a boat with two masts), Germ. *schaluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe*.
"Sloop" (a vessel with one mast), Dutch *sloop*; German *schaluppe*.
"Scallop" (a bivalvular mollusc), Danish *skal*; Dutch *schutte*.
"Scalloping" (a method of cooking veal and oysters), French *escalope*.

Sal-prunella. Prunella.
Sal-prunella, *sül*.prə.nɛˈlə, or Salt prunella, a mixture of refined nitre and soda for sore throats.
"Prunella" (a genus of plants very astringent), German *braune*, &c.
"Prunello" (a species of plum), Fr. *prunelle*, a little prune or plum.
"Prunello" (stuff for shoes, &c.), corruption of *Brignoles*, in France.
Prunella, *pru.neˈlə, purple goat's-beard (a garden plant).
Goat's beard, or *tragopogon* (Greek *tragos pagon*, goat's beard), so called from its long down somewhat resembling a goat's beard.
Salt, a mineral used for seasoning food (called by chemists chloride of sodium), in Chemistry an acid with an alkali base, (figuratively) wit, piquancy, tasting of salt, to season with salt, to pickle with salt; salt'ed (R. xxxvi.), salt'-ing; salt'-ish, rather salt; salt'ish-ness, salt'ish-ly, salt'ly, salt'-ness; salt'-less, without salt; salt'-cellar, a vessel holding salt for table use; salt junk, hard salt cef for voyagers; salt-marsh, salt-mine, salt-pan.
Salt of lemons, binoxalate of potassa.
Salt of sorrel, oxalate of potassa.
Salt of tartar, carbonate of potassa.
Salt of vitriol, sulphate of zinc.
Salt of wormwood, carbonate of potassa.

Salts, a cathartic medicine. Epsom salt, sulphate of magnesia.

In Chemistry, -ate denotes a salt formed by an acid ending in -ic (with a base): as sulphate of zinc (sulphuric acid and zinc); carbonate of soda (carbonic acid and soda); nitrate of silver (nitric acid and silver). (-ic implies the maximum of oxygen.)

-ite denotes a salt formed by an acid ending in -ous (with a base): as bi-sulphite of lime [two equivalents of sulphurous acid to one of lime]. (-ous denotes an acid with a minimum of oxygen.)

If the acid of a salt is in excess of the base, the excess is notified by the Lat. prefixes bi- or bin- (two), ter- (three), quadri- (four), quin- (five).
If the base is in excess of the acid, the excess is notified by the Greek prefixes prot- or proto- (one), di- or din- (two), tri- or tris- (three), tetra- (four), penta- (five). Thus, din-iodide of copper means a compound containing two atoms of copper to one of iodine; but bin-iodide of mercury means two atoms of iodine to every atom of mercury. So tris-acetate of lead means three atoms of the oxide of lead to every atom of acetic acid; but ter-acetate of lead means three atoms of acetic acid to every atom of lead.

Sub indicates simply that the base named is inferior in quantity to the acid, without denoting the proportion. Per indicates simply that it is superior in quantity, without denoting the proportion.

Sesqui- means one-and-a-half: thus sesqui-chloride of iron means there are three atoms of chlorine to every two of iron (that is, in the proportion of $\frac{3}{2}$, for an atom being indivisible cannot be halved).

Old Eng. salt or salt, v. salt[ten], salt[er], salt[vat], salt[hes], salt[merse], salt[ines], salt[ness], salten adj.

Saltatory, sāltā.tā.tō.ry, leaping or dancing, a leaper.

Saltatores, sāltā.tō.tō.řez, insects like the grasshopper noted for their leaping powers. Saltation, sāltā.taj'.šān.

Lat. sāltātio, sāltātior plu., sāltātōres, sāltātōrius, sāltātōre.

Saltpetre, sōlt poč'.ter, rock salt, a salt formed by nitric acid and potassa. (A hybrid: Fr. sāl pētre, Lat. sāl petra.)

Salubrious, sāju.ři'.bru.řas, healthy, promoting health; salu-brious-ly, salubrious-ness. Salubrity, sāju.ři'.bru.ry.

Salutary, sālu.tu.ţary, wholesome, good for health; salutari-ness, Rule xi. (See Salutatory, under Salute.)

Latin sāltābrītas, sāltābris, sāltātāris (sālīus gen. sāltātis, health).

Salute, sālu.ţe, a greeting, a kiss, an outward sign of respect, to salute; sālu.ţ- ed (R. xxxvi.), sālu.ţ-ing, sālu.ţ-er.

Salutation, sālu.tu.ţaj'.šān, greeting. Salu-ta'sion, leaping.

Salutatory. Salutatory.

Salutatory, sālu.ţa.tō.ry, speaking a welcome.

Salutatory, sālu.ţa.tō.ry, leaping or dancing.

Salutary, sālu.ţu.ţary, conducive to health.

Lat. sālu.to, sālu.tātōrius, sālu.tātio (sālīdem dicēre, to wish health).

'“Salutatory,” Lat. sālu.tātōrius (sālu.tēre, to leap or dance often).

‘“Salutary,” Lat. sālu.tāris (sālīus genitive sālu.tātis, health).
Salvable, sāl’-va-bl’, a state in which salvation is possible.

Salvability, sāl’-va-bil’-i-tē; salvably, sāl’-va-bli-ly.

Theological words derived from “salvation.” (Lat. salvōre, to save.)

Salvage, sāl’-vage. Salvage, sēl’-vidge. Savage, sāv’-age.

Salvage, goods saved from a wreck, recompense given to those who save stores in a wreck.

Salvage, the edge of cloth which will not unravel.

Savage, ferocious, an uncivilised man.


Salver, one who saves the goods of a wreck.

Salver = sāl’-ver, one who salvages wounds. (O. E. salferc.)

“Salvage,” French sauvage now sauvage (v. sauer; Latin salwent).

“Salvage,” corruption of selvedge, i.e., “self edge.”

“Savage,” Fr. sauvage (Lat. Silva, a forest), one living in a forest.

Salvation, sāl’-va-shun, redemption of man through the blood of Christ, preservation, deliverance. (Latin salvātio.)

Sālve, sāl-ve (to rhyme with halve, calve). Save, sāve, to rescue.

Sālve, an ointment for healing, to apply a salve; salved (1 syl.); salv-ing, salv’-ing; sal-ver, sāl’-ver.

Old Eng. self or scalf, v. scalfian, past scalfode, past part. scalfod. There is also salved used as an adjective: Latin sālus, health.

“Save” (to rescue), Latin salvo (sālus, health, safety).

Ser, sāl’-ver (not sāl’-ver), a tray on which things are presented or offered to others. (Spanish salvilla.)

Si, plu. salvius, the sanative plant, a garden flower.

Latin salvia, sage (sālus, health). “Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto?” according to the school of Salernum.

Sālvos (Rule xliii.), sēl’-vōze, firing guns by way of salute, an exception, reservation, proviso.

Salvo jure (Latin), without prejudicing a lawful right.

Salvo pudore (Lat.), -pū’dor’-re, without offending modesty.

Tō senso (Latin), without perverting the meaning.

Tin salve, to be in health; salve, all hail! salve, to save.

Title, sēl’-vo-lā’t’-i-le (sometimes salvōl’-i-tile), carbonate of ammonia. (The volatile salt.)

tive prefix sām-), Latin semi-, half. It is not uncommon, d some of the words might be restored: as sam-burnt, n-quick (half alive and half dead), sam-green, sam-red, sam-witted, sam-wrought (half done), but the example we have is sam-blind [“sand-blind”].

Samara, an inhabitant of Samaria, the ancient rew letters or alphabet, pertaining to Samaria.

Samaritan, a very benevolent person (Lk. x. 30-35).
Sambo, *sām*'.*bo*, the issue of an Indian and a Negro. (Span. *zambo*.)
Mulatto, the issue of a white man and a Negress. (Ital.)
Quadroon, four removes from Negro blood. (Fr. *quateron*.)
Sāme (1 syl.), identical; same'-ness. (Old Eng. *sama* or *same*.)
Samiel, *sā*'.*mē*.ēl, a hot pestilential wind of Arabia, the simoom'.
Turkish *sam-yel*, poison wind; Arabic *sam*, poison.
Samite, a fine silk cloth with six threads.

"Psammite," Greek *psammos*, sand (*psao*, to crumble).
Sam'let or salmonet, *sām*'.*o*net, a young salmon. (See Salmon.)
Samphire, *sām*'.*fīr* (not *san>*</*, the herb St. Peter.
Crit'hum is called St. Pierre or rock samphire, from its growth on rocks, as on Dover Cliffs [Lear iv. 6], (petros, a rock).
Sample, *sām*'.*p*l', a specimen; sam'pler, a piece of ornamental needle-work. (Contr. of *exsample*. Latin *exemplum*.)
Sanatory, conducive to health. (Latin *sanatio*, healing.)
Sanitary, pertaining to health. (Latin *sanidad*, health.)
Latin *sānābilis*, v. *sānāre*. There is no such word as *sanible*, and no such Latin verb as *sanire*. (See *Sanitary*—"Errors of Speech.")
San benito, *plu.* san benitos, *sahn bēn*.t*öze*, a short linen dress with demons painted on it, worn by persons condemned by the inquisition. (French *bénitier*, an aspersorium.)
Sanctimony, *sānk*.t*ī*.m*ō*ny*. Sanctimonial, sanctimonious.
Latin *sanctōnīa*, *sanctōnīalis* (*sanctus*, holy).
Sanction, *sānk*.shūn*, countenance, approval, to corroborate by approval; sanctioned (2 syl.), sanction-ing, sanction-er.
Latin *sanctio*, a penal statute, permission, authoritative right.
Sanctity, *sānk*.t*ī*ty*, holiness, inviolability. (Latin *sanctitas*.)
Sanctuary, *plu.* sanctuaries (Rule xlv.), *sānk*.t*ū*.ā*.rīz*, a holy place, a place of refuge. (Latin *sanctūarium*, *sanctus*.)
Sanctum, *sānk*.t*ū*um*, a private room, a place not to be violated.
Sanctum sanctōrīum, the holy of holies.
Sanctus, the ter-sanctus or tris-ag’ion of the Milan church.
It consists of the word “Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, heaven
and earth are full of thy glory. Glory be to thee, O Lord, most
high.” Lat. ter-sanctus, thrice holy; Gk. tris-ag’ion, thrice holy.

Sand, stones reduced to powder, to sprinkle with sand; sand’-ed
(Rule xxxvi.), sand’-ing, sand’-y, (comp.) sand’-er,
(super.) sand’-est, sand’-ness (Rule xi.)
The sands, the sea beach. Sand’-bag, sand’-bath, sand’-
box, sand’-drift, sand’-cil, sand’-paper, sand’-stone.
Old English sand or sone, sand-hyll, sandiht sandy.

Sand-blind, partially blind. (Corruption of san-blind.)
Old English sán-, half; Latin semi-. (See Sam-.)
Sandal, sân’-aIl, a shoe with straps round the ankle; sandaled,
sân’.dald, wearing sandals; sandal’sform. Scandal, g.v.
Lat. scandalum: Gk. scandalon, scandalon (sânis gen. sanitis, a board).
an’-dal-wood (corrup. of santal wood, which should be restored),
a wood which becomes highly odoriferous when dry.
Genus santilum, order santalaceae. Arabic sonadilin.

Sandwich, sân’-aIl, a slice of meat between two very thin
slices of bread. (So called from the noted John, Earl of
Sandwich, usually called Jimmy Twitcher, 1718-1792.)

Sanity, sân’-ity. (Latin sánitas, sanus; Greek sános.)

Sanguification, sân’.gwii.-.f.ay”.slán. (Latin prefix, blood (sânguis, sanguinis).

Sanguineous, sân’.gwii’-rûs, conveying blood.

Sanguis (Rule lxvi.), sân’.gwii’-rûs, bloody.

Sanguinēs, v. sanguināri (sânguis, gen. sanguinis, blood).
Sanguinous, sân’.gwii’-nūs, feeding on blood.

Sanguis genitive sanguinis voräre, to devour blood.

Sangui, sân’.gwii’-sûdje, the blood-sucker, a leech.

Utsûga, the horseleech (sânguis sīgère, to suck blood).
Sanhedrin, sān'ē-drīm, the great Jewish council of seventy elders which heard appeals from other courts.

A corruption of the Greek sunedrion, συνέδριον (not συνέδριον), sun-dreō, to sit in council together. The h cannot be expressed.

Sanitary, sān'ē-tārē. Sanatory, sān'ē-tōrē.

Sanitary, pertaining to health, conducing to health. Sanatory, curative, healing. (Latin sānūre, to cure.)

Sanitarium, sān'ē-tār'e-um, a convalescent home.

Sanity, sān'ē-tē, soundness of mind. (Latin sānūtas.)


Errors of Speech—

The sanatory arrangements of our village arc excellent [sanitary].

The sanitary commissioners [sanitary].

Our sanitary laws require amendment [sanitary].

Many herbs are sanitary [sanatory].

I am a subscriber to the sanatarium [sanitarium].

The sanitary condition of the town [sanitary].

Sanskrit, sān'k-rēt, the sacred language of the Hindus.

Like the Persian Zend it is a "dead" language. Colbrooke says it means "the polished language" (Asiatic Researches, vii. 280).

Sāp, the circulating fluid of plants, to undermine; sapped, sáp't; sapp'-ing, sapp'-er (R. i.); sappers and miners.

Sap'less, without sap; sapp'-y (R. i.), sapp'i-ness (R. xi.)

Sap'-ling, a young tree (-ling diminutive). Sap'-green, a pigment obtained from buckthorn berries. Sap'–wood.

"Sap" (of plants), Old Eng. sap or sopp, sepig sappy, sappless.

"Sap" (to undermine), Fr. sape. v. saiper, from Ital. sappa, a spade.

Sapajou, sāp'ā-zoo, a S. American monkey. (Braz. sajuassu.)

Sapid, sāp'ād, flavorful. Insipid, insāp'ād, flavorless.


Sapid'ity, fullness of flavour. Insipid'ity, absence of flavour.

Latin sāpītus, v. sāpio, to savour. Insipidus, insipiditas.

Sapient, sāp'ı-ent, wise (used ironically); sa'pient–ly; sapience, sāp'i-ence. (Latin sāpientes gen. sāpientis, sāpio.)

Saponaceous (R. lxvi.), sāp'ō-nāy'shūs, resembling soap, soapy.

Lat. sāpo gen. sāpōnis; Gr. sāpōn; Old Eng. sāpe, soap.

Saporific, sā-pō-rif'ik. Soporific, so'pō-rif'ik.

Saporific, giving flavour. (Lat. sāpor facio, I give flavour.)

Soporific, producing sleep. (Lat. sāpor facio, I produce sleep.)

Sappho, sāp'fo, a classic metre, so named from Sappho.

Sapphire, sāf'ār, a precious stone of a blue colour.

Hebrew sappir; Greek sappheiros; Latin sapphirus.

Saraband, sār'ā-bānd, the Spanish minuet. (Span. zarabanda.)

French sarabande, de la comédienne espagnole Zarabanda, qui la première dans cette danse en France (Bouillet).
Saracen, sār'‘ā.n, a Mussulman, an Arabian; Saracenic, sār'‘ā.n'ā, adj. of Saracen.

(The "Saracens" were Arābians, the "Turks" are Tārlars.)

Arab, shar‘ān, the eastern people. Maghārib, the western people.

Sarcasm, sar'‘ā.kān, a taunt; sarcastic, sar.kās'ā, adj. sarcastical, sar.kās'ā.lī, in a gibing manner.

Gk. sarkosōs, v. sarkase, to tear the flesh from the bones (sarx, flesh).

Sarcenet, sar'‘e.ṇ, a fabric used for ribbons, linings, &c.

Italian saracinetto, Saracen-silk; called in French florence.

Sarco- (Greek prefix), flesh, fleshy (sarx gen. sarkos, flesh).

Sarco-carp, the fleshy part of fruits. (Gk. karpos, fruit.)

Sarco-cele, -seel, a fleshy tumour. (Gk. kēlē, a tumour.)

Sarco-col, a substance resembling gum. (Gk. kolla, glue.)

Sarcode, sar’.kō.đe, the fleshy mass of a protozōa.

Greek sarkōdēs (sarx eidos), like flesh, fleshy.

Sarco-derm, the fleshy covering of seed. (Gk. derma, skin.)

Sarco-lemma, -leem’‘.mah, the tubular sheath of muscular fibre. (Greek [sarx gen. sarkos] lemma, rind, husk.)

Sarcoleine, sar’‘.kō’līn, flesh-coloured. (Gk. sarx gen. sarkos.)

Sarco-lite, sar’‘.kō’līt, a flesh-coloured stone.

Greek sarco-[sarx gen. sarkos]lithos, flesh [coloured] stone.

Sarco-logy, sar'‘.kō’lī.ogy, that branch of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body; sarco logical, sar’.kō’lō.ˈdʒi.lī; sarcolōg'ist, one skilled in...

Greek sarco-[sarx gen. sarkos]logēs, treatise on the flesh.

Sarcoma, sar’‘.kō’lī, a flesh tumour not inflammatory; sarcomatous, sar’‘.kō’lē.tūs, of the nature of sarcoma.

For sarcode’sma. A corrupt compound of the Greek sarx genitive sarkos (flesh), and oidēma, a swelling.

Sarco-phagus, sar’‘.kō’f.ˈa.gūs, a stone coffin; sarco phagous, sar’‘.kō’f.ˈa.gūs, feeding on flesh; sarco phy, sar’‘.kō’f.ˈa.ˈdī, the practice of eating flesh (-ās, noun; -ās, adj.)

Sarco-[sarx gen. sarkos]phagō, I eat flesh.

A stone coffin so called were made of lūpis Assiūs, said to have the property of decomposing bodies in a very short time (eating the flesh), Pliny xxxvi. 27.

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Sardian, *sar'di-an*, adj. of *Sardinia*, a native of Sardinia.

*Sardian laugh*. Sardonic laugh, *sär'don-ik lâf*

*Sardian laugh* means crying.

*Sardonic laugh* means a Satanic grin of contempt.

"Sardian laugh." The ancient Sardians used to get rid of their old relations by casting them into deep pits, and expected the victims to "laugh with gratitude" at their release from suffering.

"Sardonic laugh" or "smile." The herb *Sardonia* is so acrid that it produces a sort of convulsive laugh or grin.

Sardonyx, *sar'don-ix*, the most valued of the onyx stones, consisting of stripes of red and white.

A stone combining the *sardine* and *onyx* (*Püni* *xxvii*. 6).

Sark, a shirt; sarked (1 syl.), covered with thin deals; sark'-ing.

Old English *syre* or *sere*, a shirt. Only used in Scotland.

Sarmatian, *sar'may'-shē'-än*, a native of Sarmatia, adj. of Sarmatia (from the *Vistiil* to the Don).

Sarment, *sar'-ment*, a runner (like that of strawberries) which gives off roots and leaves at intervals; sarmentous.

*Sarmentose*, *sar'-ment-o's*ē, sarmentous plants.

Latin *sartentum*, a twig or shoot. French *sarmet* sarmentex.

Sarsaparilla, *sar'-sā-pur-il*'-lah (not *sus'-sū-pur-il*'-lah), the root of an Indian plant used in medicines.

Span. *zarsaparilla*; Fr. *salsépareille*; Ital. *salsapariglia*. The French word is the worst. Span. *sarra* or *zara*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a vine. The *l* and *e* of the French *salse* are indefensible.

Sarsen stones, large blocks of sandstone in Wiltshire and Berks. Popularly called *grey wethers*, and once supposed to be connected with Druidical worship. The Christians of the middle ages called every one a Saracen who was not a Christian. Hence Robert Ricart says Duke Rollo was "a Sarasian out of Denmark."

Sartorius, *sar'-to'-rēz*, the muscle of the thigh which enables him to sit "tailor fashion," i.e., with one leg across the other.

Latin *sartor* genitive *sartōris*, a patching tailor.

Sash, a belt with long ends, sometimes worn round the waist and sometimes over one shoulder and across the breast, a sliding window-frame, to fit with sashes; sashed (1 syl.), sash'-ing, sash-bolt, sash-fastener, sash-frame, sash-line, sash-saw, sash-window.

"Sash" (a belt), an Arabic word. "Sash" (a frame), Fr. *chassis*.

Sassafraz, *sūs'-sa-frēz*, the root of a tree used in medicine.

Fr. *sassafras*; Germ. *sassafrass*; Lat. *saxifraga* (*saxum frango*, I break the stone [i.e., the calculus], which it is supposed to break up).

Sastra, Shasstra, or Shaster, *sūs'-trah, shūs'-trah, shūs'-ter*, the sacred books of the Hindūs. (Hind. *shastr* or *shastra*.)

The six great sastras are (1) the Vedas, (2) the *Upa-vedas*, (3) the Vedanga, (4) *Upangas*, (5) the Puranas, (6) the *Dharma-shasstra*. 
AND OF SPELLING.

Satan, sā.tan (not sā.t'an). Saturn, sā.turn. Satin, sā.tin.
Satan, the chief of the fallen angels, the devil; satanic, sa.tā.n'ik; satanical, sa.tā.n'i.kāl; satan'ical-ly.
Gk. sātanás; Lat. sātānas, from the Heb. s̄a[t]a[na]N, an adversary.
"Saturn," the father of Jupiter, same as the Gk. Chronos, Father Time.
"Satin" (a glossy silk cloth the warp of which shows only on the wrong side), Fr. satin (Lat. sēla, hair, or Arab. sadin, tissue).
Sāte (1 syl.), to satisfy the appetite, to surfeit; sāt'ed (R. xxxvi.), sāt'ing, R. xix. (Lat. sātāre, to cloy; Gk. sātto, to burden.)
Old English sādian, to sate, past sadode, past part. sadod.
Satellite, sāl.t'ili.te, a small planet [as the Moon] which accompanies a large one [the Earth] and revolves round it.
Italian satellite; French satélite; Latin satelles, a pursuivant. The Earth has 1, Jupiter 4, Saturn 8, Uranus 6, Neptune (7).
Satiate, sā.tē.tate, to cloy; sa.tiāt-ed (R. xxyvi.), sa.tiāt-ing; satiable, sā.tiā.b'(-)l; satiably. Satiety, sa.ti'.ē.ty.
Latin sā.tē.lēs, sā.tē.lāc (Greek sātto, to load or burden).
Satin, sāt'in, a glossy silk cloth. Satan, sā.tān, the devil.
Satiny. Satin-wood, wood of an East Indian tree.
French satīn; Arabic sādin, tissue, or Latin sēla, hair, or thread as fine as hair, hence scūba (sudaria), a fine cambic handkerchief obtained from Sēlibis, in Spain (Pliny).
Satire, sā'ti're, a caustic censure. Satyr, sā't'r, a sylvan god.
Satiric, sā.tir'ik; satirical, sā.tir'ik.l̄; satirical-ly.
Satirise (R. xxxi.), sā.ti'r.i.se, to censure satirically; sat'irised (3 syl.); sat'irising, sā.tir'is.ing; sat'irist.
"Satire," Latin sā.ti'ra, sātīra, or sātīra. The sātīra was a hotch-potch or gallymawfry, and hence poems without method.
"Satyr," Lat. sātīrus (from Gk. sātēs). If sātīre is the same word it is "quod in hoc genere carminis, res ridicule pudendaque scribuntur."
Satisfy, sā.tī.sə, to content; satisfies, sā.tī.sə.ize (Rule xi.); satisfied, sā.tī.sə.de; sat'isfier, sat'isf'y-ing, -ing-ly.
Satisfaction, sā.tī.sə.ʃən; sat'isf'y-ing, content, amends, atonement.
Satisfactory, sā.tī.sə.ʃə.tə.rə.ry; sat'isf'ac'tor-ly (Rule xi.), sat'isf'ac'tor-ness. Self-satisfied, -sā.tī.sə.de.
Lat. sat'isf'ac'sio, sat'isf'ac'tio, sat'isf'so to be satisfied (sātis, enough).
Satrap, sā.t'rēp, a Persian viceroy or provincial governor.
Sattrap, sā.t'rē.pə, the province of a satrap; satr'apal.
Grek sā.ttṛaps, sā.ttṛapia; Latin satṛapa (a Persian word).
Saturate, sā.t'rət.e, to sop, to impregnate to fulness; sat'urāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sat'urāt-ing (Rule xix.), sat'urable.
Saturation, sā.t'rə.tə.ʃən; sā.t'ṛurant, sā.tur'ity.
Lat. sā.tūrā.tō, sā.tūrā.tus, sā.tūrā.re (sātur, full of food).
Saturday, sā.t'rə.də, the last day of the week.
Old English Seater dag, Seater's day (one of the Norse deities).
Saturn, *sāt'urn*, Old Father Time of Roman mythology, one of the planets, in heraldry black; *sāt'urn*i-an, happy, pure; *sāt'urn*i-an age, the golden age. *Sāt'urn*ino, *sāt'urn*i-nine, under the influence of Saturn, dull, gloomy, phlegmatic. *Sāt'urn*ist, *sāt'urn*i-nist, one born under the planet Saturn and therefore dull and grave. *Sāt'urn*al*i-a, *sāt'urn*-i*nay*.ī.ā.h, the annual festival of Saturn, a period of unrestrained festivity even for slaves.

Latin *Sāt'urn*us, *sāt'urn*înus. (Cicero says: *quod sāt'urn annis.*)

*Sāt'yr*, *sāt'ir*, a sylvan god. *Sāt'ire*, *sāt'ire*, caustic criticism.

*Sāt'yr*, half a man and half a goat (the upper half being man, with long ears); *sāt'yri-an, *sāt'ir*i-ān, relating to Satyrs; *sāt'yri-ck*, *sāt'irr*ik. *Sāt'yri-asis, *sāt'irr*i*ās*īs, lascivious insanity, elongation of the bones of the temple.

Latin *sāt'yru*s; Greek *sāt'tu*ros, *sāt'tu*ris*ās* (sathē: Beeman).

"Sāt'ire," Latin *sāl'ira, sāl'ira* or *sāl*ī*ra*. (See *Sāt'ire.*)

*Sauce* (1 syl.), a condiment for food, insolence, pertness.

*Saucy*, imp*ertinent, rude, (comp.) *sau'i-ci-er, (super.) *sau'i-ci-est, *sau'i-ci-ness, *sau'i-ci-ly *Sauce-pan, a cooking vessel.

French sauce; Latin salus, salted (sāl, salt).

*Sauerkraut*, *sōr'.krowt*, cabbage cut fine, pickled, and allowed to ferment. (German *sāuer kraut*, sour cabbage.)

*Saunder*, *sahn'.ter*, to wander about listlessly, to loiter; *saundered*, *sahn*'.terd*; saun*ter-ing, saun*ter-er.*

Trench says it is derived from *la sainte terre*, and means one who wasted time by visiting the Holy Land, a fashionable amusement of the middle ages. This, however, is very doubtful. It is more likely a corruption of the Germ. *schlentern* to lounge, *schlendern* an easy lounging walk.

*Saurian*, *saw'.ri*ān, a scaly reptile of the lizard or crocodile kind, pertaining to the saurian family.

*Sauria*, *saw*.ri*āh, a sub-order of reptiles.

-sauria (postfix), an order: as *Enatlio-sauria, Dino-sauria*.

-saur, *plu.* *saur* or -saurus, *plu.* -sauri, a genus, species, or single specimens of the saurian family.

As the words belonging to this class are generally long and difficult, -saur, -saurus are preferable to -saurus, -sauri.

*Sauro*, -saur- before vowels. (Greek *sauros*, a lizard.)


*Acro-saur* or -saurus, *āk'.ro-sār*, South Africa. (Gk. akros).

*Archego-saur* or -saurus, *ārk'.go* (of the coal era).

Gk. *arche*gos *sauros*, the first type or ancestral root of the saurians.

*Cap'ito-saur* or -saurus (a genus, order Labyrinthodontia).

A hybrid coined by Münster. Lat. *capito*, a cod-fish [saurian].

*Ceto-saur* or -saurus, *sē'.tī.o* (a blunder for *Ceto-saur*), the cetaceous saurian (found in the Wealden).

Greek *kētós sauros*, the whole lizard or saurian.
Saurian (continued).

Con'chio-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Enalio-sauria).
A word coined by Von Meyer, derivation not obvious.

Con'tia-saur or -saurus, saurian fragments (Wealden).
Greek könta sauroi, dust or fragments of a saurian.

Dino-sauria, dīnōsαωρ"r.λ.α, an order of saurians; dino-
saur or -saurus, one of the above group or order.
Greek deinos sauros, the dread saurian, so called not only from its
great size but also for its blood-thirsty nature.

Dolicho-saur or -saurus, long saurian (order Lacertilia).
Greek dōltchos sauros, the long saurian.

Enalio-sauria, ēn.āl.ī.o..., the sea-saurian group.

Enalio-saur or -saurus, one of the above group or order.
Greek ēnaliōs sauros, marine saurian (ēn hals, in the sea).
According to our usual system this word ought to be enhalio-saur.

Hylereosaur or -saurus (a genus, order Dinosauria).
Gk. phylaios sauros, the forest saurian. (Found in the Wealden.)

Ichthyosaur or -saurus, ἰχθυ... (a genus of sea saurians,
order Enalio-sauria. Of the Lias). Gk. ichthys, a fish.

Macroscelo-saur or -saurus, māsk't.o.skēl'o-sōr (a species,
genus Tangstrophæus, order Enalio-sauria, a sea-saurian
of the muschelkalk), long-legged saurian (v. Scelido-).
Greek makro-[makros]skēlos sauros, long-legged saurian.
This name is a blunder. Count Münster mistook certain bones of
the vertebral column for bones of the leg.

Mas'todont-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Labyrinthodontia).
Gk. mastos odous gen. odontos, sauros, the nipple-toothed saurian.

Meg'ilo-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Di'nosauria),
the monster saurian (of the Oolite and Wealden strata).
Greek megalos genītīvo megalou sauros, the huge saurian.

Mōsa-saur or -saurus. (Better mose-saur.)
Latin Mōsa, the Meuse (of Germany): Greek sauros, saurian of the
Meuse. Found in the upper chalk near Maestricht.

Mystrio-saur or -saurus, mūs'tri.o-sōr or -saw'.tūs (a genus,
order Labyrinthodontia), the doubtful saurian.
An ill- compounded word by Prof. Goldfuss, to express a doubt of the
fossil. Greek mustērikos sauros, mystical saurian. A far better
word would be apōro-sauros, a doubtful saurian.

Notho-saur or -saurus, no'.thos.o (a genus of sea-saurians,
order Enalio-sauria, from the New Red Sandstone).
Greek nōtho-[nōthos]sauros, a non-legitimate saurian.

Odon'to-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Labyrinthodontia).
Gk. odous gen. odontos sauros, the toothed saurian. A name devised
by Von Meyer from part of a lower-jaw containing fifty teeth.

Palæo-saur or -saurus, pāl'e.o.sor (a genus; order Theco-
dontia. From the Permian). Greek pālaios, antique.
Saurian (continued).

Phyto-saur or -saurus, φυτοσαυρ (a species, genus Belodon, order Thecodontia). A word devised by Jaeger.

Greek phuton sauros, a descendant of a saurian, one of the stock.

Pisto-saur or -saurus (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enalio-sauria). From the muschelkalk. Greek pistos, true.

Ple'sio-saur or -saurus (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enalio-sauria), amphibious, noted for its long neck.

Greek plestos sauros, approximating a saurian or true lizard. Found in all strata from the muschelkalk to the close of the chalk.

Plio-saur or -saurus (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enalio-sauria), similar to the plesio-saur, but with shorter neck. (Found in the Kimmeridge and Oxford clays.)

Greek pielon sauros, more of a saurian than the plesio-saur, though not equal to the ichthyo-saur, the most perfect of the race.

Prot'oro-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Thecodontia). the Thuringian monitor. (From the Permian strata.)

An ill-compounded word by Von Meyer. There is no such word as protoros. The Greek is protos (first), protos (prior). The word should be proto-saur, the first saurian, being for a long time the earliest known specimen of the saurian family.

Ptero-sauria, πτεροσαυρια, the winged-saurian group or order; ptero-saur or -saurus, πτεροσαυρ, one of the pterosauria. (Found in the Wealden.)

Greek ptero-[pteros]saurus, a wing [furnished] saurian.

Raphio-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Lacertilia).

This word, coined by Professor Owen, is incorrect. The Greek is rhaphis gen. rhaphid6s, a needle or pin, and the word should be rhaphidio-saur. It refers to little fragments of bones about the size of pins and needles.

Ryncho-saur or -saurus, ρινχοσαυρ (a genus, order Cryp-todon'tia, found in the New Red Sandstone).

Greek ryncho-saurus sauros, a saurian with a snout like a beak.

Scelido-saur or -saurus, σκελιδοσαυρ (a genus, order Di'no-sauria), the saurian with legs. (v. Macroscelo-)

Greek skelidos gen. skelidos sauros, the saurian [furnished] with legs (for walking on land). This word was coined by Professor Owen.

Si'mo-saur or -saurus (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enalio-sauria). Greek simos sauros, the flat-nosed saurian.

Spheno-saur or -saurus, σφαινοσαυρ (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enalio-sauria). From a Sandstone in Bohemian.

Greek sphēn gen. sphēndos sauros, the wedge-[bone] saurian, referring to the wedge-bones between each "centum."

Steno-saur or -saurus (a blunder for steno-saur. A genus, order Crocodilia. Found in the Chalk and Greensands.)

Greek stëno-[stenos]sauros, the narrow-[snouted] gavial.

There are several Greek compounds for models: as steno-pòros, &c.
Saurian (continued).

Sucho-saur or -saurus, suˈko... (a species, order Crocodilia. Of the Wealden). Etymology and meaning not obvious.

Telˈe-o-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Crocodilia. From the Lias to the Chalk). Gk. tēlos, complete.

Thecodonto-saur or -saurus, theˈko.donˈto.sor (a genus, order Thecodontia. Found in the Lias).

Greek thēkē, a case, box, or socket, odous gen. odontōs sauros, a saurian with teeth fixed in (distinct) sockets.

Tremato-saur or -saurus, treˈma.to.sor (a genus, order Labyrinthodontia. Carboniferous and Triassic periods).

Gk. trēma gen. trēmatos sauros, a saurian with a hole bored through [the parietal walls]. Braun thought this a peculiarity, but it is now known that all saurians have the "parietal foramen."

Zygo-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Labyrinthodontia. Found in the Permian beds). Gk. zygo, a yoke.

In anatomy, the "zygomatic arch" is the bony arch under which the "temporal" muscle passes. The bone is called zygōˈma or osˈjugae. In the zygo-saur the "temporal fossa" are large and bounded by strong zygomatic arches, not roofed over.


(ii.) Saur-, saur- before vowels. (Greek sauros, a lizard.)

Saur-ichtlus, saurˈik.tluːs, a genus of fossil fishes.

Greek saur-ˈichthysis, a saurian fish.

Saur-cephalus, saurˈse.fə.luːs, a genus of fossil fishes.

Greek sauroˈcephalus, having a lizard's head. The present sword-fish is a degenerate representative of this family.

Saur-odon, saurˈro.don, a genus of fossil fishes.

Greek saurˈodon gen. odontos, having crocodiles' teeth.

Saur-oid, saurˈoid, having some saurian characteristic; sauroˈiːd. Sauroidei, sauroˈiːdi.ē, a family of fossil saurian fishes. (Greek sauroˈeidos, like a saurian.)

Saur-opsis, saurˈop.siːs, a genus of sauroid fishes.

Greek sauroˈopsis, of a saurian appearance, especially in the character and arrangement of the teeth.

Saur-opterygia, saurˈop.təˈri.dʒə.ˌiː, the family of flying-saurians, a sub-order of the order Enalˈio-sauria.


Saur-pus, saurˈpuːs, a genus of saurians whose footprints were noticed by Mr. Lea, of Philadelphia.

Greek sauroˈpous, the foot (prints) of a saurian.

Saur-stomus, saurˈsto.muːs, a genus of fossil fishes. (Family sauroˈiːdi.ē.) Greek sauros, stomos a mouth.
Sausage, *sɔːʒ*age, [pork] chopped very fine, seasoned, and stuffed into the gut of a pig. (Fr. saucisse; Lat. *salsus*.)

Savage, *sɔːv*age, an uncivilised person, fierce, wild; savage-ly, savage-ness; savagery, *sɔːv*age-ry.

French *sausage*, *sauvagerie*; Latin *silvaticus* (*silva*, a forest).

*Savannah* or *sawannah*, *sɔvən*na*hn*, the great central plain of North America. In Canada a forest of pine trees. In the French colonies any extensive plain.

Pampas, the savannahs of South America;
French *savane*; Spanish *sabana*, a sheet [of pasture land].

*Savant*, *səv*′*ən*; a man of learning. *Savants*, the literati.

French *savan*, v. *savoir*; Latin *sálpv*, to be wise.

*Sāve* (1 syl.), to rescue, to deliver, to preserve; *saved* (1 syl.), *sāv*-ing (R. xix.), saving-ly, saving-ness, *sāv*-er.

*Savings*, *səv*′*əng*, money laid by from time to time.

*Savings* bank (not *saving* bank), a bank for the deposit of small savings. *Save-all*, a holder for candle ends.

*Saviour*, *səv*′*ər*, the Redeemer, one who saves.

*Sāfe* (1 syl.), secure, free from danger; safe-ly, safe-ness; *safety*, *səf*′*ə*ty. *Salvation*, *səl*və*′*ə*n*.

The following nouns change *f* to *v* in the verb: *behoof*, *behave*; belief, believe; disproof, disprove; grief, grieve; life, live; proof, prove; reproof, reprove; safe, *save*. [Add *gift*, *give*.]

French *sauver*, *sauveur*, *sauv*; Latin *salvus*, v. *salvāre*, *salvātio*.

*Sāvory*, *səv*′*ər*oy, a kind of sausage sold ready cooked.

Fr. *cervelas*, the “marbled” sausage. “Cervelas” is marble streaked like the brain (*cerveau* or *cervelle*, the brain). Our word misleads.

*Saviour*, *səv*′*ər*, the Redeemer. *Savour*, *səv*′*ər*, relish.


*Sāvory*, a herb. *Savoury*, *səv*′*ə*r*y, full of flavour.


*Savour*, *səv*′*ər*, flavour, taste, relish, to have a flavour; *savoured*, *səv*′*ərd*; savour-ing, savour-less.

*Savoury*, *səv*′*ər*′*ə*ry, sapid. *Savoury*, a pot-herb.

*Savour-i-ly*, *səv*′*ə*ri-*l*y; *sa*vour-i-ness.

*Saver*, *səv*′*ər*, one who saves. *Saviour*, *səv*′*ə*′*r*, Jesus Christ.


Savoy, *plu.* savoys, *sə.voy′*, *plu.* *sə.voyz′*, a winter cabbage.  
German *savoyen-kohl*, the cabbage brought from Savoy (Sardinia).


Saw, a toothed instrument for cutting, a proverb or saying, to cut with a saw; sawed (1 syl.), saw-ing; saw-yer, one whose occupation is to saw timber; sawn, past part. of saw. Saw-dust. Saw-fish, a fish with a long bony snout toothed like a saw. Saw-fly, saw-mill, saw-pit; saw-gin, an engine used in dressing cotton; saw-wrest, -rest, an instrument used for turning the teeth of a saw when it is “set;” saw-wort, -wort.

Error of Speech. *I saw rim for I saw him.*

“Saw” (an instrument), Old Eng. *saga*; Fr. *scie*; Lat. *sercut*, to cut.

“Saw” (a saying), Old Eng. *saga*, v. *sagan*, to say. (See Proverb.)

“Saw” (verb sec), O. E. *scær*, past *sæd*, past part. *ge-sæen* or *ge-sawen*.

“Soar” (to mount like a hawk), Ital. *sorcar*: Fr. *essorer*.

“Sore” (a wound, greatly, painfully), Old Eng. *sdr*.

“Sour” (acid), Welsh *sur*.

“Sower” (one who sows seed), Old Eng. *swerc*, v. *saw[an]*.  
“Sewer” (one who sews with a needle), Old Eng. *stwerc*, v. *stw[an]*.  
“Sweater,” *swe* (a drain), a contraction of *issuer*, v. *issue*.

Saxifrage, *sæx.if′rage*, a plant; saxifragous (not saxifrageous), *sæx.if′rəgəs*. (Lat. *saxum*, gen. *saxi*, *frango*, to break.)

The stone-breaker, i.e., what is medically termed *calculus*.

Calculos e corpore [saxifragum] mire pellit fragil-que (Plin. xxi. 30)

Saxon, the language of the Saxons, adj. of Saxon; Saxon-ism, Saxon idiom; Saxon-ist, a Saxon scholar; Saxony, part of Germany; Saxon blue, sulphate of indigo for dye.

Old English *scaxa*, *scaxan*, or *scacsan* (from *scax*, a dirk).

Say, something said, a remark, to speak, to utter words; said, *sed*, (past part.) said, *sed*; says, *sez*; say′-ing, say′-er.

That is to say, which means (i.e. or *id est*, Latin, that is.)

Old English *sægan*, or *segan*, past *sæd*, *sæde*, or *sægde*, past part. *ge-sæd* or *ge-sægd*.

Remark (1) When that follows “said” only the substance of what the speaker said is required, otherwise the exact words should be quoted. Thus: “And God said: Let there be light. And there was light.” “God said that Sarah should have a son.” (2) In the Bible a comma follows “said” (when the exact words are given), but a colon (:) is more modern, after the French method. When that follows “said” no stop is needed.

Scab, a cic′atrix, the crust formed over a wound, the sheep-mange; scabb′-y, (comp.) scabby′-er, (super.) scabbi′-est (R. 1.), scabb′i-ness (R. xi.), scabb′i-ly; scabbed (1 syl.), having the sheep-mange; scabbed′-ness, scabb′i-ed′ness.

(The following have only one *b* and the “a” pure.)

Scabies, *skə.bi.əz*, the itch; scabious, *skə.bi.əs*, affected with the itch; scabiose, *skə.bi.os* (-ose, Latin -osus, full of); scabiosa, *skə.bi.əzos*; sah, a genus of plants.

Old English *scab*, *seeb*, *scabb*; Latin *scabies*, *scabiosus*. 

AND OF SPELLING.
Scabbard, skā’b.ārd, the sheath of a sword; scab’bard-ed.
A corruption of scale-board (scale, a lamina or thin slice, as the scale of a fish). Made of a lamina of wood.

Scabrous, skā’brūs. Scabious, skā’bi’ōs.
Scabrous (in Bot.), rough, harsh, covered with fine hair.
Scabious, affected with the itch. (See above.)
Scabious-ly, scabious-ness. (Lat. scabiosus; scaber, rough.)

Scaffold, skā’f.ōld, a platform temporarily erected for workmen employed in building. Scaffolding, skā’f.ōlding, a complicated scaffold for buildings of great height, adj. of scaffold; scaffold-ed, having a scaffold or scaffolding erected; scaffoldage, skā’f.ōldage (-age, collective).
Brought to the scaffold; put to death, hanged.
Fr. échafaud anencennement chaffant, d l’Italien catafalco (Bouillet). The last syllable is the Latin fāra, a scaffold.

Scaglia, skā’l.yē.ah, a red variety of chalk, an Italian rock.
Scagliola, skā’l.yō’l.ah, imitation marble.
Ital. scaglia, a chip of marble; scaglio diminutive of scaglia.

Scalade, skal-ad’ē, or escalade, es‘kal.ad, mounting the walls of a besieged city by ladders. (French scalade.)
Scald, skāld, a Scandinavian bárd, an injury from hot water, to burn by hot water, to expose to the action of boiling water; scal’d-ed (R. xxxvi.), past part. scal’d-ed or scald.
Scald-head (not scall-head), a purulent eruption which spreads over the hairy scalp and destroys the hair.
Scald” (a bard), Icelandic skald; Norse skáld; German skald.
Scald” (burn with hot water). Dan. skóld; Lat. citæs; Gk. kíleos.
Scald head,” Norse skolde-hovrd, -hov, skolde-kopper chicken-pox.

Scale, the dish of a balance, one of the laminæ of a fish, lamina, a series of steps, (in Mus.) a regular series of notes, to take off the scales of a fish, to ascend or climb; scaled (1 syl.), scal-ing (Rule xix.); scalar, skā’ler; scale-y, skā’ly, (comp.) scalar-er, (super.) scalar-est, scalar-ness (Lat. xi.), scale-less. Scales (1 syl.), a balance. Scal-able, skā’l.ā.bl, capable of being scaled (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able). Scaling-lad’dor.
The scale of an instrument, its compass.
Diatonic scale, the ordinary scale by tones.
Chromatic scale, a series of notes by half tones.
Enharmonic scale, a series of notes by quarter tones.

“Diatonic scale.” It is not strictly a fact that a diatonic scale proceeds throughout by tones, as the intervals between E and F, B and C, are only half of those between C and D, F and G, A and B, but practically they are considered as tones.
The ancient Greeks used these terms in a slightly different sense.

"Scale" (a balance), Old English scēla or scēla. "Scale" (of a fish), Old English scealt or scel, plu. sceala.

"Diatonic," Greek dia tônos, a tone throughout. "Chromatic," Greek chrōmētikós (chrōma, colour), so called from the intermediate notes being displayed in colours.

"Enharmonic," in Greek évanbōvus not évanbōvus. The insertion of h in the middle of a word is not possible in Greek, except when an unaspirated consonant like t or p can be changed for an aspirated one, as th (θ) or ph (ϕ).

Scalene [triangle], skælēn, a triangle with three unequal sides.
Isosceles [triangle], iːsəsˈhiːleːz, with two sides equal.
Equilateral [ˌɪkiː.ˈlɪːtərˌɪ.ˈrɪl, with all three sides equal.

"Scalene," Gk. skalēnōs limping, skalēnōs arithmos an odd number.

Scallop, Scallops. Scallop, skallop, a bivalvular mollusc, a dish made to resemble a scallop shell.
Scallop, skallop, to cook in a scallop, to pectinate the edge of work; scalloped, skallop’d; scallop-ing; scallop-oysters, oysters cooked in a scallop with bread crumbs.
"Shallop" (a boat with two masts), Germ. schaluppe; Fr. chaloupe.
"Salop" or "sallop" (a beverage), Turkish salābā.
"Sloop" (a vessel with one mast), Dutch sloop; Germ. schlupe.

Scalp, skælp, the skin of the pate on which the hair grows; the skin with its hair; to tear or cut off the scalp; scalped (1 syl.), scalp-ing; scalp-er, a surgical instrument for scraping carious bones; scalping-knife, -nife, a sharp knife used by American Indians for scalping.

Scalpel, skælˈpel, a dissecting knife.
Latin scalpellum, scalprum, scalpere to scrape; Greek skallo.
In scalping, each tribe has its special custom: Thus the Cheyennes remove a piece not larger than a shilling from the left side of the scalp, near the ear. The Arapahoes take a similar portion from the right side. The Utes take the entire scalp from ear to ear, and forehead to neck. Others take from the crown, the forehead, &c.

Scammony, skæmˈmɔn.i, a plant used in medicine; scammoni-ate, skæmˈmɔn.i.ˈeɪt, containing scammony.
Old Eng. scamonia; Lat. scammonia; Gk. skalmonia (from Gk. skaπτo, quia intestina fodiit acrimoniâ sul, Isidorus).

Scamp, a worthless fellow, to do work superficially so as to pass muster and that is all; scamped, skæmp’t; scamp-ing, scamp-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like").

Scamper, skæmˈpər, to run about like children; scampered (2 syl.), scamper-ing, scampering-ly, scamper-er.
Fr. escampé, to scamper off; Ital. scampare, to save oneself by flight;
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ERRORS OF SPEECH

s-priv. and camp (qui exit ex campo), a deserter; so “snob” is s-priv. and nobilis noble; “scape” is s-cäpere, not to take; “sober” is s-ebria, not tipsy; so se-grego, se-paro, se-erno, se-jungo.

In It. s-calcare is to take your shoes off, s-fornito is unfurnished, s-floccare to withdraw a ship from a fleet, s-brigliare to unbridle.

So “scant” is s-kant (Dan.), without margin, &c.; “scorn” Ital. s-cornare, without a horn. (s-, Lat. se-[seorsum], asunder.)

Scän, to scrutinise, to read verses metrically; scanned (1 syl.), scann'-ing, scann'-er. (Lat. scandère, to climb or scan.)

Scandal, skän’.d’l, calumny, detraction, ill-natured remarks.

Scandalize (R. xxxii.), skän’.dä.lize, to offend by improper actions, to give offence; scan’dalized (3 syl.), scan’daliz-ing, scan’daliz-er. Scandalous, skän’.dä.lüs; scan’da-lous-ly, scan’dalous-ness. Scandal-monger.

Scan’dalum magnä’tum (in Law), calumnious remarks on magnates or peers. (Written scan. mag.)

Greek skandälón, skandalizo to lay a snare for an enemy, hence a stumbling-block which proves a scandal or snare by which others fall, and hence remarks derogatory to one’s reputation.

Scánt, short measure or quantity, sparse, to straiten, to stint; scint’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), scint’-ing. Scant’y, barely sufficient; scant’-i-ly, scant’-i-ness; scant’-ness, narrowness.

Danish s-privative, kant margin, without margin. (See Scamp.)

Scantling, skant’.ling, a small piece, the pattern to which pieces of timber are to be cut, small pieces of timber.

Fr. échantillon, a pattern (du grec canthos, coin de l‘œil, Roquefort).

Scäpe (1 syl.), in Bot. a stalk from the root bearing the flower but without leaves, as in the hyacinth; scape-less, without scape. (Lat. s-priv., cäpere to take. See Scamp.)

Scape’ment, a mechanical contrivance in clocks and watches.


“Scape,” (in Botany) Lat. sculptus, a stem; Gk. sképūn, a prop.

Scapula, plu. scapulae, skäp’pū.lah, plu. skäp’pū.lée, the shoulder-blade; scapular, skäp’pū.lar, adj. of scapula; scapulary, skäp’pū.lär. Scap’ulars, the arteries near the shoulder-blade. (Latin scäp’ūla, scäp’ūlaris.)


Scar, the mark left by a wound which has healed, to leave a scar; scarred, skard; scarr’-ing (Rule i.)

“Scar,” Fr. escarré, Gk. eschara, the scar from a burn.

“Shah,” the title of the Persian sovereign (Persian shah, protector).

“Czar,” zar, the title of the Russian sovereign (same as Cazar).

“Scère” (1 syl.), to terrify (Ital. s-priv., and careggiare to allure).

“Scère” (20), O. Eng. scor, v. score[an] or scér[an], to notch, to cut.

“Scour,” skör, a naked detached rock (Scotch).

“Scour,” skòwr, to rhyme with shower, Old Eng. scór, a shower.

Scarabæus, skär’bæ.boo’-ës, a beetle (especially the Hercules beetle and the elephant beetle), an Egyptian hieroglyphic. Latin scarábæus; Greek kürēbos; French scarabée.
Scaramouch, skür'ru.mouch (-mouch to rhyme with couch), a
braggadocio and poltroon, a Spanish Bobadil.

From the Italian scaramuccio, a skirmisher; French scaramouch.
Dyce says it is the name of an Italian posture-master, who came to
England in 1673; but this cannot be correct, as Tiberio Fiorelli,
the prince of scaramouches, was in his glory in 1608.

Scarce, skairce, rare, not plentiful, scattered; scarce'-ly, scarcen-
ess. Scarcity, skair'.sɪ.ʊ.ɪ, deficiency, want.

Ital. scarce (? s-priv., carco a load, not a load): Port. escaso.

Scare, skair, to terrify; scared (1 syl.); scær'-ing (Rule xix.), but
scar, to leave the mark of a wound; scarred, scarr'-ing.

Scare'-crow, something to frighten away the birds.
Italian s-priv., careggiaire, not to wheedle or allure. See Scamp.

Scarf, plu. scarfs (not scarves), a shawl, to notch two pieces of
timber together; scarfed, scarft; scarf'-ing.

Old Eng. scorp; Fr. écharpe. "Scarf" (timber), Span. escarpar.
(With one exception (thief, thieves), the only words which change
"f" into -ves are the eleven which end in -af or -If.)

Scarf-skin, the outer and visible membrane of the skin.
The skin consists of two distinct layers: (1) the outer or visible
layer called the cuticle, epidermis, or epiphelium, and (2) the corium
or skin proper. Between these is the rete Malpighii, which is not
an independent layer, but part of the epidermis, and its net-like
appearance is due to the tearing away of the nervous pappillae.

Scarify, secur'ri.fy. Scarify, skare'-ɪ.fy, to frighten.

Scarify, skür'ri.fy, to scratch or cut slightly the skin so as
to draw blood, to rack land with a scarifier; scarifies, skür'ri.fɪ.zɪ;
scarified, skür'ri.fᵩ.ɪ; scarif-er, an agricultural instrument for cleaning land of
weeds and roots; scarificator, skür'ri.fᵩ.ɪ.ˈkʌ.tər (R. xxxvii.), a medical instru-
ment for cupping, &c.; scarify-ing, skür'ri.fᵩ.ɪ.ŋ.ing.

Scarification, skür'ri.fᵩ.ˌkᵩ.ɪ.ˈ.ni.ʊn, the act of scarifying.

Scarify, skür'e.ɪ.fy, to score or frighten; scarifies, skür'e.ɪ.
-fɪ.zɪ; scarified, skür'e.ɪ.ˈfᵩ.ɪ; scarify-ing, scarif-er.

Latin scarificatio, lancing or opening a sore, scærificare; Greek
skær'fɪ.pɪ.sɪ.nu.s, a scratching or scraping up (skæpheus, a digger).
"Scarify" (to score) has no pretension to a correct formation. It is
a playful diminutive of "score," but is in general use.

Scarlatina, skar.læ.tə.ˈnəh (ought to be skar.lætˈi.nəh), rosālia,
a mitigated form of scarlet fever; scarlatinous, skarˌlætˈi.nʊs, of the nature of scarlatina, adj. of scarlatina.

A very barbarous Italian word, scarlatina; French scarlatine.

Scarlet, skarˈ.tɛt, a colour; scarlet-fever, scarlet runner, scar-
let oak, -beech, &c. (Italian scarlatto, French écarlate.)

Scarp, that side of a ditch which slopes towards the fort, to cut
down so as to make a rock or mound nearly perpendicular.
Counter-scarp, the opposite slope of a scarp: thus in Y one slope is the scarp, and the other the counter.
Scarp (the scarp being next the building and the counter-scarp towards the foe; scarp'd (1 syl.), scarp'ing.

Italian scarpa, contra-scarpa; French escarp, contrescarp.

Scath, skáth, injury; scáth-less, scáthless-ness.

Old English scath, seathan, v. sscáth[an] or sscáth[an].

Scatter, skátt'er, to disperse; scattered, skátt'erd; scat'tering, scat'tering-ly, scat'ter-er. Scatter-brains, a madcap.


Scavenger, skáv'en.djer (a blunder for scavager), one employed in cleaning streets, to clean streets; scavengered, skáv'-'en.djerd; scav'enger-ing.

Old English scaven, to scrape. Seasager or scavager, originally a petty officer whose duty it was to see that the streets were clean. Latin scáldère, to scrape or scratch; Greek skapte, to dig. There was another word in ancient use scavage, a toll taken from vendors who exposed their stores in the street; Low Lat. scavagium, from the Old Eng. v. sceaw[an] to inspect, scavagers inspectors.

Scene, Seen, Seina. (All seen.)

Scene, a prospect, a stage painting, part of a dramatic act, a painful exhibition of feeling; scenic, see'nik; scenical, see'ni.käl; scenical-ly.

Scena (Italian), shi'nah, a scene of an opera.

Scenery, plu. sceneries, see'ne.riz, the general view of a prospect, the painted representation of a prospect.

"Scene," Latin scéna, scénticus; Greek skéndè, French scène.

"Seen" (beheld), Old English scéán, past scéó, past part. gescéen.

"Seine" (a fishing net), Old English sceíne (Lye's Dict. Sax.)

Scenographic, see'no.grafi'ik, drawn in perspective; scenographical, see'no.grafi'ik.í.täl; scenographical-ly.

Scenography, see'no.grafi'ik, the art of perspective.

Greek skéndè graphe, I draw scenes. (η and o in composition are interchangeable, as πυρη-φόρος for πυρο-φόρος, θεητόκος for θεβρόκος and vice versa (Matthies Gr. Gr. p. 24).

Scent. Sent. Cent. (All sent.)

Scent, per'fume, to perceive by the organs of smelling, to perfume; scent'ed, scent'ing, scent-less.

"Scent," French sentir, v sentir; Latin sentire, to perceive. 


"Cent." contrac. of Lat. centum (100), per cent. (for each hundred).


Sceptic, an infidel, a disbeliever; sceptical, skép'tik.í.täl; sceptical-ly, sceptical-ness. Scepticism, skép'tik.í.tälism.

Septic, tending to promote putrefaction. 

Anti-septic, tending to arrest or prevent putrefaction. 

"Sceptic" would be better skeptic, but we have borrowed our Greek
from the French sceptique; Greek sceptikos, one who examines or thinks for himself and does not take upon trust.

"Septic," Greek sceptikos, v. sep'tikos, to make rotten, to putrefy.

"Anti-septic," Greek anti-sceptikos, the antidote of putrefaction.

Sceptre, sep'ter (not skep'ter), a staff; symbolical of royalty; sceptral, sep'trail; sceptre-less, sceptred, sep'ter'd.

Latin sceptrum; Greek septrum; French sceptr.

(Ou t pronunciation of this word is from the-French sceptisme.

Schist, shist, certain slate-rocks which split into thin lamina (as gneiss [nice] and mica-schist); schistic, shis'tik.

Schistose, shis'tose. (Greek schistost, split; schicho.)

This word should be pronounced shist, as "schism" should be skism.
Schizopod, skɪˈzɒpɒd, a cleft-footed crustacean, like the opossum shrimp. (Greek schistos pous gen. pōdos, cleft-foot.)

Schist and schizopod both come from the same Greek word schistos, but the former we pronounce shist and the latter skiz-. We obtain both from the French: schist, French schiste, and it was P. A. Latreille, the French naturalist, who coined the word schizopod.

Scholar, skɒlˈər, a student, one under tuition, one who has obtained a scholarship; scholar-ly, skɒlˈər.lɪ.

Scholar-ship, a premium for proficiency derived from money funded for the purpose, learning.

Scholastic, skoʊˈlæs.tɪk, adj. of school; scholastical, skoʊˈlæs.tɪk.əl; scholastic-al-ly; scholasticism, skoʊˈlæs.tɪz.əm.

Scholas-tic philosophy, ˌskləˈtɪs.əfjəl/, the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato applied to Christianity.

Scholastic divinity, rationalism, philosophic divinity.

School, skoʊl, a place for tuition, a philosophic sect, to instruct, to reprove; schooled (1 syl.), school-ing.

School-man, plu. school-men, one versed in speculative philosophy and divinity, one of the philosophic divines of the middle ages. (From the 9th to the 14th cent.)

School-master, fem. school-mistress, a tutor, the master [or mistress] of a school. Us'h'er, an undermaster.

School-boy, fem. school-girl, a boy or girl who attends school, one of a school-boy or school-girl age.

School-days; school-fellow, one of the same school and at the same period of time.

School-mate, school-house, school-room, school-teacher.

School inspector, an officer appointed by government to examine elementary schools.

Boarding school, bord.ɪŋ..., a [private] school where boys or girls are boarded and taught.

Boys' school, a school for boys only.

Charity school, a foundation school where poor children are taught [clothed and fed] gratuitously.

Class-ical school, a private school for middle-class boys in which Latin and Greek are taught.

College, one of the separate institutions of a university, a private school in which boys are trained for the university.

Commer-cial school, a private school for the lower middle-classes in which boys are taught a plain English education, but not Greek and Latin.

Dame's school, a day-school for poor children under the charge of a dame or woman.
ASSOCIATION OF SPENDING.

Schools (continued).

Day-school, a school where boys or girls are daily taught, but not boarded.

Diocesan school, di'os'sē'śən..., a parish day-school under the inspection of the bishop of the diocese.

District school, a day-school for the poor children of two or more parishes of a district, where they are taught for very small payments.

Elementary school, a school where the rudiments of school literature are taught.

Endowed school, one in which the funds arise wholly or partially from endowments.

Evening school, one opened after the day’s work is over for the instruction of those who wish to improve themselves.

Free school, a foundation school for the middle classes, where those “on the foundation” are taught gratuitously what the founder or founders specify.

Girls’ school, a school exclusively for girls.

Grammar school, a foundation school for the middle classes in which Greek and Latin are taught.

Industrial school, a school where children who are in danger of becoming criminals are fed, clothed, and lodged that they may be removed from evil influences.

Infant school, a school for very young children.

Kindergarten, an improved play school, where young children are amused and taught.

Mixed school, a school where both boys and girls are admitted and taught.

National school, a school under the National Education Society, with the advantage of purchasing the Society’s books, &c., at reduced prices.

Night school, a school for the use of those occupied during the day who wish to improve themselves.

Normal school, a school for training teachers.

Parochial school, pa'rō̆'zhi̇ăl..., a parish day-school for the children of the poor.

Primary school, a school where the rudiments of school learning are taught.

Private school, a school kept by a person (as a profession) on his own responsibility.

Proprietary school, a school belonging to a board of proprietors who are responsible for the needful funds, and select the master or masters.
Schools (continued).

Public school, one of the great school foundations (as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Winchester, &c.), for the sons of noblemen and men of fortune.

Ragged school, *rāg'ged...*, a day school for street Arabs and gutter children.

Reformatory, *plu. reformatories, *recor'môri.tô.riz*, a training institution for the reformation of young criminals.

Technical school, *tēk'nê.kaI...*, a school where handicrafts, arts, and sciences are taught practically.

Old English *scōtu, scēlu*, or *scēolu, scēl-ma.gîstre* school master; *scōtæra, scēlman*; Latin *schôla, schôlāris, scholasticus*; Greek *skôle*, leisure [for literary pursuits], hence a place for literary pursuits. So Latin *ludus* (pastime), means also a school, as *duere filium in ludum*, to put one’s son to school; *ludus literarius, a grammar school* (Quint. i. 4), *ludus gladiatorium*, a fencing school (Suet. I. Caesar. 31). *Dionysius dicatCorintig ludum operisine*. It is said that Dionysius opened a school at Corinth (Cicero, Fam. ix. 13).

Scholiast, *skô'.iltäst*, a commentator, an annotator.

Scholiastic, *skô'.iltäst'ikh*. Scholastic, *skô.läś'tik*.

Scholastic, pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuit.

Scholastic, pertaining to a school or scholar.

Scholium, *plu. scholium*, *skô'.iltäm*, &c., an explanatory note, a criticism on the margin of a MS. by one of the ancient critics. (Latin *schôlium, plu. schôlia*)

Schooner, *skoo'.ner*, a small vessel with two masts and no tops.

Fore-and-aft schooner, one with only fore and aft sails.

Topsail schooner, one which carries a square topsail.

Main-topsail schooner, with square topsails fore and aft.

German *schoner*; Dutch *schooner*.

Sciatica, *si.ä'tê.kaI, hip-gout, hip-rheumatism; sciatic, si.ä'tê.ikh*; sciatical, *si.ä'tê.kaI*; sciatical-ly.

Latin *sciatica* or *ischias, ischiadicus* (Greek *ischion*, a hip-joint).

Science, *si'.ence*, a systematic digest of any branch of philosophy.

Natural science, a digest of the laws of natural phenomena with their application.

Pure [or abstract] science, a digest of the laws of phenomena without their application.

Practical science, experiment and its application to facts or phenomena.

Scientific, *si'.en.tij'îl, scientifical, scientifical-ly*

The seven sciences, the trivium and quadrivium, or grammar, rhetoric, and logic, with arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy (the former being the three roads to eloquence, and the latter the four roads to philosophy).

Latin *scientia* (seten gen. *scientis*, *v. scire*; Greek *iskô* or *iskê*).
Scilicet, *s̄l.i.śēt*, namely, to wit. (Latin from *scire licet*.)

Scintillate, *s̄n.t'il.la.te* (not *s̄n.t'il.la*), to sparkle, to glisten; *scintillat-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *scintillat-ing* (Rule xix.), *scintillating-ly*; scintillant, *s̄n.t'il.la.n*. Scintillation, *s̄n.t'il.la.tion*. Emitting sparks, &c.

Latin *scintillatio*, v. *scintillare*, *scintilla* a spark, a corruption of *spinitilla*; Greek *spinthēr*, a spark.

Sciolism, *s̄l.'o.λίζμ*, superficial knowledge; sciolist, *s̄l.'o.λίστ*, one who has a smattering of many things.


Sciomancy, *s̄l.'o.μαν'σι',* divination by shadows.

This would be far better pronounced *s̄l.'o.μαν'σι*.y. Greek *skia* 'ianteia, shadow divination.

Scion, *s̄l.'i.όν*, a twig, a slip for grafting, a young member of a noble family. (French scion; Latin *scinllo*, to cut.)

Scirrhus, *s̄l.'rū.s*. Cirrus, *s̄r.'rū.s*, a cloud like a tendril.

Scirrhous, *s̄l.'rū.s*. Scissile, *s̄s.'sl*.

Scissile, that may be cut off with an instrument.

Sessile, [a leaf] seated on the main stem.

Scissel, *s̄s.'sēt*, a waste clipping of metal, the refuse metal out of which coin has been cut.

Scission, *s̄s.'sh.ən*. Insection, *̄n.s̄s.'sh.ən*. Session, *s̄s.'shū.n*. Scission, the act of cutting with a sharp instrument.

Insection, ingrafting. (Quite another root.)

Session, the sitting of parliament or law courts.

Scissors, *s̄z.'sərz*, a cutting instrument with two blades.

If a pair is composed of two articles joined together it has no sing., but if it consists of two separate articles each article may be referred to in the sing. number: Thus scissors, shears, nippers, tongs, &c. have no sing., but gloves, socks, shoes, hinges, &c. have glove, sock, shoe, hinge, &c.)

Scissure, *s̄s.'sh.ər*, an opening made by cutting.

"Scissile," Latin *scissilis, scissio, scissor, scission*; Greek *schizō*, Latin *scissus* supine *scissum*, to cut.


Sclave, *s̄l.'av.ē* (to rhyme with *valve, halve, starve*), a native of Sclavonia. Sclavonian, *s̄l.'av.ən.ɨn*.

Latin *Sclavi* or *Slāvī* (the illustrious or noble). This is a striking
instance of degeneration. In the lower ages of the Roman empire vast multitudes of these Sclavi were spread over Europe in the condition of captive servants, insomuch that Slave and captive servant became synonymous terms. Similarly “Goth” (the good or godlike men), has become a synonym of barbarons.

Sclerotic, skle.rō'tık, the firm white outer coat of the eye, (adj.) hard, firm [applied to the tunic of the eye].

Scleroma, skle.ro'mah, induration.

Greek sklerēs, hard. “Scleroma” is an ill-compounded word. It can only be Greek skleros oma, a hard eye, but the word is applied to any induration of the body, and should be sclerōte, sklerō'tēs.

Scoff (Rule v.), skōff, mockery, to treat with contempt, to mock; scoffed, skōft; scoff’-ing, scoff’-ing-ly, scoff’-er.

Greek skōpto, to scoff at (koplo, hence kōpto ἤμασι, to revile).

Scold, a nagging woman, to rail at; scold’-ed; scold’-ing, a reprimand, reprimanding; scold’-ing-ly, scold’-er.

Old Eng. s. priv. and gal[an], past gal, to sing, to enchant; (to make an unmusical noise, to howl, to rail) see Scamp.

Scollop, to cook oysters in a scallop-shell with bread crumbs, to pectenate the edge of cloth, &c.; scollop’d, skōl.lōpt; scollop’-ing, skōl.lōp.ing. (See Scallop.)

Sconce, skōnce, a candelabrum, a branch to support a candle or candlestick, the socket of a candle, the head, to mulct; sconced (1 syl.), sconc’-ing (Rule xix.)

Ensconce, to lurk concealed; ensconced’ (2 syl.), ensconc’-ing. German schanze, a sconce, a stake, an entrenchment, v. schanzen.

Scoop, skoop. Scope, skōpe (see below).

Scoop, a hollow shovel, to hollow out; scooped (1 syl.), scooped’-ing, scooped’-er. (Old Eng. scieop; Germ. schüppe.)

Scope, skōpe, gist or drift, room, licence. Scoop (see above).

Lat. scopus; Gk. skōpos, object or purpose (v. skōpo, to look at).

Scorbutic, skor.bū’tık, affected with scurvy, subject to scurvy, resembling scurvy; scorbutical-ly, skor.bū’tık.kāl.ly.

Latin scorbutus. E. Coles says: a Dan. sørbeck, oris depravatio; and Roquefort endorses the same derivation.

Scorch, to parch, to singe; scorched (1 syl.), scorch’-ing.

There is the same word in the Norse, skørsteen (a chimney), and we have the Ang.-Sax. part. scorched (scorched); the Dutch schooken (to scorched) has the r preceding the vowel; Ital. scottare, which is s- priv. and cotto cooked: Lat. coquo sup. coctum. (See Scamp.)

Score (1 syl.), twenty, a tally mark, a debt scored or tallied, the entire draught of a concerted piece of music with all the parts ranged perpendicularly under each other, to score; scored (1 syl.), scor’-ing (Rule xix.), scor’-er.

In score (in Music), all the parts arranged under each other with perpendicular bars running through them all.
Full score, a score containing all the vocal and all the instrumental parts with line bars running throughout.

Pianoforte score, pe.ān'.o.for′ty skōr, a score containing all the vocal parts arranged above the piano part.

A long score, a heavy debt. A short score, a small debt.

Old English scor, a score; Norse skare, to cut or notch.

Scoria, plu. scorīe, skō′.ri.ah, plu. skō′.ri.ē, the slag of melted ores, the matter discharged from an active volcano.

Scoriaceous (R. lxxvi.), skō′.ri.ā′.shūs; scoriform, -ri.form.

Scorify, skō′.ri.ify, to reduce to slag; scorifies, skō′.ri.īsē; scorified, skō′.ri.i.fĭde (R. xi.); scor′ify-ing. Scorification, skō′.ri.i.kay′.shūn, the reduction of metal, &c., to scoria.

Lat. scōria, plu. scōria (Gk. skōr, dross); Fr. scorifier, scorification.

Scorn, contempt, to contemn; scorned (1 syl.), scorn′-ing.

Scorn′-er, scorn′-ful (R. viii.), scorn′-ful-ly, scorn′-ful-ness.

To laugh to scorn, to deride, to make a mock of.

In Ital. corno, a horn; s·corno, to dis-horn or shame. To lower the horn was in the East a symbol of sorrow, but to take it away was a personal disgrace and public dishonour.

Scorpio, skor′.pi.0, the scorpion (one of the signs of the zodiac).

Scorpion, an insect shaped like a lobster. Scorpion-fly, plu. scorpion-flies, an insect with a scorpion-like tail.

Latin scorpio, Greek skorpiōs (skorpio, to scatter [poison]).

Scot, skōt, a tax; scot and lot, parish rates; scot-free.

To pay one′s shot, to pay one′s “scot” or quota of expense.

Scot, native of Scotland; Scotch, adj. of Scot and Scotland.


Scotticism (Rule l), skot′.ti.sizm, a Scotch idiom.

Scott′-ish, pertaining to Scotland or the Scotch. Scotch-mist, fine rain. Scotch thistle, the emblem of Scotland.

Scotch, a slight wound, a drag or skid, to wound slightly, to put a drag on [a wheel]; scotch′ed (1 syl.), scotch′-ing.

Scotched collops, veal cut into small slices or scored.

Scotia, skō′.shē.ah, a poetic name for Scotland.

Scotchman, plu. Scotchmen, The Scotch. The proper names of a people ending in ch (soft), sh, or ẓ have two plurals, one definite by affixing -men, plu. -men, and one collective by placing The before the word: as The Scotch, two, three, &c., Scotchmen.

"Scot," same as Scythian; Greek skoth-ai [skoths]; Welsh ysgod; Ang.-Sax. Scot. When Edward I. laid claim to Scotland and Boniface VIII. was arbiter, Edward pleaded that Brutus, the British king in the time of Eli and Samuel, conquered it. The Scots, on the other hand, pleaded independence by virtue of descent from Scotia, daughter of Pharaoh, from whom the country received its name.

"Scot" (payment), Old Eng. scot; scot-fresh, payment free.

"Scotch" (to wound), Old Eng. scōt[an], to shoot an arrow.

"Scotch" (a skid or drag), Fr. accoter, a prop; accoter, to prop, &c.
Scoundrel, sköñənˌdrəl, a villain, a rascal; scoundrel-ism.

Irish scondarwoodle, a lurker; Latin abscondo, to keep out of sight.

Scour (to rhyme with our), to scrub, to clean by rubbing, to pass quickly over, to purge; scourred (1 syl.); scour'-ing, laxity, the business of a scourer, part. of scour; scour'-er.

Old Eng. scôr a shower, sećûrum with scouring; Germ. scheuren.

Scourge, skôrj (not skørj), a whip, a national visitation, a person who afflicts others, to lash, to chastise, to afflict; scourged (1 syl.), scourg'-ing (Rule xix.), scourg'-er.

Fr. esecourge; Lat. corríga, a thong (côrium, leather), v. corrígere, to correct, i.e. coríum regère, to rule with a leather [strap].

Scout, one sent before an army or before settlers to spy out the country, a vedette, a college servant, to reject with disdain, to contemn, to lie in watch; scout'-ed scout'-ing.

"Scout" (a spy), Fr. escouter now écouter, to listen; Ital. scelta, a watch, a listener; Lat. auscultare, to listen (aues, i.e. aures colo). "Scout" (to reject with scorn), & priv. Fr. écouter, not to listen to.

Scowl, skôwl (to rhyme with hôwl), a frown, to frown; scowled (1 syl.), scowl'-ing, scowl'ing-ly, scowl'-er.

Old English secl; Danish skel, skulen scowling.

Scrabble, skrâbˈbl, to scratch with the nails, &c.; scrabbled, skrâbˈbld; scrabbling, skrâbˈling (1 Sam. xxii. 13).

Norse skrab, to scratch, scrawl, or scrape.

Scrag, thin and bony. Crag, a steep and rugged rock.

Scragg'y (Rule i.), comp. scragg'i-er, super. scragg'i-est, scragg'i-ness, scragg'i-ly; scraggedness, skrâgˈed.ness.

A scrag of mutton, the bony part of the neck nearest the head.

"Scrag," Old Eng. hraccis, the neck; Gk. hrâchis a'chine, hrâchos a shred, strip, or piece cut from the chine (Liddell).

"Crag" (a steep rough rock), Welsh craig; Gk. hrâch(a), a crag.

Scramble, skrâmˈbl, an eager and tumultuous competition, a disorderly meal eaten in a hurry, to climb by the hands and feet, to strive tumultuously and eagerly to obtain; scrambled, skrâmˈbld; scrambling, skrâmˈbling; scram'bling-ly, scram'bler. (German krabheln.)

Scrap, skräp. Scrape, skräpe (see below).

Scrap, a fragment, a morsel. Scrap-book, an album for extracts or any odds and ends. Scrap iron, fragments of iron to be worked up in the puddling furnaces.

Same word as scrape, "things scraped together."

Scrape (1 syl.), a difficulty from imprudence, to pare slightly, to scratch, to play badly on the fiddle; scraped (1 syl.), scrape'-ing, scrape'ing-ly; scrape'-er, one who scrapes, an instrument for scraping; dirt from boots and shoes.

To scrape together, to collect by small savings.
To scrape acquaintance [with], to make acquaintance accidentally or without regular introduction.

Old Eng. scrup[an], past scrupde, past part. scruped; Germ. scharpe. "Scape" (difficulty), Fr. escarpe. R. Chambers thinks it is borrowed from a term in golf. A rabbit's burrow in Scotland is called a "scrape," and if the ball gets into such a hole it is so difficult to get it out that some licence is allowed to the player.

Scratch, a skin wound by something pointed, to tear the skin with the nails or something pointed; scratched (1 syl.), scratch'ing. Scratches, ulcers between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse. To scratch out, to erase.

To come to the scratch, to come to the point, to be willing to act. To come up to the scratch, to be ready to join in.

To bring to [or up to] the scratch, to win over.

Germ. kratzen, kratser; Fr. grater. "To come to the scratch," a term in boxing, meaning to come up to the line scratched on the ground to mark where the toe of the fighter is to be placed.

Scrawl, a scribble, to scribble; scrawled (1 syl.), scrawl'ing, scrawl'ing-ly, scrawl'er. (Fr. escrivaille; Lat. scribo.)

Scream, skreem, a shriek, to shriek; screamed (1 syl.), scream'ing, scream'·er. (O. E. hryllan, p. hrylde, p. p. hrylled.)

Screech, skreetch, a piercing cry more acute than a scream, to utter a screech; screeched (1 syl.), screech'·ing, screech'·er.

Screech owl, the night owl. (Welsh ysgrech, v. ysgrechtio.)

Screen, a light movable article to ward off draughts or heat, anything to afford concealment, &c., a coarse sieve or riddle, to shelter, to conceal, to ward off draughts or heat; screened (1 syl.), screen'·ing, screen'·er. Screenings, the refuse matter left after sifting coals or ashes.

Screened coals, coals sifted from the dross.

Fr. écran; Lat. cerno; Gk. krino, to separate, to sift. A screen or riddle separates the coal from the dross. An organ-screen separates the organ arrangements from the church; i.e., keeps them out of sight. A screen to keep off draughts separates the part screened from the rest of the room. A hand-screen intervenes between the fire and one's face to separate them.

Screw, one of the six mechanical powers. Male screw, a screw with the thread; female screw, a screw with an indented spiral to receive the thread; a niggard; to insert a screw, to press tightly, to twist, to make contortions, to worm out information; screwed (1 syl.), screw'·ing, screw'·er. Screw'·bolt, a bolt with a screw at one end. Screw'·driver, a blunt chisel for turning screws. Screw'·jack, screw'·nail, screw'·pile, screw'·plate, screw'·press.

Screw propeller, an iron shaft with a spiral wing used for propelling ships. Screw·steamer, screw'·wrench.

Endless screw or Perpetual screw, a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel.
Right screw, a screw turned home from left to right.
Left screw, a screw turned home from right to left.
To screw down. To screw in. To screw out. To screw up.
To put under the screw, to subject to a severe trial.
A screw loose, something wrong, not quite  *compos mentis*.

Norse *skruv*, *skruve-bolt*; Fr. *écrou*; Germ. *schnaube*; Lat. *scrobus*.

Scribble, *skrib'b-il*, a scrawl, bad and hasty writing, to write fast and carelessly, to card wool with a wire comb; scribbled, *skrib'b-id*; scribb'ling, scribb'ling-ly, scribb'ler.

Scribb'ling-paper, damaged writing-paper or outsides.

Lat. *scribilius* (*scriba*, to write); Welsh *ysgrifo* (Gk. *grapho*); Fr. *écrailler*.

Scribe (1 syl.), a clerk, an amanuensis, a copyist, (among the ancient Jews) an expounder and copyist of the law.

Lat. *scriba*, *scribo* to write; Gk. *grapho*. So *sculp* = *glupho*.

Scrimp, *skrimp*, a niggard, to stint, to straiten; *scrimped* (1 syl.), *scrimp-ing*. (Welsch *crimpio*; Ger. *schrumpfen*, to pinch.)

Scrip, a wallet, a bag, a certificate of stock or of shares in some company, a bond or other marketable security.

Script, type in imitation of hand-writing; scrip'tory.

Latin *scriptum*, v. *scribcte* supine *scriptum* to write. (See Scribe.)

Scripture, *skrip'.tchür*. The Scriptures, the Bible; scriptural, *skrip'.tchür räl*; scriptural-ist, anti-scriptural.

We say You should not *quote scripture* irreverently; He talks *scripture*; We have *scripture* authority for the practice; *Scripture* is on our side; but generally we speak of the Bible as *The Scriptures*. Latin *scriptura*, "the Writing." *Al Koran* means "the Reading."

Scrivener, *skriw'n.er*, a money-lender, one whose business it is to place out money at interest, originally a notary.

Italian *scrivano*, a notary, a writer; Welsh *ysgriffeydd*.


Latin *scrofula*, a little pig, the king's evil (*scrofa*, a sow), "quaod sues praecipue hoc morbo vexantur" (Cæs. v. 38).

Scroll (corruption of *skro*), a roll of paper or parchment, an ornamentation consisting of convolutions, a circular flourish with a pen; *scrolled* (1 syl.), formed like a scroll.

Icelandic *skrá*, a skin, a parchment; Old Danish *shraa* (= *skro*), a written ordinance; Norman-English *escrow*.

Locke every manns name thou wryte
Upon a scrowe of parcheymen (Rich. Coer de Lion).

Payntid in a scrow (MS. Laud. 416, f. 53).

Scrotum, *skrö'.tum*; scrotal, *skrö'.tål*, &c. (Latin *scrūtum*.)

Scrub, a sorry or inferior fellow, anything mean and puny, to rub hard with a coarse brush; *scrubbed* (1 syl.), *scrubb'ing* (R. i.); *scrubb'er*; *scrubb'y*, mean and puny, (*comp.*) *scrubb'i'er*, (*super.*) *scrubb'i-est*. Scrubbing brush.

German *schrubben*, *schrubber*; Danish *skrubbe*, to scrub.
twenty grains, the third of a Roman drachma, 
a smull quantity, a conscientious doubt, to hesitate from 
hesitation or feeling of aversion; scrupled, scrupulous, scrupulous-ness, scrupulous-ly. Scrupulous-ity.

in scrupulositas, scrupulosus, scrupulum, scrupus (scrupus, a little sharp stone). A scruple means [having] a stone in one's 
hoc, hence halting, and hence being in doubt.

y, plu. scrutinies (Rule xlix.), scrutinise, examination of votes given at an election, close search.

routineer, skrū'i·tineer, one appointed to examine the votes 
given at an election. Scrutinise (R. xxxi.), scrutinised (3 syl.), scrutinising, scrutinised-er.

Old Eng. scrut[an] or scrutin[an], past scrutinede, p. part. scrutined; Lat. scrutāri, scrutinium; Fr. scrutiner, v. scrutinier.

oir or Escrutoir, skru.twar' or es'.krū.twar' (a blunder for 
scrittoir or escrittoir), a writing desk.

French escrittoir now escritoire; Latin scriptorius (scribo, to write).

, skud, loose thin clouds driven swiftly by the wind, to run 
before the wind, to run rapidly; scudd-ed (Rule xxxvi.), scudd-ing (Rule xix.) A scud of rain, a rapid shower 
driven before the wind. To scud along, to go swiftly.

Scudding under bare poles, running before the wind with-out 
any sails set. (O. Eng. scote[au], p. sceat, p. p. scoten.)

ido, plu. sendi, sku'.do, plu. sku'.di, an old Italian coin. The 
silver scudo = 4s., the Roman gold seudo = 65s. nearly. 
Italian scudo, a shield or buckler, a scudo; Latin scutum.

uffle, skū'.fI, a struggle, to struggle, to tussle; scuffled, 
scuffed, scuffed-er, scuffling, scull'er

Old English sced[en or scedfan, past scedf, past part. scedfen.

ull. Skull. (Both skull.)

Scull, a cock-boat, a short oar, to row with sculls; sculled 
(1 syl.), sculling, scull'er.

Skull, the bony part of the head, the head.

"Skull" (a blunder for cool). Old Eng. coel, a small boat, a scull.

"Skull," O. E. scale, a shell; Dan. skæl a bowl or cup, skat, a shell.

Scullery, skū'.lē.ry, a place where skots or skulls (i.e., bowls) 
are washed. Scullery maid, one to wash crockery, &c.

Scullion, skū'.yân, a drudge, a scullery-maid.

Fr. écoute, Lat. seūtāla, a platter, dish, &c. (See above, Scull.)

Sculpture, skūlp'.tehār, the art of carving stone or marble so as 
to represent objects or ideas, to carve in stone or marble; 
sculptured, skūlp'.tehārd; sculpturing (Rule, xix.), 
skūlp'.tehār-ing; sculptural, skūlp'.tehārd, adj.

Sculptor, fem. sculptress, one whose vocation is...

Sculpturesque, skūlp'.tehār.esk, of the character of...

Lat. sculptor, sculptōra, sculptōre cupiēsc sculptum (Gk. skulphd).
Scum, skūm, impurities which float on the surface of liquids, to clear off scum; scummed (1 syl.), scumming’-ing (Rule i.), scumm’-er. Scummings, the scum skimmed off boiling liquids; scumm’-y, covered with scum, containing scum. Fr. esume now écumé, écumer; Lat. spuma, spuus; Gk. πλοοι. Scuppers, škip’.perz, holes cut in the water-ways for the water to run from the decks of a vessel. (Span. escupir, to spit.) Escupir les estopas, to work out the caulkum from the seams. Surf, skurf, white flaky particles thrown off by the skin (especially from the head); surf’-y, surf’-iness (Rule xi.) Old English surf, secorf; German schorf, schörfig. Scurrile, skūr’ril, grossly opprobrious, besetting a buffoon. Scurrility, plur. scurrilities, skūr’ril’i.tiz, buffoonery. Scurrilous, skūr’ril’i.ūs; scurr’ilous-ly; scurr’ilous-ness. Latin scurrilis, scurrilitas (scurre, a buffoon; Greek σκούμα). Scurvy, a disease, contemptible; sur’vi-ness (R. xi.); sur’vi-ly, dishonourably, basely; scurvy grass, a plant used to cure scurvy. (Fr. scorbît; Lat. scorbûtus. See Scorbutic.) Scutage, škū’t.äge, a tax levied in feudal times on those who held lands by knight-service. (Low Latin scutagium.) Scuttle, škū’t.’l, a coal scoop, a small hatchway in a deck, to bore or open a hole at the bottom of a ship so as to sink it; scuttled, škūt’’l’d; scuttling. “Scuttle” (a scoop), Old English sculet or scultel. “Scuttle” (applied to a ship), Spanish escotillas hatches, escotillo; Old English scultel, a bolt or bar. A plug in the bottom of a ship. Scylla, šil’lah, a rock between Italy and Sicily. Scilly Isles. Opposite the rock Scylla is the whirlpool of Charybdis, kā’rib’dis. Between Scylla and Charybdis, between two difficulties. Avoiding Scylla we fall into Charybdis, out of the frying-pan into the fire. Lat. Scylla; Gk. σκύλλα (σκύλ, to mangle, to tear apices). “Scilly,” a corrupt contraction of the Phoenician word Casilirides; thus ’siler’i, ’sir, s’illy, Scilly (tin islands). Scythe, sithe, a blade for mowing; scythe’d (1 syl.), armed with scythes; scythe-man, a mower. (Old Eng. sithe.) Scythian, sith’i.ōn, adj. of Scythia, a native of Scythia. Greek σκύθηκα or Scuthía, the Skōdtol or Slavonians. Se-, sed- before vowels (Latin prefix), apart from (scorsum). -se added to native adjectives converts them into verbs, and means “to make”: as cleanse, to make clean. Sea. See (both see). Ocean, o’shin. Main. Sea, see, a large expanse of water land-locked. Ocean, one of the great outwârd seas. Main, one of the great seas or oceans.
Sea (continued).

See, the diocese of a bishop, to behold, to view.

Sea-acorn, sea-adder, sea-air; sea-anemone, anēmˈō.nē.

Sea-beach, sea-bear, sea-beaten; sea-blubber, the jelly-fish; sea-board, the coast line; sea-boat, sea-breeze.

Sea-cabbage; sea-calf, plu.-calves; sea-captain.

Sea-coal, coal from a pit contiguous to the sea, opposed to inland-coal; sea-coast; sea-cob; sea-cow; sea-cucumber.


Sea-farer; sea-faring; sea-fennel; sea-fight; sea-fowl.

Sea-gage; sea-girkin, gurˈkin, a radiate animal akin to the sea-cucumber: sea-girt, sea-god, sea-going; sea-grass the sea-wrack; sea-green; sea-gudgeon, gudˈgən.

Sea-hare, a molluse; sea-hedgehog, the sea urchin; sea-hog, the porpoise; sea-horse, the walrus.

Sea-jelly, plu.-jellies, one of the genus meduˈsa.

Sea-kale, a vegetable; sea-king, a pirate-chief.

Sea-lark, a sandpiper; sea-legs, ability to walk on deck when the ship is rolling; sea-leopard, lepˈpard; sea-level, sea-life; sea-lion, a seal.

Sea-man, plu. sea-men; able-seaman, one who thoroughly understands his duties and is able to perform them; ordinary seaman, seaman-ship, sea-mark, sea-mew, sea-monster; sea-mouse, plu. sea-mice.

Sea-needle, a fish; sea-nymph, a sea-goddess.

Sea-onion, see-unˈyon, the squill; sea-ooze, sea-otter.

Sea-pad; sea-pie, the oyster-catcher, a meat pie with a thick crust; sea-piece, sea-pike, sea-plant, sea-port.

Sea-risk, sea-rocket; sea-room, well clear of the coast.


Sea-tangle. Sea-tossed, ...töst. Sea-unicorn, ...əˈnɪ.korn, the narwhal; sea-urchin, the sea-hedgehog.

Sea-wall, -wàul; sea-ward, seeˈwərd; sea-wards, sea-ware, weeds, &c., thrown on shore by the sea; sea-water, -wàwˈter; sea-weed; sea-wolf, plu.-wolves, a species of seal; sea-worthy, quite sound; sea-wrack, sea-grass.

At sea, on the sea. Beyond seas or Beyond the sea, in another country severed off by the sea.

A chopping sea, waves moving in different directions.

Half-seas over, partially intoxicated. Heavy-sea.

On the high seas, on the main ocean.
Sease (continued).

Out at sea, puzzled, unable to see one’s way through a difficulty. To go to sea, to follow the occupation of a seaman. In a troubled sea, in affliction, &c.


“See” (to behold), Old Eng. see, past seeth, past part. seenen.


Seal, an amphibious animal, a stamp, to fasten with a seal, to authenticate with a seal; sealed (1 syl.), seal’-ing; seal’-er, one who seals, a seal catcher. Sealing-wax.

The Great Seal, the state seal of the British empire.

The Privy Seal, the personal seal of the sovereign.

“Seal” (the animal), Old English sæal, seol, seelh, or syl.

“Seal” (a stamp), Old English sigel or syggen, v. sigellen or sigilan, past sæid, past part. sæd; Latin sigillum.

“Seel” (to hoodwink), Ital. siglœ, the eye; Fr. cil, the eye-lash, ciller.


“Zēl,” Latin zēlos; Greek zēlos; French zèle.

“Sell,” Old English sygilan, past sælde, past part. scald.

“Cell,” Old Eng. cēllas, cells; Lat. cella (Gk. κήλη, a hollow).

Sebaceous (Rule lxvi.), sæb’āshūs, fatty, secreting fat, tallowy.

Seam, Seem (both seem).

Seam, eight bushels of corn, a load, a suture, a scar, tallow or grease, hogs lard, to unite by sewing;—seamed (1 syl.), seam’-ing; seam’-less, without a seam.

Sempster, sēm’ster, one who works with the needle.

Sempstress, sēm’strès, a woman whose vocation is sewing.

Sempstressy, sēm’,strés’sy, the trade of sewing.

“Seam” (of coal), O. Eng. sæamd. “Seam” (a hem, to hem), O. Eng. sæam or sem, v. sæmd[ian], past sæmdade, past part. sæmdod or sæmd[lan], past sæmdede, past part. sæmded, seamestre a sempstress.

“Seem” (to appear), Germ. zenen, to become, to suit; Fr. sembler. (Why seamster and sempstress have been changed to sempster and sempstress it would be difficult to say. The p is quite abnormal, and the words should be restored to their more ancient forms.)

Scance, sæ’ence, a sitting for some special object, as a scence given to an artist, a scence for some scientific object, a “spiritual” seance. (Fr. sēance; Lat. sædeo, to sit.)

Seer, Seex (both sēr). Cere, sere.

Sear, sér, dry, withered, to scorch, to wither from drought; seared (1 syl.), scar’-ing; seared-ness, sér’d’ness; sear-leaves, withered leaves. The scar and yellow leaf, old age. To scar up, to close by cautering.

Seer, see’r, one who foresees future events (v. see).

Cere, sere, to cover with wax, waxen. (Latin cere, wax.)

“Scar,” Old English scær[lan], past searode, past part. seared.
Search, serch, a seeking to find, to seek for something diligently; searched (1 syl.), search'ing, search'ing-ly, search'er.

Search warrant, right of search. (French chercher.)

Season, sea'n, a suitable time, the time when a thing is fashionable or plentiful, one of the four quarters called spring, summer, autumn, and winter, to mature, to flavour with seasoning; seasoned, see'znd; season'ing, flavouring with condiments, condiments for giving piquancy to food; season'less, without seasoning.

Season'able, see'z'neb'l, suitable to the time of year; season'able-ness, season'ably. Sea'son'ël, adj. of season.

In season, at the right time. Out of season, too late.

Season ticket, a ticket of entrance to an exhibition or for the use of a railway for a stated time.

Seat, set, a bench or stool, anything to sit upon, a country mansion, to cause to sit, to settle, to assign seats to; seat'ed (R. xxxvi.), seat'ing; seat'less, without a seat.


Sebacic acid, se'bás'ik ās'stôd, acid obtained from oil or fat (-ic denotes an acid with the maximum quantity of oxygen).

Sebate, se'bâte, a salt of sebacic acid (-ate denotes a salt from an acid in -ic; but -ite from an acid in -ous).

Latin se'bácčus, se'bácčum a tallow candle, sebum tallow, suet.

Secant, se'kânt, cutting, a right line which divides another, a line from the centre of a circle drawn beyond the circumference till it meets a tangent. (Lat. sëcans, gen. sëcantis.)

Secede, se'seéd', to withdraw from an association, sect, or party; seced-ed, se.seed'ed; seced'ing, se.seed'ing; seced'er.

Latin se[seorsum]cêdo, to go apart. Three derivatives of "cede" are spelt -ceed, and nine -cede. The three are exceed, proceed, and succeed. The nine are cede, accede, and concede, antedecede, intercede, and retrocede, precede, recede, and secede. It would be far better if all were spelt -ceed. "Supersede" is from sedeo, to sit.

Se-cern, se'scrn', to secrete (as mucus); secerned' (2 syl.), secern'ing. Secern'ents, those vessels which secrete for the reproduction of animal matter. Secern'ment, the process or act of secreting. (Latin se[seorsum]cerno.


Seclude, se'klûde', to shut in a separate place, to keep apart; seclûd'ed, seclûd'ed-ly, seclûd'ing (Rule xix.)

Seclusion, se'klûd.shûn, retirement; seclusive, se'klûd'sîv.

"Seclude," Lat. se[seorsum]clûdo, to shut up apart from others.

"Exclude," Latin ex ciûdo, to shut out or turn out one who has obtained admission, hence to reject.
"Prelude," Latin ante cláudo, to shut out before [admission has been obtained], hence to hinder, to oppose.
"Principle," Latin in cláudo, to shut in, hence to comprise.
"Conclude," Latin con-ca[m]cláudo, to shut up altogether, hence to complete, to finish, to determine.
"Recluse," Lat. re cláudo, to shut back. (In Lat. this means to throw back the doors, that is, to open them wide, but we have taken the French meaning "to sequester," "to shut out the world.")

Second, sēk'kōnd, next to the first in order, merit, or value, one who backs another in a duel, &c., inferior, the sixtieth part of a minute, to back, to befriend, to back the measure of a proposer; second-ed (Rule xxxvi.), second-ing; second-er, a backer. Second is the ordinal of two [2].

The second (in Mus.), the harmonised part nearest the "first" or air ("the intervals of a conjoint degree").

There are four kinds of seconds called (1) The diminished second; (2) The minor second; (3) The major second; (4) The redundant second. The diminished second contains four commas or sensible intervals; the minor second five, the major second nine, and the redundant second a whole tone and a minor semitone.

Secondo, fem. seconds, sē.kōn'dah, the male and female second part in music. Seconds, flour containing a portion of the meal, the finest flour is called pastries or pastry whites, thirds is a flour containing more meal than seconds.

Second cousin, the son or daughter of a cousin. Great cousin, a father's or mother's cousin is "great cousin" to their children.

Second distance (in Painting), between the foreground and the background.

Second Estate of the realm. The three estates are the peers, the clergy, and the commons, but we erroneously consider the sovereign as the first estate, the peers the second, and the commons the third.

In the collect for Gunpowder Treason we thank God for "preserving the king and the three estates of the realm," from which it is evident that the king is not one of the "three estates."

Second hand, for sale a second time, not new, not original. Second rate, inferior, not the best quality, size, &c.

Second sight, site, the power of seeing things invisible to others, the power of foreseeing coming events by the shadow cast before them; second sight'-ed.

Secondary, sēk'kōnd'ēr. Secondary, sub-ordi-nate, not of the first order. Secondary (Rule xi.), sec'ondar-i-ly, sec'ondar-i-ness.

Secondary, sēk'kōndar'i-z, the quills which rise from the second bone of a fowl's wing. (Sec Rectrix.)

Secondary colour, any two of the primary colours mixed together in equal proportions.
Second (continued).

Secondary fever, a fever arising after the crisis of another attack has been tided over.

Secondary qualities, qualities which may be severed from a body without destroying its integrity.

Secondary Rocks, those strata which lie between the primary or palæozoic and the tertiary rocks.

They contain the Triassic or Upper New Red Sandstone, the Oolitic, and the Cretaceous or Chalk.

Secondary planet, a planet (like the moon) which revolves round a primary planet.

Secondary tints, those of a subdued kind, as greys.

Fr. secondé, secondaire; Lat. secundus, secundarius (secundus, to follow).

Secret, sēˈkrēt, something not to be repeated, something unknown to the general, private, hidden, occult; secret-ly.

Secrecy, sēˈkrē.tē. In secret, privately.

Latin sēcretus, n. secretum (v. secerno sup. secretum, to separate).

Secretary, sēˈkrē.tū.ry. Secretary, sēˈkrē.tū.ry (see below).

Secretary, plu. secretaries, sēˈkrē.tō.rēz, an amanuensis, a confidential assistant, a minister of state entrusted with a special department of public business, a bird which feeds on snakes; secretar-y-ship (-ship, Old Eng., office).

Latin secretarius (from sēcretum, a secret). “The Secretary” [bird] is so called from a tuft of feathers behind its head resembling a pen stuck behind the ear of a clerk or secretary.

“Secretary,” French secrétaire; Latin secretor, sēˈkrē.to a secretion.

Secrete, sēˈkrēt, to hide, to separate from the blood [or sap] substances different from the blood [or sap] itself; sēˈkrē.t-ed (R. xxxvi.), sēˈkrē.t-ing (R. xix.); secretive, sēˈkrē.tīv, of a secret temperament, causing secretion; secrecy-ness, secrecy-ly. Secretitious, sēˈkrē.tĭsh.-ē.ūs.

Secretion, sēˈkrē.ʃōn, a substance secreted (as bile, saliva, &c.), or the process by which secretions are made.

Secretary, sēˈkrē.tō.ry. Secretary, sēˈkrē.tū.ry.

Secretory, performing the office of secretion.

Secretary, a clerk, an amanuensis, a minister of state.

Lat. secretis, sēˈkrē.to sup. secretum to separate.

“Secretary,” Lat. sēˈkrē.tū.rius; Fr. secrétaire; but secrétaire, secretary.

Sect, a religious or philosophical party, a party separated from the Anglican church, a party separated from the Latin church; sectarian, sēˈtē.tār.iˈē.n, a dissenter, adj. of sect.

Sectarian-ise (Rule xxxi.), to imbue with sectarian notions; sectarianised (5 syl.); sectarianising, sēˈtē.tār.iˈē.niz.ing. Sectarian-ism. Sectar-y.

Latin secta, sēˈtē.tē.rius (sēˈto supine sectum, to cut off; Greek schisma, a schism); French secte, sectaire.
Section, sæk'shün, a division of a book, &c., a part cut off, the representation of any object as it would appear if cut through. In the United States 640 acres. Section-ál, sec’tional-ly. Sector, a mathematical instrument for measuring zenith distances, &c. Sector of a circle.

Lat. sectio, sector (sēco supino sectum; Gk. schizo, to split or cleave).

Secular, sæk'ku.lar, temporal, worldly, not spiritual, not bound by monastic vows, not ecclesiastical; secularist, sæk'ku-lär.ist, one who directs all his attention to the objects of this present life. Sec’ular-ness, worldliness.

Secularity, sæk'ku.lär'i.ty, attention to this world only.

Secular games, ancient Roman games held once an age (seculum). Secular refrigeration, periodical cooling of the earth. Secularise (R. xxxi.), sæk'kù.ldr.ize, to convert from religious to ordinary uses; secularised (4 syl.), sec’ularis-ing. Secularisation, sæk'ku.lär ri.zay'shün. Lat. sēculāris, sēculāritas; lūdii sēculāres, secular games (sēculum).

Secure, sæk.'kùre', (comp.) secūr'-er, (super.) secūr'-est, safe, confident, not vigilant, to make safe, to fasten up [doors, &c.]; secured' (2 syl.), secūr’-ing (Rule xix.); secūr'-er, one who secures; secure’-ly, secure’-ness.

Security, plu. securities (Rule xlv.), sæ.kù'.ri.tiz.

Lat. sēcūrus, sēcūritas (sē-[seorsum]cura, free from anxiety or care).

Sedentary, sæd.'en.tá.rý, passing much time seated, inactive; sed’entari-ly (R. xi.); sed’entari-ness, a sedentary state.

Sedentaria, sæd’en.tair’ri.ah, a tribe of spiders.

Latin sēdentarius (sēdeo, to sit; Greek hēso, 2 f. hedeo, to seat).

Sedge (1 syl.), the water-iris or river-flag; sedgy, overgrown with sedge; sedged (1 syl.) (Old English segg or segg.)

Sediment, sæd’i.mënt, dregs, lees; sedimentary, sæd’i.mën’try.

Sedimentary rocks, strata formed from the depositions of water. (Latin sedimentum, sēdeo, to settle.)


Sedition, sæ.dish’.än, a local fictious disturbance of the public peace, either political, personal, or religious.

Insurrection, in’sur.rék’shün, a general uprising of a people against the government or the laws.

Rebellion, re.bël’yün, outbreak of a people subdued by war.

Revolt', a hostile renunciation of constituted authority.

Tumult, tu’mi.lt, a noisy commotion arising from some supposed grievance or offence personal or civil.

Mutiny, rising of soldiers or sailors against their officers.

Seditious, sæ.dish’.üs; seditious-ly, seditious-ness.

"Sedition," Lat. sēditio, sæd-[seorsum]tio, a going against [the peace].

"Insurrection," Latin insurrectio, in surgo sup. surrectum, to rise-up against [the government or laws].
AND OF SPELLING.

"Rebellion," Latin re-bellio (re bello, to make war again).
"Revolt," French revoler; Latin re-volve, to turn round [from one party to another], to seek to change masters.
"Tumult," Lat. tumultus, tumulto, to swell [with passion]; Gk. thumos.
"Mutiny," Fr. mutiner; Lat. muto, to change. Desire of change.

Se-deuce, se.deuce', to lead astray, to entice from the path of virtue; seduced (2 syl.); seducing (R. xix.), sedu'cing; sedu'cing-ly; seduc-er, se.du'.ser; seducement.

Seduction, se.du nk'.shún; seductive, se.du nk'.tiv; -tive-ly.

Latin seductio, se-insum-ducu, to lead astray.

Sedulous, séd'.u.lús, diligent; sed'u.los-ly, sed'u.los-ness.

Sedulity, se.du'.li.ty. (Latin séd'.ulitas, séd'.ulus.)

Se'dum, plu. se'dums, stone-crop. (Latin séd'.os, to sit.)

See, a diocese, to behold, to perceive. Sea, an ocean.

Sees, beholds. Seas, oceans. Seize (all seze), to catch.

See, (past) saw, (past part.) seen; see'-ing; sō'er, one who sees future events. See to it, attend to it, look after it. See about it, consider it, think about it. Let me see, let me consider or think on the subject.

"See," O. Eng. sée'n, past sée'k [or sawe], p. p. ge-seen [or ge-sawen].
"See," a diocese (a blunder), Fr. sièges; Lat. sées, a [bishop's] seat.

Seed, the fruit which is sown. Cede, seed, to yield.

Seed, to shed seed; seed'-ed (R. xxxvi.), seed'-ing; seed'-y, running to seed, exhausted, shabby; seed'-i-ness (R. xi.), seed'-i-ly. Seed-bud, the embryo of the fruit; seed-cake; seed-coat, -kote; seed-corn, seed-down; seed-leaf, plu. -leaves, -leef, -leevs, the lobes or cotyle'dons of a plant; seed-ling, a little plant reared from seed (-ling dim.); seed-pearl, -purl; seeds-man (not seed-man), plu. seedsmen; seed-time, seed-vessel.


"Seedy" (weary, worn out, out of sorts), Old Eng. scèdre, "a seedy coat" or man.

Seek, to search, to endeavour to obtain; (past and past part.) sought, saut; seek'-ing, seek'-er. To seek for, to look for. To seek after, to endeavour to obtain. To seek out.

We seek for a thing lost; we seek after a situation; we seek out a companion.

Old Eng. séd[an] or séd[an], p. sóhte, p. p. ge-sóht (-p is interpolated).


Seel, to hoodwink (in Falconry); seeced (1 syl.), seel'-ing.

"Seel," Fr. ciller, as ciller oiseau, to see a hawk, to run a thread through its eyelids, cit, an eyelid; Lat. cellum, an eyelid.

"Seal" (the animal), Old Eng. seal, seel, seoth, or syl; (a stamp), Old Eng. sigel or sigel, v. sigel[an] or sigel[an]; Lat. sigillum.

"Cell," v. ciel; Lat. cellum, heaven. "Zeal," Lat. zélus; Gk. zélos.

Seem, to appear. Seam, *seem*, a suture, a scar, to seem; seemed (1 syl.), seeming-ly, seeming-ly, becoming, comme il faut; seem-li-ness (Rule xi.) It seems to me, *mihi videtur*, as I think, in my opinion.


"See," Old Eng. *sean*, past *sedh* [or *saw*], past part. *seen*.


Seesaw, *see*saw, a tittermy-totter, to balance, to swing, to vacillate, to play tittermy-totter; *seen* [edw] (2 syl.), *seen* [ing].

"Seesaw," a ricochet word, of which we have a large number (R. lxix.).

Seer. Sear (both *see'r*). Cere, *ser*.

Seer, one who sees future events. (O. E. *sewer* or *sewar*.)

"Sear" (dry, withered), Old Eng. *sear* [ian].


See (1 syl.), past *seethed* (1 syl.), past part *sodden* or *seathed*, to boil. (O. E. *seoth* [an] or *seoth* [an], p. *seoth*, p. p. *soden*.)

Segment, a part cut off. Segment of a circle, the part of a circle cut off by a chord [i.e., any line less than the diameter]; segmental, *seg'ment*lil, adj. of segment.

Segmentation, *seg'men* [tay]'shun.

Latin *segmentum* (segment, a little piece; *seo*, to cut off).

Seg'no, *sen* [yo] (in Music marked thus §), a sign; al segno, [return] to the sign; dal segno, [repeat] from the sign.

Se-gregate, *seg'gre.gate*, to isolate; seg'regat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), seg'regat-ing; segregation, *seg'gre.gay*'shun, isolation.

Lat. *segregatio*, segregaTe (se-[scorsum]*grex*, a part from the flock).

Seid, *sii'd*, an emir or sheherif. (Arabic, a prince or emir'.)

Seidlitz, *side* [litz] (not *sed* [litz]), as *seidlitz* water, saline water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia; *seidlitz* powder, a powder for making seidlitz water (an effervescent draught).

Seignior, *seen* [yor] = Mr. in Italy, Mon. in France, and Herr in Germany. Grand Seignior, the sultan; seigneurial or seigniorial, pertaining to the lord of the manor, manorial; seignior-age, *seen* [yor] age, a royalty on bullion given at one time to the crown. Seigniory, plu.; seigniories, *seen* [yor]iz, a lordship, feudal superiority.

We never place Mr. before a superior title, but the Germans say Herr doctor, the French Mon. le docteur, and so on.

Seignior, monsieur, sir, herr, meinheer, and the Greek *anax* (a king) are merely varieties of the same word: thus Greek *anax* (a king), Latin *sever* (= *sanax*), senior, seignior, sieur [Mon-sieur], sir, herr, Dutch Mein-heer.

The spelling of *seignior* is quite indefensible. The Ital. is *signore*, the Fr. *seigneur*, and the Lat. senior. "Seignior" is a Franco-Latin form of the Italian, and ought to be abolished.
AND OF SPELLING.

Seine. Seen. Scene (all seen).

Seine, a fishing-net. Seen, beheld. Scene [of a play], a view.

"Seine," Old Eng. seane; Gk. sægënd, a drag-net; Fr. seine.


Seismo-graph, sicemô'graf, an apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes; seismography, sicemô'graf'ry, a description of earthquakes, a treatise on earthquakes; seismographic, sicemô'graf'""ak, [maps, &c.] to indicate the centres and areas of disturbance from earthquakes.

Seismo-logy, sicemôl'ô.djy, that part of science which treats of earthquakes; seismo-meter, sicemô'mî.ter, an instrument for measuring the force and direction of an earthquake; seismometry, sicemô'mî.try, the mensuration of certain phenomena of earthquakes. Seismoscope, sicemô'scope (Rule lxxiii.), an instrument for rendering visible the very feeblest impulses of an earthquake.

Greek seismos grapho, I describe an earthquake; seismos logos, a treatise on earthquakes; seismos metron, an earthquake gauge; seismos sköpeo, I view earthquakes.

(It is quite indefensible to spell these words with s instead of z.)

Seize. Seas. Sees. Sice, six of dice (all seez).

Seize, seez, to catch hold of violently or suddenly; seized (1 syl.); seiz-ing (Rule xix.), see'zing.

Seiz-er, see'zer. Seiz-or, see'zor. Sizar, si'zar.

Seizer, one who seizes or lays hold suddenly.

Seizor (in Law), one who seizes or takes possession.

Sizar, a student admitted to the Univ. of Cambridge on reduced terms, his "sizings," &c., being gratuitous.

Seiz-able, see'zib'la, capable of being seized.

Seizure, see'zur, the act of taking forcibly; the thing seized, grasp [in Law] possession.

(The following are spelled by Wharton in his Law Dict. with s.)

Seisin, see'sin, possession. Season, see'zain, [of the year].

Livery of seisin, delivery of possession.

Seisin of heriots, taking the best beast when a heir is due at the death of a tenant.

Seisin-ox, a perquisite due at one time to the sheriff of Scotland for giving infestation to an heir, but now converted into a money-fee.

Seisin in fact, when there is actual possession.

Seisin in law, when actual possession is not given but only what the law accounts possession.

"Seize," Fr. saisir, seisine, possession; Low Lat. saecre, to seize.


"Size," to obtain extra food or drink from the buttery. "Sizings," the allowance of bread, &c., to each student in the University of Cambridge: extra food and drink from the buttery.
Sel'dom, (comp.) sel'domer, (super.) seldom-est, rarely.

Old Eng. sel'd, comp. sel'dor, super. sel'dost; also sel'dyn, &c.

Se-select, choice, chosen, to choose; select'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), select'ed-ly, select'-or (Rule xxxvii.), select'-ness.

Selection, se-lek'shun; select'-ive, se-lek'tiv.

Natural selection, that process in nature by which those plants and animals which are best fitted for the conditions of life survive and propagate their races, while others less fitted for the purpose die out and disappear.

Latin selectio, selectus, se-[seorsum]lēgo, supine -lectum, to pick out.

Selenium, se-leem'niüm, an elementary substance.

Selenic acid, se-leem'nik as'tсид, an acid with a maximum quantity of oxygen (one of selenium to three of oxygen).

Selenious acid, se-leem'nius as'tсид, an acid with an inferior quantity of oxygen (one of selenium to two of oxygen).

Seleniata, se-leem'niát, a salt of selenic acid.

(The following change the accent to the first syllable.)

Selenide, se-l'é.nide, a non-acid compound of seléniun.

Selenite, se'lé.nít, crystallised sulphate of lime.

Selenitie, se-l'é.nit'iy, adj. of selénite.

"Selenium" (the moon element). Greek seléne, the moon. The name was selected to correspond with tellúrium (the earth element): Latin tellus, the earth.

-ic, the termination which denotes a maximum of oxygen.
-ous, the termination which denotes an inferior portion of oxygen.
-ate denotes a salt formed from an acid in -ic.
-ide denotes a non-acid combination of oxygen with a base.

Seleno-graphy, se-l'é.nôg'rá.fiy, a description of the moon; selenographic, se-l'é.nôg'rá.fik; selenographical, se-l'é.no.gráf'ik.al; selenographist, se-l'é.nôg'rá.fist, one who studies or describes the moon.

Greek seléne graph, I describe the moon.

Self, plu. selves, one's own person, the person who signs a document (thus a cheque for self is one for the drawer).

Myself; our-self (only used by sovereigns), plu. our-selves; thy-self, your-self, plu. your-selves; him-self, her-self, it-self, plu. them-selves (called reciprocal pronouns), used with and without a personal pronoun preceding, as I myself, we ourselves; you yourself, you yourselves; he himself, she herself, the [dog] itself, they themselves, Cæsar's self, Tarquin's self, in propría persōna, or the propría persōna of Cæsar, &c.

"Himself, herself, itself, themselves," are of a different character to "myself, ourself, ourselves; thyself, yourself, yourselves." Him, her, it, them, being the old dative (our modern objective) cases; but my, our, thy, your, Cæsar's, Tarquin's, are possessive cases.

"My-self" is the propría persōna of me; "himself" is the propría persōna to belonging to him.

"I myself" is I in propría persōna, (so with the others).
Self- (prefixed), self'-ish, influenced by motives of personal advantage; selfish-ness, selfish-ly.

Prefixed to nouns is resolved by of: as "self-conscious" (of self); prefixed to parts is resolved by by: as "self-taught" (by oneself); prefixed to participial nouns and adj. (i.e., words in -ant, -ent, -ance, -ence) it is resolved by in: as "self-evident" (in itself); prefixed to words which draw a preposition after them it is resolved by the preposition usually attached: as (to confide-in) "self-confidence" (confidence-in oneself); (to impose-on) "self-imposed" (imposed-on oneself).


Self-command; self-conceit, -conceit'ed, -conceit-edness; self-condemned (-condemned'); -condemning (condemning); self-confidence, -confident, -confiding; self-conscious, -consciousness; self-consumed; self-contradiction; self-conviction; self-created.


Self-importance; self-indulgence, -indulgent; self-interest, interested; self-invited. Self-judging.


Self-neglect'. Self-opinioned, opin'yund; -opinionated.

Self-pleasing; self-possess; self-praise, praiser; self-preservation, preserving; self-propagating.


Self-sacrifice, -sacrificing; self-same; self-satisfied, satisfying; self-seeker, seeker; self-slaughter, slaw'ter; self-subdued; self-sufficient, sufficiency.

Self-taught, -taught; self-tormenting; self-torture.

Self-upbraiding, upbraided. Self-violence.
Self-will, willed; self-worship; self-wrong, -wronging.

"Self" was originally an adj. meaning same. Chaucer says "in that selve moment," and Shakespeare has "that self mould" (R. II. i. 2.)


"Selfish" was coined by the Presbyterians. See Hacket, Life of William III. p. 144; but we had already self-lyd, its equivalent.

Sell. Cell. Seller. Cellar. (See Seal or Seel.)

SELL, (past) sold, (past part.) sold; self'-ing, to vend.

Seller, one who sells. Cellar, a cave for wine, &c.


"Cell," Old Eng. cellas pl. ; Lat. cella ; Gk. koile, a hollow.

Seltzer water, self'zer waw'ter, a mineral water from Seltzer, in Germany. (See Seidlitz.)

Selvage, selv'edge (corruption of self-edge, that is, an edge made at the same time as the cloth was woven, and not hemmed down afterwards); selvaged (2 syl.), having a selvage.

Selvagee, selv'ç.ij', a skein of rope marled together.

Old Eng. self or sylf ecg, self or sylf ecged ; Dutch selfzego.

Semaphore, sém'.ü.fore, a kind of telegraph, an instrument for making signals. (Gk. σήμα πήρο, I carry signals or signs.)

Semblance, Resemblance, sém'.blance, rē.zém'.blance.

Resemblance, actual likeness, sensible or otherwise.

Semblance, an assumed likeness, hence manners, show.

§ That portrait bears a strong resemblance to Napoleon I.

Poetry and painting bear a strong resemblance to each other.

The English character bears a greater resemblance to the German than to the French.

§ Hypocrisy wears the mask and semblance of virtue.

This ship-boy's semblance hath disguised me quite (Kg. John iv. 3).

Cheerful semblance and sweet majesty (Hen. V. iv. chorus).

An ill-beseeming semblance of a feast (Rom. and Jul., iv. 5).

Semée (in Heraldry), powdered promiscuously about; scattered thickly : as semée de lis, semée d'étoiles.

Semée is the French, powdered the English term; but the French word is more generally used than the English.

Semen, sē'.mēn, animal seed; seminal, sēm'.é.nāl, adj. of semen, radical. Seminary, plu. seminaries, sēm'.é.nārīz, a school for young ladies. (A most objectionable word.)

Semination, sēm'.é.nātū'.shūn. Semination.

Semenation, the act of sowing, natural dispersion of seeds. Sementation [sē'.mēn.tā'.shūn], a bringing forth of seed. Latin sementātū, sementātū, sēmen genitive semīnis (strā, to sow).

Sēm'i- (Lat.), hēm'i- (Gk.), dēm'i- (Fr.), half (sēm'i-, hēm'i-).

Sēm'i-acid, ā sē'sēd, half-ācid. (Latin sēm'i ācidus.)
Semi-barbarian, *sēm’i-barbarian*, *sēm’i-barbar’rān*, half-civilised; semi-barbarous, *bar’rārūs*. (Latin *sēmi-barbarūs*.)

Semi-breve, *-brev* (in Mus.), an open note without a tail. The breve is either a square note or a semibreve paled in \[\text{ }.\]. (Italian *semibreve*.)

Semi-circle, *-sur’kēl*, half a circle; semi-circular, *sēm’i-sur’kūlār*.. (Latin *sēmicirculūs, -cīrcūlāris*.)

Semi-colon, *-kō’tōn*, a stop made thus \[\text{;}].

Latin *sēmi-colon*, half a colon. Introduced in 1599. The colon was in use nearly twenty years earlier (1580).

Semi-conscious, *-kōn’shūs*, half-conscious; semi-consciousness, *-kōn’shūs-ness*, partial stupefaction.

Lat. *sēmi conscītus* (*scīo, to know*), half knowing [what takes place].

Semi-diameter, *-di’am’ētēr*, the radius of a circle.

Latin *sēmidiameter*, half of a diameter.

Semi-floccular, *-fōs’kūlār*, having all the florets ligulate, as in the dandelion. (Latin *sēmi flocculūs*.)

Semi-fluid, *-flu’id*, partially fluid. (Latin *fluidūs*.)

Semi-lunar, crescent-shaped, shaped like a half-moon.

Latin *sēmi-lūnā*, *-lūnāris* (*tūnā from lūcīnāre, to shine*).

Semi-membranous, *-mēm’brānūs*, half membranous.

"Membranous" is a corrupt form of the Lat. *mēembrānāceus*, like membrane, or the debased Lat. *mēembrāneus*, made of membrane.

Semi-nude, *-nūdē*, half naked. (Latin *sēminūdūs*.)

Semi-palmar, *-pūl’-mātē*, with the feet partially webbed.

Latin *sēmi-palmaτūs*, half palmed (palma; Greek *pālāmē*).

Semi-quadrature, *-kvōd’-rate*, [planets] 45° asunder from each other. (Latin *quadrātūs*, quadrate.)

Semi-quaver (in Music), a blank note with a tail having two hooks. (Latin *sēmi*, Welsh *chiwbi*o; to quaver.)


Latin *sēmi-quinātīs*, the fifth of 180° (the half of 360°).

Semi-savage (better *demi-savage*), half a savage.

French *demi-savage* (Latin *sylvānī, wild men of the woods*).


Latin *sēmi-sextilīs*, the sixth of 180° (the half of 360°).

Semi-tendinous, *-tēn’-dīnūs*, half-tendinous.

Italian *sēmi-tendīnēs* (Latin *tendōn* genitive *tendīnis*, a tendon).

Semi-tone, *-tōnē* (*tōnē*), half a tone (the smallest interval of modern music); semi-tonic, *-tōn’-īk*.

Latin *sēmi-tonētūm, sēmi-tonūs*, a half-tone; French *demi-ton*.

Semi-transparent, *-trans’pa’rent*, not quite transparent; *sēm’i-transparency*, *-trans’pa’rēn’sy*.

Latin *sēmi-transparentem gen. -entis* (*trans pārēs*, to show through).
Semitic or Semitic, sēm'itık, shēm'itık, adj. of Shem, son of Noah. Semitic languages: the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopian, and old Phoenician.

Semolina, sēm'ō.lē'nah (a blunder for semolino, Italian), the grits of rice, large hard grains left after bolting flour.

Sempervivum, sem'per-vi'vum, house-leek. (Lat. sempervivum.) "Ever-alive," so called (1) because it survives the longest droughts; (2) it continues to live after it has been pulled up and thrown away; and (3) it has a marvelous reproductive power.

Sempiternal, sēm'pi.ter'nal, everlasting; sempiternity, sēm'.pi.ter'ni.ty. (Latin sempiternus; semper, always.)

Sempster, fem. sempstress, sēmp'stér, sēmp'stre.ss, one who works with a needle; sempstressy, sēmp'stre.ssy, the vocation of a sempstress.

It is a great error to suppose that -ster is a female suffix, indicating the vocation of a woman, and hence the following remark of Dr. E. Adams is quite erroneous: "In early times brewing, baking, weaving, spinning, fulling, &c., were carried on exclusively by women. Hence such names [words] as maltster, brewster, baxster, spinner, kempster, whitster, &c. The truth is that -ster is added to nouns quite irrespective of gender, some of the nouns with this suffix being masculine, some neuter, and some others feminine. Its force is to denote "skill obtained by practice," "a vocation." So that "maltster" does not mean a female malt[ing] person, but one whose vocation is to malt, one skilled in malting. Even spinster refers to young women only accidentally, because spinning was at one time their chief vocation. "Sempster," "sempstress," should be seamster, seamstress.

Senary, sēn'ā.ry. Scenery, see'nē.ry.

Senary, containing six. (Latin senarius.)

Scenery, the picturesqueness of a locality. (Latin scena.)

Senate, sēn'.ā.tē. Sennight, sēn'nīt. Sennit, a flat plaited cord.

Senate, a legislative assembly; senator (Rule xxxvii.), sēn'.ā.tor; senator-ship (-ship, office, rank of); senatorial, sēn'.ā.tor'ri.āl, adj. of senator; senatorial-ly.

Senate-house, the house where a senate assembles.

"Senate," Old Eng. senat; Lat. senātus (senae, an old man, because the senate consisted of "old men," so the Greek gerousia [a council or senate] is from gerón, old men.

"Sonnight," a contraction of seventh-night (se'n-night), a week hence.

"Sennit" (a flat rope), seven-knit, a rope with seven strands.
end, (past) sent, (past part.) sent; send'-ing, to despatch; send'-er. To send for, to despatch a messenger for something. To send to. To send forth, to put out.

Old Eng. send[an] or send[an], past sende, past part. sended.

Sandal, a thin silk or thread fabric. Sandal, a shoe, a wood.

"Senda" is a blunder for cendal. Spanish sendal.

"Sandal" (a shoe). Lat. sandālīum; Gk. sandalōn (sandal, a board).

"Sandal tree," Arabic sandal or sandalītā.

Seneschal, sēn'.ēshn., a high steward, a superintendent of banquets, a judge (as the high seneschal of England);

sen'eschal-ship (-ship, office, rank of).

Sengreen, see'.nēshn., a house-leek. (German singrün.)

Senile, see'.nīl., imbecile from old age; senility, se.nīl.ity.

Latin sēnīlis (senex genitive sēnis, an old man or woman).

Senior, see'.nīr. Seignior, see'.n'yer, or Signor, sin'.yer.

Senior, older, elder (opposed to ju'nior, younger).

As Mr. John Smith, senr., Mr. John Smith, junr., the "senr." means Smith yere, and the "junr." Smith fils.

Seignior or Signor, the Ital. equivalent of Mr., Mon., or Herr.

Seniority, see'.nīr.ity, priority of age or office.


Our spelling of seignior is quite indefensible. It is a corrupt mixture of the Franco-Italian seigneur and the Latin senior.

Senna, sēn'.nāh, a purgative drug. (Ital. senna, Fr. sénè.)

Sennight, sēn'.nīt. Sen'nit (see below). Senate, sēn'.ātē.

Sennight, sēn'.nīt, a week hence, week ago. Similarly fortnight, for't. nīt, two weeks hence, two weeks ago.

"Sennight or se'nighth," a corruption of seventh-night (se'n-night), a relic of the ancient Keltic custom of beginning day at sunset. This custom was observed by the ancient Greeks, Babylonians, Persians, Syrians, and Jews, and is still observed by their modern representatives. In the Bible a day is described as "The evening and the morning" (Gen. i.)

"Senate," Latin sēnātus, a council of elders (sēnes, old men).

Sen'nit, a braid of yarn or plait of straw. (See above.)

Seven knit, i.e., seven strands knit together. A sennit of rope now consists of three or four "foxes" plaited together, a "fox" being a twist of three or four rope-yarns rubbed with tared canvas.


Sense, intelligence, consciousness, perceptibility. The senses, the five organs of perception (viz., hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch). Sense-less, senseless-ness, less-ly.

Sensation, sēn'.sāy'.shān; sensation-āl, startling, adapted to excite emotion of feeling; sensational-ly.

Sensational-ism, the doctrine that the five senses are the only doors of knowledge, and that "soul" is vōx et prāterā nīhil. Sensational-ist, one who believes in the above.
Sensible, sensibly, having sound common sense, having feeling; sensible, sensibly, perceptibly.
Sensibility, sensitive, impressionable; sensibly, sensibility.
Common sense, good practical intelligence.
Moral sense, consciousness. Sensitive plant.
Sensorium, pl. sensoria, the central seat of sensation or of consciousness said to be in the brain; sensory, sorry, nerves. Double sensories, two eyes, two ears, &c., for one service.
In his senses, sane. Out of his senses, insane.
Fr. sensation, sens; Lat. sensibilitas, sensitivus, sensus, to perceive; Gk. suntoton, sense, understanding. "Sense," with sense, dense, tense, condense, impense, and the four compounds of "-pense," viz., dis-pense, ex-pense, pre-pense, and recom-pense, are the only ten words in the language ending in -ense; more than twenty times that number end incorrectly in -ence.
"Sense," Latin census, a valuating, a numbering of the people.
"Scents," French senteur, odour; Latin sentio, to perceive.
"Cents," (in the U.S.) 100th part of a dollar; Lat. centum, 100.
Sensual, sensual, pleasing the senses, self-indulgent, carnal.
Censal, pertaining to the census. (Lat. censalis, census.) Sensual-ly, sensual-ness, sensual-ist, sensual-ism.
Sensual-ise. (Rule xxxii.), to make sensual; sensualised (4 syl.); sensualising, sensualising (Rule xix.).
heart; sentiment'tal-ly. Sentimentality, sən'təmən'təl'i-ty, affectation of fine feeling and mawkish sensibility.

Sentiment'tal-ism; sentiment'al-ist, one who affects exquisite sensibility and exemplary fine feeling.

Sentimentalis'e (Rule xxxi.), sən'təmən'təl'ələz, to affect fine thoughts and clothe them in fine language; sentiment'alised (5 syl.), sentiment'alis-ing (Rule xix.); sentimental'is-er, sən'təmən'tələzər.

Fr. sentiment, sentimental; Lat. sentio, to feel; Gk. sunēsis.

Sentinel, sən'tinəl, one who keeps watch and guard; sentinelled, having the sentinels set or supplied.

Sentry, sən'trə. Century, sən'tə.tərə. Cen'taury.

Sentry, a sentinel. Sentry-box, a shed for a sentry.

Century, a period of 100 years. (Latin centum.)

Cen'taury [sən'tə.tərə], a herb. (Latin centaurēa.)

Fr. sentinelle; ItaL. sentinella. Bouillet says: "fait de sentier [Lat., sentir, entendre]"; Archdeacon Smith says, "from the Latin sentina, one placed to watch the hold of a ship"; but the Fr. sentier, a path or "beat," seems to be the natural and correct source of the word.

Sepal, see pəl, (in Bot.) the leaf which forms the perianth or calyx of a flower. Sometimes the perianth is cleft into two or more leaves, then each leaf or cleft is a sepal.

Sepaloid, see pələloid, having some resemblance to a sepal.

Sepalous, see pələləs, adj. of sepal.

Mono-sepalous, the calyx or perianth all one piece.

Di-se'palous, the perianth in two sepals or leaves.

Tri-se'palous, the perianth in three sepals or leaves.

Tetra-se'palous (four), penta-se'palous (five), &c.

Poly-se'palous, having an indefinite number of sepals.

If "sepal" is derived from Latin sēpes, a hedge, these Greek prefixes are inconsistent, and should be changed to the Latin uni-, bi-, ter-, quadri-, quinti-, and multi-. If it is a blunder or fanciful variant of the Greek pêuλ, a petal or leaf, it is inconsistent with the general nomenclature of botany, which is of Latin structure.

Separate (not separatē, a very common error), səpər'ə.rət, dis-united, individual, detached, to disunite, &c.; sep'arāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), sep'arāt-ing (R. xix.), sep'arāt-or (R. xxxvii.), sep'arāt-ly, sep'arāt-ness.

Separation (not seplrā'·shən).

Separable (not -pe-), səpər'ə.rə.bət; sep'arably, sep'arable-ness. Separability, səpər'ə.rə.bəl'i-ty.

Separatist, sepər'ə.rə.tist, a dissenter; sep'aratism.

Separatory, səpər'ə.rə.tərə, a vessel for separating liquids.

Latin sep'arātītis, sep'arātio, sep'arātor, sep'arātus (sep'arāre, that is, se-[seorsum]parāre, to make separate).
1090  ERRORS OF SPEECH.

'Sepia, plu. sepiae, sē′pē.ah, plu. sē′pē.ee, the cuttle-fish; a brown pigment; sepīc, sē′pēk, adj. of sepia.

Sepiada, sē′pē′d.ā.dee, the tribe represented by the cuttle-fish.
Lat. sēpia: Gk. sēpia (from sēpō, to corrupt), because the cuttle-fish when pursued troubles the water by ejecting a dark liquid. Sepī-ado, -ado and -idē, Gk. patronymics meaning a family line.

Sepoy, see′poy, a native of India employed by the British government as a soldier. (Hind. sipāh, sipāhī, sipā, a bow.)

Sext-, septi- or septem- before consonants (Lat. prefix), seven.
Latin septem. In one example (septu-ple) the prefix is septu-.

Septi- (Lat. prefix), a sept or division. (Lat. septum, a partition.)

Sept-angular, sēp′tān′gū.λār, having seven angles.
Latin sept-i-angulītus, (having) seven angles.

September, sēp′tem′ber, the seventh month from March;

'Septem′brist, one of those engaged in the dreadful Paris massacre, September 2nd, 1792. (Latin septem[ber].)

'Septēnary, -tē.νā.ry, consisting of sevens. (Lat. septenārius.)

'Septenate, sēp′tē.nate (in Bot.), a leaf with seven leaflets.

'Sept-ennial, sēp′tē.enni.āl, occurring once in seven years.
Latin septennium (septem annus, seven years). In composition the a of “annus” is changed to e, as in bi-ennial, tri-ennial, &c.

'Septic, sēp′tēk. Sceptic, skēp′tk, a disbeliever, an infidel.

'Septic, provocative of putrefaction. Anti-septic, arresting...

'Septical, skēp′tik. Sceptical, skēp′tik, a disbeliever, an infidel.

'Septi-cidal, sēp′ti.si′dāl (in Bot.), applied to seed-vessels which open by dividing the septa of the ovary.

Latin sept-i- [septum]i-ado, to divide or cut the septum.

'Septi-ferous, sēp′tī.fē′.rūs, containing septa or partitions.
Latin sept-i- [septum]i-ero, I bear septa or partitions.

'Septi-form, sēp′tī.form, resembling septa or partitions.
Latin sept-i- [septum]i-forma, [of the] form of septa.

'Septi-lateral, sēp′tī.lā′lērūl, having seven sides.
Latin sept-i- [septum]i-lētās gen. lētērīs, seven sides.

'Septillion, sēp′ti.λ.ān, a million raised to the seventh power, a unit with forty-two eiphers (i.e., 6 \times 7 = 42).

'Septuagenarian, sēp′tu.ā. djē.nair′rī.ān, one who has reached or passed his seventieth birthday. Septuagenary, sēp′tu.ā. djē.nair′ry, consisting of seventy or seventies.
Latin septuagenārius, septuagenus, septuaginta, seventy.
Septuagesima [Sunday], see pu.\(\ddot{u}\).\(\ddot{a}\).dj\(\acute{e}\)\(\acute{s}\)'\(\acute{a}\).m\(\ddot{a}\)h... , the third Sunday before Lent, or seventy days before Easter; septuagesimal, see pu.\(\ddot{u}\).\(\ddot{a}\).dj\(\acute{e}\)\(\acute{s}\)'\(\acute{a}\).m\(\ddot{a}\)l; septuagesimal-ly.
Latin septuagesimus, the seventieth (septem, seven).

Septuagint, see pu.\(\ddot{u}\).\(\ddot{a}\).dj\(\acute{i}\)\(\acute{n}\)t, a Greek version of the Old Testament made by order of Ptolemy [Philadelphos], B.C. 275.
So called, not because seventy persons were employed in making the translation, but because it was issued under the sanction of the Jewish sanhedrin, which contained 70 [72] members.

Septuple, see pu.pl'I, sevenfold, to make sevenfold; see pu.tupled (3 syll.), see pu.tupling. (Latin septuplex.)

Sepulchre, see pu.p'I.k'r, a tomb, to entomb; sepulchred, see pu.p'I.-k'r'd; sepulchring, see pu.p'I.k'r.ing; sepulchre, -chur.
(The following change the accent to the second syllable.)

Sepulchral, see pu.p'I.k'r.al, adj. of sepulchre; sepulchral-ly.
Latin sepulchrum, sepulchratio, sepulcra (sepelio, to bury).

Sequel, see kwel', a book which carries on the subject of a preceding work. (Lat. sequela, sequor, to follow.)

Sequence, see kwence, order of succession, series, a set of cards following in a series, a succession of similar chords; sequential, see kw'en.shal; sequential-ly.
Latin sequentia, sequens gen. sequentis (sequor, to follow).

Sequester, see kw'es.ter, to isolate, to retire [from the world]; sequestered (3 syll.), sequest'er-ing. To sequester oneself. Sequestrate, see kw'es.trate, to set aside certain property or income to pay legal claims; sequestrated (R. xxxvi.), sequestrating (R. xix.) Sequestrator, see kw'es.trator. Sequestration, see kw'es.tray'\(\acute{a}\).tor. Sequestration, taking possession of the annual “tithes” in order to appropriate a part to the payment of lawful debts.
Latin sequestratio, sequestratur, sequestrare (sequester, an arbiter).

Seragio, plu. seraglios, serahl'yo, plu. serahl'yoze, a harem, the palace of the Shah of Persia. (Rule xlii.)
Italian seraglio, an enclosure; Latin serare, to lock up.
We have corrected the Italian error in suppressing one r.

Seraph, plu. seraphs or seraphim (Chaldee seraphin), ser'r'af, ser'r'af.im, an angel of the highest order. Cherub, plu. cherubs or cherubim. Seraphic, ser'r'af'.ik, adj. of seraph; seraphical, ser'r'af'.ik'al; seraphical-ly, sublimely.

Seraphine, ser'r'af.in, a musical instrument.
Heb. S[a]R[a]PH, to burn: “the rapt seraph that adores and burns” (Pope). Seraphin is the Hebrew plural, but seraphims, found in our Bible translation (Isa. vi. 2, 6), is quite indefensible.

Serapis, see ray'pis, a chief divinity of ancient Egypt. (Gk. serupis.)
Serenade, sër-rë.nä.de', music performed in the open air after night-fall under the window of one's lady-love, to serenade; serenâd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), serenâd'-ing, serenâd'-er.

Serenata, sër-rë.nä.tä', serenade music.

Fr. sérénade (Lat. sera [vesper], late in the evening); Ital. serenata.

Serene, (comp.) seren-er, (super.) seren-est, se.reen', se.reen'er, se.reen' est, calm and clear, still, peaceful; serene'-ly.

Serenity, se.reen'-i.ty. (Latin sërë.nus, sërën'itas.)

Serf, a slave attached to the soil. Surf, the foam of billows.

Serf-dom, serf'-dum, the state, or condition of a serf; serf'-age (-age, condition, state of). See Soc, Socage.

Fr. serf; Lat. servus, a slave. In the middle ages, a serf was a farm labourer who belonged to the lord of the soil as much as the huts or cottages attached to it. All he possessed belonged to the lord, and the serf himself went with the estate. (See Soc-man.)

"Surf," Norman échauffer, to foam; French échauffer, to chafe.

Serge, Surge (both surge).

Serge, a woollen fabric. Surge, the great rolling billows.


Sergeant, sar'.djent (of the army). Serjeant, sar'.djent (at law).

Sergeant, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to assist young officers generally.

Sergeant-major, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to assist the adjutant.

Colour-sergeant, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to assist the officer in charge of the "colours."

"Sergeant," Old Eng. sergeaunt (Lye, Dict. Sax.); Fr. sergent, -major. "Sergeants" (at law), Fr. frères serjens, a corruption of [Lat.] fratres servientes [of the Templars]. The "colt" is a relic of the "lunar colt" of the old "frères serjens." (See Serjeant.)

Led by the French sergens, used for both sergeant and serjeant, we find these words, out of the two professions, very unsettled:

In military despatches, gazettes, and army lists, serjeant is the spelling almost uniformly adopted.

In Wharton's Law Dictionary, which may be assumed as authority in the legal profession, we find serjeant is invariably employed. (The more correct spelling, no doubt.)

Series (sing. and plu.), see'.ri.čee, a regular succession of things having one mutual object, several numbers each increasing or decreasing from the preceding in a uniform ratio.

Serial, see'.ri.čil, a periodical; serial-ly.

Seriate, see'.ri.čate, arranged in a series. Ce'rate, ointment. Seriatim, sër-rë.či.čtim, in regular succession. Seriatim et verbatim, sër-rë.či.čtim et ver.bay'.čtim, in the same order as and word for word like [the original].

Lat. série, série'čim. In Eng. we always say série, but série'čim.

Old Eng. v. serian, past serede, p.p. sered, to make a series, to array.
Serio·comic, see'.rī.o-kōmˈık, a combination of the serious and comic; serio·comical, see'.rī.o-kōmˈık.ˈhəl.

When an adjective is agglutinated with a hyphen to another word we almost invariably terminate the word prefixed with the vowel -o-. The Greeks and Latins did this to some extent, regardless of the orthography of the word prefixed, but far more generally they preserved the radical vowel unchanged: Thus we say the Franco·Prussian (war), the Anglo·Saxon (language), politico-religious, serio·comic. Our language not being inflectional, like the Latin and Greek, we are free to use any vowel we like.

Serious, see'.rē.ˈūs, grave, solemn, important; seˈriəs·ness, seˈriəs·ly. (Lat. sērius, “a serendo, asserendo,” Perottus.)
Cereous, see'.rē.ˈūs, waxen, pertaining to wax. (Lat. cera, wax.)
Serous, see'.rō.ˈus, a fluid like whey. (Lat. sērum, butter-milk.)
Ceruse, see'.ruˈzə, white lead. (Latin cerussa, white lead.)
Series, see'.rē.ˈi.ˈezi, a connected succession. (Latin sēriēs.)

Serjeant, sarˈdʒent (at law). Sergeant, sarˈdʒent (in the army).
Serjeant-at-law or Serjeant of the coif, the highest degree in common law, as doctor is the highest in civil law.
Serjeant-at-arms, an officer who attends the sovereign to arrest persons of distinction, and attends the Lord High Steward when he sits in judgment on a traitor.
Serjeant-of-the-household, an officer of the royal household.
The common serjeant, a judicial officer who attends the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen (in London).
Inferior-serjeant, a serjeant of the mace in corporations.
Serjeant’s Inn, a law society (Chancery Lane).
Serjeanty, sarˈdʒənt.ˈi, a service at one time due to the crown for crown-lands.

§ Sergeant, a non-commissioned infantry officer or in a troop of dragoons whose duty is to help young officers. Sergeant-major, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to help the adjutant. Colour-sergeant, a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the officer who has charge of the colours of a regiment.

These two words ought to be kept distinct: (1) Because all our military terms are French, like colonel, major, lieutenant, &c., and sergeant is French; but all our law-terms are Latin or Franco-Latin, and servientes gen. servientes [serˈjent] is Latin; (2) Because the army, the gazettes, and the military dispatches, &c., adopt the Fr. sergeant; but lawyers and law dictionaries the Lat. serjeant.

"Serjeants," French frères serjens; (Latin) frātres servientes [of the Templar Knights]. The coif is a relict of the “lunar coif” (or halo) of the old frères serjens.

Sermon, an address from the pulpit or suitable for the pulpit founded on some text of scripture. Sermonise (R. xxxi.), sermonised (3 sy.), sermonising (R. xix.); sermoniser, sermoniser. (Lat. sermo; Fr. sermon.)

Serous, see rus, adj. of serum (which see).

Serpent, a creeping reptile, a musical instrument, a malicious person; serpent-like; serpent's-tongue, ...tung, a fossil.

Serpentarea, ser pent air rah, snake root.

Serpentarium, ser pent air rah, a northern constellation, Serpency, ser pent er. Serpentiform, ser pent er forme.

Serpentine, ser pent ine, winding; serpentine-ly.

Serrate, ser rate (in Bot.), notched like a saw; bi-serrate, having the notches notched. Serration, ser ray shun.

Serrature, ser rate uh, a notching on the edge [of a leaf]. Serrulate, ser rate lat, same as serrate; ser rate lat ed.

Serrulation, ser rate lay shun, same as serration.

Latin serratus, serratura (serva, a saw).

Serried, ser ried, in close rank, compacted. (Fr. serrcer.)

Sew, see rum, a thin fluid like whey which separates from the blood on coagulation; serous, see rus, adj. of serum; serous membrane. Serosity, ser os ity, serous state.

Latin seuum, butter-milk; Greek oor es. (See Serious.)

Serve (1 syl.), to work as a servant, to do one a service, to wait on a customer, to worship and obey, to present a writ; served (1 syl.), serv ing (R. xix.), serv er.

Servant; male-, female-servant, plu. -servants; maid-servant, plu. maid-servants; but man-servant, woman-servant, plu. men-servants, women-servants (both parts being pluralised according to the French method).

Service, ser vis, the condition of a servant, under a master as a servant, obligation, a good turn, public worship, religious office or rite, a set of crockery; service-able, ser vis ab le, serviceable, serviceable-ness. (Only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able.) Service-book; service-pipe, a pipe connecting a house with the main gas or water pipe. Active service; Home...; Foreign service.

High service, delivery of water to the upper rooms.

Low service, delivery of water to the basement only.

Servile, ser vil, pertaining to a slave or servant, characteristic of a slave or servant; servile-ly, ser vil ly.

Servility, ser vil ity, cringing slavishness, meanspirited.

Servitor, ser vit or, a sizar at Oxford; servitor-ship (-ship, office, condition of); servitude, ser vil tude.
AND OF SPELLING.

To serve out, to dole out. To serve one out, to retaliate.
To serve up [dinner], to set the food on the table.

To serve a writ, summons, or warrant, to leave the document at the person's place of abode.

To serve an execution, to apprehend a person or take possession of his goods [as may be].

To serve an office, to undertake its duties.

Servus servorum, the style adopted by a pope.

Time-server, a trimmer. Service tree, for sorbus tree.

The style of concluding a letter when an inferior writes to a superior, or a superior to an inferior, is very formal and arbitrary: e.g.

To a SOVEREIGN.

Your Majesty's most faithful subject and dutiful servant.

To a PRINCE or PRINCESS, a ROYAL DUKE or DUCHESS.

Your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient servant.

To a DUKE or DUCHESS [not royal].

Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servant.

To a MARQUIS or MARCHIONESS.

Your [Lordship's] most obedient and most humble servant.

To an EARTH or COUNTESS, VISCOUNT or VISCOUNTESS.

Your [Lordship's] most obedient and very humble servant.

To a BARON or BARONESS.

[Sir] Your most obedient and very humble servant.

To a BARONET, KNIGHT, or the WIFE.

[Sir] Your most humble and obedient servant.

To one of the PRIVY COUNCIL or an ESQUIRE.

[Sir] Your most obedient and very humble servant.

To an ARCHBISHOP.

Your Grace's most devoted obedient servant.

To a BISHOP.

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

To a LORD MAYOR or LADY MAYORESS.

Your [Lordship's] most obedient humble servant.

To an AMBASSADOR.

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant.

To all other SUPERIORS.

Your humble servant; Your obedient servant; Your humble and obedient servant. (To an equal, Your's truly; Your's faithfully.)

To an INFERIOR.

Your's, &c., Your's obediently, Your humble servant.

Of course all these formalities are abandoned by ladies and gentlemen who claim any degree of social intimacy with the person addressed. An equal writing to an equal whom he wishes to "snub" uses the style of a superior "to an inferior," the most offensive being Your's, &c., the Pharisaic style of "stand back, &c."

Old English servendes, serving (Lye, Diet. Sae.), servis, service; Latin servire, servum, servilis, servilium, serviludo, v. servire.
Sesame, *sēs*ˌəˌmē, a grain. *Open sesame, a talisman employed to bring about any object desired, a fee which is the “open sesame” to almost everything.
Latin *sesamum*, an Indian grain; Greek *sesamon*.

Sesqui- (Latin prefix), more by a half, one and a half (*sesqui-*)

In *Chemistry* it means a compound in which there are three atoms of one to two of the other ingredient.

*Sesqui-bromide* [of potassium], *-broˌmīd*, three equivalents of bromine [*broˌmīnē*] to two of potassium.
Greek *brōmōs*, fetid odour (*-dē, a substance containing only two elements, one to which *-ide* is affixed, and the other the base).

*Sesqui-carbonate* [of ammonia], *-karˌboˌnāt*, three equivalents of carbonic acid to every two of ammonia.
Latin *carbo*, charcoal, which combined with oxygen makes carbonic acid. (*-ate, a salt from an acid in *-ic*)

*Sesqui-chloride* [of silver], *-klōˌrid*, a compound containing three equivalents of chloride to every two of silver.
Greek *chlōros*, green (*-ide, a substance containing only two elements, one to which *-ide* is affixed, and the other the base).* Similarly *sesqui-cyanide, sesqui-iodide, sesqui-sulphide*, &c.

*Sesqui-pedalian* [words], *sēsˌqu̲iˌpēˈdāˌlēn*, very long words. (Latin *sesquipedālis*, a foot and a half)

**Sessile, sēsˈsīl. Scissile, sēsˈsil.**

*Sessile* [leaf], one that issues directly from the main stem without footstalk.

*Scissile*, that may be cut with a sharp instrument.


**Session, Cession (both sēsˈshən).**

*Session*, the sitting of a court of legislative assembly.
*Cession*, surrender of property, territory, or rights.

*Session-ai, sēsˌshənˌəl*. Quarter *Sessions*.


*Sessˈpool (more correct than cessˈpool), a sewer for drainage.*
Old English *sēs*ˌ*lān*, to settle; *sēsˈsēl*, a settlement-pool.

*Sesterce, sēsˌtərˌsē, an ancient Roman coin = 2d. (sesiˌterˌsē); sestertium, sēsˌterˌshəˈtūm, 1000 sesterces, about £3.*

**Set, a complete assortment, a clique, a young plant, the decline of a heavenly body below the horizon, to place, to plant, to frame, to adapt to music, to sharpen, to settle.**

*Set, (past) set, (past part.) set, sētˈing, sētˈər (Rule i.)*

*Sun-set; setˌbolt, a pin or bolt for planks. Setˌfair.*

A set off, an equivalent. A set speech, a prepared speech,
A set-to, a boxing match, a rebuff. Setting coat [of plaster].
To set against one, to create an aversion. To set agoing.
To set a saw, to bend the teeth alternately right and left.
To set a knife or razor, to give it a fine edge.
To set aside. To set at defiance. To set at ease.
To set at nought, to despise, to disregard. To set a trap.
To set before one. To set by, to reserve, to store in safety.
To set down, to place on the ground, to snub. To set eyes on.
To set forth, to start on a journey, to display.
To set forward. To set free. To set in to begin.
To set in order. To set off, to display, to start, to efface.
To set one’s cap at, said of a woman who tries to captivate one of the other sex. To set on fire, to ignite.
To set on foot, to introduce, to start an enterprise.
To set out, to start on a journey, to assign.
To set over, to appoint as the master of others.
To set right, to correct. To set to rights, to reduce to method. To set one’s teeth on edge, to offend the sensibilities, to irritate the nerves. To set the fashion.
To set to, to begin in earnest. To set up, to start in trade.

"Set" (a plant). Old English set, seten, or setin; setere, a setter, v. sat(ten) or set(ten), past sete, sete, or sitte, past part. ge-set.
Settan beforan, settan ofcr, settan on, settan uppan.

Setaceous. Cetaceous (both setaceous).

Setaceous, bristly, resembling a bristle. (Latin scütaceous.)
Cetaceous, pert. to whales. (Lat. ceti a whale, céticaeus.)
Seta, plu. setae, sec‘ta, plu. see‘te (in Bot.), a bristle.
Setiferous, se’tif’es.rūs, bearing bristles; sētiform.
Setigerous, se’tidg’es.rūs, furnished with bristles.

Latin seta, plu. seta, a bristle; se‘ta, seta.

Seton, see‘t’n (in Surg.), an ulcer made by passing a twist of silk under the skin to promote the discharge of humors.

French sétone; Latin seta, a bristle, a fishing-line.

Settee, sēt’tē, a long seat with a back to it. (From set, seat.)

Settle, sēt’t’l, a bench; to establish, to calm, to pacify, to pay; settled, sēt’t’ld; settling, sēt’ling; settler, settle-ment.

Settling-day, when brokers balance time bargains.

Old Eng. setel, sett, sedd, or setel, a seat; sēd, a settler, v. sale(ian).

Seven, sēv’n, a numeral; seventh, sēv’enth, its ordinal; seventeen, sēv’nten, 7 + 10; seventeenth, sēv’n.teenth, its ordinal; seventy, sēv’n ty, 7 × 10; seventieth (R. xi.), its ordinal; seventh-ly, seventeenth-ly, seventieth-ly.
Seventh (in Mus.), a dissonant interval formed of six diatonic degrees or seven sounds.

Minor seventh, composed of four tones and two major semitones. (The four tones = three majors and one minor.)

Major seventh, composed of five tones and a major semitone. (The five tones = three majors and two minors.)

A diminished seventh consists of three tones and three major semitones. (The 3 tones = 2 minors and 1 major.)

A superfluous seventh consists of five tones, a semitone-major, and a semitone-minor. (The 5 tones = 3 minors and 2 majors.) Defective seventh, same as diminished...

"Seven," O. Eng. seófan, seófan, seófan, seófon, seófan, syfán, or syfón.
"Seventh," Old Eng. seófotna, syfotna, syfotna, or seofotne.
"Seventeen," Old Eng. seófotna, syfotna, syfotna, or seofotne.
"Seventeenth," Old Eng. seófotna, syfotna, syfotna, or seofotna.
"Seventy," Old Eng. hudseófotnega or hudsetanfing.
"Seventeenth," Old Eng. hudsetanfettynge or hudsetanfettynge.

( Hund = 10 is prefixed for 70 up to 120 inclusive.)

Sever, sìVer, to sunder; severed, sìVer'd; seV'ering.

Several, sìVer'el, divers, a number [of objects] each taken separately; seV'eral-ly, separately, one by one; severality, sìVer'el'ly, a state of separation.

Severance, sìVer'ence, separation, partition.

French sevrer; Italian sevcre; Latin sèparare, sèpar, distinct.

Severe, sìVer', (comp.) seV'er'-er, (super.) seV'er'-est, austere; seV'er'-ly. Severity, sìVer'el'ty, rigour.

Lat. sèvcras, severus (see-[seorsum]cerus, [error] severed from truth).


Sew, sòw, (past) sewed, sòwed; (past part.) sewed [or sewn]; sew-ing, sòw'ing; sew'er, sòw'er (with a needle).

Sòw, (past) sòwed, sòwed; (past part.) sòwed or sòwn; sòw-ing, sòw'er (of seed). Sòw, the dam of swine.

Sewing-machine, sòw'ing ma'shine; sewing needle.

Sewing-thread, sòw'ing-thred; sewing silk.

"Sow," Old English sòwian, past sewied, past part. sewied; or stwaian, stwa[an] or stw[a]n, stowed, go-stowed (not sicon)."Sow," Old English sòwian, past sewm, past part. sòcem, sò Rew, a sewer, sòver, a sower. "Sòw" (a pig), Old English sìg.

"So," Old Eng. swêd, thus, in this manner. "Sour" (acid), Welsh ser.

"Sough," sòff (sighing of the wind), O. E. sòig, the howling of wind. ("Sewm" (with a needle) is a corrupt form, but very generally used.)

Sower, sò'ër. Sure, sòure. (Sewer, Sòwer, Sour, see above.)

Sewer, sì'ër, a drain for the surface water of a street.

Sewage, sù'age. Sewerage, sì'ër'age.

Sewage, the offscouring which runs into a sewer.

Sewerage, drainage by sewers.
§ Sewe, su, to taste and carve meat before it is handed to a guest; sew-er, su'er, a faster and carver of meat.

The sewer, in ancient times, was an upper servant who presided over the meats, as the butler presided over the drinks.

“Sewer” (a drain) ought to be suer. It is a contraction of issue-er, the grate for the issue or egress of surface water.

“Sewer” (a carver), a corruption of the French écuyer (trenchant).

“Sewer,” sew'er (with a needle), Old English sweere or sedwere.

“Sure” (certain), French sûr (Latin secūrus, secure).

Sex, the distinction between male and female, (in Bot.) the distinction between stamens and pistils (the male and female organs of plants); sexless. The fair sex, woman.

Sexual, sex'ul, adj. of sex; sexual-ly, sexual'-ity, sexual system; sexual-ist, sex'u'al-ist. The sex, woman.

Latin sexus (v. seārere supine sectum. to divide); French sexe.

Sex- (Lat. prefix), six. (Lat. sex: Gk. hex, Fr. six.)

Sexagenarian, sex'.ā djē'nair"rī'ān, one who has reached or passed his sixtieth birthday; sexagenary, sex'.ā djē'nair ry, containing sixty. (Latin sexāgenarius.)

Sexages'ima Sunday, the second Sunday before Lent (about sixty days before Easter); sexagesimal, sex'.ā djē's".ήnāl, pertaining to the number sixty, computed by sixties.

Latin sexāgesimus (sexāgent, sixty).

Sexennial, -en'ni\l, once in six years, lasting six years; sex-en'ni-al-ly. (Latin sexennius, sexennium.)

Annus in composition changes a to e: as biennial, triennial, &c.

Sextant, the sixth part of a circle (or 60 degr.)

Latin sextans gen. sextantis, the sixth part of anything.

Sextile, sex'tīl, the relative position of planets 60° apart from each other. (Latin sextillus, sex, six.)

Sextillion, sex.tīl'.yūn, a million raised to the sixth power (a unit with thirty-six ciphers, that is $6 \times 6$).

Sextuple, sex'tā'p'l, six-fold. (Latin sextus plicāre.)

Sexton, sex'tōn, an inferior officer of the church whose duty it is to ring the bell, dig the graves, keep order, see that the building is clean, &c.; sexton-ship (-ship, office of).

A contraction of sacristan (Latin sacrista; French sacristain).

Shab'by, (comp.) shab'bi-er, (super.) shab'bi-est, not in good condition, not smart, torn and worn, mean, paltry, &c.; shab'bi-ly (R. xi.), shab'bi-ness. (Ger. schäbig, mangy.)

Shabrack, shab'.rāk, the cloth furniture of a soldier's horse.

Hungarian csabrág, Turkish tshaparak, caparison.

Shack, grain which remains on the ground after the gleaning is over, liberty of free winter pasturage from harvest to seed-time, a shabby shiftless fellow, buck and other mast for hogs, to shed [grain-corn], to feed in stubble; shackled (1 syl.), shack'-ing. To go ashack, to feed at large.

Old Eng. sceac[an] or sceat[an], p. sceōc or sceč, p. p. sceacen or secaen.
Shackle, *shāk’kl*, a fetter, to fetter, to bind; *shackled* (2 syl.), shackling. (Old English *scæcaul* or *scæcul*, a shackle.)

Shād (*sing. & plu.*), a fish. (Welsh *ysgadan*, herrings.) See Shade.

Shaddock, *shād’dōk*, a very large variety of orange.
Named after Capt. Shaddock, who introduced it into the W. Indies.

Shāde (1 syl.), protection from the sun, obscurity, a glass cover, an *abatjour* (*ab’ijaor*), to screen from the sun, to overshadow; *shād’ded* (R. *xxxvi.*), *shād’ing* (R. *xix.*), *shād’er*, *shād’-y*, *shād’-ly*, *shād’i-ness*, shade-less. The *Shades*, *shādz*, wine vaults. The *Shades below*, the infernal regions of classic mythology.

Shad, *shād’dō*, a fish. (W. *~lsh* *ysgadan*, herrings’.) See Shade.

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Shad, *shād’dō*, a fish. (W. *~lsh* *ysgadan*, herrings’.)

Shadow, *shōd’do*, the silhouette of an object intercepting the sun, obscurity, a slight or faint appearance, a *snobister companion*, a person very much emaciated, to shadow; shadowed, *shād’dōde*; shadow-ing, shadow-er.

Shadowy; shadowi-ness, *shād’dōi’ness*; shadow-less.


Shaf, the pole of a cart, &c., a dart, a column [between the base and the capital], the handle [of an axe, &c.], shaft-ed.

Old English *scæft*, *scaeft*, or *sceft*, a shaved stick.

Shag, a tobacco, coarse nap, a woolly cloth, to make rough; shagged, *shágd*; shagg-ing (*R. i.*); shagg-y, having long coarse hair; shagg-i-ness (Rule xi.), shagged-ness, shag’d-ness. (O. E. *sceæga*, a bush of *hair*, a *snag*.)


Shagreen, the skin of sharks, &c., made into leather; shagreened, *shāgreen’d*, covered with shagreen.

Chagrin, vexation, to vex; chagrined (2 syl., one *n*).

“Shagreen,” made originally from the skin of the shagreen whale.


Shah, the sovereign of Persia. (It means “protector.”)

Shake (1 syl.), a grasp [of the hand in welcome], a musical trill, to vibrate, to tremble, to cause to waver, to shiver; (past) shook (to rhyme with *cock*); (past part.) shaken, *shāk’n*; shak’-ing; shak’-er, one who shakes, one of the “Shakers” (a religious sect which appeared in England in 1747); Shaker-ism, the tenets of the Shakers.

To shake hands with one, to express a welcome by grasping and shaking the right hand.

To shake hands on [a promise], to ratify.

No great shakes, not very good, not of much account.


Shakespearian, *shāks’pee’ri’an*, in the style of Shakespeare.
Shako, plu. shakoes (Rule xlii.), a military cap worn by the infantry of the line. (Fr. shako or echako; Hun. csako.)

Shale (1 syl.), husk; (in Geol.) argillaceous strata of laminated structure. (Old English scala or secala.)

Shall. Will. These words are both independent verbs and also auxiliaries, but in both cases they stand in regimen with other verbs without the intervention of to.

In the sense of simple futurity (or as a sign of the future tense) shall is used only in the first person (sing. or plu.), and will in the other two persons.

In the first person will denotes intention or expresses a promise, and in the other two persons shall (secal-, to compel) denotes compulsion (moral, legal, or physical).

I shall [come to-morrow]. We shall [come to-morrow].

[He or she] will [come to-morrow]. They will [come to—...]

Will stands for an auxiliary and two active verbs (to intend, and to bequeath). As an auxiliary it is employed only in the second and third persons. As an active verb it is employed in all persons. Omitting the verb "Will" (to bequeath), the idea of "Will in the Future is this:

I will [come to-morrow], I intend to come, I promise to come.
You will [hear from me to-morrow] {simple futurity.}

The sun will [rise at six to-morrow] {simple futurity.}
The horses will [start in an hour] {simple futurity.}

SHALL, as a simple sign of the future tense, is used only in the first person (sing. or plu.); in all other persons it denotes compulsion (moral, legal, or physical).

(It cannot mean compulsion in the first persons, because I cannot compel myself to do anything against my will. I may force my will, but the will must be on the side of the act.)

1. I shall [write to-morrow]. We shall [all die], future.

2. Thou shalt [love thy neighbour as thyself], command.

3. [I say] he shall [do it], compulsion.

4. You shall [have a cheque to-morrow], promise.

Exam.: (2.) implies legal compulsion, (3.) physical compulsion, (4.) moral compulsion or obligation.

RULE—

1 person. WILL expresses the intention or pleasure of the speaker.

SHALL is the auxiliary of the future tense.

2 & 3 per. WILL is the auxiliary of the future tense.

SHALL expresses compulsion (moral, legal, or physical).

"Shall," O. Eng. sceal, past sceolde or scolde (to compel), shall, should.

"Will," Old Eng. willan, past wolde, will, would.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

I will be too late for the train if I stay longer [shall].

He shall arrive to-morrow by noon [will].

I will be very glad to see your brother also [shall].

They shall be waiting for me at the station [will].

"What a lucky thing it was, I will certainly be promoted now" [shall] (Helena's Household, ch. ix.)

"Must I live without you? Will I never see you more?" (ditto, xxix.)

"I will come and see you, said Julius, soon I will be able to stay at home" [shall] (Helena's Household, ch. xxix.)

"I am sure I will be thanked by all the brotherhood" [shall] (Jas. Grant, Newspaper Press, ii. 142).

"Inform Mr. — that I will be home the first week in Juno" [shall] (Notes and Queries, 1876, p. 400).
Shalloon, *shāl.lōon*, a worsted ribbon, fine serge (*Chalons, in Fr.*)

**Shallop.** Scallop. Salop or Saloop. Sloop.

Shallop, *shāl.lōp*, a large boat with two masts, used chiefly for transport of merchandise. (*Fr. chaloupe.*)

Sloop, a light fast vessel with one mast. (*Fr. chaloupes.*)

Salop or Saloop’, a beverage made from salep (a plant).

Scallop, *skāl.lōp*, a mollusc with a bivalvular shell.


“Sloop,” *Fr. chaloupes*; Dutch *sloop*; Germ. *schlupe*.

“Salop or saloop,” Turkish *salleb* or *saloop*, name of the plant.

“Scallop” and “Scallop,” *Fr. escalope*; Dan. *skal*; Dutch *schlupe*.

**Shallot, shāl.lōt’, a species of onion. (French *eschalotte*.)

Shallow, *shāl.lō*, having little depth, superficial; shallow-ly, shallow-ness; shallow-brained, *shāl.lō-braind*.

Sham, a pretence, to pretend. Shāme (1 syl.), disgrace, to...; shammed, *shānd*; shamm-ing; shamm-er (of sham); shamed (1 syl.); sham-ing, *shāmin.g*; shām-er (of shame).

Welsh *sion*, a balk or disappointment. See North’s Examen, p. 574.

**Shamble, shām.b'l, to walk as if the knees were weak; shambled (2 syl.), sham-bling, sham-bler.

Shambles, a slaughter-house, a meat-market, shelves on which ore is thrown by miners.

“Shamble” (in walking), Dutch *schampelen*; Swiss *tschumpelen*.

“Shambles,” O. Eng. *scamel, scamol*, or *scamul*, also *scamele, scamol*; *scamul*, a bench or counter. “Bank” also means a bench.

Shāme (1 syl.), disgrace, to disgrace. Shām, pretence. (See Sham.)


Shame-less, shame-less-ly, shame-less-ness.

For shame, you should feel ashamed. To put to shame.


It will be seen that “shame-face” is a corruption of *shamfast* (like *stead-fast, steadfastly, steadfastness*), see 1 Tim. II. 9, Edit. 1011. In this word the corrupt form is the more expressive.

Sham’my (corruption of *chamois*), antelope-leather or its imitation. (It will bear soap without damage.)

French *chamois*: Spanish *gamuz*, a species of antelope.

Shampoo, *shām.poʊ*, to rub and press the limbs and joints in connection with the Turkish bath; shampooes’ (2 syl.), shampooed’ (2 syl.), shampoo-ing (R. xix., double vowels, except -ue, are retained before -ing), shampoo-er.

Said to be from the Hind. *tshampna*, to press, to squeeze.

Shamrock, *shām′.rōk*, wild trefoil, the emblem of Ireland.

The *rose* is the emblem of England, the *thistle* of Scotland.

Gaelic *seamrag* or *seamroy*, a generic name for the trefoils.
Shank, the leg from knee to ankle, the haft of a key between the handle and the wards, the plain space between the two channels of a Doric triglyph, the metal loop of a button.

Old English scanca, secanca, sconca, or seconca, the shank.

Shan’t (to rhyme with aunt). A contraction of shall-not [sha’n’t]. So can’t (to rhyme with aunt) can-not [ca’n’t].

Shanty, plu. shanties (Rule xiliv.), shá’n’tz, an Irish cabin.

Said to be Irish sean-tig, an old house.

Shape (1 syl.), form, to reduce to form, to suit, to direct; shapped (1 syl.), sháp’-ing (Rule xix.); past part. shapen, shá’p’n (not shapened); as “I was shapen” [not shapened] “in iniquity” Ps. li. 5; shape’less, shape’less-ly, -less-ness.

To take shape, to become methodised and reduced to form.

Ship-shape, in good trim, in apple-pie order.

("Ship-shape." Ships are sometimes put to sea, before they are quite complete, with jury (temporary) masts and rigging. During the voyage these temporary arrangements are changed, and when all is complete, the vessel is called "ship-shaped.")

“Shape,” O. Eng. scap[an], p. scóp, p. p. scapan or scap[ian], -ode, -od.

Shard, the wing-cover of an insect. Sherd, a fragment of pottery.

Shard’-ed, sheath-winged: as “the sharded beetle.”

“Shard” and “Sherd,” O. Eng. secard, v. secan, to divide, to break.

Share (1 syl.). Shear, Sheer (both shear).

Share, a portion, the blade of a plough, to divide in shares; shared (1 syl.); shar’-ing, shar’-ing; shar’-er, shar’-er.

Share broker, a dealer in shares. Share-holder.

Plough-share, the blade which cuts the earth, &c.

Shear, to cut the wool of sheep. Shears, a clipping inst.

Sheer, pure, entire, a vessel’s position when riding by a single anchor, the line of plank under the gunwale.

“Plough share,” O. E. secar, seer, scér; (portion) secar, secarn, scarn.

“Share,” Old Eng. secdr[an], p. sceor or secar, p. p. scoen or ge-sceon.

“Shears” (clipping inst.), seare. “Shear” (to clip with shears), sce[r]an.

“Sheer,” Old Eng. scér, sheer, pure, brilliant, glorious.

Shark, a voracious fish, a swindler, a greedy unprincipled parasite, to prey on one, to practise shifts and tricks to get money; sharked (1 syl.), shark’-ing, shark’-er.

Latin carcharias; Greek karcharias (karchárs, sharp-pointed).

Sharp, (comp.) sharp’-er, (super.) sharp’-est, keen-edged, fine-pointed, acute, acid, shrill, angry, a mark in music [♯].

Sharp-en, sharp’n, to make sharp (-en, to make); sharpened, sharp’-ed; sharpen’-ing, sharp’-ing; sharpen’-er, sharp’-ly, sharp’-ness. Sharp-edged. Sharp-set, hungry.

Sharp-shooter, a soldier once employed to shoot individuals in the enemy’s army (riflemen now take the place of the

Sharper, sharp'er, a swindler, more sharp.

Old English scearp, scearp or scearp, scearplice, scearplice sharply, scearpnes, scearp-syn sharp-eyed, v. scyrpyn.

Shaster or shastra, The shasters or shastras, 'shás'trahs, the sacred laws or ordinances of the Hindús.

Sāstra is the more correct spelling. Hindú sātra (Sans. šēs, to teach).

Shatter, shāt'ter, to break into fragments, to frustrate hopes; shattered (2 syl.), shatter-ing, shatter-er.

Shatters (no sing.), fragments. (We say: break into shatters, but tear into tatters.)

Shattery, shāt'tery, fragile. Shatter-brained.

Dutch schateren, to crack. Connected with tatter (O. E. teran, to tear).

Shāve (1 syl.), a carpenter's tool, to pare off in thin slices, to remove hair with a razor, to extort, to skim the surface; shaved (1 syl.); shāv'-ing (Rule xix.), removing the hair with a razor, a thin paring of wood, paper, &c.; (past part.) shaven, sha'v'n; shāv'-er, a barber, an extortionate dealer; a young shaver, a sharp lad. Shave'-ling, a monk (a term of contempt). Shaving-brush.


"Shaver," Old English sceafere, sceafa, or seca.

Shawl, an article of dress;shawled (1 syl.), wrapped in a shawl.

(Corruption of the Indian word duschala, a fabric made of the shawl goat or cashmere; French châle.)

She, mas. he, (plu. of both) they, personal pronoun.

Old Eng. heo, se, or sox; Gen. and Dat. hire, Acc. hi. Plu. Nom. hi, Gen. hire or hoxo, Dat. hem, Acc. hi, heo, or hem.

Shea, shē'ah. Sheer. Shear. Shāre (1 syl.)

Shea, the butter-tree, vegetable butter.

Sheer, pure, without admixture. (Old Eng. seir, pure.)

Shear, to clip with shears. (O. E. n. scere, v. scēr[an].)

Share, of a plough (O. E. scar), a portion (O. E. scæar.)

Sheading, shee'ading, one of the six divisions of the Isle of Man.

Old English seadān, to divide; seca, a division.

Sheaf, plu. sheaves, sheaf, sheevz, a bundle of wheat or arrows, to collect into a sheaf; sheafed, sheeft; sheaf-ing; sheaf'-y. Sheaved, sheaved, made of straw.

Old Eng. secaf or scaf, (plu.) secafes or secaf. Of the sixty words ending in f, twelve form the plural by changing "f" into -ves, and all but two of these twelve end in -af or -s. In no one case is the change justifiable. As we had no e in the language before the Conquest, the plural sheaves is wholly indefensible.
AND OF SPELLING.

Shear, shear. (Sheer; Shea, shē.ah; Share. See Shea.)

Shear, (past) sheared, she'ard, (past part.) sheared or shorn; shear'-ing, to cut with shears; shear'er.

Shearling, a lamb that has been sheared (-ling, dim.)

Shear-man, plu. shearmen, one whose business it is to shear or dress cloth. Shear-bill, a bird.

Shear-steel (not sheer [or pure] steel), steel for shears, &c.

Shears (no sing.), a clipping instrument.

(When a pair consists of two parts united, it has no sing., but if the two parts are merely assorted, one of the parts is referred to in the singular number: as shears, scissors, clippers, longs, waterackers, &c. “Stockings,” a stocking; “Gloves,” a glove; “Shoes,” a shoe.

Old Eng. scéran, past sceór or secer, past part. scéorn, n. secare.

Sheath, plu. sheaths (noun); sheathe, 3 sing. sheathes (verb).

Sheath, sheeth, (plu.) sheaths, shee'ths (rhyme with teeth), a scabbard, a case for scissors, &c., a wing-case, the petiole (3 syl.) of grasses; sheath-less, sheath-winged.

Sheatho, sheeth, (3 sing.) sheathes, sheethz (to rhyme with breathe), to put into the scabbard or sheath; sheathed (1 syl.) Sheath-ing, (noun) shee'th-ing (to rhyme with teething), the casing or covering of a ship’s bottom; sheath-ing, (part.) sheethe'ing (to rhyme with breathing), putting into a scabbard or sheath; sheath’-y, forming a...

Shechinah; shēki'nah, the presence of God on the mercy seat between the cherubim in the first Jewish temple.

Hebrew SH[el]CH[N], to dwell. (See Lev. xvi. 2.)

Shēd, a temporary hut, a roof without walls, to let fall, to scatter; shed’d’-ed (R. xxxvi.), shed’d’-ing (R. i.), shed’d’-er.

Old English scōd, a shade; v. scēdan, to shed.

Sheen, the shining, the brightness; sheen’-y.

Old English scēn, scēne, scéne; v. scēdan, to shine.

Sheep (sing. and plu.) Ewe = u, the dam: Ram or Trip, the sire. Lamb, lām, the offspring till it is weaned [or shorn]. Shearing, a lamb which has lost its first-fleece. Dintmont, a male sheep intended for the butcher (before the removal of its second fleece); after that a wether.

Sheep’ish, shy, bashful; sheep’ish-ness, sheep’ish-ly; sheep’-cot or cote, a pen for sheep; sheep’s eye, a look ashen. To throw a sheep’s eye at one, to look at one askance. Sheep-fold. Sheep-shank, a hitch or knot to shorten a rope. Sheep’s-head, a fish. Sheep’-shear-er,
sheep'-shear-ing. Sheep'-skin, a leather. Sheep's-sorrel, a herb. Sheep'-tick, an insect. Sheep'-walk, -awak.

Shepherd, fem. shepherdess, shęp'erd, shęp'erdess.

Old English sceep, sceep, sceáp, sceop, sceop: sceaphyrde or sceaphyrde, a shepherd; scepen-stcall, a sheep-stall; sceep-score, sheep-shearing; sceap-fold, a sheep-fold.


Sheer, pure, unalloyed, the line of plank on a vessel's side running fore-and-aft under the gunwale, a vessel's position when riding at anchor, the longitudinal line or curve which a ship presents to the eye, to deviate from the proper course, to turn aside; sheered (1 syl.), sheer'-ing.

Sheers, spars raised at angles and lashed together near the upper ends (used for taking in masts).

Shears, clippers with a spring.

To sheer off, to move off, to sneak off. To sheer up, to approach a ship or place in a parallel direction.

Sheer-hulk, an old ship permanently fitted with sheers into which the masts of other vessels are fitted. (It does not mean a bare or mere hulk.)

"Sheer" (pure), Old Eng. scear; v. sceťran, p. sceár or secar, p.p. scoren.

"Shear" (to cut with shears), O. E. scear(an), p. sceár or secar, p.p. scoren.

"Share" (a portion), scear, secaru, or secaru. "Shears," O. E. secare.

Sheet, a linen or cotton cloth for a bed, a broad expanse, a piece of paper cut off some standard size.

The unusual sizes not folded are the following:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Ins.</th>
<th>Ins.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wave Antiquarian</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Elephant</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlas</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombier</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sheets of paper packed in parcels are called as follows:—

A Quire, 24 sheets; but a printer's quire, 25 sheets, and an outside quire only 20 sheets.

A Ream, 20 quires; but a printer's ream, 21½ quires.

A Bundle, 2 reams. A Bale, 10 reams.

A sheet of paper once folded is a .......... folio = 2 leaves.

A sheet of paper twice folded is a .......... quarto = 4 leaves.

A sheet of paper four times folded is an .. octavo = 8 leaves.

A sheet of paper six times folded is a .......... duodecimo = 12 leaves.

A sheet of paper nine times folded is an .. octodecimo = 18 leaves.

A sheet of paper twelve times folded is a .......... 24mo = 24 leaves.

Foolscap writing-paper is folio; Post is quarto; Note is octavo.

N.B.—The sum of any two opposite pages of a fold is always equal: Thus, in a newspaper the two opposite pages are respectively 1+8=9; 2+7=9; 3+6=9; 4+5=9; therefore a person who has the outer half-sheet of a newspaper has pp. 1, 8; 2, 7. A person who has the inner half-sheet of a newspaper has pp. 4, 5; 3, 6. "Leaders" are printed on the fourth and fifth pages that the reader may hold the whole in hand when the paper is cut.

"Sheet," Old English sceate, sceyte, or scite.
Sheik, sheek (in Arabia). Sikh or Seik (of Hind.) Seek.

Sheik, lord or chief of a tribe, (among Mahometans) the head of a religious house, the preacher in a mosque.

Sikh or Seik (in Hindustan), one of the Seiks of the Punjab.


"Seek," Old Eng. seielien; p. sith, p. p. go-siht (-g- is interpolated).

Shekel, shék'ēl, an ancient Jewish weight = 4 oz. avoirdupoise; a shekel of money was about half-a-crown.

Shelf, plu. shelves (1 syll.), a board against a wall forming a sort of table on which articles may be placed, a sea-bank, a ridge.

To shelf (1 syll.), to place on a shelf, to set aside an employed and not employ him again, to be sloping; shelved (1 syll.), shelv'-ing (R. xix.) Shelv'-y, full of dangerous shoals or shelves; shelv'-ness (R. x). Of the sixty nouns ending in -f, twelve form the plural by changing "f" into -ves, and all but two of these twelve words end in -of or -lf. The two exceptions are "thief," plu. thieves; "beef," plu. beves. Only one word ending in -lf ("gulf," gulfs) deviates from the rule. The other ten are "leaf," leaves; "sheaf," sheaves; "loaf," loaves; "staff" (a stick), staves. "Calf," calves; "half," halves; "elf," elves; "self," selves; "shelf," shelves; "wolf," wolves. As these are native words, and no v existed in the language before the Conquest, the change of "f" into -ves is much to be deplored.

Old Eng. seylfe, plu. beylef; later beylefan. Beylefes.

Shell, the hard woody covering of nuts, the bony covering of crabs, lobsters, muscles, cockles, oysters, snails, &c., the pod of peas and beans, an explosive missile, a coffin, to divest of its shell, to cast shells into; shelled (1 syll.), shell'-ing. Shell-proof, proof against injury from explosive shells. Shell-jacket, an undress military jacket.

Old Eng. scale, seel, seell, seyll; seell-fisc, a shell-fish or crustacean.

Shell-lac (should be Shale-lac or Schell-lac), lac in shales.

Shell-lac is produced by melting seedlac over a fire in a thin bag and allowing it to fall on any smooth surface, when it spreads in shales. Seed-lac is produced by pounding stick-lac with water and drying the granular parts. Stick-lac is a resinous substance produced on the twigs of the Indian fig, &c., by the punctures of insects. German schell-lac, for schale-lac, also platt-lac or tafel-lac.

Shelter, shel' ter, that which protects or covers from external injury, a refuge, a temporary shed, to shelter; sheltered (2 syll.), shelter'-ing, shelter'-less. (Welsh eilt, a shelter.)

Shemitic, shēm' itik, or Semitic, sēm' itik, derived from Shem, the son of Noah. Shemit, shēm' ite, a descendant of Shem.

Shemitism, shēm' itizm, Semitic peculiarities.

The Shemitic languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopian, and Phoenician. It may perhaps be remembered by the initial letters SHE' SPAC (Shem spake).

Sheol, shee' ole, Hades, the abode of departed spirits (Hebrew).
Shepherd, *fem.* shepherdess, *shep’·erd, shep’·er·dess*, one who has charge of sheep. Shepherd’s crook.  …*dog.  *(v. Sheep.)*

O. Eng. *sceap·hyrd*·e, a sheep-keeper or custodian (*hyrd·en·es, custody*).

Sherbet, *sher’·bet*, a beverage made of fruits. *(Pers. *sharbat.)*

Sherd, a piece of broken crockery.  Shard, a wing-shaeth.

Pot-sherd, a fragment of pottery. *(O. E. *seccan).*

Sheriff, *shör’·if, plur. sheriffs*.  Scherif, *shör’·if, plur. scherifs.*

Sheriff, the chief officer of a county (*reeve of the shire*).

Scherif, a descendant of Fatima, daughter of Mahomet.

Sheriffalty, *shree’·val·ty*, the office of sheriff.  Sheriffsality.

Sheriff’s officer.  Sheriff officer *(Scotland).*

*Sheriff’s officer*, a “posse” man.

*Sheriff officer*, a tipstaff or constable.

*Sheriff’s clerk*.  Sheriff clerk.

*Sheriff’s clerk*, the clerk of the county sheriff.

*Sheriff clerk*, clerk of the sheriff’s court.

When a sheriff is attached to a corporation it is because the borough is a county also, and he is *reeve of that county or shire.*

“Sheriff” ought to be spelt with double *r* and one *f,* and the vowels should change places *(schör·ief).*

Old Eng. *sceap·ger·ifa, reeve or governor of the shire*.  The *set·man* was a provost or bailiff of a hundred; *set·gen·ot, the county-court.*

Sherry, *pltr. sherries*, Rule xliiv. *(a corruption of *Xeres, pronounced shör’·rês*), a wine from Xeres in Spain. Sherry-cobbler, sherry mixed with pounded ice, sugar and lemon; it is sucked up through a straw.  *Sherry sac, dry sherry.*

Shetland pony, *pltr. Shetland ponies, -pö’·nez*, sometimes called a Sheltie, *shör’·te*, a pony of small breed from Shetland.

Shew, *(past)* shewed, *(past part.*) shewn, *shōw, shōned, shōwen,* to exhibit.  Shew-bread, *shōw·brōd,* twelve loaves placed on the golden table of the Jewish sanctuary every Sabbath and left there for a week when they became the perquisite of the priest. *(See Show, the more modern word.)*

“Shew-bread” means the bread *shown* to the Lord, or set before him in the sanctuary, called in Matt. xii. 4, ἐπροτεπτεθεν.  

Shibboleth, *shib’·bō·lēth* *(not shib, bó’·leth), a watchword, a secret mode of recognising one of the same party.  

In Hebrew the word means both an *ear of corn* and a *flood of water.*  It was the test word of the Gileadites to find out those who belonged to the tribe of Ephraim.  The Ephraimites called it “*sibboleth*” *(Judges xii. 6).*  In the Syriac vespers the French were detected by their pronunciation of the word *ciērē.*

Shield, *skeld*, a buckler, the escutcheon or field on which the device of coat-armour is blazoned, a protector, to defend, &c.; *shield’·ed, shield’·ing, shield’·less, shield’·less-ness.*

Old English *scēld, sceald, scield, scield, or scyld; scyldere, a defender; v. scylde[n], past scyld, past part. scylded.*
Shift, an expedient, a last resource, a woman's garment, to put off, to change; shift-ed (R. xxxvi.), shift-ing, shift-ing-ly, shift'-er. Shift'-y, given to change; shift'i-ness (R. xi.)
Shift-less, without expedients; shift-less-ness, shift-less-ly.
To shift about, to veer, to vacillate. To shift off, to put off by some dodge or expedient. To make shift, to make do, to manage by economy or expedients. Scene-shifter.
Old English scyft(æn); to appoint, to verge, to depart.
"Shift," an expedient, i.e., a departing from the direct course.
"Shift" applied to body linen means change of linen. The bed linen is changed often, not so the gown. Shirt is the short robe.

Shiite, shi'ite. Sunnite, sun'nite.

Shiite, a heterodox Mohammedan who rejects the oral law, and deems Ali the rightful successor of his father-in-law.

Sunnite, an orthodox Mohammedan who considers the sunna or oral law as binding as the Koran.

"Shiite," Arab. shiah, a sect, from shea to follow [Ali].
"Sunnite," a believer in the sunna or oral law. Abulpharagins asserts that Ali was set aside because he refused to admit the sunna to be as binding as the Koran. The Persians are shiites.

Shillalah, shil.lay'.lah, an Irishman's bludgeon, a cudgel. So called from a wood of the same name near Arklow (in Wicklow), noted for its oaks and blackthorns, often written Shilledah.

Shilling, a silver coin equal to twelve pence. Its half is a silver sixpence, its third a silver four-pence, its fourth a silver three-pence, its twelfth a copper penny, its twenty-fourth a copper half-penny, its forty-eighth a copper farthing. The advantage of our money system is its divisibility: A shilling can be divided into five parts (2, 3, 4, 5, 6), but a "frame" into three only (2, 4, 5); hence if articles are 8, 6, 7, or 8 for a franc, one of them cannot be bought without loss; but with our money system none at 5 or 7 a shilling would involve a loss.

Old English scyfting, shading, or scyting.

Shilly-shally, a ricochet word of which we have a large number, an irresolute person, irresolution, to be irresolute; shilly-shallies; -shil'-ly; shilly-shallied, -shil'-led; shilly-shally-ing, yea-naying, not making up one's mind.

It is simply shall I repeated with a slight change, similar to dilly-dally, titty-vally, chit-chat, clutter-clatter, ding-dong, &c. (R. lxxix.)

Shiloh, shi'.Jo, the name given by Jacob to the Messiah, Gen. xlix. 10. (Heb. SH[j]L[o]H, the peaceful one, verb rest.)

Shin, the fore-part of the leg from the knee to the foot; shin'-bone. (O. E. sein or seina, sein-ban, the shin-bone.)

Shine (1 syl.), to give light, to exhibit gloss or lustre, (past) shone, shon (not shone, 1 syl.), past part. shone; shin-ing (Rule xix.), shin'-ning; shin-er, shin'-ner; shin'-y, shin'-ny.

Sheen, brightness, glistening; sheen'-y.

This verb shews the utter worthlessness of the c final as a guide. In
"shine" it lengthens the preceding vowel, but not in "shone." It is quite as often wholly effete as not: thus in the 445 words ending in -ive it lengthens 8 monosyllables, omitting give and live. With the latter it shilly-shally, the i in "live" being short, but long in alive; short in live-long, but long in live-ly; short in out-lived, but long in long-lived, &c. In above 430 of the words the -ive is short: as in active, fugitive, &c.

"Shine," Old Eng. scin(an), past scdun or secan, past part. scinen.

Shingle, Shingles, shin'.g'l, shin'.g'ls.

Shingle, plu. shingles, a thin board or wooden tile for roofing. Shingle (a collective noun, no plu.), water-worn pebbles. Shingles (no sing.), herpes or tetter (ought to be Gingles).

Shingle, to cover with shingle; shingledind (2 syl.); shingling, shin'.g'ling; shingly, shin'.gly. Shingle-roofed.

Shingling (in iron works), the process of expelling scoria and other impurities from iron. Shingling-hammer.

Latin scindâta, a lath or shingle (scindere, to cut or cleave). "Shingles" (herpes [her'.pez]), Latin cingulum, a girdle, so called because it spreads round the part affected like a girdle.

-ship (native prefix), form, condition, state, office, dignity.

Old English -scipe or -scype: freond-scipe, ealdor-scipe, &c.

Ship, a vessel with three masts each mast being furnished with tops and yards, to embark, to fix in its place; shipped (1 syl.); shipp'-ing (Rule i.), embarking, &c., (noun) ships and other vessels for navigation taken collectively; tonnage, (adj.) pertaining to ships: as shipping concerns.

Shipp'-er, one who puts goods on board ship for exportation; ship'-ment, the act of shipping goods or the finished work.

Shipful, plu. shipfuls, enough to fill a ship.

Ship-like, ship-less; ship-biscuit, -bis'.kit.

Ship-board or aship-board (the better word), adv. on board ship, generally aboard or aboard-ship. (The a- is the prepositional adverbial prefix.)

Ship'-broker; ship'-builder, -bul'der; ship'-building.

Ship'-canal', a canal connecting two seas or rivers through which ships can navigate. Ship'-car'penter.

Ship'-chandler, -chânder', one who supplies ships with cordage, canvas, and other furniture.

Ship'-holder; ship'-owner, the holder or owner of one or more ships. Ship’s husband, one who provides a ship (while in port) with stores and provisions.

Ship'-load, plu. ship'-loads. Ship'-master, ship'-mate.

Ship'-money, a tax imposed without authority of parliament for keeping up the royal navy. (It was revived by Charles I., and repealed 17 Car. i. c. 14.)
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Ship'-shape, comme il faut, all temporary or "jury" fittings replaced by regular equipments.

Ship'-worm, -wurm, the torèdo. Ship-yard.

Ship'-wreck, -reck, the loss of a vessel at sea by storm, foundering, or shoals; ruin, to destroy, to frustrate hope, to ruin; ship'-wrecked, -rect; ship'-wreck-ing.

Ship'-wright, -rite, a ship-carpenter.

A ship of the line, a ship belonging to the fleet.

Shipping articles, articles of agreement between a captain and his crew. Ship's papers, the necessary documents: as the register, the charter-party, bills of lading, log-book, bill of health. To ship cars, to place them in the rowlocks.

To ship a sea, to have a large wave dash over the deck.

To ship off, to send off in a ship.

Old English scip, scipp, or sepp; scip-hlader, a ship's ladder; scip-röther, a ship's rudder; scip-vynhte, a ship-wright; v. scir[ian], past scipode, past part. scipod.

-shire, shör (native prefix and postfix), a county:

Prefix: sheriff, shør'rif, i.e., "shire-reeve" scir-geréfa [scir-réf]; Sherborne and Sherburn.

Postfix: York-shire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Hampshire, &c.

Shire, shire, a county. Shire-hall, the county court; shire-clerk, a petty officer to keep the county court. -mote.

Old Eng. scir, sicr, or sere; v. scir[ian], to divide, p. -nde, p. p. -ned.

Shirk, sherk, to shuffle off, to neglect in an underhand way. Shark.

Shirked (1 syl.); shirk-ing, shør'-king; shirk'-er.

Germ. schurke, a knave, a scoundrel: schurkeret, "shirkery."

"Shark" (a sea fish), Lat. carcharias; Gk. karcharias (karcharcs, sharp-pointed), the "sharp-pointed fish," alluding to its snout.

Shirt, body linen worn by boys and men; shirt'-ing, cloth for shirts; shirt'-less; shirt'-front (a false front is a dicky because it is removable like the dicky of a coach).

Old Eng. sere, sire, or sere (scyr), short; Lat. curtus). See Shift.

Shittim, shit'tim [wood], acacia. It is the plu. of shittah. The tabernacle was made of shittim wood. It was rare in Palestine, but common in the Desert (Dean Stanley).

Shive (1 syl.), a thin slice, a little piece broken off: as the shives of flax, odds and ends broken off.

Shiver, shvo'er, a thorn in the flesh, a splinter, a fragment, a shaking fit or tremor, to break into shivers, to tremble with cold or fear; shivered, sho'vrd; shiver-ing; shivery, shiv'-ery, inclined to shiver, loosely coherent.

The shivers, the ague.

"Shiver" (a thorn, a fragment), German schiefer, a flake, a splinter.

"Shiver" (to tremble), German schauer, a shivering-fit.
Shoal, *shole*, a shallow, a sand-bank, a swarm of mackerel, herrings, people, &c. (In this sense often used in the plural: as immense *shoals* of people, *shoals* of herrings, i.e., a vast number swimming together.) The word is called *School* when referring to whales and porpoises: as a *school of whales*, a *school of porpoises*.

Shoal, to become shallow; *shoaled* (1 syl.), *shoaling*, *shoal-y*, *shoali-ness* (Rule xi.)

It would be better for the sake of distinction to spell *shoal* (a swarm) *shale*, and leave "*shoal*" for a sand-bank.

Old English *scollu*, *secolu*, or *scolu*, a swarm, a shoal, a school.

"School" (a place of instruction) is the Latin *schola*; Greek *scholē*, leisure (leisure time for literature).

Shock, *shough*, *shok*, a shaggy dog.

- Shock, a violent collision, a concussion, a pile of sheaves, to receive a shock to the body, mind, or feelings; shocked, *shokt*; shock-ing, receiving a shock, terrible, appalling; shocking-ly.

A shock of hair, a thick or bushy head of hair.

An electrical shock, the effect produced on the nerves by a discharge of electricity.


"Shock" (a pile), Dutch *schokte*, a heap; Germ. *schock*, a heap containing three score.

Shoddy, *shōd-‘dy*, an inferior woollen cloth made from old woollen fabrics torn into fibres and worked up again with an admixture of new wool.

This cloth was originally made of the flue "*shod*" or thrown off in the process of weaving. "*Shod*" is a provincial pret. of *shed*, so the verb *scat[an]*, to divide, makes past *sced*. "Shoddy" is therefore cloth made of "*shoddings*" or "*shod*" [cast off] wool.

Shoe, *plu. shoes*, *shoo*, *shooz*, archaic *plu. shoon*, a covering for the foot (two assorted shoes are called a pair of shoes), to furnish with shoes, to put on a shoe or a pair of shoes, (past) *shōd*, (past part.) *shōd*; shoe-ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing.)

Shoe-less; shoe-‘black, a boy who cleans shoes in the street; shoe-‘leather, *lēth-‘er*; shoe-maker (a boucher of shoes is a cobbler); shoe-‘tie, shoe-‘string, shoe-‘ribbon, shoe-‘buckle, shoe-‘latchet (all fastenings for the shoes).

O. Eng. *sced*, *plu. sceds* or *scédn*; *scod*, *plu. sceds* or *scōn*, &c.; v. *sced[ian]*, past *scedde*, past part. *scedd* or *scōd*; *scōd-nagel*, a shoe-nail.

Shōle (1 syl.) The better spelling of *shoal*, a swarm or crowd.

Old English *scōlu*, *secolu*, or *scalu*. (See *Shoal*.)

Shoot, a twig, an incline down which coals are "shot," a pipe to carry off the water of a house-gutter, a vein of metal &c. running in the same direction as the strata, a sudden
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access of pain, to discharge a gun or bow, to kill or wound by the discharge of a gun; &c., to empty casks &c., from a bag or sack, to discharge a load from a tumbrel, to discharge water through a shoot, to germinate; (past) shot, (past part.) shot; shot-ting, shoot-er. A shoot- ing-box. A shooting-stick, a tapering piece of wood or iron for driving up the quoins in the "chase." A shoot- ing star, a meteor called "a falling star."

Old English sceot[an], past secat, seét, or scöt, past part. scoten or scöt(ian), past secatole, past part. scótod; scót(a), scótung, or scótung, shooting.

Shop, a place where goods are sold by retail, a building in which mechanics work, to visit shops for the purchase of goods; shopped (1 syl.); shop' -ing (R. i.), visiting' shops..., the act of visiting shops... Shopping, articles purchased by visiting shops for the purpose of buying goods. Shop' -bill, shop bill' -head. Shop' -board, -bord, a counter. Shop' -book. Shop' -keeper. Shop' -man, plu. shop' -men, (fem.) shop' -woman, plu. shop' -women, -wim' n, one who attends to the shop. Shop' -lifter, one who steals from a shop; shop' -lifting, stealing from a shop. Shop' -walker, -wak' -ker, one who walks about a shop to direct customers, where to go, to see that they are served, and to attend to their inquiries. To talk shop, to use phrases or words peculiar to one's trade or profession.

Old English sceppen, a stall; seeoppa, a depot or treasury.

"Shop-lifter," Gothic hlitfan to steal, hilitus a thief: Lat. lieo, to rid one of a thing: as ego hoc to facile levabo (Virg. Eccl. ix. 65).

Shore (1 syl.), the coast (land contiguous to a river is its bank), a stanchion (either shore or shea), a sewer, to prop with shores or shears, (old past tense of shear); shored (1 syl.), shör' ing. Shore' -less. Sea-shore.

"Shore" [of the sea], Old Eng. score (from scoren, divided, separated). "Shore" (a prop), Spanish escora, v. escorar, to wedge or prop.

"Shore" (a sewer), a corrupt contraction of issuer, v. issue.

Short, (comp.) short' -er, (super.) short' -est, not long, crisp.

The shorts (Stock Exchange), dealers deficient in those stocks which they have undertaken to deliver.

Shorts (no sing.), fine bran, a sort of pollard.

Short'-ly, short'-ness. Short'-cake. Short'-coming, failure of duty. Short'-dated, -day' -ted; [a bill] due soon after its signature. Short'-drawn. Short'-hand, a system of writing. Short'-hand writer, -ri' ter. Short'-head, -höld, a whale less than a year old. Short'-lived, liw'd. Short'-rib. Short'-sight, -site, near-sight; short'-sighted, -si' -ted, having near sight, not wise for the future, inconsiderate; short sight' -ed-ness. Short'-spoken, -spö'.k'n, abrupt,
brusque. Short-waist’ed. Short-winded, -win’-dèd, hav-
ing shortness of breath. Short-witt’ed, of small intellect. 
At short notice. In short, briefly. The short and long 
of the matter, the gist of the subject. To cut short, to 
abridge. To eat short, to be crisp. To fall short, to be 
deficient. To come short, to fail to fulfil. To sell short 
(Stock Exchange), to sell for future delivery what the 
broker has not in possession, but hopes to obtain.

To stop short, to cease before the end.

To shorten, shōr’-’n, to make short (-en converts adj. to 
verbs); shortened, shōr’-’nd; shortening, shōr’-’th-′n
ging, making short, butter or lard used to make pastry crisp.

To shorten sail, to reduce the size of sails.

Old English secort or scort; scortlic, sçerlicsc, or scerlicls, shortly: 
scortings or scortines, shortness; v. scortian or sçerltian, past 
sçortede, past part. sçorted.

Shot, metal pellets for guns, reckoning, a young swine.

Bar shot, an iron bar with a knob at each end.
Canister shot, a number of small shot in a canister or case.
Chain shot, two balls chained together.
Grape shot, shot so arranged as to resemble a bunch of grapes.
Langrel, pieces of iron of any shape.
Red-hot shot, shot discharged in a red-hot state.
Round shot, balls of iron for cannons, and of lead for guns.
Small shot, shot for muskets, pistols, &c.

Shoot, past shōt, past part shōt. Shoot’-er, shot’-tower.

To shoot the guns, to load them; shott’-ed, shott’-ing (R. xi.)

To shoot [the guns], to discharge them.

Shotten-harring, one that has thrown off its spawn.

Secat or scot, quota of money apportioned to any one individual.
Scote[an], to shoot, past secat, past part. scoten; sçotend, a shooter.

Should, Would, past tense of shall, will.

Both these words are signs of tenses, and also 
independent verbs, which stand in regimen with other 
verbs without the intervention of to.

§ As a simple sign shall and should are employed only 
in the first person (sing. and plu.); in the other persons 
they imply constraint (moral, legal, or physical).

Shall is used (in the first person) as the auxiliary of 
the future tenses. Should (or should with auxiliaries) 
in every tense of the conditional or subjunctive mood.

§ As a simple sign will and would are employed only in 
the second and third person (sing. and plu.); in the first 
person they imply intention or inclination.
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Will is used (in the second and third person) as the auxiliary of the future tenses. Would (or would with auxiliaries) in every tense of the condit. or subj. mood.

The great difficulty of these words consists in this: as independent verbs they are used in every person: thus

I shall be glad to see you - - - - signs of the future
He (or they) will be glad to see you - - tense.
I should be glad to see you, if... - - signs of the present
He (or they) would be glad to see you, if... condition.
I will do it. We will come to-morrow - (promise).
He shall do it. They shall come to-morrow (promise).
I would if I could. We would come if... (willingness).
He should do it. They should come if... (duty, promise).

Used as independent verbs:
§ I will that thou give me John Baptist's head in a charger (I desire or wish) (Mark vi. 25).
Jesus said: Will thou be made whole? [Is it your desire] (Jn. v. 6).
Let her go whither she will (wishes) (Deut. xx1. 14).
Whoever will, let him take of the water of life freely (Rev. xxii. 17).
Ye will not come unto me that ye may have life (you are not willing, not desirous) (John v. 40).
§ What I would I do not, but what I hate that I do (Rom. vi. 15).
Sacrifice and offering wouldst not [dost not desire] (Heb. x. 5).
They would none of my counsel [they desired] (Prov. i. 30).
Whom he would he slew, and whom he would he kept alive, and whom he would he set up, &c. (Dan. v. 19).

Shall, Should, independent verb.
I shall come to-morrow (promise, moral compulsion).
You shall come to-morrow (promise).
He that believeth shall be saved (promise).

In questions, "shall" in the first person denotes doubt. In the second person demands the intention of the person addressed.
In the third person asks permission.
Shall I write to him [or shall I not]? (doubt).
Shall you write an answer? (is it your intention).
Shall he write it out for you? (is that your wish).

Commands and predictions, as well as promises, are expressed by shall, because they are of the nature of obligations.

§ In Dependent Sentences.
§ In dependent sentences Shall and Will follow the present (indefinite and incomplete) and the future (indefinite). Should and Would follow the past tenses and the present (complete).

Present (indefinite)— Shall, Will—
I fear - - - - I shall be too late.
I fear - - - - He will be too late.

Future (indefinite)—
If you will send me the book I shall be glad.
If you will do so - - - - You will much oblige me.

Present (incomplete)—
I am thinking - - - - We shall be too late.
I am thinking - - - - They shall arrive to-morrow.

§ Present (complete)—
He has promised me a long time That I should succeed him.
I have long desired - - - - That you would join our club.

Past (indefinite)—
I knew - - - - That we should be too late.
I knew - - - - That he (you) would be too late.
Past (complete)---
I had hoped - - That I should have had the appointment.
I had hoped - - That you would have had the appointment.

Past (incomplete)---
He was fearing - - I should not come.
I was fearing - - You would not come.

\(\textbf{1(1)}\) Contingent willingness in both clauses.
\textit{All Persons}—\textit{WILL followed by WILL or WOULD.}
\textit{Would followed by WILL or WOULD.}

\(\textbf{1(2)}\) Promise based on a contingent uncertainty.
\textit{1st Person}—\textit{SHOULD followed by WILL or WOULD.}
\textit{(Modern)} \textit{Am} followed by WILL.
\textit{2nd and 3rd Persons}—\textit{SHOULD followed by SHALL or SHOULD.}
\textit{(Modern)} \textit{Is or Are} followed by SHALL or SHOULD.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

1. § If I will, if you will (or would) let me.
   
   He will, if you will (or would) let him.
   
   They will, if you will (or would) let them.
   § I would, if you will (or would) let me.
   
   They would, if you will (or would) let them.

2. § If I should be in town to-morrow I will call and see you.
   
   If I should be in town to-morrow I would call,... (it is not likely I shall be).
   
   Should I be in town to-morrow I will (or would) call,... (it is not likely I shall be).
   
   (Modern) If I am in town to-morrow I will call and see you.

§ If you should be in town to-morrow you shall fetch it.
§ Should you be in town to-morrow you shall see the house.
   
   (Modern) If he is in town to-morrow he shall fetch it.
   
   If you are in town to-morrow you shall see the house.

"WILL," "Would," Old Eng. \textit{will\textit{[a]}}, to wish, past \textit{wolde}, would.

"Would" (when it is present or future) is a corruption of our native \textit{wol\textit{[a]}}, present \textit{wol}, preserved in \textit{won't} (\textit{wo'-n't}).


(It is not the verb \textit{will\textit{[a]}}, to wish, which forms the auxiliary.)


\textbf{Errors of Speech---}

Philip, how would you like to go to St. John's? I've no doubt I can get you a chance. But in what capacity would I go? [should] (The \textit{Gilded Age}, p. 154).

I would like him better to be angry than indifferent; and yet would I--- it would be very dreadful [should] (\textit{Too Soon ii. 1}).

Suppose it had been otherwise, would I have been held responsible for the failure? [should] (\textit{Never Again}).

I am back, but too much fatigued to come to you at the office, as I \textit{would have liked} to have done [I should like to... ] (\textit{The Times}).

I told Mr. Reuter that I \textit{would not feel justified in giving up existing arrangements} [should] (\textit{Jas. Grant, \textit{Newspaper Press}} ii. 325).

I \textit{would be glad to recover the tune} "\textit{Welcome Hame, my Dears}" [should] (\textit{Memoirs of R. Chambers, by William}).

\textit{I should very much have liked} to see young Butts [I should very much like to have seen] (\textit{Tichborne Trial}).

The claimant had to sell his ring. \textit{How I should have liked} to have seen it [\textit{How I should like to... ] (\textit{Tichborne Trial}).

I certainly \textit{should have liked} to have had a little conversation with Mr. Glyn [\textit{should like to... ] (\textit{Tichborne Trial}).

In the last three examples "\textit{like}" expresses a desire begin in time gone by and \textit{still existing}.\n
\textbf{Errors of Speech---}
Shoulder, shōv′.der. Soldier, sōw′.dJer.

Shoulder, the joint connecting the arm to the trunk, the fore-leg of a quadruped, a prominence, a support, to put on the shoulder, to bear on the shoulder, to push with the shoulder; shouldered, shōv′.derd; shoul′.dering.

Should′-bel, shoul′-blade; shoulder-knot, -not; shoul′-der-strap. Shoulder of mutton, shoulder of lamb.

To put your shoulder to the wheel, to do your best to overcome an obstacle. Shoulder arms.

Old English sculder. German schuller.

Shout, an outcry, a halloowing, to cry aloud, to halloo; shout′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), shout′-ing, shout′-er.

Welsh ysgethru, to iterate (ysgeth, a dart).

Shove, shūv, a push, a thrust, to push, to thrust; shoved, shūvd; shov′-ing (R. xix.), shūv′.ing; shov′-er, shūv′.er.

To shove past, to shove by, to thrust aside; to shove off.

Old Eng. secft, v. secft[an] or secfs[an], past secft, past part. secfen.

Shovel, shūv′.el, a scoop, a sort of spade, to use a shovel; shovelled, shūv′.eld; shov′-el′.ing, shov′-el′.er.

Shov′elful, plu. shovelfuls (not shovelsful), two or three shovelfuls, that is, a shovelful repeated two or three times, but two or three shovelsful means two or three shovels all full; shovel-board, -bord, a game; shovel-hat, a hat turned up at the brim worn by dignified clergymen.

Old English secbl, secfl, or secfs; German schaufel.

Shōw, exhibition, display, to point out, to display, to exhibit; showed (1 syl.), shōw′-ing, past part. shown.

Shōw′-y, shōw′.ness, shōw′.ly (Rule xi.) Show′-bill.

Show′-bread (see Shew). Show′-case. Show′-room.

Show′-man, plu. show′-men. To show forth, to manifest.

To show off, to set off, to display oneself with vanity.

To show up, to expose. Show of hands, hands raised up to signify approval of the question propounded.

Old English secave, v. secave[an], past secawode, secawod; also sevoh, past sevute or sevude, past part. seve.

Shower, shōw′.er (to rhyme with our), a full of rain, a downfall of anything, to pour down, to bestow liberally; showered (2 syl.), shower′-ing, shower′-ing-ly. Shower-bath.

Showery, shōw′.ry; show′.ri′-ness (Rule xi.), show′.ri′-less.

Old English secor or secer. Sure [shüre], Latin secūrus.

Shrap′nel, a sphere filled with musket balls and a bursting powder.

So called from General Shrapnel, the inventor.
Shred, a strip of cloth for fixing fruit-trees to walls, a fragment, to tear into long strips. To mince, is to cut into minute morsels. Shredd'ed, shredd'ing (Rule i.), shred'less.

Shreds and patches, odds and ends.
Old Eng. screade, v. screen[ian], past screenode, past part. screened.

Shrew, a nagging vexatious woman, a scold; shrew'ish (-ish added to nouns means “like,” added to adj. it is dim.); shrew'ish-ly; shrew'ish-ness, petulance, ill-temper.

Shrew'mouse, plu. shrew'mice, a field mouse that lives on insects. It is perfectly harmless, and not a mouse at all.
(The “mouse” belongs to the genus mus, the “shrew” to sorex.) “Shrew,” German schreier, a brawler, v. schlelen, to brawl. “Shrewmouse,” Old English screowa or screena.

Shrewd, acute, sagacious, sharp-sighted; shrewd'ly, -ness.
Germ. bescheien, to beshrew, to bewitch. Witches were called shrewd or cunning women, and much of their art consisted in “shrewdness.”

Shriek, shriek, a scream, to scream; (past) shriek or shrieked, shriek'd; shriek-ing, shriek'-ing; shriek'er.

Welsh ysgrechio, to scream; Norse skrire, to shriek.

Shriek'alty, shriek'ful'ty, for sherifalty, the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. (See Sheriff.)

Shriff, the confession of a person dying. (O. E. scrift.) See Shrive.

Shrique (1 syl.), the butcher-bird. (French pie-grièche.)
A corruption of the Latin pica gracula, or Greek pie.

Shrill, (comp.) shrill'er, (super.) shrill'est, acute in sound, piercing in sound; shrill'y, shrill'ness (R. viii.).

Welsh grill, a creak or chirp; grillicaw, to make a shrill sound.

Shrimp, aorny crustacean, a puny creature; shrimp'er, shrimp'-ing, catching shrimps; shrimp'-net.

German schrumpe, v. schrumpfen, to shrivel; Danish skrumpe. A “shrimp” is a puny lobster, a puny [shrivelled-up] man.

Shrine (1 syl.), a reliquary, a decorated tomb; shrined (1 syl.) or enshrined' (2 syl.) placed in a shrine; shrin'ing (R. xix.).

Old Eng. script; Germ. schrue; Lat. scrinium, a coffer; Gk. grôné.

Shrink, (past) shrunk, (past part.) shrunken, to contract, to diminish; shrink'-ing, shrinking'ly, -er.

Shrink'age, a fissure in clay caused by drying.
Old English sirin[an], past scranc, past part. scrance.

Shrive (1 syl.), to make confession to a priest, to receive absolution after confession; shrived (1 syl.), shriv'ing, (past part.) shriven, shriven; shriv'-er, a father confessor.

Shriff, confession to a priest [on a death bed].
Observe the short i in the past part. shriven.
Old English script[ian], past ge-scrif, past part. ge-scriven, to shrive; script, a confession or confessor; script-bole, a confessional.
AND OF SPELLING.

Shrivel, shrīv'ēl, to shrink and wrinkle; shrivelled, shrīv'ēld; shrīvell-ing (Rule iii., -EL).

Old English gerīfod or gerīféod, shrivelled or wrinkled.

Shroud, a dress for a dead person, to dress in a shroud, to conceal, to envelop; shroud'-ed (R. xxxvi.), shroud'-ing, shroud'-less. Shrouds (no sing.) ropes forming a ladder from the deck of a ship to the mast-heads on each side.

Old English scrvīd, a shroud, clothing.

Shrōve. (1 syl.), the past tense of shrīve (q.v.), but only used in Shrove'-tide, Shrove-Tuesday, and Shrovving, shrīv'.ving, the festivity of Shrove-tide (“tide” Old Eng. tīd, season).

Shrub, a bushy plant, a beverage; shrub'-less, without shrubs.

Shrub'-ery, plu. shrubberies, shrūb'.ē.riz, R. i. (-cry [Latin postfix], a place for); shrubb'-y, shrubb'i-ness.

Shrug, a drawing up of the shoulders expressive of doubt or disapproval; shrugged (1 syl.), shrug-g'-ing (Rule i.)

Danish skrūa, to stoop; skruk-ryygct, hump-backed.

Shudder, sīldre, a tremor, a quiver, to quake with fear or cold; shuddered, sūd'.derd; shudder-ing, shuddering-ly.

German schauder, shuddering; schauderm, to shudder.

Shuffle, shūf'fl', a mingling, an evasion of the truth, an irregular gait, a step in dancing, to mingle [cards], to evade the truth, to make a shuffle with the feet; shuffled, shūf'.fld'; shuffling, shuffling-ly; shuffler, shūf'ler.

To shuffle off, to get out of an engagement or duty in an underhand manner, to get rid of awkwardly.

To shuffle up, to put things together confusedly.

Old English scyfeling (syfe or sife, a sieve), not shovre with diminutive.

Shumac, an erroneous spelling of sumach (q.v.)

Shūn, to avoid; shunned (1 syl.), shunn'-ing (Rule i.)

Old Eng. scun[tan], past scunode, past part. scunod, scunung.

Shūnt (railway term), to shift a carriage, &c., from one line of rails to another; shunt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), shunt'-ing.

A contraction of shun-it, amalgamated into shunt.'

Shūt, (past) shūt, (past part.) shūt, to close; shutt'-ing (R. i.)

Shutt'-er, a cover for a window; shuttered, shūt'.erd, furnished with shutters. To shut in, To shut out, To shut off, To shut up, to close, to confine, to terminate.

Old Eng. scettlan or sceytlan, to shut or lock up (scettel, a lock or bolt).

Shuttle, shūt'.t', an instrument used in weaving for shooting the thread through the warp; shuttle-box, a box to receive the shuttle after it has run through the warp; shuttle-race; shuttle-cock (a corruption of shuttle-cork), a cork stuck with feathers and beaten with a battledore.

Old English secahtel (from secat, shot; secolan, to shoot).
Shy, (comp.) shy'-er or shi'-er, (super.) shy'-est or shi'est, timid, to start aside in fear [as a horse], to throw at an object; shies (1 syl.); shied, shide (1 syl.); shi'er (R. xi.), shy'-ing, shy'-ly, shy'-ness. (Germ. scheu, shy, shyness.)

"Dry," "Shy," and "Sly" are unsettled, especially in their degrees of comparison: thus

Dry, dry'-er, dry'-est, dry'-ly, dry'-ness, dry'-ing, dry'-ish; and dry'-er, dry'-est, dry'-ly, dry'-ness, dries, dried.

Shy, shy'-er, shy'-est, shy'-ly, shy'-ness, shy'-ing, shy'-ish; and shi'er, shi'est, shi'ly, shi'ness, shies, shied.

Sly, sly'-er, sly'-est, sly'-ly, sly'-ness; or, sli'-er, sli'-est, sli'-ly, sli'-ness.

The i (except before -ish and -ish) is the more correct form. The Rule is, that words ending in -y after a consonant, change y into i when any suffix is added (except -ish, -ism, -ing, and agglutinated affixes, such as -hood, -ship, -like; -man, -woman, -maid; -faced, -guard, -horse, -bird, -fold, &c.): as clergy-man, dairy-maid, lady-bird, sixty-fold, body-guard, &c.

Si, see (in Music). This was added (in the 17th cent.) by Le Maire, a Frenchman, to the six notes of Guido, ut (subsequently dō), re, mi, fa, sol, la.

Siberian, sib'er.i.an, adj. of Siberia, bleak, northern.

Sibilant, sib'il.ant, hissing. Sibilation, sib'il.ay'shun. The sibilants, s and z: "S" has four sounds (1) s as in sin, (2) z as in rise, (3) sh as in sure, (4) zh as in pleasure.

Latin sibilans gen. sibilantis, hissing; sibilare, to hiss.

Sibyl, sib'il, a fortune-teller, a gipsy, one of the noted prophetesses of ancient Greece; sibylline, sib'il.in, adj. of sibyl.

Sibyline books, certain books purchased of the Cumcan sibyl by Tarquin the Proud (king of Rome).

Latin sibylla, sibyllimus; Greek sibylla (stou bûllafßolle), i.e., thou boute [one who knows] the will or counsels of God.

Martian Capella says there were but two sybils, one of which was the famous Cumcan Sibyl. Ellian says there were four, but tradition usually assumes the number to be ten; and hence the phrase "an eleventh sibyl or second Cassandra."

Sic, sîk (Lat.). Is this right? So it is in the MS. [although it does not seem to be correct, as the Sybils [sic] were ten...]

Siccative, sîk'sa.tiv, that which promotes drying.

French siccatif; Latin siccare, to dry up, to make dry.

Sicce, size, the number six at dice. Size (1 syl.), magnitude.

"Sicce," Fr. sîk; Lat. sex. "Size," contraction of assay, an old statute regulating the measure and price of commodities.

Sicilian, sîk'sil.i.an, adj. of Sicily, a native of Sicily.

Sicilian Vespers, the great massacre of the French in Sicily on the eve of Easter Tuesday, 1282.

Sick, unwell, inclined to vomit, weary, disgusted; sick'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); sick'ish-ly, sick'ish-ness. Sick'ly, sick'lì-ness (R. xi.); sick'ness, plu.' sicknesses (one of the few words in -ness which have a plural. About 1400 have none).
Sick’-bed; sick-headache, -héd’-āke; sick’-list; heart’-sick.
The sick, those not well collectively considered.

Sicken, sik’n (-en converts adj. to verbs), to droop prior to
an illness, to make disgusted, to languish; sickened;
sickening, sik’ning; sickening-ly; sicken-er, sik’ner.
Old English sté, stéo, sedc, sede, or sec, seónes sickness, v. sickian] or
sectian], past saxclude, past part. saxcled.

Sickle, Scythe, sik’l, sithe.
Sickle, a reap hook. It has a short handle for one hand,
and the blade is curved like a hook, the edge being in
the inside or shorter curve of the blade.

Scythe has a long handle for both hands, and a long blade
slightly curved, the edge of the blade being in the inside
or shorter curve also.

“Sickle,” Old Eng. siccet or sicol; Lat. siccula, a sickle (séca, to cut).
“Scythe,” Old Eng. sithe. The y is a blunder, sithe means “lately.”

Side (1 syl.), the margin, edge, a party, descent, &c., &c.
To side with, to join one party in opposition to another;
sid-ed, sid’dæd; sid-ing (Rule xix.), sid’ding.

Sider, sid’er. Cider, sid’er.
Sider, one on a particular side: as an out-sider.
Cider, a beverage made from apples. (French cidre.)

Side’-arms; weapons worn at the side, as a sword, &c.
Side’-board, bór’d, a piece of furniture for one side of a
room. Side’-cut, an indirect blow. Side’-dish.
Side’-glance. Side’-long, oblique, not directly in front.
Side’-pocket. Side’-posts. Side’-saddle, for ladies.

Sides’-man or side’-man, plv. -men, an officer in a church
to assist strangers to a sitting and aid the Churchwardens.

Side’-table. Side’-view, -vu. Side’-walk, -wawk.
Side’-ways (better side’-wise) adv., on one side.
Side’-wind. By the side of, close to. Side by side.
To choose sides. To take sides. To select sides.

Side-real, sid’ré-al, pertaining to the stars, containing stars,
starry, measured by the apparent motions of the stars.

Side’real day = one revolution of the earth on its axis.
Side’real year, the time which elapses between the sun’s
leaving any fixed star and his return to it again.

Side’real heavens, the starry heavens.
Latin sidérēus, sidérūlis (sidus gen. sidēris, a star).
Sider-, sidèro- before cons. (Gk. prefix), iron. (Gk. sidèros, iron.)
Siderite, sidèr.è.rite, sparry iron ore (-ite, fossil, ore).
Greek sidèros, iron, containing iron, made of iron.
Sidero-graphy, sidèr.è.ro".grà.fy, the art of engraving on steel. (Greek sidèros grapho, I engrave on iron.)
Sidero-lite, sidèr.è.ro.lì.ite, a meteoric stone.
Greek sidèro-[sideros]lithos, iron-stone.
Sidero-mancy, sidèr.è.ro. mã.nè.sy, divination by burning straw, &c., on red-hot iron. (Gk. manteia, divination.)
Sidero-scope, sidèr.è.ro.skò.pe, an instrument for detecting the presence of iron in substances.
Greek sidèro-[sideros]skopeo, I behold [the presence of] iron.
Sidle, si'.d'l, to move sidewise, to push [through a crowd].
To sidle up to one, to creep up to one little by little.
Sidled, si'.d'ld; sidling, si'.d'ling; sidler, si'.dler.
A verb formed of the word side. Old English sid.
Siege, secidge, investment of a town; v. besiege, be.secidge', to invest a town; besieged' (2 syl.), besieging (R. xix.).
Siege'-train. To raise a siege, to abandon the attempt.
Old Eng. sige; Fr. siège (Lat. sedère, to sit down [before the walls]).
Sierra, se.è.ra, a ridge of peaked mountains.
Span. sierra, a saw, referring to the saw-like appearance of the peaks.
Siesta, so.es'.st'h, a mid-day or after-dinner nap. —
Span. siesta, v. ses.tar, to take a siesta. Ménage and Rochefort say: du latin sexta [hora], parce que la sieste se faisait chez les Romains à la sixième heure, qui est leur midi.
Sieve, s'iv (not seev), a riddle, a bolter, a measure.
Sift, to shake through a sieve; sift'-ed (R. xxxvi.), sift'-ing, sift'ing-ly, sift' -er. (Old Eng. sife, or sylfe, v. sylf[an].)
Sigh, si, a deep-drawn and audible respiration, to heave a sigh; sighed, side; sigh-ing, si'.ng'; sigh'ing-ly; sigh' -er.
Old English syl[an] and seaf[an], n. seet.
Sight. Site. Cite (all si'.t). Sight'd. Cited (both si'.ted).
Sight, site, perception by the eyes, a spectacle, a small aperture to look through, a large number, to look at through a sight-hole, to gain by means of a "sight" the proper elevation, &c.; sight'-ed; sight-ing, si'.ting.
Sight'less, sight'less-ly, sight'less-ness.
Sight'-ly, site'-ly, pleasing to the sight; sight'li-ness.
To come in sight. To heave in sight; hove in sight.
At sight, on presentment for payment. A sight, an unsightly object. Sight'-seeing; sight-seer, site'-see.er.
"I saw a sight of men" (a vast number) has the sanction of Morte d' Arthur, where we read of "a syght of monkis."
"Sight," Old Eng. syth, ge-sylth, or ge-sylt, v. ge-sylhan, to see.
"Site" (a situation), Lat. situs, a situation. "Cite," Lat. cite, to quote.
Sigillaria, sig’il.lair’tī’ah (in Geol.), a genus of fluted tree-stems in the coal-measures having seal-like punctures (or leaf-scarbs) on the ridges. (Lat. sigillarius, sigillum.)

Sign, sine. Sine (1 syl.), a mathematical term.

Sign, a symbol, a token, a wonder, a miracle, a significant gesture, a device [now limited to public houses, but at one time common to shops generally], a zodiacal cluster, to attach one’s name to a document, to ratify by a signature, to indicate by a gesture; signed, sind; sign-ing, si’ning; sign’-er, si’ner. Sign-board, sine’-bord.


Signs of the times, indications of coming events.

“Signs of the Zodiac”: Ari’res, Ta’urus, Gemin’i; Can’cer, Le’o, Vir’go; Lib’ra, Scor’pio, Sagit’tarius; Capric’ornus, Aquari’us, Pis’ces.

Old Eng. sign, an ensign; Lat. signum, a sign; Dan. signs, to make the sign of the cross. O. Eng. v. signalian, p. signode, p. p. signalod.

“Sine” (in mathematics), Lat. sinus; Fr. sinus, a sine.

Signal, sig’nāl, a sign to give notice, memorable, to give notice by signals; signalled, sig’nāld; sig’nal-ing (R. iii., -AL), sig’nall-er; sig’nall-ly, eminently. Sig’nals.

(The “i” is doubled only with the affixes -ed, -er, and -ing.)

Sig’nal-is (R. xxxi.), to make signal or noted; signalised, sig’nālized; signalis-ing (R. xix.), sig’nāl-i.zing.

French signal, signaler; Latin signum, v. signare.

Signatory, plu. -ries, sig’nāt.i.tē.riz, one who signs a document.

Latin signælor, plu. signatœres, v. signare, to sign.

Signature, sig’nā.tchur, the name of a person subscribed to a document; (in Music), the sharps, flats, &c., placed after the clef to indicate the key; (with Printers), the letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet to mark the number and order. (Fr. signature; Lat. signære.)

Signet, sig’nēt. Cygnet, sig’nēt, a young swan. (Lat. cypnus.)

Signet, a seal used by a sovereign for private purposes.

Signet-ring, a finger-ring with a stone bearing one’s crest, &c.

Latin signum, a sign; signare, to sign, with -et diminutive.

Significant, sig’ni.f‘kant, expressing a secret meaning, impor-tant; significant-ly. Significance, sig’ni.f‘.kansc; significantancy, sig’ni.f‘.kansy, meaning, force, &c.

Signification, sig’n.ēj’t.ē.kān’shōn. Significantative, sig’n.ēj’-tiv; significantative-ly, significantative-ness.

Significatory, sig’n.ēj’t.ē.tē.ry, betokening.

Signify, sig’n.ēj, to mean; signifies, sig’n.ēj.ē.ze; signified, sig’n.ēj.id; sign’in.ēj-ing (Rule xi.)

Latin significans genitive significantatis, significantantia, significantatio, v. significo (signum feci[facio], to make significant).
Signor, fem. signora, seen'yor, seen'yor rah. Senior, see'mi or.

Signor, signora = (French), Monsieur, Madame, or English Mr. and Sir, Mrs. and Madam (Miss is signori'no).

Senior. When a son bears the same name as his living father Senr. is added for distinction sake to the father's name, and Junr. to the son's: as Mr. John Smith, Senr. (Father), or John Smith, Esq., Sen., Mr. John Smith, Junr. (Son), or John Smith, Esq., Junr. "(It is not usual in private letters to add Senr., but Junr. must be added.)

Signory, plur. signories (Rule xliiv.), seen'yor'iz, a lordship; signor-age, seen'yor rage; signoral, seen'yor ral.

These words are spelt in divers ways, but the spelling given above is the best. Signior, signiora, signitory, signiorage and signorial are objectionable, because they are partly Italian and partly Latin. Similarly scionior, scioniora, scionitory, scioniorage, and scioniorial, or scioniorial, are still more objectionable, being partly Franco-Italian and partly Latin.

Ital. signore, signora, signorogiare; Fr. seigneur, seigneurie.

Sikh or Seik, seek (of Hindus.) Sheik, sheek (of Arab.) Seek.

Sikh or Seik, one of the Sikhs [a warlike people] of the Punjaub forming part of our Indian empire.

Sheik, an Arab prince, head of a Mahometan religious house, a preacher in a mosque.


Silence, si'lense, absence of sound, cessation of speaking, stillness, to still, to appease, be quiet! hold your tongue! sil'enced (2 syll.); silene'ing (Rule xix.), si'n'en sing.

Silent, si' lent; si' lent-ly, si' lent-ness.

Latin silens gen. stlentis, stlentium, v. stlere, to be silent.

Silesian, si' lee'sian, adj. of Sile'sia, a native of Silesia.

Silex, si'lex or silica, stil'kah, flint-earth, the chief ingredient of rock-crystal, quartz, flint, &c.

Silicon or silicium, stil'kah'n, stil'leem, the base of silex or silica (an elementary substance).

Silicic acid, stil'leem'k a compound of silicon and oxygen.

Silicate, stil'leem'kate, a salt of silicic acid (-ate denotes a salt formed by the combination of an acid in -ic with a base, -ic means most highly oxidised); silicated, stil'leem'kle ted, impregnated with silica.

Silicious, Cilicious (both stil'ish'is). Salacious, sa'lay'shise.

Silicious (not siliceous, adj. from the Latin in -e are -eous not -eous in English, R. lxvi.), flinty. Silicious sinter, a deposit from springs holding silex in solution.

Cilicious, hairy, made of hair. (Latin cilium, cilicium.)

Salacious, lustful. (Latin salax, gen. salcis, sal, salt.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Silicic, stili's.ök, adj. of silex or silica.
Silic- calcareous, stili's.i-kal.kaiv'reös, consisting of silica and calcareous matter, cherty.
Siliceferous, stil's.öf'.ë.rös, producing silex.
Silicify, stili's.i.fy, to render silicious; silicifies, stili's.i.fize; silicified, stili's.i.fide (R. xi.); silicify-ing, stili's.i.fy.ing.
Silicification, stili's.i.fikay'shün. Silicon (see above).

Silhouette, stil'oo.ett, a black profile or contour (either coloured black or cut out of black paper with scissors).
So called from Etienne Silhouette, contrôleur des finances under Louis XV., who made great savings in the public expenditure of France.

Silk, a fine glossy filament produced by silk-worms, a fabric made of silk filaments; silk'-en, silk'-y, silk'-ness (R. xi.)

Silk-gown, the dress badge worn in law-courts by a queen's counsel. Silk-mercer, a dealer in silks. Silk-throwster [or thrower], one who prepares silk for weaving. Silk-weaver, -wee'ver. Silk'-worm.

Sill, Sell. Cell.
Sill, the basement or threshold of a door or window frame.
"Cell" (of a dungeon, a honeycomb, &c.), Welsh cel; Latin cella.

Sillabub, stil'la.bub, a food made of cream and wine.

Silly, (comp.) sill'i-er, (super.) sill'i-est, foolish; silli-ly; silli-ness (Rule x). silt'il.iness. Scilly, stil'ly [isles].
"Silly," Germ. selig, holy, blessed, happy. Hence the infant Jesus is called "the harmless silly babe," and sheep are "silly sheep." As the "holy" are easily taken in by worldly cunning, silly came to signify gullible and foolish. (See Simple.)

"Scilly" [isles], a corrupt contraction of the Phen. cassiterides, tin-islands. (Casiteri, 'siteri, 'sirt, scilly.)

Silt (not stilth), granulated stones scraped from roads, fine mud collected at estuaries. To silt up, to choke up or obstruct with accumulated silt; silt'-ed, silt'-ing.
Old Eng. syth or syl, a plough. Silt is ploughed-up surface-soil.

Silurian, stil'or.än (in Geol.), the fossiliferous strata between the Cambrian schists and the Old Red Sandstone.
The name was given to these strata by Sir Roderick Murchison because he worked them out in that part of England and South Wales formerly inhabited by the Selètes.

Silva, stil'veh, the forest trees of any country or district.
Flora, flo'rah, all the plants peculiar to a country.
Fauna, fav'nah, all the animals peculiar to a country.
Silvas, *sii'vahz*; Pampas, *pam'.paaz*; Llanos, *lal'.noze*.

Silvas, the woodland region of the great South American plain luxuriant with primeval forest-growth.

Pampas, the vast treeless plains of South America pastured by herds of wild cattle and horses.

Llanos, the flat treeless plains along the banks of the Orinoco in South America.

“Silva,” Lat. *silva* or *syiea*, a wood; Gk. *kole*, a wood, a forest.


Silver, *sii'ver*, a precious metal, to cover with silver. Silver articles for domestic uses and those coated with silver or in imitation of silver go by the general name of Plate.

To silver, silvered (2 sy1.), also called plated, *plai'ted*; silver-ing or plat-ing, *plai'ting*; silvery, *sii'very*.

Silver-smith, a dealer in silver and plated goods.

Fulmina'ting silver, an explosive compound prepared from the oxide of silver and ammonia.

German silver, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, born to luck.

Silver wedding, the twenty-fifth anniversary of one’s wedding-day, when (in Germany) the woman has a silver wreath presented to her. A golden wedding, the fiftieth anniversary, when the wreath is of gold.

Old Eng. *seolfer*, *sylfor*, *sylfer*, *sylver*, *seolferen*, *seolfering*, silvery; *seolfer-smith*; *sylfer*, made of silver.

Simia, *plu. simia*, *simi'ah*, *sim'i.dy*, the systematic word for apes and monkeys; simious, *simi'-iuse*, adj. of simia.

Latin *simia*, an ape (*simus*, Greek *simos*, flat-nosed).

Similar, *sim'i.lar*, like; simil'ar-ly, in like manner.

Similarity, *plu. similarities*, *simil'ar'li.tiz*.

Latin simil'arhis, simil'ar'itas (similia, Greek *homalos*, like).

Simile, *sim'i.lay*, plu. similes, *simil'ay leeaz* (v. Parable), a direct parallel between two essentially different sets of actors, either drawn out in words or suggested to the imagination: as a busy city compared to a bee-hive.

Similitude, *sim'il'tude*, resemblance.

Latin simil'tudis, simil'tudin (Greek *homalos*, like).

Sim'mer, to keep near boiling point; simmered, *sim'merd*; simmer-ing. (? Greek *zamdo*, v. *zamdo*, to ferment.)

Simony, *sim'o.ny*, buying church preferment for personal presentation, giving or receiving money for church preferment; simonical, *sim'o.ni'al'kle (adj.); simonical-ly.

From Simon [Magus], who offered money for the “gift of miracles.”
Einloom, say'moom', or Samiel, say'miu.eli.

Simoom, a hot suffocating wind laden with sand from the deserts of Arabia or Africa. (Arab. samām, samma, to poison.)

Sim'per, an affected smile, to smile affectedly; sim'pered (2 syl.); sim'per-ing, sim'per-ing-ly, sim'per-er.

Simoom, a hot suffocating wind laden with sand from the deserts of Arabia or Africa. (Arab. 8am~1m, samma, to poison.)

Simple, sim'.p'l, not complex, elementary, artless, true to nature; (comp.) sim'pler, (super.) sim'plest, sim'ply, simple-ness.


Simulat-ed, sim'ul-at-ed; sim'i-lat-ing (Rule xix.), sim'u-lat-ing-ly, sim'i-lat-ing-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Simultaneous, sim'i-lat.e-ne., synchro.nous, at the same time; simul'ta.neous-ly, simul'ta.neous-ness.
Sinaitic, sin.a'it ik, adj. of Mt. Sinai, given from Mt. Sinai.
Sinapis, sin'a pis, the mustard genus of plants; sinapism, sin'a pis'm, a poultice of mustard and vinegar.
Sinapisine, sin'a pis'in, a principle found in mustard seed.
Latin sinapedis (Greek sinapedis), studapismus, made of mustard.
Since (1 syl.), from the time when, from, ago, seeing that, inasmuch as. Ever since, without cessation.
"Since" (from the time when, adv.), O. Eng. sin, sith, or sitth.tsan.
"Sine" (seeing that, inasmuch as), Old Eng. sit or sithen.
Sithecce (Latin prefix) was used for since to the middle of the 16th century.
Sincere, sin se'er, honest, genuine, truthful; (comp.) sincèr'er, (super.) sincèr'est, sincèr'ly; sincèr'-ness.
Sincerity, sin se'r'i t.y. (Latin sincer's, sincer'itas.)
Sine cera, without wax. The ancient Romans wrote on parchment the testaments which they had no intention of altering, but on tablets covered with wax what was not intended to be permanent, hence a testament written sine cera was genuine and truthful, but the tabula cerata were not to be relied on, as the wax could be effaced and something else written at any moment. Two other suggestions are: Honey sine cera from which all the wax has been carefully extracted, hence unadulterated; or Pottery sine cera, in allusion to the Roman custom of hiding flaws in pottery with wax, hence genuine or what its appearance bespeaks.
Sine (1 syl.) Sign, sine. Sine, si'ne (2 syl., see below).
Sine, a trigonometrical term. Versed sine, vers...
Sign, a symbol, an indication, to subscribe one's name, &c.
Sine-, si'ne- (Latin prefix), without. Only one example exists.
Sine-cure, si'ne küre. Cynosure, si'no shure.
Sine-cure, official pay without official work.
Cynosure, the pole-star or the star in the tail of the "dog."
Sine die, si'ne d'é, [adjourned] indefinitely, i.e., dismissed.
Sine qua non, si'ne . . , an indispensable thing or condition.
"Sinecure," Latin sine cura, [wages] without a charge or work.
"Cynosure," Latin cynosura (Greek kunos oura, [a star in] the tail of the "dog," that is, the lesser bear).
Sinew, sin' nü, a tendon to unite a muscle to a bone.
Sinews (no sing.), sin' nuze, strength, vigour, nerve.
Sinew-y, sinew-i-ness (R. xi.), sinew- less. Sinew-shrunk.
Old Eng. sinewe, sine, sinew, sinu, seonow, seonu, or seonə.
Sing, (past) sang, (past p.) sung. Singe (1 syl.), singed (1 syl.)
Sing'-ing, uttering vocal music. Singe-ing; scorching.
Sing'er, one who sings. Sing'er, sin' djer, one who singes.
Sing'-song (a ricochet word, of which we have several), a monotonous half-singing manner of speaking.
"Sing," Old English sing[an], past sang, past part. sungen.
"Singe," Old English sang[an], past sangde, past part. sanged.
Singe, *singj*, to scorch. Sing, to utter vocal music.

Singes, *sinjages*; singed, *sinjd*; singe-ing, *sinjdjing*; sing-er, *sinjer*, one who singes; but Sing, sings, sang, sing·ing; sing-er, one who sings.

"Sing," Old English *singlan*, past sing·ing, past part. *sungen*.
The *e* of *singe* and *die* is retained before -ing to distinguish the words from sing-ing and dy-ing.


Single, only one, unmarried, to pick out; singled, *singeld*; singling, *singling*. Sing-ly, *sinjely*. Sing'le-ness.

Singular, *singular*, unique, peculiar; sin'gular.ly.

Singular Number (in Gram.) Plural Number.

§ The Singular Number of a noun denotes only one object.
The Plural Number denotes two or more objects.

§ The Singular Number of a verb is that which is used when a single object is its nominative case; as I, thou, he, she, it, or any sentence which can be referred to by the pronoun it.
The Plural Number of a verb is that which is used when more than one object is its nominative case: as we, you, they, any noun in the plural number, more than one noun, &c.

Singulatim, *sinjular*ly, each article one by one.

Latin singul-us, singulāris, singularitas, singularius, singulātimum. "Plural," Latin pluralis (plus gen. pluralis, more than one).

Sinister, *sinister*, inauspicious, indirect censure, on the left hand (opposed to dexter, on the right hand).

Sin'ister-hand'ed, left-handed, unlucky; sinister-ly.

Sinistral, *sinister*trāl (in Conchol.), the spiral of a shell turning to the left. Sinistrous, *sinister*trās, perverse, inclined to the left; sin'istrous-ly. (Latin sinister.)

Sink, a brick table on which plates and dishes are washed (It should be *skeenk*), a reservoir for the reception of waste water, to drop to the bottom of water, to subside.

Sink, (past) sunk, (past part.) sunk, (adj.) sunken or sunk, sink-ing, sink-er. Sink·ing-fund, money set aside by government for decreasing the public debt.

To sink in, to penetrate, to become absorbed.

"Sink" (for washing crockery), Old Eng. *scence* (scene, a cup).
"Cinque" (sink), five: as the cinque ports; viz., Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich (Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford added subsequently). French *singe*, five.

Sinter, *sinjer*, incrustations from silicious or calcareous springs.

Silicious-sinter, Calc-sinter, Pearl sinter.

Sinter and Tufa. "Sinter" has a hard ringing sound when struck with a hammer. "Tufa" is porous.

German sinter (sintern, to petrify, to run or trickle out).
Sinuate, *sin'\text{u}\text{ate*}. Insinuate, *in.sin'\text{u}\text{ate*}.

*Sinuate* (in Bot.), applied to leaves with a wavy edge, to wind or wave in and out; *sinuat-ed*, *sin'\text{u}\text{a}\text{ted*}; *sin'\text{u}\text{at-ing*} (Rule xix.) *Sinuation*, *sin'\text{u}\text{a}\text{shun*.*

*Insinuate*, to hint, to wind into favour, to edge in little by little. *Insinuation*, *in.sin'\text{u}\text{a}\text{shun*.*

*Sinuous*, *sin'\text{u}\text{u}\text{us*}, wavy; *sinuous-ly*, *sinuous-ness*.

*Sinuosity, plu. sinuosities* (Rule xlv.), *sin'\text{u}\text{u}\text{o}\text{s*-\text{i}tiz.*

*Sinus, si'\text{n}\text{u}\text{s*}, a bend or recess in a coast or in a bone.

Lat. *sinuatio\text{us}, sinuosus, sinuosus, sinu'\text{o}\text{r*} (sinus, a bay, a gulf).

*Sip*, a very small draught, a taste with the lips, to drink or imbibe small quantities with the lips; *sipped*, *sipt*; *sipp'-ing* (Rule i.), *sipping-ly*, *sipp'-'er*.

*Sippet, sip'\text{e}t*, toasted bread served with stews, &c.

Old English *sip[an*], past *sipt*, past part, *siped*.

*Siphilis, si'\text{f}\text{i}l\text{is*} (better syphilis), a disease. (Gk. *sus phillia*.)

*Siphon, si'\text{f}\text{o}n*, a bent tube for emptying casks, vats, &c.; *siphonic, si'\text{f}\text{o}n'\text{ik*}. *Siphon-barometer*.

*Siphon-gauge, ...g\text{a}ge*., for gauging air-pumps.

*Siphonia, si'\text{f}\text{o}n'\text{i}\text{ah*}, a genus of fossil sponges; *siphoniferous, si'\text{f}\text{o}n'\text{e}r'us*. (Greek *siphon*)

*Si quis, si'\text{k}\text{w}is* (Lat.); an announcement made in church of the intention of a parishioner to offer himself for ordination.

*Si quis, if anyone objects, let him speak to the bishop*.

Sir, *fem. mad'am*.(As forms of address these useful words are now used only by servants, schoolboys, and inferior tradespeople.) They would be very useful in addressing strangers whose names are unknown: as *Will you allow me, Sir [or Madam] to ...*, as the Fr. use *Mon. and Mad.*

Sir, *fem. lady*. As a title, "Sir" -is placed before the Christian name of a baronet or knight in addressing him, and the wife is called *Lady* with or without the surname. In the address of letters and in public announcements, *Bart.* is added after the name of a baronet to distinguish him from a knight: as *Sir John Smith, Bart.*, *Lady Smith* or *Lady John Smith*; *Sir John Smith, Lady Smith* or *Lady John Smith* (for a knight).

In speaking to a baronet or knight we put *Sir* before his Christian name, as *Yes, Sir [John]*, and *No, Sir [John]*; but in speaking to their wives the rule is different: Inferiors say *Yes, my lady*, and *No, my lady*; but equals say *Yes, Lady [Smith]*, and *No, Lady [Smith]*, or more familiarly *Yes, Lady [John]*, and *No, Lady [John]*. "Sir," Gk. *anax*, king; Lat. *senex [= sa\text{nax*]; Span. *señor*; Ital. *signore*; Fr. *seigneur*; Norm. *sire*; Eng. *sir*. Chaldee sar, prince.

We still use the word *Sire* in speaking to a king.
Sire, *sîr*, a title by which a king is addressed.  *Sigh'-er, sî'.er.*

*Sire*, *fem. dam*, the father and mother of a horse, sheep, and other quadrupeds.  (*Fr. sîre; Gr. anax, a king; v. Sir.*)

*Siren, sî'ên*, a mermaid who entices seamen with her song and then kills them, a dangerous but fascinating woman, bewitching, fascinating.

*Sirene, sî'ên*, an instrument for determining the number of vibrations made by any given note.

*Sirenia, sî're.ni.âh*, an order of mammals; *sir'-o'nian*, adj., of sirenia, one of the sirenia.

Latin *sire*; Greek *seirôn*.  Hebrew *sîr*, to sing.

Sirius, *sî'ri.âs*, the dog-star, called *canicula* [*ka.nik'ku.lây*] by the Romans, and *sothis* by the Egyptians.

The dog-star rises soon after the summer solstice, and its ascension corresponds with the period of greatest heat.

"Sirius," *Gk. seiros, hot (seir, the sun, Sûidas); zêô, to be hot.*

Sirloin, *sur'.loin*, a loin of beef.

*Sir. name.*  (An error for surname, *q.v.*) It does not mean the *sire-name* (i.e., the father's name), but *sur-*., i.e., *extra[name].*

Sirloco, *sîr'ôk'ko*, a hot parching wind loaded with fine dust which blows over Italy, Sicily, and Malta.  The *sola'no* of Spain, the *Harmat'tan* of Guinea, the Simoom of Western Asia, the Khamsin of Egypt, and the *Puna* of Peru, are very similar.

Italian *sirôco*, a south-east wind; *Greek seiros*, hot, dry.

Sirrah, *sî'râh*, the word *sir* used in anger or contempt.

The derivation usually given *Sir hat* is simply ridiculous.

Sirup (better than syrup), *str'âp*, vegetable juice sweetened; *sirupped, str'âpt*, sweetened with sirup; *sir'up'-y.*

Fr. *sirop* (dérivé de l'arabe *siroph* or *sirâb*), potion (*Bouillet*).

Sister, (*male*) brother, one born of the same parents; sister-ly.

Sister-in-law, a wife's sister is the husband's sister-in-law, and a husband's sister is his wife's sister-in-law.

Half-sister, a sister by one parent only.

Step-sister, a half-sister or one made sister by a second marriage (Old English *steop*, an orphan); sister-less.

Old English *sister*, *swuster*, *swæster*, or *swistor* (*brôðer*).
Sisyphian, *sis*'-i*yan*, adj. of Sisyphus, *sis*'-i*ya*s, incessant, recurring, no sooner done than it has to be done again. (Incorrectly *sisyphian*, *sis*'-i*fe*'-i*an*.)

Latin *sisyphus* ("sisypho saxa labore geram," Propert. Il. 20, 32).

Set, Cit (both sit). 

Set, (past) sat, (past part.) sät (ought to be set), to take seat, to brood on eggs, to hold a session, to represent i parliament, to fit (as the coat or frock *sits* well); *sitt*-in

Rule i.), *sitt*'-er.

Set, to place, to plant, to sharpen [a knife], to sink below the horizon (as the sun *sets* in the west).

Cit, a citizen. (Latin *civitas*, civit, cit').


**ERRORS OF SPEECH**

The hen is *setting* on thirteen eggs [sitting].

That dress *sets* well [sits].

When he had *set down* a murmur was heard [sat].

A mist *sets* on the downs before rain [sits].

Set down, gentlemen, if you please [sit].

The sun *sets* on yonder hills before he sinks out of sight [sits].

The wind *sets* in that quarter [sits].

The wind has *set* in that quarter for three weeks [sat].

The wind *sets* sore upon our sails [sits].

The chief meanings of *set* are to place or fix, to decline or sink.

The chief meanings of *sit* are to take a seat, to brood, to fit.

Site, Sight. Cite (all site).

Site, a situation, a ground plot. (Latin *situs*, a situation.)

Sight, view, vision. (Old Eng. *sylth*, v. *ge-sihan*, to see.)

Cite, to quote; to summon. (Lat. *cibi ré*, same meaning.)

Situate or situated, situat*ate*, situat*ated*, located.

Situation, situat*â*shún. (Fr. situé, situation; Lat. *situs*.)

Siva, *see-vah*, the avenger, one of the persons of the Hindu trinity. (The other two are Brahma and Vishnu.)

Siva's wife is Parbutta (the auspicious), Indian.

Six, one more than five; six-fold, six times repeated.

Sixpence, sixpennies. *Sixpence* is a silver coin equal to half a shilling or the fortieth part of a pound sterling; *six pennies* is six copper [or silver] penny-pieces.

Sixpenny (adj.), worth sixpence, costing sixpence.

Sixteen, six + ten; sixteenth, the ordinal (16th).

Sixteen'mo, plu. sixteen'mos, sixteen leaves to a sheet.

Words descriptive of the size of a book add -s, not -es (R. xiiit.)

Sixty, *six*'-ty, six X ten; sixtieth, *six*'-tieth, its ordinal.

Sixth, ordinal of six; sixth-rate, sixth-ly.
At sixes and sevens, in disorder, in great confusion.

Old English *six*, *sex*, *sex*, or *scox*; *sixto* or *sict*, *sixth*; *sixly* or *sixine*, sixteen; *sixcotha* or *sixcothe*, sixteenth; *sixig* or *sixig*, sixty; *sictcoga*, sixtieth; *sixhundrath*, six hundredth; *sixfald*, *six-fold*; *sixten*, *sixteog*, sixteenth; *sixtig*, sixty; *sixleagoiha*, sixtieth; *sixh'ltndre*, six hundredth; *sixfald*, six-fold; *sictenc-fald*, *sixtig-fcald*; six hundred-fold.

A *English* numeral with a Latin termination (*sixto·dectmo*).

Size (1 syl.), bulk, thin glue. Sice, *size*, the six of dice. (Fr. *six*.)

Sizing, *si*.zing (at Camb. Univer.), extra food and drink from the batteries. To size, to wash with thin glue, to obtain sizings; sized (1 syl.); siz-ing (R. *xix.*), *si*.zing.

Sizar, *si*.zar, a student at the Camb. Univer. received on reduced terms; sizar-ship (-ship, condition of).


O. Eng. *assize*, a statute to regulate the measure and price of goods.

Skate, a fish, a shoe for skating, to move on skates; skat-ed, *skë*.ted; skat-ing (R. *xix.*), *skë*.ting; skat-er, *skë*.ter.

"Skate" (the fish), Old Eng. *sceadda*; Lat. *equatus* or *squaltina*.

"Skate" (a patin), Dutch *schaats*.

Skedaddle or skedaddled, *ske.dald'd'al*, to run away from the post of danger, to decamp; skedaddling, *-ling*; skedaddler, *-ler*. (Gk. *skë'dannumi*, to disperse; O.E. *secan*.)


Welsh *ysgaying*, a skein or branch.

Skeleton, *ske.l.të*n*, the bony frame-work of an animal, the frame-work of anything, the outline [of a sermon]; skeleton-key, *...kee*, a key for picking locks, &c.

Fr. *squelette*; Gk. *skelltës*, dry, v. *skelo* (meaning "a mummy").

Skép, a basket. Skip, a jump, to bound.


Sketch, a rough draught or plan, to make a sketch; sketched (1 syl.), sketch-ing, sketch-er, sketch'-y (adj.), sketch'-i-ly, sketch'-i-ness, sketch-book.

Italian *schizzo*, v. *schizzo*; French *esquisse*.

Skew or askew, *a.skwet*, out of plumb, distorted, oblique, to shy or start aside; skewed (1 syl.), skew-ing.

Gk. *skatos*, on the left, oblique, v. *skato*, to limp; Lat. *scaurus*.

Skew-bald. Pie-bald (applied to horses, &c.)

A skewbald horse, white spotted with black.

A piebald horse, white spotted with brown.


"Ball" (with a white spot on the face), "Dun" (brownish-yellow), and "Flavel" (bay) are common names of cows.

"Ball" is the name of a horse both in *Chaucer* and *Tusser*. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 43, a dog is so named, and a sheep in the *Promptorium*. 

75—2
Skewer, *skū ′ er*, a wooden pin for meat. Sewer, *sū ′ er*, a drain.

To skewer, to fasten with skewers; skewered, *skū ′ erd*; skewering. (Danish *skive*, a shive, a splinter.)

Skive d in Broders *igit*, a mote in thy brother’s eye. Danish.

Skid, a drag, to check with a skid; skidd-ed (Rule xxxvi.), skidd-ing. (Danish *skive*, a shive, a splinter.)

Mr. Skeat says it is an Indo-European root, *skad* and *skid*, to cleave. Old English *scid*, a billet of wood, a log, is of the same family.

Skiff (R. viii.), a small light boat, to skim or pass over in a skiff; skiffed (1 syl.), skiff-ing. (O. Eng. *scythe*, Lat. *scapha*.)

Skill (Rule viii.), dexterity; skilled, *skild*, expert; skillful, skill′ful-ly, skilful-ness (Rule viii.).

When *full* is added as prefix or postfix to a word ending in double *l*, both the double letters are made single: as “skill,” “skillful,” “will,” “willful,” “fill,” “fulfil.”

Old English *scyle*, v. *scylcen*, to distinguish, to separate.

Skillet, *skl̄′let*, a metal boiler for fish and other culinary uses.

Danish *skejle*, as in *skøyle-bad*, a shower-bath, *skylle-bar* a rinsing-tub, &c.; French *escuellette* now *écucllette*; Latin *scutella*, a platter.

In French *écuelle* “exprime un vase un peu creux, suffisant pour recevoir la portion d’une personne,” -ette diminutive.


“Skilly,” prison gruel or the water in which meat is boiled thickened with oatmeal, and *golee* talk or jaw.

Skim, the film of boiled milk, scum, to take off the scum, to pass over lightly, to run through [a book]; skimmed, *skimmed*; skimmed-ing (Rule i.), skimmed-ing-ly, skimmed-er.

Skim-milk or skimmed-milk, milk from which the cream has been taken. (Germ. *schäumen*; Fr. *escume*, *écume*.)

Skimble-skamble, rigmarole, rambling (a ricochet word, R. lxix.)

Skin, the hide, the bark of a tree, the husk or rind of fruit, to flay; skinned, *skind*; skinn-ing (R. i.), skinn-′y, thin, emaciated; skinn′i-ness, emaciation; skin′-less, skin′-ful.

Skin-fink, a pinch-farting, a niggard.

Skins, the pelts of small animals. Hides, of large animals.

Skin-deep, slight, superficial. (Old English *scin*.)

The skin consists of the *corium* or true skin, covered externally with the *epidermis* or cuticle. The inner layer of the epidermis (called the *rete Malpighii*) is not a third skin nor essentially different from the epidermis. Its net-like appearance is due to the tearing out of the nervous papilles of the *corium*. In Negroes, the *rete Malpighii* has a black pigment adhering to it.

Skip, a jump, to bound or leap. Skēp, a basket, a ped.

Skipped, *skipt*; skipp-ing (R. i.), skipping-ly; skipp-er, one who skips, the master of a trading vessel. Skip-jack, an upstart, an interloper, a skipping toy. Skipping-box.


“Skipper” (master of a trading vessel), Danish *skilper*.
Skirmish, *skir’mish*, a slight and confused combat between several persons, to have a skirmish; *skir’mished* (2 syl.), *skir’mish-ing*, *skir’mish-er*.

Welsh *ysgarn* an outcry, v. *ysgarmaid*, *ysgarnes* a shouting.

French *escarmouche*, v. *escarmoucheur*, from the Italian *scaramuccia*.


Skirt, a lady’s gown from the waist downwards, a margin; (in *butcher’s meat*) the midriff; to border, to live near the extremity; *skirt’-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *skirt’-ing*. (O. E. *seceata*.)

Skit, to frisk, to shy; *skitt’-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *skitt’-ing*, *skitting-ly*.

Skitt’-ish, frisky; *skittish-ly*, *skittish-ness*.

Old Eng. *sceata*. 


Skulk, one who slinks about, one who shirks his duty, to slink about, to shirk, to sneak; *skulked*, *skulkit*, *skulk’-ing*, *skulk’-er*. (Dan. *skulke*, to slink or sneak.)

Skull (Rule viii.), the bony part of the head. Scull, a short oar, to row with sculls, to impel with one oar at the stern.


“Scull,” Old English *seol*, a small bark or oar.

Skur’ry, confused haste, to rush wildly; skurries, *skur’riz*; skurried, *skur’ried*; *skurry-ing*, *skurrying-ly*.

Hurry-*skurry* (a ricochet word, of which we have many).

Old English *sceor*, a downfall of rain; Danish *skure*, to scour.

Sky, plu. *skies*, *skze*, the vault of heaven; skyed, *skide*, enveloped by the sky; *skye’-ey*, sky-ish, like sky (-ish added to nouns means like, added to adj. it is dim.)

*Sky-blue*, -blu, milk and water; *sky-colour*, -klur’‘er*; *sky-coloured*, -klur’‘erd*; *sky-high*, very high up. *Sky-lark*, a bird, a mischievous piece of fun; *sky-larking*, running sportively among the rigging.

*Sky-light*, -lite; *sky-rocket*; *sky-sail*, *skyl’‘s*l, a sail sometimes set above the royal; *skyward*, *skil’‘wîld* (adj.), *skywards* (adv.) Open sky, a sky without clouds.

The use of *skyward* adverbially is an error. It is the -s which makes it an adverb (Old English postfix -es: as *nightes* by night).

Danish *sky cloud*, *skye cloudy*: Old Eng. *seca* or *seawa* a shade; Gk. *skia* a shadow. The *skies* are the clouds.

“Sky-lark,” a corruption of *sci-lark*. The Westminster boys used to style themselves Romans, and the town they called the Folse, contracted into *set* and corrupted into *sky*, *skies*. A town and gown row was called a *lark with the skies*, or a *sky-lark*.

Skâb, a [marble] shelf, the outer cut of a tree when sawn into planks, a small block of melted tin, pasty, viscos.

Welsh *lâb*, a slip, a thin strip.
Slabber (generally pronounced slobber, slōb′.ber), to mess one's clothes in eating, to dribble or drop spittle like an infant when teething; slabbered (2 syl.), slabber-ing, slabber-er (generally pronounced slōb′.ber.er).

Slabb'-y, thick, viscous, called slab in Macbeth iv. 1.

German schlabb'ren, schlabb'rer; schlabb'reting, slabby.

Släck, loose, not busy, small broken coal; slack′-ly, slack′-ness; slack′-dried, partially dried; slack′-rope, loose, not tight; slack′-water, -waaw′.ter, the interval between ebb and tide.

Slack′-en, to make slack (-en converts nouns and adj. to verbs); slackened, slāk′n′d; slacken-ing, slāk′n′ing; also slacked, slākt; slacking, slāk′.ing. (See Slake.

Old Eng. sloe or sloop, slappity slackly, slopiness slackness, v. slaccian, past slaccod, past part. slaccod, or sloopen, sloopode, slooped.

Släde (1 syl.), open country, in the names of places. (O. E. slād.)

Slāg, dross of metallic ores after smelting, vitrified cinders; slagg′-y (Rule i.), adj. of slag. (Dan. slag, Swed. slagg.)

Slāke (1 syl.), to quench [thirst], to reduce [lime] to powder by pouring cold water on it, to abate; slaked (1 syl.), slaking (Rule xix.), slāk′.king; slaked lime or slack lime, lime slaked or reduced to powder by water.

Danish slākke to quench, slākke törsten to quench one's thirst; Swedish släcka; Icelandic slacka. (See Slack.)

Slām, a winning of all the tricks in one hand, to make a slam at cards, to shut a door with violence and noise; slammed, slāmd; slamm′-ing.

O. E. hiem or hiemm a crash, v. hiem[an] to crash, to make a noise.

Slender, slān′.der (not slāhn′.der), a discreditable but false report, defamation, to utter or spread a slander; slandered, slān′.d′rd; slander-ing, slān′.d′r′ing; slander-er.

Slender-ous, slān′.d′r′ōs; slan′derous-ly, slan′derous-ness.

Fr. esclandre (from Gk. skandālon a stumbling-block, from skazo to make to limp); Germ. schande, schänden, schander.

Slang, piquant words not yet naturalised, professional words used in common conversation, argot, words adopted from gipsy language or other jargon.

Said to be from Slangenbery, a Dutch general noted for his abusive epithets in addressing his troops. Another suggestion is Ital. s-(neg.) lingua, not a [received] word. More likely it comes from “slangs,” the graves with which the legs of convicts are fettered, hence the convicts themselves, and hence the language of convicts.

Slānt, an incline, to slope; slant′-ed (Rule xxxvi.), slant′-ing, slant′-ing-ly; slant′-wise, in a slanting direction.

Welsh ysglînî, a slide; Swedish slînta, to slip.
Slap, a blow given with the open hand, to give a slap; slapped, 
slapt; slapped-ing, slappy-er. Slap-dash, precipitately, 
an ostentatious display. Slap-jack, a kind of pancake. 
Welsh ystapiad, a slapping; Germ. schlappe, a slap, v. klappen.

Slash, a cut with a sword, knife, &c., a long gash, to gash, to 
strike with the sword, &c.; slashed (1 syl.), slash-ing, 
slashing-ly, slash-er. Slashed [sleeves], sleeves cut 
with slits in which some bright colour is inserted.

German lasche, a stripe; v. laschen, to strike.

Slate (1 syl.), an argillaceous stone (capable of being split into 
thin lamina) used for roofing and school ciphering, to 
cover with slates; slat-ed, slåted; slat-ing (Rule xix.), 
slåting; slat-er, slå-ter; slat-y, slåty; slåti-ness 
(Rule xi.) Slate-coal, -höle. Slate-pencil, soft slate-stone 
for writing on slates. Slate-spar, calcareous spar.

French esclat, now éclat, a splinter; éclater, to splinter.

Slattern, slät-ter, a sloven, an untidy woman; slattern-ly.

German schlotten, to hang loosely, to draggle; schlottertig, sloven.

Slaughter, sla-w-ter, butchery, killing; beasts for food, a great 
destruction of animal life; to slaughter; slaughtered, 
sla-w'trd; slaughter-ing, slaughter-er; slaughter-ous, 
sla-w'ter-üs; slaughterous-ly, slaughter-house.

Old English slæge, past sliht, past part. slitht.

Slave (1 syl.), a bond-servant, to drudge, to toil without remis-
son; slaved (1 syl.), slåving, slåving-ly, sli'ving-ly.

Slavery, plu. slaveries, slå-ve-riz; slave-er, slå-ver.

Slavish, mean, servile (-ish added to nouns means "like," 
added to adj. it is dim.); sla'vish-ly, sli'vish-ness.

Slave'-born, slave-catching, slave'-coast, slave-driver, 
slave-holder, slave-owner, slave'-ship, slave'-trade.

The Slavi were a tribe which dwelt at one time on the banks of the 
Dnieper, and were so called from slav (illustrious, noble). In the 
latter ages of the Roman empire vast multitudes of them spread 
over Europe and were reduced to the condition of captive servants, 
and hence slave (Illustrious) came to mean bondsman, meun, and 
servile. Similarly Goth (good) has come to signify rude, barbarous.

Slaver, slåh-ver or slåv'er (a corrupt contraction of saliva), to 
slobber; slavered, slåh'vrd; or slåv'rd; slaver-ing, 
slåh'v-er-ing or slåv'er-ing; slaver-er, slåh'v'er or 
slåv'e-ver. Slaver, slåy'ver, a slave ship.

German schlabbern, to slabber; schlabberer, a slabberer.

Slavonic, sla'vón-ík, adj. of Slávónia; Slavonian, sla'vón-íán.

Slay, to kill, to slaughter; slay, (past) slew, (past part.) slain, 
slaying, slay'-er.

Slay or Sley (slay), a weaver's reed.

"Slay," O. E. slæg(an), slán, or sleán, past sleóh or slég, p. p. sleég, 
slaga, a slayer. "Slaie" or "Sley" (a weaver's reed), O. E. sla.
Sleave. Sleeve. (Both sleev).

Sleave, tangled silk or thread, the refuse of a cocoon, a raw edge; sleave-less, bootless, random, unmeaning.

Sleeve, a covering for the arms. (Old English slef.)

"Sleave," Old Eng. slit[an], past slit, past part. slit/en, to split.
The spelling of this word was long doubtful, but now the distinction is always observed: Chaucer has sleaveless words [sleaveless = random]; Bishop Hall, sleeveless rhymes; Milton sleeveless reason [sleaveless = profitless, proving nothing]: Taylor, the water poet, sleeveless message [sleaveless = bootless].

Sleazy, slee'zy, wanting firmness of texture, flimsy.
German schleissen, to split or tear: schleiss.

Sled, a sledge, to ride in a sledge; sled'd-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sled'd-ing, Rule i. (Welsh ysled, a drag or dray.)

Sledge, a sled or carriage without wheels to be drawn over snow, a large hammer used by blacksmiths, to beat with a sledge; sledged (1 syl.), sledge-ing. Sledge-hammer.

"Sledge" (a carriage without wheels), Welsh ysled, a drag, a dray.
"Sledo" (a hammer), Old Eng. sleo or seo (-d- interpolated).

Sleek, smooth, glossy, to smoothe; sleeked (1 syl.), sleek-ing, sleek-ly, sleek-ness, sleek-y, sleek-i-ness. The Scotch sleekit, "flattering but deceitful," is a useful word.
German schleiche, sleek; schliche, clandestine practices.

Sleep, (past) slept, (past part.) slept; sleep-ing, slumber, to take rest in sleep; sleep-er; sleep'-y, (comp.) sleep'i-er, (super.) sleep'i-est (Rule xi.), sleep'i-ness, sleep'i-ly.

Sleep-less, sleep'less-ness, sleep'less-ly. Sleep'-walker, -wa'mer; sleep-walking. Sleeping partner, one who gives his money but not his services to a firm.

Old English slep, v. sleplan, past slept, past part. sleepe, sleepec a sleeper, sleepefulness or sleepefulness, sleepepol sleep.

Sleet, fine rain mingled with fine snow or hail, to fall in sleet; sleet'-ed, sleet'-ing, sleet'-y, sleet'i-ness. (O. E. sliht.)

Sleeve, sleev, a covering for the arms. Sleev, sleev, ravels.

To sleeve, to supply with sleeves; sleeved (1 syl.), sleeve-ing (Rule xix.), sleeve'-less, sleeve'-link. To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh secretly (hiding laughter by your sleeve).
To hang on one's sleeve, to pin to one's sleeve, to be dependent on one.

"Sleeve," Old English sléf, slíf, or slíf, slífeas sleeveless.
"Sleeve" (refuse silk or thread), O. Eng. slit[an], p. slit, p. p. slit/en.

Sleeveless (better sleeveless, q.v.), bootless, profitless, futile, without even the refuse called sleeve, not only without substantial good but without even pickings (see above).
Sleight, sly, a sledge. Slay, to kill. Sley or Slaie, a weaver's reed.

To ride in a sleigh; sleighed, slæde; sleigh-ing, slay'ing.

"Sleigh," German schleife, a sledge, v. schleifen. (See Sledge.)

"Slay" (to butcher), Old Eng. slein, past slæ, past part. slegan.

"Sleight" or "sleig," Old Eng. sley, a weaver's reed.

Sleight, slyte, dexterity. Slight, slyte, trifling, unimportant.

Sleight of hand, legerdemain.


Slen'der, slim, slight, (comp.) slenderer, (super.) slenderest; slender-ly; slender-ness. (Old Dutch slinder.)

Sleuth, slooth, a track known by scent; sleuth-hound, a blood-hound. (Old Eng. sleeting, slotting, or hunting by scent.)

Slew, shl, did slay. Slew, slit, to turn round [a mast, &c.]

"Slew," Old English slaaran, past slæ, or slyf, past part. slegan.

"Slew," Old English slythin, to slide or slip, past slidh, p. p. slidin.

Sly or slye, a weaver's reed. Slay, to kill. Sleigh, q.v.

To sley, to arrange in a sley; sleyed, slâde; sley'-ing.


Slice (1 syl.), a piece cut from a joint of meat, loaf of bread, &c., to cut a slice; sliced (1 syl.); slic'd-ing (R. xix.), slie'sing; slie'er, slie'ser. (O. E. slit[an], German schleisen, to slit.)

Slick, smooth, wholly, a slap or flick, to slap or flick; slipped, sliek't; sliek'-ing. (Old English sliecan, to smite.)

Slide (1 syl.), a path on ice for sliding, an inclined plain, to glide along ice or down an incline, to slip.

Slide, (past) slid, (past part.) slid'en; slid'-ing (R. xix.); slid'er, slid'ed. "Sli'ding-scale, tax varying as the market price varies. Sli'ding way, a sort of tramway. Old English slide, slid'an, past slidh, past part. slidin.

Slift, a slip or cutting from a tree for planting, to make a cutting. Old English elfcan, to cut or cleave, past elf, past part. elfen.

Slight, slyte. Sleight [of hand], slyte, legerdemain.

Slight, flimsy, not thorough, not deep, inconsequential, a discourtesy, to neglect, to treat with discourtesy; slight-ed (R. xxxvi.), slite'-ed; slight-ing, slite'-ing; slight-ing-ly, discourteously, flimsily; slight'-ness, slight'-ly.


Slim, slender, unsubstantial, slight. Slime (1 syl.), mud (see below.)

Slim; (comp.) slimm'er, (super.) slimm'est (R. i.), slimm'-ly, slimm'-ness. (German schlimm; Dutch slim, thin.)

Slime (1 syl.), mud, sticky earth; slim-y, slî'my; slim'-ness (R. xi.), slî'm'-ness. Slimes (1 syl.), mud containing ore.

Slim, greasy mire, slimig; Lat. limus, mud. "Slim," thin (see above).
Sling, an instrument for hurling stones, a support suspended round the neck for a wounded arm, a rope &c. for swinging [bales] out of a ship, to hurl, to hang by a rope.

Sling, (past) slung, (past part.) slung, sling'-ing, sling'-er.

Slang (past tense) is quite obsolete. See Slang, argot.

Old English slang(an), past slang, past part. slungen.

Slink, to steal or sneak away; (past) slánk or slinked, slínkt; (past part.) slunk, slink'-ing, slink'-er.

Old English slínc(an), past slánc, past part. slíncen.

Slip, a mistake, a twig cut from a tree, an unintentional error, a movable noose, a leash for dogs, a proof in a long column, to glide involuntarily, to stumble, to make a slip; slipped, slípt; slipp'-ing. Slipp'-er, one who slips, an easy shoe for indoor wear; slippered, slíp'p'rd, wearing slippers. Slip'-knot, -nít. Slip'-shód. Slip'-slap, an insipid beverage, weak wishy-washy composition (a ricochet word, like wishy-washy, R. lxix.) Slip'-shoe, a slipper.

Slippery, slíp'-pe.ry, not affording firm footing, not easily held, not holding fast; slip'peri-ness (Rule xi.)

Slipp-y, adj. of slip; slipp'i-ness.

To slip on, to put on hastily. To slip off, to throw off hastily.

To slip out of, to extricate oneself with a fluke.

To slip a cable, to loose it, to let go the end of it.

Old English slípe, slípee slíppy, slípan on to slip on, slíp(an) or slíp[an], past slípte, p. part. slipped, slípe séo a slip-shoe, slipper.

Slip-slash, very wet mire, the noise and splashing made by walking through very wet mire. (A ricochet word, of which we have many, Rule lxix.)

Slit, a cleft, a rent, to make a slit; (past) slit, (past part.) slit; slitt'-ing (Rule i.), slitt'-er. Slitting-mill.

Old English slitte, v. slít(an), past slit, past part. slittem.

Slobber, stőb'-ber, to slubber, to mess one's face and clothes with saliva, &c., to kiss with a wet kiss; slobbered, stőb'p'rd; slobber-ing; slobber-er. (German schlabbern.)

Sloe, stő. Slów. Slough, stőu.

Sloe, the fruit of a wild plum. (O. E. stó, stág, or síáh.)

Slów (to rhyme with grów), not fast. (O. E. sláu or sleaw.)

Slough, stőu (to rhyme with nów), a deep miry place.

Old English slog, but slough (slóf), Old English slóh, cast off.

Slogan, stő'gán, a Highland war-cry, a gathering cry of certain Highland clans. (Gaelic sluagh-ghairm.)

Sló-fair, a fair held in October [at Chichester, &c.], the slóy-fair, i.e., the fair at which oxen and sheep slain for winter use are sold. The beasts were slain in autumn and put down for store, none being brought to market after this month. (Old English sleán, past slóh.)
Sloop. Slöpe (1 syl.) Saloop'. Shal'lop. Scal'lop. Sco'llop.
Sloop, a small vessel with one mast. (Dutch sloop.)
Slope, an incline, to incline. (Old Eng. slicpor, slippery.)
Shallop, a large boat with two masts. (Germ. schaluppe.)
Saloo'p or sal'lop, a beverage. (Turkish saliba.)
Scallop, a bivalvular mollusc. (Dutch schulpe.)
Sco'llop, to dress food in a scallopshell. (French escalope.)
Slöp, a mess of water or other liquid; slops (no sing.), refuse water and rinsings, a loose outer dress, a smock-frock.
To slop, to spill water, &c.; slopped, slöpt; slopp'ing (Rule i.), slopp'y, slopp'i-ness.
Slop'-basin, a basin to receive the dregs and rinsings of tea and breakfast cups. Slippy-sloppy, miry and slippery (a ricochet word, of which we have many, R. lxix.)
Slop'-seller, a seller of ready-made clothing.
Slop'-shop. Slop'-work. Slop'-basin. (See Slope.)
Sloped (1 syl.), sloping (Rule xix.), slö'ping; slö'ping-ly; slop'er, slö'per. But slip, slipped, slipping, slipper, slippery, slippery, with double p.
“Slope,” Old Eng. slicpor, slippery or slippery, v. slip[an], to slide.
“Sloop” (a vessel with one mast), Dutch sloop; German schlupe.
Slosh (see slush), in the ricochet compound slish-slosh, sludge, very wet mire, the noise and splashing made by wading through very wet mire. (Old Eng. slog, Germ. schlott.)
Sloot, the track of a deer, a mortise. Slüt, a slattern.
The sloot of a hill, the valley between two hills or ridges.
Sloth (to rhyme with both, but often made to rhyme with Goth), indolence, a South American quadruped; sloth'ful, sloth'ful-ly, sloth'ful-ness (Rule viii.) Sleuth, slot.
“Sloth,” Old English sleuth or slawith.
“Sleuth” (the slot of a deer), Old English slaw[ing].
-th is very unsettled and irregular in pronunciation. We have:
(1) = 8th: Goth.
(2) = of[r]th: broth, froth, sometimes pronounced bróth, frot.
(3) = òth: betróth, both, quoth sloth [or sloth], tróth [or troth].
(4) = awth: wrotch (noun); verb generally pronounced wrotch, and both occasionally called ra[r]th.
Slouch (to rhyme with couch, pouch), a clownish gait and manner, to slouch; slouched (1 syl.), slouch'-ing.
A slouch hat, a limp hat with large brim.
A slouch coat, an easy coat for domestic wear.
Slouch shoes, large easy shoes used for slippers.
Old Eng. stake slack, v. stac[ian] to relax; Danish stuk[b]et, limp.

Slough (to rhyme with now), a miry pit or place, a bog; slough′-y, full of sloughs, boggy, miry.

Slough, stūf, the cast-off skin of a serpent, &c., the part which separates from a foul sore, to throw off sloughy matter, to cast its skin as a serpent; sloughed, stūf′; slough-ing, stūf′-ing; slough′-y, -fy. To slough [stūf] off.


"Slow" (not fast), Old Eng. slōw or slōw.

"Sloe" (a wild plum), Old Eng. slō, slūy, or slūh. (For the ten ways of pronouncing -ough see Rough.)

Slou̇n, slōv′n, a trollop, a slatternly woman or girl; slou̇n′-ly; slou̇n′-li-ness (Rule xi.), untidiness; slou̇n′-ry.

Dutch slof careless, sloffen to neglect; German schlumpf a slut.

Slōw (to rhyme with grōw), not fast. Sloe, slō, a wild plum.

Slōw′-ly, slōw′-ness. (Old Eng. slōw, see above, Slough.)

Slow-worm, stō′wurm, the blind worm. (O. E. slāw-wurm.)

Slubber, stūb′.ber, to work carelessly, to do a job without pains-taking; slubbered (2 syl.), slubber-ing, slubber-er.

To slubber over, to do work in a slovenly and hasty manner.

Slubberegullion, –dē.gil′.yun, one who slubbers work. German schlumpen, schlumpig, slovenly; schlumpfe, a slut.

Sludge, slush, wet mud, mire; slūdg′-y (R. xix.), slūdg′-i-ness, slūdg′-e-hole. (Old English slōg, German schlott.)

Slūg, a mollusc of the Limax or snail genus. Slugs, plu. half-roasted ore, pieces of metal for the charge of guns.

Sluggard, slūg′.g′rd, one habitually lazy, a lie-ābed.

Sluggish, slūg′.g′ish, lazy, indolent; slugg′ish-ly, -ness.

Danish slugen, voracious. Slugs are very voracious and destructive. "Sluggard," -ard a native suffix meaning species, kind: as sluggard, drunk-ard, dölteard, haggard, dull-ard, &c.

Sluice, sluice, a flood-gate, a river-lock, to wash with a large quantity of water, to wet thoroughly; sluiced (1 syl.); slūc′-ing (Rule xix.), slūc′-i-ning; slūc′-y, slūc′-y.

German schließen, Dutch sluiss.

Slūm, a low neighbourhood, a back-street containing the poorest of inhabitants. The back slums [of London].

It means a sleeping place for vagrants. Old English slūma, slumber; slūmere, a slumberer; slūme[rian], to sleep.

Slumber, slūm′.ber, a doze, a light sleep, to sleep lightly, to doze; slumbered, slūm′.b′rd; slumber-ing, slumber-ing-ly, slumber-er; slumber-ous, inviting sleep.

Old Eng. slūma; v. slūme[rian], past slūmed, past part. slūmod.

Slūmp, to tumble unexpectedly into mire, to plump down, plump, fully but unexpectedly; slumped, slūm′pt; slump′-ing. (German schlumpf′en, to slip.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Slur, a slight reproach or disgrace, a curve in music joining two or more notes, to slander; to join with a slur.

To slur over, to do work negligently and inefficiently.

Slurred, slurred; slurring-ly.

(?) Danish slør, a veil; v. sløre, to veil.

Slush or slősh, wet mire, to smear with slush; slushed, slűshť; slush'-ing; slush'-y, mity, muddy. (Old Eng. slōg.)

Słat, a sloven, a trollop. Słat, the track of a deer.

Slutt'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), slutt'ish-ly, slutt'ish-ness, slutt'cry.


Sly, artful, cunning; (comp.) sly'or sli'er; (super.) sly'est or slī'-est; sly'-ly or sli'-ly; sly'-ness or slī'-ness; sly'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); sly'-ish-ly, sly'-ish-ness. (Germ. schlau, sly.)

Cry, dry, sly, shy, sky, and sly are uncertain in their spelling, some retain the -y throughout, and some change the -y to -i unless it is preceded by a consonant change y to i when any suffix is added except -ish, -ism, -ing; or a word agglutinated, as -hood, -like, -ship; -man, -maid, -woman, &c. The normal spelling therefore is:

Cry, cries, cried, cried, but cry-ing.

Dry, dries, dried, dri' er, dri'-est, dri'-ly, dri'-ness, but dry-ing, dry-ish.

Shy, shies, shied, shi'-er, shi'-est, shi'-ly, shi'-ness, but shy'ing, shy-ish.

Sly, sly'er, sly'-est, sly'-ly, sly'-ness, but sty'-ish.

Smack, flavour, a small portion just for a taste, a slap, a flip with a whip, a noise with the lips in eating, a loud kiss, a fishing or coasting vessel, to slap, to smack the lips, to flip; smacked, smæk't; smack'-ing, smack'-er.

"Smack" (flavour, a taste). Old English smac, smēc, v. smac[an], smac[an], or smac[an]; German schmacke; Danish emag.

"Smack" (a fishing boat). Old Eng. smacce; Fr. semaque; Dan. smakke.

"Smack" (a buss). German schmatz, v. schmatzen.

"Smack" (a blow), German schmach, an insult, a reproof.

"Smack" (noise with the lips in eating), Danish smaske.

Small, smał, little; (comp.) small' er, (super.) small'est, small'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); small'-ness; smallly, smawl'.ly.

Small'-arms, arms like pistols and rifles, as distinguished from cannon. Small'-beer. Small'-clothes (no sing.) nether garments of men as drawers. Small-coal, -köl. Small'-craft, vessels of a small size. Small'-beer. Small'-hand, Text, Large hand, three sorts of school penmanship. Small pica, -pī'kah, Pica, and Double pica, three sorts of type used in printing. Small'-pox. Small'-talk, gossip. Small'-wares, -wairz, such textile articles as tapes, braids, fringes, &c.

Smalls, the "Little-go" or previous examination. The final examination for degree is the Great-go or Greats.

Old Eng. smel or smalt; smalling, reducing in size (a useful word).
Smalt, smött, a glass coloured with cobalt of an azure blue; smalto, plus. smaltos (R. xiii.), the small regular squares of coloured glass used in mosaic. (Italian smalto.)

Smart, dressy, witty, a vivid pain or grief, to feel a smart; (comp.) smart-er, (super.) smart-est, smart-ly, smart-ness, smart-ed (Rule xxxvi.), smart-ing, smart-ing-ly.

Smart'-en (-en converts nouns and adj. to verbs), to make smart; smartened, smart-ed; smarten-ing, smart'-ing.

Smart money, money paid to obtain exemption from some disagreeable office. (Old Eng. smer[t]an; Germ. schmerz.)

“Smart” means acute [pain], then acute [in words] or sharp witted, then piquant [in dress].

Smash, a breaking into fragments, failure, to break into fragments; smashed (1 syl.), smash-ing, smash'-er.

Greek massé, to squeeze with the hand, to crush; or a contraction of the German erschmatzen, to smash.

Smatter; smät'ter, to talk superficially, to have a superficial knowledge; smatt'er-ing, a slight superficial knowledge; smatt'er-er, one who has a superficial knowledge.

Greek schmatzen, to smack, to relish. A smatterer has a soupçon or smack of knowledge.

Smear, smee'r, a daub, a soiled place, to daub, to soil; smeared, smeared; smear'-ing, smear'-er.

Old English smértian, past sméréde, past part. sméréd, smérung.

Smell (Rule viii.), odour (good or bad), one of the five senses, to perceive odours by the sense of smelling, to emit odour, &c.

Smell, (past) smelt; (past p.) smelt, smell'-ing, smell'-er.

To smell a rat, to suspect. To smell out, to find out by sagacity. Smelling salts, carbonate of ammonia.

It is very strange that this word which pertains to one of the five senses and is one of the commonest words in the language cannot be traced. Its derivation is wholly unknown. The only suggestion at all plausible is the Danish smul, dust, as if perfume was due to fine particles thrown off from the odoriferous substance; but this seems too philosophical for so elementary a word.

Smelt, a sea-fish, to melt ore, did smell; smelt-ed (R. xxxvi.), fused; smelt'-ing, smelt'-er, smelt'-ery.

“Smelt” (a fish), Old English smelt or smyilt.

“Smelt” (to fuse), German schmelzen, schonets; Dutch smelten.

Smile (1 syl.), a wreathing of the face from pleasure, an incipient laugh, to smile; smiled (1 syl.); smil-ing (R. xix.), smi'ling; smil-ing-ly; smil-er, smi'ter. (Dan. smiil, v. smile.)

Smirk, a pert or affected smile, to smirk; smirked (1 syl.), smirk'-ing, smirk'-ing-ly, smirk'-er.


Smite (1 syl.), a blow, to beat; (past) smit, (past part.) smitt'-en; smit-ing (R. xix.), smi'ting; smit-er, smi'ter. (See Smith.)

Old Eng. smel[t]an; past smalt, smale, smeat, or smit, p. p. smitten.
Smith, a worker in metal [one who smites or beats metal into shape]; smith'-y, a smith's workshop; smith'-ing.

Black-smith, a worker in iron.

White-smith, a maker of locks and keys. Lock-smith.

Gold-smith, a worker in gold. Silver-smith.

Old English smith, smithdhe; v. smitan, to smite. (See above.)

Smithsonite, smith'sone, a silicate of zinc.

So called from Smithson, a chemist, who discovered it.

Smitt, fine clayey ore used for marking sheep. (O. E. smitta.)

Smöck, a sark or shift. Smöke (1 syl.), fumes from a fire.

Smock-frock, a blouse [blúze]. (Old English smoc.)

Smoke. Scot. Blacks. (Smöck, see above).

Smöke (1 syl.), the unconsumed volatile matters of a burning substance buoyed upwards by the air.

Soot (to rhyme with foot), condensed smoke.

Blacks, smoke condensed into flakes in the open air and falling downwards by their own weight.

To smoke, to inhale smouldering tobacco through a pipe, to emit smoke, to drive smoke into a room, to cure meat by hanging it in smoke, to apply smoke to; smöked (1 syl.); smöking (R. xix.), smöker, smö.ker, one who smokes tobacco; smoke-less; smok-y, smö.ky; smöki-ness (R. xi.), smöki-ly. Smoke-black, a sooty substance obtained from resinous substances by burning and used for printers' ink; &c. Smoke-board, -bör'd, a "blower" or board to increase the draught of a fire. Smoke-consuming. Smoke-jack, a contrivance in a chimney for turning a spit. Smoke-quartz. Smoke-sail, a sail for warding off the wind from a ship's funnel. Smöking-room, a place set apart for those who smoke. Smoke'se carriage, a railway carriage for smokers.

To end in smoke, to fall through, to fail of success.

Old English smöde or smöca, v. smöca[ian], p. smöde, p.p. smöcen.

Smölt, a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales.

Old English smölt, fat. (See Salmon.)

Smooth (adj.), smoothe (verb). Smoother, smöth'er (q.v.)

Smooth, sleek, having an even surface; (comp.) smooth'er, (super.) smooth'-est, smooth'-ly, smooth'-ness.

Smooth-bore, -bör'e (1 syl.), not rifled; smooth-bored.

Smooth-chinned, -chünd, beardless.

Smooth-faced, having a mild or sleek expression of face.

Smooth-paced, moving with an even movement.

Smooth-spoken, or Smooth-tongued, tüngd, plausible.
SMOOTH (1 syl.), to make smooth, to stroke, to appease;
smoothed (1 syl.), smooth'-ing, smooth'-er.

Old English smooth or smēðu; v. smēð[ian], smēðunys smoothness.

(One way of converting nouns and adjectives into verbs is by lengthening
the final vowel. This is shown sometimes by changing c into s or z, and s into z;
sometimes by changing f into v; and sometimes by an arbitrary elongation of the vowel
without any change of letters, as use (noun = use, verb = use), and sometimes
by adding a final -e to words ending in "th": clothe, clothe; bath, bath;
breath, breathe; loath, loathe; mouth, mouth; sheath, sheathe;
smooth, smooth; wreath, wreath.

Smoother, smūth'er, to suffocate. Smooth'er, more smooth.

Smothered, smūthered, smoothen-ing, smooth'ering-ly;
smoothe'-er-y, stuffy, suffocating. (Old Eng. smorian.)

Smould'er, to burn slowly; smouldered, smould'-ered; smoul'dering-
ing, smould'ering-ly, smould'ry.

Danish smuldre, to mould away (smut, fine dust).

Smudge (1 syl.), a smear, to smear, to blot; smudged (1 syl.),
smug'd'-ing (Rule xix.), smug'd'er, smug'd'-y.

Smudge'coal, coal partially converted into coke.

German schmutz, v. be-schmutzen, schmutzig. (See Smut.)

Smug, snug, neat, tidy, spruce. (German schmuck.)

Smuggle, smug'g', to import goods clandestinely to avoid pay-
ing duty, to foist in; smuggled, smug'g'd; smuggling, smug'g'ling; smugg'ling-ly; smuggler, one who smugg-
gles, a smuggler's ship.

German schmuggelei, v. schmuggein, schmuggler.

Smut, a spot of soot, the soot which makes the spot, to foul
with smut; smu't'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), smu'tt'-ing (Rule i.),
smu't'-y, (comp.) smu't'-i'er, (super.) smu't'-i-est, smu't'-i-ness (Rule xi.), smu't'-i-ly.

Smutch or smudge (1 syl.), a dirty mark; smutched, smu'tch;
smu'tching, smu'tch'-er or smudged (1 syl.), smu'dg'-ing
(Rule xix.), smu'dg-'er.

Old Eng. smutta; Germ. schmutz, v. be-schmutzen, schmutzig.

Snāce (1 syl.) not snāce, the snuff or burnt wick of a candle.

Old English snās or snās, a spear. (See Snast.)

Snāck, a door-latch, a small and hasty meal, a share.

To go snacks, to share. Snack the door, latch it.

"Snack" (a hasty meal), O. E. snēd or snid (a morsel, a slight meal).

"Snack" (a door latch), Old Eng. sned, a handle, a catch, &c.

A snag is a tooth or stump. "Snack the door," Scotch.

Snaffle, snāf', a bridle consisting of a slender bit with a
single rein and no curb. (Germ. schniβel, Dan. snabel.)

Snāg, a short rough branch, a tooth, a short protuberance, to
hew roughly; snagg'd (1 syl.), snagg'ing (Rule i.),

snagg'-y. (Old Eng. sned, a handle, &c. See Snack.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Snail, *snail*, a mollusc with a shell (Slugs have no shells), one who moves sluggishly; snail'-like, snail'-shell. Snail'-clove, a trefoil, the pods of which resemble snail-shells.

Old English *snail*; *snail*, or *snail* (from *snican*, to creep). (*"Snail" means the crawler. "Slug," the glutton.)


*Serpent*, general term for the ophidian order of reptiles.

*Snake*, the "matrix torquata" a species of ophidian without poison-fangs, feeds on mice, frogs, lizards, young birds, and eggs. Often used as synonym of *serpent*.

*Viper*, a genus of venomous reptiles of the ophidian order. Its head is broader than its neck. It has no pits behind the nostrils, and the nostrils are very large. It is the only poisonous serpent in Great Britain.

*Adder*, the black viper, often called the death-adder.

The Slow or slow-worm (*anguis fragilis*), about 1 ft. long.

*Colour*: smooth shining brownish gray above, redder on the sides, and bluish black on the under surface.

*Food*: insects, snails, and molluscs.

(Called fragile because it often divides in two when seized.)


"Snake," Old English *snædor* or *snæc* (*snican*, to creep).

"Viper," Latin *vipera* (quod *VIPER* cum matris interitu).

"Adder," Old English *nedde* or *neddre* (*étlor*, poison).

"Slow worm," Old English *slow-wyrn*.

Snæp, a sudden and eager bite, a sudden fracture or breaking asunder, a small catch, a thin crisp cake, to snap; snapped, *snæpt*; *snæpp-ing* (Rule 1.), *snæpp-ing-ly*, *snæpp-er*, *snæpp-er-y*; *snæpp-ish*, peevish, eager to bite; *snæpp-ish-ness*, *snæpp-ish-ly*.

Snap-dragon, a genus of plants. Snap-dragons, plums steeped in brandy snapped from a dish while still blazing.

To snap off, to break suddenly.

To snap up, to gobble up, to take one up short.

To snap at, to attempt to bite, to snub.


Snare, *snaitr*, a springe, a gin, to entangle, to catch in a snare, to lay a snare; snared, *snaitrd*; *snar-ing*, *snair'-ing*; *snar-er*, *snair'-er*; *snar-y*, *snair'-y*.

Old English *snear* or *snaer*; Danish *snaer*.

Snarl, to growl angrily, to grumble, to scold; snarled, *snarl'd*; *snar-ling*, *snarl'-ing*; *snarl'-er*.

German *schnarchen* and *schnarren*, to snarl; *schnarcher*.

Snäst (to rhyme with *haste*), the snuff of a candle.

German *schnauze*, a snout or nozzle. (See Snace.)
Snatch, an attempt to seize, a catching at, to seize abruptly; snatch'd (1 syl.), snatch'-ing, snatch'ing-ly, snatch' -er.

A body snatcher, one who digs dead bodies from their graves to sell. Snatch'-block, a block with an opening to receive the bight of a rope. (Dutch snalken.)

Sneak, sneek, a mean servile time-server, a truckler, a crouching paltry fellow, to sneak; sneak'd, sneek't; sneak'-ing, sneak'-ing-ly. (Old English snekan, to sneak.)

Sneer, a grimace of contempt, to turn up the nose in scorn; sneered (1 syl.), sneer'-ing, sneer'-ing-ly, sneer'-er.

Germ. schnarren, to snarl (Lat. naris, the nose), to turn up the nose.

Sneeze (1 syl.), sneezed (1 syl.), sneez'-ing (Rule iii.), a convulsive effort to relieve an irritation in the nostrils, to sneeze.

Old English niestan, to sneeze, past nieste, past part. niesca.

Snick, snik, a notch. Snicker-snee, a large clasp-kife.

Snick-sneak-snee, chop-ime (a boy's game).

Snick-sneak, giberish, nonsensical twaddle.

Dan. snik-snak, a ricochet of snak, nonsense; Germ. schnick-schnack. "Sneak" is Danish snit, a cut; Germ. schnitt.

Snicker, snik'ker. Snigger, snig'ger. Sniggle, snig'g'l.

Snicker, a whining, a half-suppressed laugh, to snicker; snickered, snik'ker'd; snicker-ing.

Snigger, to jeer; to sneer at one, to whimper, to snivel.

Sniffle, snif'j'l, to keep on sniffing. Sniv'el, to blubber.

Sniffed, sniff'ld; sniff'ling, sniff'er.

"Sniff," "Sniffie," Danish snige; German schnuffeln.


Snigger, snig'ger, to jeer, to sneer at. Snicker. Sniggle.

Snig'gered (2 syl.), snigger-ing, snigger-er. (v. Snicker.)

Sniggle, snig'g'l, to creep up to one as an infant does to its mother, to fub at marbles, to push your ball [in croquet] unfairly, to fish for eels by thrusting bait into their holes, to entice; snigged, snig'g'ld; sniggling; sniggler.

Dan. snige, to sniggle; to smuggle, to act in an underhand manner.

Snip, a shred, a small cut, a bit cut off; to snip; snipped, snipt; snipp'-ing (Rule i.), snipp'-er. Snip-snap, a game, a dialogue in which each speaker vies in smartness and quickness of reply (a ricochet word, Rule lxix.)

Danish snip; Dutch snippen, to snap; German schnippen.
Snipe (1 syl.), a bird with a long bill.
Old English snite; Danish snappe; German schneipe.

Snivel, sniv'•l. Sniffle, snif'•l. Snuffle, snuf'•l.
Snivel, to whimper, to cry and sniffle at the same time; snivelled, sniv'•ld; snivell-ing (R. iii., -el), snivell-er.
"Snivel" "snivelling." Old English snylling.
"Sniff," "sniffle." Danish snive; German schnuffeln.
"Snuffle," to sniff energetically to draw back the secretions of the nose. Old English snofel, mucus of the nose.

Snob, a pretentious vulgar person, one who shows arrogance on the score of high birth, wealth, or learning; snobb'ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), snobb'ish-ly, snobb'ish-ness (s priv. nobiUis, noble.)

Similarly "scant" is s-kant (Danish), without margin; "scape" is s-capere (Latin), not to take; "scamp" is s-camp, a deserter from the camp; "sboor" is s-burus (Latin), not tipsy; so in Latin se-grego, se-pare, se-creae, se-junco, and many others. In Italian calzare to put on your shoes, s-calzare to take them off; fornitto furnished, s-fornito unfurnished; flotta a fleet, s-flotta to withdraw a ship from a fleet; briglia a bridle, s-brigliare to unbridle, &c., &c.

Snöd. Snood.
Snöd, trim, smooth, demure, crafty. (Scotch.)
Snood, a ribbon or fillet for binding the hair.
"Snood," Old English snöd; Welsh ysnöden, a fillet, cap, or hood.

Snooze (1 syl.), a doze, to doze; snoozed (1 syl.), snooz'ing (Rule xix.), snooz'-er.

Snore (1 syl.), a noise during sleep caused by breathing through the nose; to snore; snored, snörd; snör'•ing (Rule xix.) snör'-er. (Old English snora, snoring.)

Snort, to force the breath through the nostrils as a horse does in impatience or playfulness; snort'•ed (Rule xxxvi.), snort'•ing, snort'-er. (Germ. schnarchen, schnarcher.)

Snout, the projecting nose of a pig, &c., the nozzle of a pair of bellows, &c. (Welsh ysniG, Norse snude.)

Snow (to rhyme with grow); congealed vapour precipitated from the clouds in flakes, to fall in snow; snowed, snövd (not snow). "It snowed yesterday," not "It snev yesterday"; snow'•ing, snow'•y, snow'•less; snow'•ball, -bawl, snow kneaded into a ball, to pelt with snowballs; snow'•balled (2 syl.), snow'•ball-ing, snow'•ball-er.

Snow-blanket, a covering of snow. Snow'•blindness, dimness of sight from the glare of snow. Snow'•capped, -kap. Snow'•drift. Snow'•drop, a spring flowering plant. Snow'•light or snow'•blinking, the reflexion of snow.
on the clouds.  Snow' -line, the limit of perpetual snow.
Snow' -plough, -plow, a plough for turning snow off a
Snow' -white, -wit. Snow' -wreath, a long drift of snow.
Old English snw or snw, v. snw[an], past snwede, snw-hvit.

Snüb, a covert reproof, a sarcastic "setting down," to snub;
snubbed, snüb'd; snubb' -ing, snubb' -er (Rule i.)
A snub or snub' -nose, a small short flat nose; snub' -nosed,
having a snub-nose.  (German schnauben.)

Snuff (R. viii.), powdered tobacco-leaf to be inhaled through the
nostrils, the exhausted wick of a burning candle, to take
off the snuff of a candle-wick, to inhale air or odour
audibly by drawing the air into the nostrils; snuffed,
sníf; snuff' -ing, snuff' -er.

Snuffers, an instrument for taking off the snuff of candles.
Snuff'-y.  Snuff'-box.  To take it in snuff, to take it in a huff.
Up to snuff, not likely to be imposed upon, acute.
German schnüffeln to take snuff, schnüffeler a snuff-taker, schnuppe
chandle-snuff; Danish snöfte to snuff.
"To take it in snuff," Old English snoffa loathing, in dudgeon;
Spanish chufeta a taunt, v. chufeear to taunt or mock.
"To take it in snuff." In Norwegian and Dani:jh snu means cunning,
crafty, shrewd, and snuff as well as snöfte "to snuff, to snort,"
snuus "snuff."  Up to snuff is the word snu (cunning) running
in harness with snug and snöffe.

Snuffle, sníf', f'l, a drawing up of the mucus of the nose, to
speak through the nose, to draw up the mucus of the
nose; snuffled, sníf' -f'd; snuffling, snuff' -er; snuffles,
sníf' -f'dz, obstruction of the nose by mucus.

Snög, cozy, retired, right and tight; (comp.) snugg' -er, (super.)
snugg' -est (Rule i.), snug' -ly, snug' -ness.

Snugg-ery, plu. snuggeries, sníf' -e.riz, a cozy room, a
private room fitted up for personal comfort.
To lie snug, to lie concealed.  To be snug, to be cozy.

Danish snige to slink, our snic[an] to creep or sneak.  The snuggery
is the room where a person "sneaks" or keeps himself private.
An infant is snug when it sniggles up to its mother and lies warm.

So, used substitutionally.
Self-interest makes men friends and keeps them so [friends].
France is highly cultivated, but England is more so [cultivated].

So, used adverbially, sufficiently, to such a degree.
Be so kind as to tell me what this means.
Why is his chariot so long in coming [coming].

So, used conjunctively.
So, Naaman was a leper.
So, correlatives AS-AS, SO-AS, AS-SO, SO-THAT, SO-BUT.

1. AS-AS, AS-SO. In affirmative and corresponding sentences: As white as snow. One is as good as the other. As tall as his brother. AS-SO. As with the buyer, so with the seller (Isa. xxiv. 2). As the stars, so shall thy seed be (Rom. iv. 13).

§ SO-AS. In negative or adversative sentences: It is not so cold as it was. This is not so good as that. Not so tall as his brother.

2. SO-THAT, SO-BUT, or SO-BUT THAT.

SO-THAT in affirmative or corresponding sentences: He is so wise that all men honour him. God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son.... (John iii. 16).

§ SO-BUT or SO-BUT THAT in adversative or contrasted sentences: No man is so wise but [that] he may sometimes err.

Errors of Speech—

Few can draw animals as well as Landseer [so well as]. Here "few" means not many, and the sentence is negative. Even the wise Plato was not as wise as Socrates [so wise as]. None are as good as they ought to be [so good as].

Value is just so much as articles fetch in the market (ellipt).

So so, not very good, passably good. (Italian cost, costi.)

Soak, söke, to saturate. Soke (1 syl.), jurisdiction. Söck.

Soaked (1 syl.), soak'-ing, soak'-cr, soak'y.

Soak-age, state of being soaked. Socage, sök'jure, tenure of land for services otherwise than military.

"Soak," Old English soçian. "Soke," Old English söc, a charter or privilege granted by a king to a subject or city.


Soap, söpe (not soop), an article used in washing, to use soap; soaped (1 syl.), soap'-ing, soap'-y, soap'-ness (R. xi.)

Soap'-boiler, one whose trade is to make soap; soap'-boiling, making soap. Soap'-bubble. Soap'-suds.

Soap'-bubble, a bubble made by blowing soapy water through a tube.

Soap'-suds, water impregnated with soap.

Soap-stone, steatite, a soft variety of magnesian rock.

Soft'-soap, a semi-fluid soap made with potash not soda.

"Soap," Old English sópe, v. sopían, past sopde, past part. sopéd. "Soup" (soop not sópe), Fr. soupe; Germ. suppe (our verb sup).

"Swoop" (to pounce down on), Welsh cheap a sudden stroke, v. cheapión to strike suddenly, to pounce upon.

"Swap" (to exchange), O. E. coop a bargain, coöp[an] to chop or bargain.


Soar, sö'r, to mount up on the wing, to rise in imagination; soared, sórd; soar'-ing, soaring-ly.

"Soar," Italian sordre to soar as a hawk (Latin aura, Greek aura),

"Sore" (a diseased place, a wound), Old Eng. sûr a sore, sóre sorely.

"Saw" (did see), O. E. edwe from sedn, p. sedu or sedh, p. p. ge seven.

"Sour" (acid), Old English sûr.

"Sword," sörd (a weapon), Old English sword, sword, sword, &c.

"Sward" (a grass plat), Old English sword, grass.
Sob, a convulsive sigh, to sigh convulsively from grief; sobbed,
sob’d; sobbing (Rule i.), sobbing-ly, sobb’-er.
Old English sobhend sobbing. (See Sober.)
Sober, so’ber, not intoxicated; to free from intoxication;
sobered, so’ber’d; sober-ing, sober-ly, sober-ness.
Sobriety, so’bri.‘e·ty, temperance. Sober-mind’ed; sober-
minded-ness, equanimity.
Old English so’ber or sober; Latin sobrius (s-[seorsum]ebrius), the
reverse of tipsy. (See Scamp.)
Sobriquet (not soubriquet), so’bri·ka, a nickname.
Ménage derives it from the Latin subridiculum. Moyssant-de-Brieux
from the Romance sopra quest, “parce que c’est un nom acquis en sus
de celui qu’on portait.” Leglay de sobriquet, “mot qui désignait
au xive siècle, une espèce de soufflet injuriex qu’on donnait à
quelqu’un en lui relevant brusquement le menton.”
Soc, jurisdiction, a privilege to administer justice and execute
laws, a circuit or district. Socia, sob’ka, a seignory or
lordship, enfranchised by the king with liberty of holding
a court of his tenants. (See Sock.)
Soc’cage, a tenure for service not-military.
Soccager, sob’k·a.djer, a tenant by soccage.
Soc’man, pla. socmen, a soccager. (The service to be per-
formed was distinctly defined, and not left to caprice.)
Old Eng. soc; Low Lat. soka lordship, soccagium soccage, sockmannus
a socman, soka franchise. (See Serf.)
Social, so’shul, friendly, disposed to mix in society, pertaining
to society; so’cial-ly, so’cial-ness.
Sociality, so’shul·”i·ty, Sociability, so’shul·”i·ty.
Sociality, good fellowship, social enjoyment.
Sociability; a sociable disposition.
Many from an innate sociability love sociality.
Many from a sociable disposition love society.
Sociable, so’shul·”i; sociably, so’shul·ly; sociable-ness,
so’shul·”i-ness. Sociability (see above).
Socialise, so’shul·ize (R. xxxi.), to make social; socialised,
so’shul·ized; socialising, so’shul·izing; social-ism, so’-
shul·ism; social-ist, so’shul·ist; socialist-ic, so’shul·is’·ik.
Associate [with], as soo’shul·ate, to be in fellowship with;
asso’ciat-ed [with], asso’ciat-ing (Rule xix.)
Society, pla. societies (Rule xliv.), so’shul·”i·ty, fellowship,
a club or association, mankind as a civilized community.
Not in society, not on visiting terms with the “gentry.”
In society, on visiting terms with the “gentry.”
Social plants, such as grow naturally in masses.
Social science, sociology, (which see).
Latin sociālis, sociālis, sociātis (socius, a companion).
Socinian, so'zin'ian, a religious sect; socin'ian-ism.

The Christian community is divided into two great groups, Trinitarians and Unitarians, both of which are subdivided into sects. Trinitarians believe there is only one God, but that this God consists of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost), all of which are equal, and mysteriously constitute a Unity. Unitarians agree in believing that there is but one God omnipotent, and from this point branch off into three sects: Arians, Socinians, and Humanitarians. Arians do not deny the divinity of Christ, but maintain that he is neither equal to the Father nor united to him, but has an individual and wholly separate existence. Socinians assert that Christ had no existence till his human birth, when he received a double nature, divine on the father's side and human on the mother's. Humanitarians go one step further, and maintain that he had only a human nature like any other man. Arians are so called from Arius, of Alexandria (died 336). Socinians, so called from Lucius Socinus, of Tuscany (1525-1562).

Sociology, so'si.ələ'jı, the science which treats of man in his social condition; sociological, so'si.ələj'ıkəl. A hybrid: Latin sōdus, an associate; Greek λόγος, a treatise. An ill-formed word which can only mean a discourse upon one's friend, as "sociorudus" means a deceiver of one's friend, not a deceiver of man in his social condition.

Sock, Soc (both sōk). Soke, Soak (both sōke).


Sock'et, the hollow into which something is fitted: as the socket of a candlestick, the socket of a tooth or joint. Ball and Socket, a socket with a movable knob fitting into it. Socket-chisel, -tchis'əl, a chisel for mortising. "Socket," a little sock. A candle socket fits the "foot" of a candle like a sock, the socket of a tooth fits the fangs of the tooth, &c.

Socratic, so.krə'tık, adj. of Socrates [sök'kræ.tik].

Socratical, so.krə'tə.kəl; Socrat'ical-ly; Socratist, sök'krə.tist, a disciple of Socrates. Socratism, sök'krə.tizəm. Socrates, an Athenian philosopher, B.C. 468-399.

Söd, turf, a piece of turf; to cover with turf; sod'd-ed (R. xxxvi.), sod'd'-ing (R. i.); sod'd'-y, turfy. (German sode.)

Soda, sō.də, the protoxide of the metal sodium. Hydrate of soda, caustic alkali, soda dissolved in water. Carbonate of soda, a salt from carbonic acid and soda. Soda water, an effervescent beverage highly charged with carbonic acid. (German soda.)

Sodden, sōd'n, saturated, moist and sticky, boiled. Old Eng. sódθ[an], to seeoth or boil, past seoth, past part. sodden.
-soever, -so.čv'cr, added to who, what, where, when, whence, &c., or used with these words but severed from them by something intervening: as Whatev'er or What [things] soever you undertake... In modern speech the so- of "soever" is generally omitted.

Sofa, sō'fa, a couch with two raised ends. Sofa-bed, a sofa which can be converted into a bed. (See Sofit.)

French sofa, "mot emprunté de la langue turque" (Dict. des Arts).

Soffit, sō'fit, the under side of an arch or cornice.

French soffîte, "de l'italien soffitta, souffente, partie suspendue," Dist. des Arts et des Sciences. (Latin suffixum.)


Sofi, plu. sofis, sō'fiz, a Persian priest or monk.

Softa, plu. softas, the Turkish "university" men.

Sofa, sō'fa, a Turkish lounge or seat.

Sofism, sō'fizm, the mystical tenets of the sofis.

Sophism, sō'fizm, a specious but false argument (q.v.)

Söft, not hard, tender, easily yielding; (comp.) soft'-cr, (super.) soft'-est, soft'-ly, soft'-ness, soft'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like.")

Soften, sō'f'n (not sōf'ten), to make soft, to mollify (-en converts nouns and adj. to verbs); softened, sōf'nd;

soften-ing, sōf'n.ing; soften-cr, sof'n'er.

Soft-headed, -hēd'ed, of weak intellect.

Soft-hearted, -hart'ed, tender-hearted, compassionate.

Soft-saw'der, flattery, complimentary words.

Soft-spoken, affable, of gentle speech.

Old English soft or soft, soflic, softnes or softnes.

Soh! an exclamation used to dumb animals to allay fear or disquiet. So, thus, therefore, to such a degree. (O. E. swā.)

Soho! so.hō', a sportsman's halloo, a call to arrest the attention of one at a distance. (French ho! ho!)

Soi-disant, swoy-de.zāhn, self-styled, pretended. (French.)

Soil, soyl, mould, land, filth, stain, dung, to defile; soiled, soyl'd; soyl-ing. Soil-pipe. To take soil, to run into the water as a deer does when pursued.

Old English sol, v. sēlan, past séla, past part. sēled; Welsh syl, Latin sēsum, the soil or ground.

Soiree, swār'ry, an evening party for conversation.

Soiree-musicale, swār'ry mú'sî.kahl, an evening entertainment of music. (French soirée.)

Sojourn, so'djern, a temporary residence, to sojourn; sojourned, so'djern'd; sojourn-ing, sojourn-er.

French séjourner (sējour a stay, Italian soggiornare).
AND OF SPELLING.

Sol, sōle (in Music) = G, the fifth note of the singing gamut.

(Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si = do, ray, me, fa, sole, la, sol, sec.)

Sol-fa, sole-fāh, singing exercises, to practise the sol-fa; sol-fa-ing, sole-fāh-ing; sol-ṣaid, sole fāh-d.

Solfeggio, plu. solfeggios, sole-fēdgˈɡiːzə (singing exercises). (Italian solfa, a musical gamut; solfeggio.)

Ut [or Dō], re, &c., are the first syllables of a Latin hymn addressed to St. John by Paulinus Diaconus in 770. They were first used as a gamut in the 11th century, by Guido, in teaching singing.

Ut queant laxis
Re-somare fibris
Mi-ra gestorum
Fa-muli tuorum
Sol-ve pollutis
La-bis reatum
Sancte Joannis.

Ut-ter outcast the I he,
Re-cant of the worst degree,
Me permit thy praise to sing,
Fa-rous son of Zachare.
Sol-ern be the strain and holy,
La-boured tho’ the verse and lowly
St-lent never my string.

Weizius, in Hortologis, p. 263. (Imitation to show the syllables.

Solace, sōlˈˌəs, consolation, to console; sōlaced (2 syl.);

solac-ing (Rule xix.), sōl.əˈsing; solˈsing-ly; solac-er,

sōlˈses. Solace-ment, sōlˈˌəs.ment. (See Console.)

Latin solātium; French soulas, soulager, soulagement.

Solander, soˌlānˈdər, a disease in horses. (French solandré.)

Solander, a genus of American plants, named after Daniel Charles Solander, the Swedish naturalist (1736-82).

Solan-goose, soˌlānˈgoos, the gannet. (Icelandic sula.)

Solano, soˌlānˈno, the Spanish sirocco, which blows from the deserts of Africa. Solanum, soˌlānˈəm. (See below.)

Spanish solano (solana, sun-struck; sol, the sun). The Spaniards say No rogar alguna gracia en tiempo de Solano.

Solanum, soˌlānˈəm, a genus of plants, some of which (like the potato) are edible, and others (like the nightshade) are poisonous. (Latin sōlānum, nightshade.)

Solar, sōˈlar, pertaining to the sun, proceeding from the sun.

Solar day, 24 hours, the mean apparent time of one revolution of the earth on its axis or its return to any given meridian. (The time given is not absolutely invariable.)

A lunar day, 24 hours, 48 minutes.

A sidēˈral day, 28 hrs., 56 min., 3½ secs., being the real period of one revolution of the earth on its axis.

Solar month, 30 days, 10 hours, 29 min., 5 secs., the time required for passing through one sign of the zodiac.

A lunar month, 29 days; 12 hours, 44 min., 2.9 secs., the interval between two moons of the same phase.

A tropical month, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 min., 4.7 secs., being the time of the moon’s revolution with respect to the movable equinox.
A sidereal month, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 min., 11.5 secs.,
the time required to repeat a conjunction with any
given fixed star.

An anomalistic month, 27 days, 13 hours, 18 min., 37.4
secs., being a revolution from perigee to perigee.

A nodical month, 27 days, 5 hours, 5 min., 36 secs., the
interval from a node to a node.

These periods are not absolutely invariable, and the time given
is only the average of the variable periods.

A calendar month consists of 28 days (Feb.), 29 days
(Feb. in Leap Year), 30 days (Apr., June, Sep., Nov.),
31 days (Jan., March, May, July, Aug., Oct., Dec.)

Solar flowers, -flow'rz, flowers which open and close at
fixed hours of the day; thus the dandelion is open from
4 a.m. to 3 p.m.; the sowthistle from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.; &c.

Solar system, the sun with all the planets, satellites, and
comets which move round it.

Solar year, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 min., 48 secs., being the
time in which the earth completes one revolution of its
orbit (or returns to any given point therein).

A sidereal year, 365 days, 6 hours, 9 min., 11.5 secs.,
being the time required by the sun to return to any
given fixed star.

An anomalistic year, 365 days, 6 hours, 14 min. nearly,
the time which the sun takes to return to its apogee.

A civil year, 365 days (except in leap years, when one
day more is required, viz., 366).

A lunar year, 354 days, 8 hours, 48 min., 36 secs., being
12 lunar synodical months.

A Julian year, 365 days, 6 hours.

Latin sol'aris (sol, the sun). Cicero says, "quod solus appareat
coteris sideribus suo fulgore obscursatis" (de N. D. ii. 27); but more
likely the Hebrew Elohim God, Greek helios the sun, Breton heol,
Latin sol, German sonne, Anglo-Saxon sunne, our sun.

Solder, söl'der. Soldier, söl'ë.ðjer. Shoulder, shölë'.ðer (v.i.)

Solder, a metallic composition for cementing metals, to
cement with solder; soldered, söl'ë.ðerd; söl'der-ing,
söl'der-er. Hard solder, solder which fuses at red heat.

Soft solder, solder which fuses at a low temperature.

Soft saw'der, flattery, complimentary speeches.

"Solder" (often called solder), Fr. souder (Lat. solidare, to make solid).

Soldier, sölë'.ðjer. Shoulder, shölë'.ðer. Solder, söl'der (v.s.)

Soldier, a military man, those not officers being called
privates; soldier-ly, soldier-like; soldier-ship, military
skill and bearing. Soldier-ing, playing soldiers, follow-
ing the occupation of a soldier.
AND OF SPELLING.

Soldier-y, sōl′.djer.ńy, soldiers collectively.

"Soldier," French soldat, which originally meant a mercenary; Latin sol·itus, the pay of a soldier. "Soldier," French sou·der.

"Shoulder" (the upper joint of the arm), O. Eng. scul·dre or scul·der.

Sōle (of a foot or shoe). Sōle, only. Soul, the spirit.

Sōle (1 syl.), the bottom of the foot or of a shoe, a fish, only, alone, to new bottom a shoe or boot, to beat or flog; sōled (1 syl.); sol·ing, sō′.ling; sole·leather, -leth′.er; sole′-ly, only; sole′-ness, singleness, oneness.

"Sole" (of the foot or shoe), O. Eng. sōl, a sole or sandal; Lat. sōlea.

"Solo" (a fish), Latin sōlea (from sōlum the ground, so called because soles hug the bottom of the sea).

"Soul" (only, alone), Latin sōlus; Greek hólos, the whole.

Sole′cism, sōl′.ē.sizm. Barbarism, bar′.ba.rizm.

Sole′cism (would be better solis′cism, being derived from Soli, in Cilicia), a deviation from the rules of syntax, an error of speech not limited to a single word.

Barbarism, a word which does not conform to the usual laws of a language or rules of derivation.

A solecism may become an established mode of speech, but a barbarism can never be otherwise than a barbarism. Such phrases as "I shall not go while [until] twelve," "He went to sleep like, as you did," are solecisms. But such words as espray, manacles, raillery, sempstress, sociology, seignior, &c. are barbarisms. They are radically wrong, and no custom will make them right.

Sole′cist, sōl′.ē.sist, one guilty of a solecism; solecistic, sōl′.ē.is′.tik; solecistical, sōl′.ē.is′.ti.kul; -ly.

Solecize (Rule xxxii.), sōl′.ē.size, to commit a solecism; solecized (3 syl.); soleciz·ing (Rule xix.), sōl′.ē.zi′.zing.

Greek so·loikismos, so·loikos (Sōloikoi, the Athenian colonists of Soli, in Cilicia, who greatly corrupted the Greek language. There would be no objection to the Latin form solecism[us], but as we dislike diphthongs, and e is quite as often represented by i as by e (as indeed the very word soli serves to show) in this particular word the t would be preferable.

Solemn, sōl′.m, grave, serious, devotional; sol′em.n·ness (quite indefensible). It should of course be sol′em.n·ness, as modern·ness (not moder·ness, &c.); solemn·ly.

Solemn·ity, plu. solemnities, sōl′.em.ni.tiz, gravity, religious ceremony. Solemnize, sōl′.em.ni.z; sol′em.nized (3 syl.); solemniz·ing, sōl′.em.ni′.zing.

Solemn·is·er, sōl′.em.ni.zer, one who solemnizes.

Solemn·ization, sōl′.em.ni.zay.′.shun.

Solemn· breathing, sōl′.m breath′.ing, having a serious or religiously impressive influence.

Latin sōlennis, sōlenni·tes, sōlenni·zare. The z in this Latin verb is a mark of debasement (RR. xxxi., xxxii.)
Solfeggio, plu. solfeggios (Rule xlii.), sôlë.fed'gë.ôže, the singing gamut, consisting of the words do [or ut], re, mi, fa, sol, la, si (dô, tay, me, fâh, sôlë, lâh, see), which are more vocal than the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Italian solfa, solfeggio, solfeggiare. (See Sol.)

Solicit, so.lis'it, to apply for, to canvass; solicit-ed (R. xxxvi.), solicit-ing. Solicitation, so.lis'it.tay'shûn.


Solicitant, so.lis'tânt, one who solicits.

Solicitor, one who solicits or petitions in the Courts of Chancery on behalf of his clients.

Attorney, ât.tur'mê, one substituted for another, one to whom is assigned the right of acting for another.

Properly speaking, solicitors belong to the Chancery courts and attorneys to the other courts.

Lawyer is a general term and means any one learned in the laws. It includes attorneys, solicitors, barristers, counselors, advocates, and serjeants, but is usually restricted to those who prepare briefs, draw out legal documents, and give legal advice to their clients.

Barristers, counsellors, advocates, and serjeants bear the same relation to lawyers (including attorneys and solicitors) as physicians do to surgeons and apothecaries. The profession is one, but the civil status is very different.

Solicitor-ship, the office of solicitor (-ship, rank, office).

Solicitor-gen'er-al, the second law-officer of the crown.

Solicitous, so.lis'tâtûs; solicitous-ness, solicitous-ly; solicitude, so.lis'tûdë, anxiety, uneasiness of mind.

Latin sólicitatio, sólicitor, sólicitúdo, sólicitus, sólicitâre.

Solid, sôl'ôd, not liquid, not hollow, strong, valid; compact, a solid substance; solid'âl-ly. Solidity, so.lîd'âl.ty.

Solidify, so.lîd'îfï, to make solid; solidifies, so.lîd'îfîzë; solidified, so.lîd'î.fïd (Rule xi.); solid'îfy-ing.

Solidification, so.lîd'î.fï.kay'shûn.

The solids, the bones, flesh, and muscles of the body as distinguished from the blood and the secretions.

Solid angle, an angle made by more than two plane angles meeting at a point.

Solid measure, -mez'h'ûr, a measure in which each of the units is a cube. (Used for measuring timber, stone, marble, and the contents of capacity.)

1728 cubic inches make a solid foot of wood or stone, and 27 cubic feet a solid yard.

§ In superficial or land measure:

144 square inches make a superficial foot, and 0 square feet a superficial yard.

§ In linear measure or the measure of length only:

12 inches make a foot in length, and 3 feet a yard in length.
Solidarity, *söl*′i.där′ri.ty*, entire unity of interests and responsibilities, international unity of interests. In companies it means that each member is responsible for the entire debt of the society, in which respect it differs from *limited liability* or the liability of every individual limited to the amount of property represented by the number of shares which he holds.

Latin *sōlidētas*, *sōlidus*, *sōlidēre*; French *solidarité*, *solidification*.

Solidungulate, *söl*′i.dün′ˌgül.ət, whole hoofed like a horse (not *cloven footed* like an ox and sheep); solidungulous, *söl*′i.dün′ˌgül.əs. (Latin *sōlīdus ungūla*.)


*Soliloquy* is a talking to oneself audibly, thinking aloud but not addressing anyone (although many may be present and hear what is said).

*Monologue*, a speech addressed to others.

(Hamlet's "To be or not to be" is a soliloquy, but his address to the players is a monologue.)

Soliloquise, *söl*′i.lō.ˈkwī.zə, to talk aloud to oneself, to put one's thoughts into audible words without addressing anyone; soliloquises, *söl*′i.lō.ˈkwī.zəs; soliloquised, *söl*′i.lō.ˈkwī.zəd; soliloquising, *söl*′i.lō.ˈkwī.zəŋ; soliloquiser, *söl*′i.lō.ˈkwī.zər.

The word *soliloquy* was invented by St. Augustine (Solid. ii. 7).

Latin *soliloquus*, *soliloquium* (*solus loquor*, to talk alone).

Solitary, *söl*′i.tēr.ˈrɪ, living alone, remote from society, doleful, unique; solitari-ly (Rule xi.), solitari-ness.

Solitaire, *söl*′i.tair, a game for a single player, an ornament for the neck, a hermit.

Solitude, *söl*′i.tū.ˈdɛ, a lonely place, a desert.

Latin *solitūrus*, *solitūdo* (*solus, alone*); French *solitaire*.

Solo, plu. solos, *söl*′.lū.ˈzə (Rule xlii.), a piece of music for a single player or singer, a musical monologue.

Sol, only one instrument of each kind to perform and the rest to leave off playing. Thus if there are twenty violins, five flutes, five clarionets, two violoncellos, and three bugles, soli would mean one violin, one flute, one clarionet, &c. to play and the rest to leave off. (Ital. *solo, soli*.)

Solstice, *söl*′.stīs, a day or two before and after the 22nd of June and the 22nd of December, when the curve of the ecliptic differs so little that no sensible variation is made in the length of time that the sun is above the horizon. (The sun or length of the day practically stands still.)

Solstitial, *söl*′.stish′.əl, adj. of solstice.

Solstitial points, the most northern point of Cancer and the most southern of Capricornus.
Solstitial colure, *-kó'liər*, a great circle which runs through the solstitial points, and cuts the equator at right angles.

Latin *solstitium*, *solstitialis* (*sōl[ī]s* *stātio*, *stāre* to stand still).

**Soluble. Solvable. Solubility. Solvability (see below).**

§ Soluble, *sōlˈluːbəl*, that may be dissolved or melted.

Solvable, *sōlˈvəˈbaːl*, that may be guessed or explained.

§ Solubility, *sōlˈluːbəlˈɪ.tiː*, susceptibility of solution.

Solvability, *sōlˈvəˈbaːlˈɪ.tiː*, susceptibility of being explained.

**Solution, soˈluʃən. Solutive, soˈluːtiv.**

Latin *solūtīo*, *solūbilis*, *solūbilītas* (*sōlērē supine sōlūtum*).

**Solve (1· syl.), to loose, to guess, to explain; solved (1 syl.); solving (R. xix.), sōlˈvɪŋ; solv-er, sōlˈvər (see above).**

Solvable. Soluble. Solubility. Solvability (see above).

**Solvableness, sōlˈvəˈbaːlnəs; Solubleness, sōlˈluːbəlnəs; Solvableness, susceptibility of being explained.**

**Solubleness; susceptibility of being explained.**

Solvent, having enough to pay every claim, anything that dissolves another; solvency, *sōlˈvənsi.*

Latin *sōlērē supine sōlūtum*. The wrong conjugations, as usual, come from the French *solvabilité*, *solvable*, *dissolv,ant* (l).

**Sōlus (stage direction), left on the stage alone. (Lat. sōlus.)**

Sombre, *sōmˈbrə*, gloomy, dusky; (comp.) *sōmˈbrər, (super.) sōmˈbrəst; sombre-ness, sōmˈbrəˈnəs*. Sombreous, *bruːs; sombreous-ness, sōmˈbruːsˈnəs; sōmˈbruːsˈlaɪ.*

French *sombre* (Latin *sub–umbra*, under a shadow or shade).

Sombrero, plu. sombreros (Rule xlii.), *sōmˈbɾeɾoˈɾoːzə*, a broad-brimmed Spanish hat. (Sp. *sombrero* a hat, *sombrə* shade.)

-some, *səm* (a native adjective termination), full of, possessed of.

**Some. Sum (both səm).**

Some, *sum*, a few, certain persons; somebody, *səmˈbaːdəj; someˈ-how, someˈ-such. Someˈ-time, formerly, at a time indefinite; someˈ-times (2 syl.), occasionally (-s is the adverbial suffix, and not the plural number).

Someˈ-thing, a matter, a thing unknown, a little.

Someˈ-what, *-wət; someˈ-where, -wɛrɛ; someˈ-whiθˈɛr.*

"Some," Old English *som* or *sum*, *som-hwile.*

"Sum" (amount, an exercise in figures), Latin *summa.*

**Somersault or somerset, sumˈɛrˌsɔlt or sumˈɛrˌset*, a leap head over heels. (Old French *soubresaut*.)**

The spelling of this word is indefensible. The word is the Latin *supra* or *super saltus*. The Latin *subsultus* [saltus] means a jump or leap. "Supersult" or "subsult" would be more correct.
And of Spelling.

Somn-, somni- before cons. (Lat. prefix), sleep (somnus).
Somn-ambulist, som.näm·bii·list; a sleep-walker.
Somnambulism, som.näm·bii·lzsm, walking during sleep.
Somnambulic, som.näm·bii·lik, adj.
Somnambulation, som.näm·bii·lay·shün.
Fr. somnambulisme (Lat. somnus ambulare, to walk in sleep).
Somni-ferous, som.nii·fii·rús, inducing sleep.
Latin somnifer (i.e., somnus fèrenus), bringing sleep.
Somni-fic, som.nii·fik, tending to induce sleep.
Latin somnificus (i.e., somnus ficio [facio]), making sleep.
Somni-loquism, som.nii·lo·kwizm, talking in sleep; somniloquist; somniloquous, som.nii·lo·kwüs.
Somnambulisme (Lat. somnus ambulare, to walk in sleep).
Somnambulism, som.näm·bii·lzsm, walking during sleep.
Somni-loquism, som.nii·lo·kwizm, talking in sleep; somniloquist; somniloquous, som.nii·lo·kwüs.

Somni-pathy, som.nii·pit·é·thi, sleep from mesmeric or other sympathetic influence; somnopathist, som.nii·pit·é·hist, one in a sympathetic sleep.
A hybrid: Latin somni[amus], Greek πάθος sensibility. "Hypnopathy" (hfp.n6p·thi) would be Greek.
Somno-lent, drowsy; somnolent-ly; somnolence, som.nol·en·se; somnolency, som.nol·en·sy.
Debased Latin somno len·tus, heavy with sleep. Classic Latin would be somnolent.

Son. Sun (both sün). Soon, in a short time.
Son, fem. daughter, daw·ter, male and female offspring of a father and mother.
Son-in-law, a daughter's husband.
Step-son, the son of one parent only. A second marriage having been made (an orphan son).
Grand-son, the son of one's son or daughter.
Great-grandson, three removes; and for every further remove another great is added.
Son-ship, the state of being a son (-ship, rank, condition, &c.) Son of God. Son of Man.
"Son," Old English sune or sunu; steep·sunu, a step-son (steep, bereft of a parent, an orphan). Grand-son is a ridiculous compound for the French petit-fils. "Grand-father" is all very well, but that the offspring should become greater and greater as it retreats from the grand-parents is somewhat absurd.
Sonata, so.nah·tah (Italian), a musical composition of several movements for a single instrument.
Overture, o'ver·tii·chur, an introductory symphony to a dramatic performance or oratorio.
Symphony, sim·fo·ny, a piece of music for a full orchestra, the instrumental part before and after a song.
§ Cantata, kŭnˈtah•tah, a vocal sonata, a composition containing several airs, recitatives, and movements.

Aria, aˈrē•ah, a musical air; Aria concertˈta has elaborate orchestral accompaniments. Aria fugata has the accompaniments in the fugue style. Aria Tedesca is a Tudesque or German air.

§ Concerto, plu. concertos, kŏnˈtar•to•ze, a musical composition to display the powers of some particular instrument, the instrument displayed is called concertiˈno, as oboe concertino, violino primo [or secundo] concertino. If several instruments have solos for the display of their powers the piece is a Concertante (4 syl.)

Song, a short poem to be sung. Ballad, a tale in verse to be sung or read. Song of Birds, the succession of two or more notes continued without break (adagio).

Only male birds sing, and no song-bird exceeds a blackbird in size, unless indeed the crowing of a cock is called singing. The song of very few birds is capable of imitation on any musical instrument because the pitch is so high and the intervals so minute. The cuckoo sings with an ordinary interval. The nightingale has sixteen different methods of beginning and closing its refrains, the intermediate notes being arranged in endless variety, and sometimes sustained for twenty minutes. The sky-lark comes next in variety of note, execution, and in the length of time which it sustains its song. No other bird (except some canaries) can execute more than four or five-changes or sustain its song above a few seconds without pausing.

Song-less. For an old song, for a very small outlay.

Songster, fem. songstress, a male and female singer.

(-ster does not denote a female, as most grammars assert. It is added to any gender, and simply denotes that skill which arises from practice. Even spinster is no exception, and is applied to unmarried women only from their skill and practice in spinning.)

Sing, (past) sang, (past part.) sung, singˈing, singˈer.

Old English singˈan, past sang, past part. sungen, sanc, sang, or song, sungˈbon; sangˈere, a singer; sangˈistre, a songstress.

Son-i-, sonˈōr•i- (Latin prefixes), loud, conveying sound.

Son-i-ferous, sonˈī•fer•əs, giving sound, sonorous.

Latin son-i•[sōnus], ferens, conveying sound.

Sonnet, a poem not exceeding fourteen lines. It contains two four-line stanzas and two of three-lines each. The rhymes should interlace, and the conclusion be epigrammatic.

French sonøt, from the Italian sonøtto.

Son-o-meter, an instrument for showing the relations between musical notes, a medical instrument used in treatment for deafness.

A hybrid borrowed from the French sonomˈbre (Latin sonus and Greek metron). Not only is it hybrid it is ill-compounded. Sound-gauge would do quite as well and be less objectionable,
AND OF SPELLING.

Sonoric, sonorific, sonorous.
Latin sonor-[sōnōrus]-facio, making or being sonorous.
Sonorous, sonōr'ūs, yielding sound; son'orous-ly, son'orous-ness. (Latin sōnōrus, sōnus sound.)

Soon, in a short time. As soon as. So soon as.
As soon as, in affirmative or corresponding sentences.
As soon as you have done your lessons you may go.
They go astray as soon as they be [are] born (Ps. lviii. 3).

So soon as, in negative or adversative sentences.
I shall not have done so soon as you.
The sun does not rise in winter so soon as it does in spring.
The young must not expect to overcome difficulties so soon as those of greater experience. (Old Eng. sōna, sūno, or sones.)

Soot. Smoke (1 syl.) Blacks.
Soot, condensed smoke hanging to flues, &c.
Smoke, small fragments of burning fuel mixed with gases, &c., buoyed up by the air.
Blacks, flakes of condensed smoke which fall to the earth.
Soot'-ed; soot'-y, foul with soot; soot'i-ness, soot'i-ly.
Old English soo{t, sooth, or so.; sótty, sooty.
(The pronunciation of the word soot is not determined. Some make it to rhyme with foot, some with root, boot, and some with but, cut. Perhaps those who make it to rhyme with boot preponderate.)
Of the seven words in -oot five are long: boot, coot, hoot, root, shoot; one is short, foot = put (both which words are sui generis); and the doubtful word soot.

Sooth, sooth, truth, true. Soothe, soothe (see below.)
Sooth'-sayer, one who foretells future events; sooth'-saying.
Soot to say, to speak the truth dogmatically.
Old English sóth, sooth or truth; sóth-saga, soothsayer.

Soothe (1 syl.), to calm, to tranquillise; soothed (1 syl); sooth-ing (Rule xix.), soothe'-ing; soothing-ly, sooth'-er.
Old English ge-sóth[tan], past ge-sóthode, past part. ge-sóthed.
(It is rather complimentary to our forefathers that they could think truth pacifying to the temper. No doubt prevarication irritates; but alas! truth (of a personal nature) is not often soothing.)

Sop, bread, &c., saturated with milk or some other liquid, something given to pacify or win over, to steep in a liquid; sopped, sōpt; sopp'-ing (R. i.), sopp'-er, sopp'-y.

Sops in wine, cake, &c., sopped in wine, a variety of pink.
Bacon says “Sops in wine inebriate more than wine itself.”

Soap (for washing), soaped (1 syl.), soap'-ing, soap'-y.
“Sop,” Danish sup a sip, suppe soup; Dutch sop.
“Soap,” Old English sōpe; Latin sópo genitive sópōnis.
“Soup,” French soupe; German and Danish suppe.
“Sup” (to suck up), O. Eng. sup[an] or supp[an], p. soup, p. i. seven.
Soph, søf, a student at Cambridge University. He is called a Freshman for the first term; a Soph or Senior Soph for the third year. (Contraction of sophister, a sophist.)

At one time these students had to maintain in Latin a given question in the schools by opposing the orthodox views. These "oppositions" are now restricted to the Law and Divinity degrees.


Sophi, a title of the shah of Persia. (Arabic sofī.)

Sofi, a Persian monk or priest, a religieux. (Persian sofī.)

Softa, an Omanian student for the Ulēma degrees (sŏghtah).

Sofa, a couch with two raised ends. (Arab. sofah.)

Sophism, søf.'izm. Sofism, su'j'iZlll, tenets of the sofis.

Sophism, a specious but false argument, a subtle fallacy in reasoning; sophist, søf'.ist; sophistic, sofis'tik; sophistical, sofis'tikl; sophistical-ly.

Sophisticate, sofis'tik ate, to adulterate, to debase; sophisticat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sofis'tikl ted; sophisticat-ing (Rule xix.), sofis'tikl t ing; sophisticat-or.

Sophistication, sofis'tik'shun. Sophister, søf'.is.ter.

Sophistry, søf'.is.tri, specious by false reasoning.

These words have quite run from their original meaning. Before the time of Pythagōras (B.C. 580-500) the Greek sages were called sofists (wise men). Pythagoras out of modesty called himself philo-soφer (a wisdom lover). A century later Protagōras, of Alēder, resumed the old title, and a set of quibblers appeared in Athens who professed to answer any question on any subject, and from that moment sofies and all its family of words have been restricted to "wisdom falsely so called."

Soporiferous, su'por.e r 'es, tending to produce sleep; sopori-ferous-ness, sopori-ferous-ly; sopor, su'por; soporific, su'por.e r ik, a medicine to produce sleep.

Latin sopor, sōpōr, sopōr us; v. sōpor are; Greek hupar.

Soprano, plu. sopranos or soprani, so.präh'.no, -nōze, the highest female voice. Contralto, plu. contraltos, contrāl'toce, the lowest female voice; soprani-st, so.präh'.nīst, one who sings soprano. Mezzo Soprano, med'zo so.präh'.no, between a contralto and a soprano.

2nd oct. 3rd oct. 4th oct. Alto.
Contralto........................ Soprano.

Treble or Alto.

Sorbonist, sor'bōn'ist, a doctor of the Sorbonne [sɔr.bōn], a famous theological college of Paris; sorbon'icul.

Founded by Robert de Sorbonne, of Cambrai (1201-1274).
Sorcerer, fem. sorceress, sor'.sć.rer, sor'.sć.re.sss, a magician.

Sorcery, plu. sorceries, sor'.sć.riz (R. xlv.), enchantment.

Fr. sorcerer, sorcellerie (du bas latin sortiarius, nom que l'on donnait à ceux qui prédisaient le sort ou qui jetaiat des sorts), Bouillet.

Sordid, sor'.d'id, base, avaricious; sordid-ness, sordid-ly.

Latin sorritus (sordes, the sweepings of a house, v. sortère).


Sore, a wound, a grief, greatly; sore'-ness, sore'-ly.

"Sore," Old English sör, sårile (adj.), sårile (adv.)

"Sor" (as a bird), Italian sorâre (Latin aura, Greek aura).

"Saw," Old Eng. scón to see, past sauce or sedhi, past part. go-seven.


"Sewing," from O.E. v. stæw[ian] or sæw[an], to sew with a needle.

Sort, a kind, a species, to arrange, to separate into classes; sort'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sort'-ing, sort'-er, sort'-able.

Sorts, varieties. Out of sorts, unwell, in disorder.

Latin sör genitive sortis a lot or sort, v. sortior; French sorte.
Sortie, *sortie*, a sudden rush from a besieged town against the besiegers, an unexpected attack made by a beleaguered army. (French *sortir*, v. *sortir*, to go out.)

Sostenuto, *sostenuto*, sustained, continuous (Italian).

Sōt, an habitual drunkard; sōt'-ed, stupid with drink; sōt'-ish, generally enfeebled from drunken habits; sōt'ish-ly, sōt'ish-ness. Besōt, to stupefy with drink; besōt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), besōtt-ing, besotted-ly, besott-ing-ly.

Old English *sōt*, sōt'tish, sōt'tish-ness.

Sothic year, *sothic*, the intercalary year once in 1460 years in the ancient Egyptian and Persian time system. The old Egyptian year consisted of 365 days, so that a day was lost every four years, and in 1460 years these "losses" accumulated into a full year. The 1460 years was called a Sothic period, and the intercalary year made up of these fragments was called a Sothic year. So called from the dog star, at whose rising it commenced.

Sotto voce, *sotto voce*, in an undertone (Italian).

Sou, soo, plu. sons, sooz., the twentieth part of a franc, about equal to our ha'penny. The word is still used in France, especially by the English and in the parts frequented by the English, but money accounts are kept by the French in francs and centimes. A "sou" is 5 centimes (*cinq centimes*); "2 sous" = 1d. is 10 centimes (*dix centimes*), 20 sous = 10d. is 100 centimes (*cent centimes = 1 fr.)*

Latin *solidus* (*nummus*), a solid piece of money, a coin, the unit of money calculations. With us "s" (shillings) is for *solidus*.

Soubahdar, *soubahdar*, the chief native commissioned officer in a Sepoy company.

Souchong, *souchong*, a good black tea.

The black teas are *Bohea, Congou, Souchong, and Pekoe*.

The green teas are *Twankay, Hyson, Imperial, and gunpowder*.

Sough, *sōf*, a hollow sighing of winds or distant waves, to sigh or murmur as winds or waves; soughed, sōft; sough-ing, sōf'.ing; sough-ing-ly, sōf'.ing.ly.

Old Eng. *swog*[an], to howl as the wind, past *swogde*, p. p. *swoged*.

The pronunciation of *ough* is very irregular because we try to represent guttural sounds by letters: thus we have—

1. *ough* = *off*: cough [koff].
2. *ough* = *of*: sough [sdf], trough [trof].
3. *ough* = *uf*:ough, enough, rough, slough, tough.
4. *ough* = *ow* (as in *grow*): dough, though, furlough.
5. *ough* = *oo*: through.
6. *ough* = *ow* (as in *new*): plough, bough, slough, dough-ly.
7. *ough* = *ok*: (1) hough, tough, shough.
8. *ough* = *up*: hiccough.
9. *ough* = *urrall*: borough, thorough.
10. *ought* = *ort*: ought, drought, fought, nought, ought, sought, thought, wrought. Add: caught, naught, taught.
Sought, sort (see Seek). Old English sóhte of sécc[an].
Soul, sówl. Sole (1 syl.)

Soul, the inmaterial part of a man; soul-less, soul-destruction; soul-felt, deeply felt; soul-stirring, exciting the sympathies; soul-subduing, affecting.

"Soul," Old English saul or saol.
"Sole" (a fish), Latin sólea (from sóllum, the ground which it hugs).
"Sole" (of a foot or shoe), O. Eng. sól, Lat. sólea (sóllum, the ground).
"Sole" (only, alone), Latin sólus; Greek sólos, the whole.

Sound, whatever is heard by the ear, healthy, unbroken, a connecting arm of water more open than a strait, to make a sound, to fathom the sea, to try if the lungs, &c., are diseased or not; sound-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sound-ing, sound-less, sound-less-ly. Sound-ing-board, -bord; sounding post (of a violin).

The sound, a sea passage between the Baltic and the main ocean. Sounds (of a fish), the air-bladders.

Sound-ly, heartily, thoroughly; sound-ness, orthodoxy, entireness, the state of being solid and firm.

Sounding, plu. soundings, the act of proving the depth of the sea by a line, the result obtained thereby; sound-able, capable of being fathomed; sound-less, without sound, unfathomable.

Sounding-line, sounding-rod (see above).

"Sound" (healthy, unbroken), Old English sünd; Latin sanus.
"Sound" (an arm of the sea), Old English sund.
"Sound" (to test, to fathom), Spanish sonda, v. sondar, or sondaer, sondable; sondaleña, a sounding-line (sondar la bomba, to sound the pump). "Sound" (noise), Old Eng. son; Lat. sónus, v. sónare.


Soup, soop (not sópe), a rich broth. Soup-kitchen, a public establishment for giving soup to the poor.

Soupe-maigre, soup-mágr, vegetable or fish soup.

"Soup," O. E. sōp, sōp-cuppa a soup-cup; Fr. soupe; Germ. suppe.
"Swoop" (to pounce on a bird), Welsh chwap, v. chwapiog.
"Scap" (for washing), Old English sāpe, v. sāpl[an]; Latin sāpo.
"Swop," Old English cēp; v. cēp[an], to bargain [to chop].
"Sup," Old Eng. sup[an] or sup[an], past seop, past part. sopen.

Sour. Söwer. Sewer, sów'er. Sōre (1 syl.) Soar.

Sour, acid, not sweet, turned [as milk], morose, to make sour, to embitter one's temper; soured (1 syl.), sour-ing, sour-ly, sour-ness, sour-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like").

Sour-dock, the plant sorrel. Sour-krout, -krüt.

"Sewer," sōw'er, O. E. v. sūw[ian] or sūw[an], to sew with a needle.
"Sore" (a wound, grievously), Old Eng. sūr a sore, sūre sorely.
"Soar" (to rise in the air as a hawk), Italian sorēre (Latin auro).
Source, sōource, origin. Sauce, sōuce, relish.

For monosyllables beginning with c- or s- and ending with -ce or -sce, -sce or -auce, the rule is this: Those beginning with c- end with -ce, and those beginning with s- end with -sce; e.g.

Cause, clause, coarse, curse, course, cure.

Sauce, source, source (a slave), source (except sparse).

Souse, sōwe. Sous, sooz, plu. of sou, soo, a French coin.

Souse, pickle made with salt, food parboiled in a salt pickle, the ears, feet, &c., of a pig pickled, a violent pounce, to steep in pickle, to plunge in water, to pounce on suddenly and with violence; soused (I syl.); sous-ing (Rule xix.), sōwe-ing.

"Souse" (to plunge under water), French sous, under.

"Souse" (to pounce on), German sausen, to rush forth.

"Souse" (pickled with salt), Latin salus, salted (sai, salt).

South, opposite the north. South-east, south-west, south-eastern, south-western, south-easterly, south-westery.

Southerly, sōuth'erly, coming from or going towards the south. Southern, sōuth'er. Southern-most, sōuth-ing, sōouth-ing, tending to the south. Southward, sōuth'ward (adj.), southwards, sōuth'wards (adv.); south'ward-ly.

South-wester, sōuth-west'er, a gale or storm from the south-west, a seaman's hat for coarse weather.

South frigid zone; south temperate zone.

South-pole. Southern cross, a constellation.

Southern hemisphere, sōuth'ern hēm'isfēer.

Southern-wood, an aromatic plant.

Old English sōth, sōthan southerly, sōthan-ward southward, sōth-east, sōth-eastern, sōthern, sōthern-ward southernwood, sōthmost southerly, sōthmost southward adj., sōthmost-ward adv., sōth-west, sōth-west-ern.

Souvenir, sōo'verēne', a keepsake, a memento (French).

Sovereign, sōv'ren, monarch, a gold coin = 20s., supreme; sovereignty, sōv'ren'ty. Sovereign state.

The spelling of this word is disgraceful; -reign is a mere blunder arising from the notion that the syllable is connected with reign (Latin regnum, a kingdom), with which it has no connection. The word is simply a corruption of suprēmus (superanus), supreme, through the Old French souverain now soverain, Italian sovaro. The older English form was soveraine then soveraine.

Sōw (to rhyme with nōw). Sōw, Sew (both to rhyme with grōw.)

Sōw, male Boar, the dam and sire of pigs.

Sucking-pig, the unweaned offspring of a sow.

Hog, a male pig intended for the butcher.

Litter, or farrow, the whole brood of a sow at one birth.

Porkers, young pigs which have been weaned.

Pork, the flesh of slain pigs. Swine (sing. or plu.)
Sow, an oblong lump of metal, a milleped.

Sow, (past) sowed (1 syl.), past part. sown; sowing, to scatter or plant seed; sower.

Sew, sōw, to ply the needle; past sewed (1 syl.), past part. sewed, but sewn is more usual; sewer.


"Litter," French litère (lis a bed), Latin lectus, Greek lýchos.

"Pork," Fr. porc; Lat. porcus, a pig; Gk. porkos, i.e. byros.

"Sow" (of metal), Old English sūton, to spread or scatter, liquid iron run off into a channel called a sow or diffuser. The branches of the sow are by a pun called pigs, and hence the term pig-iron.

"Sow" (to scatter seed), Old English sūw(an), past sow, past part. sown; sower or sowere, a sower.

"Sew" (with a needle), Old English swītian, past swēd, past part. sowed, but sown is more usual; sower.

"Sow" (to box, to dispute), Old English sparr[an], to spar.

Spade (1 syl.), room, to make intervals between words; spāced (1 syl.); spacing (R. xix.), spading, adjustment of spaces.

Spacious, spā'shās, expansive; spaciousness, spacious-ly.

Spadeful, pl. spadefuls (two or three spadefuls means a spadeful repeated twice or thrice, but two or three spades full would mean two or three different spades all full).

Spadille, spad'il', the ace of spades at ombre [ˈomeɪˈbræɪ] and quadrille. (Spanish espadilla, French spadille.)

Spadix, plu. spadices, spāˈdiks, plu. spāˈdiˌsēz (not spāˈdiˌsēz, as it is usually called), a term in Botany. Latin spādix, gen. spadicus, a palm branch. In Botany a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged round a fleshy axis, and the whole wrapped in a spathe.
Spahi, *späh*.c, Ottoman horse-soldiers. Spahis, the native Algerian cavalry officered by Frenchmen. The infantry are called Tūr'ços, tūr'.köze.

Spān, a measure of nine inches, the space covered by extending the thumb and first finger, the spread of an arch, short duration, to measure with the thumb and forefinger outstretched, to measure by encompassing with the thumb and forefinger, to extend from one side to another as an arch; spanned, *spännd*; *spān'n-ing* (Rule i.), *spān'n'-er*.

Span-new, quite new; span roof, a roof with two inclines. Old Eng. *span* or *spun*, v.*span*[an], past *spān*, past part. *spannen*. "Span-new," German *spanν-nagelnen*, new from the "spanners" or stretchers, just taken off the tenter-hooks.

Spancel, *spān'sel*, to tie the hind legs of a horse or cow with a rope; span’celled (2 syl.), span’cel-ling.

German *spannen-setit*, to fetter [with a] rope.
(Of the 50 dissyllables accented on the first syllable and ending in -el, all but 6 double the 1 when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added. Of the 6, only 2 are invariably spelt with a single l, viz. "an'gel," angel'-ic, angelical-ly, and "parallel," paralleled, parallel-ing, parallel-ism, parallel-oqram, parallel-oped. The 4 doubtful words are channel, chisel, inpannel, hansel.)

Spandrel, plu. spandrels, *spān'.drelz*, the two spaces between the upper arch of a door or window and the square moulding just above it. (Ital. *spandere*, to spread; Lat. *pande.re*.)

A spandrel is a little piece spread beyond the curve of an arch.

Spangle, *spāng'gl*, a small thin slice of bright metal for ornamenting show dresses, to adorn with spangles; spangled, *spang'gled*; spangling, *spang'gling*.

Dutch *spange*, a spangle; Gk. *phego* (= fen.go), to make lustrous.

Spaniard, *spān'.yard*, a native of Spain.

Span'ish, adj. of Spain, the Spanish language.

Spanish-fly, cantharidēs, Spanish-juice, liquorice.

Latin *Hispania*, Hispanicus (Punic *span*, a rabbit).

Spaniel, *spān'.jel*, a species of dog, a crouching person.

So called from *Hispaniola* (Hayti), noted for the best breed.

Spānk, a hard blow with the open hand, to give one a spank; spanked (1 syl.), spank’-ing; spanker, unusually large, the after-sail of a ship (it is the lowest of the five sails called (1) spanker, (2) mizen topsail, (3) mizen topgallant sail, (4) mizen royal, (5) mizen skysail). Spanking breeze.

Welsh *ysponcio*, to smack; *ysponciad*, a smacking; *yspene*.

Span-new, quite new. Just taken from the *spannas* or stretchers. (See Span.)

Spar. Spa, *spaw*, a mineral spring. (Spaa, in Belgium.)

Spar, spath, as: calc-spar, fēl-spar, brown-spar, Iceland-
spar, fluor-spar, cubic spar, gypseous spar, &c.; sparry, resembling spar, consisting of spar, &c.

Spar; a boom, yard, or gaff; spar-deck.

Spar, to jangle, to wrangle, to box in gloves, &c.; spared (1 syl.), sparring (Rule i.), sparring.

“Spar” (spath), Old English sparen, gypsum.

“Spar” (a boom, yard, or gaff), German sparen, a rafter.

“Spar” (to wrangle, to box), Old English sparring, to spar.

Spar hawk or sparrow hawk, a small short-winged hawk.

Old English spear or sper hafoc; Latin sparsus, thin. A small ignoble hawk. The Gerfalcon was for a king, the Tercel gentle for a prince, the Rock falcon for a duke, the Merlyn for a lady, the Goshawk for a yeoman, the Spar hawk for a priest, and the Kestrel for a knave.

Spære (1 syl.), thin, not generally used, extra. Spear, speer.

To spare, to refrain from using, to part with, to treat with forbearance, to live frugally; spared (1 syl.); sparing (R. xix.), sparing-ly, sparing-ness, spare’-ly, moderately, insufficiently; spare’-ness.

Spare-ribs [of pork], the ribs of a hog are divided into two parts, the long-bones with less meat called spare ribs, and the short-bones with more meat called griskins (gris, a pig).

“Spare,” Old English spear, sparice sparingly, spares, sparingness, v. spartian, past spardo, past part. spared; Latin parcere.

“Spear” (a weapon of war), Old English speare or spere.

Spark, an ignited fragment thrown off from burning fuel, a lively dressy young man, a pretender.

Sparkle, spär’k.l, to glitter, to glisten, to bubble like effervescing drinks; sparkled, spar’k’ld; sparkling, -kling; sparkling-ly, spark’ler.

Old Eng. speare or speara. “Sparkle,” Dutch sparren.

Sparrow, spär’ro, a bird. Sparrow-hawk, a corruption of Spar-hawk, a small short-winged hawk.

Sparrow-grass, a vulgarism for asparagus. So also Grass for asparagus is indefensible.

“Sparrow,” Old English spearewa, spearewa, or speara.

“Spar-hawk,” Old English spear or sper hafoc.

Sparse (1 syl.), thinly scattered; sparse’-ly, sparse’-ness.

Latin sparsus, v. spargo, supine sparcum, to scatter.

Spar’tan, a Lacedæmonian, hardy, simple, and brave.

Spartan dog, a blood-hound, a bloodthirsty man. Said to be named from Sparta, the wife of Lacedæmon.

Spasm, spæz’m, a sudden contraction of some muscle or muscles of the body; spasmodic, spæzmød’Ik; spasmodical, spæzmód’I.käl; spasmodical-ly.

Latin spasmus; Greek spasmos; French spasme.
Spatter, *spät'ter*, to sprinkle with dirty water, to asperse, to defame; spattered, *spät'terd*; spatter-ing.

Spatter-dashers, coverings to keep the legs of one’s trousers clean. (Italian *sporecäre*, to dirty; *sporeo*, filthy.)

Spatula, *spät'tu.lah*, a blunt pliant knife used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c. (Latin *spatüla*.)

Spavin, a hard excrescence on the inside of a horse’s hough [hök] causing lameness; spavined, *spávʾınd*.

Italian *spavenio*, the spavin; French *éparvin*.

Spawn (*sing.* and *plu.*), the eggs of fish or frogs, the spores (*1 syl.*), of fungus, (in contempt) any offspring or partisan, to deposit spawn; spawned (*1 syl.*), *spawn’ing*; spawner, a female fish, the male fish is a milter. (Welsh *ysporion*,)

Speak, *speck*, to utter words, to talk; past spöké (*1 syl.*), past *part.* spoken, *spökʾın*; speaking, *spiek’ing*; speaking-ly.

Speaker, *spiek’er*; speaker-ship (*ship, office of*).

Speak’able, negative Un-speak’able.

Speaking-trumpet, speaking-tube. To speak a ship, to hail and speak to its captain or commander.

To speak with [another person], to converse together.

To speak to [another person], to address another.

Speech, the power of speaking, uttered words, an oration.

(We say to speak a word, a sentence, a speech, to speak a man’s praises, to speak several languages, &c., but we never say to speak an argument, to speak a sermon, to speak a story.)

There is no just reason why speak should be spelt with ca and speech with double e, one is the Anglo-Saxon noun *spête* (speech) and the other the Anglo-Saxon verb *sprécan*.


Spear, *speer*, a weapon of war. Späré (*1 syl.*), thin, to save.


Spear’-mint, a mint with a spear-shaped leaf.


Special, *spēs’h-úl* (not *speč’shel*), particular, confined to some particular subject or department, extraordinary.


Specially, signal, for some particular object.

Especially, chiefly, foremost, principally.

Speciality, *spēs’h-úl’i.t*y. Specialty, *spēs’h-úl’i.t*y.

Speciality, forte, what a person prides himself on.

Specialty, an obligation, bond, a contract given under seal, called a contract by *specialty in contra* distinction to a *simple contract.*
Specialise (Rule xxxi.); specialise, to particularise; specialised, specialised; specialising, specialisation, spécialisation.

Special administration, limited and not general.

Special agent, one employed to transact some "special" business for his employer.

Special case, a new statement of a case on which a jury has been unable to find a special verdict in consequence of some legal difficulty.

Special constable, one appointed by the magistrates to act on some special emergency.

Special jury, plu. special juries, specialised, a jury of good social standing chosen for some special trial.

Special licence, one granted by the archbishop of Canterbury to authorise a marriage at any time and place convenient to the parties interested.

Special pleader, special pleading, one who devotes himself to the drawing of Common Law pleadings.

Specie, species, Specie, special, specialisation, specialisation.

Species, spee'.shey. Species, spesh'.sheye.

"Specie," Latin species (the visible form of things: specie, I see), that which the eye sees. When paper money was introduced, the visible coin was called "specie," a bank note being only a promise to produce the sum set down, if required.

In science the word species has an arbitrary meaning. All the productions of nature are divided into three groups called Kingdons: (1) the animal, (2) the vegetable, and (3) the mineral. Each kingdom is subdivided into an indefinite number of Classes. Each class into an indefinite number of Orders. Each order into an indefinite number of Genera. Each genus into an indefinite number of Species. And each species into an indefinite number of Varieties. Illustrate by the race of man, thus:

Kingdom - man.
Classes - nations: as France, Spain, &c.
Orders - tribes or clans: as the Macgregor clan, &c.
Genera - families.
Species - individuals.
Varieties - black, copper, white skins, &c.; tall, short, &c.

Specific centre, *ˌsɛn.ˌter*; the original locus of a species from which it spreads as from a centre.

Specific character, *ˌkær.ˌræk.ˌter*; individuality.

Specific gravity, the ratio which the weight of any substance bears to the weight of an equal bulk of pure water.

Specific name, the name of the genus added to the name of the species.

Latin *spē yüzden*, *spēкрыicus* (*species flecto[facio]*).

**Specimen, spēズ.ˌmən**, a sample, an instance.

Latin *spētamen* (from *spēcio*, to behold), a part "shown" as a sample.

Specious, *spē.ˌʃuəs*, plausible; speciously, specious-ness.

Latin *spētiosus* (v. *spēcio*, to behold), commended to the sight.

Speck, a spot, a stain, to spot; specked (1 syl.), speck-ing.

Speckle, *spēkˈkl*; a small spot, to mark with spots; speckled, *spēkˈkləd*, variegated, spotted; speckling, *spēkˈklɪŋ*.

Old English *spēa*, a speck or spot.

Spectacle, *spēkˈtɪkl*; a sight, a pageant, a gazing-stock.

Spectacles, *spēkˈtɪklz*; glasses mounted on a frame and worn astride the nose to assist the sight; spectacled, *spēkˈtɪkləd*; furnished with spectacles.

Spectacular, *spēkˈtɪklər*; adj. of spectacle; spectacularly, *spēkˈtɪklər.ˌli*.

Latin *spectaculum*.

Spectator, *spēkˈtəˌtɔr* (Rule xxxvii.), fem. *spectaˌtress*, an observer, a looker on. (Latin *spectātor*.)

Spectre, *spēkˈr*; an apparition; spectral, *spēkˈtrəl*; adj.

Spectrum, plu. *spectra*, *spēkˈtrəm*; plu. *spectˈtrə*; the image of an object seen after the eyes are closed, an image of some luminous ray thrown on a screen, after refraction by a prism or prisms.

Solar spectrum, the image of a sunbeam cast on a screen after refraction by a prism or prisms.

Spectrum analysis, *ˌnælˈˌeɪ.ˌsəs*, the art of ascertaining the character of luminous or burning substances by causing a ray therefrom, after passing through a prism, to be thrown on a screen.

As each substance has its own characteristic "lines," its nature can be easily read from the shadow on the screen.

Spectro-logy, *spēkˈtrəˌl.ˌˌdʒiˌ*; the science of chemical analysis by spectra after volatilisation.
Spectro-scope, \( \text{spēkˈtro.skōp} \), an instrument to determine the composition of bodies from their spectra.

Except in phanta-scope, tele-scope, peri-scope, polari-scope, and poly-scope, the vowel before -scope is always -o-.

Latin spectrum, an appanition, the visible form of anythin.

Speculate, \( \text{spēkˈkū.lət} \), to adventure in hazardous undertakings under hopes of making large profits; speculat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), \( \text{spēkˈkū.lət} \-e \-d \); speculat-ing, \( \text{spēkˈkū.lə.tɪŋ} \); speculat-or, \( \text{spēkˈkū.lə.tər} \).

Speculation, \( \text{spēkˈkū.ləˈtʃən} \); speculative, -kūˈlə.tív; speculative-ly, \( \text{spēkˈkū.lə.tɪv.ˈlɪ} \); speculatory, -kūˈlə.tˈrɪ.

Latin spécüliātor, spécüliātorius, spécüliātūs, v. spécüliāri.

Speculum, \( \text{plu. specula, spēkˈkū.ləm, plu. spēkˈkū.ləh} \), a metallic reflector, a medical instrument.

Speculum metal, -mēlt, an alloy of copper and tin with a little arsenic. Specular iron, \( \text{spēkˈkū.lər} \-e \ln \).

Latin spécülium, plu. spécüliuin, a mirror (spēcto, to behold).

Speech, language, an oration, the faculty of speaking; speech-less, speech-less-ness, speech-less-ly, speech-maker.

Speechify, \( \text{spee奇ˈʃɪfi} \), to make a speech; speechifies, \( \text{spee奇ˈʃɪfiz} \); speechified, \( \text{spee奇ˈʃɪfɪd} \) (Rule xi.); speechify-ing. Speechification, \( \text{spee奇ˈʃɪfɪˈʃən} \).

Speak, \( \text{spēk} \), to express by speech; (past) spōke (1 syl.), (past part.) spoken, spōˈk’n; speak-ing, spee奇ˈ-ing.

Old English speac, v. speac[an]; or sprēc, v. sprēc[an], past sprēc; past part. sprēcen; sprēca, a speaker.

(It is to be regretted that the same vowels have not been employed in speech and speak, as they were originally.)

Speed, haste, to hasten, to fare; (past and past part.) spēd; speed-ing, speedˈ-y, speed-i-ness (Rule xi.), speedˈi.ly.

I wish you God's speed, a corruption of ...good speed.

God speed you, good speed [be] to you!

Speedwell, a species of plant (genus veronˈi-ca).

Old English spēd, v. spēd[en], past spēde, past part. spēd[ed] or spēdan, &c.; spēd[ig] speedy, spēd[ige], spēd[ig]es.

Spell, a turn, a job, a charm, to charm by magic, to analyse a word into letters; (past) spēlt, (past part.) spēlt, spell-ing. Spelling-book.

Spellˈ-bound, made powerless by magic.

"Spell" (a turn or bout), Germ. spiel, a game [of cards, bowls, &c.]
"Spell" (lettering words), Old English spell, spell-bec a history; v. spell[an], past spell[ade], past part. spell[ad]. -spell (postfix), history: as goˈ-spell, good history or God's history.

Spelt, German wheat. (Old English spel.-t.)

Spelter, spēlˈter, zinc unrefined. (German spalten.)
Spencer, a short over-jacket.
Named from Earl Spencer [Geo. John], who wore such a dress.
Spend, to lay out money, to waste, to squander, to exhaust; 
(past) spent, (past part.) spent; spend'-ing, spend'-er.
Spent ball, a ball from a fire-arm exhausted by the distance which it has traversed.
Spend'-thrift (not spend-thrift), a prodigal.
Old English spend[an], past spente, past part. spent.
“Spend-thrift.” Thrift is the noun of the Danish v. trives, to prosper. “Spend-thrift” is one who spends thrivings or savings.

Sperm, animal semen.
Sperm oil, oil obtained from the sperm whale.
Spermaceti (not spermicetti), sper’ ma.sët’ ‘, a fatty substance obtained from the sperm whale.
Spermatic, sper.mät’ ‘ ak, adj. of sperm; spermaticai, -i.kål.
Spermato-logy, sper’.ma.tö1”. o.djy, a treatise on “sperm.”
Spermato-phorous, sper’.ma.töf” ‘.rës, sperm-producing or sperm-bearing. Sper’mo-derm, the covering of seed.
Gk. sperma, seed, germ of anything (v. speiro, to sow); Lat. sperma.
“Spermaceti,” Latin sperma ceti, sperm of a whale.
“Spermatology,” “Spermatophorous,” Gk. sperma gen. spermatos logos, a treatise about sperm; spermatosphéro, I produce sperm.
“Spermo-derm” (the covering of seed), Greek sperm-, derma skin.
Sper’so- for spermateo- is very objectionable.

Spew, to vomit; spewed, spewed; spew’-ing, spew’-er.
Old English spiw[an], past spaw, past part. spienen.

Sphere, a poetic and scientific word for globe.
Globe, a solid sphere or ball, this earth. (Latin glöbus.)
Globule, a little globe (-ule, dim. Latin globulus.)
Orb, a circle, hence the disc of a planet, hence a planet.
Latin orbis, a wheel or anything circular.
Ball, a round mass: as a ball of cotton, a cricket ball.
German ball; Latin pîla, some balls are not globes.
Spherical, sfër’ri’kil; spherical-ly, spherical-ness.
Sphericity, sfër’ri’t. ty, rotundity. Sphericle, sfër’ri.kil.
Spheres, sfër’riks (in Geom.), mathematical problems based on the sphere considered as a geometrical body. Spherical angle. Spherical geometry. Spherical trigonometry.
Music of the spheres, as music depends on the rapidity of vibrations, Pythagoras supposed that sounds accompany the movements of the planets.

Sphero-graph, sfër’ro.graf, an instrument for the practical application of spherics to navigation.
Spheroid, sjer'roid, an imperfect sphere; spheroid’al, spheroid’al-ly. Oblate spheroid, a flattened sphere.

Spheroid’icity, sjer’roi.dis”i.ty, a spheroidal state.

Spherometer, sjöröm’ë.ter, an instrument for measuring small curves as the curve of optical-glasses.

Spherule, sjér’rúle, a little sphere. (-ule diminutive.)

Latin sphaira, sphärális, sphärícus, sphárála; Greek sphaira.

Sphinx, sjinks, one who propounds a riddle.

The Theban sphinx propounded riddles to travellers and tore to pieces those who failed to solve them. Ædipus [ê’di.pus], who solved the famous riddle, has become a synonym for one who guesses a mysterious question.

The Egyptian sphinxes are represented as lions couchant, with human heads and breasts.

Latin sphinx; Greek sphíaç (v. spliigao, to throttle), the throttler.

Spicate, spi’.kâte (in Bot.), arranged in a spike like an ear of corn. (Latin spíca, an ear of corn; spícátus.)

Spice (1 syl.), an aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food, to season with spice; spiced (1 syl.); spic-ing (Rule xix.), spi’sing; spi-loy, spi’sy; spici-ly, spi’si.ly (Rule xi.); spici-ness. Spic-er, spi’ser, a dealer in spices.

Spicer, spi’se.r, all sorts of spices, a depot for spices.

Fr. épice, épices, épicerie, “du latin species (espèce) nom sous lequel on désigna d’abord les diverses espèces de drogues.”

Spices were first sold by chandlers, who combined the trades of grocer, apothecary, and druggist, but in the middle of the 18th century the trades were separated. In France a grocer is still called a spice (épicer), and his goods spicer (épicerie).

Spick and span [new], quite new, bright and shining.

First applied to cloth just taken off the spikes (hooks) and spannings (stretchers). As we have "spink-spank now" also, probably "spick" is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon v. spínc[an], to emit sparks, so that "spick" [new] is really bran-new (q.v.), and "spick span new" means new burnt or sparkling, and new span or spun, the cloth is new and the metal ornaments are new.

Spicula, spi’-ká.lah (in Bot.), a little spike; spi’cular (adj.)

Spiculate, spi’-kú.late, covered with fine-pointed fleshy "spikes," having a spike composed of several smaller ones.

Spicule, spi’-kúlé, a minute point. (-ule diminuitive.)

Spiculum, plu. spicula, spi’-kú.lúm, plu. spi’-kú.lah, a small piece of bone or other hard matter; (in Zool.), minute, needle-shaped silicious or calcareous particles embedded in sponges, &c. (Latin spícůlum, plu. spícula.)

Spider, spi’-der, an insect; spidery, spi’-de.ry, like a spider.

Danish spínd, a web; v. spínde, to spin; spíndeæv, a cobweb.
Spigot, *spig'ot*, a peg for the vent-hole of a cask.

Welsh *yspigad*, a spigot; v. *yspig*, to spike; *yspig*, a spike.

Spike (1 syl.), an ear of corn, the seedy flower of barley, a rod of wood or iron for "nailing," to fasten with a spike; *spiked, spik'd; spik-ing (Rule xix.); spik-er, spik-y, spik'ky*. Spike-let, a little spike.

Old English *spiege*, Latin *spica*, an ear of corn, a spike.

Spikenard, *spike'nard*, the "spike" or ear of the plant *nardus* which is highly aromatic, the plant itself, its oil.

Latin *spica nardi* (Adrianus Junius).

Spill, a vent-peg, a small roll for lighting lamps, &c., a fall, to shed, to let [something] fall over, to overthrow; (past and past part.) *spilt, spill'ing, spill'er*. Spilling-line, a rope used for "spilling" a sail. To spill a sail, to shake the wind out by bracing the sail.

"Spill" (a vent peg) is often called a *spile* peg, German *spieler* a skewer, *spille* a pin; Irish *spile*; Scotch *spile*.

"Spill" (for lighting a candle), Old English *speld*, a torch.


Spin, to twist, to cause to whirl round; (past) *spín, (obsolete) spín*, (past part.) *spun*, *spin'ing* (Rule i.), *spinn'er*.

Spinneret, *spin'ner-et*, the spinning organ of insects.

Spinster, *spín'ster*, a maiden, a woman who has never been married. Widow, a woman who has lost her husband.

Spinning jenny, a spinning machine ("jenny" is engine with dim. 'jennie'). Spinning mill.

To spin a yarn, to tell a tale. To spin out, to protract.

Old English *spinnan*, past *span*, past part. *spinnen*.

Spinach, *spín'edge*, a vegetable; *spinaceous, spín'a-shúls*.

Latin *spináceus*; Italian *spinace*; Spanish *espinaca*.

"Spinage" for *spinach* is a corruption to be avoided.

Spinal, *spí'nul*, pertaining to the spine. (See *Spine*.)

Spindle, *spín'dl*, the pin or rod used in hand-spinning, long and thin, as spindle-shanks, having long thin legs.

Spindle-half, *spín'dl ha[r]f*, the female line.

The male line is called the *spear-half*.

Spindle-side, descent from the mother.

Spear-side, descent from the father.

Old English *spindel*; Danish *spindel* (the older and better spelling).

Spine (1 syl.), the back-bone or vertebral column, a spike.

Spin-y, *spi'n-y*, full of thorns; *spín'i-ness* (Rule xi.)

Spinal, *spín'al*, adj. of spine; spinal column, -kól'dún.

AND OF SPELLING.


Spinal marrow, the "marrow" of the backbone.

Cana"lis Spina"lis, canal' for the spinal cord.

Spinal chord. As we use "chord" for a musical combination of sounds, it is better to write spinal cord than spinal chord, although ch- is more strictly correct. (Lat. chorda, Gk. chordé.)

Latin spina the backbone, spinales, spinōsus, spinūla.

Spinet, *spi*.nēt', a sort of harpsichord. (Italian spinetta.)

Spiniferous, *spi*.nīferūs, bearing or producing thorns.

Spiniferites, *spi*.nīferērites (in Geol.), minute spherical bodies beset with spines (found in the chalk and flint).

Latin spinifer (spina gen. spinæ fēro. The old genitive was spinat, contracted into spinit). Thus we have terri-genus, earth-born, &c.

Spink-spank [new], same as spick and span now (which see).

Old English spīnc[a], to emit sparks.

Spinozism, *spi*.nu.zlzm, the tenets of Benedect de Spīno'za.

Spinoza taught that God is not only the creator but also the substance of all created things. In a word that whatever is is God.

Spinster, a maiden, one whose occupation is spinning.

-ster is of all genders, and it is a mistake to suppose that words with this ending indicate the female sex, and therefore that kempster, webster, dryster, baxter, salster, &c., were originally female occupations. The affix -ster is found with nouns of all genders, and denotes "skill derived from practice," so that spinster means one "skilled in spinning from practice"; webster, one "skilled in weaving from practice." Bosworth, in his Ang.-Sax. Dict., says: "-ster [stere, direction] as a termination to nouns denotes direction, guidance." It is rarely, if ever, a contraction of the female suffix -estre, -estre, Norman-French -esse.

Robert of Brunne uses sangster for a male singer; Wicliffe uses webbestere as a masculine, and the Elizabethan writers have drugster, hackster (a swordsman), seedster (a sower), teamster, throwster, rhymester, whipster, &c., all masculine.

Spiracle, *spi*.rā.k'le, a breathing-pore, a very minute passage through which air passes.

Latin spirāculum, a breathing hole (spirāre, to breathe).

Spire (1 syl.), a steeple tapering to a point, a blade of grass (generally called a speer of grass); spīr-y, spī'.ry.

Spiral, *spi*.rāl, winding like a screw; spiral-ly.

Latin spīra, a coil; Greek speira; French spirale.

Spirit, *spi*.rērit, an intelligent being without a material body, the vital "imāgo" of the human body, energy and courage, essence, a beverage obtained by distillation.

To spirit away, to allure away clandestinely; spirited, *spi*.rērit-ed, vivacious, animated; spirited-ly, spiritedness, spirited away, spirit-ing away.

Spirit-less, wanting vigour of mind; spiritless-ness, spiritless-ly. Spirit-less (in Mus.), with spirit.

Spirit dealer, spirit merchant, a dealer or merchant in distilled liquors, as brandy, gin, rum, &c.

Spirit-lamp, a lamp supplied with alcohol.

Spirit-level, a glass tube nearly filled with spirits of wine and used to try if surfaces are quite level.

Spirit-rapping, an alleged manifestation of the presence of "spirits" by audible raps; spirit-rapper, one who lays claim to command over spirits.

Spirit of salt, muriatic acid. Spirit of wine, alcohol.

Animal spirits, nervous energy. Good animal spirits, great animal spirits, high animal spirits.

The Spirit or The Holy Spirit, the third person of the trinity (the other two being The Father and The Son).

The spirit. Man is said by some to consist of body, spirit, and soul. The body is the material part, the spirit the vital principle pervading the body throughout, and the soul the divine afflatus.

Rectified spirit, rek't.i.ʃide..., proof spirit purified by further distillation. Spirits of hartshorn, an impure carbonate of ammonia. Spirits of turpentine, an inflammable oil distilled from turpentine.

Spiritual, spi[r]əˈtjuːəl, not material, possessing the nature or qualities of a spirit, not temporal, sacred; spiritual-ly; Spirituality, spi[r]əˈtjuːəl.əˈti.əli; spiritual-ness.

Spiritualise (R. xxxi.), spi[r]əˈtjuːəlaɪz, to refine, to give a spiritual or sacred meaning to a "text" or incident; spiritualised, spi[r]əˈtjuːəl.ɪzd; spiritualising (R. xix.), spi[r]əˈtjuːəl.ɪ.zɪŋ; spiritualis-er.

Spiritualisation, spi[r]əˈtjuːə.ˈlɪ.zəˈʃən; Spiritualism, spi[r]əˈtjuːəl.ɪznm, the system which teaches that all things are spirit and that the visible world is an educt of deity. Materialism, supposes everything (even the soul of man) to be the outcome of matter.

The system started by Andrew Jackson Davis, the seer of Poughkeepsie, in 1838, should be called Spiritualism.

Spiritualist, one who believes in spiritualism, the opposite of materialist (who believes in materialism).

Spiritist [generally called Spiritualist], one who believes in spiritism, or direct intercourse with departed spirits.

Spiritualistic, spi[r]əˈtjuːəl.ɪst.ɪk, adj. of spiritualism.
Spiritual court, an ecclesiastical court, in opposition to a civil court or ordinary court of law.

Spiritual-minded, having holy affections; ...minded-ness.

Spirituous [liquors], spīrĭtuŏs, distilled liquors: as brandy, gin, rum, whisky, &c. (Would be better spirituous.)

Spirituousness, spirituality, ardency from alcohol.

To give up the spirit (or the ghost), to die, when the “spirit is given back to Him who gave it.”

Lat. spiritus, spirituosus, spirituālis, spirituālis (spīrāre to breathe).

“Spirits” (distilled liquors), a word derived from the alchemists, and largely used by them in the “black arts.”

It is said that the animal spirits (seated in the brain) act through the nerves; the vital spirits (seated in the heart) depend on the blood and animal heat; and the natural spirits (seated in the liver) direct the temper and disposition.

The following distinctions are recommended:

Spiritualism, opposed to materialism;

Spiritism, the system of Andrew Jackson Davis.

Spiritualist, the opposite of materialist;

Spiritist, a supporter of spiritism.

Spirituous, pertaining to immaterial spirits;

Spiritous, pertaining to distilled liquors.

Spirituousness, spirituality;

Spiritousness, the state or quality of what is spiritous.

Spirometer, spiĭromĕter, an instrument for gauging the quantity of air expired by a person after a forced inspiration.

A hybrid, Latin spīro, I breathe, Greek metron.

We have the word pneumaticometer, an instrument for gauging the quantity of air which can be inspired at one gasp, and if another word was required for measuring the quantity of air expired at a gasp, why not ek-pneumaticometer?

Spirit, a sudden ejection, a jet, a brief and sudden exertion, to squirt; spīrt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), spīrt-ing, spīrt-er.

This word is quite indefensible. The vowel should be u and the “t” should precede it. Norse sprude to spīrt, sprudle to well out; German sprudel, sprudel a fountain.

Spit, a long iron rod on which meat is roasted, a small point of land running into the sea, a long narrow shoal from the shore into the sea, spittle, saliva, to put meat on a spit, to thrust through, to expectorate.

To spit meat, (past) spītt-ed, (past part.) spītt-ed (R. i.)

To spit (to expectorate), past spīt, past part. spīt [or spīt], spītt-ing, spītt-er. Spittoon, a dish to spit in.

Spittle, spīt’lı, saliva. To spit upon, to insult grossly.

Spit-fire, a violent passionate person.

Old English spātt[an], past spātte, past part. spāt; or spīlt[an], past spīt[te], past part. spīt, n. spītu.

“Spittle,” Old English spādl, spālhl, or spālē.

Spitch-cock, an eel split lengthwise and broiled, to spitch eels; spitch-cocked, -kōkt; spitch-cocking.

“Cook” is probably the Latin coctus cooked, Danish kok a cook, and “spitch” may be the Danish spīse food, victuals.
Spite (1 syl., not spight), a grudge, an ill-turn, to injure from ill-will; spited, spit·ed (R. xxxvi.); spitting (R. xix.), spitting (Spit makes (past) spitt-ed, (part.) spitt-ing); spite·ful (R. viii.), spiteful-ly, spiteful-ness.

In spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

To owe [one] a spite, to entertain a grudge against another.

French dépit; Latin despicio supine despectum, to look down on.

Spittle sermon, a sermon preached formerly at the Spittle, in a pulpit erected for the purpose. Subsequently these sermons were preached at Christchurch (City), on Easter Monday and Tuesday. 'Spital or 'spittle, the place where the Knights Hospitallers had estates or residences, a charitable foundation for the care of the poor, hence Spitalfields (London), fields of the almshouses, founded in 1187, by Walter Brune and his wife Rosia.

Splanchno-, splänk'no-, (Greek prefix), the viscera.

Splanchno-graphy, splänk.nög'rá.fy, an anatomical description of the viscera. (Greek splanchnon grapho.)

Splanchno-logy, splänk.nöl'óg.djy, a description of the viscera. (Gk. splanchnon logos, a discourse on the viscera.)

Splash, a spurt of water, to bespatter; splashed (1 syl.), splashing, splash·ly.

Splashers, guards placed over wheels. Splash-board or dash-board, a screen in front of a carriage.

German plätscern, to splash (plä'·sch'), with initial s.


Splatter, to knock water about, to splash.

Splutter, to talk without enunciating distinctly.

Sputter, to spit in speaking, burning greenwood sputters.

Spatter, to bespatter or dash with dirty water.

Splattered, splätt'·terd; splat-ting, splatter·er.

Splatter-splatter, the noise made by water splashed about. (A ricochet word of which we have many.)

Splatter-dash, an uproar. Splatter-dashers or Spatter-dashers, leggings to ward off splashes.

German plätscern, to splash (plät'scher'), with initial s.

Splay-foot, a flat-foot; splay foot·ed, having a flat-foot.

Splay mouth, a wide mouth; splay-mouthed, having a...

Splay window, one of a V shape, the wide part opening outside to admit the greatest possible amount of light with the least possible exposure.

Contraction of displayed, spread. Latin dis plicāre, to unfold.
AND OF SPELLING.

Spleen, the milt, a spongy viscus near the large extremity of the stomach formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy, ill-humour, sullenness; spleen-ful (Rule viii.); spleen-ish, inclined to melancholy or ill-humour; spleen-ish-ly, spleen-ish-ness; spleen-ly.

Splenic, spleen-ic, adj. of spleen. Splenous, full of spleen.

Spleen-wort, a herb supposed to be a cure for spleen.

Splenitis, spleen-itis, inflammation of the spleen (-itis denotes inflammation: as carditis, pneumonitis, &c.)

Latin splén, splenetic, splenic, splenic, troubled with spleen.

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Splenous, full of spleen.

Splice (1 syl.), a piece joined on, to join together, to join two ropes together by interweaving their strands, to join wood or metal by overlapping the ends; spliced (1 syl.); splice-ing, splice-ing. To get spliced, to get married (sailors' slang). To splice the main brace, to give out an extra glass of grog after unusual hard work.

German splesen, die spilsun; Dan. spide or sples, to splice.

Splint, a thin piece of wood cut off from a larger; (in Surgery) a thin piece of wood to confine in its proper place a broken bone, to confine a broken bone with splints; splint-ed (Rule xxxvi.), splint-ing.

Splint-er, a shiver, a thorn in the flesh, to cut off splints; splintered, splint-ed; splinter-ing. Splinter-er.

Splinter-bar, the cross-bar of a coach which supports the springs. Splinter-proof, capable of resisting the splinters of bursting shells. (German splint.)

Split, a fissure, a crack, a breach, to rive, to break up; (past) split, (past part.) split, split-ting (Rule i.), split-ter.

To split one's sides with laughing [or with laughter].

Danish split, v. spitte; German splittern, splitter a fragment.


Splutter, to speak as if the mouth were full of saliva; spluttered, splutter-er.

Sputter, to scatter spittle in talking. A bad pen sputters ink over the paper; an apple sputters in roasting, green wood sputters while it is burning.

Stutter, to stammer, to repeat parts of words out of a difficulty in uttering the entire word.
Errors of Speech

Splitter-splatter (a ricochet word of which we have many).
A corruption of *sputter*, Latin *spūto* to spit often, *spūtum* spittle.

Spoil, *spoyl*, plunder, to plunder, to destroy, to waste; (*past*) *spolt*, (*past part.*) *spolled*, *spol*(ing), *spol*(er).
Old English *spoll(an)*, *spolle*, past part. *spilled* split.
“Spoil” (plunder), Latin *spoliāre*, *spoliārum* plunder.

Spoke (1 syl.), a bar of a wheel reaching from nave to felly, a rung of a ladder. Spoke-shave, a plane for dressing spokes or curved wood-work. (Old English *spāca*.)

Spokesman, *plu.* spokesmen, one who speaks for a deputation, &c. (*Sec* speak, *past* spoke, *past part.* spoken.)

Spoliate, *spō.li.ate* (not *spoil*-i.ate), to pillage, to plunder; spoliat.ed, *spō.li.ā. ted* (Rule xxxvi.); spoliat-ing, *spō’-li.ā.ting* (Rule xix.); spoliat-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Latin *spōlia.tio*, spoliator, spoliare, *spoliārum* plunder.

Spondee, *spōn.dee’*, two long syllables or vowels composing a poetic “foot” [− − − ]; spondaic, *spōn.day’ik*, adj. of spondee. (Latin *spondēus*; Greek *spondēos*.)

“Spondaic” is not correctly formed: it should be *spondic*, Latin *spondācus*. The Greek word is not *spondios*, nor even *spondaios*.

Sponge, *spōn.je*’, the skeleton of a marine protozoa used for domestic purposes, dough with a ferment, to wipe or bathe with a sponge; sponged, *spōngd*; spong-ing (Rule xix.), *spōn’ging*; spong-y, *spōn’.dij*; spong-i-ness (Rule xi.), *spōn’.dij.ness*. Sponge-cake, a light sweet cake.

Sponging-house, the house of a prison-warder where debtors were at one time lodged and fleeced.

Sponging on one’s friends, overtaxing hospitality.

To set a sponge, to set a mass of dough (mixed with yeast) in a favourable place for its fermentation.

Old English *sponge* or *spinge*; Latin *spongia*; Greek *spoggos*.

Sponsor (Rule xxxvii.), *spōn’.sor*, a godfather or godmother, a surety; sponsorial, *spōn’.sor’i.i.āl*, adj. of sponsor.

Sponsor-ship (-ship, office, rank of). *Spon’sal*.
Latin *sponsor*, a surety; *sponsālis*, pertaining to marriage, &c.


Spontaneous combustion, combustion generated per se.

Spontaneous generation, the generation of animal life without any known or visible means.

Lat. *spontāneus* (*sponte*, of oneself); Fr. *spontanéité*, spontané.
Spool, a reed on which yarn is wound in order to slie it and wind it on the beam. Quill (smaller than a spool) on which yarn is wound for the shuttle. To spool, to wind on a spool; spooled (1 syl.), spool'·ing.

Germ. spule, a spool or bobbin; Dan. spole. "Quill," Germ. kiel.

Spoon, a domestic instrument. Gravy-spoon, a spoon with a long handle and large bowl to serve out gravy.

Vegetable spoon, a large spoon for serving vegetables.

Table spoon, a smaller spoon for eating soup, &c.

Dessert spoon, a still smaller spoon for eating puddings, &c.

Tea-spoon, a small spoon for stirring tea, &c.

If the bowl is deep and large the spoon is called a ladle.

Mustard spoon; salt-spoon; marrow-spoon, a long narrow spoon for extracting marrow from a marrow-bone.

Medical spoon, a spoon for feeding patients when recumbent.

A spoon, knife, and fork (laid on a table for the personal use of an individual) we call a cover (French couvert).

The wide hollow part of a spoon is the bowl (böle, not bowl to rhyme with howl).

Apostle spoon, a spoon with the figure of an apostle at the end of the handle, in former times given at a christening by sponsors to their godchild.

Wooden spoon, (in the Univ. of Camb.) the last on the list of mathematical honours.

A tea-spoon, £5,000. A dessert-spoon, £10,000. A table-spoon, £15,000. A gravy-spoon, £20,000.

To spoon, (in rowing) to skim the surface with the car; spooned (1 syl.), spoon·ing.

Spoon'y, love-sick, foolishly fond; spoon'·ly (Rule xi.)

Spoon'ful, plur. spoon'fuls (not spoonful), 2 or 3 "spoonfuls" means a spoonful repeated 2 or 3 times, but 2' or 3 "spoonful" would mean 2 or 3 spoons all full.

Spoonbill, a wading bird with a bill like a spoon.


Spoon-drift, water swept by the wind from the top of the waves and driven along the sea like a cloud of dust.

Spray, sprinklings from billows tossed about in all directions but not drifted like spoondrift.

Surf, the foam of breakers, or billows breaking on the shore.

Spoon-meat or spoon-food, food eaten with a spoon, as broth, &c., in opposition to solid food.
Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, born to good luck.

O. Eng. *spón*, a chip, hence a wooden spoon and a spoon generally.

"Wooden spoon." It is said that at one time the head honour-man was presented with a gold spoon, the last with a wooden spoon, and the rest with silver spoons, as their *prix de mérite*.

"Spony" (foolishly fond), a sea-term. A ship is said to "spon" when she is unable from the force of the wind to continue her course, and is therefore put about to drift in the direction of the gale.

"Spoon" (a sum of money). When Streetfild and Laurence, in 1860, were on the point of failing, an offer was made to accommodate them with £5,000, whereupon Laurence exclaimed "Come, come, that will never do! you are feeding me with a tea-spoon." The other terms are of later date.

"Spoon-drift," a corruption of *spume-drift*, foam-drift.

"Born with a silver spoon in the mouth," in allusion to the gift of a silver-spoon as a *prix de mérite* and at christenings. The lucky person gets the silver spoon as a gift, and needs not to earn it.

*Spoor*, the trail of an animal pursued as game. (O. Eng. *spór*.)

Sporadic, Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious [diseases].

Sporadic disease, *spór.ràd'ik*; one which breaks out here and there promiscuously. (Greek *spóradikos*, scattered.)

Epidemic disease, *èp'.i.dèm'ik*... , one of a temporary character which attacks many persons at the same time. Gk. *epi-dèmos*, upon the people, diffused throughout the nation.

Endemic disease, *èn.dèm'ik*... , a temporary disease limited to a particular locality. (Gk. *endèmos*, at home, local.)

Contagious disease, *kòn.tà.dìjs*..., a disease communicated by contact. (Lat. *contágio*; *con tango*, to touch together.)

*Spôre* (1 syl.), one of the minute grains of flowerless plants (as ferns and club mosses) which perform the functions of seeds. *Sporule*, *spôr'räle*, minute spores (1 syl.)

"Spores" and "sporules" are almost synonymous words.

*Sporidium*, *plu. spop'ridi*am, *spôr.ràd.ì.àm*, *plu. spôr.ràd.ì.àl*, the membranous case which contains the granules (2 syl.) of *algae* which resemble sporules (2 syl.)

Sporocarp, *spôr.ò.harp*, the sac which contains the organs of reproduction in flowerless plants.

Sporophore, *spôr.ò.for*, the stalk which supports a spore.

Sporozoïd, *spôr.ò.zò.òid* (not *spôr.òzoïd*), a moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes.


Sport, diversion, play, frolic, fishing, fowling, or hunting, to enjoy sport, to toy, to jest, to show off; *sport’-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *sport’-ing*, *sport’-ing-ly*. *Sport’-er*, one who sports.
Sports’man, plu. sports’men, one who indulges in hunting, shooting, fishing, or fowling, &c.; sports’man-ship, skill in field-sports; sports’man-like, as a sportsman would act. Sport’ful (Rule viii.), sport’ful-ly; sport’ful-ness, merriment. Sport’ive, spör’ti-ti; sporr’ti-ve-ly; ...ness.

Field sports, hunting, shooting, and coursing.

To sport one’s oak, (in the Univ.) to shut the outer door of one’s room to prevent intrusion.

Italian disporto now disporto, sport, diversion.

“To sport a door” is to show the door, so to “sport an equipage,” to “sport a new hat,” to “sport an agrotat,” &c. Latin supporto, to support, to carry about, and hence to show.

Sporule, spör’ri-tule, a minute spore. (See Spore.)

Spöt, a mark, a blemish, a locality, to make a spot, to mark; spött’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), spott’-ing (Rule i.)

Spot’-less, spot’less-ly, spot’less-ness. Spött’-y, full of spots, blemished with spots; spott’i-ness (Rule xi.)

Spotted fever, typhus fever accompanied with eruption.

To live on the spot, to reside in the locality.

Old English splot; Danish spro, a spot or speckle, adj. spølet.

Spouse, spowz, a wife or husband, one betrothed; (verb)

Espouse, es.pihvz’, to betroth; espoused (2 syl.), espous’-ing (Rule xix.); spousals, more often espousals, es.pow’zalz, betrothal, nuptials, marriage. Spousal, spow’.zal, nuptial.

Fr. espous now épous; Ital. sposa a wife, sposo a husband.

Spout, a tube or small channel for directing the out-pour of liquids, to throw off water forcibly, to spoochify (word of contempt); spout’-ed, spout’-ing, spout’-er.

Dutch spuit; Old English sprot[an], to spit.

Sprain, a strain of some muscle or ligament accompanied with pain, to sprain; sprained (1 syl.), sprain’-ing.

French espreinctre now épreindre, to strain, to wring.

Sprätz, a small fish of the herring family. (German sprotte.)

Sprawl, to stretch one’s limbs about; sprawled (1 syl.), sprawl’-ing, sprawl’ing-ly, sprawl’-er. (Fris. sprawle.)

Spray, scattered foam, a twig, to splash or spurt; sprayed, spratd (Rule xiii.), spray’-ing. (See Spoon-drift.)

The pen sprays, the pen trips and spurts the ink about.

Italian sprozzo, a watering; v. sprazzare, to water.

“Spray” (a twig), Old English spræc or sprænca, a sprig.

Spread, spræd, (past) spread, (past part.) spread, to diffuse, to extend, to scatter over a surface; spread’-ing, spread’-er.

Old English spread[an], past spræd, past part. spread.

Spree, a merry frolic, a mischievous bit of fun.

French esprit, spirit. A “spree” is an outlet of high spirits.
Sprig, a small shoot or twig, a scion (as a sprig of nobility, &c.),
to adorn with sprigs; sprigged (1 syl.), sprigg'ing (R. i.),
sprigg'y. (Old Eng. sprec, a twig or small branch.)

Sprig (better sprite, 1 syl., a corrupt contraction of spirit,
spirit), a spirit, a hobgoblin, a ghost.

(The following retain -gh- always.)

Spright-ly, sprite'ly, lively; sprightli-ness (Rule xi.)

"Spirit," Latin spiritus (v. spiro, to breathe). So "ghost" is the
Anglo-Saxon gyst, the breath; "gust" is from the same word.

Spring, one of the four seasons (Winter, Spring, Summer, and
Autumn), a bound, elasticity, an elastic body, a fountain,
the lower part of an arch, the early part, to jump, to
arise, to burst, to proceed from; (past) sprang, (past
part.) sprung, spring'ing. Spring'y, elastic, spong'y,
full of springs; spring'ness (Rule xi.), spring'er.


Spring-head, the source of a fountain or spring.

Spring-tide, a high tide at the time of new and full moon.
The low tides at the two quarters are called Neap tides.

Spring-time. Spring water. Spring wheat, -weet.

Intermittent spring, one not always active.

Mineral spring, one impregnated with mineral substances.

Oil-spring, oil proceeding from the interior of the earth.

To spring a leak, -leck, said of a ship when one or more of
its planks start and let in water.

To spring a mast, when a mast starts from its fastenings.

To spring a mine, to cause it to explode.

To spring a rattle, to use it as an alarum.

To spring at, to leap towards. To spring on or upon, to
assault or rush upon one suddenly.

Old English spring[an], past spranc, past part. spryne; or
spring[an], past sprung, past part. sprungen;

n. spring; spring wyrt, spring-wort. (See Springe.)

We have no native word for autumn, like the Germans our fore-
fathers recognised only three seasons.

Springe, springe, a snare for birds, &c. Spring (see above).

Springe, (past) springed (1 syl.), springe-ing; but

Spring, (past) sprang, (past part.) sprung, spring-ing.

Similarly we have Dye, dyed, dye-ing (to tinge); but
dye, died, dy-ing (to expire).

Singe, singed, singe-ing (to burn); but
sing, (past) sang, (past part.) sung, sing-ing.

Swing, swung, swing-ing; but
swing, swung, swing-ing.

German sprinkel, a springe or snare.
Sprinkle, *sprin'.k'l*, to scatter, to asperse; sprinkled, *sprin'.k'ld*; sprinkling, a small scattered number; sprinkler, &c.

Old English *sprencan*, *sprengan*, or *sprengan*, past *sprengde*, past part. *sprenged*; Dutch *sprendelen*; German *sprengen*.

Sprit, a small boom or gaff used with some sails in small boats.
A sprit sail, a sprit furnished with its sail. Bow-sprit, *bo'-sprit*, a large strong spar standing from the bows of a vessel. Sprit-sail yard, a yard lashed across the bow-sprit for the guys of the jib and flying jib-boom.

Old English *sproet* or *sprit*, a spear, a sprit.

Sprite (1 syl.), a ghost, a hobgoblin, an imp.
A corrupt contraction of spirit [sprit]. (See Spright.)

*Sprag*, the fry so long as it retains its brown marks, a samlet.
*Smolt*, the fry a little more than a year old, when it has just acquired its silver scales.
*Sprod*, salmon more than one year old, but less than two.
*Parr*, the salmon in its second year.
*Grilse*, a salmon not fully grown, under three years old.
*Mort*, the salmon in its third year.

Sprout, the shoot or bud of a plant, to bud, to germinate; sprout-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sprout-ing. Sprouts, young coleworts. Brussels sprouts, coleworts. (The best seed is obtained from Belgium.)

Old English *sproet*, *sprit*, or *sprote*, v. *sprit(an)* or *sprit(an)*.

Spruce (1 syl.), trim, dressed with smartness and neatness, to make oneself spruce; spruced (1 syl.); sprucing, *spru' sing*; spruce'-ly, spruce'-ness. To spruce up.

To spruce up a bit, to make oneself a little more trim.

Spruce, a species of fir-tree.

Spruce-beer, a liquor flavoured with spruce-fir.

Spry, smart, nimble, alert. (Corruption of *sprightly*.)

Spüd, a narrow spade for getting out weeds, a short dumpy person. (Contracted diminutive of *spade*.)

Spüme (1 syl.), foam, to froth or fume; spümed (1 syl.); spüning (Rule xix.), *spü' ming*; spü-y, *spü' my*.


Latin *spüma*, foam; *spümäsus*, *spümäferus*, v. *spümäre*.

Spün, past and past part. of spin. Spun-yarn.
Old English *spun(an)*, past *spaun*, past part. *spunnen*.
Spur, an instrument worn on the heel of boots for urging horses to greater speed, a stimulus, a horny goad in the leg of certain birds, the leading root of a tree, a snag, a mountain branching off from the main range, to spur; spurred (1 syl.), spur·ring (Rule i.) Spur-wheel. Spur-less.

Old English *spora, sporn, spor,* or *spura; spor·lether, spur·leather.*

Spurge (1 syl.), a plant. Spurge-flax, Spurge-laurel, Spurge-olive, Spurge-wort. -wort, all plants.

French *épargue* (the Euphorbias), purgative plants. The spurge-laurel and spurge-olive are not Euphorbias but Daphnes.

Spurious, *spú′ri.ııs,* not genuine, counterfeit; spurious·ly, spurious·ness. (Latin *spurius,* suppositious.)

Spurn, to reject with disdain, to kick away; spurned (1 syl.), spurn·ing, spurn·er. Spurn-water (of a ship).

Old Eng. *spurn[an]* or *sporn[an],* past *spéarn,* past part. sporen.*

Spurt, a jet, a sudden and short effort, a splash, to spurt; spurt·ed (Rule xxxvi.), spurt·ing, spurt·er.

Spurtle, Spli′.t'I, to well; spurtled, spur′.tId; spurtling.

"Spurt" is often spelt *spirt,* but the Swedish word is *spruta,* tho Danish *sprude,* sprudle. We have transposed the *ru.*


*Sputter,* to sprinkle saliva from the mouth in speaking (deal in burning and apples in roasting *sputter*).

Splat·ter, to talk indistinctly and thickly as if the tongue were too long or the mouth full of spittle.

Stutter, to stammer, to repeat parts of words from a difficulty in changing the muscular action of the mouth.

Spatter, to scatter dirty water, to defile, to defame.

"Sputter,“ Latin *spito,* to spit often; *spitum,* spittle. “Stutter,” German *stottern,* stotterer; *stotteriu,* stuttering.

Spy, a prying person, one sent to examine a country clandestinely and report thereon to its enemy, to discover at a distance, to inspect clandestinely, to play the spy.

Spy, plu. spies, *spice.* To spy, spies (3 p. sing.); spied, *spide; spye′-ing.* Spy-glass, a small telescope, an eye-glass.

Italian *spia,* v. *spidre;* Latin *spécio,* in-*spécio* to inspect.

Squab, *skwob,* a soft stuffed cushion, a dumpy person, an unfledged bird, fat or plump; squabb′-y (Rule i.)

Squab·pie, a pie made of young pigeons, a pie made of mutton, apples, and onions. (German *quaddelg.*)

Squabble, *skwob′b′l*, a petty quarrel, a wrangling, to jangle, to wrangle; squabbled, *skwob′b′ld;* squabbling, squabbler.

Probably a corrupt form of the Welsh *cweperl,* to wrangle, to quarrel.
Squad, *skwöd*, part of a "company" of soldiers commanded by a sergeant or corporal. A "company" contains three or four squads and is under the rule of a captain. A "regiment" is under the rule of a colonel.

French *escadre*, corruption of *escadre*; Latin *quadra*, a square.

Squadron, *skwöd’dron*, strictly speaking a number of soldiers or ships drawn up in a square, but in ordinary parlance a "company" of cavalry consisting of 100 men, subdivided into two troops (80 men each); a detachment of warships; squadroned, *skwöd’dron*, formed into squadrons.

Italian *squadron*; Lat. *quadra*, that is, composed of four companies.

Squalid, *skwöl’lid*, poverty-stricken, filthy; squalid-ly, squalid-ness. Squal-or, *skwöll’lor* (not *skwöller*).

Latin *squalidius*, *squalor*, v. *squalo*.

Squall, *skwöl*, a sudden gust of wind, a loud fretful cry of a young child, to bellow, to scream from fretfulness; squalled (1 syl.), squall’-ing, squall’-er. A white squall, a sudden gust of wind without rain or clouds. A black squall, one in which the sky is overcast. A thick squall, one accompanied with sleet, hail, &c.

Look out for squalls, be on the watch for sudden gusts.


Squalor, *skwöl’lor*, the dirt, &c., of great poverty. (See Squalid.)

Squama, plu. *squamae*, *skwö’mah*, plu. *skwö’me*; a scale.

Squamous or squamose, *skwö’möce*, covered with scales; squamigorous, *skwö’midg’ërës*, having scales.

Latin *squama* plu. *squamae*, *squameus*, *squamosus*.

Squander, *skwönd’er*, to spend lavishly; squandered (2 syl.), squander-ing, squan’dering-ly, squander-er.

German [ver]schwenden, a spendthrift; v. [ver]schwenden.

Square, *skwöir*, a figure with four equal sides any two of which make a right angle, without overplus, well set, honest.

On the square, just, fair-dealing, to make a square, to adjust, to balance, to assume the attitude of one about to box; squared (1 syl.), squar’-ing (Rule xix.), squar’-er, square’-ly, square’-ness; squar’-ish, nearly square.

Square’ measure, for measuring land, paving, roofing, tiling, plastering, and whatever else has surface only.

144 inches = 1 foot, 9 feet = 1 yard, 4840 yards long and 4840 yards broad = 1 acre of land.

In long measure used for measuring length only:

12 inches = 1 foot, 3 feet = 1 yard, 1760 yards = 1 mile.

N.B.—A mile of hedge and ditch is about an acre.

Square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself; thus 4 is the square of 2, 9 is the square of 3, &c.
Square root, (the contrary process) or that number which being multiplied by itself will produce the given number; thus 2 is the square root of 4, and 3 of 9. (The symbol of the former is a little 2, as \(2^2\), \(3^2\), \(a^2\); and of the latter the mark \(\sqrt{}\) as: \(\sqrt{4}\), \(\sqrt{9}\), \(\sqrt{a}\), &c.)

Square sail, a temporary sail set at the fore-mast of a sloop or schooner when going before the wind.

To square a yard, to bring it in square by the braces.

Yards are squared when they are horizontal and at right angles with the keel.

Square rigged, rigid, having the principal sails extended by yards instead of stays.

Square toes, tūze, an old fashioned formal person.

Hollow square, a body of infantry drawn up in a square with a space in the middle for the staff officers.

Two square yards. Two yards square.

Two square yards, two spaces or surfaces each being a yard long and a yard broad.

Two yards square, \(2 \times 2 = 4\) yards long and 4 broad.

All square, all right, all settled.

"Square" and "squama" are the only two examples in which 'square' preserves the ordinary "a" sound. In all the other words it is pronounced like o: as 'squab', 'squabble', 'squad', 'squadron', 'squall', 'squander', 'squash', 'squat', and 'squam.'

French 'esquarre' now carr'; Italian 'squadra'; Latin 'quadra'.

"Square" (to prepare for boxing), Welsh cwerfyl, strife.

Squash, skwosh, a kind of gourd, a sudden fall of a soft pulpy substance, to press into pulp; squashed (1 syl.), squashing, squash'-y, squash'-ly, squash'-ness.

Squash-squash, the noise made by paddling over swampy ground (a ricochet word, Rule lixix.)

German 'quatschen', to squash; n. 'quetsche', squash.

"Squash" (a gourd), North American asq, plu. asquash.

Squat, skwōt, snug, sitting on the hams or heels, cowering, short and thick, the act of settling on new lands without a title, to cower, to stoop and lie close so as to evade detection, to settle as a squatter; squatt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), squatt'-ing (Rule i.), squatt'-er.

Italian 'quatto', squatting; v. 'quattare', to cower.

Squaw, an American Indian woman or wife.

Squeak, skweek. Squeal, skweet. Squall, skwawl.

Squeak, a sharp shrill abrupt cry.

Squeal, a sharp shrill continuous cry.

Squall, the loud blubbering cry of a young child.

A penny trumpet squeaks, hogs squeal when they are caught and detained, children squall when hurt.

"Squeak," Welsh gwtch, v. gwichian or gwichio.

"Squeal" and "squall," Danish squaller, clamour.
Squeamish, skweem'.ish, over-fastidious, easily disgusted, qualmy; squeamish-ness, squeamish-ly.
Old English cwæalm, pestilence; cwæalmnes, pain, with -ish dim.
Squeeze (1 syl.), a hug, a compression, pressure, to press tightly; squeezed (1 syl.), squeeze'-ing (Rule xix.), squeeze'-er. Squeeze'-able. To squeeze out. To squeeze through.
Old English cwys[a]n, past cwysde, past part. cwysed.
Squelch, a crush, to crush; squelched (1 syl.), squelch'-ing, squelch'-er. (Corruption of Old Eng. cwel[an], to kill.)
Squib, a fire-work, a witty electioneering handbill less scandalous than a lampoon. (Welch cwip, a quip.)
Squill, a genus of plants, a sea-onion, &c., a crustacean, an insect. (Latin squilla, Greek skilla.)
Squint, an obliquity of vision, to look obliquely; squint'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), squint'-ing, squint'ing-ly, squint'er; squint'-eyed, malignant, evil-eyed.
Old English winc[i]an, to wink; French guigner, "to leer."
Squire (1 syl.) for esquire, a complimentary title. The landed gentry are termed by peasants and tradesmen Squire [So and So] if they have no real title. On letters and on printed documents Esq. is added to the surname of the following gentlemen provided they have no title:
The younger sons of the nobility, officers of the royal court and household, counsellors, justices of the peace, sheriffs, gentlemen (below captain) who hold commissions in the army or navy, graduates of the university not Dr. nor Rev. By courtesy it is given to attorneys and solicitors, surgeons, merchants, bankers, large farmers, gentlemen living on their means, and all who have their name in the "Court Directory."
Squirearchy, skwir.ar.ky, country gentlemen collectively.
French esquire now écuyer (Latin scutum, a shield), the shield-bearer of a medieval knight.
Squirrel, skwir"rēl, a small quadruped with a bushy tail.
French écureuil now écureuil; Greek skiouros (skia oura), an animal making a shade with its tail.
Squirt, a syringe, to throw water in a jet; squirt'-ed, squir't-ing.
Squirting cucumber. (Welsh ysgwi, a jet.)
St., contraction for Street or Saint, plu. SS., saints. Sts., streets.
Stab, a wound from a thrust, a secret injury, to stab; stabbed (1 syl.), stabb'-ing (Rule i.), stabb'-er. To stab at.
Stabat Mater [doloresa], Ståb'.bat Måh'.ter. The first words of a famous Latin hymn set to music by Pergolese, Haydn, Handel, Rossini, and others:
Stabat mater dolorosa, Dum pendebat fillius
Drowned in sorrow for her loss
While her son hung crucified.
Juxta crucem lacrimosa, Stood the mother by the cross
Usually ascribed to Jacopone de Todi, a Franciscan of the 13th century; but in the catalogue of the library of Burgundy, No. 13993, is the following: "Item fol. 77. Benedictus papa XII. compositum hanc orationem: Stabat Mater dolorosa juxta crucem lacrimosa, &c. . . . . . (16th cent.)"
Stable, stā'bl', a house for horses, strong, fixed, steady, durable; sta'ble-ness. Stability, stā'bl-i-ty.

Stabling, stā'bling, accommodation for horses.

Stabled, stā'bl'd, put into the stable. Stable-man, foreman of the stables; stable-boy, an ostler.

"Stable" (firm, &c.), French stable; Latin stābilis, stābilitas.

"Stable" (for horses), French estable now établi; Latin stābīlum.

Staccato, stāk.kā'to (in Mus.), each note to be sounded separately. (Italian staccato, v. staccare, to separate)

Stack, a large heap, to pile into a stack; stacked (1 syl.), stack'ing. Stack'yard, a space set apart for corn and other stacks. Stack of arms, arms piled into a kind of sheaf. (Welsh ystac, Danish stak.)

Stadium, plu. stadia, stā'dē-əm, plu. stā'dē-a.l, a Roman measure = 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, one-eighth of a Roman mile. A place for gymnastic contests.

Greek stā'di-on, 600 Greek, but 606 English feet, a race-course.

Stadtholder, stā'dhd.ər, formerly the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland. (Dutch stad houder.)

Staff, plu. stāves (1 syl.), a stick or club; but staff, plu. staffs, a body of officers, a body of employés.

A staff of clerks, a staff of reporters, a staff of employés; the stave of a ladder, a round or rung. Cross-staff.

Distaff has the plural distaffs. The plural in -ves is especially absurd as there is no v in Anglo-Saxon. The word is staff, plu. stafas (not staves) We have 60 words ending in -f, 12 of which change "f" into -ves to form the plural, and all but 2 of these 12 ("thief," thieves; "beef," bees) end either in -of or -if: as "leaf," leaves; "sheaf," sheaves; "loaf," loaves; "staff" (a stick), staffs; "calf," calves; "half," halves; "elf," elves; "self," selves; "shelf," shelves; "wolf," wolves. There is one word in -f ("gulf," gulfs) which does not change "f" into -ves.

Stāg, fem. hind, a red deer in its fifth year, an unrecognised share-broker, one who applies for an allotment of shares in a joint-stock company under the hope of selling out at a profit. Stag'gard, a stag four years old. Stag'-beetle. Stag' evil, lock-jaw in horses. Stag'-hound. Stag'-worm.

Stāge (1 syl.), the actors' platform in a theatre, a temporary flooring, one degree of elevation, a landing-quay, a resting-place in a journey, the distance from one halting-place to another. An old stager, an experienced worldly-wise old man. Staging, stā'ging, a temporary flooring. Stage'-box, the box nearest the stage, sometimes directly over it. Stage'-coach, -kōtch, a coach which runs daily between two places. Stage'-play, stage'-player.

French estage now étage, a storey, hence "a floor."
Stagger, *stāg'ger*, to reel; *stag'gered* (2 syl.), *stagger-ing*, *stagger-ing-ly*, *stagger-er*. The *staggers*, giddiness in horses and cattle. (Dutch *staggeren*.)

**Stagirite, sta'dji'.rite.** Aristotle is called *The Stagirite* because he was born at Stagira, in Macedonia.

This word is almost always called *Stagirite* by English poets: as "Plato, the Stagirite, and Tully joined" (Thomson, *Summer*). "As if the Stagirite o'erlooked each line" (Pope, *Ess. on Crit.*). "And all the wisdom of the Stagirite" (Wordsworth).

**Stagnate, *stāg'nāt'e*, to cease to flow, to be without activity; *stagn'at-ed*, *stagn'at-ing* (Rule xix.) Stagnation, *stagn'nay'.shān*. Stagnant, *stagn'ant-ly*, *stagn'ancy*. Latin *stagnan* genitive *stagnantis*, v. *stagnare*, *stagnum* a pool. Yarro derives it from the Greek *stēgnon*, water-tight.

**Staid, steady, not giddy. Stayed, of the v. *stay*.**

**Staid'-ly, staid'-ness.** (The same word as *stayed*.)

This word is formed on the corrupt pattern of *laid*, *paid*, and said [sād], for "layed," "payed," and "sayed."

**Stain, *stān*, a blot, a spot, a taint of guilt, disgrace, to stain, to dye; stained (1 syl.), *stain'-ing*, *stain'-er*, *stain'-less*.**

**Stained glass. Paper stainer. To stain with...**

**Stalactite, *sta.lāk'.tīt*e. Stalagmite, *sta.lāg'.mīt*e.**

**Stalactite, spar in the form of icicles hanging from the roof of a cavern. Stalactic, *sta.lāk'.tīk*, adj. of stalactite.**

**Stalagmite, spar in the form of icicles on the floor of a cavern. Stalag'mitic, adj of stalagmite,**
Stalactiform, *sta.lit.ık.form*, like a stalactite in shape.

“Stalactite,” Greek *stalaktós*, that which trickles in drops.

“Stalagmite,” Greek *stalagma*, a drop (v. *stálázo*, to distil).

Stalé (1 syl.), fad, hackneyed. “Stall, a stock or handle.

To stale (as horses, &c.), staled (1 syl.), *stal’-ing* (R. xix.)

Stale’-ly; stale’-ness, vapidness, faddiness.

“Stale” (vapid), German *stelien*, to place or set. “Stale beer” is beer which has been set by [or drawn] too long.

“Stall” (a handle), Old English *stel*.

Stalk, *sta.uk*, a stem, a stately gait, to walk with strides; stalked (1 syl.), *stalk’-ing*, stalk’-er. Stalking-horse, a sham horse represented as grazing and pushed forward by fowlers who thus deluded their game and got within shooting distance, a sham, a mask to conceal some design.

Deer stalking, approaching deer warily and stealthily as fowlers approached game with a stalking horse.

Stalk’-y, full of stalks; stalk’-ness, stalk’-less.

Old English *stelcan*, past *stelde*, past part. *stelced*; *stelcung*.

“Stall” (a stem), Danish *stilk*; Greek *stélido*.

Stall, *stawl*, a compartment in a stable, a booth, a reserved seat in a theatre, the seat in a cathedral for one of its dignitaries, to put into a stall; stalled, *stalvid*; stall’-ing.

Stall-age, *stawll’age*, the right of erecting stalls at a fair, of Nel from a stable. Stall’-fed, fed in a stall with a view of making fat. A stalled ox, a fat ox.

Old English *stal*, *stel*, steall, or *stel*, v. *stilkan* or *stilkan*.

Stallion, fem. mare, sire and dam of horses; foal, the offspring irrespective of sex. Colt, a male foal; filly, a fem. foal.

Horse, a male or female irrespective of sex.

“Stallion,” Welsh *ystalwm*. “Mare,” Old English *mare* or *myre*.


Stalwart, *stol’.wert*, brawny and tall, brave and strong.

O. Eng. *stel*-wort, worth stealing, i.e., worth pressing into the army.


Pistil, the female or seed-bearing organ of flowers.

*The stamen consists of filament, anther, and pollen.

*The pistil consists of stigia, (style), and ovarium."

“Perfect flowers” have both stamens and pistils in the same plant.

Stamina, *stä.m’i.na*, constitutional vigour; staminal, *stä.m’i.ni:l*, pertaining to stamens or stamina; staminous, *sta.mi.nüs* (R. lxvi.), having stamens, pertaining to the stamens, attached to the’stamens; staminate, *stä.m’i.nąte*, furnished with stamens; staminiferous, *stä.m’i.ni’fer.os*, having stamens without pistils.

Staminodium, *plu.* staminodia, *stä.m’i.nô”di.üm*, *plu.* stäm’i.nô”di.āk (better staminoid, *plu.* staminoids,
stam'inoi dés), an abortive stamen, an organ in crypto-
gamic plants serving the purpose of a stamen.

Latin stæmen, plu. stæmbra, the threads of a plant, the grain of wood;

"Staminoid" would be more in accordance with other similar com-
pounds: as coraloid, ganoid, prismoid, rhomboid, spheroid, &c.

Stammer, stam'mer. Stutter, stüt'ter.

Stammer, to hesitate in pronouncing words or phrases.

Stutter, to repeat a letter or syllable from a difficulty of
pronouncing the entire word.

Slammering generally arises from the tongue, stuttering from de-
fective flexibility in the organs of the mouth, hence it is accom-
panied by a straining of those muscles and by facial distortions.

Old Eng. stemor, a stammering; Dan. stemme, stemmen; Germ.
stemmn (from stemmen, to resist or dam up) the flow of words.

"Stutter," German stottern, stotterer, stottering.
The stutterer is like a young child, always stumbling in its attempt
at walking. A stammerer is like a lame man who does not walk
with even gait.

Stamp, an instrument for making impressions, the impress
itself, a paper bearing the stamp, a die, authority, current
value, to stamp; stamped, stämp't; stamp'-ing, stamp'er.

Stamp'-duty, plu. stamp'-duities, -dū'tiz. Stamp'-office.

Stampede, stäm'peed, a panic flight of men, horses, or cattle.

Standing, stän'ding, a building or platform which commands a view of some
public entertainment, a point beyond which one cannot
proceed, a halt, that on which something rests.

Stand by! (on board ship), about equal to Make ready!

To stand, (past) stood, (past part.) stood (to rhyme with
good not with food); stand'-ing, stand'er.

To stand against, to resist. To stand anything, to endure
without resistance. To stand by, to support, to back.

To stand fast, to remain firm. To stand fire, to receive an
enemy's fire without giving way.

To stand for, to offer oneself as a candidate, to become a
substitute, to sail towards.

To stand from, to sail away from. To stand it, to endure
it. To stand off, to keep at a distance.
To stand off and on, to sail towards land and then away from it. To stand on, to continue the same course.

To stand [you] in, to cost. To stand out, to resist, to sail off.

To stand one’s ground, to maintain one’s position.

To stand to, to persevere. To stand together, to agree.

To stand to sea, to sail from land. To stand up, to rise up.

To stand up for, to justify, to back. To stand upon, to pride oneself on. It stands to reason, it must be so.

To make a stand, to halt in order to offer resistance to an enemy, to go no further in concession.

To put to a stand, to bother, to perplex.

A stand of arms, a firearm with its appendages.

A stand-point, a position in which something may be viewed. Come to a standstill, come to a halt.

A stand-up [fight], a manfully contested fight.

A bystander, one standing near.

To withstand, to resist. To stand with, to side with.

Old English stand, v. stand[an], past stōd, past part. ge-standen.


Ensign, the national flag carried at the stern of a ship.

Since 1864, all men-of-war carry The St. George’s ensign (a white flag with a red cross, and the Union Jack on the left-hand upper corner). The red ensign is used by government transports, but the blue ensign is abandoned by government ships.

An ensign upside down is a signal of distress.

Banner, a flag under which men are united for some common object. The ordnance flag which is fixed on the carriage of the right-hand gun of the park.

The oriflamme of St. Denis [D’nee], was a banner, but is now the great standard of France.

Pennant, [corruption of pendant, more correctly pendent], a long narrow flag borne at the main-mast-head of a man-of-war to denote that she is commissioned.

Pennon, the flag of a medieval knight not qualified to display a banneret. It was pointed.

Standard. The Royal Standard, a silk flag containing the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. An ordinary standard is a silk-flag about 18 inches square, containing the device of some colonel, &c., and carried by the cornet in the first rank of a squadron of horse.

In war, it is a signal for joining together the several troops belonging to the same head officer.

In the Infantry, standards are called colours.

Flag, a general term for all sorts of displayed bunting or silk devices borne on a single staff. If borne on two
staves the flag is termed a banner. On board ship a flag designates a vessel's nationality and employment. Flags are also used for telegraphing.

Telegraph flags are square, triangular, and cleft into burgees.

Streamer is not a technical word, but is used to denote any sort of flag, especially on board ship.

"Ensign," French enseigne; Latin insignia (signum, a sign).
"Banner," Fr. bannière (from bande; Low Lat. bannierium); Lat. bandun the general's standard, banderium (bandus flexible).
"Standard," Old Eng. standard; Ital. stendardo; Fr. estendard now stendard (v. étendre, to extend), something displayed or extended, "Flag," German flagge; Danish flag, v. flage to flutter.

Hence ensign means "a sign"; banner, a "flexible thing"; pennant, something "hanging down"; standard, something "extended"; flag, a "flutterer"; streamer, something that "streams about."

Standish, stān'-dish, a dish or tray for pens, ink, &c.

If accidental, it is somewhat remarkable that "writing materials" are called stationery, and a "writing tray" a stand-dish.

Stang, a pole, a shaft. To ride the stang, to be carried on a pole in derision on men's shoulders.

This lynching punishment was formerly carried out against wife-beaters, hen-pecked husbands, scolds, &c.

Old English stang, a pole. "To ride the skimmington" was for the man to ride with his face to the horse's tail while the woman rode before with a "skimmington" or skimming-ladle, with which she was allowed to beat him about the jowls to her heart's content.

Stannary (not stannery), pertaining to tin. The Stannary Courts, courts of record in Cornwall and Devon for the administration of justice among the tinners. Stannate, stān'-nāt, a salt of stannic acid (-ate, a salt from an acid in -ic). Stannic, produced from tin. Stanniferous, stān-nif'-ərəs, yielding tin. (Latin stannum, tin.)

Several dictionaries spell the word stannery, but the Latin stannarius decides the correct spelling.

Stanza, stān'-zah, a verse of poetry consisting of two, three, four or more lines the whole poem being written to the same pattern; stanzaic, stān'-zā̆ık, consisting of stanzas.

Italian stanza, v. stanzaare, to prescribe.

A stanza is an example of any prescribed metre adopted in a poem.

Staphylo-oma, stāf'-ē-ō'mā, a disease in the cornea of the eye.

An ill-compounded word. It ought to be staphyromma. Greek staphylo̓ōma, a [tumour like a] grape in the eye. Óma means like things, and staphulō̓ homa is simply nonsense.

Staphylo-raphy, stāf'-ē-ō'rā̆f, a surgical operation for uniting the edges of a divided palate.

Greek staphylō̓ raphē (suture). According to our usual way of spelling such words, it should be staphylorephthy.

Staple, stay'-pəl, an iron loop either to hold a lock or to fix into a [wall]; merchandise; the chief commodities of a
merchant, city, district, or country; raw material; settled, established in commerce; wool-stapler, a dealer in wool.

"Staple" (an iron loop), Danish stabel, a hinge.
"Staple" (goods), Danish stabel, a pile; stabel-handel, staple-trade; stabel-plads, staple, mart, emporium.

Star, a luminous heavenly body. Fixed stars, fixed... those which constantly maintain the same relative positions in the heavens. Planets are wandering stars moving in an orbit round the sun. Star, anything made to resemble a star (with five, six, or eight points), a badge of knighthood, an asterisk (*) used for reference to a foot-note or to indicate that something is omitted, a superior actor acting temporarily in an inferior company, to stud with stars, to crack glass, to appear as a prodigy; starred (1 syl.), star'-ing (R. i.), star'-ly, star'-ness (R. xi.), star'-like. Star'-ess. Star'-chamber, a civil and criminal court abolished in the reign of Charles I. Star'-fish.

Star'-gazer, gaa'-zer. Star'-light, lite, stars luminous.

Star of India, an order of knighthood instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861 (motto: Heaven's light our guide).

Star'-stone, a variety of sapphire.

Star'-spangled, studded with stars.

Shooting or falling star, a meteor which shoots rapidly athwart the sky. Star'-wort, an aster.

Old English storra or stiorra; Greek aster; Latin astrum.

Starboard, star'-bord, the right side of a vessel to one looking forwards. The left side used to be called lar-board, but is now called port. Starboard the helm! turn the helm to the right. Port the helm! turn it to the left.

Starbowlines, star'-bowlines, mess in the starboard watch.

Without doubt the two words starboard and larboard, which have so puzzled etymologists, are merely corruptions of the Spanish estri-bord and ba-bord; French stri-bord and ba-bord (dextri-bord right-side, bas-board left-side), stri corrupted first into stir then into star; ba (baul) corrupted into lor, and bord (a ship's side) corrupted into board. The Danish word styr-bord is half-way between the French stri-bord and our star-board. (The usual derivation, may be seen under the word Larboard.)

The substitution of port for "larboard" is from the military phrase porting arms, that is carrying them in the left hand.

Starch, fecule (fek'kle), formal, to stiffen with starch; starch'-ing, starched (1 syl.); starched-ness, starch'-ed-ness; starched-ly, starch'-ed-ly; starch'-er, starch'-like.

Old Eng. stearc or sterc, rigid; Germ. stärke, starch, v. starken.

Stäre (1 syl.), a fixed gaze. Stair, the step of a staircase.

To stare; stared, staïrd; star-ing (Rule xix.), star'-ing; staring-ly; star'-er, star'-er. To stare at.
AND OF SPELLING.

To star, makes starred (1 syl.), star’-ing, star’-er.

"Star’ " Old Eng. stærc, v. stær[ian], past stær[hod], past part. stær[od].
"Stair’ " Old Eng. stærger; v. stig[an], to climb, to ascend.
"Star’ " Old Eng. stœrra or stiœrra; Greek aster; Latin astraum.

Stark, stiff, wholly, as stark naked, stark mad.

Stark blind does not mean entirely blind, but blind from a cataract.
It is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon stær-blind (star-blind), from stær, a cataract.

Sand-blind is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon sam-blind (half-blind); sam half, Latin semi.

Par-blind is a corruption of par-blind; Latin pærum, somewhat.

Old English stark, stere, or steorc, stark, (adv.) sterile.

Starling, star’-ling, a bird. Sterling, genuine, standard.

Each feather is marked with a whitish triangular speck; these specks are the little stars from which the bird is named.

"Sterling," Easterling. The money coined in the east parts of Germany (Camden, The Britannia).

Start, a slight shock from some unexpected occurrence, the beginning of motion, advantage in the outset, to start; start’-ed (R. xxxvi.), start’-ing, start’-er. To start after.
To start against, to become a rival. To start for, to set out for. To start up, to rise up suddenly.

To get the start, to be first in the field, to begin first.
An upset, an inferior rival. Starting-point.

Startle, star’-tl, a slight shock from some unexpected occurrence; startled, star’-tl’d; start’-ling, start’-ling-ly.
French s‘ecarter, to swerve, to budge. "Startle," dim. of start.

Starve’ (1 syl.), to abstain from food, to be in want of food; starved (1 syl.), starv’-ing (Rule xix.), starv’-er.

Starvation, star.vay’-shän. Starve’-ling, an animal or plant feeble from defective nourishment.

Old Eng. stœr[ian] or steor[ian], past stœrf, past part. stœr[en].

Stasis, sta’-sis, stagnation of the blood or animal humours.
Greek stāsis, a stationary position (histēmi, to stand still).

State (1 syl.), a condition, solemn pomp, dignity, a body politic, a community, a caste, one of the conventional degrees of society, to make a statement, to set forth; stat-ed, sta’-ted; stat’-ing (Rule xix.), sta’-ting; stat’-er, sta’-ter.

Stated-ly, sta’-ted-ly, at fixed or appointed times.
State-ly, lofty, grand; state’li-ness (Rule xi.)

Statesman, plu. statesmen, one skilled in public affairs and arts of government; statesman-like, statesman-ly, statesman-ship (-ship, office, qualification, skill).

The states general (Fr. history), the legislative assembly consisting of the nobles, clergy, and deputies; (in the Netherlands) the assembly consists of two orders.
State'-paper. State'-prisoner. State'-room. State'-trial.
French estal now état; Italian stato; Latin status (stāre, to stand).

Statics, stā'tiks. Dynamics, di.nām'iks.

Statics, that branch of mathematics which treats of force affecting a body in a state of rest, as equilibrium, weight.

Dynamics, that branch of mathematics which treats of force affecting a body in a state of motion.

It considers four things: (1) the matter moved, (2) the space moved through, (3) the time taken in moving through a given space, and (4) the velocity with which it moved.

Greek [νομίμη] (techne) or ta stātika (status, standing still).

"Dynamics," Greek dynamikē, power, force.

(stā'tik, station) of the 50 or 60 sciences with these endings all but five, borrowed from the French, are plural. The five exceptions are arithmetic, logic, magic, music, rhetoric.

Station, stā'shən, the place where a person or building stands, a post assigned, social class, the halting place of a railway, to place, to appoint to a post, &c.; stationed, stā'shənd; station-ing, stā'shən.ing.

Stationary, stā'tishən.ary. Stationery, stā'shən.er ry.

Stationary, fixed, immovable, not progressive.

Stationery, articles sold by a stationer.

Station-master, an officer in charge of a railway station.

Stationary engine, a fixed steam-engine for drawing carriages on rails by means of ropes.

Latin station; French station; Old English stathol.

(It would have been better if we had preserved the Latin adjective stationālis instead of the Medieval Latin stationarius for "abiding," and left "stationary" (in Latin stationarius) for the goods sold by a stationer.)

(As grocer-y, haberdasher-y, mercer-y, milliner-y, spicer-y, &c.)

Statistics, facts relating to political science illustrative of the condition and resources of a state, its population, wealth, power, &c.; statistical, stā.tis'ti.kəl; statistically.

Statistician, stā.tis.tist'ən, one skilled in statistics.

French statistique; German statistik. (See "statics" note.)

Statue, stā'tu. Statute, stā'tute. Stature, stā'tchər.

Statue, the solid representation (in marble, stone, wood, &c.) of a living being life-size or larger. If in small size we call it an Image. If for worship an Idol.

Statute, a legal enactment, a law passed by act of parliament.

Stature, the height and size of anyone standing.

Statuary, stā.tu.ar ry, a sculptor, the works of sculptors.

Statuesque (French), stā'tu.esk, having the character of a statue, posed like a statue.

Statuette (French), stā'tu.ēt', a small statue.

Latin stātua, stātūria, statuaris. It would be better to call the artist a statuar, and his works statuary.
Statute, stát ‘tchūr. Statue (see above). Statute (q.v.)

Statute, the height and size of anyone standing, full size.

Latin státūra, státūdría, státūarius (stāre, to stand); French statue.

Status, stá’tās, social condition, rank, position.

Stá tus quo, the state things were in before some halt or suspension was made. In stá tu quo, in the same state as things were before they were suspended.

In statu quo ante, in the state things were before the war [or truce] commenced.

Latin stá tus, state, condition (stāre supine stā tum, to stand).


Statute, a legal enactment having force by act of parliament. Many of our laws derive their force from custom only, as all those based on the imperial Roman code.

Statue, a life-size representation (in some solid substance) of a living being. (Latin státua.)

Statute, the height and size of a living being. (French.)

Statutable, stát ’tu.tā ’b’l. Statutory, stát ’tu tōr ry.

Statutable, indictable by law, coming under some statute or law, as a statutable offence.

Statutory, according to law, legal, as statutory release.

Sometimes these words are interchangeable: as statutable or statutory process; statutable or statutory remedy.

Statutes of limitation, laws fixing the period within which legal proceedings must commence.

Thus a debt not claimed for six years is statute-run, rent by lease is limited to twenty years, murder must be proceeded on within a year and a day of the offence, &c.

Statute-book, a book containing statutes, a code.


Staunch, trusty, firm in principle, firm in support; staunch’ly, staunch’-ness (should be stanch).

Welsh ystancio; French estanch now étanch, air and water tight.

Stāve (1 syl.), one of the pieces of which a cask is made, a stanza, a bar of a rack, a step of a ladder.

To stāve in, to break a hole in, to burst through; staved (1 syl.), stav-ing (R. xix.), stā ’ving. To sing a stāve.

(In music the five lines are now called a staff, but used to be called a stave, and are so given both by Dr. Busby and by John Bishop.) Old Eng. stāf, plu. stāfis. “Stave” and “staves” are abnormal.

The five lines of music are called a “stave” because they resemble the steps or staves of a ladder. (Italian staffa, a stirrup.)

Stay, plu. stays, continuance in the same place, a prop, a large rope to support a mast, to continue, to obstruct, to
forbear to act, to stop, to tack a vessel or put her about; stayed. (1 syl.), staying: Staid, not volatile.

The stays of a ship are:
The fore-stay, the main-stay, and the mizzen-stay.
The fore-top and the fore-top-gallant back-stays.
The main-top and the main-top-gallant back-stays.
The mizzen-top and the mizzen-top-gallant back-stays.
Back-stays, those ropes which run from a mast-head down to the sides of a vessel (slanting a little aft).
Fore-and-aft-stays, those ropes which lead from one mast to another.
Stay-sail, stay's', a sail which hoists on a stay.

They are as follows:
Fore-top stay-sail;
Main-top, main-top-gallant, and main royal stay-sails;
Mizzen-top, mizzen top-gallant, and mizzen royal stay-sails.
Spring stays, assistant stays nearly parallel to the stays.

Main-stay, chief dependence.
Stay-bolt, a bolt connecting opposite plates to hold them in their places and prevent their bulging.
Stay-lace, a lace for ladies' stays. Stay-maker.
Stays (no sing.), a lady's corset.
In stays or Hove in stays (nautical), the situation of a vessel when she is "staying" or changing her tack.

To stay [a ship], to put her about.
To stay a mast, to incline it by the aid of the stays.
To miss stays, to fail in staying or tacking a vessel.
"Stay" (the rope of a ship), Old English streg; Spanish estay.
"Stay" (state, condition), Welsh ystad.
"Stay" (to bide, to stop), German stehn; Latin stare.

Stead (preceded by in, as "in your stead"), place.
Bed-stead, bed frame to hold the mattress and bed.
Home-stead, the ground on which a farm-house stands, a farm-house with its garden and appointments.
Instead of, in the place of, in lieu of.
To stand in great stead, to be very serviceable.
Staid, grave, steady, not volatile.
Stayed, past and past part. of the verb stay.
Steed, a poetical word for a horse of high metal.
Stead'-fast, firm, constant; stead'fast-ly, stead'fast-ness.
Stead'-y, not tottering, not shaky, not volatile, to keep from shaking, to support; steadied, stèd'ed; stead'y-ing, (comp.) stead'ier, (super.) stead'iest, stead'ily; stead'i-ness, firmness, application to work.

Old Eng. stede, stæd, stæde, or styde; stædfæst, stædige, stædigness.
Steak; stāke (not steek): Stāke (1 syl.)

Steak, a collop of beef. A collop of mutton or pork is called a chop. A collop of veal is called a cutlet.

Stake, a large stick to fix in the ground, to wager.

“Steak,” Old Eng. stīce, a piece, a slice. “Stake,” Old Eng. stīc[en].

“Steak” may be the Norse stegg, a roast, meaning a piece of roast meat. If, as is most likely, stīce is the original word, the French bifsteck is quite as good as our beef-stake.

Steal, steel. Steel, iron refined and mixed with carbon.

Steal, (past) stole, (past part.) stolen, stōl’en, to rob, to slip in or out unobserved; steal’-ing, steal’-er.

Stealth, stēlth, robbery. By stealth, clandestinely.

Stealth’-y, stealth’-ly, stealth’-ful (Rule viii.)

To steal a march on [one], to gain an advantage unobserved.

To steal [men’s] hearts, to win from allegiance.

“Steal,” Old English stel[an] or stōl[an], past stōl, past part. stōl’en; also stōl[en], past stōlode, past part. stōlod; stōlthing, a stealth; stōlun, a robbery; stōl-worth, worth stealing.

“Steel,” Old English sty[l] or stūl; styled, steel’d.

Steam, steem. Vapour, vā’por. Reek, smōke (1 syl.)

Steam, the vapour of boiling water.

(In its perfect state it is invisible, but being slightly cooled by coming in contact with the colder air it becomes cloudy.)

Vapour, an aeriform fluid into which liquid or solid bodies are converted by heat at ordinary temperature.

(A vapour may be recondensed and restored to its original liquid or solid state. A gas is far more reluctant to change its state.)

Reek, the vapour drawn by heat out of damp earth, &c.

Smoke, the vapours, gases, and fine particles of burnt charcoal buoyed upwards by the air from burning fuel.

(Smoke condensed is soot; and soot in flakes blacks.)


Stearine, stē’rīn, the tallowy part of animal fat;

Oleine, ơ’lé’in or Elaine, ơ’la’in, the oily part of fat.

Stearic, stē’rīk, adj. of stearine. Stearic acid.

Stearate, stē’rāt, a salt of stearic acid.

(ate denotes a salt from an acid in -ate, that is an acid with the greatest possible amount of oxygen.)

Stenite, stē’tīt, a mineral called soap-stone.

(Gk. stē’r gen. stē’atos, with -ite denoting a mineral.)

Stenitic, stē’tīk, adj. of stenite.

Greek stē’r gen. stē’atos, suet, tallow. “Oleine,” Latin oleum, oil.

“Elaine,” Greek elai’ōn (3 syl. ə’laɪˈon), oil.

Stedfast (the older spelling of steadfast, q.v.) (O. E. stédfast.)
Steed, poetical word for a horse of high metal. Stead, stëd, good service, place, &c. Steed’-less. (Old Eng. stëda.)

Steel. Steal, to purloin (both stële). Still.

Steel, iron refined and combined with carbon, an instrument for sharpening carving knives and butchers' knives, to overlay with steel, to make obdurate and hard-hearted. Steeled (1 syl.), steel’-ing, steel’-er.

Stead, (past) stole, (past part.) sto'len, steal’-ing, steal’-er.

Still, up to this time, a vessel for distilling, calm, &c.

Steel’-y, like steel; steel’-clad, steel’-hearted, steel’-pen.

Blister-steal, steel made by interlaying wrought-iron with charcoal. Cast-steel, steel made by mixing iron with powdered charcoal and then melting it.

(When cast into bars it may be rolled or hammered.)

"Steel," Old English stëll or stël, styled, steeled.

"Stead," Old English stëlan, past steal, past part. stolen.


Steel-yard, stillé-yard, the Roman balance, a steel beam.

Steep, elevated, precipitous, a hill, to soak, to imbue; steeped (1 syl.), steep’-ing, steep’-ing trough, -tröf; (comp.) steep’-er, more precipitous; (super.) steep’-est, steep’-ly, steep’-ness, steep’-y. (Old English stëdp, precipitous.)

We still call the inclination of a stratum its "dip," and to dip is to soak or steep, hence the connexion of the two meanings.


Steeple, the tower or spire of a church, &c.

Stipple, to engrave by dots instead of lines.

Stipule (in Bot.), a small leaf-like appendage to a leaf.

Stipel, a small stipule at the base of a leaflet.

Steepled, steep’l’d, having a steeple. Steeple-chase.

"Steeple-chase." This term arose from a party of fox-hunters on their return from an unsuccessful chase. They agreed to race in a straight line to the village steeple about two miles off.

"Steeple," Old English stëpel, stepp’, or stipel.

"Stipple," connected with step, a point, and called in Fr. pointer.

"Stipule," Fr. stipule; Lat. stipula, a stalk. "Stipel," Fr. stipile.

Steer, fem. heifer, höf’fer, a young bullock or cow, to guide a ship or boat by the helm; steered (1 syl.), steer’-ing.

Steer’-age, the steering of a ship, the manner in which a ship answers to the helm, the fore part of a ship.

Steer’-er, steers’man, plu. steers’men. Steer’ing-wheel.

"Steer" (a young bullock), Old English stëor or styr.

"Steer" (to direct a ship), Old English stëor[an], styr[an], or stër[an], past stëorde, &c., past part. stëored, &c.; stëora or stëora, a pilot.
Steganography, stēg′.a.nōg′.rā.fy, secret writing.

The private marks of tradesmen. Any word with ten different letters will indicate the price of an article: Thus, suppose the secret word is *peculation* (1 = p, 2 = e, 3 = c, 4 = u, 5 = l, 6 = a, 7 = t, 8 = i, 9 = n, 10 = e) and an article is marked a/t, it would mean 6/8, i.e. 6s. 8d. In secret writing the devices are infinite. One of the simplest is to turn the alphabet upside down, making z = a, y = b, &c.: thus “Adam” would be Zwxn.

Greek *steghnos* covered, *graphē* writing, &c. concealed writing.

Stellar, stēl′.lar, starry, relating to the stars; stellate, stēl′.lāte, arranged like a star; stellāt-ed, radiated.

Stelliform, stēl′.lī.form, in the form of a star.

Stelleridæ, stēl′.lēr′.rī.dē, the family of fishes of which the star-fish is the type. Stelleridan, stēl′.lēr′.rī.dēn, one of the star-fish tribe. Stelliferous, stēl′.lī.f′.ē.rūs.

Stellite, stēl′.lī.te, a mineral (*-ite denotes a fossil or mineral*).

Stellar, stēl′.lī.lar, marked with little stars, star-shaped.

Latin stella, stēl′.lāris, stellātus, stellifer, stellī-fōrmā.

Stem, a stalk, a progeny, a prow. Steam, steem, vapour.

To stem, to resist, to make progress against, as to stem a current; stemmed (1 syl.), stemm′-ing (Rule i.)

From stem to stern, the whole length of a ship.

“Stem” (a stalk), Old English stemn or stamn; Welsh ystem.

“Stem” (race, lineage), Latin stemmā; German stamm.

“Stem” (to resist), Danish stemme, to stem, to stop, to oppose.

The stem of a ship is a piece of timber forming the prow or fore-end, the piece which forms the hind-end is the stern-post.

Stench, an offensive smell. (Old English stenc or stencg.)

Stencil, stēn′.sil, a thin plate on which the outlines of a pattern are cut out. This plate is laid on a piece of paper or a wall and the required colour being rubbed about the open spaces are left on the paper or wall; to stencil; stencilled, stēn′.sil′d; stencill′-ing, stencill′-er.

There are about twelve dissyllables ending in -il not accented on the last syllable. Of these, civil, devil, fossil, and *[imperil]* do not double the l on receiving a postfix beginning with a vowel, but the other eight do, viz., argil, cavil, council, pencil, peril, pistil, stellit, and tranquil. For example:

“Civil” makes civil-ian, civil-ist, civil-ity, civil-ise, civil-iser; but

“Argil” makes argill-aceous, argill-iferous, argillite, argill-ous, &c.

“Devil” (to grill) makes devil-ed, devil-ing; to these add devil-ish, &c.; but “Cavil” makes cavill-ed, cavill-ing, cavill-er, cavill-ous, &c.

It would be far better to reduce all to Rule iii., or to make words ending in l a general exception.

Steneo-saur, plu. steneosaurus or steneo-saurus, plu. -sauri, stēn′.cō.saur, a genus of narrow-snouted saurians.

(“Steneo-“ is a blunder for *steno-*. Greek stenos, narrow.)

There are several Greek words as models, g.e. stēnō-sēmon, stēnō-pōrōs, stēnō-chōria, stēnō-porthmos, &c. (see below).

Greek stēn′-[stēnos]auros, the narrow [snouted] saurian.
Stenography, *stēn*ˌnögˌrāˈfē, shorthand; stenographic, *stēn*ˌoˌgrāˈfik; stenographical, *stēn*ˌoˌgrāˈfikˌəl; stenographically-ly; stenographer, *stēn*ˌnögˌrāˌfer; stenographist, *stēn*ˌnögˌrāˈfist. (Greek *steno-[stenos]*ˌgrafē.)

Stentorian; *stēn*ˌtōrˈriˌan, having a loud voice, very loud.

Stentorian lungs; lungs of enormous power.

Stentor-ophonic voice, *stēn*ˌtoরˌōˌfōnˈikˌ...ˌa, a voice proceeding from a speaking trumpet or stentorophonic tub.e.

So called from Sten.tor, one of the Greek heralds in Homer's *Iliad.* Homer says his voice was as loud as that of fifty men combined.

Stēp, a pace, to make a pace. Steep, precipitous. Steppe, q.v.

Stepped, *stēpt*; stepp-ing. Steps (no sing.), a portable flight of stairs. Stepping-stone. To step aside, to remove a little way off. To step into, to walk into.

To take a step, to make a movement in any given direction.

Step by step, by a gradual and regular progression.


Step-, orphaned of one parent; step-child, the child of a husband or wife on a second marriage is step-child to the one not its parent; step-daughter, step-son.

Step-father, the husband of the child's mother on her second marriage. Step-mother, the wife of a child's father on his second marriage.

Old English *steop[an]*, to bereave; *steep-cild*, a child bereft [of one parent]; *steop-dihter*, *steop-feder*, *steop-modor*, *steop-sunu*.


Steppe, one of the vast flats or plains of Europe or Asia, corresponding to the savannahs or pampas of America.

German steppe, a heath; Russian stepi.

Stēp, a pace. (Old English *step*, *steap*, or *stepe*.

Steep, precipitous. (Old English *steap*.)

-ster (a native suffix), skill derived from practice (Rule lxii.)

Stercoraceous, *sterˌkoˌrayˌshūs*, pertaining to dung, full of defilement. Stercorarialium, *sterˌkoˌraˌrēˌāˌliˌum*, a place where any sort of defilement or filth is deposited.


Stereo-, *stērˈrēˌo* (Greek prefix), solid. (Greek *stērōs*.)

Stereo-raphy, *stērˌrēˌogˌrāˈfē*, the act of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; stereo-graphic, *stērˌrēˌoˌgrāˈfikˌ...ˌik*; stereo-graphical, *ˌrēˌoˌgrāˈfikˌəlˌ...ˌikˌly*; stereo-graphical-ly, *stērˌrēˌoˌgrāˈfikˌ...ˌikˌly*. Greek *stērēo-[stereos]*ˌgrafō, I describe solid forms.
AND OF SPELLING.

Stereo-meter, stër'-re.ôm'-ë.ter, an instrument for measuring the specific gravities of solid bodies as well as liquid; stereometry, stër'-re.ôm'-ë.try; stereometrical, stër'-re.ô-mët'-ë.ka.l; stereometrical-ly.

Greek stëro-[stereos]metron, a gauge for solid bodies.

Stereo-scope, stër'-re.ô.skûp', an optical instrument which makes two photographs appear as one standing out in strong relief; stereo-scopic, stër'-re.ô.o.skûp'-ë.k; stereo-scopist, stër'-re.ô.ôs'-ë.o.pist; stereoscopy, stër'-re.ô.ôs''-ô.pë.fy.

Greek stëro-[stereos]skûped, I behold solid forms.

Stereo-tomy, stër'-re.ô.tö.my, the art of cutting solids into figures and sections; stereotomic, stër'-re.ô.o.töm'-ë.k.

Greek stëro-[stereos]lemno, I cut solids [into forms].

Stereo-type, stër'-re.ô.o.type, a metal plate the size of a page cast from a mould, to print from such plates, to cast such plates, done from stereotype plates; ster'eotyped (4 syl.), ster'eotyp-ing (Rule xix.), ster'eoty-p-er; stereotypic, stër'-re.ô.o.tëp''-ë.k; stereotypical, -tëp''-ë.ka.l; -tëp'i.cal-ly.

Greek stëro-[stereos]tûpos, type in solid pages.

Stereo-typography, stër'-re.ô.o-të.pô-graphy, the art of stereotype printing; stereo-typographer.

Greek stëro-[stereos]tûpos grapho, I print stereotype.

Sterile, stër'-il, barren; (super.) ster'i-est (the comparative is very rarely used): Sterility, stër'-il'i.ty, barrenness.

Latin stëritas, sterilitas. (Greek stëro, to be without).

Sterling, standard, genuine, excellent. Starling, a bird.

"Sterling." Spelman derives it from sterlings, merchants of the Hans Towns, who came over and reformed our coin in the reign of John. Camden says: "In the time of Richard I. monie coined in the east parts of Germany began to be of especial request in England for the puritie thereof, and was called easterling monie, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called Easterlings; and shortly after some of that contrie, were sent for into this realm to bring the coin to perfection, which since that time was called of them sterling for Easterling."

Others say it is a corruption of starling, in allusion to a little star impressed on the coin. Sir Matthew Hale refers it to Stirling Castle, where money was coined in the reign of Edward I.

"Starling" (the bird with little stars), the tip of each feather having a triangular white spot.

Stern, the hinder part of a ship, severe, harsh, unrelenting; (comp.) stern'-er, (super.) stern'-est, stern'-ly, stern'-ness.

Stern'-age, steerage. Stern'-board, the motion of a vessel going stern foremost, the backward motion of a vessel.

Stern'-frame, the frame composed of the stern-post transom and the fashion pieces.

Stern'-post, the piece of timber which forms the hind-end of a ship and supports the rudder. The piece of timber which forms the fore-end is the stem. Inner stern-post, a post on the inside corresponding to the stern post.
By the stern, said of a vessel when the stern is lower in the water than the prow. By the head, when the head or prow is lower in the water than the stern.

"Stern" (severe), O.E. stern, steurn, sturn, or styrn, styrnliche sternly. "Stern" (of a ship), Germ. stern; Old Eng. steven, v. stebr to steer.

Sternum, ster'num, the flat bone of the breast to which the ribs are joined in front, the breast-bone; stern'nal, adj. of sternum; stern'costal, attached to the sternum.

Latin sternum, the breast-bone; Greek sternon.

Sternutation, ster'nu.tay' shun, the act of sneezing; sternutative, stern.nu'ta.tari v. sternutatory, stern.nu'ta.tor.ry. Latin sternutatio, sternutatorius (sternuo, to sneeze).

Stertorous (not stertorous), ster'tor.Us, deep-snoring as in apoplexy. (Latin sterto, to sneeze or snort.)

Stetho- (Greek prefix), the breast. (Greek stethos, the breast.)

Stetho-meter, stè.tho.me.ter, an instrument for measuring the capacity and form of the chest.

Greek stetho-[stethos]metron, a chest measurer.

Stetho-scope, stè.tho.skope, a tube for listening to sounds produced in the chest and other cavities of the body; stethoscopic, stè.tho.skop'.ik, adj. of stethoscope.

Stethoscope, stè.tho.sko.py, the use of the stethoscope.

Greek stetho-[stethos]skopeo, I inspect the chest.

We have between 28 and 30 words ending in -scope, all but 5 of which take -o before -scope. The 5 are peri-scope, phanta-scope, poly-scope, and tele-scope.

Stew, meat slowly boiled with but little water, a state of perplexity and confusion, a brothel, a vapour-bath, to stew; stewed, stè.de; stew'-ing. Stew-pan. In a stew, in a mess, agitated with fear and confusion. Irish stew, a stew with potatoes and other vegetables.

Ital. stufare (stufa, a stove); Fr. estuer now étuvier, n. étuvu.

Steward, fem. stè.ward.ess, one who has charge of passengers on the sea. Steward, one who has the management of a landed estate. Steward-ship (-ship, office of).

O. E. stiward (v. stian, to appear), the ward who looks after things.

Sthen'ic, morbid vitality. Asthen'ic, morbid debility.

Greek sthèn.os, strength; asthèn.os, weakness.


Stich, a line of poetry; distich, dis.tik, two connected lines of poetry. Stichomancy, stik. o.man.sy, divination by hitting on a line of poetry at hap hazard.

Stick, a small piece of wood. (Old English sticce.)

Stitch, one pass of a needle in sewing. (German stich.)

"Stich," Greek stichos, a row. Ch = k points to a Greek source.
Stick, a small piece of wood, a staff, to stab, to fix in a part, to fasten, to adhere, to scrape, (past) stick, (past part.) stick; stick'-ing, stick'-er; stick'-y, (comp.) stick'-ier, (super.) stick'-i-est; stick'-i-ness (Rule xi.)

Stick-lac, lac in its natural state. (See Shell-lac.)

To stick at, to stop at a difficulty, to hesitate.
To stick by, to be firm in supporting, not to desert.
To stick out, to continue without budging.

To stick to, to adhere to. Sticking plaster.

Old English sticca or sticce; German stechen, to stick, to stab.

Stickle, stik'k'l, to be in doubt about the propriety or desirability of a proposal, to have qualms of conscience; stickled (2 syl.), stick'ling, stickler.

"Sticklers" were persons appointed to see that combatants had fair play. A corruption of sticklers, from the Anglo-Saxon verb sticktan, to arrange, to dispose.

Stickle-back (not stickle-bat), a small river-fish.

Old Eng. stice, a spike, with dim., the fish with a small spiny-back.

Stiff (Rule viii.), rigid, starch, not pliant, not fluent; (comp.) stiff'-er, (super.) stiff'-est; stiff'ly, stiff'-ness.

Stiff'-necked, -necked, stubborn.

Stiff'-hearted, -hart'-ed, hard to be persuaded.

Stiff'en, to make stiff (-en added to nouns converts them to verbs); stiffened, stiff''ned; stiff'en-ing, stiff''n-ing; stiff'en-er, stiff''n'er. Stiff'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim.)

Old English stif, stífan, past stifode, past part. stifod.

Stifle, sti'f'l, to smother, to suffocate; stifled, stif'ld; stifling, stif'ling, stifling-ly; stiffer, stif'ler.

Latin stifpäre, to stop up chinks; Greek stupé, tow.

Stigma, plu. stigmata, sig'mah, plu. sig'm.ma.tah, a mark of infamy; (in Bot.) the naked upper part of the pistil on which the pollen falls.

Stigmata, the breathing pores (1 syl.) of insects, the marks of the wounds of Christ, marks resembling those wounds.

Stigmatic, sig'm.mát'ik, branded with a stigma; stigmatical, sig'm.mát'i-kl; stigmatical-ly.

Stigmatiso (Rule xxxi.), sig'm.mát'i.sze, to brand with infamy, to disgrace; stigmatised (3 syl.); stigmatis-ing, sig'm.mát'i.zing (Rule xix.); stigmatis'er, sig'm.mát'i.zer.

Stigmaria, sig'm.mair'ri.ah (in Geol.), root-stems of the sigillaria (plants abundant in the coal system).

Greek stigma, plu. stigmata; Latin stigma, stigmático; French stigmatiser. "Stigmaria" should be stigmatica, the word is stigmat as stigmato, not stigmáros, and the Greek adj. is stigmáticas.

Stilbite, sti'bl.ite, a mineral. (Gk. stilbé lustre, -ite mineral.)
Stile. Style (both stile). Still, peaceful, calm (q.v.).

Stile, steps for getting over a fence. Turn-stile, a bar—which turns round to admit persons to pass either way.

Style, manner, the gnomon of a sundial.

"Stile," Old English stigel (from stigan, to climb).

"Style," Latin stylus a gnomon; Greek stulos.

"Style" (manner), German styl: as der alte styl, der neue styl, &c.

Stiletto, plu. stillettos (Rule xlii.), stiliets'töze, a dagger with a round-pointed blade, a pointed instrument for piercing holes, to stab with a stiletto; stilettoed, stiliets'töde; stiletto-ing, stiliets'töing; stillettos, stiliets'töze (3 sing. pres. tense) of verb. (Italian stiletto, v. stilletare.)

Still, an alembic, a vessel for distillation, silent, calm, not alive as still-born, till now, nevertheless, always; to quiet, to calm, to lull, &c.; stilled, stild; still-ing; (comp.) still'er, (super.) still'est; still'ness, still'ly.

Still'-born, born dead. Still'-life, applied to paintings of flowers, vegetables, dead game, and other similar objects.

Come to a stand'-still, come to a stop or halt.


"Still" (an alembic), Latin stillare 'to drop; stilla, a drop.

Stilt, a pole with a foot-rest used in pairs for raising the walker above his usual height; stilt'-ed, raised on stilts, bombastic. The still, the long-legged plover.

German stelze, v. stelzen. (Our word ought to be stelz.)

Stilton, stil'tön, a rich white cheese.

So named from Stilton, a village in Huntingdon.

Stimulate, stim'u'late, to excite to action, to urge; stim'u'lät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), stim'u'lät-ing (Rule xix.), stim'u'lät-or (Rule xxxvii.). Stimulation, stim'u'lät'shun.

Stimulant, stim'u'lant. Stimulus, stim'u'liis.

Stimulant, a medicine to increase vital energy; intoxicating liquors and high-seasoned foods are stimulants.

Stimulus, a motive to increased energy, a fillip; (in Bot.) a stinging hair (plu. stimuli, stim'u/lii).

Stimulative, stim'u'la'tiv, adj. of stimulant:

Latin stimulátus plu. stimüli, stimülatio, stimülador, stimulans gen. stimulantes; stimüla're, to prick or goad on.

Errors of Speech—

The hope of gain is a great stimulant to labour [stimulus].

You are very feeble and must take a stimulus [stimulant].

Hot foods are too stimulant [stimulative or stimulating].

The stinging nettle is furnished with stimuli [stimulants].

The feeble require a stimulus and take a stimulant [correct].
Sting, the goad of several insects as the wasp and bee, a wound made by a sting, a sharp pain from a whip, &c., a moral wound; (past) stang, (past part.) stung; sting-ing, sting-ing-ly; sting-er, sting-less, sting-like.

("Stung" is fast superseding the normal past stang.)


Stingo, [plu.] stingo[es], stin'-go[e] (R. xlii.), strong Yorkshire beer.

So called from its stinging or stimulating properties.

Stingy, stin'gy, niggardly, sordid, (in Norfolk cross, ill-tempered); stingi-ly, stin'-gi-ly; sting'gi-ness (Rule xi.)

Welsh ystang, v. ystangu to straiten.

Stink, an offensive smell, to stink; (past) stank, (p. p.) stunk, stink'-ing. Stink'-pot, a jar filled with coarse greasy matter and used for lighting booths at fairs, a jar filled with materials of an offensive smell and thrown into an enemy's ship about to be boarded. Stink'-stone, limestone which gives off a fetid smell when struck with a hammer. Stink'ard, a mean paltry fellow, an animal of most fetid odour found in Java and Sumatra.

Old Eng. stine, v. stine[an], past stane, past part. stuneen.

Stint, quantity allowed, to allowance; stint'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), stint'-ing, stint'-er, stint'-less, stint'-ed-ness.

Old Eng. stint[an], past stant, past part. stuten.


Stipend, a periodical sum of money given to one not in the service or employ of another, as to a dissenting minister, a Scotch clergyman, &c.

Salary, a periodical fixed sum paid to a professional in one's employ, as to a clerk, a teacher, an actor, &c.

Wages, a periodical fixed sum paid for manual labour.

Allowance, a periodical fixed sum allowed without regard to service, as by a father to a son, &c.

Stipendiary, [plu.] stipendiaries, sti'pén'diár.i[z], a tributary, one who receives a stated stipend, thus bishops are stipendiaries of the state, adj. of stipend.

The adj. "stipendiary" would be better stipendial, Lat. stipendialis. Lat. stipendiárium, stipendum (from stíps g. stípis, a piece of money).

Stipple, stíp'pl. Stipule, stíp'púle. Stipel, stíp'el. Steeple.

Stipple, to engrave by dots instead of lines.

Stipule (in Bot.), a leaflet at the base of another leaf.

Stipel, a little stipule or leaflet at the base of a leaf.

Steeple, a tower or spire to a church, &c.

Stippled, stíp'pl'd; stipp'ling, stipp'ler.

"Stipple," probably a variety of stop (a point), in French pointer.

"Stipule," French stipule; Lat. stipúla, a straw, a stalk of corn.

Stipulate, *stip*\textsuperscript{u}l\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{e}, to agree for a certain sum, having a stipule, to bargain; *stip*\textsuperscript{u}l\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{e}-\textsuperscript{d} (R. xxxvi.), *stip*\textsuperscript{u}l\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{e}-\textsuperscript{ing} (R. xix.), *stip*\textsuperscript{u}l\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{e}-\textsuperscript{or} (R. xxxvii.).

Stipulation, *stip*\textsuperscript{u}l\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{e}-\textsuperscript{sh\textsuperscript{n}}.

All bargains among the Romans were made by question and answer: One said, *an *stip\textsuperscript{e}m* *vis*? and the other replied, *stip\textsuperscript{e}m* *volo* (do you require money? I do require money). So that “stipulate” is a compound of *stip\textsuperscript{e}m-* *volo* [*stip*\textsuperscript{u}lo], and Isidore’s suggestion of *stip\textsuperscript{u}la* (a straw), from “the contracting parties breaking a straw between them,” may be rejected.

Stipule, *stip*\textsuperscript{u}le, a leaflet at the base of a leaf. (See Stipple.)

Stipulate, *stip*\textsuperscript{u}l\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{e}, having a stipule. (See above.)

Stipuled, *stip*\textsuperscript{u}l\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{e}d, stipulate. Stip\textsuperscript{u}lar, adj.

Stipulary, *plu.* stipularies (Rule xliv.), *stip*\textsuperscript{u}l\textsuperscript{a}r\textsuperscript{e}z, a tendril, an organ occupying the place of a stipule.

French *stipple*; Latin *stip\textsuperscript{u}la*, a straw.

Stir, a movement, an excitement, to stir; stirred, *stirr\textsuperscript{e}d*; *stirr*\textsuperscript{ing} (Rule i.), *stirr*\textsuperscript{ing-ly}, *stirr*\textsuperscript{e}r.

To stir up. To stir about. *Stir\textsuperscript{u}about*, porridge.

Old English *stir\textsuperscript{e}n*, past *stir\textsuperscript{e}de*, past part. *stir\textsuperscript{e}d*, *stir\textsuperscript{u}ng*.

Stirk, a young bull, ox, or heifer. (Old English *stirc*.)

Stirrup, *stir\textsuperscript{r}up* (not *stir\textsuperscript{r}up* nor *stir\textsuperscript{r}yp*), a foot-rest suspended from a saddle, a rope with a thimble at the lower end through which foot-ropes are rove. Stirrup-cup, a parting cup taken on horseback. Stirrup-strap.

Old English *stir\textsuperscript{d}p* (*stir\textsuperscript{d}p*, a path or foot rope). Our -\textsuperscript{r}up is a blunder for \textsuperscript{r}yp or rope.

Stitch, a single pass of a needle in sewing, a sudden pain in the side, to sew; stitched (1 syl.), *stitch*-\textsuperscript{ing}, *stitch*-\textsuperscript{er}.

To stitch up, to mend a rent.

Old English *stile* or *slife*, a sting or pinch [in the side]; *stic\textsuperscript{e}n*, to pierce or stab [with a needle], past *stic\textsuperscript{e}de*, past part *stic\textsuperscript{e}d*.

Stithy, *stith\textsuperscript{y}*., a blacksmith’s shop, an anvil.

Old English *stik* with *y* dim., a little post or pillar.

Stiver, *st\textsuperscript{\texteuro}ver*, a Dutch penny, a peeny.

Stoat, *st\textsubscript{o}te*, the red weasel. Ermine, the white weasel.

Stock, the trunk of a tree, lineage, a neck-gear, the capital store, store in hand, money, cattle, the remainder of a pack of cards after a deal, to furnish, to fill, to store; stocked, *st\textsuperscript{k}t*; stock-\textsuperscript{ing}, storing, a hose.

The Stocks, government funds, a frame in which an offender is fastened, the frame on which a ship is built.

Stock\textsuperscript{-}broker, one who buys and sells the public funds.

Stock\textsuperscript{-}dove, *d\textsuperscript{\texteuro}v*, the wild pigeon of Europe, said to be the original stock of the domestic pigeon.
Stock-Exchange, where public-funds are bought and sold.
Stock-farmer, a farmer of live-stock.
Stock-gillyflower, a garden plant.
Stock-holder, a proprietor of a part of the public funds.
Stock-jobber, a middleman in the sale and purchase of stock, a gambler in stocks; stock-jobbing.
Stock-fish, cod hard-dried and not salted.
Stock-man, plu. stock-men (in Australia), one in charge of the live stock.
Stock-still, still as a stock or post, quite still.
Stock-in-trade, goods kept on sale by tradesmen.
Dead-stock, dëd ..., implements of husbandry.
Live-stock, the cattle, sheep, and horses of a farm.
On the stocks, not yet finished. In the stocks, in durance.
To take stock, to make an inventory of goods on hand.
To stock an anchor, to fit it with a stock.
To stock down, to sow grass-seed on ploughed land.
To lie in the stocks, to be in hand.

Old Eng. stoc. From the v. stock (sticin), to fasten or make firm:
Thus Live-stock is the fixed live capital of a farm; Dead-stock, the fixed implements of a farm; Stock-in-trade, the fixed capital shown by goods; the Village stocks, a frame in which the feet of an offender are fixed; a Gun-stock, the stock in which the gun is fixed; The Stocks, money set fast in the funds

“Stock” (the flower), so called from being first offered for sale in the Stocks-market, removed in 1787 to Farringdon Street, and called “Fleet Market.” The “Stocks Market” was so called from a pair of stocks which formerly stood there. Gardeners occupied all but the north and south-west parts.

“Where is such a garden in Europe as the Stocks Market?” (Shadwell).

STOCK-EXCHANGE AND CITY TERMS

Backwardation, money paid to a purchaser by a speculator on a sale account for postponing the completion of the bargain till the next settling day, a fortnight later. The fact of there being a backwardation implies that money is more plentiful than stock.

Bear account, a speculation on the chance of a fall in the price of stock sold, with the view of buying back at a lower price (or receiving the difference).

Bears, brokers who try to depress or bear down the price of stocks. A bear, a speculator for a fall. To operate for a bear, to speculate under the expectation of a fall. To realize a profitable bear account, to realize a profit in a speculation for a fall. Bearing the market, using every effort to depress the price of a stock.

Dr. Warton says the term came from the proverb of “selling the skin before you have caught the bear.” Others affirm it is selling what you are “bare of,” under the hope of buying at a lower price.

Berwicks, ber’icks, North-Eastern railway shares.

Stock Exchange and City Terms (continued).

Bull account, a speculation on the chance of a rise in the price of stock bought, with a view of selling it again at a higher price (or realising the difference).

Bulls, brokers who try to raise or "toss-up" the price of stocks. A bull, a speculator for a rise. To operate for a bull, to speculate under the expectation of a rise. To realise a profitable bull account, to realise a profit on a speculation for a rise. Bulling the market, using every effort to raise the price of a stock.

The arena of bulls and bears, the Stock-Exchange. ("To bull," to toss up as a bull. Bull and Bear were used on 'Change in the time of Colley Cibber: Willing says to Granger (in the Refusal) "All out of stocks, puts, bulls, shams, bears, and bubbles.")

Cohens, Turkish '60 loan, floated by the firm of that name.

Contango, money paid to a person by a speculator on a purchase account for deferring the completion of the bargain till the next settling day, a fortnight later. The fact of there being a contango implies that stock is more plentiful than money. (See Backwardation.) (Spanish tango, a bone to pitch at.)

Dogs, Newfoundland Telegraph shares (Newfoundland dogs).

Dovers, div. verz, South Eastern railway shares. The line runs to Dover.

Floated, brought out (said of a loan or company).

Floaters, exchequer bills and other unfunded stock.

Fourteen hundred, a stranger who has intruded on the Stock-Exchange. This term was in use in Defoe's time.

Guinea-pig, a gentleman of sufficient name to form a bait, and who allows himself to be put on a directors' list for the sake of the guinea and lunch provided for the board (City Phrase).

Kite, a bill. Flying a kite, trying to raise money on a bill.

Lame Duck, a member of the Stock-Exchange who defaults in his obligations (see Waddle; both terms obsolete).

Leeds, Lancashire and Yorkshire railway shares.

Morgans, the French 6 per cent. loan floated by the firm.

Muttons, Turkish '65 loan, partly secured by the sheep-tax.

Pots, North Staffordshire railway shares. Contraction of Potteries.

Settling-day, the day on which brokers settle or balance their bargains (once a fortnight).

Signapores (3 syl.), British Indian Extension Telegraph shares.

Smelts, English and Australian copper shares.

Spoon. A tea spoon, £6,000; A dessert spoon, £10,000; A table spoon, £15,000; A gravy spoon, £20,000. (Not in use except as a joke.)

Stag, one who applies for an allotment of shares under the hope of selling them at a profit; if he fails in so doing he flies away like a stag.

Time bargain, a speculation not an investment.

Waddle, to fail in meeting an obligation. (See Lame duck. The phrases are not in use, but they are known.)

Yorks, Great Northern railway shares.

Stockade, stōkˌkādē, a line of stakes fixed in the ground as a barrier to the advance of an enemy, to make a stockade; stōkˌkād-ˌed (Rule xxxvi.), stōkˌkād-ˌing (Rule xix.)

Stoccado, plu. stoccadoes, stōkˌkādˌōz (Rule xlii.), a thrust with a rapier. (Italian stocco, a rapier.)

French stoccade, from the German stöck, a stake.
Stocking, stök'ing. Sock. (Soc, q.v.)
Stocking, a hose for the foot and leg as far as the knee.
Sock, a half-hose reaching to the ankle.
A pair of stockings, two assorted stockings, one for each foot. A pair of socks, two assorted socks.
Blue-stocking, a female pedant.

"Blue Stocking." In 1400 a society of ladies and gentlemen was formed in Venice whose badge was the colour of their stockings, and hence they were called la societa della calza. It lasted till 1590, when it appeared in Paris and was the rage among the lady savantes. From France it came to England in 1780, when Mrs. Montague [Mon'tå. gu'] displayed the badge of the bas-bleu club at her evening assemblies. The last of the blue stockings was Miss Monkton who died in 1810.


Stoic, stō'ïk, one of the disciples of Zeno [zee'no], a Greek philosopher who taught under the stoa or piazza of the Porcella at Athens. His dogma was that men ought to be superior to emotion of either pleasure or pain; stoic, adj.; stoical, stō'ïk.al; stoical-ly, stoical-ness.

Stoicism, stō'ïz'im, the Stoic dogmas, apathy, phlegm.

Greek stōikoi (ol êk tîs stoîs), those of the stoa.

Stöke (1 syl.), a place. It appears alone, as an affix, and as a prefix [in the names of places]: as Stoke in Nottingham, Stokes-ley in York, Basing-stoke in Hampshire.

Stöke (1 syl.), a thrust with a poker, to poke a fire; stöked (1 syl.), stök'-ing. Stök'-er, one who looks after the fire of a railway engine. Stoke-hole.

"Stoke" (a place), Old English stóc. "Stoke" (to poke), Old English stoc, a stick, hence "a poke," and the verb "to poke."

Stöle (1 syl.), a long narrow scarf worn crossed over the breast by Roman Catholic and "Anglican" clergymen; past tense of steal; stöled (1 syl.), wearing a stole.

Groom of the stole, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the British court. (His original duty was to hand the king his shirt, and to invest him in his state-robcs.) The corresponding officer to a queen is Mistress of the robes.

"Groom," Low Latin grometts; Old Dutch grom = French garçon, Latin puer, an attendant or waiter on another; Anglo-Saxon guma a man, stôl, a garment; Greek stôle; Latin stôla.

Stölid, stōl'id, dull, stupid, heavy; stölid-ly, adv.

Stöolidity, stōl'id.i.ty, dulness of mind and sensibility.

Latin stôlitus, stôliditas (stôlo, a blockhead or fool).

Stomach, stôm'âk, the belly, appetite, to brook, to take an offence without resentment; stomached, stôm'âkt; stomach-ing, stôm'âk.ing. Stomach-pump.
Stomacher, *stūm'ā.tchēr*, a woman’s garment.

Stomachic, *sto.māk’īk*, strengthening the digestion, exciting the appetite. *Stomach-ache, stūm’āk-āke.*

Greek *stōmāchos*, the gullet (*stōma*, the mouth); Latin *stōmāchus*.


The epigastrium nearly coincides with the pit of the stomach.

The abdomen, *ab.dō’.men*, is the lower part of the belly.

The stomach, *stūm’āk*, is the chief organ of digestion, where the food is prepared for distribution to all parts of the body.

The belly includes all the above, and popularly speaking is the whole front of the body from the ribs to the legs.

Stōm’a- (Greek prefix), the mouth. (Greek *stōma*.)


Stomatous, *stūm’ā.tōsus*. (Greek *stoma*, a mouth.)

Stom’a-pōd, *plu.* stom’a-pods, a crustacean of the stoma-poda order. Stomatopoda, *stō.māp’ō.dah*, an order of crustaceans with the “feet” in connection with their mouth. (Greek *stoma pous*, gen. *pōdōs*, *plu.* *pōda*.)

“Stomates” as a plu. for stoma is detestable. If anglicised it should be *stomas* or the two should be *stomate* plu. *stomates*.

Stone (1 syl.), a mineral, a calcŭlus, 14 lbs. or 8 lbs., the kernel of stone-fruit, to pelt with stones, to take out the pips of raisins; stoned (1 syl.); ston-ing, *stō’ning*; ston-er, *stō’ner*; ston-y, *stō’ny*; (comp.) *sto’ni-er*, (super.) *sto’ni-est*; sto’ni-ness (Rule xi.)

Stone’-like, Stone’-less, Stone’-blind, quite blind.

A stone’s cast, the distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand. Stone-chatter, a bird, so called because its notes resemble the noise of two stones knocked together. Stone-co’ping. Stone’-crop, a plant.

Stone’-cutter, stone’-cutting. Stone-dead, -dēd.


Stone’-hearted or sto’ny-heARTed, -har’tēd. Stone’s throw.

Meteor’ic stone, a concretion projected through the atmosphere from some region beyond it.

Philosopher’s stone, *fī.lō’s.ō’frēs*..., a substance which alchemists supposed would convert baser metals into gold. Rock’ing stone. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

To leave no stone unturned, to use every effort and expediency to accomplish an object.

Stonehenge, *stône henj*, a collection of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury plain, incorrectly supposed to be the remains of a Druid temple.

Old English *sôn hêng*, a stone suspended. The outer circle was originally 105 feet in diameter, and contained 30 uprights 16 feet high with 30 imposts continuous; 9 feet from this outer circle was an inner circle with 30 uprights but no imposts; about 100 feet beyond the outer circle was a vallum 52 feet wide and 15 high, and within the smaller circle a stone (4 feet broad and 20 thick) called without sufficient reason “the altar” or “sacrificial stone.”


*Stool,* a seat without a back for one or two persons.

*Bench,* a fixed or permanent seat without a back, but generally against a wall, for two or more.

*Form,* a movable bench or stool without a back, for several persons, especially used in schools.

*Chair,* a stool with a back to it.

*Arm chair,* a chair with rests for the arms.

*Sofa,* a stuffed seat with back and two raised ends.

*Couch,* a stuffed seat with back and one raised end.

*Ottoman,* a stuffed stool without back.

**“Stool,” Old English *sôl.* **“Bench,” Old English *hêng.*

**“Form,” Latin *forum* a market bench, *forâlus* a shelf.**

**“Chair,” Fr. *chair* a pulpit; Lat. *cathedra*; Gk. *kata hedra.*

**“Sofa,” Fr. *sofa* (a Turkish word).**

*Stoop. Stoup (both *stoop*). Stûpe (1 syl.) Stôp (see below).*

*Stoop,* a bend forwards, to bend forwards, to swoop.

*Stoup,* a flagon, a basin for “holy water” at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches.

*Stûpe,* flax used for fomentations, to dress with stupes.

*Stop,* a point, a stay, to stay, to punctuate.

*Stooded, stooped*; *stoop-ing, stoop-ing-ly, stoop-er.*

**“Stoop,” Old English *stôptan,* past *stûped,* past part *stûped.*

**“Stoup” (a flagon), Old English *steop* or *stopa,* a drinking vessel.**

**“Stûpe” (a fomentation), Latin *stupa,* tow; Greek *stûpe,* hemp.**

**Stop,** a pause, a point in punctuation, a prohibition, an instrument for regulating the sounds of an organ, &c., a vantage of a wind instrument, a failure, a bankruptcy, to stop; stopped, *stôpt*; *stopp-ing* (Rule i.); *stopp-er,* one who arrests the progress of something, the [glass] plug or mouthpiece of a bottle, to close with a stopper.

*Stop’-gap,* a temporary expedient.

*Stoppule, stôp’-pl,* a plug to close the neck of a small bottle.

Danish *sôp,* *stoppe,* *stopper*; German *stopfen,* &c.

*Stôre (1 syl.),* a stock, an abundance, a hoard, a dépôt. *Stores* (1 syl.), provisions; (in the *army*) food, clothing, arms,
ammunition, and other necessaries, to supply with stores; stored (1 syl.), stôr'-ing (Rule xix.), stôr'-er, stôr'-age.

Store'-house, Store'-keeper. Store'-room. Store'-ship.

In store, in stock, for future use.

O. E. stôr; Welsh ystor store, v. ystorio; Lat. instaurare; Gk. stauroô.

Storey, plu. storeys (R. xlv.) Story, plu. stories (R. xlv.)

Storey, stôr'ry, the floor of a house.

Story, a tale, a falsehood.

Storeyed, having different floors as a two-storeyed house.

Stori'd [stôr'rêd], famous in story, as storied urn.

Great diversity of opinion exists respecting the use of storey applied to a house: is the basement floor the basement storey, or is the first storey the floor above the basement? The Americans and probably most of our own countrymen would call a house with two tiers of windows, a house two storeys high; a house with three tiers of windows, a house three storeys high; and a house with four or five tiers of windows, a house four or five storeys high. But if the first storey is the floor above the basement floor, then the majority of English houses (which have but two tiers of windows) are only one storey high, and those houses which have only a basement above ground are not even one storey high.

Welsh ystor'dy, a store house; v. ystorio, to store. A “storey” is one house or flat stored or piled on another, and if so, the bottom flat belongs as much to the pile as any other.

Stork, a bird. Storksbill, a plant. Stalk, stawk, a stem.

“Stork,” Old Eng. store. “Stalk” (a stem), Gk. stêlekês.

“Stalk” (to walk with measured strides), Old Eng. stuc[an].

Storm, a tempest, a violent assault on a fortified place, to rage, to attack by assault; stormed (1 syl.), storm'-'ing; storm'-'y, (comp.) storm'-'er, (super.) storm'-'est; storm'-'ly, storm'-'ness. Storm'-'like. Storm'-'beat.

Storm'-'tossed, - tôst. Stormy-petrel, a sea-bird.

Storm'sail, storm's'l, a coarse strong sail for rough weather.

Storm'-'window, an outer window to protect an inner one and keep the room warmer.

Storm in a teacup or teapot, much ado about nothing.

Storming party, plu. -parties, par'tiz, a party of soldiers appointed to enter first into a breach.

Old Eng. storm, v. storm[an], past stormde, past part. stormed.

Stormel'lo verses, verses in which a word or phrase is harped upon and turned about and about. (Ital. tornare, to return.)

I'll tell him the white, and the green, and the red,

Means our country has flung the vile yoke from her head;

I'll tell him the green, and the red, and the white,

Would look well by his side as a sword-knot so bright;

I'll tell him the red, and the white, and the green,

Is the prize that we play for, a prize we will win.

NOTES AND QUERIES.
Storthing, stör'·ting, the parliament of Norway.
Norwegian stór-thing (= ting), great court.
Story, plu. stories. Storey, plu. storeys.
Story, a tale, a falsehood, a narrative of events.
Storey, a flat, all the rooms on one floor.
Story-teller, story-telling. Storeyed, stör'·réd, having different floors, as a two-storeyed house.
Old Eng. stór, history, with dim.; star-writer, an historian.
Latin história; Greek história (histór, isthunai to know).
Stöt, a steer. (Old English stotte, a jade, a worthless horse.)
The "stot-calt" is only for the butcher.
Stoup. Stoop (both stoop). Stůpe (1 syl.) Stôp.
Stoup, a flagon, a basin for "holy water" at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches.
Stoop, to bend forward. (Old English stúp[i]an, to stoop.)
Stupe, cloth or flax for fomenting. (Latin stúpa, flax.)
Stôp, a pause, to stand still. (Danish stop, v. stoppe.)
"Stoup," Old English steep or stoppa, a drinking cup.
Stour, dust, especially dust in cloud.
Old English styr[i]an, to stir up. Burns uses stour for mould:
Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower,
Thou's met me in an evil hour,
For I maun crush amang the stour
Thy slender stem;
To spare thee now is past my power,
Thou bonnie gem.
Stout, lusty, corpulent, strong, valiant; (comp.) stout'er,
(super.) stout'est, stout'·ly, stout'·ness. Stout'·built.
Stout'·made. Stout-heart'ed. (Dutch stout.)
Stôve (1 syl.) Grâte (1 syl.) Rânge (1 syl.) Fire-place.
Stove, an inclosed or partially inclosed apparatus for warming rooms, a small grate: as an Arnott's stove (entirely inclosed), a register-stove (partially inclosed), a Bath stove, an ironing-stove (small grates).
Grate, an open apparatus for warming rooms.
Range, a kitchen apparatus for cooking.
Fire place, the recess under the chimney where fire is made either on the hearth or in a grate, &c.
To stove, to heat or dry in a stove-room; stôved (1 syl.); stov-ing (Rule xix.), stô'·ving.
"Fire-place," Old Eng. fér or fyr place, the place of the fire.
Stow, a place, a dwelling-place (used alone, and both as a prefix and postfix, in the names of places), as Stowe, in Northamptonshire, Stowmarket, Chepstow (market-place).

To stow, to pack close together; stowed (1 syl.), stowing.

Stow-age, room for stowing, money paid for stowing goods, the act or operation of stowing.

Old Eng. *stow*, a place. "To stow" is to pack things in a place.

Strabismus, *strábsíməs*, a squint. (Latin stroboto, to squint.)

Straddle, *strádl′d′l′*, the legs wide apart, to walk, &c. with long loops; straddled, *strádl′d′l′d′*; straddling, straddling-ly, straddler. (Old English *straddle*, a stride.)

Straggle, *strágli′l′*, to stray, to move in different directions; straggled, *strágli′l′d′*; straggl ing, strag gling-ly, strag gler. (Old English *strag[an]*, to spread, to disperse.)

Straight, *stráit*, not crooked. Straight, narrow (which see). (Comp.) straight-er, (super.) straight-est.

Straight-ly, in a straight manner. Straight-ly, strictly.

Straight′-ness, evenness, directness. Straight′-ness, narrowness.

Straighten, *stráitn′*, to make straight. Straighten, to reduce to money difficulties or narrow circumstances (-en con verts adj. to verbs); straightened, *stráitned′*; straight en′-ing, *stráit′n′-ing*; straighten′-er, *stráitn′-er*.

Straight-forward (adj.), straight-forwards (adv.)

Straight-forward′-ness, straight-forward′-ly.

Straight-way, immediately. Straightways (not in use).

"Straight," Old English *stræc* or *stræc*; Latin *strictus*, straight.

"Strait," French *étroit*, now *étroit*; Latin *strictus*, strict or tight.

Strain, *strán*, a violent effort, an injury from great exertion, force exerted in stretching, a clause of music, a song, a sound, to purify by filtration, to stretch, to force; strained (1 syl.), strained′-ing; strain′-er, a filter.

Straining-piece, a piece of timber to keep two others apart.

A straining for effect, a forced effort to produce a sensation.

"Strain" (to stretch), Fr. *estriandre*, now *étreindre*; Lat. *stringere*.

"Strain" (of music), Danish *streng* string, the sound of a stringed instrument, *strængle* performance on a stringed instrument: German *string*, a string.

"Strain" (to filter), is to pour liquids through a cloth strained over an open vessel, or through a strainer.

Straight, narrow, a neck of water. Straight, stráit, not crooked.

Straight′-waiste′coat, *-wës′-cil*, a contrivance for confining the arms of violent and refractory prisoners and lunatics.

Straight′-ly, strictly, narrowly. Straight′-ly, evenly.

Straight′-ness, narrowness. Straight′-ness, directness.

Straight′-laced, bigoted, prim, formal and severe.
Strait'-en, to reduce to money difficulties or narrow circum­stances. Straight'-en, to make straight. Straitened, 

straight'ned; strait-en-ing, straight'ning (en = to make).

“Strait,” French estroit, now étroit; Latin strictus, strict or tight.

“Straight,” Old English strac or stræc; Latin strictus, straight.

Stränd, a beach, one of the strings of which a rope is composed, to drive on a shore or shallow, to run aground; strand'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), strand'-ing.

“Strand” (a shore), Old English strand; German strand.

Speke (of a rope), German strähne, a strand, hank, or skein.

Stränge (1 syl.), odd, not known before, foreign; (comp.) strang'-er, (super.) strang'-est, stränge'est; strange'-ly.

Strange'-ness. Strange'-looking. To feel strange, unfa­miliar with surrounding circumstances.

Stronger, a foreigner, a visitor, one not before known.

Estrange, estrange', to alienate affection, to make these once on good terms “strangers” to each other; estranged' (2 syl.), estranged'-ing (e- = en-, to make).

French estrange now étrange, étranger; Latin extraneus, foreign.

Strangle, strän'.g'le, to suffocate, to burke; strangled, strän'.g'led; stran'gling, stran'gler. The strangles, strän'.g'lez, a throat disease in horses (under the jaw).

Strangulation, strän’.gul’ai.shún, suffocation.

Strangulate, stran’gül’ate, to strangle; stran’gulát-ed (Rule xxxvi.), stran’gulát’ing ((Rule xiv.)

Latin strangulálio, strangulátus, strangulère; Greek strangúlbó.

Strangury, strän’.gu.ry, a disease; strang’urious, adj.

Latin strangúria; Greek stranggu-ouria (strage that which oozes out in drops, ouro to stale, to stale by driblets).

Strap, a narrow band of leather, a thong, an iron plate for con­necting two or more timbers to which it is bolted or screwed, to bind with a strap, to fasten together with sticking plaster or a band, to beat [with a strap].

Strapped, stræpt; strapp'-ing (Rule i.), strapp’er.

Razor strap or strop, for setting razors and penknives.

Strapping-great [fellow], very tall and strong.

A strapping wench, a masculine bouncing woman.

Strap'-shape (in Bot.); strap'-shaped, the length some five or six times greater than the breadth.

Old Eng. stropp; Lat. stræpus, the strap of an oar; Gk. stróphos, a belt or band (from strópho, to twist or turn).

Stratagem (ought to be strategem, Greek stratéỹema from stratégos, a general), strat’.adjém, generalship, a fluke.

The spelling of this word ought at once to be amended, especially as all the derivatives are correct.
Strategies, the science of military movements (Rule lxi.)
Strategic, strä·tē·gik; strategical, strä·tē·gal·lik; strategically, strä·tē·gal·li·kē. Strategical point, any position in war which aids the work in hand.
Strategy, plu. strategies, strät′ē·kēz, a complicated military operation; strategist, strät′ē·kjist.
Greek strätēgos a general, strätēgikós, strätēgia, strätēgēma (stratos hēdēmat, to lead an army; ago, imperative égon).
Stratify, strät′ē·fy, to dispose in layers, to lie in strata; stratifies, strät′ē·fiz; stratified, -ē·fīd; stratify-ing.
Stratification, strät′ē·fi·kā′shūn.
Stratiform, strät′ē·fōrm, in layers or strata.
Stratum, strät′ē·tōm, (plu.) strata, strät′ē·tah.
Latin strätum, strätificōs[facio]; French stratification.
Stratocracy, strät′ō·kō′rē·ē·sē, military government.
Greek stratōs krā′fēo, the army rules. (See Aristocracy.)
Strät′ē·tum, plu. strata, strät′ē·tah, a layer. (See Stratify.)
Straw, a stalk of corn, stalks of corn collectively.
Straws, definite plu. of straw, as two or three straws.
To straw, to strew straw, to strew, to cover with straw; strawed (1 syl.), straw′-ing. Straw′-y.
Straw′-colour; straw′-coloured, -ē·kūl′rēd.
Straw′-plait, -plēt. Straw′-paper. Straw′-rope.
Old English stro, streaw, streow, or streu, v. streow[an].
Straw-berry, plu. strawberries, straw′-ber′ēz, a fruit.
Old English streow-berie or straw-bere, the straggling berry. The reference being to the runners, which stray great lengths.
Stray, gone astray, left by mistake, to wander, to err; strayed, stra′yd (Rule xiii.); stray′-ing, stray′-er.
Old Eng. strag[an] to disperse, past strade, past part. stredden.
Streak, streak, a long mark of a different colour to the "ground," to variegate with lines of a different colour, to stripe; streaked, streck′t; streak′-ing, streak′-y, streak′-li·ness.
Old English strīca or stric, a stroke, v. stric[an]: German strich.
Stream, strēm, a current of [water], a river, to flow in a current, to issue forth abundantly; streamed (1 syl.), stream′-ing.
Stream′-er, a pennon, ribbon on the hat of a recruit, any light article, as paper, ribbon, hair, &c., left to float in the air. Streamers, stream′-erz. Stream′-y.
Stream′-let, a little stream. Stream-anchor, -kū′n·kōr, one used for warping (it is smaller than a bower, but larger than a hedge). Stream-ice. Stream-tin. Stream-works.
AND OF SPELLING.

Street. Road. High-way. Lane (1 syl.) By'-way.

Street, a paved way (in a city, town, or village).

Road, a way for riders or horses and carriages.

High'-way, a main road for public use. The high-seas mean the main ocean for the use of all nations.

The sea three miles out belongs to the adjacent coast, and is called mare clausum; the “high-sea” is mare altum. So the high-road is public property, a private-road is the property of a private individual, a by-way is a borough road, by = borough, as in Der-by.

Street'-crossing, Street'-door. Street'-walker, a harlot.

Old English strēt, strāt, or stræt; Latin stratum, a pavement.

Strength, muscular power, great cohesive power, vigour, richness of quality, amount of force, military force.

-ē added to adjectives converts them to nouns: as “long,” length; “strong,” strength; “broad,” breadth; “true,” truth, &c.

Strength'-en, to make strong (-en, to make, converts nouns and adj, to verbs); strength’ened (2 syl.), strength’ening, strength’en-er. On the strength of, in reliance on, in consideration of, in confidence imparted by.

Strong, (comp.) strong'er, strong’gur, (super.) strong'est, strong’guest; strong’ly.

Old Eng. strongo, strengoe, strengthu, strengthu, strength, strength, or strength, adj. strong or strong.

Similarly leng or length, from the adjective leng or lang, &c.

Strenuous. strē'iu'ús, energetic; stren'u'ous-ly, -ness.

Latin strenuus; Greek strenos, excess of strength.

Stress, force, importance, urgency. Stress of weather, unfavorable weather. (Fr. destresse now détresse, distress.)

Stretch, extension, the space covered by the open hand from thumb to little finger, to elongate, to strain, to exaggerate; stretched (1 syl.), stretch’-ing. Stretch’-er, one who exaggerates, a piece of timber to keep others extended, a frame for carrying a person hurt, a litter, an instrument for extending boots, shoes, gloves, &c.

Old Eng. strecc or stræc; v. strecc[an], past strehle, past p. go-streht.

Strew, to scatter; strewwed (1 syl.), strew’-ing, (pāst part.) strewn or strewwed (“strewn” is a corrupt form).

Old English streow[ian], past streowode, past part. streowod. “Strewn,” Old Eng. strewen, means made of straw, not scattered.

Stria, stri’ē, fine thread-like streaks; striate, stri’āte, marked with strie; stri’at ed (Rule xxxvi.)

Striaion, stri’ā’-shūn, state of being streaked.

Latin stria plural striæ, strīātus, v. strīāre.

Strict, severe in discipline, exact, accurate, not indulgent; (comp.) strict’-er, (super.) strict’-est, strict’-ly, -ness.
Stricture, strīk'tchūr, a criticism, a morbid contraction of some passage of the body; strictured, strīk'tchūrd.

French strict; Latin strictus (stringo supine strictum, to strain).

Stride (1 syl.), a straddle, a long step, to stalk, to stand with the legs apart; (past) strōde (1 syl.), past part. stridden, strīd'n; strid-ing (R. xix.), strī.ding; strid'-er, strī.der.

“Stride” and “rid,” as past tenses of stride and ride, are mere vulgarisms, although chid and slid are the accepted past tenses of chide and slide. We have five words of the same category—

Abide abide [abidden] from bidē bād bidden.

Chide [chode] chid chidden " cide cād ciden.

Ride rode ridden " ride ēd ēden.

Slide [sloде] slid slidden " dslide dsldā dsldēn.

Stride strode stridden " stride strīdē strīden.

Stridulous, strīd'dū.lūs, creaking. (Latin strīdūlus.)

Strife (1 syl.), contention; strife'-ful (Rule viii.), contentious.

Strive, (past) strove, (past part.) striven, strīv'n; striv'-ing (Rule xix.), strī.ving; striv'-er, strī.ver.

Old English strīth; Welsh ystrin, to strive; German streden.

“Strive” is formed on the model of our native verbs drī't, shrī't, thrive, thrīves, and rīve, but is not a native. It therefore belongs to the weak conjugations, and ought to be strīve, p. strived, p. p. strived.

Strike (1 syl.), past strück, past part. striken, strik'n; strik'-ing, strik'-ing, to give a blow, to make an attack, to beat the water in swimming, (noun stroke), to sound a bell, to coin or mint, to lower a sail or flag, to make [a bargain], to surprise, to occur to one's mind, to refuse to work on the same conditions; (noun) a bushel of pollard, bran, randan, &c., a flat piece of wood for levelling pollard, &c., with the top of the measure, a cessation of work by men who refuse to continue working on the same terms, the direction of a stratum (always at right angles to the dip).

Strik'-er, strik'-er, one who strikes. Strik'-ing-ly, remarkably.

Stroke (1 syl.), stroked (1 syl.); strok'-ing, strok'-ing, to smoothe with the hand, to rub very gently.

Noun an attack [of palsy, apoplexy, &c.], a touch, a [masterly] act or effort, the sweep of an oar, the upward and downward motion of a piston, a gentle rub.

Strokesman, plu. strokesmen, the leader of a crew of rowers.

To strike a balance, to make up an account by striking out the smaller quantity of the credit or debit side.

To strike a jury, to constitute a jury by striking out the names not about to serve.

To strike hands, to make a compact.

To strike in, to join in a game after the sides are made up.

To strike off, to erase, to print.
To strike out, to efface, to devise, to swim.
To strike sail, to lower a sail. To strike colours.
To strike up, to begin to dance or play.
Strick'en in years, advanced in age. Well stricken...
Old English _a-stric(an), past _a-stric, past part. _a-stricken; _sric, strac, are found in White's _Ormulum._

String, the cord of a musical instrument, a series, to put strings on a musical instrument, &c., (past) strung, (past part.) strung'-ing; string'-y, full of fibre, ropy; string'i-ness (Rule xi.), string'-less, string'-er.

String'-board (of a staircase).
String'-course, an outside band running along the walls of a house at the base of the first floor.

String'half, a sudden twitching of the hind leg of a horse.
Old Eng. _string, strong, or strenge_. The verb is modern, and formed on the model of _swing, wring_. In Old Eng. the verbs _cling, ring, sing, spring, sting, swing, and wring_, made _clang, hrang, sang, sprang, stag, swang, and wrang_ in the past tense.

Stringent, _strin'gent_, severe, urgent, binding strongly; strin'-gently. _Stringency, strin'gensy_, urgency.

Latin _stringens_ genitive _stringentis_, v. _stringere_, to bind.

Strip, to undress, to make bare, to plunder, to take off; stripped (1 syl.), _stripp'-ing, stripp'-er_. (See below.)
Old Eng. _be-stiryp[an], past _be-strippde_, past part. _be-striped_.

Strippe (1 syl.), a long narrow line of a different colour to the ground, a streak, a blow in punishment, to streak, to punish; striped (1 syl.); strip-ing, _strip'ing_. (See above.)

German _streif, v. streifen, streifig streaky._

Stripling, _strip'ling_, a lad (that is, _strip -ling_, a little strip).

Strive (1 syl.), to make an effort, to struggle to obtain, to contend in emulation; (past) ströve, (past part.) striven, _ströven_; striv-ing (Rule xix.), _ströving_; striv'er.

Strife (1 syl.), contention; (plu.) _strifes_ (1 syl.)
Old Eng. _strith_; Welsh _ystrin_, to strive; German _streiben_.

"Strive" is formed on the model of _drive, thrive, shrive, and rive_, but not being a native verb, should be _strive, strived, strived_.

Ströke (1 syl.), a blow, a dash, a touch, a masterly act, a mark with pen or pencil, the sweep of an oar, the upward and downward motion of a piston, a sudden attack, to smoothe, to smoothe with the hand, to rub gently; stroked (1 syl.); strok-ing (Rule xix.), _strö king._

Strokes-man, _plu. men_, the man whose stroke leads the rest of the rowers in the same boat.
Old English _stric or strica, v. stric[an], stricung_.

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Strength. Strong-en, to make strong; strengthened, strength-en'd; strengthen-ing, strength-en-ing; strengthen-en'er, strength-en'er. (-th denotes an abstract noun.)

Old English strong, strong, strong, strong, strong, strong, strong, strong, &c.

Strontian, strōn'shiān, an alkaline earth (it gives a red colour to flame in fire-works).

Strontium, strōn'shiām, the metallic base of strontian.

Strontianite, strōn'shiān-īte, the carbonate of strontian.

Strontitic, strōn'tīlik; adj. of strontian.

From Strontian, in Argyllshire. Also called strontia.

Strop, a strip of leather for sharpening razors and penknives, to sharpen on a strop, stroped, stropped; stropp-ing R.i. (Old Eng. stropp; Lat. strupus, a strap.) See Strar.

Strophe, stroffy, (among the ancient Greeks) that part of a song or dance which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, the first two stanzas of a choral ode. Antistrophe, an-tīstrōfyy, the an'tiphone (8 syl.) of a strophe and constructed in the same metre. Greek strōphē, antistrōphē (v. strēphō; to turn round); because the dancers turned round to one side of the orchestra.

Strōw (to rhyme with grōw), to strew; strowed (1 syl.), strow'-ing, (past part.) strown (to rhyme with grōwn).

Old Eng. strow-wian, past strow-wode, past part. strow-wod. The past part. strown is a corrupt form, on the model of "blow," blown; "know," known; "mow," mown; "saw," sown, "throw," thrown, "Sew," sewn, is another corrupt form on the same model.

Structure, strūk',tohūr. Texture, tex',tohūr.

Structure, the condition in which the component parts of a substance are put together.

Texture, the manner in which the component particles of a substance are put together.

In granite the structure may be in large tabular masses; the texture may be hard or soft, close-grained or crystalline.

In cloth the structure pertains to the web and warp, the way they are arranged, and the strength of the thread employed; the texture has regard to the fineness or coarseness of the fabric, its smoothness or roughness, its harshness or flexibility.

In wood the structure regards the nature of the tree and its general build; the texture refers to its grain and visible appearance.

Structure, a building; structural, strūk',tohūr-ūl.

Construction, hōn.strūk'shiūn, the putting together, make.

Latin structūra, a building; textūra, a weaving (v. strāw).
Struggle, stəɡˈɡəl, a great effort, a wrestle, a convulsive action; to struggle; struggled, stəɡˈɡəld; struggling, struggˈˈlɪŋ, struggˈˈler. (Welsh ystrêglo.)

Strùm, to play badly on a musical instrument; strummed, strʌmmd; strʌmmˈˈɪŋ (R. i.), strʌmmˈˈɪŋ-ɪ, strʌmmˈˈɔr. German strümper, a smatterer, a bungler, v. strumpein. (Our word should be strump; not “strum.”)

Struma, strʊˈmə, scofolia; strûˈməs, strûˈmaɪs, adj.
Latin strûma, strûmásus (Gk. strôma, “quod gutturi substrata est”). “Struma est tumor, in quo subter concreta quedam ex pure et sanguine, quasi glandula, orientur.”—Cels v. 28, 7.

Strumpet, strʊmˈˈpɛt, a harlot, a prostitute. (Latin stūrum.)

Strût, an affected gait, a piece of slanting timber, to walk with affected dignity; struttˈˈd (R. xxxvi.), struttˈˈɪŋ (R. i.), struttˈˈɪŋ-ɪ, struttˈˈer. (Danish struttˈˈe, to strut.)

Strychnine, strɪkˈˈnɪn, or strychnia, strɪkˈˈniə, the active principle of nux vomîca; strychnic, strɪkˈˈnɪk.
Greek strûkôndos; Latin strûchnus, nightshade (Plin. xxi. 52).

Stûb, anything short and stumpy. To stub up, to grub up, to extirpate; stubbed, stûbd; stubbˈˈd (R. i.), stubbˈˈr.

Danish stub, a stub or stump, v. stubbe; Old English, stēb, a boll.

Stubble, stûbˈˈbl, the stumps of cut corn; stubbled, stûbˈˈbləd, covered with stubble. Stubble-fed.
Danish stub (with dim.): German stoppel.

Stubborn, stûbˈˈbɔrn, obstinate; stubˈˈbɔrn-ɪ, stubˈˈbɔrn-ness.
Old English stybˈˈbɔrn, stock bearing; that is, “bearing” oneself as a “stock.” Chaucer calls it stubborne.

Stucco, plu. stuccoess (Rule xliti.), stʊkˈˈkoʊzə, a plaster in imitation of stone, to plaster with stucco; stuccoed, stʊkˈˈkəd; stucco-ing, stucco-er. (Italian stucco, Spanish estuco.)

“Mot que Ménage dérivé de l’allemand stock (fragment) parce quo le stuc se fait avec des pierres concassées.”

Stûd, an ornamental knob, a double-headed button removable at will, a prop, a joist, a collection of horses, to gem, to adorn with studs; stûddˈˈed (R. xxxvi.), studdˈˈɪŋ (R. i.)
(Studied, studˈˈəd, past tense of study.)

Studding-sail, a light sail set when the weather is fair at the outer edge of a square sail to increase its expanse.

Old Eng. studu, stuth, stutho, styde, or stød, stødˈˈhɔrse, stødˈˈ-myr.

Student, stɑˈˈdɛnt, one who studies. (See Study.)

Studio, plu. studios (Rule xliti.), the work-room of an artist.

Study; stʊdˈˈdɪ, the book-room or library used for literary work and thought. (Italian studiˈˈo.)
Study, *plu. studies, stūd'dy, plu. stūd diz*, mental application, any branch of learning on which the mind is bent with a view of mastering it, a library set apart for study, a work to be studied and imitated, to study; studies, *stūd'diz*; studied, *stūd'ded*, considered attentively (studied, adorned with studs); *stūd'dy-ing*.

Student, *stū'dent*, one under literary training; studentship (*ship, office or appointment, state or condition of*).

Studious, *stū.diiön* (not *stū.dijē*), attentive to study; *stu'dious·ly, stu'dious·ness*. Studio (*see above*). 

Lat. *stūdiyum, stūdiōsus*, v. *stūdeo* (Gk. *spendo*, Doric *studio*).


*Stūfa*, a fissure from which jets of steam issue. 
*Tūfa*, a porous rock composed of scoriæ and ashes. 
*Stūpa* (in *Bot*), a tuft of “hair” matted together.

*Stūpor*, torpor, extreme amazement, insensibility.

"*Stūfa*,” Italian *stūfa*, hothouse fumigation, a hothouse stove. 
"*Tūfa*” (a blunder for *tūfo*), Italian *tūfo*, a porous stone. 
"*Stūpa*,” Latin *stūpa*, tow. "*Stupor*,” Latin *stūpor*, amazement.

*Stūf*, the material of which anything is made, the woven fabric of cloth, something worthless and nonsensical, to cram, to fill with forcemeat, to fill out the skin of a dead animal and give it the appearance of life, to fill out a bed, chair-bottom, or cushion; stuffed, *stūft*; *stūf·ing*, stuffing, that which is used for forcemeat, that which is used for filling cushions, &c.; *stūf·er*.

*Household stuff*, the furniture of a house. 
*Stuff·ing·box*, the packed arrangement at the end of a piston-rod to make it close-fitting. 
*Stuff·gown*, an outer barrister. *Silk·gown*, an inner barrister or queen’s counsel.

It is interesting to see how the different sorts of cloth have been applied to literary productions: thus, *bombast* (bombūx, the silk-worm), *fustian*, *silken* [words], *stuff*, *shoddy*, *velvet* [phrases], &c.

German *stoff*, v. *stoffen*; *stofflos*, worthless. Danish *stoff*.

*Stultify*, stultifies, *stūl'ti·fīze*; stultified, *stūl'ti·fīde*; stultify·ing (Rule xi.), to render of no effect, to cause to appear worthless, to counteract; stultify·er.

*Stultification*, *stūl'ti·fi·kān*; *stūl'ti·fōn*, contravention.

Latin *stultus ficio[sfacio], to make foolish. The following might be introduced: stultilōquent, stultilōquence, and stultilōquus (Lat. stultilōquentia, stultilōquus, &c.)

*Stumble*, *stūm'.b'l*, a tripping, a blunder, to trip, to make an error; stumbled, *stūm'.b'ld*; stumbling, stum'bling·ly, stum'bler. *Stumbling·block*. Stone of stumbling.

Danish *stump*, a stump, a fragment. To trip against a stump, &c.
Stump, the end left of a tree after the trunk has been cut down, in Cricket one of the three straight rods (27 inches high) set in the ground a little behind the popping crease. The three stumps set up with two balls on the top constitute a wicket.

To stump, to walk clumsily and heavily, to spout political and sensational speeches, to lop or curtail; stumped, stumped; stump-ing, stump-er, stump-y.

Stump' orator, one who stands on a stump or any temporary elevation to make a sensational harangue on some topic of the day. Stump oratory.

To stump out (in Cricket), to knock down a stump or wicket according to certain fixed laws of the game.

Stir [your] stumps, get on faster, bestir yourself.

German stump, the end of a broken mast; stump, a stump.

Stūn, to stupefy with noise or a blow; stunned, stūnd; stunn-ing (R. i.), stunn-er. (O. E. stūn[ian], p. de, p. p. -ed.)

Stūnt, to stop the growth; stunt-ed, stunt-ed-ness, stunt-ing.


Stūpe (1 syl.) Stoop. Stoup. Stūp.

Stupe, flax used for fomenting purposes, to foment with stupes; stuped (1 syl.); stup-ing (Rule xix.), stūp-ing.


Stupa (in Bot.), a matted hair-like tuft. Stu'pose, -poze.

Stupor, insensibility from emotion or disease.

Stu'fah, hot vapour issuing from the earth.

Tufa, a porous rock composed of scoria and ashes.


"Stufa," Italian stufa, hothouse fumigation, a hothouse stove.

"Tufa" (a blunder for tufa), Italian tufa, a porous stone.

Stupefy, stū-pr'fy (not stupify, as it is often written), to make stupid, to deprive of sensibility or to blunt it; stupifies, stū-pr'fize; stupefied, stū-pr'fide; stupefi'er, stupefy-ing (Rule xi.), stupefying-ly.

Stupefaction (not stupification), stū-pr'fak'sh'n.

Stupefactor (Rule xxxvii.), whatever causes stupefaction.

Latin stūp'fico, stūp'factio, stūp'factor, stūp'factus, v. stupeo to astonish. Morland says it is from the Greek τυπέω, to strike.

Stupendous, stū-pén'dūs (not stū-pén'djūs), astounding, astonishing from its vastness, &c.; stupe'rous-ly, stupe'rous-ness. (Latin stupendus.)

Stupid, stū'pēd, dull of intellect, foolish or careless.

Stupidity, stū-pēdi'ty. Stu'pid-ness, stu'pid-ly.
Stupor, stū'pər; insensibility wholly or partial.
Stupefy, stupefi'er; stupefi'ed, stupefy-ing.  (See Stupefy.)
Latin stūpīdus, stūplātus, stūpor (v. stūpeo, to amaze).
Stur'dy, (comp.) stur'di'er, (super.) stur'di:est, tough, hardy;
stur'di-ness, stur'di-ly.  (Icelandic stīrdr, stiff.)
Sturgeon, stur'jən, a fish; stur′i·on′ian, stū'ri·ən, adj. of
sturgeon, one of the sturgeon family.
Old English stīrīga; French esturgeon; Latin stūrī.".
Stutter, stūt'ter.  Stam'mer.
Stutter, to repeat a sound several times before the required
word is articulated.
Stammer, to hesitate in giving the full pronunciation of
 certain words, and occasionally to repeat syllables from a
difficulty in pronouncing the word or words required.
Stuttered, stū'terd; stutter-ing, stutter-ing-ly, stut ter-er.
"Stutter," German stöttern, stötterer, stötterig.
"Stammer," Old English stamor, v. stammen, to
 dam up.
Sty, plu. sties, stiz.  Sty, plu. styes, sty, plu. stize.
Sty, a place for pigs, a place filthy and disorderly, to shut
up in a sty; sties, stize; stied, stide; sty-ing.
Stye, an inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid or border
of the eye.  Called in Norfolk sty'na, stī'nah.
"Stye," a corruption of Old Eng. stilh-ic, a little stiff thing; hence
 stilh-ic, a stiff-edge: stilhnes, stiffness.
Stygian, stīd'gı·ən, infernal, adj. of Styx, the chief river of the
infernals regions, round which it flows seven times.
Latin stygius, Styx; Greek stygos, Šuas (stugos, hatred, abhorred).
Style.  Stile (both stile).
Style, mode, fashion, phraseology, title; a pointed instru-
ment for writing on wax tablets, hence the character of a
composition or of penmanship; the gnomon of a sun-dial
which projects the shadow; (in Bot.) the stalk between
the ovary and the stigma; to designate; styled (1 syl.);
sty-ling (Rule xix.), stī'ling.
Stylar, stīl'ar, pertaining to a gnomom.
Styl-ish, stīl'ish, fashionable; styl'ish-ly, styl'ish-ness.
Stylite, stīl'it, a pillar-saint.  Stylistes, stīl'it·iz, an
agnomen given to pillar-saints.
We say Simeon the stylite or Simeon Stylites, Daniel the stylite of
Constantinople or Daniel Stylites of Constantinople.
New Style, the present method of reckoning dates.
Old Style, the date-system of the unreformed calendar.
Stile, a step or short ladder over a fence. The gnomon of a dial is spelt either stile or style (y is preferable).

"Style," Latin stīlus; Greek stilē; French style, stylée.

"Stile," Old Eng. stigel or stikel (stig, a path; stigan, to climb).

Styptic, stīpt'īk, an astringent, something to stop local bleeding.

Latīn stīpticus; Greek stubtikōs (stubhο, to act astringently).

Styrian, stīr'riˈən, a native of Styria, adj. of Styria.

Styx, the chief river of the infernal regions. Sticks (of wood).

Suasion, sweť·zhūn. Persuasion, pers.wēť·zhūn.

Suasion, persuasive force, as moral suasion.

Persuasion, way of thinking, act of persuading.

Suasive, sweť·ziv; plausible, likely to convince; suasive ly.

Latīn suādere supine suasum, to persuade (suavis, sweet).

Suavity, sweť·zyˈty, urbanity, sweetness of manners.

Latīn suāvitās (suavis; Greek hē dus, sweet).

Suastika, plu. -kas, sū.āsˈtiˈkak, the sacred emblem of the Aryan race and about equal to the Greek eu-estī (God bless you).

Sub- (Latin prefix), under, below, inferior.

"Sub" always retains its b—
(1) Before the five vowels: a, e, i, o, u.
(2) Before three of the four liquids: l, n, r (not always before m).
(3) Before three of the five labials: b, v, w (not always before p; and before f it is always changed to f).
(4) Before one of the two dentals, d, but not always before t.
(5) Before both f and q.

Before c, in thirteen examples it is sub, in six suc, and in one sus (susceptible).

Before q, in three examples it is sub, and in one sug (suggest).

Before m, in ten examples it is sub, and in one sum (summon).

Before p, in two examples it is sub, in nine sug, and in one sus (suspend and suspend).

Before s, in seventeen examples it is sub, and in one sus [su] (suspect and suspicion).

Before t, in nine examples it is sub, and in one sus (sustain and sustenance).

The following is a list of the words in which the b is changed:
Succedaneum, succeed and success; succinate; succinct; succour; succumb; susceptible. Suggest. Summon.
Supplant, supplement; supplicant; supply; support; suppose and supposititious; suppress; suppressive. Suspend and suspend.
Suspect and suspicion. Sustain and sustenance.

It will be observed that the change takes place in the verbs and their cognate nouns. Never in what is called nomenclature.

Sub- (in Nomenclature) denotes in chemistry an acid or substance named inferior in quantity to the base.

In words relating to family, order, genus, species; variety, organs, companies, and so on, it denotes one of the
same class but inferior in size or importance, or one of the same class acting under the over-class.

In all these cases sub remains unchanged, whatever the vowel may be which follows it—

Salt in which the base is in excess of the acid (a)
Compounds in which the base is in excess of the substance named in the word (b)
A board, agent, &c., acting under a superior management (c)
An inferior of a family, order, genus, species, &c. (d)
One of a set or class lower in order or inferior in functional importance to others of the same name, of the nature of (e)
In a moderate or inferior degree or quantity, underhand (f)
Verbs or their cognate nouns beginning with the letters c, f, m, p, s (g)

Meaning under, below, in, joined to, dependent, following, next, negative (h)

Sub” for sum, that is, supra out of, above (i)

Sub-acid, -as'sid, a substance moderately acid (j)
Sub-acrid, -ák-rid, a substance moderately acrid (j)
Sub-acute, -a'-kúte, moderately acute (j)
Sub-aerial, -ú'a'-riúl, in the open air (j)

Sub-agent, an agent acting under a superior one (c)

Subah, sú' báh, a province or viceroyship of India or Persia.

Subah-dah, sú' báh.dáhl, governor of a subah (ranks as a captain); subah-ship, jurisdiction of a subahdah.

Sub-altern, súb' ál.t'n, a military officer below the rank of captain, a subordinate (Latin sub alter) (c)

Subalternate, súb' ál.t' né, succeeding in turn.

Subalternation, sub' ál. té' má, shání.
(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233-1.)

Sub-class, a subordinate class

Sub-clavian, -kla'vē·ān, under the clavicle or collar-bone

Latin cāvīcīla clāvis, a key.

Sub-colum'nar, not perfectly columnar

Sub-committee, -kōm.mit'.tee (double m, double t, and double e), part of a larger committee named off to act independently and report to the committee

Sub-conical, -kōn'.kāl, slightly conical

Sub-contract, -kon'trækt, a contract taken from a contractor and not from the original party

Sub-contrary, plu. -contraries, -kōn'.tra.riz (in Geom.), applied to similar triangles so placed as to have a common vertex, while the bases do not coincide

In the famous pons asinorum, Bk. I, prop. 5, of Euclid, the triangles ABG, ACF, have a common vertex A, but the base FO does not coincide with the base BG.

(Sub in Logic), applied to propositions which agree in quantity, but not in quality, as some men are wise, some men are not wise.

Sub-cordate, -kor'dātē, somewhat heart-shaped

Sub-costal, under the ribs (Latin costa, a rib)

Sub-crystalline, -kris'täl.line, imperfectly crystallised

Latin crys.talla; Greek krusatōs. Hence the double l.

Sub-cutaneous, -ku.tay'nē.ās, immediately under the skin; sub-cuticular, -ku.tik'.u.lar, under the scarfskin

Sub-deacon, -deē'.kōn, an assistant deacon

Sub-dean, -deen, a dean's substitute; sub-dean'ery

Sub-divide, -dī.vidē', to divide a division; sub-division, -dī.vish'ūn. (Latin dīvidēre, supine dīvisum, to divide.)

Sub-dominant (in Music), the note below the dominant or fifth note, the fourth note of a scale in any key, i.e., the dominant of the descending scale (sub, inferior)

Sub-due, -dū, to conquer, to reduce under dominion; sub-dued

sub'du·ing (verbs ending with any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing); sub'du·er, sub'du·al, sub'du·able, subdue·ment

Latin sub·duo (sub·do, to give under). To "subdue" means really to submit, and not to vanquish or cause to submit. In fact, subdue and submit should change meanings. Subdo, to give under or yield; submit, to send under or conquer. Subdōno or subduco would have supplied a more suitable verb.

Sub-duplicate, -dū'.plī.kātē, having the ratio of the square roots of two quantities

Thus, the sub-duplicate of a : b is $\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b}$. 
1236 ERRORS OF SPEECH

(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233–4.)

Sub-editor, -éd.ìtòr, an assistant editor

Sub-genus, plu. -genuses, -díjé.nus, plu. -díjé.nus.èz, a subordinate genus; sub-generic, -díjé.nèr'írik

Sub-globular, sub-glo'bù.lar (not sub-gló'bu.lar), somewhat globular

Sub-granular, -gràn'.ùlar, somewhat granular

Subito, su'bù.to (in Music), suddenly. (Italian sùbìto.)

Sub-jacent, jàç'.ent, lying below but not directly underneath; subjacent-ly (Latin sub-jaceo)

Subject, (noun) sub'jekt, (verb) sub-jekt' (Rule 1.)

Sub'ject, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign, a theme, a topic, something to be designed by an artist, a dead body for dissection, the predicable of a proposition.

Subject, subject'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), subject'-ing, to bring under, to subdue, to expose, to render liable.

Subjection, sub'jek'.shùn. Subjective, sub'jèk'.tìv; subjective-ly, subjective-ness. Subject-matter.

Subjectivity, sub'jèk'.tìv'.àty, individuality, that which constitutes a mental impression.

Latin subjectio, subjectum (sub-jecto[jëcto], to lie under).

Sub-join', to add at the end, to affix; subjoined' (2 syl.), sub-join'-ing (Latin sub-jungo, to subjoin)

Sub-jugate, sub'-jú.gate, to bring under control; sub'jugat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sub'jugat-ing (Rule xix.)

Subjugation, sub'-jú.gay'.shùn. Sub'jugat-or.

Latin subjúgatio, subjúgatus, subjúgo (sub júgum, under the yoke).

Subjunctive mood, sub'-jùnk'.tìv, the mood of dependent tenses.

Subjunction, sub'jùnk'.shùn

Latin subjunctivus, subjunctio (sub jùngo, to subjoin).

Sub-lapsarian, -lëp.sàir'ri.tùn. Supra-lapsarian.

Sub-lapsarian, one who believes that the plan of redemption was to meet the emergency of the fall.

Supra-lapsarian, one who believes that the plan of redemption was devised before the fall occurred.

Sub-lët', let by a tenant to another tenant. The first tenant is responsible to the landlord, unless the landlord accepts the new tenant and releases the first

Sub-lieutenant, -lëf.tèn'.ant, an officer in the artillery and fusiliers below the lieutenant, second lieutenant

Sublimate, sub'lim.átè. Distil, dis.tìl'

Sublimate, to vaporise a solid substance by heat.

Distil, to vaporise a liquid by heat.
Sublimation, conversion of solids into vapour by heat.

Distillation, conversion of liquids into vapour by heat.

Blue sublimate, a preparation of mercury, sulphur, and sal-ammoniac (used in painting).

Corrosive sublimate, kör rö.siv..., bi-chloride of mercury.

Latin sublimatio, sublimatus, v. sublimare (limus, mud), raised out from the mud. (“Sub” for sup) ................................ (i)

Sublime, lofty in style, exceeding grand, inspired, to sublimate; sublimed” (2 syl.); sublim-ing (Rule xix.).

Sublime-ly, sublime-ness. Sublimity, sāb.lim'ā.ty (i)

Latin sublimis, sublimitas (suplimis, &c., i.e. supra limus),

Sub-lingular, -lin'grūf, situated under the tongue...

(h)

Sub-lunary, sāb. la.nē.ry (not sāb.la'nē.ry), terrestrial...

(h)

French sublunaire; Latin sub luna, under the moon.

Sub-marine, -mā Reese, under the sea, submerged in the sea.

Submarine telegraph, -tel'ē.grūf...

(h)

French submarine; Latin sub marinus (sub mare, under the sea).

Sub-maxillary, -mā.x'il.lē ry, situated beneath the jaw...

(h)

Latin sub maxilla, maxillaris (mala, the cheek).

Sub-me’diant, the sixth note of a scale. Mediant, the third.

“Mediant,” so called because it divides the interval between the tonic and the dominant into two thirds. The submediant is the mediant or third note of the descending scale; as the subdominant is the dominant of the descending scale...

(h)

Sub-merge’ (2 syl.), to put under water, to sink under water;

submerged’ (2 syl.), submerg’-ing (Rule xix.)...

(h)

Submergence, sūb.mer’djence.

Sub-merse’ (2 syl.), to submerge; submersed’ (2 syl.),

submers’-ing (Rule xix.) Submersion, sūb.mer’.shūn.

Latin submersio, submersus supine submersum, to submerge.

Sub-metallic, imperfectly metallic... ...

(f)

Sub-mission, sūb-mish’.ān, resignation, yielding...

(h)

Submissive, sūb.mis’āv; submiss’ive-ly, -mis’sive-ness.

Submit’, to yield, to cease to resist; submit’t- ed (R. xxxvi.),

submit’-ing (Rule iii.), submit’t-er.

Latin submission, v. sub-mittēre supine submisionem, to submit:

Submit, to send under, and subdue, to give under, should change meanings; submit should signify to conquer or vanquish, and subdue to yield or give up. In Latin submitto means primarily to put in submission, and subdeo to lay down (arms), although without doubt, they bear the secondary meanings also.
ERRORS OF SPEECH

(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233-4.)

Sub-multiple, *mül'tip'l, an aliquot part •••• (e)

21 is a multiple of 3 or 7, and 3 or 7 are submultiples of 21.

Sub-ordinate, *or'di.nate, inferior in rank or importance, to place in order or rank below another, to account of less value; subor'di.nat-ed (R. xxxvi.), subor'di.nat-ing (R. xix.)

Subordination, su'b.or'ni.nay'shün; subor'di.nate-ly (e)

French subordination; Latin sub ordinatio, ordinatus, v. ordinare.

Sub-orn', to employ a person to take a false oath, to incite one to perjury; suborned' (2 syl.), suborn'ing, suborn'er.

Subornation, su'b.or.nay'shün, the crime of suborning. (f)

Latin subornatio, subornatus, v. subornare. To "suborn" is to furnish [with an answer or with information] in an underhand way.

Sub-præna, *pee.nák, a writ commanding attendance as a witness in a law-court, to serve a subpræna; subprænaed (3 syl.); subpræna-ing (not sub'pee.nák.ring) •••• (h)

The writ runs sub præna centum librórum, under penalty of £100. There are several kinds of subpræna writs—

(1) Subpræna ad testificandum, the ordinary subpræna, to come and bear witness in a trial.

(2) Subpræna duces tecum, commanding a person to bring with him certain writings or books in his possession bearing on the case.

(3) Subprænas to bear judgment; for costs; to name an attorney, &c.

Sub-príor, the under prior •••••• (c)

Sub’salt, *sölt, a salt in which the base is in excess of the acid; super-salt, in which the acid is in excess of the base (a)

Sub-scapular, *skáp’pul’ar, pertaining to a large branch of the axillary artery rising near the lowest margin of the scapula [skáp’pu.läh]. (Lat. scápula, the shoulder-blade.)

Sub-scribe (2 syl.), to write one’s name underneath, to contribute (and write down your name in proof thereof), to assent; subscribed’ (2 syl.), subscrib’-ing (R. xix.), subscrib’-er.

Subscription, sub’scrip’shün •••••• (h)

Latin subscriptio, subscribere (sub scribe, to write under).

Sub-section, *sék’shün, a section of a section. •••••• (d)

Sub-sellia, *sël’li.a (plu.), the small shelving seats in the stalls of cathedral and other churches. (They turn up on hinges so as to relieve the posture of kneeling) •••• (h)

Latin subsellium, a bench. Varro says: "ut subsipere, quod non plane sapit, sic quod non plane erat sella, subsellium dicitur."

Sub-semitone, *sém’ti.nöne, the semitone below the key-note, or the sharp seventh of any key •••••• (h)

Sub-sequent, su'b.séquent, following in sequence, succeeding; sub'sequent-ly •••••• (h)

Latin subse'quentis gen, subsequentis (sub sequor, to follow next).
AND OF SPELLING.

(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233-4.)

Sub-serve’ (2 syl.), to help forward; subserved’, subserv’-ing (Rule xix.) Subservient, sub.ser’-vient, subservience, sub.ser’-vience; subserv’-ency

Latin subserviens genitive -servientis; v. subservio, to subserv.

Sub-side’ (2 syl.), to settle, to become calm; subsid’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), subsid’-ing (Rule xix.) Subsid’-ency

Latin subsidens gen. subsidentis [sub-stádeo eddeo], to subsid.

Sub-sid’-ary, plu. -siaries (Rule xlv.), súb’-sid’-áréz, an aid, any thing that contributes in a minor degree to a performance, secondary, inferior, aiding

Latin subsidère, subsidier, to stand by ready to help.

Sub-sist’, to keep in existence; to subsist on, to live or feed on; subsist’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), subsist’-ing; subsist’-ent

Latin subsistéum; substáier, to stand, to abide.

Sub-sist’-ency, súb’-sist’-ence, livelihood, means of living.

Latin subsistéré, subsidens genitive subsidentis (siste, to abide).

Sub-soil, the undersoil, the soil next below the surface

Latin sub sólum, under the ground or surface.

Sub-species (sing. and plu.), -spec’-shéz, species of a species

Sub’stance, súb’-stán’ce, that of which a thing consists, the main part, goods, wealth, means of living, material

Substantial, súb’-stán’shul, solid, stout, well-off; substan’tial-ly, in the main; substan’tial-ness.

Substantiality, súb’-stán’shul’-i-ty, materiality.

Substan’tials (no sing.), essential parts.

Substantiate, súb’-stán’-shé-áte, to establish by proof; substan’tiá-é (Rule xxxvi.), substan’tiá-ing (Rule xix.)

Substantive, súb’-stán’tiv, a noun, solid, essential, real; substan’tive-ly.

Latin substantia, substantialis, substantis genitive substantis (sub stee, to stand under, to sustain).

Sub-sti’tute, súb’-sti’tüte, one who acts for another, to put one person or thing for another; substítitu-ed (Rule xxxvi.), substítitu-ing (R. xix.) Substitution, súb’-sti’tü’-shün; substitution-al. Substitutive, súb’-sti’tü-tiv.

Latin substítutio, substítutius, substítutus (sub-stituo [statuo], to appoint [one] under [another]).
Sub-stratum, *plu.* substrata, *sūb.strā.tīnum,* *sūb.strā.tāb.* an under stratum, the permanent qualities &c. of phenomena.

French *substratum,* Latin *sūb.strātum* .....

Sub-structure, *-strāk.tchūr,* the foundation or under structure.

Substruction, *sūb.strāk.shūn* .....

Sub-style (2 syl.), the right line on which a style or gnomon is erected. Substylar, *sūb.sīl.tar. adj.* .....

Sub-tan'gent, a term in *conic sections* .....

Sub-tenant, a tenant who holds under a tenant .....

Sub-tend', to be opposite to [an angle]; subtend'-ed (R. *xxxvi.)*, subtend'-ing (Latin *sūb.tendo*). .....

Sub-topid, -*tēp'.xt,* moderately warm .....

Subter- (Latin prefix), beneath, under, underhand, underneath.

Subter-flu'ent, flowing underneath.

Latin *sūbterfluō* (-fluēns genitive -fluentis), to flow under.

Subter-fuge (3 syl.), an artifice, an evasion, a fluke.

Latin *sūbterfugium,* an escape by some underhand process.

Sub-terranean, *-terrāy.neān,* underground; subterraneous, *sūb.terrāy.nē.ās* (Rule *Ixxvi.)*

Subterrane, *sūb.terrān,* a cave or room underground.

Subterrene, *sūb.terrān,* subterraneous.

Latin *sūbterrānēus,* *sūbterrēnus* (sub terra, *underground).*

*Subtile,* *sūb.tīl.* *Subtile, Suttle* (both *sūtlīl*). *Supple, sēp'.ptīl.*

*Subtile,* fine-drawn, thin, delicate. (Latin *sūbtextīlis.*)

*Subtile,* artful, wily, crafty. (Latin *sūtilīs.*)

Subtle, net weight. (Latin *sūtilīs,* fine, hence "exact.")

*Supple,* flexible, pliant. (French *souple.*)


*Subtil-e-ly,* delicately, skilfully, finely.

*Subtil-ly,* craftily, cunningly, artfully.


*Subtile-ness,* thinness, fineness, delicacy of fabric.

Subtil-e-ness, artfulness, craftiness, cunning.


Subtilly, over refinement, delicacy of distinction.

Subtilty, artifice, cunning, craft.

Subtilise (R. *xxxii.*), *sūb.tīl.i.zē,* to spin into niceties, to make over-nice distinctions; *sub'ilised* (3 syl.), *sub'ilis-ing.*

Subtilisation, *sūb.tīl.i.zāy*.shūn, over-refinement.

The pronunciation of *b* in "subtile" and its derivatives is not quite fixed; but, as we have two other very similar words, it is desirable to retain it, as in the French words *sūtlī,* *sūtilītē,* *sūtiliser.*
Aim OF SPELUNG.

Subtle, sū't.ēl, (comp.) subtler, sū't.ēler, (super.) subtlest, sū't.ēlest.
Subtler, more cunning. Sutler, a camp-follower, a victualler.
Subtle, crafty; subtly, sū't'ly; subtlety, sū't.t.ēties; subtleness, sū't.t.ēl.pess.
Subtlety, plu. subtleties, sū't.t.ēt.īz, but Subtile, sūb.tīl, fine, thin; subtle-ly, sūb.tīl.t.ēly; subtle-ness, sūb.tīl.pess.
Subtilty, plu. subtleties, sūb.tīl.t.ēz.
Suttle, sūt.tīl, net weight. Supple, sup'p.l, plant.

"Subtle," "subtile," and "suttle," all from Latin subtilis, subtilitas subtilētis (sub ĭēlā, Greek ĭēlē, [drawn out] beyond the end).
"Sutler," German sudel-koch, a paltry victualler, a "pie-man."

Errors of Speech—
That is a very subtle [acute] argument (subtle).
Each subtle line of her immortal face (subtilo).
The most opaque substance, if subtly [finely] divided, becomes transparent (subtilely).
The subtility of the fox is proverbial (subtlety).
Glass may be made perfectly subtle (supple).
Now the serpent was more subtle than any beast (Gen. iii. 1).
Jonadab was a very subtle [artful] man (2 Sam. xiii. 3, subtle).
The same dealt subtly [artfully] with our kindred (Acts vii. 19).
The young are very supple, the worldly wise are very subtle, and the exact distinction between right and wrong very subtle (correct).

Sub-tonic, sūn.t.īk (in Music), the semitone next below the tonic, the sharp seventh. Tonic, the key-note.

Sub-tract' (not substract), to deduct; subtract'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), subtract'-ing, subtract'-er; subtractive, -trak'.tìv.

Subtraction (not substraction), sub.trāk'.sliūn.
Subtrahend, sūb'.tra.hēnd', the figures to be subtracted.
Minuend, the figures to be diminished or subtracted from.
Difference, the answer in a sum of subtraction.

Compound subtraction, a sum in which the figures are divided into parcels of different denominations.

Simple subtraction, a sum in which all the figures are of one denomination.

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Latin substractio, substractus (sub-trāk.ō, to draw out of sight).
"Minuend," Latin minuendus, to be diminished or lessened.
"Subtrahend," Latin substrahendus, to be taken away.

Sub-urb, outskirt of a town or city; suburban, sūb.ur'.bān.
Latin sūburbia, sūburbānus (sub urbs). Suburbanity might be introduced, Latin sūburbāntias, meaning "cockneyed provincialism."

Sub-vention, -ven'.sliūn, a subsidy, a government grant.
Latin subventio, a grant (subventare, to aid considerably).
Sub-vert', to overthrow; subvert'-ed (R. xxxvi.), subvert'-ing, subvert'-er, subvert'-ible (not -able).

Subversion (R. xxxiii.), sub-vert'-shun; subversive, -ver'-siv.

Latin subversio, sub-ver'te; French subversion, subversif.

Sub'-way, an underground way. (A hybrid, Lat. sub, O. E. wæg.) "Underway" would be a good compound, and of the same meaning.

Suc- for sub, preceding verbs beginning with c. (See Sub.)

Succedaneum, sük'së.då'"-në.shun, a substitute, a tooth-cement used as a substitute for gold; succeedaneous, sük'së.då'"-në.äüs (Rule lxvi.)

Succeed, sük'seed', to follow next, to prosper; succeed'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), succeed'-ing. Success'-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Three words (exceed, proceed, succeed) terminate in -ceed; the other eight verbs derived from cedo (to go) end in -cede, viz.; ac-cede and con-cede; ante-cede, inter-cede, and retro-cede; pro-cede, re-cede, and se-cede. It would be far better if all the eleven were uniform, and -ceed is the better form. N.B. Supersede is from sedeo...

Success, sük.sëss', a favourable or prosperous result; success'-ful (Rule ix.), success'-ful-ly, success'-ful-ness.

Succession, sük.sëss.'shun (Rule xxxiii.), success'-sion-äl, success'-sional-ly. Successive, sük.sëss.'siv; success'-ive-ly, success'-ive-ness. Success'-or.


Succinct', concise; succinct'-ly, succinct'-ness.

Latin succinctus, v. suc-[sub]singo; to truss or gird up.

Succory (a corruption of chicory [chik'är.j]), wild endive. Chicorë is the French corruption; Italian cicorë; Latin cicorëa; Greek kichëria, kichëria, or kichoricëa. Pliny calls it Egyptian.

Succour, sük'ker. Sucker, sük'.er, that which sucks.

Succour, aid, to aid in distress, to relieve; succoured, sük'kär'd; suc'cour-ing, suc'cour-er, suc'cour-less. Latin succurro (suc-[sub] curro, to run under, i.e., to relieve a burden; French secour, v. secourir.

Succulent, sük'.ku.lënt, full of juice or moisture; suc'culent-ly.

Succulence, sük'.ku.lëns. Succulencey, sük'.ku.lën.sy.

Latin succulentus (succus moisture, augo to suck; Greek hygroś).

Succumb, sük.'küm', to sink under, to submit; succumbed, sük.'küm'd'; succumb-ing, sük.'küm'-ing.

Latin suc-[sub] cumbo, to lie or fall down under (Greek kupto).

Such, like, as, of the same kind (followed by as).

Such a one (not such an one), the word one has a digamma and equals von.

Such and such [a one]. Such and such [a thing], of such a nature or kind. (Old Eng. swetë, swiel, or swylë.)
Suck, to draw milk with the mouth, to allow [sweets] to melt in the mouth. To suck up, to draw up by suction; suckled, suck't; sucking. Suck'er (see succour).

Sucking-bottle. Sucking-calf, plu. -calves; -pig, &c.

Suckle, suckl', to give suck to; suckled, suck'ld.

Suckling, giving suck to, a young animal fed from the breast, a young shoot from the root of a plant.

Suction, suck'shun, drawing into the mouth or into a pipe by removing the pressure of air.

Old English *suc[an]*, past *suc*, past part. *sucen*; *suc*enge a sucking; Latin *sugo* supine *suctum*, to suck; Greek *hygro*, moisture.

Sudatory, plu. sudatories, suck'er.tär'iz, a sweating bath, sweating.

(Latin *sudátórium*, *sudátóritus*.)

Sudden, sudd'en, unexpected, hasty; sud'den.ly, sud'den-ness.


Old English *soden*, sodenice suddenly; Latin *súbítus*.

Sudorific, sud'o.rif'ik, a medicine to promote perspiration; sudoriparous, su'do.ri'p.arus, causing sweat.

French *sudorifique*; Latin *sudor* genitive *sudoris* facio (facio).

Sudra, su'dra.äh, lowest of the four Hindu castes.

(1) Brah'min, the highest or priestly caste.
(2) Shatri'ya, the second or military caste.
(3) Vais'ya, the third or merchant caste.
(4) Sudra, the fourth or artisan caste.

Suds (no sing.), a lixivium of soap and water.


Sue, su, to prosecute. To sue for, to petition.

Sued, su'ded; su'-ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing). Sue, pet cont. of Susan.

French suivre to follow, poursuivre to prosecute; Latin sequor.

Suet, su'ët, the hard fat of mutton, lamb, or beef (about the kidneys and the loins); su'et-y, like suet.

Welsh *su'yf* or *swYfedd*, suet; *swufiad*, yielding suet.
Suffix, (noun) suffix, (verb) suffix (Rule i.)

Suffix, a postfix, a particle added to the end of a word.

Prefix, a particle added to the beginning of a word.

Suffix, to add a suffix; suffixed, suffix-ed; suffix-ing.

Latin suffixes: v. suf-[subjunctive] supine suffixum, to suffix.

Suffocate, suffix'ate, to throttle, to smother, to stifle; suffocated (Rule xxxvi.), suffocating, suffocating-ly.

Suffocation, suffix'ation suffixing suffix-ed suffix-ing suffix-ing suffix-ing.

Suffocator (Rule xxxvii.), suffix'ator.

Latin suffocatio, suffix'ator, suffix'are (suf-[subjunctive] under the gullet, that is, to throttle by pressure on the gullet).

Suffrage, suffix'age, a vote, aid, support.

Suffragan, suffix'ragan, a bishop. Suffragan bishop, a titular or assistant bishop.

Bishops are suffragans insomuch as they are under an Archbishop.

"Suffrage." The primary meaning is a pastern, then a pastern-bone, then the bone used for a voting-tablet, then the vote itself.

Latin suffragium, suffix'ago, a pastern (suf-fingo[frango] quia sub'tus frangitur, i.e. sectitur, non supra, ut in brachii.—Isidore). The joint bends under; not over.

Suffuse, suffix'us, to overspread: as "a blush suffused her cheek"; suffused' (2 syl.); suffus-ing (R. xix.), -zing.

Suffusion, suffix'usion, the act of suffusing or that which is suffused. (Lat. suffusio, suf-[subjunctive] fundo sup. fuscum.)

Sufi, suffix'i, a Persian priest; sufism, suffix'ism. (See Sufi.)

Sugar, shoo-g'ar (oo short as in good, not drawled as in food), a sweet granular substance obtained from sugar-cane, to sweeten with sugar; sugared (2 syl.), sugar-ing.

Sugar-y, shoo-g'dry. Sugar-ess, sugar-ess, sugar-ing.

Sugar-baker, sugar-boiler, sugar-boiling.

Sugar-barley. Sugar-candy, plu. -candies, kün'diz.

Sugar-house. Sugar-loaf, plu. -loaves (1 syl.).


Sugar-refiner, sugar-refining.

Sugar of lead, ...lead, acetate of lead in a powder. (It is poisonous but looks and tastes like white sugar.)

Alum-sugar; barley-sugar; brown-sugar; cane-sugar; coarse-sugar; crystallised-sugar; fine-sugar; granulated-sugar; grape-sugar; Lisbon sugar; loaf-sugar; lump-sugar; maple-sugar; muscovado-sugar; powder-sugar, powdered-sugar; raw-sugar; refined sugar; double-refined sugar; stone-sugar; white-sugar; Turkey-sugar.


Welsh suger, v. sugar; German Zucker; French sucre.
suggest, sūd.ējest', to hint, to intimate, to introduce to the mind; suggest'ed (Rule xxxvi.), suggest'ing.
Suggestion, sūd.ējēs'.tsliun. Suggest'er.
Suggestive, sūd.ējes'.tīv; suggestive-ly.
Latin suggestio, suggerō supinō suggestum (sug-[sub]gerō).
The original meaning of "suggest" is to support or hoist with something placed under (sub. gerō), then to hoist thoughts.
N.B. It will be observed that every word in suce-, suff-, and sug- is from the Latin. "Suggest" is the only word with sug- for "sub-.

Suicide, sū'.sid; self-murder; suicidal, sū'.sid'.āl, adj.; suici'dal-ly.


Suit of clothes, of armour, of curtains, of suits, of apartments, cards of a suit (a complete set).
We never say a suit of tea-things, dinner-things, or china, but a set of china, a set of tea-things or a tea-service, a set of dinner-things or a dinner-service.

We never speak of a complete suit of magazines or periodicals, but a complete set of Cornhill. (from the beginning).
We say a set of apartments, a suit of apartments, or a suite of apartments (if the rooms open into each other):
A new suit means "trousers, waistcoat, and coat" all new.
A new set of clothes means all sorts of wearing apparel all new.
In women's apparel, a complete new set would mean six or a dozen of each sort.

Suit, sūtè, also means a petition, a legal process, a request, to fit, to correspond with something else; suit'-ed, sū'.tèd; suit'-ing, sū'.tīng. Suit-able, sū'.tā'tl; suit-able-ness, suit-ably. To follow suit; to follow a lead.

Suit-or. Sutor (both sū'.tôr). Suture, sū'.tchür.

Sutor, a wooer or lover, one who has a law-suit.

Sutor, a shoemaker, a cobbler.

Suture, a seam uniting the bones of the skull.

Suite, sweet, a retinue, a body of attendants.

En suite, ahn.-sweet, of one pattern, opening into each other. (English-French for de suite.)
Sweet, of a sugary flavour, pleasant. (Old Eng. swēt.)
Suet; the hard fat of mutton, beef, &c., from the loins, &c.
"Suit" and "suite," French suite; Latin secūtus (sequor, to follow).

Sulk, to be sullen; sulked, sūlkt; sulk'-ing.
Sulk'-y, sul'ki-ness; sul'ki-ly. Sulks, spleen.

A fit of the sulks or a fit of sulks, a bout of spleen or of sullen ill-temper. To be in the sulks.

Old English solcēn, sulky; solcēnes, sulkiness.

Sullen, sūl.l'n.; morose, dismal, gloomy; sullen-ly, sullen-ness.

The sullenness; a fit of sullen temper.

Old English solcēn, sulky; solcēnes, sulkiness or sullenness.
Sulph-, sulf-, sulpho-, sul′fo-, before consonants (prefixes).

Sulphur, sul′fur, a mineral element, brimstone.

Lat. sulphur gen. sulphūris ("ex sal vel sul, et ewart ignis." Isidore).

Black Sulphur or Sulphur of ivy, for dressing mouldy hops.

Flowers of Sulphur, sulphur vapour condensed in fine powder.

Milk of Sulphur, sulphur precipitated by hydrochloric acid from certain sulphuric compounds.

Refined Sulphur, sulphur purified by distillation and condensed.

Roll or Stick Sulphur, flowers of sulphur melted and run into moulds.

Sublimed Sulphur, flowers of sulphur. Sulphur vivum, black sulphur.

Sulphur-ic, sul′fur.ry, adj. of sulphur.

§ Sulphur acid. Sulphur base. Sulphur salt.

Sulphuric acid, an electro-negative sulphuret.

As the sulphures of antimony, arsenic, molibdenum, selenium, tellurium, tungsten, gold, and tin, with hydrosulphuric acid and the bisulphuret of carbon.

Sulphur base, an electro-positive sulphuret.

As the sulphures of barium, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and strontium, with the hydrosulphate of ammonia.

Sulphur salt, a double sulphuret from the combination of a sulphur acid with a sulphur base.

§ Sulphur acid. Sulphuric acid. Sulphurous acid.

Sulphurous acid, an electro-negative sulphuret.

Sulphuric acid [sul′f.i′rik...], oil of vitriol, sulphur combined with a maximum quantity of oxygen.

(-ic denotes an acid containing a maximum of oxygen.

Oil of Vitriol, so called because it is of an oily consistency, and was originally distilled from green vitriol (sulphate of iron).

Sulphurous acid [sul′f.i′rus...], a sulphur combined with a less quantity of oxygen than sulphuric acid.

(-ous denotes an acid containing less oxygen than an acid in -ic.)


Sulphate [sul′f.ate], a salt formed by sulphuric acid and a base. Thus, in sulphate of lime, "lime" is called the base. Sulphatic, sul′f.i′t.ik, adj.

(-ate denotes a salt formed from an acid ending in -ic.)

Sulphate [sul′f.ide], a non-acid compound of sulphur.

(-ide denotes a combination with oxygen not forming an acid).

Sulphite [sul′f.ite], a salt formed by sulphurous acid and a base. In Sulphite of soda, "soda" is the base.

(-ite denotes a salt formed from an acid ending in -ous.)

Sulphurate [sul′f.urate], belonging to sulphur, to impregnate or combine with sulphur; sulphurated (Rule xxxvi.), sulphurat-ing (Rule xix.)

Sulphuration, sul′fur.ation, the act of dressing with sulphur, the process of bleaching with sulphur.
Sulphuret, *sul'fīrēt*, a compound of sulphur with an electro-positive or inflammable body. Sulphurett-ed.

(The ores of iron, copper, lead, &c., are *sulphurets* of iron, &c.)

Doubling the *t* in "sulphurated" and "carburetted" is abnormal. Three other words have the same irregularity, *epaulettèd*, *rivèted*, and *vainèscotèd*. We never double the *t* in *banquèted*, *carpetèd*, *closetèd*, *coronèted*, *gallèted*, *garretèd*, *helmetèd*, *possetèd*, &c.


*Sulphurous*, like sulphur, made of sulphur, a technical word used in *sulphurous acid* meaning an acid with less oxygen than sulphuric acid.

*Sulphureous*, impregnated with sulphur.

Errors of Speech—

The *sulphurous* waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, Harrogate, and Moffat (*sulphureous*; Latin *aqua sulphurea*). Others from the wall defend

With dart and javelin, stones and *sulphurous* fire (correct; *Paradise Lost* xi. 658). Stifled with the *sulphurous* fumes of burning brimstone (*sulphurous*).  

§ Sulpho-cyanogen, *sūl*'.*fo-*sūj.'ān'.*o.*dējēn*, a compound of sulphur and cyanogen; sulpho-cyanic acid, *sūl*'.*fo-*sūj.'ān'.*āk*..., an acid found in saliva and in the seeds, &c. of cruciferous plants.

Sulpho-sel, a double sulphuret. (*See Sulphur salt.*) Sulpho-glyceric acid, *sūl*'.*fo-*glī.*seē.*rēk*..., an acid formed from glycerine and sulphuric acid.


Sulpho-naphthalc acid, *sūl*'.*fo-*nāf.*rēlèl*'.*āk*..., an acid formed from naphthaline and sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-vinate, *sūl*'.*fo-*vī.*nātē*, a double salt formed by the combination of sulpho-vinieic acid and a base, as sulpho-vinate of *étherole* (3 syr.) or heavy oil of wine.

Sulpho-vinic acid, *sūl*'.*fo-*vīn'.*āk*..., an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

O is the favourite vinculum in English compounds, even when some other letter would better represent the last radical vowel: as *electro-biology*, *politico-religious*, *concave-concave*, *conve-concave*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *Franco-Frussian*, *Ostro-goth*, *Turco-Servian*, &c.

Latin *sulphur*, *sulphūrus*, *sulphūrosus*, *sulphūrus*: Old English *swēft* or *swēfel*.


Sultan-ship (-ship, office, rank, condition of).

"Sultan" used to be called *soldan*. The word means "ruler."
Sul'try, \( \text{super.} \) sul'tri-est, \( \text{comp.} \) not in use, close and hot; sul'tri-ness, Rule xi. (Old English swoleth, swo! heat.)

Sum (in Arithmette). Some, sum, a small portion.

Sum, the amount of figures added together.

Product, the amount of figures multiplied together.

Quotient, kwot'shent, the answer of a sum in division.

To sum up, to add up; summed, summ'd; summ'-ing (R. i.)

Summary, \( \text{plu.} \) summaries; summ'.märiz, an abstract, a précis, concise; sum'mari-ly.

Summation, sum'may'shin. Consummation.

Summation, an aggregate, a summing up.

Consummation, a completion, an end.

"Sum," Old English somud or somud, together; Latin summā.

"Some" (a portion), Old English sum or som.

Sumach, shth'mäk, a flowering shrub. (German sumach.)

(This is one of the few words having \( ch = k \) not from the Greek.)

Summer, one of the seasons. (In Arch.) the first stone laid over a column to form a cross-vault, a horizontal beam or girder. (The architectural word ought to be sumer.)

After the usual summer, there is generally a second period of summerly weather late in the autumn. This "second summer" is called by various names: as

The Indian summer, a term used in North America.

St. Martin's summer, so called from St. Martin's day (Nov. 10).

All-Saints' summer, so called from All-Saints' day (Nov. 1).

All Halloween summer: "All-hallow's," same as All-Saints.


To summer, to pass the summer; summered; summ'erd.

Summer-ing. Summer-house, an alcove or bower.

Summer solstice, ... sól'stis; a day or two before and after June 22, when the sun obtains its highest northern point.

Bres'-summer (a corruption of bret-summer), a beam over a shop-window, &c. to support the weight above.

Pliny says that the Germans had but three seasons; Winter, Spring, and Summer, and we have no native word for autumn (Latin). "Summer" (a season), Old Eng. somor or somor, sumorle summerly.

"Summer" (a support), Wclah sumor a supporter, v. sumor to prop up. "Bres-summer," "bres," German bret, a plank or beam.

Summersault, sum'mer.solt, a jump in which the person turns head over heels. Also summersault, somerset, summerset.

A corruption of the Old French soubre-sault, which is a corruption of the Latin supra saltus; v. satire to leap.

Sum'mit, the tip-top or highest point; summit-less.

Latin summit(as), summus highest; French sommet.
Summon, sūn′.mūn. Summons, sūn′.mūniz.

Summon (verb), to cite, to give notice to appear.

Summons (noun), the notice given to appear.

Summoned, sūn′.mūnd (not sūn′.mūnz); summon-ing (not summons-ing); summon-er.

"Summons" plu. summonses. The s of "summons" is not the plural particle, but the -ce of the Old French word semonce, v. semoncer;

Latin submonsitio, summonens.

Latin sum,[subj]uicère, to warn one privately, to summon.

Sumpter, sūmp′.ter [mule or horse], one to carry the baggage.

Sumpter-saddle, a pack-saddle.

Latin sumo supine sumptum, to take or carry.

Sumptuary, sūmp′.tu.ary, relating to expenses, regulating the cost of living. Sumptuary laws.

Sumptuous, sūmp′.tu.ās, costly, most bountiful; sumptuous-ly, sumptuous-ness.

Latin sumptuarius (ex sumptuitar), sumptuosus, sumptus expense.

Sun, the orb of day. Son, sun, a male child, (Old Eng. sunn.)

To sun, to bask in the sun, to expose to the sun; sunned, sūnd; sun′-ing (Rule i).

Sunn′-y, (comp.) sunn′-er, (super.) sunn′-est, sunn′-ly, sunn′-ness (Rule xi); sun′-like; sun′-less.

Sun′-beam; -beam; sun′-burnt. Sun′-dial.

Sun′-down, sunset. Sun′-fish. Sun′-flower, so called because it resembles a picture sun.

It is quite an error to suppose it receives its name from turning towards the sun. It is not a "tournesol," which is heliotropic, but helianthus, sun-like] flower.


Sun′-stroke, inflammation of the brain or medulla from the heat of the sun. Sun′-ward, adj.; sun′-wards, adv.

Sun of righteousness, -tē.ās. ness, Jesus Christ.

Under the sun, in this world.

Sun and plan′et wheels, a contrivance for converting the reciprocating motion of the beam of a steam-engine into rotatory motion.

"Sun," Old English sunne or sun, sun′-head; sun′lic, sunny; sun′-set or sun′-sell, sun′-set; sun′-sets, sun′-shine.

It will be seen that "sun-set" is sun′-setting not sun′ sitting. "The sun sets in the west," i.e. the sun settles in the west, not sits in the west. In the phrase "the sun sits on yonder hill before it sets or sinks from sight," the meaning is not that it settles on the hill before it settles in the western horizon, but that it rests awhile on the hills before it finally settles down.

Sun′day, the first day of the week dedicated to the sun.

Old English sunnan′-day, the Sun's day, Sunday.
Sun'der, to separate; sundered, sūn'derd; sun'der-ing; in sunder or asunder (a, adverbial prefix), in two parts.
Sun'dry (adj.), divers, several. Sundries, sūn'driz (noun), odds and ends, articles of several sorts.
Old Eng. sund[ran], to sunder; sunder, divers; sundrig, sundry.
Sunnite, sūn'nite, an orthodox Moslem or one who deems the Sunna (or book of traditions) of equal authority to the Koran. Shiite, shī'te, a heterodox Moslem or one who rejects the authority of the Sunna.
Sunniah, sūn'n.i.ah, a believer in the Sunna. Sunnier (v.s.) The Persians are shīites, the Turks sunnites. (See Shīites.)
Sup-, for sub, before verbs, &c. beginning with p. (See p. 1233.)
Sup, a small draught, a sip, to take a sup, to eat supper; supped, sūpt; supp'-ing; sup'per, the evening meal; supper-less. The Lord's Supper, the eucharist.
To sup up, to drink up, to draw up with the mouth.
Old English sup[an] or supp[an], past seap, past part. sopen.
Super-, su'per- (Latin prefix), over, above, in excess.
(In Chem.) prefixed to a salt containing an excess of the acid (= bi).
Super-able, su'per.ā'bl, that may be overcome; su'perably, su'per-able-ness. (Latin sūperābilis.)
Su'per-abound', to be overabundant, to prevail; super-abound'-ed (R. xxxvi.), superabound'-ing, -abound'ing-ly.
Su'per-add', to add more; superadd'-ed, superadd'-ing.
Superaddition, su'per-ā.dish'.ān. Latin sūperadditio; super-addere, to add over-and-above.
Super-angelic, su'per-ān'.djēl'.ēk, having a nature more exalted than that of angels. (Latin angelicus.)
Super-annuate, su'per-ān'.nu.āte, to allow a pension for service when old age or infirmity disqualifies a person for work; su'peran'nuāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), su'peran'nuāt-ing.
Superannuation, su'per-ān'.nu.ā'8.shūn. Latin super annus, [the work required] too much for one's years.
Superb, su'perb', splendid, magnificent; superb'-ly, superb'-ness. (Latin superbus, Greek huper-bios.)
Superb means possessed of overwhelming physical force or vital power, ὑπέρ βίος or βία. This idea quite coincides with that of vir a hero, from vis strength.
Su'per-car'go, plu. -cargoes, a person in a merchant-ship to manage the sales and purchases of the cargo.
Super-ciliary, *sū′per-sī′li.ər*. above the eyebrows.

Super-ciliious, *sī′li.əs*. disdainful, haughty; superciliious-ness, superciliious-ly. (Latin *superciliōsus*.)

“Super-ciliious” means “lifting up the eyebrows” with disdain.

Super-dom’inant, (in Mus.) the note above the dominant or fifth note of a scale. The sub-dominant is the fourth note, and the super-dominant the sixth note ascending or descending. Thus:

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   1   2   3   4   V   VI   7   8   Ascending.
   8   7   VI   V   4   3   2   1   Descending.
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It will be seen at a glance that the sub-dom. of the ascending scale is the dom. of the descending, and in both cases the super-dom. is the 6th note, or one above the dom.

Super-em’inent, exceedingly eminent, surpassingly excellent; supereminent-ly. Superem’inence (5 syl.)

Latin *supercēminēntia, superēminēns* gen. *supercēminēntis; super e-rēminēn(manc)ēn*, to remain-over [others] in a superlative degree.

Super-erogation, *sū′per-ēr-o-ga′sh.ən*, the performance of more than is required, a supernumerary deed; supererogatory, *sū′per-c.ər-gə′.ər.tı*., adj.

Latin *supercērogātio, superērogātorius*.

Su′per-ex’cellent, unusually good. Super-ex’cellence (5 syl.)

Latin *supercēllentis genitive excellenti*.

Super-ficial, *sū′per-fish′.əl*. surface excellence, showy but not profound, pertaining to surfaces, as superficial measures; superficial-ly, superficial-ness.

Super-ficality, *sū′per-fish′.əl.tı*.

Superficies (sing. and plu.), *sū′per-fish′.ə.žət*, a surface.

Latin *superficies (i.e., super fācies, above the face or surface); Italian superficiale, superficalia; French superficiel.*

Su′per-fine’ (3 syl.), very fine or excellent. Superfine cloth, cloth of superior fineness. “Superfine’ applied to wine unusually excellent. Superfine’-ness.

Low Latin *finis* fine, v. *fīnāre* to fine or refine, with *super*.

Super-fluous, *sū′per-flū.əs*, redundant, needless, more than is required; superfluous-ly, superfluous-ness.

Superfluity, plu. superfluities, *sū′per-flū.ə.ži*.

Latin *superfluitas, superflus; super-flu*, to flow over.

Super-human, *sū′per-you′.mən*, beyond what is human, extraordinary, divine. (Latin *super humānus*.)

Super-impose, *sū′per-im-pəz′.ə*. to lay on the top of something; superimposed’ (4 syl.), superimposed-ly.

Superimposition, *sū′per-im′.po.zish′.ən*.

Latin *supercēmōsītus; super im[l]ōn*, to place on a top.
Super-incumbent, resting or pressing on something else. 
Latin super incumbens gen. -bentis; inciumbo, to lie-on atop.
Super-induce' (4 syl.), to introduce morally, as to superinduce new desires; su'perinduced' (4 syl.); superinducing (Rule xxx.), su'per-in.duc'ing, Superinduce' ment, su'per.in.duce' ment.
Superinduction, su'per.in.duc'ion.
Latin superindu'tio; super in-duco, to bring-in over and above.
Super-intend', to direct, to have the oversight and charge of; su'perintend'ed (Rule xxxvi.), su'perintend'ing.
Superintend'ent (not -tendant, not 1st Lat. conjugation).
Superintendence, su'per.in.tend'ence; supervision; superintendency, su'per.in.tend'ency.
Latin super intendens genitive intendentis; French surintendant, surintendance (wrong).
Superior, su'peri.or, better, more excellent, preferable, one of higher rank, one of greater attainments, &c.
Superiors, (in Printing) marks above the type for references: as man*, man², &c.
Superior planets, planets further from the sun than our earth. Those nearer the sun are inferior planets.
The Superior planets are Mars, [the Asteroids], Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. The Inferior are Venus and Mercury.
Superiority, su'peri.or'-ty, pre-eminence.
Latin su'perior; French superiorité, superieur.
If the ु in “honour,” “valour,” &c. is retained to show that we have borrowed them from the French, then superior ought for the same reason to be spelt superiour.
Super-lative, su'per-lativ'e, most eminent; (in Gram.) the highest degree of comparison, a word in the superlative degree; su'per-lativ'e-ly, su'per-lativ'e-ness.
Latin superlativus, su'per fer'o supine latum, to bear above.
Super-lu'nar; above the moon, not earthly.
Latin su'per luna, above the moon, lunalis.
Super-mun'dane (4 syl.), above the world, not earthly.
Latin su'per mundus above the world, su'per mundanus.
Super-naculum, su'per-nāk'ku.lum, the very best wine, entirely. To drink supernaculum, to leave no heel-taps.
Latin su'per, Old English nu'geu (Latin auquis), a man’s nail.
The French say of first-class wine, it is fit (fai're rubis sur l’ongle), meaning it is so good that what is left would only make a ruby-drop on the nail. It was an old drinking custom to insist on “no heel-taps,” and any drinker might be commanded to empty the residue of his glass on his thumb-nail. If the wine rolled off it was a heel-tap, and a penalty was demanded.
Super'nāl, celestial; su'per-nāl-ly. (Latin super'nās.)
Super-ná'tant, swimming or floating on the surface.

Super-nat'ation, su'per.na.tay'shún.
Latin super natá're, to swim or float on the surface.

Super-natu'ral, su'per-nä'turål, not according to the laws of nature; miraculous; supernatural-ly.


Super-natu'ral-ism, the doctrine that the knowledge of God, revelation, and miracles are not to be explained by the common laws of nature.

Rational-ism, the doctrine that the Bible and even miracles are to be tested by the laws of nature, and whatever is antagonistic to those laws is unworthy of belief.

Super-natu'ral-ist, one who believes in supernaturalism.

Rational-ist, one who believes in rationalism.

German supernaturalism, supernaturalist; rationalist, &c.

Super-numerar'y, plu. super-numerar'ies (Rule xlv.), -nu'me.rä.riz, extra "hands"; super-numerary, adj.
Latin super-numerariit, extra soldiers beyond the full complement.

Super-phosphate, su'per-fö'sfate, a substance containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid which can combine with the base named; as superphosphate of lime, i.e. the base [lime] in combination with phosphoric acid.

(Super- prefixed to a salt means "containing an excess of the acid.")

Super-po'se, su'per-pö'ze', to lay on the top, as one stratum is superposed on another; su'per-pösed" (3 syl.); super-po's-ing (Rule xix.), su'per-pö'zing.

Superposition, su'per-po'zish'an, (in Geol.) the order in which strata, &c. are piled together.
Latin super-pö'situs; su'per-pö'na, to place above [another].

Super-roy'al, a large sheet of paper (27 in. by 10 in.)

Super-salt, a salt in which the acid is in excess of the base.

Sub-salt, a salt in which the base is in excess of the acid.

Thus "bin-oxalate of potassa" is a supersalt in which the oxalic acid is double the potassa; so "bi-sulphate of potassa," &c.

Super-satu'rate, -sat'urät, to saturate to excess; super-sat'urät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), supersat'urät-ing (Rule xix.)

Supersatu'ration, su'per.sät'urät'shún.
Latin super-sät'urätio, sät'urätas (sätur, full of food).

Su'per-scrib'e (3 syl.), to write, engrave, or print on the top, to write one's name outside of a letter; su'perscrib'ed" (3 syl.), su'perscrib'ing (Rule xix.)

Superscrip'tio, su'per.skrüp'shún, the impression of letters, &c. on coins, the legend of coins.

Sub'scrib'e, subscription. (See Subscribe.)
Latin superscrip'tio, superscrip'tus, super-scrib'o.
Supersede (-sede with e- not e), sū'per-seed', to set aside, to oust; supersede- ed (R. xxxvi.), supersede-ing (R. xix.)
Supersedeas, sū'per-se". dé'ās, an order in law to suspend proceedings, &c.
Latin super-seco, to sit upon, to sit over one. This verb must not be confounded with the eleven verbs from sedo, to go: as proceed, precede; exceed, recede; succeed, secede, accede, &c.
Super-stition, sū'per-stish".ān, religious credulity, the caput mortum of religion; superstitious, sū'per.stish' ās; superstitiously, superstitious-ness.
Latin superstītio, superstitiōsus (supersto, to survive).
Those who escaped in battle were called by the Romans superstites, and superstition is that religious awe and veneration for externals which survives and expands when the “simplicity of faith” has given way.
Super-stratum, plu. -strata, sū'per-strāt'ātu, a stratum lying above something else.
Super-structure, sū'per-strāk'. tre'ūr, an edifice from the foundation upwards; superstructive, sū'per.strāk". ltv.
French superstructure; Latin superstruo supine-structure.
Super-terrestrial, -tēr rēs". trē.āl (not -tēr.rē.s'. tshāl), being above all earthly matters. (Latin terra.)
Super-tonic, sū'per-tōn'āk, (in Music) the note above the tonic or key-note. Sub-tonic, a semitone below the octave note of a scale: thus
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ten.</th>
<th>Sup. T.</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
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<th>f</th>
<th>sharp</th>
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Super-vene, sū'per.veen", to happen to, to come in succession; superfervened" (3 syl.), superven'ing (Rule xix.)
Supervenient. Supervention, sū'per-vēn". sēn.ūn.
Latin superventus, super-venio to come upon one (as ulcus ulcērī supervēnīt, sore succeeds to sore).
Super-vise, sū'per.vīsē", to oversee, to superintend, to examine by inspection; supervised' (3 syl.); supervis-ing (Rule xix.), sū'per.vī". zing; supervis"-āl.
Supervision, sū'per.vīsh".ān; supervis'or (R. xxxvii.); supervisory, sū'per.vī". zē.ry, adj.
Latin super vīdeo supine visum, to over-see.
Supine, (noun) sū'pīnė, (adj.) sū.pīnē' (Rule l.)
Su'pine, part of a Latin verb. (There are two supines, one which ends in -um, and one which ends in -u.)
The supine in -um follows a verb of motion: as abītū visum (he is gone to look into the matter). The supine in -u follows nouns and adjectives, and has a passive force: as dīficītē dicē (hard to be described), fāctē dicē (easy to be told).
Su'pīnē', indolent, indifferent, lying on one's back, lying with the face upwards; su'pīnē'-ly, su'pīnē'-ness.
Supinate, *sū.pi‘nälte* (in Bot.), drooping from exposure to the sun; supination, *sū.pi.näy“*shdn.

Supinator, *sū.pi.nä.to*r*, a muscle to turn the palm of the hand upwards. Pronator, *prö.nä.to*r*, a muscle to turn the palm downwards. (Med. Lat. *pronāre*.)

“Supine” (of a verb), *sūpi.num*, (almost obsolete). It will hardly be credited that there are not 300 supines in the whole Latin language. A list is given in Johnson’s *Gram. Com.* p. 388. “Supine” (with the face upwards), *supinus*, Greek *hūpēs*.

*Sūp-plant*, to oust, to take the place of another in an underhand way; *supplant‘-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *supplant‘-ing*, *supplant‘-er*. Latin *supplantāre*, to trip up the heels (*plantā pĕdis*).


Subtle [sūt‘tl*], artful. (Latin *subtilis*.) Subtle, net weight. (Latin *subtilis*.) Subtile [sūb‘tl*], fine, thin. (Latin *subtilis*)


**Supplement, sūp‘pl.ament**, an addition to a book carrying on the same subject or supplying additional matter. The supplement of a newspaper, an extra sheet. (In *Math.* the difference between an arc or angle and 180°.

Two arcs or angles together-equal-to 180° are the supplements of each other. If one angle is known, its supplement may be easily found by subtracting the known angle from 180°.

**Complement (in *Math.*)** The difference between an arc or angle and 90°. (90° is a quadrant, 180° a semicircle.) This word is very often, for distinction sake, pronounced *kōm-. plē.ment*. If called *kōm-.plē.ment* the e of the second syllable should be made distinct.

**Compliment, kōm‘pl.ament**, an expression of courtesy.


Suppliant, *sūp‘pl.i.ənt*, a humble petitioner, entreating, supplicating; *sup‘pl.i.ənt‘-*ly. *Suppliant*, *sūp‘pl.i.ənt*.

Supplicate, *sūp‘pl.kä.te*, to petition earnestly but humbly; *sup‘pli.cät‘-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *sup‘pli.cät‘-ing* (Rule xix.), *sup‘pli.cät‘-ing‘-*ly. *Supplicatory, sūp‘pl.kä.t‘-ry*.

Supplication, *sūp‘pl.käy“*shdn, humble petition. Latin *suppli.cātio*, *supplicāre* supine *suppli.cātum*; Fr. *supplia*nte, *sub* *ple*ca to fold [the hand] under [the knees]. When Thetis treated Zeus to honour Achilles she "clasped his knees with his left hand and held his beard with her right" (Hom. II. i. 560).
Supply, plu. supplies, *supply*; stores, relief of wants, sufficiency of things for use. To supply, supplies (Rule xi.); supplied, *supply*; supply'-ing, supply'-er.
Latin sup-[sub]pliere, to fill up, to fill what is deficient.

Support, sustenance, food, a prop, an upholder, to sustain, to hold up, to provide for, to nourish; support'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), support'-ing, support'-er.
Support'-able, support'able-ness, support'ably.
Latin sup-[sub]portare, to carry by upholding the base, as a pedestal supports an image.

Suppose, *sup-pose*, to conjecture, to assume data, to imagine; supposed' (2 syl.); suppos-ing (Rule xix.), suppos-ing; suppos-er, *suppose*'-er. Supposable, suppos-able, suppos-ably.

Supreme, *supreme*'; highest, holding the highest place, autocratie; supreme'-ly. Supremacy, *supreme*'-asy.
Latin supremus (for superlimus). Superus (comp.) superior, (super.) superimus (contracted into supremeus) highest.

Sur- (French contraction of super) over, above, beyond.
Sur-base (2 syl.), a cornice or moulding above the base.
French surbaissé, sur la base, above the base.

Sur-charge, (noun) sur'-charge, (verb) sur'-charge.
Sur'-charge, an overcharge. Surcharge', to overload, to overcharge, to overstock, to exaggerate; sur-charged' (2 syl.), surcharg'-ing (Rule xix.) (French surcharger)

Sur'-cingle, sur'-cing g'ld, a girth which passes over the saddle or saddle-cloth to bind it on the horse's back; surcingle, sur'-cing g'ld, girt with a surcingle.

A hybrid: French sur, Latin cingulum an over-belt.

Sur'-coat, -kôte, a short over-coat. (French sur cotte.)

Surd, a quantity in algebra which cannot be expressed by rational numbers, as \(\sqrt{2}\), &c. (Latin surdus, deaf.)

Sure, *sure*; certain, firm, certainly, without doubt; sure'-ly.
Sure-ty, plu. sureties, *sure*'-ty, plu. *sure*'-tiz, security against loss, a bail; surety-ship (*ship*, office, condition of.)
To be sure, certainly, without doubt, to be certain.
To make sure, to make fast or secure, to remove doubts.
French sûr, sureté; Latin securus, safe, secure; secúritas.

Surf, the foam of billows breaking on the shore.
Spray, sprinklings from billows tossed about in all directions but not drifted like spoon-drift.
Spoon-drift, water swept by the wind from the top of the waves and driven along the sea like a cloud of dust.

Foam, white froth produced by the agitation of large bodies of water, as the foam of a cataract, the foam of agitated waves, also the foam of a horse's mouth, of a mad dog, of a raving madman, &c. (Old English fám.)

Fröth, the "head" of alcoholic beverages. (Greek aphros.)

Foam is the result of agitation; froth arises from the escape of carbonic acid gas, suddenly liberated.

"Surf," contraction of surface, spray from the surface.

"Spray," from the Old English sprang(an) to sprinkle.

"Spoon-drift," corruption of spume-drift, drift of foam or spume.

Surface, sur'fase, the superficialities, the outside, the upper soil of the earth, the length and breadth of anything.

French surface; Latin superficies(facies), the outside face.

Surfeit, sur'fit, satiety, excess, to eat or drink to satiety, to clog; surfeit-ed, surfeit-ing, surfeit-er.

French sur fait, over-done; Latin super factus.

Surge (i syl.), a great rolling billow or swell of water, to swell, to rise high and roll as a billow, to slip back; surged (i syl.), surging, surg'-y, surgeo-less; surge-beaten, -beet' n. (Latin surgere, to rise.)

Surgeon, sur'.djun, a medical man not a physician.

Surgery, the medical practice of a surgeon; the drug-room of a surgeon; a room where a surgeon sees patients.

Surgical, sur'.djal.'; surgically.

Latin chirurgus, chirurgicus; (Greek chirurgia, chirurgos, a medical man who does the hand-work or operations); French chirurgien, chirurgie, chirurgical, chirurgique.

Our series of words are senseless contractions from the French, but surgeon is itself a French word meaning a "surfer." Even accepting "surgeon" as a vocal representative of chirurgien, "surgery" is very objectionable. Mercer-y is from "mercer," confectioner-y from "confectioner," grocer-y from "grocer," milliner-y from "milliner," ironmonger-y from "ironmonger," &c., so surgeon-y should point to "surge." On the other hand, "mason" makes mason-ry not masonry, "deacon" makes deacon-ry not deacory, "falcon" makes falcon-ry not falconry, "pigeon" makes pigeon-ry not pigeonry, &c. "Surgical" is all very well if we take it independent of "surgeon," but it is not a normal adj. of that word.

Surloin. (See Sirloin.)

Surly; (comp.) sur'li-er, (super.) sur'li-est, gruff, morose; sur'li-ly (R xi.), sur'li-ness. (O.E. sur, sour; sur'tlê, surly.)

Surmise, sur'mise', to suppose, to imagine, to suspect; surmised (2 syl.); surmis-ing (Rule xix.), sur'miz'ing; surmis-er, sur'miz'er. (Norman surmys, sur mitter.)

Latin super mittère supine missum, to send above. To surmise is to express a floating thought, one that "rises to the surface."
Sur-mount', to overcome; surmount'-ed (R. xxxvi.), surmount'- ing, surmount'-er, surmount'-able, surmount’able-ness, surmount’ably.

Fr. surmonter, surmontable (Lat. super montem, over the mountain).


Surmullet, the red mullet. (Fr. surmulet, Lat. mullus.)

Surmulot, the Norway rat. (French surmulot.)

Surname (not sir-name), noun sur’name, verb surname’.

Surname, the family name. Christian name, krís’·ti‘än... the personal name of each individual given at baptism or “christening.” Surnamed'; surnam-ing, sur.na.ming.

The word does not mean the sire-name, but the additional name or rather the over-name, the name written over the Christian or personal name. Surnames are not traced further back than to the 10th century. (French surnom, v. surnommer.)

Sur-pass’, to excel, to go beyond; surpassed, sur.past’; surpass’-ing, surpass’ing-ly, surpass’-er, surpass’-able.

Fr. surpasser; Lat. passu!, a pace, v. pando sup. passum to stride.


Surplice, a white robe worn by clergymen and others on ecclesiastical occasions; surpliccd, sur’.plist, dressed in a surplice; surplic-ing, sur’.plis.ing.

Surplus, the excess over; surplusage, sur’.plüs sage.

“Surplice,” Fr. surplis; Lat. super pellitcum, over the sur-robe or bachelor’s ordinary dress, anciently made of sheep-skin.

“Surplus,” Fr. surplus; Lat super plus, the excess which remains over.

Sur prise, sur-prize’, a wonder, an astonishment, an unexpected event, to surprise; surprised’ (2 syl.); surpris-ing (R. xix.), sur’pri’·sing; surpris’ing-ly; surpris’-er, sur’pri’·zer.

Fr. surprise, v. surprendre to take unawares; Lat. superprehendère.

Sur-ren’d’er, a cession, a giving over further contest, to deliver up [oneself], to resign something, to yield; surrendered, sur’ren’·der’d; surren’der·ing, surren’der-er.

Surren’d’er-or’. Surren’deree’ (in Law). Surren’dry.

Surrenderor, one who gives up an estate to his “lord.”

Surrenderee, one to whom an estate is surrendered.

French sur rendre, to render over, probably an English blunder for se-rendre. The use of up after “surrender” is redundant.

Sur-reptitious (not surruptitious), sur’·repti.sh’·us, stealthy, without authority, fraudulent; surreptitious-ly.

Latin surreptitus, sur-·subrēpré supine reptum, to creep under.

Surrogate, sur’ro.gate, an officer authorised to issue marriage licences, the deputy of a bishop, chancellor, or judge, &c.; surrogate-ship (-ship, office of).
**AND OF SPELLING.**

Surrogation, -ro·gay"·shūn. Surrogā'tum (in Scotch law).
Latin surrogā'tio, surrogā'tus, sur·[sub]ro·gā're; French subrogation.

Sur-round', to encompass; surround'ed (R. xxxvi.), surround'-ing. Surroundings, concomitant circumstances.
A blunder for cir-round, Latin circum rotundo to pile up all round.

Sur-tout, sur·too' (French), a frock-coat. Properly an over-all.

Sur-veill, sur·vā'·yāl'nce (French), oversight, watch.

Sur-vey, (noun) sur·vey', (verb) sur·vey' (Rule 1.)

Survey, a view, an inspection, a careful examination of a district, &c., with a view of determining distances, &c.

Survey', to overlook, to inspect, to measure [land], to inspect a district, &c., to determine distances, &c.; surveyed' (2 syl.), survey'ing (Rule xiii.)

Survey',or, survey'or-ship (-ship, office or vocation of).

Land'-surveyor, land'-surveying.

Surveyor-general, plut. surveyor generals (not surveyors- general), surveyor of crown parks, &c.

French surveiller; Latin super-videre, to over-see.

Sur-vive', (2 syl.), to out-live, to remain alive; survived', (2 syl.), surviv'ing (Rule xix.), surviv'al, surviv'-or; survivor-ship, the right of a survivor to property so devised.

Fr. survivre; Lat. super viveo, to live beyond or outlive [the others].

Sus' for sub (Latin prefix to verbs, &c., beginning with c, s, p, t).
(We have only one example of each: suscep'tible, su[s]pect, sus·pend, and sus·tun.)

Suscep'tible, -sēp'ti·bl', liable to take [cold], easily moved by passion or influence, impressionable; suscep'tible-ness, suscep'tibly; susceptive; sūs.sēp't.īv.

Suscep'tibility, plut. susceptibilities, sūs.sēp'sībil'ī.tīz.
(This is the only word with sus for sub before -c. There are 14 or 15 belonging to nomenclature with sub- before -c, as sub·carburetted, sub·cartilaginous, sub-caudal, sub-class, sub-clavian, sub-columnar, sub-committee, sub·contra, sub·contract, sub·contra·ry, &c.

Suspect', (noun) sūs′pect, (verb) sūs·pect' (Rule 1.)

Sus′pect, a person suspected [of some political offence].

Susc'pet', to think one guilty; susc'pet'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), susc'pet-ed-ly, susc'pet-ed-ness, susc'pet'-ing, susc'pet-er, susc'pet-able, susc'pet-ful.

Suspicion, sūs′pish′ān, doubt, mistrust, incredulity.

Suspicious, sūs′pish′ās; suspic'ious-ly, suspic'ious-ness.
(This is the only word with sus' for sub before -s. It will be observed that the second s is absorbed in the first: sus·pect, sus·picion,
written with only one s. There are 18 words with sub before s, 10 of which belong to nomenclature; and 8 are general: as subcribe, sub-sequent, sub-serve, sub-side, sub-siduary, sub-sist, sub stance, and sub-situate. The 10 are sub-scapular, sub-section, sub-semitone, sub-soil, sub-species, sub-stratum, sub-structure, sub-style, sub-sulphate, and sub-sultius.

Latin suspectus, suspicio, suspicion, sus-[sub]spicio[specio] supine spectrum to look under [to see if anything is concealed], to mistrust. Sus-pend', to hang, to cause to cease, to cease for a time, to deprive of a privilege for a time; suspend'ed, suspended'ing. Suspender's, straps for holding up trousers, &c., braces, supports on which things may be suspended.

To suspend payment, to become bankrupt. Sus-pense' (2 syl.), doubt; uncertainty, indecision, expectancy. Suspens-ible, sus-pens.ible (not -able).

Suspensibility, sus-pens.ibility (not -ability). Suspension, sus.pens.ion. Suspens' or (in Surg.), a bandage for medical purposes. (In Bot.) the cord which suspends the embryo. Suspensory, sus-pens.ory.

Suspension-bridge. Suspension of arms...of payment.

(This is the only example of sus- for sub before p. There are two examples, both belonging to nomenclature, of sub before p: viz. sub-penal and sub-prior.) Latin sus-[sub]pendere sup. -pensum, to hang under [the suspender], suspens, suspensor

Suspicion, sus.pish.ion. (See Suspect.) Sus-tain', to bear up under, to keep from falling, to keep alive; sustained' (2 syl.), suspens-ing, sustain'er.

Sustain'able (Rule xxiii.), sustain'ment.

Sustenance, sus.ten ance (ought to be sustenance, Latin sustentationia, sustenens, Rule xxiv.), support, food.

Sustentation, sus.ten.tation (Rule xxxii.)

To sustain a loss means properly to bear it bravely; but it is generally used in the sense of "suffering a loss." Latin sustentatio, sustentationia, sus-[sub]tendentia[tenus], to hold-up under. In our wrong conjugations sustenance, sustainable, we have been misled, as usual, by the French soutenance, soutenable. This is the only example of sus- for sub before t. We have 9 with sub before t, 3 of which are general (sub-tile, sub-tile, and sub-tract), and the rest belong to nomenclature: viz. sub-terranean, sub-tonic, sub-transient, sub-transparent, sub-transparent, and sub-triple.

Sutler. Subtler (both sub'tler). Subtiler, sub'tiler. Sup plier.

Sutler, a camp-follower. (German sudler, a dirty fellow.) Subtler, more subtle or artful. (Latin siubtilior.) Subtiler, finer, more delicate. (Latin sub textilis.) Supplier, more flexible or pliant. (French souple.)
Suttee, *sūt.tee'*, a widow who voluntarily burns herself to death on the funeral pile of her dead husband.

(This practice was abolished in 1829 through British influence.)

Suttee-ism, *sūt.tee'·izm*, the practice above referred to.

Sanskrit *sati*, chaste, pure. A chaste and perfect wife.

Suttle. *Subtle*(both *sūt·t'il*). Subtile, *sūb·t'il*. Supple.

Subtle, the weight of goods minus the "tare."

Subtle, artful, crafty. (Latin *subtilis*.)

Subtile, fine-drawn, thin, delicate. (Latin *sub textilis*.)

Supple, pliant, flexible. (French *souple*.)


Suter, a cobbler, a shoemaker. (O. E. *sutere*, Lat. *sutor*):

Sutor, a wooer, a lover, one who has a law-suit.


"Suture," Lat. *sūtūra*, a seam; *sūtor*, a sewer, a cobbler; v. *suo* supine *sūtum*, to sew.

"Sutilor," Fr. *suite*, a lawsuit; Lat. *secutus*, *sequor* to follow.

Suzerain, *suz·ē·rane*, an over-lord to whom fealty is due; suzerain-ty, *suz·ē·rane·ty*, paramount authority.

French *suzerain*, *suzerain*·d. A suzerain is a lord who holds lands under the crown, and lets off parts to vassals or tenants for definite service prescribed in the lease. The vassals, at certain times, are obliged to pay homage in acknowledgment of fealty.

Swab, *swōb*, a mop made of unravelled rope for cleaning decks, to wipe with a mop; swabbed, *swōbd*; swabb-ing, *swōb·bing*; swabb-er, *swōb·ber*, a petty officer appointed to see that the ship is kept clean and tidy. (See Swap.)

Old English *swōp[an]* to sweep, past *swep*, past part. *swēpen*:

German *schwabber*, v. *schwabbern* to swab.

Swaddle, *swōd·d'il*, to swathe; swaddled, *swōd·d'il·d*;


Old English *swēthel*, *swēthil*, *swēdil*, *be-swēthan*.

Swēg, money, a heavy thud, to sink by its own weight, to move as something heavy and pendent; swagged, *swāgd*;

Swagg'·ing (Rule i.)

Swagg'er, to bluster, to bully, to brag, to walk in an insolent conceited manner; swaggered, *swēg·gr'd*; swag'ger-ing.

Swagger-er, one who swaggers. Swagg'·y, swaying to and fro.

"Swag," Old Eng. *swag* a heavy sound, *swēgan* to howl as the wind,

"Swagger," Welsh *swyddgar* officious, *swyddog* one who holds office.
Swain, a shepherd, a lover, a pastoral youth (in poetry or jest).
Old English swain, swain, or swin, a youth, a herdsman.


**Swallow.**

**Colour.**—General colour black with reflections of greyish blue.

**Breast.** black in the upper part, but white in the lower part and in the belly.

**Throat** and forehead, orange-brown.

**Wings** long and pointed. It spends more time on the wing than any other bird.

**Feet** naked, three anterior and one posterior claw.

**Beak** short and pointed, less curved than a martin’s and with a smaller gape.

**Tail** contains 12 feathers. The lateral tail-feathers very long, giving the tail a forked appearance, and on the inner web of each tail-feather (except the 2 short middle ones) is a white spot.

**Size.**—Whole length about 8½ inches, tail-feathers nearly 5 inches.

**Arrival.**—About 10th April, and leaves in the middle of October for Africa.

**Nest.**—Built in chimneys, under eaves, in outhouses, and in old ruins. Made of moist earth, saucer-shaped, lined with feathers, open at the top.

**Eggs.**—From 4 to 6, white streaked with ash-colour and dark red. It rears 2 broods in the season.

**Food.**—Insects.

**Swift.**

Has very short legs with 4 toes directed forwards. The middle and outer toes with only 3 articulations.

Enormously long primary wings of a sable colour.

**House Martin.**

**Colour.**—Plumage glossy and close.

Top of the head and back, bluish black above, white underneath. Wing and tail dull black. Chin white.

**Wings** exceedingly long and narrow.

**Feet** clothed with feathers; claws curved, sharp, greyish brown; disposed to turn forwards.

**Beak** short, broad, depressed, slightly curved, and so deeply cleft as to give it a very wide gape.

**Tail** very much forked.

**Size.**—Smaller than the swallow, whole length about 6½ inches. From carpal joint to the end of the first quill-feather, 4½ inches.

**Arrival.**—Some 3 or 4 days later than the swallow; leaves about the same time for Africa.

**Nest.**—Built under eaves and in the upper angles of windows, whence it is called house or window martin. Made of clay, lined with hay and soft feathers.

**Eggs.**—From 4 to 5, smooth and white. Incubates 13 days and rears 3 broods in the season.

**Food.**—Insects.

**Sand Martin.**

Head, back, and wing-coverts of a mouse-brown colour, with a few short buff-white feathers on the posterior edge of the tarsus, just above the junction of the hind toe.

**Beak** a dark brown. Irids hazel.

**Size.**—It is the smallest of the swallow tribe, its entire length being 4½ inches.

It is the earliest to arrive.

“Swallow,” Old English swalewe, swalwe.

“Martin,” Fr. martinet, called in Germ. mauer-schwalle, wall-swallow.
Swallow, *swāl*o, to take down the throat, to receive with gullibility; swallowed, *swōld*e; swallowing, *swōld*ing; swallow-er, *swōl*о.or.

Old Eng. *swuð*lan or *swyl*lan, past *swæl*, past part. *swylgen*.


Swamp [*swump*], spongy land too soft to be trodden on by cattle, but yielding bushes, willows, and herbage.

Fen, a tract of land with a deep rich moist subsoil. The surface is occasionally overflooded, but the water easily filtrates to the subsoil. Fens yield most excellent crops of corn and rich good pasture.

Bog, peaty earth mainly composed of decayed vegetable matter. The surface is too soft and uncertain to yield a footing for cattle, and though it yields herbage it produces neither trees nor bushes like a swamp.

Meadow [*mēd*o], low lands contiguous to a river, lake, or mere. The surface is sometimes under water, but for six or eight months it is dry and firm enough for cattle to feed upon its rich grass. Meadow grass may be cut and made into hay. The word means *mown* land.

Marsh, an exaggerated meadow, more wet and spongy, and yielding inferior herbage.

Moor, a tract of poor hungry earth, without trees and bearing very inferior herbage. The surface consists of a thin layer of nearly-sterile soil; the sub-soil is gravel or clay.

Morass, an exaggerated moor, as a marsh is an exaggerated meadow. The word means *moors*.

Heath, waste land overgrown with heath (*eri*ca).

To swamp, to overwhelm with water, to fill [a boat] with water, to sink in; swamped, *swomp*; swapping, *swomp*-ing; swamp-y, *swomp*y.

“Swamp.” German *swamp*, *sumpf* swampy, *sumpf* land.

“Fen,” Old English *fen* or *fenn*, *fæning*, *fen* land, *fen*-mint.


“Meadow,” Old Eng. *mēdewe*, a meadow or anything that is mown.

“Marsh,” Old English *merse*, from *mer*, a lake, pool, or mere.

“Moor,” Old Eng. *mōr*, *mōr*-land. “Morass” is *mōras*, plu. of *mór*.

Swan, *swän*, a web-footed bird. Swann-ery (R. i.), a breeding-place for swans. (O. E. *swan*, *swann*, *swon*, or *suan*.)

Swap, *swēp*, a blow, an exchange, to exchange, to strike with a smack; swapped, *swēpt*; swapping, *swēping* (R. i.)


“Swap” (an exchange or barter), Old Eng. *cedp* a bargain, *cedployment*.

Sward (to rhyme with *sword*). Sword, *sōrd*.

Sward, grassy turf; sward-y. (Old English *sweard*.)

Sword, a military weapon with a sharp edge. (O. E. *sweord*.)
Swarm, swarm, a multitude, a crowd of bees in flight, to throng, to flight; swarmed, swarmed; swarm'-ing.
Old Eng. swarm, v. swar[m]an, past swarmed, p.p. swarmed.
Swart, swort, dark, savy.
Swarth'Y, sward'Y; swarth'y-ness, swarth'y-ly.
Old English sward, swart, sward, swort, or swert.
Swash, swosh, a swagger, a blustering noise made by something falling or slumping into water, to swash; swashed (1 syl.), swash'-ing; swash'-y, soft and wet. Swash-bucker, a bully who swashes or strikes his shield with great vigour.
German schwatzen to clatter, schwatzer, schwatzerer.
Swath (to rhyme with faith, not unfrequently called swath), a row of grass cut by the mower and thrown into a ridge by the scythe, the whole sweep of a scythe in mowing.
Old Eng. swathu or swathu a swath (from swath a path).
Swathe (noun to rhyme with faith); (verb to rhyme with bath).
Swathe (noun) a bandage, a swaddling band, (verb) to make into a bundle, to wrap in swaddling bands; swath'd (1 syl.), swath'-ing, swath'er.
Old Eng. su:athu or su:athu a swath (from su:ath su:ath a swath), su:athu or su:athu a swath (from su:ath a swath).
Sway, rule, influence, the sweep of a weapon, to rule, to bias, to swing backwards and forwards; swayed (1 syl.), sway'-ing. (O. E. sweage[an] to prevail, p. -ode; p.p. -ode.)
“Swa-.” There are 17 words beginning with swa-, in 10 the a = o, and in one (swath) it is doubtful. The 10' words are swab, swallow, swamp, swan, swap, sward, swarm, swart, and swash. The 6 in which the a = a are swag, swain, swim, sware, swathe, and sway. All but 3 of these (swamp, swap, and swash), are native words.
Sweal, sweel, to melt wastefully like a bad candle, to singe off the hair of a slain hog; swealed (1 syl.), sweal'-ing.
Old English swidalan, past swaul, past part. swole.
Swear, sware, to take an oath, to administer an oath, to declare on oath, to use profane language, to take God's name in vain; (past) swore, (past part.) sworn, swear'-ing, swear'er. (Sware for swore is abnormal and obsolete.)
Old Eng. swartan or swarean, past swor; past part. ge-swearan.
Sweat, perspiration, toil, to perspire, to drudge; sweat-ed, swět'ed; sweat'-ing, svět'ing; sweat'-er; sweat-y, swět'y; sweat'Y-ly, sweat'Y-ness.
Sweat of the brow, hard personal toil. “In the sweat of thy face” (Gen. iii, 19)
Sweet, not sour, sugary fresh, good-tempered.
Suit, a complete set, to fit, to accord with one's wishes, &c.
Suite, a train (as the ambassador and his suite), &c.

"Sweet," Old English swett, swit, or swett, v. swettlan, swatting.

"Sweet," Old Eng. sweit or sweit; swetly, sweethes sweetness.

"Suite," Fr. suite; "Suite," Fr. suite; Lat. séquor, séquitas.

Swede, sweed, a native of Sweden, a variety of turnip.

Swedish, adj. of both. Swiss, a native of Switzerland.

Sverrig Sweden, Svensk a Swede, Sveriges Swedish.

Swedenborgian, sweö.dën.bör''dëj-ön, a disciple of Emanuel Swedenborg, the Swedish philosopher (1688–1773).

Swedenborgian-ism, the tenets taught by Swedenborg.

Sweep, one who cleans chimneys, a rub with a broom, the range of a body held at one end as the sweep of a scythe, a rapid survey with the eye; to sweep, to drag for an anchor; (past) swept, (past part.) swept, sweep-ing, sweep-ing-ly, sweep-er.

Sweepings (no sing.), refuse swept up. Sweeps, large oars used in a small boat to force it ahead.

Sweep-net. Sweep-washer. Sweep-stakes, the whole money staked by different persons on some adventure.

Chimney-sweep, plu. chimney-sweeps, a ramoneur.

Old English súop, v. swépen, past swept, past part. swépen sweeps, sweeps, sweeping a sweeping, sweeping sweeper.

Sweet, Suite, sweet. Sweet, swet. Suit, suite.

Sweet, (comp.) sweet-er, (super.) sweet-est, not sour, sugary, not salted, fresh, not stale, a lollipop; sweet-ly, sweet-ness, sweet-ish (ish added to adj. is diminutive).

Sweeten, sweet-en (-en converts nouns and adj. to verbs); sweetened, sweet-en'd; sweeten-ing, sweet-en'ing; sweet-en'er, sweet-en'er. Sweet-scented. Sweet-smelling. Sweet-tempered. 'tem' p'rd. Sweet-bay, a laurel.

Sweet-bread, -bréd, the pancreas. Sweet-briar.

Sweet-heart (a corruption of sweetard), a lover.

(Similar to drunk-ard, dot-ard, dull-ard, slugg-ard, &c.)

Sweet-herbs, -herbz (not erbz), garden or kitchen herbs.

Sweeting, a sweetheart: as "my sweet sweeting."

Sweet-meats, -meetz, confectionery made of sugar.


Sweet-pota'to, plu. pota'toes, one of the convolvulus genus.

Sweet-william, wi'il'yüm, the bearded pink (dia'nthus i'barba'tus, bearded Jove-flower).

"Sweet-William," named in honour of St. William of Norwich, the boy-saint, said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1137. "Dianthus," the flower of the gods.
Suite [sweet], a staff of attendants. (French suite.)
Sweat [swēt], perspiration. (Old English swet or swēt.)
Suit, a set [of clothes] to be in accordance with. (Fr. suite.)
Swelching heat, swelsh'ing heat, melting or burning heat.
Old English swoleth burning, swētan to burn, swole heat.
Swell, a fop; an exquisite, an aristocrat, to increase in bulk, to puff out, to increase gradually in sound; swelled (1 syl.), swell'-ing, (past part.) swollen or swōln, swołn.'ln.
Swell-mob, well-dressed thieves acting in concert.
Ground-swell, the heavy surging of the sea before or after a storm. Organ-swell, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, the gradual opening of which produces an increasing sound. Great swelling words, brag.
(Although swollen is according to the original spelling, analogy and pronunciation require s'wollen.)
Old English swēl[an], past sweak, past part. s'wollen, s'wellere.
Swelter, s'wel'ter, to suffer from intense heat; s'weltered, s'wel'terd; s'welter-ing, s'welter-ing-ly, s'wel'try.
Old Eng. sweak, past sweak, s'welt or s'wulte, past part. s'wollen.
Swerve (1 syl.), to deviate; swerved (1 syl.), swerv'-ing (R. xix.)
Dutch sverven; Danish sverre, to flutter, to hover; at sverve i mellem haab og frygt, to waver between hope and fear.
Swift, a bird of the swallow tribe so called from its swift flight, quick; (comp.) swift'-er, (super.) swift'-est, swift'-ly, swift'-ness. Swift'-footed, fleet of foot.
Swifter (a sea-term), the forward shroud to a lower mast, ropes used to confine the capstan bars to their places.
Old Eng. swift, s'werf, (comp.) swiftre or swiftra, (super.) swiftest, s'wiftles swiftly, s'wiftnes, v. s'wif[an], past swif, past part. s'wifen.
Swig, to guzzle drink, to drink immoderately; swigg'd, swig'; swigg'-ing (R. i.), swigg'-er. (O. E. s'wig[ian], to stupify.)
Swill, pigs' wash, to slush with water, to drink immoderately; swilled, s'wild; s'will-'ing, s'will'-er.
Old English swil[an], past s'wilde, past part. s'wil'd, s'wil'ing.
Swim, a movement in water; to move in water by the aid of hands and legs; fins, &c., not to sink; (past) swam, (past part.) swum (not swam), swimming'-ly, rapidly, without hinderance; swimming'-er.
Old English s'wima, v. s'wimm[an], past s'wam, past part. s'wommen.
Swindle, s'winn'ld, a cheating transaction, to cheat in selling; swindled, s'winn'ld; swindling, s'winn'lding; s'winder.
Dutch s'windelen; Gorman schwindel a vertigo, schwindeler a giddy person, schwindeln to act unsteadily and hence dishonestly.
Swine (sing. or plu.), a pig, a sow, pigs collectively; swin-ish, swi'n-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); swi'n-ish-ly, swi'n-ish-ness. Swine'-herd.
Swine'-stone, a variety of limestone also called stink-stone.
Swine'-sty, plu. swine'-sties. The swinish multitude.
Old English sig with Teutonic -ein collective, sig[ein a herd of pigs; swin, swyn, or swin, swin-hyrde swine-herd.
Swing, an apparatus for swinging, swinging motion, movement backwards and forwards in a swing, to swing, to suffer death on the gallows; (past) swung (not swang), past part. swung, swing'-ing, swing'-ing-ly, swing'-er. (See below, Swinge).
Swing'-bridge. Swing'-plough, -plow.
Swing'-tree, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened. Swing'-wheel, the wheel of the pendulum.
A swing-swing, a double oscillation (one up and one down).
Old English swing[an], past swing, past part. swung.
Of the seven corresponding verbs only four retain the a in the perfect tense: and one of these four is oscillating.
"Ring," rang, rung, hrng[an], hrang, hrungen.
"Sing," sang, sung, sing[an], sang, sungen.
"Spring," sprang, sprung, spring[an], springen.
"Cling," clang or chung, chung, cling[an], chung, chungen.
The following have abandoned the distinctive past tense:—
"'Ring," stung, stung, sing[an], stang, stungen.
"'Swing," swung, swung, swing[an], swingen.
"'Wring," wrung, wrung, wrung[an], wrungan, wrungen.
Swingeing, swin'.djing, [blow] very violent, a blow at the full swing of the arm; swing'-ing-ly.
Swingel, swin'.g'l, that arm of a flail which swings round.
Swingle-tree, swing g'l..., the cross-bar of a plough, &c., to which the traces are attached, a whiffle-tree.
Old English swing[an], to beat, to dash; swingel or swingle, a whip or lash; swingling, a whipping.
Three verbs retain the final e before -ing to distinguish them from other words of a very different meaning:—
"Dye" makes dye-ing, to distinguish it from dying.
"Sing" makes singe-ing, to distinguish it from singing.
"Swinge" makes swinge-ing, to distinguish it from swinging.
Swink, toil-worn, as the swink ploughman (Milton, Comus).
Old Eng. swinc or swinc, v. swing[an], past swunc, past part. swuncen, or swencan, past swencte, past part. swenced.
Swipe, a contrivance for lifting water, to drink hastily.
Swipes (1 syl.), very small beer.
"Swipe," Welsh ystwyd, a bucket or pail; ystwff, a swipe.
"Swipes" (small beer), a corruption of sweepings [of the brewery].
Swiss, a native of Switzerland. Swede, a native of Sweden.
Swiss, the language of Switzerland, adj. of Switzerland.
Switzer, swit'.zer, a native of Switzerland.
Switch, a thin flexible branch or twig, the noise made by a blow with a switch, a short rail movable on joints for shifting carriages from one line to another, to strike with a switch; switched (1 syl.), switch'ing.

Welsh ystwyth, flexible, plant; v. ystwytho, ystwythol.

Swivel, swiv'el, a fastening which allows the thing fastened to turn freely round as on an axis, a ring which turns on a staple, to turn on a pivot; swivelled (2 syl.), swiv'ell-ing.

Rule iii., -en. (Old English swéfan, to turn round.)

Swollen or swoln, swöl'n, increased in bulk. (See Swell.)

Swoon, a sort of fainting fit. Soon, in a short time.

To swoon, swooned (1 syl.), swoon'ing.

Old Eng. a-swim[an], to swoon; past -swumde, past part. -swumned.

Swoop, a pounce on [a bird] from a higher position; swooped (1 syl.), swoop'ing. (See below, Swoop.)

Old English a-swip[an], to sweep; past -swep, past part. -swoopen.

Swop, to exchange; swopped, swöpt; swopp'ing (Rule i.)

Old Eng. ceîp, a bargain; v. ceîp[an], to barter or sell. (See above.)

Sword, sor'd, a weapon. Sword', sword', turf'y grass.

Sword'-less. Sword'-arm. Sword'-bay'onet. Sword'-bearer, a city officer who carries the emblematic sword.

Sword'-belt. Sword'-blade (2 syl.) Sword'-fight, -fite.

Sword'-fish, plu. -fishes, a sea-fish with a very long upper jaw which forms a sword-like weapon.

Swords'-man, plu. swords'men, one skilled in sword exer-cise; swords'man-ship, skill in sword exercise.

Sword'-play, a combat of fencers; sword'-player, a fencer.

Sword'-stick, a walking-stick with a sword concealed.

Sword of state, the sword borne before a sovereign, mayor, and other high officers of state.

Broad'-sword, a Scottish sword. Double-handed sword.

To surrender [one's] sword, to submit [in war], to resign some dignity to the crown.

To break [one's] sword, to degrade from rank.

Damas'cus blade, a sword-blade of Damascus steel.

Toledo, Mil'an, Is'pan'ian, and Cairo, are also noted for sword-blades.

"Sword," Old English swéord, sword, sword', or swürd; sword'-bor'na, a sword-bearer; sword'-hwîta, a sword-whetter.

"Sward." (a grass-plot), Old English swéard.

-sy (prefix to nouns) an art, an act, a state: minstrel-sy. It represents the Greek terminations -is, -ia, as in apostasy, catalepsy, epilepsy, &c.
Sybarite, *ṣībā́rīte*, an effeminate voluptuary, a native of Sybaris in Italy; Sybaritic, *ṣībā́rītīc*, adj.

A tale is told by Seneca of a Sybarite who complained that his bed was so uneasy he could not sleep. The cause was a rose-leaf doubled under him by accident.


*Sycamine*, the black mulberry-tree (*Luke* xvii. 6);

*Sycamore*, a tree of the maple family, the plane-tree.

*Sycamore*, a large tree allied to the mulberry and fig.

“*Sycamine*,” Greek *sūkāmīnos*; *sūkamīnon*, the fruit of the tree.

“*Sycamore*.” This word is altogether a blunder. It is neither the *sycamine* nor the *sycamore*, but the *acfr pseudo-platánus*.

“*Sycamore*,” Greek *sūkōmōrōs*, the Egyptian fig-tree (*sūkē*, a fig).

The “*sycamore*” into which Zaccheus climbed to see Christ pass by was not the plane or maple, but the *ficus sycōmorus*, and should be called the “*sycamore*.” Indeed, in every case, the word given *sycamore* in the Old and New Testament ought to be written *sycamore*. In Anglo-Saxon the spelling is *sīcōmor*, Fr. *sycamore*.

Thus *Lk.* xix. 4, “[ill monta sur un *sycamore* pour le voir.” In the Old Test. the word is always rendered “*wild-fig*” [*figue sauvage*].

Sycophant, *ṣīkʹōfīnt*, a toady, a human parasite; a mean flatterer for personal ends; sycophantic, *ṣīkʹōfīnt′īc*, adj.; sycophant-ism, *ṣīkʹōfīnt′īzm*; sycophant-ish.

Greek *sukōphantēs*, a fig-informer, one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica, a traffic which was forbidden by law.

A *sycophant breeze* or *wind* is a good Greek phrase, meaning a slanderous rumour, or rather a slanderous tale of toadism.

Sycnite, *ṣỹnitē*, a granite from *Syene* in Upper Egypt.

Syllable, *ṣil’lāb’l*, one limb of a word.

Mon’o-syllable, a word of only one syllable.

Dis-syllable, a word of two syllables.

Tri-syllable, a word of three syllables (should be *tris-*)..

Poly-syllable, a word of more than three syllables.

(If “disyllable” has double *s*, being a compound of the Greek *disos* *sullabē* a two-fold syllable, “trisyllable” should have double *s* also, being a compound of *trisos* *sullabē* a three-fold syllable.

In this respect the Fr. words are consistent: *disyllabe*, *trisyllabe*.)


Syllabicate, *ṣil’lāb’ık’kātē*, to divide into syllables; syllab-’icat-ed (Rule xxxvi.); syllab’icat-ing (Rule xix.)

Syllabification, *ṣil’lāb’ık’kāy’shūn*.

Syllabication, *ṣil’lāb’ık’kāy’shūn*, the act or art of dividing words into syllables.

Syllabus, *plu*. syllabuses, *ṣil’lāb’usk’ēz* (not *sylabbi*).

Syllabatim, *ṣil’lāb’usk’īm*, adv. syllable by syllable.

Latin *syl·lāb·a*, *syl·lāb·a·tīm*, *syl·lāb·i·cus*, *syl·lāb·us*; Greek *sullabē* (*su-[*sun]*lambano, to take together), the letters taken together.

*Syllabub*, *ṣil’lāb’ub* (see *sillabub*, the correct spelling);
Syllépsis, sýll.lop'sís, (in Gram.) accepting the intention of the author and over-riding strict grammatical precision.

As, "This is for your brother or sister, but they are not at home" [but neither of them is at home]. "A tenant is responsible for rent, and unless he pays..." [unless he or she pays]. "Tenants-in-common hold by unity of possession, because neither of them knows his own severely" [neither or none of them knows his or her own...].


Syllogism [syl.ło.dʒizm], a form of argument logically constructed in three parts, viz., the major premiss, the minor premiss, and the conclusion.

Enthymeme, a syllogism with one premiss suppressed, being self apparent to the mind. (For example see Enthymeme.)

Sorites, a syllogism with more than two premisses piled together. (For example see Sorites.)

In a syllogism, the "subject" of the conclusion is the minor term, and the "predicate" is the major term, and these must cross each other—that is, the subject of the major must be the predicate of the minor. The major and minor must never have the same predicate.

(1) (Major) Every plant has a root.
(Minor) The oak is a plant.
(Conclusion) Therefore the oak has a root.

(2) Every plant has a root. (3) Man has two eyes. The oak has a root. Therefore the oak is a plant. Therefore a cow is a man.

Number 2 is correct as a fact, but is not proved by the syllogism, and the absurdity of No. 3 shows that No. 2 is wrong also.

Syllogize (Rule xxxii.), sýll.ʒiz, to reason by syllogisms; syllogized (3 syl.); syllogiz-ıng, sýll.ʒiz.ıŋ; syllogiz-er, sýll.ʒiz.ər; syllogistic, sýll.ʒis'.tık; syllogistic-al, sýll.ʒis'tik; syllogistic-ı, sýll.ʒis'tik-ı.

"Syllogism," Gk. v. sullogizomai, -gismos; Lat. syllogismus, -gisicus.
"Enthymeme," Gk. enthymēma([en thumos), [one premiss] in the mind only). "Sorites" Lat. sôrîtes (Gk. sórōs, a pile or heap).


Sylph. In Rosicrucian mythol. an elemental spirit of the air.
Nymph, a Greek spirit, the personification of vitality in animated nature. Every department of animated nature had its special nymphs; hence there were wood-nymphs, river-nymphs, lake-nymphs, sea-nymphs, &c.

Fairy, plu. fairies [fai'rıtə]. A spirit of mediæval romance, especially English romance. The fairies dwelt in fairyland, but took great interest in the affairs of man, being themselves etherealised human beings.

Elf, plu. elves (1 syl.) A Scandinavian fairy dwarf. The good were white, and dwelt in the air. The bad were black, and dwelt underground.

Peri, plu. peris [pe'ɾi]. The Persian sylph, of human size and the female sex. Winged, possessed of the power
of almost instantaneous change of place, and of super-
human powers employed for benevolent purposes.

Fay, plu. fays. The English way of spelling the Norman
fée. Fées were very handsome elves, fond of dancing by
moonlight and of mischievous fun. The personification
of joyousness and high animal spirits.

Sylph; sylph-ine, stil'-ine, adj.; sylph'-id, a little sylph.
“Fr. sylphé; Gk. silphé a moth or butterfly. The y is a Fr. blunder.
“Nymph,” Gk. nymphé; Lat. nympha. (See Nymph.)
“Fairy,” Persian perÁÉ; French fée, féerie.
“Elf,” Old Eng. elf or elf. Ság, kännar du Elfvornas glada slägt?
(Say, know'st thou the Elves' joyous race). Stagnelius, the Swede.

Sylvan, stil'van, inhabiting a wood, rural, shady.

Sylva, stil'va, the native forest trees of any country.
Flora, flo'rah, the native plants and flowers of any country.
Fauna, för'nah, the native animals of any country, &c.
Silvas, stil'vehs, the woodland region of the S. Amer. plain.

“Sylvan,” Lat. sylva (Gk. khulé), a wood. Sylvestr in Latin means
the god of woods; sylvestris or sylvester is the adj. of sylva; a
dweller in a wood is syltcolús; and full of woods, sylvósus.

Sym- (Greek prefix sun· before b, m, and p), with, united to.

Sym-bol, sim'ból. Cymbal, sim'bül, a musical instrument.

Symbol, an emblem, a character to signify something.

Symbolic, sim'ból'ik; symbolic-al, sim'ból'ik-ál; symbolic-al-ly. Symbolics, the science of symbolism.

(Of the 50 or 60 sciences with this ending, all but 5 are plural.
The five exceptions are from the French: arithmetic, logic,

magic, music, and rhetoric.)

Symbolise, sim'ból'iz; to express by symbols; symbolised
(3 syl.); symbolis-ing, sim'bo.li.zing; symbolis'er.

Symbolisation, sim'ból'i.zay'shún. Symbolism, sim'ból'mum.

Symbology (ought to be symbollogy), sim'ból'ló.djy, the
art of expressing words and phrases by symbols.

“Symbol,” Old Eng. symbol or symbel; Latin symbólus, symbolicus;
Gk. symbolé or symbólón, symbolókós (sum-[sun]bállo, to put

together). Symbols originally meant the two corresponding pieces
of a coin or ticket. The person who presented the proper
“piece” showed a “symbol” of his right to what he claimed.

“Cymbal,” Gk. kymbálion (kwnabos, hollow); Lat. cymbálum.

Sym-met-ry, plu. symmetries, sim'mé.tríz, the due propor-
tion of the several parts, harmony of parts; symmetrical,
sim'mé.trí.ál; symmetrical-ly.

Symmetrise, sim'mé.tríz; to make symmetrical; sym-
metrise'd (3 syl.); symmetris-ing, sim'mé.trí.zing.

Symmetrist, sim'mé.trist, one who studies symmetry.

Greek symmétría, v. symmétro (sun metron, with measure);
Latin symmetria. Vitruvius says: “Symmetria est ex ipsius
operis membris conveniens consensus,” i. 2.
Sympathy; plu. sympathies; sim'pà.thi'z, fellow-feeling; (in Medicine), the reciprocal feeling and influence of the several organs of the body with each other; sympathetic, sim'pà.thè'th.ik; sympathetical, sim'pà.thè'th.ik.ikal; sympathetical-ly. Sympathetic nerves.

Sympathise, sim'pa.thizè, to feel sympathy; sympathised (3 syl.); sympathis-ing (Rule xix.), sim'pa.thiz.ing.

Greek sumpà.thèta, v. sumpà.thè'o (sun pathos, feeling with [each other]); Latin sympathia; French sympathiser, sympathie.


§ Symphony, plu. symphonies, sim'fô.niz, an instrumental composition with several movements for a full band, the instrumental parts of a song before and after the vocal portions; symphonious, sim.fô.ni'z; symphonise, fô.nizè, to be in unison, to be in accord; symphonised (3 syl.); symphonis-ing (Rule xix.), sim.fô.niz.ing.

Symphonist, sim.fô.nist, a composer of symphonies.

§ Overture, ó'ver.teh'ëre, the introductory symphony of an oratorio or opera.

§ Sonata, so.nâ'h.tah, a musical composition of several movements for a single instrument.

§ Concerto, plu. concertos, kûn.teher.tôze, a musical composition to display the powers of some particular instrument. The instrument displayed has concerti'no added to it as oboe concertino, violi'no concertino.

§ Cantata, kan.tâ'h.tah, a vocal sonata.

§ Aria, à're.ëh, a musical air. Aria concertà'ta, has elaborate orchestral accompaniments.

"Symphony." Greek symphónico, v. symphônico (sun phonó).
"Overture." French, from the verb ouvrir, to open.

Symposium, sim.pû'm.ä'äm, a social feast.

Ok. suppò'sion (sun pin'o, to drink together), a drinking-party.

Sym-ptom, sim'-ti'm, something that indicates incipient or active disease; symptomatic, sim'.to.mà'th.ik; symptomat'ic al, sim'.to.màt'ñ.ik.ïl; symptomat'ical-ly.

Symptomat'ic disease, a disease indicative of some other disease. Symptomatology, sim'.tô.mà.tôl'.ë.djy, that part of medicine which treats of symptoms.

Ok. suppò'si'ma gen. suppô'matû'sis (sun pin'o, to fall together).

A symptom is something that falls simultaneously with a disease.

Syn- (Greek prefix), with, united to.

Syl- before -iz: as syl'lable, syl.lep'sis, syl'logism.

Symp- before -î, -i, -î: as sym-bol, sym-metry, sym-pathy, sym-postìum, sym-ptom.
Sy- before -s, -z: as sy[s]-stem, sy[s]-stolē, sy[s]-style, sy[z]-zyzy (the two -ss- or -zz- coalesce).

Before any other letter, syn- remains unchanged. The letters are ac-de-got, which may serve for a memoria technica, as

(a) syn-arēsis, syn-agogē, syn-alēpa, syn-anāthos, -arthrōsis,
(b) syn-carōnous, syn-chrony, syn-clēinal, syn-cēpē, syn-crēlism.
(c) syn-desmōsis, syn-det.
(d) syn-coēdēctē, syn-cēhia.
(e) syn-gēnēsia.
(f) syn-octreata, syn-ot, syn-an[y]m, syn-opēsis, syn-ōvia.
(g) syn-tax, syn-teōsis, syn-thermāl, syn-thēsis.

Syn-eresis, sin.cē.trē.sis (in Gram.), the coalescing of two vowels, or the contraction of two syllables into one: as ne'er for “never,” I'm for “I am,” spheroïd for “sphe-ro-ïd.”

Dieresis, di.cē.trē.sis is the reverse process, that is, pronouncing two vowels (generally diphthongs) as two separate vowels: as “poet” = poēt, “zoology” = zoōlōgy, “aerial” = āēriāl, “phaeton” = fāē.rōn.

“Syn-eresis,” Gk. sunairēsis (sun aērō, to take the two together). “Dieresis,” Gk. di-airēsis, to take the two as two.

Syn-agogē, sin.a.gōg, the place of worship for Jews, the congregation itself; synagogēical, sin.a.gōg-ikāl; synagogical-ly. (Gk. suna-gōgē sun-a-go to bring together.)

This frightful French ending ought to be abolished: synagog monolog, dialog, prolog, eulog, &c., would be far better.

Syn-chronism, sin.chrō.nīzmuṁ, simultaneousness; syn chronous, sin.chrō.nī.sus; syn’chronous-ly; synchronic, sin .chrō.nīk; synchronical, sin.chrō.nīkāl; synchronical-ly.

Synchronise, sin.chrō.nīze, to happen at one and the same time; syn’chronised (3 syl.); syn’chronis-ing (lt. xix.)

Synchronisation, sin.chrō.nī.zā.śyun. Greek syn ehrōnōs, united in time.

Syn-copa, sin’kō’py, a fainting fit, a swoon, the striking out of one or more letters in a word: e’er for “ever.” Greek sugkōpē (sug-[sun]kōpē; kopto, to strike together).


Syndesmosis, the union of bones by ligaments (as the radius with the ulna). (Greek sunndesmos, a bond, &c.)

Endosmose, the transfusion of liquids or gases through an animal or vegetable membrane from the exterior to the interior. Exdosmose, the transfusion the other way.

Greek enōn ēmōs, impulsion within [from without]; ex ēmōs, impulsion without [from within].

Syn-dic, sin’di.kī, an advocate, a recorder, an attorney who acts for a corporation or university; a procurator, an assignee; syndicate, sin’di.ķāte, the office of a syndic, the council or board of syndics.

Greek sun dikōs, an advocate (sun dīkō).
Syn-ecdoche, sin.ék.đō.kē (in Rhetoric), a trope in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for a whole: as a hundred sail (ships), a hundred head of oxen. The clergy followed the dean, i.e., the clergy present.

Greek sunektēchē (sun-ek-đēkōmat, to take out together), that is, to take out [a part to represent the whole] together.

Syn-od, sin.ōd, a convention, a council, a board consisting of several neighbouring presbyterians; synodal, -nō“.dāl; synodic, sin.ōd.i.k; synodical, sin.ōd.Č.čāl, pertaining to that period of time which the moon takes in returning to any given phase; synodical-ly.

Old English seonath, sindth, second, seeondth, sinath, synoth or sinod; Greek sunodos (sun hodos, a united course).

According to our usual way of spelling similar compounds, "synod" should be synhod (Rule lxx.)

Synonym, sin.ō.nim, a word of the same meaning, plu. synonyms (synonyma is very rarely used); synonymous, sin.ō.nim.is; synonymous-ly.

Synonymy, sin.ō.nim.ȯ.my, the use of synonymous words.

As: "Say why is this? wherefore?" “Stand dumb and speak not to him.” “Within the book and volume of my brain” (Hamlet).

Greek sunōnēmōs (sun onēma, a name with the name); onēma and onōma are dialectic forms, but onēma seems somewhat irregular, and it is by no means evident why the dialectic form should be used at all in the words under this group: as pseudonym, anonymous, patronymic, &c. The Greeks have endorsed the forms, and we must accept them.

Syn-opis, plu. synopses, sin.ōp.sis, plu. sin.ōp.ćees, an abridgment, a précis, a conspectus; synoptic, sin.ōp.čik; synoptical, sin.ōp.Č.čāl; synoptical-ly.

Synoptic Gospels, the gospels arranged together chronologically and in order.

Greek sunōpēsis (sun opēs, a view [of all] together).

Syn’-tax, the arrangement of words and sentences according to fixed rules, the rules themselves; syntactical (not syntacticall, sin.tāk’.čik; syntactical-ly.

Greek sunta:éis (sun tasso, to arrange together).


Analysis, a nāl.Ćis, separating the ingredients of a compound, taking the parts to pieces.

Synthetic, sin.‘.thē.tič; synthetical, sin.‘.thē.tič.čāl; -ly.

Greek sunthēsis (sun tithēmi, to put things together). “Analysis,” Gk. analēsis (ana lōu, a loosening or breaking up).

Syphilis, sīf’.člis, a disease; syphilitic, sīf’.člīt’.čik, adj.

A word coined by Fracastor (16th cent.), who wrote a Latin poem bearing this title. It was introduced into nosology by Sauvages.

Greek sus phila (amour immonde). The Italians call the disease le mal Français, and the French return the compliment by calling it le mal Napolitain.
Syria, sīr'ēlāk, adj. of Syria, the ancient language of Syria.
Syrian, sīr'ēlān, a native of Syria, adj. of Syria.
Sīrī, a delicate rose, hence Suristan, the land of roses (Richardson).
Syringa, sīrīn'gān, a genus of shrubs of which the lilac is one.
Greek suriṣ, gen. surippos; Latin syringa gen. syringos, a reed or pipe, so called because the wood is hollow. (See below.)
Syringe, sīrīn'gē, a squirt, to use a syringe (see above); syringed (3-syl.); syring-ing, sīrīn'dijng; syring-or.
Greek surīgā gen. suriggos; Latin syringa gen. syringos, a pipe.
Syrup, sīrūp, treacle, refined molasses, a mixture of honey or sugar and water with some flavouring substance; syrup-y, sweet like syrup; syrumped, sīrūpt.
French sirop; Italian sciroppo; Spanish zarabo; Arabic siroph or sirab. Some give the Greek surias ὀψω, Syrian juice.
System, sī's'tēm, a plan or scheme in which several parts are reduced to regular order and dependence; systematic, sīstē'māt'īk; systematical; sīs'tē'māt'īk'āl; -cal-ly.
Systematise, sīs'tē'māt'ız, to reduce to a system; systematis-ed (1.syl.); systematis-ing (R. xix.), -tē'māt'ız'ing; systematis-er, sīs'tē'māt'ız'ēr; systematis-tist, -tē'māt'ist.
Systematisation, sīs'tē'māt'ız'ā'shūn.
Greek systema gen. systematos (sun histēmι, to stand together).
Systole, sīs'tō'lē, the shortening of a long syllable; as "pleth'ōra" for plethō'ra, "orātor" for orā'tor, &c.
Syzygy, sīz'ā'dīj, the point at which the moon (or a planet) in its orbit is either in conjunction with the sun or in opposition to it, as in new and full moon.
Greek sūrōg(a (su-[sun] sugon, a yoke together),
(All the words beginning with sy- are Greek; but sylvan is a Latin form of the Greek hulē, syrup is doubtful, and if sylph is Greek it ought to be spelt silph.)
-t terminal, (the Latin -t[ius]), denoting a thing done: fac-t, ac-t, effect-t, perfec-t, &c.
Tāb, a shoe-latchet, the end of a shoe-lace. (Welsh tap.)
Tabard, tāb'ārd, a mantle worn by heralds; tab'ārd-er.
Tab'ārd-ar, a sizar of Queen's College, Oxford.
Low Latin tabardum; French tabard or tabart.
Tabby, plu. tabbies, tāb'īz, an old maid, a tabby cat, a silk watered and figured; tabby, brindled with dark gray or black, to water silk; tabbied, tāb'īd; tabby-ing.
French tabis, v. tabiser, to tabby; Persian retabi.
Tabernacle, tāb'ār'nāk klē, a tent, a place of worship (chiefly applied to a chapel for Methodists), to dwell temporally;
tabernacled, tābˈərnəkld; tabernacling, -ərnəkˈlɪŋ; tabernacular, tābˈərnəkˈlər; tabernaˈkələr-ly.

Feast of tab’ernacles, one of the three great Jewish festivals.

Latin tabernәc‘tum, taberna a hut, with diminutive.

Tabes, tābˈeiz, consumption, atrophy; tabetical, tābˈeˈtɪkəl; tabid, tābˈɪd, consumptive; tabˈɪd-ly, tabˈɪd-ness.

Latin tabes, tābˈeɪs, consumptive.

Tablature, tābˈlə.təˈtʃʊər. Êntablature, en.tābˈlə.təˈtʃʊər.

Tablature, a painting on walls and ceilings.

Entablature, the architrave, frieze, and cornice combined.

“Tablature” in French is only a term in music, and is never applied to a painting on walls; Latin tābūla, a writing-table, a picture, but the loss of the a (between b and l) is to be regretted.

“Entablature” is Latin tabūlātum, a stage or storey, with en- to make, that which makes a stage or complete part.

Table, tābˈbl, a board supported on legs, fare, persons sitting round a table [at a meal], a tabulated entry of particulars.

Multiplication Table. Pences Table. Shillings Table, &c.

The two tables [of the law], the two divisions which contain the ten commandments (one the duty of man to God, and the other the duty of man to man).

The Lord’s table, the sacrament of the eucharist.

Table-cloth. Table-land, a flat elevated tract.

Table-spoon, a spoon used at table for serving out vegetables, tarts, puddings, and other foods.

Table-talk, familiar chit-chat like that at meals.

Table-turning, movement of tables and other objects ascribed to the exertions of departed spirits.

Table of Pythag’oras, the multiplication table.

To lay on the table, to receive a written motion or report, but to postpone indefinitely its consideration.

To turn the tables, audī altrēr’um partem, to rebut a charge by bringing forth a countercharge.

Thus if a husband accuses his wife of extravagance in dress, she “turns the tables on him” by accusing him of equal or greater extravagance in something else.

Table d’ hôte, tābˈblə dət (French), an ordinary.

The twelve tables, the laws of old Rome compiled by the decemvirs and engraved on brass.

Knights of the Round Table, a military order instituted by Arthur, “the first king of the Britons,” A.D. 576.

Old English tofæl or tofʒ; Latin tābula; French table.

Tableau, plu. tableaux, tābˈloʊ, plu. tābˈloʊˌze, a picture representing a group disposed in dramatic order.
Tableau vivant, plu. tableaux vivants, tabl. va.vāhn, plu. tabl. va.vāhn, the 'representation of a' statuary group by living persons.

French tableau plu. tableaux, tableau vivant plu. tableaux vivants.

Tablet, tabl. lat, a small slip of some suitable material for memorial, anda small flat cake [of soap], &c. (Fr. tablette.)

Tablets of Moses, a variety of Scotch granite.

Tables of Moses, the two-tables of the ten commandments.

The Tablets of Moses are so called because they look when polished as if they were inscribed with Hebrew characters.

Taboo, tābōō, to forbid the use of, to exclude, to hold aloof; tabooed, tā.bood; tabooing. (Polynesian, to set apart.)

(Thuc. a burial-ground is tabooed for general purposes.)

Tabor, tā'bor, a small drum beaten with one stick, to play the tabor; tabored, tā'bor'd; taboring, tabor-er.

Tabret, tab'.rēt. Tabouret, tab'.rēt.

Tabret, a small tabor.

Tabouret, the right of sitting in the presence of a queen.

In the ancient French court, certain ladies had the droit de tabouret, as the chief ladies of the household, the wives of ambassadors, dukes, lord chancellor, keeper of the seals, &c. Gentlemen similarly privileged had the droit de fauteuil.

Tabular, tab'bu.lar, set down in a synoptical form, having the form of lamina. Tabular spar.

Tabulate, tab'bu.lāte, to reduce to a synopsis; tabulāted (Rule xxxvi.), tabulāting, tabulāting (Rule xxxvii.)

Tabulation, tab'bu.lās'shān. Tabulāe Toletā'nae, the astronomical tablet of Alphonso X. of Castile.

Latin tabulāris, tabulātor, tabulātio, tabulāre.

Tace, tā'se, hush! don't say what you were going to say.

Taisez vous, tā'zy voo (French), hush! keep silence, don't say any more, don't speak on that subject.

Tacet, tā'sēt. Tacit, tās'īt.

Tacet (in Music), the instrument is to cease playing.

Tacet [as tacit consent], consent given by silence.


Tache, tāsh, a loop, a button (Exod. xxvi. 6, 11, 23; xxxvi. 13.) French attache, a tie or fastening: v. attacher, to fasten.

Tacit, tās'īt, silent, implied. Tacit, tā'sēt (see above, Tace).

Tacit-ly, consentingly but without verbal expression.

Taciturn, tās'ī.tūrn, reserved in speech, not talkative.

Taciturnity, tās'ī.tūr'nī.tē; taciturn-ly, tās'ī.tūrn'ī.ly.

Lat. tacitus, taciturnus, taciturnitas (tācēre, to be silent).
Tack, *tāk*, a small nail with a flat head, the course of a ship with reference to the sails, the tackle by which the weather-clew of a course is hauled forwards and down to the deck, to put a ship about so that from having the wind on one side you bring it round on the other by the way of her head. The opposite of Wearing.

Starboard tack, *star'bd-tāk*, sailing with the wind on the right side. On the starboard tack, with the wind on the right side as a vessel is sailing.

The tack of a fore-and-aft sail, the rope which keeps down the lower *forward* clew. The tack of a studding sail, the rope which keeps down the lower *outer* clew.

The outhaul, the tack of the lower studding sail.

To tack, to fasten with tacks, to veer, &c.; *tacked, tākt*; **tack-ing.** Tact, discretion. Tax, government impost.


Tackle, *tāk'kl*, a purchase formed by a rope rove through one or more blocks (Dana, *Seamen’s Manual*).

Fishing tackle, *tāk'kl*; any apparatus for fishing.

Ground tackle, anchors, cables, warps, and everything else used in securing a vessel at anchor.

Gun-tackle, the apparatus for manoeuvring a gun.

Tackling, *tāk'ling*, the furniture of yards and masts (as the cordage, sails, &c., of a ship or other vessel).

Danish *takkel*; *takling*, rigging; *takle*, to rig a ship.

Tact, *tākt*. Tacked, *tākt*, fastened with a tack. (See Tack.)

Tact, adroitness in adapting oneself to circumstances.

French *tact* (jugement fin et délicat). See below.

Tactics, *tāk'tiks* (R. lxix.), evolutions and manoeuvres of troops or ships in the presence of an enemy, the science of manoeuvring...; tactical, *tāk'tikl*; adj. *tactical-ly.

Tactician, *tāk'tish'ln*, one skilled in tactics, an adroit manager.

Greek *taktikōs*, pertaining to military tactics; [*taktika*, military tactics (*tasso*, to set in order, to array).

Tactile, *tāk'til*, what may be touched, tangible; tactile-ly.

Tactility, *tāk'til'lti*, Taction, *tāk'shun*.

Tactual, *tāk'tu.tāl*, derived from touch; tactual-ly.

Lat. *tactīlis* (*tangere*, to touch); Fr. *tactile, tactilité, tactic*. Tadget, *tād'pōl*, a frog in its first state from the spawn.

Old Eng. *tad-pol*, a young toad or frog (Lat. *pulles*, Gk. *pōlos*, the young of any animal; Old Eng *folk*, a foal).

Taēpings, *tāk'ē’pings*; Chinese rebels. (*Universal Peace:*)

Taffrail, *tāf'rail*, the rail round a ship's stern. (Dutch *tafereel*)
Taffeta, tāfˈʃē.tə, a thin silken fabric with a wavy lustre.
Taffeta phrases, fə.təh frə.zəz, euphemisms, sleek phrases.
We use also the fabrics called buckram, fusilan, lutestring, shoddy, silk [or silken], stuff, velvet, &c., for literary compositions.
French taffetas (mot tiré du persan taʃah, tissu de soie, Bouillet).
Tāg, a metallic point at the end of a lace, to fit with a tag; tagged, tāgd; tagg-ing, materials for tags, fitting with tags. Tāg-rāg, the rabble. Tag-rag-and-bobtail.
Danish tag, a handle; Swedish tagg, a point.
"Tag, rag, and bobtail," slang terms for three sorts of inferior dogs.
Tagetēs, tā.djesˈtees, one of the African marigold species.
Named after Tāges [gen. Tāgētis], grandson of Jupiter, who taught the Etruscans divination.
Tail, Tale (both tāl). Teal, Teil (both teel). Tell, tēl.
Tail, the queue of an animal, a fag-end, limitation.
Tale, a story, a narrative of adventure, a tally.
Teal, one of the duck family. (Dutch teeling or ta ling.)
Teil, the linden or lime tree. (Latin tilia; Greek tēlēa.)
Tell, to inform, to narrate. (Old English tellan.)
An estate tail, an estate limited to certain heirs.
Tenant-in-tail, the person who comes into an estate-tail.
Tail-age, a share of one substance paid by way of tribute.
Taille, tail, the fee which is opposed to fee-simple, because it is mineed or pared, i.e., not in the tenant's power to bequeath, being limited to the issue of the donor
"Tail" (a queue), Old English tēgel, tēgl, or tēgl.
"Tail" (as "estate tail"), French taille; tailer, to cut.
"Tale" (a story), Old English til or tidu (v. tellan, to tell).
Tailor, fem. tailor-ess, tayˈlor, tayˈlor.ess, one whose trade it is to make men's outer garments. The maker of women's outer garments is a Milliner. Tailor-ing, doing tailor's work. Tailor bird Taylor, a proper name.
French tailleur (v. tailer, to cut or snip).
Taint, a blemish, to sully, to defile. 'Tan't, taint, "it is not."
Taint-ed (R. xxxvi.), taint-ing, taint-less, taint-less-ly; taint-ture, tainˈtchər, tinge, defilement.
"Taint," French teindre, to dye; Latin tingo; Greek tegeo. An't and 'tan't are interesting contractions inasmuch as they are relics of the obsolete form of as for "is," "am"=as-m, "art"=as-t, "is"=as-th, plu. "are"=as-e, the letters severed by hyphens being relics of personal pronouns, m is seen in Fr. moi, Lat. me, Gk. mou, &c.; t, in Fr. toi, Lat. and Gk. tu, &c.; so with the rest. "An't" is am not or as[is] not, and "tan't" is it as[is] not.
Tāke (1 syl.), past took, past part. taken, tāˈkən; tak-ing, tāˈkɪŋ (R. xix.), to receive, to tolerate, to appropriate, to suppose, to entrap, to swallow, to choose, to go into, to capture, to accept as a tenant, to please, a catch.
Taker, tā'ker. To take advantage of, to make use of another's advantage to his prejudice.

To take after, to resemble. To take aim at.

To take up arms, to begin hostilities. To take away.

To take breath; brēth, to rest after exertion. To take care of.

To take down, to lower; to reduce to writing.

To take effect. To take fire. To take for, to mistake one person for someone else. To take heart, -hart.

To take heed; to be cautious. To take heed to, to listen to.

To take hold of. To take horse, to ride on horseback.

To take in, to gull, to entertain; to comprise, to buy the numbers of a periodical as they come out. To take in hand.

To take leave, to bid adieu. To take my leave.

To take notice, to observe. To take off, to remove, to swallow, to mimic. To take [myself] off, to leave.

To take on, to assume, to give way to. To take out.

To take part in, to participate in. To take part with.

To take place, to happen. To take the place of.

To take root, to live as a plant, to become confirmed.

To take stock, to make an inventory of stock in hand.

To take up, to lift up, to arrest, to dig up, to select as a subject, to pay a bill of exchange, to resume.

To take up arms, to begin war. To take the air, to take outdoor exercise. To take the field, to begin war.

To take to heart, to feel keenly. To take upon oneself.

To take up with, to become intimate with.

Old English tāc(en), past toe, past part. tacen.

Talbot, tawl'bôt, a hound with broad mouth, deep chops, and long hanging ears. Talbotype, tawl'bo?type, a photographic process discovered by Fox Talbot in 1839.

Talc, tālk, a foliated mineral. Talk, tawk, conversation.

Talck-y, tāl'ky; talcose, tāl'köze, containing talc.

Talcite, tāl'sīt, a mineral also called nacrite.

Talcose granite, tāl'köze grān'it. Talc schist, -shist.

German talk; French tale, taleigne. When a suffix beginning with ·c, ·c, or ·y (not ·a, ·o, ·u, or a consonant) is added to a word ending with ·c, ·k is always added to prevent the ·c being pronounced as ·s: thus "mimic," mimick·ed, mimick·ing; "physic," physicked, physicking; "traffic," trafficked, trafficking; "tale," talck·y; "colic," colick·y. The exceptions are "disc," dis·form [dī'sform].

All words in ·c ended at one time in ·cc. How much better it would have been if we had rejected the ·c and retained the ·k: but there is a prejudice in Latin, French, and English against ·k, one of the best letters in the alphabet.
Tale, Tail (both ṭāl). Teal, Teil (both ṭēl). Tell, ṭēl.
Tale, a story, a short narrative of adventure, a tally.
Tail, the queue of an animal, the fag end, a limitation.
Teal, one of the duck family. (Dutch telting or talting.)
Teil, the lime or linden tree. (Latin tilla, Greek ṭēlēa.)
Tell, to inform, to narrate. (Old English tellan.)
“Tale,” Old English ṭāl, ṭēl, ṭēl, ge-ṭēl, ge-tōl, ge-tāl.
“Tail” (as “estate tail”), French taille; v. tailler; to cut, to limit.
Talent, ṭāl’ent, ability, natural endowment of mind; tal’ent-ed
(Rule xxxvi.), clever, possessed of good abilities.
The words talented and moneyed are unusual forms, seeing we have
no such verbs as to talent, to money.
“Talent,” applied to mental gifts, is borrowed from the Scripture
parable (Matt. xxv. 14–30), and it would be more consistent to
speak of a man “of many talents” than to speak of a man “of
great talent,” unless indeed the reference is to the Jewish gold
and silver talent, one £5,475 and the other £306. The Attic talent
was about £243 15s. (Latin talēntum; Greek talēntoς.)
Tales, ṭā’lees, (in Law) a supply from bystanders to complete
the complement of a jury; tales-man, plu. tales-men, a
bystander selected to fill up a vacancy in a jury panel.
It is not unusual for a special jury to be short of the required
number. When this is the case, either plaintiff or defendant may
“pray a tales,” and one or more of the common jury are selected
as tales-men. (Latin tales plu. tales, of the like sort.)
Talisman, plu. talismans (not talismen), an amulet, a charm.
French talisman, “mot arabe qui signifie consideration” (Bouillet).
Talk, tāl. Tale, tāl, a foliated mineral. (Germ. talk, Fr. tāle.)
Talk, conversation, chit-chat, to converse, to chat; talked,
tāwk'd; talk-ing, tāwk’ing; talk-er, tāwk’er.
Talkative, taw’kātiv; talkative-ly, talkative-ness.
To talk shop, to introduce trade or business in conversation
Danish tolk; v. tolke, to interpret, to express; tolkning.
Tall, tawl, (comp.) tall’-er, (super.) tall’-est, high in stature;
tall-ness, tawl’-ness. (Welsh tal; taladra, tallness.)
Tallage, tāl’age, an impost or excise. (French taille.)
Tallow, tāl’lo, hard fat prepared for candles, &c., to smear with
tallow; tallowed, tāl’lo’d; tallow-ing; tallow-er.
Tallow-y, tallow-ish, like tallow. Tallow-grease.
Tallow-chandler, a dealer in tallow. Tallow-candle.
Tally, plu. tallies (R. xliv.), tāl’liz, a stick or lath for keeping
a score, to correspond; tallied, tāl’līd; tally-ing; tally-er, one who keeps a tally (now called a teller).
Tallyman, _plu._ tallymen. Tallyshop, a shop where goods can be obtained by part payments at stated intervals.

The tally of the Exchequer court was a rod of wood marked on one face with notches corresponding to the sum for which it was an acknowledgment. Two other sides contained the date, the name of the payer, and so on. The rod was then cleft in such a manner that each half contained one written side and half of each notch. One part was kept in the Exchequer and the other was circulated. When payment was required the two parts were fitted, and if they "tallied" all was right, if not payment was refused. This custom was not wholly abandoned till 1831. (Fr. _tailler_ to cut; Lat. _tulca_.)

Tally-ho! a huntsman's cry to the dogs when a fox breaks cover.

French _taille_ au coup, _taille_ au talus, _taille_ au coppice.

Talmud, _tōl_.mūd, the whole body of the Hebrew laws with comments thereon. It is divided into two parts: the _Mishna_ and the _Gemā'_ra. The "Mishna" is the written law, and the "Gemā'_ra" a collection of traditions and comments: _talmudic, tōl_.mūd.īk; _talmudical, tōl_.mūd.īk.kūl; _talmudist, tōl_.mūd.ist; _talmudist-ic_. (See Targum.)


Spanish _talón_ the heel. "Talon" (a moulding), French _talon_.

_Talos, ta.ˈlōs_. (in Anat.) the ankle-bone. (Latin _tūlūs_.)

Tamarind, _tām_.ār.ind. _Tamarind, tām_.ār.ind. _Tamarisk._

_Tamarind, the Indian date tree, the seed-pods of the..._ 

_Tamarind, a Sth. American monkey with a long bushy tail._

_Tamarisk, tām_.ār.isk; a flowering evergreen._

"Tamarind," Arab. _tamar-hindi_, Indian-date. "Tamarin." _Fr. tamarin._

_Tamarisk," Lat. _tāmārīcis or tāmārīx_; Heb. _ṭaqal_ (a) _kīk_.

_Tambour, tām_.bōr, a small drum, a [drum-shaped] frame used for embroidery, to make tamour-work; _tamboured_ (2 sy'l), _tambour-ing_. "Tambourine, tām_.bō_.rēcn", a musical instrument with a parchment head. (See Tabor.)

_Fr. tambour, "de l'espagnoi tambor, derivé de l'arabe al tambor."

_Tām_. (1 sy'l), _comp_._tām_.-er, _super_._tām_.-est, not wild, not savage, spiritless, wanting vigour, dull, to tame; _tāmed_ (1 sy'l); _tām-ing_ (R. _xix_), _tā_.mīng; _tām-er, tā_.mér; _tām-able, tā_.māb.īl; _tām-able-ness_. _Tām_.-ness, -ly.

_Old Eng._ _tām, tāma, v. tān(tan), past _tāmode, past part. _tānad_.

_Tamper, tām_.per (followed by _with_), to meddle with unfairly, to try little experiments on; _tampered_ (2 sy'l), tamper-ing. A corruption of the Fr. _tremper_ as "tremper dans une conspiration."

_Tam-tam or tom-tom, an East Indian drum._

_Tān_, the bark of certain trees used for turning hides into leather, to convert hides into leather, to make brown by exposure to the sun; _tanned, tānd; tān-ing_ (Rule i.),

Tan'nin, the principle of tan which converts hides into leather. Tan'nic acid, the acid which exists in all tanner's bark.

Tainate, tän'nate, a salt of tannic acid (-ate, a salt).

Tanners' bark, bark of the oak, chestnut, willow, &c. used by tanners for converting hides into leather.

Old English ge-tanned, tanned; French tan, v. tanner, tannerie.

Tan'dem, two horses harnessed before the other to a light vehicle. (University pun: tandem (Latin), at length.)

Tangent, tän'
djent, a straight line which touches a circle or curve but would not cut it even if produced; tangential, tän'
djên'
shl'; tangential-ly; tangency, tän'
djên'sy.

Lat. tangens gen. tangen'tis, v. tangère, to touch; Fr tangente.

Tangible, tän'
djii'.bl't, that may be touched or realised, perceptible to the touch; tangible-ness, tangibly.

Tangibility, tän'
djii'.bl'i.ty. (Latin tangibilis.)

Tangle, tän'
g'gl, hair or thread in a confused and knotted mass, to tangle; tangled, tän'
g'ld; tangling, tangling-ly, tangly. (Danish tang, sea-weed, a tangle.)

Tank; a large cistern for storing water. (Portuguese tanque.)

Tankard, tank'
al'd, a large metal drinking cup with a lid.

Irish tancaird, Gaelic tancard.

Tannin, tannic, tanner, tannery, &c. (See Tan.)

Tansy, plu. tansies, tän'
z'z, a herb.

Latin tânúcētum (Greek athanásia, immortality), the everlasting.

Tan't, tän'nt, contraction of It is not. (See Taint.)

Tantalise, tän'
täl'ize, to balk; tan'talised (3'syl.); tantalis-ing (R. xix.), tän'
täl'izing; tan'talising-ly; tan'taliser.

Tantalisation, tän'
täl'i.zay'shün. Tantalis'm, tän'
täl'izm.

Tantálous (Lat. Tantálus) was punished by Zeus for revealing the secrets of the gods. He was cursed with intolerable thirst, and to make the punishment greater was placed in water to the chin, but whenever he stooped to drink the water flowed away from him.

Tan'tamount, tän'mount, equivalent. (Lat. tantus, with -amount.)

Tantivy, tän'tiv'y (a hunting term), swiftly, at full speed.

To ride tantivy, to ride at the utmost speed.

Tan'trums, tän'
trımz, a fit of ill-temper, a fit of passion.

Welsh tant tram, an ill whim, a sad spasm.

Tåp, a plug or spill for stopping a hole pierced in a cask to force the liquor out, a place where liquor is served out, the liquor itself, a conical screw for cutting female threads, to breach a cask, to give a slight knock; tapped, tåpt; tapp'-ing (Rule i.); tapster, tåp'ster, one whose business it is to draw liquor from a cask (-ster, Rule lxii.)
Errors of Speech


Old Eng. tap, tape a tapster, tapestry a female drawer of liquors, v. tapeon, past tape, past part. tapeed.

Tape (1 syl.), cotton or linen ribbon; tape-line (2 syl.), a tape for measuring. Tape-worm, ... worm, an intestinal worm. Old English tape, tape or a tape-worm.

Taper, Tapir (both tǎˈpər). See below, Tapir.

Taper, a small wax candle, a long wick coated with wax, gradually narrowed to a point, long and slender [figure], to narrow to a point; tapted (2 syl.), taper-ing, taper-ing-ly. (Old English taper or tapur.)

Tapir, a thick-skinned mammal with short proboscis. 

"Taper" (a candle), O. Eng. taper or tapur. "Taper" (to diminish), O. Eng. tape, a plug tapering to a point. "Tapir," Fr. tapir.

Tapestry, plu. tapestries, tāpˈɛs.triə, a fabric with wrought figures (chiefly used for decorating walls), to adorn with tapestry; tapestried, tāpˈɛs.triəd; tapestry-ing.

Fr. tapiserie; Lat. tāpētum, tāpēs gen. tāpētis, a carpet, hangings.

Tapioca, tāpˈə.kə, a farinaceous food from a Brazil plant. French tapioca, a corruption of jatropha [manihot], the plant.

Tapir, Taper (both tǎˈpər). See above, Taper.

Tapir, a thick-skinned mammal with short proboscis.

Taper, a small wax candle, to narrow to a point.

"Taper," Fr. tapir. "Taper" (a candle), Old Eng. taper or tapur. "Taper" (to grow to a point), O. E. tappe, a plug tapering to a point.

Tapis, tāpˈpi, the table-cloth of a council table. On the tapis, on the cover of the council table, i.e. under consideration.

What's on the tapis now? what now engages public attention, what is the uppermost subject of conversation. Fr. tapis, sur le tapis; Lat. tāpes gen. tāpētis; Gk. tāpēs, tāpētōs.

Tar, a resinous substance obtained from pine and fir trees, to smear with tar; tarred, tārd; tarr-ing (Rule i.)

Tarry, tārˈri. Tarry, tārry, to delay (Welsh tāriaw).


Tarantula (not Tarentula), tārˈan.tə.lə, a species of spider. Latin tarantula (Alexander ab Alexander). This word, says Kircher, is derived either from Taranto, in Italy, or from Thara, a river in Apulia, in the vicinity of which places these venomous spiders abound (De Arte Mag.) Italian tarantella; Spanish tarantula; but in French tarentule.

Tardigrade, tārˈdrə.grəd, one of the sloth family.

Tardigrada, tārˈdrə.grəˈdə, the sloth family. Latin tardigrādus, slow moving (tardus grādus, a slow step).
AND OF SPELLING.

Tar'dy, (comp.) tar'di'er, (super.) tar'di-est, slow, backward, reluctant; tar'di-ness, tar'di-ly. Tardigrade (see p. 1284).

Tar'di-gate, slow; tardi-gû'ted, slow footed. (Lat. tardus.)

Tare, Tear (both tû're). Tear, Tier (both teer).

Tû're, a weed, a vetch, an allowance made by merchants for packages, &c. Net or nett, the weight minus the tare.
Tear [tare], to rend; past tore (1 syl.), past part. torn.
Tear [teer], a drop of water flowing from the eye.
Tier [teer], a row, generally applied to different rows rising in elevation one above another.

"Tare," Fr. tû're; Arab. tarâh, to throw off. Net, clear of all deductions.
"Tear" (to rend), Old English têr[tan], past têr, past part. tôren.
"Tear" (from the eye), Old English têar, têér, or têcher.
"Tier," Old Eng. tier, Heb. Tîr; Welsh tŷr, to pile up.

Target, tar'get; slow, tardi-grâ'ted, slow footed. (Lat. tardus.)

Tare, târ, weed, tivetch, an allowance made by merchants for lacknges, &c. Net or nett, the weight minus the tare.

Tear [tare], to rend; past tore (1 syl.), past part. torn.
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"Tier," Old Eng. tier, Heb. Tîr; Welsh tŷr, to pile up.

Target, tar'get, a small buckler, a butt for marksmen to aim at; tar'get-ed, furnished with targets; target'eer, tar'get'eer'. Targe (1 syl.), a buckler (only used by poets).

Old English targe; Welsh targed, a buckler, a shield.

Targum, tar'gû'mi, a Chaldee free translation of the pentateuch or prophets; targum'ist, a writer of a targum.

There are ten targums extant. The two most esteemed are (1) a paraphrase of the pentateuch in Chaldey, by Onkelos, ascribed to the first Christian century; and (2) the targum of Jonathan (ben Uzziel), a paraphrase in Chaldee of the prophets, said to have been written in the third century. The two next in value are the targum of the Pseudo-Jonathan, and the Jerusalem targum, both on the pentateuch. (Chaldee T[a]RGVJ, interpretation. See Talmud.)

Tariff, tû'rûf; (not tair'ûf), a tabulated list of rates or duties to be paid on goods exported or imported, a price-list, to make a tariff; tariff'd (2 syl.), tariff'ing.

Tarîfa, a promontory in Spain, where the Moors stationed excise officers to levy toll on every vessel passing through the Straits of Gibraltar. (French tarîf; Spanish tarîfa; Italian farîfa.)

Tarlatan, tar'lå.tå'n (not tarl'tå'n), a gauze-like fabric, so called from Tarare, in France, the chief centre of the manufacture. (Corruption of tarâretô'non.)

Tarn, a small mountain lake or pool. (Icelandic tîrn.)

Tarnish, târ'nish, a loss of lustre, soil on a lustrous surface, to sully; to stain, to dull a bright surface; tar'nished (2 syl.), tar'nish'ing. (French ténir, ténissant.)

Tarba'lin, tar'pawl'å'n, a tarred pall or waterproof covering for the hatchways of ships; for loaded wagons, stacks, &c. (The spelling of this word is indefensible: as well write pout for "pall" and bat! for "ball." O.E. tars pall, tar pall; Lat. palliun.

Târrâ'gon, the herb-dragon, an aromatic plant used for perfuming vinegar in France; tarragon vinegar.
Tarragona, tär'ra.gō".nah, a wine resembling port.

"Tarragon" (artemisia tracuniflora) corruption of French estragon.  
"Tarragon" (the wine), so named from Tarraco or Tarragóna, in Catalonia (Spain), about 47 miles south-west of Barcelo'na.

Tarry, tär'ry, to stay.  Tarry, tär'ry, adj. of tar.

Tarried, tär'rid, stayed.  Tarred, tär'd, smeared with tar.

Tarry-ing, tär'ri.ing, staying.  Tär'ring, smearing with tar.

Tarri-er, tär'ri.er.  Terrier, tér'ri.er.  Tär'er.

Tarrier, one who stays behind, a dilatory person.

Terrier, a small dog that follows game into holes.

Tarrance, tär'ran.ence, delay.


"Terrier," Lat. terra, the earth; Fr. terrier, the terrier dog.

Tarsus, tar'sus.  Meta-tarsus, mé't.ta-tar'sus.

The metatarsus, the foot from the toes to the instep.

The tarsus, the instep or part between the metatarsus and ankle (composed of seven bones), also the cartilage inside the eyelid.  The last segment of an insect's leg.

Lat. tarsus; Gk. tarsods a broad surface, tarsos pedós the flat of the foot.

Tart, a delicate fruit pie, sour, saucy; (comp.) tar't-er, (super.) tar't-est, tart'-ly, tart'-ness, tart'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like").  Tart'-let.

"Tart" (a pie), Fr. tarte and tourte.  "Tart" (sour), O.E tært, tærtines.

Tartan, tar'tan.  A Scotch plaid, a checkered cloth.

Fr tirslaine.  "Ce mot paraît venir de l'espagnol tirslana, que Ménage dérive lui-même de Tardeia, ancien nom du pays de Grenade, où l'on fabriquait cette espèce de drap" (Dict. des Arts).

Tar'tar, a vinous deposit on casks and vats, a native of Tartary, a fierce unmanageable fellow; tartaric acid, tär'tär'rik ă's'id, an acid found in tartar and in the juice of grapes, &c.  

Tartarise (R. xxxi.), tar'tär'iz, to impregnate with tartar, to form a deposit of tartar; tar'tarised (3 syl.); tar'taris-ing.


Tartarous (adj.), containing tartar, pertaining to tartar.

Tartarus (noun), the infernal regions of classic mythology.

Tartarean, adj. of Tartarus, infernal, pertaining to...

Tartarlic [acid], tar'tär.ŭl'ĭk or Tartar'lić [acid], an acid formed by heat from tartaric acid.

Tartrate, tar'trăt, a salt of tartaric acid (-ate denotes a salt from an acid in -ic, i.e. with a maximum of oxygen).

Cream of tartar, kree'm..., the tartar of wines and fruit.

Tartar emetic, -emë't.ĭk, tartrate of potassa and antimony.

Salt of tartar, calcined cream of tartar.
Tartar of the teeth, a concretion deposited on the teeth. (It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.)

To catch a Tartar, to assail an overmastering opponent.

Fr. tartre, tartre emétique, crème de tartre, sel de tartre, tartarique.

"Tartar" (a person). Fr. Tartare (Tartary).

Paracelsus says "tartar" (the deposit of wine) "is so called because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as the fires of Tartarus burn" (Infernal stuff).

Tartuffe, tartùfē', an hypocritical devotee.

The principal character in Molière's comedy of the same name.

Task, a stated lesson, a compulsory and distasteful employment, to exact, to require of another a certain amount of labour; tasked (1 syl.), task'-ing, task'-er. Task'-master. -work.

To take to task, to reprimand. (Welsh tasgad, v. tasgu.)

Tasmanian, taz.mā′ni′ān, a native of Tasmania, adj. of...

Tassel, tās′sell (not taw′sell, nor Worcester's tōs′el), a pendent ornament; tas'selled, adorned with tassels.

Tassel-gentle (a corruption of tiercel...), the "tiercel" is the male of the goshawk, being a tierce or third less in size than the female. Tasselled gentleman, a fop.

Welsh tasel, a fringe, v. taselu. "Tasselled gentleman" is a pun.

Taste (1 syl.), the sensation produced by the organ of taste, the organ itself, flavour or that which produces the sensation, discrimination between what is suitable and what is not, to taste, to affect the taste; tāst′-ed (R. xxxvi.), tāst′-ing (R. xix.), tāst′-able (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before "-able"). Taste′-ful (R. viii.), taste′ful-ly, taste′ful-ness. Taste′-less, taste′less-ly, taste′less-ness.

Tast′-er, one who tastes [wines or teas] to judge of them; tāst′-y, (comp.) tāst′-er, (super.) tāst′-est; tāst′-ly.

French taster now tätər, tāde-vin; tätər une doufe, to judge of a fabric by the sense of touch. (A man or woman of taste means really one who discriminates nicely by the touch.)

Tätter, to tear into rags; tattered, tāt′ terd; tatter-ing.

Tatters, rags. In tatters, in rags. To tear to tatters.

Tatter-demalion, tāt′ter.dē.mā′l̄′ yin, a ragamuffin.


Tattle, tät′tal, prate, gossip, to tell silly gossiping stories; tattled, tät′tal'd; tatt′ling, tat′ting-ly, tat′lier.

Danish tätər, a gipsy, with diminutive (gipsy prattle).

Tattoo, the beat of drum at night to call soldiers to their quarters, figures or lines cut on the skin and stained, to tattoo the face or body; tattooed′ (2 syl.), tattoo′-ing (all double vowels, except -ue, are retained before -ing), tattoo′-er, tattoo′-age (-age, the act, custom, condition, state).
The devil's tattoo, drumming with the hand on furniture, tapping the foot on the floor monotonously so as to produce in others "the blue devils."

"Tattoo" (the beat of drum), a corrupt contraction of tapotes tous.

"Tattoo" (the skin), Fr. tatouer, tatouage. A New Zealand word.

Taught or taut, tight, not slack, properly ordered; instructed.

A broad pronunciation of the word "tight" (toil then taut).


Taurus, tau'ru:s, the second of the twelve signs of the zodiac (it contains the Pleiades and Hyades); taurine, tau'ri:n, bovine; tauriform, tau'ri:fór:m. Taurocol, tau'ro:köl, glue made from bull's hide. (Gk. taurós kolla, bull glue.)

Latin taurus, taurínus, tauríformis; Greek taurus, &c.

Tauto- (Greek prefix), the same (to auton, the same thing).

Tauto-logy, tau.tó.ú.ândjí, pleonasm, redundancy; tauto-log-ical, tau.tó.ú.ándjí.kál; tautological-ly; tautologise (tjúle xxxi.), tau.tó.ú.o.jí.zë, to use redundancy of speech; tautol'ogi.sed, tau.tó.ú.o.jí.zing; tautologist, tau.tó.ú.o.jí.st; tautologous, tau.tó.ú.o.jí.gús.

Greek tautología, tautologos (to auto lego, I speak the same thing).

Tauto-phony, tau.tó.f ú.ní, repetition of the same tone; tautophonical, tau.tó.f ú.ní.čál, monotonous.

Greek to auto phónic, I sound the same thing.


Tavern, a house licensed to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises, and where entertainment is provided for large parties, but notlodgings.

Public house, an inferior tavern, or road-side house, where wayfarers can procure beer, with bread and cheese.

Hotel, a superior house for the accommodation of travellers, where board, lodging, and stabling are provided.

Inn, an inferior hotel.

"Tavern," Welsh tafarn; French taverne; Latin taberna. (Upland says it is from tabule boards, "quibus clauditur aut congetitur ")

"Public house," a house where beer is retailed to the public.

"Hotel," Fr. hôtel for hostel; Low Lat. hostaligium, the right of lodging and entertainment; Latin hosticum.

"Inn," Old Eng. inn, an inn, a house where strangers are taken in.

Taw, a large choice marble, a marble selected to be played with; the art or operation of preparing skins for white leather, rendered like tawed leather, to macerate skins. Tor, the scratch or mark from which the play of marbles begins.

Taw (a marble), plu taws or tawse.

To taw, tawed (1 syl.), taw'-ing, taw'-er, taw'-ery.


"Taw" (a marble selected to be played with); O. E. tawas, an implement.

"Tor" (the mark to be played from), called toy in Norfolk; as Go from toy. (Old English tor, a ridge.)
Tawdry, common but showy finery; taw'dri-ly, taw'dri-ness.

At the annual fair of St. Audrey, in the isle of Ely, common lace, called St. Audrey lace, used to be sold. Henshaw says: "astringenta, timbre, seu fasciolo, empte munditiae S. Ethelredae."

Taw'ny, (comp.) taw'ni-er, (super.) taw'ni-est; taw'ni-ness (Rule xi), brown, dark skinned, tanned by the sun. This word is a muddle between our word taw (to dress leather) and the Fr. tanner (to tan leather). If from "taw" it should be tawy, and if from "tanner" tanny, a word already used in another sense.

Tax, plu., tax'es (2 syl.), government impost on property, to levy a tax; taxed, tax'ed; tax'-ing, tax'-er, tax'able.

Taxation, tax' 'a shun. Tax'-gatherer. Tax'-payer.

Assessed taxes, a.s.ses', ..., government tax on articles in use, as carriages, men-servants, coats of arms, &c.

Latin taxatio, tax'rie; French taxe; v. taxer, taxation.

Tacks, tax, small nails. (Danish takke, a jag, &c.)

Taxidermy, tax' i.der.my, the art of preserving the skins of animals so as to preserve their natural appearance; taxidermist, tax'-i.der'-mist; taxidermic, tax'-i.der'-mic.

Fr. taxidermie (from the Gk. taxis derma, an arrangement of a skin or hide). An ill-compounded word, as taxis does not mean "to put in order" in the sense of dressing, but in the sense of "..." as in "taxis arch is a brigadier; taxisARCH is a division of Spartan infantry, meaning the officer who has the ordering, &c., of these groups of men. "To dress skins" does not mean to array them in order, but to comb, clean, and preserve them, and the Greek verb is ταξίω, so that xenodermy would be preferable to "taxidermy." (See Taxonomy.)

Taxis (in Surg.), a process by which parts deranged resume their normal situation without the aid of instruments.

Taxites, tax'ites (in Geol.), the fossil remains of yew-trees.

Taxodium, tax.o'di.um, the N. Amer. deciduous cypress. Taxodite, tax'o. di.te, a fossil allied to the taxodium.

Latin taxus, a yew-tree (-ite denotes a fossil or mineral).

Taxonomy, tax.on.o.1. ny, that department of natural history which treats of the laws of classification. (Gk. taxis nómoS.)

Tea, tea', the dried leaves of the thea shrubs, an infusion of the leaves, an afternoon repast at which tea is served.

Tea caddy, plu. tea caddies, tea' kadd' diz; tea-can'ister.

Tea'-cup: Tea'-dealer, -dec'ler. Tea'pot. Tea-service, tea' ser'wis, a complete set of articles for the tea-table.

Tea'-spoon. Tea'-table. Tea'-tray, plu.-trays. Tea'-urn.

Chinese tieh or the; Russ. tskat; Fr. thé; Span. té; Ital. tè.

Teach, teech. Learn, lern.

Teach; to impart instruction, as a master to his pupils. Learn, to receive instruction, as a pupil from a master.
Errors of Speech

Teach, (past) taught, (past part.) taught, tawt; teach'-ing:
Teach'-er, one who gives instruction. Learn'-er, one who receives or is picking up instruction.
Teach'-able, teach'able-ness. Un-teach'able, -ness.

"Teach," Old Eng. tæç(an), past tæhte, past part. tæht (the g is an interpolation), tæcing; tæcung, a teaching.
"Learn," O. E. læørn(tian), past læornode, past part. læornod, læornere a learner, læornigende learning (part.), læornung learning, wisdom.

Errors of Speech—
(The use of "learn" for "teach" should be carefully avoided.)
Lead me in Thy path and learn me [teach] (Ps. xxv. 4, Prayer Book).
Such as are gentle, them shall He learn His way (Ps. xxv. 8, ditto).
O learn me true understanding [teach] (Ps. cxix. 66, ditto).
Hast thou not learned me how to make perfumes? [taught] (Shaks.)

Teak, tēek, an East Indian tree. (Malabar tēkka.)
Teal, tēel, one of the duck family. (Dutch teeling or taling.)

Team, tēem. Teem, to abound, to produce abundantly.
Team, a line of horses harnessed to a wagon, &c., two or more horses harnessed to a coach or other vehicle.
Teamster, tēem'ster, one who drives a team.
It is an error to suppose that -ster is a feminine suffix, and that the nouns to which it is attached pertain to the female sex. It is attached to nouns of all genders, and denotes vocation, or that skill which arises from practice. Even spinster means an unmarried woman simply because the vocation of maidens was spinning. Teamster is a man whose vocation is to drive a team.

"Teem" (to abound), Old Eng. tēm[ian], past tēmede, past part. tēmed.

Tear, tēar (both tair). Tear, Tier (both teer). Tire.

Tear [tair], a rent, a rupture, to rend, to sever violently;
(past) tōre (1 syl.), (past part.) torn; tear-ing, tair'-ing; tear'er, tair'-er. To tear from. To tear out. To tear up.
(Past tare is the older form, but it is out of use.)

Tare, a weed, a sort of vetch, allowance made by merchants for casks, &c. The weight with the tare is called gross weight. The weight without the tare is the net weight.

Tear [teer], a drop of water flowing from the eye; tear'-ful (Rule viii.), tear'ful-ly, tear'ful-ness. Tear'-less.

Tier [teer], one of a row of seats [rising above each other].

Tire (1 syl.), an iron hoop to bind together the fellies of a wheel, to become weary or exhausted.

"Tear" (to rend), Old Eng. tēr[ian], past tār, past part. tōren.
"Tear" (in weeping), Old Eng. tēr, tēar, or tērher, v. tēhertian.
"Tare" (weight), Fr. tāre; Arabic tārah, to throw off.
"Tare" (the weed), from the Old Eng. v. tērían, to vex [the corn].
"Tier" (a row), Old Eng. tier; Heb. TIR; Welsh tyru, to pile up.
"Tire" (to weary), Old Eng. tōr[ian], past tōred, past part. tōred.
"Tire" (of a wheel), from the Old Eng. v. tīan, to tie or bind.
Tease, teez, to comb or card wool, to raise the nap of cloth, to reduce shreds to fragments, to torment, to annoy, to vex; teased, teezd; teas-ing (R. xix.), teez'ing; teas'ing-ly.

Teasel (better than teazel), teez'eel, a plant with a prickly head used for teasing cloth, to dress cloth with teasels; teaseled, teas'el-ing, teas'el-er (Rule iii. -ET).

As a rule, dissyllables ending in -l double it when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added, but there are six or seven exceptions in -el: as “angel,” angel-ic, &c.; “channel,” channelled, &c.; “chisel,” chiseled, &c.; “impannel” [not panel], impanneled, &c.; “hansel,” Hanselled, &c.; “parallel,” paralleled, &c.; and “teasel,” teasled, &c.
(The teasel used by clothiers is called “Fuller’s teasel.” There is a small teasel usually called “Shepherd’s Rod.” The largest teasel awns are called “kings,” the smallest “mannikins,” and the intermediate awns are called “middlings.”)

Old English tēsan, past tēsde, past part. tēsed; tēsel.

Teat, tect. Tīt, a very small thing (Welsh tīten, a midge).
Teat-ed (in Bot.), having protuberances like nipples.

Old English tīt or tittē, a teat or nipple; tīto or tīto, teats.

Technical, tēk’ni.ik, pertaining to the arts, associated with some particular trade or profession; technic, tēk’ni.ik; technical-ly, tēk’ni.ik’li.;

Technicality, pl. technicalities (R. xliv.), tēk’ni.ik’li.

Technics, -niks, any branch of learning relating to the arts.

Technical education. ...word. In a technical sense.

Technology, tēk’no.loid’ji. (super.), tech’ni-est, (the comp. is rarely used); tech’ni-ness, tech’ni-li.

Greek technē, handicraft; technēkōs, technēkōds, technēkōlia.

Techy, tēch’yi (a corruption of touchy), irritable, snappy; (super.) tech’ni-est, (the comp. is rarely used); tech’ni-ness, tech’ni-li. (French toucher, to touch.)

Te Deum, tē.de’i.əm, a hymn of thanksgiving. (See Tedium.)

In the English Prayer Book it begins with the words We praise thee, O God. The Latin canticle (called the Ambrosian hymn) is generally ascribed to St. Ambrose, but probably it is of a much later date.

The te deum of architecture is a series of carved figures in niches: (1) angels, (2) patriarchs, (3) apostles and evangelists, (4) saints and martyrs, (5) founders. In Salisbury cathedral there is a te deum.

Tedious, tee’di.əs (not tee’di.əs), wearisome, “long winded,” irksome from length or repetition; te’dious-ly, te’dious-ness. Te’dium, wearisomeness. (See Te Deum.)

Latin tēdium; the Latin adjective is tēdilēs not tēdius.
Teem, Team (both *teem*).

*Teem,* to abound, to be prolific; teemed (1 syl.), teeming.

*Team,* any number of horses harnessed to a vehicle.


Teens, numerals ending in -*teen.* Miss in her teens, a girl between thirteen and twenty.

Old Eng. *-tyne, ten as a suffix: as *throst-tyne, 13; seower-tyne, 14,* &c.

Teeth, *plu.* of tooth. The teeth are divided into three groups.

1. *Incisors,* *in.si'azorz,* the front teeth used for cutting.
2. *Canines,* *kan'inēz,* the side teeth used for tearing.
3. *Molars,* *mō'larz,* the double teeth used for grinding.

Teething, *tēth'-ing,* dentition. (Teeth is *teeth.*)

Eye-teeth, the two canine teeth in a line with the eyes.

Milk-teeth, the first teeth. Wisdom teeth, two double teeth cut after persons have come to years of discretion.

Milk teeth are cut between the ages of 5 months and 20 months.

The second set between the ages of 5 years and 12 years.

The wisdom teeth between the ages of 17 and 25 years.

Teetotalism, *te.tō'āl.i zm.* Temperance, *tēn'pē.rance.*

Teetotalism; total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

Temperance, a moderate use of intoxicating drinks.

Teetotal, *tee.tō'āl,* adj. Teetotall-er, *tee.tō'āl.er.*

Dissyllables accented on the first syllable and ending in *-al* are more irregular than even those ending in *-el.* It should be made a rigid rule that all words ending in *-el* double it when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added, or else that they conform to the general rule (Rule iii.) What can be worse than such spelling as:


Petal, *petalled, petal-inB,* petal-ism~.


"*Teetotal.*" The most probable origin of this word is that Richard Turner (Dicky Turner), addressing a temperance meeting in Sept., 1833, reduplicated the word in order to increase its force. "We want not only total abstinence, but *tee-total.*" The ludicrous but uncompromising word took the meeting by storm.

Teetotum, *tee.tō'ūm,* a spinning toy. (Titter-totter-um.)

Tegument, *tēɡ′ū.men,* any natural envelope or covering; tegumentary, *tēɡ′ū.men′.ta ry.* (Latin *tēgumentum*.)

Teil, Teal (both *teel*).

Teil, the linden or lime-tree. (Latin *tilia,* Greek *tēlēa.*)

Teal, one of the duck family. (Dutch *teeling* or *talting.*)


Tel’amon, *plu.* telamones, *tēl′.ā.mo′.nēze,* figures of men usually of gigantic size supporting entablatures.
Atlas, plu. Atlantes, ατλάντες, gigantic figures of men used as supporters instead of pillars or columns.

Caryatid, plu. Caryatides, καρυάτιδες, female figures used as supporters instead of pillars, &c.

Persis, plu. Perses, περσίς, a Persian man used for a supporter. Gigas, plu. gigantes, γίγαντες, a gigantic figure used for a supporter.

"Telamones," Gk. τελάμων gen. τελάμον, a band or strap for supporting anything, from ταλάω, to support (Latin tolerare).

"Atlantes," from Atlas, fabled to bear the world on his back.

"Caryatides." Praxitéles employed figures of Caryan women and Persian men instead of columns, and Vitruvius tells us the reason is because the Carians sided with the Persians in the battle of Thermopylae.

"Perses" (see above). F. W. Fairholt, in his Dict. of Terms in Art, spells the word Perces, but this is evidently an error.

"Gigantes," Gk. gigantes, sons of Ga[earth], whence the name gé-génés.

Tele-, τελ·έ- (Gk. prefix), at a distance, far off. (Gk. τῆλε, far off.)

Teleo-, τελ·έ·ο- (Greek prefix), perfect, complete, final (τέλεος).

 Telegraph, τελ·έ·γράφ, a message sent by telegraph.

 Telegrapher, τελ·έ·γράφερ, an apparatus for conveying intelligence momentarily to a great distance, to telegraph; telegraphed, τελ·έ·γραφέδ; telegraph-ing, τελ·έ·γράφ·ɪŋ; telegraphic, τελ·έ·γράφ·ɪκ; telegraphical-ly, τελ·έ·γράφ·ɪκ·ɪ·λ·ɪ·

 Telegraphic message: Telegraphic despatch (not dis...).

 Electric telegraph. Submarine tele·graph, süb·mæ·rejn, a telegraph which works under the ocean or a sea.

 Needle telegraph, single-needle-telegraph, double-needle...

 Telegraph cable, a cable used for telegraphic purposes. Those between Great Britain and America, France and America, &c., are called Atlantic Cables.

 Telegraphist, τελ·έ·γράφ·ɪ·στ, one who works a telegraph.

 There is no such word as telegrapher (τελ·έ·γράφ·ɪ·στ).

 Telegraphy, τελ·έ·γράφ·ɪ·ζ, a word or communication from afar off. "Telegraph," τελ·έ·γράφο, I write from a distance.

 Teleglogy, τελ·έ·δο·λ·γ, the doctrine of the final causes of things; teleologist, τελ·έ·δο·λ·γι·στ, teleological, τελ·έ·δο·λ·γ·ɪ·κ·ɪ·λ·ɪ·

 Greek τέλεο·τέλεοσαύρος, a treatise of final causes.

 Tel·eo·saure, plu. tel·eo·saurs, a saurian with long slender muzzle and pointed teeth.

 Greek τέλε·φόνε, [conveying] sound afar.
Tel-erpeton, tēl·er·pē·tōn, a small fossil reptile from certain white sandstones near Elgin [El'gin not El'-djin].

This word, according to our usual way of making these compounds, should be telkerpeton (Rule lxx).

Greek tēlē, herpetōn a reptile of the far-distant periods.

Telescope, tēl·ē.skōpē, an instrument for viewing distant objects; telescopic, tēl·ē.skōpˈik; telescopical, tēl·ē.skōpˈik·əl; teleooopic·al·ly.

Telescopy, tēl·ē.sˈkō.p̩ˌə, the art of using or making telescopes.

Telescopic objects, objects visible only through a telescope. Greek tēlē skōpē, I view objects afar off. (Our word should be pronounced tel′ē.skōp (Gk. τῆλε, “far off”; tel′ē.skōp would be (Gk. τῆλε- for τῆλεο, “perfect”) the perfect not the far-off sighter.

We have between 25 and 30 words ending in -scope, all of which except 5 have o- before -scope. The exceptions are peri-scope, phanta-scope, polar-scope, poly-scope, and telco-scope (R. lxxiii.)

Tele-stich, tēl·ē.stīk, an acrostic in which the name is spelt out by the last letter (not the first) of the respective lines.

Greek tēlōs stichos, the end (of the) lines. (Better Telesstich.)

Suppose the word to be ANNE. If the stanza began with such words as Arise, Now, Nor, Engage, ... it would be an ordinary acrostic; but if the last words of the four lines were such as ... sea, ... nation, ... sun, ... me, it would be a telesstich.

Tell, (past) told, (past part.) told; tell′-ing, to reveal, to narrate, to betray, to explain, to count, to produce an effect:

as It was a telling speech, every word told.

Tell′-er. Tell′-tale, one who officiously blabs of another.

To tell off, to count off. To tell of [not on], to inform about.

(To tell on is vulgar and quite incorrect.)

We say: tell a story or tale, but not tell a speech or lesson; tell the reason, but not tell the arguments; tell the exact number of every article, but not tell an inventory; tell the truth or tell a lie, but not tell a statement; tell something, tell all about it, but not tell a history.

Old English tal[lan] or tell[lan], past talede, past part. ge-talde.

Teller, tēl·ler, a clerk in a bank whose duty it is to pay money on cheques and bills, a person appointed to note the ayes and noes to any question submitted to a vote; teller-ship.

"Teller" (of a bank), Old Eng. tellere, tat a reckoning, v. tell[lan] to reckon. The teller of the Exchequer had to keep the tallies and pay the sums over to those who established their claims. Exchequer tallies were not abolished till the reign of Wm. IV.

Tellurium, tēl·ūr·i·üm, a white metal resembling tin.

Telluric acid, tēl·ūr·ik ˌäs·sid, an oxide of tellurium containing three atoms of oxygen to one of tellurium.

Tellurous acid, tēl·ūr·ūsˌəs, an oxide of tellurium containing only two atoms of oxygen to one of tellurium.

If sele·nium makes sele·nious and sele·nious, then tell·u·ri·um should make telluric and tellur·i·ous, or vice versa.

(-ic denotes an acid with a maximum of oxygen, -ous an acid with an inferior proportion of oxygen.)
Tellurate, telluric acid.
Tellurite, tellurous acid.

If selenium makes selenium and tellurium should make tellurium, or vice versa. (ate, a salt from an acid in -ic; -ite, a salt from an acid in -ous.)

Tellurett-ed, tellurite, combined with tellurium.

Great irregularity exists in the spelling of words ending in -et, with the accent on the first syllable. Thus we have carburetted, coronetted, gaited, helmetted, &c. The double t should be abolished.

Temerity, rashness, foolhardiness. (Lat. temeritas.)
Temper, a due admixture of different ingredients, disposition; due admixture of the five makes good temper, but an unjust preponderance of any one makes bad temper.
Temperate, moderate; temperate, temperament, the mental and physical character of an individual, constitution of body.
Temperate zone, the North Temperate zone, lies between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle.

The South Temperate zone lies between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle.

Latin tempéramentum, temperantia, temperatūra, temperātūra; Old English temprian, past tempriode, past part. tempriod.

Tempest, disturbance of the balance of the humours of the body.

Storm, a violent outburst of one or more of the elements, wind, rain, hail, snow, thunder and lightning. We speak of a snow-storm, a thunder-storm, a hail-storm, a storm of wind, a storm at sea, &c. Storm-signals.

Tempest, a complicated storm accompanied with violent wind. We never speak of a snow-tempest (which is one thing), a hail-tempest, a thunder-tempest, &c.

Strictly speaking a storm is simply a disturbance in the equi-
librium of the air, which spreads and behaves according to natural laws. Mr. Redfield says, that "storms whirl in a horizontal circuit round a vertical axis of rotation carried forward by the storm." A storm of wind is quite correct, but a snow-storm, hail-storm, and thunder-storm are not strictly so, as hail, snow, and thunder are only accidents or accompaniments of the storm and not the storm itself.

Tempestuous, tēm'pēs'tū.ūs (not. tempe's'tē.ū.ūs); tempest'uous-ly, tempest'uous-ness. Tempest tossed, tūst.

"Tempest," Latin tempestus, tempestuōsus.
"Storm," Old English storm or storm; stormy.

Templar, a law-student of the Temple (London).

Knight Templar, plu. Knights Templars, one of a military order established in the 12th century to protect pilgrims in Palestine and to guard the "Holy Sepulchre" at Jerusalem. The order was suppressed in the 14th century.

We have very few of these French double plurals: as Knights Templars, Knights Hospitallers, Lords Lieutenants, Lords Marchers. These Gallicisms are as silly as Lords Mayors would be.

Temple, a public edifice erected in honour of some deity, a church. In London two inns of court are so called.

Temple, part of the forehead; temporal, tēm'po.rāl, pertaining to the temples of the head. (See below, Temporal.)

"The inns of court" are called The Temple because they were at one time the seat of the Knights Templars.

"Temple." The Roman augur, standing on the Capitoline Hill, marked out with his wand the space in the heavens he meant to consult. This space he called the templum (Gk. temnō, to cut off).

"Temple" (an edifice), Old Eng. tempel or tempel; Lat. templum.

"Temple" (of the forehead), Latin tempus or tempōra, tempōralis.

"Tempus" means time as well as the temples, and this part of the head is called the "time-gauge" or "age-tell-tale" because the hair of this part of the head turns white or falls off as age advances, hence cana tempus is about equal to hoary age.

Temporal, tēm'po.rāl, pertaining to the temples of the head (see above); pertaining to time, to this life, to this world, to this body; temporal-ly. Temporality, plu. temporalities, tēm'po.rāl'ī.tiz, or temporals, tēm'po.rālz, secular possessions, clerical revenues (such as lands and tenements) attached to livings or church offices by kings and others wholly irrespective of ecclesiastical rights.

Temporary, tēm'po.rā.ry, lasting for a [short] time, transient; temporal-ly, temporal-ness (Rule xi.).

Temporise (Rule xxxi.), tēm'po.rī.se, to veer with the times, to compromise according to circumstances; temporised (3 syl.); temporising (Rule xix.), tēm'po.rī.zing; temporiser, tēm'po.rī.zer, one who temporises.

Temporisation, tēm'po.rī.zān'shīn.

Latin tempōralis, tempōralius; French temporiser, temporisation.
Tempt, to allure, to seduce, to provoke; tempt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), tempt'-ing, tempt'ing-ly; tempt'-er, fem. temp'tress.

The tempter, Satan.

Temptation, temp.tay'shun; tempt'-able.

Lat. tenĕrē, tentātio, tentātor; Fr. tenir, tentation, tentateur.

Temse, tēnz, a corn sieve. Thames, tēnz, the river.

Temse-bread, bread made of the best sifted wheat-flour.

Never set the Thames [temse] on fire, too lazy or too stupid to make a figure in the world.

"Temse," Dutch tems, French tamis, Italian tamiso, a sieve; with the verbs temsen, tamiser, tamiser a, to sift. "Tammy," the name of a thin worsted fabric used for shoes and strainers.

"Thames," Latin tamēsis, the rivers Tams and Isis combined.

Ten, one more than nine; tenth, the ordinal of ten; tenth'-ly; in the composition of numerals ten is written -teen; ten-fold. "Ten-hundred " we call a thousand.

Old Eng. ten, tēn, or tun, tym-feald; ordinal togetha, totha, teothe.

Tenable, tēn'.a.b'l, held firm, capable of being held close.

Should be tenible, as it is not of the first conjugation. (Lat. tenēre.)

Tenace, tēn'.āce. Tennis, tēn'.nis.

Tenāce (in cards), the holding by the last player of the best and third best cards.

Tēnnis, a game played with ball and racket; tennis-court.

"Tenaco," French tenace, "se dit au jeu de l'hombre, et à quelques autres jeux, cun joueur qui (voyant venir avec deux cartes) est assuré de les faire toutes." Thus we say "Il a les deux as noirs, et voit venir, il est tenaco" (he has the two black aces and is the last in hand, he lays tenace), Fleming et Tibbins.

Tenacious, te.nay'.shus, adhesive, retentive, obstinate; tena'-cious-ly, tena'cious-ness. Tenacity, ten'ās'.i ty.

Latin tenax, tenācis, tenāctas; v. tēnēo, to hold fast.

Tenaille, tē.nail' (in Fort.), a low work between two bastions; tenaille-head. (French tenaille, tenailion.)

Tenant, tēn'.ant, one who holds real property under another; ten'ant-ed, occupied by a tenant; ten'ant-less.

Tenancy, plu. tenancies, ten'.ān.siz. Ten'ant-able.

Tenantry, tēn'.ān.tryy, tenants collectively considered.

Ten'ant in capite, -kāp'.i.te, a tenant of the crown.

Ten'ant-right, -rite, a claim set forth in Ireland to certain privileges in the tenure and rent of land.

All these words are of the wrong conj., and, as usual, come from the French (tenant, tenance); Latin tenens gen. tenentis, v. tenēre.

Tench, a fresh-water fish. Stench, an offensive odour.

"Tench," Old English tynce; Latin tinc[a], "propter colorem, quasi tingi videatur" (Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticæ).
Tend, to move in a certain direction, to have a bias, to aim, to attend on, to watch, to take charge of; tend'ed (Rule xxxvi.), tend'ing. Tendency (should be tendence).

Tendency, plu. tendencies (not tendancy), tend'ence. As usual, the wrong conj. tendance, is French; Latin tendens gen. tendentis, v. tendère to tend, to bend towards, to incline to.

Tender, a carriage attached to a locomotive to supply it with fuel and water, a small vessel which accompanies a larger one to supply stores, &c., an offer of money, the offer of a contractor, anything offered, not tough, susceptible, soft, pitiful, (comp.) ten'der-er, (super.) ten'der-est; ten'der-ly, tender-ness. Tender-hearted, -hearted-ness.

To tender, to make an offer; tendered (2 syl.), tender-ing.

"Tender" (adj.), O. E. tidder, teder, tedernes; Lat. tén'er; Fr. tendre. "Tender" (to offer), Fr. tendre; Lat. tendère, to stretch out, to offer.

Ten'don, the sinew which fastens muscles to a bone; tendinous, ten'di'nious, full of tendons, consisting of... (Fr. tendon.)

Ten'dril, the twisting shoot of a vine. (Fr. tendron, v. tenir, to hold.)

Tenebrous [or temé'brious], ten'è'brús, full of darkness, gloomy; ten'è'brous-ness; tenebrosity, ten'è'brós'ity, darkness.

Latin tenebrósus, tenebrósitas; tenebrá, darkness, gloom.

Ten'ent, a tenant's house; Low Lat. tenentum (tenés, to hold).

Tenet, te'net, an article of belief, a dogma. (Lat. tenéo, to hold.)

Ten-fold, ten-times repeated. (Old English tyn-feald.)

Tennis, ten'nís. Tenace, ten'ace.

Tennis, a game played with ball and racket; tennis-court.

Tenace, the holding of the best and third best cards by the last player. (French tenace.) See Tenace

"Tennis." The etymology of the names of games is for the most part very obscure. No satisfactory derivation is known of billiards, back-gammon, whist, piquet, tennis, chess, draughts, and a score other common games.

Tenon, ten'ôn. Tendon, ten'don.

Tenon (in Arch.), the piece which fits into a mortise; tenoned, ten'edned, put together with mortise and tenon; tenon-saw, a saw for cutting out tenons.

Tendon, a sinew which fastens muscles to a bone.

"Tenon," Fr. tenon. "Tendon," Fr. tendon (Lat. tenère, to hold).

Ten'or, a compass of voice between treble and bass, scope, purport.

"Tenor" (voice), Ital. tenore (from C (above G-gamut) to G treble). "Tenor" (purport), Lat. ténor; Fr. tenor (Lat. v. tenère, to hold).

"Tenor" (scope, &c.), should be spelt ten'or for distinction sake.
Tense (1 syl.), a division of a mood in verbs (indicating the time referred to, whether past, present, or future, complete or incomplete), drawn tight, stretched, not lax; tense-ness, tense-ly. Tension, ten’shún. Tensible, ten’síbl. 

Tensile, tén’sil. Tensive, ten’sív; ten’sive-ly. Ten’sity. 

Ten’sor and laxá’tor, two correlative muscles. 

Tension-rod, an iron rod to strengthen timber, &c. 

Latin tensus, tenstís, tensíbilis (tendére supine tensum, to stretch). 

Tent, a movable lodge, a pavilion, to dispose in a tent, a deep red wine, a plug of lint to keep a wound open, to tent a wound; tent’ed (Rule xxxvi.), tent’-ing, tent’-less. 

Tent’-bed. Tent’ory, the awning of a tent. 


Tentacle, plu. tentacles or tentacula, ten’tákl, plu. ten’táklz or tén’ták’kül.lah, a feeler, an organ for seizing, attaching to other bodies, locomotion, exploring, &c. 

Tentacular, tén’ták’kül.lar, adj. of tentacle. 

Tentaculate, ten’ták’kül.late, having tentacles; tentac’ulated. 

Tentaculite, ten’ták’kül.lite, one of the tentaculites (4 syl.) or group of annulated fossils in the Silu’rian strata. (-ite denotes a fossil, being the Greek lithos, a stone.) 

Latin tentácúllum, a little feeler; French tentacule. 

Tentative, ten’tá.tív, experimental, accidental success of one or two out of a large number attempted. 

A tentative miracle is this: a large number of attempts (say to cure a disease) are made, and two or three of the persons experimented on recover; the recovery is ascribed to the operator, but may be due to a host of other causes. (Latin tentáre, to try.) 

Ten’ter, a machine for stretching cloth. Tenter-hook, a hook in a tenter for hanging the cloth on, to tenter; tentered, ten’tėr’d; ten’ter-ing. To be on tenter-hooks, to be on the stretch, to be in a state of suspense or anxiety. 

Latin tendo, to stretch; tentus, stretched. 

Tenth, tenth-ly, ordinal of ten. (See Ten.) 

Tenuity, ten’né · ty, thinness, lightness, rarity; ten’nous, ten’né.ús; ten’nous-ly. (Latin tenuítas; ténúis, thin.) 

Tenure, ten’ür. Tenour, ten’or. Tenor, ten’or. 

Tenure, the conditions under which a tenement is held, the holding of a tenement, the manner of holding an estate. 

Tenour, scope, purpose. Tenor [voice]. 

Tepid, tēp’id, moderately warm; tep id-ness. Tepid’ity.

Tepidarium, plu. tepidaria, tēp’i.dār’i.m, plu. -ah, the apartment in which the Roman tepid bath was placed, the boiler in which the water of the bath was heated.

Lat. tēp id’āt’as, tēp’id’us, tēp id’ār’i.um, v. tēp id’āre (Gk. thalpo, to heat).
-ter (the Latin -er preceded by t-), an agent, one who is.

After -t- and -s- the suffix is generally -or (as -tor, -sor).
-tery (the Lat. -erum preceded by t-), trade of, vocation of, effect of.
Ter- (Lat. prefix), thrice, in the third deg. (in scientific words).
Terebinth, tēr’re.bīnth, the turpentine tree. Terebinthine, tēr’re.bīnth’īn, adj. of terebinth. (Latin terebinthus.)

Terebratula, plu. terebratulae, tēr’re.brā’t’l.āh, plu. -e, a genus of molluscs (so called because one of the valves is perforated to make a passage for a fleshy peduncle by means of which it attaches itself to rocks). Terebratulite, tēr’re.brā’t’l.īt’ē, a fossil terebratula (-ite, a fossil, being the Gk. lithos, with the l- absorbed). Lat. tēr’ēbra, a wimple.

Teredo, plu. teredos [better teredoes] or teredines, tēr’es’doz, tēr’es’di.nēzē, the sea-worm; teredina, tēr’es’di.nāh, an extinct race of teredoes.

Musical terms and the sizes of books ending in "-o," with all nouns in "-o" pure, -lo, -mo, -so, -vo (with 10 of those in "-to"), add -s; all other nouns in "-o" add -es for the plural. There are 15 or 16 nouns in "-do," two are musical (rondo-s, secondo-s); the rest should form the plural in -es: as barricado-es, bastinado-es, bravado-es, carbonado-es, dado-es, desperado-es, grenado-es, incendo-es, renegado-es, stoccado-es, [teredo-es], tornado-es, and torpe-do-es. Some of these words are spelt both ways, but a fixed rule is far better than uncertainty.

Latin tērėdo, plu. tērādīnēs, the wood-worm; Greek tērēdōn genitive tērēdōn-os (v. tērēdo, to perforate), the worm which perforates [wood].

Tergiversation, ter’dīj’ver.sā’’shān, a subterfuge, an evasion.

Latin tergiversatio (i.e., tergum vertiæ, to turn one's back).

Term, a limit, a stated time appropriated to the sitting of law-courts and to college lectures; (in Logiæ), one of the three component parts of a proposition, the subject or predicate of a proposition; (in Math.), a member of a compound quantity, to denominate, to call; termed (1 syl.), term'-ing. Term'-er, one who travels to attend a court-term. Terms, charges, conditions of a contract. To make terms. To bring to terms, to cause to agree.

Law terms were abolished, 1876. There are now four Sittings in the year, called Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas.
Hilary Sitting begins January 11 and ends April 12.
Easter Sitting begins April 25 and ends June 2.
Trinity Sitting begins June 13 and ends August 3.
Michaelmas Sitting begins November 2 and ends December 21.

University Terms. There are three terms at Cambridge, and four 
at Oxford, but the two middle Oxford terms are two only in name.
as they follow each other without intercession. The Cambridge terms are: Lent, Easter, and Michaelmas. The Oxford terms are: Lent, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas. (About 25 weeks.)

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“Term,” French termes; Latin terminus; Greek termai or termoν.

Termagant, ter'ma.gant, a virago; termagancy, bullying.

Out-doing termagant, tearing a passion to tatters.

The author of “Junius” says this was a Saxon idol and means “very mighty” (Tyr magan); but probably it is the Persian ter magian (Majian lord or deity). The early crusaders called all pagans Saracens, and muddled together Majianism and Mahometanism, so that “Termagant” was called the god of the Saracens or the copartner of Mahound. Hence Ariosto makes Ferrau “blaspheme his Mahound and Termagant” (Orlando Furioso, xii. 59).

The change of sex arose from the stage custom of representing Termagant in Eastern robes, like those worn in Europe by women. “Termagant” and “Herod” being the models of wickedness were represented in old plays as settling everything (like Punch) by club law, and ranting in the true “tyrant’s vein.”

Termes, plu. termites, ter'mit.e, plu. ter'mit.e, the white ant.

Often called termite, plu. termites, ter'mite, plu. ter'mites (2 syl.), which is more in accordance with our language.

Latin termes plu. termites, or termes plu. termites.

Terminate, ter'mi.nate, to bound, to finish; terminat-ed, ter'mi.nat.ed, terminat-ing, ter'mi.nat.ing (Rule xix.)

Terminable, ter'mi.na.ble, -ing, -ness, terminably.

Terminal, ter'mi.nal, forming the extremity; terminal-ly.


Terminist, one who believes that God has assigned a certain “term” for repentance to every human being.

Terminology, ter'mi.nol.ogy, explanation of “terms” used in science; terminological-ly.

Terminus, plu. termini, ter'mi.nus, plu. ter'mini, the first or last station of a railway, the central station of several railway-lines, a boundary-stone.

Latin terminus, termi.na.ter, termi.na.tor, termi.na.ter, a boundary, a termination.

Termite, plu. termites, ter'mite, plu. ter'mites, the white ant.

Latin termes gen. termitis, plu. termites. (See Termes.)

Tern (should be Stern), the sea-swallow. Tarn, a small hill-lake.

Terpsichore, terp·sik·ô.re (not terp·si.kôr), the muse of dancing;
terpsichorean, terp·sik·ô.ree·an (not terp·si.kôr·re·ăn).
Greek terpsi-chôreô, delighting in the dance (terpô). See Muse.

Terra, têr·rah, a Latin word meaning earth or clay.
Terra-cotta, -kôl·tah, a fine clay used for works of art and
burnt like bricks. (Italian cotto, fem. cotta, cooked.)
Terra-firma, -fir·ma, the solid earth. (Latin.)
Used by sea-voyagers on landing. They set foot on terra-firma.
Terra incognita, -in·côg·ni·tah, a region unknown or unex-
plored. (Latin in cognitûs, not known.)
Terra japonica, ja·pon·i·kah, catechu, supposed at one
time to be a kind of earth from Japan.
Terra lemmia, -lêm·ni·ah, Lemnian earth, a medical earth
from the isle of Lemnos, detergent like soap.
Terra ponderosa, -pons·de·ro·sa, barytès or heavy spar.
Terra sienna, -si·chô·mah, a deep-orange pigment.
Earth from Sienna or Siena in Tuscany (Italy).
Terra verde, -ver·de, a green pigment. (Ital. verde, green.)
Terra à terra, ter·rah ãh ter·rah (in the menage), a series of
low leaps forwards but bearing sidewise.

Terrace, têr·râce, a raised platform of earth for shrubs, flowers,
or promenading, a line of continuous houses, a flat
Oriental roof; ter·raced (2 syl.), made into a terrace.
French terrasse, Italian terrazza.

Terraqueous, têr·râ·kwê·us, consisting of land and water.
Latin terra aqua, earth [and] water; French terraque.

Terrene, ter·reen'. Tureen, tu·reen' (a blunder for terrine).
Terrene, pertaining to earth. (Latin terrênus, earthly.)
Tureen, a deep vessel for holding soup, sauce, &c.

Terrestrial, Celestial (not terrestrial, têr·resh·chôl, si·lesh·sheol),
têr·resh·tri·al, sî·lesh·sheal. Terrestrial, existing on this
earth, pertaining to earth and this present state of being;
terres·trial·ly (not têr·resh·sheally).
Celestial, existing in heaven, pertaining to heaven.
(Two of the most common errors of speech are heighth (for height),
analogous to length, breadth, depth; and terrestrial (for terrestrial),
analogous to celestial.)
Latin terrestris (terra, the earth); celes·tis (caelum, heaven).

Terrible, têr·ri·bl, causing fear, dreadful, horrible; ter·rîbly,
ter·rible·ness. (Latin terrîbilis, v. terrêo, to frighten.)

Terrier, têr·ri·er, a dog which follows game into its burrow.
French terrier (Latin terra, the earth).
AND OF SPELLING.

Terrify, t̄err'fī, to alarm; terrifies, ter'rī.fīz·e; terrified, ter'rī.fīd·e; terrify·ing, ter'rī.fī·er. Terrific, t̄err'īf·i·k.
Latin terrīficus; terrī·ficō[īkō], to make or produce terror (terri- is a contracted form of terrōri-, terror genitive terrōris).
Terrigenus, t̄err·i·gē.nūs, earth-born. (Latin terrī-gē.nūs.)

Terra signo (genitus), born on the earth (terri- contraction of terrae-).
Territory, plu. territories, t̄err·ī.tō·riz, a district, the whole state of a sovereign; territorial, t̄errī.tō·rī·āl, adj.; territorial·ly. (Latin terrī·to·rium, terra, land.)

Tēr'ror, great fear, consternation, that which produces terror; terror-less. Terror·ism, t̄errō·ri·zēm (not ter'rō·ri·zēm), the state of being in bodily fear, rule by terror, a system of creating terror. Terror·ist, t̄errō·rist·.
Reign of terror, rain ov t̄err'ror, the terrible period of the first French Revolution from Oct., 1793, to July, 1794.
Terror-struck; terror-smitten, -smit'n.
King of Terrors, death. (See -our, p. 769.)
Latin terror; French terreur, terrifier, terrible, &c.

Tense (1 syl.), concise; terse·ly, terse·ness. (Latin tersus.)

Tertials, ter'shū·als, the third series of feathers in the wings of birds growing near the junction of the wing with the body.

Primitives, pri'mā·rīz, the stiff quills in the last joint of a bird's wing. Secondaries, sēk'ō.nā·rīz, the quills which rise from the second bone of the wings.

Tertiary, ter'shū·āl. (Latin ter'tiūs, ter, thrice.)

Tertian, sīl'an, occurring every third day. (Lat. tertānus.)

Tertiary, plu. tertaries, ter'shū·ā·rīz, the third or upper great division of stratified rocks. Primary, the first great division. Secondary, sēk'ō.nā·rīz, the intervening division between the primary and tertiary rocks.

Post-ter·tiary system, the superficial accumulation above the boulder-drift. (Latin tertī·ārīus, tertius.)

Terza·rima, ter'tsah ree'-mah (Italian), the triple rhyme.

Tesselate, tē'sēlā·te, to form into checkers; tē'sēlā·t-ed (Rule xxxvi.), tē'sēlā·t-ing (R. xix.); tesselation, tē'sēlā·sh·ən.

Tessera, plu. tessere, tē'sē·rāh, plu. tē'sē·rē, a small six-sided solid of marble, glass, or earthenware, used in tesselated pavements; tē'sērāl; tē'sē·lar, cubical.
Latin tessera or tessella a little cube, tesselāre; Greek tessēra.

Test, proof, trial, the vessel in which metal is tested, anything used to detect the purity of an article, criterion, to put to the test, to refine; test·ed (R. xxxvi.), test·ing, -less.

Test·paper, paper used for detecting the presence of an acid, alkali, &c. Test·tube, a tube for holding what is to be tested.
Test-act, an act which enjoined everyone on accepting office to take an oath of allegiance, subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, and receive the eucharist in the Church of England. Abolished 1828.

Latin testa, an earthen pot; testis, a witness; testari, to test.

Testa, plu. testae, tēs'.tā, plu. tēs'.tē, a shell, the outer covering of seed. Testacean, tēs'.tā'.sē.ān, one of the testaceans; testaceans, molluscs with shells, as oysters, cockles, mussels, periwinkles, &c.; testacea, tēs'.tā'.sē.āh, the testacean order. Testaceous, tēs'.tā'.sē.ās.

Testaceology, tēs'.tay'.sē.ō.ī'.dājy, testacean science.

Latin testa, plu. testae, a shell, testaceus. "Testaceology," a hybrid and ill-formed: The English-Latin word testacea, and the Greek logos. Ostrakology would be a good compound of the same meaning: Greek ostrākōn, the shell of molluscs, logos, a treatise [on], with the pure Greek model ostrāko-chrōs, the hard rind of seeds.

Testament, tēs'.tā.mēn'.tā ry, a will, one of the two great divisions of the Bible, that called the Old Testament begins with "Genesis" and ends with the "prophets," that called the New Testament begins with the "gospels" and ends with the "revelation." Testamentary, tēs'.tā.mēn'.tā ry.

Testate, tēs'.tā'tē, having a legal will at the time of death.

In-testate, not having a legal will at the time of death.

Testator, tēs'.tay'.tōr (Rule xxxvii.), a man who bequeaths.

Testatrix, plu. testatrices, tēs'.tay'.trīx, plu. tēs'.tay'.trī.zēs, a woman who leaves a legal will at her decease.

(The term "New Testament" was first used by Justin Martyr.)

Latin testamentum, testamentārīus, testātor, testātrix, plu. testātrices, testamentus, intestatus, v. testāre (testis, a witness).

Testar, tēs'.tēr, a flat canopy over a bed, sixpence.

Latin testa, a skull, a shell; Italian testa, a head; French tète. The testor (6d.) was a coin in the reign of Edward VI. with a head of the sovereign on it. Bob (a shilling) is a contraction of bawbee. "Jennie's bawbee" is Jenny's marriage dot.

Testify, tēs'.tī.fī, to witness, to corroborate; testifies, tēs'.tī.fī.ze; testified, tēs'.tī.fī.de; testifi-er, testifi-ing.

Testification, tēs'.tī.fī.kāy'.shūn, corroboration.

Latin testificatio, testificāri (testis, a witness).

Testimony, plu. testimonies (Rule xlv.), tēs'.tī.mō.nīz, evidence, declaration, attestation; testimonial, tēs'.tī.mō'.nī.āl, a certificate in favour of the person named, a gift in acknowledgment of service, a token of respect.

Latin testīmōnum, testīmōnālis (testis, a witness).

Testudo, plu. testudoes (Rule xliii.), tēs'.tū'.dōze, the shield or covering of the tortoise family, a Roman military device of attack formed by shields, a talpa; testudinal, -dī.nāl.
Testudinate, tēs.tē'ŭ.dĭ'nă'tē, vaulted like a tortoise's back; testudinate, testu'dīn'ătē. Testudineous, testu'dīn'ē.ōs (R. Ixvi.)
Latin testūdō, testūdanaeus (testa, a shell, &c.)
Testy, (comp.) test'i-er, (super.) test'i-est, peevish, irascible; test'i-ly, test'i-ness (Rule xi.)
French entester now entèler, obstinate, self-willed, wayward.
Tetanus, tē'tū.nūs, lockjaw, &c.; tetanic, tē.tān'īk, adj.
Tetanoid, tē't.ā.nōid, resembling tetanus.
Latin tetānus, cramp, a crick; Greek tetānos, from teine, to stretch.
Tête, tātē, a lady's false head of hair. Tête à tête, tātē ă tātē,
plu, tētē à tētēs, tātē ă tātēs, a chat, cheek by jowl.
Tête du pont, tātē du pōhn, a barbacan (French).
Tether, tēth'ēr, a rope by which a [horse, &c.] is tied so as to give it a fixed radius to graze on, to tether; tethered (2 syl.), tēth'er-ing. The length of his tether, the extreme limits to which a person can go.
Welsh tīd, a draught-chain; tīdiad, a chaining; tīdnewg, a tether.
Tetra-, tēt'ra-, tetr- before vowels (Greek prefix), four.
Tetra-branchiata, -brān'khi.ŭ tah, the name given by Prof. Owen to his second order of the class Cephalopoda [sēf'ŭ.a.lōp'ŭ.dah]. (Greek tetra-bracchia, four gills.)
Tetra-chord, tēt'ra.kord, a series of four sounds in ancient music, the last note being a fourth of the first.
Greek tetra-chordē, a chord of four [notes].
Tetra-dactyl, tēt'ra.dăk'tŭl, an animal with four toes; tetra-dactylous, tēt'ra.dăk'tŭl.ŭs, having four toes.
Greek tetra-dāktōlos, four fingers or toes.
Tetra-dynamia, -di.nūm'ē.ăh, the fifteenth class in the Linnean system of botany. These flowers have six stamens, four of which are longer than the others; tetra-dynamian; tetra-dynamous, tēt'ra.dīn'ŭ.mūs.
Greek tetra-dynamis, four [of the stamens have] strength.
Tetra-gon, tēt'ra.gŏn, any plane figure with four angles; tetragonal, tē.trag'ō.nāl. (Gk. tetra-, gŏnia, an angle.)
Tetra-gynia, tēt'ra.dĭn'ĭah, those plants which have four pistils; tetra-gynian, -dĭn'îăn.
Greek tetra-gynē, four female organs or pistils.
Tetra-hedron, -hēd'ron, one of the five regular solids.
Greek tetra- hedra, [having] four sides. It is a triangular pyramid, having four equal and equilateral faces.
Tetra-hexahedron, -hex'ă.hēd'ŭ.rōn (in crystals), a solid with twenty-four equal faces (i.e., six on each face of the cube); tetra-hexahedral, -hex'ă.hēd'ŭ.rāl.
Greek tetra-hexa-hedra, four [ranges with] six sides [each].
Tetralogy, *plu*. tetralogies, *te.träl'o.djiz*, a series of four dramas on one subject, the fourth being a comedy.

These tetralogies were exhibited on the Attic stage for the prize at the festivals of Diony'sos. The three dramas without the comedy were called a trilogy, *tril'.o.dy*, as the three parts of Henry VI. (Greek *tetralogia* (*tetra- logos*), four discourses.)

Tetralogie, *te.trän'.drl.ah*, the fourth class of plants in the Linnean system, containing four stamens.

The three orders belonging to this class are the Mono-gyn'ia (tassel), Di-gyn'ia ( dodder), and Tetra-gyn'ia (pond-weed).

Tet randrian, *te.trän'.drl.än*; tet and rous, *te.tän'.drës*.

Greek *tetra- andra*, [having] four male organs or stamens.

Tetra-petalous, *-pet'.a.lës*, containing four petals.

Greek *tetra- petalon*, [having] four flower-leaves.

Tetra-phyllous, *te.träluf'.il.lës*, having four leaves.

Greek *tetra- phyllon*, [having] four leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapla, a copy of the Bible arranged by Origen in four columns, each containing a different Greek version.

The four versions are: (1) The Septuagint, (2) the version of Aquila, (3) that of Symmachus, and (4) that of Theodosian.

Greek *tetraploos* or *tetraplous*. There is no such Greek word as *ploos*, except in the compounds *haploos*, *diploos*, *hexaploos*, *tetraplous*, &c., where *ploos* means a fold, allied to *pleko*.

Tetraptera, *te.trälp'.te.rän*, an insect with four wings.

Tetrap terous, *te.trälp'.te.rës*, adj. Tetrap'terus (noun), a fossil animal with four fins (found in the chalk system).

Greek *tetra- pteron*, [having] four wings.

Tetra-rach, *tëtr'.rask*, a Roman governor over one-fourth of a province; tetrarchate, *tëtr'.rak'te*, the jurisdiction of a tetrarch. Tetrarchy, *plu*. tetrarchies, *tëtr'.rak.kiz*, the office of a tetrarch, the fourth of a province.

Tetrarchical, *te.trar'.ktikäl*, pertaining to a tetrarchy.

Greek *tetrarchoi* (*tetra- archos*), a ruler over a fourth part.

Tetra-spermous, *-sper'.mës*, having four seeds.

Greek *tetra- sperma*, [having] four seeds.

Tetra-spore, *tëtr'.ra.spör*, applied to sea-weeds with four spore-like cells. (Greek *tetra- spörës*, four seeds.)

Tetra-stich, *tëtr'.rstik*, a four-line stanza.

Greek *tetra- stichos*, [having] four lines [in a stanza].

Tetra-style, *tëtr'.ras'til*, a porch with four columns in front. (Greek *tetra- stulos*, four columns.)

Tetra-syllable, *-sil'.läb'il*, a word of four syllables; tetra-syllabic, *-sil'.läb'.ik*; tetra-syllabic.'il*. 

Greek *tetra- syllabë*, [having] four syllables.

Têter, the ringworm; tetterons, *tët'.te.rës*. (O. E. têter or tetr.)
Teutonic, *tu.tənˈɪk*, pertaining to the ancient Teutons or Germans, the language of the Teutons.

Tew or taw, to dress leather or hemp; tewed or tawed (1 syl.); *tew-ing or taw-ing* (O. E. *taw[iən], p. -ode, p. p. -od*)

Text, the motto-subject of a sermon, that on which a commentary is written, the words of a book. Text-hand, a large handwriting. Text-book, a standard book on some given subject. Textual, *tekˈtu.əl*, contained in the text; text'ual-ly, text'ual-ist; text'uary, one who rigidly contends for the exact text of the sacred Scriptures.

Latin *textus*; French *texte, textuaire, textuel*(11).


Latin *textile, textilis*; v. *texere*, to weave (Greek *taxis*, array).


Texture, tissue, the material woven.

Structure, the way the materials are worked up.

"Texture," Latin *textura*, a weaving; *texēre*, to weave.

"Structure," Latin *structura*, a building; *struere*, to pile together.

*Th-* Almost every word beginning with *th-* (except those from proper names) is either Anglo-Saxon or Greek.

(The only exceptions are *thummim* (Heb.), *thump* a corruption of "dump," *thaler*, and words beginning with *thuri-, which are directly from the Latin and indirectly from the Greek *θυνιος*.)

-th (final) converts adjectives to abstract nouns of a positive character (*-ness* is used for abstract nouns of a negative character), as "broad," breadth; "dead," dead[th]; "deep," depth; "five," fifth; "fore," forth; "high," height[th]; "long," length; "six," sixth; "strong," strength; "ten," tenth; "true," truth; "warm," warmth; "wide," width. We have not a single example of an abstract noun of a negative character so formed. This will be seen by trying the negatives of the above as "narrow," narrow-ness (not narrowth); "shallow," shallow-ness (not shallowth); "short," short-ness (not shorthand); "weak," weak-ness: "cold," cold-ness; and so with the rest.

*Thaler, təhˈlər*, the German dollar (nearly 3s.)

The counts of Schlick, at the close of the 15th century, extracted from the mines at Joachim's thal (or valley) silver which they coined into ounce pieces. These pieces, called *Joachim's thaler*, gained such high repute that they became a standard of silver coin, and all similar coins received the name of *thalers*.

*Thalia, thəˈli.ə* (not *thəˈli.əh*), muse of comedy.

Greek *thaleia* [moʊˈsa], the blooming muse. (See *Muse*.)

*Thallium, thəˈli.əm*, a metal discovered in 1861.

Greek *thallos* a green twig. So called because the spectrum of this metal furnishes a brilliant green line.
Thames, tēnz, a river so called. Temse, tēnse, a corn-sieve.

Setting the Thames [temse] on fire, achieving wonders.

"Thames," Old Eng. Temese, Temese, the Thames and Isis combine

"Temse," French temis, Italian tamisco, Dutch teme, a sieve.

Thūn (conj.), used after the comparative degree and follows by the object compared. Also used after other, otherwise.

DOES THAN EVER GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE? Certainly not. But this answer in no wise meets the question whether the phrase: than me, than him, than whom, &c., are absolutely incorrect.

We can say in French il est plus riche que moi, or il est plus riche que je ne suis, and may we not use the Gallicism He is richer than me, instead of the more normal construction He is richer than I?

The pronouns moi, tui, &c., are called in French disjunctive personal pronouns, and after these pronouns are employed when the verb is suppressed. The real question is, therefore, whether than ever governs the objective case, but whether we may use the pronouns him, her, whom, &c., as indeclinable disjunctive pronouns after the French fashion?

The answer must be obtained from the usages of standard writers, and there cannot be a doubt that numerous examples may be found to justify these Gallicisms. Take the following:

"He was a poet sublimer than me" (Prior).
"You are a much greater loser than me" (Swift).
"She suffers hourly more than me" (Swift).
"No mightier than thyself or me" (Shakespeare).
"A stone is heavy and [the] sand weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both" (Prov. xxvii. 3).
"The old martial stock than whom better men never did... draw sword" (Scott, Nigel xxvii.)
"Than whom a fiend more fell nowhere is found" (Thomson).
"Bélial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fall not from heaven" (Milton).
"Which, when Belzebub perceived, than whom (Satan except) none higher sat..." (Milton).

These examples might easily be multiplied; still it must be confessed that the preponderance of examples is on the other side. Thus we have the following:

"There is none greater in the house than I" (Gen. xxxix. 9).
"Only in the throne will I be greater than thou" (Gen. xii. 40).
"His younger brother shall be greater than he" (Gen. xviii. 10).
"The people is greater and taller than we" (Deut. i. 28).
"The fourth shall be far richer than they all" (Deut. xi. 2).

The answer seems to be this: the more normal method is the ordinary pronouns in the nom. case, but the Gallicisms may be justified by many right reverend examples.

"Than," Old English thanne or thonne, than, then. When it is said You are richer than I am, the meaning is You first than I.

Thūne (1 syl.), a title of dignity below an earl (ceorl?); thanē'dom.

Thane'-ship (-ship, state, office, dignity of); thane'-lands.

Old Eng. thegn, thegen, thægn, or thægen, them-scipe thaneship.

"Thane," in Anglo-Saxon, meant originally a servant, then a servant of the crown or a thane. Every one was a thane who had five hides of land, a church, a kitchen, a bell-house, a seat in the witenagemote, and a judicial seat in the burgh-gate.

Thank, to express gratification or gratitude for something offered or received; thanked (1 syl.), thank'-ing.
Thankful (Rule viii.), thank'ful-ly, thank'ful-ness.
Thank'less, thank'less-ly, thank'less-ness.
Thanks, I am obliged to you; thank you; I thank you.
Thanks-giving, thanks-giver.
Thank's-offering; thank's--worthy; thank's-worthi-ness, thank's-worth.'

Old English thane, thances gratefully, with gratitude, thanc-full, v. thancian, past thancode, past part. thancod, thancing, thanc-woorth thankworthy, thancworthli, thancworthli adv.

Thanks for. I thank you. Is this good English? The reply is (1) It is sanctioned by very general use; (2) "Thanks be to God" occurs four times in the Bible; (3) It is terse and expressive, "Thanks" is not I thank you, but thanks be to you, and the contracted form thanks is justified by several like expressions: as Good-day [be to you], Welcome [be to you], Hail [health be to you], and so on. "Thanks" (plural) occurs 55 times in Shakespeare.

That, a conjunction, and a pronoun relative and demonstrative,
This, that, plu. these, those, used in reference to two objects are thus distinguished: this, plu. these, refers to the object or objects nearest; that, plu. those, to the object or objects more remote.

1 What conscience dictates to be done,
2 Or warns me not to do,
   This [2] teach me more than hell to shun,
   That [1] more than heaven pursue.—(Pope.)

Referring to three distances, this plu. these refers to the nearest, that plu. those to the middle distance, and you or yonder to the most remote: as this shore, that sea, you ship.

You is used in the "Ormulum" (12th cent.) as a demonstrative.

To the end that, a conjunctive phrase indicating a purpose or intention. In order that, to the end that,

In that, because, for the following reason.

That for so is a vulgarism. Such phrases as these are indefensible:
I was that ill I could not go to work [so ill].
He was that drunk he could not stand upright [so drunk].
O. E. that or that, pron., adv., and conj.; also that, to the end that.

Thatch, straw, &c., for covering the roof of houses, to cover a roof with straw; thatched (1 syl.); thatch'-ing, thatch'-er.

Old Eng. thee, v. these[an], past theahte, past part. ge-theahed. The -h of this word is a blander, thatch is the right word.

Thaumatrope, thaw'-ma-tröpe, an optical toy for showing the persistence of impressions on the eye.

Greek thauma tröpo, (poet. tröpeo), I turn round marvellously.

Thaumaturgy, thaw'-ma-tur'dij, the power of working miracles; thaumaturgical, thaw'-ma-tur'-jil.

Thaumaturgist, thaw'-ma-tur'-jist, a wonder-worker.

Thaumaturgus, fem. thaumaturga, thaw'-ma-tur'-gus, thaw'-ma-tur'-gah, a title given to a thaumaturgist.

Thus we call Apollo'nus of Ty'a'na "Apollo'nus thaumaturgus," or "Apollo'nus the thaumaturgist." And Filume'na we call "Filu'mena thaumaturga," or "Filumena the thaumaturgist.

Greek thaumia gen. thaumidotos evron, a miraculous work.
Thaw, the melting of ice or snow, a change of weather causing a thaw, to melt ice or snow by heat; thawed (1 syl.), thawing. (O. Eng. thaw[an], p. thaw'de, p.p. thawed.)

The, often called the definite article. Thee, pronoun.

"The." Old Eng. the, for se, se in the corrupt Ang.-Sax. chronicles after the year 1138. Both an and the are adjectives. An [or a] is used only with nouns in the singular number, but the is used with nouns singular or plural.

The more we have the more we desire. Here "the" is the Old Eng. thi or thy used, as Lye says, "precipue pro ablative singulari.'

So in Latin, "quos plus bibunt eo plus sitiunt."

"Thee," Old English thæ, dat. and acc. of thæ; Latin tu acc. te.

Theatre, thæ'tr, (not thæ'.tr), a playhouse, a field of action, a large lecture room; theatri, thæ'tri; theatrical, thæ'tri.kål; theatrical-ly.

Theatrals (no sing.), dramatic performances.

Greek theatron, v. thead'mai, to view.

Theban, thæ'bi'n, a native of Thebes (1 syl.); the Theban year, same as the Egyptian year. (It consisted of 365½ days.)

Thebes (1 syl.), captain of the Theba'is, in Upper Egypt. Another city of the same name was the capital of Boeotia.

Theca, thæ'ka, thæc- before vowels (Greek prefix), a sheath.

Theca, plu. theca, thæ'.kah, plu. thæ'.kë, the spore-case of moss, an organ inclosing another.

Theca-phore, thæ'.kəføre, I support the sheath or theca.

Theca-sporous, thæ'.ka.spö'.rəs, having (like the fungi) the spores (1 syl.) in theca or cases.

Greek theca spòrës, sheath-seed or seed in sheaths.

Thec-odont, thæ'.kə.dōn't, a saurian which has teeth planted in sockets. Thec-odontia, thæ'.kə.dōn't'i.shə.əh, one of the 13 orders into which Prof. Owen arranges the reptilia.

Greek thēkë ódōn tēs, teeth [in a] sheath or socket.

Greek thekë ódōn tēs, teeth [in a] sheath or socket.

The plural thieves ought to be abolished for two reasons: (1) because it is wrong, as may be seen above, and (2) because it is the only word (except "beef," beeves) which violates this general rule:
"the only words ending in -s which form the plural by changing it into -ss are those which end in -ur or -ar" (Rule xxxviii.)
Thus we have "belief," beliefs; "brief," briefs; "chief," chiefs;
"clef," clefs; "fiel," fields; "grief," griefs; "handkerchief,"
handkerchiefs; "misbelief," misbeliefs; "mischief," mischiefs;
"relief," reliefs.

Theine, thē′.in (not tē′.in), a bitter principle found in tea.
Caffeine, kā′.fi.in, the same principle found in coffee.
"Theine," from thea, the tea-plant; Chinese tcha or tha.
"Caffeine," from the Turkish cahveh; Arabic cahuah or cahoeh.

Their, thare, belonging to them. There, thare, in that place.
Their is used adjectively, as their house, their own farms.
Theirs is used as an indeclinable pronoun in any case: as
1. Our farm is the largest, but theirs is the best (nom. to the verb is).
2. The man who prunes my trees prunes theirs also (obj. after prunes).
3. Twist our best actions and the worst of theirs (governed by of).
4. Between my garden and theirs is a high wall (possessive case).
   To say that these sentences are elliptical and that theirs="of them" is to beg the question, and cannot be applied to No. 3 without a double "of."

Their (for his or her). Is it correct to to say "Neither John nor his sister knew their lesson"? or must we say "Neither John nor his sister knew his or her lesson"?
"Neither" sometimes unites in a negative predicative, and in that case may be followed by a verb or pronoun plural. In the example given above, the meaning is John and his sister were both unprepared with their (respective) lessons.
"Neither you nor I are in fault" (M'Culloch). That is, "You and I too are without fault."
"Neither physic nor law are practically known from books" (Fielding). That is, "Physic and law are not to be learnt practically from books."

5 Are the following correct or incorrect according to this law?
1. "A lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery or murder" (Addison, Spectator).
2. "Thebes' body is as good as Ajax' When neither are alive" (Cymb, iv. 2).
4. "Either my brother or his son is king. And neither of them thirst for Edmund's blood" (Marlow).
5. "Neither be nor Broadhem smoke (Piccadilly, p. 31).
6. "Nor wood, nor tree, nor bush are there" (Scott, Water-loo).
7. "Hæc si neque ego neque tu fecimus" (Terence, Andria).
   "There" (in that place), Old English ther, thar, or ther, adv.

Theist, thē′.ist. Deist, de′.ist. Atheist, a′.the.ist.

Theist, one who believes that there is a God who superintends and governs all creation, but does not believe in the doctrine of a trinity or in revelation.
Deist, one who believes that there is a God who created all things, but does not believe in his superintendence and government. He thinks that the creator implanted in all things certain immutable laws, called the laws of nature, which act per se, as a watch acts without the interference of its maker. Like the theist he rejects revelation and the doctrine of a trinity.
Atheist, one who disbelieves even the existence of a God. He thinks that the elements of material things are eternal, and that creation is the result of the natural laws of matter. (Not of blind chance.)

Theism, the·i·zmm. Deism, de·i·zmm. Atheism, a·the·i·zmm. Theistic, the·i·st·ik. Deistic, de·i·st·ik. A-theis'tic.

Theistical, the·i·st·i·kāl. Deistical. Atheis'tical.


Them, obj. case of they (plu. of he, she, it); themselves (2 syl.); them in propre persona. (No such word as theirselves.)

We say my-self, thy-self, your-self, her-self, our-selves, &c, but not his-self, its-self, and their-selves, the self of me, of thee, of you, of her, of us, but not of him, of it, of them. Probably the dative (not the objective) case was the original form: as "me-self" (corrupted into my-self), "the-self" (corrupted into thy-self); "her-self, him-self" plth. (Them-selves (all datives). The gen. cases would be min-self, thyn-self, her-self, his-self, hir-self.

Theme, rheem, a subject to be written or spoken on, a topic of discussion; (in Music) a series of notes used as a text. Gk. thema, a subject proposed (v. tithemai, to propose or set down).

Themis, rhe'mis (th-as in thin), goddess of justice.

Gk. Themis, goddess of law and order, justice personified (v. tithemai).

Then, at that time. By then, by that time. Till then, till that...

Old English thonne or themne; thone thonne, then when.

Thence (1 syl.), from that place, from that time; thence-forth, from that time; thence-forward, thence for'wārd (not thence ford), from that time continuously.

Old English thonon, thonon-ward, or thanon, thanonne, &c.

From thence. From whence. The purists object to these pleon- asms, but the Germans say von dannen, and the phrases are sanctioned by our very best writers.

"He" [Hezekiah] "was magnified in the sight of all nations from thenceforth" [2 Chron. xxxii. 23].

"From thenceforth Pilate sought to release him" (John xix. 12). "I will send and fetch thee from thence" (Gen. xxvii. 45).

"From thence will the Lord gather thee, and from thence will he fetch thee (Dent. xxx. 4).

Theo-, rhe'o (Gk. prefix), god, god-like, fit for the gods (thēós).

Theobroma, rhe'o-bro'mah, a genus of plants producing the cacao and chocolate nut; theobromine, o.bro'min, a peculiar principle obtained from the chocolate-nut.

Greek theo-[thēos]broma, food [fit for] a god.

Theocracy, plu. theocracies (Rule xliv.), theō'k.rā.sēz, a state under priestly rule (the priests being the earthly representatives of deity. The ancient Jewish kingdom and the more modern popedom were theocracies).

Theocratic, rhe'o.krā't·ik; theocractical, rhe'o.krā't·ikāl; theocractical-ly. (See Aristocracy.)

Greek theo-[thēos]kratos, government of god.
Theodolite, ἀν. ὀ.δ.λ.ίτε, an instrument for surveying.

Greek theodómas héodos útos, I view or survey a smooth road. The usual etymology is theodómas dolichós, I view a long way; or theodómas dolos, I view [by art] stratagem. If the new suggestion is correct the word should be (according to our usual method of spelling such compounds) theodolite; if either of the other two suggestions is correct, the word is hopelessly ill-formed.

Theo- (continued).

Theology, plu. theologies, ἅ.ο.λ.δ.δ.ίζ, any religious system which takes deity into consideration.

Theologian, ἁ.ο.λ.δ.ο.λ.ό.ν; theological, ἁ.ο.λ.ό.δ.ο.γ.ίζε, to frame a system of theology, to convert to theological illustration; theologised (4 syl.); theologising (R. xix.), ἁ.δ.δί.ζ.ί.νγ.ing. Greek theológin, theológia (θélos lógos, the word of God).

Theo-machy, ἅ.ο.μ.ά.κ.ί.νγ.α.λ.γ.α.ι, a battle with gods; theomachist, ἅ.ο.μ.ά.κ.ί.νγ.α.λ.γ.α.ις, one who wars with gods.

Greek theomachia, theomachías (θélos machómai, I fight god).

Theo-mancy, ἁ.ο.μ.ά.ν.α.υ.ς, prophecy by oracles, divination by sacred things. (Greek theósmantia.)

Theo-pathy, ἁ.ο.π.ά.θ.φ.υ, sympathy with divinity, morbid religious sensitiveness; theopathic, ἁ.ο.π.ά.θ.φ.υ.κ.θ. ἁ.ο.π.ά.θ.φ.υ.κ.θ. Greek theóspathos, God-feeling or sympathy.

Theo-phony, ἅ.ο.φ.ά.ν.γ.ί, a manifestation of deity to man.

Greek theóspaino, God made-to-appear.


Theorem, a proposition to be proved or capable of proof.

Problem, a proposition to be constructed; a question of doubt to be resolved.

Lemma, a proposition assumed to be proved and taken to help out the proof of another proposition.

Theory, plu. theories (R. xliiv.), ἁ.ο.λ.σ.να, an ideal scheme, a speculative explanation of phenomena, &c., the abstract principles of an art or science, philosophical guess-work; theoretic, ἁ.ο.λ.σ.να.κ.θ.; theoretical, theoretical-ly.

Theorize, ἁ.ο.ρ.ί.ζε (R. xxxii.), to explain by philosophical guess-work, to form any ideal system of philosophy, &c., theorized (3 syl.); theorizing (Rule xix.), ἁ.ο.ρ.ί.ζ.ί.νγ..; theorist, ἁ.ο.ρ.ί.ζ.ις, one who forms theories.

Greek theóreia, theóreítos, theórize (theadómas, to behold).

Theo- (continued).

Theosophy, ἁ.ο.σ.φ.υ, divine wisdom not the effect of inspiration but of direct intercourse with deity.

Theosophism, ἁ.ο.σ.φ.ι.ζ.ι.ς; theosophilist, ἁ.ο.σ.φ.ι.ζ.ις; theosophic, ἁ.ο.σ.φ.ι.ζ.ις.; theosophical, ἁ.ο.σ.φ.ι.ζ.ις.; theosophists.
Therapeutics, \( \text{ther} \- \text{ri} \- \text{pú} \- \text{tiks} \), the art of curing diseases, the healing art; therapeutic, adj.; therapeutical, -ly.

Greek \( \text{therapeutikós} \), [hó]therapeutiké[technē], or [hó]therapeutiká.

"Therapeutics." Of the 55 or 60 sciences with this ending, all but 5 are of the plural number. The exceptions are French forms: viz. arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric.

There, \( \text{thárc} \), in that place. Their, \( \text{tharc} \), belonging to them.

There, in that place. Here, \( \text{hecr} \), in this place.

Thereabout or thereabouts, about that number, near that place. Hereabouts, near this place.

There-after, \( \text{thárc} \- \text{af} \- \text{ter} \), in that manner, from that time. Here-after, in this manner, in the life to come.

There-at, at that. There-by, on that, by that means, as a consequence of that. There-for, \( \text{thárc} \- \text{for} \), for this or that reason, consequently, as an inference.

There-from, from that or this. Herefrom, from this.

There-in, in this or that place, in this or that time.

There-into, into this or that place. Here-in, in here.

There-of, of this or that. There-on, on this or that.

There-out, out of this or that. There-to, to this or that.

There-unto, to this or that.

There-upon, on or upon this or that.

Ther"mo-, \( \text{ther} \- \text{mo} \- \text{therm} \) before a vowel (Gk. prefix), warm.

Thermal, \( \text{ther} \- \text{múl} \), warm (applied to springs above 60° Fahrenheit). (Gk. \( \text{thermē} \); hai \( \text{thermai} \), hot-springs.)

Thermidor, one of the months of the French Republic.

(From July 19 to August 17. "The hot month."

Thermidorian, \( \text{ther} \- \text{mídó} \- \text{ri} \- \text{ánz} \), those who took part in the coup d'État which brought about the fall of Robespierre when the "Reign of Terror" ended (July 27th, 1794).

Thermo-electricity, -e.\( \text{lek} \- \text{trís} \- \text{lit} \), electricity evolved by the unequal heating of metals.

Greek \( \text{thermo} \[\text{thermos}]\text{électron} \), electricity [developed] by heat.

Thermo-electrometer, an instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current.

Greek \( \text{thermo} \[\text{thermos}]\text{metrón} \), a heat gauge. (See Barometer.)
Thermoscope, *ther'm.o.skōpe*, Count Rumford's thermometer, Leslie's differential thermometer, &c.

Thermoscopic, *ther'm.o.skōp'ık*, adj. of thermoscope.

Greek *thermo-[thermos]skopco*, I take-notice of the heat.

Thermostat, an instrument for regulating temperature; thermodynamic, *ther'm.o.stat'ık*, adj. of thermostat.

Greek *thermo-[thermos]stàtōs*, standing heat, i.e., heat preserved at one uniform temperature.

Thermotics, *ther'm.ot'ıks*, the science of heating and the effects of heat on matter; thermonic.

Greek *thermos*, heat. "Thermotics": Of the 55 or 69 sciences with this ending all but 5 are plural. The 5 exceptions (arithmetic, logic, magic, music, rhetoric) are from the French.

Thesaurus, *the.sauro'rus*, a dictionary, a lexicon, a compendium of knowledge. (Gk. *thēsaurōs*, a store laid up, a treasury.)

These, *theeze*, plu. of this, adj. pronoun called demonstrative.

Them is the objective plu. of he, she, it (not of this).

(For the distinction between "this," "these," "that," "those," see That.)

At one time "this, these" was declined like other adj., as follows:

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This kind or sort. These kind or sort. That kind or sort.

Those kind or sort. The question is this: When a plurality of things is referred to, should this and that (followed by sort or kind) be sing. or plu.? Should we say this sort of things or these sort of things; that kind of flowers or these kind of flowers? The reply is this: Our best writers and speakers use these and those, making sort-of-things, kind-of-things, &c., a compound-word or sentence-noun. Examples:

"These kind-of-knaves I know" (Lear ii. 2).
"That crow so at these kind-of-fools" (Twelfth Night i. 5).
"These sort-of-authors are poor" (Pope).

Similarly we say: "All kind-of-fruits" (Lear ii. 5).
"All kind-of-deeds" (Ezek. xxvii. 12).

Thesis, plu. theses, *thē'sis*, plu. *thē'seex*, a theme or subject to be supported by argument, a school exercise on composition.


Thespian, *thēs'pi-an*, dramatic. (Thespis, inv. of the drama.)

Theurgy, *thē'ur.djı̂k*, magic, necromancy; theurgist, -ur'djı̂st, a magician, a necromancer; theurgic, *thē'ur.djı̂k*; theurgical, *thē'ur.djı̂k.kWL*; theurgical-ly.

Gk. *theurgia* (thēos ergon, God's work or the work done by divine aid).

Thew, plu. thesees, sinew, muscle. Thew, physical strength.

Old English *thēw* or *theaw*.

They, plu. of he, she, it; objective them.

Their is used adjectively. Theirs is used as an indeclinable pronoun of any case. (See p. 1311, Their.)
Thick, (comp.) thick’er, (super.) thick’-est, not thin, dense, 
close, muddy, not clear, deep (as five inches thick), crowded 
together, stupid, intimate and attached to each other.
Thick’-ly, thick’-ness, thick’-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim. 
added to nouns it means “like”). Thick’-headed, -hèd’-ed.
Thick’-set. Through thick and thin, through 
whatever may befal whether good or evil.
Thick-en, thick’n, to make thick (-en converts adj. to verbs); 
thickened, thick’-en’d; thicken-ing, thick’-ing.
Thick’et, a copse with thick underwood.
Old Eng. thic or thicc, thicce thickly; thiccek, v. thiccolan.
Thief, plu. thieves, theef, plu. theevz, a robber, one who steals.
Thieve, theev, to rob; thieved, theev’d; thiev’ing, theev’ing 
(R. xix.); thiev’ish, theev’ish.
Theft, plu. thefts, a robbery. Thief-catcher.
O. E. theof or thef, plu. theofas, theath theft, v. theofian, -ede, -ed.
The plural thieves is quite abnormal, and is the only word (except 
“beef,” beves) which violates this general rule, viz., “the only 
words ending in -ef which form the plural by changing it into 
teves are those which end in -af or -ef” (Rule xxxviii.) The other 
nouns in -ief are belief-s, brief-s, chief-s, fief-s, handkerchief-s, mischief-s, mischief-s, relief-s.
Thigh, th (th as in thin). Thy (th as in the).
Thigh, the leg between the body and the knee. Thigh-bone.
Thy, your (singular number).
Thimble, thim’-blé, a metal cap for the tip of the second finger 
of the right hand in sewing; an iron ring with a groove 
round it to receive a rope. Thimble-ridge, a sleight-of-
hand trick; thimble-ridge, thimble-ridge.
A corruption of thumb-bell, Old Eng. thumb ella. Sailors wear the 
thimble on the thumb, tailsors on the third finger.
Thin, (comp.) thinn’-er, (super.) thinn’-est, not thick, to make 
less thick; thinned (1 syl.), thinn’-ing (R. i.), thinn’-ish 
(-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means “like”).
Thin-skinned, thin’ed, unduly sensitive. To thin out.
O. E. thin or thyn, comp. thynna or thynne, super. thynth, thynnes 
thinness, v. thynna[n], past thynnod, p. part. thynnod, thynnung.
Thine (1 syl.), thy or your (sing.) Used as an adjective and as 
an indeclinable pronoun of any case.
“Thine” “Mine” are used in poetry and in the Bible for thy and 
my before words beginning with a vowel: as thine own, mine ears.
“Thine” is also an indeclinable pronoun of all cases:
1. My farm is the largest, but thine is the best (nom. to verb is).
2. He who prunes my trees prunes thine (object. gov. by prunes).
3. Twixt his best actions and the worst of thine (gov. by ef).
4. Between my garden and thine is a high wall (possessive case).
That the word thine does not equal of thee is certain from ex-
ample 3, which would have double “of” by such a substitution.
AND OF SPELLING.

1317

Thing, properly means any material substance, a term of contempt, as what a thing you are, i.e. "how stupid you are."

Things, clothes, luggage, personal property, movables.

Old Eng. thing, thing, or thine. It is not true, as we are generally told, that thing and think are of the same stock, and that thing means "whatever we can think of." We can think of deity, but deity is not a thing. The word really means "whatever has weight," and the verb is not thinken but thingen, to be heavy (materially, morally, and metaphorically). As a universal rule, nouns are not formed from verbs, but verbs from nouns.

Think, (past) thought, (past part.) thought, thaut; think'-ing, to reflect over, to revolve in the mind, to suppose, to believe; think'-able, think'-er.

Methinks, it seems to me; methought, it seemed to me.

To think much of, to esteem highly. To think little of, to esteem lowly. To think nothing of, to set no value on.

Old English thinken, past thought, past part. gothought it seems.

"Methinks" does not mean I think, the verb thinken is impersonal, and me the dative not the accusative case of the pronoun, so that methinks is exactly equivalent to the Latin mihi videtur it seems to me. Old Eng. methinketh, me gethal methought. It will be seen that the g is an interpolation.

"To think" is the O. Eng. verb thanken, past thought, past part. thought.

There is also the verb theal than, -ode, -od, to take thought.

Third, ordinal of three (3), the sixtieth part of a second.

(60 minutes = 1 hour, 60 seconds = 1 minute, 60 thirds = 1 second.)

(In Music) the third interval from any given note; thirds, sounding a note simultaneously with the third from it.

The third estate, the Commons, the other two estates are the lords temporal and the lords spiritual. Thirdly.

(The sovereign is not one of the three estates of the realm; the press is often called the fourth estate.)

Thirteen', 3 + 10; thirteenth, its ordinal.

Thirty, 3 x 10; thirtieth, its ordinal.

Old English thridda or thridda, thir or thry, three. "Third" is a corruption of thrid, and we might as well call three "thir" as third third. So with thirteen and thirty.

Thirst, want of drink. Hunger, want of food.

To thirst, thirst'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), thirst'-ing, thirst'-er.

Thirst'-y, (comp.) thirst'-er, (super.) thirst'-est (R. xi.), thirst'-ness, thirst'-ly. Blood-thirsty, cruel.

FAMISHED (or) STARVED WITH THIRST. Is this correct? Cicero says "cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa cat" (de Fin. i. 11), showing that "fames" could not be applied to both cibo and potione, and this is the general verdict, although we want a word stronger than parched but less exaggerated than dying with thirst.

"Starve" is the Old English steorf'an, to perish for want of sustenance. Milton says "starved with cold," and there seems no reason why we should not say starved with thirst (as drink may be called sustenance as well as food and genial warmth), but we never do.
Thirteen, **thir'teen** (a corruption of **thritteen**), $3 + 10$; thirteenth, the ordinal of 13; thirteenth-ly.

Thirty, **thir'ty** (a corruption of **thirtiety**), $3 \times 10$; thir'ti-eth, the ordinal of 30. The thirty-years war, a great German Protestant war during the first half of the 17th century, terminated by the Peace of Westphalia, 1648.

“Thirteen,” Old Eng. *thrityne, thrytyne, thrittyne* or *thrytyne*, 13; *thritteothe, thritteothe, thrytteothe* or *thrytteothe*, 13th.

“Thirty,” O.E. *thritigg or thrytigg 30; thrittigotha 80th, thrittigfoald.*

This, *plu.* these, *theez*, persons or things present.

That, *plu.* those, *thoze*, persons or things not present.

This book, the book I hold in my hand or am touching.

That book, the book I point at or am referring to.

This, That. This refers to what is nearest, that to what is more remote: as

“...And (1) reason raise o'er (2) instinct as you can

In this (2) 'tis God direct, In that (1) 'tis man” (Pope)

The following sentence is not according to rule:

“Your (1) eyes contradict your (2) tongue. That (2) speaks of a protector,..., but these (1) tell me you are ruined” (Kenilworth).

Should be: This (2) speaks of a protector, but those (1) tell me...

Thistle, *thül* (th- as in thin), a prickly weed. The thistle, emblem of Scotland, the rose of England, the shamrock of Ireland, the leek of Wales, the lily of France.

Thistly, *thüs'ly*. Thistle-down. Thistle-crown, a gold coin issued by James I. (Old English thistel.)

Thither, *thir'h'er* (first th like the, the second like thin), to that place. Hither, *hir'h'er*, to this place.

Thither-ward, thither-wards, towards that place.

“Thither,” Old English *thider, thider-ward, thider-wardes.*

“Hither,” Old English *hider, hider-ward, hider-wardes.*

Thole-pin, *thöl*... (1 syl.), *plu.* thole-pins, pins (instead of rowlocks) in the gunwale of a boat between which an oar is placed when rowing. (Old English thöl.)

Thomaism, * tôm'.aăzm*, the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Thomist, * tôm'.ist*, a follower of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Thomsonite, * tôm'.sun.ite*, a mineral named after Dr. Thomson, the chemist (-ite for Greek *lithos*, denotes a mineral).

Thong, *thông* (th- as in thin), a leather strap. (O. E. thwong.)

Thor, *thór* (th- as in thin), son of Odin, the god of thunder, &c., the Jupiter of Scandinavian mythology.

Thurs-day (a corruption of *Thor’s-day*), the fifth day in the week being sacred to the god Thor. (O. E. *thores-day*.)

Thorax, *thó'.ræx* (th- as in thin), the chest, the part between the neck and the abdomen, the second segment of an insect (between the head and the abdomen), a breastplate, a
cuirass, a corslet; thoracic, τὸ ὀστέον (not τὸ ὀσέον); thoracic-duet.

Greek Θόραξ from Θόρδη, to pulsate (as ὀρθός from ὀρθόν). Pliny says: "Pectus praecordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit."
"Pectus" is often taken for cor, the Greek Θόρδη (Forcellini).

Thorn, a shrub, a prickle, a small splinter, a trouble; thorn'-y, thorn'-ness, thorn'-less. Thorn'-apple, thorn'-bush, thorn'-hedge. Thorn'-back, a fish. Thorn'-but, a turbot.

Old Eng. thorn, thorn'th; thorny; Germ. dorn, dorn'th, dornig, &c.

Thorough, θόρ'ραθ, complete, through-out, from end to end; thoroughly, thorough-ness. Thorough-bred, completedo (as a thoroughbred horse or dog), of pure extraction.

Thorough-bass, θόρ'ραθ βάση, the science of constructing harmony to any given bass (hence the fundamental rules of musical composition).

The Theory of thorough-bass comprehends a knowledge of the connexion and disposition of all chords, and of all the laws which regulate them. Practical thorough-bass is the knowledge of taking on a musical instrument the proper chords according to the figures placed over or under the bass part of a composition. Thorough-bass was invented by Ludovico Viadana, in 1605.

Thorough-fare, θόρ'ραθ'φαίρ, a passage quite through.

Thorough-going, uncompromising, stanch, complete.

Thorough-paced, perfectly trained, uncompromising, stanch.

We say a thorough-going churchman, disserter, quaker, &c., but thorough-paced horse, tory, whig, radical, &c.

Old Eng. thwirh, thwirh-faru thoroughfare. Our spelling is very corrupt. So "bur[gh]," Mr'rah.

Of all the ten irregularities of -ough "thorough" is about the worst.

(1) ough = off: cough (O. E. cohh'), contraction of coh[etan], to cough.
(2) ough = of: soug[h], trough = sōf, trof (O. E. seof[ung], troch or trog).
(3) ough = of: enough, tough, slough,ough (Old Eng. ceogh, geno or genug, ra[h], s[lough], to[h]).
(4) ough = ow (as in grow): dough, though, furlough (Old Eng. dah or dag, theah; Norse forlov, leave of absence).
(5) ough = oo: thorough (Old Eng. throh).
(6) ough = ow (as in now): plough, bough, slough, dough-ty (Old Eng. plōh or plog, boh or bog, s[og] (a bog), dohtig).
(7) ough = ök: (?lough, though, slough (Old Eng. hol, luh, scag').
(8) ough = öp: hiccough (Dutch huckup).
(9) ough = ürrah: borough, thorough (Old English thurh, burh).
(10) outh = ort: bought, drown'th, sought, sought, thought, wrought. Add draught, naught, taught. (Old Eng. dohte (v. bycan); drawɡh or drawɡh; fehten (v. fehten); nóht, nóth, sōhte (v. secan); thóhte (v. thencan); worht, corrupted into worhte (v. weorcan). Add dt, (Germ. fracht), náht, tóhte (v. técan).

A glance at these words will show that ough has been made to represent nine different combinations: viz., -ag, -ah; -ecag, -ecog, -ecof; -eg, -eh; -eh, Uhr. Such an absurd device could not fail to produce absurdity in spelling and pronunciation.

THOROUGH WORKING ORDER OR THOROUGHLY WORKING ORDER.
The qualifying word of nouns and adjectives is an adverb. Now although we have made thorough an adjective, and have coined the...
word thoroughly for the adverb, yet originally thurgh was an adverb. "Thorough-working" is therefore quite in conformity with old usage. Thus we had thurgh-liked (thoroughly-liked), thurgh-beheld (thoroughly-bright), thurgh-bitter (thoroughly-bitter), thurgh-done (thoroughly-done), thurgh-hated (thoroughly-hateful), thurgh-heavy (thoroughly-heavy), thurgh-hid (thoroughly-hidden), and scores of others.

Those, thos (th- as in the), plu. of that (which see).

Thoth (th- as in thin), Egyptian god of eloquence and writing.

Thou, thaw (th. as in thin), thou (sg. number). Only used in poetry and prayer. Quakers use thee (for thou) as we use the word "you." (See Though.)

Old Eng. SING.: Nom. thū, Gen. thū, Dat. thū, Acc. thū or thē.
PLU.: Nom. ge, Gen. corwr, Dat. cow, Acc. cowir or cowi.

Latin tu, Greek tux. The use of you for thou dates from the close of the 18th century. "You," Greek hmnēs (ὑμεῖς).

Though, thow (th. as in the, -ow as in now), you (pl. number). Notwithstanding, admitting that, oven if. As though, as if. (See Thou.)

In most cases although may be substituted for though, but not when though closes a sentence: as

His book was successful though, Nell Gwyn was no model of propriety, she was very much liked though.

Old English than. (For the spelling see Thorough.)

Thought, thawt, mental work, an idea, a conception of the mind, solitude, a very little (as I am a thought better). Thoughtful (R. viii.), thoughtful-ly, thoughtful-ness.

Thought-less, thought-less-ly; thought-less-ness.

Think (verb), past thought, past part. thought, think-ing, think-er; Methinks. (See Think.)

Old English thēht, v. thēhten, to think, past thēhte, past part. thēht. There is also thēhten to "take thought," and the impersonal v. thēhtan, past thēhte, past part. ge-thēht "it seems" (which requires the subject to be in the dative case: as me-thēhten).

Thousand, thōw₁sand (th. as in thin, -ow as in now), ten-hundred; thousandth, the ordinal of thousand.

("th" postfix converts adj. to abstract nouns of a positive character. Abstract nouns of a negative character end in "-ness").

A thousand fold, a thousand times repeated.

Old English thāsend, i.e. talkuns-hund ten-times-ten (10 x 10); thāsdendeotha or thāsdendeotha, thāsdendsfeld.

Thrall, thravl, a bondsman; thravl-dom, slavery.

Enthral', to make a slave (-en converts nouns to verbs); enthralled, en-thrawld'; entharrass-ing. (Rule iii.), entharrass-er; entharrass-ment, the being caught in a snare.

Monosyllables ending in l and their compounds are very irregular. When a prefix beginning with a vowel is added the double l is retained, but when a prefix beginning with a consonant is added no uniform system is followed. Happily the tendency of the present day is to retain the double l, but scores of words remain to be reduced to order, and some are hopeless.

Of the hopeless are such words as al-mighty, al-most, al-ready, al-so, al-though, al-together, al-ways; "full," in composition, especially at the close of words: as hopeful, fretful.
Of those which may be reformed are such as these: dul-ness for dulle-ness, wilt-ful for willful, skill-ful for skillful, wel-come for welcome; distil, instil, &c., for distill, instill, &c.
We have ill-ness, still-ness, tall-ness, shill-ness, small-ness, fell-ness, &c., why then write dul-ness, ful-ness, and skil-ness?
We have well-bred, well-born, well-nigh, &c.; why write wel-come?
We have full-age, full-blow, full-fed, &c.; why write ful-ness?

The rule ought to be that monosyllables ending in double l, and all their compounds, invariably retain the double "l," except when -ly is added. In Old English full not ful was the affix.

Thrash, to flog. Thrash, to beat out corn.
Thrashed (1 syl.), thrash’-ing, thrash’-er.
Thrashed (1 syl.), thrash’-ing, thrash’-er.
Thrash’-ing machine, -masheen’. Thrash’-ing-floor.

This distinction is very general, especially with the upper classes.

We never say "I will give you a threshing," but some speak of "threshing" and others of "threshing" corn.

Both words are corrupt. The old form was thersc[an] or thersc[an], past tharse, past part. thersc[an]; thersc[al] a threshing-instrument, therscere or therscere a father, thersc[al]-flor a threshing-floor.
From which it is evident that thresh is preferable to thrash.

Thread, thred, flax, cotton, silk, &c., twisted into lengths for fabrication or sewing, the prominent part of a screw, a filament of a flower, a line of argument or discourse, to pass a thread through the eye of a needle, to make way through an intricate passage; thread-ed, thred’ed; thread’-ing, thread’-y, thread’-ness, thread’-er.
Thread’-bare (2 syl.), worn to threads, stale; thread’bare-ness. Thread’-shaped. (Old English thred or thréd.)

Threat, thret, a menace. Threat-en, thret’n, to menace (-en converts nouns to verbs); threatened, thret’n-ed; threat-en’-ing, threat’en-ing-ly; threaten-er, thret’n-er.

Old Eng. threat, v. threaten, past threatende, past part. threatend.
A "threat" meant originally a band of soldiers, brigands, or robbers. As these hordes used threats, the word lost its original meaning and acquired its present signification.

Three, one more than two; third (for thrid), its ordinal.
Thrice (1 syl.), three-times, very greatly, exceedingly.
Triple, tri’p’l, three united, three-fold.
Thirteen (a corruption of thridteen), 3 + 10. Thirty (a corruption of thridty), 3 x 10. Three-fold. Three score (2 syl.); 3 x 20. Three-deep, three in a row.

Three’-coat-work, plastering with three layers: (1) the picking-up; (2) the roughing-in; (3) the floating and finishing. Three-pence, thrip’nce, a silver coin equal in value to a quarter of a shilling or the sixtieth part of a pound sterling. Rule of Three; proportion.

Old Eng. thré or thry, thritten 13, thritig 20, threfold three-fold. We might introduce the adverb "threefoldly," thriffoldly.
Threshold, thresh'old (only one h), a door-sill, the beginning.

Old Eng. there-se-wood, the door-wood; Ger. thürschwelle, thor, a door;
Gk. thura, a door (from θῦρον, to enter in). Thresh- for thersh-.

Thrīce (1 syl.), three-times. Thrīce-honoured, highly honoured.

So in Latin terque quaterque beati; Old Eng. thrīua or thrīga.

Thrift, parsimony; thrift'-y, thrift'i-ly, thrift'i-ness (Rule xi.)

Thrift'-less, thrift'less-ly, thrift'less-ness.

Thrive, to prosper, (past) thrōve or thrived (1 syl.), past part. thriven, thriv'n; thriving, thriv'ing (Rule xix.); thriv'er; thriving-ly, thriv'ing-ly. (Danish trives.)

Thrill (th. as in thin). Trill. Drill.

Th'ill, to pierce, to cause a shudder; thrilled (1 syl.), thriv'ing, thriv'ing-ly, thriv'ing-ness.

Trill, an ornamental turn of the voice in singing.

Drill, an instrument for boring holes.

The primary meaning of “thrill” is to bore a hole, to pierce, to penetrate. As the instrument in boring is turned round, hence thrill, a turn of the voice. “Thrill,” a corruption of thrill.

Old Eng. thyrl, thyriel, or thriel a hole bored, v. thyrl[ian] to bore a hole, past thyrlode, past part. thyrlod, thyrlung drilling or boring.

Thrīve (1 syl.), past thrōve (1 syl.) or thrīved (1 syl.), past part. thriven, thriv'en; thriving, thriv'ing (Rule xix.); thriv'ing-ly; thriv'er, thriv'er.

Thrift, thrift'y, thrift'i-ly, thrift'i-ness. (See Thrift.)

Throat, thrōte-(th. as in thin), the fore-part of the neck.

He cut his throat, he murdered himself. (O. E. thrōte.)

Throb, a palpitation, to palpitate; throbbed (1 syl.), throb-b'-ing (R. i.), throb'bing-ly. (Gk. thōrūbos from τὸρος, audible.)

Three, thrō. Throw (as in grōw). Through, throu. Though.

Three, a pain like that in child-birth. (Old Eng. thrō.)

Throw, to cast. (O. E. thrō[an], p. throw, p. p. ge-thrōven.)

Through, from end to end. (O. E. throh, see Thorough.)

Though (to rhyme with grōw), notwithstanding. (O. E. theah.)

“Three,” O.E. thrōwesere means a martyr, thrōwian to suffer martyrdom.

Thrōne (1 syl.), a chair of state for a sovereign. Thrōwn, cast, hurled. Enthron'e (2 syl.), to place on a throne; enthroned' (2 syl.); enthron-ing (R. xix.), en-thrō'ning; enthron'e-ment. Throne'-less. Dethrone' (2 syl.), &c.

Gk. thrōnos (from thrō to seat, thanos a bench, from thrá to sit).

“Thrown,” Old Eng. thrō[an], past throw, past part. ge-thrōwen.

Throng, a crowd, to crowd; thronged (1 syl.), throng'-ing.

Old Eng. throng[an], past thrang, past part. ge-throngen, noun ge-thrang, ge-thring, or ge-throng a throng or crowd.

Throstle, thrōs'il, the song-thrush. (O. E. throttle or thr Oslo.)
Throttle, *thrøt'əl*, to strangle, to suffocate by pressure on the windpipe; throttled, *thrøt'əld*; throttling, *thrøt'əling*.

Old English *throt*, the windpipe or throat.


Through, from end to end. (O. E. *throk*, see Thorough.)

Threw, did throw. (Old English *thruwan*, past *threw*.)

Throo, pain of childbirth. (Old Eng. *throw*, martyrdom.)

Though (to rhyme with grow), notwithstanding. (O. E. *theah*.)

Thou (to rhyme with now), you sing. (Old English *thu*.)

Throw (th- as in thin, -ōw as in grow), a cast, a toss, a fling, to propel, to fling; (past) threw, (past part.) thrown, throw'-ing, throw'-er.

Throw'-ster, one who throws silk. (-ster is not a suffix indicating one of the female sex. It is added to any gender and means vocation or skill from practice, Rule lxii.)

To throw about. To throw away. To throw back, to retort, to reject. To throw by, to lay aside as useless. To throw in, to give as an extra, to cast in. To throw [oneself] on another, to attack. To throw [oneself] on another's mercy, to leave it to the mercy of another to decide what should be done. To throw up, to vomit, to resign a post. To throw silk, to twist singles into a cord. thrown silk.

Old Eng. *thruwan*, past *throw*, p. p. ge-*thruwen*. (See Through.)

Thrum, a weaver’s cutting. “Thrums” are the odds and ends cut off by a weaver in weaving; thrumm'-y (Rule i.)


Thrush, the mavis, the *throistle* is the song-thrush, a disease in the mouth and fauces, aphthae.

“Thrush” (the bird), Old Eng. *thrise*; (a disease), Latin *træsum*.

Thrust, a lunge, to lunge; (past and p. p.) thrust, thrust'-ing.

Home'-thrust, a severe rebuke, a turning of the tables on another, an *argumentum ad hom'inem* (corrupt. for *throsk*.)

Greek *throsk6*, to spring on one, to attack.

Thud, a dead heavy sound. (Old English *thoden*, a thud.)

Thug, one of a religious fraternity in India. The fraternity live by plunder and never halt at violence or even murder. (The Thugs band together in gangs on horseback, assuming the guise of merchants, and having spotted their victim catch him, with a lasso.)

Thugg'-ism. (Hind. *thagnet*, to deceive.)

Thule, *thu'le* (not one syl.), as in *Ultima Thule*, the most northern part of the habitable world.

Pliny, Solinus, and Malia take it for Iceland. Pliny says: “It was discovered in the Northern Ocean by Pytheas after sailing six days from the Orcadês.” Camden considers it to be Thylens’s Isle, one of the Shetlands, in which he agrees with Malinus, Ptolémey, and Tacitus. Bochart calls it Phoenician meaning *isles of darkness*; but probably it is Gothic and means the most remote land.
Thumb, *thǔm*, the two-jointed finger of the human hand, to handle, to soil or injure with fingering; thumbed (1 syl.); thum·bing, *thǔm·'ing*. Thumb·screw, an instrument of torture. 'Thumb·s·tall, a hutkin for a sore finger.

By rule of thumb, a rough and ready guess in weights and measures. A Tom Thumb, a dwarf. (See Thumb.)

Old Eng. *thūm, thūna·nagel* the thumb-nail, *thūmeli* as big as the thumb. It will be seen that the -b is an interpolation.

Thummim, as *Urim and Thummim*, three stones in the pocket of the breast plate of the Jewish High Priest.

One stone represented Yes, one No, and one No answer is vouchsafed. When any question was to be decided by the High Priest he drew out one of these stones, and the "lot" was supposed to be the answer of God (Lev. viii. 8; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6).

Thump, a blow, to give a heavy knock; thumped, thūmp·t; thump·'ing, thump·'ing·ly, thump·'er. (See Thumb.)

Thump, a knoll; to form a hillock. (Weslh: *twmp.*)

Thump, a blow, to give a heavy knock; thumped, thūmp·t; thump·'ing, thump·'ing·ly, thump·'er. (See Thumb.)

Thump, a knoll; to form a hillock. (Weslh: *twmp.*)

Thump, thūmp·t; thump·'ing, thump·'ing·ly, thump·'er. (See Thumb.)

Thum·der·cloud. Thun·der·shower. Thun·der·stone, a bel·en·n·ite, a variety of crystalline, iron pyrites (2 syl.)

Thun·der·storm. Thun·der·struck, astonished.

Old English *thun·der, thun·er, or thun·or,* v. *thun·or·ian, athun·ian,* ton·ig·tar or ton·lar; Latin *thun·us* or ton·tur·us, n. ton·trus.

Thu·ri· (th- as in thin), Lat. prefix from thus, gen. *thū·ris*, frank·incense, from the Gk. *thu·os*, incense; thu·o, to offer sacrifice.

Thur·ible, *tha’·ri·b’l* (th- as in thin), a censer.

Latin *thu·ri·ba·tium*, from thus gen. *thū·ris*, frankincense.

Thur·i·fer·ous, *tha’·ri·’f·er’us* (th- as in thin), producing frankincense, like frankincense, sweet-smelling; thurification, *thuh·ri·f·’ik·a·t* shū·n, fumigation with frankincense.

Latin *thu·ri·fer*, from thus gen. *thū·ris* and *fer* to bear.

Thursday, *thu’rs·day*, the fifth day of the week, sacred to Thor, the god of thunder (the Jupiter of Scandinavian mythol.)

Thus (th- as in the), in such a manner, in this manner, in that manner, to this extent. (Old English *thus*.)

Thus much or Thus much [is evident]. Which is correct?

We should certainly say "thus far shalt thou go and no further," meaning up to this point, to this extent. "This much is evident" does not mean it is evident up to this point or to this extent, but it is evident up to a point or extent about to be named, which is this.... "Thus much" means up to the limit stated. "This much," up to the limit now about to be stated [which is this....]
Thwack, another form of whack, a blow; a thwacking or a whacking, a flogging; to thwack, thwacked (1 syl.), thwack' ing. A good thwacking, a severe beating.

We say "a box on the ears," where "box" is the Greek πυξ, a blow or cuff, and πυξ ἀγάθος is a good box or cuffing; by a pun the Anglo-Saxon huwocca (a box) is made to signify a "box on the ears," a blow, a beating.

Thwart, thwart', a rowers' bench, to frustrate, to resist; thwart'ed (Rule xxxvi.), thwart'ing, thwart'ing-ly, thwart'er.

Athwart, athwart', across. Athwart' ships, across the vessel from side to side (lengthwise would be fore and aft). Athwart'lawse, across the cable, across the direction of a vessel's head.

Old English thwæt, thwæt, or thweorc, diagonal, across; v. thewcarían, to thwart or oppose. (The end -t is interpolated.)

Thy (th. as in the), your (sing.), thyself, used only in poetry and prayer. Thine (1 syl.), used in poetry instead of thy before vowels, as thine own.

"Thy" is a possessive pronoun, and "thine" a pronoun inclined to in all cases. (See Thine.)

Old Eng. SING.: Nom. thín, Gen. thín, Dat. thó, Acc. thó or thén.

PLU.: Nom. ge, Gen. cower, Dat. cow, Acc. cowic or cow.


Thyme, time, a plant. Time, duration measured by the sun.

Thym-y, th·my, fragrant like thyme.

Greek thumon or thumos, from thüδ to burn incense.

Thyrsus, thir'sús (th- as in thin), a wand wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves carried by the votaries of Bacchus, a panicle very compact as in the lilac, or like a bunch of grapes.

Greek thúrros, from thüδ, to sacrifice.

Tiara, ti·rahk, the head-dress worn by the kings of ancient Persia, the mitre of the Jewish high-priest, the pope's triple crown; tiaraed, ti·rahd; tiaroid, ti·raíd.

Greek Τίαρα, "thriard," ti·ro·id's tiara-like; Persian ār.

Popo Pius IX. said (1871) that the tiara was the symbol of his "three-fold royal dignity, in heaven, upon earth, and in purgatory."

Tibia, ti·bahk, the larger of the two leg-bones; tibial, ti·bah·al.

Latin tibía, the shin-bone, a flute. The shank resembles a flute.

Tic, tik, neuralgia [in the face and head]. Tick (see below).

Tic·dou·reux, tik dol'.oo.roo (should be doo'.loo.roo).

French tic dou·reux, face-ache, painful neuralgia of the face.

Tick, tik, a parasite on sheep, dogs, &c., a small bean, the click of a watch or clock, a small notch made with a pen or pencil, trust, a cloth for bedding (also called ticking), to tick; ticked, tik't; tick'ing. To tick a thing off, to mark an item entered on paper with a small notch or
mark in the margin. To buy on tick, to buy on credit. To go on tick, to buy on credit. To take on tick, to take on credit. Tick-tack, the click-clack of a pendulum, the rat-tat of a small hammer driving tacks. (See Tic.)

"Tick" (a parasite), Fr. tique. "Tick" (a small mark), Welsh tuc. "Tick" (credit), so called from the custom of keeping scores on tallies. "Tick" (for bedding), Dutch teck; Latin tego, to cover.

Ticket, tik'ët, a label, a small card of admission to some place of amusement, &c., the certificate given to travellers [by rail] in proof of their right of conveyance to the place named, to mark with a label; tick'et-ed, tick'et-ing.

Tick'et-porter. Tick'et-writer, one who writes and decorates show-cards for shop-windows.

Ticket-of-leave [man], a convict licensed to go at large before the expiry of his sentence.

That's the ticket, that's the right thing. (Fr. étiquette.)

Fr. étiquette, from the Greek stix gen. stichos, a row, range, order; v. steicho, to march in order. Some say it is a corruption of the words Est hic quest. [questio] inter N et N, formule que les procureurs mettaient autrefois sur leurs sacs de procédure.

Tickle, tik'kl (not tittle), to titillate, to please the fancy with some thing droll; tickled, tik'kled; tick'ling, tick'ler (not titler), tick'lish, tick'lish-ly, tick'lish-ness.

Old Eng. citel, citeling, citelung or tocelung, a tickling, v. tinc[lan] or citel[ian], past citelled, past part. citelad.

Tid-bit (not tit'bit), a delicate morsel.

Old Eng. tidde, tiddr, or teder, tender, choice (a choice-bit).

Tide (1 syl.), the alternate ebb and flow of the sea (Tied, see Tic), to work as the tide serves; tided, ti'ded; tid'ing (R. xix.), ti'ding. Tidal, ti' dal. Ty'dal basin, a dock which is full at high tide. Ty'dal river, a river affected by the tide. Tidal train. Tide-less. To tide over a difficulty, to surmount a trouble. Tide'-current. Tide'-day, the interval between two tides. Tide'-gate (2 syl.), a lock to keep up water in a dock when the tide recedes. Tide'-gauge, ... gage. Tide'-mill, a mill moved by the tide-water. Tide'-tables. Tide'-water. Tide'-wave (2 syl.)

Tide'-way, the channel in which the tide sets.

Ebb'-tide, the receding of the sea from a shore.

Flood'-tide, the flow of the sea towards a shore.

Neap'-tide, the lowest tide. (When the moon is in her quarters her attraction crosses that of the sun.)

Spring'-tide, the highest tide. (When the moon is new or full, her attraction coincides with that of the sun.)

Betide, be.tide', to befall; beti'ded, beti'ding.
-tide (native suffix), season, time of.
  
  Even-tide, the season or time of nightfall.
  Noon-tide, the season or time of noonday.
  Shrove-tide, the season of shriving (i.e. of confession, &c.)
    (Tuesday before Ash-Wednesday or the season of Lent.)
  Spring-tide, the season or time of spring.
  Twelfth-tide, the season of epiphany or twelfth-day.
  O. E. tid tide, tidia” to betide. “Twelfth-tide” should be twelfth-tide.


Tidings, information of some recent event.
  (“Tidings” is plural, and requires a plural construction: as
  “These are heavy tidings.”)

News, information of anything about to occur, now occurring,
or having recently taken place.
  (“News,” a plural noun used generally with a singular construction:
as “This is indeed good news.”)

Intelligence, an official report of some recent event.
  “Tidings,” Danish tidende; Old English tidedan, to happen.

Ti’dy, (comp.) ti’di-er, (super.) ti’di-est, neat, arranged in
good order, to put to rights, to clean up and put in order;
tidied, ti’did; ti’dy-ing, ti’di-ly, ti’di-ness.
  Old English tid season, tidig, tidic timely, tidike fitly.

Tie, ti, a knot, an obligation, a restraint, a bond, to tie; tied,
tide, fastened. Tido, season, ebb and flow of the sea;
ty’ing. (So “die,” dying; “lie,” lying; “vie,” vying;
but “hie” makes hieing.) To tie down. To tie up.
  Old Eng. tige, teag, teagh, or teah; v. tlayan, tiyan, or tiyian.

Tier, Tear (both teer). Tear, Tare (both tair).

Tier, a row (“tiers” are rows one above another).
Tear [teer], water from the lacrymal glands.
Tear [tair], a rent, to rend.

Tare, a deduction from the gross weight for packages, &c.
  “Tear” (water from the eyes), Old Eng. tær, tær, or tærer.
  “Tear” (to rend), Old Eng. tæryan, past ter, past part. torean.
  “Tare,” Fr. tare, from the Arabic taraḥ, to throw off.

Tierce, tër’se, a cask = one-third of a pipe or 42 gallons, a
sequence of 3 cards of the same colour; a thrust in fence.
  “Tierce,” French tierce, 42 gallons, a tierce of cards.

Tiercel, tër’-sēl, a male goshawk (one-third of the female).
  French tiercellet. Traditionally, the product of the third egg.

Tiers état, tër’-a-tah’, the third estate, the commonalty (Fr.)
Tiff, a small draught of liquor, a slight altercation; a pet.

Tiff'n, luncheon. Tiffy, easily provoked to ill-temper.

"Tiff" and "Tiffin" (refreshment), Welsh digi[en], to be refreshed. "Tiff" (ill-temper from annoyance), Welsh di[en], an annoyance.

Tiger, fem. tigress (not tiger-ess), tigress, a savage wild beast of the feline family; tigerish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), tigerish-ness, tigerish-ly; tigrine, tigrin, adj. of tiger. Tiger-cat, a small tiger; tiger-footed; tiger-shell, a tiger-spotted cowrie-shell.

Old Eng. tigris (Glossary of Analecta Anglo-Saxonica), Latin tigris.

Tight, tite, (comp.) tighter, (super.) tightest, not loose, not leaky, close-fitting, ill-supplied (as the market was tight), scarce (as money was tight); tightly, tightness.

Tighten, tite'n, to make tighter (-en converts adj. to verbs); tightened, tite'nd; tighten-ing, tite'n-ing; tighten-er.

Tights, tight-fitting pantaloons for stage dancers, &c.

Tight-rope, a rope suspended above the ground and tightened for someone to dance on.

Taut, (Sea-term) stretched, strained tight, trim.

German dicht, v. dichten. "Tight" (not leaky), Dan. digt, caulked.

Tike (1 syl.), a cur, a selfish ill-tempered boor, a rustic.

"Tike" (a clown), Celtic tiak or tiac. "Tike" (a cur), Iceland. yk.

Tilbury, plu. tilburies, til'ber riz, a two-wheeled carriage without a hood. (So named from the original maker.)

Tile (1 syl.), a thin brick for roofing, flooring, lining, &c., to cover with tiles; tiled (1 syl.); til-ing, ti'ling (R. xix.), tiles collectively, covering with tiles; til'er, ti'ler.

Tyler, ti'ler, a brother freemason whose office is to see that the doors of a lodge are closed and properly secured.

To tyle a lodge, to secure the doors that no intruder may obtain admission. (Sometimes spelt tiler, tile, tiled.)

Old Eng. tiegl, tigel, tigel, tileal, or tygel; Latin tēgula.

Till, a drawer in a counter for cash; a money-box; to the time when, up to [referring to time, as till to-morrow]; till then. This conjunction is also spelt untill (with one l). (In Geol.) a tough unstratified stony clay of the glacial formation; to cultivate; tiled, til'd; till'ing; till'er, one who tills, the lever of a rudder; till'age, culture.


Tiller, til'ler, the lever of a rudder, one who tills land.

"Tiller" (one who tills), O. E. tilia. "Tiller" (a lever), telga, a bough.

Tilt, a covering of a wagon, a military game on horseback, a thrust, to raise one end of a cask, to ride at each other
with blunt lances in a tilting match, &c.; tilt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), tilt’-ing, tilt’-er. To tilt a [beer barrel], to raise the far-end so that the liquor may flow through the tap. Tilted up, (in Geol.) said of strata pushed up from its bed at a high angle of inclination. Tilt-hammer, a huge hammer tilted by machinery and used in ironworks.

“Tilt” (verb), Old Eng. tealtan, past tealtode, past part. tealtod. “Tilt” (to awning), O. E. ge-teald, a tent; Span. tolda or toldo.

Timber, tim’ber, wood for building purposes, to furnish with timber; timbered, tim’bered; timber-ing.

Tim’bers, the ribs on which a ship is framed. Timber-head, -hed, the ends of the timbers which come above the decks (used for belaying hawsers and large ropes).


Timbre (French), tahn’br, the ring or quality of sound special to each musical instrument. (We know what instrument is sounded without seeing it by its timbre.)

Timbrel, tim’brel, a sort of drum with bells round the rim, a tambourine. (Span. tamboril, tambor with diminutive.)

Our word is ill-spelt. It should be tambored or tambrel.

Time (1 syl.) Thyme, a herb. (Greek thymon.)

Time, duration measured by the sun and moon (it has three phases, past, present, and future, and is now measured by clocks and watches), season, state of affairs (as good times, bad times), the time-value of a bar of music (indicated at the beginning of the piece), the speed at which a piece of music is to be played or sung.

Time, in regard to notes, is either common or triple.

Common time (marked C) has an even number of beats (as 2, 4, 6 crotchets, quavers, &c.) in each bar.

Triple time (marked like a fraction with 3 as numerator) has an odd number of beats (as 3, 9, &c. crotchets, quavers, &c.) in a bar.

Time, in regard to speed, is indicated by some Italian word: as Adagio, slow; Largo, quicker than “adagio”; Larghetto, quicker than “largo”; Presto, quick; Prestissimo, fast as possible, &c.

To time, to watch what time is taken for the performance of a function or achievement, &c.; timed (1 syl.); tim-ing, ti’ining (R. xix.); tim-ist, ti’-mist (as a good timist, one who keeps time in music well; a bad timist, &c.)

Time’-ly, seasonable, early; time’-li-ness.

Time’-less, done at an improper time; time’less-ly, ...ness.

Time’-ous, time’-us; done at the right time; time’-ous-ly.

Absolute time, time irrespective of place or epoch.

Apparent time, time reckoned by the position of the sun.

Astronomical time, mean solar time.
Civil time, time according to its ordinary divisions into seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, &c.
Common time, (Military) about 90 steps per minute; (in Music) four crotchets in a bar or their equivalents.
Mean time, average time as shown by a clock.
Quick time, (Military) about 110 steps per minute.
Relative time, time measured by means of motion.
Sidereal time, time measured by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars.
Solar time, time measured by a sun-dial.
True time, mean time as shown by a good clock.
Time-ball, ...bawl, a ball lowered every day by electrical agency at 1 p.m. Greenwich time.
Time-bargain, a contract for the sale or purchase of stock at a stated future time (say a fortnight hence).
As the stock rises or falls the difference is paid or received.
Time-bill, a list of the times of starting and arrival of railway trains, steamboats, omnibuses, &c.
Time-book, a book in which the time that workmen begin and leave off work is duly recorded.
Time enough. Time'-honoured, -on'rd.
Time out of mind, beyond the memory of man.
Time'-keeper, a clock or watch, a clerk appointed to mark down the time that workmen begin and end work.
Time'-piece, -pecce, an ornamental clock or pendule.
Time'-pleaser, -plee'zer, one who goes with the time.
Time'-sanctioned, -sank' shänd, of long usage.
Time'-server, one who veers as interest directs.
Time'-table, a list giving the time at which railway trains, steamboats, omnibuses, &c., start and arrive.
From time immemorial, beyond the reach of memory.
To kill time, to do anything to prevent ennui.
To lose time, -looze ..., to delay, to go too slowly.
Against time, at the greatest possible speed.
At times, occasionally, sometimes.
In time, not too late. In good time, rather early.
Old English time, timlice timely; Latin tempus.
Timid, tim'id, fearful, wanting courage; tim'id-ly, tim'id-ness.
Timidity, tim'id' i.ty. Timorous, tim' ő.rús; tim'orous-ly, tim'orous-ness. (Lat. timídus, timúditas, timor, timórosus.)
AND OF SPELLING.

Tin, a white metal, to coat with tin; tinned, tind; tinn'-ing; tinn'-y, abounding with tin. Tiny, t'ny, very small.

Tinn'er. Tin-foil. Tin'-man, *plu.* tin'-men, one who makes or sells tin'-ware. Tin'-mine. Tin'-plate, sheets of iron coated with tin. Tin-pyrites, ... *pi*'-rites, a sulphuret of tin, copper, and iron. Tin'-ore, ... or, the oxide of tin, the ore from which tin is obtained. Tin'-ware.

Block'tin, pure tin in blocks or bars.

Stream-tin, streem..., ore found in gullies and streams. Old English tin, tinen made of tin; Latin stannum ['tan'].

Tincture, tink'tchur. Decoction, -kōk'shūn. Infusion, -shūn.

Tincture, a solution of the active principle of some [vegetable] in a solvent: as tincture of opium.

Decoction, a boiled infusion: as gruel, barley-water, &c.

Infusion, a maceration without boiling: as tea.

Alcohol'ic tinctures, when alcohol (spirits of wine) is the solvent.

Ammoni'ated tinctures, when ammo'nia is the solvent.

Ether'ic tinctures, when sulphu'ric ether is the solvent.

Simple tinctures, those which hold only one thing in solution.

Compound tinctures hold more than one thing in solution.

To tincture, to impregnate with some foreign matter; tinctured, tink'tchur'd; tino'tur-ing (Rule xix.)

Lat. tīntūra, tingo to tinge. All tinctures have more or less colour.

Tin'der, a material for propagating a spark of fire. Ten'der. Tin'der-y, like tinder. Tinder-like.

"Tinder," Old Eng. tynder, v. tyndan or tendan, to set on fire.

"Tender," Old Eng. ferder or tedre: French tendre; Latin tener.

Tine (1 syl.), the tooth of a fork, harrow, prong, &c., the point of a deer's horn; tined (1 syl.), furnished with tines.

Old English tine, tindas times; Latin dens, plu. dentis teeth.

Ting, the sharper tone of a bell. Ding-dong, the double tone of a bell. (Welsh tinc, v. tincio, to tink.)

Tinge (1 syl.), a colour which shows a hue different to its own (as blue with a tinge of red), to dye, to colour slightly.

Tinged (1 syl.); ting-ing, tin'ging. (Latin tingo.)

Tingle, tin'g'l. Tinkle, tin'k'l. Tinsel, tin'sel.

Tingle, a prickly sensation under the skin.

Tinkle, the sound made by a bell, to sound as a bell.

Tinsel, something lustrous but of no value. (See Tinsel.)

Tingle, tingled (2 syl.); tingling, tin'gling.


Tin'ker, a blacksmith, a mender of metal pots and pans, a botcher, to botch, to do tinkering work; tinker'd, tin'krd; tin'ker-ing. (Gaelic teine-ceard; a fire-smith.)
Tinkle, thin'kt, the sound made by a bell, to sound a bell, to make a sound like a bell; tinkled, thin'ktid; tink'ling.

Welsh tinc with diminutive, v. tincio. (See above, Tingle.)

Tinsel, thin'cel, metallic ornaments of no intrinsic value; thin'sell-ing; tinselled, thin'seled; adorned with tinsel.

Cloth of tinsel, cloth inwrought with gold or silver thread. French étinelle, that which glitters; Latin sintilla, a spark.

Tint. Tinge (I syl.)

Tint, a slight colour laid on part of a surface of another hue, as rouge on the cheeks.

Tinge, a colour which shows a hue different to its own, as red with a tinge of blue.

To tint, tint'ed (Rule xxxvi.), tint'-ing, tint'-er.

Italian tint'a, a tint; Latin tint'itus, v. tinge to dye.

Tintinnabular, thin'tin.nab'u.lar, tinkling, relating to a bell; tintinnabulary, thin'tin.nab'u.lar.i'.

Tintinnabulation, thin'tin.nab'u.la'.shun.

Latin tintinnabulum, a bell; tintinnäre, to ring a bell.

Tiny, (comp.) ti'ni.er, (super.) ti'ni-est (Rule xi.), very small.

Tiny teeny totty, very small indeed (a ricochet comp. adj.)

A diminutive of the Old English thin [thin-y].

-tion, -sion, at the end of nouns denotes act of, state of, power of.

Tip, the extreme end, a slight tip, a small present [to a schoolboy], to add a point to [a pole, &c.], to throw, to jerk, to make [a boy] a present of money; tipped, tip't; tip-p'ing.

To tip over, to upset. Tip it here, throw it gently hither.

To tip up, to tilt. To tip off [the liquor], to drink it all up at once. To tip down.

Tipstaff, phu. tipstaffs (not tipstaves), a constable who was at one time armed with a staff tipped with a bull's horn.

Tiptoe, tip'tö, the extreme end of the toes. To stand on tiptoe. On the tiptoe of expectation, wide awake and watching for something expected.

Tip-top, the highest point, the highest degree.

To tip the wink, to telegraph to another with the eye.

Dan. tip; Welsh tip, a bit; Germ. tippen, to touch with the finger-tips. A schoolboy's tip is a bit given to a schoolboy, now a bit of money, hence a gift, and the v. to give, hence to "tip the wink," to give intimation by a wink. The constable's tipstaff is often alluded to in Rymer's Fædæra.

Tip'pet, a covering for the neck. (Old English teppet.)

Tipple, tip'pl, intoxicating drink, to drink to excess; tipped, tip'pl'd; tippling, tip'pl'ing; tippler, tippling-house.

Tip'sy, fuddled; tip'si-ly, tip'si-ness.

Welsh sipio, to sip; sipian, to keep sipping, sipyn, sipiad.
Tirade, *ti.raid*, a declamatory protest, a string of censure (Fr.)

Tire (1 syl.), the hoop which binds together the fellies of a wheel, a head-gear, to weary; tired, *ti.r'd*; *ti.r-ing*, *tire'-ing*; tired-ness, *ti.r'd-ness*, fatigue.

Tire-some, *tire'.sum*, troublesome; tire'-some-ness, tire'-some-ly. To tire out, to weary thoroughly.

Old English *teor[ian]*, past *teorode*, past part. *teored*, to tire.

"Tire" (of a wheel), from the v. *tigan* or *tigian*, to tie or bind.

Tisic for Phthisic, affected with phthisis or consumption.

Greek *phthisis*, a wasting away; v. *phthisio*, to waste away.

Tisri, *tis'.ri*, the first month of the Hebrew civil year and the seventh of the ecclesiastical (September and October).

It began with the first new moon in Sept., and continued 30 days.

Tissue, *tis'su*, a fabric, the elementary structure of any animal and vegetable organ, a concatenation.


Tit, a very small thing. Title, *tit.tl*. Tit-bit (corruption of *tid-bit*), a choice bit; tit'ly, very small, mother's milk.

Tit for tat, the return of like for like, *guid pro quo*.

Titling. Tit-lark. Tit-mouse, *plu. titmice* (q.v;)

Tittle-tattle, gossip, to gossip; tittle-tattled, ... *tā.t'ld*; tittle-tattling (a ricochet word, Rule lxix). See Title.

A tiny totty tit, a very small thing indeed.


"Tit for tat," Dutch *dit vor dat*, this for that (J. Bellenden Ker).


The Titans of classic mythology were a race of giants who made war on Zeus, the Latin Jupiter.

Titanium, *ti.tān'.ām*, an elementary mineral.

Titanite, *ti.tān'.āte*, prismatic titanium ore.

Titanic acid, *ti.tān'.āk*... Titaniferous, *ti'.tān.if".ē.rīs*.

Greek *tīlānos*, lime, chalk, any white earth.

"Titaniferous" is half Greek and half Latin. It should be *tīlāneros*, Greek *tīlānos* phero, not the Latin *fero*.

Titano-therium, *plu. ...theria*, *ti.tān.o-.rē'.rī.ām*, plu. ...*ah*, an extinct ta'pir about twice the size of a horse.

Greek *Tītān* genitive *Tītānos* thērion, a gigantic wild-beast.

Tithe (1 syl.), a tenth of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy of the established church, to tithe; tithed (1 syl.); tith'-ing (R. xix.), taxing for the clergy, a district (Originally the free pledges of ten neighbouring
householders to the king for the good conduct of each other; tithing-man, plur. tithing-men, the chief man of a borough, a constable.

Tith’-able. Tith’-er, one who collects or exacts tithes.

Old Eng. teotha, v. teoth[ian], past teothode, past part. teothod.

Titillate, tit’illāte, to tickle; titillāt-ed, titillāt-ing.

Titillation, tit’illə’shən. (Latin titillatio, titillāre.)

Title, tı’il, a label, the name by which a book, &c. is called, a term denoting dignity, a right, a written document in proof of a right, to name; titled, tı’il’d, dignified, having a title of rank; title-deeds.

Title-page [of a book]. (Old Eng. titul; Lat. titula.)

In 2 Kings xxiii. 17, Josiah “spied” a certain sepulchre and asked the men of the city “What title is that that I see?” that is “What is the name [title] of that which I see [yonder].”

Titmouse, plur. titmice, a species of sparrow.

This plural is absurd, the sing. is bad enough. The word is the Old Eng. tı’t mıse, little hedge-sparrow, and has no connexion at all with mouse, mice. Of course, it should be titmase plur. titmasses.

Tit’ter, a giggle, to giggle; tit’tered (2 syl.), tit’ter-ing.

Latin titillāre, to tickle, hence the laughter provoked by tickling.

Titular, tit’u.lar, having the title without the emolument, as a titular bishop; titular-ly, titular-ity.

Titulary, plur. titularies, tit’u.ləriz. (Latin titulus.)

-to, too (suffix), asunder, apieces. All-to, altogether, entirely.

“A certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abim’elech’s head, and all-to brake his skull” (Judges ix. 53), i.e. entirely broke it.

“Mercutio’s iey hand had all-to frozen mine” (Rom. and Jul., 1592).

“She plumes her feathers...that...were all-to ruffled” (Milton, Comus).

“All-to topple” (Pericles iii. 2). “All-to nought” (Venus and Adonis).

“Shut-to the door,” i.e. Shut it quite. Dickens says “Shut-too,” which is wrong. “The window is not shut-to” (shut entirely).

To-, (prefix) adverbial, as to-day, to-night, to-morrow on the...

We still hear in rural districts to-year for “this year.”

To, too, before infinitives belongs to the third English period (1350-1350). Before the Conquest -an or -ian was added to the root, as tell-an, to tell.

To, too, preposition, up to (after a verb of motion), according to (as that is just to my taste); for as “Who had Canace to wife” (Milton, Il Penseroso).

Too, also. Two, too, a couple. Toe, tō, of the foot. Tōw.

To and fro, too and frō, backwards and forwards, hither and thither.

To his face, personally. To wit, namely.

Toad, töde, a reptile. Toad-eater, tode ë'ter, a cringing parasite.

Toad'-y, plu. toadies, to' diz, a sycophant. To toady, to act the sycophant; toadies, to'd diz; toadied, -déd; toad'y-ing.

Toady-ism, to'd i.'ism. Toad-stool, a fungus.

Toad-flax; i.e. tod-flax, so called from its tods or clusters.

Old Eng. tâde, tàdic, or tàdíge. "Toad-eater," Span. [mi]todita, my factolium. When the Moors were overthrown, the Castilians employed them as servants, and their active habits greatly pleased the lazy Spaniards, who spoke of them as their toditas.

Sarah Fielding, in David Simple, calls "toad-eater" quite a new word, 1744. Walpole, however, used it in 1742.

Toast, tôste, scorched bread, an object or person named among toppers as an "excuse for the glass," to toast; toast'-ed (R. xxxvi.), toast'-ing, toast'-er. Toast'-master, a person employed at public dinners to announce the toasts, &c.

"Toast" (scorched bread), Lat. testus, v. torro sup. tostum to parch.

"Toast" (to drink to), German stossen, to clink glasses.

Tobacco, tôb'k'.kô, a plant used for smoking. Tobacco-pipe.

Tobac'conist, a manufacturer or dealer in tobacco.

"De tabacos nom que les Indiens, selon Las Casas, donnaient à cette plante, ou de l’île de Tobago [Tobago], où il fut d’abord trouvé par les Espagnols" (Dict. des sciences et des arts).

Toesin, tôk'sín (not tôs'kín), an alarum-bell (French).

"Du vieux français toquer (frapper) et seing ou sing (petite cloche) mot qui lui-même dérive du latin signum (signal)" (Bouillet).

Tôd, 28lbs. of wool, a bunch of anything fibrous as hemp, &c.

Gaelic tod, a mass of anything; Danish tot, a bunch.

Toddle, töd'dl, to walk unsteadily as a young child; toddled, tôd'dld; tod'dling, tod'dler. (Germ. zotteln, to stagger.)

Toddy, plu. toddies, tô'd diz, spirits and hot water sweetened.

Toddy-ladle, tôd' dl (corruption of taudi, Indian).

Taudi is the saccharine juice of palm spathes; Sanskrit tōldī or taldī, from tāl, palm-juice (Rhind, "Vegetable Kingdom").


Toe, one of the five "digits" of the foot, one of the divisions of a beast’s paw; toed, töde, furnished with toes. Toad, q.v.

The light fantastic toe (Milton), dancing.

Old Eng. tô, a "toe"; tow, "tow"; to, "to"; tô, "too"; tōd, "two."

Toffy, plu. toffies, tôff'f'y, plu. tôff'fiz (not tôff'f)j), a sweetmeat.

Usually called Everton toffy, from Everton, a suburb of Liverpool. Welsh tōfi, to draw out in a long line. A sweetmeat drawn-out.

Toga, tô'gah, (plu.) togás, a loose gown worn by the Romans.

Togs, clothes; toged, tô'ged, as the toged consuls; tagged, tôgd, dressed. Toggery, plu. toggeries, tôg'gê.riz.

Togged out, dressed for a party. (Latin toga.)
Together, to.geth’er, in union, in company, in one place.
O. E. togeth[ed][an] or togethied[an], to join to; ge-the[d][an], to join.
Toil (1 syl.), labour, to labour; tired (1 syl.), toil’-ing, toil’-er.
Toil’-ful (Rule viii.), toil’ful-ly. Toil’-less.
Toil’-some, -söm (-some, full of); toil’-some-ly, -ness.
Old English tiola, v. tiol[an]; past tiolode, past part. tiolod, tiolung.
It will be observed that we have reversed the vowels.
Toils, a snare or net for catching animals. (French toiles.)
Toilet, toy’-let, all things used in washing and dressing the person.
Grand toilet, full dress; dem’i toilet, afternoon dress.
To make [one’s] toilet, to wash and dress oneself.
Toilet-cloth, cover for a toilet-table. Toilet-glass.
Toilet-horse. Toilet-pincushion, pin’-kush’ün.
Toilet-soap. Toilet-table, &c., &c. (French toilette.)
Toise, toy’s, an old Fr. measure of length = 6 ft. Toys (for children).
Fr. toise; Low Lat. tena; Lat. tensura supine tendon, to stretch.
Tokay, tō.kay’, an Hungarian wine produced at Tokay.
Token, tō’.kn, a present (as a token of friendship), a sign (as the rainbow), a symptom (as vivid spots a token of the plague), a coin in token of some event or for temporary use, a ticket, 10½ quires of paper; token-less.
Beto’ken, to indicate; beto’kened (3 syl.), beto’ken-ing.
Old English tæcon or tæcin, tæcnung a token, v. tæcn[an].
Told, of verb toll (q.v.) Tolled, told, of verb toll (q.v.)
Toledo, plu. toledos, tō.lé’dōze, a sword-blade of the finest temper.
Toledan, tō.lé’dan, adj. of toledo. Tables of Toledo, astronomical tables for the meridian of Toledo (A.D. 1080).
Toledo, in New Castile, Spain, noted for its sword-blades, which might be rolled up like the mainspring of a watch.
Tolerable, tol’.e-ra.bl (note one i in the first syl.), pretty good, passable, not very excellent; toler’able-ness, toler’ably.
Tol’erant, liberal in principles, indulgent; tol’erant-ly.
Tolerance, tol’l.e-ran.se; toleration, tol’l.e-ray’’.shu’n.
Tolerate, tol’l.e-rā.tē, to endure; tol’erāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.); tolerat-ing, tol’l.e-ra.ting, permitting, enduring.
Latin tolerābilis, tolerans gen. tolerantis, tolerantia, tolerātio, v. tolerāre (from the Greek tolero, to endure, to suffer).
Toll, tōl (not tōl); tribute, impost, the regular stroke of a funeral bell, to impose a toll on [goods], to ring a funeral bell.
Tolled, told, past tense of toll. Told, past tense of tell.
Toll’able, tōl’l.ə.bl; tollage, tōl’l.age, payment of toll, impost of toll, amount of toll paid.
Toll'-bar. Toll'-booth, a prison, a booth for the collection of toll. Toll'-gate. Toll'-gatherer. Toll-house.

"Toll" (tribute), Old English tōl or tōl. Welsh toll, v. toll.

"Toll" (of a bell), Welsh doloch or tolach, a mean, to mean, or from Old Eng. tollifian, to tell, to announce; the "tolling bell," the announcing bell, i.e. announcing the death or funeral of someone.

Tolmen, plu. tolmens, a cromlech. (Also spelt dolmen.)

Keltic tol or dol table, men stone; a stone-table; French dolmen.

Tolu, tō loo' (not too loo"), as Tolu-balsam or balsam of Tolu, a fragrant oleo-resin; Tolu loz'enges. First brought from Tolu, in Carthagena (South America).

Tom'ahawk, an Indian hatchet, an Indian war-club, to kill with a tomahawk; tomahawked (3 syl.), tomahawk-ing. Ind. tomohagen or tomohican.

Tomato, plu. 'tomatoes (Rule xliii.), tō.mah'ˈtō ze, the love-apple. Tomato-sauce. (Better tomater. Spanish tomatera.)

Tomb, toom, a sepulchre; tombed, buried in a tomb; tomb-less. Tomb-stone (2 syl.) Tom, a volume.

Entomb, en.toom', to put in a tomb; entombed (2 syl.), entomb-ing; entomb-ment, en.toom' ment.

French tombe; Greek tombs; Latin tumulus. The French tombe is a tombstone, and tombau the tomb itself.

Tom'boy, a romping hoydenish girl.

Tom'cat, fem. malkin, mol'ˈk in. A "Tom cat" is a full-grown male cat. Malkin or Gray-malkin, Macbeth i., i, line 9. "Malkin," Little Moll or Mary. In Fr. the pretty word minette.

Tomė (1 syl.), one volume of a series. Tomb, toom, a sepulchre.

"Tomē" is rarely used except for Gk. and Lat. books; Gk. tōmōs, a volume, from temne, to cut, a part of a work cut off from the rest. "Volume" is from Lat. volvo, to roll, a single roll or scroll.

Tom-fool', a great fool; tom-foolery, plu. tom-fooleries, -foʊ'ˈler iz, absurd folly, especially of a practical kind.

To-morrow, on the morrow. (See To-, prefix.)

Tompion, tomˈpɪ ˈə n, or tamˈpʃən, a hung or stopper for closing the mouth of a cannon or mortar.

French tampon, a plug or stopper, v. tamponner to plug; Spanish tapar to plug. "Tompion" ought to be abolished.

Tom-tit, the titmouse, a small bird of the sparrow kind.

Tom-tom, an Indian drum made of copper and tin. (Hind.)

-ton (postfix in the names of places), ground inclosed with a fence, a dwelling, a village. (Old Eng. tōn, whence town.)

Ton, tōn. Ton, tūn. Tūn. (See Tone.)

Ton [tōn] French, the mode, the tip of fashion.

Tōn [tūn], 20 cwt. — (In ship measure), 40 cubic feet,
Tönn'age, the number of cubic feet that a ship contains.
This regulates the weight of goods it is licensed to carry.

Tön, a cask holding two pipes or four hogsheads.
“Ton” (20 cwt.), Germ. tonne. “Tun” (a cask), Old Eng. tunne; Lat. tīna, a large tub.

Töne (1 sy1.), the timbre or character of sound, the modification of sound, inflexion of voice modified by feeling, &c., the character of the voice, vigour; (in Paint.), harmony of colours with just distribution of light and shade, to tone;
töned (1 sy1.); ton-ing, to’ning (R. xix.); tone-less.

Töne-syllable, the accented syllable. (See Ton.)

Tonic, tö’n’ik, a medicine to give tone or more vigour; (in Music), the key-note. Tonic sol-fa [method], -sole-fah..., a system of teaching music devised by John Curwen; tonic-sol-fa-ist, -sole-fa’.ist. Tonicity, tö’n’is’ty.

Tö’ning down, subduing in colour or shade, softening.

Old Lat. tônus; Gk. tônos (v. teino, to stretch or strain); Fr. ton.

Tong, tung, the catch of a buckle. (Old Eng thwong, a latchet.)

Tongs, töngs, a jointed instr. for holding, forceps (see below)

Old Eng. tong, tange, or tong. “Tongs.” When a pair is united and the two parts act together, the word has no singular, otherwise each part of a pair may be denoted by a noun singular. Thus, tongs, shears, scissors, pincers, nippers, nut-crackers, tweezers, pliers, trousers, barrels, &c., have no singular but stockings, socks, shoes, boots, gloves, &c., have the singular stocking, shoe, &c., because each part of the pair is separate and independent.


Tongue, töng (not töng), an organ of the animal body, language, to use the tongue in fluting; tongued, töngd; tongu-ing, töng’-ing (all double vowels, except -ue are retained when -ing is added); tongue-less, töng’-less.

(The absurd Frenchified spelling of this word is much to be deplored, especially as it is not Fr. The old spelling “tung” is far preferable.)

Old English tūng or tunga, tung-less tongue-less; Dan. tung.


To-night, to-nîte’: this night. (See To-, prefix)

Tonquin-bean, tö’n’.kwîn been, the strongly perfumed kernel of a shrubby plant growing in Guî’na.

“Tonquin” is a gross geographical blunder for Tonka or Tonga, in Guiana. “Tonquin” is in Asia, Tonka in South America.

Tonsil, plu. tonsils, two glands at the base of the tongue.

Tonsil-itis, inflammation of the tonsils.

Tonsile, tö’n’sîl, that may be cut, clipt, or shorn.

Tonsure, *tön'sûr*, the *coro'na* or ring at the top of the head, from which the hair has been removed as a mark of priesthood in the Catholic church; *ton'sured* (2 syl.); *tonsorial*, *tön.sûr'rîl*, pertaining to barbers.

Lat. *tonsor* a barber, *tonsorius*, *tonsûra*, v *tonâco* to clip or shear.

Tontine, *tön'.teen*, a life-annuity or loan with benefit of survivorship. (As the original annuitants die off their shares are paid over to the survivors.)

The scheme was devised by Lorenzo *Tonti*, an Italian, when Louis XIV. found great difficulty in raising money for his wars.


Old Eng. tô, "too"; to, "to"; twá, "two"; tê, a "too"; tow, "tow.

Took (to rhyme with *cook*, not *too'*k). See Take. (O. E. tôc.)

Tool, an implement, an instrument, a person employed as a "cat's paw;" tool-ing, decorating the binding of books; tooled (1 syl.), decorated with gilding, &c.

To tool a coach, to establish and drive a stage-coach.

Old English tôl, *tohl*, or tool, an instrument, an implement.

Tooth, *pût* teeth, the bony processes set in the jaws.

Tooth'ing (in *Brickwork*), bricks left at the end of a wall to afford union with an additional building.

Tooth'd (1 syl.), furnished with teeth. Tooth'-less.

Tooth'-ache, -äke Tooth'-some, * sûm*, palatable; tooth'-some-ness. Tooth'-pick. Tooth and nail, in earnest.

To set [one's] teeth on edge, to produce a disagreeable sensation in the teeth.

In the teeth, in direct opposition. To his teeth, to his face.

Armed to the teeth, completely armed.

To cast in [one's] teeth, to retort, to "gibe.

To show [his] teeth, to snarl, to threaten.

In spite of his teeth, in defiance, regardless of threats.

To escape with the skin of his teeth, to escape with a very close shave having lost everything (Job xix. 20).

O. Eng. tôth, *pût* tooth, tôth or évth, tôth-ec toothache, tôth-lès toothless.

Tôp, the summit, a plaything, to put above; topped, tôpt; topp'-ing (Rule i.) Tip'-top, the highest summit.

Tip-top full, full to the brim. Top'-boots.

Top'-coat, -kôte. Top'-draining, surface draining.

Top'-dressing, manure left on the surface and not turned in.

Top'-gallant [mast], the third above the deck.

Top'-mast, the second above the deck.

Top'-heavy, -hèn'y, too heavy on the top, tipsy. Tôp'-knôtt.
Top'-most, uppermost. Top'-rope, rope for moving topmasts.
Top-sail, top'-sl, the second sail above the deck.
Top-gallant-sail, the third sail above the deck.
Top'-timbers, the timbers above the futtocks.

"Top" (a summit), Old Eng. top. "Top" (a plaything), Fr. toupié.

Topaz, plu. topazes, top'-páz, plu. top'-pázès, a precious stone.

Gk. topazos (from topazó, to guess, because no one knew for certain where these stones came from). Pliny vi. 34 gives a different version; he says the name is from Topazos, an island in the Red Sea, also called Ophiéé and Pácos.

Tópe (1 syl.), to house; toped (1 syl.); top'-ing, top'-ing (R. xix.)

Toper, top'-er, a house, a tippler.

To "tope" is to drink on the conclusion of a bargain, and comes from the Fr. toper, to consent to a bargain, whence tope' done!

Tophet, top'-fét or Topheth, top'-fêth, hell.

So called from a place in the valley of Hinnom where bodies were thrown to which the Jews refused burial. A fire was kept constantly burning to consume the carcases, &c., and purify the air.

Topic, top'-ik, subject of conversation; topical, top'-i.kal.

Aristotle's Órganon contains six subjects; the last but one is called topika (in eight books), being the general stand-points (topoi) from which subjects may be regarded and conclusions drawn.

Topo-, to'-po- (Greek prefix), place, country (tòpös, a place).

Topo-raphy, top'-ó-ra.fy, a description of places with notices of everything connected with them; topographic, top'-ó.gráf'ik; topographical, top'-ó.gráf'i.kal.

Topographer, top'-ógra.fer. (Gk. tòpós, graphein I describe.)

Topple, top'-pl, a tumble, to fall forwards; toppled, top'-pld; toppling, toppler. (Welsh topyn, a topple.)

Topsy-turvy, top'-sy tur'-wy, upside down, bottom upwards.

Old English top side turn-way-down, top-side turned down-ways. Shakespeare says "tupsy-turvy-down" (1 Hen. IV. iv. 1).

-tor, -sor (Lat. -or following t- or s-), agent, as doct'-or, spons'-or.

Torch, a brand; torch'-bearer, -bair'-er. Torch'-light, -light.

Ital. torchio (from Lat. torquère, to twist), flax twisted round a stick.

Tòre (1 syl.), torn, the past and p. of tear, tare. (See Tear.)

Torment, (noun) tòr'-ment, (verb) tòrment', torture, to torture; torment'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), torment'-ing, torment'-ing-ly, torment'-or or torment'-er.

Latin tormentum. "Tormentor" is not a Latin word, and therefore the termination is doubtful.

Tornado, plu. tornadoes, tor.ná'dóze (Rule xlii.), a hurricane, a whirl-storm, a whirl-wind. (Spanish tornado.)

Torpedo, plu. torpedoes, tòr.ped'é.dóze (R. xlii.), the cramp-fish, a fish which gives an electrical shock when touched, a
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machine which runs low in water, or even under water, and when touched by a ship explodes.

Latin torpido, the cramp-fish which numbs those who touch it.

Torpid, tor'pid, somnolent, inert, insensible; tor'pid-ly.

Torpidity, tor'pid'i.ty; tor'pid-ness. Torpesc'ent, becoming torpid (-sc is inceptive).

Torpescence, tør.pês'.sense. Torpify, tør.pif.y, to make torpid; torpifies, tør.pif.ifies; torpified, tør.pif.ied; torpify-ing.

Torpor, tør.por. Torpitude, tør.pid.u.de. Torpor'if'ic, -ik.

Lat. torpidus, torpescens gen. -ensis, torpor, torpeo to make torpid.

Tor'sify, tør'rê.fy, to dry by the fire, to parch or scorch; torrefies, tør'rê.fize; torrefied, tør'rê.fide; tor'rify-ing.

Torrefaction, tør'rê.fak'.shûn. (Lat. torrefacio, torrefactus.)

Tô'rent, a rushing stream. (Latin torrens, gen. torrentis.)

Torricellian, tør'rî.sel'.în, adj. of Torrecelli, the Italian.

Tôrrid, tór'rîd, parched, burning hot; tor'rid-ness.

The torrid zone, the zone each side of the equator as far as the two tropics. (Latin torridus, torrid, dry.)

Tôrso, plu. torsos, tór'rî.z, the trunk of a statue (Italian).

Tortoise, tør'.tâz; a reptile covered with a hard shell; tortoise-shell, the shell of a tortoise manufactured.

"Mot dérivé par Roquefort du latin tortus (tortuous), sans doute à cause de la marche tortueuse de cet animal" (Bouillet).

Tortuous, tør'.tù.âs, winding, crooked; tor'tuous-ly, -tuous-ness.

Tortuosity, tør'.tu.ôs'.ity. (Latin tortuositas, tortuôsus.)

Torture, tô'r.tûr, anguish, torment, pain inflicted to extort something from the sufferer, to torture; tortured, tôr'.tûr'd; tortur-ing (Rule xix.), tôr.tûr.ing.

French torture, Latin torque to twist.

-tory (Latin -orîus preceded by t-, French [t]oir), of the nature of, relating to, pertaining to, as orat-ory, dormit-ory.

Words with this ending have for the most part the accent on the first syllable (prefixes of course being cut off): as aud'itory, rot'atory, rep'tory, pur'gatory, [re]pos'itory, [contra]dictory, &c.

Tôrý, plu. tories; tôr'e'rîz, opposed in politics to the Whigs.

"Tories" are now generally called Conser'vatives, their watch-words are "Church and State." The watch-words of the Whigs being "Progress and the rights of man." The Tory says, "Keep what you have got and improve it." The Whig says, "Remove everything inconsistent with the age and future progress."

Tory-ism, the political tenets of the Tôries. Whiggism.

Lord Macaulay says: "The name [Tory] was first given to those who refused to concur in excluding James II. from the throne." He
Furthermore says: "The bogs of Ireland afforded a refuge to popish outlaws, called tories."

F. Crossley gives as the derivation taobh-riogh (Keltic), "King's party."

H. T. Hore gives tuath-righ, "partisans of the King." (Notes & Queries.)

G. Borrow gives tar-a-rí, "come, O king."

Defoe says, the Irish torough (common in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) signified "a band of Irish robbers," and is formed from the verb torough him, "to make a sudden raid."

Golius says: "Tóru, silvestris, montana, avis, homo, et utrumque ullus haud tibi est." (See also Clarendon, Rebellion iv.)

Toss, the act of throwing upwards, to throw upwards; tossed, toss'ed; toss'-ing, toss'-er. To toss off, to drink at a draught.

To toss the oars, to make a salute by raising the oars perpendicularly with the blades upwards. To toss up, to throw a coin in the air and bet on the side which will fall uppermost. To toss hay, to make it by turning it over. A toss-pot, a sot.

Welsh dos, dosiad a tossing, v. tosio to toss, to jerk.

Tôt (a term of endearment), a wee-thing; tot't-y. (Gk. iota.)

Total, tô't'âl, the amount, entire, the whole; to't'âl-ly.

Totality, tô.tâl'i.ty. In to'to, wholly. (Lat. totâlis, tôtûs.)

Tôt'ter, to shake as if about to fall, to be unsteady; tot't'ered (2 syl.), totter-ing, tot't'er-îng-ly, totter-er.

German sot'eln, to stagger; Latin tilâbâre, to reel.

Toucan, too'.kân, a bird remarkable for its large bill. (Fr. toucan.)

Touch, tût'ch, contact, the sense of feeling, the act of putting one's finger on something, the state of being touched, a stroke with a pencil or painting-brush, a small quantity intermixed, the Hall-mark of gold, to touch; touched (1 syl.); touch'-ing, tutch'-ing; touch'ing-ly.

Touch'able. Touch'-y, peevish, irascible; touch'i ly, -ness.

Touch and go, a very narrow escape, a very brief encounter.

Touch'—needles, used by assayers of gold and silver.

Touch'—paper, paper impregnated with saltpetre.

Touch'—stone. Touch'—wood. To touch on, to treat on slightly.

To touch at, to pass a place without stopping at it.

To touch up, to improve by touches. Touch-me-not.

To keep touch, to be faithful, to do what one promises.

Of noble touch (Shakespeare), of genuine worth.

Fr. touche, v. toucher; Spa. tocar; It. toccâ; Lat. tango.

Tough, tôf, not easily broken or separated, hard to bite, hardy, difficult; tough-ly, tôf'-ly; tough-ness, tôf'-ness; tough-ish, tôf'-ish (-ish added to adj. is diminutive).

Tough'-en, tôf'-en, to make tough (-en converts adj. to verbs); toughened, tôf''en; toughen-ing, tôf''en.ing.

(See Thorough for a full account of -ough.)

Old English toh, tohle, tohlec toughly, tohnes toughness.
Toupee, too'pä, a wig for a part of the head. (French toupet.)

Tour, too'r (not töw'ær), an excursion. Töw'er, a high building.

Tour'-ist, one who makes an excursion for pleasure.


Tourmaline, too'r.mäl'in, schorl, a mineral. (Fr. tourmaline.)

A corruption of tourmamet, the name given to it in Ceylon. It is sometimes called the Ceylonese lodestone.

Tournament, too'r.na.ment, a mock fight on horseback for exhibiting martial prowess and skill in arms.

Tourney, too'r.ney, to perform at a tournament, a tournament; tourneyed, too'r.ned; tourney-ing.

Low Lat. tournamentum; Fr. tournoi; Ital. tornamento.

Tournure, too'r.nür', the contour, the general style (French).

Tourniquet, too'r.ni.ket, a surgical bandage (French).

Touse, tövz ("töw" to rhyme with now), to tease wool; to pull one about, to rumple one's dress or toilet; toused (1 syl.), tous'-ing (Rule xix.), tous'-er.

Danish tosse, to behave like a fool; toisser, foolish; tosseri, foolery.

Tousle, töuz'Il. Tussle, täz"l.

Touse, to pull one about so as to disorder the toilet; tousled, töuz'Il'd; tousling, touz'ling; touz'ler.

Tussle, to struggle; tussled, täz"ld; tuss'ling, tuss'ler.

Germ. aussen, to touse or tousle. (See above, Touse.)

Tout (to rhyme with out), to ply for customers; tout'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), tout'-ing, tout'-er (scout, Italian scoltiare).

Töw (to rhyme with grow). Toe, tö. Two, too. To, too.

Töw, the coarser part of flax and hemp; to drag a boat or ship by a rope; towed, tövd; töw'-ing. Töw-line. Töw-boat. Töw-path. Töw-er.

Tow'-age, charge for towing, act of towing.

Old Eng. tow or tów, "tow"; teon, past teah, past part. tügen, to tug; öld, a too; tuid, "two"; to, "to."

Toward, töw'rd, adj. Towards, töw'rdz (not towards).

Toward, apt, quick, plant, as a very toward youth; toward-ly; towardli-ness, docility, aptness.

Towards, in the direction of, regarding, near, at hand.

In the Bible toward is often used for the prep., but towards is better.

Old English towar, towel; towardes; towardnes, towardness.

Towel, töw'el (töw to rhyme with nöw), a cloth to wipe on.

Töwell-ing, cloth for towels. (French touaille.)

The Dutch dwale, a towel, gives the Norfolk word "dwilling," dwi'-ling, thick house-flannel. A square cut for use is a dviile.
Tower, *tōw*r (tōw to rhyme with no, not with *grōw*); a fortress, a high building attached to a house or church; if it is surmounted with a pinnacle it is called a spire (1 syl.), to rise above, to soar; towered, *tōw*rd; tower-ing, *tōw*’r-y. Tower mustard. Tour, *tōr*, an excursion. “Tower,” Old English *tor*, tore, tur, or tirr. “Tour,” French tour.

To wit, *too wit*, namely. Do you to wit, make you to know.

Old English *do eow to witianne*, I do you to wit.

2 Cor. viii. 1, “We do you to wit of the grace of God,” *facimus vos scire*, hence videre tice or videlice, namely.


City, a large collection of houses, with a body corporate, a cathedral or see of a bishop, and one or more representatives in parliament.

Town, a large collection of houses, without a cathedral or see of a bishop. Some are corporate, and some (called *market towns*) have a market. The word “town” is also used for a city, especially in compound-words and such phrases as *I am going to town*.

Borough, properly: a walled town. It may or may not be corporate, but it must be represented in parliament by one or more members. Towns may be boroughs.

Village, a manor house with other dwellings in its immediate vicinity.

Hamlet, a small village or suburb, without a manor.

Town-clerk, -clark, an officer who keeps the records of a town and enters official proceedings.

Town-council, -kown’t-sit, a board elected by fellow citizens to manage the municipal affairs of a town.

Town-crier, a bell-man to make announcements of sales, &c., through a town.

Town-hall, a building where the municipal business of a town is carried on.

Town-house, a house in a town as opposed to a country-house. Town-ship. Towns-folk.


Old Eng. tōn, an inclosed plot of ground, a dwelling, many dwellings inclosed with a wall; *tān-mann*, *tān-sepe* township.

Toxico-, *tōx*’ko-. (Greek prefix), poison (*toxikon*, poison).

Toxico-logy, *tōx*’ko.lō*’g*., that branch of medicine which relates to poisons, their effects, detection, and antidotes; toxicological, *tōx*’ko.lŏd*’g*, toxicological-ly; toxicologist, *tōx*’ko.lĭst*’s*, one skilled in toxicology.

Greek toxiko-[toxikon]logy, a treatise on poisons.
Tox'o- or tox- before vowels (Gk. prefix), a bow (toxon, a bow).

Toxo-ceras, tox.ös.ə.xūs, a genus of bow-shaped shells.

Gk. toxo-[toxon]keras, [an ammonite with] a bow-shaped horn.

Toxodon, plu. toxodonts, tox'.o.dönz, a large fossil quadruped with the two outer incisors curved in a bow-shape.

Gk. toxo-[toxon]dous gen. odontos, the bow-toothed animal.

Toxophilite, tox.off'.xīte, an amateur archer.

Gk. toxo-[toxon]philōs, a lover of the bow.

Toy, plu. toys (R. xiii.), a plaything, a bauble, to trifle, to dally amorously; toyed (1 syl.), toy'-ing, toy-shop.

"Toy," O. E. taww (Dutch ti), implements of any kind, hence tow, a marble. "Toy" (to dally), Dan. tøe, to loiter about, to dally.

Trace (1 syl.), a strap by which horses, &c., draw vehicles, a vestige, to delineate by the aid of transparency; traced (1 syl.); trac-ing, trā'.sing (Rule xix.); trac-er, trā'.ser; trace'-able (-ce and -ge retain the -e before -able); trace'able-ness, trace'ably.

Tracery, plu. traceries, trā'.sēriz. Tracing paper.

"Trace" (to delineate), Fr. trace, v. tracer. "Traces" (harness), Welsh tres; Fr. trait; Lat. traho, to draw.

Trachea, plu. tracheas, trā.kee'.ah, plu. trā.kee'.ē, the windpipe.

Trache'a, the air-tubes in the body of insects: Tracheal, trā.kee'.al (not trā'.iœal).

The upper extremity is the larynx, consisting of five cartilages, the uppermost of which is called the epiglottis (a sort of valve). Low Lat. trächα: Gk. trachus f. tracheia., rough, the rough artery.

Trachelopod, trā.kee'.lo.pód, one of the trachelipoda.

Trachelipoda (a blunder for trachelopoda), trā.kee'.lip'.ō.dah, an order of molluscs; trachelipodous, trā'.kek'.lip'.ō.dūs.

Lamark's name for those molluscs which have the foot attached to the neck. Greek trachelōs pous gen. pōdos, neck-foot.

Lamark ought to have observed the Greek compound πραξηλο- (not πραξηλ-) διςμύτης, before he made his compound.

Trachotom, trā'.kee'.tə.my, the operation of cutting an opening into the windpipe.

Trachitis, tra.kee'.tēs, inflammation of the windpipe.

Greek trachēia temno, I cut the windpipe. "Trachitis," Greek track-[tracheia] and -itis, which denotes inflammation: as carditis inflammation of the heart, peritonitis, &c., &c.

Track, a vestige. Tract, a small book.

To track, to follow a vestige; tracked, tract; track'-ing.

Track-less, track-less-ly, track-less-ness.

Track-road (a blunder for tract-road), a towing path.

"Track," Italian traccia, a vestige. "Track-road" is a "traction-road," from Latin traho supine tractum, to draw or drag.
Tract. Tracked, tract. Track, a vestige (see p. 1345).

Tract, a region, a short pamphlet. (Treatise, an extended disquisition.) Tracts for the times, a series of pamphlets on what has since been called puseyism, from Dr. Pusey, one of its expositors.

Tractarian, træk'tair'ri:n, a puseyite, a writer of one of the “Tracts for the Times” or “Oxford Tracts.”

Care should be taken to distinguish between track and tract.

“Tract,” Old Eng. trakt, Lat. tractāre to treat of, to handle, tractus a draught, a region. “Track” is from the same Latin words, but is through the Italian traccia a trace, v. tracciare, and the association of the word with trace will help to fix in the mind that there is no final -t.

Tractable, træk'təbl, docile; tractable-ness, tract'ably.

Tractability, træk'əbəlti. (Lat. tractā'bilis, tractā'bilitas.)

Tractile, træk'til. Ductile, dūk'til. Flexile, flek'sil.

Ductile is applied almost exclusively to metals, thus platinum is very ductile and a wire of this metal may be drawn out so fine that thirty thousand wires laid side by side would not measure an inch.

Tractile is applied to non-metallic substances as India-rubber, gutta-percha, and other substances which may be drawn out into fine threads.

Flexile means pliant, easily bent.

Tractility, Tractability. Ductility. Flexibility.

Tractility, the quality of being tractile (see above). Tractability, the quality of being easily managed.

Ductility, the quality of being ductile (see above). Flexibility, the quality of being flexible (see above).

Traction, træk'shən, the act of drawing, tugging or pulling.

Traction-engine, a locomotive for drawing heavy loads on a common road. Angle of traction, ...of draught.

Tractive, træk'tiv. Attractive, at.træk'tiv.

Tractive, capable of pulling. Attractive, alluring.

Trade (1 syl.) Profession, profes'ʃən. Vocation. Avocation.

Trade, commerce, mechanical or mercantile business.

Profession, a business neither mechanical nor mercantile, as that of ministers, lawyers, “doctors,” and teachers.

Vocation, a man’s regular trade or profession.

Avocation, a man’s subsidiary employment followed for his amusement or diversion.
To trade, trad' - ed (R. xxxvi), trad' - ing (R. xix.) trad' - er.

Trades'-man, plu. - men, (fem.) trades'-woman, plu. trades'-women, - wim' - n, persons engaged in trade.

Trade'-mark, a sort of crest adopted by a manufacturer to distinguish his goods from those of a rival house.

Trade'-price, the price (after deducting discount) allowed by wholesale dealers to retailers.

Trades'-people, - pee' - pl, shopkeepers. Merchants, q.v.

Trade'- sale, a sale of books by publishers to the trade on certain days at reduced prices.

Trades'-union, träd' u' - n, a combination among workmen to adjust the ratio between profits and wages.

Trade' - winds, winds which blow in a nearly uniform track or tread. In the Northern hemisphere from the north-east, in the Southern from the south-east.

(This word has nothing to do with the word trade (commerce). It is the Ang.-Sax. tradde - wind, wind of a fixed beat.)

Spanish traño, v. tratar to traffic, tratillo a peddling trade; Italian trattare) to handle: Latin tractare, to handle, to manage.

Tradition, träd' - shän. Legend, ledg' - nd.

Tradition, the transmission of opinions, dogmas, practices, rites, and customs by word of mouth from father to son, from generation to generation.

Legend, the transmission of historical exploits by word of mouth from father to son, from generation to generation.

The collection of traditions and legends like the collection of common laws, does not alter the case, it merely perpetuates what the collector learnt from hearsay.

Traditional, träd' - shän. - a.d.; traditional-ly.

Traditionary, träd' - shän. - a.ry; traditionari-ly (Rule xi.)

Latin traditio, v. tradito (i.e., trans do, to give or hand over).

"Legend," Latin legenda, things to be read, originally applied to the records of the lives of saints and martyrs, portions of which were read at meal times in monasteries.

Traduce, träd'süs', to misrepresent a person, to defame; traduced' (2 syl.); traduc- ing, trädü' - sing (Rule xix.); traduc' - ing-ly; traduc- er, trädü' - ser; traduc' - cent, - sent.

Traduction, trädü' - shän, slander; traductive, trädü' - tiv.

Latin traductio, trädüce supine trädüctwlt to defame (trans duco to convey across, by metaphor to transfer (or change) one's actions and words from their original complexion to another meaning).

Traffic, träf' - fik, trade, passage to and fro, to barter, to higgle; trafficked, träf' - fikd; traffick-ing, traffick-er. The Latin and French c is the greatest pest we have in the language.
Tragacanth, *trág'ga.kanth* (not *tradg'.a.kanth*), goat's thorn.
Greek *traga kantha* (trágos akantha, goat's thorn).

Tragedy, *plu. tragedies, trág'dé.zíz*, a drama with a fatal issue.
Comedy, *kóm'.dý*, a drama with a happy issue.

Tragedian, *trá.djé'.dít'án*, an actor or writer of tragedies.
Tragedienne (Fr.), *trá.djé'.dít.e'mn'*, an actress of tragedy.


Tragi-comic, *trádg'.z-kóm'.zík*; tragi-comical, -comically.

All these words are ill-spelt: "Tragedy" should be *tragody*, "tragedian" should be *tragédian*, &c. The blunder is from the French *tragédie*, and the Latin *cæ* represents the Greek *ω in* *trágωdia* (trágos ódd, the goat-ode, a goat being the prize given to the winner).

Trail, the track followed by huntsmen, the scent left by an animal pursued, anything drawn at length, to trail along; *trailed* (1 syll.), *trail'·ing, trail'·er*. (Welsh *rhel, rhelyw*.)

Train, a retinue, a part of the dress which trails behind, a series, a number of carriages or trucks attached to a locomotive, a line of powder communicating with a mine for explosive purposes, to educate, to habituate a tree to a certain manner of growth; trained (1 syll.), *train'·ing, train'·er*, *train'·able*. To train up, to educate.

Train of artillery, a number of large guns—mortars, &c.

Train'-band, a band or company of militia.

The train-band of "John Gilpin" notoriety was a company of volunteer artillery who practised in Moorfields.

Train'-bearer, *-bair'·er*, one who holds up the train of a distinguished person. Train'-oil, blubber oil.


Trait, a feature, a peculiarity, a distinguishing characteristic. (French *trait*; Latin *trahe*, to draw.)

Tray, a waiter, a board for domestic uses. (Old Eng. *trog*.)

Trey, the three of cards or dice. (O. E. *thrye* or *thrý*, three.)

Treat, an entertainment, to manage. (Latin *tractāre*.)

Traitor, *fem. traitress* (not *tráitóress*), *trá'.tor, trá'.tress*, one guilty of treason, one who betrays his trust; traitorous, *trá'.tó.rús*; traitorous-ly, traitorous-ness.

Treason, *tre'zn*; treason-ous, -zn'ús; treason-able, -ably.

Lat. *trádēlōr* (trádo, to betray); Fr. *traitré, traitresse, trahison*.

The change of vowels in this set of words answers no good end, but misleads and adds to our spelling obstacles.
AND OF SPELLING.

Traject, *tra.djekt*', to cast through; *traject'-ed, traject'-ing.


Trans *tojfio[jeio]*, to cast across, to strike through.

Tram, a coal-wagon, one of the rails of a tram-way; *tram'-way, a road with wooden or iron rails.

A contraction of *Outram*, so called from Benjamin Outram who (in 1800) used stone sleepers at Little Eton, in Derbyshire, instead of timber, to support the ends of rails at their junctions.

Trammel (a blunder for tramail), *tram'.mel*, an impediment, to hamper, to shackle; *tram'melled* (2 syl.), *tram'mell'-ing.

(Of the 55 or 56 words in -el, with the accent not on the last syl., 49 double the *l* when an affix beginning with a vowel is added. Of the exceptions, only 2 preserve the single *l* throughout, viz. *angel* and *parallel*.)

Fr. *tramail*, a drag-net; Lat. *tra.ho macci.lis*, to allure [fish] by spots or pieces of bright cloth attached to the nets.

Tramontane, *tram'.on.tane*, the north-wind is so called in Italy; the Italians also apply the word to German, French, and other artists born north of the Alps. Ultramontane, *ul'.tra.montane*, overstrained Roman Catholic notions.

Ital. tramontana (Lat. *trans montes*, across the mountains, i.e. the Alps), ultra-montane (Lat. *ultra montes*, the other-side-of...).

Trance (ought to be *transc*, 1 syl.), a sort of swoon in which the mind sees visions; *tranced* (1 syl.), being in a trance.

Entrance' (2 syl.), to ravish with delight; *entranced'_ (2 syl.); *entranc-ing, en.tran'.sing* (Rule xix.); *entranc'-ing*.

We have only 6 words in -nse, but nearly 500 in -nee most of which would be far better with *s* than *c*. Those in -nse are condense, immense, the compounds of -pensc, sense, and tense.

Tranquil, *tran'.kwil*, quiet, peaceful; *tran'qui-ly.

Tranquill-ity, *tran.kwIl'.lity*, freedom from disturbance.

Tranquillis (Rule xxxi.), *tran'.kwIl.iz; tranquillisated, trän'.kwIl.ized; tranquillis-ing (R. xix.), trän'.kwIl.izing; tranquillis-er, trän'.kwIl.izer.

(“Tranquill” would be far better with single *l* throughout, unless words in *l* are made an exception to Rule iii, in which case the double *l* should be preserved throughout.)

Latin *tranquillisus, tranquillitas*; French *tranquille*.

Trans-, *tränz-* (Latin prefix), across, over, through, beyond. (Before -s, the “s” of *trans* is absorbed and lost.)

Trans-act', to carry through, to complete, to perform; transact'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), transact'-ing, transact'-or.

Transaction, *trans.äk'.shun*, a proceeding, a matter.

Lat. *transactio, transactor, transactum* (trans ago, to transact).

Trans-alpine, *tränz.äl'.pin*, lying beyond the Alps.

Cis-alpino, south of the Alps in regard to Rome.

Latin *transalpinus, cisalpinus* (cis-, on this side of).
Trans-Atlantic, trans-atlân’tik, lying beyond the Atlantic, across the Atlantic, the other side of the Atlantic.

Transcend, tran’seed, to surpass, to surmount; transcend’-ed (Rule xxxvi.), transcend’-ing, transcend’-ent, transcend’ent-ly, transcen’dence, transcen’dency.

Transcendental, tran’sen.dên’tul, metaphysical, that which exceeds human experience but not the power of human thought; transcenden’tal-ly.

Transcendental-ism, transcenden’tal-ist.

Lat. transcendentia, transcendo (trans scendo, to climb beyond). (The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the verb -send.)

Transcribe, tran’skrı́b’, to write a copy, to copy; transcribed’ (2 syl.), transcrib’-ing (Rule xix.), transcrib’-er.

Transcription, tran’skrip’shən. Trans’crip’t.

Transcriptive, tran’skrip’tiv; transcrip’tive-ly.

Lat. transcriptio, transcriptus (trans scribo, to transcribe). (The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the verb -scribe.)

Trans-sept, one of the arms of a cruciform church.

Lat. trans septum, across the enclosure or fold. (The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the word -sept.)

Transfer, (noun) trans’fer, (verb) trans’fer’ (Rule 1.)

The six verbs in -fer (as confer, defer, infer, prefer, refer, and transfer) double the final -r when -er, -est, -ed, -ing are added, but not with -ance, -ant, -able, -ably, -ability, -ableness, -ent, -ence, -ently, -ency, -ee, -ible, -ibly, -ibility, -ency, -ee, -ible, -ibly, -ibility, &c.: as transferred, tran’zj’ered; transferr’-er, transferr’-est, transferr’-ing, but transfer’-able, transfer’abil’ity.

(Ought to be transferrable, transferability.)

Transfer-ee, tran’zj’er ee’; transfer-ence.

Trans’fer-book, trans’fer-paper.

Lat. transferens gen. transfrentis; transferto, to transfer. As usual, we get the wrong conj., transferrable, from the French. The whole of the spelling of this group of words needs entire reform. The double -r should be carried throughout, and the affixes -able and -ability should be -ible and -ibility.

Trans-figure, trans’fig’er, to change the outward form; transfig’ured (3 syl.), transfig’ur-ing (Rule xix.)

Transfiguration, tran’zj’ig’ger shən.

Lat. transfigurare, transfiguratio (trans figūra, to transfigure).

Trans-fix’, to pierce through; transfixed (participial adj.), transfix’t, transfix’-ing; transfixion, trans’fik’shən.

Lat. transfixus, v. transfigo sup. transfixum, to pierce through.

Transformation, tran’zj’or mái’shən; transform’ative.

Trans-fuse, tran’zj’فز’, to pour from one vessel into another,
to transfer; transfused' (2 syl.); transfus-ing (R. xix.), transfus-ible, transfus-ible.

Transfusion, trans.n.1.shün; transfus-er, trans.n.1.zer.

Latin transfusio, transfusor, transfusum (trans fundo).

Trans-gress', to violate, to intrude, to pass the due limits; transgressed' (2 syl.), transgress-ing, transgress'-er.

Transgression, trans.gresa'h.ən; transgres'sion-əl; transgres'sive, trans.gresa'si.əv; transgres'sive-ly.

Latin transgressio, transgressus, transgressor, transgressūr (trans grūdior, to step over; grūdus, a step).

Trans-jent, trans'jent, evanescent, of short duration; trans'ient-ly, trans'ient-ness.

Latin transiens gen. transientis, trans-co to go over or by.

Trans-it, trans.n.1.zit, the passing of one heavenly body over the disc of another, conveyance.

Transition, trans.sizh'.ən, change; (in Music) passing from one key to another; (in Geol.) the intervening state between two others; transition-əl; transitional, trans.sizh'.ən.ər, intervening.

Transitive, trans'.i.tiv; transitive-ly, transitive-ness.

Transition rocks or strata, strā' tah, the metamorphic rocks or strata.

Transitory, trans.n.1.zi.tory; trans'itory-ly (Rule xi.); trans'itory-ness.

Latin transitus gen. transitus, transit (trans co to go across).

Trans-late' (2 syl.), to construe, to transfer, to remove; translāt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), translāt'.əd; translāt-ing (R. xix.), translāt'-or (R. xxxvii.); translāt-able, translāt'.əb'l.

Translation, translāt'.ən; translative, translāt'.iv; translatory, translāt'.ory.

Latin translātio; translātivus, translātor, trans-fero.

Trans-lucent, translū'.sent, semi-transparent; translü'-cent-ly; translucence, translū'.sense; translucency.

Translucid, translū'.sid, partly transparent.

Latin translucidus, translūcent gen. translūcentis, translūceo.

Trans-marine, trans' mar.ree'n", beyond the seas.

Latin transmarinus (trans mare, beyond the sea).

Trans-migrate, trans'.migrəte, to emigrate, to pass from one body into another; transmigrāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.); transmigrāt-ing (Rule xix.), trans'.migrə.ting.

Transmigration, trans'.migrə.shün. Transmigration of souls, the passing of the soul of man after death into another animal body; transmigratory.

Words ending in -ory or -ary have the accent on the first syl. (prefixes being omitted), as transmigratory.

Latin transmigrātio, transmigrāre (trans meo, to pass over).
Trans-mit', to send from one person or place to another; transmitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), transmitt'-ing (Rule iii.), transmitt'-er. Transmitt'-ible. Transmitt'-al.

Transmiss'-ible; transmissibility, -mis's'i.ble'i.ty.

Transmission, tranz.mish'i.ün; transmissive, tranz.mis's'i.v.

Latin transmissio, transmitto, supine, missum (trans mitto).

Trans-mute (2 syl.), to change from one substance into another, to transform; transmut'-ed (Rule xxxvi.); transmut'-ing (Rule xix.), tranz.mü't.ing; transmut'-äble, transmutable-ness; transmutability, -mü't.a.bil'i.ty.

Transmutation, tranz.mü't.tay'.shün; transmut'-er.

Latin transmutatio, transmutare (trans muto).

Trans-om, trün'süm, a piece of timber going across a ship's sternpost to strengthen the afterpart and give it form, a cross-bar in a window, the vane of a cross-staff.

Transom-knees, -neez, knees bolted to the transoms and after-timbers of a ship.

Latin trans sume, to take across. The Latin transennea is the transom of a door or window (from trans eo, to go across).

(The -s of “trans” is absorbed in the word -som.)

Trans-parency, plu. transparencies (Rule xliv.), tranz.-pär'ren.siz, a picture painted on a material which admits light to pass through and bring out the colours distinctly.

Transparent, tranz.pär'rent; transparent-ly, transparent-ness; transparence, tranz.pär'rense.

Lat. transparrens gen. transparentis, transpareo to appear through.

Trans-pierce, tranz.pe'rie', to pierce through, to wound; transpierced' (2 syl.), transpierc'-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin trans per cis eo, to go through from one side to the other.

Transpierë' (2 syl.), to emit through the pores of the skin, to breathe, to die, to get known; transpired" (2 syl.); transpir-ing (Rule xix.), tranz.për'reing; transpir'able.

Transpiration, tranz.pë'reay'.shün. Perspiration.

Transpiration, the diffusion of liquids or vapours through a capillary tube, cutaneous exhalation.

Perspiration, water exuded through the pores of the skin from great bodily exertion or the effects of heat.

Lat. transpiratio, trans spiräre to breathe through (the pores).

(The -s of “trans” is absorbed in the verb -spire.)

Trans-plant', to remove and plant in another place; transplan't-ed (R.xxxvi.), transplan't'-ing, transplan't'-er.

Transplantation, tranz.plän.tay'.shün.

A hybrid. Transplant and transship are the only words out of the 33 beginning with trans- which are not Latin. “Transplant” is Lat. trans-, and O. Eng. plant(ian), p.-ode, p.p.-ed.
Trans-splendent, ·trans·spēn·dent; brilliant as possible; transsplendence. ·trans·spēn·dense; transplendency.
Lat. trans splendens gen splendentis (trans, splendo to shine).

Trans-port, (noun) trans·port, (verb) trans.port' (Rule 1.)
Trans'port, a ship employed in conveying stores, rapture, ecstasy, a violent manifestation of rage.
Trans'port, to banish, to send or carry into exile, to remove from one place to another, to ravish with delight; transport'ed (Rule xxxvi.), transport'ing, transport'ing-ly, transport'¬er, transport'¬able.

Transportation, trans·por·ta·tion·shun.
Lat. transportatio, transportare (trans, porto, to carry across). "Transportation" is not French.

Trans-pose, trans·pōz·e', to change the order of [things]; (in Alg.) to change a term from one side of an equation to the other by changing its sign; (in Music) to change the key; (in Gram.) to change the order of words or letters (contracted into trs.); transposed (2 syl.); transposing (Rule xix.); transposer, -pōz·er.
Transposition, trans·po·zi·shun; transposition¬al; transpositive, trans.pōz·i·tiv·e; transpositive¬ly.
Lat. transpositio, transpono sup. transpositum (trans pōno).

Trans'-ship, to convey from one ship to another; trans-ship¬ment, transfer of goods from one ship to another.
A hybrid. Lat. trans, Ang.-Sax. scip. This word, and the hybrid transplant (q.v.), are the only two words beginning with trans¬ which are not Latin.

Trans-substantiate, ·trans·sūb·stant·i·ate, to change the nature of a substance; transsubstan¬ti¬ed (Rule xxxvi.); transsubstan¬ti¬ing (Rule xix.); transsubstantial, -shul.
Transsubstantiation, ·trans·sūb·stan·tia·tion, the dogma that the bread and wine after consecration are transmuted into the true and very body of Jesus Christ (the second person of the Trinity).

Cons substantiation is the dogma that the elements remain bread and wine, but the body and blood of Christ are mystically superadded to them.
Fr transsubstantiel, transsubstantiation; Ital. transsubstantiāre, transsubstantiāzione; Lat. trans substantia, a transfer of one substance into another substance.
(The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the "sub" of substantia.)

Trans-sūde' (2 syl.), to ooze through the pores of the skin; transūdé¬ed (Rule xxxvi.), transūd¬ing.

Transudation, ·trans·su·dāshun; transūd¬atory.
Lat. trans sūdo, to sweat through; Fr. transuder, transsudation.
(The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the verb sūdo.)

Transverse' (2 syl.), across, running in a cross direction; transverse¬ly, transvers¬al. (Latin transversus.)
Trap, an engine for catching vermin, &c., a device for taking someone unawares, a contrivance in drains to prevent the return of effluvia, a game and the instruments used in it, any sort of private carriage (such as a phaeton, dog-cart, sulk, and so on, but not a gentleman’s close carriage), any igneous rock of the first and second geological periods, to catch in a trap; trapped, trap’t (Rule i.), trap’-ing. Trap’-door. Trap’-stair. Traps, luggage, clothes, any packages carried about with one.

Trappean, trap’-pē.ān, pertaining to trap-rocks.

Trapp-ous, trap’-pūs, containing trap, trap-like.

Trapp’-y, resembling trap, composed of trap.

Entrap’, to catch in a trap; - trapped, - trap’t; - trap’-ing.

Old Eng. trappe or trep[an], past trepte, past part. trept.

“Traps” (“trappings,” luggage), Spanish trapazo, traperia.

“Trap” (rock), Dan. trappe, a stair. These rocks are so called because they often occur in huge masses rising like stairs.

Trap’-pan, trap’-păn, to catch by artifice. 

Trepan, to perforate the skull and take out what oppresses the brain.


“Trepan,” Fr trepan; Gk. trapezion a gimlet, trapa a hole

Trapezium, plu. trapeziums or trapezia, trap’e-zī.ūm, plu. trap’e-zī.ūmz or trap’e-zī.ūh. a plane figure containing four straight lines no two of which are parallel, one of the small bones of the wrist, trap’e-zius, a muscle in the neck.

Trapeze, trap’e-z, a swing (the two ropes, the bar, and the ceiling make the four straight lines).

Trapezoid, trap’e-žō.ɔd, plu. trapezoids, trap’e-žō.ɔd. z, a plain figure contained by four straight lines only two of which are parallel; trapezoidal, trap’e-žō.ɔl’d.

(In French, the trapeze [trapezium] is our “trapezoid, and the trapezoid is our “trapezium.” “Trapeze” une quadrilatera dont deux cotes seulement sont paralleles. “Trapezoid” une quadrilatera dont tous les cotes sont obliques entre eux.)

Trapezohedron, trap’-e.zo. hēd’-ron, a solid figure bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

(“Trapezohedron.” Johnson, Chalmers, Sheridan, and Walker omit the h, the introduction of it is a retrograde movement.)


Trap’-pings, ornamental articles of dress, furniture, housings.

Spanish trapazo a large rag, traperia a mart for all sorts of finery, trapero dealing in frippery, trapo bunting, &c.

Trash, rubbish, worthless matter; trash’-y, worthless, rubberish.

German druse, ore decayed by the weather; Old English dros.
Travail, *travʾil*. Trav’el (see below).

Travail, labour with pain, throes, to suffer throes; travailed, *travʾild*; travailling, *travʾiling*.

Fr. *travail*, v. *travailler*. “Mot que l’on dérive, par metaphore, de *travail* dans le sens de machine de force qui sert à contenir les chevaux vieuex.” (In Medicine) “la succession de phénomènes violents et dououreux dont l’ensemble caractérise la fonction de l’accouchement.” The machine referred to is called a *trave*, a wooden frame for confining an unruly horse while it is being shod.

Travel, *travʾil*. Travail, *travʾil* (see above).

Travel, to journey. Travels, journeyings; travelled, *travʾild*; trav’ell-ing (R. iii.), trav’ell-er. Travel-stained, *-staind*.


Traverse, *travʾerse*, to wander over, to journey over; (in Law) to deny what has been advanced by an opposite party; (in Fence) to turn as on a pivot; traversed (2 syl.); travers-ing; *travʾers-ing* (Rule xix.); travers-er, one who opposes a plea in law; travers-able.

Traverse table, a platform which moves laterally on wheels for the convenience of shifting carriages.


Travesty, plu. travesties, *-tiz*. Parody, plu. parodies, *-diz*.

*Travesty* [travʾ’es.ti], a burlesque rendering of a subject treated by another in a serious style.

*Parody* [pӕr’rə.dɨ], an imitation (serious or ludicrous) of some popular literary production (generally in verse).

“Rejected addresses” are parodies of popular authors living at the time of their publication.

Shakespeare’s tragedies represented as broad farces are travesties.

The most noted travesty is G. Battista Lalli’s *Virgil*, in Ital.

To travesty; travesties, *travʾ’es.ti*; travestied, *-es.ted*; trav’esty-ing. (French *travesti*, v. *travestir*.)

Trawl, fishing with a drag net; *trawlʾ-ing*, *-er* (Lat. *trāɡūla*.)

Tray. Trait.* (all *tray*).

*Tray*, a metal or papier-maché board for handing glasses, holding tea and coffee paraphernalia, and for other domestic uses. If very small and not silver or plated it is a *Voider*, if plated or silver it is a *Sal’ver*. If for holding bread or used as a plate it is a Trencher. If made of wood and jointed it is a Butler’s tray.

Trey, the three of cards or dice. (Old Eng. *thrȝe* or *thrȳ*.)

*Trait*, a feature or characteristic. (Fr. *trait*; Lat. *traho*.)


*Treachery*, betrayal of trust, perfidy, deception.

*Treason*, lese-majesty, violation of allegiance, disloyalty.

Treacherous, *trēchʾeriz*; treacherous-ly, treacherous-ness.

Treacle, tre'cl. Molasses, mêl.lâs'.sêz. Syrup, sir'rûp.

Treacle, drainings from the sugar-refiner's moulds.

Molasses, the drainings of crude sugar.

Syrup, a medicated solution of sugar.

"Treacle" means strictly an antidote against the bite of a wild beast,
Gk. [pharmâka] thêrïaka (from thêr, a wild beast); O. E. tyriacu.

"Molasses," Port. melasses, Gk. mêli It is darker than treacle and
has a burnt flavour It should be spelt me- not mo-lasses.

"Syrup," Low Lat. syr'jâs; Gk. surias opes, the Syrian juice.

Tread, tred, a step, pressure with the foot, to step, to walk.

To tread, (past) trôd, (p. p.) trodden, trod"n; treading, trôd'ing; tred-er, trôd'er. Tread'-mill. Treadle, trôd'll. Old Eng. tread or treacle; v. tread[an], past tread, past part. troden.

Both our spelling and conjugation of this verb are corrupt. There is no justification for the interpolated a, which does not even represent an accent, and "trodden" is an blunder for tread or treden.

Treason, tre'zn, leze-majesty, an offence against the duty of allegiance; treason-able, treasonable-ness, treasonably..

Mispriision of treason,mîs.pri'sh'.ân..., concealment of treason.

Traitor, trô'.tr, one guilty of treason; traitor-ous, -ô.trûs; traitorous-ly, traitorous-ness. Traitress, trô'.três.

Treacherous, trôch' e.rûs Treachery (q.v.)

It is to be regretted that the same vowels have not been preserved in treason and traitor; Fr. trahison, traitre; Lat. traditor, a traitor.

The term High treason is now abolished, because petty treason is regarded as murder "Petty treason" used to be the treason of an apprentice or workman against his master by conspiring his death, and "high treason" was conspiring against the crown.

Treasure, trêzh' r. anything highly valued, hoarded wealth, to
hoard up, to value highly, to keep as a valued article; treasured (2 syl.); treasurer-ing (Rule xix.), trêzh' r.ing; treasur'er, treasurer-ship (-ship, office of).

Treasury, plu. treasuries, trêzh' rîz. Treasury-house.

Treasure-trove, coin or bullion found buried in the earth
without an owner. (This "treasure" belongs to the
crown and not to the finder.)

Treasury benches, the seats on the right hand of
the speaker occupied in the house of commons by
the ministerial party.

So called because the prime minister is the first lord of the
treasury. If a peer, the chancellor of the exchequer who has
the management of the revenue leads the house of commons.

Treasury bond, a species of exchequer-bill.

Treasury-warrant, a legal official notice issued by the lords
of the treasury for the information of the public.

Lords of the Treasury, ministers of state who have the
control of the public revenue. The prime minister is first lord. (At present the board consists of five "lords ")

Old Eng. tresor (Sax. Chron. 1137); Lat. thesaurus, thesaurarium; Gk. thesaurus; Heb. thacer; Fr. trésor, trésorerie, trésorière.

Treat, trect, an entertainment, something to give pleasure, to  give a treat, to write or speak on a certain subject, to prescribe remedies, to subject [something] to the action of certain chemicals, to negotiate, to adjust; treat'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), treat'-ing, treat'-er, treat'-ment.

Treatise, tree'tis, a formal exposition of some subject.

Treaty, plu. treaties (Rule xliv.), tree'tiz, a negotiation, as a treaty of peace, treaty of alliance, commercial treaty.

To treat with, to negotiate with. To treat of, to have for subject. To treat well, to behave well to. To treat ill.

Treble, treb'l (not trible). Triple, trip"l.

Treble, the highest part in music. Triple, three-fold.

(In short whist), gaining a game before your adversaries have scored a single point is called a treble; if your adversaries have scored one or two points, your game is a double; if your adversaries have gained three or four points, it is a single. By adding two for the rubber a "treble" is 3 + 2 = 5 points; a "double" is 2 + 2 = 4 points; a "single" is 1 + 2 = 3 points. With shilling points a treble is paid 5s., a double 4s., and a single 3s.

"Treble" for triple ought not to be tolerated. The Lat. is triplice, tripus; Gk. triploous; Fr. triple; Ital. triplo, and we always say triplet, triplicate, triplexity, tripod, tripus, &c., never "treblet," "treblicate," "trebicility," and so on.

"Treble" is the part sung by little boys who bear the thribbles.

Tree, a plant with a woody trunk furnished with branches; treé'-less. Family tree, the picture of a tree showing the pedigree of a family from its founder.

Tree-nail, tren'el (not trin'el), a long wooden bolt used for nailing a ship's plank to the timbers.

Old English treo, treow, treu, triu, triu or tryw, a tree.

Trefoil, tref'foil, a three-leaved plant like clover, an architectural ornament consisting of three cusps symbolic of the Trinity. (Fr. trefle; Lat. trifolium, tres folium.)

Trellis, tre'llis, a light structure of cross-bars or lattice-work, to put up a trellis, to be furnished with trellises; trellised, trell'led; trell'is- ing. (Fr. treillis, treillissé.)

From the Latin trechia, a covered walk made of vines, a bower.

Fr. tremble, v. trembler; Lat. trémulus, trémula the aspen-tree.

Tremendous, *tre.mên*.'dûs (not *tre.mên*.'dûs), enormous, very violent, terrible; tremen'dous-ly, tremen'dous-ness.

Latin tremendus to be feared (trêmo; Greek trêmo, to tremble).

Tremolite, *trêm*.'â.lîte, a variety of hornblende.

First noticed in the Tremola, a valley of Switzerland.

Tremor, *trêm*.'or, a shivering; tremulous, *trêm*.'û.lûs, quivering; trem'u.lous-ly, tremulous-ness.

Latin trêmor, trêmûlus, v. trêmo; Greek trêmo, to tremble.

Trench, a ditch, the breastwork formed by the earth thrown out of a ditch, to dig deep, to defend with a trench; trenched, *tren*ch't; trench'-ing. Trench-er, one who digs a trench, a wooden platter, a table. Trencher-cap, a cap with a "mortar-board." Trencher-man, a feeder. Trench'-plough, -plûw. Trench'ant, cutting, sarcastic.

"Trencher cap." Mortar-board has nothing whatever to do with a board for carrying mortar. It is the French mortier, a cap worn by the ancient kings of France, and still used officially by the president of the court of justice.

"Trench" Fr. tranchem, to cut; Ital. trincea, a trench, v. trinciarare.

Trend, to have a bias or bend (said of a coast-line); trend'ed (R. xxxvi.), trend'-ing. (O. E. trendl, a circle, a curve.)

Trepan, *tre*.'pân', a circular saw for removing part of the skull, to perforate the skull and take out what presses on the brain; trepanned, *tre*.'pând; trepan'n'-ing, trepan'n'-er.

Trepana'tion, -shûn. (See Trepan.)

(The word should be trepan or trypan. The error is from the Fr.) French trepan; Greek trîpânon a gimlet, v. trîpâio to perforate.

Trephino, *tre*.'fêcen', an improved instrument for trepanning, to use the trephine; trephined, *tre*.'fêcend'; trephin-ing.

Fr. trephine; Low Lat. trîpûnum; Gk. trîpânon a gimlet, v. trîpâio to perforate. Tre- ought to be tru- or try- . The error is French.

Trepidation, *trêp*.'i.day'.shûn, a quivering with fear.

Latin trîpîdâcio, v. trîpîdâre, to tremble with terror; Greek trêpo.

Trespass, *tres*.'pâs, a transgression, unlawful entry on the lands of another, to trespass; trespassed, *tres*.'past; tres'pass- ing, tres'pass-er. Trespass-offering, sin offering.

Norman trespasser; Latin trans passus, a step over [the limits].

Tress, a braid of hair, a ringlet; tresses, the hair of the head.

French tresse; Italian treccia a lock of hair, treccierâ a snood.

Tressel (not trussell), *tres*.'sêl, a movable support for a table-board or scaffolding-board, a support used by carpenters to rest timber on while it is sawn, &c.

French tresteau now trêteau: Dutch driestal, a three-legged stool.
AND OF SPELLING.

Treves, a corruption of Trivets, q.v. (Old English trýfost.)

Trey, Tray, Trait (all tray).

Trey, the three of cards or dice. (Old Eng. thrye or thry.)

Tray, a light board for domestic uses. (Old E. traf, Swed. trag.)

Trait, a feature, a characteristic. (Fr. trait, Lat. traho.)

Tri- (Gk. or Lat. prefix), thrice, in threes. (Gk. treis, Lat. tris.)

Tri'-ad, three united, three subjects more or less connected worked up into a connected whole.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. is a triad. The Welsh triads are collections of historic facts, mythological traditions, moral maxims, or rules of poetry, disposed in groups of three.

A musical "triad," the common or fundamental chord consisting of the 3rd, 5th, and 8th of the fundamental base.

Harmonic triad, a compound of three radical sounds, viz., a fundamental note its 3rd and its 5th.

Greek trias gen. triados, a triad or group of three.

Tri-adelphous, -a.dēl'.fīs, having three stamens united in three bundles by their filaments.

Gk. tri- (treis, triadelphos, three brothers, bunches, or bundles.

Linnaeus called the stamens of flowers andria (male organs), the pistils gynia (female organs), and stamens in bundles adelphia.

Trial, tri'.āl, legal examination, experiment. (See Try.)

Tri-angle, tri'.ān.gl, a plane figure inclosed by three lines.

If all the 3 lines are of the same length the fig. is an equilateral triangle. If only 2 of the lines are equal the fig. is an isosceles triangle. If all the 3 lines are unequal the fig. is a scalene triangle. The lines may be straight or curved.

Triangular, tri'.ān'.gu.lar; trian'gular-ly.

Triangularity, tri'.ān'.gu.lār'ri.ty. Triangulate, tri'.ān'.-gu.lāt.ed, to divide into triangles; trian'gulat.ed (Rule xxxvi.), trian'gulat.ing (Rule xix.) Triangulation, tri'.ān'.gu.lāt.'shūn. Triangular compasses.

Latin tri'-tres, triangulus, (having) three angles.

Triarchy, tri'.ar.ky, government vested in three persons.

Greek tri'-(treis, tra'archê, government of three.

Tri'-as (in Geol.), the Upper New Red Sandstone.

Triassic system, tri'-as'.sīk..., the rocks of the trias.

Greek trias gen. triados, a triad. The triassic system consists of (1) Keuper, (2) Muschelkalk, and (3) Bunter.

Tribe (1 syl.), a family, a race, a clan; tri'bal.

Latin tribus (a tribus partibus in quas ager Romanus primo divisus erat, Petianus. Varro says: quod tribus principio tres fuerunt (1) Tationium, (2) Rhamnensium, (3) Lucerum).

Tri-brach, tri'b'.rāk, a word of three short syllables.

Greek tri'-(treis, tra'brachus, three short feet.
Errors of Speech

Tribulation, *trib'bu.lay'*shūn, distress, severe affliction.
  Latin *tribūlāre*, from *tribūlum* a threshing instrument (not *tribūlus*.
  Greek *tribolos* a caltrop or thistle, *treis bolas* three cusps.
  Our pronunciation of this word misleads. It should be *t̩rib'bu.lay'*shūn not *trib'u.lay'*shūn, from Latin *tribūlum* not *tribūlus*.

Tribune, *trib'būne*, a magistrate of ancient Rome chosen by the people to protect them from oppression; *tribunate*, *trib'bu.na.te*; *trib'ne.Ship* (-ship, ofice of).

Tribunal, *trib'būnāl*, the seat of a judge, hence a court of justice; *tribunitial*, *trib'bu.ni.š'ūn* adj. of *tribune*.
  Latin *tribūnus*, *tribūna* (from *tribus* a tribe).

Tribute, *trib’batc*, a tax paid by a subordinate state to an overlord either as a fine or in acknowledgment of suzerainty; *tributary*, plu. *tributaries*, *trib’bu.tā.rić*, a state which pays tribute; *tributary*, adj., subject to tribute.
  Latin *tribūtum*, *tribūtārius* (the tax collected from the *tribes*).

Trice (1 syl.), a moment, an instant. *In* a trice.
  "Trice," strictly speaking, is the 60th part of a second. The hour is divided into 60 minutes, the minute into 60 seconds, and the second into 60 trices or thirds. (Spanish *tris*.)

Tricentenary, *tri.sen'.ti.nā.ry*, the three-hundredth anniversary, a space of 300 years.
  Latin *tri-(tris), tria)centēnārius*, pertaining to a period of 300 years.

Trichord, *tri'.kord*, a three-stringed lute. (Greek *treis chordē*.)

Trick, an artifice, a practice, a round of cards falling to the winner, to deceive, to dress fantastically; *tricked* (1 syl.), *trick’-ing*, *trick’-er*, *trick’-ster*.
  (-ster is not an affix denoting one of the female sex, as we are usually taught; it is added to nouns of all genders, and means that *skill which comes from habit*. Even in the word "spinster" it means *one skilled in spinning*, hence a maiden.)


Trick-ish, given to trickery; *trick’-ish*-, *trick’-ish’-ness.

Trick’-y, artful, cross-grained, (comp.) *trick’-er*, (super.) *trick’-est*. (French *tricher*, *triche*rie, &c.)

Trickle, *trik’l*, to run down in drops, to flow in a small stream; *trickled*, *trik’l’d*; *trick’ling*, *trick’ling’-ly.
  Greek *trecho*, to run. (See *Trapeze*, a saccharine fluid.)

Trick-track, backgammon. (French *tric-trac*.)
  "Onomatopée tirée du bruit que font les dés dans le cornet et sur la tablier* (*Dict. universel des Arts et des Sciences*).

Triclinium, *tri.kli.ni.ūm*, a Roman dining-room; *tricliniary*, *tri.kli.ni.a.ry*, adj. of *triclinium*.
  Latin *triclinium* (Greek *treis kleinē*, three couches), *tricliniārius*.
  The Roman dining-room usually contained three couches each of which accommodated three guests: placed thus †.
Tricolour, *tri'kùlèr*, a national banner of three colours; tricoloured, *tri'kùlè'dèr*, having three colours.

The tricolor of *Belgium* is black, yellow, and red, divided vertically. The tricolor of *France* is blue, white, and red, divided vertically. The tricolor of *Holland* is red, white, and blue, divided horizontally. The tricolor of *Italy* is green, white, and red, divided vertically.

Lat. *trícolor*; Fr. [*drapeau*] *trícolor*. The Fr. *tricolor* shows the weakness of our plea for the termination *of* our instead of *of*.  

Trident, a kind of sceptre with three prongs held by the sea-god; *trí'dént*-, furnished with three prongs; *tríden'tate*, (in *Botany*) having three teeth.


**Tríennial**, *tri'éni'llèl*. **Tríennial**, *tri'éni'llèl*.

*Tríennial*, occurring every third year, lasting three years. *Tríennial*, occurring once in thirty years, lasting thirty years.

**Tríennial-ly**. **Tríennial** Act, an Act of *William* and Mary providing that no parliament shall last longer than three years. (Prolonged to seven years by 1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 38.)

Latin *tríennium* (*tri-[tris, tria]* *annus*, three years). "Tríennial," Latin *tríe-ni'annus* [*trícen' nus*], thirty years.

Annus in composition changes *a* into *e*; as bi-ennial, *tríe-ni'eval*, *sept-e-ni'eval*, *per-e-ni'eval*, &c.

Trifle, *tri'fel*, a thing of little value, a cake flavoured with spirituous liquor and soaked in cream, to indulge in trifles; *trífled*, *tri'fèld*; *trífling*, *tri'fling*-ly; *trífler*, *tri'fler*.

Trivial, *tri'évi'āl*, of trifling importance; *trívi'al-ly*, *trivi'al-ness*; triviality, plu. *trivialis', *trívi'a'llis*.

"Trivial," belonging to the public road, Latin *trivium* (Greek *tribo*, to beat), the beaten road; hence common, worthless.

**Trí Foliate**, *tri'éfo'li'ate*, having three leaves or leaflets from the same point. **Trífolium**, *tri'éfo'lì'álm*, a clover or trefoil.


Trig, *trig*, neat, to trick out; *trigged*, *trig'dèd*; *trigg'-ing* (R. i.), *trig'-ness*. (Welsh *tree* harness, *treciad* trappings.)

**Tri-gamous**, *tríg'á'mús*, having three sorts of flowers in the same flower-head; *trígamy*, *tríg'á'mi*-, having three husbands or wives living at the same time. Big'amy, having two husbands or wives living at the same time.

Greek *trí*[tris, *tria*] *tríáthmen*, three marriages.

Trig'ger, the catch of a gun-lock. (Welsh *trig* a stop, *trigad*.)

**Trí glyph**, *trí'glìf*, an ornament in a Doric frieze; *tríglyphic*, *tríg'li'fìk*; *tríglyphical*, *tríg'li'fìk'al*.

Greek *trí*[tris, *tria*] *tríglìfìphè*, three sculptures or thrice cut. The triglyph consists of three parallel grooves with drops underneath arranged at regular intervals throughout the frieze. The interval between two triglyphs is called the *metope*, *me'tòpè*, as thus: [III metope IIII-metope IIII].
Trigon, triˈgōn, containing three zodiacal signs. The entire zodiac is divided into four trigons, each with three signs.
1. The Watery trigon includes Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.
2. The Fiery trigon includes Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.
3. The Earthly trigon includes Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus.
4. The Airy trigon includes Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

Trigonous, triˈgōnəs, having three angles; trigˈōnal-ly.

Trigonella, triˈgōnəˌlə, a genus of plants with trifoliate leaves. Trigonellites, triˈgōnəˌləˌtés, a shell-like organism of triangular form (-ite, Greek lithos, a fossil).

Greek triˈtros, triˈgōnion, three angles.

Trigon-, triˈgōnə- (Greek prefix), having three angles.

Trigˈōnoˌcarpon, -ˈkarˈpən, a genus of thick-shelled fruits occurring in the coal-measures.
Greek trigonoˌ[trigōnon, a triangle]karpos, triangle-fruit.
So called from three projecting corners in the surface of the shell.

Trigˈōnoˌcerous, -ˈseˈrəs, having horns with three angles.

Greek trigonoˌ[trigōnon]kēras, three-angled horns.

Trigonometry, triˈgōnəˌməˈtrē, measuring of or by triangles. Plane trigonometry treats of triangles described on a plane. Spherical trigonometry treats of triangles described on the surface of a sphere.
The modern use of this word is much extended, including all theorems and formulæ relative to angles and circular arcs, together with the lines connecting them.

Greek trigonoˌ[trigōnon]metron, measure of triangles.

Triˈlatəral, triˌlatˈərəl. Triˈliter-al, triˌliterˈəl.

Trilateral, having three sides; trilatˈeral-ly.

Triliteral, consisting of three letters; triliteral-ism, a language system, like Hebrew, where every word has three fundamental letters.


Triˈlingual, triˌlingˈgwəl, consisting of three languages.

Latin triˈ-tris, triˈlingˈwə, [having] three tongues or languages.

Triˈliter-alˌəl, consisting of three letters; triˈlitəˈrəˌl, a language system like Hebrew, where the words have three fundamental letters to their roots. (See Trilateral.)

Trill, an ornamental turn or vibration of the voice in singing, &c., to trill; trilled, triˈləd; trillˈ-ing.

Welsh treˈllio, to trill or troul; Italian trillo, a trill, v. trillare.

Trillion, triˈlēˌyəm, the third power of a million, a unit and 18 ciphers. (Six figures = a million and 6 × 3 = 18.)

Fr. trillion; Lat. triˈ-trisˌmiˈliltə, a million thrice [multiplied].

Trilobite, triˈlōˈbit (should be triˌlōˈbite), an extensive family of paleozoic crustaceans; trilobitidae, triˌlōˈbitˌəˌdē.

Gk. triˈ-tris, triˌlōˈbos, three lobes. So called because their body is divided into three lobes running parallel to its axis. (-ite, a fossil.)

Latin *trī-*, *[tris, tria]cullūs*, [having three little places or cells.]

Trilogy, *trī.džī*, a series of three connected dramas, like the three parts of *Henry VI*.

(See *trī-*[treis]logos, three discourses.)

Trim, neat, spry, to put in order, to decorate, to adjust a vessel for sailing, to pare down opinions and conduct in the hope of pleasing two opposing parties; *trimmed*, *trīmd*; *trimm*'-ing (Rule 1.), *trimm*'-ing-ly.

Trimm'-er, one who runs with the hare and holds with the hounds. *Trim*'-ness. In trim. *In ballast trim*.

To trim up, to make tidy. To trim in, to fit in.

Old Eng. *tryman*, to set in order, past *trymed*, past part. *trymed*.

Trine (1 syl.), the aspect of planets 120° or the third of a circle distant from each other. *Trinal*, *trī.nīl*, adj.

Latin *trīns*, the third. One-fourth is *square*, one-fifth is *quintile*, one-sixth is *sextile*, one-half is *opposite*.


adj. of trinity, one who believes in the doctrine of the trinity. *Unitarian*, one who believes that there is but one person (not three persons) in the Godhead.

Trinitarian-ism, *trīn'.tair.n'.izm*, the doctrine of the trinity. *Unitarian-ism*, the doctrine that there is but one person (not three persons) in the Godhead.

Trinity Sunday, the Sunday next before Whitsunday, when the doctrine of the trinity is set before church-goers.

Trinity house, north side of Tower Hill, a guild for licensing pilots, erecting lighthouses, &c.

Trinity Term (law courts), an issuable term beginning May 22 and ending June 12 (abolished in 1876).

Trinity Sitting begins June 13 and ends August 8.

Trinity Term (Oxf. University), the second half of Easter term. It begins the Saturday before Whitsunday and ends the second Saturday of July.

There is no Trinity Term at Cambridge University, but the Easter Term runs on to the fourth Friday of June.

The word "Trinity" (applied to the Godhead) was first used by Tertullian (A.D. 160-240). *Adv. Prax.* c. 2. (Latin *trinitas*.)

(The doctrine of the Trinity is by no means peculiar to Christianity, almost every mythological system of the world teaches the same dogma. Pythagoras and Plato had their trinities, the Romans, the American Indians, the Brahmins, the Persians, the Egyptians, the Scandinavians, &c., &c.)

ני, *trīn'.bēt*, a small ornament, a jewel. (Welsh *treciad*.)

In Necessitas, the three contributions to which all lands were subject in Anglo-Saxon times. They were 

*Bryce-bôt*, for keeping bridges and high roads in repair. 

*Bury-bôt*, for maintaining the military and keeping up fortresses. 

*Cyrd*, for maintaining the naval force of the kingdom.
Tri-nomial, triˈnəmil, an algebraic expression of three terms: as $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. Binoˈmial, an algebraic expression of two terms: as $a + b$ or $a - b$. (Lat. tri-[tres]nomen.)

Trio, plu. trios, treeˈo, plu. treeˈaˌz, a piece of music for three singers or players, three together. (French trio.)

Trip, a stumble, a catch of the foot in wrestling, a blunder, an excursion of pleasure, to skip, to strike the foot against someone to cause a fall, to fail, to err; tripped, tript; trippˈing (Rule i.); trippˈing-ly, glibly; trippˈer.

To trip up, to cause a fall by striking the foot against some obstacle. To trip up [oneˈs] heels, to cause a stumble, To catch [one] tripping, to detect [one] in a mistake. Welsh trip, v. tripio, tripiad a tripping; Danish trip, v. trippe.

Tri-partite, triˈparˌtite, (in Botany) deeply divided into three. (Triˈfíd, cleft into three segments but not deeply.)

Tripartition, triˌparˈtishˈən, a division by three.

In Botany, -fíd means cleft short of the middle; -partite means deeply cleft up to or beyond the middle.


Tripe (1 syl.), the stomach of ruminants prepared for food.

Tripeˈman, plu. men, one who sells tripe. (Welsh tripa.)

Tri-pedal, triˈpēdˌdāl, having three feet.

Latin tri-[tris, tria]pedālis (gen. pedis, a foot).

Tri-pennate, triˈpēnˌnate, a compound leaf thrice divided in a pennate manner. (Latin tri-[tris]pennātus, penna.)

Tri-petalous, triˈpētalˌəˌz, having three petals or flower-leaves.

Greek tri-[tris, tria]pētālon, having three leaves or petals.

Triphthong (not triphthong), triˈfθong, a combination of three vowels into one sound: as “beau” = bo, “lieu” = lü.

Diphthong, the combination of two vowels into one sound: as found, saucer. If only one of two vowels is sounded and the other is ignored, it is an improper diphthong: as break (where e is lost), speak (where a is lost).


Triphyllous, triˈfiˌlˌəˌz, applied to plants which have their leaves in triple whorls. (Gk. tri-[treis]phyllon, a leaf.)

Triple, tripˈl. Treble, trēˈl, the highest part in music.

Triple, three-fold; three united, to increase three-fold; tripled, tripˈld; trippˈing, trippˈly.

Triple-crowned, -kwənd, having three crowns.

Triple-time, (in Music) three beats in a bar.

(Either 3 minims, 3 crotchets, or 3 quavers—¾, ⅜, ⅆ.)
Tripplicate, *trip.lıkate*, a third transcript of a document.

Duplicate, a second transcript of a document.

Done in triplicate. Done in duplicate.

Triplication, *trip.lıkay".shün*.

Triplicity, *trip.İli".kay sứ", triple-ness. Trip'lite (2 syl.)

"Treble" is occasionally used for triple: thus in "Whist," a game won before your adversary has scored a single point is called a treble. We also say *It is trebled*, *He has treble as much as you*, &c., but this use of "treble" should be abolished, and triple should be always employed when three-fold is meant.


"Treble" (thr'ible), Latin *thuribulum*, a censer (thus gen. *thuris*, frankincense), so called because the thurible-boys sang treble.

Tripod, *tripød*, a three-legged stool, the stool on which the priest or priestess was placed when oracles were sought.

Greek *tri-[trelis], tri[alpous gen. pöösos*, having three feet or legs.

Tripoli, *trip'o.l't*, a polishing powder from *Tripoli* (Africa).

Tripos, *tripös*, plu. *triposes*, *trip'o.çz*, in Cambridge University means a division into three classes or groups, and is applied to any faculty, mathematics, classics, law, &c.

The mathematical *tripes* consists of *Wringlers* (class 1), *Senior* *optimes* (class 2), and *Junior* *optimes* (class 3). The voluntary honour examination in classics for those who have already passed their degree examination consists of three groups, called *Class 1* (the highest), *Class 2*, *Class 3*. The same arrangement prevails in all the other triposes.

Gk. *tri-[trelis], tri[alpous*, three feet, a metaphor for three classes.

Tripode, *trip'od.ç", a noun used only in three cases.

Diptote, *dipt'o.te*, a noun used only in two cases.

Monoptote, *monop'töte*, a noun used only in one case.

In English, pronouns are *triploes*, nouns denoting animals are *dipotes*, and other nouns are for the most part *monoptotes*.

Lat. *tripleton*; Gk. *tri-[trelis], tri[a]plasis*, three cases [in grammar].

me, *tri'[arecm* (not *tr[a]reem*), a vessel with three banks of rowers. (Lat. *triremis*, *tri-remus*, three [banks of] oars.)

The words "Holy, holy, holy" (Isa. vi. 3).

Greek *tri-[trelis]aglos*, thrice holy. The word is borrowed from the Greek church, and corresponds to our *Sanctus*.

*t", to divide into three equal parts. Bi-sect", to divide into two equal parts; trisect'-ed (R. xxxvi.), trisect'-ing.


in *tri-[trelis], tri[a]supine sectum*, to cut into three parts.


tns, *tris'.me.gis".tūs*, thrice greatest, applied to Hermēs Egyptian philosopher. *(Greek *tris-[trelis]mégistōs*)
Tri-syllable, trīs sīl’iab.l, a word of three syllables.
Dis-syllable, a word of two syllables.
Mon’o-syllable, a word of one syllable.
Poly-syllable, a word of more than three syllables.

If “dis-syllable” is spelled with double s, “tri-syllable” should have double s also; but if “tri-syllable” is to be the model, one s should be taken away from “dis-syllable.”

Pr. tris-syllable and dis-syllable (both with double s), Sp. trisilabo and disilabo (both with single s); Lat. and Gk. tris-and dis-syllāba (sullābe), or tri- and di-syllāba (sullābe), but not one and one.

Trite (1 syl.), stale, hackneyed; trite’-ly, trite’-ness.

Tri-theism, trī’the’i.zm, the dogma that Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are three Gods and not three persons in one Godhead; tritheist, trī’the’ist, one who holds tritheism; tritheistic, trī’the’is’t’ik; tritheistical, trī’the’is’t’i.ēl.

Gk. tri-, tria-, tri-, three gods.

Tri-theism” is not a Gk. word.

Triton, trī’tōn, a sea-god who produces the roaring of the sea by blowing through his horn, Neptune’s trumpeter.

Lat. trōtus (v. tēro, supine trōtum, to wear or rub away).

Tri-theism, trī’the’i.zm, the dogma that Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are three Gods and not three persons in one Godhead; tritheist, trī’the’ist, one who holds tritheism; tritheistic, trī’the’is’t’ik; tritheistical, trī’the’is’t’i.ēl.

Triturate, trī’tu’ra.tə, to rub or grind to a fine powder; trī’tu’ra.t-ed (R. xxxvi.), trī’tu’ra.t-ing (R. xix.), trī’tu’ra.t-or.

Trituration, trī’tu’ra.tən. Triturable, trī’tu’ra.bl.

Lat. trīturātus, v. trīturāre (trīlūra, a threshing); Fr. trituration.

Triumph, trī’ām.f'. Ovation, o.vay’.sān.

Triumph, a public reception of the first order.

Ovation, a public reception of the second order.

The triumph was granted by the Roman senate for a grand victory over an enemy never before conquered. The victorious general rode in a gilt car drawn by four horses, wore a golden crown and gorgeous robe, was preceded by the senate, the captives and the spoils of war, and ascended the Capitol in grand procession to sacrifice a bull to Jupiter Capitolinus (See Cicero In Pison. 25).

An triumph was a lesser triumph. The conqueror did not ride in a chariot, but marched on foot. He was not arrayed in a gorgeous robe but in a magisterial gown (toga praetexta). He wore no golden crown, but a myrtle wreath. The senate did not head the procession. A bull was not sacrificed, but a sheep. Hence the word “Ovation” (from ovis, a sheep).

An ovation was granted when a conquest was not complete, when the contest had been against an inferior foe, when conquest had been achieved with little bloodshed, and when the people had been before subdued but had risen in rebellion.

To triumph; triumphed, trī’ām.f’t; triumphant-ing.

Triumph-er. Triumphant, trī’ām.f’ant; triumphant-ly; triumphal, -ām’fäl. Triumphal arch. To triumph over.

Lat. triumphantis, triumphus, triumphāre; Gk. triumphantos, so called from thriōn, a fig-leaf, the victor being anciently crowned with fig-leaves, or from trias, to conquer an adversary three times.
Triumvir, plu. triumvirs or triumviri, *triumvī·rī*, *trīumvīrī*, one of three men united in the same office. Triumvirate, *triumvīrātē*, the union of three men in joint government.

Latin *triumvir* plu. *triumvīrī* (*trīumvīr*, a man of three).

Trī'-ūne (2 syl.), three in one, the unity of the trinity.

Latin *trīvīrīnus*, three-one.

Trivet, *trīvī'tet* (not *trevet*), a three legged shelf to fit on the bars of a grate for the purpose of holding a kettle, &c.

Old English *thrīfōl*, a trivet (*thrī* three, *fōl* a foot).

Trivial, *triv'i·əl*, trifling, of little worth or importance; *triv'i·əl·lī·dē*. Triviality, plu. trivialities, *triv'i·əl·i·tiz*.

Latin *trīvīlīs* (*trīvium* the high-road, from *tērō*, *trīvē* to trive to rub off; Gr. *tribo* to beat, to wear with friction, the beaten path), belonging to the public road, hence common, worthless.

Abp. Trench connects it with *tres vīr*, the meeting of three roads, a rendezvous of gossip, but this is needlessly fanciful.

Trivium, *trīv'e·əm*, the three roads which meet in eloquence (viz., grammar, rhetoric, logic or dialectics).

Quadrivium, *kwōrdō·v'e·əm*, the four roads which meet in philosophy. (Theology was added in the 12th century.)

(The "quadrivium": music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy.)

Latin *trīvium*, the place where three roads met. "Quadrivium," the place where four roads met.

*Trix* (Lat. term. to denote a female agent) as *administratrix*, *executrix*, *inheritrrix*, *mediatrix*, *negotiatrix*, *testatrix*.


Troche, a small round or oval tablet containing medicine made palatable with gum and sugar. (See Trochee.)

French *trochisque*, from the Greek *trōchē* a wheel.


Trochaic metre, verses with trochaic rhythm: as

Where'-the bec'-sucks there'-suck I,
In'-a cow'-slip's bell'-I lie;
There'-I cough'-when owls'-do cry.

Greek *trōxhəs* (*trochos*, v. *trocho* to run), the running metre. The reverse rhythm is called *tambah*, *tam'·bik*, that is, a short or unaccented syllable followed by a long or accented one. This measure is adopted in blank verse, and much lyric poetry, as:

_How-sweet* the-moon'-light-sleeps' upon' the-bank',
On-Lin' -den-when' the-sun' was-low',
All-blood' -less-lay' the-un-trod' -en-snow',
And-dark' as-win' -ter-was' the-flow'
Of'-ser-roll' -ing-rap' -idly.

As, *trōk'·lūs*, a genus of humming-bird.

Greek *trōxhēs* (*troche*, to run): Latin *trochilus*.
Troglodyte, *trōg’lo.dite*, a cave-dweller, one who lives so secluded as not to know the current events of the day.

(The *Saturday Review* introduced this use of the word.)

Greek *trōgloan* (trōgdó, to go into a hole or cave), a dweller in caves.

Trogontherium, *trō.gon.the’rum*, an extinct rodent.

Greek *trōgōn* gen. *trōgōntos* ithérōn, a gnawing wild animal.

Tro’jan, a native of Troy, pertaining to Troy, a capital fellow.

Troll, *trōl*. 

*Troll,* to fish with a line furnished with a reel; trolled (1 syll.), troll’-ing, troll’-er.

*Troll,* to sing: as *troll a round*; to push round: as *troll the bowl.* (This word is also spelt troll.) *Trull,* a slut.


Trollop, *trōl’lop*, a slattern. (Welsh *trowp*, a trollop.)

Trombone; *trōm’bōn,* a wind instrument. (Italian *trombone*.)

Troop, a division of a regiment of cavalry. *Trōpe* (1 syll., q.v.)

To *troop,* to collect in numbers, to march in a body; trooped (1 syll.), troop’-ing; troop’-er, a horse-soldier.

Troops, soldiers in general, an army.

Old English *trepas*; French *troupe,* troupes, v. *s’attrouper.*

*Trōpe* (1 syll.), a figure of speech, chiefly of four kinds.

1. **Metaphor, mē’t’o.jor,** a similitude expressed in a word: as when Herod is called “that fox,” “bride your anger.”

2. **Metonymy, mē’t.o.nim’i.y,** one word put for another: as “He keeps a good table,” “They have Hose” (i.e., the pentateuch).

3. **Synecdoche,* sī’nik.đo.kē,* the whole put for a part or a v. v. as “Twenty head of cattle,” “The country was flooded” (i.e., some particular part or parts).

4. **Irony, *t’o.ni.y,** saying one thing and meaning the contrary: as “You are a pretty fellow” (i.e., a troublesome one), “These are nice goings on” (meaning very censurable behaviour).


*Tropically,* *trōp.i.kāl.lī,* Tropically, *trōp’l.kāl.lī.*

Tropist, *trōp’ist,* one who uses tropes.

Latin *trōpus;* Greek *trōpōs* (v. *trepho,* to turn), a turn of speech.

Tropæolum, *trōp’ē.ō.lūm* (not *trōp’ē.ō.liūm*), Indian cress or nasturtium. (Latin *tropaeum,* a war-trophy.)

The allusion is to the shield-like leaves and blood-stained petals.

*Trophy,* *pū* fleuries (Rule xlv.), *trōf’fīz,* anything taken from an enemy which can be shown as an evidence of victory, [museum] articles artistically arranged; *trophied* (2 syll.)

Latin *tropaeum;* Greek *tropaiōn,* a trophy raised at a *trōpic* (or turning of an enemy), from *trōpō,* to turn.
Tropic, *trop'ik*, one of the two smaller circles of a terrestrial globe marking the sun's greatest limit north or south of the equator. Each tropic is 23° 28' from the equator.

The tropic north of the equator is the Tropic of Cancer.
The tropic south of the equator is the Tropic of Capricorn.

Latin *trópicus*; Greek *tróπikós* (from *trópha*, to turn back, because when the sun has climbed to the highest point north he turns back to the south, and vice versa.

Trót, a pace between a walk and a run, to trot; trött'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), trött'-ing, trött'-er. Pig's trotters, pig's feet for food. Sheep's trotters.

German trött, v. trotten; Welsh trotiaw, to go in a trot, trotorth

Tróth (to rhyme with froth, Goth), fidelity, truth; troth'-less.

I plight thee my troth, I pledge my fidelity to you.

Troth-plighted, *-plit* 'ted. (Old English *troth*.)

We have some dozen words in -oth, and four different ways of pronouncing it: thus

1. oth = åth: both, sloth, guoth (and loth or loath).
2. oth = åth: cloth, froth, Goth, moth, troth.
3. oth = åth: doth.
4. oth = awth: wroth.

Troubadour, *trooo'ba.door*. Trouvere, *trooo'vaier*.

Troubadours, minstrels of the south of France, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. Their lays were songs of love and gallantry, or ballads of war and chivalry

Trouveres, minstrels of the north of France, in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. Their lays were satires and romances, tales of knavery and adventure. Sir W. Scott's Marmion, Lady of the Lake, Rokeby, &c., are excellent imitations of the Trouvère minstrelsy.

The meaning of the two words is identical. "Troubadour" is from the Provençal verb *troubar*; and this word, pronounced *troyer* in the Walloon dialect, gives *troyer*. The meaning is to invent. Our word *poet*, from the Greek *poieo* (to make or create), is about tantamount to the same thing.

Trouble, *trubl'?,* anxiety, distress, disturbance, inconvenience, shifting of the strata of a coal-field, to disturb, to distress, to inconvenience; troubled (2 syl.), troubling, troubler.

Troublesome, *trubl'lsüm*, tiresome, giving inconvenience; troublesome-ness, troublesome-ly. Troubulous, *trubl'läs*.

French trouble, v. troubler; Latin *turbare*, by metathesis *trubāre*, to disturb; Greek *turbē*, *thōrubē* purposes (thouros loud).

(c) I SHOULD NOT HAVE NEEDED TO HAVE TROUBLED MYSELF about the matter if my letter had been duly forwarded. Is this grammatically or idiomatically correct? No. "Need-to-trouble" or "Need-not-to-trouble" is really a compound or phrase verb, conjugated like any other verb, I-need-not-to-trouble, I-have-no-need-to-trouble, I-had-no-need-to-trouble, I-shall-not-need-to-trouble, I-shall-have-no-need-to-trouble, I-should-not-need-to-trouble, I-should-have-no-need-to-trouble, and so on through all the moods and tenses. What is said of this phrase applies to all others of a similar construction.
Trough, truf (not trów), a long hollow vessel open atop and used for holding food or water for cattle, chemical mixtures, &c., the channel which conveys water to a mill; (in Geol.) any sudden depression of strata by which they are made to assume a basin-like form. The trough of the sea, the long hollow between two waves.

Old Eng. trog, troh, or trock. (See Thorough for all similar words).

Troul, troöl, to sing [a round or catch]. Troll, trööl. Tröll.

Troul, trouled (1 syl.), trouł'-ing; trouł'-er, to sing all round, to circulate the bowl. (Same as Troll.)

Troll, trolled (1 syl.), troll-ing; troll-er, to sing all round, to circulate the bowl. (Welsh troł, v. trollian.)

Tröll, a slattern, a trollop. (Greek [na]tröllë.)

Trounce (1 syl.), to beat with a stick; trounced (1 syl.), trounc'-ing, trounc'-er. (Fr. tronçon, a stump or stick broken off.)

Trousers, trou'.zerz, a garment worn by men and boys; trouser, adj. as trouser-pocket, trouser-piece; trousered, trouzerd, put into trousers. Trouser-ing, cloth for trousers.

Pairs which are united and not merely assorted (as gloves, shoes, stockings, bracelets, hinges, &c.) have no singular; as trousers, drawers, nippers, tongs, shears, nutcrackers, spectacles, &c.

Both trousers and gowns are Welsh: trws, tru'said, Gwen.

Trouseau, plu. trousseaux, troo'.sö, -söze, the outfit of a bride. French trouseau plu. trousseaux, from the German truss, baggage.

Trout (1 syl.), a fish of the salmon kind. Salmon-trout, să'mön, a sea-trout next in value to salmon. Trout-coloured, lül'lerd, white with sorrel spots. Trout-stream, -stream.

Trout-let, a small trout (-let; dim.) Trout-ling (-ling, dim.)

O. E. trul; Lat. tructa, Gk. tröktes, the greedy fish (trögo, to devour). The trout is very voracious, and will devour any kind of animal food.

Tröve (1 syl.) See Treasure-trove.

Trouvere, troo'.wair. (See Troubadour.)

Tröw (to rhyme with gröw, not with nöw), to think, to suppose; trowed (1 syl.), trow'-ing. Throw, to cast, to hurl.

"Trow," Old Eng. treów[ian], past treówede, past part. treówed.
"Throw," O. E. ðruw[ian], past ðrow, p.p. ðruwen or ge-ðrawn.

Trowel, tröw'.el, not tröw'el (tröw to rhyme with nöw, not with gröw), a tool used by bricklayers for spreading mortar, a tool used by gardeners for planting; trowelled.

Fr. truelle; Lat. trulla, i.e. trua with dim. (truawula, a little ladle).

Troy-weight, -wítë, a weight used by gold and silversmiths.

The usual derivation is from Troyes, in France, and it is said that the weight was brought to Europe from Grand Cairo by crusaders, but this suggestion is untenable, as the term was in common use in the reign of Edward the Confessor. For the same reason Dr. Trusler's suggestion (that it is a contraction of le-roy weight [pondus regis], standard weight in the reign of Edward I.) may be
trumped, an intruder, an idler, one absent from school without leave, idle; trumant-ed, absent from school without leave. To play truant, to shirk school.

French truan, "de tru, nom donné jadis en Bourgogne à un impôt onéreux qui réduisait souvent les contribuables à la mendicité" (i.e. to shirk the impost), Dict. universel.

Tru'ce (1 syl.), a temporary suspension of arms. Truce-breaker,

true-er (not true'er), one who violates a truce.

Truce of God, a provision made by the church in 1040 forbidding combatants to fight between sunset on Wednesday and sunrise on the Monday following.

French trève, from the German treue, a promise of fidelity.

Truck, a platform mounted on wheels, a railway wagon for the conveyance of goods, exchange, to barter by exchange; trucked (1 syl.), truck'-ing; truck'-age, the system of barter by exchange; truck'-er. Truck-system, -sis'tem.

Truckle, truck' l, to fawn, to give up to; truckled, truck'ld; truck'ling, truck'ler. Truckle bed, a bed which can be pushed under another when not in use.

Old English truck[an] to truck, past trueode, past part. truced. This verb ought to be truck[an], otherwise it is quite abnormal.

Truculent, truck'kůlent (not truck'kůlent), murderously inclined, bloodthirsty; truckulent-ly. Truculence, truck'kůlense; truckulency. (Latin truckulentia, truck; Greek trucko.)

Trudge (1 syl.), to jog on ploddingly, to walk; trudged (1 syl.), trudging-ly. Trudge off! begone.

Welsh tryddo, to pass through; tryddy, thoroughfare.

True, trů, in accordance with truth, faithful, real, exact; (comp.) true'-er, (super.) true'-est. (These are in reality degrees of untrue, not of "true," the degrees of true would be nearly true, very nearly true, perfectly true. True'-ness.

Tru'-ly; true-ism, true'-izm, something self-evident.

Truth, what is true; truth'-ful, truth'-ful-ly, truth'-ful-ness.

True bill, the formula by which a grand jury approves [or finds] a bill of indictment. No true bill.

True-blue, inflexibly honest and faithful to his party.

A contraction of "true as Coventry blue," in reference to the blue thread of Coventry, once noted for its permanent dye.

True'-born, not mongrel. True'-bred, of true breed.

True'-hearted, -har'ted; true'-hearted-ness.

True'-love (a corruption of Danish trolöve, to betroth).

True-love-knot, -nôt, and True-lover's-knot (a corruption of Danish trolövelses knort, a betrothment bond).

Old English treów, treówce, or trýnue, true; treówwe, treóth, or treóth, truth; treówvile adj., treówvile adv., treówvines trueness.
Truffle, trūf’fl (not trū’fl), a fleshy fungus found underground.

T-rule, a rule shaped like a $T$ for cutting angles.

Right to a $T$, perfectly correct, squaring with a $T$-rule.

Trull, a slattern, a sloven. (Greek matrullē.)

Trumpe~, plu. trumperies, trūn’ pē’riz, a worthless thing, rubbish, trifling, rubbishy. (French tromperie, v. tromper.)

Trumpet, trūm’ pē’t, a wind-instrument, to proclaim, to announce with the blast of a trumpet; trum’pet-ed (Rule xxxvi.), trum’pet-ing, trum’pet-er, trumpet-call.

Trumpet-flower, a flower trumpet-shaped, like honey-suckle.

Trumpet-shell. Trumpet-tongued, loud.

Speaking-trumpet, speek’ing..., a trumpet for increasing the sound of the voice and sending it in some particular direction. Ear-trumpet, used by deaf persons.

French trompete, diminutive of trompe, a horn.

Truncate, trūn’ kā’t, to lop, to lop off the limbs, to maim; trun’cā’t-ed (R. xxxvi.); truncate-ing, trūn’ kā’t-ing (R. xix.)

Truncation, trūn’ kā’t shēn, state of being truncated.

Latin truncātio; truncātus, v. truncāre (truncus, the trunk).

Truncheon, trūn’ shēn, a short staff, a baton, a staff of office.

French tronçon, a piece broken or cut off.

Trundle, trūn’ dēl, to roll a hoop; trundled, trūn’ dēld; trun’dling. Trundle-head, the wheel that turns a millstone. (O. Eng. trendel, a circle; attrendled, trundled.)

Trunk, the bole of a tree, a box, a proboscis; trunked (1 syl.), having a proboscis. Trunk-hose, short wide breeches gathered in above the knees or immediately under them. (Trunk-hose belong to the reigns of Hen. VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.)

Lat. truncus, a trunk (from the Gk. tréchnos, a trunk. Hesychius).

“Trunk” (of an elephant) is a corruption of the French trompe, the “trumpet” of the elephant.
Trunnion, trū'n'jyn, one of the two axles of a cannon, mortar, howitzer, &c., to support it on the cheeks of its carriage. French tronçon (la tige d'un chou dont on a ôté les feuilles).

Truss, a bundle of hay = 56 lbs., a hand-packed bundle of dry goods, an apparatus used in cases of hernia, a prop to support a roof, to prepare a fowl for roasting, to bind.

Trussed, trust, skewered and prepared for roasting. Trust. Truss'ing. To truss up, to make close and tight as to truss up the hair, to truss [one] on a tree.

Fr. trousse, v. trousseer; Germ. gross, baggage. “Trust,” see below.

Trust, credit, reliance, confidence, a deposit confided to one’s charge, to trust; trust’ed (Rule xxxvi.), trust’-ing, trust’ing-ly, trust’-er. Trustee, trust’ee’, one who has property in trust for another; trustee’-ship (-ship, office of). Trust’-ful (Rule viii.), trust’ful-ly, trust’ful-ness.

Trust’less, trust’less-ly, trust’less-ness.

Trust’y, (comp.) trust’i-er, (super.) trust’i-est, trust’i-ly, trust’i-ness (Rule xi.) Trust-worthy, trust’worthi-ness, trust’worthi-ly.

Old English treowesian, past treowesode, past part. treowesode; Danish tröst, v. tröste, tröstit, tröster, &c.

Truth, plu. truths. “Truth” (to rhyme with Ruth, youth), but “truths” (to rhyme with soothes, I syl.), veracity. In the Bible it sometimes means very true, truly, it is true, Truth’-ful (Rule viii.), truth’ful-ly, truth’ful-ness.

Truth’-less, truth’less-ly, truth’less-ness. In truth.

Of a truth, in reality, certainly.

True, adj., (comp.) tru’-er, (super.) tru’-est, tru’-ly, tru’-ism.

Old Eng. treowth, treów true (-th added to adj. converts them into abstract nouns), treównes, treówde truly. (See Troth.)

Try, to attempt, to make an experiment on, to prove, to examine, to bring into a court-of-law; tries, trize; tried, trúde; try’-ing, tri’-er. To try on, to fit on an article of dress.

Try’sail. Spencer. Spanker.

Try’sail, a sail carried at the mainmast of a full-rigged brig. (Set with a boom and gaff.)

Spencer, a sail carried at the foremost and mainmast of a ship or bark. (Set with a boom and gaff.)

Spanker, a sail carried at the mizenmast of a ship or bark. (Set with a boom and gaff.)

Trial, tri’al, examination, test. Trial list, list of causes...

Fr. trial, to sort, to pick out; Lat. lēro sup. trī tum, to thresh. The idea is to “sift out the truth, and separate it from the false.”

Tryst, trīst, a rendezvous, to agree to meet; tryst’-ing, trīst’-ing, arranged before hand as trysting tree, trysting-place, trysting-day; tryst’-ed, trīst’-ed. (Scotch.)
T-square, a rule in the shape of a T used by mechanics for making angles and obtaining perpendiculars.

Tub, a wooden vessel for domestic uses. Tube (1 syl., see below).

To tub, to put in a tub; tubbed, tāb; tubbing (Rule 1)

Tube makes tubbed (1 syl.); tubing, tā′bing

A tale of a tub, a cock-and-bull story, a rigmarole.

From Dean Swift’s religious satire so called.

To throw a tub to a whale, to create a diversion in order to avoid a real danger, to bamboozle or mislead an enemy.

In whaling, when a ship is threatened by a whole school of whales, it is usual to throw a tub into the sea to divert their attention, and then to make off as fast as possible.

"Tub," Welsh tuba; Dutch tobe. "Tube," Fr. tube; Lat. tābus.

Tub (1 syl.), a hollow cylinder for conveying fluids, &c., to furnish with tubes; tubbed (1 syl.); tubing, tā′bing.

Tub makes tubbed (1 syl.), tubbbing. (See above.)

Tubular, tu′bū.lar, adj. of tube; tubulous, tu′bū.lūs, &c.

"Tube," Fr. tube; Lat. tābus. "Tab," Welsh tuba; Dutch tobe.

Tuber, tā′ber, a root of a knob-like shape as a turnip, potato, arrow-root, &c. Parsneps and carrots are spindle-shaped (tap-roots). Onions and tulips are bulbous (bulbs).

Latin tuber, a knob or knot in a tree, fruit like the apple, &c.

Tubercle, tā′ber.kl, a small hard local tumour, a little tuber; tubercular, tu′ber.kū.lar, full of tubercles, caused by tubercles, prone to generate tubercles; tuberculate, tu′ber.kū.lāt (in Botany), having tubercles.

Tuberculous, tu′ber.kū.lūs. Tuberciferous, tu′ber.fěr′fūs. Tuberosity, tu′ber.ōs′i.ty. (Latin tīberūlūm, tīberūs.)

Tubular, tu′bū.lar, tube-shaped. Tubular boiler.

Tubular-bridge, a bridge consisting of a great iron tube through which a railway-train passes. Tu′bulātēd.

Tubulous, tu′bū.lūs, composed of tubes. Tu′bule (2 syl.)

Tūbe (1 syl.), tubed (1 syl.); tub-ing, tu′bing.

Latīn tābūlātus, tābūlātus, tābūlus, tābus.

Tuck, a plait or fold in a frock, a small sword. To tuck up, to push the borders of bed-clothes under the bedding. To tuck [one] up, to do for, punish, or stab with a tuck.

To tuck in, to gormandise. To tuck together, to pack closely together. Tuck′ed, tūk.t; tuck′-ing. Tuck′er, a frill worn on the upper part of a frock, a fuller.

German zucken, to shrink, to draw in.

Tuesday, tūz′e.day, the third day of the week dedicated by the Scandinavians to their war-god Tuisko.
**AND OF SPELLING.**

Tufa, tu′fah (a blunder for tufo), a light porous rock composed of scoria and ashes, any porous mineral compound.

Tufaceous, tu′fah′shis, adj. of tufa. (Italian tufo.)

Túft (ought to be tuff), a cluster, a flower-head, a little bundle of hair, leaves, thread, &c., to adorn with a tuft; tuft-ed (Rule xxxvi.), tuft-ing, tuft′-y. Tuft-hunter; one who seeks to curry favour with the aristocracy. (So called from the tuft or tassel in the college cap of noblemen in the University of Oxford.)

(Welsh tuff; German tuß; French touffe. (Our -t is a blunder.)

Túg, a pull, a small steam-vessel used to tow ships, to tow, to drag, to haul; tugged (1 syl.), tugg′-ing (R. i.), tugg′-er, tugg′-ing-ly. The tug of war, the brunt of battle.

Old English teog[an], teoh[an], or to6h[an], past toght, past part. togen, toying, or to6h[tan], past to6thode, past part. to6hod.

Tuileries, tuv′li.′e.′riz, a palace in Paris.

The word means tile-kilns. The palace is built on the site of some old tile-kilns. Till 1416 the site was called the sablonniere or sand-pits. Nicolas de Neuville built a house there in the 16th cent., which was purchased in 1518 by François I. for his mother.

Tuition, tu′ish′.′n, education, school business, the vocation of a teacher. (Latin tuitio defence, v. tueor to protect.)

A “tutor” means a guardian. In Danish tugt means discipline, tugt′hus a house of correction, tugis to chastise, and tugte·mester.

Tulip, tu′lip, a bulbous root which bears a cup-like flower.

French tulipe; Persia tulibân, a turban; Turkish tulban.

Tulle, tu′le, a kind of lace. Twill, twîl, cloth with diagonal ribs.

“Tule,” Fr. tulle, so called from Tulle, in Fr., where it was made.

Tumble, tu′mb′l, a fall, to fall; tumbled, tu′mb′l·id; tumbling, tu′mb′ling. Tum′bler, one who tumbles, one who exhibits posture-making and tumbling, a drinking-glass, a pigeon which turns over on the wing.

Tumblerful, pla. tumblerfuls (not tumblersful), two or more tumblerfuls means the quantity called a “tumblerful” repeated two or more times, but two or more tumblers full means two or more tumblers all filled.

Tum′brel, a cart which may be tilted up.


Tumefy, tu′m.′f.′j, to swell, to rise in a tumour; tumefacies, tu′m.′f.′ses; tumefied, tu′m.′f.′did; tu′mefying-ly.

Tumefaction, tu′m.′f.′k.′.′shin, a swelling, a tumour. Latin tumefacio, to cause to swell; French tumefaction, v. tuméfler.

Tumid, tu′mid, swollen, distended, pompous, bombastic; tu′mid·ly, tu′mid·ness. Tumidity, tu′mid·ty.

Tumescent, tu′m.′s.′sent (-se inceptive, i.e., more and more.) Lat. tumidus, tumescens gen. -centis; tumesco, to swell more and more.
**ERRORS OF SPEECH**

**Tumour**, təˈmɔr, a swelling; tumoured, təˈmɔrd, swollen.

Fr. tumeur; Lat. tumor. This is one of the 19 words in -our mainly supposed to be of historic value, as a reminder that it comes to us from Latin through the French. As, however, scores of words so derived have dropped the u, and several words in -our are not French at all, the "trumpet makes a very uncertain sound," and more often deceives than guides rightly. (See p. 769.)

**Tumult**, təˈməlt, a commotion, an uproar, a disturbance.

**Tumultuary**, təˈməlt.üˈər.i. orderly, turbulent.

**Tumultuous**, təˈməlt.ūˈəs; tumulˈtūnəs.-i. -ness.

Latin tāmultuarius, tāmultūōsus, tāmультus (tumœ, to swell).

**Tumulus**, təˈməl.ūləs, plu. tumuli, təˈməl.ūl.i, a barrow or mound to mark a place of burial. (The head is placed north.) A barrow formed of stones is a cairn. Tumular, adj. of tumulus. Tumulous, təˈməl.ūləs, containing tumuli.


**Tun**; **Ton** (both tən). **Tune** (1 syl.) Ton, Tone (both tən).

Tun, four hogsheads or two pipes, to put into a tun; tunned, tənd; tīm′-ing (R. i.) Tun-bellied, -bē′l.i.d.

Ton, 20 cwt. (in ship measure) 40 cubic feet.

Tune, a melody, to tune an instrument. (Italian tūono.)

Ton [tən], the mode, the fashion. (French ton.)

Tone, the timbre of an instrument. (Lat. tōnus, Gk. tōnōs.)


**Tunding**, tən′.dɪŋ, a beating with ashen sticks given at Winchester school by one of the monitors called prefects to a schoolfellow for breach of discipline. (Lat. tundo, to beat.)

**Tune**. **Tone**. Ton, tone. (See above, Tun.)

Tune, a musical air, to put musical instruments en rapport with each other or with some musical standard; tuned (1 syl.); tun-ing, tən′.iŋ (Rule xix.); tun-er, tən′.er.

Tun-able, tən′.ə.bəl, musical; ta′nəb-lə-ness, ta′nəb-ləbly.

Tune′-ful (Rule viii.), tune′-ful-ly. Tune′-less.

Tu′n-ing-fork, an instrument for regulating the pitch of instruments. In tune, in good musical condition.

Out of tune, not in good musical condition.

The tuneful Nine, the nine muses. (See Muses.)

Italian tūono; French ton; Latin tōnus; Gk. tōnōs.

**Tungsten**, təŋ′.stən; a metal sometimes called wolfram; tungstenic, təŋ′.stən′.ik, adj. of tungsten. Tungstic, təŋ′.stək, obtained from tungsten as tungstic acid.

**Tungstate**, təŋ′.stət, a salt of tungstic acid and a base. -ate denotes a salt from an acid in -ic, i.e., containing a maximum of oxygen. (Danish tung sten; heavy stone.)
Tunic, ti'nik, a loose frock worn by boys, a natural covering, a seed-cover. Tunicated (in Bot.), covered with a membrane.

Tunicle, ti'nik'e, a little tunic (-lec, diminutive).

Tunicata, ti'nik'a'tah, a class of headless molluscs protected by a leathery "tunic" instead of a shell.

Old English tunuce or tunice; Latin tänica. In Rome, men wore an under tunic, an over tunic, and a toga. Women wore an under tunic, an over tunic, and a palla. Common people wore only tunics. White tunics were restricted to the better sort. Knights and senators wore tunics with studs. (See Adrianus Junius De pictura vet. ii. 8.)

Tunisian, ti'nis'ian, adj. of Tunis.

Tunnage for tonnage, the number of cubic feet which a ship contains (40 cubic feet being a ton). The tonnage of a ship regulates the weight of goods it is licensed to carry.

Tün'nel, a vaulted underground passage through a hill or under a river, road, or street; to make a tunnel; tunnelled, tün'nel'd (Rule iii., -ed); tun'nel-ing.

Tun'nelly, men who fill casks on shipboard with water.

Tunny, plu. tunnies, tün'nis, the Spanish mackerel: Latin thunnus; Greek thunnos (from thun, to dart along).

Tüp, a ram; fem. Ewe, you, the dam of sheep. Tülp-lamb, a male lamb; ewe-lamb, a female lamb. After the removal of the first fleece both are called shearlings. After the removal of the second fleece the tup shearling is called a two-year tup, and the female (if meant for the butcher) is called a wether, but if for lambing a ewe.


Tur'bín, an eastern head-dress; tur'baned (2 syl), wearing a turban. (Fr. turban, corruption du mot arabe tulban.)

Turbid, tur'bid, muddy, not clear; tur'bid-ness, tur'bid-ly.

Per-turb, to make turbid. Disturb, to trouble, to disarrange.

Latin turbidus (v. turbare), per turbare, dis turbare.

Turbine, tur'bine (not tur'bin'), a horizontal water-wheel.

Turbinidae, tur'bin'id'é, a family of molluscs having turbinate shells. Turbo, plu. turbines, tur'bo neze [or turboes], one of the turbinidae, as the periwinkle.

Turbinate, tur'bo nate, shaped like a top or inverted cone, wreathed conically, spiral; turbinated, tur'bo na'ted.

Turbination, -bin'na'shin. (Lat. turbo, plu. turbinés, a top.)
Tarbot, tü'bōt, a large flat-fish. (French turbot.)

Turbulent, tü'bü-lent, disorderly, insubordinate; tü'bü-lent-ly.

Turbulence, tü'bü-lense; turbulency, tü'bü-lên-sy.

Latin turbālentus (turbulē a little crowd, turbō a crowd).

Tur'cōman, plu. Turcomans (not Turcomen), a native of Turcomania or that part of Armenia which belongs to Turkey. (Turk-imans, Turks of the true faith.)

Turcos, tü'r-kōz, native Algerian infantry officered by Frenchmen. The cavalry are Spahis.

-ure (suffix to abstract nouns), as adventure, nature.

Some words with this suffix are concrete: as picture, aperture, &c.

Tur'een, tü'reen' (a blunder for terreen), a deep vessel for holding soup, sauce, &c. (French terrine, an earthen pan, terre.)

Turf, sward, peat, a race-course, horse-racing, to cover with sods; turfed, turf'd, turf-ing, turf'-y, turf'-i-ness, turf-en, adj.

Old English turf, v. turf[ian], past turfo'de, past part. turfo'd.

Turgid, tü'r-jid, swelling, bombastic; tur'gidd-ly, tur'gidd-ness.

Turgidity, tu'rgid'i-ty, bombast, a swollen state.

Tur'gent, tumid; turgescent, tü'r-djes'-sent, growing larger and larger (-se. -ceptive); turgescence, tü'r-djes'-sense; turgescency, tü'r.djes'-sên-sy, inflation, turgidity.

Lat. tur'gidus, turgescens gen. turgescentsis, v. turgescor (turgos, to swell).

Turk, an Ottoman, a cruel tyrannical man.—Turk'-ish (-ish added to nouns means “like,” added to adj. it is dim.)

Turkey, the country of the Turks. Turkey, plu. turkeys (not turkies, Rule xiii.), a domestic fowl originally from North America, so called from the Turkey-red wattle of the male bird or Turkey-cock.

The female bird is called a Turkey (or Turkey-hen), but without reference to sex both birds are called Turkeys.

Turkey-red, a fine durable red produced from madder.

Turkey-stone, a hone for sharpening cutlery.

Turkey-sugar, a white sweetmeat in sticks like sugar-barley.

Turkish delight, a confection of honey and gum, &c.

Turk-ism, turk'-izm, the habits and manners of a Turk.

Turquoise, tü'r.kwoiz', a precious stone from Turkey or rather from Persia.

Turk's'-cap, Turk's'-head, -hēl, names of plants.

Turcomans. Turks. Turcos. Turquoise, tü'r.kwoiz'.

Turcomans, a native of Turcomania or that part of Armenia which is subject to the Sultan of Turkey. The word is Turk-imans (Turks of the true faith) in contradistinction to the miscellaneous subjects of the Sublime Porte.
AND OF SPELLING.

Turbs, Ottomans, about one-third of the Turkish empire.
Turco, native Algerian infantry officered by Frenchmen.
Turquoise, a precious stone brought from Turkey or Persia.
Turmeric, tūr'mēr̓ɪk, a plant which yields a yellow dye.
Turmeric paper, paper stained yellow with turmeric and used as a test for free alkali. Litmus paper, a paper stained blue with litmus and used as a test for acids.

An alkali changes turmeric paper brown.
An acid changes litmus paper red.
Fr. terre mérite; Ital. turchino. Thompson says Hind. or Sanskrit sur (yellow), mirich (pepper).

Turn, a bend, a twist, a short walk, a good office, that which comes by rotation, to turn; turned (1 syl.), turn-ing.
Turn'er, one who forms articles by a lathe; turn'er-y.
Turn'key, plu. turn'keys (Rule xiii.), a prison official.
Turn'coat, -kōt, one who forsakes his [political] party or changes his opinions and principles.

The dominions of the Duke of Saxony were bounded in part by France, and one of the early dukes hit upon the device of a coat blue on one side and white on the other. When he wished to be thought in the French interest he wore the white outside, otherwise the outside colour was blue. Whence he was nicknamed "Emanuel Turncoat" (Scots' Mag., Oct., 1747).
The French tourné côté (turn-side) is far more likely.

Turn'pike (3 syl.), a public road on which tolls are exacted; turnpike-road. Turnpike-gate, the gate where road tolls are to be paid.

Turn'spit, a machine for turning a spit in roasting.

Turn'spit-dog, a dog formerly employed to turn the spit in roasting, one who has all the toll without the profit.

Turn'stile (2 syl.), a revolving bar or frame for admitting foot passengers to and fro a lane, pier, &c.

Turn'table, tā'бл, a revolving platform on a railway for altering the direction of carriages or locomotives.

Turn'ing-point, a crisis. Turn'out, a strike by workmen, an equipage, a display.

By turns', alternately. To a turn', to a nicety.
To take a turn, to take a short walk.
To take [it] by turns, to take part alternately.
To turn about, to change the direction of the face.
To turn an honest penny, to make a trifling profit.
To turn aside, to avert, to deviate from a course.
To turn away, to dismiss from service, to avert.
To turn down, to fold down, to send back a [boy] or class to learn a lesson better.
To turn in, to fold in, to go to bed.
To turn off, to dismiss from service, to stop the supply of gas or water, to hang a criminal. To be turned off.
To turn on, to set running, to attack, to set [a dog] to attack. To turn upon, to retort angrily.
To turn out, to go or drive out, to leave, to expel, to strike as workmen, to put to pasture, to get out of bed.
To turn over, to examine, to transfer.
To turn over a new leaf, ...leaf, to begin a new course.
To turn tail, to run away, to retreat ignominiously.
To turn to, ...to, to set to work, to have recourse to.
To turn [one's] back on, to forsake, to quit with scorn.
To turn [one's] head, to bewilder, to infatuate.
To turn the head away, to look in another direction.
To turn the scale, to change the balance from one side to another, to alter the position of affairs.
To turn the stomach, ...stum'uk; to produce nausea.
To turn the tables, to reverse the order.
To turn the table on [one], to bring a counter charge against an accuser.

To turn up, to bend upwards, to come to light, to happen.

Old English tyr[nan], past tyrnde, past part. tyrned, turning; or turn[ian], past turned, past part. turned, turnigend-lic.

Turnip, tür'nip (not tür'nyip). Parsnip, also spelt Parsnep. (Strictly speaking these words should be turneap and parsneap.) Tur'nip-fly, plu. turnip-flies, flīze, an insect which infects young turnips (ha'l'tica nem'orum).

O. Eng. naspe. Lat. nāpus, Dan. turnip, a turnip, with tur (round). "Parsnip or Parsnep," a corruption of pastinæc, from Lat. pastināca (pastīnum, a dibble), pars-nip or pars-nep means a dibble-turnip or turnip in the shape of a dibble. There is no reason why the final syl. of turnip and parsnip should not be alike.

Turnesol, heliotrope supposed to turn in the direction of the sun. Fr. tournesol. "Heliotrope" is Gk. hēlios trepō, I turn to the sun.

Turpentine, tür'pēn'tine (should be terbintine), an oleo-resinous fluid which flows from the pine, larch, fir, &c.

Germ. terpentīn; Lat. terbintīnus; Gk. terebinthinos; the word is a contraction of the adj. terebinthinos (ter'binthin').

Turpitude, tur'pī.tūde, baseness. (Latin turpītūdo, turpis.)

Turquoise, tür'kıws. Turcos, tür'köz. (Both French.)

Turquoise, a precious stone brought from Turkey or Persia. Turcos, native Algerian infantry officered by Frenchmen.
AND OF SPELLING.

Turret, turret, a small spire or tower; turret-ed, furnished with turrets. Turret-ship, an iron-clad war-ship in which heavy guns are mounted within iron turrets. Monitor, an iron-clad ship without turrets. (Lat. turris, a tower.)

Turtle, tūr'til, a species of pigeon (also called turtle-dove, tūr'til dūv), an edible sea-tortoise. Turtle-shell.

Turtle-soup, soup made with the sea-tortoise.

Mock turtle, imitation turtle soup made with calf’s head.

“Turtle” (dove), Old English turdel or turtle; Latin turtur.

“Turtle” (sea-tortoise). Should be tortle or tortul; Latin tortus a tortuous gait, tortūlus dim., the creature with a tortuous gait. “Tortoise” is also from tortus, in French tortue. In Spanish the sea-turtle is tortuga, and tortuosity tortura.

Tuscan, tű'skăn, adj. of Tuscany. Tuscan-straw or Leghorn.

Tuscan (order of architecture), one of the five ancient orders wholly without ornaments of any kind.

The other 4 orders were the Dor’ic, Ion’ic, Corin’thian, and Com’posite.

Tūsh! an interjection of rebuke or contempt, don’t talk nonsense!

Tūsk, a long pointed eye-tooth; tusked, tusk’t, having tusks as elephants and boars. (Old English tusc, an eye-tooth.)

Tussle, tūs’l. Tousle, tou’sl (varieties of the same verb).

Tussle, to struggle, to wrestle, to have a hard contest; tussled, tūs”ld; tussling, tūs’ling; tussler, tūs’ler.

Tousle, to pull one about so as to rumple one’s toilet; tousled, tou’sld; tousling, touze’ling; tousler, touze’ler.

German zausen, to tousle or tussle; Danish tosse, to act like a fool; Welsh tosio, to toss.

Tut! or tut, tut! an exclamation of rebuke, not true! no, no!

Tutor, tu’tor (Rule xxxvii.), a teacher, one who has the care of children; (in civil law) a guardian; (in the universities) one who superintends what are termed lectures (lessons), to teach, to correct; tutored, tu’t’rd; tu’tor-ing, tutor-ship (-ship, office of).

Tutelage, tu’tē.lage. Tutorage, tu’t’e.rage.

Tutelage, state of being under a tutor or guardian. Tutorage, education (-age, work of, state of).

Tutelar, tu’tē.lar, adj. guardian; tutelary, tu’tē.lā ry.

Tutor-ess, a female tutor. This word exists, but is not in use. The tendency is to abolish the distinctions between male and female employments: thus authoress, poetess, instructress are almost as strange as orator-ess, speaker-ess, and writer-ess would be.

Tutti, tu’tti, (in Mus.) all performers to play in full concert (Ital.)

Tutty, tut’ty, impure oxide of zinc from the chimneys of smelting furnaces. (Fr. tutte “mot d’origine arabe.” Bouillet.)
Twaddle, twōdl., weak silly talk, mere prate, to twaddle; twaddled, twōd.lld.; twaddling, twōdl.ing.; twad'ller, twōdl.ler. (O. E. twadding, fawning.)

Twa'll, two. (Old English twēgen, twēm, twēm, twē, two.)

Twāng', a sharp sound like that from the spring of a bow, a nasal or provincial tone of voice, a disagreeable flavour, to shoot an arrow, to make a twanging noise; twanged (1 syl.), -ing. (Germ. zwäng, Dutch dwang, Dan. tvang.)

'Twas, twōz, cont. of it was. 'Twere, twer, cont. of it were.

Tweak, twēck, a pull or jerk, to pinch or jerk; tweaked (1 syl.), tweak'-ing. (O. E. twicc[ian], p. twiccede, p.p. twicced.)

Tweed, an undressed woollen cloth woven diagonally.

This word is a pure blunder, being a mistake for twill or tweet, imperfectly written and misread. The mistake was, however, adopted by James Locke, of London, after the error was discovered, the word being especially suitable, as these goods were largely manufactured in the valley of the Tweed. (See "Border Advertiser."--)

Tweedledum and tweedledee, twōdl.dūm, twōdl.dē, difference without distinction, two things almost exactly alike.

The happy conceit is due to J. Byrom, stenographer, who wrote the following jeu d'esprit on the Handel and Bononcini musical-political squabble. The Handel faction was headed by the Prince of Wales, that of Bononcini by the Duke of Marlborough.

"Some say, compared to Bononcini, That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny; Others aver that he to Handel Is scarcely fit to hold a candle. Strange all this difference should be 'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

Tweezers, tweez, very small nippers for pulling thorns from the flesh. (Old English twicc[ian], to twitch.)

Pairs consisting of two articles joined together have no singular, but pairs consisting of two assorted articles have both numbers: thus tongs, pincers, nippers, shears, tweezers, &c. have no singular; but shoes, gloves, hinges, sheets, curtains, &c. have both numbers.

Twelve (1 syl.), a dozen. Twelfth, ordinal of twelve.

A twelve-month, a year. This day twelve-months, a year hence. Twelve-pence, a shilling, Twelve-pennies, -pen'NZ. Twelfth-cake, an iced plum-cake for twelfth-day (January 6). Twelfth-night, -nite, the eve of the epiphany, twelve days after Christmas day.

Old Eng. twelf, twelf, or twelf, twelf.fold, twelve-fold, twelf-hundred, one of the upper twelve hundred, so called because his wergild was 1200 shillings. Churls were called twelfhinde because their wergild was 200 shillings. "Twelfth," Old English twelfte.

The change of -f or -fe for -ve in "twelve" is not to be commended, seeing that v is not an Anglo-Saxon letter.

Twenty, plu. twenties, twēn'Nz, a score. Twent'ieth, its ordinal. Twentyfold. Twentyfours, (in Printing) a sheet of paper
AND OF SPELLING.

folded into 24 leaves (or 48 pages), a book of this size is technically called a 24mo., plu. 24mos.

Old English twentieth, twenty, or teontig. “Twentieth,” Old English twentigna, twentlogue, or twentugoth.

Twice (1 syl), two times. (Old Eng. tuwad, twigna, or twecωd.)

(? T)WIC E ON E is TWO (or) T W I C E O N E A R E TWO (multiplication).

Twice one is two is the more correct: the twice or double of one is twice, two or double one and the result is two. The twofold of one is two, or one taken two-times is equal to two. Two, three, &c., which have a plu., cannot in the sing. number govern a verb plu.

So two and two is four means a number called two added to two makes it four, to two add a two and the sum is four, two added to a two makes it equal to four.

Twiddler, twid'ul, to twirl, as to twiddle [one's] thumbs; twiddled, twid'dld; twiddling, twid'.ling; twiddler.

Dutch dwarlen; German querlen to twirl, with diminutive.

Twig, a shoot, to catch one's meaning; twigg'-y (l. i.), twiggled (1 syl.), twigg'-ing. (“Twig” (a shoot), O. E. twig or twih.)

“Twig” (to comprehend), Old Eng. wit-an, to know; Lat. vid-eo.

Twilight, tw'ilite. Dusk. Dawn.

Twilight, the semilight before sunrise and after sunset.

Dusk, the shading off of evening twilight into dark.

Dawn, the lifting up of morning twilight into day-break.

“Twilight,” O. Eng. tweon-leoth, doubtful light. This exists in our region while the sun is between the horizon and 18° below it.

“Dusk,” Old English dwarc[an], to extinguish. This word is improperly applied to the glooming before daybreak.

“Dawn,” Old Eng. dagung, daying; v. dag[ian], to bring day.

Twill (Rule viii.), a cloth with a diagonal-ribbed surface, to weave a twill; twilled (1 syl.), twill'-ing. ‘Twill, it will.

O. Eng. twi-lhu, two threads (Lat. bilix, bi-[bis]licium double thread, the weft-thread passing over one and under two of the warp-threads. Twills are now made in which the weft-thread passes under more than two weft-threads.

Twin, one of two born of the same parent at the same time; twin-born, twin-brother, twin-sister, twin-likenesses.

Old English ge-twin, a twin (from twi or twy, two).

Twine, cord with two [or more] threads twisted together, to twist together, to place or turn round; twined (1 syl.); twin-ing, twi'ning (Rule xix.); twi'ning-ly, twin-er.

Old English gu-twine, v. twine[an], past twine, past part. twined.

Twinge (1 syl.), a pinch, a shock of pain, a rebuke of conscience, to pinch, &c.; twinged (1 syl.), twing'-ing (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. twic[an], to twitch, past twic[ed], past part. twiced.

Twinkle, twin'.kl, a shining with a quivering light, a glistening merry sparkle of the eye, to shine with a quivering light; twinkled, twin'.kld; twink'ling, twink'ling-ly.

Old English twinecf[an], past twink[ed], past part. twinkled.
Twirl, a rapid circular motion, a quick rotation, to twist, &c.; twirled (1 syl.), twirl'-ing. (Germ. queslen, to twirl.)

Twist, a cord made by winding separate parts round each other, a movement round, a contortion, a sprain, an obliquity of mind, to twist; twist'-ed (R. xxxvi.), twist'-ing, twist'-er.

Old English getwy[nan], past getwyste, past part. getwist.

Twit, to taunt; twitt'-ed (R. i. xxxvi.), twitt'-ing, twitt'-ing-ly, twitt'-er. (O. E. ed-wiht a reproof, v. 'ed-wiht[an] to twit.)

Twitch, a jerk, a slight pull, to twitch; twitched (1 syl.), twitch'-ing, twitch'-er; twitch'-grass, couch-grass.

Old English twicc[an], past twiccode, past part. twicced.

Twit'ter, a little tremulous noise like that of a swallow, to twitter; twittered, twit'terd; twit'ter-ing, twit'ter-er.

German sittern; Dutch kwetteren; Archæal English didder.

'twixt, contraction of betwixt, between.

"Betwixt," O. Eng. be-twix, betwixx, or betwyst (be-, twi or twe two). "Between," Old English be-teconnum, betwenan, or betwynan.

Two, Too, To (all too). Toe, tō. Tów (to rhyme with grown).

Two, plu. twos (Rule xlii.), a couple, one less than three.

Two'-edged (2 syl.) Two'-faced (2 syl.) Two'-fold.

Two'-handed, Two'-handed, -händ'id. Two'-masted.

Two-pence, tüp'nce. Two-penny, worth two-pence.

Two-pennies, -pēn'z. Two-penny-halfpenny, tüp'pēn'ny hay'pēn'ny, of small value, cheap and worthless.

Two-pence is the collective plural, two pennies the numerical plural. An article costs two-pence, but a couple of penny-pieces are two pennies.


-Ty (Latin postfix -tas; Fr. -tô), endowed with, possessed of: as beauty, bounty, charity, captivity, cruelty, &c.

Tycoon, ti'koon', the executive ruler of Japan.

Mikado, mik'kay'dō, the priest-king of Japan, to whom the tycoon pays homage.

Tychonic system, ti'hōn'ik sis'tem, the astronomical system of Tycho [Brahe, brah'he, generally called bray].

Tympanum, tim'pān'ūm, plu. tympana, tim'pān'ah, the drum of the ear; tympanic, tim'pān'ik, adj.

Tympan and frisket (of a printing press).

The tympan is a parchment frame on which the sheet to be printed is laid. The frisket is a light latticed cover, working on a hinge, which folds over the tympan to preserve the sheet in its place and keep its margin clean. The whole is attached to the carriage of the press.

Lat. tympanum, a drum; Fr. tympan (so called because it is covered with parchment tightly strained like a drum-head).
Type, *type*, the metal forms of letters used in printing.

Beginning with the smallest type in ordinary use, the following are the names of the different sizes used in printing: Diamond, pearl, ruby, nonpareil, emerald, minion, brevia, bourgeois, long primer, small pica, pica, and English. The text of this book is in brevier, the notes in nonpareil. *Pica* (double the size of nonpareil) is the printers' standard of leads. A complete fount of type contains 107,160 letters, viz.: e 12,000, t 9000, a 8500, i 7000, o 6900, n 6200, d 4400, r 3400, m 3000, f 2500, w y 2000, p g 1700, b h 1500, v 1200, k 800, q 500, j x 400, z 200, s 200, y 200, o 170, p 160, 1 120, b 110, k 80, q 50, j 40, Z 20, *, ? 20.

*Type*, a symbol, the distinctive character of a disease, the original conception of created things in the "mind" of the Creator, the impress of a coin, &c.; *typical*, tn'ip'ikl, emblematic, prefigurative; *typically*.

*Typify*, *typify*; *typifies*, *typify*; *typified*, *typify*; *typifying*, *typify*ing. *Typification*, *typify*shun.

*Type-founder*, a manufacturer of type. *Type-metal*.

Lat. *typus*; Gk. *tupos*, a stamp, mould, impression, &c. (from *tupto*).

**Typhoid, *tī'fōd***. *Typhus, *tī'fūs***.

*Typhus*, a malignant fever (supposed to be infectious) and characterised by skin-eruption and great debility.

*Typhoid*, the mild typhus which lasts from 18 to 28 days.


Greek *tuphos*, smoke or mist, hence stupor or coma.


**Typhon, *tī'fōn***. *Typhoon, *tī'foon'***.

*Typhon*, the evil genius in Egyptian mythology. In classic mythology, a fire-breathing monster of the primitive world, the author of hurricanes, whirlwinds, and storms.

*Typhoon*, a storm-wind that visits the seas of southern China between June and November.

"Typhoon," Gk. *tuphōs*, a furious whirlwind, held by the Greeks to be the work of the giant Typhon; Latin *typhon*, a hurricane.


Greek *tupos grapho*, I write with type.

*Typology, *tī.pōl'ō.djī*, the science of types and emblems.

Greek *tupos graphos*, a discourse about types.

**Tyrant, Despot, Aristocrat, Emperor, King, Sovereign.**

*Tyrant, *tī'rant***, properly means one who obtains sovereignty by usurpation. Now it means anyone who is overbearing and oppressive whether a sovereign or not.

*Despot, des'pot*, one who is "a law unto himself."
Autocrat, an absolute sovereign, his legislative assemblies make laws for his subjects and assist him in ruling but he himself is independent and irresponsible.

Emperor, properly means a military sovereign. The title is now applied to the sovereign of a great military nation or the sovereign of several nations.

King, a constitutional sovereign, who rules according to a fixed system of government and whose power is modified by legislative assemblies more or less chosen by the people.

Sovereign, the highest in dignity in a royal state. In the United States of America the "supreme governor" is called a President.

Tyrant; tyrannical, ti'răn'.ni.ca.l; tyran'ni-cal-ly.

Tyrrani-cide, ti.răn'.ni.side, murder of a tyrant.

Tyrrannise, ti'răn.nî.zè; tyrranised, ti'răn.nî.zd; tyrranizing, ti'răn.nî.zîng (Rule xix.); tyrrannis-er.

Tyrrannous, ti'răn.nû.s; tyrr'u.nous.ly.

Tyrranny, plu. tyrannies, ti'răn.nîz, tyrannical conduct.

"Tyrant," Lat. tyrannus a tyrant, tyrannis tyranny, tyranni-cldium, tyranni-cus; Gk. turannos, turannia, turanntikos, turannis; Doric koivrinos from kuris, kurios lord or master.

(The word "tyrant" was first used by Archilochus about B.C. 700.) "Despot," Greek despôlês, despôlikós, despôzô to obtain mastery (desmos a bond, deo to bind, Dr. Donnegan).

"Autocrat," Greek autou krâtôs, self dominion, krâteo, to rule.

"Emperor," Fr. empereur; Lat. imperâtor, commander (v. imperâre, to command with authority, i.e. prorsus para, Perottus).

"King," Old Eng. cyning, cynig, or Cynug (cyne, gentile, kind). In the Sermon on the Mount it was said "Blessed are the meek [gentle], for they shall inherit the earth" (Matt. v. 5).

"Sovereign," Lat. supra-mus [superanus], through French souverain.

Tyrian, ti'rân.iän, adj. of Tyre. Tyrian dye. Tyrian purple.

Tyro, plu. tyroes or tyros. (As all the other words in -ro make the plural in -roes, the former is to be preferred. We have but four examples: hero-es, negro-es, [tyro-es], and zero-es. The Spanish sombrero makes the plu. sombrero.)

Tyrolese, ti'rô.lî.se, adj. of Tyrol, a native of the Tyrol.

-U and the “indefinite article” An.

When u-, cu-, or eu- at the beginning of a word has the sound of yu-, “a” (not an) is to be set before it: as “a u-nit” = (a yu-nit), “a useful book” = (a yuseful book), “a ewe” = (a yu), “a Eu-ro-pan” = (a yu.ro.pean). The “y” is a species of digamma.

But when u is not sounded as yu-, “an” (not a) is to be
employed: as “an um-pire” (not a yun-pire), “an ug-ly sight” (not a yug-ly sight), “an unusual phrase” (not a yun-usual phrase).

Ubiquitous, übikt-wit-tis, omnipresent; ubiquitous-ly.

Ubiquity, übikt-wit-ty. (French ubiquité; Latin ubique.)

Ud’der, bag and milk-vessels of a cow or other large quadruped. Old English uthar; Greek outhar (that, to suckle).

Udometer, údöm-é-ter, a rain-gauge (should be hydrometer).

Greek hudó- metron, a water measurer.

In Greek hudór prefixed is always hudro-, in English hydro- (hydr- before vowels): as hydro-austin, hydro-acid; hydrocephalus, hydro-gen, hydro-pathy, hydro-phobia, &c., see p. 467. If the word hudór is preferred, at any rate the initial aspirate should be kept.

Ugh! interjection of horror or of shuddering. (German hù!)

Ug’ly, (comp.) ugli-er, (super.) ugli-est, the reverse of handsome; ugli-ness, ugli-ly. (Welsh hagr, v. hagráu or hagru.)

In Old Eng. we have the ugge, to stand in abhorrence of: as “Ilk man may ugge bothe hyowng and awide” (Hampole, MS. Bowes).

Uhlans or Ulans, úll’an, a kind of militia among the modern Tartars, a Polish light cavalry, the famous light cavalry of the Prussian army employed in foraging, &c.

Polish hulan or ulan, bearer of the ula or lance.

Ukase, úkás’, a Russian proclamation or imperial order having the force of law. (Russ. ukas, kasatj, to speak or say.)


Latin ucus gen. ulcérís, ulcérösus, v. ulcé railways supine ulcérátum.

Ulema, úl’le-mah, a Turkish college or body corporate composed of the imams (ministers of religion), muftis (doctors of law) and cädes or judges. (Arab. ulema, the wise men.)

Ulmus, a genus of trees including, elms; ulmic acid, úl’mik... an acid exuded from elms; &c. Ulmin, úl’mín, a dark-brown substance exuded from the bark of elms, &c.

Latin ulmus, so called (according to Isidore) “quod uliginosis locis et humidis malcis proflcit.”

Ulster, úl’ster, a long warm overcoat. So named from Ulster, the most northern province of Ireland.

Ulterior, úl’té&r.i.or, more remote. Ulterior object, an arrière pensee. Ultima, úl’ti.mah, most remote, furthest.

Ultima Thule, úl’ti.mah thù’-lee, the most remote spot of the habitable world, the ultimate object of our hopes or ambition, the very end of the end.

Virgil (Georg. I. 30) says “tibi serviat ultima Thule,” probably Shetland was intended. Gothic tiule, most remote land.

*Ultimate end* [of an action], the final result.

*Proximate end* [of an action], the immediate result.

“For want of a nail the shoe was lost” (the proximate end), “for want of a shoe the horse died, for want of a horse the man...,” and so on to the end of the series or *ultimate end*.

*Ultimate analysis*, [*ůl.tɪ.mæt ən.əl.ɪ.ʃɪs*], the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements.

*Proximate analysis*, the resolution of a substance into its ingredients.

The *proximate analysis* of bread would be its separation into flour, water, salt, and yeast; but the *ultimate analysis* would be hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chloride of sodium, and so on.

*Ultimate ratio* [...*r.ə.ʃɪ.o*], the approach of two or more numbers towards each other till the difference between them is too small for any assignable numeral.

Thus suppose 2 and 4 the two numbers, by halving them we get 1, 2: 1; 1: 1; 1: 1; 1: 1, until at last the fractions are infinitesimally small, and the difference between them too minute to be expressed.

*Prime ratio* [*prime 1 syl.*], the reverse of the preceding.

*Ultimatium*, plu. *ultimata*, *ůl.tɪ.ˈmæt.ɪ.əm*; plu. -may"tah, the final conditions which will be submitted, the proposal from which no further concession will be made.

*Ultimo*, *ůl.tɪ.mо* (written *ult.*); the last month.

“Ultimo” is the Latin *ultimo* [mense], the month just past.

“Proximo” is the Latin *proximo* [mense], the next month.

“Instant” is the Latin *instanti* [mense], the present month.

Latin *ulterior* (comp.) and *ultimus* (super.) of the obsolete adj. *ulter*, which gives the prep. *ultra* (beyond); French *ultimum*.


*Ultr*.- (Lat. prefix), out and outer, over, beyond. (Lat. *ultra*.)

*Ultra-marine*, *ůl.trə-."mər.ɛn*, a blue pigment obtained from the *lапis* *laz/əlī*. So called because it comes from China or over the seas. Ultramarine ashes.

*Ultra-montane*, *ůl.trə-."mɒn.tɛn*, the south side of the Alps which is over or beyond the mountains to all Europeans except the Italians themselves, extreme as applied to the Rom. Catholic dogmas. Ultramontanism, *ůl.trə-."mɒn.tɪzm*; ultramontist, *ůl.trə."mɒn."tɪst*.

Papal infallibility, priestly absolution, apostolic succession, no salvation out of Rome, the immaculate nature of the Virgin Mary, transubstantiation, &c., are ultramontane dogmas.

*Ultra-mundane*, *ůl.trə."mən.ən*."dɛɪn*, beyond the limits of our world and system. (Lat. *ultra mundus*, beyond the world,)
Umbel, ūm'bel. Umble, ūm'bl. Humble, hūm'bl.

Umbel, a group of flower-stalks from a common centre; um'bel-ar, adj. of umbel; umbelate, ūm'bel.lāt, having an umbel; umbelated, ūm'bel.lā.tēd.

Umbellule, ūm'.bēl.lūlē, dim. of umbel.

Umbelliferous, ūm'.bēl.līf''ērēs, adj. of umbelliferae.

Umbelliferae, ūm'.bēl.līf''ē.rē, a natural order of plants: as hemlock, fool's parsley, carrots, &c., &c.

Umbellifer, ūm'.bēl.līf.er, one of the umbelliferae.

Umble, adj. of umbles. Umbles, ūm'.blēs, entrails of the deer. Umble-pie, pie made of umbles served to those below the dais. To eat umble-pie, to bow submissively, to be degraded from the dais (where the venison is served) to the body of the hall amongst the retainers.

Humble, lowly minded, of mean rank or position.

Umbel, Lat. umbellula, the round head of a plant containing the seed.

Umbles, Lat. umbilicus, the middle of anything; Gk. omphalēs.

Umbles, "Umbel," Fr. humble; Lat. humālis (from hāmus, the ground).

Um'ber, a pigment of a brown shade. (Umbria, in Italy.)

Umbilical, ūm.bi'll.i.kāl, pertaining to the navel.

Umbilical cord. Umbilicate, ūm.bi'll.i.kātē, having a navel; umbil'icat-ed (Rule xxxvi.) Umbilicus, ūm.bi'll.i.kūs.

(Webster gives umbilicus which is correct in quantity (see Hor. Epod. XIV. 8), but we have above 500 Latin words in use equally false in quantity as "umbilicus," and it would be mere pedantry to pronounce them with the Latin quantities.)

Latin umbilicus; Greek omphalēs, the navel.

Umbo, plu. umbones, ūm'.bo.nēze, the boss of a shield, the knob of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge.

Umbonate, ūm'.bo.nate; knobbled in the centre.

Um'bonat-ed. (Latin umbo, plu. umbōnēs, a boss.)

Umbrage, ūm'.brājē, offence, a feeling of resentment for some slight or offence, shadow; to take umbrage at, to take offence at; umbrageous (Rule lxvi.), ūm'.brāj'.ējūs.

French ombrage; Latin umbra, shade.

Umbrella, ūm'.brēl.lāh (not ūm'.bēl rêl''ēlāh), a portable canopy carried in the hand as a shelter from rain.

A portable canopy against the sun is a par'asol or sun-shade. Latin umbra, with diminutive, a little shade or screen.

Swift (1710) mentions the umbrella (A City Shower, see Tatter, No. 238, Oct. 17th, 1710), and Gay (1711) in his Trivia, Bk. i. 211.

Umpire, ūm'.pire, an arbiter, a person chosen to decide a doubt; umpirage, ūm'.pi.rājē (age, right, duty of); umpire-ship, ūm'.pi.rē.shēp (-ship, office, rank of).

Low Lat. umpirator, umpiragium; Lat. imperātor, a ruler.
For Un- negative, see from page 1401.

Un- (negative or privative affix), see page 1403.

Unanimous, *ānānim'ātiu.s, all being of one mind, all agreeing; unan'imous-ly. Unanimity, *ānānim'āty.

Latin unānimus (unus animus), being of one mind.

Uncial letters, *ān'shēd.lē'ters, letters an inch long used in certain MSS. between the fifth and ninth centuries, a letter which stands for a word as A.D., anno domini.

Latin uncialis, adj. of unca.ta, an inch.

Uncle, *ān'kl, fém. Aunt, the brothers and sisters of either parent are uncles and aunts to the children.

Fr. oncle, Lat. avunculus. “Aunt,” Lat. āmita, contracted into am‘t.

Uction, *ān'k'shēd.n, an anointing or smearing with oil or ointment, that which inspires devotional feeling, racy.

Extreme uction, ex.treme' *ān'k'shēd.n, the “sacrament” of consecrated oil for anointing one at the point of death.

Unctious, *ān'k'shēd.s, resembling oil or ointment, greasy; unctious-ly, unctious-ness. (Latin unctio.)

Undecagon, *ān.dek'ā.gōn, a plane figure with eleven angles.

A hybrid. Latin undecim, eleven; Greek gōnia, an angle.

This word is a wretched blunder and ought to be hendekagon or hendecagon. Greek eβóka γωνία, eleven angles.

“Undecim” cannot be converted into undeca- even if the hybrid were accepted. There is the Lat. model undēc'i-rémis for guidance.

Un'der, below, subordinate in office, in subjection to, less than.

To knock under, to submit, to yield. To keep under.

Under arms, ready for military action.

Under fire, exposed to an enemy’s shot.

Under sail, applied to a ship when sailing.

Under sentence, having had sentence pronounced.

Under the lee, out of the wind.

Under way, moving, having commenced sailing.

Old Eng. under, under-sægel under sail, under-wæg under way, &c.

Under- (prefixed), subordinate in office, assistant.

N.B. When under is prefixed to a monosyllable, if the word is noun or adj. the accent is always on the un-, but if a verb it is thrown to the end of the word: as undershot, undersoil, but understand, undersell.

Un’der-agent, an assistant agent.

Old Eng. under, Lat. agens gen. agentis (v. agere, to act or do).

Under-bid’, to bid less than another; underbidd’-ing, &c.

Old Eng. under-ædæn or under-beden (v. bédan or bedan).

Un’der-bred, ill-mannered. (Old Eng. under-bréden.)
For Un- negative see from page 1404.

**Under-builder,** *-biil'der,* a subordinate in building.
Old Eng. *under* and a noun from *byld[an]* to build.

**Under-clay,** beds of clay which underlie coal-seams.
Old Eng. *under* and *clay* clay.

**Under-cliff,** a cliff from which the top has fallen down.
Old Eng. *under* and *cliff* a cliff.

**Under-coat,** *-kót,* a coat worn beneath a great-coat.

**Under-croft,** a vault or crypt under the choir.
Old Eng. *under* and *croft* (Lat. *cyptra* a cave).

**Under-current,** a current below the surface water.
Old Eng. *under* and Lat. *currentis,* running.

**Under-deacon,** *-dié'kon,* an assistant deacon.
Old Eng. *under* and *diacon,* Fr. *deacon* acting under another.

**Under-done,** *-dn,* not done enough, little cooked.
Old Eng. *under* and *gedón* (verb *dón* to do).

**Under-drain,** *-drain,* to drain by cutting a channel below the surface; *under-drained* (3 syl.), *under-drain'-ing.*
Old Eng. *under* and *drain[can]*, to drain.

**Under-foot,** beneath the feet, in subjection.
Old Eng. *under* and *föt,* under-foot.

**Under-gird,** *-girt* or *-gird'ed,* *-gird'-ing.*
Old Eng. *under* and *gird[an],* past part. *gird*.

**Under-go',** (past) *under-went',* (past part.) *under-gone,* *-gön';* *under-gö'-ing,* to suffer, to sustain.
Old Eng. *under-gangan* or *-gán,* past *gong,* *-gong,* or *-gunde;* past part. *-gangen,* *-gegangen,* or *-gán.* The past is from the verb *wend[an],* to proceed; past *wend*.

**Under-graduate,** *-grad'.It.atc,* a member of a university who has not taken his first degree; *undergraduate-ship* (-ship, state, position, rank of).
Old Eng. *under* and Fr. *gradu* (Lat. *gradus,* a degree).

**Under-ground,** below the surface of the earth.
Old Eng. *under* and *grond*.

**Under-growth,** that which grows under trees:

**Under-hand,** *un'.der.hand* (adj.), clandestine, but *un'.der.-hand’* (adv.), clandestinely. (Old Eng. *under* and *hand.*)

**Under-keeper,** an assistant keeper.
Old Eng. *under-cepere*; verb *cep[an],* to keep.

**Under-lay',** to place or lay beneath, to support by something placed under; *lays,* *laid,* *lay'ing.*
For Un- negative, see from page 1404.

Under-le\textsuperscript{t}', to sublet; underlett\textsuperscript{ing}, underlett\textsuperscript{-er}.

Old Eng. under le\textsuperscript{t}tan, past -le\textsuperscript{t}, past part. -le\textsuperscript{t}ten.

Under-lie\textsuperscript{e}, -li, to lie under or beneath; -lies, lize; (past) -lay, (past part.) -lain, -lay\textsuperscript{-ing}.

Old Eng. under-lig\textsuperscript{an}, past -leg, past part. -legen.

Under-line\textsuperscript{e}, to mark with a line below; under-lined (1 syl.); under-lin\textsuperscript{-ing}, -lin\textsuperscript{-ing} (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. under line (Lat. linea, a line).

Un\textsuperscript{der}-ling, an inferior. (Old Eng. under, ling dim.)

Under-master, an assistant master.

Old Eng. under master, Lat. magister (Māgus a magian).

Under-mine\textsuperscript{e}, -mine, to excavate underneath, to remove the foundation, to injure another by secret and dishonourable means; undermined (3 syl.); -min\textsuperscript{-ing}, mi\textsuperscript{-ner} (R. xix.); -min\textsuperscript{-er}, mi\textsuperscript{-ner}. (O. E. under and Welsh mewn a mine.)

Under-most, lowest, beneath all. (Old Eng. undermest.)

Under-neath\textsuperscript{e}, -neath, beneath. (O. E. under-neothan.)

Under-pay\textsuperscript{e}, to pay too little or at too low a rate; under-paid\textsuperscript{e}, underpay\textsuperscript{-ing}. (French payer, to pay.)

Under-pin\textsuperscript{e}, to repair a wall at the basement; -pinned, -pinned; under-pin\textsuperscript{-ing} (Rule i.), under-pin\textsuperscript{-er}.

Old Eng. under, Lat. pono to place. (Underpon.)

Un\textsuperscript{der}-plot, a plot collateral with the main story of a drama or novel. (French complot, a plot.)

Under-prop, (noun) un\textsuperscript{der}.prop, (verb) un\textsuperscript{der}.prop\textsuperscript{e}.

Un\textsuperscript{der}prop, a prop under another, a subordinate prop.

Underprop\textsuperscript{e}, to shove, to uphold, to support by props; under-propped\textsuperscript{e}, pr\textsuperscript{op}; -pr\textsuperscript{opp}-\textsuperscript{ing}, -pr\textsuperscript{opp}-\textsuperscript{er}.

O. E. under and "prop" (Dan. prop a cork, Germ. protl)/a graft).

Under-rate\textsuperscript{e}, (noun) un\textsuperscript{der}.rate, (verb) un\textsuperscript{der}.rate\textsuperscript{e}.

Un\textsuperscript{der}rate\textsuperscript{e}, below the real value.

Underrate\textsuperscript{e}, to rate or value at too low a price; under-rated, -r\textsuperscript{at}ed (R. xxxvi.); -rat\textsuperscript{-ing}, -r\textsuperscript{at}ing (R. xix.)

Under-r\textsuperscript{un\textsuperscript{e}}, to pass under in a boat.

To underrun a cable, to pass under it to examine it, &c.

To underrun a tackle, to separate its tangles and put it in trim. Under-r\textsuperscript{un\textsuperscript{e}}, under-r\textsuperscript{un\textsuperscript{ing}} (Rule i.)

Old Eng. under r\textsuperscript{un\textsuperscript{an}} or r\textsuperscript{oon\textsuperscript{an}}, past ran, run\textsuperscript{ing}.

Under-secretary, plu. -secretaries, -sek\textsuperscript{-er}, sek\textsuperscript{-tir}e, an assistant secretary. (Old Eng. under, Lat. secret\textsuperscript{ari}us.)
AND OF SPELLING.

For Un-negative, see from page 1404.

Under-sell', to sell at a lower price than others.

Undersold, undersell'ing, undersell'er.

Old Eng. under-sell[an], past saelde, past part. seal'd.

Under-serv'ant, an assistant servant.

Old Eng. under, Lat. servus, servans gen. servantis, serving.

Un' der-sheriff, a deputy sheriff.

Old Eng. under, serv'era shire-reeve.

Under-shot wheel, a wheel turned by water passing under not over it. (Old English secot[an], to shoot.)

Under-sign', -sine, to write one's name at the foot of a document; -signed (1 syl.), -sign'-ing, -sign'er.

Old Eng. under-sign[ian], past signode, past part. signod.

Under-sized', -sized, less than the usual size.

Old Eng. under, assert the statute measure.

Un' der-soil, the subsoil, the soil below the surface.


Under-stand', (past) understood'; understand'ing, comprehending, the faculty of comprehending, mind.

Old Eng. under-stand[an], past stod, past part. ge-standen.

Under-state', to state less forcibly, than the truth would warrant, the opposite of over-state to exaggerate; under-stat-ed, -sta'led; under-stat-ing, -sta'ling.

Old Eng. under, Lat. stare supine stätum to set in array.

Under-take', (past) undertook', (past part.) undertaken, -tä'ken; undertä'king, taking in hand an enterprise.

Under-taker, un'der.tä'ker, one who manages funerals, who engages in an enterprise.

Old Eng. under-tä[an], past töc, past part. töcen.

Un' der-tone (3 syl.), a subdued tone. (Welsh tön, Lat. tônus.)

Under-value, in'der.val'vul'vul', to apprise too low, to estimate below the real worth; under-valued, -vul'vul'de; under-val'u-ing (verbs ending with any double vowel, except -ue, retain both before -ing), under-val'u-er.

(Due verbs in -te (except hie) change -te to -y before -ing.)

Under-valuation, vul'vul'vul'shiën. (Latin vätor, price.)

Un' der-wood, brush-wood, coppice. (O. Eng. under-wood.)

Under-work, (noun) un'der.werk, (verb) un.der.werk'.

Un'derwork', subordinate work, petty work.

Underwork', to undermine, to work for less than others; -worked (1 syl.), -work'-ing, -work'-er.

Old Eng. under-wore, verb wore[an] or wre[an].
For Un-negative, see from page 1404.

Under-writer, -riter, one who insures ships.

Under-written, -ritten, subscribed, written below.

Old Eng. under writ[en], past wrot, past part. written.

Undulate, un'du·late, to move as waves, to vibrate; un'du·lated (Rule xxxvi.), un'du·lating (Rule xix.), un'du·lating·ly.

Undulation, un·du·la·tion; undulatory, un·du·la·try.

The Undulatory theory, the theory that light is due to undulations in the atmospheric ether.

Lat. un'düla, a little wave (unda, a wave); fr. ondulation, &c.

Ungual, un'gu·al, pertaining to a nail or claw, having nails or claws; un'guiform, un'gu·iform; un'gu·late, having nails or claws; un'gu·lated.

Lat. ungu·i·latus, un·guis (Greek onux, a nail or claw).

Uni-, un'i· (Latin prefix), only one. (Latin unus, one.)

Uni-axial, un'i·ax·ial, having but one axis.

Lat. uni-[unus]axis, one axis (Gk. axón, an axle).

Uni-cellular, un'i·cel·lular, having but one cell.

Lat. uni-[unus]cellula, diminutive of cella, a cell.

Uni-clinal, un'i·clinal, strata with one break but otherwise in a normal position.

Lat. uni-[unus]clinus, bent; clínare or inclinare, to incline.

Uni-corn, un'i·corn, a fabulous one-horned animal, the narwhal; unicornous, un'i·korn·ous.

Lat. uni-[unus]cornu, one horn (Heb. k[orn]).

Uni-facial, un'i·fa·cial, having only one front.

Lat. uni-[unus]facies, (having only) one face.

Uni-florous, un'i·flor·ous, or uni-floral, flor·al, having but one flower. (Latin uni-[unus]flor gen. flor·is.)

U'ni-form, having always the same form, regular, all alike in general appearance, an official dress, the military dress of soldiers, the official dress of policemen, postmen, &c.; un'i·form·ly. Uniformity, un'i·forn·ity.

Lat. uni·formis, uniformitas (unus gen. form.)

Uni-fy, un'i·fy, to reduce to uniformity; unifies, un'i·fies; unified, un'i·fied; un'i·fying. Unification, un'i·fi·cation.

Lat. uni-[unus]ficere, to make one.

Uni-gen'itus, a celebrated bull issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI., beginning with the word unigenitus.

This was a bull about "divine grace," in support of the Jesuits against the Jansenists.

Uni-genous, un'i·gen·ous, of one and the same genus.

Lat. uni-[unus]genus, (all of) one kind or genus.
For Un- negative, see from page 1404.

Uni-labiâte, a. n. læb:rьте, having but one lip.
Lat. uni-[unus]lábium, [having but] one lip.

Uni-lateral, lât':è.râl, having but one side, (in Botany) arranged on one side only.
Lat. uni-[unus]látérâlis, látus gen. látēris a side.

Uni-literal, -lîl':è.râl, consisting of one letter.
Lat. uni-[unus]lîtèrâlis, lîtēra a letter.

Uni-locular, -lîk':kîlær, (in Bot.) having but one cell or division. (Latin lîcûlîa, dim. of lîcús.)

Uni-muscular, having but one muscle.
Lat. uni-[unus]mûsctlûs, diminutive of mus, a mouse. The idea is that the muscle [of the arm] resembles a little mouse moving under the skin.

Union, ëâ'.ni:ân, concord, confederacy, league; union-ism; union-ist, a member of a trade's union.

The Union, the incorporation of the legislative assemblies of England and Scotland in 1707.

The Union House, the poor-house.

The Union Jack, the national banner.
It consists of the three crosses united: viz. St. George's cross (+) for England; St. Andrew's cross (X) for Scotland; and St. Patrick's cross (X) for Ireland. The word "Jack" is jàque, a surcoat emblazoned with a St. George's cross; James I added the Scotch cross, St. Patrick's was added in 1801.

Union-joint, a joint for uniting gas pipes, &c.
Latin uni'o gen. uniônis, from unus, one.

Unioïdæ, ëâ'.ni:öö'.ldé, the river-mussel family.
Latin uni'o, with Greek patronymic -ïdæ, a family, the union-family, being found in all parts of the world.

Uni-parous, ëâ'.ni:pä'.räs, producing but one at a birth.
Latin uni-[unus]pario, to bring forth one [at a birth].

Uni-pöd, plu. uni-pödès, having but one foot.
Latin uni-[unus]pösis gen. pödis, [having but] one foot:

Unique (Fr.), ëâ'.neék', single of its kind, peculiar.

Uni-rû'diated, having only one ray.
Latin uni-[unus]rû'diátus, radius a ray.

Uni-sex'ual, applied to plants which have only male or only female flowers. (Lat. uni-[unus]sexus, of one sex.)

Uni-son, ëâ'.son, applied to music means all singing or playing the same part, in opposition to part [singing] where some take treble, some tenor, some bass, &c.
Latin uni-[unus]sonus, [all] one sound.
For Un- negative, see from page 1404.

Unit, ð.UNIT. Digit, didg'.åt. Integer, in'.tædjær.

Unit, the figure or number one [1].

Digit, any one of the ten symbols: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

Integer, any whole number in opposition to a fraction: thus 1, 50, 1,000, 30,000, &c., are integers. In the decimal 61.7, 61 is the integer and .7 the decimal. In 21, 2 is the integer and ÷ the fraction.

Figure, fig're, is any one figure representing a number.

The digits are figures uncombined, but a figure can be combined into any number of figures.

"Unit," Latin unitas unity, unus one.

"Digit," Latin digitus, a finger, representing a number.

"Integer," Latin integer [numerus], the whole number.

"Figure," Lat. [numeri]figurātī, numbers set forth in succession.

(?) A UNIT (or) AN UNIT. A unit is correct. Whenever u-, cv-, or ev- at the beginning of a word = un-, "An" drops the -n as it does before a consonant. (See p. 1333.)

Unitarian, ð.un'tair'.ræ̆.àn. Trinitarian, trīn'.tair'.ræ̆.àn.

Unitarian, one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinitarian, one who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

Unitarian-ism, tenets of the Unitarians.

Trinitarian-ism, tenets of the Trinitarians.

The Trinitarians believe there are three persons in the Godhead (The Father, The Son, and The Holy Ghost); that these three persons constitute one God, all three being nevertheless independent, co-equal, and co-eternal. The Unitarians deny the godship of the Son and Holy Ghost.

Unite, ð.un'te. to join together, to mix, to combine; unit-ed, ð.un'ted (Rule xxxvi.); unit-ing, ð.un'ting (Rule xix.); united-ly; unit-able, ð.un'ti.bl.

Unit-er, ð.un'ter. Unity, plu. unities, ð.un'.tiz.

Aristotelian Unities, the three dramatic unities: viz., a tragedy must contain only one catastrophe; its plot must be limited to one day, and circumscribed to the acts of a single day.

United Brethren, the Moravians (a religious sect).

The United States (written U.S.), the states of North America united under the president for the time being.

Latin unire supine unitum, unitas (unus, one).

Universe, ð.un'vers. the whole created system.

University, plu. universities, ð.un'væri's.æ̆.liz, an incorporated group of colleges, one in Cambridge and one at Oxford. An incorporated institution in literature chartered with the power of conferring degrees.
For Un- negative, see from page 1404.

Universal, a‘niv·er′.sāl, without exception, all; univer′-sal-ly, univer′sal-ism. Universal′ity.
Latin universitas, universus, universālis, universālitas (from [ad] unum versum, [all] to one end or object).

Univocal, a.niv′.ō.kāl, the opposite of equivocal; univ′ocal-ly.
Latin univocus, unus vox, one voice.

Unless, un.less′. Except, ex.sept′. Sāve (1 syl.)

Unless is used with verbs to express a negative condition:
as “I [should have] fainted unless I had believed ...” (Psalm xxvii. 13). Equal to Lat. ni·si, Gk. et-μη.
I should have fainted if I had not believed.

Except is used with nouns in the sense of being excepted:
as “except the land of the priests” (Gen. xlvii. 26). “Nor worship any god, except their own God” (Dan. iii. 28). “They were all scattered, except the apostles” (Acts viii. 1). “Except these bonds” (Acts xxxi. 29).
The land of the priests being excepted.
Nor worship any god, their own god being excepted.
They were all scattered, the apostles being excepted.
These bonds being excepted.

In these examples Unless is a conjunction, and Except a participle absolute corresponding to a preposition.
“Unless” is never used as a preposition, but “except” is often used as a conjunction, and may be substituted for “unless”: as
Ye cannot bear fruit except [unless] ye abide in me (Jno. xv. 4). How shall they preach except [unless] they be sent (Rom. x. 15).
That [which] thou sowest is not quickened except it die (1 Cor.)
He is not crowned except [unless] he strive lawfully (2 Tim. ii. 5).

Save is used only as a preposition, in the sense of being excepted, besides, in addition to.
He knew not ought save [except] the bread he did eat (Gen. xxxix. 6). None save Caleb [None besides Caleb] (Num. xiv. 30).
Israel burned none save [except] Hazor only (Josh. xii. 13).
“Unless,” O.E. un-le[gan], to unloose, to set free [from the condition].
“Except,” Latin ex·cipio[capio], to take out [of the condition].
“Save,” Latin sal·vāre, to preserve, to keep [out of the condition].

Until or till (Note, until with one “1,” but till with double “1”), to the time when, before [in time], up to the time that.
This word should be on·til or out·til, Old Eng. on·with till or til·le; un·is only privative or negative. “Till” is the better word.

Unto, in·too, up to, to. (Not used in ordinary speech.)
This word should be on·to, and ought to be used only with a verb of motion: as “Come unto me,” i.e. Come on [even] to me. O.E. on·to.

Up (adverb and preposition). Upon’ (preposition).

Up, (adv.) aloft, on high, above the horizon, to a higher place, in a state of insurrection, in order; (prep.) ascent with a verb of motion: as Get up the hill,
For Un-negative, see from page 1404.

Upon (prep.), on [in a state of rest], relating to, on the bank of, near to, during, by means of.

Up, (comp.) upp'er, (super.) upper-most.

"Upper-most" is not most upper but a corruption of most uppe or uppe, aloft, high, elevated. So inner-most is not most inner (v. p. 513); nor outer-most most outer (v. p. 770).

Get up! get out of bed and dress yourself, rise from your seat and stand. Up and down, to and fro. Up to, to the same point as, to the same place with.

Up to snuff, wide awake, alive to one's interest.

Danish snuffe, slot, scent ("alive to the scent, on the scent").

Up-stream, against the current, towards the source;

Down-stream, with the current, away from the source.

Up-train, the train to or towards London;

Down-train, the train from London.

Up the country, from the coast more inland;

Down the country, towards the coast.

The ups and downs of life, the good and bad vicissitudes.

He up with [his fist], he raised his fist to strike.

He up with [a stick], he took a stick with intent to strike.

It is all up with him, he is done for, his lot is hopeless.

It is all U. P, it is a failure.

Time is up, it is time to start, the due time is past.

To blow up, to scold, to explode, to inflate, to vivify a fire with a pair of bellows; blew up, blown up; blow'ing up.

To come up with, to reach or arrive at the same point [as some other person]; came up to, to approach close to.

To grow up, to live to become of full size.

Done up, quite exhausted, packed, put in order.

Old Eng. upp, up, or uppe, (comp.) upfor, (super.) upfena, uppe-most most exalted or most high.

(?) I AM GOING UP TO LONDON (or) DOWN TO LONDON. Ans. Up to London, down from London.

Upas, ü'päs, the poison-tree of Macassar.

The tradition of the poisonous influence of this tree is due to Foersch, a Dutch physician, who says (but without a shadow of truth) "not a tree, nor blade of grass is to be found in the valley or surrounding mountains. Not a beast or bird, reptile or living thing lives in the vicinity." Bennett says "the whole neighbourhood is most richly covered with vegetation, men may fearlessly walk under the tree, and birds often roost on its branches." A upas tree grows in Kew Gardens.

Up- (native prefix), with, up, high, erect, over.

Up-bear', -bär'e, (past) upbär'e' (2 syl.), upborne' (2 syl.), to support, to elevate, to raise aloft.

Old Eng. up-bærstan', past upbær, past part. upboren.
For Un-negative, see from page 1401.

Up-braid', to reprove; -braid'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), -braid'-ing, upbraid'-ing-ly, upbraid'-er. (Old Eng. upgebred[an].)

Up-cast', (past and past part.) upcast', thrown or cast up.

Old Eng. up and exist (v. exis[an], to fight, to hurl darts).

Up-coil', -coiled (1 syl.); -coil'-ing, to make into a coil.

A hybrid: Old Eng. up, Lat. colligere to collect, Fr. cueillir.

Up-heave', -heev, to lift up from beneath; upheaved' (3 syl.), upheav'-ing (Rule xix.), upheav-al, up.hee'.vil.

Old Eng. up-hebb[an], past -haf, past part. -hafen.

Up-hill, difficult like climbing a hill. (O. E. up-hyll.)

Up-hold', (past) up-held';, up-hold'-ing, to sustain, to support; uphold'-er, an upholsterer.

Old Eng. up-heald[an], past -heold, past part. -healden.

Upholsterer, up.hole'.st er, one who furnishes houses with curtains, bed furniture, &c.; upholstery, up.hole'.st ery, the wares of an upholsterer; upholstered, up.hole'.st erd.

A wretched word, wrong in every way. The word is uphold, then -ster was added, meaning one skilled [in upholding] from practice. Then, from a blundering notion that -ster denotes a female, -er a male agent was added. The whole being a jumble of blunders, resulting in nonsense.

Up'-lands, high'-lands. We have not the word down-lands, but we use the word "low-lands." Downs means hills covered with pasture; up'land (adj.) Up'land-er, one who lives on the high-lands, the opposite onow'.lander; up'land-ish, rustic, rude.

Old Eng. up-land; upland-ware, a dweller on the uplands.

Up-lift', to raise up; -lift'-ed (R.xxxvi.), -lift'-ing, -lift'-er.

O. Eng. up-lif[ian], -lit[ode], past part. -lit[od] (t interpolated).

Up'-most, topmost. (Corruption of uppemost.)

Old Eng. uppe-mést, most elevated, most high.

Upon' (prep.), on, resting on the top or surface, raised to the top, assumption, at the arrival of. (Old Eng. up-on.)

Up'per, higher in position or rank; up'per-most.

"Uppermost" is not the absurdity it is generally supposed to be. It does not mean most upper, but most uppe "most elevated." So "inner-most" is inne-mést, "utter-most" is utte-mést.

Up'per crust, the lions of the day. The upper ten, the aristocracy. Up'per-hand. Up'per-servant. Upp'-ish, techy.

Up-right, up'.rite, perpendicular, erect, honest; up'right-ly, up'right-ness. (Old Eng. up-riht, -rihtnes, -rihtlic.)

Up-rising, up'.ri'.zing, a rebellion. Up'-rose', -rōze, started up, appeared above the horizon.

Old Eng. up- risung, verb -ris[an], past -ris, past part. -risen.
For Un- negative see from p. 1404.

Up’-roar, röre, a noisy disturbance, a loud din; uproarious, uprör röras; uproarious-ly, uproarious-ness.

Germ. auf-rühen, “to stir up,” not O. E. up-rærn, to roar up.

Up-root’, to pull up by the roots, to eradicate; uproot-ed (R. xxxvi.), -root’-ing, -root’-er. (Dan. rod, Lat. rädiar.)

Up’sees, partly tipsy, stupid with drink.

Dutch upsee, a heavy heady beer; as Upsee-Dutch, heavy Dutch beer; Upsee-Fries, Friesland beer: Upsee-English, &c.

Up-set, (noun, adj.) up’sct, (verb) up.set’ (Rule 1.)

Up’set, a turn over, an overthrow.

Up’set price, the reserve-price of goods at an auction.

Up’set’, to overthrow, to ruffle one’s temper, to derange; (past and past part.) upset’, upset’-ing, upset’t-er.

Old Eng. up-set[an] or set[an], past sete or sete, p. part. seten.

Up’-shōt, the result, the conclusion.

Old Eng. up and the v. scót[an], past scet, past part. scoten.

Up’-start, a prig, a parvenu. (Up and start.)

Up’ward, up’-ward (adj.), up’wards (adv.), opposed to down’-ward and down’wards. (-s is the adverbial affix.)

Old Eng. up-west(ard) (adj.), up-west(ardes) (adv.)

It will have been observed that nouns and adj. of one syll. preceded by up- have the accent on the “up,” but in verbs the accent is thrown to the end of the word: as up’-roar, up’-lif’t.

Urania, ür-ay’-ni-ah, one of the minor planets, the Muse of astronomy. Uranite, ür’-rā.nite, a mineral (-ite, a mineral). Uranium, ür-ray’-ni-um, a metal. Uranus, ür’-rā.nīs, a large planet between Saturn and Neptune. (In Roman mythology Uranus is father of Neptune.)

Ur’bān, pertaining to the city. Subur’ban, just outside the city. Urbane, ur’bān’, courteous, polite, considerate. Urbanity, ur’bān’-i.ty. (Latin urbānitās, urbānus.)

From urbs, a city. “Urbanity” means city manners, in opposition to “rustic” or country manners.

Ur’chīn, a hedgehog, a mischievous child; sea’-urchin.

Greek urchĕ, an orc. The French herisson is a corrupt form of the Latin erinaceus, by metathesis eracinus, whence eracin, ercin.

“Erich” would be a better word than urchin.

Urge (1 syll.), to incite, to impel; urged (1 syll.), urg’-ing (R. xix.)

Ur’gencey, pressing importance; ur’-gent, ur’-gent-ly.

Lat. urgĕō, urgĕns gen. urgĕntĭs (Gk. ergo; heírgo, to drive off).

Urim and Thummim, part of the breastplate of the Jewish High Priest, whereby the “will of God” was revealed.

Probably three stones kept in a pocket of the breastplate. One stone represented Yes, another No, and the third No answer is vouch-safed. When a response was sought, the High Priest put his hand in the pouch and brought forth one of the three stones (Lev. viii. 8).
For Un- negative, see from page 1401.

Urine, उरिन; urinal, उरिनाट; urinarius, उरिनाइरुरिन; urinary, उरिनाइरुरिनाय. Urinate, उरिनेट; उरिनेट-ing (Rule xix.) Urinous, उरिनस.

Urinnometer, उरिनोमेटर, an instrument to determine the density of the urine. (Greek ουρίου μετρόν.)

Urea, उरीआरा; ureter, उरेटर. Urethra, उरेथ्रा. Urethral, उरेथ्राल. Urethic, उरेथिक, a medicine to act on the kidneys. Uric, उरिक; uric acid.

Urate, उरिटे-ate, a salt from an acid in -ic.

Uroscopy, उरोस्कोपी, diagnosing from the urine.

Greek ουρίου; Latin urina, urinālis, urinārius, v. urināri.

"Uroscopy," Greek ουρίου skopeo, I inspect urine.

Urn. Earn, उर्न, to win as wages for service done.

Urn, a vase for holding hot water at table, a vase for holding the ashes of the dead, the theca of mosses.


Ursa Major, उर्सा मैजोर, a constellation of seven principal stars, called the plough, Charles's wain, the wagon, &c.

Ursa Minor, उर्सा मिनोर (the lesser bear), the constellation which contains the pole-star or cynosure (3 syli.

Ursa Minor is also called Cynosura [κυνόσωρα], "the Dog's tail," from its circular sweep. The pole-star is α in the tail.

Ursiform, उर्स-फॉर्म, bear-shaped. Ursine, उर्स-इन.

The "Great and Little Bears" are specimens of a large class of blunders founded on approximate sounds. The Sanskrit arch means "to be bright"; the Greeks added a termination and made the word archētos, this got corrupted into arkōtos (a bear). The Great Bear is also called Helice, हेलिस.

Urticaceous, उर्टिकेश्यस, having the character of a nettle; urtica, उर्टिका, allied to the nettles, pertaining to nettles.

Urticaria, उर्टिकाइरा, nettle-rash. Urticating.

Urtication, उर्टिकेश्यन, stinging with nettles. Latin urtica: French urtication, urticaire nettle-rash.

Us, objective case plu. of the pron. [1. It is the dative case of the Anglo-Saxon pron.; Nom. ic, Gen. ic, Dat. ic, Acc. icic.

The Gothic is usis [usis]; German uns.

Use, (noun) use, (verb) use. Use, (noun) habit, benefit; to use; used, उद; using, उद-िंग (Rule xix.); usage, उद-िंज. Use-ful, use-ful-ly, use-ful-ness.

Use-less, use-less-ly, use-less-ness. Usual, उ-सुअल; usual-ly. In use. Out of use. Used up, exhausted.

Other words in which the s of the noun = r, and of the verb is are: Abuse, close, diffuse, disabuse, misuse, excuse, grease, house, misuse, mouse (as a mouse, to mouse), &c.
For **Un-** negative, see from page 1404.

**Errors of Speech**—

I _use_ to _play_ [the flute]. I _use_ to be able to _do_ it. Should be I _used_ to play [the flute], I _used_ to be able to _do_ it.

Lat. _usus_, _usual_, v. _utor_; Fr. _user_, _usage_, _usance_. "Usuary," one who has the use of anything (Lat. _usuarius_) might be introduced.

**Usher,** _ush' er_, an inferior teacher in a school, an inferior officer in some law-courts, one who announces visitors, to announce visitors; _ushered_, _ush' erd_; _ush' er-ing_.

**Ush' er-ship** (_ship_, office of), situation as an usher.

Ital. _uscire_, a door-keeper (_uscie_, a door); Fr. _huissier_; Lat. _ostiarius_. The "usher of a school" opens the door of knowledge.

**Usquebaugh,** _us' kwè.baW_, whisky.

Irish _uisce-beatha_, water of life. So in Fr. _eau de vie_, brandy, and in Lat. _aqua vite_. "Whisky" is _tisque-ey_, water of waters.

**Usufruct,** _ū'.sū.fruct_, the right of using but not of wasting or destroying what belongs to another; _usufructuary_, _plu._-_ries_, _ū'.sū.frūkt'.tū.ā.ry_, one who enjoys a usufruct.

Latin _usufructus_, _usufructuarius_ (usu fructus, use of the fruit).

**Usurp,** _ū'.zūr'p'_, to arrogate to oneself without right; _usurped_, _ū'.zūr'p't_; _usurp' ing_, _usurp' er_.

**Usurpation,** _ū'.zūr.p'ay'.shūn_. _Usurpatory_, _ū'.zūr'.pā.čū.ry_; _usurping-ly_, _ū'.zūr'.pīng.ly_.

Latin _usurpātiō_, _usurpāre_; French _usurper_, _usurpation_, &c.

**Usury,** _plu._-_usuries_, _ū'.zhūr'īz_, exorbitant rate of interest for a loan of money. _Usurer_, _ū'.zhūr'er_, a money-lender.

**Usurious,** _ū'.zhūr'ı.ūs_; _usu'rious-ly_, _usu'rious-ness_.

Usur, _dicitur quia datur pro usu roris_ (Cowell).

**Ut** (Anglo-Saxon preposition and affix), out, abroad: as _Utox-eter_, in Staffordshire, the outer camp town.

Strain at [ut or out] a gnat, and swallow a camel _Matt._ _xi_. _24_.

**Utensil,** _ū'.tēn'sil_, a vessel or instrument used for domestic or farm purposes. (Latin _utensils_, needful for use.)

**Uterine brother or sister,** _ū'.tē.rin_, one having the same mother but not the same father. (Latin _uterinus_).

**Utility,** _ū'.tēl'i.ty_, use, benefit. _Utilise_, _ū'.tēl'i.zē_, to turn to some use; _utilised_, _ū'.tēl'i.zed_; _utilising_ (Rule _xix._), _ū'.tēl'i.zing_. Utilisation, _ū'.tēl'i.zay'.shūn_.

**Utilitarian,** _ū'.tēl'i.tair'ı.àn_, one who values everything according to its use, one who weighs everything with a _cui bono_. John Stuart Mill introduced the word.

**Utilitarian-ism**, the tenets of a utilitarian.

Jeremy Bentham meant by _utility_ "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." (Latin _utilis_, _utilitas_; _utor_, to use.)

**Ut'most**, the most possible, extreme. (Old English _ut-мест_.)

**Utopian,** _ū'.tō'.pi.ān_, chimerical, impracticable, ideal perfection;
For Un- negative, see from page 1404.

unto'plan-ism, a scheme which cannot be reduced to practice. (So called from More's Utopia.)

Gk. οὐ τόπος, "no-where," an island where everything is perfection.

Utter, ute'ter, absolute, thorough, to speak, to circulate; ut'tered (2 syl.), ut'ter-ing, ut'ter-er, ut'ter-able. Ut'ter-ance.

Ut'ter-ly, entirely. Ut'ter-most, extreme, farthest or highest possible. To the uttermost or ut'most.

Old English ute, comp. utor or utter, uto'mest or utemést.

"To utter" is to put or send out.

Uvula, ŭvula'h, a fleshy film which hangs from the palate over the root of the tongue; u'vular, adj.

Latin uvula ("a similitudine uae dictur," Ellis).

UXorious, ux.or'i.ús, foolishly fond of a wife; uxorious-ly, uxorious-ness. (Latin uxorius, uxor.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-, In-, Dis-, Non-, De-, Mal-. (Prefixes.)

Un- (Native prefix, generally of a passive character and joined to the passive participle). It mostly means that union never existed, the absence of; but occasionally it reverses like dis-, as un-wind.

It is joined to native words; to those Latin words which have no negative prefix of their own; to French words in the place of non, peu, pas, sans.

In- (Lat. prefix), void of, failure of effort (written il before l). The relative force of un- and in- in the same words is strongly illustrated in this, in- precedes words of an active force, and un- is the chief prefix of pass participles: as "un-communicated," but in-communicable; "un-comprehended," but in-comprehensible; "un-compressed," but in-compressible; un-concluded, in-conclusive; unconsumed, in-consumable.

Dis- (Gk. and Lat. prefix, generally of an active character and joined to all parts of active verbs). It means severance, the reverse of, the deprivation of.

(Used chiefly with words directly or indirectly from the Latin.)

Non- (Lat. prefix), not, failure in agents but simply privative where no agent is concerned.

De- (Lat. prefix), diminution, sometimes even reversion.

Mal- (Lat. adverb malô), ill, badly, not en rapport.

The list of words beginning with un- is very long indeed. Every past participle capable of a privative or negative meaning may be compounded with un-, even those which admit other negative particles: as in-, de-, dis-, mal-, non-, &c.

Many adjectives, participial adjectives, adjectival nouns, and abstract nouns belong to the same list, the total number being little short of 2,000.

Only those are here given which present some difficulty of spelling or pronunciation, some distinct shade of meaning when compared with other negative compounds of the same word, or some other feature worthy of especial attention.

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Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-abbreviated (double b), -ab.abbreviated, not shortened.

Un- with Latin abbreviäre (brève, short).

Un-able, not able, not possessed of sufficient power, &c.

Disabled, deprived of power once possessed.

In-ability, want of ability. (Latin in-habîtûtas.)

"Unable," Old Eng. un-able (Caedmon, Metrical Paraphrase).

"Dis-abled," Latin dis with hábilis skilful, dextrous.

Un-acceptable, not acceptable, not pleasing. Unaccept'ed.

"Unacceptable" would be better inacceptable, Lat. in-acceptâre, Fr. inacceptable, but "unaccepted" (Fr. non accepté).

Un-access'ible should be abolished. Inaccessible (Fr.)

Latin in-accessîbûsus, no approach to (ad cedo) unapproachable.

Un-accurate (should be abolished). Inaccurate, not correct.

Latin in-accurâtûsus (acaccurâre, done with care).

Un-accountable, -ak.koun.ta.bl, not accountable; unaccountable, -ak.koun.ta.bl.î.y.

A word coined from the Latin acaccurâture, to count up.

"Un-accountable" means not to be brought to book like an account.

Un-accredited, -ak.kred'it.ed, not authorised.

Discredited, positively rejected or dishonoured.

Latin in-, dis- with accredîtûsus (ad credo, to trust to).

Un-acknowledged, -ak.know'ledged, not answered, ignored.

Dis-acknowledged, positively disowned or denied.

Old English cnaw[an] to know, cnaw-tach, (after the Conquest) cnawtech knowledge, with prefix a and the negative prefix un-, cnawtech acknowledge, whence acknowledged.

Un-acquaint'-ed, not known to each other. Non-acquaint'ance, want of acquaintance. (Old Fr. accointer, accountance).

Un-acquitt'-ed, not acquitted (double t, Rule iii.)

Fr. non acquitté (from the Lat. cedo; as cedere lîte, cedere altius lîtein).

Un-addressed, -ad.drest' (double d and double s), not directed.

Un- with Fr. adresser (Lat. ad-dirigo, to direct to; di-rego).

Un-admit'ed (Rule iii.), not admitted. In-admiss'ible.

Un- with Latin ad-mitto supine mînûm; French inadmissible.

Un-advisable, un'.ad.vî'za.bl, not expedient; unadvised (3 syl.), without being advised, inconsiderate; unadvised-ly, -ad.vî'zed.ly; unadvised-ness, un'.ad.vî'zed.ness.

French mal avisé; Latin ad viso to go to see [someone] for a consultation, aliqui consultâre.

Un-affect'ed, simple in manners, not moved in feeling; un/affect'ed-ly, un/affect'ed-ness, un/affect'-ing, unemotional.

Disaffected, ill disposed.

"Unaffected" is simply "indifferent," "no feeling at all displayed," but "dis-affected" is feeling positive hostility or discontent.

French désaffectûon, non affecté (Latin of affectûus).
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-agreeable, not pleasing. Disagreeable, positively unpleasant (désagréable, pas agréable from gré the will).
(The French forms with one "e" must be carefully avoided.)
"Agreeable" should have double g, ag[ad]g[at]iam (Fr. gré), according to the will or choice.

Un-aliénated, án.âl.i.t.mâ.ted, not forfeited, not estranged.
Inalienable, -al'.i.e.nâ.b'l; inâl'ienably, -nâbl'ness.
Here the passive force of un- is strongly marked, in-aliénable means protected by law against alienation, but unaliénated means simply that no alienation has taken place.
Latin in-aliénátus, aliénátio, v. aliénâre (altus, another).

Un-allied, án'.â.lî.lî.de", not connected by blood or marriage.
French non-allié, Latin aliâdlijgo, to tie to.

Un-allyed, un'.â.li.lî.dâ"", not mixed with foreign matters (R. xiii.)
"Alloy," formerly ally, a corruption of the Fr. âlîage (Lat. non aliâdlijgare, not bound or tied to another substance).

Un-amenable, -a.men'.e.nâ.bl, not accountable.
Fr. amener, to strike sail; "unamenable," not obliged to strike sail.

Un-amiable, -â.mi.â.b'l, not calculated to win love; -â'miably, una'miable-ness. (Should be inamiable, inamiably, &c.)
Latin inâmiâbiâtis (in-âmâri, not to be loved).

Un-animated, not lively. Inanîmate, lifeless.
Here the passive force of un- is strongly marked: "unanimated" means void of spirit; but inanimate that the spirit is gone.
Latin inâmâtus, dead (in-âmâ, without soul or life).

Un-annexed, -an.next', not joined. Disannexed, separated.
Un-, dis-, with Latin annexus (an[ad]neccto sup. necum, to tie to).

Un-announced, -an.nounst' (double n), not announced.
Un- with the Fr. annoncer (Lat. an[ad]nuntio, to tell to others).

Un-annulled, un'.an.nûl'd, not abrogated.
Disannulled, abrogated; disannul', disannull'ing.

Dis-annul is a pleonasm; annul is sufficient.
Un-, dis-, with Fr. annuller (Lat. en[ad]nullum, to bring to nothing).

Un-answerable, -an'.ser.â.bl, irrefutable; unan'swerably, unans'werable-ness; unanswered, -an'.serd, not replied to.
Old English un-andswared, v. andswar[t]ian], past andswarede or andswarede, noun andsвару. Desmondona "swore in truth [that Othello's tale] was pitiful," i.e. said (swertian). "And-" (prefix) = the Latin contra, and andswар is "to say in reply." Our word should be Andswer, for un-never means contra.

Un-appalled, án'.â.p.pâuld" (Rule iii.), not daunted.
Un- with Latin ap[ad]galleo, to turn very pale at [something].

Un-apparent, un.appair'rent, not manifest. Non-appearance (should be -rence), default of appearing in a law-court.
Dis-appear, to withdraw from sight; disappeared, dis'. ap.peer'd"; -appear'ing, -appear'ance (should be -ence).
French non-apparent; Latin apparens gen. apparentis, appârâre apparentia (not-anâia), from au pare, to appear to; Gk. pareinti.
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-appeasable, -ap·pee'·za·bl, not to be pacified; unappeased'.
Un- with French apaiser (Latin ap[ad] with pacificare to pacify, pacificare to make peace).

Un-applauded (double y), un'·ap·plo'·ud·ed, not applauded.
Un- with Latin ap[ad]plaudo, to clap the hands to.

Un-applicable, -ap·pli·ka·bl, not bearing on the point.
Un- with Latin-ap[ad]plieare, to fold to; French pas appliqué.


Dis-appointment, frustration of hope or expectation.
French dès-appointé, désappointement (4 syl), appointer to give one a salary. The appoint is the balance of a bill, and to "dis-appoint" is to fail in paying the balance, or "odd money" of a bill.

Un-appreciated (double y), -ap·pré'·šii·a·ted, not duly estimated.
Fr. non apprécié; Lat. ad prélium, [not valued] up to the price.

Un-apprehensive, -ap·pré·hèn'siiv, not suspecting.
Inapprehensive, slow in catching an idea, regardless.

Inapprehensible, -ap·pré·he'n'sii·bl, unintelligible.
Un-, in- with Latin ap[ad]prehendere supine prehensum to lay hold of one, to grasp in the mind, to understand.

Un-approachable or Inapproachable, -ap·pro'·čh'·ā·bl, inaccessible; in- or un-approach'ably. Unapproached' (3 syl.)
Un-, in- with French approcher (proche, near) to draw near.

Un-appropriated, -ap·pro'·pri·a·ted, not applied to any specific object. Inappropriate (5 syl.), not suitable.
Here the force of un- and in- is strongly marked.
French peu approprié (Latin ap[ad]proprius, [to take] to oneself).

Un-approved, -ap·pro'ved', not receiving approval.
Dis-'approved", receiving positive objection.

Unapproving, disapprov'ing, disapproba'tion.
Un-, dis-, with Latin ap[ad]proba, to make it appear right to one.

Un-apt' or inapt', unsuitable (with to before verbs, and for before nouns, as unapt to learn, unapt for noble deeds); unapt'-ly or inapt'-ly, mal à propos; unapt'ness or inapt'ness.

Inaptitude, in·ap'ti·tude (never unaptitude), unfitness.
In- is the better prefix, but apt is incorrect according to the Latin compounds, inceptus, inaptitude. The French is inaptitude.

Un-armed, un·a·rm'd, devoid of armour or arms, without any weapon of defence, without scales, prickles, &c.

Disarmed, deprived of arms; disarm', disarm'ing.
Un-, dis-, with Latin armère. The Latin compounds are incernus, unarmé, incernus, to disarm. The Fr. is désarmer, non armé.

Un-arranged, -arr'anged', not disposed in order.
Dis-arranged', [things] put into the wrong places.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Deranged', thrown into confusion, mad.
Dis‘arrange’ (3 syl.), -arrang’-ing (R. xix.), -arrange’-ment.
Derange’ (2 syl.), derang’-ing (Rule xix.), derange’-ment.
Fr. déranger, dérangement, pas arrangé (ar[adj]rang, in rank).

Un-arrayed, ʻun’.arr.raid’ (R. xiii.), not arrayed. Dis‘arrayed’
undressed, thrown into confusion; disarray’, confusion
Un-, dis-, with Low Latin arraya an array; French désarrol.

Un-arrest’-ed (double r), not arrested, not stopped.
Low Lat. arresto to arrest (Gk. aresta the judgment of the court).

Un-artic’ulate, not articulated, not distinctly pronounced.
Inartic’ulate, not distinct, without joints; inartic’ulate-ly.
Lat. articulatio, articulatus, articulus dim. of artus a joint.

Un-ascertained, -as’.ser.tain’d”, not known for certain; un-
as’certain”-able. (Un-, with Lat. as[ad]certus for certain.)

Un-assailed, -as.saıldı’, not molested; unassail’-able, impreg-
nable. Unassaulted, un’.as.sault”-ed, not molested.
French non assaut. The Latin is as-[adj]silto[silto] supine assultum,

to leap on one. In the word insult we have retained the Lat. form.

Un-assigned, -as.sin’d’, not allotted; unassign’-able.
Un-, with Latin as-[ad]signäre to mark out for another.

Un-assim’ilated (double s). Un-assim’ulated.
Unassimilated, not converted into the same substance;
Unassimulated, not counterfeited, not feigned.
Un-, with Latin as-[ad]simuläre ( simulis, like).
Un-, with Latin as-[ad]simuläre (simuló, to feign).

Un-assist’ed (double s), not aided; unassist’-ing.
Un-, with Latin as-[ad]sístère to stand by one, to assist.

Un-asso’ciated (double s), not in fellowship, not connected.
Dis-asso’ciated, turned out or cut off from fellowship.
Disso’ciated, severed, disunited. Dissociate (4 syl.),
dissoci’a-t-ing. Dissociation, dis.so’ ci.a’t”-shún.
Un-, with Latin as-[ad]sociäre: dissociäre (socius, a companion).

Un-assuaged (double s), -as.swaged’, not relieved, not appeased.
Old English ungeswic[an], geswic[an] to desist, to leave off.

Un-assumed (double s), -as.suméd’, not assumed; unassum-ing,
-as.sum’-ing, not pragmatical, retiring, modest.
Un-, with Latin as-[ad]sumère to arrogate to oneself.

Un-assured (double s), -as.shû′rd, not assured, not certified.
Fr. non assuré; Low Lat. assūro; Lat. as[ad]secūro, to secure to one.

Un-atoned (only one t), un’.at.ãoned”, not expiated; unaton-able,
un’.at.ò”-nû′bl, not able to be expiated.

Un-at-one, “not at one.” Christ has made man “at one with God,”
Words with Un- negative and privative.

**Un-attached** (double t), -at.tatchd', not attached.
- French non attaché; Low Latin 'attachi; Welsh tseg, a bond.

**Un-attended** (double t), -at.takt', not attached.
- Fr. non attaché; Lat. attachum, to arrive at, to reach [the foe].

**Un-attain'd** (double t), -at.taing', not reached or procured; unattain'able, not able to be procured (wrong conj.)
- Un', with Latin at-[adj]line[tenère], to hold on.

**Un-attempt'ed** (double t), not tried or attempted.
- Un-, with Latin at-[adj]ento, to try to [do]; French non tenté. Our spelling is corrupt, "-mp", should be "-n".

**Un-attend'ed**, not accompanied. **Non-attendance** (should be -ence), failure of attendance. Inattention, in'.at-tén'shün, or Non-attention, failure of paying attention.
- Un-attentive, better inattentive, in'.at.tén'tiv; -ly.
- Latin at-[adj]tendere to stretch [the thought to what is said or done], -tendens gen. tendentis, attentio; French inattendif.

**Un-attest'ed** (double t), not duly witnessed. **Intestate**, -tés'.tate', without a "will" duly witnessed.
- Fr. non attesté, intestat; Lat. at-[adj]testari, to bear witness to.

**Un-attired** (double t), -at.tired', not dressed or adorned.
- Un-, with French atours attire, at.aourner to trick out.
- The spelling of this word is indefensible. It seems to be a compound of at (ad) and tire the head-dress, Old Eng. tyr a tiara (Sömmer dict. Saxonic-Latino-Anglicum), Heb. TUR, which has got jumbled with tie "to bind," hence the tire of a wheel. If from the French atourner it is hopelessly corrupt.

**Un-attractive** (double t), -at.tråk'.tiv, not prepossessing; un-attract'ed, unattract'ing. Non-attraction, -trak'.shün, absence of attractive power or effect.
- Un-, with Latin at-[adj]traho supine tractum to draw to.

**Un-authentic**, Not genuine. **Spurious**. **Surreptitious**.

**Authentic**, aw rrhen'.tik [book], one which states facts.

**Unauthentic** [statements], those which are not proved facts. **Genuine**, gén'.u.in [book], one written by the person whose name it bears. Not genuine, a forgery.

**Spurious**, spü'.ri.us [book], one put clandestinely in the place of another, a bastard copy or imitation.

**Surreptitious**, sur'rep.tish'.üs [passage], one foisted into a book by fraud, a surreptitious gospel is a forged gospel.

"Unauthentic," sin-with Latin authenticus; Greek authentés (autos enter the very tools, Liddell), the very data.

"Genuine," Latin genuinus (from gena, to beget), the father of the book. Not genuine, not rightly fathered.

"Spurious," Latin spurius, a bastard. "Qui mater quidem certa, patre autem incerto, nati sunt, spurius appellantur" (Ulpian).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-authorised, *un-a*uthor*ised*, issued without authority.

French *non autorisé* (Latin *authoritas*).

Un-available, ineffectual; unavail-ing (wrong conj.)

French *non valable* (Latin *non valere* or *invalere*, not to prevail).

Un-avoid-able. Inevitable.

*Unavoidable*, not to be prevented or run away from.

An *unavoidable* misfortune is one you could not prevent.

Unavoidable evils must be endured patiently.

Inevitable, certain because it is doomed to occur or because it is the result of an inexorable law of nature.

*Death is the inevitable lot of man.*

"Inevitable" is much the stronger word. If a man is too late, he says it was *unavoidable*, because a friend detained him; if he fails in business, he says it was *unavoidable*, because he could not get his debts paid; neither of these events were inevitable. But if you build a house without a foundation it will *inevitably* fall. There is a natural sequence in the latter case, but an accidental one in the former.

Un-avowed, *un-avowed*, not acknowledged. Disavowed, dis-claimed; disavow, disavow-ing, disavow-al.

French *non avoué*, *dés-avoué* (Latin *vööo*, to vow).

Un-awake’, *un-awake’*, or unawoke’, not roused from sleep.

Unawakened, *un-awakened*, not aroused from spiritual slumber, not quickened into religious vitality.

Old Eng. *awaken*, past *awake*, past part. *awake* to awake;

*awakened*, past *awakened*, past part. *awakened* to arouse.

It will be seen that *awaken* is the normal past part., which should be restored. "Awaked" is very hideous.


Un-baffled, *un-baffled*, not baffled. (French *bèffler*, to befoul)

Un-balanced, *un-balanced* (one l), not poised, not adjusted.

French *non balaoc* (Latin *bilans* gen. *bilancis*, two platters).

Un-bar’, to draw back a bar; unbarred, *un-bar’d* (Rule iii.); unbar’-ing. Disbar’, to degrade a barrister from his right to plead; disbarred’, disbar’-ing.

"Unbar.” Fr. *débarrer*, *barre* a bar, *barrer* to bar; Welsh *bar* a bolt.

"Disbar.” In law-courts there is a rail or bar to separate the pleaders from the general public; to “disbar” is to forbid a barrister to pass this rail.

Un-bear-able, *un-bear-able*, not to be endured or borne.

Old Eng. *un-*, with the verb *ber* (an) to bear, and *abal* ability.

Un-becoming, *un-becoming*, not comme il faut, not suitable.

Old English *un-*, with *becumung*, v. *becum* (an).

Un-befit’-ing (R. iii.), not consistent, not becoming. (Un-fit.)

"To fit" is the Latin *fitio*, as "Non faciet capiti dura corona mea" (*Propertius* iii. 1. 20). "Non facit ad lacrymas barbaros ulla meas" (*Ovid*, *Epist.* xv. 9). With Old Eng. prefixes *un-* and *be-.*
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-begun, -begûn’, not begun. (Old English un[be]gan.)
Un-belief, -be.leef’, absence of belief, infidelity; unbeliever, -be.lee-ver, an infidel, one who does not believe in a divine revelation; unbeliev-ing (Rule xix.)
Disbelieve, dis’be.leev”, to discredit a statement; dis’be-lieved”, not trusted, not credited; disbeliev-ing (R. xix.); disbeliever, -be.lee”.ver, one who discredits a statement.

"Unbelief" is restricted to religious want of faith.
"Disbelief" is want of faith in secular statements.
Old Eng. unbelief, unbelievable, unbelievably, unbelieffully.

Un-bend’, (past) unbent’, (past part.) unbent’, unbend’-ing.
Old English un-bend[an], past -bende, past part. -bended.

Un-bias, -bi.as, not to bias or prejudice; unbiased, -bi.ast; unbi’ass-ing. (The doubling of the s is an outrage.)
Fr. biais a bias, v. biatser to bias, with un- (Gk. biaod, to force).

Un-bidden, not asked, uninvited, spontaneous.
Forbidden, prohibited; forbid’, (past) forbade, for.bâ’d; forbidd’-ing. (O.E. forbeod[an], p. forbeald, p. p. forboden.)

Un-bilot-ed, tin.b’g’.ot.ed, not prejudiced, free from bigotry.
Old Eng. big[an] or big[an] to worship, and -ot term of nouns.

Un-bind’, (past and past part.) unbound’, unbind’-ing.
Old Eng- unbind[an], past unband, past part. unbounded.

Un-bishop, to deprive of episcopal orders; un-bishoped, &c.
Old English unbiscoped. ("Bishoped," &c., only one p, Rule iii.)

Un-bitten, not bitten. Unbitted, not furnished with a "bit."
Old English un-bitten, v. bit[an], past bit.

Un-bles’t, not blest. (Old Eng. un-blessod, v. bless[ian], &c.)
Un-born, not born. (Old English un-geboren.)

Un-bought, -bawt, not sold, not purchased (y interpolated).
Old English un- gebot or ungebøkt, v. byg[en] to buy, past böhte.

Old Eng. unbunden or un-gebunden, v. unbind[an], past un-band.

Un-broken, -bro’.kn, not broken. To break in, to tame or teach a horse to go in harness or bear a rider.
Old English unbroken or ungebrocen, v. bro[en], past brac.

Un-buried, ün.bêr’rid, not interred or put under the ground.
Old Eng. un-buried, v. byr[ian], bur[ian], or byrg[ian], past byrde.
AND OF SPELLING.

*Words with Un- negative and privative.*

**Un-burden**, *un*bur'den, or **Disburden**, to take off a burden, to relieve the mind by revealing its sorrows; unburden-ing or disburden-ing. (*d* is sometimes changed into *th.*)

Un-burdened, *un*bur'dend, without a load; -burthened.

Disburdened, relieved of a load (or disburthened).

Un- or dis-, with Old Eng. *byrden* or *byrthen*, v. *byrðian* (Benson).

Our word should be *byrden* or *berden*. Kemble, in his Glossary, gives *byrd* heavy, but v. *bór* to bear, would suffice.


Un-business-like (not *buisness* nor *buisiness*), not in methodical order, referring to accounts it means kept in an incorrect and disorderly manner.

Old English un-, with *bysgung* and -lic, v. *bysg[an]* to occupy.

Un-called-for, un.caused'.for, unproved, not required.

Un-, with the Latin v. *câllare* to call; Greek *kálē*.

Un-cancelled, *-kan* 'seld (Rule iii. -en), not crossed off.

Un-, with Lat. v. *cancell* to make lattice work or crosses with the pen.

Un-caused'-for (3 sy1.), not heeded, not taken care of.

Un-, with Old Eng. *cârold*, v. *câr[ian]* to care, past *cârode*.

Un-caught, not taken. (O. E. un-, with Low Lat. *catzuratus*.)

“Catzuratus” contracted into *ca'un*; -gh- should be expunged.

Un-ceasing, un.sece'ing, everlasting; unceasing-ly.

Inces'ant, constant, on and on; incessant-ly.

Cease'-less, continuous; cease'less-ly, cease'less-ness.

We say *incestant* pain, *incestant* rain, *incestant* gabble, meaning continuous while it lasts; but the *incestant* happiness of saints, *the* unceasing *love* of God, &c., meaning everlasting and what will never cease. “Incessant” is even stronger than “unceasing,” meaning everlasting and unintermitting.

“Incessant” should be incesant, but our error is from the French.

Fr. sans cesse, incessant; Lat. *inceps* gen., *incéda* to go on.

Un-certain, ser'.tn (should be *incertain*), not sure. *Incertitude*, in.ser'ti.tüde, a state of doubt. (Lat. *incertus*, not sure.)

French *incontinent*, incertitude; Italian *incerto*; Spanish *incomito*.

Un-changed’ (2 sy1.), not altered; unchange-able (*-ge* and *-ce* preserve the *e* before *able*), unchange’able-ness, unchange’ably, unchang-ing (Rule xix), unchange’ing-ly.

French *non change*; Latin *cambïare* to change, *cambium* change.

Un-charged’ (2 sy1.), not loaded. Discharged, fired off; discharge’ (2 sy1.), dischang’-ing (Rule xix.), discharg’-er.

French *décharger*; Low Latin *carco*, to load (our cargo).

Un-charitable, *-ichár*ri.tü.bl, not benevolent, severe in judging others; uncharitable-ness, uncharitably.

Fr. *pën* charitable, *sans* charité; Lat. *chāritis*; Gk. *charités*. 
Words with **Un-** negative and privative.

**Un-chaste**, **Un-chased** (both un.chaste).

Unchaste, not modest, not continent; unchaste-ly, unchaste-ness; but in chastity, in.tchast.iti.y.

Unchased, not hunted, [metal] not embossed.

“Unchaste,” Fr. non chaste, sans chastité. “Unchased” (not hunted), Fr. pas chassé, (not embossed) Fr. pas enchassé.

**Un-chosen**, in.tcho'zn, not selected. (Old Eng. un-gecôren.)

From the verb cot[ban], past cotâ, past part. coten.

**Un-christian**, un.kríst.t'in, not Christian-like.

Old Eng. un-cristen (Sommer diction. Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum.)

Un-circumcised, -sir'.kim.sizd, applied to a Gentile as opposed to a Jew. Uncircumcision, -sir'.kim.siz'd.ân.

Latin incircumcisus, incircumcisio (circum cedo supine cæsum, to cut all round). In- would be better than un.

**Un-civil**, not courteous; uncivil-ly, Incivility, discourtesy.- Uncivilised; un.siv'ikiizd, barbarous, unpolished.

French incivil, peu civilisé, incivilité; Latin incivilis, inciviliter. “Uncivil,” “uncivilly,” should be incivil, &c.

**Un-claimed** (2 syl.), not claimed. Disclaimed, disavowed.

Fr. non reclamé; Lat. clamare, to cry loud [for something].

Un-clean, un.kleen', dirty, unchaste, not purified; un-clean-ly, un.kleen'.ly, not in a clean manner, but un.kleen'.ly, dirty in habits or person; unclean-ness, un.kleen'.ness; uncleanliness, un.kleen'.I'.ness.

Uncleansed, un.kleenzd', not made clean, not purified.

Old English uncndne, uncndness, uncleanliness; un-gecleaned.

**Un-clerical**, -kli.Jl'ri.kül, not consistent with the vocation of a clergyman. (French peu clerical.)

Un-clog', to free from obstructions; unclogged (2 syl.), unclogg'ing, Rule iv. (Un- with Welsh cloigen.)

Un-close, un.klôz', to lay open, to expose to view; closed (2 syl.), laid open, not sealed up; closing, un.klô.zing, laying open, breaking the seal.

Dis-close', to reveal a secret; disclosed (2 syl.), disclos'-ing; disclosure, dis.klô'zhr, discovery, exposition.

Old Eng. un-, dis-, clusa a prison; Latin clausurum, v. cludo.

**Un-clôthed** (2 syl.), naked. Un-clôd, not dressed.

Unclôthe (2 syl.), to divest of clothing; uncôth'ing (R. xix.)

Old English uncladed or unglecladed, noun clâth or clôth.

Un-cloud'ed, free from clouds; uncloud'-y, uncloud'î-ness.

Old English un-, clûd a heap, a pile, clâdig cumulus.

Un-coffined, un.köf'finnd, not put into a coffin.

Old Eng. un-, cowa a box; Low Lat. côfâra or côfâra; Lat. cóphînus; Gk. köphînês. “Coffin” should have but one f.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-coloured, -küĺterd, not tinted, not dyed. Discoloured (3 syl.), stained, defiled. (Should be uncolored, dis-.)

Latin incólórié, decólóriére to stain; French incolórd, décolórd.

Un-come-at-able, -küm... , unobtainable, inaccessible.

A compound of Old English un-, v. cum[an], at-, and -abal.

Un-come-ly, un.küm'.ly, not comely; uncome'li-ness.

Old Eng. un-, cum[an] to come. So Lat. con-véníens (vénto to come).

Un-comfort-able, ün.küm'.fort.ül, ill at ease; uncom'fortable-ness, uncom'fortably. Discom'fort, actual un easiness or disgustitude. Uncom'fort-ed, not consoled.

Discom'forted, made uneasy; discom'fited, routed, defeated.

Uncom'fort-ing, not consoling. Discom'fort-ing, annoying; discom'fit-ing, routing, defeating in battle.

Comfort-less, küm'.fort.less, without the comforts of life; com'fortless-ly; com'fortless-ness, disagreeableness.

Fr. peu confortable, sans confort; Lat. confortári, to be strong.

“Discomfít,” Fr. déconfort; Lat. dis-. confitó to fix or fasten; Ital. confitó to pierce or shoot through, e-confitó to rout, econfíggere.

Un-command'ed (double m), not praised. Discommand'ed, reprehended; discommend', discommand'ing, discommand'·er, discommand'able, discommand'able-ness.

Lat. v. commendáre (con.mando, to commit to one's charge.)

Un-commi't-ed (double m and double t, R. iv.), not committed.

Non-commissioned, -kom.mish'.und [officer], one below an ensign or cornet; (in the Navy) below a lieutenant.

Non-committ'al, the state of not being committed.

Un-, non-, Latin committo, commissio; French non commis.

Un-com'mon, not common, rare; uncom'mon-ly, in an unusual degree; uncom'mon-ness. (We use the words com'mon-er and com'mon'-est, but very rarely uncom'mon-er, uncom'mon-est, because we object to long words.)

Fr. peu or non commun; Lat. commùnis (com munis, daily routine).

Un-commùnicáted, not imparted; uncommunicative, -liv.

Incommùnicáble, not to be communicated; -ness; incommùnicably, in communicability; incommùnicative, in'.kóm.nü'-ni.kät.ive, reserved, not frank.

Fr. peu communicatif, incommunicable; Lat. incommunicabilis, v. communicáre (commùnis, common. See Common.)

Un-compared, ün'.küm.paired", not compared.

Incomparable, in.küm'.pär.rä.bär, without compeer; incom'parable-ness; incom'parably, infinitely.

Fr. incomparable; Lat. incomparábilis (non comparari, par, equal).

Un-complain'ing, not complaining, not murmuring.

Un', with Fr. complaindre; Lat. com-plangére, to bemoan with one.
Words with *Un-* negative and privative.

**Un-complaisant**, *ün.köm'pla.zant*. (See *Uncomply'ing*.)

*Un-complet-ed*, *ün'.köm.pleet*'-ed, not finished.

Incomplete, *ün'.köm.pleet*"; in an unfinished state; incomplete'-ness; incomplete'-ly, not entirely.

Fr. *non completé*, *incomplet*; Lat. *in-com-plērē* not to fill quite.

**Un-complicat-ed**, *ün.köm'.pi.lē�*'-ed, not involved, simple.

Incomplete, *ün'.kom.pleet", not complicated, simple.

Fr. *incomplētē*, *incomplētum*; Lat. *in·com·ple'tum* to fold together, to involve.

**Un-complimen'tary**, not flattering. (French *compliment*.)

**Un-comply'-ing**, unyielding [in temper], disobliging.

Incompliant, *in·kom'plai*nt, incompliance (4 syl.)

**Un-complaisant**, *ün.köm'.pla.zant", discourteous; uncomplaisant-ly. (Fr. *peu complaisant, sans complaisance*.)

Non-compliance, the not assenting to; **non-comply'-ing**.

Latin *com[ple]cāre*, to fold with you, i.e. to agree (not *complērē* to fill up, nor yet *complēcāre* to be liked).


Discompose, *dis'.kam.pūz'e"*; discompos-ing, *-kōm.pūz'ing*.


Incom'posite, *-zit*, uncompounded, [prime] numbers.

(Thus 3, 5, 7, 9, &c., are composite numbers, because they are not divisible, but 4 = 2 x 2, 6 = 2 x 3, 8 = 2 x 4 or 2 x 2 x 2.)

Fr. *non composē*, *discomposē*, *inecomposē*, *decomposē*, *decomposition*, *decomposer*; Lat. *in·com·pos·ātus*, *decomposi'tus* (com-pone, to put together).

Un-compound'-ed, not compound, not mixed.

Un-, with Lat. *componerāre*, to pound together (not *componēre*).

**Un-comprehend'-ed**, not understood; *un-comprehensive*, *-sīv*.

Incomprehensible, beyond the reach of human conception; incomprehensible'-ness; incomprehensibly, incomprehensibility; incomprehension, *ün.köm'.pre.hen'.šūn*.

Fr. *peu comprēhensif*, *incomprēhensible*, *incomprēhensibilité*; Lat. *in·com·prehensibilis*, *incomprehensaeos* (com-prehendo, to grasp).

**Un-compressed**, *ün'.köm.prest"*, not squeezed together.

Incompressible, not capable of compression; *-pressibility*.

Fr. *incompressible*, *incompressibilité*; Lat. *comprēmō supine com·pressum* (com-com-prēma, to squeeze together).

**Un-compromis-ing**, *-kōm'.prom.i.zing*, not agreeing to modify terms; uncompromised, *-kōm'.promiz'd*, not pledged; uncompromis'ing-ly, with rigid adherence to terms.

Un-, with Latin *compromittero* supine *compromissum* (cum pro millo, to send forth with [a bond], to abide by arbitration).
AND OF SPELLING.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-comp"ted, not computed. Incompu'table.

Un-, in-, with Latin computabilis, computare to count. "Dextra
digitis rationem computat" (Plautus, Mil. ii. 2, 40).

Un-conceived, än."kön.sec"ved', not imagined or thought of.

Inconceivable, in."kön.sec"vabl, beyond the grasp of
thought; inconceivable-ness, inconceivably.

-able, wrong conj., as usual from the French inconcevable; Latin
con-[cum]ceptio[capio], to take hold of [by the mind].

Un-conclû'ded, not finished. Inconclusive, in."kön.hül"sv,
not satisfactory; inconclusive-ly, inconclusive-ness.

Fr. non conclu.; Lat. conclûdo supine -clusum (claudo, to close).

Un-condemned, än."kön.den"md", not condemned.

Un-, with Latin condemn (con damno, to cast in a law-suit).

Un-condensed, än."kön.den"st", not condensed. Incondensible,
in."kön.den"slbl (not -ible); incondisibility.

Non-condens'ing [engine], high-pressure steam engine.

French non-condensible (wrong), non-condisibiliti.

Latin condensare, to make thick (con denso). The French play fast
and loose with the Latin conjugation even worse than we do.

Un-conduct'-ed, not conducted. Non-conduct'or (R. xxxvii.),
a substance that does not conduct heat or electricity;
non-conduct'-ing; non-conduction, -kön.dûk'shin.

Fr. non-conducteur; Lat. con-dûco supine -ductum, conductor, &c.

If our silly rule about -our were worth a straw, "conductor" should
be -our, for there is the Latin conductor and the French conducteur.

Un-conformed, -kön.formd", not conformed; unconform'-able,
unconform'ity. Non-conform'ist, one who disserts from
the Episcopal Church of England; non-conforming;
non-conform'ity, dissent from the established church.

Mal-conforma'tion, -shûn, abnormal shape.

Fr. non-conformé, non-conformité, non-conformiste; Lat. conformatio.

Un-congealed, än."kön.djeel"d", not frozen. Incongeal'able, not
capable of being congealed. (The a is indefensible.)

Lat. incongêabilis, con-gêare (gêa frost, Gk. kru(os)); Fr. non-
congelé, non-congelable.

Un-connect'ed, not joined together. Disconnect'ed, severed,
not bearing on the same point or subject, separate.

Un-, dis-, with Lat. con-necto supino -necum to tie or bind together.

Un-conquered, än.kon'.kwerd (not un.kon'.krd), not subdued;
unconquer-able, än.kon'.kwer.ã.bl; unconquerably.

Fr. non conquis, v. -conquérir; Lat. conquetrère to seek to obtain,
conquêtrère milites to raise levies, hence to fight, to subdue.

Un-conscionable, än.kon'.shiûn.ã.bl, unreasonable, exorbitant;
uncon'scionably; -con'scionable-ness, unreasonable ness.

Unconscientious, än.kon'.shîn.en"shûs, unprincipled.
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Unconscious, ūn.kon'shūs, not knowing, not privy to; uncons'ciously, uncons'cious-ness. (Latin in conscius.)

Man is supposed to be a dual being, “con-science” is the joint knowledge of the “inner” and “outer” man.

Un-consecrated, not consecrated. Desecrated, des'è.krā.ted, profaned; des'è.crā'ting, des'è.crā'ter; desecration, des'è.krā't.shūn. Ex'ecrāte, to curse.

Observe -es -not -es- in the compounds of “sacred.” Rule: a of the simple is changed into e or i in the compounds: thus from “capio” we get de'ceptivē, from “facio” ef'ficient, “sacro” con'secratē, &c.

Un-considered, ūn'.kon.sīd'rd, not considered or attended to.

Inconsiderate, in'.kon.sīd'è.rait, thoughtless; inconsider-ate-ly, thoughtlessly; inconsider'ate-ness.

Inconsiderable, in'.kon.sīd'è.ri.ble, trifling, of small ac-count; inconsider'able-ness, inconsider'ably, -sid'ery.

Fr. peu consi'dérable, peu considéré, peu considéré. Lat. con-siderāvē, to study the stars (stērē), to contemplate (Festu s).

Un-consoled, ūn'.kon.so'ld, not comforted. Incor'son'able, not to be solaced; inconsider'ably, beyond being consoled.

Disconsolate, dis.kon.sō.late, lost to hope or comfort; discon'solate-ly, discon'solate-ness.

Fr. inconsolable; Lat. in consolābilēs, v. con'solāri (sol the sun) to be in the sun. Not to be in the sun, to be in darkness. “Such as sit in darkness” (Ps. cvii. 10), i.e. disconsolate.

Un-consumed, ūn'.kon.sūm'd, not consumed. Inconsumable, in'.kon.sū'mā.bl. (Fr. peu consom'è; Lat. in consūmātūs.)

Un-contagious, un'.kon.tā'jūs, not communicated by touch.

Non-con'ta'gious, non-con'ta'gious-ness.

There is no difference at all between these two words, uncon-tagious is more English. Fr. non contagieux; Lat. contagiusus. “Con-tagion” is the Lat. contagio, from tāgo old form of tāngo to touch.

Un-content'ed, not fully contented. Dis-content'ed, not con-tented at all. Mal'-content, one dissatisfied with the political state. Non-content, one who votes “No” in the “House of Lords.” (Fr. mē'content; Lat. in contentus.)

Un-contest'ed, not contested. Incontest'able, unquestionable; incontest'ably. (French incontestē, incontestēble.)

Un-continued, -kōn.tin'.ā'de, not gone on with; uncontinuous, un'.kon.tin'.ā'ūs, intermittent. Discontinue, -kōn.tin'.ū, to cease; discontinued, -kōn.tin'.ā'de; discontin'u-ing; dis'continu'ing; dis'continu'ous; dis'continu'ous-ness; discontinuation, dis'.kōn.tin'.ā'ū.shūn. cessation.

Fr. discontinuer, discontinuation; Lat. discontinuāre (con tēnēō).

Un'-controlled', not controlled; uncontroll'able, -trōll'ably.

Fr. sans contrôle (contra rōlē); Lat. contra rōtūlus, a counter register. “Uncontrolled,” not inscribed in the public register of contracts.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-controverted, not disputed. Incontrovertible, incontestable; incontrovertibly; incontrovertibility, indisputability.

This group of words is disgraceful, the Latin verb is controversari, controversus (not -tus) from versâre to consider, not vertère to turn.

Why not write controvertity for “controvery,” as unity from “unite,” &c.? (French incontrovertible, non controverse).

Un-converted, not converted. Inconvertible, unalterable.

Fr. non convertible; Lat. convertère (con verte, to convert).

Un-convinced, ún. kon-vins’d”, not convinced; unconvinc’ing.

Inconvincible, not to be convinced; inconvincibly.

Un-, in-, with Latin con-vinc’ér (vinco, to conquer).

Un-correct’ed, not corrected. Incorrect, not right; incorrect-ly, incorrect’-ness. Incorrigible, in.kör’ri.dji.bl, not able to be reformed; incorrigible-ness, incorrigibly; incorrigibility, in.kör’ri.dji.bl’-ty, remedilessness.

French incorrect, non corrigé, incorrigible, incorrigibilité; Latin incorrectus, v. corrigère supine correctum (con regère).

Un-corro’ded, not corroded; uncor’ding. Incor’dible.

Un-, in-, with Latin corrōdère (con rode, to gnaw thoroughly).

Un’-corrupt’, not depraved; uncorrupt’-ed, uncorrupt’-ing, uncorrupt’-ible, uncorrupt’ibility; uncorruption, -shün.

Incorrupt, not subject to decay; incorrupt’ed; incorrupt’-ible, not liable to decay; incorruptible-ness; incorruptibility; incorruption, in’.kör-rūp”.shün (1 Cor. xv. 50).

Latin incorruptus, incorruptibilis, incorruptio (rumpo).

Un-courteous, ún.kör’tē.ūs. (not un.ker’.tchūs), impolite; un-cour’teous-ly, un-cour’teous-ness.

Uncourt’-ly, not suave as those belonging to the court.

Discourteous, dis-cōr’tē.ūs, rude; discour’teous-ly, discour’teous-ness; discour’tesy, uncivility.

French discourtois, discourtoise (cour, a court; Latin curia).

Un’-couth, ún.koorth’h, awkward, ungraceful; uncouth’-ly, uncouth’-ness. (Old English uncūth, cūth, familiar.)

Un-cover, ún.kūv’.r, to remove the cover; uncovered, -kūv’.r’d, without covering, laid bare; uncov’er-ing.

Discov’er, to reveal, to find out; discovered (3 syl.), discover’-ing, discover’-er, discover’-able.

Fr. décoverir; Un-, dis-, with Lat. convertia, to clothe wholly.

Un-created, -kre’d.led, not created. Increate, in’.kre.dāte, [a being] never created, that is, self-existing.

Fr. incréé; Lat. increātus (creāre, Gk. kērāō to mix a compound).

Un-craved, ún.krāvd’, undesired. (Old English uncrafod.)

Un-cred’it-ed, not credited. Discred’it-ed, disbelieved; discred’it, discred’it-ing, discred’it-able, discred’it-ably.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Incred’ible, not believable; incred’ible-ness, incred’ibly; incred’ibility, unlikelihood.

Incred’ility, indisposition to believe, scepticism.

Incredulous, in.kré’d·ü-lüs, sceptical; in.cred’u-lous-ness.

Lat. incredibilis, incredibilitas, increditus, incredulitas, incredibilis; Fr. discrediil, incredibilité, incredibile, incredibilité.


Fr. incurable, incurabilité; Lat. incurabilis (cura, cura).

Un-däm’, to remove a dam; undammed’ (2 syl.), undamm’-ing.

German losdämmen, noun damm; Danish dam, a pond, a dike.

Un-dated, ün.dät’·ed, not dated. (French sans date.)

Un-decayed (R. xiii.), ün.de’käd’, not decayed; undecay’ ing.

Latin de cado, to fall down. "Decay" is a blunder for decade, decayed, decaying.

Un-deceive, ün.de’seev’, to free from deception; undeceived, ün.de’seev’d; undeceive-ing (Rule xix.), ün.de’seev’·ing; undeceive-er, ün.de’seev’·er; undeceive-able, ün.de’seev’·able (should be -ible); undeceit-ful, ün.de’see’·ful; undeceptive, ün.de’see’·pə’·tiv; undeceivable.

Un-, with Latin deleptus, decepsus decept, v. decipere[capio].

Un-decided, not decided. Indecision, in.de’zi’sh·ən; indecisive, in.de’zi’·siv; indecisive-ly, indecisive-ness.

Un-, in-, with Latin decidere (de cedo, to cut off [doubt?]; French décider, décisif, décision.

Un-declined” (3 syl.), not declined. Indcli’nable.

Un-, in-, with Latin declinare (de cino, to lean downwards).

Un-decomposed, ün.de’kəm’·pōz’d’, not decomposed.

Indecomposable. (French non decomposé, indecomposable.)

-able should be -ible, but we have blindly followed the Fr. error.

Latin de componere, to reverse the putting together.

Un-defend’ed, not defended. Indefen’ sible, indefensibly.

French non defendis, pas défendable (11), sans defense.

Latin de- feundo supine fensum, to ward off.

Un-defined” (3 syl.), not defined. Indefinite, in.de’f·ə’tiv; indefinite-ly, indefinite-ness, indefinité; indefinitive, in.de’fə’tiv’·ə, indefinitive-ly; indefinable, in.de’fə’·əbla; indefinably.

Lat. indefinitus, indefinité, indefinitius, v. definite. "Indefinable" should be -ible. The Fr. indefinissable is proposerous.

Un-delivered, ün.de’liv’·ərd, not delivered. Non-delivery, plu. non-deliveries, -deliv’·ə, riz, neglect of delivery.

French non livré (Latin de liberó to liberate, liber free).

-Un-de’monstrat’ed, not demonstrated. Indemonstrable, in.de’-mōn’·strə·bl. (Latin indemonstrabilis.)
Words with Un-negative and privative.


UNDER, see p. 1390.

Un-described, *ān*.de.skribd*, (not un*.des.kribd*), not described.


Lat. de serviō, to serve humbly; deservēre studiīs, to apply closely to one’s studies. An "undeserver" is one who neglects his duty.


Un-, with Latin designāre, designātus (signum, a sign).


Indestructible, *ān*.de.strāk*, tibl (not *ān*.des. trāk*, tibl); indestructible-ness, indestructibly, indestructibility.

Fr. indestructible, indestructibilité; Lat. de-struēre, to throw down.


French indéterminable, indéterminable, indétermination: Latin indeterminātātēs, determinātūs, determināre (terminus, a boundary; Greek terma, a boundary).

Un-deterred, *ān*.de.terd*, not deterred or hindered.

Un-, with Lat. deterrent (de terreo, to frighten from [doing a thing]).

Un-developed (one l and one p), *ān*.de.vēld*, ōpd, not developed. Non-development, non*.de.vēl*‘p*ment, non-expansion.

Un-, with French développer, développerment (-ppr). Italian viluppo, a bundle; deviluppo, to undo a bundle or intricacy.


Fr. dévier, déviation; Lat. devīus (de via, from the straight path).

Un-digest‘ed, not digested. Indigest‘ible (not -able).


Fr. indigeste, indigestion, indigestible; Lat. indigestio, indigēstībilis, in-i digērēre supine digestum not to digest.

Un-diminished, *ān*.dā.min*‘ishd* (-di-, not -de-), not diminished; undiminish-able.

Un-, with Latin diminuēre, diminūatio ("-able" should be -ible).

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Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-dimmed, *ün.dimm’d*, not dimmed, not obscured.
Old English *ün- dim’or dym, dimlč dimly, dimnes dimness.*

Un-dipped, *ün.dipt’,* not dipped, not plunged under water.
Old English *ün-dippan, past dipped, past part. dipped.*

Un-direct’ed, not having an address. Misdirect’ed, having a wrong address. Indirect’, not straightforward; indi-
rection, *ün.’di.rect’‘.shün, crooked conduct.*

Un-, with Lat: directus, indirectus out of order; Fr. indirecte.

Un-discerned, *ün.’dis.zern’d”* (not *ün.’de.zern’d”), not perceived or noticed; undiscern-ing, *ün.’dis.zer’ning,* without discrimination; undiscern’-ible (not -able.)
Un-, with Lat. discernere (dis cerna, to see [each thing] separately).

Un-disciplined, *ün.dis’.siplünd, not disciplined.*
Un-, with Lat. disciplinari (disciplatus, a scholar; disco, to learn).

Un-discouraged, *ün.’dis.kiür’raged,* not disheartened.
Un-, with French décurger (Latin dis cor ago, to dishearten).

Un-discovered, *ün.’dis.kiür’rd, not discovered, not found out; undiscov’er-äble. Non-discovery, *non’dis.kiür’’.é ry.*
Fr. peu découvrir, v. découvrir (Latin cóphantus, a coffer or box).

Un-discriminated, not discriminated; undiscrim’i-tating, not observing differences. Indiscri-
minate (5 syl.), without regard to different sexes, age, condition, temper, &c.; indisci-
minate-ly, indiscriminate-ness; indiscrimina-
tive, *ün.’dis.kriń’t.ä.ﬁ.tv;* indiscrimination, *ün.’dis.-
krim’än.nay’ shün, want of judgment.*
Un-, in-, with Latin discriminäre, discriminatión, discriminatiús, discri-
men a difference (from dis- cerno to distinguish).

Un-disguised, *ün.’dis.gízed”* (g hard), not masked; candid.
Fr. non déguisé (Old Fr. desguiser), guise costume; Welsh quêis, owing; Germ. weise; Old Eng, wísa, guise.

Un-dismayed, *ün.’dis.mái’d”, (should-be, des-), not discouraged.
Un-, with Spanish desmayado, v. desmayar (desmayó, a swoon).

Un-dispensed, *ün.’dis.penst”,* not dispensed; undispens’-ing.
Indispensable, *ün.’dis.pen’t.ä.shl, quite necessary; indispen-
sable-ness, indispensably, indispensability.
French indispensable, indispensabilité.

Latin dispensátus, dispensático, dispensáre (penso, to weigh).
To “dispense” is to lay out money. “Indispensable,” not able to lay out money, hence in need, in necessity, necessary.

Un-displayed, *ün.’dis.pliäde”* (R. xiii.), not displayed or unfolded.
Un-, with Latin displicàre, to unfold.

Un-disposed, *ün.’dis.pözed”* [of], not sold, not parted with.
Indisposed’, not well; indisposed towards, averse to.

Indisposition, *ün.’dis.po.ziß”.ün, illness, reluctance.*

Latin indispositus put out of order, dispone to put in order: French indisposer, indisposition, pas disposer.
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-disputed, *ún-.di's.pú't.ad*, not disputed; undisputed-ly.
Indisputable, *in-.di's.pu'tá.bl* (not *in-.di's.pu'tá.bl*); indisputable-ness; indisputably, beyond all doubt.
Fr. indisputable; Lat. in-disputabilis, disputare to think differently.

Un-dissembled, *ún-.di's.zém'.bl*, undisguised; undissembling.
A vile compound of the French sembler, with un- and dis-. The French word dissimuler, or non simuler; Latin dissimulare (similis, like) ought to have suggested a better word.


Insoluble; *in.sól'.a.bl*; insolubly, insolubility.

Insolvent, one not able to pay his debts; insolveney.
Lat. indis-solutis, insolublis, insolvens genitiva insolventis.
French insoluble, indissoluble, insoluble, insolvabilite, &c.

Un-distributed, *ún-.dis.trub'd*ad, not distributed or dealt out; indistriuctive, *in-.dis.trub'.a.tv*; indistructive-ly.

Un-, with Latin distributus, distribuere (tribuo, to give).

Undisturbed, *ún-.dis.túrb'd*a*, not disturbed; undisturb’ing.

Un-, with Latin disturbatus, disturbare (turbo; to trouble).

Undivided, *ún-.di.ví'd*äd, not divided; undivided-ly.

Indivisible, *in-.di.víz'.a.bl*; indivisibly, indivisibility.

Latin indivisus, indivisibilis; French indivisible, indivisibilité.

Undivorced, *ún-.di.vórs't*a*, not divorced. (French non divorcé.)

Undivulged, *ún-.di.vulg'd*a*, not divulged. (Fr. non divulgué.)


Undo, (past) undid', (past part.) undone, *ún.dí'n*; undoes, *un.dúz*; undoing, to take to pieces, to loose, to unravel, to annul, to reverse. Undo’er.


Lat. indubitabilis, indubitatus, indlibius, indubitare.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-drawn, not drawn. (Old English undrægen of v. -dragon.)
Un-dreamt (not undreampt), undrémt', not dreamt.

German nicht geträumt, verb träumen, noun traum a dream.

Un-dress, (noun) un'dress, (verb) un.dress' (Rule 1.)

Un‘dress, a loose negligent dress for domestic ease.

Undress', to take off one’s clothes; undressed, un.drest',
(p. p.) undrest, undress'ing, undress'er. (Fr. dresser.)

Un-dried, un.dried, not dried. (Old English undrugod.)

Undrinkable, un.drink’able, not fit to drink.

Undrunk, not drunk (past part. undrank is used by those
who are too squeamish to say “drunk”).


Un-driven, un.dr'vn', not driven. (Old English undriven.)

Un-drowned, un.drown’d (un.droHned is a mere vulgarism),
not drowned. (German nicht ertrunken.)

Un-due, un.du', not due. Undo, un.doo', to take to pieces.

Unduly (all double vowels, except -ue, retain both before
-ing, -ish, -ly), not sightly. (French non âd.)

Un-dutiful, un.dù’tif’ul, not dutiful; undu’tiful-ly, undu’ti-
ful-ness. (Fr. âd of the v. devoir; Lat. debeo, to owe.)

Un-dyed, un.dide', not stained with dye. (Old Eng. undeadgod.)

Un-easy, un.e’sy, not easy; (comp.) unea’si-er, (super.) un-
easi-est; uneasi-ly, un.e’si.ly; uneasi-ness. Disease,
diz’ees’, illness; diseased’ (2 syl.); diseased-ly, -e’sed.ly.

Un-edify-ing, un.ed’i.ty-ing, not instructive; uned’ified,
ied’ify’ing.

Un-educated, un.ed’i.ted, not educated, illiterate.

Un-edict-ed, un.ed’i.ted (better ined’ited), not edited.

Un-effaced, un.erj’ed”, not effaced, not obliterated.

Ineﬀaceable, in.e’f’ʃed”, not effaced, not obliterated.

French non effacé; Latin ex fāces, [to rub off] from the face.
Words with Un- negative and privative.


In-efficient, ˈɪn. ɛf.ˈfɪʃ.ɪnt; inefficient-ly, ˈɪn. ɛf.ˈfɪʃ.ɪnt.ɪl. Inefficiency, ˈɪn. ɛf.ˈʃɪns, want of power to produce results.

Latin inefficax gen. -eficiēs (in -efiˈsi.ez, without [power to make a thing throughout].

Un-elast-ic (ˈɪn. ɛ.ləst.ɪk), inelas-tic, or non-eelas-tic, not elastic.

French non élastique from Greek elαστικός to draw out.


Un-, non-, with Latin electus, electio (c·lcyo, to pick out).

Un-embalmed, ˈɪn. ˈɛm.ˈbælmɪd, not embalmed.

Un-, with French embau-mé; Latin in-balsānu'm, balsams [put] in.

Un-em-barrassed (double -r- and double -s-), ˈɪn. ˈem.ˈbɑːrˈrɛst, not perplexed, free from pecuniary difficulties.

Dis-em-barrassed, disˈɛm.ˈbɑːrˈrɛst, freed from embarrassment; dis-em-bar-rass-ment, disem-barrass-ing.

Fr. non embarrassé, débarrassé (Low Latin barra a barrier, em-[en]-barra to make a barrier, dis-embarra to throw down barriers).

Un-em-bellished, ˈɪn. ˈem.ˈbɛl.ɪshed, not embellished.

Dis-em-bellish, to deprive of embellishments; -em-bel'lished (4 syl.), disem-bel'lish-ing, disem-bel'lish-ment.

Un-, dis-, with Fr. embellir, embellissement; (Latin bellus, pretty).

Un-em-bittered, ˈɪn. ˈem.ˈbɪt.ərd, not embittered.

Old Eng. biter bitter, em-[en]biter to make bitter, un-, &c.

Un-em-bodied, ˈɪn. ˈem.ˈbɑːd.ɪd, not embodied; dis-em-bod'"

Dis-em-body-ies, disˈɛm.ˈbɑːd.ˈɪz; dis-em-body-"ed, -emˈbɑːd.ˈɪd; dis-em-body-ing, dis-em-body-"ment.

Old Eng. bodīg a body, em-[en]bodīg to make a body, un-, dis-, &c.

Un-em-phat-ic, ˈɪn. ˈem.ˈfæt.ɪk, or non-em-phant-ic, not emphatic.

Un-, non-, with Latin emphāticus, Greek emphatikos.

Un-employ-d (Rule xiii.), ˈɪn. ˈem.ˈploɪd, not occupied.

Fr. non employé, from the Lat. non im-[in]plicāre not to fold in.

Un-em-power-ed, ˈɪn. ˈem.ˈpɔːv.ˈɛrd, not empowered.

Un-, with the French pouvoir, em-[en]pouvoir to give power.


Fr. non encombré; Lat. non incumbēre, not to lie on [another thing].

Un-end-ing, not ending. Never-ending. End'less. Unend'ed, Old Eng. ungeended, unended, unendigeant, unendicke, unending,
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-endowed, *un.endød*", not endowed. *Disendow, dis'.endød'", to deprive of endowment; *disendowed* (3 syl.), *disendow-ing, disendow'-ment*. (Norman *non endoué*.)

From Latin *des a dowry, en-dos to give a dowry, un-, dis-, &c.*

Un-endurable, *un.endúr*".â.bl, not to be borne.

Un-enduring, *un.endúr*".ing, not lasting, not abiding.

Fr. *pau durée, v. endurer*; Lat. *indurare*, to grow hardened (durus).

Un-engaged, *un.en'gaged", not being engaged by an employer; *disengaged, not being busy*. Unengaging, *un.gá".ging, not attractive, not captivating.*

Fr. *non engage, non engageant*. Old Eng. *wead, a pledge; en-wead, to make a pledge; un-, dis-, &c.* (Lat. *vultúnum*).

Un-English, *un.en'.glish, not consistent with the English character or language*. (Old English *un-englis*.)

Un-enjoyed (R. xiii.), *un.en.joid", not enjoyed; *unenjoy'-able, unenjoy'-ing*. (Un, with Fr. *jouir*, Lat. *gäudeo*, to rejoice)


Un-enlightened, *un.en.lite".nd, not enlightened; *unenlightening, -en.lite"ning*. (O. E. *lichtung with en-, to make, &c.*

The interpolation of *g before h in “light,” &c., is to be regretted.

Un-enlivened, *un.en.li".vend, not enlivened; unenlî'ven-ing.*

Old Eng. *if with en- to make (to give life or animation), un-, &c.*

Un-ennobled, *un.en.nö".bld, not made a noble; *disennobled, deprived of the patent of nobility*. (Fr. *ennobler, Lat. nobilis*.)

Un-enrolled, *un.en.rold", not enrolled; *disenrolled, taken off the roll*. (Fr. *enrôler, Lat. *rotula*, with en-, to “make” up.)

Un-enslaved, *un.en.slávd", not made a slave; *unenslâv'-ing.*

Un-, with Germ. *selve, en-selave to make a slave; Low Lat. *selavis*.

Un-ensnared, *un.en.snáred", not ensnared; *unensnar-ing, un.en.snáv"ring*. (O. E. *sneáre with en-, to make, &c.*

Un-entailed, *un.en.taíld", not entailed; *disentailed, the entíil abolished*. (Fr. *tailler, Low Lat. *tallium, a fee-tail*.)


To “entangle” is to get tied with a girth; or Germ. *tang, sea wrack.*


Non-entry, *plu. non-entries, non.en'triza.*

Un-, with French *entrer, Latin *intrare to go in, intro within.*

Un-enterprising, *un.en.ter.pri'zing, not enterprising.*

Fr. *pen entreprenant; Lat. *inter.prehensum, to take in hand.*
Words with **Un-** negative and privative.

**Un-entertaining**, *ün*.en.ter.tain*′*ing*, not amusing; **un-entertained**, *ün*.en.ter.tain′*d*. (See Entertain.)


(The double *l* should be restored to enthrall, enthrallment, &c.)

**Old Eng. thrall a servant, en- to make [a thrall], un-, dis-, &c.**

**Un-enthroned**, *ün*.en.thron*′*, not enthroned. **Disenthrone**, *ün*.en.thron*′*e*, to depose from the throne; **dis-enthroned** (3 syl.), **disentron*′*ing**; disenthron*′*e*.ment, deposition.

Lat. thr*ō*nus, Gk. thr*ō*nos* (from *thra*6 to sit down), v. enthronize.

**Un-entombed**, *ün*.en.toom*′*d*, not put in a tomb; **disentomb**, *ün*.en.toom*′*, to remove from its tomb; **disentomb*′*ing**; disentombed, *ün*.en.toom*′*d*; disentombed*′*e*.ment.

Latin tum*ō*ba, a tomb; en- converts nouns to verbs; un-, dis-, &c.


French sans or peu envid, non envious; Latin invid*ē*us, invid*ō*sus.

**Un-equable**, *ün*.ek′kw*ē*l*′*, (should be in_equable), not equal; unequable-ness; unequably, *ün*.ek′kw*ē*l*′.i.ty.*

**Un-equal**, *ün*.e′.kw*ō*l, not equal; unequal-ly, unequal-ness; unequalled, *ün*.e′.kw*ō*l.i.ty.

**Unequalised**, *ün*.e′.kw*ō*l′*iz*′*d*, made into unequal parts.

**“Un-equal” should be inequal, Lat. inequ*ā*lis, inequ*ā*lit*ā*is (equus).**

**Un-equitable**, *ek′kw*ē*l′*bl; unequit*ā*ble-ness; unequit*ā*ly, or Inequent, inequitable-ness, inequit*ā*ly.

Inequity, plu. iniquities, *ik′kw*ē*l′*iz*, wickedness; iniquitous, *in.ik′kw*ē*l′*; iniquitous-ness, iniquitous-ly.

**“Inequitable,” &c., should be abolished, as the Lat. word inequ*ā*bil*ā*is means “not to be ridden on” (equus, a horse). If anything, it should be iniquitable, after the models inequity, iniquitous.**

Latin in*ē*qu*ā*lis, in*ē*quus (in equus, not equal or just) Fr. iniquité, peu équitable (objectionable because Latin equit*ā*bil*ā*is means “fit to be ridden on”).

**Un-equivocal**, *ün*.e′.kw*ī*v′*o.kā.l, not equivocal; unequ*ā*co.l-ly, unequivocal-ness; unequivocat-ing, *e.kw*ī*v′*o.kā.ting*.

French peu or sans équivogue; Latin aequ*ī*docus (equus *vē*co, to call [two things] equally, i.e. by one name).

**Un-eradicated**, *ün*.e′.räd′*x.kā.ted, not rooted up; ineradicable.

Un-, in-, with Lat. erad*ā*ce (e rādīx, [to pull up] from the roots).

**Un-erring**, *ün*.ê′.rî*ng*, not erring; unerring-ly, surely.

Un-, with Latin err*ā*re, to wander. The Latin inerr*ā*re is not in negative but in intensive; French errer.

**Un-essayd**, *ün*.sā*ē*′*d*, unattempted. (Fr. non essayé.)

(This word has no connexion with our native verbs say, said, said.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-essential, -ess.ən′t.əl, not indispensable. Non-essential’s.
Fr. non essentiel (wrong); Lat. essentialis. (See Essence, p. 324).

Un-established, ən′.ə.sti.əl′.əld, not permanently fixed.

Disestablish, to revoke or overthrow what is established; disestablish’ed (4 syl.), disestablish’-ing, disestablish’ment. (Un-, dis-, with French établir, now établir.)

Un-esteemed, ən′.ə.es.ti.əm′, not esteemed. Inestimable, in′es.-

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Un-esteemed, ən′.ə.es.ti.əm′, not esteemed. Inestimable, in′es.-
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-exercised, ùn'.ex'eri·sized, not exercised, not practised.
    Fr. inexercé; Lat. inexcercitus or inexcercitus (ex arceo, to drive out).

Un-exhausted, ùn'.ex'haust"'ed, not exhausted; unexhaust'-ing.
    Inexhaustible, in'.ex'haust"'i·bl; inexhaustibly, inex-
   haust'ible-ness, inexhaustibility.

Un-exhausted, v. cx-haurlo to draw out from, to draw liquors.

Un-existing, ùn'.ex'ist"'ing, not existing. Non-existing.
    Non-existence (not·ance), non'.ex'ist"'nce. Non-exist'ent.
    French non existence, non existant(!); Latin existens gen. existentis, 
    existère (ex sistère not cx stare; Greek cx histémi).

Un-expand'ed, not expanded; unexpand'-ing. Inexpans'ive.
    Un-ex-., with Lat. ex-pand'ere supine -pansum, to open out.

Un-expect'ed, not anticipated; unexpect'ed-ly, not being ex-
    pected; unexpect'ed-ness. (Latin expectüre, ex specio.)

Un-explicated, un'.ex'pi·i. ted, not explicated. Inexplicable, in'.ex-
    pi·bl; inexplicably. (Latin inexpiliabilis.)
    Ex piäre, to purge out, to do an act of piety; pius, godly.

Un-explain'-able, not capable of being explained; unexplained'
    (3 syl.) Inexplicable, in'.ex'pli.kä·bl; inexplicably, 
    inexplicable-ness; inexplicability, in'.ex'pli.kä·bl".i·ty.

Un-explainable, in'.ex'plänäbilis (in ex-plicäri, not to be unfolded 
    (plica, a fold); in ex-planäri, not to be smoothed out).

Un-explored, ùn'.ex'plö·rd", not explored. Inexplor'able.
    Fr. inexploré; Lat. inexploritus. Festus says: "ab ex et plovo, quo 
    antiquo pro explorare nisi sunt, sed postea pro perspicere et sagaciter 
    inquirere." In the De Rustica we have the original meaning of 
    bewailing. "Gemit, explorat, turbam omnem consicit." 

Un-explosive, ùn'.ex'plö'-siv, not explosive; unexplo'sive-ness.
    Un-ex-, with Lat. explôdöre sup. explösum (plando, to clap the hands).

Un-expressed, ùn'.ex'pres", not expressed, not squeezed out; 
    unexpressive, ùn'.ex'pres"·siv; unexpressive-ly.
    Inexpressible, in'.ex'pres"·siv; inexpressive-ly, -ness.
    Inexpressible; inexpressibly, indescribably.
    French peu expressif; Latin exprimo supine expressum (ex premo 
    supine pressum to draw out, hence to portray).

Un-extend'ed, not extended. Non-extensive, non'.ex'ten",·siv.
    Inextension, in'.ex'ten"·shün. (Lat. ex·tendöre, to stretch out.)

Un-extinguished, ùn'.ex'tin"·guishd, not quenched or put out; 
    unextinguish'-able (should be -ible, not the 1st Lat. conj.)
    In'extinct"; inextinguish-able, unquenchable.
    Latin inextinctus, inextinguibilis; French inextinguible.

Un-extricated, ùn'.ex'tri.ka·ted, not extricated. Inextricable, 
    in'.ex'tri.ka·bl; inextricable-ness, inextricably.
    Latin inextricabilis, v. extricare (ex træce, out of the "hair leggings!
    wrapped round the feet of fowls to prevent their roaming),
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-faded, ún.fá'ded, not faded; unfading (R. xix,), ún.fá' ding.  
Un- , with Fr. fade, insipid; Lat. vâdo, to go; Gk. badôs, a walk.

Un-failing, not failing; unfailing-ly, unfailing-ness.

Infallible, in.fâ'll.i.bl, without possibility of error; infallible-ness, infallibly; infallibility, in.fâ'll.i.bl'i.ty.

Lat. infallibilis (fâlo, to fail, to deceive; Gk. spâlllo, to trip up); Fr. infallible, infallibilité. We have adopted both the Lat. and Fr. forms, but have associated distinct meanings to them.

Un-fair', not just or impartial; unfair-ly, unfair-ness.

Old English unfeor, unfair; unfeorco, fouly, unfairly.

Un-faithful, not faithful; unfaithful-ly, unfaithful-ness.

Un-familiar, ún.fàm.îl' iar, not familiar; unfamiliar-ly; unfamiliarity, ún.fàm.îl' iar'i.ty.

French peu famîlier (wrong), famîliarité; Latin familiâris, familiâritâs (famîlius, a household servant).

Un-fashionable, un'fâ.sh.în'.bl, not fashionable; unfashionable-ly, unfashionably; unfashioned, un'fâ.sh.'und, not brought into shape. (French non façonné.)

Un; with Fr. fashionable, façon (Lat. fàcia, to make or fashion).

Un-fast', not locked or bolted. (Old English unfast.)

Un-fasten, un'fâsh.'sn (not un'fâsh.'sten nor un'fâs.'sn), to loose, to undo; unfastened, un'fâsh.'nd; unfastening,-'sn.ing.

Old Eng. ungefästten, to unfasten; past ungefästt; past part. ungefästt; geunfastning, a fastening (fast firm), also unfastened.

Un-fathomed, un'fâth.'md, not fathomed; unfathomable, unfathomable-ly, unfathomably. (O. E. unôfâthmid.)


Un-favoured, un'fâv.'ord, not favoured; unfavourable, un'fàv.' orn.îl; unfavourable-ly, unfavourably.

Disfavour, dis'fâv.'or, disapproval; disfavourcd, &c.

French non favorisé, défavorable, défancur; Latin infàvorâbilis.

Un-feal, un'fæl', not loyal as a vassal. (Old English unfeal.)

Un-feel'ing, not sensitive; unfeeling-ly; unfelt.

Old English ungelët, v. felt[an], past felt[le], past part. felted.

Un-feigned, un'fâjînd', real; unfeigned-ly, un'fâjîned.ly.

Fr. non feint, sans feinte, v. feindre; Lat. fingère, to counterfeit,
Words with **Un-** negative and privative.

**Un-fertile**, un-fer-tîl, or infertile, not fertile; **infertility**.
French infertile, in-fèr-tîl; Latin infertilis, -fertilîs.

**Un-fet’ter**, to free from fetters; unfet’ter-ing, unfet’ter-ed.
Old Eng. un-feter or fetor; seta-îm, fetter iron or iron fetters.

**Un-feverish**, un-fèr-verish, not feverish. (O. E. unfyld or ungefyld.)

**Un-figure’d**, un-fit’er-d, plain, without figures. **Disfigure**, -fig”r, to deface; disfigured, dis-fîg’rîd; disfig’ur-ing (R. xix.), disfig’ur-ing-ly, disfig’ur-er, disfig’ur-ment.
Fr. sans figures désfigurer; Lat. dis-fîgûrâre, to mar the form.

**Un-filial**, un-fi-lîl, undutiful as a son or daughter.
French non filiât, pau filiât; Latin filius a son, filia a daughter.

**Un-fille’d**, un-fîl’d, not fulfilled. (O. E. unfyld or ungefyld.)

**Un-firm’**, not steady or steadfast. **Infirm’**, feeble; infirm’-ly.

**Infirmity**, plu. infirmities, in-fîr’mi-tîz, feebleness, defect.
Lat. infirmus, in-fîr’mi-us (firmus, firm); Fr. sans fermé (wrong).

**Un-fit’**, not suitable; unfît’-ed (R. iv.), unfît’-ing, unfît’-ness, unfît’-ly. (Fr. fait, comely; Lat. factum from fìcto.)

**Un-fix’**, to unfasten; unfixed, un-fix’d; unfîx’-ing, unfîx’-ness, un-fix’-ed-ness. (Lat. non fixus, v. fìgo, supine fìxum.)

**Un-fold’**, to lay open, to disclose; unfold’-ed (R. xxxvi.), -ing.
Old Eng. unfealdan, past unfeald, past part. ungefealden.

**Un-forbear-ing**, un-for-bear-ing, not forbearing; unforbear’-ing-ly. (Old English unforbryrdig.)

**Un-forbid’ding**, not forbidding; unforbid’-ing-ly.

**Un-forbidden**, un’ for-bid’’n. (Old Eng. unforboden.)

**Un-foreboding** (not forboding), un’ for-bö’’ ding, not ominous.
Old Eng. un’ for-bo’- with bodian, past bodod, past part. bodod.

**Un-foreseen** (not forseen), un’ for-seen’, not seen beforehand; -foreseeing, not seeing beforehand. (O. E. unforseeceð.)

**Un-foretold** (not fortold), un’ for-told’, not predicted.
Old Eng. un’ for- with tellian, past teald, past part. geteald.

**Un-forewarned** (not -forwarned), un’ for-wárd’, not pre admonished. (O. E. un’ for- with warned of v. warnian.)

**Un-forgett’ing**, not forgetting; unforget’, unforgott’en (R. iv.)
Old English unforgitende, unforgeten, (past forget). 

**Un-forgiven**, un’ for-gîvn, not pardoned; unforgiv’-ing (R. xix.), relentless. (Old English unforgifen.)

**Un-forsaken**, un’ for-sâ’ ’kn, not deserted; [unforsok’].
Old English unforsaecen (see), past söhte, past part. gesöht.

**Un-fortunat**e, un’ for-tûnât, not lucky; unfor’tunate-ly.
Latin infortunâtus. (Our word should be infortunat, &c.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-fossilised, un-fossilised, not petrified. (Fr. fossiliser.)
(This word is sometimes spelt with double l, but one l is better, R. iii.)

Un-fought, -faut', not contested in battle. (O. E. unbefeehten.)

Un-found', not discovered. (Old English unafundun.)

Un-franchised, unfranchised, not franchised; disfranchise, disfranchised (3 syl.); disfranchising, disfranchising; disfranchisement, disfranchisement.

Un-, -dis', with Fr. franchise; Low Lat. franchise, disfranchisatus.

Un-free', not free; unfreced', not liberated. (O. E. ungefreed.)

Un-freighted, un-freighted, not loaded with its freight.

Un-, with Germ. fracht, frechter; Fr. freter. (No excuse for -eight.)

Un-frequented, unfrequented, not resorted to; unfrequently, un-frequently, not often. Infrequent, in-frequently, occasional; infrequently, occasionally; infrequency, in-frequency.

Fr. in-frequenter or peu fréquenté, peu fréquent; Lat. in-frequentius, in-frequentia, v. fréquentare.

Un-friend-ed, unfriend-ed, or unfriend-ed, not having friends to give help. Unfriend-ly, unfriend-ly, not in the manner of a friend; unfriendliness. (O. E. unfreondlice.)

Un-fruitful, unfruitful, unproductive; unfruitful-ly, unfruitful-ness. (Fr. fruit; Lat. fructus, v. frutico.)

Un-fulfilled, unfulfilled, not accomplished. Non-fulfilment.

Old Eng. un-fulfilled, v. fullful[lan]. The dropping of l in full and fill is absurd. The second t has recently been restored to many words: as befall, befall, recall, &c., and l ought to be restored to full, fill, still, thrill, well, &c.

Un-furl', to spread [sail]; unfurled' (2 syl.), unfurling.

Un-, with Fr. ferler, to close. (Our word should be unferl.)

Un-gain', untoward; ungain-ly, ungain'-ful, ungain'-ness.

O. Eng. un-gagne, ungain; Low Lat. guadagium; Fr. gain, v. gagner.

Un-gain-said, un-gain-ly, not contradicted.

Old English un-geon-sage, not the-opposite said. This "gain" has no connexion with gain (profit), and should be spelt geon or gen.

Un-gallant, un-gallant (not brave), un-gallant (not polite to ladies). Ungallant-ly, not courageously.

Ungallant-ly, not chivalrously. (Fr. galant, both senses; German galant (noun), galant (adj.). Our double l is a blunder.

Un-garrisoned, un-garrisoned, without troops of defence.

(A blunder for -garrisoned.) Fr. sans garnison; Germ. ohne garnison.

Un-gathered, un-gathered, not gathered, not plucked.

Old Eng. gather[lan] or gather[lan], past gatherode, past part. gatherod, gatherung a gathering, gatherende gathering.
AND OF SPELLING.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-generous, ūn.djēn.'ērēs, not generous; ungen'eros, ungen'eros-ly, ungen'eros-ness. (Fr. peu généreux; Lat. -gēnerōsus.)

"Generosity" means the conduct of a man of family (gens, a patrician).

Un-genteel, ūn.gēn.tēcl', not refined; ungenteel'-ly.

Latin gens gen. gēntis, the patrician class; gentilis, adj. of gens.

Un-gentle, ūn.gēn.tēl, not gentle; ungent'le-ness, ungent'ly.

Latin gentilis, proper for a gens or man of family.

Un-gentlemanly, ūn.gen.tel.man.ēl, Unladylike, ūn.lā'.dy.ēl, unbecoming a gentleman or lady; ungent'lamanli-ness; ungen'tleman-like, not like the conduct of a gentleman.

"A gentleman" means a man belonging to the patrician class or gens.


Un-gilt' or un-gild'ed, not gilt, not overlaid with gold-leaf.

Old Eng. un-gilded, verb gild[an], past gilde, past part. gilded.

Un-gird', to take off the girth or girdle; ungird'ed, (past part.) ungirt'. (O. Eng. ungird[an], past gyrd, p. p. gyrded.)

Un-gladdened, ūn.glād'nd, not made glad, not cheered up.

Old Eng. ungled unglad, ungetlade, ge glad to gladden.

Un-glazed' (2 syl.), without glass [to the window-frames].

Old Eng. glasses, glass; Lat. glastrum, woad. Some eight or nine words in order to verbalise their nouns convert c or s into z: as "cicatrice," v. cicatriz; "price," v. prize; "brass," v. braze; "glass," v. glaze; "gloss," v.光泽; "grass," v. graze; "toss," toss. Many more retain the same letter, but give it the "z" sound in the v., as "house," v. house=houze; "use," v. use=uzc.

Un-glorified, ūn.glōr'fīd, not glorified. Inglorious, in-glōr'rēs, without glory, ill-famed; inglo'rious-ness, -ly.

Lat. inglorius, ingloriosus, -glorifico (gloria); Fr. non glorifié.

Un-gōd'ly (adj. and adv.), not godly; ungōdli-ness (ungōdli-ly is rarely used). O. E. ungōdlic (adj.), ungōdliche (adv.)

"All that live godly... suffer" (not godily).—2 Tim. iii. 12.

"Ye should live godly in this world" (not godilly).—Tit. ii. 12.

"An example to those who ... live ungodly."—2 Pet. ii. 6.

Un-governed, ūn.gōw'rnd, not controlled; ungovernable, ungovernable-ness, ungovernable. (Fr. non gouverné.)

Un-graced' (2 syl.), not graced; ungrace'ful, not elegant; ungrace'ful-ly, ungrace'ful-ness.

Un-gracious (Rule lxvi.), ūn.grā'.shēs; ungrā'cious ly, ungra'cious-ness. Disgrace' (2 syl.), dishonour, to dishonour; disgraced' (2 syl.); disgrace-ing, dis.grā'sing; disgrace'ful, disgrace'ful-ly, disgrace'ful-ness.

Fr. sans grâce, disgracieux, disgrace, v. disgracer (Lat. gratia).

Un-grammatical, ūn.grām.māt'ēs, not grammatical; ungrammatical-ly. (Fr. grammatical, Lat. grammaticus.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-grate'ful, not grateful; ungrate'ful-ly, ungrate'ful-ness.
Ingratitude, in.grät'·ə.tüde. Ingrate' (2 syl.)
Fr. ingrât, ingrâtitude; Lat. ingrâtus, ingrâtitudo (grâtia, thanks).
Un-gratified, ün.grät'·ə.fïde, not pleased, not indulged.
Un-, with Latin gratificārī, ingrātificus (gratia-ficō); (see p. 46).
Un-greet'ed, not saluted. (O. E. ungegrēt, v.-gegrēt[an], to greet.)
Un-grudged' (2 syl.), not grudged; ungrūdg'·ig·ly, heartily.
Un-, with Welsh grengwrach to murmur, grengwad an murmuring.
Un-guard'ed (not un.ge'ard·ed), exposed; unguard'ed-ly, unguard'ed-ness. (French non garde, Italian guardare.)
Un-guest'ed, ün.gešt' (g hard), not divined, not solved.
Old Eng. un-guest, v.-gešt[an] to explain; Dan. giss, to guess.
Un-guilty, un.gW·ly, not culpable; unguilt'i-ly. (O. E. ungyltig.)
Un-habitable, -hâb··it·ā·bl, or un-inhab'itable, not fit to live in.
Fr. inhabitable; Lat. in-habitātilis. In Latin the in- of this group of words is used both positively and negatively: thus, inhabitātūr means "to dwell in or inhabit," but in-habitātilis "not fit to dwell in." The Fr. use it always negatively, thus inhabité uninhabited, inhabitable not habitable. We have avoided both these errors.
Un-hackneyed (Rule xiii.), ün.hâk'ned, not hackneyed.
A word manufactured from the Fr. haquene, a cob-horse (see p. 420).
Un-hallowed, ün. hâl'·Iode, not consecrated, desecrated.
Old E. ungâlded or unhâlded, v.-gâld[Ian] or hâld[Ian], past -ode.
Un-hand'some, ün.hân'd·ëm, not handsome; unhand'some-ly, unhand'some-ness. (Dutch handzaam, soft, pliant.
Un-hand'y, ün.hând'·ë, not easy of use, awkward; unhand'i-ly, unhand'i-ness. (O. Eng. unhânded, fit for the hand.
Un-hang', to remove from its hinges, to take down what is hung; unhung', unhanged (1 syl.), not suspended on a gallows. (O. Eng. unhôn, p. unhêng, p. unhangen.)
Un-hâp'py, not happy; unhap'pi-ness; unhap'pi-ly, unluckily.
Un-, with Welsh hap, luck, verb hapiaw, to be lucky.
Un-harassed (one r, double s), ün.hâr-′râst, not harassed or jaded. (Un-, with Fr. harasser; Gk. arassō, to dash against.
Un-harbour'ed, ün.hâr'.brâd, not sheltered, not put into harbour.
Old Eng. un-, with here-buyrâg, to harbour an army on march.
Un-harden'ed, ün.hârd′·Ied, not hardened. Unhar'dy, not robust or strong. (Old English unheardod, unheardig.)
Un-harmed', not injured; unharm'·fûl. (O. E. unheardod, &c.
Un-harmonious, ün.'hâr.mô′.nî′.üs, not harmonious; unharm-o'nious-ly. Inharmonious, in.'hâr.mô′.nî′.üs; inhar-mo'nious-ly; inharmonic, ün.'hâr.mô′.nik.
Fr. peu harmonieux, -harmonique; Lat. harmónico, harmônia.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-harness, *un*harness, to divest of harness or armour; unharnessed, *un*harness-ed, *un*harness-ing.

Un-, with Welsh harnais, v. harnesiau, harnesivr.

Un-hazarded (one z), *un*hazard-ed, not risked.


Un-healthy, *un*healthy, not healthy; unhealthy, unhealthy, unhealthy, unhealthy, unhealthy, unhealthy, unhealthy, unhealthy.

From Old English *hælth [healthy, liæthfæll, &c.]

Un-heard, *un*heard, not heard; unhearing, un.hearing.

Old Eng. ungehëred, v. -hêr[an] to hear, past hêrde, past part. hêred.

Un-heated, *un*heated, not made hot. (Old Eng. ungehâutede)

Un-heed'ed, not regarded; unheed'ful, unheed'ful-ly, unheed'ing, unheed'ing-ly. (Old Eng. unhýdigi.)

Un-helped, *un*help'ed, not aided. (O. E. ungeholpen, ungeholpen.)

Un-heroic, *un*heroic, not heroic; unhero'ic, -hero'ical-ly.

Un-, with Latin herōicus; Greek héroikos.

Un-hesitating, *un*hési.tating, prompt; unhes'itating-ly.

French sans hésiter; Latin hasitare (from harco, to stick).

Un-hewn' or unhewed' (2 syl.), not hewn. (O. Eng. ungehiivod.)

Un-hinge' (2 syl.), to take from its hinges, to unsettle, to disturb; unhinged' (2 syl.); unhinging, *un*hîning.

Our old word for hinge is *heorra, but we have muddled this with heng, hung (verb hûn to hang, past heng, past part. hangen).

Un-holy, (comp.) unhôli-er, (super.) unhôli-est; unhôli-ly, unhôli-ness. (O. Eng. unhâlig, unhâlignes, unhâliglice.)

Un-honoured, *un*honored' (2 syl.), not honoured. (See p. 425, H mute.)

Dishonour, diz.ôn'or, disgrace, to disgrace; dishonoured, dishon'our-ing, dishon'our-er, dishon'our-able, dishon'our-able-ness, dishon'our-able-ly.

Fr. dëshônômeur but dëshonorable (one n), v. dëshônômeur; Lat. hônôr.

Un-hook', to loose from a hook; unhooked' (2 syl.), -hook'-ing.

Old English unhôc; unhôcît, unhooked.

Un-hop'ed' (2 syl.), unlooked for; unhôpe'-ful, unhôpe'ful-ly.

Old English unhôpôd, unhôpôfull, verb hop[ian], past hopôde.

Un-horse', to throw from a horse, to cause to dismount; unhorsed' (2 syl.), unhorsing, Rule xix. (Old Eng. hors.)

Un-house, *un*house'; to drive from one's house; unhoused' (2 syl.); unhous'ing, Rule xix. (Old Eng. ungehâsed.)

Un-hurt', not injured; unhurt'-ful, harmless. (O. Eng. hyrt.)

Un-illustrated, *un*ilustrated, not illustrated.

Fr. non illustré; Lat. -illustratus (ill-[ilustrare), to throw light on).
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-imagined, un-imaginable, un-imaginative, not imagined; unimagined, unimagnable, unimagnative, -ive.

Un-imitated, unimitated, beyond the art of imitation; inimitable, inimitable, -able-ness; inimitability, unimitated, unimitable, -able-ness; inimitability.
Fr. *non imitātus*, v. *imitāre*, to imitate.

Un-impaired, unimpaired, not injured; unimpairable.

Should be unimpaired, k.c., from the Fr. *empirer*; Lat. *peor, worse*.

Un-impassioned, unimpassioned, not impassioned; unimpassionable, unimpassioned.
French *non passionné*, -passionner; Latin *passio*, passion.

Un-impeached, unimpeached, not impeached; unimpeachable, unimpeachable, -able-ness; unimpeachability.

Un-impeached, unimpeached, not hindered. (Lat. *impeūtus*.)

Uninclosed, uninclosed, not inclosed. (Latin *inclosūm*.)
Un-incorporated, unincorporated, not incorporated.

Un-infect, uninfected, not infected; uninfecous, uninfected, -shūn.
Fr. *non infectē*.* désinfecter, désinfection*; Lat. *infectus* (in-ficio[facio]).
AND OF SPELLING.

Words with Un—negative and privative.

Un-inflamed, *un*-*inflamed*", not inflamed; un-inflammable (double -m), *un*-*inflamed".*mābl, not to be set on fire.
Fr. *non inflamé*(!), *non inflammable*(!); Lat. *inflamnāre, flamma*.

Un-influenced, *un*-*influenced*, not influenced by others; un-influential, *un*-*influential".*shūl, without influence.
French *sans influence*; Latin *influencia, in-fluère* to flow in.
(The idea is that one liquor affects another by flowing into it.)

Un-"informed*" (3 syl.), not informed. Mis-informed, incorrectly informed. (French *non informé, informé mal*.)

Un-inhabited, *un*-*inhabited*.ed, not inhabited; uninhabitable; uninhabitable-ness, unfitness for a dwelling.
Latin *in-habita*ītis (not habitable), but *inhabitāre, to inhabit or dwell in*. This contradictory use of *in-* is most objectionable. French *in-habitable not habitable, inhabīd not dwell in*. The French use the prefix *in-* only in a negative sense in these words; we, on the other hand, use it only as a preposition.

Un-initiated, *un*-*initiated*".*i.tiated, not initiated.
Fr. *non initiē*; Lat. *initiāre (initium a beginning, in- to go in).*
Un-inscribed, *un*-*inscribed*, not inscribed. (Latin *inscribo*.)

Un-inspired, *un*-*inspired*", not inspired. (Fr. *non inspirē*.)
Latin *in-spirāre, to breathe into one [divine afflatus].

Un-instructed, not instructed; uninstructive, -īv.
French *peu instructif*; Latin *instruco supine instructum*.

Fr. *peu intelligent, in-intelligible*; Lat. *intellectuālis, intelligibilis, intelligens genitive -gentis, v. intelligere (lēgo).*

Un-intend'ed, not intended; unintentional, *un*-*intend'ed*.ed, *unintentional*.ly. (Fr. *non intentionnel, non intentionné*.)
Latin *in-tendere supine tensum, to strain on [something].
("To intend to do a thing" is to stretch every power to do it.)

Un-interested, *un*-*interested*.ed, not interested; un-interest'ing, exciting no interest; un-interest'ing-ly.

French *désintēressē*; Latin *interest*, it concerns me.

Un-interred, *un*-*interred"*, not buried. Dis'inter', to dig out of a grave; disinterred, *dis*-*interred"*; disinterred-ing (R. iv.); disinter'ment, the removal from a grave.
Latin *terra* the earth, *in-terra* to put in the earth; Italian *interrare* to put in the earth, *s-terra* to take out of the earth (sec 1150).

Un-interrupt'ed, not interrupted; uninterrupt'ed-ly.
French *non interrompu*(!), *sans interruption*; Latin *interrumpo*.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-invited, *un-in*'v*'-ted*, not invited; uninviting.
Fr. *non invitè*, Lat. *in-vitāre*, to do the contrary of shunning.

Un-irritated, *un-i*r'i*t*"*a*'-ted*, not irritated.* (French *non irrité*)
Latin *irritā*. ("Tractum a canibus, qui cum provocantur, irritant vel hirrint", Novius Marcellus.) "Hirrio" to hirr or snarl.

Un-joined' (2 syl.), not joined. Disjoin', to sever; disjoined' (2 syl.), disjoin'-ing.
Un-joint'ed, not jointed. Disjoint', to put out of joint; disjoin'-ing, disjoin'ed, disjoin'ed-ly, disjoin'ed-ness.

Disjunction, disjunc'shUn; disjunctive, disjunctive (in Gram.);
Latin disjunctus, disjunctivus, v. disjugo supine disjunctum.

Un-judged' (2 syl.), not judged. Injudicious, *in*jud'i*sh"*.-ās, without judgment or discretion; injudicious-ly, -ness.
French *non jugè*; Latin *injudicatus* (judec, a judge).

Un-justified, *unjū*st'ifid, not justified; unjustifiable, un-justifiable-ly, un-justifiable-ness.
Fr. *non justifiè*, *non justifie*, Lat. *justificatus* (justus *justio*).

Un-kept', not preserved, not observed. (O. E. *uncēpt*, v. *cépan*.)

Un-kind', not kind; unkind'-ness, unkind'ly, unkind'li-ness.
Old English *ungaecni* or *ungecind*, *ungecindelō*.

Un-knit, *un-knit*, not knit together. (Old Eng: *ungecnit*.)

Un-knotted, *un-nōt'ed*, 'not knottèd': (Old Eng. *ungecnyt*.)

Un-known', not known; unknown'-ing, unknow'-ing-ly,
Old English *un-endaen*, verb *enda* [=an], past *enda*.

Un-laboured, *un-lā'br'd*, not stiff and formal, easy [in style]; unlaborious, *un-lā'bō'r"-ās*, not requiring hard work; unlaborious-ly, unlaborious-ness... (Latin *labōriosus*.)

Un-lace' (2 syl.), to loose from a lace; unlaced' (2 syl.); unlacing; *un-lā'sing*, Rule xix. (Fr. *délacer*. See Lace.)

Un-lade' (2 syl.), to remove the cargo of a ship. Un-load', to remove the goods of a wagon, &c. Unlaid', not put down.

Un-lade', past [unload'ed], p. part. unlā'den, unlā'd'ing.

Un-load', past unload'ed, p. pari. [unladen], unload'-ing.
(The word *lade* is obsolete, *laded* and *untaded* are rarely used.)

Old Eng. *inlāden*, verb *lād* [an], past *lād*, past part. *lāden*.

Un-la'dy-like, not befitting a lady. Ungentlemanly, not befitting a gentleman. (O. E. *hleoftege* or *hleofle*, a lady.)
"Gentleman" is the Fr. *gentil-homme*, a man of family (Lat. *gens*).
AND OF SPELLING.

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Words with Un- negative and private.

Un-laid, not put down, not laid. Un-lade' (2 syl.), to unload.

Un-delay', to defer; delayed, dc.lāde; delay'-ing, delay'-er.

(These words are from different sources, one is Ang.-Sax. and one Lat.)


"Delay," Fr. délai; Lat. dilatatum or v. diffīro to carry back, to defer.

Un-lawful, ān.law'ful, not lawful; unlaw'ful-ly; unlaw'ful-ness.

Old Eng. unlaw or unlawful, past leogan to lay. Gen. lawful.

Un-learned, ān.lern'ed, not wise, not learned; unlearned-ly,

(4 syl.); unlearnt, ān.lernt', not committed to memory;

unlearn', to forget or abandon what has been learnt.

O. E. ungelcered, ungelceđtite unlearnedly, leórñian to learn.

Un-lèd, not led. (Old English ungelcđan or unlèadden.)

Un-less' (Old Eng. unlesan, unloose). Except' (Lat. excipère

[ex cūpio], take out).

These words may either be treated as imperative moods or what in

Latin is termed the ablative absolute = this proviso being unloosed

or taken out.

"Paul said, except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved"

(Acťs xxvii. 31). Paul said ye cannot be saved, this proviso being

disregarded, viz. that ye abide in the ship.

"Ye are saved, unless ye have believed in vain" (1 Cor. xv. 2).

Ye are saved, this proviso being taken away, viz. that ye have believed

in vain.

There is no appreciable difference between these two words thus

employed, but "Except" is used also with nouns after the manner of

a preposition, which "Unless" cannot be: thus "They were a'l

scattered, except the apostles" (Acts viii. 1), that is, the apostles

being excepted (ablative absolute in Latin). I would that all

"were such as I am, except these bonds" (Acts xxvi. 29), these

bonds being excepted (ablative absolute in Latin).

It would have given us a nice shade of distinction if we had em-

ployed "except" exclusively with nouns and their equivalents (as

in the last two examples), and "unless" with verbs or verbal

clauses (as in the first two examples).

Un-lessoned, un.less'nd, not diminished. (Formed from less.)

Un-lettered, un.lett'rd. Illiterate, illit'rate; not book wise;

illiterate-ly, illiterate-ness; illiteracy, ignorance.

We borrow the word letter from the Fr. lettre, a double corruption of

the Lat. littera (a letter), but in the words litterate and illiterate,

literature and literal, &c., we abandon the Fr. lîététre, lîtérature,

littéral, &c., for the Lat. models lîtérātus, lîtératus, lîtérātus,

lîtérātus. Nothing can be worse. If -ét- is to be adopted in

"letter," it should be preserved throughout; if the Lat is to be

followed in lîtereatre, lîtérature, literal, &c., it should be followed in

"letter" and "unlettered." If, however, our word litter (a con-

fusion) was a difficulty, it would be very easy to find a remedy.

Un-level, ān.lèv', sl, not level; unlevelled, lèv'.eld (R. iii., -Ei).

Old Eng. un-level, lèfšlād; Low Lat. levella; Fr. non nivelé.

Un-liberated, ān.lib'.erā.ted, not liberated. Deliberate, de-

lib'.erat, to consider; delib'erat-ed, delib'erat-ing, &c.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Unilateral, *illilibr.'crrāl; ill'ilibr'al-ly; ill'ilibr'ality, meanness.

Lat. *non libērātus, not made free. *Deliberate, to free from [irrelevant matter]; *ill- [in]libērātus, not free [in mind], digotod.

Un-licensed, *ūn.l'i'senst, not licensed. (French licence.)

Six words change the c of the noun into s for the verb: as "advice," advise; "device," devise; "choice," choose; "licence," license; "practice," practise; and "prophecy," prophesy; two others change it into z: viz., "cicatrice," cicatrise; and "price," prise.

Un-lighted, *ūn.l'i'ted, or unlit, not lighted or not lit.

Old English *ūn-līht, verb līht[an], past līhte, past part. līht. It will be seen that lit is the older form. (*g-interpolated.)

Un-like' (2 syl.), dissimilar. Unlike', ly; improbable; unlike'-li-ness (Rule xi,); unlike'li-hood (-hood, condition).

Dislike' (2 syl.), to feel adverse to; disliked' (2 syl.); dislik-ing, dis.l'i'king (Rule xix.); dislik'er, dis.l'i'ker.

"Unlike," Old Eng. ungelette, ungeletenes, ungeletelē; Dis- with gelē.

Un-lim'it-ed, not bounded, indefinite, unrestrained.

Illimitable, *ūl.lim'ītātīt; illimitable-ness, illimitably; illimitability, *ūl.lim'ītātīty.

French illimité, illimitable; Latin *līmitātus, limitātus.

Un-liquefied, *ūn.lık'kwīfīde, not converted into a liquid.

Fr. non liquefié; Lat. *illiqu'sētio, *illiqu'sētio (il-not negative).

Un-liquidated, *ūn.lık'kwīdā'ted, not paid.

Lat. liquīdāre. Obs. *que for "liquefy," *qui for "liquidate."

Un-live'ly (3 syl.), not animated. (Old English unlīfītē.)

Un-load, *ūn.lōd', to disburden; unload'-ed; (past part.) unload'-ed or unladen, un.lō'den; un-load'ing.

Un-laden means not freighted; unloaded means the cargo removed. Old English unhlad[an], past -hlōd, past part. -hloden.

Un-located, *ūn.lok'kay'ted, not fixed in a place. Dislocate, dis.lō.kāte, to put out of joint; dislocated; dislocat-ing, dis.lō.kā'ting; dislocation, dis.lō.kā'tion.

Lat. non locātus, dis-locāre; Fr. dislocation, verb disloquer.

Un-lock', to undo a lock; unlock-ed' (2 syl.), unlock'-ing.

Old English *ūn.lūk', past -lūc, past part. -lūc'en or -gelōc'en.

Un-lodged, *ūn.lōd'd, not lodged. Dis-lodge' (2 syl.), removed from its lodgment; dislodged (2 syl.), dislodg'-ing, -ment.

Old English un-, dis-, with log[ian], past logode, past part. logod; Latin locāre (locus, a place); French déloger, délogement.

Un-looked for, *ūn.lūk't for, not expected, not foreseen.

Old Eng. un-, with *lūcian, past lūcde, past part. lūc'd, and for.

Un-loose, *ūn.lōs', to unfasten; unloosed' (2 syl.), unloos'-ing.

Old English unles[an], past unles; past part. unlesen; or unlysan, past unlyste, past part. ungelysed or unlyst.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-loved, un.lövd, not loved; unlovest-ly, unloveliness; unlov- ing, un.löv'.ing; unloving-ly; loveless, -ly.

Un-loy'al. Disloy'al; disloyalty, dis.loy'.al.ty.

Disloyal denotes an active demonstration of disloyalty.

Unloyal denotes the simple fact of not being loyal.

Un-leaf, un.lëef'. (Italian leaf, loyal.)

Un-, with Fr. loyal; dilloyal (Fr. loi, Lat. lex genitive legis, law).

Un-luck'y, (comp.) unluck'i-er, (super.) unluck'i-est, not fortunate; unluck'i-ly, unluck'i-ness.

German unglücklich, unglick unluckiness, unhglücklicher-weise.

Un-maid'en-ly, not becoming a maiden. Unboy'ish, not like a boy, not in character with a boy.

Old English ungenæuthlice, maer or mægth a maiden.

Un-maimed, un.mäned', not mutilated.

Un-, with Old Fr. mahmer, n. mechaigne; Low Lat. mahemiare.

Un-malleable, un.mül'.le.a.bl (not un.mül'.ä.bl), not malleable; unmalleability, un.mül'.lë.ä.bl'ë.ty.

French non malleable, non-malleabilité (Latin malleus, a hammer).

Un-man' [a ship], to dismiss the crew, to break down the fortitude of a man; unmanned, un.münd', [a ship] not supplied with its crew, distressed beyond the bearing of a man; unmann'ing (Rule iii.), unman'ly, unman'li-ness, unman'-like, unman'ful, unman'ful-ly, unman'ful-ness.

Old English ungemann[ian], past -mannode, past part. -mannod; gemannian, “to supply with men”; but unmann is “unwarlike.”

Un-man'age-able (5 syl.), not to be managed, not easily restrained, not easily manipulated; unman'ageable-ness; unmanageably, un.mën'.age.ä.bl'y; unman'aged (3 syl.)

(Only -ee and -ge retain the -e- before -able.)

Un-, with French ménager, ménagement; Low Latin menagium.

Un-man'nerly, not well behaved; unman'nerli-ness (Rule xi.); unmanned, un.mën'.ord, ill behaved.

Our word is a vile compound of man, un-mann[er]-ly, where manner means the behaviour or ways of a man, and unmannerly not in accordance with the conduct of a man. The French sans manière is from main (the hand), and means “not well handled,” first applied to arts and then by metaphor to conduct.

Un-mantle, un.män'.tль, not draped with a mantle; unmantled, un.män'.täld; unmant'ling. Dismantle, dis.män'.tль, to divest of mantle; disman'tled (3 syl.), dismant'ling.

A mantle really means a “towel” or “handkerchief.”

Latin mantelum, mantile (from mäns, the hand).

Un-manufactured, un'.män'.ä.fäk'.tekûrd, not manufactured.

French non manufacturé (Latin manu-factus, made by hand).
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-manured, un'manured", not manured.

Manure means "hand tillage"; French main-oeuvre. (See p. 625.)

Un-marked, un'marked", not marked. (Old Eng. ungemenread.)

Un-marred, un'marred", not injured. (Old Eng. ungermerred.)

Un-married, un'married", not wed; unmarr'ry-ing, not inclined to marry; unmarriage-able, un'marriage-able; unmatrimo'nial, un'marriage-able; unmarriage'al-ly.

The double r in these words is disgraceful. "Unmarriageable," only -ce and -ge retain the r before -able. (See p. 630.)

Fr. non marit., non mariable; Ital. maritaggio; Lat. maritare.

Un-marshalled, un'marshalled", not marshalled.

Composed of un and marshal. Low Latin marcescallus; Anglo-Saxon marceal, master of the horse; German marshall.

Un-mask' or dismask', to strip off a mask or disguise, to lay bare a secret plot, to expose a covert design; unmasked, un'masked", not disguised, not masked; dismasked, exposed, divested of disguise, &c.; un-mask'-ing, dis ...

French sans masque, démasquer; German demaskeren.

Un-mastered, un'mastered", unsummoned. (Fr. non maîtrisé.)

Un-matched" (2 syl.), not matched, without a parallel.

Composed of un- and the Old English maca, a mate.

Un-meaning, un'meaning", without meaning; unmeant, un'meant", not intended. (Old English ungenmacent, v. gemenan.)

Un-measured, un'measured", not measured, very abundant; unmeasurable, un'measurable (not un-measurable). Immeasurable, boundless; immeasurable-ness, ably.

Fr. non mesure, sans mesure; démesuré; Lat. im[mi]mensurabilis.

Un-medled with, -med'dled", not touched, not altered.

Unmed'dling, not apt to interfere or touch.

Un-, with Fr. meler now métier; Lat. miscère; Gk. mignao.

Un-meet", not fit, not worthy; unmeet'-ly, unmeet'-ness.

Old English unmètte or ungenmet, unfitted.

Un-mellow, un'mellow", not fully ripe; unmellowed (3 syl.)

Un-, with the Welsh melyf to sweeten, noun melys (Latin mel).

Un-melodious, un'melo'dious", dul'tis. (not un'miel'dious-jus); unmelo'dious-ly, unmelo'dious-ness. (French sans melodieux.)

Latin melódia, melódis; Greek melédia, melódis (melos odè).

Un-melt'ed, not melted. (Old English unofornitten, v. melfan.)

Un-mentioned, un'mentioned", not mentioned; unmentionable, un'mentionable, not to be spoken of; unmentionables, un'mentionables, under-garments, under-garments.

Fr. non mentionné; Lat. mentio g. ë-nis (old v. mento, to remember).
AND OF SPELLING.

Words with Un- negative and privative.


By contraction from the Latin misercordia (mer’ci-ff, miser’co heart-wrêt-ched; French mercy.

Un-merit-ed, un-mér’rit-ed, not deserved. (French peu mérité.)

Un-mild’-(super.); un-mild’-est, (comp: not in use), un-mild’-ly, un-mild’-ness. (Old English unmil’d, unmildnes.

Un-mind’ful, regardless; un-mind’-ful-ly; un-mind’-ful-ness; un-mind’-ed. (Old Eng. ungemyndig, v.-gemynad[ian]).

Un-mingled, un-mín’gld, not mixed. (O.Eng. ungemenged.)

Un-missed, un-mist’, not missed. Dismiss’, to send away; dismissed, dis.mist’; dismiss’-ing, dismiss’-il; dismission, dis.mish’un; dismissive, dis.mis’-iv; diss’issory.

Old English unmissed, v.-misse[dan], past.-missed; Latin dissimissum, dismis’sorius (di-[dis]mitto, to send away).

Un-mistakable, un-mis.ta-.ki.bl (not unmistakeable, only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able), that cannot be misun.

derstood; unmistaken, un-mistaken, not in error, sure.

Old English unmistaken, verb -tac[an], past.-toc, past part. tacen.

Un-mit’igated, without extenuation; unmitigable; -mit’.i.gä.bl; unmit’igably. (Fr. non mitigé; Lat. non mitigátus.)

Mitigère (mitis ago, to make mild).

Un-mixed or unmixt, not mixed (un-, with Latin mixtus).

Misco supine mixtum, to mix; Greek misgo (mignumi).

Un-modified, un-mód’-ifidé, not modified; unmodifiable.

French non modifié; Latin modifi’cari (modus fácio).

Un-moistened, un-moist’nd, not made damp; unmooist, dry.

Fr. non molee now môle (Latin modescit contracted into mae’st).

Un-moor’, to lose from anchorage; unmoored’ (2 syl.), -ing.

French démarrer; Spanish dismarrar (amarrar, a cable).

Our word is probably the Latin mór’or, to stop or stay.

Un-mortgaged, un-mör’gaged, not mortgaged; dismortgage, dis.mör’gage, to redeem from mortgarge; dismortgaged (3 syl.); dismortgag’-ing, dis.mör’gä.ing (Rule xix).

French mortgar, a dead pledge; as mort-main, a dead-hand.

In these words “dead” means “unable to part with the property.”

Un-mount’ed, not mounted, not got on horseback. Dismount’, to get off a horse; &c.; dismount’-ed, dismount’-ing.

Fr. non monté, démonté (Latin mons gen. montis, a mountain).

Un-mourned, un-mör’nrd, not lamented; unmourn’-ful, -ly.

Old Eng. unmourn’le, unmournful; unmournles, unw mournfully.

Un-movable, un-moo’vä.bl (not unmoveable, only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able); unmovable-ness; unmovably,
Words with Un-negative and private.

Un-moving, in.moo'.ving; unmove'ed, -moovd;

Immovable (should be -ible), immovable-ness, immovably.

Immobile, im.mo'bil; immo'bil-ity.

The abnormal pronunciation of move and prove is due to our borrowing the words from the Fr. mouvoir and 'prouver, then omitting the u in order to conform the words to the Lat. models movere and provo. (Lat. immobiles (not immobiles) immobiletas.)

Un-muffled, in-muíf'f'd, unveiled, uncovered, un-muffling.

German un-muffeln, muff a muff.

Un-mur'muring, uncomplaining; unmur'mured (3 syl.)

French sans murmurer; Latin murmure; Greek mormo.

Un-musical, in.mú's.i.kál, not musical; unmusical-ly.

French peu musical; Latin musicus, musica music; Greek mouiled.

Un-mu'tilated, not injured, not maimed, entire.

Un, with Lat. mutilatus (mutilus, maimed); Gk. mutilos, curtailed.

Un-muzzle, un.müz'zil, to take off a muzzle; unmuzzled (3 syl.), unmuzzling. (French demuseler.)

Un-named' (2 syl.), not named. Innom'inate (4 syl.), without a name. Mis'name, to name incorrectly; misnamed' (3 syl.), misnâm'ing; misnoma, plu. -nomas, misnô'.mal.

Pseudo-nym, sui'dónim, a supposititious name.

Nom de plume, a name assumed by an author (French).

Nom de guerre, -gair, a name assumed by a traveller (Fr.)

O. Eng. ungenamed, v. genam[ian], past genamode, or nam[on], &c. "Pseudonym," Greek pseudonamos (pseudo-nò'ma, a false name).

Un-national, in.našh'.ón.ál, not in accordance with the national character, not patriotic. Denationalise, dé.našh'.ón.ál'íze, to deprive of nationality, to attach a nation to another; denationalised, dé.našh'.ón.ál'i.zed; denationalising, dé.-našh'.ón.ál'i.zing; denationalisation, -zay'zô'.shun.

French dénationaliser. Latin nátionalis (nascor, to be born).

Un-national, in.ná'chůrál, not natural; unnatural-ly.

Non-natural, abnormal, metaphorical; non-natural-ly.

French peu naturel(!); Latin nátūrālis (natura, nature).

Un-navigated, in.náv'gā.ted, not explored or traversed by ships. Innavigable, in.náv'gā.bl. (Fr. innavigable.)

Latin innavigābilis, innavigātus (nāvis, Greek nāus, a ship).

Un-necessary, in.né'sés.sér'vy, not necessary; unnecessary, -né'sés.sér'ri.'ly. Need-less, need'less-ly, need'less-ness.

Fr. peu nécessaire, sans nécessaire; Lat. necessarius (ne-fonjó'dere).

"Needless," O. Eng. needles, unnecessities, or unnecessary, unnecessaries.

Un-need'y, not in want or distress. (O. E. unnē'dig or ungnīfd.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-neighbourly, *un.nē❜or.lē*, not neighbourly.

Old English *un-neāhbur-lēc* (*neābūr*, a near dwelling).

Un-nerve, *un.nerv', to unhinge the nervous power; unnerved' (2 syl.), unnerv'ing, R. xix. (Fr. *énervé*, Lat. *nervus*.)

Un-nominated, *un.nōm'.tū.nō.tēd*, not yet proposed or nominated. 

Innominate (4 syl.), without a name.

De-nominate (4 syl., here *de-* is not neg.), to name, &c.

Latin *innominātus*. "Innominate" might be introduced.

Un-noted, *un.nō.tēd*, of no note or renown, not observed.

Latin *innōtus*, unknown (nosco supine nōtum, to know).

Un-noticed, *un.nō.tēst*, not observed. (Fr. *notice*, Lat. *notītia*.)


Latin *innūmērās*, *innūmērābilis*, *innūmērābilitas*, *innūmērātus*.

Un-obeyed, *un'.o.bādē''*, not obeyed. Disobey, to run counter to a command; disobeyed (3 syl.), disobey'ing (R. xiii.); disobedience, *dis'.o.bē''ūti.nce*; disobedient, *dis'.o.bē''ū.tēnt* (not *dis'.o.bē''ū.tent*); -ly.


Un-objected to, not objected to; unobjectionable (should be -ible), *un'.ōbjēk'tē*; *shūn'.ā.bl*; unobjectionable-ness, -ably.

Un-, with Lat. *objecere* sup. objectum (ob *jicio*); *jacio*, to throw against.

Un-observed, *un'.ob.sēr.vēd''*, not observed; unobscur'ely (4 syl.), plainly. (Latin *inobscureāre*, to make obscure.)

Un-observed, *un'.ob.sērv'd''*, not noticed; unobser'v-ing (R. xix.), *unobser'vent*, *unobser'vent-ly*, *unobser'veable*.

Non-observer, failure of keeping or observing something.

Inobserver, inobserv'ant-ly, inobservance, inobserv'able.

(There is no appreciable difference between *unobserver* and *inobserver*. As the latter is Lat. the former might be dispensed with.)

Lat. *inobservābilis*, *inobservantia*, *inobservātus* (ob servare to keep).

Un-obstruct'ed, not hindered; unobstructive, *un'.ob.strūk''ū.tēv*.

Fr. *non* obstrua; Lat. *obstrua* supine *ob cleanly* (ob *strua*, to strew or throw in one's path, hence to hinder or obstruct).

Un'-obtain'd'' (3 syl.), not procured; unobtain'able (should be -ible). (Latin *obtīnēre*, *ob tēncio*, to lay hold of.)

Un-obtrusive, *un'.ob.trū''ū.tēv*, not obtrusive, modest, retiring.

Un-, with Lat. *obtrūcēre* sup. *obtrūsum* (ob trūdo, to thrust forward).

Un-offended, *un'.ōf.ēn''.dēd* (not *un'.o.fēn''.dēd*, a common error), not offended; unoffending'. Inoffensive, *in'.ōf.ēn''.ū.tēv*; inoffensive-ly, -ness. (Fr. *non* offensē, *inoffensif*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-official, "un, ofish,al" (not "un, ofish, al", a common blunder), unofficially, "un, ofish, al, ly"; unofficial, "un, ofish, ous"; unofficial, ly, "un, ofish, ous, ly"; unofficialness, "un, ofish, ous, ness".

Un-, with Latin officiālis, officiōsus (of officiōfacio), to do or act for another; French non officiel(l), inofficiel.

Un-opened, "un, open, ed, not opened; unopen, ly, not frankly; unopenness, unopen, ness, want of frankness."

Old Eng. un-open, openly, open, excellence.

Un-operative, better Inoperative, "un, oper, ative, not effectual.

Latin inoperativeus, verb operāri (opus genitive operis, work).

Un-opposed, "un, op, posed, not resisted."

Un-, with Latin oppositus (ob pōno, to place in opposition).

Un-oppressed, "un, op, res, sed, not unduly burdened. Inoppressive, "op, res, sive, ly, inoppressive, ness; inoppression, shun.

Fr. non oppressif; Lat. opprimēre sup. oppressum (prēme, to press).

Un-ordered, "un, or, der, d, not ordered; unordered, ly. Disorder, disor, der, confusion, to put out of order; disordered, disor, der, d, d; disorder, ing, disorder, ly, disorder, ness.

Fr. non ordonné, dés, ordre; Lat. inordinatus, ordō gen. ordinis.

Un-organised, "un, org, anised, not organised. Inorganic, "in, or, gan, ek, i, e, inorganic, ly; disorganise, or, gan, ise, to derange what is organised; disorganised (4 syl); disorganising, disor, gan, is, ing; disorganisation disor, gan, is, ation, shun.

Fr. inorganique, désorganiser, désorganisation; Old Eng. organ.

Un-ornamental, not ornamental; unornamented.

French sans ornement (wrong); Latin ornūmentum, verb ornāre.

Un-orthodox, "un, ortho, dox, not orthodox, not having the same views of religion as the state sanctions. In Turkey, Christians are unorthodox; in Spain, Protestants. In England the standard of orthodoxy is the 39 Articles.

Fr. non ou peu orthodoxe; Gk. orthos, orthodoxos, the right faith.

Un-ostentatious (not -ostentacious), "ōst, tia, shis, not given to display or parade; unostentatious, ly, unostentatious, ness. (Latin ostentātio, os [ob] tendo).

Un-owned (2 syl), not owned, without a known owner.

Disown, to disclose; disowned, disown, ing.

Old English undgan or undgn; verb agan, to own or owe.

Un-oxygenated, "un, ox, idg, é, ned, not having oxygen in combination. Deoxigenate, deoxigenation, deoxigenating, shun.

(Nothing can be more absurd than this diversity of spelling. Of course "deoxigenated" ought to be spelt with a y.)

Fr. de-oxygénation, oxigen; Gk. oxus geno, I generate acid.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-pacified, un-pa'si.fied, not appeased. (Fr. non pacifié.)

Un-pack', to open what has been packed together; unpacked' (2 syl.), unpack'-ing. (German aus- or ab-packen.)

Un-paid', not paid; non-pay'ment, failure of payment.

Unpaid'-for, taken on credit. (French non payé.)

Un-pack', to open what has been packed together; unpacked' (2 syl.), unpack'-ing. (German aus- or ab-packen.)

Un-paid', not paid; non-pay'ment, failure of payment.

Un-paint', not hurt; unpain'ful, unpain'ful-ly.

Un-paid', not hurt; unpaint', unpain'ful, unpain'ful-ly.

Un-painable, un-pain'able, not hurtful; unpain'able-ness, unpain'able-ably. (Lat. palātum, Gk. pao.)

Un-parallelled; un-par'al.leled, not paralleled, unequalled.

Un-parallelled; un-par'al.leled, not paralleled, unequalled.

Un-pardoned; un-par'doned, not forgiven; unpar'don-ing, un­par'don-able, unpar'don-able-ness, unpar'don-able-ly. French impardonnable, non pardonné; Low Latin pardonatio.

Un-parted, not divided. Depart', to quit; depart'ed, depart'ing. Department, a specific branch of a business; departmental. (Lat. partior, to divide; de-partior.)

Un-parliamentary, un-par'lee.men'ary, contrary to the usages observed in the British parliament.

Un-parliamentary, un-par'lee.men'ary, contrary to the usages observed in the British parliament.

Med. Lat. parliamentum; Fr. parlement (verb parler, to speak). (The Fr. parlements were law-courts where causes were decided by pleadings, and not dictatorially by the king. The parlement of St. Louis had no fixed locality, but followed him wherever he went. Philippe-le-Bel was the first to fix the Paris court, and subsequently parlements were established in all the chief cities of France.

Un-passable or impassable. Impossible.

Un-passable or impassable, unfit to be traversed or passed over; un-passable-ness or impassable-ness.

Impossible, not capable of feeling, suffering, or passion.

Impossible-ness, impossibility; impassive, -pās'siv.

It would be better to abolish impassable and impassableness, retaining unpassable and unpassableness for "not fit to be traversed," and impassible, &c., for "insensible; or without passion."


Un-patriotic, un-pa'tri.ot.ick, not patriotic; unpatriot'ical-ly.

Un-, with French patriotique (Lat. patria, one's country).

Un-patronised, un-pa'tron.ised, not encouraged by patrons, buyers, or supporters. (Lat. patronātus, a patron.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-peace-able, Un-piece-able (both ün'-peece'-ab.l).

Un-piece-able, not capable of being pieced or mended.

Un-peace-able, not peaceable; unpeace-able-ness, unpeace-ably, unpeace-ful, unpeace-ful-ly, unpeace-fulness. (See Unpacified.)


Un-peg', to detach from its pegs; unpegged, ün-peg'd; unpeg- ing. (Gk. pēgma, something fixed into [the wall]).

Un-penned, ün-pen'd, not written. (Old Eng. pina, Lat. pena.)

Un-pencilled, ün-pen'-sild, not pencilled. (Lat. penicillum.)

Un-penetrated, ün-pen'-etr.ted, not pierced; impen'trable, impen'trable-ness, impen'trably, impenetrabil'ity.

Latin impénetrābilis, impénetrābilītas, impénetrare. Festus says: "penetrare, id est penitus intrare," to enter thoroughly.

Un-pensioned, ün-pen'-shond, not pensioned. (Latin pensiō.)

Un-people, ün-pee'-pl, to deprive of inhabitants; unpeopled, -pee'-pld, without inhabitants. Dispeople, to depopulate; dispopulated. Depopulate, dé.pō'pul.late, to devastate; depop- ulat-ed, depop- ulat-ing, depopulā'tion, -shön.

Un-pop'ular, not in favour with the people; unpopular-ly.

Fr. dépeupler, dépopulation, impopulaire, impopularité; Latin de- popūlāre, pōpūlāris, pōpūlāritas, pōpūlātio (pōplūs, the people).

Un-perceived, ün'-per.seev'd', not noticed or observed; unperceivable, better imperceivable, im.pér.seev'ab.l.

Imperceptible, imperceptible-ness, imperceptibly.

Imperceptibility, im'-per.sep'.til'ab.lit'y. ("Unperceivable" is wrong conj., as imperceptible plainly shows.)

French imperceptible, imperceptibilité; Latin imperceptus (capio).

Un-performed, ün'-per.form'd, not done, not fulfilled.

Non-performance (4 syl.) (Latin performāre.)

Un-per'ish-able, better Im-per'ish-able (should be -ible), not perishable; imperishable-ness, imperishly.

Imperishability. (French imprésissable, imprésissabilité.)

Un-permitt'ed (Rule iii.), not permitted. Impermiss'ible.

Latin impermissus (per mittō supine -missum, to permit).

Un-perused, ün'-per.ūz'ed", not read. (Latin impervius.)

By changing v into w "pervius" becomes perwus.

Un-petrified, ün-pē'tìf'i.fide, not converted into stone.

French non pétrifié; (Latin petra-stitio[n], to make stone).

Un-philosophical, ün'-phil.ö-soj'j.kal, not philosophical; unphilosophical-ly. (Lat. philosophicus, Gk. philosophikos.)

Un-pierced, ün-pē'rst, not pierced. (French non perc.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-pillowed, ün.pil'·lode. Unpillared, ün.pil'·lard.

Unpillowed, without a pillow [for the head].

Unpillared, without a pillar or column.

"Pillow," O. Eng. un- with pile or pile; Lat. pulvinus (pills, hair).

"Pillar," Span. pillar; Lat. pilae, a column; Gk. pilos, to pile up.

Un-pin', to loose from pins, to unfasten; unpinned, ün.pin'd; unpinned'-ing, R. i. (Welsh pin; Lat. spina, a thorn.)

"Consortum tegmen spinis" (Krn. iii. 594), His clothes full of pins.

Un-pitied, ün.pit'·ed, not pitied; unpit'i-ful, unpit'iful-ly, unpit'y-ing, unpit'i-able, unpit'iably.

Pit'i-less, not having pity; pit'Hess-ness, pit'Hess-ly.

French sans pitIé, pitoyable (1): Latin pieties, piety, like the Greek charitas (charity or love). "pity, charity, and piety" are synonyms.

Un-placed' (2 syl.), not placed. Displace' (2 syl.), to remove from its place, to derange; displaced'; displacing, -sing; displacement, place'-ment, place'-able (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able). Misplace, to put in the wrong place, &c.

Fr. sans place, déplacer, déplacement; Germ. platz; Lat. plätta.

Un-plagued', (2 syl.), not tormented or harassed. (See p. 662.)

Un-plant'-ed, not planted. Displant, to remove a plant; displant'·ed, displant'-ing; displantation, plantation. Old Eng. ungeplantod; Fr. non planté, déplanter; (Lat. plantäre).

Un-unplant', (2 syl.), not having a plant; displant'·ed, displant'-ing; displantation, plantation. Old Eng. ungeplantod; Fr. non planté, déplanter; (Lat. plantäre).

Un-pleasant (should be -ent), ün.plez'.ant, not pleasant; unpleas'ant-ly; unpleas'ant_ness.

Un-pleas-ing, -pleez'.ing, not giving pleasure; displeas'-ing, giving displeasure, offending; displease (2 syl.); displeased, dis.pleez'·ed; displeas'·er (fl. xix.); displeasure, dis.plez'·ur; displeas'ur-able (Rule xx.)

(We obtain our wrong conj. (unpleasant), as usual, from the French.) French sans plaisir, déplaisant, déplaisir; Latin displicentia (not -santia); dis.plez'·er(placere) to dis-please.

Un-pledged' (2 syl.), not pledged, not mortgaged or pawned.

Un-, with Germ. pledge; Fr. plege, v. pleiger; Low Lat. plegium.

Un-pliable, ün.pli'.abl, not pliable; unpli'ant, unyielding.

Fr. non ou peu pliable, peu pliant (Lat. pilica; Gk. pléko, to fold).

Un-plighted-ed, ün.pli'.ted, not pledged (-g- interpolated).

Old Eng. unplighted, plight[an], past plighthite, past part. plithed.

Un-ploughed, unftlóòd', not ploughed (-g- interpolated).

Un-, with Old Eng. ploh; Germ. ungepflegt; Dan. plie, to plough.

Un-poetic, ün. po.et'i·k, not poetic; unpoetical, ün. po.et'i·k; unpoetical-ly. (French peu poétique, Latin poëticus.)

Un-polarised, ün.po.lar'·ised, not polarised. Depolarise, to deprive of polarity; depolarised (4 syl.); depolarising, -zing; depolarisation, depolar'·isation, depolar'·ised, shiùn.

Un-, de-, with French polariser; Latin polaris, polar.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-polished, *un*pôl'ishd, not polished. Impolite, *im*pôl'ite*, not polite; impolite'ly, impolite'ness.

Latin impolitus, impolitia (im'-litus, not polished):

Un-polluted, *un*pôl'lâ'ted (not *un*pôl'lâ'ted), free from contamination or defilement. (French non pollué.)

Latin impulsus, verb polluo supine pollútum; Greek φόλιανος.

Un-popular, *un*pôp'u lar, not popular; inpopular-ly; un-popularity, *pôp'u lar'i ty. Depopulate, de*pôp'u lâ'te, to devastate; depop'ulâ't-ed (Rule xix.), depop'ulâ't-ing; depopulation, de*pôp'u lâ' shiun.

Un-people, *un*pee'pl, to deprive of inhabitants.

French impopulaire, inpopularité, dépouler, dépopulation; Latin de*popula're (pôpula'tis, pôpula'titas, &c., pôpulús the people).

Un-portioned, *un*por'shünd, not portioned, without dowry. Un-, with Latin partto (partio to divide, jahs gen. partis a part).

Un-possessed, *un*pôз' zest" (not *un*pôз' zest), a common blunder, not in possession; unpossess'ing. Dispossess, *pôz' zest", to deprive of possession; dispossessed" (3 syl.), dis'possess'ing; dis'possession, dis*pôz' zest'".ün.

Un-, with Latin possession, possessio, possessori, posseido supine possessum (potis sedeo, [having] the right to settle down).

Un-practised, *un*präk' tist, not habituated, unskilled.

(Advice, device, choicè (choose), licence, prophecy, with “practice," are the six words which change e of the noun into s in the verb.) Un-, with Lat. practicus; Gk. πραττειν or πρασσει, to do; Fr. pratique.

Un-praised, *un*präz' dez', not commended. Dispraise* (2 syl.), dispraised* (2 syl.), disprais'ing. (Welsh pris, price.)

So Dan. prize, “price," and "to praise"; Lat. præ tum; Fr. prix.

Un-precedent-ed, *un*präz' ènt'ed, not justified by any previous example or by authority; unprecedented-ly.

French sans prédent; Latin præ-cessere, to go before.

Un-precise, *un*präz'ise", not exact. (Franch peu précis.)

Latin præcìse, precisely; præ-cidere, to prune or lop off previously.

Un-prejudiced, unpräd'ju'dist, unbiased, impartial.

Latin præjudicâre; præjudicâre, to judge beforehand.

Un-premeditated, *un*prä'mèd'i ta'ted, not previously designed, improvised; unpremed'itated ly.

Fr. non prémédité; Lat. præmeditâre, to meditate beforehand.


French non préparé; Latin præ-pârâre, to obtain beforehand.

Un-prepossessed, *un*präp'o z' zest" (not *un*prä'p'o z' zest"), not favourably biased; unprepossess'ing, not attractive.

Un-, with Latin præ possidere sup. possessum, i.e. posse sedere, to be able to settle. “Prepossessed" means [judgment] settled beforehand.
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-pressed, *un.prest*, not pressed. Depress', to make low-spirited, to squeeze down; depressed' low-spirited, &c.; depress'-ing; depression, *de.presh'in*; depress'-ive, -'ive.

Fr. *non prest*, dépression; Lat. de-*prima*[primo] supine *pressum*.


French *peu prisomptueux*; Lat. *pra-sumo* supine *sumptum*, to assume [a position] before [you have any right to it].

Un-prevent'-ed, not hindered; unprevent'-able, -prevent'-ably.

Un-, with Lat. *pra-venio* supine *ventum*, to go before (-able wrong).

Un-priced, *un.pri*zed'. Un-priced, *in.pri*zed'.

Un-priced, not yet marked with the price.

Unpri.zed, not valued. (Welsh *pris*, Dan. *prize*, Lat. *pretium*.)

Un-priest-ly, *in.priest'.ly, unbecoming a clergyman.

Old English *un-preost-lis*; (Lat. *pre-stare*, to stand over others).

Un-principled, *in.prin*" stpl'd, without principle.

Un-, with Latin *principium*, a principle (princeps, a chief).

Un-privileged (not unprivileged), *un.priv'.ledgd, not privi-

leged. (Fr. *sans privilège*; Lat. *priviligium* (*privus lex*).)


Un-proclaimed, *un.pro.kluded"*, not proclaimed or declared.

Fr. *non proclamé*; Latin *pro-clamare*, to cry forth, i.e. in public.

Un-productive, *-pro.dûk'"tv*, not fecund; unproductive-ness, unproductive-ly. Non-production, *non'.pro.dûk".shûn*.

French *improductif*; Latin *pro-dùco* supine *ductum*, to bring forth.

Un-professional, *in'.pro.fesš'h'an.ûl, not in keeping with a profession, not belonging to a profession; unprofes'sional-ly. Un-, with Latin *professio* (*pro.jateor sup. jCSSIS*, to confess openly).

(We confine the word "profession" to those pursuits which are not manual: as divinity, law, medicine, teaching, authorship, acting, &c., but in Latin they said *agrorum professor*, a farmer, &c.)

Un-profitable, *un.prôf'stûbl, not profitable; unprofitably, unprofitable-ness; unprofited, *un.prôf'".st.ed*.

Unproficient, *in.pro.fish'".ent, or Non-proficient, not well versed; non-proficiency, *non'.pro.fish".en.sy*.

Fr. *peu profitable, sans profit*; Lat. *pro.fico*supine *fascio*, to make [something] out of [a transaction]. A "proficient" is one who does thoroughly or has made himself master of some pursuit.

Un-progressive, *-pro.grèz".stv*, not progressive; -progressive-ly.

Un-, with Latin *pro-gredi*gràdior] supine *gressum*, to go forwards.

Un-prohibit'-ed, not forbidden; unprohibitive, *-pro.hib'".st.tv*.

Un-, with Latin *pro.hûbec*hibitus, to forbid.

Un-project'-ed, not planned. (Latin *pro.jicio*[jicio], *jectum*.)

AND OF SPELLING.

1449
Words with Un- negative and privative.

**Un-prolific**, -pro.lif".ik, barren. (Fr. *non prolifique*, Lat. *proles*.)

**Un-promised**, *în-prôm.îzd*, not promised; *unpromising*, *în-.prôm.î.zîng*; *unpromising-ly*. (Lat. *promitto -missum*.)

**Un-prompt'-ed**, not instigated, not told by a prompter.

**Imprompt'u**, unpremeditated. **Imprompt'itude**, want of readiness or punctuality. (Lat. *impromptu, promptitudo*.)

*Prômo* supine *promptum*, to bring from a store or dépôt. What is *îm-promptu* is not taken from a store already laid up, but thrown out offhand. To be *prompted* is to have the word forgotten supplied readily. *Promptitude* is readiness.

**Un-pronounced**, *un'.pronounced", not pronounced; unpronounce'able (only -ce and -ge retain -e before -able).

French *non prononcé*: Latin *pro-nunciare*, to speak thoroughly.

**Un-prophetic**, *în'.pro.fé.t".îk*, not prophetic; unprophetical, *în'.pro.fé.t".îk ál*. (Fr. *non prophétique*, Lat. *prophecus*.)

**Un-propitiated**, *în'.pro.pi.sh".î.ted*, not reconciled; unpropitious, *în'.pro.pi.sh".îs*, not of good omen, not favourable; unpropitious-ly, unpropitious-ness.

**Un-,** with Latin *propítius*, *propitiable* (*prope*, near. Isaiah says (iv. 6) "Call upon the Lord while He is near" [propitious]).

**Un-propped", not supported by props. (Germ. *proppf*, a graft.)

**Un-prosperous**, *în'.pro.spé.rus*, not prosperous; unprosperous-ly, unprosperous-ness. (Fr. *peu prospéré*, Lat. *prospérus*.)

**Un-proved", *un'.proved", not proved; unprov'able, un.prov'able.

**Disprove**, *dis.proov', to confute; disproved", *disprov'ing*.

("*Prove*" and "*Move" (with their compounds) are the only examples of *o* = *ou* or *oo*, and these are in imitation of the French *eprouver* and *enouvoir*.)

Fr. *non eprouvé, non provable*: Old Eng. *prōfican*, *unprōfod*.

**Un-provoked", *un'.provoked", not provoked; unprovök'-ing.

Fr. *non provoqué*: Lat. *pro- vocáre sup. -vocitum*, to call forth.

**Un-published** (3 syl.), not issued from the press. (Fr. *non publié*.)

Lat. *publicáre* (*publīcus fáciere*, to make public; *populus*, the people).

**Un-punished", *un'.punished", not punished. Impunity, *im.pû'- nil.y*, without punishment. (French *impuni*.)

Latin *impúnē, impúnitas, im-[in]pûnitus*; verb *puníto*, to punish.

**Un-purchased** (3 syl.), not bought; unpur'chas-able (not unpurchase-able as generally given, only -ce and -ge retain -e before -able). See p. 936.

**Un-purified", *un'.purified", not purified. Impurity, *plu. impurities*, *im.pû'-ritís*; *impûre"* (2 syl.), *impûr
Words with Un-negatives and privative.

Un-qualified, *in·kwol'·ifide*, not adapted, not modified.

Disqualify, to render unfit; disqualifies, *dis·kwol'·ifize*;
disqualified, *in·kwol'·ifide*; disqualify-ing; disqualifi-er,
dis-·kwol'·ifi·er; disqualifica-tion, -shun.

Un-, dis-, with French qualifier (Latin qualitas ficio[facio]).

Un-queued, *in·kwed'*, not subdused. (Old Eng. unecu-elled.)

Un-quenched, *un·lewrench't*, not extinguished; unquench'able,
unquench'ably, -quench'able-ness. (O.E. unacwenced[etc].)

Un-questioned, *in·kwes'·ichind*, not doubted; unques'tionable,
ques'tionable-ness, unquestionably.

Un-, with French question; Latin quaerere supine questum.

Un-quickened, *un·kwik)nul*, not vivified, not yet possessed of
individual life. (O. E. unacwicod, v. acwic[ian], p. -ode.)

Un-quiet, *in·kw'i·et*, not quiet; unqui'et-ly, unqui'et-ness.

Disqui'et, trouble, to trouble; disqui'et-ed, disqui'et-ing,
disqui'et-er. Inquiétude, *in·kw'i·etude*, anxiety.

Fr. inquiet, inquiéitude; Lat. inquisies gen. inquietis, inquiétado.

Un-quoted, *in·kwod'·ted*, not cited, not recognised on “Exchange.”

French non coté; Latin citāre, to cite or quote.

Un-ranged (2 syl.), not arrayed. Derange’ (2 syl.), to put into
order; deranged’ (2 syl.); derang-ing, de·rain·ging;
derange'ment. Un-arranged, not put into order.

French rang (array), ranger, déranger, dérangement, arranger.

Un-ravel, *un·rav'·el*, to disentangle; unrav'elled (3 syl.),
n- ravel'ing, Rule iii., -el. (French raveler, to ravel.)

Un-reached, *un·reech'd*, not attained by the reach.


Un-read, *in·rèd'*, not read; unread-able, *un·reed'·ä.bl*.

Old Eng. unvercod, verb record, past recorde, past part. recordod.

Un-ready, *un·rèd'·g*., not prepared; unreadi-ly, *un·reed'·l*., not
willingly; unreadi-ness, *un·reed'·l.ness*.

Old English ungertid, unready; -dilis, rádilis readily, rádilienes.

Un-real, *un·rè·äl*, chimerical; unreal, *in'·re·äl'·t*.; unreal-
ised, *un·rè·äl·ized*, not clearly perceived.

Fr. non réel[11], sans réalité; Lat. réalis; realitas (res, a thing).

Un-reaped, *un·reept'*, not mown, not rewarded with the fruits
of labour. (Old Eng. unhreopt, v. hroep[an], &c.)

Un-reason-able, *in·ree'·zöln·d.bl*, not consistent with reason;
unrea'sonable-ness; unreasonably, *un·ree'·zöln·d.bl*.

Un-reason-ing, *-ree'·zöln·g*, not using the faculty of reason.

O. E. un·resad unreasoned, rasua reason, v. resulvan; Welsh rëson.

Un-recalled, *in·re·kaw'ld'*, not recalled; unrecall'able.

Un-, with Latin re·cālo; Greek ἐπιλέγω, to call.
Words with Un- negative and private.

Un-received, "-re seusd", not received, not come into possession.
Un-, with Latin re-cipio, to take again; French non reçu.
Un-reckoned, "-un-rëk' könnd", not reckoned. (O. E. unreceived.)
Un-reclaimed, "-un-rëk' klämed", not reclaimed. Irreclaimable, "ir-rëk' klä'-mă.bl.; irreclaim'ably. (Fr. non réclamé.)
Un-recognised, "-rëk' kög.nized", not recognised; unrecognisable, "un' rëk' kög.nă' ză.bl. (Latin recognoscēre.)
Un-recommended, "un-rëk' kön.mēn' ded", not recommended.
French non recommandé (wrong); Latin recommendāre. (See p. 971.)
Un-recompensed, "un-rëk' kön.penst", unremunerated.
French non récompensé; Latin recompensāre. One of the nine or ten words in -ence, four of which are dis-ence, ex-ence, pre-ence, and recomp-ence. The others are dense and condense, immense, sense, and tense. Nearly 700 end in -ence.
Un-reconciled, "-un-rëk' răüləd", not reconciled. Irreconcilable, "ir-rëk' kön.să' jă.bl.; irreconcil'able-ness, irreconcil'ably.
Fr. irréconcilié, irréconciliable, non reconcilé; Lat. reconciliāre.
Un-recovered, "-un' rëk' kŏv'"-răd", not recovered; unrecoverable, "un' rëk' kŏv' er.ă.bl.; unrecoverably; or irrecoverable, irrecover'able-ness, irrecover'ably.
Fr. non recouvrable, non recouvré; Lat. rēcupērāre (re-cāpta).
Un-rectified, "un-rëk' fïs'd"ė", not put right, not corrected.
French non rectifè; Latin rectificātus, to make right.
Un'-re-deemed" (3 syll.), not ransomed; unredeem-able or irredeem-able, irredeem'able-ness, irredeem'-ably; -ability.
Un-, with Latin redemptus, verb rēd-emo (em), to buy back or off.
Un-redressed, "un' rēdrest"", not redressed. (Fr. non redressé.)
Un-reduced, "un' rēdūsid"", not lessened. Irréducible, -ably, irreduc'ible-ness; irreducibility, "ir-rēdū'si. bi'l'ē.ty.
Un-, with Lat. reducère, to bring back, hence to remove [superfluity].
Un-receive' (3 syll.), to remove a rope from a block; -reewed' (2 syll.), unreew'-ing. (Un-, with Norse rece; Welsh rhes, a bundle.)
Un-reflected, "un' rē.flek' ted", not reflected; unreflect-ing.
Un-, with Lat. re-flecto, to bend back. Addison says: "Why shrinks the soul back on itself, and startles at destruction?" (Cato). To "shrink back" is to reflect—Why does the soul reflect on itself—meditate on itself, and startle at the thought of its annihilation?
Un-refracted, "un' rē.frāk' tēd", not refracted or broken.
Irrefragable, ir.rēj' rā'gă.bl [or ir.rēj' rā'gă' bl], not to be gainsaid, incontestable; irrefrag'able-ness, -ably.
Irrefrac'ible, not to be broken or refracted; irrefrac'ible-ness, irrefrac'ibly; irrefrac'ibility, "ir-rā' gă.bl'ē.ty.
Latin non refractus, irrefragābilis invincible (from fragāre to break, but "fragābilis" is from frangere to break); Grēk. rhegnumo; French irrefragable irrefutabfe, irrefrangible not to be refracted.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un'-refreshed' (3 syl.), not refreshed; unrefresh'-ing.
French non rafraîchi (!); Latin re-frigéräre: Old English fresc.

Un-refuted, ān'.rēfūtēd, not disproved. Irrefu'table, -ably.
Latin irre-futābilis, refutāre (culus, to confute); French irrefutable.

Un-regard'ed, not regarded. Disregard', slight, to slight; dis-
regard'-ed, disregard'-ing, disregard'-er, -regard'-ful, &c.
Un-, dis-, with French regarder, to look at. So "respect" is the
Latin re-spicio, to look at, or look back upon.

Un-regenerate, ān'.re-genērētē, one not "converted" or
"born again of water and the Holy Ghost"; unregen-
erēt-ed, unregener'ecy, the state of being unregenerated.
French non régénéré; Latin regénérare; Greek génos, birth.

Un-regretted', not regretted; unregrett'-able, unregrett'-ably.
Un-, with French regret, regrettable, v. regretter; Scotch greet, to cry

Un-regulated, ān'.rēg'-ulētēd, not regulated.
Irregular, irreg'u.lar, not in order, not methodical; irreg'ular-ly; irregularity, -lār'i.ty, want of method.
Latin irregula'tūris, irregula'tūtas, irregula'tūs (rēgula, a rule).

Un-rehearsed, ān'.re-herst', not rehearsed. (Germ. hersagen.)

Un-relaxed, ān'.relāk'tē, not relaxed; unrelax'-ing.
Un-, with the Latin relax-us, verb relaxāre (laxus, loose).

Un-remedied, ān'.rem'-e.dēd, not cured. Irremediable, ir're-
mēd'e'ble; irreme'diable-ness, irreme'diably; remed-
less, re.mēd'i.les; remed'i.less-ness, remed'i.less-ly.
Un-, with Fr. remède, irremédiable; Lat. irreme'diābilis (remedium).

Un-regarded, ān'.rem'-e.dēd, not recollected. (O.Fr. remembrance.)

Un-repair'd, ān'.re-pār'd, not mend'd. Irrepairable, ir're-
pār'able; irrepar'ably; irreparability, ir'repār'ābility.
Disrepair, out of repair.

French non réparé, irréparable; Latin irrēpārābilis, verb repārāre.
Words with Un- negative and private.

Un-repealed, *un*.rē*pe*eled”, not abrogated. Ir*re*pealable, *ūr*.rē*pe*elable”.ūl.bl; irrepealably. (Lat. re-appello, to call back.)

Un-repent’ant (should be unrepentent), not penitent; unrepent’-ed, -ing. (Fr. sans repentir, Lat. re-penitēre.)

(Un get our wrong conj., as usual, from the Fr., repentant, -ante.)

Un-repi’ning, not murmuring; unrepi’ning-ly. (O. E. πίνας.)

Un-replen’ished (4 syl.), not replenished. (Lat. re-, plēnus full.)

Un-reprehend’-ed, not rebuked. Irreprehensible, ĭr rē*pē*renchbl, irreprechen’sibly.

Latin irreprehensibilis; re-prehendo, to pull back.

Un-repressed, *un*.rē*pres’t”, not repressed. Irrepressible, ĭr rē*pre*ssible”.ūl.bl; irrepressibly, ir’repressibility.

Latin reprēmīnāre supra repressum (prēmo, to press).

Un-reprieved, *un*.rē*preev’d”, not reprieved; unrepl’iev-able.

Un-, with Fr. repris, from reprendre, to take back. (See p. 996.)

Un-reproached, *un*.rē*pro[chel’d”, not rebuked; unreproach’-ing, unreproach’-ly. Irreproach’-able, ĭr rē*pro[chel”ūl.bl; irreproach’-able-ness, irreproach’-ably.

Unreproach’-ful, unreproach’ful-ly, unreproach’ful-ness.

Reproach’less, not deserving blame; reproach’less-ly.

Fr. sans reproche, ir’reprochable (proche, near; Latin proximus).

(The interpolated a is a very clumsy method of lengthening the o.)

Un-reproved, *un*.rē*proov’d”, not rebuked; unreprouv-ing, *un*.rē*proov’-wing; unreprouvable, *un*.rē*proov’-ūl.bl; unreprouv’-ably; or irreprov’-able, irreprov’-ably.

Un-, ir-, with Fr. reprouver; Lat. reproubāre. “Prove” and “move” are the only examples of -ove like ov, and the o in these words represents the Fr. ou, as in “mouvoir,” “prouver.”

Un-reputed, -re*pū’-ted, not renowned. Dis’reput’e”, ill-fame; disreput’ted; disreputable, disrē*pū’ta.bl, disgraceful; disreput’able-ness, disreput’ably. (Lat. re-*pū’tāre, p. 998.)

Un-required, *un*.rē*kwi1·red”, not needed. (Latin re-quirēre.)

Un-reserved, *un*.rē*zerv’d”, not kept or reserved, frank; unreserved-ly, *un*.rē.zēr’”-wēd.ly, without reticence; unreserved-ness, *un*.rē.zēr’”-wēd.ness. (French sans reserve.)

Un-resigned, *un*.rē*zined”, not submissive to circumstances; (re-sign, to sign again, is rē-*sine’, with s sound).

Un-, with Latin resignātus; French rēsigner. (See p. 1000.)

Un-resisted, -rē*zist’-ed, not withstanded; unrresist-ing, -zist’-ing: unresisting-ly. Irresist’-able, ir’rē*zist’-ūl.bl; ir’rezist’-ible-ness, ir’rezist’-ibly; ir’rezist’-ibility. Non-resistance, nonrē*zist’”-ūl.bl; nonresist’-ant, -resist’ing.

(Strange that we should have blindly followed the French in their anomaly of “résist-ance” with “résist-ible.”)

French sans résistance, ir’rezist’-ible, ir’rezist’ibil’ité; Latin rē-zist’ēra.
Words with Un- negative and private.

Un-resolved, *unreserved*; not resolved; *unresolved* (R. xix.), unresolved'able (should be -ible). Irresolute, *ir·se·olute*; irresolute-ly, irresolute-ness; irresolution, -* UInt·shion.

Irresolvable (should be -ible), -*se·ol·vable*; irresolvable-ly.

Fr. *irrésolu*, *irrésolution*; Lat. *irresolubilis* (not -als), *irresolutus*; re-solve're supine -sol·útum, to melt back (into its simple state).

Un-respected, *unrespectful*; not respected; unrespect'able.

Irrespective-of, *ir·se·pect·ive*; independent of; -tive-ly.

Disrespect, *dis·re·pekt*; want of honour; -ful, -fully.

French *non respecté*, to look back upon, to regard.

Un-respired, not respired. *Irrespirable*, *ir·se·pir·al*.

Un-, *in*- Latin *re·spirare*, to exhale breath, or breathe it back again.

Un-'respond'ed-to, not responded-to; un'respond'-ing, -ing-ly.

Unresponsible, -*se·pons·ible*; unresponsible-ness, -ibly.

Irresponsible, *ir·se·pons·ive*; irresponsible-ly, -sibility.

Un-, *in*- with Lat. *re·spondere* sup. -sponse, to reply. (See p. 1003.)

Un-restored, *unrestored*; not restored. (Fr. *non restauré*.)

The o ought to be ou; Latin *re·staurare*. (See p. 1004.)

Un-restrained, *un·restrained*; not restrained; unrestrain'ing, unrestrain'ing-ly; unrestraint, *un·restraint*.

Un-restricted, *un·restricted*; not restricted; unrestricted'-ing, unrestricted'-ing-ly.

Un-restrictive, *un·restrictive*; not restrictive; *un·restrictive*; *un·restrictive*; *un·restrictive*.

Fr. *non restreint*, sans *restreint*, to strain hard, to stop; Gk. *strájco*, to strain.

Un-retrieved, *un·retrieved*; not recovered. Irretrievable, *ir·tre·ievable*; irretrievable-ness, irretrievably.

Un-, *in*- with Lat. *re·tribue*; to give back.

Un'-returned' (3 syl.), not come back; -able. (Fr. *retourner*.)

Un-revealed, *un·revealed*; not disclosed. (French *non révélé*.)

Un'-reengaged' (3 syl.), not revenged; -reeng-ing, -re·veng·ing.

Un-revengeful, not vindictive; -ful-ly. (Fr. *non vengé*.)

Un-revered, *un·revered*; not revered. Irreverent, not reverent; irreverent'-ly; irre·ver'ent-ly; irre·ver'ent-ly; irreverence (4 syl.), want of reverence.

Lat. *ir·re·vérens* gen. -entis, *ir·re·vérência*, v. *ir·re·vérí; Fr. *vévére*.

Un-reversed, *un·reversed*; not reversed. Irreversibl, *ir·re·vers·i·ble*; irreversible; -sible*; irreversible-ness, irreversibly.

Un-, *in*- with Latin *re·vértere* supine -vers·um, to turn back.

Un-reviewed, *un·reviewed*; not reviewed, not noticed by critics.

Un-, *in*- with Fr. *revue*; Lat. *re·videre* supine -vis·um, to see again.

Un-revoked' (3 syl.), not revoked. Irrevocable, *ir·rev·o·c·able*; irrevocable, *ir·rev·o·c·able*; irrevocable; irrevocable; irrevocable; irrevocable, *ir·rev·o·c·able*; irrevocable, *ir·rev·o·c·able*; irrevocably, unalterably. (Fr. *non révoqué*, *irrévoqué*.)

Latin *ir·rev·oc·á·bilis*, *ir·rev·oc·á·bilis*, *ir·rev·oc·á·bilis* not to be re·called.
Words with Un--negative and privative.

Un-rich, ān'rītēh', not wealthy. (Old English unric.)

Un-riddle, ān'rīd'dl, to solve a riddle; unriddler.

Un-rifled, ān'rīfl'dl, not rifled. (Dan. rifle, a groove, p. 1015.)

Un-rig', to dismantle [a ship]; unrigged, -rig'd; unrigg'ing.

Un-righteous, ān'rītēsīs, not righteous; unright'eous-ly, unright'eous-ness. (Old Eng. unrihtwis, unrihtwīnes)

(Un- is interpolated, and would be better omitted.)

Un-right-ly, ān'rītēl'ē, not rightly. (Old English unrihtlice.)

(Un- is interpolated, and would be better omitted.)

Un-rip', to cut away the stitches of what is sewed; to cut open with a long gash; unripped' (2 syl.), unripp'ing (R. I.).

Old Eng. ungerīpy[an], past -rypte, past part. -rypt.

Un-ripe' (2 syl.), not ripe; unripe'ness; unripened, -ripe'nd.

Old English unripe, verb ripian, to ripen.

Un-rivalled, ān'rī'vāld, not rivalled. (Fr. sans.rival, p. 1010.)

Un-rivet, -rīvēt, to remove rivets; unriv'et-ed, unriv'et-ing.

Fr. rivet, v. dériver; Ital. ribaltitura, rebattere to beat back.

Dis-rōbe', to deprive of the right of wearing an official robe; disrobed', -ing. (Un-, dis-, with Fr. robe, a state dress.)

Un-roll, ān'rōl', to open a roll; unrolled' (2 syl.), unroll'ing.

Fr. dérouler; Welsh rholl, a roll; Low Latin rōtulus; Latin rōtāla.

Un-romantic, ān'rō'mān'tik, not romantic; unrom'anical-ly.

Fr. peu romantique; romans; romance; romancier, a romancer.

Un-root', to pull up by the roots; unrooted'.

Old English uu-, with hrīf or rīf, a root; ḥrefles, roofless.

Un-root'ed, not rooted. Uproot', to pull up by the roots; -ed, -root'ing. (Un-, up-, with Dan. rod, a root; Lat. rād[īx].)

Un-rough, -rūf', smooth; unrough'ly. (O. E. un-hrūh or -rūh.)

(For list of words in -ough, and their derivations, see p. 1319.)

Un-rout'-ed, not routed. (Fr. déroute as en déroute, routed.)

"De-route" (route, a road), to put out of one's road, to baffle, to rout.

Un-ruffle, -rūf'fl, not to ruffle; unruffled, -rūf'ld; unrūf'fling.

- Un-, with Belgie rūf'felen, to wrinkle.

Un-ruled' (2 syl.), not ruled; unruly, rū'ly. disorderly; -ness.

O. E. uu-, with regul, a rule; Lat. régula (rūgo, to govern; re-, rēgis).

Un-rumple, ān'rūm'pl, not to rumple; unrumpled, -rūm'pl'd; unrum'pling.

(O. E. ungerīmpan, p. -amp, p. p. rumpen.)

Un-saddle, -sād'al, to take off the saddle; unsaddled, -sād'ld; -sadd'ling. (O. E. unsadēl[an], p. -sadalode, p. p. -sadalod.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-safe' (2 syl.), not secure; unsafe-ly, unsafe-ness, -safe-ty. 
Un-, with French sau; Latin salus, verb salvare, to save.

Un-said, in.said', not spoken. Gain-said, contradicted.
O. E. unsead or ungesaid. "Gain-said," O. E. gean, the opposite.

Un-saint-ly, unholy. (O. E. un-sanct-lice, Lat. sanctus, Fr. saint.)

Un-salable (often spelt unsale-able), in.sale-able, not vendible; -ness. Unsold. (O. E. ungesyld[an], p. scald, p. p. scald.)
As only -ce and -ge retain -e before -able, "sale-able" is abnormal.

Un-salutary, in.salut-ary, not conducive to health.
Latin salutaris, from salus, gen. salute, health.

Un-salt, in.salt, fresh, not tasting strongly of salt; unsalt-ed, -solt-ed, not pickled with salt. (O. E. unsalt or unsealt.)

Un-sanctified, in.sanct-ified, not sanctified, not ostentatiously religious. (Un-, with Lat. sanctificatio[ficio], to make holy.)

Un-sanctioned, -sank'shund, not sanctioned; unsanction-ing.
French non sanctionné, Latin sanctio.

Un-satisfied, in.satisfied, not contented; unsatisfy-ing; unsatisfactory, in.satisfactory, unsatisfied-ly, unsatisfac-tori-ness (Rule xi.), unsatisfy-able.

Dis-satisfied, dis.satisfied, discontented; dissatisfaction-ing, dissatisfaction-ly; dissatisfaction, dis.
satisfied-ly, unsatisfactory-ly, impossible to be satisfied; insatisfactory-ness, insatisfy-able.
Fr. non satisfait, insatisfiable; Lat. satisfaci, satis-fac-tio to do enough.

Un-savoury, in.savoury, not palatable; unsavoury-ly; unsavoury-ness, R. xi. (Fr. sans saveur, savoureux.)
Latin savor, sapo, verb sapo, sapo to savour.

Un-say', to recall something said; unsaid, in.said'; unsay- ing.
Gain-say, to contradict; gain-said, gain.said; gain.say-ing, gain.say-er. (Old Eng. gean said, the opposite said.)
"Un-say," Old English ungesay[an], past -sead, past part. -said.

Un-scanned, in.shund, not scanned. (Lat. scando, to climb.)

Un-scared, in.skaird', not frightened. Unscarred (see below).
Un-, with Italian s-(priv.) careggiare, to allure. (See Scamp.)

Un-scared, in.skaird', without a wound. Unscarred (see above).
Un-, with French escarre; Greek eschara, a scar from a burn.

Un-scathed (3 syl.), uninjured. (Old English unseceatfull.)

Un-scattered, in.scat'terd, not dispersed, not littered about.

Un-sceptred, in.sceptred, de throne, having no regal rank.
Un-, with Fr. sceptre; Lat. sceptrum; Gk. sketprón. (See p. 1069.)
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-scholastic, un′-sko.läs′.tik, not pertaining to school; un-scholastical, un′-sko.läs′.tik.al.

Un-schooled, un′skoold, not taught, not experienced.

Un-scholarly, un′-skó′l.är.ly, not like a scholar.

Un-, with Lat. scholasticus; O. E. scédū; Grk. σχολή, leisure (v. 1063).

Un-scientific, un′.sci.ên.tifik′.ık, not scientific; unscientific.ally.

Fr. non or peu scientifique (Lat. scientia gen., -entis knowing, scientia).

Un-scoured′ (2 syl.), not scoured. (German ungescheuert.)

Un-scratched′ (2 syl.), not scratched. (Germ. zerkratzt.)

Un-screened′ (2 syl.), not screened. (Un-, with French écrou.)

Un-screw′, to loosen or remove a screw; unscrewed′ (2 syl.), unscrew′-ing. (Un-, with French écrou; Norse skrue.)

Un-scriptural, -skrip′.tchär′ril, not scriptural; unscriptural-ly.

From Latin scriptura, scribe, to write.

Un-scrupulous (obs. the -pll.), un′.skrip′.tU′.S, not scrupulous; unscrupulous-ly, unscrupulous-ness.

Un-, with Lat. scrupulōsus (scrupus, a little sharp stone). See p. 1070.

Un-sculptured, un′.skulp′.tchur′d, not sculptured.

Latin sculptēre supine sculptum, to engrave; Greek gluphē.

Un-seal, un′.seel′, to break a seal; unsealed, -seeld′ (see p. 1074); unseal′-ing. (O. E. unseg[l]Ian, p. -segled, p. p. -segled.)

Un-searched, -serted′, not searched; unsearched′-ing, -serrch′.ing; unsearch′-able, unsearch′-able-ness, unsearch′-ably.

Fr. non cherché; Germ. undurchsucht, verb durchsuchen to search.

Un-seasoned, -see′.zənd, not acclimatised, not flavoured with condiments; unseasonable, -zən′.gəl; unsea′sonable-ness.

French hors de saison, non assaisonné. (See p. 1075.)

Un-seat, un′.seat′ or disseat′, to deprive of seat or membership; unseat′-ed, not provided with seats. Disseated′, deprived of membership; unseat′-ing or disseat′-ing.

Old Eng. un-setelan, past unsete, past part. ungeset or ungesetted.

Un-seaworthy, un′.see′.wur′.thi, not sea-proof; unsea′worthi-ness, R. xi. (O. E. un-sea-worthe or -wurthe-lc, -wurthelee. adv.)

Un-seconded, un′.seck′.ün.ded, not seconded. (Fr. non secondé)

Un-sectarian, un′.sek′.tair′.rē,an, not sectarian. (Lat. sectarius.)

Un-secular, un′.sek′.kū′.lar, not secular. Unsecularise, un′.sek′.kū′.lär′.iz, to devote to sacred uses; unsecularised (5 syl.); unsecularising, un′.sek′.kū′.lär′.iz′.ing. (Lat. sectārius.)

Un-secured, -sek′.kū′.rēd′, not rendered safe. Insecure, in′.sek′.kū′.rē′; insecure′-ly; insecurity, in′.sek′.kū′.rē′.ty.

Latin secūrēus, secūritis (se curäre, to take care of the thing itself).
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-seem'ly, not seemly; unseem'in-ness. (O. E. uncynmlic.)
Our word is a blunder. It is not from seaman to seem, but cynan [cuman] to come, cynmlic comely, uncynmlic uncenoly.

Un-seldom, not seldom. (Old English unseldan or unseldon.)

Un-sel'fish, not selfish; unsel'fish-ness, unsel'fish-ly.
Old English un-syllic, -syllic (adv.), -syllicnes.

Un-separated (obs. -pa.), un.sép'.ár.ıned, not separated.
Inseparable, in.sép'.ár.ábl; inseparable-ness, inseparably.
Inseparability, in.sép’.ár.ábl.ıty.
Latin non sépárus, inseparableis (se-parare, to make separate)

Un-sopilchred, un.sép’.ál.ırd, not entombed, not buried.
Un- with Latin sépulcrum (sípéllo, to bury).

Un-service-able, un.ser’.vis.ábł, not serviceable; unserv'iceably, unserv'iceable-ness. Unserved' (2 syl.)
French non serví; Old English serví; Latin servíre, to serve.

Un-set', not set, not sunk below the horizon.
Old English unsætt[an], past -sæte, past part. -sæct.

Un-settle, un.sæt’.ıld, to disturb; unsett'ling; unsettled, -sæt’.ıld; unsettledness; unsett'lement, derangement.
Old English un-sæt[lan], past -sætlode, past part. -sætlođ.

Un-severed, un.sév’ard, not severed. Dissev'er, to separate; dissoevered, dis.sév’.ard; dissever-ing, dissever-ance.
Un- with French sever; Italian sevérare; Latin sèpáv're.

Un-sex', to change the character of a sex. (Fr. sexe, Lat. sexus.)

Un-shackle, un.shák’kld, to unchain; unshackled, -shák’kld; unshackling. (Old Eng. un-, with sceacul or scacul.)

Un-shaded, un.shá’dıed, not shaded. Unshadowed, -shá’dıde.
Old English un-seac[an], verb -sæcd[an] or secc[an], past -sæcd, un-seac[ad], verb -sæcdic[an], past -sæcdiwode.

Un-shaken, un.shá’kın, not shaken. (Old English un-scæccan.)
Verb sca[an], past scóc, past part. scaccon, or sceacan, &c.

Un-shaped, un.shápt’, not shaped; unshapen, un.shápe’n.

Unshap-able, un.shá’pabl; unshápe’-ly.
Mis-shape’, to shape amiss; miss-shaped’ (2 syl.); shap-ing, mis.shá’ping; misshapen, mis.shápe’n.
O. E. unseccopen or ungesceccopen, v. -sca[an], past sceöp, p. p. sceacen.

Un-sharp, not sharp; unsharped, un.sharpt; unsharpen.

Un-shaved (2 syl.), not shaved; adj. unsorn. (O. E. unscafeñ.)
Verb sca[an], to shave; past scolf, past part. sceacen.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-sheathe, un.shée.thé’, to draw from its sheath; unsheathed’ (2 syl.), unsheathing (th as in the).

("Sheath" is one of the eight nouns which lengthen its vowel or vowels in forming the verb by adding -e: as "bath," bâth; "breath," breathe; "cloth," clothe; "loath," loathe; "mouth," mouth; "smooth," smooth; "wreathe," wreath.)

O. Eng. seath or scâd; v. unscâd[an], past -scâded, past part. -scâde.

Un-shell’, to take off the shell; unshelled’ (2 syl.); unshell’-ing.

Un-, with Old English sceol or scell, a shell.

Un-sheltered, un.shel.tèrd, exposed; unshelter’-ing.

Un-, with Welsh cell, a cover, a shelter. Our word is a gross blunder, sh- should be c = ch.

Un-shield-ed, un.shield’-ed, not shielded; unshield’-ing.

Old English un-sceald, -scéldende, verb sceald[an], past scealdde.

Un-shift’-ed, not shifted; unshift’-ing. (O. E. ungescyft.)


Un-shôd’, not having shoes on. (O. Eng. unsccód or unscéod.)

Un-shorn’, not shaved. (Old English unsccoren.)

Un-shôt’, not shot. (O. Eng. unsccot’en, v. sceót[an], to shoot.)

Un-shrink’-ing, not shrinking; unshrinking’-ly, unshrunk’.

Old Eng. unsccrin’cnde, unsccrin[en], verb scrcin[an], past scrcinc.

Un-shroud’-ed, not shrouded. (Un-; with Old Eng. scròd.)

Un-shunned, un.shûnd, not avoided. (Old Eng. unsccun’od.)

(Observe that every one of the words beginning with un-sh- is a native word, except shelter, which is a blunder for celter or cheletter.)

Un-sight-ly, un.syte’-ly, not sightly; unsightly’-ness.

Old English un-syhtek-la-. (The -g- is interpolated.)

Un-silvered, un.sil’-ved, not coated with silver; unsil’-verly.

Old English un-, with silfer, silver.

Un-sinewed, un.sin’-nûde, not sinewed. (Old Eng. sinewe.)

Un-singed, un.sinjd’, not scorched. (Old Eng. unbesæn’ged.)

Un-sinning, un.sin’-ing, not sinning; unsin’-ful, unsinful’-ly, unsinful’-ness. Sin’less, sin’less-ly, sin’less-ness.

Old English un-, with sin, verb syngian, syfful, symteas.

Un-skil’ful, not skillful; unskilful’-ly, unskilful’-ness.

Unskilled’ (2 syl.), not skilled.

(When -full is added to a monosyllable ending in double l, one l of each part of the compound is dropped: as “skill-full,” skilful; “will-full,”wilful and unwilful; “full-fill,” fulful, &c.)

Old English un-scyl’-full, unscyld, verb scyl’[an].

Un-slab’, not slack. Unslacken, un.slâk’-n, to tighten; unslackened, un.slâk’d, unslack’en’-ing.

Old English unsleac; unsleácte, unslackly. (See Unslaked.)
Words with Un- negative and private.

Un-slaked, ūn.slākt, not quenched. Unslaked lime, lime not mixed with water. (Danish slåkke, Swedish släcka.)

Un-sleepy, not sleepy; unsleeping. (Old Eng. unslépíng.)

Un-sling', to lose from a sling; unslinging. (O.Eng. unsling[an]).

Un-slippery, ūn.slīp'pərēy, not slippery. Unslippery; unslipped, un.slīpt'. (Old English unspyped, unspipig.)

Un-slit', not slit. (Old English untoslit or unsliten.)

Un-smoked (2 syl.), not smoked. (Old English unsmocen.)

Un-smooth', not smooth; unsmoothed' (2 syl.), unsmooth'-ly; unsmooth'-ness, want of smoothness, uneven, rough.

Un-sober, not sober; unsobered, un.so'bréd. Insober'ety.

Un-social, ūn.so'čāl, not social. Unsociable, ūn.so'shābl; unso'cieable-ness, unso'cieably. Dissociate, dis.so'shāt', to separate; disso'ciated, disso'ciat-ing; disso'ciable, dis.so'shābl; disso'ciable'-ty; disso'ciation, -shān.

Fr. insociable; insociabilité, non or peu social; Latin insociābilis, Insocial, insociable, insociability, &c., would be preferable.

Un-soiled', not soiled. (Old Eng. unseled, verb sélan to soil.)

Un-sodden, ūn.so'd'n, not sodden. (Old English ungesoden.)

Un-sold', not sold. (Old Eng. unseald or unseald, v. sellan.)

Un-soldier-ly, -soul'.djer.ly, not befitting a soldier. (Fr. soldat.)

Un-solicitated, ūn'.so.lis'itəd, not solicited; unsolicitous, ūn'.so'līt'. (Un-, with Latin sōlicitus, v. sōlicitāre.)

Un-solved' (2 syl.), not solved. Insolvent; a bankrupt; insol-ven-cy. Insoluble, in.so'lu.bl, not to be fused or melted; insol'uble-ness, insol'ubly, insol'ubility. Insol'vable, incapable of being solved or guessed.

Dissolve, diz.zōlv', to melt; dissolved, diz.zōlvd'; dissolv'-ing (R. xix.); dissolvent, diz.zōl'vent; dissolvable, diz.zōl'-vābl, -ness; dissol'vably; dissolution, diz.so.lu' shūn .(not diz.zo...); dissolute, dis.so.lute, dissipated; dis.solute-ly, dis.solute-ness; dissoluble, dis.so.lu.bl, capable of being melted; dissolubility, dis.so.lu.bl' it.y. Insol'solubility, having a nature which resists solution.

French insoluble, insolubilité; insolvable, dissolvable, insolvent; Latin insōlūtis, dissōlūtis, dissolvēre. (The wrong conj., "dissolvable" and "insoluble" are French.)

Un-sophisticated, ūn'.so.fī'sh'kā.ted, not adulterated; not falsified; unsophistical, ūn'.so.fī'sh'kāl; 'unsophistical-ly.

Fr. non sophistiqué; Lat. sophisticus; Gk. sophistikós (see p. 1103).
Words with Un- negative and privative.


(It will be observed that the *g* is interpolated. It is absurdly meant to represent the guttural sound of the word *sōkt*.)

Un-sound*, not sound; unsound'-ly, unsound'-ness. Un-

sound'-ed, not fathomed, not enunciated, &c.

"Unsound," Old English *ungesond*, ungesundlīte, ungesundfulnes.

"Unsounded" (not made to sound), O. E. *son*; Lat. *sōnus*, v. *sōnāre*.

"Unsounded" (not fathomed), Span. *sondar*, as *sondar la bomba*.

Un-souled*, not souled. (Old Eng. *unsūred*, v. *sūrian*.)

Un-sown*, Un-sewed* (generally but incorrectly unsown).

Unsown*, not planted with seed. Unsewed, not stitched.


Unsounded, *ūn.spōrd*′.ing, not sparing; unsparing-ly.

Old English *un-* with *spār*, verb *spār*ian; Latin *parcēre*.

Un-speak-able, *ūn.spēk′.kā.bl*, unutterable; unspeakable-ness, unspeakably; unspeak-ing, un.spēk′.ing; unspōl*′.en*.

Old English *unsprēcēnde* unspeaking, *ungsprēc*, verb *spēc*an, past *spēc*, past part. *spēcēn*. ("Speak" should be *spēk*.)

Un-specified, *ūn.spēs′.fide*, not specified. (Fr. *non spécifié*.)

Un-specious, *ūn.spēs′.shūs*, not specious; unspēcious-ly.

Un-, with Latin *spēcīsus* (spēcēsus, outward appearance).

Un-speculative, *ūn.spēk′.kul.ā.tiv*, not speculative; unspecula-

tive-ly. (French *peu speculatif*, Latin *spēculāri*.)

Un-spoiled* or unspōilt*, not spoilt. Despoil, *dē.spōil′*, to plun-

der, to lay waste; despoiled, *de.spōil′d*; despoil-*ing*, despoil-er; spoliation, *spō.lā′.shūn*, devastation.

French *non spolié*, despouillé now dépouillé; Latin *de-spōliāre*.

Un-spoken, *ūn.spōk′.n*, not spoken. (Old Eng. *unsprocen*.)

Un-spōlt′ed, not spotted; unspōlt′ed-ness. Spot′less, -less-ly, -ness. (O. E. *un-* with *splot*. Our *spot* should be *splot*.)


Instability. (Fr. *non stable*, *instabilité*; Latin *in-stārē*.)

Un-staid*, not fixed, not steady. Un-stayed*, not retarded.

"Un-staid" is formed from "-stay," on the corrupt pattern of *laid*, *paid*, *said* (sed), for *laid*, *payed*, *sayed*.

Un-stained* (2 syl.), not stained. (Un-, with Welsh *ystaen*.)

Un-stamped, *ūn.stāmp′t*, not stamped. (Italian *stampāre*.)


Un-, with Welsh *ystaen*; French *non étanché*.

Un-states′man-like, unworthy of a statesman.

Un-stayed* (2 syl.), not detained. Unstaid′ (g.v.), unstable.

Un-steadfast, *ūn.stēd′.fast*, not steadfast; unstead′fast-ly, unstead′fast-ness. (Should be stedfast. O. E. *stedfast*.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-steady, un.stead'ly, not steady; unstead'ly, unstead'ly-ness; 
unsteadied, un.stead'ied, not made steady.

O. E. unstæðig, unstæðhignes, unstæðhiglice or unstædig, &c.

Un-stōp', to remove a stopping; unstopped, un.stōpt', -ing.

Un-, with German stōpen; Danish stoppe, noun stop.

Un-straightened, Unstraitened (both un.strait'.nd).

Unstraightened, not made straight, still crooked.

Unstraightened, not embarrassed, not contracted.

"Unstraightened," O. E. un-, with strāct straight; Lat. strictus straight.

"Unstraightened," un-, with Fr. éroit now étroit; Lat. strictus, tight.

Un-strained' (2 syl.), not strained. (Fr. non estreint now étreint.)

Un-straitened, un.strait'.nd, not embarrassed. Unstraightened, 
not made straight. (See Unstraightened.)

Un-straitified, un.strāt'id.id, not stratified. (Fr. non stratifié.)

Un-strengthened, un.strengthen'ed, not made strong.

Old English un-, with strength, strength, or strength strength.

Un-string', to loose the strings; unstrung', unstring'ing.

Old English un-, with string. (See p. 1227.)

Un-striek', not struck; unstricken, un strik'n, not stricken.

Old Eng. un- with a-stricen, v. a-stric[an], past a-stric. (See p. 1227.)

Un-studied, Unstudded (both un.stud'.ded); unstā'dious, -di.'us.

Unstudied, unpremeditated, not made a study.

Unstudded, not adorned with studs.

"Unstudied," Fr. non estudé now étudé; Lat. stūdium, v. stūdeō.

"Unstudded," Old English un-, with studu or stōd a stud.

Un-stuffed, un.stōft', not stuffed (un- with German stoppen).

Un-subdued, un.sūb.dūde', not overcome (un- with Lat. sub-do.)

Un-subject'ed, not made subject. Insubjection, -sūb.jék'.shūn, 
want of subordination. (Lat. -subjectus, -jectō, -jectum.)

Un-submissive, -sūb.miss'.shūv, not submissive; -submissive'ly, 
unsubmit'ted, unsubmit't-ing (L. iv.) Non-submissive; 
non-submission, non'.sūb.mish'.ān, refusal of submission.

Un-, non-, with Latin sub-mitto supine -missum, to send under.

Un-subscribed, un'.sūb.skribd', not subscribed. (Lat. sub-scribo.)

Un-substantial, un'.sūb.stān'.shūl, not substantial; unsubstan-
tial-ly; unsubstantiality, un'.sūb.stān'.shūl-t'āt'y; un-
substantiated, un'.sūb.stān'.shū.α.ted, not proved.

Un-, with Latin substantiālis (substantia, verb sub-stāre).

Un-subvert'ed, not overturned. (Un- with Latin sub-vertō.)

Un-success'ful, not successful; unsuccessful'ly, -ness.

Un-, with Lat. succēsus (suc-subjēcō supine cessum, to go under).

("Success," i.e., one step follows another without halt to the end.)
Words with Un-negative and private.

Un-suffered, -suf'frd, not suffered, not permitted; -suffer-ing.

Un-sufferable, not to be allowed or permitted (should be ible).

Un-sufferable, beyond endurance, too hard to bear (ditto).

Un-sufferable-ness, unsufferably. Insufferable-ness, &c.

Un-, in-, with Latin sufferens gen. sufferentis, sufferentia (sub. fero).

Un-suitable, ùnsuit'able, not suitable; unsuit-able-ness, unsuit-ably; unsuited, ùn.suit'ed; unsuit-ing.

Non-suit, nón'suite, the abandonment of a law-suit (when actually in court) on the discovery of some error or omission; non-suit'ed, non-suit-ing.

Fr. suite, v. suivre; Lat. secutos, sequor to follow. "Unsuiited," i.e., the things do not "follow in a series," but are odds and ends.

Un-suit'ly, not to defile; unsullied, ùn.süli'd; unsullied, ùn.süli'd; unsullied-ly, unsullied-ing.

Fr. sans souillure, v. souiller; (Lat. suilus pigghish, hence filthy).

Un-sung', not sung. (O. E. unge-sungen, v. sing[an], sang, sagen.)

Un-supplanted'ed, not supplanted. (Fr. non supplané. See p. 1255.)

Un-supplied, ùn'sup.pla'de", not supplied. (Lat. sup-[sub]pleo.)

Un-support'ed, not supported; unsupport-able. Insupport-able, insupportable-ness, insupportably.

French sans support, insupportable, &c. (See page 1255.)

Un-suppressed, -sup'pre'sed", not suppressed. Insuppres'sible, insuppressible-ness, insuppressibly.

Un-, in-, with Lat. suppressio, -pressus, sup-[sub]preme to press under.

Un-surmount'ed, not overcome; unsurmount-ing. Insurmount-able, insurmountable-ness, insurmountably.

Fr. insurmountable; Lat. in suri-summontem, not on the mountain-top.

Un-surpassed, ùn.'sur.past", not excelled; unsurpass-ing.

Insurpassable, insurpass'ably. (Fr. non surpassé, p. 1258.)

Un-surrendered, ùn.'sur.rën'dرد, not yielded up, not compro-mised; unsurrender-ing. (Fr. sur rendre, to give over, probably an English blunder for se rendre, to submit, &c.)

Un-surveyed, -sur'vède, not surveyed. (Fr. surveiller, p. 1259.)

Un-susceptible, ùn.'sus.cép' ti.б., not susceptible; unsuscep-tible-ness, unsusceptibly. Insusceptible, unsuscep-tibly; insusceptibility, ùn.'sus.cép' ti.б.'t.ά.τу.

Fr. non susceptible; Lat. sus-[sub]repere[sáperer] supine -ceptum.

Un-suspected'ed, not suspected; unsuspecting, unsuspecting-ly.

Un-suspicious, -sus'piš, -süs, not suspicious; -suspicious-ly, -suspicious-ness. (Fr. non suspecte; Lat. suspicio, p. 1259.)

Un-sustained" (3 syll.), not sustained; unsustain-ing.

Un-sustain'able (should be ible, not the 1st. Lat. conj.)

Latin sus-[sub]theo[thiöre], to hold-up under. (See p. 1259.)
Words with Un-negative and privative.

Un-swâthe (2 syl.), to free from bandages; unswâathed (2 syl.), unswâth-ing. (O. E. un-, with sweath, a swathe).

Un-swayed, unswâde', not influenced or controlled; unsway-able. (Old Eng. ungesweode, v. swegan, p. sweogode.)

Un-sweet, not sweet; unsweetened, unsweet'nd, not made sweet. (Old Eng. unsweet, v. sweatan, to make sweet.)

Un-swept', not swept. (Old English unsweepen, v. swápan.)

Un-swerv'-ing, not swerving; unswerv'ing-ly. (See p. 1260.)

Un-swung', not swung. (O. E. unswungen, v. swingan, swing.)

Un-symmetrical, unсиммет'ril, not symmetrical; unsymme-tr'ical-ly. (From the Gk. symmêtria, Lat. symmetria.)

Un-sympathising, unсимпат'i'zing, not sympathising; unsym-pat'h'ising-ly; unsympathetic, unсимпат'et'ic; unsympathetical, -kël; unsympathetical-ly.

Greek sumpathêia (sun-pathos, fellow-feeling); Latin sympathia.

Un-taint'ed, not tainted; untaint'ed-ly, untaint'ed-ness.

Formed from the Fr. tenteré, to dye; Latin tingère supine tingùm. What is not dyed is not tinged, not spotted, not defiled, not corrupted.

Un-taken, un'taken', not taken. (Old Eng. untaben, v. -tacan.)

Un-tamed (2 syl.), not tamed; untamable, un'tam'able. (O. Eng. untamed, ungetamed, or unatamed, v. tam[ian], tamode, -od.)

Un-tanned, un'tanned', not tanned. (French non tanné.)

Un-tarnished, un'tarnished', not tarnished. (Fr. non terné.)

Un-tasted, un'tasted', not tasted; untast'-ing; untaste'ful; untaste'ful-ly, not with good taste. Distaste, dis'taste', aversion; distaste'ful, distaste'ful-ly, distaste'ful-ness.

French taster now tätér, to judge by touch. (See p. 1287.)

Un-taught, un'taught', not taught. Un'taut, not tight.

Un-teach, un'teach', to disabuse the mind of what it has been taught; unteach'ing. Unteach'-able, not readily-receiving instruction; unteach'able-ness.

Old Eng. untâchen, past -tôhte, past part. tôht, têcing or têcung. (The g is interpolated, as it always is, except in abstract nouns from adj. ending in g: as “long,” length; “strong,” strength; in such words as light, bright, sight, naught, taught, &c., it is abnormal.)

Un-tempered, un'tem'pered, not tempered. Distemper, disease, a sort of paint; distem'pered (3 syl.), distem'per-ing.

“Untempered,” Fr. non tempéré; Lat. temperâre; O. Eng. temprian. “Distemper” (paint); Italian distemperare, to dissolve.

Un-tempt'ed, not tempted; untempt'ing. (Latin tentâre.)

Un-ten'able (should be -tenable), not capable of being maintained. Latin tenâre to hold. Our blunder is from the French non tenable.

Un-ten'ant-ed, not inhabited; unten'ant-able; unfit to be...

Un-, with Latin tenens gen. tenentis, tenère to hold; Fr. tenant (14).
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-terrified, un tér'riféd, not alarmed. (Fr. non terrifié.)

Un-thanked, un thank'it, not thanked; unthank'-ful, unthank'-ful-ness, unthank'ful-ly, unthank'worthy.

O. Eng. unthankod, unthankful, unthankfulness, unthankworthic.

Un-thawed, un thawd', not thawed. (O. E. unthawed, v. thawan.)

Un-theological, un thé'ó.6.loyd'z.kul, not theological; -cül-ly.

From the Greek θεός logos, a treatise about God.

Un-theoretical, un thé'óret'ik!d, not theoretical; -cül-ly.

Un-, with Greek θεότητà (theóta, a treatise about God).

The the- of "theorise" is somewhat curious. The Athenians made an annual procession to Delos to commemorate the deliverance of Theseus from the Minotaur. This procession was called théorí, and the ship they went in théoris (theôs òra, a visit to the god). The same ship being used every year, was so patched and mended that not a board of the original vessel remained, and the philosophers used to "theorise" or speculate on the question of its identity. Thence to "visit the god" (in the théoris) and to "speculate" came to mean the same thing.

Un-think-ing, not thinking; unthink'ing-ly; unthought-of, un thought' ov; unthought'-ful, unthought'ful-ly, -ness, thought'less, thought'less-ly, thought'less-ness. 

Old English unbêht, verb thêhtan, past thêht, past part. thôht, thôhtfull. (It will be observed that the ð is interpolated.)

Un-thread, un thréd', to draw the thread [out of a needle]; unthread'-ed, unthread'ing. (O. E. thréd or thréd, thread.)

Un-threatened, un threat'nd, not menaced. (O. E. threatian.)

Un'-thrift, a money-squanderer; unthri't-y, unthri't-ly, -ness. 

Dan. thris, to thrive; trivelig, thriving (adj.); trivelse, a thriving.

Un-throned (2 syl.), not throned. Dethrone' (2 syl.), to degrade from sovereignty; dethroned', dethron- ing (Rule xix.), dethrone'-ment, rejection of a ruler from sovereignty.

Latin thronus; Greek thronos, a throne (thraos, a bench).

Un-tidy, ti'dy, not tidy; (comp.) unti'di-er, (super.) -ti'di-est, unti'di-ly, -ti'di-ness. (Dan. tidig, timely; O. E. tid, time.)

"Tidy" means in "good time." Things done at their stated times.

Un-tie, un ti', to unbind; untied, un ti'de'; unty-ing.

(All verbs ending in -ie except "tie," "he," "hieing" change the -ie into -y when -ing is added: as "die," dying; "he," lying; "tie," tying. 

Old Eng. unti'kan, verb geti'kan, past geti'ged, past part. geti'ged.

Un-titled, un т'ild', not cultivated. Until', up to the time when Old English untield, verb til'tan, past til'to, past part. til'tod.

Un-time'-ly (3 syl.), out of season; -time'li-ness. (O. E. untëma)

Un-tinctured, un tin'k.tchûrd, not tinged or impregnated with some foreign matter. (Latin tintæra, a tincture.)

Un-tinged' (2 syl.), not tinged. (Latin tingo, to tinge or dye.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-tired, un.ti’rd, not tired; untir-ing, un.ti’re.-ing; -tir’ing-ly.
Old English untoric or ungo-teored; verb tocr(an), to wax faint.

Un-titled, un.ti’tld, not titled. (Old Eng. titul, Lat. titüla.)

Un-tithed (2 syl.) not tithed. (Old English untiothad.)

Un-told, not related. Untold, un.toldt, [the bell] not rung.

“Untold.” To toll is probably the Old Eng. verb teoll(an) to toll; meaning “to announce” a death or funeral by the bell.

Un-tolerated, un.tol’er-at, not tolerated. Intolerable, in-tol’er-a-ble; intolérable-ness, intolérably. Intolerant, in-tol’er-a-nt; intolérant-ly. (Obs. “tolerate” only one l.)

Un-touched, un.touch’t, not touched; untouch’-ing. Intact’, uninjured. Intangible, in.tang’i-bi-l, incapable of being touched; intang’i-bility, intang’i-bly.

Fr. non or peu touché, intact, intangible, intangibilité, Lat. tango.

Un-toward, un.to’ward (-tow to rhyme with grow), awkward, perverse; untoward-ly, -toward-ness. (O. E. un-to-ward.)

Un-traced, un.trace’d, not traced; untrace’-able, untrace’-able-ness.

French non trace; Latin tractatus, integer(es) tólerantis, intolerantia.

Untouched, un.touched’t, not touched; untouch’-ing. Intact’, uninjured. Intangible, in.tang’i-bi-l, incapable of being touched; intang’i-bility, intang’i-bly.

Fr. non or peu touché, intact, intangible, intangibilité, Lat. tango.

Un-transferred, un.trans’fer’-d, not transferred; untransfer’-able, -transfer’-ably. (Fr. non transféré, non transferable.)

(Nothing can be worse than the caprice showed in the spelling of the compounds of this word. We have the r doubled in transfer’-er, transferred, and transfer’-ing; but not in transfer’-able, transfer’-ably, transfer’-ee, transfer’-ence; Latin transfere.)

Un-transcribed, -trans-skribéd”, not transcribed. (Lat. transcribo.)

Un-transport’ed, not transported. (Un- with Lat. transportäre.)

Un-transposed, un’.trans.pözéd”, not transposed.

Un-, with Latin transpönère supine -pöstitum, to transpose.

Un-travelled, un’.trav’ld, not having visited foreign lands, not travelled over. (Welsh trafaelu, to toll; Fr. travailler.)

(To “travel” was to “toll” when there were neither coaches nor roads.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-traversed, ān.trāves′ret, not traversed. (Fr. non traverse).

Un-tried, -trīd′, not tried. (O.E. ān- with trec[ian], to trouble.)

"The horse tries hard to draw the cart," i.e. uses great trouble to do so.

"I will try to do better in future," i.e. I will use trouble to do so.

Un-trimmed, -trīm′d, not trimmed. (O.E. trum[ian], to amend.)

O. E. un-troden, v. tred[an], past tred, past part. treden, tred a step.

Un-troubled, ān.trūb′blid, not troubled. (Franch non troubled.)

Un-truth′, untruth′ful, untruth′ful-ly, untruth′ful-ness. Truth′-less, -ly, -ness.

Old English untrühl, untrülth, or untrylth, untrörvlice untruly, ungetrüwe or ungetrüwe untrue.

Un-tru′st′ed, not trusted; untrust′y, untrust′i-ness, untrust′ful, untrust′ful-ly, -ful-ness; untrust′worthy, -wur′.thē; untrust′worthi-ly, untrust′worthi-ness.

Distrust′, suspicion, want of confidence, to suspect, to doubt; distrust′-ed, distrust′-ing, distrust′ing-ly, distrust′-ful, distrust′ful-ly, distrust′ful-ness.

Mistrust′, mistrust′-ed, mistrust′-er, mistrust′-ing.

O. E. untre6′wosed, v. untre6′w[ian] to deceive, untre6′w[an] to distrust.

Danish mistr bro mistrust′, v. mistrro, mistrtrust mistrustful; tre trust.

Un-truth′, untruth′ful, &c. (See Untrue.)

Un-tune′d (3 syl.), not tuned; untunable, -tu′nabl, unmusical; -tu′nably, -tu′nable-ness. (Lat. tōnus, tune; Gk. tōnōs.)

Un-tūtored (3 syl.), not instructed. (From Lat. tutor, a tutor.)

Old English un-tūn[an], past -tūnde, past part. tūtend.

Un-twist′, to unwind; untwist′-ed, -ing. (O. E. ungetwys[an].)

("Twist" should be tūs. The t is abnormal, the verb being tūys[an], and its root tūv two, to twine two together.)

Un-united, not united. Dissunite′ (3 syl.), to separate; disunited; disunite′ing, dis′.un′ite′ing.

Latin unitus, verb unire ( unus, one); French désunir.

Un-used, ān.ūz′ed′, not used. Unusual, ān.ū.zul′, not cus−

Un-used-ly, -u′.sual-ly. Unuse-ful, ān.u′.zul′, not use−

Unuse-ful-ly. Use-less, u′.zul′, of no use; use−

Unleast-ly, useless-ness. In-util′ity, want of usefulness.

Disuse, (noun) dis′.u′ze′, (verb) dis′.u′ze′, to discontinue the use of; disused′ (2 syl.); disus′-ing, dis′.u′ze′ing.

Latin útor, úsus to use, usuālis, inušilis, iušilīs.

Un-unuttered, ān.un′tū.črđ, not uttered; unutter′-able, -utter′ally. The verb is formed from the Ang.-Sax. prep. ūtan or u-ton, without, and means "to send out," hence to circulate, and to utter words.
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-valued, un.väl’u.de, not appreciated. Inval’u.able, -bly.

Un-vanquished, un.van’kwa.shd, not conquered. Invincible, invin’cible, invin’cible-ness, invin’cibly, invincibility.

Fr. invaincu, invincible, invincibilité; Lat. invincibilis, v. vincēr.

Un-varied, un.vair’rê’d, not varied; unvary-ing, un.vair’rî’ing.

Invariable, in.vair’rî.â.bl; invari’able-ness, invari’ably.

Fr. invariable; Lat. variabilis, verb vāriāre, vāritus; Gk. áiōlos.

Un-varnished, un.varn’isht, not varnished. (Fr. non vernis.)

Un-veil, un.vail’, to remove the veil; unveiled, un.vailed’; unveil’-ing. (Fr. sans voile; Lat. vēlāre, vēlum.)

Un-ventilated, un.vên’ti.lâ.ted, not ventilated.

Un-, with Latin ventīlāre (ventus, wind).

Un-violated, not violated. Inviolate, in.vî.o.late; inviolate-ly, inviolate-ness. Inviolable, in.vî.o.la.bl; -violable-ness, -violably, -violability. (Lat. inviolābilis, inviolātus, &c.)

Un-visited, un.vis’ît.ed, not visited. (Lat. invisitātus, v. viso.)

Un-vitiated, un.vî.tî.â.ted, not vitiated. (Lat. invītītus.)

Un-void’ed, not voided. Devoid’-of, without, deprived of.

Un-, with Fr. vide, void; Lat. vidīus; Gk. ἵδος, separate, private.

Un-wakened, un.wåk’e.’nd or un.awakened, un’.awake’’nd, not roused from sleep. (O. E. unawacned or unawacod.)


Un-walled, -wâl’d, not walled. (O. E. unwealled or unwalled.)

Un-war-like, un.war’-like, not warlike. (Old Eng. un.war-like.)

Un-warned, un.wornd’, not warned. (Old Eng. un.warned.)

Un-warp’, un.worp’, to remove a bias; unwarped, un.wopr’ed, not warped, not biassed; unwarp-ing, un.worp’-ing.

Formed from O. E. wearp a cast, whence v. wearp[an] to cast, to warp.

Un-warrant-ed, un.wâr’ran-ted, not warranted; unwarrantable, un.wôr’tô.bl; unwar’rântable-ness, unwar’rântably.

Un-, with Welsh guwarant a warrant, v. guwarantu. (Double a blunder.)


"Unwary," Old English unwærlic, unwary; unwærlice, unwarily.

"Unwarry," O. Eng. unwærig, unwærínges or unwærines, v. væring[an].

Un-washed, un.wòsh’t, not washed. (O. E. un-wescon or un-a-)

Un-watched, un.wàotch’t, not watched; unwatch’-ful, -fully.

Old English unwæccæd, verb wæccan; unweccæa, unwatchful.

Un-watered, un.wôr’rî.èrd, not watered. (Old Eng. water.)

(No combination of letters will show the pronunciation of water, it is wèrter without the r, usually reproduced as wèrter.)
1470  ERRORS OF SPEECH

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-wavering, un.wā'•ver.ing, not wavering. (O. E. wa päian.)
Un-weakened, un.weak'•nd, not weakened. (O. E. un.wā'•cød.)
Un-weaned, un.ween'd, not weaned. (Old English un.ween'd.)
Un-wear-able, un.wē're.â.bl, not fit to wear. (O. E. werian.)
Un-weary, un.wē're.ry, not fatigued; unweari-ly, un.wē're.ry.lý; un-weared, un.wē. rē'd; un-wearie'd-ness, -wē're. rē.d.ness; un-weari-able, un.wē're.ri.â.bl; un-weari-ably, -wē're. rē.d.bly.

Old Eng. un.wē'rig, un-gē.wër.i•god, un-wē'rignon, v. wēri•an or wēri•an.

Un-weâ', not married; un.weed•d. (O. E. un.ewed•d.)
Un.-weed'-ed, not weeded; un-wed'd.y. (O. E. un.weed•dod.)
Un-weighted, un.wē.â'de', not weighed. (Old Eng. un-gē.wer•ned.)
Un-welcome, un.wel'•kûm, not welcome; un.wel•comed, un.wel•• kûmd; un.wel•com-ing (Rule xix.), un.wel'•kûm•ing.

Old Eng. un-wē.letum•fan, past wilcum•do, past part. wilcum•do. Un-well, not in good health. (Old Eng. un.wel• or un.well.)
Un-wipt', not whipt. (O. E. un.wē.pec•n, v. wē•p•n, past wē•p.)
Un-wipt', not whipt. (Old Eng. un.wend•p•d, v. wē. p•d.)

Un-whole-some, -hōle.śûm, not wholesome; un-whole'some-ly, un-whole'some-ness. (German un·heilsam.)

Un-wieldy, un.wēold'•dy, not wieldy; un-wield'i-ly (Rule xi.), un.wield'i-ness. (From the O. E. v. weald•fan, to wield.)

Un-will'-ing, not willing; un-will'•ing-ly, un-will'•ing-ness. Old English un-gewille, un-ville•s, un-willende•, un-will••, etc.

Un-wind, to loosen or untwist what has been wound; un-wind'-ing, un.wound' (not un.wō'•ond', a vulgarism). Old English un.wind•fan, past un.wênd•d, past part. un.wênd•den. (The Anglo-Saxon ū had the sound of ou in "house," not oo.)

Un-winsome, un.wēnsöm, not engaging. (O. E. un.winsom.)


Un-withered, un.wîth•r•d, not withered; un.wîther••ing. Old English un.gewîtherod, un.gewîtherund, verb with•fan•.

Un-witnessed, un.wîti•nest, not witnessed. (O. E. wit•nës.)

Un-witt'•ing-ly, not intentionally. (Old English un.wît•nënde.)

Un-witt'•ty, not witty; un.wîth't••. (O. E. un.gewît•ful• or -gewîtt.)

Un-wom•an-ly, not in character with a woman; -wom•anly-ness, un.wom•an-like. (O. E. wom•nan, wîm•man, or wum•an.)

(We have no vowel or combination of letters to express the ordinary pronunciation of the word "woman." It is neither wom•an, wom•an, wom•an, nor wom•an, and we have no other word of a corresponding sound. It lies between wom•an and wom•an.)
Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-wont'-ed, not accustomed, unusual; un-wont'ed-ly, un-wont'ed-ness. (O. E. un-, with wunna or gewunna, custom.)

(The pronunciation of this word is very unsettled. Milton makes wont to rhyme with hant, some pronounce the word wont like font, and others wont like don't, to distinguish it from want, “need.”)

Un-wood'ed, not wooded; unwood'y. (Old Eng. unwudulc.)

Un-wooed, woo'd, not courted; unwoo'-ing. (O. E. anawegod.)

(“Wood” rhymes with good, stood, hood; “wooded” with fo’d, mo’od, roo’ed. All double vowels, except -ue, are retained before -ing, but die, tie, tie, vie (not hoe) change -ie into -y: as dy-ing, &c.)

Un-world'ly, un-worl'dly, not worldly; unworld'li-ness, un-world'y. (Old English woruld, weorold, or world.)

Un-worshipped, un.wor'shipt, not adored. (O. E. wyrthe-scipe.)

(The double p in this word is a needless violation of Rule iii. The accent is on the wor'-, and not on the final syll. We spell gossiped, scalloped, developed, galloped, &c., with one p, and “worship” is not a compound of ship, as out-stop is a compound of “stop.”)

Un-worthy, un.wur'thy, not worthy; unwor’thi-ness, -wor’thi-ly.

Old English unworthe, unworthe, unworthines or unwirthines.

Un-wound, un.wound (to rhyme with ground, found), untwisted. Old Eng. unwïnded, verb wind[an], past wnd, past part. wïnden.

Un-wound-ed, un.wound (not un.wound), not injured.

Invul’nerable, not capable of being wounded; invul’nerable-ness, invul’nerably. (Old English unwïnded.)

(Custom has ruled that wound (twisted) and wound (an injury) shall not be pronounced alike, the former is wïnd and the latter wïnd. Without doubt both were originally pronounced alike (wïnd).)

Un-wrap, un.rëp’, to unfold; unwrapped, un.rapt’; -wrapp’-ing, Rule iii. (Friesland wrappe, to wrap.)

Un-wreath, un.reeth’, to untwist a wreath; unwreathed, un.reethed’; unwreath’-ing. (O. E. wreath, a wreath.)

Un-wrench, un.rëns’, to wrench apart; unwrenched, -rensht’, loosened by a strong twist. (Germ. verrenken, to wrench.)

Un-wrinkled, un.rïn’kld, not wrinkled. (O. E. unwrïncled.)

Un-written, un rit’ n, not written. (O. E. unritten or -geritten.)

Un-wrought, un.râwt’, not wrought. (Old English unworht.)

The verb is wyr[an], p. worht, p. p. go-worht, corrupted into wroht. The interpolated g is a great error, as “g” before “th” ought to be restricted to abstract nouns from adj. ending in g, as “long,” length.

Un-wrung, un.rung, not wrung. (Old English unwerungen.)

Un-yield-ed, un.yecl’ ded, not surrendered; unyield-ing, un.yecl’d’in-g. (Old Eng. giel’d[an], p. geald, p. p. golden.)

Un-yoke’ (2 syll.), to remove a yoke; unyoked’ (2 syll.), -ing.

O. Eng. unyuck[an], p. unyucked, p. p. unyucked, tue a yoke; Lat. figum.
Vacant, vā'kant. Empty. Void (I syl.)
Vacant, unoccupied, as a vacant seat in a theatre.
Empty, having nothing in it, as an empty box.
Void, destitute, as void of offence, void of amusements.

Vacant-ly; vacancy, vā'kant-sē. Vacate, vā'kāt-e, to leave unoccupied; vācāt'-ed, vācāt'-ing; vacation, vā.kāy'-shūn; non-term time, school holiday-time.

Latin vacans genitive vācantis, vācātio; to be at leisure.

Vaccinate, vāk'sī.nāt-e, to insert vaccine matter in the arm; vaccinat-ed, vāk'sī.nū.ted; vāc.ināt-ing, vāc.ināt-or; vaccination, vā.sē.nāj'-shūn; vaccine [matter], vāk'sē.nūn.
Latin vaccīnus, vacca a cow; Hebrew B[a]K[a]R.

Vacillate, vās'il.lāt-e, to waver; vacillat-ed, vās'il.lū.ted; vacillat-ing, vās'il.lū.ting; vacillat-ing-ly, vacillat-or; vacillation, vās'il.lā'vān; vacillant, vās'il.lant.
Latin vacillāns, genitive vacillantis, vacillatio; to be at leisure.

Vacuum, plu. vacua, vāk'ku.ām, plu. vāk'ku.āh, a space from which even air has been driven out; in vacuo, vāk'ku.ō.
Vacuist, vāk'ku.āst, one who thinks a perfect vacuum to be possible. Vacuity, vā.kū'āt. (Latin vaccūnus.)

Vade-mecum, vā.dē mē.kūn, a manual for notes and references.
Latin vāde mecum, go with me; verb vado, to go.

Vagabond, vāg'.ā.bond, a vagrant; vag'abond-age, the unsettled state of a vagabond; vagabondism, vāg'.ā.bond.āzm.
Latin vagābundus, vāgārī to wander about; French vagabond.

Vagary, plu. vagaries, vā.gār-riz, a whim. (Latin vagārī.)

Vagrant, a vagabond; vagrant-ly; vagrancy, vā.grān'sy.
A blunder for vā.gant, vāgārī incorrectly formed into vā'grant.

Vague, vāg', indefinite; vague-ly, vāg'.ly; vague-ness.
French vague; Latin vagus, sentientia vaga a vague opinion.

Vail, Vale, Veil (all vālē).
Vail, a fee given to a servant, a servant's perquisite.

Vale, a valley. Veil, a thin loose covering for the face.

"Vail," same as vā.lē, profit. Fr. valoir, to be worth; Lat. valēre.
"Vale," Fr. val, Lat. vā.lēs. "Veil," Lat. vēlum; Fr. voile.

Vain, Vane, Vein (all vāin).
Vain, conceited, indefcetual; vain'-ly; in vain, to no pur-
pose; vain-glo'ry, self-conceit; vain-glo'rious.
Vanity, plu. vanities, vān'.ā.liz, silly conceit.

Vane, a weathercock. Vein, a blood-vessel.

"Vain," Fr. vā.in, en vē.in, vaine gloi're, vā.nité; Lat. vānītis, vē.nus.
"Vane," Old Eng. fanu, a flag. "Vein," Fr. veine, Lat. vē.nā.
Vair, a fur grey and white as that of the squirrel in northern countries (it was once used for the robes of civic magistrates), in Heraldry a series of small shields placed close together alternately blue and white; vair'y, charged with vair; vairy proper; argent and azure; vairy composed, when other colours are employed. (Fr. vair, Lat. varius.)

Valance, vål'ance, a piece of drapery for a bed or curtain, to furnish with a valance; valanced, vål'anced; val'ancing.
A corruption of valance, Latin vêlans, v. vêlare to veil or curtain ("Valance," if derived from Valencia, is a gross blunder.)

Vâlé (1 syl.) Val'ley. Dale. Dell. (Vale, Veil. See Vail.)
Vale, a peaceful secluded valley, as the vale of life.
Valley, a pass between steeps of a wilder and more majestic character, as the valley of the shadow of death.
Dale, a short deep valley.
Dell, a modified dale, as vale is a modified valley.
"Vale," Fr. vâl. "Valley," Fr. vallée; Lat. vallis, v. vallare to entrench. "Dale," Old Eng. dæl; Danish dál, verb dale to sink.

Valediction, vål.é dik'shûn, a bidding farewell; val'edicry.
Latin valedico supine valedictum, to say farewell.

Valenciennes, vâl.lâhn'skë.en (not vâl.en'sen'), as Valenciennes lace, lace made at Valenciennes, in France.

Valentine, vål.en'tine, a token sent to a young friend on St. Valentine's eve or day, Feb. 14th. (Fr. valentine.)
(Probably St. Valentine is an hypothetical saint formed from the Fr. word galantin (a dangler, a lover). If, however, the name is a real name, without doubt his speciality is due to the word referred to.)

Valentinite, vâl.e.n'ti.nit, a white oxide of antimony.
So named from Basil Valentine. (-ite denotes a mineral.)

Valerian, vâl.e'ri.an, a garden plant; Valeria'na.
Said to be named after Valerius, a physician; but others think the word is from the Latin valère, "to be well," and that it is so named from its great medicinal virtues. Dr. Turner says: [Valerian] "hath beene had in such veneration, that no brothes, pottage, or physical meates are worth anything if this be not at one end."

Valet, val'la (Shakespeare has varlet, var'let, not now in use), a gentleman's personal servant. (French valet.)

Valetudinarian, vål.e.tû.din.ar'ri.an, one of confirmed ill-health, sickly. (Lat. valetûdiniarius, váletúdo ill-health.)

Valhalla, vål.hûl'lah, the palace of immortality.
Icelandic valholl, hall of the slain (Scandinavian mythology).

Valiant, vål.'yant, brave. (Fr. vaillant; Lat. vâlëo, to be strong.)
(When the word vaillant was introduced in the epitaph of Turenne it was objected to as out of date. Certainly it is so badly formed from the Latin valens gen. valentis that it deserves to be so.)

Valid, vål.id, sound, not obsolete; val'id-ly; val'id'ity, -i'ty.
Latin validus, validitas; French valide, valîdité.
Valise, vă.li.se, a small leather travelling-case easily carried in the hand or as a knapsack. (French valise.)

Valley, pL. valleys (Rule xiii.), a low tract of land between hills or mountains. (Fr. vallée, Lat. vallis. See Vale.)

Valo'rem, as ad valo'rem, a sliding scale of duty on excisable goods regulated according to their selling-price.

Thus tea at 8s. a lb. would pay more than tea at 4s. a lb., &c.

Valour, văl'.r, bravery; valorous, văl.'ö.rs; val'or-ous-ly; valiant, văl.'yant; val'iant-ly. (Fr. valeur, vaillant.)

Value, văl'.ū, worth, to estimate; valued, văl.'ude; val'u-ing (verbs in -ue drop the -e before affixes beginning with a vowel); val'u-able, val'u-able-ness, val'u-ably; value-less, văl.'u-less; valuation, -a"shün; val'u-er or val'uator.

French évaluer, évaluation; Latin valor price, v. văl'é to be worth.

Vălve (1 syl.), a lid in machinery. Valvate, văl'vătē (in Bot.); vălvd (1 syl.), furnished with a valve; văl'velär.

Safety valve, a valve in a steam-engine to let off steam when its pressure is too great. (Lat. valvæ, folding doors)

Vămp, the upper leather of a shoe. To vamp up, to concoct.

A corruption of the Fr. avant or devant [de botte], devant de sōn-tier.

Vampire, văm'.pire, a South American bat, a blood sucker, an extortioner, a demon supposed to suck human blood; vampirism, văm'.pir'ism, extortion, plagiarism.

Fr. vampire; Germ. vampyr; Dan. vampire or flaggermaus.

Văn, the front of an army. Rear, the back of an army.

Van-guard, troops which march in advance of an army.

Rear-guard, troops which march behind the main army.

Van-courier, van'-cūr.i.er, one of the light-armed soldiers sent in advance of an army to see that the road is clear.

Van'-foss, the outer ditch of a rampart.

Van, a light covered cart for the conveyance of goods, a light covered cart used as a movable dwelling.

"Van" (of an army), French avant, avant-garde, avant-courier.

"Van" (a covered cart), Dan. vaaning a dwelling, vaaning-haus.

"Rear" (of an army), French arrière, arrière-garde.

Vandal, văn'.dăl, one of the Vándăli of Northern Germany, one of barbarous taste, one who destroys or mutilates works of art; vandal'ic; van'dal-ism, an outrage against the usages of society or of good taste.

Vandyke, văn.dēkē', a collar scolloped according to those introduced in the portraits of Charles I. by Vandyke; to scollop after the manner of these collars; vandyked' (2 syl.); vandyk-ing, văn.dēk'ing.
Vane, Vain, Vein (all "vain"). Ván, a light covered cart. (See Van.)

Vane, a thin plate of metal made to move freely on a staff to shew the direction of the wind, a weather-cock.

Vain, useless, ineffectual, conceited. (French "vain").

Vein, a blood-vessel. (French veine, Lat. veîna.)

"Vane," Old Eng. fana, a flag; Germ. fahe; Lat. possess, a rag.

Vanilla, van-il'lah, the pods or fruit of a South American plant.

Vanish, vân'ish, to disappear imperceptibly; van'ished (2 syl.), van'ishing-point, the point at which all the lines of a drawing in the same plane converge.

Latin vanescó, to vanish (se-inceptive, meaning "more and more").

Vanity, plu. vanities, vân'iti-tz. (See Vain.)

Vanquish, vân'kwish, to conquer; van'quished (3 syl.), van'quish-ing, van'quish-er, vanquish-able.

French vainir, vainquer; Latin vincēre, to conquer.

Van'tage (2 syl.) Van'tage-ground, a position which gives the holder an advantage over others. (French advantage.)

Vapid, vâp'id, flat, insipid, spiritless; vâp'îd-îy, vâp'îd-ness; vâpidity, vâp'i-dit-î.ty. (Latin vâpîdîtas, vâpîdus.)

Vapour, vâp'or, the gas into which liquids and many solids may be converted by heat. The vapours, meagrims; vâpour-er, one who prates tedious about his own merits; vâpour-ing; vâpour-îsh, inclined to "the vapours."

Vapour-ous, vâ pour'ous; vâpour-bath; vâpour-y, -îy.

(Thé following omit the "u" of "vapour.")

Vaporise, vâp'o-ri'ze, to convert to vapour; vâporised (3 syl.), vâpor-is-ing. Vaporisation, vâp'o-riz'ay'shn.

French vaporeur, vaporisation, vaporiser, vapoureux; Latin vîpor, vâporosus. (One of the 19 words in "-onr." See p. 789.)

Variable, vair'y-a.bl; variable-ness, variably. (See Vary.)

Varicose, vair'ri.kôsê. Verrucose, vêr'ri.kôsê, warty.

Varicose veins, ...vains, veins in a chronic state of dilatation, veins swollen with dark-coloured blood.

"Varicose," Lat. varîc gen. varîcis, a vein swollen with black blood; Fr. variqueux. "Verrucose," Lat. verrûcûsus, full of warts.

Variegate, vair'ri-e.gâ'tî, to diversify with different colours; variegat-ed, vair'ri-e.gâ't'-îd; variegat-ing (Rule xix.)

Variegation, vair'ri-e.gay'-shîn; variegat-or (R. xxxvii.)

Lat. variâtûs, v. variegâre, vâritus; Gk. axîlos, changeful of hue.

Variety, plu. varieties, vâri'-e.tî.z. Diversity, di'ver's.i.ty.

Variety, change in the same thing or sort of things.

Diversity, change from one thing to something different.

We speak of the variety of the seasons, the variety of flowers or colours in a garden, the variety of articles in a collection. But we say a diversity of opinions, a diversity of amusements, Lat. variâtûs, diversâtas. (See Vary.)
Variola, var.i'ə.lah (not var.i'ə.lah), small-pox; vari'olar, pertaining to small-pox. Variolite, var.i'ə.līt, the small-pox stone (-ite, a fossil or mineral, Gk. lithos, the "l" being absorbed); vari'olitic, adj. of variolite. Variolid, var.i'ə.loid, a disease resembling small-pox (-oid, Gk. eidos, like); variolus, var.i'ə.lūs (not var.i'ə.lūs) adj.

Latin variola, small-pox; French variole, variolite, varioloid.

Var'let, a scoundrel; var'letry, the mob, the rabble. (Fr. valet.)

Var'nish, a liquid to give a glossy surface, to cover with varnish; var'ni shed (2 syl.), var'ni sh-ing, var'ni sh-er.

French vernis, vernisser, vernisseur; Low Latin vernix.

Vary, vair'ry, to diversify; varies, vair'riz; varied, vair'red; vair'ried-ly; vary-ing, vair'ry-ing; vair'ry-ing-ly; variable, vair'ri.ə.bl; vari'able-ness, vair'ri.əbly.

Variables (plu.), vair'ri.ə.əbləz, the zone of calms formed by the trade-winds each side of the equator. Variabilit'ity.

Variance, vair'r,ənəz, difference. At variance; at enmity.

Variation, vair'r,ə.ʃən. Variation of the compass.

Variety, plu; varieties, vair'r,ə.tiz, an intermixture of different things of the same general character (see above, Variety), in Science a subordinate division of a species.

Various, vair'r,ə.əs, diverse; various-ly.

Fr. varier, variable, variabilité, variation, variété; Lat. variabilis, varians gen. -antis; variantium, variatio, varietas, variare, varius; Gk. aiōlos, of different hues.

Vascular, vəs'ku.ər, consisting of vessels, containing vessels.

Vasculari ty, vəs'ku.ər'i.ti. Vas'cular sys'tem, ... tissue.

Lat. vascularius; Fr. vasculaire (Lat. vas gen. vāsīs, a vessel).

Vase, vās. (not vāz nor vāhz), an ornamental vessel made of china, &c.; vase-shaped, vāvəz'-shəpt; vasiform, vā'zı.ə.ʃəm.- (Latin vas genitive vāsūs; French vase.)

Vassal, vās'səl, one holding land under a feudal lord; a bondsman; vas'sal-age, the condition of a vassal; vas'sal-ry, the whole body of vassals, vassals collectively considered.

Germ. vasalt; Fr. vassal, vasselage; Low Latin vassalus, vasseleria.

Vast (to rhyme with fast, blast; not with hast, bombast), of great extent; vast'ly, -ness, vast'y. (Fr. vasté, Lat. vāstus.)

-ast has four distinct sounds: "a" as in fath'er, "ə" as in firm, "a" as in stom'ach, and "a" as in warm.
1. āst (father): aghast, blast, cast, fast, last, mast, past, āst.
2. āst (fan): bombast, contrast, enthusiast, āst, scholiast.
3. āst (stomach): ballast, mainmast (almost = āst).
4. āst (warm): wast (≈ wōst).

Vāt, a large vessel for holding liquids: as a bre'wer's vāt, a tan ner's vāt. (Old Eng. fret; Lat. vas; Dutch vat.)
Vatican, vāt′i.kān, the Pope’s palace in Rome, hence “from the Pope”: as thunders from the Vatican (papal anathemas). The “Vatican” stands at the foot of the Vatican hill.

Vaudeville, vōd′vīl (not vô′d.vi′v), a dramatic piece intermingled with satirical and comic songs; vaudevillist, vōd′vīl.īst. (French vaudeville, vaudevilliste.)

A corruption of Val de Vire, in Old Fr. Vau de Vire, the native valley of Oliver Bassetin, who invented the vaudeville.

Vault, a cellar, a repository of the dead, an arch, to leap; vault′-ed, vault′-ing, vault′-er. Volt, a movement in fence. (French voltē.)

“Vault” (a cellar, &c.), Fr. voltī now vōlē; Ital. volta; Lat. volātus. “Vault” (to leap), Fr. voltiger; Ital. voltare; Lat. volūscsup. volūsum.

Vaunt, to boast; vaunt′-ed, vaunt′-ing, vaunt′-ing-ly, vaunt′-er.

The pronunciation of this word and five others spelt in a similar way is not fixed. Some make all the words rhyme with aunt, avaunt, jaunt, but others prefer the o sound, as in cause, pause. The doubtful words are daunt, flawnt, gaunt, haunt, taunt, vaunt.

Vavasor, vāv′a.sor, a mesne-lord or mediate vassal: that is, one who holds lands of an immediate or crown vassal.

Suppose Duke A holds land “immediately” for military service to the crown, and lets off a part to B for similar service to himself, then B is a vavasor or country squire, but not a peer.

The Germans call a vavasor an Afterschern, i.e. a sub-tenant or under-tenant. Low Latin vavasor, vavasoria the holding of a vavasor; French vavasseur, vassier an arrière-fief.

Veal, vēl, the flesh of a slain calf.

French vōl, now vōu; Spanish vitola; Latin vitālus.

Veda, vēd′dah, one of the four books said to have been revealed by Brahma. The vedas consist chiefly of prayers, precepts, and parables. (Sansk. veda knowledge, vid to know.)

The four vedas are (1) The Rig veda; (2) The Yajur veda; (3) The Sama veda; and (4) The Atharva veda.

‘Vedette, vē.dET′, an outpost, a sentry stationed at an outpost.

French vedette; Italian vedetta, vedere to see; Latin vidēre.

Veer, to shift as the wind; veered (1 syl.), veered′-ing, -ing-ly.

French virer; Italian virare; Latin variare, to vary.

Vegetable, vedg′.ē.tā.bl, an esculent plant, a plant of any kind.

The Vegetable kingdom, the second of natural objects.

The 1st is the Animal Kingdom, which includes all organised bodies which live, grow, feel, and have the power of voluntary motion.

The 2nd, the Vegetable Kingdom, includes all organised bodies which live and grow, but have no power of voluntary motion.

The 3rd is the Mineral Kingdom, which includes all inorganic bodies.

Vegetate, vedg′.ē.tā.tē, to live like a vegetable; veg′ē.tāt-ed; vegetat-ing, vedg′.ē.tā.ting. Vegetative, vedg′.ē.tā.tīv.

Vegetation, vedg′.ē.tā′.tshān... Vegetarian, -ē.ē.tā′.rēn; vegetā′.tian-ism, -ē.sm. Vegetal, vedg′.ē.tāl, adj. Vegeto-, vedg′.ē.tō′-; the prefix; as veg′ēto-al′kāli, -animal, &c.

French végétāblis, végétātive, végétāler (végère, véges fresh).
Vehement, vē'hem-ent (not ve-hee'ment), impulsive, eager, driv-
ing; ve'hem-ent-ly; ve'hemence, -mence; ve'hemency.
Lat. vehementis gen. -mentis, vehementia (vehor, to be carried forward).
Vehicle, vē'z. kl, a carriage of any sort, a medium, a substance
in which medicine is mixed; vehicular, ve-hik'kyūlar, adj.
Lat. velīcōlum, velīcūlāris (velō, to carry).
Veil, Vale (both vālē). Veal, veel, the flesh of a slain calf.
Veil, a thin transparent mantle worn by women over the
face, to conceal; veiled, vēlēd; veiling, vē'ling.
Vale, a valley. (French val, Latin vallis.)
“Vell,” French vole; Latin vēnum, verb vēlāre (a velleribus, quod
Vein, Vane, Vain (all vain). Vīn, a light covered cart.
Vein, one of the vessels of the animal body which convey
the blood back to the heart; (in Geol.) a fissure traversed
by mineral or metallic matter: as copper, coal, &c.; to
give the appearance of veins by paint, &c.; veined, vaim;
vein-ing, vē'ning; vein-less, vain'-less; vein-y, vē'ny.
Venous, vē'nōs, pertaining to the veins, as vēnous system.
Vellum, vē'lim, a kind of parchment prepared from the skins
of lambs, calves, kids, &c.; vellumy, vē'lām.y.
Fr. vēl from the Latin vitillūnus, vitillus a calf; Sp. vitela.
Velocipede, ve-los'ā. peed, a dandy-horse now quite superseded
by the bi'cycle. (Lat. vēlocis gen. vēlocis, pes gen. pēdis.)
Velocity, plu. velocities, ve-los'ā. tiiz, rate of motion, rapidity;
but Villosity, vīlōs'.tiy, hairiness of plants, &c.
“Velocity,” Latin vēloctas, vēloQ gen. vēlocis swift; Fr. vēlocité.
“Villosity,” French vīloctel; Latin vīlūs, nap, shag.
Vel'vet-, a fabric with a soft pile on one side; vel'vet-y,
vēl'vet-ing. Velveteen, vēl'vē.teen”, an imitation velvet.
Italian vēltulo; French vēlours; Latin vēllus, a fleece of wool.
Venal, vē'nal. Mercenary, mer'.sen'i-ry. (See Venial.)
Venal, open to a bribe, willing to sell one's independence
for money; ve'nal-ly; venality, vē'nal'ty.
Mercenary, fond of money, doing no service without pay-
ment; merenari-ly, mer'sēn'er ry.ly.
A mercenary man expects to be paid for what he does, but is not
necessarily venal. He may be the very opposite.
Venary, ve'nā.ry, sports of the chase. (Venery is quite wrong.)
Latin vēnāri, to hunt, whence vēnator, vēnātorius. The Fr. vēnerie
should mean “licentiousness,” from Latin vēnerēus (vēneus).
Vend, to sell; vend'-ed, vend'-ing; vend'-er, one who sells.
Vend'-or (in Law), the person who sells;
Vendee' (in Law), the person to whom it is sold.

Vend'ible, vend'ible-ness, vend'ibly, vend'ibility.

Latin vendere to sell, vendibilis; French vendre, vendable(!).

Veneer, veneer', a thin outside coat of handsome wood laid over an inferior kind, to veneer; veneered' (2 syl.), veneer'ing. (German furnieren, to inlay.)

Venerate, vê'nerate, to reverence; venerate-ed (Rule xxxvi.), venerate-ing (Rule xix.) Veneration, vêneration, vênerable, vênerable-ness, vênerably.

Latin vêneratio, vêneratus, vênerari; French vêneration.

Venereal, vêneral, aphroditial; venere', vêneral-ness.

Latin vênerus (Venus or Aphrodite, goddess of love).

Venection, vênection, phlebotomy. (Lat. vena-section.)

Venetian, vêne'tian, a native of Venice, adj. of Venice; venetian-blind, a window-blind made of thin splints of wood moved by a cord. Venetian window, a main-window with a smaller one on each side; venetian-talc, steatite (3 syl.) used for pastels.

Vengeance, vêne'gence, revenge; venge'-ful (2 syl.), venge'-ful-ly. To do a thing with a vengeance, to do it with vehemence. (French vengeance, Latin vindicare.)

Venial, vêni'al. Venal, vêna'al.

Venial, pardonable, hence trifling. Venal, mercenary; vênal-ly, vênal-ness. Venial-sin, sin which does not “quench the spirit”; mortal sin, sin which does “quench the spirit”; vênal-ly, mercenarily; vênal'ity.

“Venial,” Latin vênialis (vânta, pardon); French vênial (wrong).

“Venal,” Latin vênialis (venda, to sell); French vênal.

Venison, vênis'on, the flesh of deer. (Fr. venaison, Lat. venatio.)

Venite exultemus, vêni'te ex'ultemus'mius (not vêni'te ex'ultemus'mius), “O come, let us sing unto the Lord.”

Venom, vênom, poison; venomous, vênomous, adj.; vênomous-ly, vênomous-ness. (Welsh gwncyn.)

Venous, vêno'us, pertaining to the veins. Ve'nus, goddess of love.

Venous system, the vein system of an animal body.

Vein, vain, a blood-vessel; vein'ly, vein'-less. Vênous, vêno'us, vêna; French vênus, vein.

Vent, a small aperture through which air can pass. To give vent to, to suffer to escape, to indulge. Ventail, vêntail, the visor of a helmet. Vent'hole, a small aperture to let out air, the touch-hole of a gun. Vent'peg, the peg or spile for stopping the vent-hole of a cask. Ventage, vêntage, a finger-hole of a wind-instrument.

French vente, ventail; Latin ventus, wind; Old English wind.
Ventilating, to supply with fresh air; to moot a subject; to ventilate (R. xxxvi.), ventilating (R. xix.), ventilating (R. xxxvii.) Venilation, ventilating (R. xxxviii.).

Latin ventilatio, ventilatus, ventilator, ventilare (ventus, wind).

(This is one of those words which have been recently resuscitated, especially in the sense of "ventilating a question," i.e. eliciting from the public the pros and cons on the subject.)

Ventral, pertaining to the belly, abdominal; (in Botany) that part of the carpel nearest the axis; ven'tricose, -kose.

Ventricle, vén'trik.l, a small cavity in the heart. The right and left ventricles propel the blood into the arteries; ventricular, vén.trík'kw.lar. Ventriculite, -trík'kw.l.lite, a fossil zoophyte. Ven'tricous, ven'tri.kus.

Venter (in Anatomy), the belly, the abdo'men. Latin venter, véntricus; French ventricule, ventral.

Ventricloism, vén.trík'kwíz.m, the art of speaking as if the words did not proceed from the speaker. Ventriloquist, vén.trík'kwíst. Ventriloquise, vén.trí.kwíze, to practise ventriloquism; ventriloquised (4 syl.); ventriloquising, vén.trí.kwízing.

Latin ventrilóquus, speaking from the abdomen. This, of course, is an error, as the voice proceeds from the mouth and throat.

Venture, vén'.tchúr, a speculation, a hazard, the thing to be put to hazard, to venture; ventured, vén'.tchúrd; ventur-ing, vén'.tchúr-ing (Rule xix.), ventur-er, vén'.tchúr.er. Venture-some, vén'.tchúr.sum; ven'turous-ness. Venturous, vén'.tchúr.ás; ven'turous-ly, ven'turous-ness. (French aventure, aventurer, aventureux.)

Venue, vén'.nii (in Law), the neighbourhood in which a wrong is committed and in which it should be tried. To change the venue, to change the place of trial from the locality elsewhere, to change the stand-point of an argument.

Venus, Venous (both vee'.nii).

Venus, goddess of love. Venous, pertaining to the veins.


Veracious, vərə'shəs, true, observant of truth; -ly, -ness.

Veracity, vərə'sə.tə. (Lat. veracity, vērāx gen. vērācis.)

All adj. from those of x (in Latin) make -ious not -ous: as "rapax," rapacious; "precox," precocious; "ferox," ferocious; "salix," salicious; "judex," judicious, &c.

Veranda, vərən'dəh, a balcony. (Fr. véranda, Port. veranda.)

Verb, (in Gram.) one of the parts of speech. Its object is to vitalise a sentence by stating the purpose for which the "subject" is introduced.

The sun [shines]. The birds [sing]. Charles I. [was beheaded]. [Go work] to-day in my vineyard, i.e. Thou, my son. [go-work].
AND OF SPELLING.

Active Verb, i.e. of the “Active Voice,” or in which the “subject” actuates the verb: as David slew Goliath.

Causative Verb. An intransitive verb denoting that the subject caused the action of the verb: as I ran a thorn into my finger, i.e. I was the cause that a thorn ran into my finger.

Desiderative Verb. An intransitive verb denoting desire or want.

Diminutive Verb. An intransitive verb denoting a tendency in the “subject” to become less and less.

Frequentative Verb. An intransitive verb denoting that the action of the verb is frequently repeated.

Imperative Verb. A verb (transitive or intransitive) used only in the third person singular: as It rains, it snows, it irks me, methinks (i.e. it seems to me).

Inceptive Verb. An intransitive verb denoting a constant tendency in the “subject” to become more and more.

Intransitive Verb. A verb which has a “subject” but no “object”: as Water freezes. The sun shines. I run.

Neuter Verb. Same as “Intransitive Verb” (q.v.)

Passive Verb, i.e. of the “Passive Voice,” the “subject” being passive or acted on: as “Goliath was slain by...”

Reciprocal Verb. A transitive verb in which the gist of the verb applies equally to both “subject” and “object”: as They love each other, i.e. A loves B and B loves A.

Reflexive Verb. A transitive verb in which the “subject” and “object” refer to the same person or thing: as He keeps himself aloof from danger, i.e. He keeps himself aloof.

Transitive Verb. A verb which requires an “object” as well as a “subject.” (See Intransitive.)

Verbal, ver’bal, uttered by word of mouth, not written down; ver’bal-ly; ver’bal-ism, -ism; ver’bal-ist.

Verbalise, ver’bal-ize, to convert into a verb, to supply the verb required; ver’balised (3 syl.); ver’bal-ising, -izing.

Verbatim, ver’bat-im, word for word. Verba’tim et litera’tim.

Verbiage, ver’bi-ge, superabundance of words.

Verbose, -bō’s, too full of words, too wordy; ver’bose-ly, ver’bose-ness. Verbosity, ver’bose-ty.

Verbum sap, a hint is enough. (Latin verbum sapienti.)

Verbum sat (Latin), a hint is enough if you are wise.

Latin verbum, verbōsus, verbālis (“quod aurēm verberat,” Papius). “Verbum” means a word, and a verb is only a noun with a pronoun affixed. Thus the verb am is the noun as existence combined with m = of me, as-m contracted into a’m.
Errors of Speech

Verbena, ver.bee'nah, a genus of garden plants, vervain.
A corruption of the Latin herba-bona the good herb, in Greek hidro-
bolane, the sacred herb, used in sacred rites by the Druids also.

Ver'dant, green, flourishing, inexperienced, gullible; ver'dant-ly, ver'dancy.
Verdure, -dür, greenness; verdured, -dür'd.
French verdeoyant, verdure; Latin virtdans gen. virtdantis, virдо.

Ver'dict, the judgment given to the judge by the jury, a decision.
French verdict; Latin vere dictum, truly pronounced, justly said.

Ver'digris, ver'di.gris (not ver'di.grease), di-acetate of copper, carbonate of copper. (French verd-de-gris, green-grey.)

Ver'diter, a bluish-green pigment. (Fr. verde-terre, green earth.)

Verge (1 syll.), a wand, the brink or rim, to tend towards, to approach; verged (1 syll.), verg'-ing (R. xix.) Verg'-er, a wand-bearer, a petty officer in courts and churches.

Ample room and verge, sufficient room and margin also.

"Verge" (a rod), French verge; Latin virga, a twig or wand.

"Verge" (to approach), Latin vergeare, to incline towards.

(Verge (the wand) ought to be virga. The error is French.)

Verify, ver'ri fy, to authenticate, to prove; verifies, ver'ri fies; verified, ver'ri fide; verify-ing, ver'i er, ver'i able.

Verification, ver'ri fi ka/shn, proof, authentication.

Fr. vérifier, vérification; Latin verum-ficatio, facio, to make true.

Verisimilar, ver'ri si mi lar, likely, probable; verisimilitude, ver'ri si mil'tude. (Latin verisimilitudo, verisimilis.)

Verity, plu. verities (R. xliv.), ver'ri ti z, a moral truth; verifiable, ver'ri ti bl; veritably. (Latin veritas, verus true.)

Verjuice, ver'ji se, an acid liquor expressed from unripe fruit.

Fr. verjus, corruption of vert jus, green juice. Our word is a hybrid.

Vermicelli, ver'mi sel'ly (not vair'me.chel'ly), a stiff paste made of fine wheat into worm-like threads.

Ital. vermicelli. Lat. vermiculātus, a little worm: vermis, a worm.

Vermicular, ver.mik'kū lar, like a worm, pertaining to worms; vermiculate, ver.mik'kū lāte, to inlay so as to resemble the Tracks of a worm; vermiculāt-ed (R. xxxiv.), vermiculāt-ing (R. xix.); vermiculation, -mik'kū lay'shūn.

Vermicule, ver.mik'kū le, a little worm. Vermiculus, -lis.

Vermiculite, ver.mik'kū lite, a short worm-track on certain sandstones (-ite, a fossil, Greek lithos, the l is absorbed).

Vermiform. (Latin vermiculāris, vermiculōsus, vermīs.)

Vermifuge, -mif'jū ge, a medicine to expel worms; vermifugal, ver.mif'jū gal. (Fr. vermifuge; Latin vermis fugō.)

Vermilion (only one l), ver.mil'yūn, a brilliant scarlet, to colour with vermilion; vermilioned, -mil'yūn'd; vermilion-ing.

French vermillon (double l); Italian vermiglione; Latin vermillōnum.
Ver'min (sing. and plu.), all sorts of small noxious animals.

Vermination, -m.i.na'ti.shun, breeding of vermin or worms.  
Vermiparous, ver.mip'ar.ö.s, producing worms.  (Obs. -pa-)  
Vermivorous, ver.mi'vö.rö.s, feeding on worms.  (Obs. -vo-)  
French vermine; Latin verminátio, vermitus, vermis a worm.

Vernacular, ver.nük'käl.ar, native, pertaining to the country of one's birth. Vernacular tongue, -tung, one's native language. Vernacular-ly.

Vernacular id'iom. Vernacular disease, an endemic disease.  
French vermine; Latin verminatio, verminatus, vermis a worm.

Ver'nal, pertaining to spring; ver'nal-ly. Vernation, -shùn,  
(in Bot.) the arrangement of the leaves in the leaf-buds.  
Ver'nal equinox, -e'.kwí.nöks, about March 21st, when the sun crosses the equator for his northern course.  
Latin vernalis, vernatio, ver spring;Greek eár, spring.

Vernier, ver'ny.e.ir, a sliding index for measuring very minute spaces in a scale (device of Pierre Vernier, Brussels, 1631).

Ver'on'i.ca, ve.roc'ka, the plant called speedwell. The maiden who handed her handkerchief to our Lord on his way to Calvary. The handkerchief used by our Lord and preserved at St. Peter's in Rome.

Of course, the saint so called, and the handkerchief, are Roman Catholic traditions, but the handkerchief is said to retain a photograph of the Saviour's face miraculously impressed on it.

"Veronica" (the flower), Latin veronica for Phoronica; Greek phëvo níké (I bring victory), alluding to its efficacy in subduing diseases.  
"Veronica" (the handkerchief), Latin vera-tonica, a true likeness. The name itself is quite sufficient to throw discredit on the story.

Verrucose, ver'rükö.se. Varicose, var'rükö.se.  
Verrucose, warty; (in Botany) covered with excrescences; verruculos, ver'rükö.luöse, having minute warts.  
Varicose veins, veins swollen with black blood.

"Verrucose," Lat. verrucosus, verrûca a wart, verrúcula a little wart  
"Varicose," Latin varicosus, noun varicus, verb varico to straddle.

Versatile, ver'sat'il.e, variable, unsteady.  
Versatile genius, a mind of numerous talents.  
Versatile disposition, dis.pö.zish'un, a changeable ...  
Versatile-ly. Versatility, ver'sat'il'i.ty.  
Latin versâtiles, v. versâre to shift about; Fr. versatile, versatilité.

Verse (1 syl.), poetry, a paragraph division of a chapter in the Bible. Versify, ver'si.fö. to make verses; versifies, ver'.si.fö.se; versified, ver'.si.fö.de; ver'.sö.fö.ing; versifi-er; ver'.si.fö.er. Versification, ver'.si.fi.kö.shun.  

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Versicle, *ver*ˈstɪkl, a short prayer said in alternate sentences by the minister and people: as

_Min._ O Lord, shew thy mercy upon us. _Peo._ And grant us thy salvation. _Min._ O God, make clean our hearts within us. _Peo._ And take not thy Holy Spirit from us.

**Blank Verse**, English poetry without rhyme.

**Latin** _versus, versificatio, versificatio[n]_, to versify.

(Ezra vii. 21 contains every letter of the English alphabet. Zephaniah iii. 8 every letter of the Hebrew alphabet, including finals.)

**Versed**, *verst*, skilled, thoroughly acquainted with. **Versed in**.

**Versed sine**, (in Trig.) that part of the diameter which is intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.

**Lat.** _versor_, to be skilled; **Fr.** _versé_. "**Versed sine,**" Lat. _vertio_ sup. _versum_. The versed sine is at right angles to the sine _A_ thus if A B is the sine, B C (part of the diameter) is the versed sine.

**Versi-coloured**, *ver*ˈstɪˌkʌltərd, parti-coloured. (Lat. _versicolor_.)

**Version**, *ver*ˈshən, a translation or rendering of a book or passage from one language to another, a statement. (Lat. _versio_.)

**Verst**, a Russian mile. (Russian _versta_.)

The Russian mile or _verst_ is 1,167 yards. An Eng. mile is 1,700 yards. The Roman _milia_ was 1,618 yards, the Italian _miglia_ is 2,896 yards. The Greek _milion_ was 1,849 yards, the German _mile_ is 8,239 yards. The Norwegian mile is 12,121 yards, the Swedish _mil_ 11,067 yards.

**Versus** (generally written and printed _v._) in legal documents, as A.B. (plaintiff) _v._ C.D. (defendant), that is, [this suit is an action of A.B.] against [C. D.] (Lat. _versus_, against.)

**Vertebra**, _plu._ _vertebra_, _ver*ˈtɛ.brə_, _plu._ _ver*ˈtɛ.bree_, the spine or back-bone. **Vertebré**, _ver*ˈtɛ.bray_, a spinal-bone.

_Caudal_ vertebré, the bones in the tail of an animal. 
_Cervical_ vertebré, the spinal column along the neck. 
_Dorsal_ vertebré, the spinal column along the back. 
_Lumbar_ vertebré, the spinal column along the loins.


**Vertebrata**, _ver*ˈtɛ.brətə_, the scientific name for all animals which have a spinal-column. Those which have none (as oysters, worms, &c.) are in _in-vertebráta_.

_Lat._ _vertebra_, _vertebráto_, (verto to turn) the pivot-bones of the body.

**Ver*tex**, _plu._ _vertéces_, _ver*ˈtɛ.sez_, the tip-top point or extreme summit of any towering object, the crown of the head, the point of a triangle opposite the base.

**Vertical**, _ver*ˈtikəl_, adj. of vertex, perpendicular, over-head.

_Vertical_ and _horizontal_ are at right angles to each other. A horizontal line thus _—_; a vertical line thus _|_.

_The sun is vertical_, i.e. overhead. _Vertical_ angles, the angles made by two lines crossing each other, as _∞_.

**Verti*cal*ly**, _ver*ˈtɪkl*ˈnes_. **Vertical circle**, _per*ˈterkl_.
great circle passing through zenith and nadir (the meridian of any place is a vertical circle), an azimuth. 

Latin vertex, plu. vertices; French vertical, ill-formed from vertic.

Verticill, ver.‘ti.sil., (in Botany) a whorl; verticillate, ver.‘ti.sil.-
ill.late, arranged in whorls or like the spokes of a wheel.

Verticillaster, ver.‘ti.sil.läs”ter, a false whorl.

Latin verticillus, diminutive of vertex gen. vertices; Fr. verticilld.

Vertigo, plu. vertigos (Rule xli.), ver.tee.goze, giddiness, swimming of the head. Vertiginous, ver.ti.dg.änüs; vertig’inous-ly. (Latin vertigo, vertiginösus.)

Ver’vain (2 syl.), a plant, a species of verbén. (Fr. verveine.)

A corruption of herba bona, the good herb, in Gk. hëro botanë, the sacred herb, because used in sacrifice. Even the Druids used it.

Very, vėr’vy (adj. and adv.), exceedingly, actual: as very God and very man. Veri-ly, -l.ly, in truth, certainly. (Lat. vére.)

VERY PLEASED or VERY MUCH PLEASED (?).

"Much" applies to quantity or amount, but not to number, and can be applied only to those verbs or participles capable of degrees in quantity, intensity, or amount. As pleased, tired, vexed, wretched, &c., are of this nature, we can say "very tired" or "very much tired," "very pleased" or "very much pleased." "Finished," on the other hand, is not capable of these degrees, and therefore we say "he is a very finished gentleman," not "a very much...."

Ves’per, the name given to the planet Venus when she appears after sunset. Ves’pers, the evening service of the Church of Rome. Sicilian Vespers, sì.sil.i än., Easter eve, 1282, when the French in Sicily were massacred at the toll of the Vesper bell. Vespertine, ves’per.tin., adj.

Lat. vesper, vespertilnus; Gk. Hesperös (hespomai, to follow [the sun]).

Ves’sel, a utensil for holding something, a tube of the animal body to convey or secrete humour, a tube for the circulation of sap of plants, a ship. Blood-vessel. Sap-vessel. (The spelling of vessel is very erroneous, it should be vascel or vasele.) Latin vasculum, a small vessel (vas, a vessel); Italian vascello.

Vest, a waistcoat, material for a waistcoat. Vest’ed, put into some "security," entrusted to, resident in.

Vest’ment, an outer garment. Vesture, ves’tochër, clothing.

To vest in, to put [money] into some "security," to confide to.

To vest with, to put on another a robe of office, to commit the insignia of office to. (Lat. vestis, vestio to clothe.)

Vesta, ves’ta.tah, the goddess of home, a match ignited by friction, one of the minor planets. Vestal virgin, one of the six priestesses of Vesta. Vestal, chaste. (Lat. vested, vestölis.)

Vestibule, ves’ti.bule, a porch or entrance opening into the hall; vestibular, adj. (Lat. vestibulum, vesta the hearth.)

Vestige, ves’ti.dge, a remnant, a mark or trace left behind.

Latin vestigium, v. vestigo to seek by foot-marks; French vestige.
Vestry, *plu.* vestries (R. xliii.), *vest-.trīz,* a room attached to a church or chapel for the minister's private convenience and for parish meetings, a committee of parish officers.

A select vestry, a part of a vestry selected from the rest to form a committee and report to the general body.

Vestry-man, *plu.* ... *men; vestry-board, vestry-clerk.

(-*y* is not changed to -*i* in agglutinated compounds, as when words like the following are added: *ball, bird, clerk, day, face, fold, free, guard, hood, horse, like, love, man, maid, ship, &c.*)

Lat. *vestīrium* (vestiš, a robe); Gk. *ēsthos* (cumin, to put on).

*Vesture,* *-ichür,* a robe, a dress. (Fr. *vesture* now *vêture.*) *v.* Vest.

Vesuvian, *vesuv'.viōn,* adj. of Vesu'vius a volcano near Naples; a mineral of the garnet family, a fire-lighter.

Vetch, a leguminous plant; vetch'-y; vetch'-ling, a little vetch.

This is the Ital. *vescia,* phonetically spelt; Fr. *vesse;* Lat. *vidia.*

Veteran, *vēt'-ē.rīn,* one long engaged in military [or other] service.

Latin *vētērmus* (vētus gen. vētēris, an old man; Gk. *ētos,* a year).

Veterinary, *vēt'.ē.rīn.ēr ry,* pertaining to the diseases of horses and other domesticated quadrupeds. Veteran'surgeon.

Latin *vētērinārus,* a farrier (*vētērimum,* a beast of burden).

*Veto,* *plu.* vetoes, *vē'tōze,* the right of rejecting a measure which has passed the legislature, prohibition, to prohibit; vetoed, *vē'tōde;* veto-ing. (Lat. *veto.*)

Vetturino, *plu.* vetturinoses (R. xliii.), *vēt'.ti'rē.čë.mōsē,* an Italian hackney-coachman or keeper of a livery-stable, a traveller's guide. (Ital. *vetturino,* a carrier, &c.; *vettura,* a carriage.)

*Vex,* to torment, to annoy; vexed (1 syl.), vex'-ing, vex'ing-ly, vex'-er. Vexation, *vex-.ā'.šīn.* Vexations, *vex-.ā'.šīs;* vexa'tions-ly, vexa'tions-ness. (Lat. *vexātu,* *vexo* to vex.)

*Via,* *vi'.āh,* by the way of, as *via Marseilles.*

*Via dolorō'sa,* the way our Lord went to the Hall of Judgment, from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha (about a mile).

*Via lactea,* *vi'.all ldk'.tii.ah,* the milky way.

*Via me'dia,* the golden mean (Latin *via,* a way or road.)

*Via-duct,* *vi'.ā.dıukt* (not *vi'.ā.dıiık,* a railroad over a valley.

Fr. *viaduc* (without -t); Lat. *via ductis,* a road constructed.


*Vial,* a jar used by experimentalists: as a *Leyden* vial.

Vials of wrath, ... *wrauth,* vengeance (Rev. xvi).

*Phial,* a medicine bottle. (The distinction not observed.)

*Viol,* a violin, or rather the ancient violin with six strings.

French *flote* (!) (a bottle), *viole* (a fiddle); Greek *phialē,* a vial.

Viands (no sing.), *vi'.ánds,* dressed food, victuals, provisions.

French *viande;* Italian *vivanda;* Latin *vivanda,* things to live on.
AND OF SPELLING.

Viaticum, vi.ä't.ä.küm, the eucharist administered to the dying.

Latin viāttcum, provisions for a journey. The notion is that the eucharist is a passport for the spirit into Paradise.

Vibrate, vi.'brātē, to oscillate, to utter sounds at being struck; vibrat-ed, vi.'bra.ted; vibrat-ing, vi.'bra.ting (Rule xix.)

Vibration, vi.bray'.shūn. Vibratory, vi.'bra.tō.ry.

Vibratile organs, vi.'bra.til..., those hair-like organs called cil'ia; vibrio, plu. vibrios, vi.'bri.ōze, animalcules found in the tartar of the teeth, &c.

Latin vībrātio, vībrāre supine rībra.tum; French vībrer, vībration.

Vicar, vi'kär, a clergyman who receives only "the small tithes," the incumbent of a district church. Rector, a clergyman who receives both great and small tithes.

(The Great tithes are tithes of grain, hay, and wood.)

Vicar Apostolic, a bishop delegated to represent the Pope in some distant province.

Vicar Ge'neral (in the Rom. Cath. Ch.), a clergyman who represents a bishop in ecclesiastical functions; (in Eng. hist.) a title conferred on the Earl of Essex by Henry VIII. with power to regulate all church matters; but now the chancellor of the diocese is "Vicar General."

Vicar of Jesus Christ, the Pope, who represents Christ.

Vic'ar-age, the dwelling-house of a vicar. Vic'ar-ship (.ship, office, rank of). Vicariate, vi.ca'ra.tē.

Vicarious, vi.ca'ri.ūs, substitutional; vicari-ous-ly.

Vicarial, vi.ca'ri.ōl, adj. of vicar: as vicarial tithes.

The Fr. vicaire is our "curate," and the Fr. curé is our "vicar."

Latin vicārius instead of another, vicaria; Italian vicario.

Vicar (1 syl.), depravity, a bad trick in horses. (The opposite of Virtue.) Vicious, viš' ās; vicious-ly, vicious-ness.

Vice, a tool for holding a piece of wood or metal while it is operated on, a small press.

Vice, vi.'sy, in the place of: as A vice B resigned, that is, B has resigned [or is dead], and A is to take his place.

Vice versa, vi.'sy ver'-sa, the reverse, the subject and object are interchangeable, the contrary also holds good.

"Vicar" (depravity), Fr. vicé, vicieux; Lat. vitium, vītīōnēs; Gr. aitia, crime. "Vice" (in the place of), Lat. vice, vice versa.

Vice (1 syl.), Lat. prefix implying the second in authority; one who takes the place of a superior during his absence.

Vice-ad'miral, an officer in the royal navy next below an admiral; vice-admiralty, -ad'mirā.lit'y.

Arabic Amir-al-ma, commander of the water; Amir-al-emra, commander of the forces; Amir-al-munenin, &c.
Vice-chair'man, the person who sits opposite the chairman.
Vice-cham'berlain, an officer in the royal household who acts under the lord chamberlain. (French chambellan.)
Vice-cham'cellor, a lower judge of chancery, the acting president of a university. (Latin chancellor.)
Vice-con'sul, an assistant or deputy consul; vice-con'sul-ship (-ship, office, rank of). (Latin consul.)
Vice-gerent, -dje.'rent, one deputed by a superior to act on his behalf; kings are sometimes called God's vice-gerents, an expression based on the absurd notion of the "divine right of kings"; vice-gerency, -dje.'ren.sy.
Latin vice gèreus gen. gérantis, one acting instead of another.
Vice-pres'ident, the person who acts for the president in his absence; vice-presidency, -prez'èdé.n.sy.
Lat. vice presides g. presides, pra-sedea[shedela], to sit before others.
Vice-re'gent, the person appointed to carry on the duties of regent during his absence; vice-regency.
Latin vice regens gen. regentis; verb rego, to rule or govern.
Vice-roy', the governor of a province or nation representing the sovereign; vice-roy'alty, vice-roy'ship (-ship, office, rank of). (French vice-roy, now vice-roi.)
Vice-re'gal, pertaining to a vice-roy. (Latin regalis.)

Vicinage, vis'.in.age, neighbourhood... Vicinity, vis'ti.n.ity.
Fr. voisinage, voisin a neighbour; Lat. vicinitas, vicinus a neighbour.
Vicissitude, vis's.iss.i.tllde, mutation. (Latin vicissitudo, vicis.)
victim, an animal offered in sacrifice, one oppressed; victimise, vic.'tim.ize, to deceive, to bilk; victimised, vic.'tim.ized; victimising, vic.'tim.ising (R. xix.); vic'timis-ing, vic'timis-er.
Lat. victima. "Victima, quae dextra cecidit victrice, vocatur" (Ovid).
Victor, fem. vict'ress (not victor'-ess), a conqueror. Victorious, vic'tor'ri.ous; victor'ri.ously, victor'ri.ous-ness.
Victory, plu. victories, vic'to.ries, conquest.
Victoria, vic'to.ria, one of the asteroids.
Victorine, vic'to.rie.n, a small fur-tippet for ladies.
Latin victor, fem. victrix, victoria, victori.ous.
Victual, vit'ul, to provide articles of food [to a ship, army, &c.]; victualled, vit'ul'd; victuals, vit'ul's; victual-ling, vit'ul.ing; victual-er, vit'ul.er. Victuals, vit'ul, food in general. Licensed victualler, vit'sent vit'ul.er, one licensed to sell intoxicating drinks by retail, a provision ship in the R.N.
Victualling house, vit'ul.ing house, an eating-house.
Victualling yard, vit'ul.ing..., a public establishment for preparing and packing provisions for ships of the R.N.
Fr. vin'tuaille, arti'cail ler; Latin victualis, victus food, vivo to live.
Vide, vi'de (written and printed v.), see, refer to. v. viz. (Lat.)

Videlicet, vi'del'ık.et, to wit, namely. (Latin vidēre licet.)

Viz., the contracted form of videlicet, namely, that is to say.

The "z" is a corruption of ʒ, a mark of contraction in the middle ages: as habū, i.e. habet; omniūbū = omnibus; viū = videlicet.

Vie [with], vi, to emulate; vied [with], vi'de; vy'-ing [with].

(All verbs in "-ie," except ñie, change -ie into -y before -ing.)

Old Eng. wygian, to fight, to contend, past wyd, past part. wyged.

View, vi, a prospect, to behold; viewed, vi'de; view'-ing, view'-er, view'-ess. Field of view, the whole prospect.

Point of view, the direction from which a thing is beheld.

View-halloo, vi' hall'oo', the huntsman's cry of tally-ho! when he sees a fox break cover, or see-ho! for a hare.

Who-hoop! the cry for the death of either fox or hare.

French vue, from voir to see; Latin vidēre; Italian vedere.

Vigil, vi'dg'.l, a keeping watch, devotional exercise during the time usually given to sleep, the eve of a festival.

Vigilant, vi'dg'.l.ant, watchful, circumspect; vigilant-ly.

Vigilance, vi'dg'.l.ance, watchfulness, circumspection.


Vigilant refers to the spirit, Watchful to the eye, Circumspect to the character or disposition. We say a vigilant spirit, a watchful eye, and a circumspect character.

Latin vigilia, vigilantia, vigilantia gen. vigilans, vigilare to watch.

Vignette, vi'n.yet', a little picture on the title-page of a book or elsewhere, a miniature likeness not further than the bust.

Ce nom vient de ce que, dans l'origine, ce n'était qu'un petit ouvrage en miniature qui représentait des feuilles de vigne et des raisins (Dict. des Arts et des Sciences).

Vigour, vi'g', energy; vigorous, vi'g'.ör's; vig'orous-ly, vig'orous-ness. (One of the 10 words in -our. See p. 709.)

Latin vigor, vigōrosus: French vigueur, vigoureux.

Viking, vi'king. Sea-king; see'-king.

Viking, a Scandinavian pirate, so called from vik, a creek, in which he lurked, the last syl. is not -king, but -ing.

Sea-king, one of the blood-royal who had a petty dominion on the coast, some of them were vik-ings or pirates, but the two words are in no way philosophically connected.

Vile (1 syl.), comp. vil'er, vi'l'er; (super.) vil'est, vi'l'est, worthless, depraved; vile'-ly, vil'e'-ness. Vilify, vi'l'.f'y, to asperse, to slander; villifies, vi'l'.f'RE; villified, vi'l'.f'de; vilify-ing; vilifi'er, vi'l'.f'i.er. Villification, -kay'.shūn.

Latin vilis, vilificare; Greek phaulōs worthless, phlaurōs foul.

Vill, a manor-house with the cottages in the parish connected therewith, hence also a country parish. (Latin villa.)
Villa, *vil'lah*, a gentleman's cottage residence consisting of house, offices, and garden. (Lat. *villa*, a country house.)


Village, a manor with the cottages in its vicinity.

French *village*; Latin *villa*, a country house.

Ham'let, a small village consisting of the house of a yeoman (not a manor) and the cottages. (O. E. *hām*, a house.)

Town, a collection of houses with a market place.

The word is also used for city in such phrases as "I am going to town," "I saw him in town," "returning from town," "a town house," "town manners," &c. (Old English *tūn*.)

Borough, a town represented in parliament.

City, a market and borough town, the seat of a bishop.

Old English *būth*, a fortified town. "City," French *cité*.

Villager, *vil'lah'jer*, a rustic inhabitant of a village.


Villain, a free farm-labourer or servant of a feudal lord.

Villain Regardant, a peasant attached to the land.

Villain in Gross, a peasant attached to a lord's person.

The former were farm labourers, the latter servants who performed what is called "ignoble service." All had plots of land for the maintenance of themselves and their families, but they had no property they could call their own, nor could they acquire it. They were free in as much as they could not be sold, but they were not free to leave the manor to which they were attached and go elsewhere.

The Villains in Gross had small plots of land for the maintenance of themselves and their families, but all they possessed and all they earned belonged to the lord.

Between these two extremes came the following:

The Collibertior Burēs, privileged villains. (A. S. *būr*, a cottage.)

The Bordārī, cottagers who rendered certain manual or farm services to the lord for their rent. (Ang.-Sax. *bord*, a hut.)

The Cascett or Cotsēta, Cottarii, and Cotman'nl, cottagers who paid partly in service and partly in produce for their tenements. They were all superior to the chūri, a free rustic not attached to a feudal lord at all.

(The *būr* was a cottage, the *bord* a hut, the *cot* a hovel.)

Serf, a farm labourer attached to the soil just as much as the huts or trees which stood on it. All he possessed belonged to the lord, but he could not be moved off the estate. (French *serf*.)

Sec'man or Soccapēr, a superior serf, inasmuch as the service required of him was distinctly defined, and was not left to the caprice of the lord. (Ang.-Sax. *sec*; Low Lat. *sōka*, lordship.)

Slave, a human being bought and sold like a horse or ox, most frequently a captive taken in war.

The slave class died out as the feudal system developed itself.
Vassal, the "man" of a feudal lord, who performed military service for a stated number of days by way of rent for his house and farm.

Vassal, Immediate, the highest class of vassal, who held immediately of the king. These were nobles.

Vassal Mediate, the vassal of a vassal, who performed for the vassal-lord similar service that the vassal-lord performed for the king. These were gentlemen, but not nobles.

Villain, vil'n, a rascal; villain-ous, vil'n.ous, very bad; villain-ous-ly. Villain-y, vil'l.ainy, rascality; villainies, vil'l.ainiz, wicked actions.

"Villain" (a tenant). Fr. vilain (one l). This is a blunder, as the word is not from the Latin vilis vile, but villa a country house. For the same reason the spelling Villein adopted by some is not to be justified. (Italian villano, a peasant; Spanish villano.)

"Villain" (a rascal) should be villin, Latin vilis, vile, base. (Some think these are identical words, and that the peasant (villain) was degraded to the rascal (villain) by aristocratic pride, as knave (a lad) has been degraded to knave (a cheat), but the characteristic of peasants is lumpsishness, whereas the characteristic of lords is trickery, and the degradation is only that of degree.)

Vil'li, (in Anat.) small fibres down like a pile of velvet; (in Bot.) vegetable hair on the surface of leaves, &c.

Villosity, vil'l.osity. Velocity, vel'o.c'ity.  

Villosity, a covering of vegetable hair. Velocity, speed.

Vinaigrette, vin'a.gret (not vin'a.get), a small box for containing a piece of sponge saturated with aromatic vinegar and used as a restorative or excitant.

Vindicatable, vin'd.i.ka.təble, able to be overcome. Vindicability, -bi'tə.ble.

Vindicative, vindi'katəiv. Vindicate, to justify; vindicated, vindi'katəid; vindicating, vindi'katəing; vindicator, vindi'katətor.

Vindication, vindi'ka.tən, justification, defence.

Vindicatory, vindi'ka.tər.i, tending to vindicate.

Vindicatory, vindi'ka.tər.i. Vindicative, vindi'katəiv. Vindicative, tending to vindicate or justify.


Vindicatory, vindi'katər.i. vindi'katər.i, having leaves like a vine, decorated with vine leaves or vine-plant.
Vin-y, vi'ny, adj. of vine.  
Vinery, plu. vineries, vi'ne.riz, a house for the cultivation of vines.  
Vine'-dresser.
Vine-yard, vin'yard.  (The pronunciation is abnormal.)
Vinous, vi'nes, like wine.  
Vintage, vin'tage.  
Vint-ager.
Vin'ner, one who sells wine.  
Vine'-clad.
Vinous-fermentation, vi'nus fer'men.tay'shin.
Latin vinca, vineus, vinearius (vinum wine, Greek oinos).
Vinegar, vin'egar, an acid liquor obtained from wine, &c., by the acetic fermentation.  
Aromatic vin'egar.
Vin'egar cru'et, a small vinegar bottle for table use.
Vinaigrette, vin'a.gret, a small box for aromatic vinegar.
French vinaigre (vin aigre, sour wine), vinaigrette.
Vino ordinaire, va.lnor'dinair, common table claret used in France as we use "small beer."

Viol, vi'ol.  
Vial, vi'al.  
Phial, ji'al.  
Viol, a primitive violin with six strings.  
Violist, vo'o.list.
Viol da Braccio, the alto viola or counter-tenor violin, so called because it was held in the arm.  
(Italian braccio, the arm.)
Viol da Gamba or Greater Viol, held between the gamba or legs.
Viol d'amour, strung with six metal wires of "lovely" softness.
Viola (ve'o.lah), a tenor violin, one-fifth lower in tone than a violin.  
Its compass is from C (fourth space in the bass).
Viol, a troubadour or one who accompanied a troubadour with a vielle or viol.  
(French viole, a fiddle.)

Vial, a small medicine bottle, a jar.  
(Fr. flale, a bottle.)
Phial, a small medicine bottle.  
(Greek phialé, a vial.)
Violin, vi'o.lin, a fiddle, used in En. in the time of Chaucer.
Violino Principale (Italian), first violin.
Violino Secondo (Italian), second violin.
Violinist, vi'o.lin'ist.  
( Italian violinista, a little viol.)
Violoncello, plu. violoncellos, vo'o.lon.chel'doze, a bass violin with four strings, the lowest double C; - cel'list.
Violoncino, plu. violonoci, ve'o.lo'nose, the double bass.
Italian violone a bass-viol, violoncello; French violoncelle.
N.B. -one is augmentative and -ino diminutive.  
The Fr. violon for a viol reduced to four strings is absurd, but violon-cello is correct.

Violate, vi'o.lat, to debaruch, to transgress.  
Violet, vi'o.lét, q.v.  
Violat-ed, vi'o.la.ted (R. xxxvi.); violat-ing, vi'o.lating;  
violat-or, vi'o.la.tor (R. xxxvii.) Violation, vi'o.lay'shin.
Violable, vi'o.la.bl;  
vio'ably; violability, vi'o.la.bil'i.ty.
Violent, vi'o.lent, forcible; vi'olent-ly.  
Violence, -o.lence.  
Lat. violentus, violentia, violatot, violabilis, violare (vis, force).

Violent, vi'o.lét (not voy'let, a common error).  
Vi'olate (see above).

Violet, a flower, a colour.  
Violaceous, vi'o.la'shin, violet coloured.  
Violine, vi'o.lin, a white poisonous principle obtained from sweet violets.  
Violin, a mus. instrument.  
French violette; Latin viola; Greek for, the violet.
AND OF SPELLING.

Violin, ví.ö.lin; Violoncello, ví.ö.lôn.chél’lo. (See Viol, &c.)

Viper, ví’per, a venomous serpent; ví’perous, -pèrús, malignant.

Virago, plu. viragoes, ví.rà’göze, a termagant. (Latin vírago.)

Virgilian, vír.điil’i.än, in the style of Virgil the Roman poet.

Vir’gin, a maiden; virginity, maidenhood.

Virgin gold, pure gold. Virgin honey, honey (nearly white in colour) made by young bees. Virgin blush, the blush of a delicate-minded girl. Virgin’s bower, the plant called traveller's joy. Virgin-born, Jesus Christ.

Vir’ginal, a musical instrument, a hymn to the Virgin.

The “virginal” was a sort of spinette or pianoforte, so called from its use in convents to lead the virginals or hymns to the Virgin.

Vir’go, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

(Virginia, vir.djln’.tall, one of the asteroids (3 body.)

Vir’gins, means bachelors or unmarried men. Tennyson, in Harold, makes King Edward say: “I am a virgin.”

Virile, vír’i.le, pertaining to man in his mature state; virility, vír’il’i.ty. (Latin vír'ilis, vír'ilitas; vír, a man.)

Virtu, vair’.tew, nick-nackery, taste for curiosities. Virtue (q.v.) (The Ital. plu. virtuosos is sometimes used, but virtuoso is more Eng.)

Virtuo, vír’.tchu, the opposite of vice. Virtu (see above).

The Virtues, vír’.tchűse, faith, hope, and charity.

Virtuous, vír’.tchu.äz; virtuous-ly, not wickedly.

Virtual, vír’.tchu.al, in effect though not in reality; -ly.

Vitis, mechanical force. Vis inertia, -iner’shit’a, the power by which matter resists change. Vis vi’ta, vital energy. Latin vis, vis inertia force of inert matter, vis viva.

Vis à vis, véz’ah.ve, face to face, the opposite couple in a quadrille. (French.)

Visage, víz’.idge, the face; the countenance; vis’aged (2 syl.)

Fr. visage; Ital. visaggio; Latin visio, video sup. visum to see.
Visard, *vis·'ard,* a mask. (Fr. visière; Lat. visio, *video* to see.)

The visard or visor was the movable part of the helmet through which the wearer breathed and looked (*vis* = *vis* before a vowel).

Viscera (plu.), *vis·sär.rah,* the bowels, the contents of the three great cavities of the body (the abdo·men, the thorax, and the cran·ium); visceral, *vis·sär.ůl.* Vis·cus, *vis·'kus,* one of the organs contained in the viscera (as the brain, heart, liver, &c.) See Viscous.

Lat. viscus plu. viscera, an entrail; Gk. *ischis* the loins, *ischus* strength.

Viscous, *vis·'kus,* sticky, glutinous. Viscus, *vis·'kus* (see above).

Viscosity, *vis·kō·sǐ·tē,* stickiness. Viscid, *vis·'sid,* sticky.

Viscidity, *sid·ī·tē.* (Lat. viscus, viscōsus, viscīdus; Gk. *ixōs.*)

Viscount, fem. viscountess, *vīz·kōnt,* the fourth of the five order of peers (1 duke, 2 marquis, 3 earl, 4 vis·count, 5 baron). (French vicomte, vicomtesse.)

Originally what we now call a county sheriff, the viscount of the “count.”

Visé, *vē·za,* an official endorsement of a passport; to visé a passport; viséd, *vē·za·dē,* visé·ing, *vē·zi·ing.*

Fr. viser, to examine and endorse; Latin *video* sup. visum, to see.

Vish'nu, the second person of the Hindú trinity (1 Brahma, the creator; 2 Vishnu, the preserver; 3 Siva, the destroyer).

Visible, *vis·'abl,* perceptible to the eye; visible·ness, *vis·ibly.*

Visibility, *vis·'ə·lī·tē,* capacity of being seen.

The Visible Church, the church on earth.

(Vis- before a vowel is always pronounced *vis* - as visor, visit, &c.)

Visigoth, *vis·i·gō·rē,* the western branch of the Gothic family or those which settled in the west (France and Spain). The eastern branch were the Ostrogoths, who settled in Italy. Visigothic, *vis·i·gō·rē·lē,* adj.

Vision, *vis·kō·nē,* the faculty of seeing, perception by sight, an apparition; a revelation by a sort of dream; vision·al, *vis·kō·nā·lē,* vis·ion·al·ly, *vis·ion·ā·lē,* vis·ion·less. Visionary, *vis·kō·nē·rē,* a dreamer, a schemer; (adj.) imaginary, delusive.

French vision, visionnaire; Latin visio, *video* supine visum to see.

Visit, *vis·'it,* a stay in another’s house, the professional call of a medical man, &c., a call to inspect, to visit; visit·ed, *vis·it·ēd* (R. *xxxvi.); visit·ing, *vis·it·ing* (R. *xxxvii.*); visitant, *vis·it·ant* (poetry; thus the cuckoo is called the “visitant of spring”). Visitation, *i·tā·shēn,* a long and wearisome visit, an infliction, an official visit; visitorial, *vis·i·ō·rē·lē,* visit·ing-card, a name-card. Visit·able.

On visiting terms. Not visited, tabooed or ignored by society.

Latin vis·i·drē, to go to see; French vis·ile, visi·le·ur, visit·a·tion.
Visor, *viz'or* (incorrectly spelt *visor*), the movable part of a helmet; *visor*ed, *viz'erd*, masked. (Fr. *visière*; Lat. *video*.)

The visor is that part which enables the wearer to see and breathe.

Vista, *vis'tah*, a view through an avenue. (Ital. *vista*, sight.)

Visual, *vis'ul*, pertaining to sight; *vis'ual*-ly. *Vis'ual* angle, the angle at which an object is viewed. *Vis'ual* ray, the beam of light which comes from an object to the eye.

Fr. *visuel*; Latin *video* supine *visum* to see, *visus* the sense of sight.


- Vitalise, *vi'tailize*, to quicken; *vitalised*, *vi'talized*; *vitalising*, *vi'talizing*. *Vitalisation*, *vi'talization*.

Vitals, *vi'tals*, parts of the animal body essential to life.

Vital force, the life-giving principle, life-giving power.

Latin *vitalis*, *vitalia*, *vitalitas*, *vita* life; Gk. *biô* life, verb *bие*.

Vitiate, *vish'iate*, to injure, to spoil; *vitiat*ed, *vish'iated* (R. xxxvi.); *vitiating*, *vish'iating* (R. xix.); *vitiat*or.

Vitiation, *vish'iation*. (Lat. *vitiare*, *vitiatio*, *vitiator*.)

Vitreous, *vi'treous* (R. lxvi.), glassy, like glass; *vitreous*-ness; *vitreous*ent, *vitreous*ent; *vitreous*ence, *vitreous*ence; *vitreous*ible.

Vitrification, *vi'trification*. Vitrify, *vi'trify*, to convert to glass; *vitrifies*, *vi'trifies*; *vitrified*, *vi'trified*; -ing.

Vitrifiable, *vi'trifiable*. Vitrifero-electric, *vi'trifer*o-electric, exhibiting positive electricity. (Resino-electric, exhibiting negative electricity). *Vitreous* humour, one of the "humours" of the eye. *Vitrified* forts, *vi'trified*, ruins vitrified by fusion.

Fr. *vitrification*, *vitrifiable*, *vitrifier*; Latin *vitrum* glass, *vitrus*.

Vitriol, *vi'triol*, a sulphate. Oil of Vitriol, sulphuric acid.

- Ammoniacal Vitriol, sulphate of ammonia.
- Blue Vitriol (or *Vitriol of Cyprus*), sulphate of copper.
- Calcaneous Vitriol, sulphate of chalk.
- Cobalt Vitriol, sulphate of cobalt.
- Green Vitriol (or *Copperas*), green sulphate of iron.
- Red Vitriol (or *Vitriol of Mars*), red sulphate of iron.
- White Vitriol (or *Vitriol of Goslar*), sulphate of zinc.

Vitriolic, *vi'triolic*. Vitriolate, *vi'triolate*, to convert into a vitriol; *vitriolat*ed, *vitriolat*ing (Rule xix.).

Vitriolation, *vi'triolation*. Vitriolise, *vi'triolise*, to convert into a vitriol; *vitrified*, *vi'trified*; *vitrilising*, *vi'triliising*; *vitrilis*ing, *vi'trili*is*ing*. *Vitriolous*, *vi'triol*ous.

French *vitriol*, *vitrioliser*. "Vitriol, nom donné par les anciens chimistes aux sels appelés aujourd'hui *sulfates*, sans doute à cause de leur aspect vitreux" (Dict. des Sciences, &c.)

Vituperate, *vi.tu'per*ate, to blame, to chide; *vituperat*ed; *vituperat*ing, *vi.tu'perat*ing; *vituperat*or (R. xxxvii.)

Vituperation, *vi.tu'perat*ion. *Vituperative*, -perative-ly; *vituperative*, *vituperative*.

Vivace, \( \text{v} \text{v} \text{a} \text{h} \text{c} \text{h} \text{y} \), (in Music) in an animated manner. (Ital.)

Vivacious, \( \text{v} \text{v} \text{a} \text{c} \text{i} \text{o} \text{s} \text{i} \text{c} \text{u} \text{s} \text{y} \), sprightly, lively; vivacious-ly, vivacious-ness; vivacity, \( \text{v} \text{v} \text{i} \text{d} \text{s} \text{x} \text{y} \). (Lat. vivācītus, vivāx.)

Viva voce, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{a} \text{v} \text{o} \text{c} \text{e} \) (not \( \text{v} \text{e} \text{v} \text{a} \text{h} \text{v} \text{o} \text{e} \text{h} \)), orally. (Latin.)

Vivarium, plu. vivaria, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{a} \text{i} \text{r} \text{ê} \text{ê} \text{m} \text{û} \text{m} \) or vivarium, a place for preserving live specimens of animals. If the specimens are water animals the word is Aquarium. Latin vivārium, an aviary, pond, park, &c., for living animals.

Vive, \( \text{v} \text{e} \text{v} \text{e} \text{v} \) (Fr.), long live! success to! hurra for! as Vive le roi!

Qui vive, ké seev', who goes there? (by sentinels).

Vivid, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{i} \text{d} \text{ê} \), lifelike, animated; vivid-ly, -ness. (Lat. vivīdus.)

Vivify, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{i} \text{f} \text{i} \text{f} \text{ê} \text{d} \text{ê} \), to animate; to infuse with life; vivifies, -ifie; vivified, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{i} \text{f} \text{i} \text{d} \text{ê} \); vivify-ing, -er. -Vivific, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{i} \text{f} \text{i} \text{x} \text{ê} \text{c} \text{ê} \). Vivification, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{i} \text{f} \text{i} \text{i} \text{k} \text{ê} \text{ê} \text{y} \text{s} \text{m} \) (Lat. vivifico, vivificus.)

Viviparous, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{ê} \text{p} \text{ê} \text{r} \text{ê} \) or \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{ê} \text{p} \text{ê} \text{r} \text{ê} \) producing progeny fully developed. Latin vivipārus (vivus partō), to bring forth alive.

Vivisection, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{v} \text{i} \text{s} \text{ê} \text{k} \text{ê} \text{t} \text{s} \) the cutting-up of living animals.

Vixen, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{x} \text{ê} \text{n} \) a female fox, a scolding spiteful woman; vixenish [temper], like a vixen; vixen-ly. (Old Eng. fixen.)

Viz. (generally called namely), Latin vida'le'te'et contracted, that is to say (the “z” is the mark of contraction ʒ).

Similarly habzę = habet; omnibzę = omnibus; viʒ = videlicet.

Viz'ard, Viz'or. (See Visard, Visor.)

Vizier, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{z} \text{ê} \text{r} \text{e} \), a title of high rank in Turkey, &c.; (All pachas of three-tails among the Turks, and all cabinet ministers (about eight in number) are viziers = “Right Honourable.”)

Grand vizier, the prime minister of the Turkish divan.

Vizierial, \( \text{v} \text{i} \text{z} \text{ê} \text{r} \text{i} \) pertaining to a vizier; issued by ...

Vocable, \( \text{v} \text{o} \text{h} \text{k} \text{ê} \text{bl} \) a name, a noun. Vocabulary, plu. vocabularies, \( \text{v} \text{o} \text{h} \text{k} \text{ê} \text{b} \text{ê} \text{u} \text{l} \text{ê} \text{r} \text{ê} \) a word-book alphabetically arranged, a list of words used in some art or science.

Vocabulist, \( \text{v} \text{o} \text{h} \text{k} \text{ê} \text{b} \text{ê} \text{l} \text{i} \text{s} \text{t} \) a writer of a vocabulary.

Latin vocabūlum (vox gen. vocis, a word); Fr. vocable, vocabulaire.

Vocal, \( \text{v} \text{o} \text{l} \) made by the voice; vocal music, singing; vocal sounds, sounds made by the human voice; vocal-ly.

Vocalise, \( \text{v} \text{o} \text{h} \text{k} \text{ê} \text{l} \text{i} \text{s} \) (R. xxxi.), to form into words, to sing without words; vocalised, \( \text{v} \text{o} \text{h} \text{k} \text{ê} \text{l} \text{i} \text{s} \text{i} \text{d} \); vocalising, \( \text{v} \text{o} \text{h} \text{k} \text{ê} \text{l} \text{i} \text{s} \text{ê} \text{i} \text{n} \) a singer of powerful voice.

Vocalisation, \( \text{k} \text{ê} \text{l} \text{i} \text{s} \text{ê} \text{y} \) the clearness of voice.

Lat. vocālis (vox gen. vocis, the human voice); Fr. vocal, vocalisation.
ion, vō.kāy’.shūn. Avocation, ū’vo.kāy”’.shūn.

Avocation, one's regular business or calling, bent of mind.

Avocation, one's subsidiary employment, amusement.

Lat. vocatio, a calling; vocatio calling away from one's "calling."

itive. vōk’kā.tū, a case in grammar which requires the verb in regimen with it to be in the second person. We address in the vocative case: as "Son, go work to day in my vineyard." "Woman, behold thy son." "Hail, lord!"

("Son," "woman," "lord" are vocative cases)

Latin vocatus, verb vocāre to call, to invite, Greek bōdo, to call.

ciferate, vō.sīf’č.rātē, to exclaim, to shout; vocifer’āt-ed;
vociferat-ing, vō.sīf’č.rā.ting (R. xix.); vocifer’āt-or.

Vociferation; vō.sīf’č. ray”.shūn, violent exclamation.

Vociferous, vō.sīf’č.rūs, clamorous; vocifer’ous-ly, -ness.

Latin vocērātio, vocērāto, vōcērō (voc genitive vōcis, féro).

ōgue (1 syl.), fashion, popular favour. In vogue, in commercial demand, in fashion. (Fr. voguer, vogue in full sail.)

Voice (1 syl.), sounds produced by certain organs of the throat and mouth, timbre, vote, expressed opinion, to regulate the tone of [an organ]; voiced (1 syl.); voice-ing, voy’ sing; voice-less, without voice; voice-less-ly.

French voix; Latin vox genitive vocis; Italian voce; Spanish voz.

Void (1 syl.), empty, not binding. null, an empty space, a lacking, to make void, to evacuate; void’-ed, void’-ing;

void’-er, one who makes void, a tray, a basket or tray into which crumbs and fragments are carried from table.

Void’-able. Void’-ance (2 syl.) Void’-ness. To make void.

French vide, now vide; Latin vidēus bereft; Greek idios, private.

Volatile, vōl.’ā.til, fickle, easily passing off in an aeriform state.

Volatility, -a.til’-ity, levity, fickleness, easily evaporated.

Volatility-ness (4 syl.). Volatilise, vōl.’ā.til’īze, to cause to exhale or evaporate; vōl’atilised (4 syl.); volatile’ising, vōl.’ā.til’ī.zing (R. xix.); volatilis’-able, vōl’.’ā.til’-sa.bl.

Volatilisation, vōl.’ā.til’iz.ay”.shūn.

Latin volātīlis (vōlāre, to fly); Fr. volatileité, volatilisation, -iser.

Volcano, plu. volcanoes, vōl.kā.nōze (not vōl.kah’nōze), a burning mountain. Volcanic, vōl.kān’ik; volcanic bombs, -bōnzs, spherical masses of lava ejected from volcanoes; volcanic cones, -kōnz, volcanic hills of recent eruptions; volcanic foci, -fō’zi, underground centres of volcanic disturbances; volcanic mud, mud ejected by volcanoes.

Volcanicity, vōl’.kān’i.ty, phenomena the result of volcanic disturbance. Vulcanology, vōl’.kān’ol’-ogy, that part of science which treats of volcanoes, &c.

Latin Vulcānus, the god of fire; French volcan, volcanique.
Vole (1 syl.), a game of cards, a deal that draws all the tricks.

To make vole, to win all the tricks. (Fr. vole, faire le vole.)

Vollition, volition, the power or act of making choice.

Latin velitio (volo, to be willing; Greek boulošmati, to will, &c.)

Volley, plural, volleys, volley, a discharge of several guns at once, to volley; volleyed (2 syl.), -ing. (Fr. volve, Lat voläre.)

(The double t in these words is a blunder; as well spell volatile with double t, both being from the same verb, volare.)

Volt. Vault, vaut.

Volt, a gait of two treads made by a horse going sidewise round a centre, a movement in fence to avoid a thrust.

Vault, a leap, a cellar, to bound, to make in an arch.


Voltam’eter, an instrument for measuring the force of a voltaic current. Voltatypë, vol’ta-typë, electrotypë.

Voltigeur, vol’ta-zy’er, a French light-infantry soldier.

Voluble, vol’u-bl, glib, talkative, easily rolled; vol’ubly.

Volubility, vol’u-bl’ty, glibness of speech, talkativeness.

Latin volubilitas, volubilitas (volvere, to roll. Greek-eilo or eido).


Latin volutamen, a roll or scroll. Anciently, books were written on sheets fastened together lengthwise and rolled, some on a pin and some without a roller. When stored on shelves, the rolls were labelled with red letters or rubrics, and those of great value were packed in cases or boards. Latin volo, to roll up.

Voluntary, vol’u-ta-rë, of free choice; vol’u-ta-ry, volu’ta-ri-ness; vol’u-tary-ism, -ism, the system of supporting religious institutions, &c., by voluntary contributions.

Volunteer, vol’u-të, one who enters the army or navy by choice, a civilian who voluntarily devotes a part of his time to military exercises, to offer without solicitation; volunteered” (3 syl.), volun’tee-ser ing.

Latin voluntarius; volo, to be willing.

Voluptuous, vol’u-p’u-bus, sensual; voluptuous, voluptuous-ly Voluptuary, pla, voluptuaries, volup’tu-adiz.

Latin voluptarius, voluptuous (voluptas, pleasure).

Volute, vol’u-të, the spiral decoration of an Ionic capital; volut-ed, -të-ted, having a spiral scroll. Volut’ion, -shën.

Latin volütus, a scroll (volvo supine volütum, to roll).
AXD OF SPELLING.

Vom’it, matter vomited, an emetic, to eject from the stomach; vom’it-ed, vom’it-ing. Vomitory, vom’i-try, an emetic. Vomited, vom’it-ing. Vomitory, vom’i-tor-y, an emetic.

Latin vomitus, vomito, vomit; Greek end. Voracious, vor’acious (Rule lxvi.), ravenous; vor’acious-ness, vor’acious-ly. Voracity, -racious, greediness of appetite.

Adjectives from Latin words in -x take the termination -ious, not -ious: as “cdax,” “cdactic,” “judex,” “judicious,” &c.

Latin vorax genitive vorae, to devour; Greek vorax, food.

Voracious, vor’acious (Rule lxvi.), ravenous; vor’acious-ness, vor’acious-ly. Voracity, -racious, greediness of appetite.

Vortical, vor’ti-cal, rotatory. Vorticell, a wheel animalcule. (Lat. vortex, plu. vortices.)

Votary, plu. votaries, vo’ta-riz, fem. votress, plu. votresses, vo’ta-ress, a devotee. (Lat. votum, voveo to vow.)

Voted (1 syl.), suffrage, to exercise a suffrage; vot-ed, vo’ted; vot-ing, vo’t-ing (R. xix.); vot-er, vo’ter; vot-ive, vo’tive.

Voting paper, a balloting-paper, a proxy. (Fr. vote, voter.)

Vouch’-er. Vouch’-or. Vouch’ee, vouch’-ee. Voucher, a receipt, a document to prove [a payment, &c.]

Vouch-safed’ (2 syl.), condescend to grant, to accord, to deign; vouchsaf-ed’ (2 syl.); vouchsaf-ing, vouch’saf-ing (R. xix.)

Latin vocare salutum, vouch safe or warrant safe.

Vow (to rhyme with now), a solemn promise made to God, to vow; vowed (1 syl.), vow’-ing, -er. (Lat. voveo, to vow.)

Vowel-point, a mark to define the sound to be given to the Hebrew letters, which are only consonants.

Vowelled, furnished with the needful vowels.

Voyage, voy’-age, a journey by sea; voyag-er, voy’-er.

Fr. voyage a journey or voyage (voit a way); Latin viâtique, via.
Vulcan, viül'kan, the god of fire in Roman mythology; vulcanian, viül'kan'ē.nē. Vulcanise, viül'kan'ē.nīz, to carbonise [India-rubber, &c.], by causing it to absorb sulphur and white lead by the agency of Vulcan or heat; vulcanised (3 syl.); vulcanis-ing, viül'kan'ē.zīn.ing.

Vulcanisation, viül'kan'ē.zā'shūn. Vulcan-ism, -īz, those geological phenomena which are ascribed by some naturalists to the internal heat of our earth.

Vulcanicity, viül'kan'ī.sə'tē, vulcanism. Vulcanist, one who ascribes the irregularities of the earth’s surface and the disturbance of strata to the action of internal heat. (Those who ascribe it to the action of water are called Neptunists.) Vulcanite, viül'kan'īt, volcanic garnet, India-rubber vulcanised by sulphur and white lead.

Volcano, plu. volcanoes, viöl'ka.nē.z, a burning mountain; volcanic, viöl'kan'īk; adj. of volcanic.

Latin Vulcānus (for Fulgānus, from fulgōr brilliancy or sheen).

Vulgar, viül'gar, (comp.) vul'gar-er, (super.) vul'gar-est, common, vernacular, unrefined, not comme il faut; vulgar-ly. Vulgarity, viül'gā.rē.tē. Vulgarise, viül'gā.rīz, to make vulgar; vulgarised (3 syl.); vulgaris-ing, viül'gā.rī.zīn.ing.

Vulgar-ism, -īz. Vulgar fractions, ordinary fractions.

Latin vulgārius, vulgāris, vulgālēs (vulgus, the common people).

Vulgature, viül'gā.tōr, an ancient Latin version of the Bible, also adj. So called from its being the ordinary or common version used in the Roman Church. The copy of the Bible in Latin is said to have existed in 218. It was first printed in 1462.

Vulnerable, viül'vē.nō.bl; capable of being wounded; -ness, Vulnerability, viül'vē.nō.bō.bl'ē.tē, a vulnerable state.

Vulnerary, good for healing wounds.

Latin vulnerabilis, vulnerārius, vulnerātio (vulnus, a wound).

Vulpine, viül'vīn, pertaining to foxes, resembling a fox, cunning.

Vulpicide, viül'vī.sīd, one who kills foxes as vermin.


Vulture, viül'tchūr, a bird of prey. Vulturine, viül'tūr.līn, adj. of vulture; vulturish, viül'tū.rīsh, like a vulture.

Latin vulturis or vultūris, vultūris (a vultu, quod vultu valeat quippe perspicacissimo visu est. Pomponeus Meta). S contains more native words than any other letter of the alphabet, and V the fewest. Only three words are native, viz.: “Vane” (a weathervane), Old Eng. fane, a flag; “Vat” (a tub), Old Eng. faet; and “Vixen” (a she-fox). Old Eng. fæcn. Under the letter J there are four native words, but under S above 500.

Wabble, wōb'bl, to stagger or roll. War'ble, to sing as a bird.

Wabbler, wōb'blər; wāb'blid; wāb'bling, wāb'bling-ly.

AND OF SPELLING.

Whack, wāk, a blow. (See Thwack, p. 1325.)

Wacke (Germ.), a rock composed of quartz, sand, and mica.

Wade (1 syl.), to walk through water. Weighed, wād (see weigh); wad-ed, wā' ded (R. xxxvi.); wad-ing, wā'dingu (R. xix.); wad-er, wā'der. Waders, the grullatores (4 syl.).

Waft, wāft (not wohft), to float through the air as a balloon; waft'-ed (R. xxxvi.), waft'-ing. (O. E. wōhrf [æn], to whirl.)

Wage (1 syl.), money paid for service (generally in the plu. wages), to carry on [war]; wāged (1 syl.); wag-ing, wū'ging.

Wages, pay for manual services to servants, labourers, &c.
Wager, wā'jər, a bet, to make a bet; wagered, wā'jərd; wā'ger-ing, wā'ger-er. To lay a wager, to make a bet. French gager; Low Latin vadiare, noun vadiatio.

Waggle, wā'gəl, to move from side to side as a bird waggles its tail; waggled, wā'gəld; waggling, wā'gəling.

Wiggle waggle, the movement of a bird’s tail from one side to the other (a ricochet word, Rule lxix.)

Wagon, wā'gon (not waggon), a four-wheeled cart; wag' on-er.

Wagonette, wā'gon-è, a family “wagon.”

Wag’tail (2 syl.), a sub-genus of birds, noted for their long tails which they wag incessantly. Water wagtail.

Waif (1 syl.), goods found and claimed by nobody, goods stolen and waived, i.e. thrown away by the thief in flight.

Wail, Wale (both wāl). Whale. Vale, Veil (both vale).

Wail, a mournful subdued cry, to wail; wailed (1 syl.), wail’-ing, wail’ing-ly, wail’-er.

Wale, a mark made by a rod. (Welsh gwial, a rod.)

Whale, a sea mammal. (Old English hwæl, a whale.)

Vale, a pleasant valley. (Latin vallis; French val.)

Veil, a light covering for the face. (Lat. vēllum; Fr. voile.)

Vain, Wane (both wān). Vain, Vein (both vān).

Wain, a wagon. (A contraction of wagon.)

Charles’s Wain, “Ursa Major.” A corruption of Old English Ceorles wæn, the churl’s or farmer’s wagon.

Wane, to decrease in size as the moon. (Old Eng. wānian.)

Vain, fruitless, conceited. (Latin vānus.)

Vain, a blood-vessel. (Latin vēna.)

Wainscot, wān’skōt, wall-lining of thin boards in panels, to wainscot; wain’scot-ed, wain’scot-ing (not double t).

The wood originally used for this purpose was a foreign oak called wagenschot. In German is a somewhat similar word, wagenschrot (wood roughly squared); Dutch wagenschot.

Waist, Waste (both waste).

Waist’-band, the band on the top of trousers which lies round the waist of the body, a sash or girdle.
Waist-coat, wēst'kōt, a sleeveless garment worn by men and boys under the coat or jacket. Waist-coat piece, -pēce, a piece of cloth designed for a waistcoat.

Waste, thriftlessness, a region uncultivated, a heath.

"Waist," Welsh gwagys, to squeeze in (the part squeezed in).


Wait, Weight (both wātē.)

Wait, to tarry; wait'ed (R. xxxvi.), wait'-ing. Wait'er, a servant who "waits" or attends on others, a tray used by a waiter to hand things on (if of metal it is called a salver, sāl'vēr). Wait'-ress, a female waiter.

Wait'ing-maid or Waiting-woman, plu. -women, wōm'ēn. (For wait'ing-man -men we generally say Serving-man.)

Waits, mummers, musicians who perform in the streets at night just before Christmas.

To wait on or upon, to attend on one [as a personal servant], to visit for orders, to serve a customer.

Weight, the heaviness of a body. (Old English wēht.)

"Wait," Welsh gwagys, to wait. "Waits," according to Dr. Busby, is a corruption of wāyghtes (haulboys), transferred from the instruments to the performers (Dict. of Music). In Sussex, these carol-singers are called wastlers, from waste (to wander).

Waive, Wave (both wāvē):

Waive, to defer for the present, not to insist upon, to abandon; waived (1 syll.), wāv'-ing (Rule xix.), wāv'-er. Waif, goods abandoned, goods found. Waifs and strays, odds and ends, the refuse of society.

Wave, an undulation, to undulate, to shake.

"Waive," German weegwerfen, to cast away; Law Latin wāvēarc.


Wake (1 syll.), the streak of smooth water in the track of a ship, a track, a vigil, to rouse from sleep; (past) wōke (1 syll.), (past part.) wokē. Also awake, (past) awoke, (past part.) awoke [or awaken in poetry].

There is another verb not much used now: Waken, past wakened, past part. wakened, waken-ing; waken-er: "Go, waken Eve" (Milton). "They waken raptures high."

Wake'-ful, wake'ful-ly; wake'ful-ness, sleeplessness.

Wake-rob'in, the arum, cuckoo-pint, hare's-bread.

(Called "Wake-rob'in" from the spontaneous heat it generates.)

Old English wōgen, past wēg, past part. wēgen.

"Waken," Old Eng. wāken[tan], past wākenede, past part. wākened.


(If waken were restored to general use we should have this excellent distinction: Waken, to rouse another person out of sleep; Wake, to cease from sleeping. As -en has the force of to make, "waken" can only mean to make to awake.)

Waldenses, vōl'dēn'seez, a sect of reformed Christians in the valleys of Piedmont directed by Peter Waldo.
Waldo, *vōldo*, a small wood of about 400 acres near Goodwood, Sussex. (Old English *wald*, a wood.)

Wale, Wail (both *wäle*). Whale. Vale, Veil (both *vale*).

Wale, a wound produced by a stripe, a ridge in cloth, to mark the flesh with a wale; *waled* (1 syl.); *waling*, *wäling*. Wales, strong planks running along the sides of a ship from fore to aft. Gunwale, *gün'nel*, the upper rail of a boat or ship.

Wail, a low moaning cry. (Welsh *wyl*, verb *wylo*.)

Whale, a huge sea-mammal. (Old English *huæl*.)

Vale, a pleasant valley. (Latin *vallis*; French *val*.)

Veil, a light covering for the face. (Latin *vēlum*.)

"Wale," Welsh *gwiał*, "rod (the mark made by)."


Older form *Wëalhæs*, pln. of *wëalh*, a foreigner, one not of Saxon origin.


Valhalla, the palace and park of the Scandinavian deities.

Walk, *wâuk*, a path in a garden, &c., a pace, a course of life, to go on foot, to go at a foot's pace, to live; *walked*, *wauk’d*; *walk-ing*, *wau’king*; *walk-er*, *wau’ker*.

Walk’ing-stick. Sheep-walk, an extensive tract of land where sheep are pastured. At a *walking-pace*, slowly.

Old English *wealc[an]*, to roll; *wealcende*, rolling. So that *walking* means *waddling* or rolling clownishly from side to side like a green sailor. No combination of letters will express the true sound of "walk," which is *wôrk* (without the r).

Wall, *wauł*. Waul, the cry of a cat, to waul (an imitative word).

Wall, a structure of masonry, to enclose with a wall; walled (1 syl.), *wall-ing*. Wall-flower, a flower so called because it grows often in the mortar of old walls, a young lady in a ball-room who has no dancing partners.

Wall-fruit, fruit of trees trained to walls.

Wall-paper, paper for the decoration of room-walls.

Wall-plate, a piece of timber laid on a wall to receive the floor-joists. Wooden walls, ships made of wood.

To go to the wall, to be pushed aside as the weaker or least honoured party. To take the wall, to take the inner or wall-side of a pathway.

Walls have ears, what is said will be sure to get abroad.

Old Eng. *weall*, *will*, or *will*. *Wæl-wyr’, wall-wort or dwarf-elder.

Wall-eye, *wauł’t*, a withered eye; wall-eyed, *wauł’ide*, having a withered eye. (Old English *huæll[an]*, to wither.)

Wallet, *wōlt’, lét*, a bag or satchel, a traveller’s knapsack.

A corruption of the German *walsack*, a shallow sack, a wallet.
Wallop, wəlˈlop, to beat; walˈloped (2 syl.), walˈloping, -er.
A corruption of the Lat. vāpūlo, to strike; Gk. ἀπαλάδο, to bruise.
Wallow, wəlˈlo, to roll in the mire as swine, to live in filth and vice; walˈlowed (2 syl.), walˈlow-ing, walˈlow-er.
Old Eng. wealhwætian, past wealhwætian, p. part. wealhwætian, wealhwarer.
Walnut, wəlˈnət, a tree and its fruit. Walnut-oil. -wood.
Old English walh-hnut, the foreign nut, so called because the tree was introduced from Persia, and is not native to the island.
Walrus, wəlˈrəs; the morse or sea-horse. Narˈwhal, the sea-unicorn.
German wallˈrōs; wallˈrōs, the whale-horse; wallˈfisch, a whale.
“Narwhal,” German narr-walˈfisch, the nose-whale or the foolish whale. If the former, the first syl. is the Latin nāris, the nose.
Wallsend's coals, the best sea-coals, originally from Wallsend.
The Wallsend Colliery, long since exhausted, was so called because it was near the great Roman wall between Newcastle and the sea.
Waltz, wəltz; a dance, to dance the waltz; waltzed (1 syl.), waltzˈ-ing, waltzˈ-er. (Fr. valse, valser; Germ. walzen.)
Wan, wən, sallow, pallid; wanˈ-ness; wanˈ-nish, rather wan.
Old Eng. wan, wann, won, or wunn; verb wann [an], to be wan.
Wand, wənd, a rod, a staff of office. (Dutch vaand.)
Wander, wənˈdər, to roam; wanˈdered (2 syl.), wanˈder-ing, wanˈder-ing-ly, wanˈder-er.
Old Eng. wandtian, past wandrode, past part. wandrode.
Wane, Wain (both wān). Vain, Vein (both vain).
Wane, gradual diminution: as the moon is on the wane, to decrease gradually in size. The opposite process is to Wax. Waned (1 syl.); wan-ing, wāˈning, decreasing.
Wain, a wagon. (Old English wāˈgon, wagn, or wan.)
Vain, ineffectual, conceited. (Latin vāˈnus.)
Vein, a blood-vessel. (Latin vēnā; French veine.)
“Wane,” Old Eng. wān [an], to decrease, past wandele, p. p. wanded.
Want, wōnt, need, poverty. Wont, custom, habit.
To want, to require, to stand in need of; wantˈ-ed (Rule xxxvi); wantˈ-ing, needing, (adj.) deficient, absent.
(Care should be taken not to confuse the two words wanting and wanted. “Wanting” (adj.) means absent, lacking, failing, but “Wanted” means required, needed.)

Errors of Speech—
Please, Sir, you are wanting [wanted].
Vocative wanted [wanting, i.e. there is no vocative].
No time shall find me wanting [falling] in my truth (right).
In winter a supply of coals is greatly wanted for the poor (right).
Nothing wanting [wanted] in this way?
His hair wants cutting. Is this correct? Should it not be His hair needs cutting? It is said that “want comes from wishing,” and the hair cannot wish or want. The reply is this: We use
"want" in two ways, (1) to require what is wished for, and (2) to need what is required: thus, "Our manners want reform." "The fire wants poking." "The plants want more sun," &c., in which examples no idea of "wishing" is present. Those who like may use need in such sentences, but "want" is sanctioned by Anglo-Saxon usage: as weaw fēte, in want of fact, &c.

("Want," Old Eng. wana, wane, wanting. (The t is interpolated.)

Wanton, wæn'ton, heedless, lowd, lascivious, a harlot, to play the wanton, to revel; wan'toned (3 syl.), wan'ton-ing, wan'ton-ly, wan'ton-ness. (Welsh gwantan.)

Wap, wōp. (See Wapping.)

Wapentake, wæntentake, a subdivision of Yorkshire, similar to a hundred or union.

Fleta says the word means "touch-weapon," and arose from this custom: When the "sheriff" was newly appointed he rode, pike in hand, into an open field, where he was met by all those in the union licensed to bear arms. The men filed past and touched the sheriff's pike with their own, in proof of allegiance and good faith. This solution, if true, has this difficulty: the Old English word is wēpen-getec, to teach (the use of) weapons, and not to touch weapons; there is no word meaning "to touch" at all like -take.

Lefc, in his Dict. Saxonica et Gothico-Latinum, gives the word wēpen-getec, and explains it as a kind of militia union, or district out of which all capable of bearing arms assembled at certain fixed periods for military drill and the practice of arms. Sir T. Smith says the wapentake was a muster show of arms and armour, but this is evidently an error. The muster show of arms was called the wēpen-schaw. (Old Eng. getecan, to teach.)

Wapping, wōp'ping, a flogging. Wapping big fellow, a strapping large man. A wapper, a falsehood, a very large specimen. To wap, wōp, to flog; wapped, wōpt.

"Wapping" (a flogging), Welsh wab, to bang; waxbio, to slap. (There is precisely the same analogy in the word "bouncing." To bounce is to brag, to lie; a bouncer is "a lie" or a very large specimen; and a bouncing great fellow means a great tall man.)

War, wōr. Battle, bat'il.

War is a series of battles or continued contest of arms: as the seven-years' war, the thirty-years' war, the hundred-years' war, &c.

Battle is one conflict in a war: as the battle of Waterloo.

To war, warred (1 syl.), warr'-ing (Rule i), warr'-for.

War'-cry, a shout made on charging a foe.

War'-fare (2 syl.), a state of war. War'-horse (2 syl.)

War'-like (2 syl.) War'-office (3 syl.) War'-proof.

War'-whoop, the yell made by savages on charging an enemy. Man-of-war, plu. men-of-war, a warship.

Civil war, war between persons under the same civil government and in their own nation.

Intestine war, in.tēs'tēn war, civil war.

Old Eng. wēr or wig, wīgle adj., wīglēce adj., wīga a warrior, verb wīg[an] to war, past wīgde, past part. wīged.
Aim OF SPELLING.

Warble, *wārə.bl*, to gurgle musically, to sing as a bird; *warbled*, *worə.bləd*; *warbling*, *warbling*ly, *warbler*.

Wabble, *wəbə.bl*, to roll as a duck in walking.


-*ward* (a native suffix added to adjectives), leading to.

-*wards* (a native suffix added to adverbs), in the direction of:

As forward motion, to go forwards; a backward child, to fall backwards; a northward direction, to sail northwards. It is a great blunder to use *-ward* for the adverbial suffix, as it is the final -s which is the adverbial suffix. True, it is very often done, but it is a barbarism nevertheless.

Ward (a = ə), a watch, a guard made by a sword, &c., a stronghold or prison, a child under the care of a guardian, a cleft in a key, an artifice in a lock, to keep ward; *ward*-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *ward*-ing.

Ward*-er* (a = ə). Ward*-en* (a = ə).

Ward*, a keeper, a guardian, a turnkey.

Warden, an officer put in charge of civil or church property, the head of some colleges, the superior of some conventual churches, a sort of dean.

Warden of the Cinque Ports, governor of the five ports of Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich.

Warden of the Marches, sheriff or governor of the frontiers between England and Wales and between Engl. and Scotland.

Warden of a University, a president or chancellor.

Church-warden, a parish officer elected annually in Easter-week to see after the church-building, the church-yard, the organ, bells, sitting accommodation, and so on.

Ward of a city, ward of a hospital, prison, &c., so much as is committed to the charge of one alderman.

Ward of a lock, an artifice to prevent its being picked.

Ward*-robe* (2 syl.), a portable closet for clothes.

Old English *weard*, *wearder*, *weard* a ward, verb *weardian*, past *weardode*, past part. *weard*, a warden.

Ware, Wear (both *wār*). Where, *whāre*. Were, *wur*.

Ware, used in the singular number chiefly in composition.

Chi'na-ware, delf'-ware, earth'en-ware, pottery made of china, delf, and earth. Wedgewood ware.

Hard-ware, pots and pans made of metal.


Birmingham-ware. Staffordshire-ware, &c., &c.

Ware-house, (noun) ware'-house, (verb) ware'-house; ware-house, a depot for wares, to put wares into a warehouse; ware-housed, -houzd; ware'-house-man, plu. -men, ware'-house-man.
Wear, to use as a dress, to waste by friction. (O. E. wecrían.)

Wear [weər] or weir, a fish-dam. (Old English wær.)

Where, in what place. (Old English hwær or hwær.)

Were [wær], verb “to be.” (O. E. wæren, v. wes[an], to be.)

Wares (1 syl.), merchandise generally, commercial articles.

“Ware, wares,” Old English wār, wares, merchandise.

Warlock, wōr’tōk, a wandering evil spirit.

Old Eng. wēr-loga, a deceiver, one who “keeps the word of promise to our ear and breaks it in our hope.” Satan is the “arch warlock.”

Warm (n = ū), comp. warm’er, super. warm’-est, not cold, moderately hot, to warm; warmed (1 syl.), warm’-ing, warm’-ly, warm’-ness. Warmth (-th added to adj. converts them into abstract nouns). Warm-bath.

Warm-heart-ed, -har’ted. Warm’ing-pain.

Lukewarm, moderately warm. (Old Eng. [w]læc, slack.)

Old English warm or wērm, warm-mic (adj.), warm-mic (adv.), verb wērm[an], past wērmode, past part. wērmode, warming.

Warn, wōrn, to caution, to give notice. Worn, of v. wear = ware.)

Warned (1 syl.), warn’-ing, warn’ing-ly, warn’-er.


Warp, wēr[p]. Wharf, wōr[p], plu. wharfs, wōr[p]s (not wharves).

Warp, the threads which cross the woof, to twist.

Warped (1 syl.), warp’-ing, warp’-er.

Wharf, a strand for lading and unlading ships. (O.E. hwârf.)


Warrant, wōr’rant, a precept under hand and seal to some officer to do what the warrant states, to guarantee, to authorise; warrant-ed (Rule xxxvi.), War’rant-ing.

Warrant-er, one who warrants. Warrant-or’, War’rantee’, (in Law) War’rantor’, the person who warrants; War’rantee’, the person to whom the warrant is made.

Warranty, wēr’tan.ty, a guaranty or security.

Warrantable, wōr’rān.tā.bl.; war’rantable-ness, -ably.

War’rant officer, a non-commissioned officer acting under a warrant (as a gunner, a boatswain, a carpenter, &c.)

Warrant of attorney, ...āt.tūr’ny, a written authority signed by a client authorising his attorney to appear in some law-court for him.

Search-warrant, serch’ wōr’rant, a document authorising the holder to enter a house, shop, &c., to search for stolen goods or someone supposed to be secreted there.

Dock’-warrant, custom-house licence or authority.

Law Lat. warrantus, v. warrantizare; Welsh gwârant, v. gwâr’antu.
Warren, wör'ren, a rabbit preserve; war'ren-er.
Fr. garenne, garennier; Old Eng. wérian or verian, to defend.
Warrior, wör'riær, a soldier. (See War.)
Wart, wort, an excrescence. Wort, wer't, a herb, beer partly made.
Warted, wör'ted, having warts; wart-y, wer'ty, grown over with warts; warti-ness, wer'ti-ness. Wart-worth, wort'worth, a plant having a warty surface. Wart'-less.
Wart'-hog, a river-hog of Africa. Wart'-stone (2 syl.)
“Wart,” O. E. weart, wecar, wear, or weer; wéarhtnes, wartiness.
Wary, war'ry. Weary, weé'ry. Very, vör'ry.
Wa'ry, cautious; wa'ri-ness (Rule xi.), wa'ri-ly.
Weary, tired, fatigued. (Old English wérig or wéri.)
Very, exceedingly. (Latin véré, truly.)
Was, wóz, past tense of the verb To be (am, was, been).
Old Eng. SING. (1) wæs, (2) wére, (3) wés. PLU. wæron, all persons of verb wæsan, to be. “Am” is from root as; “Be” from root be.
Wash, wós'h, a cleansing, to cleanse with water. Woo'sh.
Washed, wósht; wash'-ing, wash'-er. Wash-y, wós'h'Y, watery; wash'i-ness (Rule xi.) Wash'-ball, wós'h'ból.
Wash-board, wós'h bór'd, a board on the side of a boat to keep the sea from washing over. Wash'-house. Wash' hand-stand or wash'-stand. Wash'-woman or washerwoman, plu. -women, -wim'n, a woman who washes for wages. Wash'ing machine, ...músheen'.
Woo'sh, (in horse language) go to the right or off from the teamer. Come hah'ther, come to the left or nearer the...
Old Eng. wésse, wésse-axis a wash-house, wésseing, wésseene, w. wæsan, or wæsan, past wosse, woss, or wóx, past part. wosseen.
Wasp, wósp, an insect resembling a bee; wasp'-ish, irritable, snappish, like a wasp (-ish added to nouns means “like”); wasp'ish-ness, wasp'ish-ly. Wasp-fly, plu. wasp-flies.
Old Eng. wesps, wesp, wasp, or wasps; Latin vespa; Greek sphex.
Wassail, wás'sé'l, the liquor made of apples, ale, and sugar, a drunken bout, a carousal, to carouse; was'sailed (2 syl.), was'sail-ing, was'sail-er. Wassail-cup, a wassail bowl.
Old Eng. wæs hæl, “water of health,” so strong drinks were called; thus whisky is Gaelic oisbh'-a-pat, “water of health”; usquebaugh is Irish uisge'-a-bhagh, “water of life”; eau-de-vie (Fr.), “water of life.” It is an error to derive the word from wæs hæl (health be to you), (1) because was is not the imperative of the verb wæsan, to be, and (2) because the word only means a “potent liquor.”
Wast, wóst, 2 sing. of was, is not a contraction of was-est, but a Norse form of the Anglo-Saxon war-e. In the Norse -t was the suffix of the 2nd per. sing., as in är-t, i.e. as-t.
Wert as the 2 sing. subj. is wholly wrong. It should be were.
Shakespeare, however, says “thou wert grim” (King John II, 3).
Waste, Waist (both waste).

Waste, a desert, a desolate tract, refuse, useless expense, to squander, to use extravagantly, to consume wantonly; wasted, wast'-ed; wast-ing, wast'-ing; wast'ing-ly, wast'-ful, wasteful-ness, wasteful-ly. Waste'-ness; wast'er, wast'er. Waste'-basket, a basket for pieces of rag or paper of no further use. Waste'-book, a memorandum book. Waste'-pipe (2 syl.), a pipe for carrying off superfluous water. Waste-steam'-pipe, a pipe leading from the safety-valve to the outer air.

Waist, the part of the body about the loins.

"Waste" (refuse), Old Eng. waste, v. wast[en], p. wasted. "Waste" (a desert), Old English wastern, wastnes, wastig.

Waist," Welsh wasgau, to squeeze or press (the part squeezed in).

Watch, wotch, a pocket time-piece, attendance without sleep, close observation, a guard or sentinel, a space of time allotted to a sentinel, to watch; watched (1 syl.), -ing.

Watch'-ful, watchful-ness, watchful-ly.

Watch'-barrel. Watch'-case. Watch'-dog. Watch'-glass.

Watch-guard. Watch'-maker. Watch'-man, plu. -men, a man who guards a house or street by night.

Watch tower, wotch' tōw'er (-tōw to rhyme with now), a tower on which a sentinel keeps a look out.

Watch-word, wotch' wotr, a pass-word.

Old Eng. was[en], past wacode, past part. wacoed, waco watchful; or wac[en], past part. weeced.

Water (to rhyme with daugh'ter, por'ter), noun and verb; watered (2 syl.), water-ing, water-er.


Water-dōg, a dog which readily takes to the water.

Water-fall, -faul. Water-flag, a species of iris. Water-fowl, a web-footed bird.

Water-glass, a water-clock. Water-gauge, -gā' ge. -god.
Water-hen. Water-level, the natural level formed by still water. Water-lily, _plu._ lilies, _--l"llies._ Water-line, the line to which the surface of the water reaches.

The water-line of a ship _unloaded_ is the light water-line.
The water-line of a ship _freighted_ is the load water-line.

Water-logged, _l"lgd_ lying like a log in water, as a ship when the hold is filled with water.

Water-man, _plu._ men. Water-mark, a letter or device wrought into paper in its manufacture; the mark showing the limit of the rise and fall of water.

High water mark, the mark indicating the highest point to which the water rises. Low water mark, the mark indicating the lowest point to which the water sinks.


Water-nymph, _-nömpf_, a naiad presiding over a river, &c.

Water-plant. Water-power (_pöw_ to rhyme with _nöw_).

Water-proof, _plu._ proofs, water-resisting fabrics, &c.

Water-sail, a _save-all_ set under the swinging-boom.

Water-shed, the range of high lands which forms the source of water to a district, "shedding" it off (as a roof) to its respective basins. Water-snake. Water-spout.

Water-sprit, a "witch" or spirit living in water.

Water-tight, _-tite_, capable of resisting the intrusion of water.

Water-ways, long pieces of timber running fore and aft on both sides of a ship connecting the deck with the sides.

Water-weed. Water-wheel.

Breast wheel, when the water acts on a part of the rim near the axis.

Overshot, when the water acts on the upper paddles of the wheel.

Undershot, when the water acts on the lower paddles of the wheel.

Water-works, _-werks_, machines for raising and distributing water. Water-worn.

Water of crystallisation, _-kris'tölli'ay'shün_, water which has chemically combined with a substance while passing from a state of solution to a crystalline form.

Watering-place, a place good for bathing or sea-breezes.

Watered silk, silk with a shaded wavy surface.

Hard water, water impregnated with lime, &c.

Soft water, rain water, water with few foreign matters.

My mouth waters, I greatly long for [something appetising].

A diamond of the first water, of the best lustre.

Wet, saturated with water, to make wet.

Wattle, *wot'tl*, a flexible rod, a hurdle, the fleshy excrecence under the head of certain birds, as the turkey-cock, cock, &c.; to twist twigs together; wattled, *wot'tld*; wattling.

Old English *wattul* or *waetel*, a hurdle, a wattle; *waet*, a swathe.

Waul, the cry of a cat, to waul. *wall*, *waet*, a structure.

Wauled (1 syl.), *-ing*. Catawauling, the translocation of a cat. "Waul" (an imitative word). "Wall," O. Eng. *wall*, *wet*, or *wall*.

Wave, Waive (both *waev*).

*Wave*, an undulation, to undulate, to shake to and fro; waved (1 syl.); wav-ing, *wa'ving*; wav-y, *wa'vy*; wa'vi-ness. *Wave'-like* (2 syl.) *Wave'-let*, a little wave.

*Wave'-offering*, by Jewish priests (Numb. xviii.)

*Wave'-son*, goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck.

 Tideal wave, the general swell of the ocean from east to west produced by the attraction of sun and moon.

Waver, *wu'.ver*, to hesitate; wa'vered (2 syl.), wa'ver-ing, wa'ver-ing-ly, wa'ver-er.

*Waive*, to set aside, not to insist upon, to hesitate.


"Waive," German *wegwcrfen*, to throw away: Low Latin *wætware*.

Wax, an excretion of bees, made of wax, to smear with wax, to become, to increase in size as the moon from new to full; (Wane, to decrease in size as the moon from full to new); waxed (1 syl.), wax'-ing; wax'-en, made of wax; wax'-y, wax'i-ness (Rule xi.) Bees-wax (not *bees'-wax*).

Wax-candle. Wax'-cloth. Wax'-end, thread covered with shoemakers' wax and pointed with a bristle. Wax-möd'el, wax-möd'ell-ing, wax-möd'ell-er. Wax'-work, -werk.

Grave'-wax, *adipocere* (4 syl.), the "wax" into which animal flesh is converted in cemeteries.

"Wax" (of bees), O. Eng. *wex*, *wæx*, or *wex*, *weacon*, wax-candel.


Way, Wey, Weigh (all *way*). *Whey, whay*.

*Way*, a road, the direction one is to go to reach a given place, the manner of doing a thing. *Ways*, *wayz*, the timbers on which a ship is launched. *Water-ways*, long pieces of timber running fore and aft on both sides of a ship to connect the deck with the sides.

Ways and means, resources.

*Way'-bill*, list of passengers and goods conveyed by coach, &c. *Way'-board, *bord*, a thin layer separating a thick stratum of mineral or ore.

*Way"-farer, *fair'rer*, a traveller; way-far-ing, *fair'ring*. 
Way-lay', to beset from ambush, to attack insidiously; way-laid', way-lay-ing, way-lay'-er.

("Laid," "paid," and "said" = sed, are the past tenses of lay, pay, say, instead of the regular forms, layed, payed, sayed.)

Way-less. Way-worn, wearied by travelling.

In no ways (better in no wise), not at all, by no means.

In a fair way, likely, satisfactory, tolerably good.

To give way, to yield. To make way, to make room, to make a vacancy for another. To make [his] way, to get on in life. To go one's way, to depart.

To go the way of all the earth, -erth, to die.

By the way, in passing, apropos. By way of, for the purpose of. In the family way, enceinte.

In the way, an obstruction. Out of the way, odd, absent.

To be under way, to have started on a voyage.

To have head'-way, -hed-, [the ship] has room to move.

To make head-way, to advance freely.

Cover't-way, a way round the outer ditch of a fortification affording communication from point to point.

High'-way, hi..., the main road, the broad path.

Half'-way. Lee'-way, loss of way by drifting.

Milk'y-way, a belt in the sky white with stars.

Right of way, rite..., right of passing through.

Stern'-way, the movement of a ship backwards.

Tide'-way (2 syl.), the channel in which the tide sets.

"Way," Old Eng. weg, weg, wig, or with; weg, sponde, way-faring.

"Wey" (182 lbs. of wool = 6½ loads), Old English weg.

"Weigh" (to try in a pair of scales), O. E. weg[an] or weg[an], p. weg, p. p. ge-wegen. "Whey" (the watery part of milk), O. Eng. way.

Way-ward, way', wurd, froward, self-willed; way'ward-ness, -ly.

Old English weg weard, [inclined] towards [one's own] way.

The pronunciation of a after w is very capricious: in wad-, wal-, wan-, war-, it = o, except when followed by an -e: as in wade, wale, wane, ware (the only examples). When followed by -s it = o, except in the word waste.

On the other hand, in war-, waf-, war-, wat, war, wax, and way, the "a" has its ordinary sound.

"A" = o: wabble, wadding, wall, wall, wallet, wallow, walnut, watuss, war, wan, wand, wander, want, wanton, war, warble, ward, warrant, wart, warm, warp, wax, wash, watch, water, wail (27).

"A" = a: [wade], wale, waf, wog, will, wainscot, wait, wake, wale, ware, [wane], [ware or wares], [waste], wae, wax, way (29).

In "waft" and "wary" the sound is special. In "waft" the a is about equal to the "a" in father, and "wary" is wair'ty.
We, the Nom. plu. of I. Wee, tiny. (Germ. wenig, little.)
Old Eng. Sing. Nom. we, Gen. min, Dat. me, Acc. me.
"We" is in reality a contracted compound of "I and be," seen more clearly in the Greek He-meis (Hē-meis) we, where -meis is the Sanskrit sma = "that" or "he."

Weak, Week (both week). Weakly, Weekly (both weak'-ly).
Weak, feeble; weak'-ly, feebly; weak'-ness, feebleness.

Weak, weak'-n, to make weak (-en, to make); weakened, weak'·ened; weaken-ing, weak'·en-ing; weaken-er.

Week, seven days; week'-ly, once every week.

"Weak," Old Eng. wāc, wācl weakly (adj.), wācle weakly (adv.), wāclnes weakness, wāclnd weak-minded, wāclndnes.

"Weaken," Old Eng. wēc[an] to become weak, past wēc, past part. wēc·en; wēc[an] to make weak, past wēc·ode, past part. wē·cod.

"Weel," Old Eng. wēō (Somner's Dict. Saxonic-Lat.-Ang.)

Weal, wēl. Wheel, Wheal (both wheel). We'll, wēl. Well.

Weal, the commonweal, welfare, happiness: as weal or woe.
Wheel, part of a cart or carriage. (Old English hweol.)
Wheal, a tin mine: as Wheal Basset. (Cornish huel.)

We'll, a contraction of we-will.

Well, a pit for water, not ill. (Old English wεl or wεll.)
"Weel," Old Eng. wεl(a), wεla, or wεla, prosperity. (See Wealth.)

Weald, Wield (both weald). Wheeled, wēl. Weld.

Weald, a wood or forest. Wealds, a district of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, formerly an immense forest, now pasture land with clayey soil, the weald clay.

Wolds (of Yorkshire), formerly a forest, now pasture land.

Wield, to sway [the sceptre], to use [the sword], to rule.
Wheeled, furnished with wheels, going on wheels.

Weld, to join by heating at red heat.

"Weald or Wold," Old English wεl(a) or weald, a forest or wood.
"Wield," O. Eng. wεld[an], past weald, past part. wεl·den, to sway.
"Wheeled," of verb wheel; O. E. hweol a wheel, hweol·h, or hwen·l.
"Weld," Germ. wεldan, to join at red heat, to build with loam, &c.

Wealth, wēlθ, riches, abundance; wealth-γ, wēlθ'-γ; wealth'i·ness, wealth'i·ly. The wealthy, the rich. (See Wealth.)

Old English wεl(a), wεlθ. Our word is -th added to the adj. welg, rich. (-th added to an adj. converts it to an abstract noun.)

Wean, Ween (both ween). Whēn. Wēn.

Wean, to deprive an animal of breast-food; weaned, weend; wean-ing. Wean'-ling, one recently weaned.

Ween, to suppose. (O. E. wēn[an], p. wēnde, p. p. wēned.)

When, at what time. (Old English hivenne or hweenne.)

Wen, a tumour. (Old English wen.)

"Wean," O. E. wēn[an] or wen[an], past -ede or -de, past part. -ed.
Weapon, weapon, an instrument of offence or defence; weaponed, weaponed; -less. Deadly weapons, dangerous weapons.

Old Eng. weapon, wépen, wépm, or wépm, weaponless weaponless.

Wear, ware (both ware). Where, where. Were, were. Weir, weir.

Wear, injury arising from use. Wear and tear, ware and tare, injury and loss arising from use without abuse.

To wear, ware, to use as an article of dress; worn.

Wear or Weir (both weir), a dam to arrest fish.

Ware (prefix or postfix), merchandise: as earthen-ware, ware-house. Wares, vairz (1 syl.), articles of merchandise.

Were, part of the verb “To be,” also used as an auxiliary.


(The spelling “wear” = ware or weyr, of “tare” = tare or teer, of “read” = read or red, is disgraceful. In fact -ea is the most clumsy device in the language, and is made to do duty for all sorts of things: vowels, diphthongs, accents, and so on.

Weary, weex·y, fatigued, out-worn by toil, to weary; wearies, weex·iriz; wearied, weex·reed; weary·ing, weex·ry·ing.

Wearl·ly, weex·rí·ly; weari·ness, weex·rí·ness (Rule xi.); weari·some, weex·rí·some; weari·some·ness, -some·ly.

Old Eng. wéryg or wért, wérynges or wérynges weari·ness, wértle, verb wéryg(an) or wértian, p. wérygode or wérod, p.p. wérygod or wérod.

Weasand, weex·sand (not weasan), the windpipe.

Old English wesend or wasend.

Weasel, weex·zel, a stoat. (Old English weesol or wesle.)


Weather, the state of the air, to sail against the wind past some point, as to weather the Cape, to resist difficulties, to brave bad weather; weather·ed (2 syl.); weather·ing.

To weather the storm, to ride out the storm unwrecked.

Weather- (prefix), in the direction of the wind, towards the wind, to windward. Lee·ward is the opposite of wind·ward. If a ship has the wind on her right or starboard side that side is called the weather·side, and the left or larboard side is called the lee·side.

Weather·board, -bord, the side of the ship to windward.

Weather·bow (bőw to rhyme with nów). -bras·ces.

Weather·gage, a ship has the weather·gage of another when she is to the windward of it.

Weather·helm, a ship carries a weather·helm when she tends to come up into the wind and requires the helm to be put up. Weather·lifts. Weather·bitt.

Weather·ly ship, one working well to the windward.

Weather·most, furthest to the windward.

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Weather-quarter, -'kwər-ter, that part of a ship which is on the windward side. Weather-roll, the roll of a ship (in a heavy sea) upon her beams to the windward.
Weather-shore, the shore to the windward of a ship.
Weather-shrouds. Weather-side, facing the wind.
Weather-tide, the tide which sets against the lee-side of a ship impelling her to move to the windward.
Weather- (prefix), the wind and the rain, keeping out the weather, having been exposed to the weather.
Weather-beaten, -'bɛtn, having been exposed to the weather. Weather-bitten, -'bitn, injured by exposure to rough weather. Weather-board, -'bɔrd.
(Weather-boards are bevelled and lap over each other. They are employed in outhouses to keep out the weather.)
Weather-boarding, collective for weather-boards.
Weather-bound, delayed by stress of weather.
Weather-cloth, canvas or tarpauling to throw over things to protect them against the weather.
Weather-cock, a vane to show how the wind blows.
Weather-driven, -'drivn, driven by wind and storm.
Weather-glass, any instrument (like the barometer or anemometer) to show the changes of weather.
Weather-proof, able to resist the wind and rain.
Weather-tiling, tiles to cover a wooden structure.
Weather-wise, skilful to foresee changes of weather.
Weather-worn, applied to rocks or stones, more or less wasted away by the action of the weather.

Stress of weather, unfavourable winds, rough weather.
To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind.

Weave, wev, (past) wove, (past part.) woven, wən, to interwine, to manufacture by a loom; weaving, wee'veing; weaver, wev'er, one who works at a loom.


Web, a tissue or texture woven, a spider’s trap for flies, the membrane which unites the toes of water-fowls; webbed, webbd, having toes united by a web. Web-footed.

Webbing, a strong coarse fabric of hemp ribbon.

Webster, a weaver (-ster, one skilled by practice).

Old Eng. web, webb, or webbd; verb webben, to weave.
Webster-ite, "web'-ster-ite, alu'minite (so called from Dr. Webster).


To wed, to unite by marriage. Wedding, the ceremony of uniting by marriage (the act).

To marry, to take for spouse by prescribed ceremonies.

Marriage, the consummation of a wedding (the state).

There is a treaty of marriage going on, and I expect to be invited to the wedding. The "treaty" had regard to the state, but the "wedding" to the act or ceremony.

Wedd'-ed (R. i.), wedd'-ing; wedd-lock, the married state.

Wooden Wedding, the 6th anniversary, when the bride is supposed to merit a trinket made of wood.

Silver Wedding, the 25th anniversary, when, in Germany, the family present the woman with a wreath of silver flowers.

Golden Wedding, the 60th anniversary, when, in Germany, wealthy families present the wife with a wreath of gold.

Diamond Wedding, the 60th anniversary, when the woman is worthy to be presented with a gift of diamonds. (The names remain, but the gifts are seldom observed.)

Wedding-cake. Wedding-cards. Wedding-favour, a rosette worn at a wedding. Wedding-ring, a plain gold ring worn by wives on the third finger of the left hand.

(On the left hand, to betoken subjection. The thumb is dedicated to God the Father, the first finger to God the Son, the second finger to God the Holy Ghost, and the third to the husband.)

Old Eng. wed; wed, a pledge; weddung, a pledging; verb wedd[in], past wedded, past part. wedded.

Wedge, a mass of metal, one of the mechanical powers of a V shape, to fasten with a wedge, to squeeze together; wedged (1-syl.), wedg'-ing (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. wegc!1, wegce (cuneus, i.e. massa metallii). Clarence saw in his dream "wedges of gold" lying in the bed of the ocean.

Wedge'-wood, a ware invented by Josiah Wedgwood, d. 1795.

Wednesday, wed'z-day (not wenz'-day, nor wéd'-nés.day), the fourth day of the week. (O. E. Wódenesdæg or Wódnesdæg.)

Wee, very small (German wenig). We, the nom. plu. of i.

Weed, a wild plant, a cigar, to free from weeds.

Weeds, the mourning worn by a widow (especially a conventional cap now almost abolished); weed'-ed, weed'-ing, weed'-er, weed'-less; weed'-y, full of weeds.

Old Eng. wed, wédd, wéddun; wedding, a weddng; verb wedd[lan], past weeded, past part. weeded; weeded, a wedding hook.

"Weeds" (widows' raiment). O. E. wed; wéddias, without clothing.

Week, Weak (both week). Week-ly, Weak-ly (both week-ly).

Week; seven successive days. Weekly, once a week.

Weak, feeble. Weakly, feeably. (Old Eng. wác, wáclice.)

"Week," O. Eng. wecc, wise, or weccu; wedclice, weekly; wic-daeg.

99—2
Ween, Wean (both ween). Wen. When.
Ween, to suppose, to think; weened (1 syl.), ween'-ing.
Wean, to cease giving breast-food to a young mammal.
Wen, a tumour. (Old English wen.)
When, at which time, at what time. (O.E. hwænne or hwænne.)
"Ween," Old Eng. wēn̄(an), past wænde, past part. wæned, to think.
"Wean," Old Eng. wæn̄(an), past wænede, past part. wænde.
Weep, to mourn, to shed tears; wept, weep'-ing, weep'-er, weep'-ing-ly. Weep'-ing-birch. Weep'-ing-willow.
Weep'ers, statues at the base of a funereal monument, cuffs worn by widows, streamers carried by mutes, &c.
Old English wep̄an, past wæp, past part. wepen.
Wee'vil, a beetle; wee'vil-ly, infested with weevils. (O.E. weðl.)
Weft (O.E.), the thread from selvage to selvage across the warp.
Weigh, Wey, Way (all way). Whey, whay.
Weigh, to ascertain the weight or heaviness of anything; weighed, wēde; weigh-ing, way'-ing; weigh-er, way'-er; weigh'-able, capable of being weighed.
Weight, Wait (both wēte).
Weight, the heaviness of a body, an article of standard heaviness by which to test the heaviness of other things, pressure, importance; weight-y, wait'-y; weight'-i-ness, weight'-i-ly (Rule xI.)
To weigh down, to overbalance. To weigh light, insufficient in weight. Light weight, lite wait.
Weigh'ing house, a public office for testing weights.
Weigh'ing-machine, way'-ing mā.sheen', a machine for weighing large articles, as casks, carts, &c.
"Way" (a road), O. Eng. weogh or weog. "Wey" (182 lbs. of wool), Old Eng. weog. "Whey" (the watery part of milk), Old Eng. weog.
"Wait" (to stop), Welsh gwcitaw.
Weir or Wear, weer, a dam across a stream for catching fish or accumulating water. (Old English waér.) See Wear.
Weird, wee'rd, witch-like, drear and ghostly. (Old Eng. wyrd.)
Welcome, wel'.kiim, salutation to a visitor, acceptable, to greet; welcomed, wel'.kiimd ; wel'com-ing (R. xix.), -com-er.
To bid welcome, to greet a guest and offer him hospitality.
"Welcome" and "Welfare" should have the double l restored. If it is said the Old Eng. wilcume has only one l, we reply, the Old Eng. wel'-meal, wel'-borne, wel'-don, and fifty others had only one l, but we write the words well'-meal, well'-born, well'-done, &c., and have above fifty other compounds of well all with double l. In regard to "welfare" the case is even worse. "Welfare" is simply a modern compound of wel and fare, similar to the Germ. wohl-fahrt. Now, we have farewell, then why not wellfare?
O. Eng. wilcume, v. wilcum[an], past wilcumode, p. part. wilcumod.
Wel’kin, the sky, only used in poetry. (O. E. welen or wolcen.)

The v. welen is to roll, and weale a revolving, whence also our wheel.

Well, a spring, a source, a pit for water, the cavity in which a staircase is placed, in good health, an interjection or prefatory conjunctive particle: as Well, as I said...

To well up, to bubble or spring up; welled (1 syl.), -ing.

As well, as lief, an elliptical expression as well as not: as “You may as well tell me” [as not do so].

As well as, together with, one as much as the other.

Wellbeing, Welldo’ing, welldo’ing; welldone, welldone.

Wellnigh, wellnt, almost. Welloff, thriving, prosperous.

(With between 50 and 00 others generally written with a hyphen.)

Well-drain. Well·head, .hcd, a source or spring. Well­hole, the well of a staircase. Well’room, a place in a ship where the water is collected, a club-room at a water­ing-place. Well’sinker. Well’spring, a source of continual supply. The well-spring from on high, the overflowing never-ceasing grace of God.

Artesian-well, ar·tee’.stän..., a well or supply of water obtained by boring. (Lat. Artesium, Artois, in France.)

(?) 'VELL LOOKING. Is this expression a barbarism or not? Certainly not. The Old English prefix wil-, pleasant, good, was employed in a host of compounds, some of which might be restored: wil-cuma, a pleasant comer or guest; wil-fémne, a pleasant woman; wil-gosie, an agreeable gift; wil-sele, a pleasant chamber; wil-sith, a delightful trip; wil-thesa, nice food; and many more. In regard to “looking” meaning featured, the blunder is in our use of -ing to express four distinct parts of speech: the part.-ende, the gerund -ennc, the adj. -lng, and the noun -ing, as “seeing is believing.” An absurdity very greatly to be regretted.

“Well” (a pit), Old English wēl, walla, or up. “Well” (adj., good, pleasant), Old Eng. wel, well, weall, or wyl. “Well” (v., to bubble up), O. E. wellian, past wellode, p.p. wellod: or weal(lan), past weoll, p.p. weallen or welean, to boil up or bubble. Ti-well, too well; wel neah, well nigh; wel-boren, well born; wel-don, well done; wel bi wel, well-a-day !

Welsh (not welch), the people or language of Wales, adj. of Wales.


(If the name of a people ends in -ch (soft), -sh, -se, or -x, there are two plurals, one the definite and one the collective. The definite is formed by adding -man pla. men, (fem.) -woman pla. women: as two or three Welshmen. The collective pla. places “The” before the word: as The Dutch, the Scotch; the English, &c.)

Old English Wealas, Wealæ, Wilde, Wylæ, Weleæ, etc.; “Wales,” Old Eng. wæalle, from wæall, a foreigner, that is, not a Saxon. The Welsh word for “Wales” is Cymru (our Cambria), adj. Cymruain (our Cambrian). A “Welshman” is Cymru, a “Welshwoman” Cymrués, the “Welsh language” is Cymruæg.
Welt, a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper-leather
of a boot or shoe to which the sole is attached, to welt;
welt-ed; welt-ing; making a welt, material for a welt.
Welsh gwaldu, to welt; noun gwadd, a welt or hem.
Wel'ter, to wallow; wel'tered (2 syl.), wel'ter-ing. (O. E. wel'ter.)
We'n, Whën. Wean = ween, Ween. Win, Whin.
When, a tumour; wenn'-y (R. i.) (O. E. wæn or wēn.)
When, at what time, at which time. (Old. Eng. hwæenne.)
We'an, to remove from breast-food. (O. E. wēn[ian], -ode, -od.)
Ween, to suppose. (O. E. wēn[an], p. wēnde, p. p. wēned.)
Win, to gain. (Old Eng. wīnn[an], p. wan, p. p. wūnen.)
Whin, gorse, furze, greenstone. (Welsh chwyn, a weed.)
Wench, a vulgar coarse-woman. (O. E. wencle, a handmaid.)
Wend, to go; wend-ed, wend-ing. Went, wend-ed.
"Went" now supplements the verb "Go": as go, went, gone.
"Wend-ed" is generally followed by the words my way, his
way, her way; their way, &c.; as he wended his way
home, that is; he trudged home, he made his way home.
Old English wend[an], past wende, past part. wended.
Were, wēr, part of the v. "To be." I was, thou wast, he was;
plu. were. Subj. Were, every person, both sing. and plu.
Old Eng. wes[an], to be. Past Sing. 1. wes, 2. wāre, 3. wēs; Plu.
weron; past Subj. Sing. wēr-e, Plu. wēr-en.
Wes'leyan, wes'.le.a'n, a disciple of John Wesley; Wes'leyan-ism,
-ism, the doctrines and church government of the Wes-
leyan Methodists.
West, the cardinal point of the heavens opposite the east, the
left-hand side of a map. West'ern, adj.
West'erly, lying towards the setting sun. West'ing, the
distance which a ship makes westwards, setting.
West'-most. West'ward, adj.; west'wards, adv.; -ward-ly.
(The difference between westward and westwards is not strictly ob-
served: but it should be; as the -s is the adverbial suffix.)
Old English west, western, westan (adv.), westward, westmost;
west-north-wind, a north-wester; west-wind.
Wet, humidity, to make humid. Whet, sharp, to make sharp.
Wett'-ed (R. xxxvi.), wett'-ing (R. i.), wett'-ish (-ish added to
adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"), wet'-ness.
Wet'-dock, a dock where vessels float at all states of the tide.
Dry'-dock, a dock where vessels lie dry at all states...
Wet'-shōd, having the shoes wet. Dry'-shod, without
wetting the feet, having the shoes dry.
Wet'-nurse, a nurse that suckles a child. Dry-nurse, a nurse that does not suckle the child she brings up.

"Wet," Old Eng. wet, verb wetcan, past wette, past part. wetted; water, water. It is to be regretted that we change the vowel: in "wet" we represent æ with an e, in "water" with an a.


Wether, a male sheep designed for slaughter. (O. E. weder.) Weather, the state and temperature of the air.

Whether, if (O. E. hwæðer), which of the two (O. E. hwæther.)


"Whither," O. E. ge-wæðer[lan]. "Whither" (to what place), hwædor.

Wetherellia, weth-er rööl'-ah; "petrified coffee berries" from the London clay named after Mr. Wetherell.


A way of corn, 40 Winchester bushels. "Wey" is not now a legal measure, but the word is convenient to express a recognised quantity.

O. Eng. wee. For "Way," "Whey" (=whay), "Weigh," see Weigh. (N.B. Every word beginning with we belongs to our native language, except well, which is Welsh gwael.)

Whack, to thump, to flog; whacked (1 syl.), whack- ing, -er. Same as thwack, Old Eng. hwæcc, a box, by a pun a "box on the ears," a corruption of the Gr. πις, a blow or cuffing, whence πις αγάθος, a good whacking.

Whale (1 syl.) Wale, Wall (both wāle). Vale, Veil (both vāle),

Whale, the largest of sea-animals, pertaining to whales; whal-er, whal-er, a ship or person employed in the whale-fishery. Whale'-bone (2 syl.), a substance attached to the upper jaw of whales serving to strain the water which the creature takes into its mouth. (It is not bone, nor is it like bone.) Old English hwæl.

"Wale" (a bruise), Welsh gwial, a rod (the mark of a rod). "Wail" (to bemoan), Welsh wyl, verb wylo; wyload, a wailing. "Vale" (a valley), Lat. vallis. "Veil" (for the face), Lat. vīnum.

Wharf, plu. wharfs (not wharves), wharf. Warp, warp.

Wharf, a quay. Wharf-age, whorf'-age, dues for the use of a wharf. Wharf-ing, wharf in the abstract. Wharfher, whorf'-in-jer, the proprietor of a wharf, one in charge of a wharf.

Warp, the threads lengthwise crossed from selvage to selvage by the woof or weft, to twist [by the action of heat].

(Of the 60 nouns ending in -f, only 12 form the plu. by changing -f into -es, and all but two of these words ("thief," thieves; "beef," beefes) end in -of or -If; as "leaf," leaves; "sheet," sheets; "loaf," loaves; "staff" (a stick), staves; "elf," elves; "half" halves; "olf," elves; "self," selves; "shelf," shelves; "wolf," wolves. One word in -If (gulf is) does not change the -f.)

"Wharf," Old Eng. hwarf or hwærf, plu. hwærfaes (not hwærves).

What, *whôt*.  Wôt, to know (Old Eng. *wít*[an], pres. *ic wát*).

What, that which, that, the thing, an exclamation of surprise.

What not, such-like things.  *What’not*, a piece of furniture consisting of shelves for nick-nackeries.

What if, an elliptical form of *what will it matter if*...

What though, *what tho*, even supposing, allowing that.

What’er or Whatsoever, the whole that, all which.

Sometimes these words are used with a word, or more thrown in between *what* and *ever* or *soever*: as *what [man] soever told you that, spoke falsely; what [could] ever induce you to do that*.

What day, when is the day that.  What time, at the time when, when.  Somewhat, in a measure, a little.

"What," O. E. *hwet*; *hwet-tha*, what then; *hwet-bytes*, somewhat.

Wheat, Wheel (both *wheel*).  Weal, *weel*.  We’ll, *weel*.  Well.

*Wheel*, a tin mine, as *Wheel Grenville*.  (Cornish *hweol*.)

*Wheel*, part of a carriage or cart.  (O. E. *hweol* or *hweohl*.)

*Weal*, welfare, the state politic.  (O. E. *weala*, *wela*, or *wala.*)

*We’ll*, for *we will*.  *Well*, in health (Old English *wel*, *well*).

Wheat, *wheet*, grain so called; *wheat-en*, *wheet-n*, made of wheat; *wheat-fly*, *plu*. wheat-flies, insects which infest wheat.

Old English *hwête*, hwêtre; *hwet-er*, *hwetre-grytan*, wheat-grits.

Wheat-ear, *wheet-er*, a ear of wheat, the ortolan.

Halliwell says "the ortolan is so called from its coming when wheat is in the ear." The bird is called *white-tail*, and *wheat... may be a corruption of *white*, white.

Wheedle, *wee’dl*, to curry, to coax, to entice by fond words and ways; wheedled (2 syl.), wheedling, -ly, wheedler.

German *weddeln*, to wag the tail; *wedel*, the tail.

Wheel, Wheat (both *wheel*).  Weal, We’ll (both *weel*).

Wheel, part of a carriage, &c., an instrument of torture, to trundle; wheeled (1 syl.), wheel’-ing; wheel’-er, one of a team of horses harnessed to the shafts.

Near wheeler, the shaft-horse on the left-hand side of the driver.

*(The team-man walks on the left-hand side of his team, so that the left-hand horse is nearest him.)*

Off wheeler, the shaft-horse on the right-hand side of the driver.

*(As the team-man walks beside the horses on the left-hand side, the horses on the right-hand side are furthest off from him.)*

The near leader, the fore-horse on the left-hand side.

The off leader, the fore-horse on the right-hand side.

Wheel’-barrow, a barrow furnished with a wheel (a hand-barrow has no wheel, but is carried by hand).

Wheel’-plough, -plow, a plough which goes on wheels, (a hand-plough is a plough without wheels).

Wheel’-swarf, -swarf, a cement made in Sheffield from the abrasions of the grindstones.
Wheel'-window, a circular window with spoke mullions, also called a rose-window, a St. Catharine’s wheel, &c.
Wheel’-work, -werk. Wheel-wright, -rite, a wheel maker.
Wheel and axle, -ax”l, one of the mechanical powers.

“Wheel,” Old English hwæl, hwæol, or hwæogl.
“Wheel” (a tin-mine; as Wheel Mary Ann), Cornish huel.
“Wenal” (welfare), Old Eng. weola, wela, or wela. “Wale” (a bruise made by a stick) is the Welsh gwial, a rod.
“We’ll,” for we will. “Well” (in health), Old Eng. wel or well.

Wheez (1 syl.), to sniffle in the act of breathing, to snort; wheezed (1 syl.), wheez’-ing (Rule xix), wheez’ing-ly, wheez’-er. (Old English hwecsan, to wheeze.)

Whelk, a wilk. (Old English wocol, wocolc, wocolc, or wocolc.)

Whelm, to cover with water, to immerse, to overburden; whelmed (1 syl.), whelm’-ing. (Generally Overwhelm.)

German weltmeer, the ocean (to be in an ocean of troubles).


Whelp, the infant offspring of savage quadrupeds of the larger sort, as the lion, bear, &c.
Cub, the infant offspring of large wild and savage mammals, as the lion, bear; fox, wolf; whale, walrus, &c.
Calf, the infant offspring of the cow and elephant.
Pup (dim. pup’py), the infant offspring of the dog.
The distinction between Whelp and Cub is not clearly marked. We say a lion’s cub or a lion’s whelp, a bear’s cub or a bear’s whelp, but we never say a whale’s whelp, a fox’s whelp, &c. Metaphorically Cub is a lout, an “unlicked bear,” an uneducated bumpkin.
Calf, a simpleton, a dolt, a nincompoop.
Whelp, an unctuous or ungainly young fellow not quite a lout.
Pup or puppy, a coxcomb, a pragmatical conceited youth.

“Cub,” Latin cubite; cubiculum, a bed-room; cubo, to lie in bed.
“Pup,” Lat. pupus, a child; Gr. bou-pais, the young of a cow.

When, at what time, at the time that. Wén, a tumour.
When-ev’er, when-soever, at whatever time.


Whence (1 syl.), from what place, how. (Old Eng. hwanon.)

Where, ware. Ware, Wear (both war). Wear, weer.


Where-soev’er. Where-about (noun), the place where anything or person is. Where-abouts (adv.), in what direction, in or near what place. (Whereabout as an adv. is wrong, as the -s is the adverbial suffix.)

Where are you staying at, at what place are you staying.
(Not an uncommon phrase, but open to the same objection as from whence, from thence. The expletive word is not grammatically needed, but it softens down the sentence.)

Where-by', by which, by what. Where-fore (2 syl.), for which reason, why.
(The final e of "Wherefore" ought not to be tolerated. It is not be-fore or fore, meaning previous or in advance, but the prep. for, "for what reason.")

Where-in', in what place, in which place, in which.
Where-in'to (with a verb of motion), into which. Where-of', of which. Where-on', on which. Where-to', to which. Where- unto, Where-upon', upon or on which.

Where- with', with which. Where'-withal', the means.

"Where," (to use as dress), O. E. werft[n], p. werode, p. p. werod.
"Where," wocer (the dam of a river for catching fish), Old Eng. wær.

Wherry, a ferry-boat, a light-boat sharp at each end. Very, exceedingly. (Latin vero, truly.)

"Wherry," same word as ferr.' (Similarly "Whistle" is the Latin fisula, a whistle.) O. E. ferian (to carry), p. ferode, p. p. ferod.

Whet, to sharpen. Wet, humid, to make humid.

Whett'-ed, whett'-ing, whett'-er. Wet, wet't-ed, -ing.

Whet-stone, a hone. Whet-slate, for sharpening tools.

"Whet," O. Eng. wett[an], past wvette, past part. wvetted, n. wvat.
"Wet," O. Eng. wett[an], past wvette, past part. wvetted, noun wet.

Whethe'r. Weather'. Whethe'r. Whith' er. Wither'.

"Whether", if (O. E. huædre), which of the two (O. E. huæther).
"Weather", the state and temperature of the air. (O. E. waæder.)
"Wether", a male sheep for slaughter. (O. E. weder or wether.)
"Whither", to what place, in what direction. (O. E. huwyder.)
"Wither", to dry up. (O. E. ge-wither[ian], p. -ode, p. p. -od.)

Whey, whey. Way, Wey, Weigh (all three way).

Whey, the watery part of milk; whey'-ey, like whey; -ish.

"Whey," O. E. weg. "Way" (a road), O. E. weg, weg, wig, or with.
"Weigh" (to take the weight of), Old Eng. wæg[lan]; wæg, gewegen.
"Wey" (182 lbs. of wool; 226 or 336 lbs. of cheese or butter), O. E. wæg.

Which. Witch, a woman supposed to be devil-inspired.

Which, a pronoun relative and interrogative of all genders and both numbers: as which man, which men; which woman, which women; which thing, which things. Whichever, which-so-ever. (Which is sometimes severed from soever by one or more intervening words.)

"Which," Old English hwele, hulic, while, a compound huæl and lce.

"OUR FATHER which art in heaven." Is this correct, or should
AN ACCOUNT OF SPELLING. 1525.

It be who...? The reply is (1) Which used to apply to any gender, although as a relative it is now restricted to the neuter. We see above Huwylc over and Huwylc man. Shakespeare says, "Then Warwick...which did subdue the greatest part of Spain" (3 Hen. VI. iii. 8). Gower has "Adrian, which pope was," and "She which was thy nurse" [nurse] (i. 29 and 195). (2) In the sentence under consideration there is an arrière pensée in the word which. "Who" would express a simple fact that Our Father is in heaven; "Our Father who-is-in-heaven," as "our son who-is-in-France," or "our daughter who-is-on-a-visit," but which refers to the fatherhood, the paternity of the Father, and the sentence may be paraphrased thus: We have an earthly father, thou art our heavenly Father. The father which-is-of-earth hears us, how much more our Father which-is-of-heaven.

Whiff, a sudden puff of air or smoke. (Welsh chwiff, v. chwiffo.) Whiffle, whiff'fl, to waiver. Whiffer, an officer who went before civic processions to clear the way by dexterously "whiffling" his sword. Whiffle-tree, the cross-bar to which traces are attached. (Old English wæflan.)

Whig, one of the "Liberal" or democratic party. Tory, tör'ry, one of the "Church and State" party. (Extreme Whigs are called Radicals.) "Whigs" are now called Liberals, and "Tories" Conservatives.

The general policy of the Whigs is the removal of everything that obstructs progress. The general policy of the Tories is the reform of everything that needs reform. Setting aside the church of Rome and establishing what we call "disent" is a specimen of Whig policy, but converting the Roman church into the Anglican church is a specimen of Tory policy.

(Thetymology of these words is too long to find place here. Those who wish to enter upon the question may read Burnet's "Own Times" (article "Whig" in the index) and Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," Bk. iv. Or they may turn to the dictionary called "Phrase and Fable," and read articles "Tory" and Whig.)

While (1 syl.) Wile (1 syl.) Vile (1 syl.)

While, during the time that, as long as, or Whilst.

Between' whiles, -whils, at leisure intervals.

Worth while, worth the trouble, worth the pains.

To while away the time, to pass the time in pleasant idleness; whiled (1 syl.); whiling, whiling.

("While" for until is provincial: as "I shall not go while [till] twelve," Yorkshire.)

"While" (as long as), Old Eng. while, wile, or welle; Welsh chwyl, "While" to while away." Welsh chylau, to hover about, to while away.

"Vile" (a snare), Old Eng. wile. "Vile" (worthless), Latin stilis.

Whim, a fancy, a caprice; whimsey, plur. whimseys, a freak; whimsical, whim'si.kál, capricious; -cal-ness, -cal-ly.

Whimsicality, plur. whimsicalities, whim'si.kál'it.tiz. Welsh chwim, impulse; chwimiol, impulsive, whimsical.

Whimper, to cry with a whine; whimpered (2 syl.), whimpering, whimpering-ly, -per.er. (A blunder for whimper.)

Germ, wimmer, to whimper; but Germ. wimper means "an eye-lash."
Whin, gorse, darnel, greenstone. Win, to gain by competition.


Whine (1 syl.) Wine (1 syl.) Vine (1 syl.)

Whine, a plaintive cry, a drawl in a plaintive tone, to whine; whined (1 syl.); whin-ing, whi'ning; whi'ning-ly; whin-er, whi'ner. (The h is interpolated.)


"Wine"(a beverage made from fruit), Old Eng. win; Latin vinum.

"Vine" (the grape plant), Old English win; Latin vīnēa.

Whin'ny (not win'ny), the neigh of a horse, to whinny; whin-nies, whin'nis; whinnied, whin'ned; whin'ny-ing.

Latin hinuio to whinny, hinnus a horse or nag; Gr. hinnōs a colt.

Whip, an instrument for striking a horse, a coachman: as an excellent whip, one of the members of the House of Commons employed to bring up the members on important votes, to use a whip; whipped (1 syl.), whipp'ing (R. i.), whipp'-er. Whipper-in', one whose office it is to keep the hounds together in a hunt and prevent their wandering.

Whip'-cord, cord employed for the lash of whips.

Whip'-hand, the upper hand, the mastery, the hand that holds the whip. Whip'-lash, the part of a whip which is made of whip-cord. Whip'-saw. Whip'-staff, plu.

whip-staves (2 syl.), a bar for turning a rudder.

Whipp'ing-post, to which persons to be scourged are tied.

To whip round the corner, to run off quickly and nimbly.

To whip out his sword, to draw out his sword quickly.

To whip [it] from..., to snatch it adroitly away from...

To whip up, to snatch up nimbly, to call and bring together.

With whip and spur, as fast as possible.

To have the whip-hand of..., to have the mastery over...

Old Eng. hweop, v. hweop[an], past hweopede, past part. hweoped.

Whir, a noise of partridges or pheasants' wings. Were, wèr.

To whir, whirred (1 syl.), whirr'-ing (Rule i.)

"Whir," an imitative word. "Were," Old English wis[an], to be.

Whirl, Whori, whurl, in Bot. and Conch. (Latin verticīūla.)

Whirl, a rapid motion round a centre, to whirl; whirled (1 syl.), whirl'-ing. Whirl'-about, a machine fitted with little cars and wooden horses for the amusement of children at a fair. Whirl'-bat. Whirl'-blast. Whirl'-bone (2 syl.) Whirl'i-gig. Whirl'-pool. Whirl'-wind, the cause of waterspouts and sand pillars.


"World" [world], to earth, the universe, O. Eng. worold or wورld.
Whisk (ought to be wisk), a small bunch of grass or hay incorrectly called a wisp, a machine for beating up eggs, cream, &c., the game of cards now called whist, an abrupt quick motion, to whisk; whisked (1 syl.), whisk'-ing. German wisch, a whisk or wisp; verb wischen, to whisk or wipe.

Whisk'er, a bushy tuft of hair on the cheek of a man, the long feelers proceeding on each side of the mouth of many animals: as the cat, lion, tiger, &c.; whisk'ered (2 syl.), having whiskers; whisk'er-less; whisk'er-an’do, a fop. Perhaps from the Welsh gwisg, dress (the dress of the face).

Whis'key. Whis’ky.

Whiskey, a single-horse chaise (which whisks along quickly).

Whisky, an ardent spirit distilled from barley, &c.

Gaelic ushe'-a-bagh (water of health), so called because by its introduction and use in Ireland the leper-houses rapidly disappeared. Some think the last syl. is not pat (health) but beatha (life), and that the word is identical with “Usquebaugh,” Irish usge'-a-bagh (water of life), similar to the French eau-de-vie.

Whis', see wisp, a handful of straw. (Should be whisk or wisk.)

Whis'per, a very low-toned voice, something said in a very low tone, to whisper; whispered, whis’pred; whis’per-ing, whis’per-ing-ly, whis’per-er. Whis’pering-gallery, plu. -galleries, gal’le-riiz, a room which echoes even a whisper.

Old Eng. hwisp[ian], past hwisprede, p. part. hwispred, hwisprung.

Whist, a game of cards originally called whisk.

Perhaps from the Welsh gwys (invited), a summons or invitation for the other players to follow. Certainly Cotton's notion that the word means "silence," adopted by Dr. Johnson, is erroneous.

Whistle, whis’sl, a shrill musical sound, an instrument to produce a whistling, the whistling of the wind, to whistle; whistled, whis’sd; whistling, whis’l-ing; whistler, -ler.

Old Eng. hwistle, hwistlere, a whistler; verb hwistl[ian], hwistlunng.


White (1 syl.) Wight, wite, a man (the g is interpolated).

White, a pigment, the opposite of black; white'-ness; whiten, whi’t.en, to make white; whitened, whi’t.ened; whiten-ing, white’n.ing. Whitening, whi’t.ing, a fish, chalk prepared for several purposes.

Whited, whi’t.ened, made white, as a whited sepulchre.

Whit’-ish, rather white (-ish added to adj. is 'dim., but added to nouns it means "like"). Whit-en-er.

Whites (1 syl.), a disease, fine wheat flour; pastry-whites, the best wheat flour for pastry.

The whites of the eyes. Whi’ty-brown paper.
White'-bait, a fish.  White-cl°’ver.  White-cop’per.
White-fri’ar, the Carmelites who dress in white.
Black friars, the Dominicans, who dress in black.
Gray friars, the Franciscans, who dress in a grey habit.
White-livered, -liv’erd.  White-stone (2 syl.) -swelling.
White-vit’riol, sulphate of zinc powdered.

White-livered, -liv’erd.  White·stone (2 syl.) -swelling.
White-vit’riol, sulphate of zinc powdered.

White-wash, -wosh, slaked lime diluted with water, to cover a surface with white-wash, to clear a bankrupt by passing him “through the courts;” white’-washed, -wosh’d; white’-washing, -wosh’ing; white’-washer, -wosh’er.  White-water, a disease peculiar to sheep.

White’-wine, any wine not red or claret.

(White and red applied to wine are very loosely used.  Straw-coloured and rich dark brown sherry are white wines, and port wine is very far from being red.)

“White,” Old Eng. hwít or hwýt, hwít cloëfr white clover, whîf[ian] to make white, past whitode, past part. whitod, hwit-meta white meats, hwit-popig white poppy, hwit-stîn white stone.

“Whít,” O. Eng. wîht or wûht (the y is abnormal and unnecessary).

Whîth’er, With’er.  Weather = wether.  Weth’er.

Whither, to what place, to which place.  Whither-so-ever.


“Wether”(a male sheep for slaughter), Old English wether or veder.

“Weather” (the state of the air, &c.), Old English weder or veder.

Whîtl’slow, a sore about the nails or finger ends.

Old Eng. hwîl loov; a white swelling (low, a tumulus or hillock).

Whîtsun-day, the 7th Sunday after Easter kept in commemoration of the descent of the “Holy Ghost,” on the day of pentecost:  Whîtsun-tide, Whitsun-Monday (not Whît-Monday); Whitsun-Tuesday, Whitsun-week.

Archbishop Trench says it means White-Sunday, and was so called from the white robes worn by catechumens who received the rite of baptism on the eve of this day.  This is an error, and has given rise to the errors of Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday.  The word is not Whit-Sunday, but Whitsun-day, as may be seen in the words whitsun-ate, whitsun-farthing, whitsun-lord, whitsun-tide, whitsun-week, &c.  Probably the word is a corruption of whîtsun-dag = “wisdom day” (the day when the apostles were made wise by the gift of the Holy Ghost).  Hence the following rhyme.

This day Whitsonday (Whîtsun-day) is cald,
For wisdom and wit serene fald
.... to the apostles at this day.

(Camb. Univ. MSS. Dd. 1. p. 234.)

If it is objected that Whîtsun is spelt with an h, we reply that wit (wisdom) is sometimes spelt with an h also: as I shalle the [thee] whyte [tell] (Camb. Univ. MSS. Ff. v. 48, f. 53).

Whit’tle, whît’tl, a small pocket-knife, to cut or pare sticks for pastime; whittled, whît’tld; whitt’ling, whitt’ler.

Old English hwytel, a knife, hwæt sharp, our whet, to sharpen.
Whiz, the sound of a projectile through the air, to whiz; whizzed (1 syl.), whizz'-ing (R. i.), whizz'ing-ly. (An imitative word.)

Who, whoo, (poss.) whose, (obj.) whom (who and whom are used only with persons), interrogative and relative.

- Old Eng. Nom. huwa or huno (mas. and fem.), huwat or huate (neuter).
- Gen. hwoa or who (of all genders).
- Dat. hwoam or whom (of all gen., but now limited to persons).

"Whose" is not strictly limited to persons; for example—

- Every tree... whose seed is in itself (Gen. i. 14).
- A tower whose top may reach to heaven (Gen. xi. 4).
- On a rock whose haughty brow (Gray, "The Bard").
- Be not as the horse and mule whose mouth must be... (Ps. xxxii. 9).

RULE. When to use Who and when to use Whom.

- If its verb follows instantly use Who.
- If a noun or pronoun (with or without an auxiliary) intervenes use Whom.
- With a governing preposition use Whom.

(very great care must be taken to separate parenthetical words and to supply words omitted before this test is applied.)

Who told you? Whom [you] told. The man who is honest is trusted. The man whom [I] trusted is honest. (See Jer. viii. 2.)

So in questions: Who speaks? Who was-speaking? Who has-spoken?
- But Whom [are you] blaming? Whom [has he] sent?

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

Who are you speaking of? (Of whom are you speaking?)

Whom say ye that I am? (Who is it you say that I am?) Matt. xvi. 15.

(= The same error occurs in Mark viii. 29; and in Luke ix. 20. The Fr. translation is: Et vous, qui dites-vous, q'ei suis? The Gk. is: ὅμοιος του τίπα μελέτε ρετατ. If τισ is whom, me should be me, and the words would run thus: Whom say ye [that] me am?

Whom think ye me to be? would be correct. Comp. Ps. ix. 7.)

Those who he thought true to his party whom he thought (Clavendon).

Who should I see [there] but the Dr. [whom should] (Spect. No. 57).

I know who you mean. Who did you meet last night? [whom].

Who should I meet... but my old friend whom (Stoel).

Fail not thou who thee implores (Milton) is correct, for if complete the sentence would be "Fail not thou him who thee implores."

Whom have I in heaven but thee [correct] (Ps. lxxiii. 25).

I heard a voice saying, Whom shall I send [correct] (Isa. vi. 8).

Who is he like? [whom] (See Ezek. xxxi. 18).

Whole, Hole (both hōl). Hūll.

Whole (not toilet); the total, the entirety; every part, sound, not broken, entire, all; whole ness, soundness; whole- length [portrait], a picture representing the entire stature.


("Wholly" is quite abnormal, and ought to be written wholly. Every other adverb of words in -le retain the final -e: as fertile-ly, pale-ly, serve-ly, stale-ly, subtle-ly, and vile-ly. The e should be restored to two other adverbs equally abnormal, viz. du-ly and truly. We keep it in blue-ly, vague-ly. The final -e is retained in all the 316 adverbs from adj. ending in -e final, except in du-ly, true-ly, and whole-ly, and there is no reason why these three words should be exceptions to the general rule.)

Whole-sale, hole'-sälé, sale in the mass. Re'tail, sale in small quantities. (Merchants sell wholesale, shopkeepers sell retail.) Old Eng. walg or onwalg, with sale or selen.

Whole-some, hole'-säm, not pernicious, useful, salutary; whole-some-ness, some-ly. (O. E. walg-sum; Germ. heilsam.)

Whom, hoom, objective case of who (q. v.)

Errors of Speech—

Our ancestor was heir to we know who [whom], R. Browning.
I would dance... with you know who [whom], The Widow Married.
If now no doubt be left of who I am (correct), W. Morris (that is, no doubt of this, viz., who I am).
Claim it of who would take it (correct), R. Browning (that is, claim it of him who would take it).
Law most distasteful to who calls in law (correct), R. Browning (that is, distasteful to him who calls it in).
All my good words to who will hear (correct), R. Browning (that is, to him or to those who will hear).
The prisoner claimed protection against some one whom she said had beat her [who], Police Report.
Who serv'st thou under [under whom], Shakespeare.
Let me see, who do I know among them? [whom], Southey.
Who did you see on the parade to-day? [whom], Hdon. G. Berkeley.
Persons whom I know are English use the word [who] (that is, persons who are English, I know), Queen of Connaught.
The gag was forced into the mouth of whosoever lifted up his voice against the state [of all whosoever], Queen of Connaught.


Whoop, a war-cry, to yell, to shout defiantly; whooped (1 syl.), whoop' -ing. War'-whoop.

Whoop'ing-cough, -köff, or Hoop'ing-cough.

“Swoop” (to pounce down on), O. E. a-swôp[an], p. swoop, p. p. swoopen.
“Hoop” (a circle of wood or metal), Old English hop.
“Whôp” (a heavy blow, to thump), O. E. hwooep a whipp, v. hwooep[an].
“Swôp” (an exchange, to exchange), O. E. ceed[an] a bargain, v. ceed[an].
“Hôp” (to jump on one foot), Old Eng. hop[an] to hop or dance, hoppare a dancer. “Hop” (a plant), Germ. hopfen.

Whore, hoo'âr, a harlot; whore'-dom; whore'-monger, -mäng',r; whor-ish, hoo'î'-ish; whor'î-shess; whor-ing (R. xix.)

In the Bible “to go a-whoring,” &c., means to go after false gods, to forsake Jehovah for the worship of idols, but this meaning is restricted to the Bible, and no such phrase is now used.

Old English hôre or hûre, hûredâm. (The w is interpolated.)


Whorl (in Bot.), branches, leaves, or flowers arranged like spokes round a common centre, as the flower of the dead-nettle, the branches of the fir, and the leaves of ladies' bed-straw. (In Conch.) a turn of the spire of a univalve shell; whorled (1 syl.), arranged in whorls; whor'î-er, a potter's wheel.

Whirl, a rotatory motion, to rotate quickly, to hurl.
Wall, a structure. (Old English weal, wæl, or wål.)

"Whorl," Lat. verticillus or verticula, a little whorl or whirl; vertex.

"Whirl," Old Eng. hwyrfræd, past hwyrfræd, past part. hwyrfræd.

Whortle-berry, whur'·tl·bèr'·ry, the berry of the whortle shrub, the shrub itself, similar to the bilberry, cranberry.

"Whortle" (a blunder for heorot or hortle), Old Eng. heorot·berie, the hert or hart berry; heorot·brembel, the hertle-berry bush.

Whose, whoоз, poss. of who. (Not now used except in reference to persons. In the Bible and in poetry it is used with things and dumb animals. (See Who.)

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

I passed a house whose windows were all open [the windows of which].

Let us build .. a tower whose top [shall] reach unto heaven (Gen. xi. 4).

Trees whose fruit withereth [the fruit of which] ( Jude 13).

I dislike a book whose leaves are uncut [the leaves of which].

Why, for what reason, wherefore, also an emphatic and prefatory particle: as "why, no, by no means." "What should you do if you were to fall?" "Why, get up again."

If her chill heart I cannot move, Why, I'll enjoy the very love. (Cowley.)

(Nearly all the words beginning with wh- are native; the following are the exceptions: Germ. whelm, whimper, whisk; Welsh whiff, whim; Latin whinny, Irish whisky; Doubtful whisker, whisk.

-wick or -wich (suffix of the names of places), a dwelling, a creek, a camp, a town: as Ber-wick = bërr'ik (the hill-town); Nor-wich = nör'ridge (the north-town).

Wick, the thread or rush in the middle of a candle, the cotton oil conductor of a lamp. (Old Eng. weaving or weocca.)

Wick'ed, (comp.) wick'ed·er, (super.) wick'ed·est, sinful; wick'ed·ness, wick'ed·ly. The wick'ed.

Old Eng. wicce, a witch; wicced, bewitched, leagued with the devil.

Wick'·er, made of osiers. Wick'er·basket. Wicker·work, -wurk, constructed of osiers. (Germ. zweig, a twig.)

Wick'et, a door·window, a narrow door in a large massive one, the three rods and their bails in cricket. (Welsh gwiced.)

Wick'iff·ite, a follower of Wick'iff, the reformer (1324–1384).

Wide (1 syl), comp. wid·er, wi'·der, super. wid·est, wi'·dest, broad, not narrow, distant; wide·ly, wide·ness.

Wid·en, wi'·den, to make wide (-en converts adj. to verbs); widened, wi'·den·ed; widen·ing, wide'·ing·ing.

Width (-th converts adj. to abstract nouns).

Wide··awake, on the alert, alive to one's own interest.

Wide·gauge, -gä·ge (on railways), a distance of rails exceeding 4 ft. 8½ in. Narrow·gauge, a distance of 4 ft. 6¾ in. between the rails. Broad·gauge, 7 ft. between the rails.

Old English wid or wijd, (comp.) wijdor, (super.) wijdost.

Widgeon, wi'dg'·èn, a migratory fowl of the duck kind called the "bald-pate" from its white pate. (French vingeon.)
Widow, wid’o, a woman who has lost her husband. Wid’ow-er, a man who has lost his wife. Wid’ow-hood (-hood, state of). Widowed, wid’d.ed, made a widow.

Old Eng. wîduwe, wûdûwe, wûdowed or wûduwe, a widow, wûduwa a widower, wûduwan-look widowhood.

Wield, Weald, Wheeled. Wield, to use [the sword], to hold [the sceptre], to sway; wield-ed, wield-ing; wield-ly, handy, manageable.

“Wield,” Old English weald[an], past weald, past part. wielden.

“Weald” (a wood or what was once a wood). O. Eng. weald or wald. “Wheeled” (furnished with wheels), Old English hecel, a wheel.

“Weld” (to join by heat), German wêlten.

Wife (1 syl.), plu. wives (1 syl.), masc. hus’band. Wife, a wedded woman; wife-ly, wife-less, wife-hood (-hood, state of).

To wive (1 syl.), to marry a wife; wived (1 syl.); wiv-ing.

(We have 6 nouns ending in -fe, 3 of which add -s to form the plu., and 3 change -fe into -ves: e.g. fife-s, strife-s, safe-s (a closet); “knife,” knives; “life,” lives; “wife,” wives. The latter 3 are abnormal, and would be far better formed like the former 3.)

Old Eng. wif, plu. wifin; wifce, wifely; verb wiffian, past wifode, past part. wifod. (The s preserved throughout.)

Wig, a false head of hair. Whig, a political democratic party.

Wigged, wig’d (1 syl.), wearing a wig. A wigg’ing, a scolding.

A big wig, a magnate. Wig, a small cake or simnel.

Ear-wig, an insect. (Old Eng. wigga or wigca, a worm.)

(The ear worm or insect is so called because its hind wings resemble in shape the human ear.)

“Wig,” Latin pilucca, a head of hair; Ital. perucca; Fr. Perruque; our periwig contracted into wig. In the middle of the 18th century there were thirty different sorts of wig in use: the drop-wig, the small back, the spinage-sack, the artichoke, the pigeon’s wing, the staircase, the ladder, the brush, the wild boar’s back, the corded wolf’s paw, the rhinoceros, the she-dragon, the rose, the crutch, Count Saxe’s mode, the chancellor’s, the half-natural, the chain buckle, the cut bob, the long bob, the Jansenist bob, the Welsh wig, the scratch wig, the bag wig, the bush wig, the Louis wig, and the Dutch wig.

Wight, withe, a man. White (1 syl.), the opposite of black.


Wig’wâm, an Indian cabin or hut.

Kristeneaux wigwaum; Algonquin wiyotwaum, wig or wík a dwelling. Compare Anglo-Saxon wic a dwelling, Latin vicus a town.

Wild, (comp.) wild’-er, (super.) wild’-est, not tamed, not domesticated, uncivilised, desert, confused; wild’-ly.

Wild’-ness, a wild state. Wil’ders-ness, a desert.

Wild beast’, a savage animal: as a lion, tiger, &c.

(The French make an excellent distinction between Wild animal and Savage animal: the former they apply to hares, rabbits, foxes, &c., which run wild or are not domesticated, and the latter to lions, tigers, leopards, &c., which have a savage nature.)
Wild boar', Wild cat', Wild duck', Wild-fire (2 syl.)
Wild'-flower, not a garden flower. Wild'-fowl. Wild-
Wilk or Whelk, a shell-fish. (Old English weodic or weoloc.)
Wild goose', Wild-goose-chase, the pursuit of something
Wild honey, -hun'ny. Wild oats, -otz'. To sow one's wild oats, to pass through a period of dissipation. A wild'-ing, a crab apple.

"Wild" means following one's own will. O. E. wild, willan to will.

Wild (1 syl.) While (1 syl.) Vile (1 syl.) (Lat. vulis, vile, base.)
Wild, an artifice, a trick, craftiness; wil-y, w'il'y; w'il-ly, w'il-li-ness. (Old Eng. vile. Sax. Chron. 1138.)

While (during the time that), O. E. hwill or hville; Welsh chwyl.

Will, a wish, a testament, to determine, also an auxiliary.

There are three verbs, the auxiliary and two active verbs. One of the latter means to wish, and the other to bequeath by will.

(1) Will (auxiliary), added to the present tense of a verb.

In the 1st person sing. and plu. it implies a promise or intention.
In the other persons it implies simple futurity; as

I will come and see you (promise). We will call on the rector (intention). He will write [to-morrow]. They or you will... (futurity).

Would, wood (auxiliary employed in the Conditional Mood).

The other persons express conditional promise or intention.

First person expresses conditional promise or intention.

The other persons express an act under a condition or contingency:

I would write if..., I would have written if...
He would write if..., They would have written if...

(2) Will, to wish, to like, (3 pers. sing.) will, not wills. Would, pres. indic., conditional, and past tense = wish, should wish, and wished.

("Would," pres. tense, is the verb would, I wish.)

Let her go whither she will [likes] (Deut. xxi. 14).

Whoever will [wishes], let him take... freely (Rev. xxii. 17).

What I would [wish]. I do not; but what I hate... I do (Rom. vii. 15).

... (Here "would" and "hate" are in the same tense and mood.)

And the king said, What wouldest [wished] thou? (1 Kings i. 15).

Past Tense: Whom he would [wished] he slew, and whom he would he kept alive, and whom he would he set up, &c. (Dan. v. 19).

Pres. Subj.: I would [should wish] it might be... (Gen. xxx. 34).

We would [should like] that thou shouldst do... (Matt. x. 35).

Whatsoever ye would [would wish] that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them (Matt. vii. 12).

Past Subj.: If he would [liked] he could make me clean.

Thou gavest them into their hands that they might do with them as they would [might wish] (Neh. ix. 24).

Fut. Subj.: When thou wast young... thou walkedst whither thou wouldest (didst like, past tense): but when thou shalt be old... another shall carry thee whither thou wouldest not [wouldest not wish, fut. tense] (John xxi. 18).

I fear when I come (fut. tense) I shall not find you such as I would [should wish, fut. subj.], and that I shall be found such as you would not [would not wish] (2 Cor. xii. 20).

Inf. Mood: To will [to wish] is present with me, but... (Rom. vii. 18).

Past: Not willing [liking] that any should perish (2 Pet. iii. 9).
(3) Will, to bequeath by will; (3 sing.) wills, (past) willed, (past part.) willed (1 syll.) This verb is quite regular.

**SHALL AND WILL.**

1st person. WILL expresses the pleasure of the speaker.
2nd & 3rd pers. WILL is the auxiliary of the future tense of a verb.
1st person. WOULD expresses compulsion (moral, legal, or physical).
2nd & 3rd pers. WOULD is both auxiliary and an independent verb.

**SUGGESTIONS.**

As shall denotes obligation in the 2nd and 3rd persons, it is used to express commands, promises, and predictions: as

**Command:** Thou shalt not steal (Gen. xx. 16). 
**Promise:** He that believeth shall be saved (Mark xvi. 16). 
**Prediction:** This story shall the goodman teach his son; And Crispin Cuspian shall never go by... But we in it shall be remembered (Henry V. iv. 3).

**In Dependent Sentences**

Shall and Will follow the present and future; Should and Would follow the past tenses.

**PRES.:** I fear... I shall be too late, or We shall... If you shall send it to him I shall be glad. If you will send it, you will much oblige me.

**FUT.:** If you will send it I shall be glad. If you will send it, you will much oblige me.

**Pres. Contin.:** I am thinking I shall be too late, or We... He shall be too late, or You, They... 

**Past:** I knew I should be too late. He would be too late.

**Contingent willingness in both clauses:**

All persons, WILL followed by WILL or WOULD. 
2nd & 3rd pers. SHALr followed by SHALL or SHOULD. 
1st person SHOULD followed by WILL or WOULD. 

**Promise based on a contingent uncertainty:**

If I should [or am] in town I will, or would, look over the house.
2nd & 3rd pers. SHOULD followed by SHALL or SHOULD. 

**Errors of Speech—**

I will [shall] be drowned, no one shall [will] save me.

The same occurs on p. *, will [shall] we alter that too?

If this correction stands good, will [shall] we omit the rest of the line? Which air I would [should] be glad to recover (Wm. Chambers).

I told him I would [should] not feel justified in so doing (Jas. Grant).

I am too tired to come to you as I would [should] like to have done.

I would [should] like him better to be angry than indifferent; and yet would, [should] I? (Too Soon II. 1).

"Would you like to go to St. John's?" "In what capacity would [should] I have to go?" (The Gilded Age I. 158).

I would [should] have some compunctions... (Jas. Grant).

Inform Mr. — I will [shall] be home the first... (N. & Q. 1876, p. 460).
I am sure I will [shall] be thanked by all the brotherhood (Jas. Grant). If in you I find such sentiments as these, will [shall] I not be forced to think it poverty of spirit? (Helena's Household). Must I live without you? Will [shall] I never see you more? (ditto).

Willy-nilly, perforce, willing or not. (A ricochet word, R. lxix.)
Old English wyl[n] to be willing, nyll[n] to be unwilling.

Will-o'-the-wisp, an ignis fatuus, a Jack o' lantern.
Willow, wil'lo, a tree; willowed, wil'lode, abounding in willows; willow-y, abounding in willows, resembling the willow.
Old English welig, wileg, or wilig; Latin salix.

Wilt is not a contraction of willest, but an old Norse form.

Wimble, win'bl, a boring-tool. (Welsh gwimbill, chwim.)
Wimple, win'pl, a nun's hood. (Germ. wimpel, a banderol.)

Win, (p. and p.p.) won = wun, to gain; winn'ing (R. i.), gaining, attractive; winn'er, winn'ing-ly. Winnings, gains.
Old Eng. winan acquisition, v. winn[an], past wan, past part. wunnen.

Wince, to shrink back, to flinch; winced (1 syl.); wine-ing, win' sing; wine'er, -er. (Welsh gwingo, to wriggle.)

Winch, a crank. (Old English wince, a winch, a reel.)

Wind, air in motion. Wind, to twist.

Wind; wind'-y, gusty; wind'i-ness; wind'-ed, out of breath; wind-age, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the shot.

Wind'-less, without wind. Wind'-lass, a machine for raising weights.

Wind'-bag. Wind'-bound. Wind'-broken, broken winded.

Wind'-fall, -fawl, fruit blown down by the wind.

Wind'-flower, the anem'onë. Wind'-gauge, -gäöe. Wind'-gall, -gaul. Wind'-instrument, a musical instrument vocalised by the breath. Wind'-mill. Wind'-pipe, the trachea. Wind'-rose (2 syl.), the thirty-two points of the mariner's compass in a round robbin.

Wind-sail, wind'sl, a canvas funnel for conveying air into the lower apartments of a ship. Wind-ward, wind'ard, in the direction of the wind.

In the wind's eye, in the direct point from which the wind blows. In the teeth of the wind, against it.

Between wind and water, that part of a ship which is tossed above the water by the rolling of the vessel.

Down the wind, moving in the direction of the wind.

Three sheets in the wind, unsteady from hard drinking.

To raise the wind, to procure money, to find finances.

To get wind, to be divulged, to become rumoured about.

To take the wind out of one's sail, to circumvent.
Wind, to twist, (past and past part.) wound (to rhyme with found, ground); wind’-ing, wind’-ing-ly, wind’-er.

Wind’-ing-sheet, a cloth in which a dead body is wrapped.

To wind off. To wind out. To wind up.

“Wind” (air in motion), Old Eng. wind; windig or windl, windy.

“Wind” (to twist), Old Eng. wind[an], past wind, p. part. wünden. (The Old English u = ou in house.)

Windlass, a machine for raising water from a well, anchors, &c.

Probably a winding-lace or rope, or from Fr. guinder to hoist, guindai.

Windle-straw, win’d’l .. . , straw for plaiting. (O.E. windel streow.)

Window, win’d’do (not win’d’er), a casement; windowed, -dőde. Win’dow blind, a covering for a window. Win’dow-bolt.


Window sill (not sell.) Win’dow-shutter. Window-tax.

Dan. vindue, vindue-bolt, vindue-post, vindue-skodde window-shutter.

Wine (1 syl.) Whine (1 syl.) Vinö (1 syl.)

Wine, the fermented juice of fruit; win-y, wi’ny, like wine; wine’-bibber, a tippler; wine’-bibbing, tippling.

Wine’-coloured, -küt’lrd, ' Wine’-biscuit, -bis’kit. Wine’-cellar, -säl’ler, a place for storing wine. Wine’-seller; one who has a licence to sell wine. -cool’er.

Wine decanter, -de.kän’ter. Wine’-glass. -merchant. Wine’-press, a machine for pressing out the juice of grapes.


“Whine,” Old Eng. wain[an] to bewail, past wainode, p. part. wainod; Germ. weinen. “Vine” (the plant which bears grapes), Lat. vinea.

Wing, a limb for flying, a side of a main building, the extreme right or left of an army, to fly, to wound in the wing; winged (1 syl.), wing’-ing, wing’-less, wing’-löt, wing’-case, wing’-shell. On the wing, flying.

Under one’s wing, under one’s protection.

O.Eng. winge. (Alltäischische und Angel-sächische Sprachproben, Leo.)

Wink, a blink, to blink; winked (1 syl.), wink’-ing, wink’-er.

Wink’ers or blinkers, part of the harness of draught horses.

Old English wince[an], past wincoode, past part. wincoed.

Winkle, win’kl, a willk. (O.E. wincle, win’ö wincle a periwinkle.)

Winnow, win’no, a sieve. Winner, win’ner, one who wins.

To winnow, to sift; winnowed, win’nőde; -now’-ing, -er.

Old Eng. wind[an], past windwode, past part. windwod, wynnung.

Winsome, win’sum, light-hearted, innocently gay. (O.E. winsum.)

Win’ter, the coldest season of the year; to pass the winter; win’tered (2 syl.), win’ter-ing. Win’ter-y or win’try, adj. of winter; win’ter-ly, like winter, suitable to winter.
Winter solstice, -sōlˌstis, the period when the sun is at its furthest distance off. The opposite point is the Summer...

(With us, in the northern hemisphere, it is when the sun has come to the furthest point south of the ecliptic—as the sun approaches and leaves this point the arc is so small there is no appreciable difference in the length of the day and night for about three days—this is the "solstice" or stand-still point.)

Winter quarters, -hworˌterz, the station occupied [by an army] during the winter months.

Old Eng. winter (i.e. the windy period), winterlic winterly, winterlice adv., wintry yearly, because the Anglo-Saxons reckoned by winters instead of years: as twi-winter two years, thri-winter three years. The year began on the first full-moon in October.

Winze (1 syl.), a small shaft in a mine either for ventilation or for testing the ore. Wins, winz, of the verb to win, to gain.

Wipe (1 syl.), a rub, to rub; wiped (1 syl.); wip-ing, wirˈping; wip-er, wirˈper. Wipers, wirˈperz, the cogs of a horizontal wheel. To wipe out. To wipe away.

Old English wipian, past wipede, past part. wiped, wipung.

Wire (1 syl.), metal drawn into thread, to snare, to bind with wire; wired (1 syl.); wir-ing, wirˈing; wir-y, wirˈiy; wirˈi-ness, the state of being tough or like wire.

Wire-draw, to draw metal into wire; wireˈ-drawn, wireˈ-draw-ing, wireˈ-draw-er. Wireˈ-gauze, wire cloth.

Wire-puller (pull- to rhyme with bull, full). Wireˈ-worm, wirˈˈworm. Wireˈ-worker, wirˈˈker. (O. E. wir.)

-wise (1 syl.), in the direction of: as length-wise, in the direction of the length; slant-wise, in a slanting direction.

In any wise, certainly. In no wise, by no means. Likeˈ-wise (2 syl.), also. On this wise, in this way. Otherwise, if not, in any other manner or direction.

The use of -ways for wise is to be guarded against. O. E. -wis, -wise.

Wise, wisˈ, sage, (comp.) wis-er, wirˈˈzer, (super.) wis-est, wirˈˈest; wiseˈ-ly, in a wise manner, judiciously.

Wisdom, wisˈˈdəm, the outcome of what is wise, the practical exhibit of what is wise. Wiseˈ-hearted, wisˈˈhārˈˈtəd.

Old English wis, wisˈˈ adj.; wisˈˈly, adv., wizˈˈnes, wisˈˈdom.

Wiseˈ-acre, wisˈˈəˌker; a simpleton who makes pretensions of wisdom. (A corruption of Germ. weissˈˈager, a wise-sayer.)

Wish, a desire, to desire; wished (1 syl.), wishˈˈing, wishˈˈer.

Wishˈˈful, showing desire, eager, ardent; wishˈˈfulˈˈly, -ness. O. E. wisˈˈen, p. wisˈˈete or gewisˈˈed, p. p. wisˈˈet, wisˈˈere a wisher, -ing.

Wishˈˈwash, thin vapid stuff. Wishˈˈyˈˈwashˈˈy, thin and vapid.

(Ricochet words, of which we have a large number.) See R. lxix.

Wisp; a handful of straw (for wishk. Whisˈˈp is quite wrong).

Germ. wisˈˈch a small bundle. Dan. visk; v. viskˈˈe to rub with a wisp.
Wist, to know, know. Whist, a game of cards (for wish).

Wist'-ful, wishful, inquiring; wist'ful-ly, wist'ful-ness.
Old Eng. wiste or wisste knew, v. wist[an], past wiste, p. part. wisten.

Wistaria, wis.tair'ri.ah (should be westaria), a North American climbing plant. (Named after G. Weston, of America.)

Wit. Whit, a jot, a small piece. (O. E. wiht, a thing, anything.)

Wit, a strange association of ideas. A wit, one who is witty; witt'-y (R. i.), endowed with wit, containing wit; witt'illy, witt'i-ness. Wit'-less, wit'less-ly, -less-ness.

Wit'-ling, a pretender to wit. Witti'cism, -st'i-.
Wits, senses. At [my] 'wits' end, perplexed.

To live by one's wits, to live by shifts and expedients.

To wit, namely. I do you to wit, I make you to know (2 Cor. viii. 1; a Latinism no longer in use).

Old English wit or witt; wittig, witty; wittiglice, wittily.

Witch. Which, pronoun relative and interrogative. (O. E. hwylic.)

Witch, a sorceress, (mas.) wiz'ard, (v.) bewitch', to fascinate.
The witch'ing time of night, i.e., when witches appear.

Witch'-craft. Witch'-ery, enchantment, fascination.

Witch'-elm. Witch-ha'zel. Witch' en or rowan tree (the mountain ash). These trees were supposed to be charms against witches. (O. E. wice, a witch or witchen tree.)

Their spells were vain. The hags returned.

To their queen in sorrowful mood,
Crying, that witches have no power
Where there is witchen wood.

(Laidly Worm of Spindleston Heughs.)

Old Eng. wicce a witch, wicce-ward a wizard, wicce-crest, v. wicceian.

Witena-gemot, wit.en.ah gé.môte', the assembly of wise-men summoned by the king before the Conquest, and consisting of prelates, eldersmen, dukes, earls, thanes, abbots, priests, and deacons. (Old English witena gemót.)

With, in company of, on the side of. Withe, wíth, a willow wand.

With- ál', -awt, likewise. Where'-withal, how.


With- (native prefix), away from, back, against, in opposition to.

With-draw', to draw back, to retire, to recall; with-drew', with-drawn', with-drawing. With-draw'-ál. -ment.

With-drawing-room or Drawing-room, a room into which ladies retire from the society of the gentlemen.

O. Eng. with- drag[an], p. dróg or dróh, p. p. drægen; Lat. traho.

With-hold', to hold back, to refuse; with-held', -hold'-ing, with-hold'-er. With-hold'-en (used only in poetry).

Old English with- head[an], past heold, past part. headen.
With-stand', to stand against, to resist; with-stood', with-
stand'-ing; not-withstand'ing, nevertheless, in spite of.
Old Eng. withstand[an], past withstood, past part. withstanden.
With, wi'r'h, a willow twig. With, in company of, likewise.
Withed, wi'r'hd, bound with withes (1 syl.); with'-y.
"Withe," Old Eng. wid or wótho. "With," Old Eng. wid or with.
Wither, to fade; with'ered (2 syl.), with'er-ing, -ing-ly.
"Wither" (to what place, in what direction), Old Eng. wódyer.
"Whether" (if), O.E. hwadder. "Whether" (of the two), O.E. hwether.
"Wether" (a male sheep for the butcher), O. Eng. weather or woeder.
"Weather" (the state of the air), Old Eng. weeder, v. wedrian.
Witherite, wi'th'-rite, a carbonate of bary'tes (3 syl.)
Discovered by Dr. Withering, at Anglesark, in Lancashire.
Withers, wi'th'-rz, the juncture of the shoulder-bones of a horse
at the bottom of the neck and mane. With'er-hand, a
piece of iron to strengthen a saddle-bow over the withers.
My withers are unwrung. (German widerrist.)
With-hold (see above, With-).
With'in, indoors, not longer ago than, not exceeding, inwardly.
Old English witheman or withinem.
With'out, not within, outside of, destitute of, out of doors, unless.
Old English withoutan or with-úten.
With-stand (see above, With-).
With'ness, testimony, one who testifies, to see the execution of
an act or document, to bear testimony; wit'nessed (2
syl.), wit'ness-ing, wit'ness-er. With a witness, effec-
tually, with a vengeance.
Old Eng. witnes, one who has personal knowledge of a transaction.
Witticism, wittiness, witty, wittily. (See Wit.)
Wizard, wi'z'-rd, a sorcerer, (fem.) witch. (O. E. wicca-rad.)
Wizen, wi'z'-n, shrivelled up, to shrivel up; wizened, wi'z'-nd;
wizen-ing, wi'z' -ing. Wizen-faced. (O. E. wizn[ian].)
Eleven words beginning with wi- are not native, and one (windlass)
is doubtful. Of the eleven, five are Germ.: wicker, wimple, wise-
are, wip, and wister; three are Welsh: wicket, wimble, and
wince; two are Fr.: widgeon and wig; and one is Dan.: window.
Wo or woh, Woe (both wo) . Woo. (See Woe.)
Woo, stop! (said to horses). Wo'sh, bear to the right.
"Wo," for ho! a command for combatants in a tilt to stop fighting.
Woad, a blue dye similar to indigo. (O. E. waad or wód.)
Wooded (1 syl.), courted. (O. E. wóged of v. wógan, to woo.)
Wood, timber, a forest. (Old Eng. wudu or wód, wold.)
Would, to wish, also past tense of will. (Old Eng. wóld.)
Woden, wo'd.in, or O'din, the Scandinavian supreme god.

Wood'en, made of wood. (O. E. wude, wood or woode)

Woe, wō. Wō or wo(h) (horse-language); stop! Woo.

Woe, misery, grief. Wo'ful, wo'ful-ly, wo'ful-ness, a begone, woe the while. (Better woe'ful, woefully,

"Woe," Old English wd, wu, wu, or wō: wāle, wulf.

"Wo" or "Woh," a corruption of ho! or hoa! stop, the heralds' "Woo" (to court), Old Eng. wō[an], past wōe, past part. wōge.

Wolf, a district once covered with wood. (O. E. wald, a woo

Wolf, plu. wolves, woolf, woolvz, an animal of the dog kind wolf'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added adj. it is dim.); wolf'ish-ly, wolf'ish-ness. Sea-wolf.

Wolf's bane, aconite, monk's hood. Wolf'-dog.

Wolf'-ish. Wolf's foot, club-moss, lycopodium.

To keep the wolf from the door, to keep away starvation. He has seen a wolf, he has lost his wits.

To put one's head in the wolf's mouth, to tempt danger.

To cry "wolf," to give a false alarm of danger.

(Nouns in -af and -if, except "gulf" plu. guils, change the -f into -es in the plu. The change is quite indefensible.)

Old English wulf plu. wulfes, wylf plu. wylya a she-wolf.

Wollastonite, wool'as.tōn.īte, a mineral of a reddish colour.

So named from Dr. Wollaston. (lcte, Greek lithos, a mineral.)

Wolverine, wool'və.reen, the animal called the glutton.

Woman, plu. women, (mas.) man, plu. men.

Woman, woom'n (plu.) wim'n; wom'an-hood: (-hood, state of, speciality of); wom'an-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); wom'anish-ly, wom'anish-ness, wom'an-like, wom'an-ly, wom'an-li-ness.

Old English wīman, wīman, wīmən, wīman, or wīmann.

(The -or of "woman" is a blunder, from the idea that the first syllable is wmb, which it is not. The pronunciation of the plural "women"=wim'n is a protest against the false spelling.)

Womb, woom, part of the female animal. (O. E. womb, womb.)

Won, One (both wūn). On. Wan, wōn.

Won (past and past part. of) win, to gain.


Wonder, wūn'der, astonishment, to astonish; wondered, wūn'dred; won'dering, won'dering-ly, won'der-er.

Wonder-ful, won'derful-ly, won'derful-ness.

Won'der-ment. Wondrous, wūn'drus; won'drous-ly.

Won'der-struck. Wonder-worker, a thaumaturgus.

Old English wonder, wundor, or wundar, wundorful, wundorlice, verb wund[rən], past wundrode, past part. wundrod.
AND OF SPELLING.

Won't, wō′nt. Wort. Want, wōnt.

Won't, will not. (Relic of the verb vol[en], ic vol I will won't.)

Want, custom, to be accustomed. (O. E. wuna, gewunu.)

Want, destitution, deficiency, to want. (O. E. wana or wane.)

(The pronunciation of "wont" is unsettled. Milton makes it rhyme with hunt, some make want and wont alike, others make won't and wont alike. Milton's is nearest to wuna.)

Woo, Woe, wō. Wo or Woh (horse language), stop!

Woo, to court, to sue as a lover; woos (1 syl.), wooed (1 syl.), woo′-ing, woo′-ing-ly, woo′-er. (O. E. wog[an].)

Woe, grief, misery. (Old English wā, wed, wāa, or wā.)

Wo or woh, stop! (The herald's cry of ho! stop fighting.)

Wood, Would (both wood).


Wood′-en shoe, -shoo. Wood′-en-wāre (3 syl.), domestic articles (like buckets, bowls, &c.), made of wood.

Wood′-en-spoon, the last of the honour-men in the final examination at the university of Cambridge.

Wine in the wood, wine not yet bottled.

"Wood," O. E. wudu, wōd, or wode, wundulc woody, wundu-heatvere a wood hewer, wudu-heu, wudu-land, wudu-bind, wudu-vee, wundu-thistel or wod-thistel, wundu-scward a woodland.

"Wood," past tense of will[an] to wish, wolde, also pres. is wolde.


Woof, plu. woofs (only nouns in -of and -f, change -f into -ves to form the plu. The exception is "thief," thieves).
Woof, the cross threads running from selvage to selvage in cloth, weft. The long threads are the warp. Woof'-y, adj.

Old Eng. weft, v. woefian to weave, past wefte; Gk. ὠφεῖ a web. "Warp," Old English wearp, whence the v. weop[an] to east.

Wool, the fleece of sheep; woollen (a blunder for woolen, R. ii.), wool'-ly, woolli-ness. Wool'-comber, -ko'mer.

Wool-dyed, -dye. Wool'-gathering, half-stupified, indulging in idle dreams. Wool'-grower, wool'-growing.

Wool'-pack (a bag of 240 lbs. of wool). Wool'-sack.

To sit on the wool-sack, to be lord chancellor of England.

Wool'-staple, -stu'. pl. Wool'-stapler, a dealer in wool.

Woolli-en-driper, a dealer in woollen goods. Woolens.

Old English wuld or wul, wuln, wuldic woolly, wullic lamb. (If two vowels precede the final consonant, the final consonant is not to be doubled when an affix is added. The two exceptions are "wool," wool-en; and "bias," bias-ing, bias-ed. Both these words ought to be reduced to the general rule.)

Woo'sh (horse-language), bear to the right. Come hah'ther (come hither), bear to the left. (The team-man walks on the left-side of his team.) Wooseh come hather, straight on.

Worcester china, woos'ter tchi<nah>, china made at Worcester.

Old English Wecoca-ceaster, Wigera-ceaster, or Wiger-ceaster.

Word, wurd, a single specimen of any one of the parts of speech, promise; word'-y, full of words; word'-ly, word'i-ness.

Word'-less. Word'-book. A good word, a commendation.

Good words, wise instruction or advice. In word.

In a word, in brief, to sum up the whole matter.

The Word, the second person of the Trinity.

Word for word, literally. To eat one's words, to retract.

Old Eng. word, wordig wordy, wordfull, verb wortlian to talk.

Work, wurk, labour, to labour; worked, wurkt; work'-ing.

Wrought, raunt, manufactured, elaborated, as wrought iron, wrought in ivory. Works, all that constitute any one branch of industry, as iron-works, morality without “faith.”

Work'-able. Work'-er. Work'-man, plu. work'-men.

Work-woman, plu. work-women, -wim'n. Work'-man-like.

Work'-man-ly. Work'-man-ship (-ship, style of).

Work'-fellow. Work'-folk, the operative class. -house.

Work-shop, a place where workmen carry on their work.

Work'-ing-class, those who live by manual labour. Work'-ing-day, plu. days, any day except Sunday. Work'-ing-draw-ing (not draw'-ing). Work'-ing-stock, materials in use.

Old English wearc, weorc, wore, or wore, weorc-deg, weorc-his, weorc-mann, verb weorc[an], past worht, past part. geworht.

"Wrought" is a corruption of worht (with g interpolated).
World, world. Whirled, whirl'd, of v. whirl, to twist, to hurl.

World, the earth, the universe, the ungodly, very much; world'-ly, world'li-ness. World'-ling, one abandoned to the pleasures of the world. World'ly-minded, world'ly-minded-ness. For all the world, exactly, for any consideration. Where in the world, wherever.

The New World, America. The Old World, E. hemisphere:

"World," Old Eng. woruld, weorold, or world: woruldeig, worldly, compounded of wer-head, man-hold, i.e. the "hold" of man; so "house-hold," the "hold" of the house or family. It is a great error to suppose it is connected with whirl, as if the people at that time knew of the revolving motions of our earth.

"Whirled," Old English hwyrfe; verb hwyr[f]an, to whirl.

Worm, wurm, a reptile without feet, anything that torments the conscience, a thing debased, the thread of a screw, a small ligament under the tongue, to work secretly and gradually; wormed, wurmd; worm'-ing, wurm'-ing; worm'-ing-ly; worm'-y, full of worms; worm'-like. Worm'-caten, -caten.

Worm'-powder. Worm'-shaped (2 syl.) Worm'-wheel.

To worm oneself into [favour], to insinuate oneself gradually.

Blind' -worm or Slow' -worm, a small lizard.

Worm'-wood, a plant. Bitter as wormwood, very bitter.

Old Eng. wurm, wurm, or wyrm; wurmond or wyrmod, wormwood.

"Wormwood" does not mean wood [good for) worms, but the man-cheerer (wer man, -mod inspirtiting or cheering). It is a tonic.

Worry, wur'ry, an annoyance, a trouble, to harass, to mangle with the teeth, to bother; worries, wur'ri; worried, wur'rid; wurry'-ing, wurry'-ing-ly; worri'er, wur'rì'er.


Worse, wur's, comp. of "bad," (super.) worst, less good, more bad.

To worst, to defeat; worst'-ed; worst'-ing, wur's ting.

Worse and worst are from weor, bad, a word not in modern use. O.E. weor, (comp.) wyr or wyrse, (super.) wyrest or wyrest, v. wyrestan.

(?) At worst or At the worst. "At" is the Old English adverbial prefix ac-, so that "At worst" means come to the worst, on the worst hypothesis; but "At the worst——" requires a noun, because worst is in this case an adj. "At the worst point," "... worst house."

Worship, wur'ship, adoration, to adore, to reverence; worshipped, wur'shipt; worship'ping, worship'ped.

(The double p in these words is an error, as the accent is not on the syl. -ship. There are ten words of a similar character, seven of which are normal: but worship, kicknap, and gossip double the final p when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.)

Wor'shipful. Right Worshipful.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London are styled Right Worshipful. The Mayor (except the Lord Mayors), the Aldermen, and the Recorder of
other corporations, together with all Justices of the Peace are styled The Worshipful.

Old Eng. weorth-scipe or wyrthe-scipe; verb weorth[ian], to worship.

Worsted, woos'ted, a woollen thread, made of worsted.

So named from Worsted, a village in Norfolk, where it was first made.

Wort, wurt, a herb, a plant (only used in composition: as colc-wort, liver-wort, &c.) Sweet wort, the sweet infusion of malt before hops are added.

"Wort" (unfermented beer), O.E. wort, wyrt. "Wort" (herb), wort.

Worth, wurth, value, merit, equal in value to, deserving of; worth'less, worth'less-ly, worth'less-ness. Worthy, wur'thiy, having worth or excellence, deserving. The worthies, those who have distinguished themselves for eminent qualities. Wor'thi-ly; wor'thi-ness (Rule xi.)

O. E. worth, wort, weorth, or worth; weorthle, worthy; weorthlees, adv.; weorthleines, worthiness; weorthleas, worthless; v. weorth[ian].

Wot, to know. What, whot, that which; also interrogative, &c.


Would, pres. tense of v. will[an] ic wolde, I would or I wish, and past tense of v. will[an], p. wolde, to will. (See Will.)


Woaed," O. E. woanded, v. wo(a)n.

Wound, woon'd, an injury. Wound (to rhyme with ground), twined.

To wound, woon'd, to injure; wound'ed (R. xxxvi.), -ing; wound'er, woon'der. Wound-less, woon'd-less. -wort.


Every word beginning with wo-belonges to our own native language.

Wrack, rōk; Rack. Wreck, rek; Reck. Wreak, rek; Reck.

Wrack, sea-weed [cast by waves ashore]. (French varec.)

Rack, instrument of torture, torture. (Old Eng. hracca.)

Wreck, a shattered ship. (Danish vrag.)

Reck, to heed, to care. (Old English rece[an], to heed.)

Wreak, to execute [vengeance]. (Old English vreoc[an].)

Reek, vapour from a damp surface. (Old Eng. recl[c]an.)

Wraith, raith, the spectral appearance of a person about to die.

Wrangle, rōn'gl, to dispute, to squabble; wrangled, rōn'gld; wran'gling. Wrangler, a squabbler; in Cambridge University, one who has obtained a place in the highest mathematical honour-class; wrangler-ship (-ship, rank of).
Wrap, Rap (both ráp).

Wrap, a cloak, an envelope, to cover with a wrapper; wrapped (1 syl.), wrapping (Rule i.); wrapper, one who wraps, that which wraps.

"Wrap," Frisian wrappe. "Rap" (to knock), O.E. hréc[an], -ode, -od.

Wrath; wrathful, wrathful, wrathless.

Old Eng. wrath or wrath, v. wrath[an], past wrathode, p.p. wrathod.

Wreak, reek. Reek. (See Wreck.)

Wreak, to inflict vengeance; wreaked, reek'd; -ing.

"Wreck," Old English wrecc[an], past wrece, past part. wreccen.

"Reck" (to smoke), Old Eng. recc[an], past rec, past part. recen.

Wreath, reerh (noun), wreathe, reethe (to rhyme with breathe).

Wreath, a chaplet. Wreathe, to make a chaplet, to twist together; wreathed (1 syl.); wreathe'ing, reethe'ing.

Old Eng. wrédd or wreth, v. wirth[an], past wirth, p.part. wriethen.

Wreck, rek. Reek. (See Wreck.)

Wreck, the ruins of a ship tempest-tossed or dashed on rocks.

To wreck, wrecked (1 syl.), wreck'ing; wreck'er, one who plunders the goods cast on shore from a ship-wreck, one who allures ships to destruction by false lights.


Wren, ren, a bird. (Old English wrenna or wrenna)

Wrench, wrench, a sudden and violent twist, a tool for forcibly turning screws, to wrench; wrenched (1 syl.), wrench'ing, wrench'er. (German 'verrenken'.)

Wrest, rest. Rest. (See Wrist.)

Wrest, to twist violently, to pervert, to distort; wrest'ed (Rule xxxvi.), wrest'ing, wrest'er.

"Wrest," Old Eng. wræst[an], past wræste, past part. wræsted.

"Rest" (to repose), Old Eng. rest, v. rest[an], p. reste, p.p. reste'd.

Wrestle, rés'sle, a struggle, to struggle; wrestled, rés'sled; wrestling, rés'sling; wrestler, rés'sler.

Old English wræstl[an], past wræstled, past part. wræstled, wræstlere a wrestler; also wræstl[an], wræstling wrestling.

Wretch, retch. Retch. Reach, reetch.

Wretch, a worthless fellow, a degraded and infamous person.

Wretched, very, miserable and unhappy; -ly, -ness.

"Wretch," O. Eng. wrecce or wec, a wretch or exile; wrecce, wretched.

"Retch" (to make an effort to vomit), O.E. hréc[an], -de, p.p. -ed.

"Reach" (to extend), O.Eng. hrecc[an], past hreccede, p.p. hrecced.

Wriggle, rig'gle, a twisting and twirling about, to scriggle; wriggled, rig'gled; wrig'gling, wrig'gling, wrig'gler.

Danish vríkke; Dutch wriggelen; Welsh rhuglled.
Wright, Write, Right, Rite (all rite):


"Wright," O. Eng. wirhta or wirhte (g interpolated and -ri for -ir).
"Write" (with a pen, &c.), O. Eng. writ[an], past writ, p. p. written.
"Right" (correct), O. E. riht, v. riht[an], p. rihte, &c. (g interpolated).
"Rite" (a symbolical ceremony), French rit or rite; Latin ritus.

Wring, ring. Ring.

Wring, a squeeze by twisting, to wring; (past and past part.) wrung, wring'-ing, -er. To wring from, to extort.

"Wring," Old Eng. wring[an], past wrang, past part. wranged.
"Ring," Old Eng. hring or ring, v. hring[an], past-ede, p. p. -od.

Wrinkle, rin'.kl, a small ridge or furrow, a crease, to wrinkle; wrinkled, rin'.kld; wrinkling, wrinkler, wrinkly.

Old Eng. wrincle, v. wrincle[an], past wrinclo, past-part. wrincled.

Wrist, rist, the joint on which the hand turns. Wrist-band; wrist'-let, the elastic band of a glove. (O. E. wrist.)

Writ, a judicial process by which anyone is summoned as an offender, a legal instrument to enforce obedience to the orders and sentences of the courts. Holy Writ, the scriptures. (Old English writ.)

Write, Wright, Right, Rite (all rite.)


"Write," O. E. writ[an], past writ, p. part. written; writere, a writer.
"Wright" (a workman), corruption of Old Eng. wirhte or wirhta.
"Right" (correct), Old Eng. riht, v. riht[an] (g interpolated).
"Rite" (a symbolical ceremony), French rit or rite; Latin ritus.

(?) Write you word. Please, write me word. Are these grammatical? Undoubtedly. "Me" is the old Dative case of the pronoun, and survives in a host of phrases: as "Give me the book," "Tell me the number," "Do me the favour," "Send me the order." Similarly him, her, them, you, &c., are dative cases, and may be used in like manner. In regard to nouns (as Give the horse some hay, &c.) horse is dative, but the inflexions both of the dat. and acc. cases are abolished; even if not, the dat. sing. of the "Strong Order" of nouns would end in -e, and hors (a horse) would be Dat. horse.

Writhe, rithe, to wriggle, to twist with pain; writhed (1 syl.); writh-ing, ri'.thing (-th soft).

Old English writh[an], past writh, past part. writhen.

Wrong, ring (no comp. or super.), not correct, to injure, to treat unjustly; wronged (1 syl.), wrong'-ing, wrong'-er, wrong'-ly, wrong'-ful, wrong'-ful-ly, wrong'-ful-ness.
Wrong-doer, -doo·cr; wrong-doing, -doo·ang. Wrong-headed, -hēd·ed; wrong-head·ed-ness.

Old Eng. wrong (Sax. Chron. 1124). "Wrong" means that which is wrong or twisted; so the Fr. tort (wrong) is from the Lat. torqueo.

Wrotch, wrauth, very angry, much exasperated. (O. E. wraeth, wraith.)

Wrought, worked, elaborated, influenced, decorated.

Wrought-iron, i·on, cast-iron rendered malleable and tough. Highly wrought, greatly decorated.

He wrought on his feelings, he influenced his sensibilities. He was wrought up to..., he was inflamed or roused to...


Wring, rung, twisted. (See Wring.)

Wry, Rye (both ri).

Wry, crooked (better awry); wry'-ness. Wry'-neck, a bird; wry'-necked, having the head twisted on one side.

"Wry," O. E. wryth[an], to twist. "Rye" (a grain), O. E. rīa or rye.

Wulfenite, wool·fēn·ite, a mineral, the molybdate of lead (lēd).

So named from Wulfen, the Austrian metallurgist (1728-1806).

Wych-elm, witch-. Wych-hazel, witch-hā'zil. (See Witch.)

Wyvern, wi·vem, an heraldic winged dragon.

French vivre; Latin vípēra, viperīnus.

Xanthian, zan'thē·ān, adj. of Xanthus (a river of Lycia).

Xanthic, zān'thē·ik, yellow; xanthic acid. (Greek xanthōs.)

Xanthine, zān'thē·in, the yellow colouring matter of certain plants. (Gk. xanthos, yellow, and -ine, a simple substance.)

Xanthite, zān'thē·ite, a mineral. (Gk. xanthos and -ite, a mineral.)

Xanthophylline, zān'thō·fēl·īn, the yellow colouring matter of autumnal leaves. Xanthophyllite, zan'thō·fēl·īte, a mineral of a yellow colour and foliated texture.

Greek xanthos phuillon, yellow leaf; -ite (lithos), a mineral.

Xanthous, zān'thō·s, yellow. Xantho- (prefix).

Xebec, zē'bēk, a small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean sea. (Spanish xabeque, French chebec.)

Xylo-, zi·lo- (Gk. prefix), wood, pertaining to wood (zulōn, wood).

Xylo-carpus, bearing fruit which is woody and hard.

Greek xυλο-[zulōn]karpos, wood [like] fruit.

Xylo-graphy, zī'lo·grā·fy, cutting designs in wood; xylo-graphic, zī·lo·grā·fik. (Greek xυλο-, grapho, to carve.)

Xyloidine, zī·loid·ē·n, an explosive compound.

Greek zυλο-[zulōn]etidos. (Often pronounced zī·lo·tē·dēn). It is quite disgraceful to pronounce -oid (Greek -eidos) as a diphthong; as "ganoid," gan·oid for gan·o·id; "spheroïd," sφ·e·ro·id or sφ·er·oid, &c. In French the t has a diacresis (†).
Xylo-phagi, *zi.lōf'.a.dji*, wood-eaters (a weevil without a proboscis); xylophagan, *zi.lōf'.a.gān*, one of the larvae of certain insects of the weevil tribe which devour the trees in which they are hatched; xylophagous, *zi.lōf'.a.gūs*.

Greek *zul-o*[xulō]phago, I devour wood.

Xylophilian, *zi.lōf'.lī.līn*, one of the beetle tribe which live in decayed wood. (Greek *zul-o* phiło, I love wood.)


Xyst or *xystos*, *zis.tōs*, a covered colonnade where the athletes of ancient Greece exercised in bad weather; xyst-arch, *zis.tark*, the president of the games.

Gk. *xustos*, polished; so called from its smooth polished floor.

Xyster, *zis.ter*, a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

Greek *xustris*, a tool for scraping.


“γ” preceded by a consonant is changed to i when any suffix (except -ish, -ism, -ill,-hood, -like, -ship) is added.

In agglutinated words, as when man, maid, woman, &c. is added, no change is made.

If a vowel precedes the “γ,” no change is required.

Yacht, *yōt*, a pleasure boat; yacht-er, one who sails a yacht; yacht-ing. (German jacht, v. jagen, to drive quickly.)

Yahoo, *yah.hoo*, a savage, one ill-mannered (v. Gulliver’s Travels).

Yak, the grunting ox of Tartary.

Yām, an esculent root. (French igname, West Indian *ismeh*.)


Yāp, a snappish bark, to yap; yapped, *yūpt*; yapp-ing.

French japper, to yap or yelp; noun jappemnt.

Yard, a small enclosed space adjoining a house, a rod or measure 36 inches long, a long piece of timber hung by the centre to a mast (its use is to spread the sails on).

Yard-arm, the extremities of a yard.

Yard-arm and yard-arm, the situation of two vessels lying alongside one another so near that their yard-arms cross or touch. Yard-wand, -wōnd; a rod three feet long.

Old English gerd, a rod, a measure, also a garden or yard.

Yarn, woolen thread; one strand of a rope, a long rigmorale story. To spin a yarn, to tell a tale for the amusement of messmates.

Old English *gœrn*, spun-wool; *gœrn-windel*, a yarn winder.
Yarrow; yär'ro, milfoil. (Old English gearwe, gearwe-leaf.)

Yawl, a light rather narrow six-oared boat. (French yole.)

Yawn, a gape, to gape; yawned (1 syl.), yawn'-ing, -ing-ly.

Old Eng. geon[an], past geonet, past part. geoned; Greek geon.

Y-cleped, or y-clept, e-klept', called, named. (O. E. ge-clypod.)

Old Eng. ge-clyp[an], past ge-clypode, past part. ge-clypod to name.

Ye or you, nom. plu. of Thou. (O. E. ge, Goth. ju-t, Gk. hu-meis.)

SING. Nom. ye, Gen. thin, Dat. thee.

PLU. Nom. ye, Gen. eower, Dat. cowie.

Yea, yā; Yes. Nay; No. (O. E. yea, ges; n'gea or nā; Fr. non.)

Yea, yes; Nay, no; answers to affirmative questions.

Yes and No, answers to negative questions.

"Are you quite well?" Yea or Nay (as the fact may be).

"Are you not quite well?" Yes or No (as the fact may be).

(This distinction is not now observed, indeed yea and may are obsolete.)

Yean, yeen, to bring forth as a sheep; yeaned (1 syl.), yean'-ing.

Wean, ween, to remove from breast-food.


"Wean," O. Eng. wen[an], past wenede, p. p. wened, or wenian, &c.

Year, yēr, 52 weeks, or 12 months, or 366 days.

Year'-ly, every year, once a year. Year'-ling, a two-year old beast. Getting into years, growing old.

Leap-year, leap yēr, every fourth year from a leap-year.

(To ascertain a leap year, divide the date by 4, and if there is no remainder it is leap year: thus 1876 ÷ 4 = 469—a leap year.)

Year of grace (written A.D. [anno domini], the year since the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem). Year-book.

Sabbatic year, sub.bat'ik yēr, every seventh year, when the ancient Jews were forbidden to till the land.

Anomalous year, the time from apogee to apogee, 365d. 6h. 14m.

Civil year, a calendar year, 365 days, and 366 in leap years.

Common year, same as Civil or Calendar year.

Gregorian year, the Julian year corrected (New Style).

Julian year, a year of 365½ days (Old Style).

Lunar year, a year of 12 lunar months. Lunar astronomical year contains 354d. 8h. 48m. 36s.

Sidereal year, the time from the sun's leaving any given fixed star to his return to the same, 335d. 6h. 9m. 11½s.

Old English gear, gearlic (adj.) yearly, gevrlike (adv.)

Yearn, yern, to long after; yearned, yernd; yearn'-ing, -ing-ly.


Yeast, yeast (not eest, a London vulgarism), the ferment of new beer, balm; yeast'-y, yeast'i-ness, R. xi. (O. E. gist.)

Our word ought to be gist. The blunder has arisen from the supposition that it is connected with cast, the quarter of the rising sun, whence also the London "vulgarism"; but the word has nothing to do with cast, it is from gist or gisst a storm, gisstig stormy, referring to the ferment of the beer.
Yeik or Yolk, yöke, the yellow portion of an egg. (O. E. geolca.)

Yell, a scream of horror or agony, the scream of savages when they rush on an enemy, to yell; yelled, yèld; yelling, yell'ing-ly. (Monos. double f, l, s, preceded by one vowel.)

Old English gill[an] or yill[an], past gyllede, past part. gylded.

Yellow, yël.'lo (not yûl.'ler, a London vulgarism), a colour. (The three cardinal colours are red, yellow, and blue.)

The yellows, a species of jaundice in horses: Yellow-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); yellowish-ness. Yellow-cess. Yellow-haired, -haired. Yellow-earth, -earth, yellow ochre. Yellow-fever. Yellow-flag, a flag to denote that the vessel is under quarantine. Yellow-hammer or Yellow-bunting, a bird. Yellow-metal. Yellow throat. Yellow quartz.

O. Eng. geolo; Ital. giallo; Old Germ. gealo; Dan. guul; Iceland. gull.

Yelp, the bark of a beagle after its prey, to yelp; yelped, yelp't; -ing. (O. E. gealp, v. gealp[an], p. gealpte, p. p. gealped.)

Yeoman, plu. yeomen, yó.'man, a tenant farmer, an inferior officer in the sovereign's household, a keeper of the stores in a war-ship; yeo'man-ly, like a yeoman; yeo'man-ry, the whole collective body of yeomen. Yeoman of the guards, the body-guard of the sovereign consisting of 100 men dressed in the costume of the 16th century.

Old English gemen, the people below the gentry.

Yes, even so. No, not so. (O. E. gese, gise, or gyse. See Yea.)

Yesterday, yes'ter.day, the day before the present one; yester-eve, -eve; yester-night, -nite. (O. E. gestran-day, -nicht.

Yet, still, notwithstanding, after all. (O. E. gët, giff, or gيفة.

Yew, You, Ewe, U (all yû).

Yew, a tree. (Old English iw, Welsh ywen.)
You, the plu. of thou. (Old Englishcow.)

Ewe, the dam of sheep. (Old English eowu, plu. eura.)

Yield, yèeld, produce', to produce', to submit, to give in; yield'ed (R. xxxvi.),-ing. (O. E. gield(an)p.-ede, p. p. -ed.)

Yöke (1 syl.) Yolk = yöke (see below.)

Yöke, the curved wooden collar by which a pair of oxen are kept together, a wooden instrument borne on the shoulders to aid in carrying pails of water, &c., a pair, to harness with a yöke, to join together, to enslave; yöked (1 syl.); yök-ing. Yöke'-fellow. (O. E. geoc or ic.)

Yolk, yöke. Yöke (see above).

Yolk, the yellow part of an egg. (Old English geolca.)

Yên or yönl'der, off at a distance [pointed out]. (O. E. geond.)

Yore, in the phrase Of yore, long ago. (Old English geond.)
You, nom. and obj. plu. of thou. (Old English eow, vid. Ye.)

SING. Nom. thu, Gen. thin, Dat. the, Acc. thee.
PLU. Nom. ge, Gen. eower, Dat. cow, Acc. eowic.

Errors of Speech—

The false use of You and I is the "genteel vulgarism"; the false use of You and me is the vulgarism of the uneducated.

But it were vain for you and I [for me]
In single fight our strength to try (Prof. Aytoun).
With you and I clinging to each other [me] (Lady Barker).
She has no bad contrast to you and I [me] (The Widow Married).
Agnes will accompany you and I to England [me] (W. Dalton).
I confess, your Majesty, there exists this difference between you and I [me] (Dr. Wolcot).
Let you and I, sir, go and eat a beefsteak in... (Dr. Johnson).
God is sending you and I a little one [me] (H. Kingsley).
You did right to come back to Miss Turner and I [me] (ibid.)
All this has been talked over by you and I before [me] (ibid.).

Young, yuing, (comp.) young-er, yung'ger, (super.) young-est, yung'gest, not old; young-ish, yung'ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); young'lings [of the flock], lambs, calves, &c.; young-sister, a young boy (-ster is added to any gender, and is not a suffix denoting the female sex. Even in "spin-stem" it means one who passes her time in spinning, and "youngster" means one of the young-sort). See Youth.

Old Eng. georng, geonring; geonra, younger; geongest, youngest.

Your, adj. pronoun, occasionally also the possessive case of you.

This is your cloak (your property, adj.)
This is your likeness (the likeness of you, possessive case).
I am reading your memoir (possessive case).
I am reading your book (adj.)
This is your picture (your property, adj.)
This is your photograph (representing you, possessive case).
(The likeness, the memoir, and the photograph may not belong to you at all, but to some other person, and therefore do not express property or possession as possessive adjectives would do. In 900 cases out of 1000, your, her, his, my, their, are adj. pronouns.)

Yours, an absolute pronoun, like mine, thine, his, hers, theirs, ours. These indeclinable pronouns are so called because they are used absolutely, i.e. without a noun.

(Mine, thine, and his are also adj. pron., and the possessive cases of "I," "the," and "he." The first two represent my and thy (in poetry and the Bible) when the following word begins with a consonant: as mine ears= my ears, thine own= thy own.)

Yourself, plu. yourselves (2 syl.), reflexive pronoun, you in propria persō'nia: (Old Eng. eower silf, plu. silfas).

Youth, yūrth, the age of man from childhood to manhood; youth'ful, youth'ful-ly, youth'ful-ness. (See Young.)

Old English geoth or geoth; geoth-ad, youth-ceed.

Yttria, it'tri.ah, one of the primitive earths; yttrium, it'tri.uk, the metallic base of yttria; yttrious, it'tri.ūs.
So called from Ytterby, a quarry in Sweden.
Yule (1 syl.), the Christmas festival; yule-log, a large log ignited on Christmas eve with much ceremony.

Old English geólda, geóld, geóld, or geóld (from gěl, merry), the mirth-feast, Christmas. December was se ēra geólda (the before yule), and January se ofterla geólda (the after yule).

(It will be observed that the initial y is an introduction since the Conquest. What is now initial y was g (except in you, your, and you). In the body of words y = 1, and y = í was very common in "Anglo-Saxon.")

Zambo or Sambo, plu. Zamboes, zām'bozé, the offspring of an Indian and negro. Mulatto, plu. mulattoes, mul'atto, the offspring of a white man and a negress. Ter'zeron, the offspring of a white man and mulatto woman. Quadroon', the offspring of a Ter'zeron and a white.

Zamia, zu'míak, a genus of plants; zamite, zu'míte, a fossil resembling the zamia (-ite, a fossil).

Latin zémia; Greek zémía, loss; alluding to the sterile appearance of the male part of the plant.

Zany, plu. zanies (R. xīliv.), zu'n'z, a buffoon; zanism, zu'n'izm.

Latin sanna, a grimace, whence the buffoon in the Roman mimic was called Simnio, changed by the Italians into zami, corrupted by the French into Jeannot, and thence into the English silly-John.

Zcal, zeel, ardour, enthusiasm; zealous, zěl'ús; zealous-ly, zealous-ness. (Latin zélus, zělósus; Greek zélós.)

Zebra, ze'brah, an African wild animal with stripes; zebra-wood, the wood of a tree from Brazil, &c.

Zebu, ze'bu, an Indian ox or cow with pendent ears and a lunch.

Zend, the sacred language of Persia. Zend-avesta, a'vēs'tah, the great work of Zoroaster (Zarathustra) the Mede, and the sacred scriptures of the Persians (B.C. 400).

Avesta=the "living word"; zěnd, the language in which it is written.

Zenith, zu'n'íth, the point of the heavens directly overhead.

Ná'dir, the point of the heavens directly under our feet.

Zenith-distance, the distance of any heavenly body from the zenith. (French zénith; Italian zenit; Arabic.)

Zephyr, ze'far, the west wind. (Lat. zephýrus; Gk. zephúrós.)

Zero, plu. zeroes, the O or neutral point between an ascending and descending scale of figures. (Arab. zēroh, a circle or O.)

Zest, relish, flavour. (French zeste, flavour of a lemon, &c.)

Zenglodon, zu' glo'dón, a fossil mammal of the whale-kind.

Gk. zeníu-(zení)jodóon gen: odontos, yoke-tooth, so called because the crown of its tooth resembles in shape a dumb-bell.

Zinnia, zu'n'siak, a genus of flowers so named by Linnaeus.

In honour of Dr. Zinn, professor of botany at Gottingen (1757).
Zig-zag, crooked; zig-zagged (2 syl.), zigzag-ing (Rule iv.), going zigzag ∖ ∖ ∖ ∖ (French zigzag.)

Monos, ending in one consonant only (preceded by only one vowel) double the final consonant.

Zinc, a metal, to coat with zinc; zinned, zīnc’t; zinck’-ing; zin’-co, worker, -weir’-ker. Zincode, zīnc’-kōd, the positive pole of a galvanic battery. (Greek ὀδός, a way.)

Zincoid, zīnc’-kōid, like zinc. (Greek eidos, like.)

Zincous, zīnc’-us; zinck’-y; zinck-iferous, zīn.kōf’-ē-rūs, containing or yielding zinc. (Latin fero, to produce.)

Zinck’-ite, a native oxide of zinc. Zincography, zīn.kō’-grā-f’; engraving on zinc (Greek grapha, to engrave); zincographer, zīn.kō’-grā.f’-ər. Zinc-white.

(How much better would it be to spell zinc with a k, for then the word might remain unchanged throughout all its compounds. As it is now we have to add k whenever the postfix begins with e, s, or y.)

Germ. zink, Swed. zink, Dan. zink, but Fr. zinc (Germ. zinn, tin).

Zion, zi’-on, a hill in Jerusalem where the royal palace stood (it was the citadel of the Jebusites), the "city of David," the "holy hill," the church of God. Also spelt Sion.

Zircon, zir’-kon, a gem (if colourless it resembles the diamond, if red it is called "hyacinth"). Zirconium, zir.kō’-nī.əm, the metallic base of zirconia. Zirconia, zir.kō’-ni.ə, an oxide of the metal zirconium. (Fr. zircon, Arab. zarkon.)

Zodiac, zu’d’i.ək, a hypothetical belt in the heavens in which certain constellations called "signs" are formed into fanciful resemblances to living forms. The apparent annual course of the sun is confined to this path; zodiacal, zu.d’i.ə.əl: Zodiacal light, -lite.

Greek zō’di.ə.əs, from zō’tē, little animals. The twelve signs:

Our vernal signs the RAM begins,
Then comes the BULL, and then the TWINS;—
The CRAB in June, next LEO shines,
And VIRGO ends the northern signs.

The BALENCE brings autumnal fruits,
The SCORPION stings, the ARCHER shoots;—
Then comes the GOAT with wintry blast,
AQUARIUS next, the FISHES last.

In Latin hexameters thus:—

Sunt, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,
Libraque, Scorpius, Sagittariens, Capë, Amphiara, Pisces.

Zollverein, zōl’-vē.ə-rin, a commercial union of German states for the purpose of establishing a uniform tariff of duties. German zoll verein, "customs union." Begun in 1819.

Zöne (1 syl.), a belt, one of the five great divisions of the earth. (The five zones are, (1) The North Frigid, (2) The North Temperate, (3) The Torrid, (4) The South Temperate, (5) The South Frigid.)

Zoned (1 syl.), having concentric bands, girt with a zone.

Latin zōnā; Greek zōnē. Dahler says from the Chaldee zonar.
Zoo-, zo'-o- (Greek prefix), an animal, a living creature (zōōn).
Zoo-ography, zō-ō'-grā'fē, a description of animals.
Greek zō-ō-[zōōn]graphe, I write about animals.
Zooid, zo'-ōid, organic bodies resembling animals.
Greek zō-ō-[zōōn]eīdos, like an animal [in organism].
Zoo-latr'y, zō-ōl'-ā.trē, animal worship.
Greek zō-ō-[zōōn]latreia, worship of animals.
Zoo-logy, zō-ō'-lōjē, that branch of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, &c., of animals; zoological, zō-ō.-lōd'ē.kōl; zoological-ly; zoologist, zō-ō'-lōjēst, one skilled in the natural history of animals.
Greek zō-ō-[zōōn]lōgēs, a treatise about animals.
Zoo-nomy, zō-ōn'-ō.my, the laws of animal organism.
Greek zō-ō-[zōōn]nōmēs, the laws of animal [organism].
Zoo-phagous, zō-ōf'-ā.gōs, feeding on animals; zoophagan, zō-ōf'-ā.gān, one that feeds on animals.
Greek zō-ō-[zōōn]phage, I eat animals [for food].
Zoo-phyte, zō-ōf'-ī.tē, a creature resembling both an animal and a vegetable; zoophytic, zō-ōf'-ī.tēk. Zoophytology, zō-ōf'-ū.tōl'-ō.djē, that part of science which treats of zoophytes: as sponges, corals, &c.
Greek zō-ō-[zōōn]phūlēn, an animal-plant.
Zoo-spore, zō-ō-spōr, the spore of certain sea-weeds which seem endowed with voluntary motion.
Greek zō-ō-[zōōn]spōrā, animal-spore.
Zoo-tomy, zō-ōt'-ō.my, the anatomy of the lower animals; comparative anatomy; zootechnical, zō-ō.tōm'-ō.kōl.
Greek zō-ō-[zōōn]tēmo, I cut up animals.
Zoroaster, zōr'-ō.ro.ās'-tēr [or Zarathustra, zār'-ō.ro.āth'-ūstrah], the great legislator of the ancient Bactrians whose system of religion is embodied in the Zend-avesta. Zoroastrian, zōr'-ō.ro.ās'-tērī.ān, a disciple of Zoroaster, pertaining to...
Zouave, zōvāv, L. s. (not zōu.'āv, Fr ou = w, whence "Edward" in Fr. is Édouard, and oui = we), a troop of light infantry organised in Algeria in 1880, and led by French officers.
It is named from one of the Algerian tribes.
Zounds (a contraction of God's wounds), a profane oath.
Zymo- (Greek prefix), fermentation (zūmē leaven, v. zūmōd).
Zymo-logy, zīm'-ōl'-ō.djē, the science of fermentation.
Greek zīmō-[zumal]ōgēs, a treatise on fermentation.
Zymo-meter, zīm'-ō.mēt'ē.ter, a fermentation gauge.
Greek zīmō-[zumal]mētron, a measure for fermentation.
Zymotic, *zy.mōt·īk*, caused by fermentation, pertaining to fermentation; *zymotic* diseases, diseases ascribed to the poisonous effects of virus received into the system.

An English-Greek adj. formed from *zōma*, leaven.

Zymosis, *zy.mōsis*, morbid action [of the blood] attributed to some deleterious substance received into the system.

Greek *zūmosis*, fermentation (from *zūma*, leaven).

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**REFERENCES.**

These are fully set forth and explained in Dr. Brewer’s “Rules for Spelling”; but those who do not possess that book may consult:

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CAPITALS indicate Synonyms, Clarendon type indicates Errors of Speech.
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<td>1259-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U, when not a vowel</td>
<td>1499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultima Thule</td>
<td>1387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate analysis, Proxim...</td>
<td>1388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate cause, Proxim...</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate end, Proxim...</td>
<td>1388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimo, Proximo</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under the rose</td>
<td>1026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Jack</td>
<td>1395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit, Digit, Integer</td>
<td>1396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitarian, Trinitarian</td>
<td>1396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United</td>
<td>1568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University terms</td>
<td>1309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNLESS, EXCEPT, SAVE</td>
<td>1397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to London or down (?)</td>
<td>1398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up-train, Down-train</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upon or On (?)</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I use to play the flute</td>
<td>1402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I use to be able to do it</td>
<td>1402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Un, de, dis, in, non...</td>
<td>1403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VACANT, EMPTY, VOID</td>
<td>1472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale, Valley, Dale, Dell</td>
<td>1473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variety, Diversity</td>
<td>1475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vassal, Villain, Serf</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venal, Mercenary</td>
<td>1478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ver (15 sorts of)</td>
<td>1451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very or very much pleased</td>
<td>1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View halloo, Tally ho</td>
<td>1430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village, Hamlet, Town, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villain, Serf, Vassal</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vigiloth, Ostrogoth</td>
<td>1494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAGES, PAY, SALARY, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanting, Wanted</td>
<td>1505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My hair wants cutting</td>
<td>1505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed, Mary, Wedding, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well looking (?)</td>
<td>1519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whelp, Cub, Pup, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which art in heaven</td>
<td>1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitman-day or Whit-Sunday (?)</td>
<td>1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who and Whom</td>
<td>1530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose (erroneous use of)</td>
<td>1531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whig from pituca</td>
<td>1532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will and shall</td>
<td>1533-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden wedding</td>
<td>1517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse: At worst or at the worst</td>
<td>1543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would and should</td>
<td>1534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write me word (?)</td>
<td>1546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You and I, You and me</td>
<td>1531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your (possessive and adj.)</td>
<td>1551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zodiackal signs (mnemonic lines) of</td>
<td>1553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zodiacal signs (numeral lines)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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